

Eighteenth Series, Vol. XI No. 6

Monday, December 8, 2025
Agrahayana 17, 1947 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Original Version)

Sixth Session
(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

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C O N T E N T S

**Eighteenth Series, Vol. XI, Sixth Session, 2025/1947 (Saka)
No. 6, Monday, December 8, 2025/ Agrahayana 17, 1947 (Saka)**

<u>S U B J E C T</u>	<u>P A G E S</u>
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 101 to 107	12-72
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
(i) Starred Question Nos. 108 to 120	72-132
(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 1151 to 1380	132-1045

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 1047-1079

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 1080-1100

- (i) Need to improve maternal & adolescent healthcare access in remote areas of Himachal Pradesh
Sushri Kangna Ranaut 1080
- (ii) Need for establishment of a National Skill Centre for Southern India in Malikajgiri Parliamentary constituency in Telangana
Shri Eatala Rajender 1081
- (iii) Need for inclusion of Ayurveda and Ayush System under Ayushman Bharat scheme
Shri Praveen Patel 1081-1082
- (iv) Need for a third party audit and review works under the Satna Smart City Project
Shri Ganesh Singh 1082
- (v) Need for establishment of Central Agricultural University in Misrikh Lok Sabha Constituency, Uttar Pradesh
Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat 1082-1083
- (vi) Need to ensure transparent and peaceful conduct of Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of electoral rolls in West Bengal
Shri Saumitra Khan 1083
- (vii) Need to establish a 'Baagh Anubhav Kendra' in Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh
Shrimati Bharti Pardhi 1083-1084

- (viii) Need to address the problems being faced by handloom weavers in Telangana
Shrimati D. K. Aruna 1084-1085
- (ix) Need for establishment of 250-bedded modern Multi-Specialty Hospital under PPP Mode in Deoria, Uttar Pradesh
Shri Shashank Mani 1085
- (x) Need to transfer the Satkhutumia-Patna Road from district R and B Division, Keonjhar to National Highway Division, Keonjhar in Odisha
Shri Ananta Nayak 1086
- (xi) Need to run long distance train from Asarwa, Ahmedabad instead of Udaipur
Shri Hasmukhbhai Somabhai Patel 1087
- (xii) Regarding reported recent scientific study finding about the country losing its sunshine due to aerosol and particulate emissions leading to polluted air
Shri Naveen Jindal 1087-1088
- (xiii) Need to expedite pending railway projects and improving train services in Jamshedpur Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand
Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato 1088-1089
- (xiv) Need to impress upon Sri Lankan Government for internationally monitored investigation into the reported recent discovery of mass graves in Chemmani in Jaffna region of Sri Lanka
Shri Sasikanth Senthil 1089

- (xv) Need to recruit faculties in veterinary colleges under Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Sciences University and ensure compliance of norms of VCI and ICAR
Dr. Shivaji Bandappa Kalge 1090
- (xvi) Need to implement measures to combat air pollution in Mumbai
Prof. Varsha Eknath Gaikwad 1090-1091
- (xvii) Need for a waste to energy plant and clearance of garbage dump mound at Dadumajra in Chandigarh
Shri Manish Tewari 1091-1092
- (xviii) Regarding request for intervention regarding policy gaps and improper implementation of the Revamped Distribution Centre Scheme (RDSS)
Sushri Iqra Choudhary 1092-1093
- (xix) Need to reduce the number of liquor shops in the country and implement strict liquor policy
Shri Virendra Singh 1093
- (xx) Need to conduct a safety audit to the Tejas fighter aircraft
Shrimati Rachna Banerjee 1094
- (xxi) Need to release the disaster relief funds due to West Bengal at the earliest
Sushri Mahua Moitra 1094-1095

- (xxii) Need to review the decision to grant approval to Madurai and Coimbatore Metro Rail Projects in Tamil Nadu
Dr. Ganapathy Rajkumar P. 1095-1096
- (xxiii) Need to maintain balance between compulsory licensing and voluntarily licensing in the field of Medicines under WTO/TRIPS Agreement
Shri Sribharat Mathukumilli 1096-1097
- (xxiv) Need to declare Samrat Ashoka's birthday as national holiday
Shri Sunil Kumar 1097-1098
- (xxv) Need to sanction additional modern rakes for Mumbai Suburban Railway in Maharashtra
Shri Sanjay Dina Patil 1098
- (xxvi) Regarding widening of Sahebganj - Dumka National Highway
Shri Nalin Soren 1099
- (xxvii) Need for immediate repatriation and assistance to Indian crew stranded in UAE
Shri Sudhakar Singh 1099-1100
- (xxviii) Need for immediate release of Central share of pending post-matric and other scholarships to SCs/STs in Jharkhand
Shri Chandra Prakash Choudhary 1100

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

- (i) 10th Report 1101
- (ii) Statements 1101-1102

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, WOMEN,
CHILDREN, YOUTH AND SPORTS**

371st Report 1102

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

14th to 18th Reports 1102-1104

COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES

Statements 1104-1105

**DISCUSSION ON THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
NATIONAL SONG “VANDE MATARAM”**

1106-1400

Shri Narendra Modi 1106-1118

Shri Gaurav Gogoi 1119-1133

Shri Akhilesh Yadav 1133-1138

Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar 1138-1142

Shri A. Raja 1142-1156

Dr. Byreddy Shabari 1156-1160

Shri Devesh Chandra Thakur 1160-1162

Shri Arvind Ganpat Sawant 1162-1166

Shri Bhaskar Murlidhar Bhagare 1167-1170

Shri Shrirang Appa Chandu Barne 1170-1175

Shri Anurag Singh Thakur 1175-1183

Shri Rajesh Verma 1183-1187

Shrimati Priyanka Gandhi Vadra 1187-1196

Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat 1197

Shri Abhay Kumar Sinha 1197-1199

Shri Raj Nath Singh 1199-1218

Shri Awadhesh Prasad	1219-1221
Sushri Mahua Moitra	1221-1234
Shri Deepender Singh Hooda	1234-1242
Shri Biplab Kumar Deb	1242-1247
Shri S. Venkatesan	1247-1251
Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy	1251-1253
Shri Maddila Gurumoorthy	1253-1254
Dr. Angomcha Bimol Akoijam	1254-1259
Ms. Bansuri Swaraj	1260-1263
Shri E. T. Mohammed Basheer	1263-1266
Shri Malvinder Singh Kang	1266-1268
Sushri Iqra Choudhary	1268-1275
Shrimati Lovely Anand	1275-1277
Shri Tangella Uday Srinivas	1278-1280
Shri Dhairyasheel Sambhajirao Mane	1280-1281
Shri Rajesh Ranjan	1281-1284
Dr. Sambit Patra	1284-1291
Shri Aga Syed Ruhullah Mehdi	1291-1294
Shri Selvaraj V.	1294-1297
Shri Kalyan Banerjee	1297-1300
Dr. Prashant Yadaorao Padole	1300-1302
Dr. Rajkumar Sangwan	1302-1304
Shri Raja Ram Singh	1304-1306

Shri Sunil Dattatrey Tatkare	1306-1308
Shri Asaduddin Owaisi	1308-1321
Adv. Chandra Shekhar	1321-1324
Shri Hanuman Beniwal	1324-1328
Shri Durai Vaiko	1328-1331
Shri Tejasvi Surya	1331-1337
Shri Chamala Kiran Kumar Reddy	1337-1340
Adv. Priya Saroj	1340-1342
Shri Dileshwar Kamait	1342-1344
Shri Abdul Rashid Sheikh	1344-1347
Shri Rajkumar Roat	1347-1349
Shri Umeshbhai Babubhai Patel	1349-1352
Shri G. Lakshminarayana	1352-1354
Shri Santosh Pandey	1354-1358
Shrimati Jyotsna Charandas Mahant	1358-1360
Shri Pushpendra Saroj	1360-1362
Shri Saumitra Khan	1362-1366
Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil	1366-1368
Shri Chhotelal	1368-1369
Shri Nilesh Dnyandev Lanke	1370-1371
Shri Jugal Kishore	1371-1375
Shri Anand Bhadauria	1375-1376
Dr. Shivaji Bandappa Kalge	1376-1377

Shri Devendra Singh Alias Bhole Singh 1377-1381

Shri Neeraj Maurya 1381-1382

Shri Jagdambika Pal 1383-1384

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

12th Report 1219

ANNEXURE – I

(i) Member-wise Index to Starred Questions 1385-1386

(ii) Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions 1387-1397

ANNEXURE – II

(i) Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions 1398

(ii) Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions 1399-1400

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 8, 2025/ Agrahayana 17, 1947 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

@Starred Question Nos. 101 to 107

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन जी - उपस्थित नहीं।

खपत-आधारित विकास का आर्थिक प्रभाव

***101. #श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:**

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष की दूसरी तिमाही में सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) की वृद्धि दर 7.2 प्रतिशत बनी रही है और वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए खपत-आधारित विकास दर में और सुधार होने का अनुमान है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) सरकार द्वारा खपत में वृद्धि को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए प्रस्तावित राजकोषीय अथवा नीतिगत पहलों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण और शहरी खपत को संतुलित करने के लिए कोई नई नीति बनाई जा रही है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) खपत में वृद्धि के संभावित प्रभाव के संबंध में सरकार के आकलन का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

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

विवरण

(क): सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) के राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी

@ The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Since Shri Ravindra Shukla Alias Ravi Kishan was not present, hence Hon'ble Speaker asked the Hon'ble Minister to lay the reply and allowed Shri Arun Nehru to ask the Supplementary Question.

कार्यालय (एनएसओ) के अनुसार, स्थिर मूल्यों पर सकल घरेलू उत्पाद के वर्ष 2024-25 की दूसरी तिमाही में 5.6 प्रतिशत और वर्ष 2025-26 की पहली तिमाही (ति.1) में 7.8 प्रतिशत की तुलना में वर्ष 2025-26 की दूसरी तिमाही (ति.2) में 8.2 प्रतिशत की दर से बढ़ने का अनुमान लगाया गया है, जो अर्थव्यवस्था में वृद्धि की तीव्र गति को दर्शाता है। सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में निजी अंतिम खपत व्यय (पीएफसीई) की हिस्सेदारी वर्ष 2024-25 की दूसरी तिमाही के 62.2 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर वर्ष 2025-26 की दूसरी तिमाही में 62.5 प्रतिशत हो गई है, जबकि इसी अवधि के दौरान स्थिर मूल्य अवधि में यह 6.4 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 7.9 प्रतिशत हो गई है।

(ख): सरकार ने मांग सहायक उपायों, आय में वृद्धि करने वाली आपूर्ति पक्ष की कार्यनीतियों और संरचनात्मक सुधारों के संयोजन के माध्यम से अर्थव्यवस्था में खपत वृद्धि को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए बहु-आयामी कार्यनीति शुरू की है। ₹12 लाख तक की वार्षिक आय के लिए नई आयकर छूट, हाल ही में जीएसटी दर को युक्तिसंगत बनाने, व्यापार में सुगमता, कौशल प्रदान करना, रोजगार सृजन और अवसंरचना के विकास पर निरंतर ध्यान दिए जाने के साथ-साथ मुद्रा और पीएम-स्वनिधि जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से ऋण तक पहुंच बढ़ाने जैसे नीतिगत उपायों से अर्थव्यवस्था में खपत वृद्धि को प्रोत्साहन मिलने की संभावना है।

(ग): विभिन्न नीतिगत पहलों के माध्यम से, सरकार ने ग्रामीण और शहरी खपत में संतुलित विकास हासिल करने पर जोर दिया है। शहरी केंद्रों में कर राहत और डिजिटल भुगतान के विस्तार के साथ-साथ शहरी आजीविका और कौशल कार्यक्रम शहरी क्षेत्रों में खपत को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। इसके साथ-साथ, पीएम-किसान, महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना, पीएम आवास योजना (ग्रामीण), कृषि-उत्पादकता मिशन और स्वयं सहायता समूह-आधारित आजीविका पहल जैसे लक्षित प्रमुख कार्यक्रम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में व्यापक आय संबंधी लाभ सुनिश्चित कर रहे हैं।

(घ): खपत मांग के सुदृढ़ीकरण से घरेलू आय को सहायता प्रदान करके, निजी निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करके और आर्थिक विकास को सुदृढ़ करके समग्र आर्थिक कार्यकलाप पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री अरुण नेहरू जी ।

SHRI ARUN NEHRU: Sir, the dollar has strengthened considerably since last year and the rupee has consecutively weakened.

I want to request the Government to see if there is any way out to control the weakening of the rupee. The rupee outgo has also increased considerably. So, I want to request the Government to make a contingency plan to manage the situation.

श्री पंकज चौधरी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि डॉलर के मुकाबले रुपए का मूल्य बाजार आधारित होता है। यहां तक की इसकी कोई रेंज भी निर्धारित नहीं की जाती है। सरकार इसमें कोई भी हस्तक्षेप नहीं करती है। विशेष परिस्थिति में आरबीआई द्वारा डॉलर की सप्लाई पर निगरानी रखी जाती है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न संख्या 102, श्री महेश कश्यप।

राष्ट्रीय युवा कोर योजना

***102. +श्री महेश कश्यप:**

श्री प्रताप चंद्र षडङ्गी:

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

- (क) देश भर में राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार राष्ट्रीय युवा कोर (एनवाईसी) योजना के अंतर्गत कुल कितने राष्ट्रीय युवा स्वयंसेवक तैनात किए गए हैं;
- (ख) क्या सरकार उक्त योजना के प्रशिक्षण, पर्यवेक्षण और निगरानी तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए कोई उपाय कर रही है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का ओडिशा में विशेषकर भद्रक और बालासोर जिलों में उक्त स्वयंसेवकों की तैनाती, प्रशिक्षण में सहायता या कार्यक्रम संबंधी कार्यकलापों में वृद्धि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) बालासोर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में वर्ष 2020 से विभिन्न विभागों द्वारा कौशल विकास के लिए

स्वीकृत और उपयोग में लाई गई धनराशि का वर्ष - वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रक्षा निखिल खाडसे):

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

विवरण

(क): वर्तमान में, देशभर में कुल 3,058 माई भारत युवा स्वयंसेवक (पूर्व राष्ट्रीय युवा स्वयंसेवक)

तैनात हैं। स्वयंसेवकों की तैनाती का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार विवरण इस प्रकार है:

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	तैनात स्वयंसेवकों की संख्या
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	22
आंध्र प्रदेश	277
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0
असम	0
बिहार	1088
चंडीगढ़	0
छत्तीसगढ़	0
दादरा और नगर हवेली	0
दमन और दीव	0
दिल्ली	0
गोवा	0
गुजरात	436
हरियाणा	272
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0
जम्मू, कश्मीर और लद्दाख	0
झारखंड	0
कर्नाटक	0
केरल	0
लक्षद्वीप	0
मध्य प्रदेश	0
महाराष्ट्र	0
मणिपुर	0
मेघालय	0

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	तैनात स्वयंसेवकों की संख्या
मिजोरम	0
नागालैंड	0
ओड़िशा	0
पुडुचेरी	30
पंजाब	0
राजस्थान	0
सिक्किम	0
तमिलनाडु	647
तेलंगाना	0
त्रिपुरा	0
उत्तर प्रदेश	0
उत्तराखंड	193
पश्चिम बंगाल	93
कुल	3058

जिन 26 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में 8395 स्वयंसेवक तैनात किए जाने हैं वर्तमान में वहां पर माई भारत स्वयंसेवकों की तैनाती प्रक्रिया चल रही है।

(ख) और (ग): राष्ट्रीय युवा कोर स्कीम के अंतर्गत स्वयंसेवकों को शामिल होते समय प्रारंभिक प्रशिक्षण और सेवा अवधि के दौरान क्षमताओं के संवर्धन के लिए पुनश्चर्या प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करती है। मेरा युवा भारत के जिला स्तर के अधिकारी स्वयंसेवकों की निगरानी, क्षेत्रीय मार्गदर्शन और समय-समय पर उनके प्रदर्शन के मूल्यांकन के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। प्रशिक्षण, रिपोर्टिंग प्रक्रियाओं और क्षेत्र स्तर की निगरानी के इस फ्रेमवर्क को ओडिशा के भद्रक और बालासोर जिले सहित सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में समान रूप से क्रियान्वित किया जाता है।

(घ): सरकार विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों के माध्यम से कौशल विकास के कार्यक्रमों/कार्यक्रम/स्कीमों को क्रियान्वित करती है। विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों से प्राप्त इनपुट के अनुसार, वर्ष 2020 से अब तक कौशल विकास के लिए स्वीकृत और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

- i. कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई): यह मंत्रालय देशभर के युवाओं को अल्पावधि प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) और अपस्किलिंग और री-स्किलिंग के लिए पूर्व शिक्षण की मान्यता (आरपीएल) के माध्यम से कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने हेतु वर्ष 2015 से एक प्रमुख योजना प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है जिसका लक्ष्य युवाओं की रोजगारक्षमता को बढ़ाना और उन्हें उद्योग के लिए आवश्यक कौशल से लैस करके रोजगार के अवसरों का लाभ उठाने के लिए सक्षम बनाना है। पीएमकेवीवाई योजना के अंतर्गत धनराशि जिला-वार आवंटित नहीं की जाती है। तथापि, बालासोर जिले में कौशल विकास के लिए उपयोग की गई धनराशि का वित्तवर्ष-वार विवरण इस प्रकार है:

(करोड़ ₹ में)

राज्य	जिला	वि.व 2020-21	वि.व 2021-22	वि.व 2022-23	वि.व 2023-24	वि.व 2024-25
ओड़िसा	बालासोर	1.52	1.01	0.43	1.11	0.72

- ii. अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय: मंत्रालय द्वारा पूर्व में विभिन्न कौशल विकास योजनाएं जैसे कि 'सीखो और कमाओ', 'नई रोशनी' और 'नई मंजिल' क्रियान्वित की जा रही थीं जिन्हें अब एक समेकित योजना 'प्रधान मंत्री विरासत का संवर्धन (पीएम विकास)' के तहत लाया गया है। इन स्कीमों को केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम के रूप में क्रियान्वित किया गया था। इन स्कीमों के तहत, जिला/निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार वित्तीय डेटा नहीं रखा जाता है। इसके अलावा, चूंकि विभिन्न कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को परियोजनाएं आवंटित की जाती हैं, जो कई राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में संचालन करती हैं, इसलिए राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार वित्तीय डेटा भी उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, इन योजनाओं के संक्षिप्त विवरण सहित ओडिशा राज्य के लिए लक्षित आवंटन का डाटा इस प्रकार है:-

- **सीखो और कमाओ:** 'सीखो और कमाओ' का आरंभ भारत के छह अधिसूचित अल्पसंख्यक

समुदायों के युवाओं के लिए सितंबर 2013 में एक प्लेसमेंट-लिंकड, कौशल विकास योजना के रूप में किया गया था। इस योजना का उद्देश्य अल्पसंख्यक युवाओं (14-45 वर्ष) के विभिन्न आधुनिक/पारंपरिक कौशल का उन्नयन करना था, जो उनकी योग्यता, मौजूदा आर्थिक रुझान और बाजार की संभावनाओं पर निर्भर करता था ताकि वे उपयुक्त रोजगार प्राप्त कर सकें या स्व-रोजगार करने के लिए उपयुक्त कौशल हासिल कर सकें।

- **नई मंज़िल:** नई मंज़िल स्कीम का उद्देश्य अल्पसंख्यक युवाओं में से स्कूल छोड़ चुके छात्रों तक पहुँच बनाना और उन्हें मुक्त विद्यालय (ओपन स्कूलिंग) प्रमाणन (ओबीई) के माध्यम से 8वीं/10वीं कक्षा की शिक्षा और न्यूनतम 3 महीने की अवधि के लिए एनएसक्यूएफ-समर्थित कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना था, ताकि वे रोजगार और आजीविका के बेहतर अवसर प्राप्त कर सकें। लाभार्थियों में अन्य के साथ-साथ ऐसे छात्र शामिल थे जिन्हें मदरसों जैसी सामुदायिक शिक्षा संस्थानों में शिक्षा प्राप्त हुई थी या जिनके पास औपचारिक स्कूल छोड़ने का प्रमाणपत्र नहीं था। नई मंज़िल स्कीम मंत्रालय के लिए विश्व बैंक द्वारा शुरू किया गया पहला कार्यक्रम था और विश्व बैंक द्वारा इसके वित्तपोषण में 50% योगदान किया गया था। ओडिशा राज्य में प्रशिक्षित कुल लाभार्थियों की संख्या 1240 थी।
- **नई रोशनी:** नई रोशनी स्कीम एक अनूठा महिला नेतृत्व विकास कार्यक्रम है जो वित्तीय वर्ष 2012-13 में शुरू किया गया था। इस योजना का उद्देश्य अल्पसंख्यक महिलाओं, साथ ही उनके पड़ोस की अन्य समुदायों की महिलाओं को सरकारी प्रणाली, बैंक और अन्य संस्थानों से प्रत्येक स्तर पर संवाद करने के लिए ज्ञान, उपकरण और तकनीक प्रदान करके उन्हें सशक्त बनाना और उनमें आत्मविश्वास विकसित करना था। लक्षित महिलाओं को छह दिवसीय मॉड्यूलर प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से जीवन कौशल, वित्तीय साक्षरता, डिजिटल साक्षरता, जल, स्वच्छता, स्वास्थ्य, कानूनी अधिकार और लाभ से संबंधित विभिन्न नेतृत्व प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल में प्रशिक्षित किया गया था।

- प्रधान मंत्री विरासत का संवर्धन (पीएम विकास) मंत्रालय की एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम है जो पूर्व की पाँच स्कीमों अर्थात् 'सीखो और कमाओ', 'नई मंजिल', 'नई रोशनी', 'उस्ताद' और 'हमारी धरोहर' को समेकित करता है। यह स्कीम निम्नलिखित तरीकों से छह अधिसूचित अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के उत्थान पर ध्यान केंद्रित करती है:

क. कौशल विकास और प्रशिक्षण (पारंपरिक और गैर-पारंपरिक)

ख. महिला नेतृत्व और उद्यमिता

ग. शिक्षा (राष्ट्रीय ओपन स्कूलिंग संस्थान के माध्यम से)

घ. अवसंरचना विकास (प्रधान मंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से)

पीएम विकास स्कीम के तहत, ओडिशा राज्य के लिए डब्ल्यूएपीसीओएस (वॉटर एंड पावर कंसल्टेंसी सर्विसेज (इंडिया) लिमिटेड) और भारतीय पर्यटन एवं यात्रा प्रबंधन संस्थान को लगभग 1,400 लाभार्थियों का लक्ष्य आवंटित किया गया है।

- iii. कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग: बालासोर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में दो कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र (केवीके) स्थित हैं। इन केवीके द्वारा संचालित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का विवरण इस प्रकार है:-

वर्ष	प्रशिक्षित प्रतिभागियों की संख्या	स्वीकृत धनराशि (रु.)	उपयोग की गई धनराशि (रु.)
2020-21	77	664000	664000
2021-22	20	15500	15500
2022-23	22	23000	23000
2023-24	98	138750	138750
2024-25	244	316000	316000

- iv. सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता विभाग: प्रधानमंत्री – दक्षता और कुशलता संपन्न हितग्राही (पीएम-दक्ष) स्कीम जो एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम है और जिसे वर्ष 2020-21 में कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए शुरू किया गया, को डीओएसजेई की तीन निगमों यथा राष्ट्रीय

अनुसूचित जाति वित्त और विकास निगम (एनएसएफडीसी), राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग वित्त एवं विकास निगम (एनबीसीएफडीसी) और राष्ट्रीय सफाई कर्मचारी वित्त एवं विकास निगम (एनएसकेएफडीसी) द्वारा क्रियान्वित किया जाता था। बालासोर में इन निगमों द्वारा कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए स्वीकृत और उपयोग/जारी की गई धनराशि का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

(लाख ₹)

जिला	वि.व 2020-21	वि.व 2021-22	वि.व 2022-23	वि.व 2023-24	वि.व 2024-25
स्वीकृत धनराशि	1.98	10.85	8.14	-	-
उपयोग/जारी की गई धनराशि	1.85	8.31	5.7	-	-

- v. **जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय:** यह मंत्रालय भारतीय जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास महासंघ (ट्राईफेड) के माध्यम से 'प्रधान मंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन' (पीएमजेवीएम) स्कीम को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसके तहत वन धन विकास केंद्रों (वीडीवीके) की स्थापना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। ये केंद्र मुख्य रूप से जनजातीय एसएचजी का समूह होते हैं, जिन्हें मूल्य संवर्धन और एमएफपी / गैर-एमएफपी के विपणन के माध्यम से व्यापक पैमाने पर अर्थव्यवस्था में योगदान देने के लिए बनाया गया है। एक वीडिवीके की स्थापना के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अधिकतम 15.00 लाख रुपये प्रदान किए जाते हैं। वीडिवीके के सदस्यों का प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता संवर्धन, वीडिवीके की स्थापना का एक अभिन्न अंग है। ओडिशा में, पीएमजेवीएम स्कीम के तहत अब तक 170 वीडिवीके को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिनके लिए 2479.25 लाख रुपये की राशि आवंटित की गई है और जिनमें 50,094 सदस्य शामिल हैं। जबकि पीएम जनमन स्कीम के तहत 66 वीडिवीके को मंजूरी

दी गई है, जिनके लिए 263 लाख रुपये की राशि आवंटित की गई है और इनमें 5,244 सदस्य शामिल हैं।

- vi. **उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग:** यूजीसी ने 2014-15 से 2021 तक सामुदायिक महाविद्यालयों, बी.वोकेशनल डिग्री कार्यक्रमों और दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ज्ञान अर्जन एवं कुशल मानव क्षमता एवं आजीविका उन्नयन केंद्र (डीडीयू कौशल) स्कीम के माध्यम से महाविद्यालयों और विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता ढांचे के अंतर्गत देश भर के उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों को कौशल आधारित शिक्षा प्रदान करने में सहायता प्रदान की है। इसके अतिरिक्त, यूजीसी ने सामुदायिक महाविद्यालयों और बी.वोकेशनल डिग्री कार्यक्रम स्कीम के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2020 से अब तक, बालासोर जिला सहित ओडिशा राज्य के लिए कुल ₹36.58 लाख (प्रतिपूर्ति आधार पर) जारी किए हैं। स्वीकृत कार्यक्रमों की अवधि समाप्त हो गई है और कोई नई अनुदान राशि स्वीकृत/जारी नहीं की गई है। खातों के निपटान के लिए जारी किए गए अनुदान का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

क्र.सं.	एचईआई का नाम	अनुदान जारी किए जाने का वर्ष	जारी अनुदान (लाख रु. में) (प्रतिपूर्ति के आधार पर)
स्कीम: सामुदायिक महाविद्यालय			
1.	फक्कीर मोहन महाविद्यालय, जिला बालासोर, ओडिशा	2023-24	12.75
2.	धरणीधर विश्वविद्यालय, जिला-कचनझा, ओडिशा	2023-24	07.78
	कुल		20.53
स्कीम: बी. वोकेशनल डिग्री कार्यक्रम			
3.	फक्कीर मोहन महाविद्यालय, जिला बालासोर, ओडिशा	2021-22	16.05
	कुल योग		36.58

- vii. **कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग:** यह विभाग वर्ष 2015 से ग्रामीण युवाओं के लिए कौशल प्रशिक्षण (एसटीआरवाई) कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य पूरे देश में कृषि में

कार्यरत महिलाओं सहित ग्रामीण युवाओं/किसानों को प्रशिक्षण देना है। इस घटक के तहत 7 दिनों की अवधि के लिए प्रति बैच 15 प्रशिक्षुओं को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है और प्रशिक्षण में कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्रों से जुड़े विशेष व्यावसायिक क्षेत्रों पर बल दिया जाता है। इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में सार्वजनिक और निजी/गैर-सरकारी संस्थाएँ, जिनमें व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण संगठन, युवा संगठन (जैसे मेरा युवा भारत केंद्र), कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र आदि सक्रिय रूप से शामिल हैं। एसटीआरवाई के तहत, एटीएमए कैफेटेरिया की लागत मानकों के अनुसार प्रति किसान प्रति दिन 400 रुपये के हिसाब से 15 उम्मीदवारों के एक बैच के कौशल प्रशिक्षण के लिए 42,000 रुपये का प्रावधान है। एसटीआरवाई के अंतर्गत कवर किए गए प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में मशरूम उत्पादन तकनीक, बकरी पालन और प्रबंधन, स्वच्छ दूध उत्पादन, जैव-उर्वरक का उत्पादन, वर्मी-कंपोस्टिंग, फल और सब्जियों की कटाई के बाद प्रसंस्करण और पैकेजिंग, कृषि मशीनरी की मरम्मत और रखरखाव, बागवानी फसलों का नर्सरी प्रबंधन, मछली पालन और प्रबंधन, पोल्ट्री पालन और प्रबंधन, फल और सब्जियों का जैविक उत्पादन, एकीकृत डेयरी विकास, फसलों में एकीकृत कीट प्रबंधन, बीज उत्पादन और प्रमाणीकरण तथा जैव-कीट नियंत्रण आदि शामिल हैं। एसटीआरवाई कार्यक्रम के तहत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार निधियाँ आवंटित नहीं की जाती हैं। कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए निधियाँ कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के माध्यम से एमएनएनएजीई, हैदराबाद को जारी की जाती हैं।

श्री महेश कश्यप : धन्यवाद अध्यक्ष जी। क्या युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश भर में राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार राष्ट्रीय युवा कोर (एनवाईसी) योजना के अंतर्गत कुल कितने राष्ट्रीय युवा स्वयंसेवक तैनात किए गए हैं? क्या सरकार उक्त योजना के प्रशिक्षण, पर्यवेक्षण और निगरानी तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए कोई उपाय कर रही है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

क्या सरकार का ओडिशा में विशेषकर भद्रक और बालासोर जिलों में उक्त स्वयंसेवकों की तैनाती, प्रशिक्षण में सहायता या कार्यक्रम संबंधी कार्यकलापों में वृद्धि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है, यदि

हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, आप एक प्रश्न पूछें, उसके बाद हां और न का जवाब ये देंगे ।

श्रीमती रक्षा निखिल खाडसे: धन्यवाद अध्यक्ष महोदय । सदस्य जी ने यहां पर एनवाईसी स्कीम के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा है, इसमें पूरे देश में हर राज्य से 30206 अपॉइंटमेंट्स की जायेंगी । अभी तक इसमें 3058 अपॉइंटमेंट्स की गयी हैं । 8395 अपॉइंटमेंट्स ऑनगोइंग प्रोसेस है । उन्होंने सदस्य नियुक्त किये जाने के बारे में जो प्रश्न पूछा, उसके संबंध में हमारे डिस्ट्रिक्ट ऑफिसर आते हैं, उनके साथ कोऑर्डिनेट करके "युवा भारत" कुमार भारत को लेकर जो भी योजनाएं चल रही हैं, उनके साथ कोऑर्डिनेट करके प्रोग्राम को आगे बढ़ाते हैं ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य सप्लीमेंट्री ।

श्री महेश कश्यप : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, एनएसएस, देश के युवाओं के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण योजना है, लेकिन मेरा क्षेत्र बस्तर, जोकि नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्र है । हमारे युवा बीच-बीच में भटकते रहते हैं । इसीलिए आने वाले समय में बस्तर क्षेत्र के लिए एनएसएस राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना के माध्यम से अंदरूनी क्षेत्र में हम क्या कर सकते हैं, इसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा और हमारे जो बीजापुर, सुकमा, दंतेवाड़ा और नारायणपुर जिले हैं । आज भी उस क्षेत्र के युवा कहीं-न-कहीं मुख्य धारा से विपरीत रहते हैं । भले ही वे पढ़े-लिखे हैं, शिक्षित हैं, लेकिन कहीं-न-कहीं उनकी धारा विपरीत होती है, उनको ठीक करने के लिए हम और क्या योजना कर सकते हैं?

श्रीमती रक्षा निखिल खाडसे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो एनएसएस स्कीम है, वह हर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के साथ एलाइन की हुई स्कीम है । उस कोर स्कीम का यही मकसद है कि हम यूथ को नेशनल बिल्डिंग के लिए मोबलाइज करें और हमारे जो यूथ क्लब हैं, उनको भी एक्टिवेट करें । लीडरशिप को इनहेंस करने के लिए ये प्रोग्राम बनाए जाते हैं । आज पूरे देश के हर कॉलेजेज में एनएसएस के प्रोग्राम चल रह हैं ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री प्रताप चंद्र षडङ्गी जी - उपस्थित नहीं ।

श्री अमरा राम जी ।

श्री अमरा राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि बिहार में 1,088 स्वयंसेवक लगाए गए हैं और राजस्थान में उनकी संख्या जीरो है। मेरा प्रश्न है कि राजस्थान में क्यों नहीं लगाया गया है? उन स्वयंसेवकों को क्या भत्ता दिया जाता है? यह सीखो-कमाओ जैसी योजना है, सरकार इस बारे में क्या विचार कर रही है?

श्रीमती रक्षा निखिल खाडसे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा मैंने पहले बताया है, कई राज्यों में सदस्यों को सेलेक्ट करने का प्रॉसेस चल रहा है। जहां डिस्ट्रिक्ट कमेटी होती है, जिनमें 3 सदस्य रहते हैं, उनके माध्यम से जो राज्य बाकी रह गए हैं, वहां यह प्रॉसेस चल रही है। उनको पांच हजार रुपये हर महीने भत्ता दिया जाता है। हम राजस्थान में भी जल्द से जल्द करेंगे।

DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN: Sir, the synthetic athletic track of the Thanjavur District Sports Complex was sanctioned Rs. 7 crore in 2017 under the Khelo India Scheme. However, only Rs. 3.50 crore has been released so far, despite the completion of all work and the inauguration in 2025. The remaining balance of Rs. 3.50 crore awaits Central sanction, resulting in delays in maintenance and running youth sports training programmes.

Sir, Tamil Nadu's NYC volunteers remain under-deployed without adequate sports infrastructure support. In this context, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister when the pending amount of Rs. 3.50 crore will be released for Thanjavur. Will it be done imminently and immediately? If so, I would also like the hon. Minister to provide a timeline in which the funds will be cleared. Thank you very much.

श्रीमती रक्षा निखिल खाडसे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्या जी ने जो क्वेश्चन पूछा है, वह स्पोर्ट्स मिनिस्ट्री का है। अभी युथ मिनिस्ट्री का प्रश्न चल रहा है। उनकी जो भी समस्या है, अगर

वे आकर हमसे मिलेंगी तो उसके बारे उनको डिटेल में जानकारी प्रोवाइड करा दी जाएगी।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप लोग तालियां क्यों बजा रहे हैं?

श्रीमती रक्षा निखिल खाडसे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब वो मिलेंगी तो मैं उनको बाद में जवाब दे दूंगी।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप स्पिरिट रखिए कि कोई भी क्वेश्चन पूछे तो उसका तुरंत जवाब दे दें।

SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Sir, the NYC Scheme is actually a very good scheme. It enables the youth to act as role models for the younger generation, especially towards the enhancement of public ethics, probity, and dignity of labour. In addition to that, it was also envisaged to use the budding generation as messengers of humanity and communal harmony.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister what programme of action is in place. Are you verifying the situation? Have you analysed the progress of the work? If so, kindly let me know what exactly the programme of action is, as envisaged in this direction. Thank you.

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री; तथा युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्री (डॉ. मनसुख मांडविया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने युवा की शक्ति के उपयोग के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा है। यह बहुत अच्छा विषय है, क्योंकि देश में 65 परसेंट पॉपुलेशन 35 वर्ष से कम हैं। डेमोग्राफी डिविडेंड हमारे फेवर में है। देश के युवा, देश की शक्ति होती है। देश के युवाओं को देश के राष्ट्रीय प्रवाह, सामाजिक एक्टिविटी और स्पोर्ट्स के साथ जोड़कर माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने 'विकसित भारत' का संकल्प रखा है। उस संकल्प को सिद्ध करने के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है। देश के प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी ने यह भी कहा है कि हमें देश में एक लाख ऐसे युथ लीडर तैयार करना है, जो आने वाले दिनों में देश की राजनीति में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करें। वे युथ ऐसे होने चाहिए, जिनका कोई पोलिटिकल बैकग्राउंड न हो। उसके माता-पिता पोलिटिक्स में न हों। वह सामान्य बैकग्राउंड से हो। उसमें कैसे लीडरशिप डेवलप हो, उसके लिए 'माई भारत' के द्वारा, 'माई भारत' एक अम्ब्रेला प्लेटफॉर्म है, एनएसएस,

स्काउट गाइड्स, एनसीसी, ये सब इसी अम्ब्रेला प्लेटफॉर्म के नीचे काम करते हैं।

इस प्लेटफॉर्म पर आज दो करोड़ से अधिक यूथ स्वयं रजिस्टर हुए हैं। रजिस्टर होने के बाद अलग-अलग टाइप की यूथ एक्टिविटी यूथ क्लब के द्वारा सामाजिक जागृति के साथ जुड़ना, यूथ क्लब के द्वारा सोशल एक्टिविटी के साथ जुड़ना, यूथ क्लब के द्वारा स्पोर्ट के साथ जुड़ना, यूथ क्लब के द्वारा सेवा के कार्य के साथ जुड़ना। हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है और इसकी डायवर्सिटी बहुत बड़ी है। हमारे देश की डायवर्सिटी को समझने के लिए एक स्टेट से दूसरे स्टेट में प्रवास करना, वहां जाना, हमारी देश की सरहदों का अध्ययन करना, हमारे देश का जो फर्स्ट विलेज है, वहां जाकर एक सप्ताह तक रहना। देश के युवा स्वयं को विकसित कर सकें, इसके लिए नंबरस ऑफ टाइप की यूथ क्विज कम्पटीशन का आयोजन किया जाता है। भारत सरकार द्वारा 12 जनवरी को युवा दिवस मनाया जाता है। युवा दिवस के समय तीन दिन 10, 11 और 12 जनवरी को विकसित भारत यंग लीडर डॉयलाग होता है, उसके लिए सार्वजनिक मंच माय भारत के प्लेटफॉर्म पर कम्पटीशन होता है। मुझे यह बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि देश के युवा की एनर्जी और देश के युवा का विजन, करीब 50 लाख से अधिक युवाओं ने इन तीन दिनों के कार्यक्रम में जुड़ने के लिए क्विज कम्पटीशन में पार्टिसिपेशन किया, उसमें कम्पटीशन करते-करते, वे ऐसे कम्पटीशन में पहुंचेंगे, जिसमें एक्सपर्ट लोगों के सामने प्रेजेंटेशन होगा और उसमें जो सक्सेज होकर निकलेंगे, वे तीन हजार युवा दिल्ली में आएंगे, वे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिलेंगे। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी दो दिन तक उपस्थित रहेंगे और दो दिन तक इस बारे में बात होगी कि विकसित भारत कैसा होना चाहिए, युवाओं के विचार का विकसित भारत कैसा हो, उसके लिए वे प्रधान मंत्री जी के सामने प्रेजेंटेशन रखेंगे। ये जो युवाओं के लिए एक्टिविटीज हो रही हैं, वे भारत निर्माण में, विकसित भारत बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देंगी।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 103, श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा।

‘प्रसाद’ योजना के अंतर्गत स्थलों का विकास

***103. +श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:**

श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) तीर्थयात्रा कायाकल्प और आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रसाद) योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) प्रसाद योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत 54 स्थलों, विशेषकर झारखंड के दुमका और दरभंगा में स्थित श्याम माई मंदिर परिसर, जो मिथिला क्षेत्र का प्रमुख तीर्थ स्थल है, में अवसंरचना विकास के अतिरिक्त एकीकृत और सतत विकास के उद्देश्यों को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उठाए गए/उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) स्थानीय हितधारकों और मंदिरों/धार्मिक न्यासों के परामर्श से पुनर्विकास परियोजनाओं की सांस्कृतिक और आध्यात्मिक अखंडता को बनाए रखने के लिए विद्यमान तंत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा 'प्रसाद' स्थलों पर पर्यटन सेवा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने और निरंतर केन्द्रीय वित्तपोषण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यनीति अपनाई गई है तथा तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार ने पर्यटन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने और उचित मूल्य सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 'प्रसाद' स्थलों पर सेवा प्रदाताओं के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है;
- (च) केन्द्रीय वित्तपोषण के बिना पूरी हो चुकी परियोजनाओं का निर्वहन किस प्रकार सुनिश्चित किया जाता है; और
- (छ) क्या सरकार का विचार छत्तीसगढ़ में नए तीर्थ स्थलों और झारखंड में जैन तीर्थ स्थल पार्श्वनाथ धाम को उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल करने का है?

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

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख): पर्यटन मंत्रालय द्वारा चिह्नित तीर्थस्थलों और विरासत स्थलों के एकीकृत विकास के उद्देश्य से 'राष्ट्रीय तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्धन अभियान मिशन'

(प्रशाद) शुरू किया गया है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत पर्यटन मंत्रालय महत्वपूर्ण तीर्थस्थलों और विरासत स्थलों पर पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य पर्यटकों की सुविधा, पहुंच, सुरक्षा, स्वच्छता को सक्षम और अनुभव को बेहतर बनाने वाली सुनियोजित पर्यटन अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता के माध्यम से पर्यटकों के तीर्थयात्रा और आध्यात्मिक अनुभव को बेहतर बनाना है तथा एकीकृत, समावेशी और सतत विकास के माध्यम से तीर्थयात्रा/विरासत संबंधी शहर की आत्मा को पुनर्जीवित/संरक्षित करना है, जिससे स्थानीय समुदायों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ेंगे। प्रशाद योजना के अंतर्गत झारखंड के दुमका और बिहार के दरभंगा स्थित श्याम माई मंदिर परिसर में किसी परियोजना को मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है। हालाँकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत झारखंड और बिहार राज्यों में परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है, जिनका ब्यौरा संलग्न **अनुबंध** में दिया गया है।

(ग): योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन स्थानीय निकायों और अन्य हितधारकों (मंदिर प्राधिकरण/धार्मिक ट्रस्ट, गैर सरकारी संगठन और सोसायटी आदि, जैसा भी लागू हो) के परामर्श से चिह्नित परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यापक विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करता है। उक्त परामर्श यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किए जाते हैं कि स्थलों की आध्यात्मिक अखंडता और स्वरूप को संरक्षित और दुरुस्त रखा जाए, साथ ही समग्र तीर्थयात्री/पर्यटक संबंधी अनुभव में सुधार के लिए विभिन्न सुविधाओं का विकास किया जाए।

(घ): पर्यटन मंत्रालय परियोजना स्थलों पर बुनियादी सुविधाओं जैसे शौचालय, क्लॉक रूम, रोशनी, रास्ते, पेयजल संकेतक, प्राथमिक चिकित्सा केंद्र और पर्यटक सुविधा केंद्र आदि के प्रावधान के माध्यम से पर्यटन सेवा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार सुनिश्चित करता है। योजना के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषण पद्धति यह है कि परियोजना की 5वीं किस्त, अर्थात् परियोजना लागत का 5%, शौचालय, टीएफसी, कैफेटेरिया सुविधाओं के एक वर्ष तक सफल संचालन और रखरखाव के बाद जारी की जाती है, जिसे कि एक स्वतंत्र एजेंसी द्वारा प्रमाणित किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, इस प्रकार निर्मित बुनियादी ढांचे को संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन के माध्यम से संबंधित मंदिर/धार्मिक ट्रस्टों

को सौंप दिया जाता है।

(ड): पर्यटन मंत्रालय "सेवा प्रदाताओं के लिए क्षमता निर्माण" (सीबीएसपी) योजना के तहत देश भर में पर्यटन और आतिथ्य सेवा प्रदाताओं को शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और प्रमाणन प्रदान करता है, जिसमें प्रशाद के अंतर्गत आने वाले गंतव्य भी शामिल हैं, ताकि गंतव्यों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया जा सके और पर्यटकों के अनुभव को बेहतर बनाया जा सके।

(च): संबंधित राज्य सरकारें/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन, पर्यटन मंत्रालय को प्रस्तुत परियोजना प्रस्ताव के हिस्से के रूप में अपनी सतत संचालन एवं रखरखाव संबंधी योजनाएँ तैयार करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, पूर्ण हो चुकी परियोजनाओं की स्थिरता संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा सुनिश्चित की जाती है।

(छ): पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने प्रशाद योजना के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2020-21 में 48.44 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली "छत्तीसगढ़ के राजनांदगांव जिले के डोंगरगढ़ में मां बम्लेश्वरी देवी मंदिर का विकास" नामक परियोजना को मंजूरी दी है और सूरजपुर जिले में कुदरगढ़ मंदिर के लिए स्थल की भी पहचान की है। हालाँकि, झारखंड स्थित जैन तीर्थस्थल पारसनाथ धाम को प्रशाद योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल करने का कोई प्रस्ताव अभी तक पर्यटन मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन नहीं है। हालाँकि, पर्यटन परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता हेतु राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की निर्धारित दिशा-निर्देशों के संदर्भ में जांच की जाती है तथा निर्धारित शर्तों की पूर्ति तथा धन की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन ऐसी परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

अनुबंध

बिहार और झारखंड में प्रशाद योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	बिहार	पटना साहिब में विकास	29.62
2.		विष्णुपद मंदिर, गया, बिहार में बुनियादी सुविधाओं	3.63

		का विकास	
3.		अंबिका भवानी मंदिर, सारण का विकास	13.29
4.	झारखंड	बाबा बैद्यनाथ धाम, देवघर का विकास	36.79

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 'प्रसाद' स्कीम के इन 54 स्थलों पर स्थानीय पर्यटन से मिलने वाले आर्थिक लाभ को बढ़ाने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा, राज्य सरकारों के साथ किस प्रकार का संबंध स्थापति किया जा रहा है?

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के मार्गदर्शन में 'प्रसाद' स्कीम वर्ष 2014-15 से देश के धार्मिक स्थलों पर जाने वाले तीर्थ यात्रियों के अनुभव में अभिवृद्धि हो, उनके धार्मिक पर्यटन की सुविधा के स्तर को बढ़ाया जा सके, इस दृष्टिकोण से लागू की गई थी। वहां पर उससे इकोनामिक लाभ हो, इस तरह की दृष्टि से लागू नहीं की गई थी, लेकिन मैं निश्चित रूप से यह कह सकता हूँ कि 'प्रसाद' स्कीम में जिस तरह के इनिशिएटिव इन 54 स्थानों पर लिए गए हैं और जो प्रोजेक्ट्स पूरे हुए हैं, उससे वहां पर आने वाले पर्यटकों के अनुभव में अभिवृद्धि भी हुई है और साथ ही साथ वहां पर पर्यटकों का फुटफॉल भी उसके चलते बढ़ा है। राज्य सरकारें, भारत सरकार के साथ मिलकर इस तरह के पर्यटन स्थलों और धार्मिक स्थलों के पर्यटन में जाने वाले पर्यटकों के अनुभव की अभिवृद्धि के लिए काम करती हैं।

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या सरकार पूरी हो चुकी परियोजनाओं के रख-रखाव के संचालन के लिए स्थानीय निकायों और ट्रस्टों की क्षमतावृद्धि के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने की कोई रूप-रेखा बनाने पर विचार कर रही है?

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब 'प्रसाद' स्कीम की रचना की गई थी, उसकी कल्पना की गई थी, तब उसमें इस तरह का विधान किया गया था कि मोटे तौर पर मंदिरों का रख-रखाव या तो मंदिर की समितियों के द्वारा होता है या फिर स्थानीय प्रशासन के द्वारा होता

है, वहां पर उनके मेंटेनेंस के लिए, उनके ऑपरेशन के लिए, प्रोजेक्ट कम्प्लीशन के बाद उस पर ठीक से काम हो।

आपरेशन एंड मैनेजमेंट के दृष्टिकोण से काम पूरा होने के बाद भी 5 प्रतिशत धनराशि को, एक साल तक प्रॉपर ऑपरेशन एंड मैनेजमेंट चल रहा है, उस तक के लिए रोक करके रखा जाता है। Ultimately, as per scheme and scheme's guideline, यह राज्य सरकारों, स्थानीय प्रशासन और मंदिर की समितियों का विषय होता है। अंततः उन्हीं को इसको लेकर आगे काम करना होता है।

श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 'प्रसाद' योजना बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण योजना है, जिसके अंतर्गत तीर्थस्थलों एवं विरासत स्थलों का विकास किया जाता है। छत्तीसगढ़ के महत्वपूर्ण तीर्थ, सांस्कृतिक एवं धार्मिक महत्व वाले स्थल सिरपुर और राजिम को क्या तीर्थ यात्रा कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन योजना में शामिल किया गया है?

दूसरा, क्या मंत्रालय छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार से कोई विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट मंगवाने का कार्य कर रहा है?

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 'प्रसाद' स्कीम में सिलेक्शन के लिए स्कीम के निर्माण के समय पांच, दस साल पहले क्राइटेरिया तय किया गया। राज्य सरकार की अभिशंसा पर वहां तीर्थयात्रियों का जो फुट फाल होता है, उस ध्यान में रखा जाता है। दूसरा, उस स्थान की कल्चरल और धार्मिक महत्ता कितनी है, उसके आधार पर, वहां एग्जिस्टिंग लेवल ऑफ डेवलपमेंट क्या है, उसको दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, साथ-साथ में उस स्थान की रेसीडेंट पॉपुलेशन कितनी है और जो संस्था, राज्य सरकार अथवा मंदिर समिति जो उसे कराने के लिए आ रही है, उसकी क्रेडिबिलिटी क्या है, इन सबके आधार पर एक समग्र निर्णय करके ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट का सिलेक्शन किया गया था।

माननीय सदस्या जिन दो प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में चर्चा कर रही हैं, उनके इस तरह के कोई भी प्रस्ताव अभी राज्य सरकार ने नहीं भेजे हैं। राज्य सरकार अपने स्तर पर जब प्रस्ताव भेजेगी, तब उस पर विचार किया जा सकता है। मैं सदन के संज्ञान के लिए निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि 'प्रसाद'

स्कीम फाइनेंशियल साइकल के साथ में एलाइन्ड है, क्योंकि फाइनेंशियल साइकल अब समाप्ति की ओर है तो मंत्रालय नए सिरे से स्कीम्स की रचना करने पर अभी विचार कर रहा है।

DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD: Thank you, Mr. Speaker Sir. During *amavasya* or *pournami*, during Sabarimala season, in Tiruvannamalai and in Viruthagerreswarar Temple in my constituency Cuddalore, a lot of pilgrims come beyond imagination or expectation. In that case, the Railways has to send more trains. I would like to know through the hon. Speaker whether the Union Government has any easy mechanism so that the Railways and Tourism coordinate properly and ensure maximum transit during this festival period. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT: During the festive seasons and festive periods, the Railways, looking towards the requirement and the need of the trains to be operated, plan and operate trains. During the Kumbh also, they have operated several trains and they plan all other festivals in advance and operate the trains. If at all anything comes under the knowledge of hon. Member, he can contact the Railways or the Ministry of Tourism. We will try to extend support for them.

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL: Thank you, hon. Speaker Sir for allowing me one supplementary question against Question number 103. Sir, the Gangasagar, the second largest pilgrimage congregation after Kumbh, has been denied any coverage under Swadesh Darshan or PRASHAD scheme. What is the reason for the continued exclusion of Gangasagar from national pilgrimage scheme despite its clear religious and tourism importance? Will the Minister

consider including Gangasagar under the scheme? Thank you, Sir.

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत : मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदन और सदस्यों के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने पश्चिम बंगाल को कोस्टल सर्किट में 68 करोड़ रुपये और प्रसाद स्कीम में वैल्लूर मठ के डेवलपमेंट के लिए 31 करोड़ रुपये दिए थे। इसके बाद की किसी भी परियोजना, स्वदेश दर्शन-2 और 'प्रसाद' स्कीम में स्टेट को स्पेशल असिस्टेंस में पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने किसी भी तरह की सहभागिता नहीं दी।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे बार-बार रिक्वेस्ट करने के बाद भी विभिन्न स्कीमों में पश्चिम बंगाल ने कहीं भी किसी भी तरह का प्रपोजल भारत सरकार को सब्मिट नहीं किया। यह प्राइमेरिली राज्य का विषय है, जब तक प्रपोजल सिबमिट नहीं होगा, भारत सरकार किसी भी प्रकार का विचार करके आगे नहीं बढ़ सकती है। मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहता हूँ कि गंगासागर की इंडियन माइथोलोजी, सांस्कृति और सभ्यता में अत्यंत महत्ता है। इसे लेकर भारत सरकार में किसी तरह का वैचारिक प्रतिरोध नहीं है, अंततः परियोजना के लिए डीपीआर बनाना, प्राइमेरिली कंसीव करना, प्रोजेक्ट सब्मिट करने का काम प्राथमिकता के साथ राज्य सरकार को ही करना होता है।

मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब राज्य सरकार इस पर अपना प्रस्ताव भेजेगी, तभी इस पर विचार किया जाएगा।

श्री शशांक मणि : मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि 'प्रसाद' स्कीम के तहत देवरिया, कुशीनगर और गोरखपुर के आसपास के तमाम सांस्कृतिक और धार्मिक स्थानों को समग्र रूप से विकसित करने के लिए टूरिज्म और सांस्कृतिक सर्किट बनाने की आवश्यकता है। क्या सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है? सरकार इसके लिए किस प्रकार के साधन उपलब्ध कराएंगी ताकि व्यापक रूप से रोजगार और आर्थिक व्यवस्था में वृद्धि हो सके?

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने पिछले प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा था कि 'प्रसाद' स्कीम फाइनेंशियली साइकिल के साथ एलाइन थी। हमने सर्किट्स पर पिछले 10 सालों में अनेक प्रोजेक्ट्स सैंक्शन किए थे। हमने 54 प्रोजेक्ट्स सैंक्शन करके कम्पलीशन पर काम भी किया है।

अभी हम स्कीम रिडिजाइन और रिवैम्प पर काम कर रहे हैं। आने वाले समय में नई परियोजनाएं और नई स्कीमों के अंतर्गत राज्य अगर प्रपोजल बनाकर भेजेंगे तो इस पर सकारात्मक रूप से विचार किया जाएगा।

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, यह पूरा प्रश्न मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र का है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आपको तो आशा ही नहीं थी कि मैं आपको बुलाऊंगा, लेकिन मैंने आपका नाम बुला दिया।

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : महोदय, आप पर तो हमेशा हमारी आशा है। हमें आप ही के ऊपर तो विश्वास है। आपके ऊपर विश्वास नहीं होगा तो यह सदन चल ही नहीं पाएगा।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने आज जवाब में जिक्र किया है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में 'प्रसाद' योजना में देवघर के लिए 36 करोड़ 79 लाख रुपये दिए गए हैं। वहां लगभग पांच करोड़ लोग जाते हैं। यह 12 ज्योतिर्लिंग में से एक शक्तिपीठ है। इस प्रश्न में रखरखाव के बारे में कहा गया है, लेकिन रखरखाव की जिम्मेदारी जिन एजेंसियों को दी गई है, प्रॉपर तरीके से नहीं कर पा रही हैं इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि सरकार को इस पर विचार करना चाहिए।

अंग कर्ण की राजधानी थी। इस प्रश्न में कहा गया है कि पार्श्वनाथ जैनियों का सबसे बड़ा केंद्र है। पार्श्वनाथ से सटी एक जगह भागलपुर है, जो कि अंग प्रदेश में है। चम्पापुरी में भगवान वासुपूज्य के पांचों कर्म हुए थे। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में भी कहा था कि बनारस और भागलपुर उत्तर वाहिनी गंगा का बड़ा केंद्र हैं। हमारे यहां बटेश्वर और सुल्तानगंज स्थान हैं, यहां से लोग गंगा जल लेकर देवघर आते हैं।

मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न है कि पार्श्वनाथ, चम्पापुरी, मंदार पर्वत, फोसिल, देवघर, दुमका, बास्किनाथ को प्रसाद या किसी सर्किट योजना में अंग क्षेत्र को जोड़कर क्या कोई नई स्थिति पैदा कर सकते हैं? क्या भारत सरकार इसके बारे में सोच रही है?

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं फिर से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि स्कीम रिवैम्प हो रही है और स्कीम को नए सिरे से डिजाइन किया जा रहा है। राज्य सरकार इसका प्रस्ताव

कर सकती है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य के संज्ञान के लिए निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि स्वदेश दर्शन में पहले हम सर्किट्स बनाकर सर्किट्स के डेवलपमेंट के लिए काम कर रहे थे, तब यह अनुभव हुआ था कि सर्किट डेवलपमेंट में जिस गंभीरता के साथ जो डेवलपमेंट होना चाहिए था, नहीं हो पा रहा था। इसके बाद हमने स्वदेश दर्शन-2 में सिर्फ डेस्टिनेशन स्पेसिफिक डेवलपमेंट के लिए काम किया। हमें पुराना अनुभव है। वर्ष 2004 से वर्ष 2014 तक छोटी टोकन धनराशि टूरिज्म मिनिस्ट्री अलग-अलग प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए सैंक्शन करती थी।

लगभग 60 प्रोजेक्ट्स सैंक्शन किए थे, जिनकी टोटल कॉस्ट 2000 करोड़ रुपये थी। लेकिन उसका कोई इम्पैक्ट रजिस्टर नहीं होता था, इसलिए इसलिए माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में, पिछले दस साल में हमने परिवर्तन किया। अगर हम स्पेशिफिक एक स्थल को डेवलप करने में हम कम्पलीट होलिस्टिक डेवलपमेंट के लिए काम कर रहे हैं। हमने इस दृष्टिकोण से काम किया है। यह बात हम सबके संज्ञान में है कि इन सारे बड़े तीर्थ स्थानों पर जिस तरह से कॉरिडोर बने हैं, जैसे उज्जैन में महाकाल कॉरिडोर बना है, उसके कारण होलिस्टिक एक्सपीरिएंस में परिवर्तन हुआ है। आने वाले समय में, नयी स्कीम के तहत राज्य सरकारों से जो प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त होंगे, उसके ऊपर सकारात्मक रूप से सरकार विचार करेगी।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 104, डॉ. कडियम काव्य।

UPGRADATION OF SCHOOLS UNDER PM-SHRI SCHEME

***104. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:**

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

- (a) the details of status of upgradation of Kakatiya University and Government schools in Warangal under the PM-SHRI scheme;
- (b) the number of dropout students in Warangal district at secondary level during 2023-24; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to provide scholarships and hostel facilities for SC/ST students pursuing higher education from Warangal?

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

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

विवरण

(क): चूंकि शिक्षा समवर्ती सूची में है, अतः शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में वृद्धि करना केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों दोनों की जिम्मेदारी है। तथापि, केन्द्रीय सहायता की आवश्यकता को स्वीकार करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की हैं।

उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (रूसा) कार्यान्वित कर रहा है जो एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना है और जिसका उद्देश्य विशिष्ट राज्य सरकार के विश्वविद्यालयों और कॉलेजों को निधि प्रदान करना है ताकि निर्धारित मानदंडों और मानकों के अनुरूप उनकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाया जा सके। सरकार ने जून 2023 में प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (पीएम-उषा) के रूप में रूसा का तीसरा चरण शुरू किया है, जिसका परियोजना अवधि 2023-24 से 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए 12926.10 करोड़ रुपये है ताकि शैक्षिक रूप से असेवित/वंचित क्षेत्रों की जरूरतों को पूरा किया जा सके। पीएम-उषा के अंतर्गत, विश्वविद्यालयों के उन्नयन के लिए कोई विशिष्ट घटक नहीं है। तथापि, काकतीय विश्वविद्यालय को रूसा के तहत, अनुसंधान केंद्रों, उद्यमिता, रोजगार क्षमता और नवाचार केंद्रों के निर्माण और विभिन्न अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं के संचालन के लिए कुल 50 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की सहायता 'अनुसंधान नवाचार और गुणवत्ता सुधार' घटक के तहत प्रदान की गई है।

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग प्रधानमंत्री स्कूल्स फॉर राइजिंग इंडिया (पीएम श्री) लागू कर रहा है, जो एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है और जिसमें केंद्र सरकार/राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की

सरकार/स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा प्रबंधित स्कूलों में से मौजूदा स्कूलों को मजबूत करके पीएम श्री स्कूल स्थापित किए जाते हैं। इन स्कूलों को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 की सभी पहलों का प्रदर्शन करना है, आदर्श स्कूल बनना है, और आसपास के अन्य स्कूलों के लिए बेंचमार्किंग नेतृत्व भी प्रदान करना है।

पीएम-श्री योजना के तहत, तेलंगाना के वारंगल जिले से कुल 16 स्कूलों को पीएम श्री के रूप में स्तरोन्नत किया गया है। चयनित स्कूलों की सूची <https://pms shri.education.gov.in/state> लिंक पर देखी जा सकती है।

(ख): स्कूल छोड़ने की दर किसी निश्चित स्कूल वर्ष में किसी निर्धारित स्तर पर नामांकित समूह के विद्यार्थियों का अनुपात है, जो अब अगले स्कूल वर्ष में किसी भी ग्रेड में नामांकित नहीं हैं। छात्रों के नामांकन से संबंधित डेटा <https://dashboard.udiseplus.gov.in> लिंक पर देखा जा सकता है। तेलंगाना राज्य द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, यूडीआईएसई+ 2023-24 के अनुसार माध्यमिक स्तर पर तेलंगाना के वारंगल जिले में स्कूल छोड़ने की दर 22.45 है।

(ग): उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग और इसके स्वायत्त निकाय, अर्थात् विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) और अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद (एआईसीटीई) तेलंगाना के छात्रों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति सहित उच्च शिक्षा के लिए विभिन्न छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं लागू करते हैं।

यह विभाग कॉलेज और विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों के लिए प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रोत्साहन (पीएम-यूएसपी) केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की छात्रवृत्ति योजना (2008 में शुरू की गई) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। वर्ष 2024-25 में तेलंगाना राज्य को छात्रवृत्ति के रूप में वारंगल जिले में कुल 136 लाभार्थियों के लिए 0.19 करोड़ रुपये सहित 7.5 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता वितरित की गई है।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके उच्चतर अध्ययन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययन के लिए राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति योजना भी कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, वर्ष 2024-25 में तेलंगाना राज्य को छात्रवृत्ति के रूप में वारंगल जिले के कुल 8 लाभार्थियों के लिए 0.12 करोड़ रुपये सहित 11.67 करोड़ रुपये की राशि वितरित की

गई है।

अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद (एआईसीटीई) एआईसीटीई प्रगति छात्रवृत्ति योजना (डिग्री और डिप्लोमा), एआईसीटीई स्वनाथ छात्रवृत्ति योजना (डिग्री और डिप्लोमा), एआईसीटीई सक्षम छात्रवृत्ति योजना (डिग्री और डिप्लोमा), एआईसीटीई पीजी छात्रवृत्ति योजना, एआईसीटीई डॉक्टरल फैलोशिप (एडीएफ) जैसी विभिन्न छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं को भी कार्यान्वित कर रही है। इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत, छात्रवृत्ति के रूप में कुल 3013 लाभार्थियों के लिए वर्ष 2024-25 में तेलंगाना राज्य को 19.6 करोड़ रुपये की राशि वितरित की गई है।

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय वर्ष 2021-22 से एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना, प्रधानमंत्री अनुसूचित जाति अभ्युदय योजना (पीएम-एजेएवाई) को लागू कर रहा है। इस योजना के तीन घटक हैं नामतः (i) 'आदर्श ग्राम', (ii) 'अनुसूचित जाति (एससी) समुदायों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक बेहतरी के लिए जिला/राज्य स्तरीय परियोजनाओं के लिए अनुदान सहायता और (iii) 'छात्रावास'। छात्रावास घटक के अंतर्गत, छात्रावासों का निर्माण अनुसूचित जातियों (एससी) से संबंधित छात्रों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्राप्त करने में सक्षम बनाने और प्रोत्साहित करने के साधनों में से एक है। इस योजना के तहत, तेलंगाना राज्य में 11 छात्रावास स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिनमें से 2 छात्रावास (150 बालकों की क्षमता वाला 1 और 300 बालिकाओं की क्षमता वाला 1) काकतीय विश्वविद्यालय, वारंगल के लिए कुल 9 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के लिए स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

पीएम-उषा के तहत, तेलंगाना के वारंगल जिले को काकतीय विश्वविद्यालय और काकतीय डिग्री कॉलेज (एम) के 2 कॉलेजों, हनमकोंडा और पिंगले गवर्नमेंट डिग्री कॉलेज (डब्ल्यू), वाडेपल्ली में कुल 56 करोड़ रुपये की राशि सहायता को मंजूरी दी गई है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को उच्चतर शिक्षा में पहुंच और गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने के लिए आवश्यक छात्रावासों, शैक्षिक और प्रशासनिक भवनों, प्रयोगशालाओं और अन्य सुविधाओं के निर्माण सहित अवसंरचना के सुदृढीकरण के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

DR. KADIYAM KAVYA: Even after the four phases of PM-SHRI, Sir, only

12,079 schools were selected against the original target of 14,500 schools, which is not even crossing 1.5 per cent of the 10 lakh Government schools. Through you, I would like to request the Central Education Minister to relax the restrictive norms and raise this to 10 per cent of Government schools because most of the children are from SC, ST, OBC and minority background. I would also request the Minister to allocate funds for the Young India Integrated Schools which have been initiated by the State Government. Through you, I would like to ask for further more funds for the construction of these buildings.

डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से, माननीय सदस्य महोदया को अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि नैशनल एजुकेशन पॉलिसी, 2020 को आइडियल रूप में दिखाने के लिए इन पीएम श्री स्कूलों का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसमें प्रोजेक्ट का कॉस्ट 27,360 करोड़ रुपए है, जिसे 5 साल में खर्च करने का प्रावधान रखा गया है। इसमें सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का शेयर लगभग 18, 128 करोड़ रुपए है। इसमें 34 स्टेट्स, यूटीज हैं। इसके साथ-साथ, इसमें केवीएस, नवोदय विद्यालय समिति ने भी नॉर्म्स साइन किये हैं। अभी दो स्टेट्स ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने इसके लिए सहमति नहीं दी है, वे हैं- तमिलनाडु और पश्चिम बंगाल।

माननीय सदस्य महोदया ने जो प्रश्न किया है कि इसे थोड़ा और लचीला किया जाए, लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने पहले बताया कि एनईपी को आइडियल रूप से दर्शाने के लिए इन स्कूलों का चयन किया जाता है। इसलिए इसके सिलेक्शन के लिए थ्री स्टेज प्रोसीजर है। हमें उसे फॉलो करना पड़ता है। स्टेज-1 में स्टेट्स और यूटीज हैं, जो एमओयू साइन करते हैं। उसके बाद हम दूसरे स्टेज में आते हैं। The pool of schools, which are eligible to be selected as the PM-SHRI school, is identified based on the prescribed minimum benchmark through UDISE data जो हम सबको राज्य सरकारों द्वारा ही दिये जाते हैं। इसलिए स्वाभाविक रूप से उनके लिए कुछ बेंचमार्क रखे जाते हैं। At least, the schools should have their own *pucca*

building or ground condition. ऐसी बहुत-सी चीजें हैं, जिनको माना जाता है। अगर इसको रिलैक्स करेंगे, तो पीएम श्री स्कूलों का जो लक्ष्य है एनईपी को अच्छी तरह से भूमि पर उतराने का, वह नहीं हो पाएगा।

DR. KADIYAM KAVYA: Sir, I feel so sad to say this. An SC female from the National Sanskrit University was sexually abused by an Assistant Professor initially and then followed by another Assistant Professor who blackmailed her with her videos. She has just given a complaint in the Anti-Sexual Harassment Committee but she did not seek any justice. So, she went back to her hometown which is in Odisha. Even after the parents came to know about this, there is no justice given to the SC female who has faced so many hardships in her life to reach up to the university level. The Central Government is talking about *Beti Padhao Beti Bachao*. How is the Government going to protect the female Scheduled Castes and the under-privileged students? There is also narcotic usage in such universities where the students are getting drug-addicts and no one has a chance to shatter anybody's dream.

I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. What action and measures he is going to take in this matter?

SHRI SUKANTA MAJUMDAR: Hon. Speaker Sir, the Question was related to the PM-SHRI Scheme, and specifically about the Kakatiya University and the Government schools in Warangal District as also the steps taken to provide scholarships for SC/ ST students.

I really appreciate the concern of the hon. Member, but I think that this question asked by the hon. Member is not related to the main Question asked

by the hon. Member. ... (*Interruptions*)

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 'पीएम श्री योजना' के तहत मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र चंदौली में कितने विद्यालय लाभान्वित हुए हैं और उन विद्यालयों में कितने बच्चों को प्रवेश मिला है? आप उनको क्या-क्या सुविधाएं दे रहे हैं? क्या आप आदिवासी और गरीब बच्चों के लिए अलग से कोई योजना बना रहे हैं या फिर सभी बच्चों को इस योजना में शामिल किया गया है?

डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने जिले के बारे में विशिष्ट जानकारी मांगी है। चूंकि वर्तमान समय में मेरे पास वह जानकारी नहीं है, इसलिए मैं बाद में उनसे संपर्क करके उनको विशिष्ट जानकारी दे दूंगा।

दूसरा, मैं पहले ही बता चुका हूँ कि हमने 'पीएम श्री योजना' के लिए कितना फंड अप्रूव किया है। अगर आप राज्यवार जानकारी चाहते हैं, तो मैं माननीय सदस्य को वह जानकारी भी दे दूंगा।

तीसरा, जो मेजर्स फीचर्स हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश में लगभग 1,725 विद्यालय हैं, जिनका चयन हमने 'पीएम श्री योजना' के तहत किया है। 'पीएम श्री स्कूल' में बच्चों को सुविधाएं मिलती हैं, ताकि सभी बच्चे और भी अच्छी तरह से पढ़ाई कर सकें। It includes computer labs, ICT labs, smart classroom, vocational skill education, internet facility, library with good furniture, diverse collection of books with computerized entry of issuing the books, fully-equipped integrated science lab, physics lab, chemistry lab, biology lab, playground with well-equipped sports facilities, green school feature, capacity-building of the school principal and teachers, and several others. I am not going into the details.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप यह बता दीजिए कि एक विद्यालय के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपये दिए जाते हैं।

डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक विद्यालय के लिए लगभग 50 करोड़ रुपये दिए जाते

हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : एक विद्यालय के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपये दिए जाते हैं। विद्यालय धीरे-धीरे बनेंगे, क्योंकि एक साल में सारे विद्यालय नहीं बन सकते हैं। सभी माननीय सदस्य अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र में 'पीएम श्री स्कूल' बनाना चाहते हैं। यह अच्छी योजना है, लेकिन इसमें समय लगेगा।

... (व्यवधान)

***SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:** Hon. Speaker Sir, through you, I would like to state that this is a truly commendable scheme through which we can further strengthen and improve our colleges and universities. Through you, I would also like to ask the hon. Minister to kindly inform the House about the current status of the National Higher Education Campaign in West Bengal.

डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने बांग्ला भाषा अर्थात् मेरी मातृभाषा में प्रश्न पूछा है। इसलिए मैं आपकी अनुमति से उनके प्रश्न का जवाब बांग्ला भाषा में ही देना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ठीक है।

***SHRI SUKANTA MAJUMDAR :** Hon. Speaker Sir, since the hon. Member has asked his question in Bengali— which is my mother tongue— I seek your kind permission to respond in Bengali as well. Sir, through you, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the Government of West Bengal had cooperated with the Central Government during the first two phases of the RUSHA scheme. A total of 206 projects were approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 903.45 crore. Of this, the Central share amounted to Rs. 545.65 crore, and the Central Government has already released Rs. 385 crore.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

It is, however, very disheartening to state before this august House that only 61 projects have been completed, while 145 projects still remain unfinished. In view of this situation, I have written to the hon. Education Minister of West Bengal urging that the pending work be expedited. For the record of the House, the letter was sent on 30 August 2025.

Sir, it is unfortunate that the West Bengal Government is currently not cooperating and has chosen not to participate in the PM-USA scheme. As a result, the colleges, universities, and students of West Bengal are being deprived of the benefits of this important initiative. I sincerely urge the Government of West Bengal to join the scheme at the earliest.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 105, श्री गौरव गोगोई ।

**JOB SECURITY AND WELFARE MEASURES FOR TEA GARDEN
WORKERS IN ASSAM**

***105. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has data on the number of tea garden workers in Assam who lack formal job contracts, access to sanitation facilities and receipt of Provident Fund benefits and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the specific measures taken by the Government to improve social security coverage, maternity benefits and workplace conditions for tea garden workers, especially for women workers;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to extend the coverage of the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) and Ayushman Bharat Yojana to all the tea garden

workers and their families in Assam; and

(d) whether any monitoring or grievance redressal mechanism has been established to ensure effective implementation of welfare and labour laws in the tea garden sector?

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

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

विवरण

(क) से (घ): असम राज्य में, चाय बागान प्रबंधन द्वारा उत्पादन अवधि के दौरान लगभग 3,21,516 कामगार, नैमित्तिक रूप से नियोजित हैं जिनमें 1,20,670 पुरुष और 2,00,846 महिलाएं शामिल हैं।

चाय बागान कामगारों के लिए बागान श्रम अधिनियम, 1951 और उसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों के तहत यथा अधिदेशित स्वच्छता सुविधाएं प्रदान किए जाने और उनका लाभ उठाए जाने का उपबंध किया गया है। इस अधिनियम को अब व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कार्य दशाएं संहिता, 2020 और सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 में समाहित कर दिया गया है, जो 21/11/2025 से लागू हो गई हैं।

जहां तक भविष्य निधि कवरेज का संबंध है, असम चाय कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन (एटीईपीएफओ) भविष्य निधि विनियमों के अनुपालन की निगरानी करने के लिए चाय बागानों का नियमित निरीक्षण करता है। इन निरीक्षणों से उन कामगारों की पहचान करने में मदद मिलती है जो नामांकन न होने, कम रिपोर्टिंग होने या प्रबंधन की ओर से अन्य खामियों के कारण भविष्य निधि के लाभों से वंचित रह गए हैं। जब कभी ऐसे मामलों का पता चलता है, तो एटीईपीएफओ यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संगत नियमों के तहत आवश्यक कानूनी कार्रवाई शुरू करता है कि सभी पात्र कामगारों को तत्काल कवर किया जाए और उनकी सांविधिक हकदारियों की रक्षा की जाए।

सरकार द्वारा चाय बागान क्षेत्रों में गर्भवती महिलाओं के लिए विभिन्न तरह की पहल शुरू की

गई हैं, जिनमें शामिल हैं -

- i. असम राज्य सरकार द्वारा 1 अक्टूबर, 2018 को शुरू की गई चाय बागान क्षेत्रों की गर्भवती महिलाओं के लिए मजदूरी मुआवजा योजना का उद्देश्य गर्भवती महिलाओं के लिए बेहतर स्वास्थ्य और पोषण प्रदान करना है। चार किस्तों में प्रदान किया जाने वाला 15,000/- रुपये का नकद लाभ, महिलाओं को घरेलू आजीविका से समझौता किए बिना अपनी और अपने अजन्मे बच्चे की देखभाल करने में सक्षम बनाता है। यह राशि सीधे लाभार्थियों के बैंक खातों में स्थानांतरित की जाती है। अब तक 1,75,000 से अधिक लाभार्थियों को लाभ मिल चुका है।
- ii. चाय बागान कामगारों को निःशुल्क डिलीवरी, औषधि, निदान, परिवहन और नवजात शिशु परिचर्या के लिए जननी सुरक्षा योजना (जेएसवाई) और जननी शिशु सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम (जेएसएसके) जैसी योजनाओं के तहत भी कवर किया जाता है।
- iii. प्रधानमंत्री चाय श्रमिक प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएम-सीएसवाई) के तहत, वर्ष 2024-25 से 2025-26 के लिए ₹999 करोड़ के परिव्यय के साथ, चाय बागानों में विश्राम शेड का निर्माण किया जा रहा है।
- iv. प्रसूति प्रसुविधा अधिनियम, 1961 के तहत, दो बच्चों तक के लिए वेतन के साथ 6 माह का मातृत्व अवकाश उपलब्ध है; तीसरे बच्चे के लिए वेतन के साथ 84 दिनों का मातृत्व अवकाश लागू होता है।

बागान श्रम अधिनियम, 1951 के तहत कल्याणकारी उपायों के अलावा, चाय बोर्ड द्वारा अपनी चाय विकास और संवर्धन योजना (टीडीपीएस) के माध्यम से, असम सहित देश भर में निम्नलिखित गतिविधियां की जा रही हैं:

- कामगारों के लिए स्वास्थ्य जागरूकता शिविर
- बड़े चाय बागान कामगारों और छोटे चाय उत्पादकों (1.00 हेक्टेयर तक) के बच्चों के लिए मेधावी छात्रों (कक्षा X और XII) हेतु शैक्षिक सहायता और पुरस्कार।

- बंद हो चुके चाय बागानों और प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से प्रभावित कामगारों के बच्चों को पुस्तक और यूनिफॉर्म सहायता।
- बंद हो चुके चाय बागानों में कामगारों के निःशक्त और गंभीर रूप से बीमार आश्रितों के लिए सहायता

इसके अलावा, एटीईपीएफओ भविष्य निधि योजना, पेंशन योजना, डिपॉजिट लिंकड बीमा और ग्रेच्युटी योजना के तहत सामाजिक सुरक्षा लाभों के बारे में कामगारों को शिक्षित करने के लिए नियमित रूप से चाय बागानों में जागरूकता कार्यक्रम, कार्यशालाएं और संवादात्मक सत्र आयोजित करता है। इन पहलों का उद्देश्य वित्तीय साक्षरता में सुधार करना, कामगारों के प्रश्नों का समाधान करना और अपने अधिकारों और लाभ प्रक्रियाओं की समझ सुनिश्चित करना है।

व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कार्यदशाएं संहिता, 2020 और सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020, बागान कामगारों के लिए एक विस्तृत और व्यापक कल्याणकारी ढाँचे का प्रावधान करती हैं। इन संहिताओं में सीधे नियोक्ता द्वारा या ईएसआईसी व्यवस्थाओं के माध्यम से स्वास्थ्य लाभ के प्रावधान हैं। इन संहिताओं के माध्यम से बागान कामगारों के लिए स्वच्छ पेयजल, रसोई और शौचालय सुविधाओं सहित पर्याप्त आवास सुविधाओं को अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है। 100 या अधिक कामगारों वाले संस्थापनों के लिए अनिवार्य कैंटीन, 50 या अधिक कर्मचारियों वाले संस्थापनों में क्रेच और जहां बागान कामगारों के 25 या अधिक बच्चे (6-12 वर्ष) निवास करते हैं, वहां शैक्षिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करते हुए कल्याणकारी प्रावधानों को सुदृढ़ किया गया है।

सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 की पहली अनुसूची में बागान मालिकों को कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम (ईएसआईसी) के तहत अपने कामगारों को पंजीकृत करने की अनुमति देने वाला एक समर्थकारी प्रावधान किया गया है।

आयुष्मान भारत-प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (एबी-पीएमजेएवाई) के तहत, भारत की आबादी के 40% निचले हिस्से वाले 12 करोड़ परिवारों को द्वितीयक और तृतीयक देखभाल के लिए प्रति परिवार प्रति वर्ष 5 लाख रुपये का स्वास्थ्य कवर प्रदान किया जाता है। असम में, वैध राशन

कार्ड वाले सभी चाय बागान कामगारों और उनके परिवार के सदस्यों को इस योजना के तहत कवर किया जाता है।

औद्योगिक संबंध संहिता, 2020 के तहत, बीस या उससे अधिक कामगारों को रोजगार देने वाले प्रत्येक औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान को व्यक्तिगत विवादों के समाधान के लिए एक अनिवार्य रूप से शिकायत निवारण समिति का गठन करना होगा। कोई पीड़ित कामगार वाद हेतुक (कॉज ऑफ एक्शन) के एक वर्ष के भीतर समिति के समक्ष आवेदन दायर कर सकता है। समिति द्वारा प्राप्ति के तीस दिनों के भीतर कार्यवाही पूरी करना अपेक्षित होता है।

इसके अलावा, एक सौ अथवा उससे अधिक कामगारों वाले औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों में, समुचित सरकार नियोक्ता को एक कार्य समिति गठित करने का निर्देश दे सकती है। यह समिति नियोक्ता और कामगारों के बीच सामंजस्यपूर्ण संबंधों को बढ़ावा देने, सामान्य हित के मामलों पर चर्चा करने और विचारों के महत्वपूर्ण मतभेदों का समाधान करने का प्रयास करने के लिए जिम्मेदार होती है।

इसके अलावा, कोई कामगार सुलह अधिकारी के समक्ष विवाद उठा सकता है; यदि सुलह विफल हो जाती है, तो मामले को अधिनिर्णयन के लिए न्यायाधिकरण के पास भेजा जा सकता है।

इसके अलावा, असम सरकार द्वारा चाय बागान क्षेत्रों के लिए एक सुव्यवस्थित शिकायत निवारण तंत्र को मंजूरी दी गई है। एटीईपीएफओ द्वारा नामित नोडल अधिकारियों के माध्यम से शिकायत प्रणाली भी संचालित की जाती है। एक सांविधिक प्राथमिक समिति, जिसमें नियोक्ताओं और कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधि शामिल होते हैं, शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए नोडल अधिकारियों के साथ काम करती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, एक ऑनलाइन शिकायत निवारण मंच का विकास शुरू किया गया है।

श्री गौरव गोगोई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप असम के चाय बागानों का दृश्य देखें, तो वहां सबसे ज्यादा महिलाओं की भागीदारी है। महिलाओं के श्रम के बल पर बागानों के मालिक और बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति अपना मुनाफा कमाते हैं, लेकिन जब भी बागान के मालिकों, यूनियन और सरकार के बीच वार्तालाप होती है, तो उन चर्चाओं में महिलाओं की भागीदारी न के बराबर है। इसके कारण महिलाओं

की वास्तविक समस्याओं, चाहे वह टॉयलेट की समस्या हो, चाहे वह स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित अनीमिया की समस्या हो, चाहे वह ड्रग्स की समस्या हो, चाहे वह शराब की दुकान की समस्या हो या घरेलू हिंसा की समस्या हो, इन सबको लेकर जो व्यापक चर्चा और सिद्धांत उन इंडस्ट्रीज़, यूनियन और सरकार के बीच होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं होती है। इसलिए सबसे ज्यादा उत्पीड़ित हमारी श्रमिक महिलाएं हैं।

हमारी वर्तमान सरकार से मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि क्या वह एक ऐसा प्रस्ताव लाएगी, जहां पर इंडस्ट्री, यूनियन और सरकारों के बीच जब चाय के उद्योग की वार्तालाप हो, तो उसमें महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित हो। इंडस्ट्री, गवर्नमेंट और यूनियन की ऐसी वार्तालापों में महिला प्रतिनिधियों की संख्या भी सुनिश्चित होनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. मनसुख मांडविया : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय गौरव जी ने चाय बागानों में महिलाओं की संख्या, उनके वेलफेयर और उनकी सुविधाओं के बारे में चिंता की है।

मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि कोई भी क्षेत्र जहां महिलाएं काम करती हैं, चाहे वह प्लांटेशन क्षेत्र हो या कोई भी व्यावसायिक क्षेत्र हो, वहां उन्हें समान वेतन मिले, उनकी हेल्थ की चिंता की जाए, उनके बच्चों के रहने के लिए क्रेच की व्यवस्था हो, उन्हें मैटरनिटी लीव की फैसिलिटी मिले और वे हाइजीनिक सिचुएशन्स में काम कर पाएं, यह बहुत आवश्यक होता है।

गौरव जी, भारत सरकार ने लास्ट वीक ही इन चार हितों को सिद्ध करने के लिए चार लेबर कोड्स को लागू किया है। आप भी उसके खिलाफ प्रोटेस्ट कर रहे थे। जब आप प्रोटेस्ट कर रहे थे, तब यदि आपके मन में सचमुच में चिंता होती, तो आप देखते कि प्लांटेशन क्षेत्र में काम करने वाली महिलाओं के लिए हमने ये व्यवस्थाएं सुनिश्चित की हैं। जैसे - प्लांटेशन क्षेत्र में काम करने वाली महिलाओं को अच्छा ड्रिंकिंग वॉटर मिले और किचन की फैसिलिटी मिले। यदि वहां 50 वूमेन्स हों, तो उनके लिए क्रेच की व्यवस्था उपलब्ध हो। हमने लेबर कोड्स में ये व्यवस्थाएं भी सुनिश्चित की हैं।

इसके अलावा जब कोई महिला हज़ार्ड्स वर्कप्लेस में काम करती है, तो ऐसी स्थिति में एक

रुपए से लेकर एक करोड़ रुपए तक के इलाज के लिए खर्च करने की कोई भी चिंता हो, तो केवल 'आयुष्मान भारत योजना' ही नहीं, मैं बताना चाहूंगा, जैसा कि आपने क्वेश्चन में भी पूछा है कि क्या उसे 'आयुष्मान भारत योजना' की सुविधा मिलेगी, जी, आगे जाकर 'आयुष्मान भारत योजना' से लेकर ईएसआईसी का लाभ भी देश की सभी महिलाओं को मिलेगा। सभी महिला प्लांटेशन वर्कर्स को भी जब ईएसआईसी लाभार्थी के रूप में लाभ देते हैं, तब उसकी कोई लिमिट नहीं होती है। एक रुपए के लेकर एक करोड़ रुपए तक या उससे अधिक कितना भी खर्च हो, उनके स्वास्थ्य की भी चिंता की जाएगी।

आपने यह चिंता भी व्यक्त की है कि महिलाओं की संख्या ज्यादा है। आपकी बात सही है। प्लांटेशन क्षेत्र में आज 12 लाख से भी अधिक वर्कर्स काम कर रहे हैं, जिनमें अधिकतर महिलाएं हैं। जब उसके बारे में बातचीत हो, तो उसमें भी महिलाओं की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित हो। यह भी आवश्यक है।

महिलाओं की भागीदारी की भी सुनिश्चितता की गई है, ताकि उनके हित में या तो लेबरर्स, प्लांटेशन वर्कर्स और प्लांटेशंस के मालिक यानी कि चाय बागान के मालिक के बीच कोई डिस्प्यूट न हो। उनके बीच में बातचीत करने के लिए एक कमेटी का गठन किया जाए और उस कमेटी में महिलाओं की भी उपस्थिति हो, यह आवश्यक है। यह हमने लेबर कोड में आइडेंटिफाई किया है, लेबर कोड में हमने फाइनल किया है। इसका लाभ असम की महिलाओं को भी मिलेगा और देश की महिलाओं को भी मिलेगा।

श्री गौरव गोगोई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि असम के विभिन्न चाय बागानों में सारे श्रमिक पिछले कुछ महीनों से सड़कों पर आए हैं। उनको सम्मानजनक डेली वेज मिले, उनको न्यूनतम सैलरी मिले, इसको लेकर वे बार-बार सरकार के पास भी गए हैं, लेकिन जब कोई उपाय नहीं मिला, तो वे सड़कों पर आए हैं। लोअर असम हो या अपर असम हो, सब जगह ऐसा है। उनकी मांग यह है, उनसे कहा गया था कि सरकार अगर असम में आएगी, तो उनको 351 रुपए की डेली मजदूरी मिलेगी। जबकि, वास्तविकता में आज ब्रह्मपुत्र वैली में उन्हें 250 रुपए मिल रहे हैं और बराक

वैली में सिर्फ 228 रुपए मिल रहे हैं। मतलब, असम में ब्रह्मपुत्र वैली और बराक वैली में भी उन्हें समान वेतन नहीं मिल रहा है।

अतः मेरी मांग यह है कि मजदूरों की जो मांग है और आपकी सरकार का जो प्रस्ताव है कि मजदूरों को 351 रुपए का न्यूनतम वेतन मिलना चाहिए, तो सरकार इसे कब सुनिश्चित करेगी?

डॉ. मनसुख मांडविया : मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि विषय यही है कि लेबर कोड में आज तक यही प्रावधान है कि हर स्टेट अपने-अपने मिनिमम वेज तय करते थे और सिनर्जी नहीं थी। हमने चार लेबर कोड्स में सुनिश्चित किया है कि सभी को फोर वेज तय करना है। फोर वेज से कोई नीचे नहीं जा सकता है, फोर वेज से ऊपर कोई भी स्टेट अपना वेज तय कर सकता है, इसे हमने चार लेबर कोड्स में सुनिश्चित किया है।

11.43 hrs

(Kumari Selja in the Chair)

इसलिए, आज से, देश में अभी से, 21 नवंबर से लेबर कोड लागू हुआ है। देश में मिनिमम वेज के लिए अब कोई चिंता नहीं रहेगी। फोर वेज तय होगा और सभी स्टेट्स को फोर वेज से अबव मिनिमम वेज रखना होगा।

सुश्री प्रणिती सुशीलकुमार शिंदे : महोदया, धन्यवाद।

महोदया, जैसे असम में प्लांटेशन वर्कर्स बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हैं, वैसे ही महाराष्ट्र के शोलापुर और नासिक में बीड़ी वर्कर्स में महिला कामगार बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हैं। करीब एक लाख के आसपास बीड़ी कामगार हैं और इसमें सब महिलाएं ही होती हैं। जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने हैजार्डस इंडस्ट्रीज़ का जिक्र किया, बीड़ी और टोबैको सबसे हैजार्डस इंडस्ट्री है, लेकिन आज उनके पास कोई अन्य ऑप्शन न होने के कारण इस इंडस्ट्री पर डिपेंड होना पड़ता है।

अतः मेरा आपसे एक स्पेसिफिक सवाल यह है कि अगर कल सरकार बीड़ी इंडस्ट्री बंद करती है, तो क्या आपके पास इन एक लाख महिलाओं के लिए कोई ऑल्टरनेटिव, डीसेंट्रेलाइज़्ड और हैल्दी-सोर्स-ऑफ-इंफ्लॉयमेंट है?

डॉ. मनसुख मांडविया : महोदया, माननीय सदस्या की बात सही है। देश में बीड़ी वर्कर्स में भी

महिलाओं की भागीदारी ज्यादा होती है। महिलाओं की आय का वह एक महत्वपूर्ण माध्यम होता है। इसलिए, बीड़ी वर्कर्स के रूप में काम करने वाली सभी महिलाओं को भी हैल्थ इंश्योरेंस मिले, 40 साल की आयु के बाद देश के सभी कामगारों का हैल्थ चैकअप करना कम्पलसरी रखा है।

बीड़ी वर्कर्स के लिए हमारे कई हॉस्पिटल्स भी चल रहे हैं। ईएसआईसी के साथ भी हमने बीड़ी वर्कर्स के लिए इंटीग्रेशन किया है। ईएसआईसी हॉस्पिटल्स में भी बीड़ी वर्कर्स के रूप में काम करने वाले हमारे कामगारों को हैल्थ सुविधा मिले, उनकी हैल्थ की चिंता की जाए। उनको सुनिश्चित रूप में वेतन मिले और उनको काम करने में कोई भी असुविधा न हो, यह एश्योर किया गया है।

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न संख्या 106, श्री के. सुधाकरन उपस्थित नहीं।

RESTRUCTURED SKILL INDIA PROGRAMME

***106. #SHRI K SUDHAKARAN:**

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

- (a) whether an outlay of Rs. 8,800 crore has been approved by the Government for the restructured Skill India Programme (SIP) in February 2025, if so, the details of the distribution of outlay among Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 4.0, Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (PM-NAPS), and Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS);
- (b) the total number of new demand-driven and technology-enabled courses, such as in Artificial Intelligence, 5G technologies, cybersecurity, green hydrogen, and drone operations, introduced under PMKVY 4.0, along with the number of candidates enrolled in these programmes so far, and

Since Shri K. Sudhakaran was not present, hence Hon'ble Speaker asked the Hon'ble Minister to lay the reply and allowed Shri B. Manickam Tagore, Shrimati Satabdi Roy Banerjee and Dr. Shashi Tharoor to ask the Supplementary Questions.

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that the benefits of the restructured programme reach to the marginalised communities, including women, rural youth, and underserved regions in light of the integration of the JSS scheme within the Skill India Programme?

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

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

विवरण

(क): केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने दिनांक 7 फरवरी 2025 को ₹8,800 करोड़ के परिव्यय के साथ वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए कौशल भारत कार्यक्रम (एसआईपी) की केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना को जारी रखने की मंजूरी दे दी। इस एसआईपी में तीन घटक शामिल हैं: (i) प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना 4.0 (पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0), (ii) प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय शिक्षता प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएम-एनएपीएस) और (iii) जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस)। परिव्यय का योजना-वार वितरण इस प्रकार है:

(करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	एसआईपी के घटक	परिव्यय
1.	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0	6000
2.	पीएम - एनएपीएस	1942
3.	जेएसएस	858

(ख): अब तक, कृत्रिम मेधा, 5जी प्रौद्योगिकी, साइबर सुरक्षा, हरित हाइड्रोजन, ड्रोन संचालन सहित उभरते क्षेत्रों से जुड़े 600 से अधिक भविष्यवादी और नए युग के पाठ्यक्रमों को राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीवीईटी) द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया है।

पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत, दिनांक 31 अक्टूबर 2025 तक, इन क्षेत्रों में 123 नौकरियों के लिए

कुल 5,60,936 उम्मीदवारों का नामांकन हो चुका है। इन भविष्योन्मुखी और नए युग की नौकरियों में नामांकन का ब्यौरा संलग्न **अनुबंध** में दिया गया है।

(ग): सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अनेक कदम उठा रही है कि पुनर्गठित कौशल भारत कार्यक्रम, जिसमें प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना 4.0 (पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0), प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय शिक्षता प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएम-एनएपीएस) और जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस) शामिल हैं, का लाभ महिलाओं, ग्रामीण युवाओं और वंचित क्षेत्रों जैसे हाशिए पर आने वाले समुदायों तक पहुँचे। इनमें शामिल हैं:

I. प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना 4.0 (पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0) - इस योजना में विशेष परियोजनाओं का प्रावधान है, जिनका लक्ष्य कम प्रतिनिधित्व वाले सामाजिक समूहों-एससी/एसटी/महिला/दिव्यांगजनों और आकांक्षी जिलों, वामपंथी उग्रवाद, जनजातीय जिलों आदि जैसे भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों को शामिल करना है। कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों में उनकी भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं, जनजातीय समुदायों और अन्य हाशिए पर आने वाले समूहों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है।

यह सुनिश्चित करके समावेशिता में सुधार लाने के लिए कि अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, महिलाएँ और अन्य हाशिए पर आने वाले समुदाय कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर सकें और अंततः लाभकारी वेतन और स्वरोजगार प्राप्त कर सकें, विशेष समूहों (महिलाओं और दिव्यांगजनों) और विशेष क्षेत्रों को, जैसा कि सामान्य मानदंडों में परिभाषित किया गया है, विशेष क्षेत्रों के भीतर और बाहर प्रशिक्षण के लिए आवास और भोजन (बीएंडएल) और परिवहन सुविधाएँ प्रदान की जाती हैं। सामान्य मानदंडों के अनुसार गैर-आवासीय प्रशिक्षण के मामले में विशेष समूहों के लिए परिवहन सुविधा की भी अनुमति है। ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

ब्यौरा	राशि
सामान्य मानदंडों में परिभाषित विशेष समूहों (महिलाओं और दिव्यांगजनों) और विशेष क्षेत्रों के लिए विशेष क्षेत्रों के भीतर और बाहर प्रशिक्षण हेतु	सामान्य मानदंडों के अनुसार, प्रति प्रशिक्षु प्रति दिन अधिकतम ₹375 तक

भोजन, आवास और परिवहन सुविधाएँ हालाँकि, आकांक्षी, सीमावर्ती, आदिवासी बहुल और वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों में प्रशिक्षण के लिए भी यही सुविधाएँ दी जा सकती हैं।	
गैर-आवासीय प्रशिक्षण में महिलाओं और दिव्यांगजनों के लिए परिवहन लागत	सामान्य मानदंडों के अनुसार, प्रति प्रशिक्षु प्रति माह अधिकतम ₹1500 तक
दिव्यांग उम्मीदवारों को अतिरिक्त सहायता	सहायक उपकरणों, सहायता और उपकरणों के लिए ₹ 5,000/-

इसके अतिरिक्त, आधार लागत के अलावा, उत्तर-पूर्व राज्यों, जम्मू और कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह, लक्षद्वीप और गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा चिन्हित वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्ल्यूई) से प्रभावित जिलों में संचालित कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए आधार लागत के 10% के बराबर अतिरिक्त राशि की अनुमति दी जाती है।

II. प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन योजना (पीएम-एनएपीएस) - इसका उद्देश्य देश में शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण को बढ़ावा देना है। इसके लिए शिक्षुता अधिनियम, 1961 के अंतर्गत नियोजित शिक्षुओं को आंशिक वजीफा सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, शिक्षुता इकोसिस्टम का क्षमता निर्माण किया जाता है और हितधारकों को समर्थन प्रदान किया जाता है। तदनुसार, यह योजना प्रशिक्षण अवधि के दौरान प्रत्येक शिक्षु को देय वजीफे के 25% तक, अधिकतम 1500 रुपये प्रति माह तक, आंशिक वजीफा सहायता प्रदान करती है। भारत सरकार द्वारा वजीफा सहायता का भुगतान प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) के माध्यम से शिक्षु के बैंक खाते में किया जाता है। इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य कार्यस्थल पर अनुभवात्मक प्रशिक्षण को बढ़ावा देकर अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए कुशल कार्यबल विकसित करना, प्रशिक्षुओं को आंशिक वजीफा सहायता प्रदान करके प्रतिष्ठानों को प्रशिक्षुओं को नामांकित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना तथा छोटे प्रतिष्ठानों, विशेष रूप से सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों तथा आकांक्षी जिलों और उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र जैसे कम सुविधा वाले क्षेत्रों में स्थित प्रतिष्ठानों में प्रशिक्षुओं के नामांकन को प्रोत्साहित करना है।

उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र में शिक्षुता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विशेष हस्तक्षेप हेतु एक नई "पायलट पहल"

शुरू की गई है। यह पहल उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र के उन उम्मीदवारों को मौजूदा वजीफे के अतिरिक्त ₹1,500 प्रति माह का अतिरिक्त वजीफा प्रदान करती है जो उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र के भीतर या उसके बाहर किसी अन्य राज्य में शिक्षता प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। यह हस्तक्षेप क्षेत्र में अनुसूचित जनजातियों की उच्च जनसंख्या घनत्व वाले लोगों के कौशल विकास में योगदान दे रहा है।

III. जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस) - जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस) योजना, जिसे प्रारंभ में 1967 में श्रमिक विद्यापीठ (एसवीपी) के रूप में शुरू किया गया था, का उद्देश्य भारत सरकार से 100% अनुदान प्राप्त पंजीकृत समितियों (एनजीओ) के माध्यम से लाभार्थी के द्वार पर अनौपचारिक रूप से कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से स्व/मजदूरी रोजगार को बढ़ावा देकर घरेलू आय में वृद्धि करना है। जेएसएस का मुख्य लक्ष्य 15-45 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग के निरक्षरों, नव-साक्षरों और प्राथमिक स्तर की शिक्षा प्राप्त व्यक्तियों तथा 12वीं कक्षा तक स्कूल छोड़ने वाले लोगों को व्यावसायिक कौशल प्रदान करना है।

वर्तमान में, 26 राज्यों और 7 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 293 जेएसएस कार्यरत हैं। जुलाई 2018 में शिक्षा मंत्रालय (पूर्ववर्ती मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय) से एमएसडीई को इस योजना के हस्तांतरण के बाद से, दिनांक 31 अक्टूबर 2025 तक, देश भर में जेएसएस योजना के तहत कुल 32.53 लाख लाभार्थियों को प्रशिक्षित किया जा चुका है। प्रशिक्षित लाभार्थियों में ग्रामीण और शहरी मलीन बस्तियों के शैक्षिक रूप से वंचित और सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े समूह शामिल हैं। योजना के मूल उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप, प्रशिक्षित लाभार्थियों में महिलाओं की संख्या बहुसंख्यक है, जो लगभग 83% है।

धरती आबा - जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीए-जेजीयूए) के अंतर्गत, कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) ने जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस) योजना के माध्यम से आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्रों में अंतिम छोर तक कौशल विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक पहल शुरू की है। इस प्रयास के तहत, 15 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 30 आदिवासी जिलों में 30 जनजातीय कौशल केंद्र (टीएससी) स्थापित किए गए हैं।

अनुबंध

दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत भविष्योन्मुखी और नए युग की नौकरी भूमिकाओं (जॉब रोल्स) में नामांकन का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

क्रम सं.	जॉब रोल्स का नाम	नामांकित
1	किसान ड्रोन ऑपरेटर	4,652
2	सोलर पंप तकनीशियन	34,326
3	ऑटोमोटिव एडिटिव मैनुफैक्चरिंग ऑपरेटर	260
4	ऑटोमोटिव एडिटिव मैनुफैक्चरिंग तकनीशियन	210
5	ऑटोमोटिव ऑटोमेशन और रोबोटिक्स इंजीनियर	429
6	ऑटोमोटिव आईआईओटी एप्लिकेशन इंजीनियर	80
7	ऑटोमोटिव आईआईओटी एप्लिकेशन तकनीशियन	347
8	इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन असेंबली ऑपरेटर	502
9	इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन असेंबली तकनीशियन	794
10	इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन रखरखाव तकनीशियन	832
11	इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन उत्पाद डिज़ाइन इंजीनियर	190
12	इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण निरीक्षक	313
13	इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन सेवा प्रमुख तकनीशियन	90
14	इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन सेवा तकनीशियन	64,470
15	इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन परीक्षण इंजीनियर	352
16	बैटरी सिस्टम असेंबली ऑपरेटर	22
17	बैटरी सिस्टम मरम्मत तकनीशियन	77
18	क्लाउड एप्लिकेशन डेवलपर	292
19	ड्रोन निर्माण और असेंबली तकनीशियन	30
20	ड्रोन सेवा तकनीशियन	353
21	इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन असेंबली ऑपरेटर	30
22	इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन सेवा तकनीशियन	120
23	इलेक्ट्रॉनिक हार्डवेयर असेंबली ऑपरेटर	29
24	सोलर एलईडी तकनीशियन	308
25	सोलर लाइटिंग असेंबलर (वैकल्पिक: होम लाइटिंग सिस्टम/स्ट्रीट लाइट)	30
26	सोलर पंप तकनीशियन	60
27	सोलर पीवी इंस्टॉलर - सिविल	30

28	सोलर पीवी इंस्टॉलर - इलेक्ट्रिकल	247
29	सोलर पीवी इंस्टॉलर (सूर्यमित्र)	2,711
30	सोलर पीवी रखरखाव तकनीशियन - इलेक्ट्रिकल (ग्राउंड माउंट)	30
31	सोलर पीवी प्रोजेक्ट हेल्पर	40
32	बैटरी सिस्टम असेंबली ऑपरेटर	1,785
33	बैटरी सिस्टम डिज़ाइन इंजीनियर	596
34	बैटरी सिस्टम मरम्मत तकनीशियन	16,043
35	बिल्डिंग मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम प्रोजेक्ट मैनेजर	3,130
36	ड्रोन निर्माण और असेंबली तकनीशियन	10,585
37	ड्रोन सेवा तकनीशियन	16,189
38	इलेक्ट्रॉनिक हार्डवेयर असेंबली ऑपरेटर	12,550
39	इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मशीन रखरखाव कार्यकारी	28,078
40	एम्बेडेड फुल-स्टैक आईओटी विश्लेषक	424
41	एम्बेडेड उत्पाद डिज़ाइन इंजीनियर-तकनीकी प्रमुख	115
42	एम्बेडेड सॉफ्टवेयर इंजीनियर	2,206
43	आईओटी हार्डवेयर विश्लेषक	4,919
44	मैकेनिकल इंजीनियरिंग और प्लंबिंग महाप्रबंधक	18,402
45	मेकट्रॉनिक्स डिज़ाइनर और सिस्टम इंटीग्रेटर	77
46	मेकट्रॉनिक्स रखरखाव विशेषज्ञ	195
47	मोटर और नियंत्रक मरम्मत तकनीशियन	858
48	मोटर और नियंत्रक डिज़ाइन इंजीनियर	779
49	सौर एलईडी तकनीशियन	47,290
50	वीएलएसआई डिज़ाइन इंजीनियर	8,463
51	ओ एंड एम इलेक्ट्रिकल एवं इंस्ट्रुमेंटेशन तकनीशियन - पवन ऊर्जा संयंत्र	300
52	रूफटॉप सोलर ग्रिड इंजीनियर	1,141
53	लघु जल विद्युत संयंत्र तकनीशियन - (जल ऊर्जा मित्र)	150
54	सौर प्रकाश संयोजनकर्ता (वैकल्पिक: घरेलू प्रकाश व्यवस्था/स्ट्रीट लाइट)	6,249
55	सौर फोटोवोल्टिक उद्यमी	2,695
56	सौर प्रस्ताव मूल्यांकन विशेषज्ञ	360
57	सौर पीवी व्यवसाय विकास कार्यकारी	633
58	सौर पीवी डिज़ाइनर	3,402

59	सौर पीवी इंजीनियर (विकल्प: सौर जल पम्पिंग प्रणाली)	52
60	सौर पीवी स्थापना सहायक	262
61	सौर पीवी इंस्टॉलर - सिविल	529
62	सौर पीवी इंस्टॉलर - विद्युत	5,584
63	सौर पीवी इंस्टॉलर (सूर्यमित्र)	26,718
64	सौर पीवी रखरखाव तकनीशियन - विद्युत (ग्राउंड माउंट)	2,163
65	सौर पीवी निर्माण तकनीशियन	359
66	सौर पीवी परियोजना सहायक	2,068
67	सौर पीवी परियोजना प्रबंधक (ई एंड सी)	223
68	एडिटिव मैन्युफैक्चरिंग (3डी प्रिंटिंग)	7,869
69	एआई - व्यावसायिक बुद्धिमत्ता विश्लेषक	3,215
70	एआई - डेटा आर्किटेक्ट	2,820
71	एआई - डेटा इंजीनियर	1,524
72	एआई - डेटा गुणवत्ता विश्लेषक	15,469
73	एआई - डेटा वैज्ञानिक	4,683
74	ए आई - डेटाबेस एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर	7,059
75	ए आई - डेवोप्स इंजीनियर	4,962
76	ए आई -मशीन लर्निंग इंजीनियर	8,986
77	ए आई -सॉल्यूशन आर्किटेक्ट	337
78	एप्लिकेशन सुरक्षा विश्लेषक	30
79	एंड पॉइंट सुरक्षा विश्लेषक - साइबर सुरक्षा	779
80	सुरक्षा संचालन केंद्र विश्लेषक	1,161
81	एप्लिकेशन आर्किटेक्ट - वेब और मोबाइल	465
82	एप्लिकेशन डेवलपर - वेब और मोबाइल	33,139
83	एआरवीआर आर्किटेक्ट	30
84	एआरवीआर सलाहकार	240
85	एआरवीआर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर इंजीनियर	30
86	एआरवीआर सपोर्ट एनालिस्ट	650
87	क्लाउड एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर	850
88	क्लाउड एप्लिकेशन डेवलपर	6,962
89	क्लाउड कंसल्टेंट	249
90	क्लाउड इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर एनालिस्ट	213
91	क्लाउड सुरक्षा एनालिस्ट	430

92	कंसल्टेंट नेटवर्क सेक्युर्टी	80
93	आईओटी- डोमेन विशेषज्ञ	290
94	आईओटी - नेटवर्क विशेषज्ञ	267
95	आईओटी - उत्पाद प्रबंधक	392
96	आईओटी - सुरक्षा विशेषज्ञ	174
97	आईओटी - सॉफ्टवेयर विश्लेषक	5,754
98	आईओटी - समाधान वास्तुकार	9,599
99	आईओटी - परीक्षण विश्लेषक	241
100	मोबाइल डिवाइस प्रबंधन विश्लेषक	345
101	उत्पाद प्रबंधक - वेब और मोबाइल	941
102	सुरक्षा विश्लेषक	716
103	सुरक्षा अवसंरचना विशेषज्ञ	1,011
104	सॉफ्टवेयर भेद्यता/प्रवेश परीक्षक	1,052
105	उपयोगकर्ता अनुभव डिजाइनर	981
106	जैव सूचना विज्ञान सहयोगी/विश्लेषक	2,971
107	जैव सूचना विज्ञान वैज्ञानिक	11,433
108	सूचना एवं संचार प्रौद्योगिकी (आईसीटी) इंजीनियर – 5जी नेटवर्क	190
109	अवसंरचना तकनीशियन – 5जी नेटवर्क	1,306
110	परियोजना इंजीनियर – 5जी नेटवर्क	3,631
111	तकनीशियन 5जी - सक्रिय नेटवर्क स्थापना	26,190
112	दूरसंचार ई-कचरा हैंडलर	2,445
113	दूरसंचार रिगर – 5जी और लीगेसी नेटवर्क	3,166
114	दूरसंचार तकनीशियन – आईओटी उपकरण/प्रणालियाँ	40,556
115	हरित हाइड्रोजन संयंत्र उद्यमी	964
116	हरित हाइड्रोजन संयंत्र कनिष्ठ तकनीशियन - विद्युत स्रोत	1,308
117	हरित हाइड्रोजन संयंत्र कनिष्ठ तकनीशियन (विलवणीकरण)	465
118	हरित हाइड्रोजन संयंत्र कनिष्ठ तकनीशियन- भंडारण	975
119	हरित हाइड्रोजन संयंत्र कनिष्ठ तकनीशियन-इलेक्ट्रोलाइज़र	1,251
120	हरित हाइड्रोजन संयंत्र तकनीशियन	1,367
121	हरित हाइड्रोजन पर उन्नत पाठ्यक्रम	562
122	हरित हाइड्रोजन की अवधारणाएँ	254
123	हरित हाइड्रोजन संयंत्र पर्यवेक्षक	79
	कुल	5,60,936

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE: The hon. Minister has mentioned in the reply that PMKVY 4.0 under NAPS aims to support marginalized groups and underserved regions such as aspirational districts. I come from an aspirational district Virudhunagar. But the reply contains no data, not a single figure, on how many candidates from aspirational districts have actually been trained or placed. Given that in more than 600 courses 5.6 lakh enrolments have been reported nationwide, can the Ministry specify how many trainees are from the 112 aspirational districts, how many of them have received boarding, lodging or transport support as claimed, and how many have actually been placed in waged or self-employment? Without district-wise outcomes, how can Parliament evaluate whether the Rs.8,800 crore Programme is reaching the poorest regions that need it most?

SHRI SUKANTA MAJUMDAR: Madam, under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, skill training is provided to youth belonging to all sections of the society including the marginalized sections. This project is on-going and this PM-NAPS specially sets a partial stipend as mentioned in the answer with support limited to 25 per cent of the stipend paid up to a maximum of Rs.1,500. A special thrust has been given to the marginalized section of the society, especially the SC and ST groups. Not only that, the evaluation of whether it is performing well or not has been done by the third party such as NITI Aayog, that the training is found relevant by the employees where PMKVY trained candidates referred were 52 per cent of the RPL candidates. I am sharing some observations of the NITI Aayog with the hon. Member; 52 per cent of the RPL candidates gained or

expected higher salaries and 94 per cent employers hired more PMKVY candidates and recruitment experience is rated good and very good by 67 per cent and 80 per cent employees.

Shri B. Manickam Tagore asked for the marginalized section as well as aspirational districts. I will share the district-wise data if available with us. You know that I am not the Minister concerned. The Minister concerned is on another assignment. I am representing him. I will share the data with Shri Manickam Tagore.

SHRIMATI SATABDI ROY BANERJEE: Under the PMKVY scheme, placements were tracked in the short-term training component only in its first three versions implemented from financial year 2015-16 to financial year 2021-22. Will the Minister clarify the reason for the same? Is it because the Government could only achieve overall placement rate of 43 per cent from 2015 till 2024 which is way below the expected rate? What steps has the Government taken to improve its performance in the placement rate?

SHRI SUKANTA MAJUMDAR: The placement as mentioned by the hon. Member is 43 per cent and it is quite good. From PMKVY 4.0, a compulsory on-job training was introduced and hence the placement is delinked from PMKVY 4.0. The Government and the Ministry is taking several steps such as introduction of new courses like drone technology, green hydrogen and so on. These kinds of courses have been introduced by the Government to make our workforce ready for the future India.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Thank you, Madam.

Sorry, Mr. Minister, your answer is not totally satisfactory. The figures published, indicate that only 15 per cent of the candidates who have been trained under the Pradhan Manti Kaushal Vikas Yojana secured job placements, which leaves an overwhelming majority without employment despite certification. In fact, there was a survey of the small manufacturing enterprises in our country, and the majority of them say that the skill training initiatives are failing to reach them effectively. The 71 per cent of the small manufacturing enterprises in India report no benefits from the skill training programmes. With such a deepening skill versus employment mismatch, many trained youths are either employed or placed in jobs unrelated to their training, pointing to weak demand forecasting and very poor alignment with industry needs. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister if the Government is undertaking any studies of this continuing mismatch between skill and employment, and the low placement outcomes under the national skilling schemes? What plans do you have to improve the job placements, alignment with industry, including consulting industry, and outcome based monitoring under the Skill India Programme? Thank you, Madam Chairperson.

SHRI SUKANTA MAJUMDAR: Madam, I would like to answer this question raised by the hon. Member Dr. Shashi Tharoor ji that during the PMKVY2.0 and PMKVY 3.0, placement of certified candidates was incentivised under the short-term training by releasing the payment of the last tranche, that is the third tranche, which is 30 per cent PMKVY 3.0; it was 20 per cent, in case of PMKVY 2.0.

As I have mentioned earlier, an independent third party study has been conducted by the Government of India and I have shared the third party evaluation, that is the evaluation of the NITI Aayog. The training was found relevant. Even I am repeating it, the training was found relevant by the employers and PMKVY trained candidates were preferred more by 52 per cent of RPL candidates. They gained or got higher salaries and 94 per cent employers are willing to hire more PMKVY candidates. We have taken some other steps; the employment or placement has been dealt with in PMKVY 4.0.

Under the PMKVY 4.0, the placements are dealt with by skilling to lay emphasis on empowering trained candidates to choose their career paths. Further, greater emphasis is being given to empower youths by enhancing their employability through mandatory employability training component under STT training and access to self-placed learning on SIP. Steps have been taken to enhance the employability of the candidates under PMKVY 4.0 or for alignment with the industry needs, aligning job roles with the National Skill Qualification Framework including the employability skill, modules and new skill training in emerging sectors such as technologies as AI, ML, AR, VR, 3D printing, green economy sector, industry engagement, and collaboration with the major employers and the industries to enhance the skilling ecosystem and align the training with the industry need. Then, there is the flexible curriculum, offering customised training programme in partnership with the various stakeholders. I feel that the most important training is the on-the-job training. It is emphasising the industry connection through the mandatory on-the-job training ensuring the

practical learning and industry exposure to the students.

According to the New Education Policy, the skill training has been integrated with the education system also.

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न संख्या 107, श्री महेंद्र सिंह सोलंकी ।

MANDATORY USE OF MOTHER TONGUE IN SCHOOLS

***107. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH SOLANKY:**

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

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

- (a) the manner in which the Government is ensuring that rural, tribal, inaccessible hilly and remote forest areas in the country including Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and particularly Palghar District in Maharashtra receive adequate central support to integrate three years of pre-primary education into the new Foundational Stage;
- (b) the strategy adopted by the Government to make mandatory/compulsory use of the mother tongue/local/regional languages as the medium of instruction till Class-5 in the country particularly Maithili in Mithila region;
- (c) the manner in which mandatory/compulsory use of the mother tongue/local/regional language is likely to balance with the need for multi-lingual proficiency in the middle and secondary levels;
- (d) whether the Government has finalised the mechanism for the new Board Examinations which are to be conducted twice a year; and
- (e) if so, the details of provisions made to reduce student stress while maintaining academic standards in the country particularly in Dewas-

Shajapur, Lok Sabha Constituency in Madhya Pradesh?

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

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

विवरण

(क): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 में, पहली बार 3 वर्ष के प्री-स्कूल (बालवाटिका) को 5+3+3+4 संरचना में शिक्षा की निरंतरता के रूप में मान्यता दी गई है, जिसमें प्री-स्कूल और ग्रेड 1 और ग्रेड 2 का 3 वर्ष का बुनियादी चरण है। स्कूल शिक्षा विभाग (डीओएसई एंड एल), शिक्षा मंत्रालय (एमओई) ने योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों/पहलों के माध्यम से यह सुनिश्चित किया है कि जम्मू और कश्मीर, झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़ और महाराष्ट्र (पालघर जिले सहित) सहित राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) को तीन वर्ष की प्री-प्राइमरी शिक्षा को नई बुनियादी चरण (एफएस) में एकीकृत करने के लिए पर्याप्त केंद्रीय सहायता प्राप्त हो सके। जैसाकि एनईपी 2020 में परिकल्पना की गई है, ग्रेड 2 के अंत तक सार्वभौमिक बुनियादी साक्षरता और संख्याज्ञान (एफएलएन) प्राप्त करने के लिए, निपुण भारत मिशन नामक एक राष्ट्रीय मिशन शुरू किया गया है।

निपुण भारत मिशन : यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि देश का प्रत्येक बच्चा ग्रेड 2 के अंत तक आवश्यक रूप से एफएलएन प्राप्त कर लें, "समझ और संख्याज्ञान के साथ पठन में प्रवीणता के लिए राष्ट्रीय पहल (निपुण भारत)" नामक एक प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय मिशन, 5 जुलाई, 2021 को शुरू किया गया था। इस मिशन की स्थापना समग्र शिक्षा के तत्वावधान में की गई है। सभी 36 राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र निपुण-भारत मिशन (एनबीएम) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहे हैं। एनबीएम के तहत निम्नलिखित घटकों के लिए वित्तीय मानदंडों का प्रावधान किया गया है:

- प्री-स्कूल शिक्षा/सह-स्थित आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों (आवर्ती और अनावर्ती) को सहायता
- नवाचारी शिक्षणशास्त्र के कार्यान्वयन के लिए शिक्षण अधिगम सामग्री
- शिक्षक संसाधन सामग्री/कार्यकलाप पुस्तिका

- ग्रेड I और II के शिक्षकों का क्षमता निर्माण
- छात्रों का स्वतंत्र, आवधिक और समग्र मूल्यांकन
- राज्य और जिला स्तर पर परियोजना प्रबंधन इकाई (पीएमयू) का निर्माण

प्री-स्कूल (बालवाटिका) को बुनियादी चरण में एकीकृत करने के लिए, निम्नलिखित प्रगति हुई है:

- **एनसीएफ-एफएस:** बुनियादी चरण के लिए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा (एनसीएफ-एफएस) 20 अक्टूबर, 2022 को जारी किया गया था, जो पाठ्यक्रम, शिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण, अधिगम शिक्षण सामग्री (एलटीएम) आदि के लिए एक संरचना प्रदान करता है। यह भारत में 3-8 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों के लिए पहला एकीकृत पाठ्यक्रम रूपरेखा है।
- **विद्या प्रवेश:** ग्रेड-I के लिए 'विद्या प्रवेश' नाम से 3 महीने के खेल आधारित 'स्कूल तैयारी मॉड्यूल और दिशानिर्देश' 29 जुलाई, 2021 को शुरू किया गया था। विद्या प्रवेश कार्यक्रम का लक्ष्य विभिन्न पृष्ठभूमियों (बालवाटिका, आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों (एडब्ल्यूसी), घर पर, निजी खेल स्कूलों आदि) से ग्रेड-I में आने वाले सभी बच्चों में स्कूल की तैयारी को बढ़ावा देना है, ताकि बच्चों को ग्रेड-I में सुचारु रूप से परिवर्तित किया जा सके। यह कार्यक्रम जम्मू और कश्मीर, झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़ और महाराष्ट्र सहित पूरे देश में कार्यान्वित किया गया है। विद्या प्रवेश मॉड्यूल से लाभार्थी छात्रों की संख्या नीचे तालिका में दी गई है:

राज्य	लाभार्थी छात्र		
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
जम्मू और कश्मीर	1,34,249	1,30,640	1,19,160
झारखंड	13,00,000	5,52,263	5,70,745
छत्तीसगढ़	2,59,165	3,19,918	2,98,632
महाराष्ट्र	13,84,131	11,03,339	10,78,720
भारत (सभी राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)	1,80,13,930	1,13,60,923	1,29,06,518

➤ **आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों की सह-अवस्थिति (एडब्ल्यूसी):** एनईपी 2020 में यथा परिकल्पित, उच्च गुणवत्तापूर्ण प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था देखभाल और शिक्षा तक सार्वभौमिक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मॉडलों में से एक मॉडल में ग्रेड 1 वाले आंगनवाड़ी सह-स्थित स्कूल हैं। इस संबंध में, स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग, शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने महिला और बाल विकास मंत्रालय के सहयोग से 3 सितंबर, 2025 को "स्कूलों के साथ आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों (एडब्ल्यूसी) की सह-अवस्थिति के लिए दिशानिर्देश" जारी किए हैं। यूडाइस+ 2024-25 के अनुसार, ग्रेड-1 वाले स्कूलों में 2,99,546 सह-स्थित आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र हैं। राज्य-वार विवरण [blob:https://udiseplus.gov.in/709af9f3-e9b0-47c0-ab8f-5345bed073ce](https://udiseplus.gov.in/709af9f3-e9b0-47c0-ab8f-5345bed073ce)

(तालिका 3.7) पर उपलब्ध हैं।

➤ पीएम-पोषण के तहत बालवाटिका के छात्र भी शामिल हैं।

(ख) और (ग): शिक्षा भारतीय संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और अधिकांश स्कूल राज्य सरकार और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के क्षेत्राधिकार में आते हैं। एनईपी 2020 के पैरा 4.13 के अनुसार, "त्रि-भाषा सूत्र संवैधानिक प्रावधानों, लोगों, क्षेत्रों और संघ की आकांक्षाओं, और बहुभाषिकता के संवर्धन के साथ-साथ देश की एकता को बढ़ावा देने की ज़रूरत को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसका कार्यान्वयन किया जाता रहेगा। हालांकि, त्रि-भाषा सूत्र में और अधिक लोचशीलता होगी, और किसी भी राज्य पर कोई भाषा थोपी नहीं जाएगी। बच्चों द्वारा सीखी जाने वाली तीन भाषाएँ राज्यों, क्षेत्रों और स्वयं छात्रों की रुचि होंगी, बशर्ते कि तीन में से कम से कम दो भाषाएँ भारत की हों। विशेष रूप से, जो छात्र अपनी पढ़ाई को तीन भाषाओं में से एक या एक से अधिक बदलना चाहते हैं, वे ग्रेड 6 या 7 में ऐसा कर सकते हैं, बशर्ते कि वे माध्यमिक स्कूल के अंत तक तीन भाषाओं (साहित्यिक स्तर पर भारत की एक भाषा सहित) में बुनियादी प्रवीणता का प्रदर्शन कर सकें।"

सरकार की नीति सभी भारतीय भाषाओं के संवर्धन की है। एनईपी, 2020 बहुभाषिकता को बढ़ावा देने और भारतीय भाषाओं को जीवंत बनाए रखने के प्रयासों पर बहुत अधिक बल देता है। एनईपी 2020 में उल्लिखित है कि जहां भी संभव होगा, न्यूनतम कक्षा 5 तक और अधिमानतः कक्षा

8 तक शिक्षा का माध्यम घरेलू भाषा/मातृभाषा/स्थानीय भाषा/क्षेत्रीय भाषा होगी। नीति में इस बात पर जोर दिया गया है कि शिक्षण उनकी घरेलू भाषा/स्थानीय भाषा/क्षेत्रीय भाषा में होना चाहिए और भारतीय भाषाओं के अधिगम को स्कूल शिक्षा के साथ एकीकृत किया जाना चाहिए ताकि छात्रों के पास किसी भी भारतीय भाषा में अध्ययन करने का विकल्प हो। एनईपी, 2020 के अनुवर्ती के रूप में, स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा (एनसीएफ-एसई) 2023 जुलाई 2023 में शुरू की गई थी और भारतीय भाषाओं के संवर्धन हेतु स्कूल शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में निम्नलिखित पहलें की गई हैं:

- (i) एनसीईआरटी ने कक्षा 1 से 3 और 6 के लिए मैथिली भाषा सहित 22 अनुसूचित भाषाओं में पाठ्यपुस्तकें विकसित और प्रकाशित की हैं। पाठ्यपुस्तकें राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद की वेबसाइट <https://ncert.nic.in> पर उपलब्ध हैं।
- (ii) जादुई पिटारा (जेपी), जो 3-8 वर्ष की आयु के लिए 53 खेल-आधारित अधिगम-शिक्षण सामग्री का एक सेट है, 20 फरवरी 2023 को प्रारंभ किया गया था। जादुई पिटारा में 22 भारतीय भाषाओं (मैथिली सहित) और अंग्रेजी में उपलब्ध, खिलौने, पहेलियाँ, कहानी कार्ड, फ्लैशकार्ड और शिक्षक हैंडबुक शामिल हैं। इसका डिजिटल विस्तार, ई-जादुई पिटारा, जो 10 फरवरी 2024 को प्रारंभ किया गया, बच्चों, शिक्षकों और अभिभावकों को सहयोग देने के लिए 22 भारतीय भाषाओं (मैथिली सहित) में बहुभाषी कहानियाँ, कार्यकलाप, गीत और एआई-आधारित बॉट-कथा सखी, शिक्षक तारा और अभिभावक तारा प्रदान करता है। एनईपी 2020 में यथा परिकल्पित, ये पहल बुनियादी चरण का एक अभिन्न अंग हैं।
- (iii) प्राइमर्स (मार्च, 2024 में प्रारंभ) को न्यूनतम 10,000 की आबादी द्वारा बोली जाने वाली मातृभाषाओं में एफएलएन के लिए 121 स्थानीय भाषाओं (मैथिली सहित) में तैयार किया गया है। प्राइमर्स <https://ncert.nic.in/primers.php?ln=en> पर उपलब्ध हैं।
- (iv) शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने भाषा संगम के कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से सभी भारतीय भाषाओं के संवर्धन हेतु एक राष्ट्रव्यापी कार्यक्रम शुरू किया। स्कूल में बच्चे ऑडियो और वीडियो की सहायता

से 22 अनुसूचित भाषाओं (मैथिली सहित) में 100 वाक्य सीखते हैं। देशभर के स्कूल इसमें भाग ले रहे हैं और भारतीय भाषाओं को सीख रहे हैं। पाठ्यपुस्तक से संबंधित और ऑडियो-वीडियो दोनों सामग्री <https://ncert.nic.in/bs-2021.php> पर दीक्षा पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध हैं।

- (v) राष्ट्रीय ई-पुस्तकालय बच्चों और किशोरों को विभिन्न भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों, भाषाओं, शैलियों और शैक्षिक स्तरों तक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करके गुणवत्तापूर्ण पुस्तकें प्रदान करता है। यह मंच 23 भाषाओं में 5,000+ गैर-शैक्षणिक पुस्तकें प्रदान करता है, जिससे उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए संसाधनों की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला उपलब्ध होती है।
- (vi) पीएम ई-विद्या पहल का विस्तार "एक राष्ट्र, एक डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म" के दृष्टिकोण के साथ 200 डीटीएच टीवी चैनलों तक हो गया है, जो विभिन्न 128 भारतीय भाषाओं और 7 विदेशी भाषाओं में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की पहुंच और समावेशिता को बढ़ाते हुए पाठ्यक्रम-के अनुरूप सामग्री प्रदान करता है।
- (vii) केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सीबीएसई) ने बुनियादी स्तर और प्रारंभिक स्तर पर भी शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में बच्चों की घरेलू भाषा, मातृभाषा या मैथिली सहित किसी परिचित क्षेत्रीय भाषा का उपयोग करने का प्रावधान किया है। दिनांक 22.05.2025 की अधिसूचना https://cbseacademic.nic.in/web_material/Circulars/2025/30_Circular_2025.pdf पर उपलब्ध है।

(घ) और (ङ): सीबीएसई ने 2026 से xवीं कक्षा में दो बोर्ड परीक्षाओं और दिनांक 25.06.2025 को अपनी अधिसूचना के माध्यम से इसके कार्यतंत्र को अधिसूचित किया है। अधिसूचना https://www.cbse.gov.in/cbsenew/documents/Notification_Two_Board_Examinations_Class_X_2026_25062025.pdf पर उपलब्ध है। सीबीएसई का मुख्य दायित्व IXवीं और XIवीं कक्षा में अभ्यर्थियों को पंजीकृत करना और अपने संबद्ध स्कूलों के लिए वार्षिक IXवीं और XIIवीं कक्षा की परीक्षाएं आयोजित करना है। इसके अतिरिक्त, केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक

शिक्षा बोर्ड वर्तमान और भविष्य की चुनौतियों का सामना करने के लिए छात्रों को समर्थ बनाने हेतु परीक्षा और मूल्यांकन पद्धतियों में सुधार करता है। वर्ष में दो बार बोर्ड परीक्षाएं आयोजित करने सहित हाल के सुधारों को एनईपी 2020 के साथ अनुरूप बनाया गया है, जिसका उद्देश्य हाइ-स्टेक वाले परीक्षा के दबाव को कम करना और रट कर याद करने की तुलना में लोचशीलता और कार्यनिर्वाह क्षमता-आधारित अधिगम को बढ़ावा देना है।

श्री महेंद्र सिंह सोलंकी : सभापति महोदया, मैं सबसे पहले देश के आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के प्रति अपना आभार व्यक्त करूंगा कि उन्होंने देश में ऐसे बच्चों की चिंता की जो परीक्षा को लेकर बड़े तनाव में रहते थे। उन्होंने न केवल नेशनल एजुकेशन पॉलिसी, 2020 को लागू किया, बल्कि परीक्षा पर चर्चा के नाम पर चर्चा करके उन बच्चों पर से उनके तनाव और टेंशन को कम करने का भी काम किया है। मेरा पहला प्रश्न यह है कि क्या नेशनल एजुकेशन पॉलिसी, 2020 के अनुसार त्रि-भाषा सूत्र का उपयोग सरकारी विद्यालयों में होने लगा है, विशेषकर मध्यप्रदेश और मध्यप्रदेश के देवास-शाजापुर लोक सभा क्षेत्र में इसका उपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं?

डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार : महोदया, माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट क्वेश्चन पूछा है। नेशनल एजुकेशन पॉलिसी (एनईपी), 2020 का जो मूलभूत आधार है, उसमें एक महत्वपूर्ण आधार मल्टीलिंगुअलिज्म है यानी एक या दो से ज्यादा भाषाओं को सीखना। हमने उसके द्वारा बहुत सारे स्टेप्स लिए हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्यों को अवगत कराना चाहता हूं कि एनईपी में श्री लैंग्वेज फॉर्मूला दिया गया है यानी एक बच्चा अपनी मातृभाषा में पढ़े, उसके बाद वह कोई एक भारतीय भाषा में पढ़े और उसके साथ-साथ अंग्रेजी भी सीखे। सबसे ज्यादा ट्रेस मातृभाषा के ऊपर दिया गया है। तमिलनाडु का बच्चा तमिल में पढ़े, बंगाल का बच्चा बंगाली में पढ़े। इस तरीके के स्टेप्स लिए गए हैं। इसके लिए हमारी सरकार ने आदरणीय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में बहुत सारे स्टेप्स लिए हैं। एनसीईआरटी की जो बुक्स हैं, उनको 22 भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रिंट किया गया है। हम जिन किताबों को प्राइमर बोलते हैं, भारत में लगभग 121 लैंग्वेजेज में उन किताबों को छापा गया है, जिसके द्वारा बच्चा अपनी मातृभाषा में, लोकल लैंग्वेज में पढ़े, ताकि जो शेड्यूल लैंग्वेज से भी बाहर है, उसमें

वह प्राइमर को पढ़ पाए, इस तरह के स्टेप्स लिए गए हैं। उसके साथ-साथ जो 'पीएम ई-विद्या' है, उसमें भी मातृभाषा में या जो 'दीक्षा' प्लेटफॉर्म है, उस प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से भी मातृभाषा के ऊपर ज्यादा जोर दिया जा रहा है कि बच्चा अपनी मातृभाषा में पढ़े। मध्य प्रदेश एनईपी का हिस्सा है। उन्होंने इसे साइन किया है, इसलिए वहां थ्री लैंग्वेज फॉर्मूला लागू होगा।

श्री महेंद्र सिंह सोलंकी : महोदया, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि आज कल विद्यालय में न केवल विद्यार्थी तनाव में हैं, बल्कि शिक्षक भी तनाव में रहते हैं। क्या आपके पास ऐसी कोई कार्य योजना है, जिसके अंतर्गत सरकारी विद्यालयों एवं प्राइवेट विद्यालयों में विद्यार्थी और शिक्षकों के तनाव को कम करने के लिए किसी प्रकार का कोई प्रावधान किया गया हो?

डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार : महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं कि बच्चे के ऊपर से प्रेशर को हटाने के लिए इस बार से क्लास 10 का जो एग्जाम आ रहा है, उसमें सीबीएसई ने कुछ नए प्रावधान किए हैं। बच्चे साल में दो बार एग्जाम दे पाएंगे। वे बोर्ड के एग्जाम में दो बार बैठ पाएंगे। उनके ऊपर जो प्रेशर है, जिसके बारे में हम सब कंसर्न हैं, हमारे घर में भी बच्चे हैं, स्टूडेंट्स हैं, जिनको एग्जाम देना पड़ता है, उनके ऊपर जो मानसिक प्रेशर या मानसिक तनाव है, वह तनाव कम हो, इसके लिए साल में दो बार एग्जाम होगा। बच्चे के एग्जाम देने के बाद, जिसमें ज्यादा नंबर आएंगे, मान लीजिए किसी को सोशल साइंस में पहले ट्रायल में 66 नंबर मिले हैं, दूसरे ट्रायल में 76 नंबर मिले हैं तो सीबीएसई द्वारा उसे 76 नंबर दिए जाएंगे। बच्चों के अंदर परीक्षा का जो प्रेशर होता है कि मेरा एक एग्जाम थोड़ा खराब हो गया, तो मेरा सब कुछ गड़बड़ा जाएगा तो मुझे लगता है कि बच्चे उस प्रेशर से बाहर निकल पाएंगे। हमने टीचर्स और स्टूडेंट्स के लिए भी 'मनोदर्पण' पहल की व्यवस्था की है। हमने उस मनोदर्पण पहल के द्वारा टीचर्स और स्टूडेंट्स के प्रेशर को हटाने के लिए व्यवस्था की है। उस इंटरफेस में स्टूडेंट्स एवं टीचर्स दोनों अपने प्रेशर को कम कर सकते हैं।

श्री जुगल किशोर : महोदया, केन्द्र सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति में स्पष्ट किया है कि क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को पाठ्यक्रम में लाया जाए और क्षेत्रीय व स्थानीय भाषा को बढ़ावा दिया जाए। उस संबंध

में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू कश्मीर की सरकार इस ओर कम ध्यान दे रही है।

11.59 hrs

(Hon. Speaker in the Chair)

इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू क्षेत्र की स्थानीय भाषा डोगरी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, इसे आगे लाने के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण पाठ्य सामग्री, शिक्षण परीक्षण, डिजिटल सामग्री हेतु एनसीईआरटी, एससीईआरटी को क्या कोई सहयोग आपकी तरफ से रहेगा? एनसीईआरटी डोगरी भाषा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए इस संबंध में क्या कोई कदम उठा रही है?

12.00 hrs

डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा मैंने पहले ही बताया कि हम न्यू एजुकेशन पॉलिसी के तहत मातृभाषा में शिक्षा के ऊपर सबसे ज्यादा जोर दे रहे हैं। हमने जैसे बताया कि इसके तहत हमने 121 लैंग्वेजेज़ में जो प्राइमरी, जो लोकल भाषा है, उसमें इसको तैयार किया। एनसीईआरटी बुक्स भी 22 शेड्यूल्ड लैंग्वेजेज़ में तैयार हो चुकी हैं। उसके साथ-साथ डीटीएच टीवी चैनल के द्वारा मातृभाषाओं में पढ़ाने का जो सिस्टम है, उसको चालू किया जा रहा है, जिससे बच्चा कक्षा पांच तक मातृभाषा में पढ़े। प्रिफरेबली कक्षा आठ तक जो मोड ऑफ इंस्ट्रक्शन होना चाहिए, वह मातृभाषा में ही होना चाहिए, यह एनईपी कहता है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(i) Starred Question Nos. 108 to 120

NATIONAL CAREER SERVICES PORTAL

***108. SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:**

DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:

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

(a) the details of the number of job-seekers and employers registered on the

National Career Services (NCS) portal during the years 2020-2025, year and State/UT-wise;

- (b) the number of placements made through Model Career Centres (MCCs) under NCS during the years 2020-2025;
- (c) the details of the number of MCCs operational as of October 2025 along with the year of their establishment, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the details of the number and percentage of candidates from marginalised groups (women, SC/ST, EWS) during the years 2020-2025, year-wise?

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

(a) to (d): The 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].

As on 20.11.2025, more than 6.02 Crore jobseekers (including women, SC/ST, EWS) and more than 54.27 lakh employers are registered on NCS portal since inception. Year-wise and State/UT-wise details of job seekers (including gender wise and category wise) and employers registered on NCS portal may be seen at <https://www.ncs.gov.in/layouts/15/ncsp/ViewStaticReport.aspx>

Notifying final hiring figures is not a mandatory requirement on NCS Portal. However, more than 8.17 crore vacancies have been mobilized for all the

jobseekers (including women, SC/ST, EWS) on NCS Portal till 20.11.2025. Year-wise and State/UT-wise details of vacancies mobilized may be seen at <https://www.ncs.gov.in/layouts/15/ncsp/ViewStaticReport.aspx>

The NCS project also inter alia, envisaged setting up of Model Career Centres (MCCs) in collaboration with States/Institutions to deliver employment services. As on 20.11.2025, the Government has approved 407 Model Career Centres. State/UT-wise details with the approval year of MCCs may be seen at https://www.ncs.gov.in/User_Manuals/List_of_Model_Career_Centers.pdf

TECHNICAL GLITCHES IN THE PAYMENT GATEWAY

***109. DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:**

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

- (a) whether the Central Government is aware that a large number of farmers in Maharashtra have been unable to receive subsidies sanctioned under various Central schemes for nearly one and a half year due to technical glitches in the payment gateway systems connecting Cooperative Banks, National Bank channels and SIDBI;
- (b) if so, whether such delays have compelled farmers to pay additional interest and penalties on their loans;
- (c) whether the Government has undertaken any concrete measures to rectify these technical issues and ensure smooth and timely transfer of subsidy amounts and if so, the details thereof along with the expected timeline for resolving the difficulties;
- (d) whether the Government has made any interim provisions to immediately

disburse all pending subsidies to affected farmers in Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof; and

- (e) whether the Government proposes to waive, reimburse or compensate the interest and penalties imposed on farmers due to these delays and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): As per information received from RBI, NABARD, Public Sector Banks, State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), Maharashtra and National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), no such technical glitches in the payment gateway systems connecting Cooperative Banks, National Bank channels and SIDBI affecting Central Government Schemes was reported in the State of Maharashtra.

NEW EDUCATION POLICY, 2020

***110. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:**

SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

- (a) the current status of implementation of the New Education Policy (NEP), 2020 in the country along with the States that have adopted and implemented the NEP, State-wise;
- (b) the challenges faced in the implementation of the NEP, 2020 particularly in rural areas;
- (c) whether it is a fact that there is opposition to adoption of the NEP, 2020 with

concerns over increasing Government interference in the autonomy of educational institutions and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government of Kerala has agreed to implement the NEP in the State and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there is any provision in the said policy for States opting not to implement the NEP and if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to engage with stakeholders to address their concerns regarding the implementation of the NEP, 2020?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a): After announcement of National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), a number of transformative changes have taken place both in school and higher education for its implementation.

In School Education, a series of significant initiatives have been undertaken in line with the vision of NEP 2020 such as:-

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.

A series of transformative reforms and initiatives have also been undertaken in the Higher Education sector under the vision of NEP 2020.

In the area of academic frameworks and standardisation, significant steps have been taken such as the implementation of the National Credit Framework (NCrF) and its Standard Operating Procedure to enable seamless integration of academic, vocational, and experiential learning across levels of education. Further, National Higher Education Qualification Framework (NHEQF) aims to standardize qualification levels across academic and vocational streams for equivalence and comparability.

The introduction of the Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry (APAAR ID) provides students with a lifelong academic identity to track their learning journey from pre-primary to higher education. Over 2600

universities and HEIs have been onboarded on the ABC portal, and more than 4.50 crore students are already registered.

To improve access and affordability, the PM Vidyalaxmi Scheme has been launched, enabling meritorious students to avail collateral-free, guarantor-free education loans through a simple, transparent, and digital process.

Additionally, the regulatory frameworks for Open and Distance Learning (ODL) and Online Education have been revised to ensure quality and parity with regular programmes. As of now, 126 HEIs are offering nearly 802 online programmes and 121 HEIs are running around 1699 ODL programmes.

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.

Further, UGC allows that students can write the answers in local languages in examinations even if the programmes is offered in English medium and promote translation of original writing in local languages and use of local language in the teaching-learning process at universities. 41 Institutions are offering Engineering Courses across 10 States in 12 regional languages. CUET conducted in 13 Languages and participated by around 240 Institutions. JEE (Mains) and NEET (UG) conducted in 13 languages involving about more than 30 lakhs students.

Digital education has been strengthened through the integration of the SWAYAM platform, which now allows up to 40% of total programme credits to

be earned through online courses. A total of 404 universities have adopted SWAYAM, with more than 5 crore cumulative enrolments and around 10 lakh certifications per year. To support skill development, the SWAYAM Plus portal has also been launched, focusing on upskilling and reskilling the workforce. Over 4.65 lakh students have registered so far.

To boost research and innovation, the Government has established the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF), which seeks to harness the research potential of universities and colleges, support academic research, and facilitate translational research in emerging technologies and national priority areas. The ANRF aims to mobilize ₹50,000 crore during 2023–28, including ₹14,000 crore from the Central Government, with the remaining sourced from public sector enterprises, the private sector, philanthropies, and international bodies, through various funds such as the ANRF Fund, Innovation Fund, and Science and Engineering Research Fund.

Also, Prime Minister Research Fellowship (PMRF) is being implemented for improving the quality of research in various higher educational institutions in the country. With attractive fellowships, it seeks to attract the best talent into research thereby realizing the vision of development through innovation.

For realizing the vision of "Make AI in India and Make AI work for India", the Government had approved establishment of three Centres of Excellence (CoE) in Artificial Intelligence (AI) with a total financial outlay of Rs. 990.00 Cr over the period of FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28. Ministry of Education approved three academic institutions for establishment of three Centres of Excellence

(CoE) – CoE of AI in Health at IISc Bengaluru, CoE of AI in Agriculture at IIT Ropar and CoE of AI in Sustainable Cities at IIT Kanpur. Further, a new Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Education has been announced in Budget 2025-26 for a total outlay of Rs. 500.0 Cr.

Promoting internationalisation of education, the Government has enabled the setting up of Foreign Higher Educational Institutions (FHEIs) in India. 13 Letters of Intent have been issued to FHEIs from Australia, Italy, United Kingdom and USA to set up their campuses at various places in India including Bengaluru (Karnataka), Delhi NCR, Mumbai (Maharashtra) and Chennai (Tamil Nadu). Among these, University of Southampton, UK commenced its courses in August, 2025 at its campus in Gurugram, Haryana. Under International Financial Services Centres Authority (IFSCA) Regulations 2022, approvals have been accorded to 5 universities from UK, Australia and Northern Ireland for operating offshore branch campuses in GIFT City SEZ, Gandhinagar, Gujarat. Among these 5 universities, Deakin University, Australia commenced its courses in July, 2024, and University of Wollongong, Australia commenced its courses in November, 2024. In addition, Indian institutions are also establishing a global presence, with IIT Delhi's campus in Abu Dhabi and IIT Madras in Tanzania. These steps support the goal of making India a global hub for education.

Additionally, regulatory provisions now allow for Twinning, Joint Degree, and Dual Degree Programmes through academic collaboration between Indian and foreign HEIs, with 103 institutions currently offering such programmes out of 230 eligible universities.

India's standing in global rankings has significantly improved, with 54 Indian HEIs featured in the QS Rankings 2026, as compared to 11 in 2015. The QS Subject Rankings for 2025 included 79 Indian HEIs, an increase of 10 from the previous year's 69, reflecting a 14% growth in the number of higher education institutions. As per QS Asia ranking 2026, 294 Indian Higher Education Institutions features.

To promote industry-academia collaboration, the Professor of Practice scheme has been introduced, facilitating the engagement of around 18,216 domain experts across 526 HEIs.

Efforts are also being made to strengthen cultural and traditional knowledge systems, with the systematic integration of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) into higher education curricula to promote Indian values, heritage, and indigenous knowledge. IKS Scheme has been extended from 2025-26 to 2029-30 with a financial outlay of Rs. 405.78 Crore to bridge the gap between scientifically evidenced and researched tradition Indian knowledge systems and contemporary knowledge systems.

(b) to (e): Education is subject of concurrent list and both Central and State government work collaboratively to ensure comprehensive, and progressive enhancement of overall quality and growth within the education sector. NEP 2020 does not intend to take away the powers of the State to legislate on education and rather it requires careful planning, joint monitoring, and collaborative implementation between the Centre and States for execution of the policy.

To create awareness and discuss innovative ideas for NEP implementation, a series of workshops / consultation-cum-review meetings have been held with States/UTs, Educational Institutions, other stakeholders from time to time. Implementation of NEP 2020 was discussed in National Education Ministers' Conference held in Gujarat in June 2022; National Conference of Chief Secretaries held in June 2022; 7th Governing Council Meeting of NITI Aayog held in August 2022; Akhil Bharatiya Shiksha Samagam 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025; 9th Governing Council Meeting of NITI Aayog held on 27th July 2024; Two-day National Workshop on Higher and Technical Education with Secretaries of States/UTs on 12th & 13th November 2024; Two-day Vice Chancellors' Conference of Central Universities in Kevadia, Gujarat on 10th & 11th July 2025 to focus on Central Universities' role as drivers of educational transformation and their contribution to Viksit Bharat @2047, review progress and set the future roadmap; A National Workshop on Multidisciplinary Education & Research University (MERU) under Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM USHA) from 30th April to 1st May, 2025 to discuss topics like UGC Regulations for NEP Implementation, Clustering and Collaboration for Multidisciplinary Education, Holistic Education through Integration of Skilling and Industry Connect, etc.

National Conference on Curricular and Assessment Equivalence and Improving Learning Outcomes was organised on 02.07.2025. The Conference witnessed participation of over 250 senior officials. Key highlights included the launch of the PARAKH Dissemination Portal, presentations on State-level best

practices, deliberations on frameworks for Board equivalence, and strategies for enhancing learning outcomes in alignment with the objectives of NEP 2020.

NEP 2020 provides different timelines as well as principles and methodology for its implementation. Accordingly, Ministry of Education, State Governments, education-related Ministries, the regulatory and implementing bodies of school and higher education such as University Grants Commission, All India Council for Technical Education, National Council for Teacher Education, National Council of Educational Research and Training, Central Board of Secondary Education, Universities/Colleges/Schools etc. have started taking initiatives for implementation of NEP 2020.

VACANCIES IN KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

***111. SHRI KALIPADA SAREN KHERWAL:**

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

- (a) the number of vacancies and sanctioned posts in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) across the country both faculty and non-faculty posts;
- (b) the details of recruitment made for permanent positions in KVS including faculty and non-faculty posts since 2014, year and category-wise;
- (c) the number of contractual staff including faculty and non-faculty hired in KVS since 2014, year wise;
- (d) the details and the number of posts filled by EWS, OBC and SC/ST candidates in KVS in faculty and non-faculty posts, category-wise; and
- (e) whether any reservation norms have been followed by the Government in recruitment of contractual staff in KVS, if so, the details of contractual staff

from EWS, OBC and SC/STs, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (e): Vacancies keep on arising due to opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (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 at the local level against sanctioned posts, whenever regular or leave vacancies arise in a KV to ensure that the teaching-learning process is not hampered. Since this engagement is purely stop-gap in nature, made to prevent disruption in the teaching-learning process until the regular incumbent joins, the tenure of contractual teachers cannot be predetermined. Efforts are made to recruit regular teachers at the earliest so that interest of students does not suffer.

Regular appointment is made by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) through direct recruitment process as per the recruitment rules of KVS incorporating the reservation norms as notified by the Government of India from time to time.

The total number of sanctioned posts, staff in position (category wise) and vacant posts of teaching and non-teaching staff in KVS across the country as on 01.11.2025 is as under:

Post	Sanctioned posts	Staff in position						Vacant posts
		UR	EWS	OBC	SC	ST	TOTAL	
Teaching Staff	50414	17427	1114	13211	7235	2970	41957	8457
Non-Teaching Staff	6106	1701	65	1116	1172	336	4390	1716
Total	56520	19128	1179	14327	8407	3306	46347	10173

The details of year-wise and category-wise recruitment made in KVS since 2014 are as under:

Year	Posts	Recruitment made /Offer of appointment issued					
		UR	EWS	OBC	SC	ST	TOTAL
2014-15*	Teaching	52	0	23	12	6	93
	Non-Teaching	1	0	0	0	1	2
2015-16*	Teaching	1926	0	997	571	290	3784
	Non-Teaching	280	0	151	84	40	555
2016-17	Teaching	3202	0	1618	915	458	6193
	Non-Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017-18	Teaching	4522	0	2468	1387	696	9073
	Non-Teaching	399	0	206	119	59	783
2022-23	Teaching	4865	1114	3116	1769	869	11733
	Non-Teaching	455	119	324	176	60	1134
TOTAL		15702	1233	8903	5033	2479	33350

*** Recruitment made/vacancies advertised**

Number of contractual teachers engaged in KVs against sanctioned posts since the Academic Session 2014-15 is as under:

S.No.	Academic Session	Number of contractual teachers engaged against sanctioned posts
1.	2014-15	7534
2.	2015-16	7873
3.	2016-17	9061
4.	2017-18	7568
5.	2018-19	9539
6.	2019-20	8912
7.	2020-21	3260
8.	2021-22	8105
9.	2022-23	10462
10.	2023-24	3404
11.	2024-25	6920

The data with respect to 2025-26 is dynamic in nature and teachers are engaged on contractual basis as per need/requirement.

नए पॉलिटेक्निक संस्थानों की स्थापना

*** 112. श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर:**

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश भर में नए पॉलिटेक्निक संस्थानों की स्थापना के लिए कोई योजना शुरू की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक स्थापित किए गए नए पॉलिटेक्निकों की कुल संख्या का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या गुजरात में कोई नए पॉलिटेक्निक स्थापित किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और ये किन-किन जिलों में स्थापित किए गए हैं और इनके लिए कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा उक्त संस्थानों को कार्यशील बनाने और उनकी गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान):

(क) से (घ): भारत सरकार ने छात्रों के समग्र विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 शुरू की। एनईपी 2020 का उद्देश्य पूरे देश में शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता को परिवर्तित करना और संवर्धित करना है और एक ऐसी शिक्षा प्रणाली स्थापित करना है जो समावेशी, न्यायसंगत और उच्च गुणवत्ता की हो, जिससे छात्रों को भविष्य की चुनौतियों का सामना करने और राष्ट्र के विकास में योगदान देने के लिए सशक्त बनाया जा सके।

एनईपी 2020 में इस बात पर बल दिया गया है कि छात्रों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण पुस्तकालय, शिक्षण-कक्ष, प्रयोगशाला, छात्रावास, प्रौद्योगिकी, खेलकूद/मनोरंजन क्षेत्र आदि जैसे समुचित संसाधन और अवसंरचना प्रदान किए जाएं ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि अधिगम वातावरण आकर्षक और सहायक हो। एनईपी 2020 में उच्च गुणवत्तापूर्ण तकनीकी शिक्षा को आसान बनाने के लिए अनुसंधान, नवाचार और उद्योग-शैक्षिक सहकार्यता को बढ़ावा देने पर भी केन्द्रित किया गया है।

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना, पॉलिटेक्निक की योजना का कार्यान्वयन करती है। इस योजना के 4 मुख्य घटक हैं, अर्थात् असेवित और अल्प सेवित जिलों में नए पॉलिटेक्निक स्थापित करना, चुने हुए पॉलिटेक्निक में महिला छात्रावासों का निर्माण, चयनित पॉलिटेक्निक का स्तरोन्नयन करना और पॉलिटेक्निक के माध्यम से सामुदायिक विकास करना। इस योजना के तहत 170 पॉलिटेक्निक स्थापित किए गए हैं। राज्य-वार सूची संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, गुजरात के जूनागढ़, खेड़ा, नर्मदा, नवसारी और तापी जिलों में प्रत्येक में

एक-एक कुल 05 पॉलिटेक्निक को इस योजना के तहत मंजूरी दी गई है जिसमें प्रत्येक पॉलिटेक्निक के लिए 12.30 करोड़ रुपए की राशि दी जाएगी।

इस योजना के लिए कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय ने राज्य तकनीकी शिक्षा विभाग के समन्वय से एक निगरानी तंत्र का कार्यान्वयन किया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना, तकनीकी शिक्षा में बहुविषयक शिक्षा और अनुसंधान सुधार (मेरिटे) शुरू की है जिसका उद्देश्य सभी राज्यों और भाग लेने वाली संस्थाओं में तकनीकी शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता, निष्पक्षता और अभिशासन को बेहतर बनाना है। 4,200 करोड़ रुपए के परियोजना से इस योजना का उद्देश्य 100 पॉलिटेक्निक सहित 275 तकनीकी संस्थाओं को बढ़ाना है।

विवरण

केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना, “कौशल विकास के लिए समन्वित कार्रवाई के तहत पॉलिटेक्निक संबंधी सब-मिशन” के घटक ‘नए पॉलिटेक्निक संस्थानों की स्थापना’ के तहत स्थापित किए गए 170 नए पॉलिटेक्निक की राज्य-वार सूची

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	पॉलिटेक्निक की संख्या
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	10
2	असम	12
3	छत्तीसगढ़	03
4.	हरियाणा	07
5.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	02
6.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	09
7.	मध्य प्रदेश	19
8.	नागालैंड	08
9.	ओडिशा	22
10.	पंजाब	07
11.	राजस्थान	15
12.	तमिलनाडु	07
13.	तेलंगाना	01
14.	त्रिपुरा	03
15.	उत्तर प्रदेश	35

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	पॉलिटेक्निक की संख्या
16.	पश्चिम बंगाल	10

राष्ट्रीय स्तर की खेल प्रतियोगिताएं

*113. श्री अशोक कुमार रावत:

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

(क) देश में राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार राष्ट्रीय स्तर की खेल प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग लेने वालों की कुल संख्या और खेलों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उक्त प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग लेने वाले विभिन्न प्रतिभागियों विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रतिभागियों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके द्वारा अब तक कौन-कौन से स्थान हासिल किए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या उक्त प्रतिभागियों के लिए कोई पुरस्कार राशि निर्धारित की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उन्हें अब तक कितनी धनराशि प्रदान की गई है?

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

(क) और (ख): भारत में राष्ट्रीय चैम्पियनशिप और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्पर्धाओं के आयोजन की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों (एनएसएफ) की है। मंत्रालय एनएसएफ को सहायता स्कीम के तहत निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय चैम्पियनशिप के आयोजन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

इसके अलावा, केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम 'खेलो इंडिया' वित्तीय वर्ष 2016-17 से चलायी जा रही है। इस स्कीम में खेलो इंडिया यूथ गेम्स, विंटर गेम्स आदि सहित विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय स्तर की खेल स्पर्धाओं का आयोजन किय जाता है। खेलो इंडिया प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग लेने वाले प्रतिभागियों और खेलों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

विभिन्न खेलो इंडिया प्रतियोगिताओं में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के प्रतिभागियों का विवरण और उनके द्वारा प्राप्त पदक के स्थान का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ग): खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के तहत विजेताओं को स्वर्ण, रजत और कांस पदक से सम्मानित किया जाता है।

(घ): प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण-I

खेलो इंडिया प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग लेने वाले प्रतिभागियों और खेलों की संख्या

प्रतिभागी											
क्र.सं.	राज्य	केआई वाईजी 2022	केआई वाईजी 2023	केआई वाईजी 2023	केआई वाईजी 2023	केआई डब्ल्यू जी 2024	केआई डब्ल्यू जी 2025	केआई बीजी 2025	केआईड ब्ल्यूएस 2025	केआई वाईजी 2025	केआई वाईजी 2025
1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	17	3	0	4	0	0	17	7	10	1
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	94	86	45	29	7	20	46	10	117	28
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	78	15	5	4	0	0	7	0	32	8
4	असम	75	74	6	6	0	0	30	0	103	8
5	बिहार	114	68	20	24	0	0	21	0	485	32
6	चंडीगढ़	134	120	180	3	0	39	2	8	97	2
7	छत्तीसगढ़	107	128	15	7	1	1	10	7	107	10
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	39	4	77	0	7	0	66	0	25	0
9	दिल्ली	248	234	16	71	0	10	41	28	325	86
10	गोवा	30	48	89	6	3	0	24	0	53	4
11	गुजरात	115	140	422	81	37	7	42	1	104	112
12	हरियाणा	471	373	28	180	96	55	34	37	371	174
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	64	62	11	17	127	114	15	13	59	17
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	54	57	34	6	2	87	21	19	53	5

15	झारखंड	94	137	187	16	10	0	33	5	191	7
16	कर्नाटक	232	207	252	71	0	20	35	11	226	70
17	केरल	243	157	0	27	65	0	12	33	151	33
18	लद्दाख	19	18	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	2
19	लक्षद्वीप	14	11	185	0	42	0	0	0	10	0
20	मध्य प्रदेश	465	194	382	28	0	5	27	44	185	24
21	महाराष्ट्र	361	375	23	63	10	48	59	27	433	83
22	मणिपुर	145	94	0	9	1	0	37	20	166	0
23	मेघालय	42	19	0	0	0	0	0	8	44	1
24	मिजोरम	26	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0
25	नगालैंड	19	9	99	0	1	0	24	0	26	1
26	ओडिशा	152	138	0	14	0	1	49	34	178	26
27	पुदुचेरी	22	93	711	1	1	7	1	1	28	0
28	पंजाब	212	227	213	43	20	2	5	23	253	39
29	राजस्थान	215	219	0	109	0	20	55	6	305	143
30	सिक्किम	14	4	310	0	1	0	2	0	14	0
31	तमिलनाडु	233	497	15	100	28	11	28	4	297	138
32	तेलंगाना	129	107	0	9	0	38	25	20	67	17
33	त्रिपुरा	10	63	6	1	0	0	0	0	14	0
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	280	221	12	108	48	2	42	14	273	124
35	उत्तराखंड	36	50	143	22	5	39	10	22	68	26
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	180	158	172	9	1	0	8	3	167	12

विवरण-II

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के प्रतिभागियों द्वारा प्राप्त पदक के स्थान का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	नाम	राज्य	खेल	स्थान
1	प्रणव मिश्रा	उत्तर प्रदेश	जिमनास्टिक्स	द्वितीय
2	हर्षित डी	उत्तर प्रदेश	जिमनास्टिक्स	तृतीय
3	रिया कश्यप	उत्तर प्रदेश	जूडो	तृतीय
4	आर्यन प्रताप सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	स्क्वाश	द्वितीय
5	सचिन कुमार सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	जूडो	प्रथम

6	प्रखर कुमार सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	जूडो	तृतीय
7	नित्या सिरोही	उत्तर प्रदेश	जूडो	द्वितीय
8	आर्य देव	उत्तर प्रदेश	एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
9	एमडी तौसीफ	उत्तर प्रदेश	एथलेटिक्स	तृतीय
10	रौशनि यादव	उत्तर प्रदेश	एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
11	खुशबू	उत्तर प्रदेश	स्क्वाश	तृतीय
12	चित्रागंधा गोयल	उत्तर प्रदेश	स्क्वाश	तृतीय
13	उन्नति त्रिपाठी	उत्तर प्रदेश	स्क्वाश	तृतीय
14	कृतिका विश्वकर्मा	उत्तर प्रदेश	स्क्वाश	तृतीय
15	आर्यन प्रताप सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	स्क्वाश	द्वितीय
16	रचित कुमार शैली	उत्तर प्रदेश	स्क्वाश	द्वितीय
17	अंश त्रिपाठी	उत्तर प्रदेश	स्क्वाश	द्वितीय
18	रजस्मिन शर्मा	उत्तर प्रदेश	स्क्वाश	द्वितीय
19	ऋषि सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	मुक्केबाजी	द्वितीय
20	समीर उल हक	उत्तर प्रदेश	मुक्केबाजी	तृतीय
21	हर्षित डी	उत्तर प्रदेश	जिमनास्टिक्स	द्वितीय
22	प्रणव मिश्रा	उत्तर प्रदेश	जिमनास्टिक्स	द्वितीय
23	प्रणव मिश्रा	उत्तर प्रदेश	जिमनास्टिक्स	द्वितीय
24	हर्षित डी	उत्तर प्रदेश	जिमनास्टिक्स	तृतीय
25	चंचल चौधरी	उत्तर प्रदेश	मुक्केबाजी	प्रथम
26	बबिता सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	मुक्केबाजी	द्वितीय
27	हर्षिका राणा राणा	उत्तर प्रदेश	मुक्केबाजी	द्वितीय
28	रिया साहू	उत्तर प्रदेश	मलखंब	तृतीय
29	सबीरा हारिस	उत्तर प्रदेश	शूटिंग	प्रथम
30	जुहैरखान	उत्तर प्रदेश	शूटिंग	प्रथम
31	दीपांशु शर्मा	उत्तर प्रदेश	एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
32	शिवम	उत्तर प्रदेश	एथलेटिक्स	तृतीय
33	ऋषभ पाराशर	उत्तर प्रदेश	भारोत्तोलन	द्वितीय
34	आयुष राणा	उत्तर प्रदेश	भारोत्तोलन	तृतीय
35	वंश पंवार	उत्तर प्रदेश	कुश्ती	तृतीय
36	सगुन राव	उत्तर प्रदेश	भारोत्तोलन	प्रथम
37	सूरज रामचन्द्रयादव	उत्तर प्रदेश	कुश्ती	तृतीय

38	पर्व चौधरी	उत्तर प्रदेश	भारोत्तोलन	प्रथम
39	अनुज यादव	उत्तर प्रदेश	कुश्ती	द्वितीय
40	सनी बैसला	उत्तर प्रदेश	कुश्ती	तृतीय
41	हर्ष खतियान	उत्तर प्रदेश	कुश्ती	तृतीय
42	संतुष्टि चौधरी	उत्तर प्रदेश	भारोत्तोलन	तृतीय
43	अदिति	उत्तर प्रदेश	भारोत्तोलन	द्वितीय
44	अभिषेक यादव	उत्तर प्रदेश	कुश्ती	तृतीय
45	सौरभ यादव	उत्तर प्रदेश	कुश्ती	तृतीय
46	शिवम यादव	उत्तर प्रदेश	कुश्ती	प्रथम
47	सार्थ मिश्रा	उत्तर प्रदेश	टेबल टेनिस	तृतीय
48	दिव्यांश श्रीवास्तव	उत्तर प्रदेश	टेबल टेनिस	प्रथम
49	सार्थ मिश्रा	उत्तर प्रदेश	टेबल टेनिस	प्रथम
50	सौरभ यादव	उत्तर प्रदेश	कुश्ती	तृतीय
51	शिवम यादव	उत्तर प्रदेश	कुश्ती	प्रथम

खेलो इंडिया पैरा गेम्स 2023

क्र.सं.	नाम	राज्य	खेल	स्थान
1	विष्णु कांत	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	तृतीय
2	अनुभव चौधरी	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
3	श्रेयांश त्रिवेदी	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
4	अभिषेक	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
5	के.एम. सर्वेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा बैडमिंटन	तृतीय
6	रुचि त्रिवेदी	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा बैडमिंटन	प्रथम
7	श्रेयांश त्रिवेदी	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
8	शशांक कुमार	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा बैडमिंटन	प्रथम
9	सिराजुद्दीन अहमद	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा बैडमिंटन	तृतीय
10	नेहल गुप्ता	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा बैडमिंटन	प्रथम
11	कनक सिंह जादौन	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा बैडमिंटन	तृतीय
12	प्रवीण कुमार	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
13	दीपेश कुमार	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
14	प्रदीप कुमार	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
15	सायरा	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा पावरलिफ्टिंग	तृतीय

16	आदित्यकुमार	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
17	दीपेश कुमार	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
18	हरवीर सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
19	बीरभद्र सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
20	सुमित कुमार	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
21	सिमरन	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
22	प्रीति पाल	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
23	प्रीति पाल	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
24	साक्षी कसाना	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
25	वरुणसिंह भाटी	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
26	गर्जेन्द्र पाल	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
27	दीपिका रानी	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
28	फातिमा खातून	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
29	रवि कुमार	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	तृतीय
30	वीरभद्र सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
31	तृप्ति राजपूत	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
32	रिया सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
33	राम रतन सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
34	साक्षी कसाना	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
35	सुवर्णा राज	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
36	अनुभव चौधरी	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
37	विष्णु कांत	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	तृतीय
38	फातिमा खातून	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
39	सिमरन	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
40	सिमरन	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
41	सुवर्णा राज	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
42	जैनब खातून	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा पावरलिफ्टिंग	द्वितीय
43	आकांशा	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा शूटिंग	तृतीय
44	सुमेधा पाठक	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा शूटिंग	द्वितीय
45	अजीत सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
46	रवि कुमार	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	तृतीय
47	दिनेश चौधरी	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
48	राम रतन सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय

49	दीपिका रानी	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
50	सुमित कुमार	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा पावरलिफ्टिंग	प्रथम
51	आकाश	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा शूटिंग	द्वितीय
52	विवेक चिकारा	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा तीरंदाजी	द्वितीय
53	मोहम्मद शावेज	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा तीरंदाजी	तृतीय
54	ज्योति	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा तीरंदाजी	द्वितीय
55	मयंक श्रीवास्तव	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा टेबल टेनिस	द्वितीय
56	त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा टेबल टेनिस	तृतीय
57	पवन कुमार शर्मा	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा टेबल टेनिस	द्वितीय
58	अभिषेक कुमार सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा टेबल टेनिस	तृतीय
59	शिवम पाल	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा टेबल टेनिस	तृतीय
60	कुणाल अरोड़ा	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा टेबल टेनिस	तृतीय
61	प्राची पांडे	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा टेबल टेनिस	प्रथम
62	प्रगति केशरवानी	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा टेबल टेनिस	द्वितीय

खेलो इंडिया यूथ गेम्स 2025

क्र.सं.	नाम	राज्य	खेल	स्थान
1	आर्य देव	उत्तर प्रदेश	एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
2	बब्लू कुमार	उत्तर प्रदेश	एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
3	शेख जीशान	उत्तर प्रदेश	एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
4	कादिर खान	उत्तर प्रदेश	एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
5	बब्लू कुमार	उत्तर प्रदेश	एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
6	अखण्ड प्रताप सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
7	ज्ञान सिंह यादव	उत्तर प्रदेश	एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
8	शेख जीशान	उत्तर प्रदेश	एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
9	सुमित कुमार	उत्तर प्रदेश	एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
10	अंश	उत्तर प्रदेश	बास्केटबाल	प्रथम
11	विनायक आर्य	उत्तर प्रदेश	बास्केटबाल	प्रथम
12	सुजल धारीवाल	उत्तर प्रदेश	बास्केटबाल	प्रथम
13	प्रणव सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	बास्केटबाल	प्रथम
14	अभ्युपंग मिश्र	उत्तर प्रदेश	बास्केटबाल	प्रथम

15	राज सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	बास्केटबाल	प्रथम
16	अनुज दिवाकर	उत्तर प्रदेश	बास्केटबाल	प्रथम
17	सुमित कुमार सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	बास्केटबाल	प्रथम
18	जतिन	उत्तर प्रदेश	बास्केटबाल	प्रथम
19	राजकुमार	उत्तर प्रदेश	बास्केटबाल	प्रथम
20	रुद्र प्रताप सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	बास्केटबाल	प्रथम
21	संजय महाकुंभ	उत्तर प्रदेश	बास्केटबाल	प्रथम
22	प्रवीण यादव	उत्तर प्रदेश	मुक्केबाज़ी	द्वितीय
23	विश्वजीत चौधरी	उत्तर प्रदेश	मुक्केबाज़ी	द्वितीय
24	सुंदरम यादव	उत्तर प्रदेश	मुक्केबाज़ी	तृतीय
25	करण चौधरी	उत्तर प्रदेश	फेंसिंग	तृतीय
26	हर्षित डी	उत्तर प्रदेश	जिमनास्टिक्स	प्रथम
27	हर्षित डी	उत्तर प्रदेश	जिमनास्टिक्स	प्रथम
28	जतिन कुशवाह	उत्तर प्रदेश	जिमनास्टिक्स	द्वितीय
29	विकास यादव	उत्तर प्रदेश	जिमनास्टिक्स	तृतीय
30	हर्षित डी	उत्तर प्रदेश	जिमनास्टिक्स	द्वितीय
31	हर्षित डी	उत्तर प्रदेश	जिमनास्टिक्स	प्रथम
32	जतिन कुशवाह	उत्तर प्रदेश	जिमनास्टिक्स	द्वितीय
33	यथार्थ केशरवानी	उत्तर प्रदेश	जिमनास्टिक्स	तृतीय
34	ललित पटेल	उत्तर प्रदेश	हॉकी	द्वितीय
35	अनुरागचौहान	उत्तर प्रदेश	हॉकी	द्वितीय
36	उज्जवल पाल	उत्तर प्रदेश	हॉकी	द्वितीय
37	अजीत पाल	उत्तर प्रदेश	हॉकी	द्वितीय
38	मोहम्मद आतिफ रायनी	उत्तर प्रदेश	हॉकी	द्वितीय
39	शिवमपटेल	उत्तर प्रदेश	हॉकी	द्वितीय
40	विशाल पांडे	उत्तर प्रदेश	हॉकी	द्वितीय
41	गौरव यादव	उत्तर प्रदेश	हॉकी	द्वितीय
42	करण धानुक	उत्तर प्रदेश	हॉकी	द्वितीय
43	सत्यम पांडे	उत्तर प्रदेश	हॉकी	द्वितीय
44	शाहरुख अली	उत्तर प्रदेश	हॉकी	द्वितीय
45	अश्वनी सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	हॉकी	द्वितीय
46	मिथिलेश यादव	उत्तर प्रदेश	हॉकी	द्वितीय

47	त्रिलोकी वैवंशी	उत्तर प्रदेश	हॉकी	द्वितीय
48	हिमांशु यादव	उत्तर प्रदेश	हॉकी	द्वितीय
49	चिट्टू	उत्तर प्रदेश	जूडो	द्वितीय
50	उत्कर्ष शर्मा	उत्तर प्रदेश	जूडो	तृतीय
51	प्रिस	उत्तर प्रदेश	जूडो	द्वितीय
52	शगुन कश्यप	उत्तर प्रदेश	जूडो	तृतीय
53	लगन लक्षकार	उत्तर प्रदेश	जूडो	तृतीय
54	रक्षित सिवाच	उत्तर प्रदेश	जूडो	द्वितीय
55	संजना	उत्तर प्रदेश	कबड्डी	द्वितीय
56	सोनाली कन्नौजिया	उत्तर प्रदेश	कबड्डी	द्वितीय
57	अमृता यादव	उत्तर प्रदेश	कबड्डी	द्वितीय
58	हिमांशी	उत्तर प्रदेश	कबड्डी	द्वितीय
59	काजल पटेल	उत्तर प्रदेश	कबड्डी	द्वितीय
60	शालू	उत्तर प्रदेश	कबड्डी	द्वितीय
61	रूपा रानी	उत्तर प्रदेश	कबड्डी	द्वितीय
62	खुशबू कुमारी	उत्तर प्रदेश	कबड्डी	द्वितीय
63	अंकिता यादव	उत्तर प्रदेश	कबड्डी	द्वितीय
64	खुशी	उत्तर प्रदेश	कबड्डी	द्वितीय
65	रुद्रिका सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	कबड्डी	द्वितीय
66	शिल्पा चौहान	उत्तर प्रदेश	कबड्डी	द्वितीय
67	लकी सिंह गौतम	उत्तर प्रदेश	कलारिपयाट्टू	तृतीय
68	नुकुल तोमर	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेपकटकरॉ	तृतीय
69	अभय तोमर	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेपकटकरॉ	तृतीय
70	सागर राय	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेपकटकरॉ	तृतीय
71	जतिन	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेपकटकरॉ	तृतीय
72	अनमोल सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेपकटकरॉ	तृतीय
73	मो.अबु सुफियान	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेपकटकरॉ	तृतीय
74	उर्वा चौधरी	उत्तर प्रदेश	शूटिंग	द्वितीय
75	देव प्रताप	उत्तर प्रदेश	शूटिंग	द्वितीय
76	उर्वा चौधरी	उत्तर प्रदेश	शूटिंग	प्रथम
77	वेदांत चंद्रा	उत्तर प्रदेश	स्विमिंग	तृतीय
78	जिया यादव	उत्तर प्रदेश	स्विमिंग	तृतीय
79	अनुराग सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	वॉलीबॉल	द्वितीय

80	उत्कर्ष श्रीवास्तव	उत्तर प्रदेश	वॉलीबॉल	द्वितीय
81	मृत्युंजय त्रिपाठी	उत्तर प्रदेश	वॉलीबॉल	द्वितीय
82	आदेश सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	वॉलीबॉल	द्वितीय
83	रजत सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	वॉलीबॉल	द्वितीय
84	दीपांशु	उत्तर प्रदेश	वॉलीबॉल	द्वितीय
85	आर्यन गंगवाल	उत्तर प्रदेश	वॉलीबॉल	द्वितीय
86	मोहम्मद आसिफ खान	उत्तर प्रदेश	वॉलीबॉल	द्वितीय
87	तुषार चौधरी	उत्तर प्रदेश	वॉलीबॉल	द्वितीय
88	मोहम्मद सलमान	उत्तर प्रदेश	वॉलीबॉल	द्वितीय
89	प्रत्यूष राय	उत्तर प्रदेश	वॉलीबॉल	द्वितीय
90	आदर्श राय	उत्तर प्रदेश	वॉलीबॉल	द्वितीय
91	अनुराग सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	वॉलीबॉल	द्वितीय
92	विनीत कुमार दुबे	उत्तर प्रदेश	वॉलीबॉल	द्वितीय
93	मानसी चामुंडा	उत्तर प्रदेश	भारोत्तोलन	द्वितीय
94	आयुष राणा	उत्तर प्रदेश	भारोत्तोलन	तृतीय
95	कीर्ति	उत्तर प्रदेश	भारोत्तोलन	प्रथम
96	तुषार चौधरी	उत्तर प्रदेश	भारोत्तोलन	प्रथम
97	आदित्य गुप्ता	उत्तर प्रदेश	कुश्ती	प्रथम
98	विनय तोमर	उत्तर प्रदेश	कुश्ती	तृतीय
99	सनी बैसला	उत्तर प्रदेश	कुश्ती	तृतीय
100	शिल्पी	उत्तर प्रदेश	कुश्ती	प्रथम
101	सौरभ यादव	उत्तर प्रदेश	कुश्ती	द्वितीय
102	विक्रान्त सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	कुश्ती	तृतीय
103	अंशिका यादव	उत्तर प्रदेश	कुश्ती	तृतीय
104	हर्ष खातियान	उत्तर प्रदेश	कुश्ती	प्रथम
105	आस्था आनंद सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	कुश्ती	द्वितीय
106	अनुभव	उत्तर प्रदेश	कुश्ती	तृतीय
107	डोली	उत्तर प्रदेश	कुश्ती	तृतीय

खेलो इंडिया पैरा गेम्स 2025

क्र.सं.	नाम	राज्य	खेल	स्थान

1	स्वाति चौधरी	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा तीरंदाजी	प्रथम
2	ज्योति	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा तीरंदाजी	तृतीय
3	विपिन	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
4	रवि कुमार	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	तृतीय
5	कार्तिकचहल	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
6	संदीप कुमार	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
7	हरवीर सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
8	अनमोल वशिष्ठ	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	तृतीय
9	रितिका	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
10	चिराग त्यागी	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
11	वरुण सिंह भाटी	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
12	बीरभद्र सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
13	प्रवीण कुमार	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
14	राम रतन सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
15	दीपिका रानी	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
16	बीरभद्र सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
17	आदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
18	साक्षी कसाना	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	तृतीय
19	धर्मेन्द्र कुमार	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
20	रविंद्र सिंह सोलंकी	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	तृतीय
21	संदीप कुमार	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
22	आयुष वर्मा	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
23	आदित्य कुमार	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	तृतीय
24	चिराग त्यागी	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
25	फातिमा खातून	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
26	राम रतन सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
27	सुधीर राणा	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
28	लक्ष्य चौधरी	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
29	प्रदीप कुमार	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
30	पुष्पेंद्र सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
31	रिया सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	तृतीय
32	रिया सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
33	धर्मेन्द्र कुमार	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय

34	ऋषभ कुमार	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	द्वितीय
35	सुवर्णा राज	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
36	साक्षी कसाना	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
37	विपिन	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
38	फातिमा खातून	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा एथलेटिक्स	प्रथम
39	केएम सर्वेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा बैडमिंटन	तृतीय
40	रुचि त्रिवेदी	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा बैडमिंटन	द्वितीय
41	शशांक कुमार	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा बैडमिंटन	प्रथम
42	हामिद सलमानी	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा बैडमिंटन	तृतीय
43	प्रह्लाद	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा बैडमिंटन	तृतीय
44	अबू हुबैदा	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा बैडमिंटन	तृतीय
45	खुशबु	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा शूटिंग	द्वितीय
46	आकांशा	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा शूटिंग	तृतीय
47	सुमेधा पाठक	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा शूटिंग	प्रथम
48	आकाश	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा शूटिंग	प्रथम
49	अभिषेक कुमार सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा टेबल टेनिस	द्वितीय
50	त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा टेबल टेनिस	तृतीय
51	मयंक श्रीवास्तव	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा टेबल टेनिस	द्वितीय
52	शिवम पाल	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा टेबल टेनिस	द्वितीय
53	कुणाल अरोड़ा	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा टेबल टेनिस	तृतीय
54	योगेश कुमार चौहान	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा टेबल टेनिस	तृतीय
55	प्राची पांडे	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा टेबल टेनिस	प्रथम
56	प्रगति केशरवानी	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा टेबल टेनिस	तृतीय
57	प्रियांशी	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा टेबल टेनिस	तृतीय
58	शिव प्रकाश यादव	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा पावरलिफ्टिंग	द्वितीय
59	गौरव	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा पावरलिफ्टिंग	तृतीय
60	जैनब खातून	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा पावरलिफ्टिंग	द्वितीय
61	सुमित कुमार	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा पावरलिफ्टिंग	प्रथम
62	हेमन्त कुमार	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा पावरलिफ्टिंग	द्वितीय
63	मोहम्मद जाविर	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा पावरलिफ्टिंग	तृतीय
64	श्याम सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश	पैरा पावरलिफ्टिंग	तृतीय

खेलो इंडिया बीच गेम्स 2025

क्र.सं.	नाम	राज्य	खेल	स्थान
1	मुस्कान खान	उत्तर प्रदेश	बीच सॉकर	तृतीय
2	फरीदा अंसारी	उत्तर प्रदेश	बीच सॉकर	तृतीय
3	उन्नति विश्वकर्मा	उत्तर प्रदेश	बीच सॉकर	तृतीय
4	प्रीति	उत्तर प्रदेश	बीच सॉकर	तृतीय
5	अनुप्रिया साहनी	उत्तर प्रदेश	बीच सॉकर	तृतीय
6	हीना खातून	उत्तर प्रदेश	बीच सॉकर	तृतीय
7	कुमारी सोनम	उत्तर प्रदेश	बीच सॉकर	तृतीय
8	रुबी गुप्ता	उत्तर प्रदेश	बीच सॉकर	तृतीय
9	हुमा खान	उत्तर प्रदेश	बीच सॉकर	तृतीय
10	अचल	उत्तर प्रदेश	बीच सॉकर	तृतीय
11	निगम	उत्तर प्रदेश	बीच सॉकर	तृतीय
12	प्रिया यादव	उत्तर प्रदेश	बीच सॉकर	तृतीय
13	प्रशांत	उत्तर प्रदेश	पेंचक सिलाट	द्वितीय
14	अनमोल यादव	उत्तर प्रदेश	पेंचक सिलाट	तृतीय
15	सूरज यादव	उत्तर प्रदेश	पेंचक सिलाट	तृतीय
16	केएम आरती	उत्तर प्रदेश	पेंचक सिलाट	प्रथम
17	विशाल पांडे	उत्तर प्रदेश	पेंचक सिलाट	तृतीय
18	शालिनीराय	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेपकटकरॉ	तृतीय
19	प्रियंका	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेपकटकरॉ	तृतीय
20	सुहानी बाजपेयी	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेपकटकरॉ	तृतीय
21	सेजल यादव	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेपकटकरॉ	तृतीय
22	वंशिका जॉन	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेपकटकरॉ	तृतीय
23	हीनाखान	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेपकटकरॉ	तृतीय
24	चंचल	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेपकटकरॉ	तृतीय
25	शिवानी कन्नोजिया	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेपकटकरॉ	तृतीय
26	शिल्पी शिल्पी कुमारी	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेपकटकरॉ	तृतीय
27	मनीषा कुमारी	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेपकटकरॉ	तृतीय
28	खुशबु	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेपकटकरॉ	तृतीय
29	डॉली श्रीवास्तव	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेपकटकरॉ	तृतीय
30	डॉली श्रीवास्तव	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेपकटकरॉ	तृतीय
31	खुशबु	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेपकटकरॉ	तृतीय

32	मनीषा कुमारी	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेपकटकरॉ	तृतीय
33	शिल्पी शिल्पी कुमारी	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेपकटकरॉ	तृतीय
34	हीनाखान	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेपकटकरॉ	तृतीय
35	डॉली श्रीवास्तव	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेपकटकरॉ	तृतीय
36	खुशबु	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेपकटकरॉ	तृतीय
37	मनीषा कुमारी	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेपकटकरॉ	तृतीय
38	शिल्पी शिल्पी कुमारी	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेपकटकरॉ	तृतीय
39	शिवानी कन्नोजिया	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेपकटकरॉ	तृतीय
40	चंचल	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेपकटकरॉ	तृतीय

खेलो इंडिया जल क्रीड़ा महोत्सव 2025

क्र.सं.	नाम	राज्य	खेल	स्थान
1	हरिनाथ यादव	उत्तर प्रदेश	रोइंग	प्रथम
2	सुमित राठी	उत्तर प्रदेश	रोइंग	प्रथम
3	विशाल कुमार	उत्तर प्रदेश	कयाकिंग और कैनोइंग	प्रथम
4	प्रदीप कुमार	उत्तर प्रदेश	कयाकिंग और कैनोइंग	तृतीय
5	अभय	उत्तर प्रदेश	कयाकिंग और कैनोइंग	तृतीय

खेलो इंडिया विंटर गेम्स 2025

क्र.सं.	प्रथम नाम	खेल का नाम	राज्य का नाम	स्थान
1	एकलव्य जगल	आइस स्केटिंग	उत्तर प्रदेश	प्रथम
2	अनुभव गुप्ता	आइस स्केटिंग	उत्तर प्रदेश	द्वितीय
3	अनुभव गुप्ता	आइस स्केटिंग	उत्तर प्रदेश	प्रथम

प्राथमिक और उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में छात्र शिक्षक अनुपात

* 114. श्री राजकुमार रोट:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या नई शिक्षा नीति के अनुसार विद्यालयों में शिक्षकों के 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक पद रिक्त नहीं

रहने चाहिए और देश के प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में प्रत्येक 30 छात्रों पर एक शिक्षक और उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में प्रत्येक 35 छात्रों पर एक शिक्षक का प्रावधान किया गया है, यदि हां, तो देश में राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार कितने विद्यालय उक्त प्रावधानों के अनुसार चल रहे हैं;

(ख) बांसवाड़ा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में उक्त मानदंडों को कितने विद्यालय पूरा कर रहे हैं तथा डूंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा जिले के सभी विद्यालयों में शिक्षकों के अनुमोदित, स्वीकृत और रिक्त पदों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त विद्यालयों में से प्रत्येक विद्यालय में छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात का जिला/ब्लॉक-वार और विद्यालय के नाम-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) बांसवाड़ा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में नई शिक्षा नीति के उपबंधों का अनुपालन न करने वाले विद्यालयों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कितने विद्यालयों में भवनों और शौचालयों की कमी है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार की नई शिक्षा नीति का अनुपालन न करने वाले विद्यालयों के लिए विशेष पैकेज जारी करने की कोई योजना है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान):

(क) से (ङ): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और अधिकांश विद्यालय संबंधित राज्यों एवं संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं। निर्धारित मानदंडों और मानकों का अनुसरण करते हुए एनईपी 2020 के कार्यान्वयन की प्रमुख जिम्मेदारी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की होती है। एनईपी 2020 में प्रत्येक विद्यालय स्तर पर छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात (पीटीआर) को 30:1 से कम रखने तथा उन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से वंचित छात्रों की संख्या अधिक है, वहाँ 25:1 से कम रखने की अनुशंसा की गई है।

यूडाइज+ (शिक्षा के लिए एकीकृत जिला सूचना प्रणाली प्लस) के अनुसार, राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र तथा राजस्थान के बांसवाड़ा और डूंगरपुर जिलों में वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए प्राथमिक शिक्षा एवं उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर विद्यालयों की संख्या, नामांकन तथा शिक्षकों का विवरण

https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl_ques पर उपलब्ध है।

यूडाइज+ 2024-25 के अनुसार, राज्यों एवं संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का प्राथमिक तथा उच्च प्राथमिक शिक्षा स्तर पर छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात (पीटीआर) https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl_ques पर उपलब्ध है।

यूडाइज+ 2024-25 के अनुसार, बांसवाड़ा जिले में भवन, लड़कियों हेतु शौचालय तथा छात्रों के लिए शौचालय वाले विद्यालयों का प्रतिशत https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl_ques पर उपलब्ध है।

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग वर्ष 2018-19 से विद्यालय शिक्षा हेतु एक एकीकृत केन्द्रीय रूप से प्रायोजित योजना – 'समग्र शिक्षा' का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। इस योजना का पुनर्गठन/पुनर्रचना राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप बनाया गया है। समग्र शिक्षा के मानकों के अनुसार, वार्षिक योजनाएँ राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा उनकी आवश्यकताओं/प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार तैयार की जाती हैं और यह उनकी वार्षिक कार्य योजना एवं बजट (एडबल्यूपीई एंड बी) प्रस्तावों में परिलक्षित होती है। इस योजना के कार्यक्रम संबंधी और वित्तीय मानदंडों तथा पूर्व में अनुमोदित मध्यवर्तनों हेतु राज्य की वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति के अनुसार इन योजनाओं का तब मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदन परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से किया जाता है।

पीएम श्री योजना भी 14,500 से अधिक चयनित विद्यालयों को आदर्श विद्यालयों के रूप में विकसित करने के उद्देश्य से आरंभ किया गया है जो राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 की सभी पहलों का दर्शाते हुए आसपास के अन्य विद्यालयों को नेतृत्व प्रदान करे।

नासिक कुंभ मेला, 2027 के लिए धनराशि

*115. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र के नासिक में आयोजित होने वाले कुंभ मेले में आने वाले पर्यटकों को

मूलभूत सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए कोई धनराशि आवंटित की है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार ने नासिक कुंभ मेले के बाद महाराष्ट्र के अहमदनगर जिले में शिरडी, कोपरगांव और शनि शिंगणापुर जाने वाले तीर्थयात्रियों को पेयजल, विश्राम कक्ष और अन्य मूलभूत सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए भी कोई धनराशि आवंटित की है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ): पर्यटन स्थलों का विकास मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपनी चल रही प्रशाद और स्वदेश दर्शन नामक योजनाओं के माध्यम से पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास करके राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है। यह कार्य राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों के परामर्श से किया जाता है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने महाराष्ट्र के नासिक में आगामी कुंभ मेले तथा महाराष्ट्र के अहमदनगर जिले के शिरडी, कोपरगांव और शनि शिंगणापुर जैसे स्थानों के लिए आज तक अवसंरचना विकास के किसी भी परियोजना को मंजूरी नहीं दी है।

हालाँकि, पर्यटन परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता हेतु राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की निर्धारित दिशानिर्देशों के संदर्भ में जाँच की जाती है और निर्धारित शर्तों की पूर्ति तथा धन की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन ऐसी परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

इसके अलावा, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने महाराष्ट्र के नासिक और अहमदनगर जिलों में विभिन्न पर्यटन अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है, जिनका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

योजना का नाम	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
प्रशाद	त्र्यंबकेश्वर, नासिक का विकास	45.41
पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई योजना)	नासिक में राम-काल पथ का विकास	99.14
सीबीडीडी, स्वदेश दर्शन योजना की एक उप-योजना	अहमदनगर किले का विकास	25.00

महाराष्ट्र की राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, पर्यटन विभाग ने क्षेत्रीय पर्यटन विकास की योजना के तहत कोपरगांव और शिरडी में 26.27 करोड़ रु. की कुल लागत के पर्यटन संबंधी विकास कार्यों को प्रशासनिक अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है।

इसके अलावा, महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने नासिक में आगामी कुंभ मेला 2027 की तैयारियों की योजना बनाने, समन्वय करने और निगरानी के लिए नासिक-त्र्यंबकेश्वर कुंभ मेला प्राधिकरण (एनटीकेएमए) की स्थापना की है। यह कुंभ मेले के सुचारु आयोजन के लिए जिम्मेदार नोडल एजेंसी के रूप में कार्य करेगा।

INTEGRATION OF SKILL TRAINING WITH EDUCATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

***116. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:**

SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

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

- (a) the manner in which Government is ensuring National Education Policy (NEP) 2020's mandate of vocational education from Grade 6 despite the

shortage of qualified trainers, workshop and skill laboratories and limited facility in many secondary schools across the country including Kandhamal Lok Sabha Constituency;

- (b) the steps taken by the Government to ensure guarantee that credits earned through short-term skilling programmes under various schemes are fully recognised, mapped and made transferable to formal degree programmes through the Academic Bank of Credits (ABCs) platform including in Madhya Pradesh particularly in Dewas-Shajapur Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (c) whether the Pradhan Mantri YUVA Yojana (PM-YUVA) is being restructured to provide stronger linkages between trained youth and startup-support mechanisms such as incubation, seed funding and mentorship and the manner in which the effectiveness of this linkage is being monitored, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the number of trained candidates who have received startup support in Rajasthan, particularly in Pali Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (e) the manner in which the Government is utilising the Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) scheme to provide skill training and generate entrepreneurship awareness among women, rural youth for inclusive growth particularly in Dewas- Shajapur Lok Sabha Constituency; and
- (f) the current budget allocation and expenditure during the last three years for major skilling schemes?

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

(a): National Education Policy 2020 lays emphasis on integration of vocational education programs with mainstream education in all educational institutions in a phased manner. The National Credit Framework (NCrF) has been developed as a comprehensive credit accumulation & transfer framework encompassing elementary, school, higher, and vocational education & training. National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE) enables vocational training in schools so that students can join the workforce after school if they choose to.

Vocational Education is one of the components under the Centrally Sponsored 'Samagra Shiksha' Scheme of Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL). Under Vocational Education component, NSQF aligned vocational courses are offered to the students from class 9th to 12th in the schools covered under the scheme. At the Secondary level (Class IX and X), vocational modules are offered to the students as an additional subject. At Sr. Secondary level (Class XI and XII), vocational courses are offered as a compulsory (elective) subject. As of now, 138 Job Roles have been approved for introduction as Skill subjects in school for Class IX to XII.

Overall, 36,465 schools have been approved for integrating skilling with formal education in the country, out of which skill training has been implemented in 25,140 schools with a reported enrolment of 35,56,330 students. In

Kandhamal Lok Saba constituency, total 61 Schools are offering skill courses from class 9 to 12 under Samagra Shiksha and PM SHRI. Under the scheme, the Hub and Spoke Model has been adopted so that the infrastructure available in the Hub schools is utilized by the students of nearby schools (spoke schools) for Skill training. Under the Hub & Spoke model, 975 Spoke schools have been approved nationwide.

With a view to strengthening the skill training infrastructure in schools, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has established 1,200 vocational skill labs across 400 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) and 200 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs).

(b): Academic Bank of Credits (ABC) is a digital platform which facilitates the secure storage, accumulation, transfer, and redemption of academic credits earned by students from recognized educational institutions. ABC functions as a digital repository where academic credits earned by students are securely stored and easily accessible. ABC enables the seamless integration of skills, knowledge, and learning experiences into a unified credit- based framework, empowering students with greater autonomy in shaping their academic journeys.

To ensure guarantee that credits earned through short- term skilling programmes are fully recognised, mapped and made transferable to formal degree programmes on pan India basis including Madhya Pradesh and its Dewas, Sehore and Shajapur districts, the following measures have been taken:

- (i) National Credit Framework (NCrF) was notified by UGC on 10th April

2023, which provides for creditization of all learning and accumulation, storage, transfer & redemption of credits, subject to assessment; establishes academic equivalence between vocational & general education and its operationalization through the Academic Bank of Credits (ABC). The NCrF was adopted by the NCVET (skilling regulator) on 12th May 2023 for implementation in vocational education and training ecosystem

- (ii) The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Operationalisation of NCrF in Higher Education, Vocational Education, Training and Skilling (VETS), and School Education was notified by UGC on 07th August 2024.
- (iii) The SOP for Development, Alignment & Implementation of Skill Based Courses / Vocational Education, Training and Skilling based Qualifications in Higher Education & School Education was notified by National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) on 30th May 2024
- (iv) NCVET has issued directions to all Awarding Bodies (ABs) to register on ABC via National Academic Depository (NAD), make candidates aware, upload the certificate awarded, etc.

(c) and (d): As of now, there is no proposal under consideration to restructure Pradhan Mantri YUVA Yojana (PM-YUVA), which was implemented by MSDE on pilot basis (twice) towards creating an enabling ecosystem through entrepreneurship education, training, advocacy and easy access to entrepreneurship network.

PM-YUVA 1.0 pilot scheme aimed at imparting free entrepreneurship

education to promote entrepreneurship and social entrepreneurship. The scheme targeted at students in higher education, and was delivered in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) only, from April 2017 to May 2018.

The PM-YUVA 2.0 pilot scheme was implemented from November 2019 to March 2022. The delivery network of entrepreneurship training changed from HEIs to skilling institutions, including Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKS) and Jan Sikshan Sansthan (JSS).

MSDE through its autonomous institutions, i.e., National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati conducts Entrepreneurship Awareness Programme (EAP) and Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) to promote entrepreneurship across the country

To provide access to credit/loan to youth for establishing business enterprises or startups, the Government implements various schemes like Start-Up India, Stand-Up India, PM Vishwakarma, etc on pan India basis including Rajasthan and its Pali and Jodhpur districts.

- (i) PM Vishwakarma, launched on 17th September 2023, provides end to end holistic support to traditional artists and craftspeople engaged in 18 identified trades through access to skill training, collateral free credit, modern tools, market linkage support and incentive for digital transactions. Under PM Vishwakarma, 55,606 loan accounts of amount Rs 494.34 Cr was sanctioned in the state of Rajasthan.
- (ii) Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS), launched in October 2022,

aims to ease access to early-stage debt requirements for startups. The objective of CGSS is to provide guarantees up to a specified limit against credit instruments extended by Member Institutions for startup financing. Under CGSS, 09 loan accounts and Rs 32.30 Cr amount has been covered under the guarantee up to June 2025, in the state of Rajasthan.

(iii) Stand-Up India Scheme launched on 5th April, 2016 aims to promote entrepreneurship among the SC/ST and Women by facilitating bank loans of value between Rs.10 lakh and Rs.1 crore for setting up greenfield enterprises in trading, manufacturing and services sector. The online portal provides guidance to prospective SC, ST and Women entrepreneurs in their endeavour to set up business enterprises. Under Stand-Up India, 15,142 loan accounts of amount Rs 3486.56 Cr has been sanctioned up to March 2025, in the state of Rajasthan.

(iv) Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) was launched on 08th April 2015 to provide collateral free institutional credit to any individual with a business plan for small business enterprise. He/she can avail loan up to Rs. 20 lakh under the Scheme and the activities allied to agriculture sector. Under PMMY, both term loan and working capital requirements up to Rs 20 lakh can be met for income generating activities in the manufacturing, trading, services, etc.

(e): Under Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) scheme, MSDE provides vocational training and skill development via Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to non/neo literates, persons having rudimentary level of education up to 8th

standard and school dropouts up to 12th standard in the age group of 15-45 years. The focus of the Scheme is Women, SC, ST, Minorities, and other disadvantaged sections of the society in both rural and urban areas. At present, there are 293 JSSs functional across the country. From 2018-19 and up to 31st October 2025, a total of 32,53,965 persons has been trained across the country. During this period, 3,51,410 candidates have been trained in Madhya Pradesh; and 38,055 candidates have been trained in Dewas, Sehore and Shajapur districts. Under JSS, Livelihood Cell has also been set up to orient the candidates for entrepreneurship and livelihood promotion.

(f): Details of the budget allocation and expenditure incurred during the last three years for the major schemes of MSDE are as under:

Figures are in Rs Crore

	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	BE/RE	AE	BE/RE	AE	BE/RE	AE
PMKVY	739.26	233.26	920.00	510.52	1538.00	1538.00
NAPS	170.00	335.50	557.04	632.82	512.24	586.23
JSS	200.00	155.68	163.33	157.25	180.00	144.47

DELISTING OF MEGALITHIC SITES IN TAMIL NADU

***117. DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:**

SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 400 plus centrally protected Archaeological

Monuments/Sites under both Chennai and Tiruchirappalli circles in Tamil Nadu nearly 157 are megalithic monuments of different types and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether it is true that some of the megalithic sites that were identified during the British rule are now completely untraceable due to extensive agriculture, rapid urbanization and infrastructure developments and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has conducted any recent survey to trace and record the list of such megalithic sites that got vanished and no longer considered a protected Monument/Site, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has received any plea for delisting of the megalithic sites in Tamil Nadu which were lost/vanished due to urbanization and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the steps taken by the Government for delisting of vanished megalithic sites from the list of centrally protected monuments/sites under section 35 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958; and
- (f) the current status and live condition of the megalithic sites located at Guduvancheri, Nanmangalam, Pallavaram, Perungalathur, Sembakkam, Sittalapakkam, St.Thomas Mount Tiruneermalai, Tirisulam, Vallanjeri and Vandalur in Tamil Nadu?

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

(a): There are 412 ancient monuments and archaeological sites of national importance in the State of Tamil Nadu under the jurisdiction of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), covering both the Chennai and Tiruchirappalli Circles. Out of these, 158 are megalithic monuments of different types. The circle-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): None of the megalithic sites notified as monuments/ areas of national importance have become untraceable.

(c): Question does not arise.

(d): The Government has received certain representations from individuals and Residents' Welfare Associations seeking withdrawal of protection notifications in respect of some megalithic sites. Which are as follows-

1. Representation of Sh. Kishore Vaangal dated 11-4-2025 in respect of Megalithic Cists and Cairns, Ezhichur, District Kanchipuram.
2. Representation of Sembakkam Region Residents' Welfare Association dated 8-11-2024 in respect of Megalithic Cists and Cairns, Sembakam, District Kanchipuram.

(e): Question does not arise.

(f): The megalithic sites at Guduvancheri, Nanmangalam, Pallavaram, Perungalathur, Sembakkam, Sittalapakkam, St. Thomas Mount, Tiruneermalai, Trisulam, Vallanjeri and Vandalur have been adversely affected by rapid urbanization and related developmental activities, resulting in encroachments and unauthorized constructions within the Protected, Prohibited and Regulated Areas. ASI has issued stop-work and show-cause notices against such

violations in accordance with the AMASR Act, 1958 (as amended in 2010) and the relevant Rules. The cases have also been forwarded to the concerned District Authorities and Local Police for necessary action, and regularly monitored to prevent further unauthorized activities.

STATEMENT

MEGALITHIC MONUMENTS OF DIFFERENT TYPES, IN THE STATE OF TAMIL NADU

SL. NO.	NAME OF THE MONUMENT	LOCALITY	DISTRICT
1.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Agaram	Chengalpattu
2.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Amur	Chengalpattu
3.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns in group	Araiypakkam	Chengalpattu
4.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Atcharavakkam	Chengalpattu
5.	Megalithic Cairns and Cists	Edakunram	Chengalpattu
6.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Gudalur	Chengalpattu
7.	Cairns in the Forest Reserve at the foot of the Perumbair hills	Kadamalaiputhur	Chengalpattu
8.	Group of Cairns	Kadapperi	Chengalpattu
9.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Kalanipakkam	Chengalpattu
10.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Kalvay	Chengalpattu
11.	Cists and Cairns	Kannakapattu	Chengalpattu
12.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns with Bounding stone circles	Kandalur	Chengalpattu
13.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns with stone circles	Kattuputhur	Chengalpattu
14.	Megalithic Cairns and Cists with stone circles	Kilambakkam	Chengalpattu
15.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Madayattur	Chengalpattu
16.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Mailai	Chengalpattu
17.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Mampattu	Chengalpattu
18.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Manamai	Chengalpattu

19.	Large groups megalithic Cists and Cairns	Melkottaiyur	Chengalpattu
20.	A Group of Cairns	Nanmangalam	Chengalpattu
21.	Megalithic Cairns and Cists	Nedungundram	Chengalpattu
22.	Megalithic Cairns and Cists	Ottivakkam	Chengalpattu
23.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Ottiyambakkam	Chengalpattu
24.	Megalithic Cairns and Cists showing clear structural Postures	Pallavaram	Chengalpattu
25.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Perumbakkam	Chengalpattu
26.	Megalithic Cists with stone circles circumscribed	Perungalattur	Chengalpattu
27.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns with stone circles	Ponmar	Chengalpattu
28.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Pundi	Chengalpattu
29.	Megalithic Cairns and Cists	Sanur	Chengalpattu
30.	Megalithic Cairns and Cists	Sembakkam	Chengalpattu
31.	Group of Cairns	Senkunram	Chengalpattu
32.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Sirudavur	Chengalpattu
33.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Sittalapakkam	Chengalpattu
34.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Thandalam	Chengalpattu
35.	Group of Cairns	Tiruneermalai	Chengalpattu
36.	Megalithic cist	Tiruneermalai	Chengalpattu
37.	Vast area of megalithic Cists and Cairns covering the entire hill with the temple of Kailasanatha	Tiruporur	Chengalpattu
38.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Vaiyavur	Chengalpattu
39.	Megalithic Cairns and Cists with stone circles	Vallanjeri	Chengalpattu
40.	Megalithic cist	Vandalur	Chengalpattu
41.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Virapuram	Chengalpattu
42.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Agaram	Chengalpattu
43.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Alattur	Chengalpattu

44.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Anur	Chengalpattu
45.	Megalithic Cairns and Cists with stone circles	Ayyanjeri	Chengalpattu
46.	Megalithic Cairns and Cists with stone circles	Guduvancheri	Chengalpattu
47.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Kalathur	Chengalpattu
48.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Kottamedu	Chengalpattu
49.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Kumili	Chengalpattu
50.	Megalithic Cairns and Cists with bounding stone circles	Kunnavakkam	Chengalpattu
51.	Megalithic Cairns and Cists with stone circles	Kuruvanmedu	Chengalpattu
52.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Malaivaiyavur	Chengalpattu
53.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Musipakkam	Chengalpattu
54.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns with stone circles	Naduvakkarai	Chengalpattu
55.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns with stone circles	Nandivaram	Chengalpattu
56.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns with bounding stone circles	Nattam	Chengalpattu
57.	Megalithic Cists and ciarns	Nellikuppam	Chengalpattu
58.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns with stone cirles	Olalur	Chengalpattu
59.	MagalithicCists and Cairns	Padur	Chengalpattu
60.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns with stone circles	Palliyagaram	Chengalpattu
61.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Paranur	Chengalpattu
62.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Porundavakkam	Chengalpattu
63.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Pudupakkam	Chengalpattu
64.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns bounded with stone circles	Pulipakkam	Chengalpattu
65.	Megalithic Cists circumscribed by stone circles	Rajakulipettai	Chengalpattu
66.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns with	Royalpattu	Chengalpattu

	stone circles		
67.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns in virgin state	Sastirampakka m	Chengalpattu
68.	Megalithic Cairns and Cists	Sembakkam	Chengalpattu
69.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns intact with stone circles	Settipuniyam	Chengalpattu
70.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Sirukunram	Chengalpattu
71.	Urn Burial and Megalithic Site	St. Thomas Mount	Chengalpattu
72.	Sarcophagi and urns spread over a wide area; traces of Megalithic Cists and circles	Tirusulam	Chengalpattu
73.	Megalithic graveyard	Tiruvadisulam	Chengalpattu
74.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Unamanjeri	Chengalpattu
75.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns with stone circles	Vedanarayana puram	Chengalpattu
76.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Vembedu	Chengalpattu
77.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Vengur	Chengalpattu
78.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns with stone circles	Venkitapuram	Chengalpattu
79.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns with stone circles	Venpakkam	Chengalpattu
80.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns with stone circles	Venpakkam	Chengalpattu
81.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Pammadukulam	Chennai
82.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Pottur, Ambattur	Chennai
83.	Prehistoric settlement site coeval with Megalithic period	Pulal, Ambattur	Chennai
84.	Mandapakadu	Chettipalayam	Coimbatore
85.	Dolmens near Palamalai (attached to Adukkam village)	Adukkam	Dindigul
86.	Dolmens in Machur	Pannaikadu	Dindigul
87.	Dolmens near Machur	Pannaikadu	Dindigul

88.	Dolmens near Talayar river on the top of a hill in Pannaikudu village	Pannaikadu	Dindigul
89.	Dolmens in Vilpatti village	Vilpatti	Dindigul
90.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns with bounding stone circles	Echchur	Kanchipuram
91.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Elutchur	Kanchipuram
92.	Megalithic Cairns and cist	Erumaiyur	Kanchipuram
93.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns with bounding stone circles	Gunduperumbe du	Kanchipuram
94.	Megalithic Cairns and Cists	Karanithangal,	Kanchipuram
95.	Megalithic cist and Cairns with stone circles on the hill	Kunnattur	Kanchipuram
96.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns with bounding stone circles	Maganiyam	Kanchipuram
97.	Megalithic Cists&Cairns with Bounding stone circles	Malaipattu	Kanchipuram
98.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Nandambakkam	Kanchipuram
99.	Megalithic cist and Cairns	Perunagar	Kanchipuram
100.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Settupattu	Kanchipuram
101.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns with stone circles in excellent preservation	Sirukalattur	Kanchipuram
102.	Dolmen intact	Uttiramerur	Kanchipuram
103.	Megalithic cist Cairns with bounding stone circles	Vadamangalam	Kanchipuram
104.	Megalithic Cairns and Cists	Venpakkam	Kanchipuram
105.	Megalithic Cairns and Cists	Palayasivaram	Kanchipuram
106.	Megalithic Cairns with stone circles and sarcophagi	Sikkarayapuram	Kanchipuram
107.	Megalithic Cairns and Cists	Tattanur	Kanchipuram
108.	Megalithic Cairns and Cists	Vadakkupattu	Kanchipuram
109.	Cromlechs	Kadamalaiputhu r	Kanchipuram

110.	Group of sculptured dolmens in Banagudi Shola of Jakkanarai, a hamlet of Kotagiri	Banagudisholai (Melkudah)	Nilgiris
111.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Karai	Perambalur
112.	The dolmens and Cairns	Amburapatti	Pudukkottai
113.	The site locally known as "Kuranguppattarai" (Prehistoric burial site)	Ammachatram	Pudukkottai
114.	The Prehistoric burials, stone circles and menheirs	Annavasal	Pudukkottai
115.	The dolmens in the right flank of Chokkanathamkanmoi	Chokkanathanpatti	Pudukkottai
116.	The dolmens near 9/6 mile on road No. 22, Kiranur - Killukottai	Kilaiyur	Pudukkottai
117.	The Pre-historic burial sites	Melur	Pudukkottai
118.	The dolmens	Mootampatti	Pudukkottai
119.	The old burial sites in the three groups 1. Pappankulamwaterspread, Vathanakkurichi Tumbakkulamwaterspread, Vathanakkurichi Tumbakkulamwaterspread, Narangianpatti	Narangianpatti	Pudukkottai
120.	The dolmens	Perungalur	Pudukkottai
121.	Prehistoric dolmens	Peyal	Pudukkottai
122.	The dolmens and the Ayyanar image	Poyyamani and Virudapatti	Pudukkottai
123.	The prehistoric burials	Puttambur	Pudukkottai
124.	The Prehistoric burial sites	Sathiyamangalam	Pudukkottai
125.	The cairns and urns in Kallukulam	Sendakudi	Pudukkottai
126.	The dolmens and urns	Sengalur	Pudukkottai

127.	The Dolmens in Annavasalvattam	Sittannavasal	Pudukkottai
128.	The Dolmens known as Kurangupattarai	Thayinipatti	Pudukkottai
129.	The prehistoric burials	Thekkattur	Pudukkottai
130.	The Kalasakkadu Burial sites	Tirukkattalai	Pudukkottai
131.	The group of dolmens near CholiswaraUdayar temple	Tiruppur	Pudukkottai
132.	The Prehistoric Burial Sites	Vadagupatti	Pudukkottai
133.	The old burial sites in the three groups Pappankulamwaterspread, Vathanakkurichi Tumbakkulamwaterspread, Vathanakkurichi Tumbakkulamwaterspread, Narangianpatti	Vathanakkurichi	Pudukkottai
134.	The Prehistoric burial sites	Vilapatti	Pudukkottai
135.	Adichanallur Prehistoric Remains	Adichanallur	Thoothukudi
136.	Adichanallur Prehistoric Remains	Kalvoi	Thoothukudi
137.	Adichanallur Prehistoric Remains	Karungulam	Thoothukudi
138.	Ancient Site	Kunnathur	Tirunelveli
139.	Prehistoric sites popularly known as "Pandava graves"	Kanyampundi	Tiruppur
140.	Urn Burials	Amirthamangalam	Tiruvallur
141.	Megalithic Cists	Chedalpakkam	Tiruvallur
142.	Megalithic Cairns and Barrows	Neyveli	Tiruvallur
143.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Pondavakkam	Tiruvallur
144.	Megalithic Cairns Bounding with stone circles	Vanamalli	Tiruvallur

145.	Virgin group containing many barrows excellently preserved	Attanthangal	Tiruvallur
146.	Urn Burials	Palavakkam	Tiruvallur
147.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns with Bounding stone circles	Panchali (Agarambedu Hamlet)	Tiruvallur
148.	Cairns site	Sengari	Tiruvallur
149.	Megalithic Cairns with Bounding stone circles	Siruvadu	Tiruvallur
150.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Tadipadi	Tiruvallur
151.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Nedungal	Tiruvannamalai
152.	Megalithic Cists	Tellur	Tiruvannamalai
153.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Tetturai	Tiruvannamalai
154.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns	Venkunnam	Tiruvannamalai
155.	Site containing megalithic burials including the monolithic anthropomorphic figure erected at the site	Mottur	Tiruvannamalai
156.	Urn Burial site	Kadagampattu	Villupuram
157.	Megalithic Cairns with stone circles	Sengamedu	Villupuram
158.	Megalithic stone circles	Tiruvakkarai	Villupuram

UNAUTHORISED DIGITAL LOAN APPS

***118. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:**

SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

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

- (a) the number and details of unauthorised digital loan apps identified, blacklisted or shut down by the Government, along with the platforms where they operated;

- (b) the measures taken to prevent recurrence, including regulatory action, public awareness campaigns and coordination with financial institutions and app stores; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to create a central monitoring mechanism for such apps and protect citizens from predatory digital lending practices and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): The Government has been constantly engaging with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and other concerned Regulators/stakeholders to curb the operations of unauthorized digital loan apps in the country. For public information, RBI has operationalized a directory 'Digital Lending Apps (DLAs)' on its website with effect from 01.07.2025, consisting of all DLAs deployed by Regulated Entities (REs) of RBI. The directory aims to aid the customers in verifying the claim of a DLA's association with a RE.

In the case of unauthorized digital loan apps being identified, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) is empowered to issue directions for blocking of information for public access under Section 69A of Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 after following the due process as provided in the Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Blocking for Access of Information by Public) Rules, 2009.

Further, the Government and RBI have been taking up various initiatives from time to time to protect citizens from exploitation by unauthorized loan apps.

These inter-alia, includes:

- i. RBI has issued Reserve Bank of India (Digital Lending) Directions, 2025 on May 8, 2025. These directions have detailed provision regarding recovery, data privacy, and customer grievance redressal mechanisms which are mandatory for the REs, the Lending Service Providers (LSPs) engaged by them and the Digital Lending Apps (DLAs).
- ii. Proactively engaging with the major internet intermediaries and messaging platforms to review the operations of unauthorised loan apps.
- iii. Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has been proactively analysing the digital lending apps. In order to facilitate the citizens to report cyber incidents including illegal loan apps, MHA has launched a National Cybercrime Reporting Portal (www.cybercrime.gov.in) as well as a National Cybercrime Helpline number “1930”.
- iv. The banks through the public facing platform ‘SACHET’ portal and the inter-regulatory State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) facilitate the citizens for lodging of any complaints against specific entity related to deposit/ collection of money illegally.
- v. RBI and banks have been taking up awareness campaigns through short SMS, radio campaign, publicity on prevention of ‘cyber-crime’. Further, RBI has been conducting electronic-banking awareness and training (e-BAAT) programmes which focuses on awareness about frauds and risk mitigation

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS UNDER MISHTI SCHEME

***119. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:**

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

- (a) whether any funds have been allocated to Kerala under the Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes (MISHTI) for eco-tourism, and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the details of the requirements to be fulfilled by States to secure funds under the MISHTI Scheme for ecotourism projects; and
- (c) the steps proposed by the Government to ensure Kerala's eligibility for future allocations under MISHTI?

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

(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. The MISHTI program encompasses both core activities, such as plantation and restoration, and the 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). These activities are taken up as per the plans received from the States/UTs under MISHTI.

The Ministry has issued the Operational Guidelines for implementation of the MISHTI program, based on which States/UTs submit detailed plans including the ecotourism component wherever applicable. Funds are released as gap funding through National CAMPA upon approval of these plans. With regard to further release of funds under MISHTI, the States/UTs including the State of Kerala are required to submit all requisite documents on the status of funds released in past viz. utilization certificate, physical and financial progress report, KML files, geo-tagged photographs, etc.

As per the request received from the State of Kerala, an amount of Rs. 0.66 crores in 2024-25 and Rs. 1.014 crores in 2025-26 have been released under MISHTI to Kerala which includes eco-tourism component for which Rs. 1.31 crore has been allocated for the period 2023-24 to 2027-28.

महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के निष्कर्षण हेतु वन स्वीकृति

* 120. श्री बलभद्र माझी :

श्री नलिन सोरेन :

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा देश में विशेषकर जम्मू और कश्मीर, दुमका निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित झारखंड, भिवानी-महेन्द्रगढ़ क्षेत्रों सहित राजस्थान और विशेषकर सीधी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित मध्य प्रदेश में वन क्षेत्रों में महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के खनन के लिए सरलीकृत स्वीकृति प्रक्रिया के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए क्या प्रावधान किए गए हैं और अनुपालन की निगरानी के लिए

तीसरे पक्ष के कौन से तंत्र स्थापित किए गए हैं;

- (ख) महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के निष्कर्षण के लिए वन स्वीकृति को और सरल बनाने के क्या कारण हैं और इन क्षेत्रों में जैव विविधता पर पर्यावरण के प्रभाव का आकलन करने के लिए कौन-से अध्ययन किए गए हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के खनन से संबंधित प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण का सत्यापन करने के लिए उत्तरदायी एजेंसियों या स्वतंत्र संस्थानों को अंतिम रूप दे दिया है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो पुनरुद्धार किए गए/पुनःरोपित क्षेत्रों/भूमि की पारिस्थितिकीय गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है?

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

- (क) और (ख): स्वच्छ ऊर्जा प्रौद्योगिकी, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, रक्षा तैयारियों और देश की आर्थिक सुरक्षा के लिए महत्वपूर्ण खनिज अत्यावश्यक हैं। वन क्षेत्रों में ऐसे खनिजों के खनन में पारिस्थितिक सुरक्षा उपायों सहित राष्ट्र की रणनीतिक जरूरतों के बीच संतुलन बनाने के लिए लागू कानूनों के अंतर्गत प्रदान की गई स्वीकृति प्रक्रियाओं का पालन किया जाता है। वन स्वीकृति की प्रक्रिया में वहीं समान प्रक्रियाएं शामिल होती हैं जो कि गैर-महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के लिए निर्धारित होती है, जिसमें प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण (सीए) की आवश्यकता, शुद्ध वर्तमान मूल्य (एनपीवी) का भुगतान, और स्थल-विशिष्ट उपशमन उपायों का कार्यान्वयन शामिल है। इसी तरह, पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन अधिसूचना, 2006 के प्रावधान, यथासंशोधित में, संबंधित क्षेत्रीय विशेषज्ञ आकलन समिति (ईएसी)/राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ आकलन समिति (एसईएसी) द्वारा व्यापक आकलन और पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलनों से जुड़ी संबंधित पर्यावरणीय प्रबंधन योजना को तैयार करना अधिदेशित है जिसमें पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति प्रदान करते समय जैव विविधता, पारि-प्रणाली और अन्य पारिस्थितिक मापदंड शामिल हैं। परियोजना प्रस्तावकों को यह सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता है कि पर्यावरणीय प्रबंधन योजना के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए पर्याप्त वित्तीय और अन्य संसाधन निर्धारित किए जाएं।
- (ग) और (घ): मंत्रालय द्वारा वन क्षेत्रों में महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों सहित खनन के लिए दी गई स्वीकृति

सुस्पष्ट परिभाषित है और यह राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की एजेंसियों और विभागों द्वारा की जाती है। ऐसे प्रस्तावों की निगरानी मंत्रालय के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को भी सौंपी जाती है। मंत्रालय की दिनांक 29.08.2025 की अधिसूचना के अनुसार, मंत्रालय द्वारा दिए गए अनुमोदनों या स्वीकृतियों में निर्धारित शर्तों की अनुपालन निगरानी भी पंजीकृत पर्यावरणीय ऑडिटर्स के माध्यम से सत्यापित की जा सकती है।

इसके अलावा, प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण के लिए, राष्ट्रीय और राज्य काम्पा प्राधिकरणों द्वारा प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण निधि (सीएएफ) अधिनियम, 2016 और इसके नियमों में निर्धारित प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार वृक्षारोपण की निगरानी की जाती है, जिससे पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही और प्रभावी पर्यवेक्षण सुनिश्चित होता है।

(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 1151 to 1380

संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देना

1151. श्री सतीश कुमार गौतम:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में नए पर्यटन सर्किटों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाए हैं;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने द्वीपों में स्थित संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में इको-पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई प्रयास किए हैं; और
- (ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): नए पर्यटन परिपथों और इको पर्यटन सहित पर्यटन गंतव्यों और उत्पादों का विकास और संवर्धन संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय 'स्वदेश दर्शन', 'तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन

अभियान (प्रशाद) तथा 'पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास हेतु केन्द्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता' नामक अपनी केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के माध्यम से देश में पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार व राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों/विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्टों के आधार पर दी जा रही है। अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह व लक्षद्वीप संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
क	स्वदेश दर्शन 1.0	
i.	लॉन्ग द्वीप -हैवलॉक द्वीप - नील द्वीप - रॉस स्मिथ द्वीप - - बाराटांग द्वीप पोर्ट ब्लेयर का विकास	27.57
	कुल स्वीकृत लागत	27.57

लक्षद्वीप संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का विवरण:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
	स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0	
i.	बंगाराम में इको-रिट्रीट, एडवेंचर, समुद्र-तट और एमआईसीई एक्सपीरियंस का विकास (25 मार्च)	81.18
	कुल स्वीकृत लागत	81.18

SARFAESI ACT

1152. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

- (a) whether Public Sector banks are auctioning the coffee plantations of overdue borrowers in the name of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has taken note of the request of the coffee growers to abandon the online auction process if are experiencing delays in paying their loans, if so, the details thereof
- (c) whether the Government noticed that traders in Dubai are unfairly exploiting coffee plantations in Chikkamagaluru district of Karnataka by obtaining licenses online, thereby causing injustice to coffee growers;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to help farmers to recover coffee plantation loans arrears by preventing online auctions in the name of the SARFAESI Act?

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

(a): Section 31(i) of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002 bars the applicability of provisions of the SARFAESI Act to any security interest created in agricultural land. The recovery action of the Union Bank of India (erstwhile Corporation Bank) and erstwhile Allahabad Bank (now Indian Bank) under SARFAESI Act was challenged by the borrowers i.e. (1) Shri U.M.Ramesh Rao,

partner in M/s Vijayadevan Coffee Estate and M/s Yellikudige Estate; and (2) M/s SSJV Projects Private Limited and its Director Shri Manohar Shetty, by filing Writ Petition No.12461/2020 and W.P.No.13932/2015, respectively. Both these Writ Petitions were dismissed vide order (s) dated 13.11.2020 and 14.11.2020 by the Single Judge of the Hon'ble Karnataka High Court. Against the Order of dismissal, these Petitioners filed Writ Appeal before the Division Bench of the Hon'ble Karnataka High Court on the ground that coffee plantation is agricultural land within the meaning of Section 31(i) of the SARFAESI Act and therefore, the said Act does not apply to coffee plantation.

The action of these Banks under SARFAESI Act has been upheld by the Division Bench of Hon'ble Karnataka High Court vide a common judgment dated 29.1.2021 *inter alia* holding that, "the expression 'agricultural land' in Section 31(i) of the SARFAESI Act, does not include land on which plantation crops are grown namely, cardamom, coffee, pepper, rubber and tea as defined in Section 2(A)(25) of the Land Reforms Act (The Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961). Therefore, the measures initiated by the respondent banks in relation to the coffee estates in these appeals are not hit by Section 31(i) of the SARFAESI Act, as the said Act is applicable to land on which plantation crops are grown, including coffee plantation, in the instant cases."

The Judgment of the Hon'ble High Court dated 29.1.2021 has been challenged by the Petitioners by filing Special Leave Petitions before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The SLP filed in the matter of Shri U M Ramesh Rao was dismissed as withdrawn on 11.8.2023. The Judgment of the Hon'ble Karnataka

High Court has not been stayed and the issue is sub judice before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, since the SLP filed by Petitioner in the matter of SSJV Projects is still pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(b): The Central Government administers the SARFAESI Act, 2002 which allows banks and financial institutions to recover their dues exceeding one lakh rupees by proceeding against secured assets of the borrower/guarantor without the intervention of the court/tribunals. The Government is not involved in commercial decisions or recovery proceedings of banks or financial institutions.

(c) and (d): Department of Commerce has informed that Coffee Board has not received any such information.

(e): In order to address the concerns regarding enforcement action under SARFAESI Act by any secured creditor, adequate provision has been made under Section 17 of the SARFAESI Act, wherein any person (including borrower) aggrieved, has recourse to filing of Securitisation Application (SA) in the Debts Recovery Tribunal (DRT) against the action of secured creditor under the SARFAESI Act.

PENSIONERS' WELFARE AND DIGITAL LIFE CERTIFICATE

1153. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

SHRI ANIL FIROJIYA:

SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH:

SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:

SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:

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

- (a) the details of the final status of the proposal to increase the minimum Employee Pension Scheme-95 (EPS-95) pension to Rs. 7,500 per month;
- (b) the details of the Nationwide Digital Life Certificate (DLC) Campaign 4.0 and its usefulness in promoting Aadhaar-based Face Authentication;
- (c) whether the Government has simplified the process for updating pensioner records, such as Aadhaar, on the portal; and
- (d) the details of the new rules introduced in 2025 regarding early pension commencement from age 50 years for Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) members?

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

(a): Employees' Pension Scheme, 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) 1.16% contribution from Central Government on wages upto 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 EPS, 1995 and as per the valuation of the fund as on 31.03.2019, there is an actuarial deficit. 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 Organization (EPFO). The Government of India is committed to provide robust social security coverage through EPF Scheme, 1952, EPS-95 and EDLI Schemes being run by EPFO, to the members of these schemes, taking into consideration the sustainability of the respective funds as well as the future liabilities thereon.

(b): Nationwide DLC Campaign 4.0 was conducted by Department of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare (DPPW). EPFO also participated in this campaign. During the campaign period, Aadhaar-based Face Authentication was promoted through camps and social media. As a result, around 46% DLCs were generated through Aadhaar-based Face authentication during the month of November, 2025.

(c): Pensioner's Aadhaar, where not already available, gets seeded in the EPFO database, as soon as a Digital Life Certificate is successfully updated.

(d): No such rule has been introduced in 2025.

However, it is informed that as per para 12(7) of the Employees Pension Scheme 1995, a member upon exit from employment and having rendered eligible service for pension, if he so desires, may be allowed to draw an early pension from a date earlier than 58 years of age but not earlier than 50 years of age. In such cases, the amount of pension is reduced at the rate of four per cent, for every year the age falls short of 58 years.

पीएम-श्री योजना के अंतर्गत निधि

1154. एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में समग्र शिक्षा अभियान और पीएम-श्री योजना के अंतर्गत 1 जनवरी, 2023 से 10 नवंबर, 2025 तक उत्तर प्रदेश सहित राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार कितनी निधि जारी की गई, रोकी गई या विलंबित की गई है;

(ख) सरकार के पास उत्तर प्रदेश के नगीना लोक सभा संसदीय क्षेत्र में विद्यालयों के अवसंरचना या उन्नयन के लिए कितने प्रस्ताव लंबित हैं और उन विद्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का सरकारी विद्यालयों के अवसंरचना में सुधार के लिए नगीना लोक सभा संसदीय क्षेत्र सहित उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी जिलों में नई कक्षाओं के भवनों के निर्माण करने और जीर्ण-शीर्ण सरकारी विद्यालय भवनों की मरम्मत करने के लिए विशेष बजट आवंटित करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसे कब तक लागू किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): समग्र शिक्षा अभियान और पीएम श्री योजना के तहत देश में उत्तर प्रदेश सहित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार जारी निधियों की राशि संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

समग्र शिक्षा और पीएम श्री योजना के तहत, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपनी आवश्यकताओं और प्राथमिकता के आधार पर प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करते हैं और यह उनकी संबंधित वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपीएंडबी) में परिलक्षित होता है। तत्पश्चात, इन योजनाओं का मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदन/अनुमान परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा योजना के कार्यक्रम संबंधी और वित्तीय मानदंडों के अनुसार राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से किया जाता है। केंद्रीय भाग को जारी करना उपयोगिता प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत करने, पूर्व में जारी की गई निधि से संबंधित लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट, वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति रिपोर्ट, राज्य के अंशदान और योजना संबंधी मानदंडों के अनुपालन

पर निर्भर करता है।

विवरण

समग्र शिक्षा योजना के तहत दिनांक 1 जनवरी, 2023 से 24 नवंबर, 2025 तक जारी की गई निधि का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

(करोड़ में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्त वर्ष 2022-23	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25	वित्त वर्ष 2025-26
		जारी कुल केंद्रीय भाग	जारी कुल केंद्रीय भाग	जारी कुल केंद्रीय भाग	जारी कुल केंद्रीय भाग
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	56.51	55.28	60.52	15.44
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	1503.59	1289.41	1240.11	698.72
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	252.29	475.03	575.85	311.04
4	असम	2080.86	1810.47	2026.77	1181.49
5	बिहार	3554.59	4241.73	4217.81	2564.90
6	चंडीगढ़	109.79	116.36	118.58	84.27
7	छत्तीसगढ़	828.00	776.59	830.66	276.99
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली दमन और दीव	64.67	41.30	54.63	39.66
9	दिल्ली	221.94	146.09	385.39	121.81
10	गोवा	29.86	18.75	16.34	16.15
11	गुजरात	1321.25	1132.53	1245.54	524.36
12	हरियाणा	670.21	578.80	536.44	136.90
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	551.60	485.97	526.20	177.68
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	364.97	865.44	823.49	0.00
15	झारखंड	1154.52	1104.93	1074.44	269.21
16	कर्नाटक	861.52	828.09	868.30	517.70
17	केरल	178.16	141.66	0.00	92.41
18	लद्दाख	14.89	52.23	140.00	79.31
19	लक्षद्वीप	4.33	1.00	3.06	1.70
20	मध्य प्रदेश	1939.29	2981.51	3434.71	1460.76

21	महाराष्ट्र	900.00	1001.19	1126.25	323.00
22	मणिपुर	404.76	257.22	465.59	106.16
23	मेघालय	375.15	394.18	362.83	144.74
24	मिजोरम	142.68	274.14	216.52	43.26
25	नागालैंड	281.04	231.25	211.41	112.07
26	ओडिसा	1836.67	1236.61	1672.39	782.44
27	पुद्दुचेरी	15.28	12.47	12.46	4.37
28	पंजाब	605.05	331.12	678.13	346.59
29	राजस्थान	2138.61	3202.89	3090.65	578.93
30	सिक्किम	107.19	132.61	122.74	27.29
31	तमिलनाडु	2107.23	1876.16	0.00	450.60
32	तेलंगाना	1142.51	920.13	988.79	269.05
33	त्रिपुरा	286.73	341.33	420.03	142.82
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	3819.75	4276.45	6264.79	967.36
35	उत्तराखंड	704.39	440.57	646.78	125.23
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	1522.04	311.29	0.00	0.00
	कुल	32151.94	32382.79	34458.21	12994.38

पीएम श्री योजना के तहत दिनांक 1 जनवरी, 2023 से 10 नवंबर, 2025 तक जारी की गई निधि का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

(करोड़ में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25	वित्त वर्ष 2025-26
		जारी कुल केंद्रीय भाग	जारी कुल केंद्रीय भाग	जारी कुल केंद्रीय भाग
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1.56	2.83	1.33
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	106.46	294.12	0.001
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4.21	33.87	1.19
4	असम	57.36	142.36	24.01
5	बिहार	एनए	एनए	0.00
6	चंडीगढ़	0.63	1.25	0.68
7	छत्तीसगढ़	19.74	37.35	3.28

8	दादरा और नगर हवेली दमन और दीव	0.65	1.01	0
9	गोवा	3.25	4.64	0.08
10	गुजरात	32.94	63.58	7.63
11	हरियाणा	25.58	56.1	1.14
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	एनए	135.35	6.38
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	52.40	99.72	0.01
14	झारखंड	एनए	38.81	2.72
15	कर्नाटक	26.39	62.78	0
16	लद्दाख	4.04	11.91	9.16
17	लक्षद्वीप	1.09	0.72	1.42
18	मध्य प्रदेश	44.53	145.33	3.50
19	महाराष्ट्र	63.40	226.15	4.35
20	मणिपुर	17.64	37.83	0
21	मेघालय	4.30	20.08	0.01
22	मिजोरम	4.10	4.96	0
23	नागालैंड	0.98	5.44	0
24	ओडिसा	एनए	130.51	6.16
25	पुद्दुचेरी	2.06	3	0.0002
26	पंजाब	एनए	94.26	2.66
27	राजस्थान	24.59	118.69	1.55
28	सिक्किम	10.18	15.11	2.16
29	तेलंगाना	59.80	342.09	5.29
30	त्रिपुरा	11.80	38.45	0.07
31	उत्तर प्रदेश	121.50	246.86	0.02
32	उत्तराखंड	57.42	58.6	2.44
	कुल	758.6	2473.76	87.24

* एनए: राज्य में उपरोक्त वर्ष में योजना लागू नहीं की गई थी।

PROMOTION OF TOURISM IN TELANGANA

1155. SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:

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

- (a) the status of the Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) and the manner in which it is contributing to the development of tourist destinations, including temples, across the country;
- (b) the details of the funds allocated and utilized under the said Scheme and other tourism development initiatives, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the details of the specific tourism circuits being developed in Telangana along with the key attractions and infrastructure being created;
- (d) the manner in which the Government plans to promote tourism in Telangana and the expected outcomes of these initiatives; and
- (e) whether the Government has any plans to integrate other tourist destinations with the PRASAD Scheme and if so, the details thereof along with the criteria for selection?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Tourism under the “Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive” (PRASHAD) Scheme provides financial assistance to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for development of tourism infrastructure at identified religious and heritage sites across the country.

Since the launch of the PRASHAD Scheme in January 2015, the Ministry has sanctioned 54 projects in 28 States/UTs at a total cost of Rs.1726.74 Crore.

In addition, the Ministry of Tourism under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, has sanctioned a total number of 76 projects under different thematic circuits in

the country for a total sanctioned cost of Rs.5290.33 Crore.

The Swadesh Darshan scheme has been revamped as 'Swadesh Darshan 2.0' (SD 2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations. Till date, 53 projects have been sanctioned by the Ministry under SD 2.0 at a total sanctioned cost of Rs.2,208.27 Crore.

In addition, the Ministry of Tourism has issued guidelines for 'Challenge Based Destination Development', a sub-scheme under Swadesh Darshan 2.0. Under this sub-scheme, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned 36 projects at a total cost of Rs.648.11 Crore.

The Government of India under the guidelines for Special Assistance to States/Union Territories for Capital Investment(SASCI) for Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale has approved 40 projects amounting to Rs.3295.76 Crore.

The details of projects under the aforementioned schemes, are given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.

(c) and (d): The Ministry of Tourism under the PRASHAD Scheme has sanctioned four projects at a total cost of Rs.146.5 Crore in Telangana to provide basic amenities to the pilgrims and enhance spiritual experience.

Further, under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned three projects at a total cost of Rs.268.39 Crore under different thematic circuits such as Eco Circuit, Tribal Circuit and Heritage Circuit in Telangana.

Under the revamped scheme of SD 2.0, the Ministry of Tourism has

sanctioned two projects in Telangana at a total cost of Rs.94.83 Crore.

In addition, the Ministry of Tourism has issued guidelines for 'Challenge Based Destination Development', a sub-scheme under Swadesh Darshan 2.0. Under this sub-scheme, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned two projects in Telangana at a total cost of Rs.34.83 Crore.

The Government of India under the guidelines for Special Assistance to States/Union Territories for Capital Investment (SASCI) for Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale has approved two projects in Telangana at a total cost of Rs.141.84 Crore.

The details of the projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism under the aforementioned schemes in Telangana, are given in the Statement -II.

The Ministry of Tourism also promotes various tourism destinations and products of the country including Telangana through promotional activities such as events, website, social media promotions, fairs and festivals, etc.

(e): Receiving proposals from the State Governments/UT Administrations for financial assistance for tourism projects under the PRASHAD Scheme is a continuous process. The proposals received are examined with reference to the prescribed guidelines. Further, the selection of pilgrimage destinations / heritage sites under PRASHAD Scheme is based on various parameters, which, inter-alia, includes footfall, cultural, historical and heritage significance of the locations and other factors. This process is undertaken in consultation with State Governments (SGs)/UT Administrations (UTs)

STATEMENT -I**(i) List of sanctioned projects under PRASHAD Scheme**

S No.	State	Project Name	Financial Year	Sanction Cost (Rs. in crore)	Amount Released (Rs. in crore)	Amount Utilized (Rs. in crore) as per UC submitted
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	2015-16	27.77	27.77	27.77
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailam Temple	2017-18	43.08	43.08	43.08
3	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Varaha Lakshmi Narsimha Swami VariDevasthanam at Simhachalam in Vishakhapatnam Temple	2022-23	54.04	27.37	27.37
4	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure in Annavaram Temple Town	2024-25	25.33	6.74	-
5	Arunachal Pradesh	Development of ParshuramKund, LohitDistt.	2020-21	37.88	31.02	21.95
6	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	2015-16	29.80	29.80	29.80
7	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	2015-16	29.62	29.62	29.62
8	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	2014-15	3.63	3.63	3.63
9	Bihar	Development of AmbikaBhawani Temple, Saran	2024-25	13.29	0.00	-
10	Chhattisgarh	Development of MaaBamleshwari Devi Temple, Dongargarh, Rajnandgaon District, Chhattisgarh	2020-21	48.44	40.19	31.94

11	Goa	Development of Bom Jesus Basilica	2024-25	16.46	4.68	-
12	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	2016-17	10.46	10.46	10.46
13	Gujarat	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Somnath	2016-17	45.36	45.36	45.36
14	Gujarat	Development of Promenade at Somnath	2018-19	47.12	47.12	47.12
15	Gujarat	Development of Pilgrimage Facilities at Ambaji Temple, Banaskantha, Gujarat	2022-23	50.00	30.00	19.16
16	Haryana	Development of Mata Mansa Devi Temple and Nada Saheb Gurudwara in Panchkula District	2019-20	48.53	34.68	34.68
17	Jammu & Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal Shrine, Srinagar	2016-17	40.46	34.30	34.30
18	Jharkhand	Development of Baba Baidyanath Dham, Deoghar	2018-19	36.79	34.95	31.23
19	Karnataka	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Chamundeshwari Devi Temple, Mysuru	2023-24	45.38	13.33	-
20	Karnataka	Development of Renuka Yallama Devi temple	2024-25	18.37	0.00	-

21	Karnataka	Development of Basic Amenities at Papnash Temple, Bidar dist.	2024-25	22.25	6.30	-
22	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	2016-17	45.19	45.19	45.19
23	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Amarkantak	2020-21	49.99	42.55	34.63
24	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	43.93	43.93	43.93
25	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar	2017-18	45.41	38.44	38.44
26	Meghalaya	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation in Meghalaya	2020-21	29.29	27.78	27.78
27	Mizoram	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism in the State of Mizoram	2022-23	44.89	26.37	26.37
28	Mizoram	Development of Basic Amenities under PRASHAD scheme in Vangchhia, Champhai District	2024-25	5.47	0.00	-
29	Nagaland	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure in Nagaland	2018-19	25.20	23.56	23.56
30	Nagaland	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure at Zunheboto	2022-23	18.18	15.45	15.45
31	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree JagannathDham - Ramachandi - Prachi River front at Demuli under Mega Circuit	2014-15	50.00	10.00	-
32	Puducherry	Development of Pilgrim Facilites& Tourist attractions for Sri Dharbaranyeswara Temple	2024-25	25.94	0.00	-
33	Punjab	Development of KarunaSagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	2015-16	6.40	6.40	6.40

34	Punjab	Development of Chamkaur Sahib at Rupar, Punjab	2021-22	30.52	23.80	21.93
35	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	2015-16	32.64	26.11	26.11
36	Sikkim	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation at Four Patron Saints, Yuksom	2020-21	33.32	28.31	28.31
37	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	2016-17	13.99	13.99	13.99
38	Tamil Nadu	Development of Velankanni	2016-17	4.86	4.86	4.86
39	Tamil Nadu	Development of 8 Navagraha Temples	2024-25	40.94	0.00	-
40	Telangana	Development of Jogulamba Devi Temple, Alampur	2020-21	38.90	33.07	33.07
41	Telangana	Development of Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism Infrastructure at Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, Mulugu	2022-23	62.00	32.73	32.73
42	Telangana	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure at Bhadrachalam, Bhadrachalam District	2022-23	41.38	8.43	8.43
43	Telangana	Development of Basic Amenities at goddess RenukaYellamaDevasthanam	2024-25	4.22	0.00	-
44	Tripura	Development of Tripura Sundari Temple, Udaipur	2020-21	34.43	28.01	25.63
45	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi – Phase –I	2015-16	18.73	18.73	18.73
46	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	10.98	10.98	10.98
47	Uttar Pradesh	River Cruise Tourism in Ganga, Varanasi	2017-18	9.02	9.02	9.02
48	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan	2014-15	9.36	9.36	9.36
49	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi – Phase –II	2017-18	44.60	35.26	31.77

50	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Infrastructure facilities at Govardhan	2018-19	37.59	30.97	30.97
51	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	2015-16	34.77	34.77	34.77
52	Uttarakhand	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham	2018-19	56.15	38.38	38.38
53	Uttarakhand	Augmentation of Pilgrimage Infrastructure Facilities and Gangotri and Yamunotri Dham	2021-22	54.36	10.22	10.22
54	West Bengal	Development of Belur Math	2016-17	30.03	23.39	23.39
Total				1726.74	1200.47	1111.87

(ii) List of sanctioned projects under Swadesh Darshan Scheme

S. No.	State/ UT	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Amount Released / Authorised (Rs. in crore)	Amount Utilised (Rs. in crore)
1.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island- Havelock Island- Baratang Island-Port Blair	27.57	22.13	22.08
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit 2014-15	Development of Kakinada - Hope Island - Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary - Passarlapudi - Aduru - S Yanam – Kotipally	67.83	67.83	67.83
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nellore - Pulikat Lake - Ubbilamadugu Water Falls – Nelapattu-	49.55	49.55	49.55

			Kothakoduru- Mypadu - Ramateertham - Iskapalli			
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam- Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda - Amravati- Anupu	35.24	30.02	30.02
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit 2014-15	Development of Bhalukpong- Bomdila and Tawang	49.77	47.28	47.28
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nafra- Seppa- Pappu, Pasa, Pakke Valleys- Sangdupota- New Sagalee- Ziro- Yomcha	96.72	91.88	91.88
7.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Development of Manas- Probitora- Nameri- Kaziranga- Dibru- Saikhowa	94.68	94.68	94.68
8.	Assam	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tezpur - Majuli - Sibsagar	90.98	90.97	90.97
9.	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vaishali- Arrah- Masad- Patna- Rajgir- Pawapuri- Champapuri	33.96	30.04	29.36
10.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj - Dharmshala- Deoghar	44.76	42.52	42.17
11.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya	95.18	95.18	95.18
12.	Bihar	Rural Circuit 2017-18	Development of Bhitiharwa- Chandrahia- Turkaulia	44.27	40.31	40.31
13.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh	44.55	42.32	42.32
14.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of	96.10	94.23	94.23

	h	2015-16	Jashpur- Kunkuri- Mainpat- Kamleshpur - Maheshpur -Kurdar - Sarodhadadar- Gangrel- Kondagaon- Nathiyawagaon- Jagdalpur- Chitrakoot- Tirthgarh			
15.	Goa	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim- Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail	97.65	97.65	97.50
16.	Goa	Coastal Circuit 2017-18	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Dona Paula - Colva - Benaulim	99.35	99.35	97.74
17.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Ahmedabad- Rajkot- Porbandar –Bardoli- Dandi	59.17	56.21	55.52
18.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vadnagar- Modhera	91.12	87.25	85.63
19.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Junagadh- GirSomnath- Bharuch-Kutch- Bhavnagar- Rajkot- Mehsana	26.68	22.28	19.96
20.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra	77.39	76.74	76.74
21.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Himalayan Circuit: Kiarighat, Shimla, Hatkoti, Manali, Kangra, Dharamshala, Bir, Palampur, Chamba	68.34	64.55	62.57
22.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Jammu- Srinagar-Pahalgam- Bhagwati Nagar- Anantnag-Salamabad Uri-Kargil-Leh	77.33	67.37	59.30

23.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama.	81.60	67.35	59.41
24.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities - Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package	90.43	74.7	67.07
25.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai and Sudhmahadev	91.99	91.93	91.93
26.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Anantnag-Pulwama-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-ZaskarPadum - Daksum - RanjitSagar Dam	86.39	69.95	63.25
27.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla- Kupwara-Kargil - Leh	91.84	85.80	84.93
28.	Jharkhand	Eco Circuit 2018-19	Development of Eco Tourism circuit: Dalma-Betla National park-Mirchaiya- Netarhat	30.44	30.44	28.04
29.	Kerala	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Pathanamthitta- Gavi-Vagamon- Thekkady	64.08	64.08	64.08
30.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam	46.54	33.39	36.27
31.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of SreePadmanabhaArnamula	78.08	73.77	68.98
32.	Kerala	Rural Circuit 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	57.35	45.88	36.34
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development SivagiriSree Narayana Guru Ashram-Arruvipuram-	66.42	42.01	34.21

			KunnumparaSreeSubrahmanya-ChembazhanthiSree Narayana Gurukulam			
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha- Mukki- Pench	92.10	86.31	86.31
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar	74.02	72.75	72.75
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Gwalior – Orchha – Khajuraho – Chanderi – Bhimbetka – Mandu	89.82	89.49	89.49
37.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit 2017-18	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa Dam- Bargi Dam-BhedaGhat- Bansagar Dam- Ken River	93.76	93.59	93.59
38.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit - Sagareshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach &Creek), Mitbhav	19.06	18.10	17.61
39.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Waki-Adasa- Dhapewada-Paradsingha-Telankhandi- Girad	45.47	43.19	38.84
40.	Manipur	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal- Khongjom	72.23	61.32	61.25
41.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri BijoyGovindajee Temple – Shri Gopinath Temple – Shri Bungshibodon Temple – Shri Kaina Temple	45.34	45.33	43.04

42.	Meghalaya	North-East Circuit 2016-17	Development of Umium (Lake View), U LumSohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang – Orchid Lake Resort	99.13	99.11	99.11
43.	Meghalaya	North-East Circuit 2018-19	Development of West Khasi Hills (Nongkhlaw-KremTiro – Khudoi&Kohmang Falls – Khri River-Mawthadraishan, Shillong), Jaintia Hills (Krang Suri Falls-Shyrmang- looksi), Garo Hills (Nokrek Reserve, KattaBeel, Siju Caves)	84.97	84.96	84.96
44.	Mizoram	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Thenzawl& South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek.	92.26	92.26	92.26
45.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit 2016-17	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl -Rawpuichhip – Khawhphawp – Lengpui – Chatlang-Sakawrhmutuaitlang - Muthee – Beratlawnng - Tuirial Airfield – Hmuifang	66.37	53.09	53.09
46.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima-Wokha	97.36	97.36	92.49
47.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon	98.14	98.14	98.14
48.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara	70.82	67.28	59.47
49.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Dubrayapet – Arikamedu – Veerampattinam – Chunnambar – Nallavadu /Narambai –	58.44	58.44	58.44

			Manapet- Kalapet - Puducherry - Yanam			
50.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Franco- Tamil Village, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam	49.44	45.70	45.50
51.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry	34.96	31.40	31.40
52.	Punjab	Heritage Circuit 2018-19	Development of Anandpur Sahib - Fatehgarh Sahib - Chamkaur Sahib - Ferozpur - Khatkar Kalan – Kalanour - Patiala	85.32	81.05	81.05
53.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations	50.01	50.01	50.01
54.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit 2016-17	Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), KhatuShyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand)	75.80	73.85	73.85
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Spiritual Circuit– 'Development of Churu (SalasarBalaji)- Jaipur (Shri SamodkeBalaji, GhatkeBalaji, BandhekeBalaji)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund) - MehndipurBalaji- Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji)	87.05	75.03	75.03
56.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Heritage Circuit Development of Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort) - Jaipur (Facade Illumination in Jaipur	70.61	66.99	66.99

			and Nahargarh Fort) - Jhalawar (Gagron Fort) - Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) – Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) - Hanumangarh (Gogamedi) - Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra) - Dholpur (Bagh-I-Nilofor and PuraniChawani) - Nagaur (Meera Bai Smarak, Merta) - Tonk (SunehriKothi)			
57.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) – Rorathang- Aritar- Phadamchen- Nathang-Sherathang- Tsongmo- Gangtok- Phodong- Mangan- Lachung-Yumthang- Lachen- Thangu- Gurudongmer- Mangan- Gangtok-TuminLingee- Singtam (exit)	98.05	97.41	97.41
58.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam– Maka- Temi- BermoikTokel- Phongia- Namchi –Jorthang- Okharey- Sombaria- Daramdin- Jorethang- Melli (Exit)	95.32	95.32	95.32
59.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of (Chennai- Mamamallapuram – Rameshwaram – Manpadu – Kanyakumari)	73.13	71.03	71.03
60.	Telangana	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district	91.62	91.25	91.25
61.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mulugu- Laknavaram-	79.87	79.87	79.87

			Medavaram- Tadvai- Damaravi- Mallur- Bogatha Waterfalls			
62.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of QutubShahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs- Hayat Bakshi Mosque- Raymond's Tomb	96.90	70.61	70.61
63.	Tripura	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Agartala - Sipahijala - Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur- Tirthamukh- Mandirghat- Dumboor- NarikelKunja- Gandachara- Ambassa	82.85	77.76	77.76
64.	Tripura	North-East Circuit 2018-19	Development of SurmaCherra- Unakoti- Jampui Hills- Gunabati - Bhunaneshwari- Neermahal- Boxanagar- Chottakhola- Pilak- Avangchaarra	44.83	35.25	32.21
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, &Kapilwastu	87.89	72.56	68.43
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit 2016-17	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45	64.09	56.03
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Ahar- Aligarh-Kasganj-Sarosi (Unnao)-Pratapgarh- Kausambi-Mirzapur- Gorakhpur- Domariyaganj-Basti- Barabanki-Azamgarh- Kairana- Baghpat- Shahjahanpur	71.91	69.63	69.63
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Bijnor- Meerut- Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda- Ghazipur- Salempur- Ghosi- Balia- Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh- Fatehpur- Deoria-	67.51	64.14	63.62

			Mahoba- Sonbhadra- Chandauli- Mishrikh- Bhadohi			
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- MagharDham (SantKabir Nagar)- ChauriChaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- MahuarshaheedSthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut)	36.65	36.65	36.65
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit 2017-18	Development of Ayodhya	127.21	115.46	113.22
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Jewar- Dadri-Sikandrabad- Noida-Khurja-Banda	12.03	11.43	11.69
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Gorakhnath Temple (Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple (Domariyagunj)	18.30	18.12	18.12
73.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, and Associated Tourism Related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri	69.17	69.17	69.17
74.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region - Katarmal -Jogeshwar- Bairjnath-Devidhura	76.32	68.91	68.91
75.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digha- Shankarpur- Tajpur- Mandarmani- Fraserganj-Bakhlai- Henry Island	67.99	65.07	65.07

76.	-	Wayside Circuit 2018-19	Development of Wayside Amenities in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar at Varanasi-Gaya; Kushinagar-Gaya-Kushinagar in collaboration with MoRTH	17.50	16.63	15.83
Total				5290.33	4964.75	4863.83

(iii) List of sanctioned projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0

S. No.	State	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in crore)	Amount Authorised (Rs. in crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Bapatla	Development of Suryalanka Beach Experience	97.52	9.75
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Araku-Lambasingi	Borra Cave Experience at Araku	29.88	2.99
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nacho	Unlock Nacho Expedition	14.02	1.40
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	Mechuka Cultural Haat	18.48	1.85
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	Mechuka Adventure Park	12.75	1.28
6.	Assam	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar Wetland Experience	26.67	2.66
7.	Assam	Jorhat	Reimagining Cinnamara Tea Estate	23.88	2.39
8.	Bihar	Bodh Gaya	Development of the Buddhist Meditation & Experience Centre, Bodh Gaya	165.44	16.54
9.	Chhattisgarh	Kawardha	Bhoramdeo Corridor Development, Kabirdham District	145.99	14.59
10.	Dadra Nagar & Haveli and Daman & Diu	Daman	Daman Convention Centre	147.13	0.00
11.	Goa	Porvorim	Porvorim Creek Experience	24.07	2.40

12.	Goa	Colva	Colva Beach Experience	19.89	1.99
13.	Haryana	Panchkula	Development of Adventure Tourism Hub at TikkarTaal and Adventure Park	26.68	2.67
14.	Haryana	Panchkula	Rejuvenation of Yadavindra Garden	65.82	6.58
15.	Himachal Pradesh	MaaChintpurni Temple (District - Una)	Development of MaaChintpurni Devi Temple, Una	56.26	5.63
16.	Karnataka	Hampi	Setting up of 'Traveller nooks'	25.64	2.56
17.	Karnataka	Mysuru	Tonga ride Heritage experience zone	2.72	0.27
18.	Karnataka	Mysuru	Ecological Experience Zone	18.48	1.85
19.	Kerala	Kumarakom	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	13.81	1.38
20.	Kerala	Alappuzha	Alappuzha: A Global Water Wonderland	93.18	9.32
21.	Kerala	Malampuzha	Enhancement of Tourist Experience at Malampuzha Garden and Leisure Park	75.87	7.59
22.	Ladakh	Leh	JulleyLeh Biodiversity Park	23.17	2.32
23.	Ladakh	Kargil	Exploring LOC and Hundarman village Experience	11.91	1.19
24.	Lakshadweep	Bangaram	Enhancement of Tourist Experience at Bangaram	81.18	8.12
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Phoolbagh Experience Zone	16.74	1.67
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Spiritual experience at Chitrakoot	27.21	2.72
27.	Madhya Pradesh	PitambaraPeeth, Datia	Development of PitambaraPeethDatia	44.24	4.42
28.	Maharashtra	Pune	Shivsrushti Historical Theme Park- Phase 3	76.22	7.62
29.	Meghalaya	Sohra	Waterfall Trails Experience	27.60	2.76
30.	Meghalaya	Sohra	Meghalayan Age Cave Experience	32.45	3.25

31.	Mizoram	Champhai	Eco Resort Experience at Keilungliah, Zote, Ngur&Mualbuhvum, Champhai	38.85	3.89
32.	Mizoram	Champhai	Heritage and Cultural Centre, Champhai	33.87	3.39
33.	Mizoram	Thingsulthliah	Construction of Conference Centre	99.71	0.00
34.	Nagaland	Chumoukedima	Eco-Tourism Exp at Chumoukedima viewpoint	7.87	0.79
35.	Nagaland	Chumuoukedima	Tribal Cultural Experience at Midway Retreat	21.56	2.16
36.	Nagaland	Chumuoukedima	Adventure Tourism Experience at Jacob Village, Chumoukedima	32.54	3.25
37.	Puducherry	Karaikal	Karaikal beach and waterfront experience	20.29	0.00
38.	Punjab	Kapurthala	Eco Tourism experience at Kanjli wetland	20.06	0.00
39.	Punjab	Amritsar	Border Tourism Experience at Attari	25.91	2.59
40.	Rajasthan	Bundi	Spiritual Experience, Keshavraipatan	21.65	2.17
41.	Rajasthan	Sikar	Development works at Shri KhatuShyam Ji Temple (Sikar)	87.87	8.79
42.	Rajasthan	Karni Mata temple, Bikaner dist.	Development Works at Shri Karnimatamandir, Bikaner	22.58	2.26
43.	Rajasthan	MalaseriDungari (District - Bhilwara)	Development of MalaseriDungri, Bhilwara District	48.73	4.87
44.	Sikkim	Gyalshing	Eco-Wellness Experience at Yuksom Cluster	15.41	1.54
45.	Sikkim	Gangtok	Gangtok Cultural Village	22.60	2.26
46.	Tamil Nadu	Mamallapuram	Immersive experience at Shore Temple	30.02	0.00
47.	Telangana	Bhongir	Bhongir Fort Experiential Zone	56.82	5.68
48.	Telangana	Ananathagiri	Eco tourism zone at Ananathgiri forest	38.01	3.80
49.	Tripura	Agartala	Tripura Heritage Village &Sangeet Experience at	48.95	4.89

			Agartala (Phase-1 &2)		
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	Azad Park and DekhoPrayagraj Trail Exp	14.52	1.45
51.	Uttar Pradesh	Naimisaranya	Vedic- wellness Experience	17.80	0.00
52.	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	Rural Tourism Cluster Experience at Gunji	17.86	1.79
53.	Uttarakhand	Champawat	Tea Garden Experience	19.89	1.99
Total				2208.27	187.32

(iv) List of projects sanctioned under CBDD:

S. No	State/UT	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Category	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in crore)	Amount Authorized (Rs. in crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Ahobilam-A spiritual Odyssey	Spiritual Tourism	25.00	2.50
2	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Enriching Buddhist Heritage and Cultural Experiences at NagarjunaSagar	Culture & Heritage	25.00	2.50
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Bichom Dam Adventure & Eco-Tourism Project	Ecotourism and AmritDharohar Sites	9.90	0.99
4	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Kibhito Frontier Tourism - Gateway to Serenity	Vibrant Village Programme	4.96	0.50
5	Assam	2024-25	Panidhing Bird Sanctuary, Sivasagar	Ecotourism and AmritDharohar Sites	9.99	1.00

6	Bihar	2024-25	Development of Tourist Facilities at SonepurMela Ground, Saran	Culture & Heritage	24.29	2.43
7	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of MayaliBagicha as Eco Tourism Destination	Ecotourism and AmritDharohar Sites	9.97	1.00
8	Goa	2024-25	Beautification and Development of Harvalem Waterfall at Mayem Village	Ecotourism and AmritDharohar Sites	9.81	0.98
9	Gujarat	2024-25	Transformation of sharmishtha Lake: Light & culture at Vadnagar	Culture & Heritage	17.29	1.73
10	Gujarat	2024-25	The Sacred Ocean Retreat at Harsiddhi Shore, Porbandar	Spiritual Tourism	24.66	2.47
11	Gujarat	2024-25	THOL: Transformative Tourism' Harmonious Sustainability, Optimized Skilling' Leading Technology	Ecotourism and AmritDharohar Sites	9.96	1.00
12	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Kaza	Culture & Heritage	24.82	2.48
13	Himachal	2024-25	Tourism	Vibrant Village	4.96	0.50

	Pradesh		Infrastructure Development at Rakchham, Chhitkul	Programme		
14	Jharkhand	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at RamrekhaDham, Simdega	Spiritual Tourism	18.87	1.89
15	Kerala	2024-25	Thalassery: The Spiritual Nexus	Spiritual Tourism	25.00	2.50
16	Kerala	2024-25	Varkala- Dakshin Kashi	Culture & Heritage	25.00	2.50
17	Ladakh	2024-25	Advancing Mushkoh as a Sustainable Tourism Hub: Integrating wildlife Sightings and community progress	Ecotourism and AmritDharohar Sites	9.82	0.98
18	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Medieval Splendor 2.0, Orchha	Spiritual Tourism	25.00	2.50
19	Maharashtra	2024-25	Development of Ahmednagar Fort	Culture & Heritage	25.00	2.50
20	Manipur	2024-25	Development of Ancient capital of Manipur, LangthabalKonug	Culture & Heritage	24.69	2.47
21	Meghalaya	2024-25	Mawphlang cultural & Heritage centre	Culture & Heritage	24.87	2.49

22	Meghalaya	2024-25	Nartiang Spiritual & Cultural Centre	Spiritual Tourism	24.87	2.49
23	Nagaland	2024-25	Soulful Trails: The Impur Heritage Experience, Impur Village	Spiritual Tourism	24.94	2.49
24	Nagaland	2024-25	Development of wings over Doyang: An Eco-Tourism Haven' Doyang Reservoir	Ecotourism and AmritDharohar Sites	10.00	1.00
25	Puducherry	2024-25	Development of White Town	Culture & Heritage	22.19	2.22
26	Punjab	2024-25	Cultural and Heritage Strech at Hussainiwala Border, Ferozepur	Culture & Heritage	25.00	2.50
27	Punjab	2024-25	Heritage street -A Symbol of peace and Harmony at Sri Anandpur Sahib, Rupnagar	Spiritual Tourism	24.90	2.49
28	Sikkim	2024-25	Echoes of Valor: The Gnathang Valley Experience," Gnathang Village	Vibrant Village Programme	5.00	0.50
29	Sikkim	2024-25	Kabi Chronicles: A journey through Unity and Heritage, Kabi, Mangan	Spiritual Tourism	24.96	2.50
30	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Iconic Transformation of	Spiritual	20.01	2.00

			Rameswaram	Tourism		
31	Telangana	2024-25	Digital Experience Centre at Bhuddhavanam in Nalgonda	Culture & Heritage	24.85	2.48
32	Telangana	2024-25	Development of Eco-Tourism Project at NizamSagar, Kamareddy	Ecotourism and AmritDharohar Sites	9.98	1.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Development of Cultural Landscape at Mahoba	Culture & Heritage	24.98	2.50
34	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Development of Jadung Festive Ground', Jadung	Vibrant Village Programme	4.99	0.50
35	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Development of Kainchidham campus, Kainchidham	Spiritual Tourism	17.60	1.76
36	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Mana Haat project	Vibrant Village Programme	4.99	0.50
Total					648.11	64.81

(v) List of Projects under SASCI:

S. No.	State	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in crore)	Amount released 66% (Rs. in crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Enriching the fort and Gorge Experience in Gandikota	77.91	113.75

2.	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Akhanda Godavari- (Havelok Bridge & Pushkar Ghat) in Raja Mahendravaram,	94.44	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Siang Adventure & Eco-Retreat in Pasighat	46.48	30.67
4.	Assam	2024-25	Assam State Zoo Cum Botanical Garden in Guwahati	97.12	126.64
5.	Assam	2024-25	Beautification of Rang Ghar in Sivasagar	94.76	
6.	Bihar	2024-25	Development of Matsyagandha Lake in Saharsa	97.61	97.09
7.	Bihar	2024-25	Karamchat Eco-Tourism and Adventure Hub in Karamchat	49.51	
8.	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of Chitrotpala Film City in Raipur	95.79	97.45
9.	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of Tribal & Cultural Convention Centre in Raipur	51.87	
10.	Goa	2024-25	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Museum in Ponda	97.46	124.21
11.	Goa	2024-25	Townsquare in Porvorim	90.74	
12.	Gujarat	2024-25	Ecotourism Destination at Kerly (Mokarsagar) in Porbandar	99.50	99.69
13.	Gujarat	2024-25	Tented City and Convention Centre in Dhordo	51.56	
14.	Jharkhand	2024-25	Eco-Tourism Development of Tilaiyya" in Koderma	34.87	23.01
15.	Karnataka	2024-25	Ecotourism & Cultural Hub at Roerich and Devika Rani Estate Tataguni in Bengaluru	99.17	131.45
16.	Karnataka	2024-25	Development of Savadatti Yallammagudda in Belgavi	100.00	
17.	Kerala	2024-25	Ashtamudi Biodiversity and Eco-recreational Hub in Kollam	59.71	102.33
18.	Kerala	2024-25	Global Gateway to Malabar's Cultural Crucible in Sargaalaya	95.34	

19.	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Orchha A Medieval Splendour in Orchha	99.92	131.53
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	International Convention Centre for MICE in Bhopal	99.38	
21.	Maharashtra	2024-25	INS-Guldar Underwater Museum, Artificial Reef, and submarine Tourism in Sindhudurg	46.91	96.39
22.	Maharashtra	2024-25	Development of RAM-KAL PATH in Nashik	99.14	
23.	Manipur	2024-25	Loktak Lake Experience in Loktak	89.48	59.05
24.	Meghalaya	2024-25	MICE Infrastructure in Mawkhanu	99.27	131.03
25.	Meghalaya	2024-25	Redevelopment of Umiam Lake in Shillong	99.27	
26.	Odisha	2024-25	Development of Hirakund	99.90	131.92
27.	Odisha	2024-25	Development of Satkosia	99.99	
28.	Punjab	2024-25	Development of Heritage Street as a tribute to Shaheed-e-Azam, Sardar Bhaghat Singh at Khatkar Kalan in SBS Nagar	53.45	35.27
29.	Rajasthan	2024-25	Development at Amber-Nahargarh and Surrounding Area in Jaipur	49.31	96.30
30.	Rajasthan	2024-25	Development at Jalmahal in Jaipur	96.61	
31.	Sikkim	2024-25	Skywalk, Bhaleydhunga, Yangang in Namchi	97.37	109.26
32.	Sikkim	2024-25	Border Experience in Nathula	68.19	
33.	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Development of Nandavanam Heritage Park in Mammallapuram	99.67	112.13
34.	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Eco Park at Race Course in Ooty	70.23	
35.	Telangana	2024-25	Ramappa Region Sustainable Tourism Circuit in Ramappa	73.74	93.61
36.	Telangana	2024-25	Somasilla Wellness & Spiritual Retreat in Nallamala	68.10	
37.	Tripura	2024-25	Shakti Peethas Park at Banduar in Gomati	97.70	64.48

38.	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Development of Bateshwar in District-Agra	74.05	101.83
39.	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Integrated Buddhist Tourism Development in Shrawasti	80.24	
40.	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Iconic City Rishikesh: Rafting Base Station in Rishikesh	100.00	66.00
TOTAL				3295.76	2,175.09

STATEMENT -II

(i) List of Projects under PRASHAD Scheme in Telangana

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in crore)
I.	Development of Jogulamba Devi Temple, Alampur	38.90
II.	Development of Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism Infrastructure at Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, Mulugu	62.00
III.	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure at Bhadrachalam, Bhadrachalam District	41.38
IV.	Development of Basic Amenities at goddess RenukaYellamaDevasthanam	4.22
	Total Sanction Cost	146.5

(ii) List of Projects under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Telangana

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in crore)
I.	Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district	91.62
II.	Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram- Medavaram- Tadvai- Damaravi- Mallur- Bogatha Waterfalls	79.87

III.	Development of QutubShahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs- Hayat Bakshi Mosque- Raymond's Tomb	96.90
	Total Sanction Cost	268.39

(iii) List of Projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme in Telangana

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in crore)
I.	Bhongir Fort Experiential Zone	56.82
II.	Eco tourism zone at Ananathgiri forest	38.01
	Total Sanction Cost	94.83

(iv) List of Projects under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) Scheme in Telangana

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in crore)
I.	Digital Experience Centre at Bhuddhavanam in Nalgonda	24.85
II.	Development of Eco-Tourism Project at NizamSagar, Kamareddy	9.98
	Total Sanction Cost	34.83

List of Projects under Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI Scheme) in Telangana

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in crore)
I.	Ramappa Region Sustainable Tourism Circuit in Ramappa	73.74

II.	Somasilla Wellness & Spiritual Retreat in Nallamala	68.10
	Total Sanction Cost	141.84

UNSPENT CSR FUNDS

1156. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM:

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:

SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:

SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the unspent CSR funds in the country for the year 2022, 2023 and 2024, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether any action has been taken for the unspent CSR fund, if so, the details thereof alongwith the plans made by the Government to overcome the issue;
- (c) the amount of unspent CSR funds transferred to the designated "Unspent CSR Account" by companies since 2020, year-wise;
- (d) the details of CSR expenditure since 2020, including the Government schemes supported through CSR contributions alongwith the measures taken by the Government to ensure equitable distribution of funds across

States in the country, State-wise;

(e) the details of projects implemented in aspirational districts or disaster-affected regions in the country since 2020 using CSR funds; and

(f) the total amount of unutilised CSR funds that have lapsed or been transferred to funds specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act?

**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): Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 provides for treatment of unspent CSR amount. In case of an ongoing project, the company is required to transfer the unspent amount to a special account of the company i.e 'Unspent CSR Account', within 30 days from the end of financial year and spend the same in pursuance of its CSR policy within the next three financial years from the date of such transfer. After lapse of three financial years, the amount remaining unspent, if any, is required to be transferred to any Fund mentioned in Schedule VII of the Act within a period of thirty days from the date of completion of the third financial year. In case of other than an ongoing project, the company is required to transfer the unspent CSR amount to any Fund mentioned in Schedule VII of the Act within a period of six months from the end of the financial year. The data of unspent CSR Account of Companies is not maintained centrally.

(d): Under the Act, 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. 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 by companies in the MCA 21 registry, the State-wise CSR expenditure in the Country for the last five Financial Years i.e. FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24 is given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.

(e): The CSR expenditure of aspirational districts in the Country for the last five Financial Years i.e. FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

(f): The data as regards unspent CSR funds are not maintained centrally. The amount transferred to funds specified in Schedule VII of the Act by companies is included in the information given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.

STATEMENT -I

State-wise CSR expenditure in the Country for the last five Financial Years and the amount transferred to funds specified in Schedule VII of the Act by companies

(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 &	27.88	27.23	18.27	23.22	30.17

	Daman and Diu					
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.	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.

**including designated funds specified under Schedule VII of the Act i.e Clean Ganga Fund, Swachh Bharat Kosh, Prime Minister's National Relief Fund and PM CARE Fund.

STATEMENT -II

Aspirational-district wise CSR expenditure in India from FY 2019-20 till FY 2023-							
Sr.	State/Union	Aspirational	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY
1	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama	-	-	-	0.06	-
		Y.S.R. Kadapa	3.15	10.56	18.02	24.01	13.60
2	Arunachal	Namsai	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	Baksa	0.23	-	-	-	-
		Barpeta	13.89	5.23	15.14	44.52	35.87
		Darrang	15.66	4.13	41.34	14.65	20.93
		Dhubri	2.88	0.02	1.34	7.16	4.54
		Goalpara	-	0.31	0.82	0.94	3.94
		Hailakandi	-	-	2.36	1.84	1.11
4	Bihar	Araria	0.11	0.01	7.73	7.13	1.16
		Aurangabad	0.80	1.48	4.64	12.04	10.63
		Banka	-	0.03	0.68	7.50	0.15
		Begusarai	3.50	3.53	8.90	18.11	20.09
		Gaya	2.01	1.68	6.11	5.78	13.51
		Jamui	0.44	0.36	0.69	8.93	4.49
		Katihar	0.06	0.23	0.80	0.09	0.54
		Khagaria	-	0.00	1.42	3.53	0.50
		Muzaffarpur	0.73	5.55	9.83	10.09	52.00
		Nawada	2.13	-	0.34	1.67	2.24
		Purnia	-	0.14	1.19	12.10	2.02
		Sheikhpura	-	-	1.07	2.31	1.94
		Sitamarhi	4.79	1.77	1.81	3.51	2.74
5	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	0.05	5.11	15.26	12.12	17.24
		Bijapur	-	1.79	-	-	-
		Dakshin Bastar	-	12.13	8.77	9.91	19.52
		Kondagaon	-	-	-	3.00	-
		Korba	17.05	18.74	22.03	27.23	37.20
		Mahasamund	1.79	-	0.77	0.27	6.90
		Narayanpur	2.20	3.24	-	-	-
		Rajnandgaon	4.82	2.77	7.80	9.23	15.68
		Sukma	0.23	1.60	2.49	1.41	-
		Uttar Bastar	0.07	1.15	1.02	6.59	9.15
6	Gujarat	Dahod	31.36	93.00	28.73	24.47	22.95
		Narmada	1.81	3.40	26.95	10.00	25.74
7	Haryana	Nuh(Mewat)	3.38	4.87	15.49	51.49	24.22
8	Himachal	Chamba	0.12	5.68	12.99	11.26	16.00
9	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla	-	10.86	5.25	6.83	8.65
		Kupwara	-	-	1.80	0.64	1.76

10	Jharkhand	Bokaro	1.99	1.04	20.19	17.77	31.84
		Chatra	-	0.21	4.61	2.65	6.25
		Dumka	0.73	4.09	7.58	10.78	18.62
		Purbi Singhbhum	6.83	12.30	64.44	103.21	94.20
		Garhwa	-	0.11	0.33	0.34	0.24
		Giridih	1.48	1.53	4.19	4.29	7.26
		Godda	7.47	2.70	8.22	18.89	7.40
		Gumla	0.25	0.26	1.84	2.03	4.50
		Hazaribagh	1.09	3.55	7.98	6.54	16.72
		Khunti	0.21	3.37	-	-	-
		Latehar	-	-	3.26	3.66	4.16
		Lohardaga	-	-	1.29	4.80	6.51
		Pakur	-	0.50	2.02	1.62	5.24
		Palamu	2.36	0.01	5.19	5.24	6.06
		Ramgarh	0.12	2.75	0.05	-	0.65
		Ranchi	6.25	13.42	53.15	67.61	80.65
		Sahebganj	0.01	0.18	0.60	2.86	7.18
		Simdega	0.03	0.96	4.25	3.43	10.50
		Paschimi	3.25	4.67	6.84	7.68	8.87
11	Karnataka	Raichur	4.51	4.51	18.04	10.32	21.89
		Yadgir	1.58	0.97	2.83	-	-
12	Kerala	Wayanad	3.05	1.43	3.33	4.88	3.91
13	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	2.12	3.17	3.61	6.84	4.96
		Chhatarpur	0.43	0.84	7.22	8.03	11.21
		Damoh	1.69	4.34	5.07	17.15	7.53
		Guna	0.53	3.92	6.71	5.79	6.00
		Khandwa (East	12.82	8.77	15.22	11.89	15.21
		Rajgarh	1.54	4.68	3.97	6.59	12.96
		Singrauli	0.13	72.88	77.66	98.23	114.29
14	Maharashtra	Vidisha	-	1.00	3.60	1.20	0.89
		Dharashiv	2.66	7.37	12.88	26.19	33.05
		Gadchiroli	1.38	9.32	18.32	14.55	70.15
		Nandurbar	8.71	23.27	24.92	30.37	35.66
15	Manipur	Washim	0.48	1.87	7.02	5.00	1.84
		Chandel	0.13	-	0.78	0.54	0.35
16	Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	0.16	2.37	6.15	4.33	6.91
17	Mizoram	Mamit	-	-	4.23	9.03	1.72
18	Odisha	Balangir	0.06	10.06	3.69	7.74	15.21
		Dhenkanal	3.90	3.37	9.10	9.22	8.73
		Gajapati	-	-	7.76	1.15	0.29
		Kalahandi	10.66	8.12	24.84	20.84	20.57
		Kandhamal	1.12	0.04	2.86	6.16	2.96
		Koraput	15.13	15.52	17.56	24.77	32.71
		Malkangiri	0.02	-	0.23	0.12	1.30
		Nabarangpur	0.01	0.47	2.52	1.71	2.09
		Nuapada	0.30	0.44	3.32	0.60	0.51

		Rayagada	6.09	5.39	11.86	9.50	14.03
19	Punjab	Ferozepur	0.16	0.66	5.82	6.70	2.78
		Moga	1.22	1.23	1.13	1.72	2.76
20	Rajasthan	Baran	5.68	6.25	6.81	11.95	16.01
		Dholpur	0.52	2.85	3.37	1.72	4.39
		Jaisalmer	3.55	4.28	5.44	12.24	27.95
		Karauli	3.03	10.62	12.09	16.66	4.68
		Sirohi	4.70	3.12	9.65	50.97	20.67
21	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapura	7.42	14.97	13.96	9.81	10.12
		Virudhunagar	13.88	16.58	19.09	23.94	34.69
22	Telangana	Bhadradi	3.38	3.72	3.53	0.11	3.98
		Jayashankar	-	0.44	0.23	-	-
		Kumuram	-	0.04	0.12	0.02	-
23	Tripura	Dhalai	0.48	0.24	0.39	-	0.63
24	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	0.33	1.76	5.18	7.92	17.29
		Balrampur	0.82	1.47	2.61	1.20	3.89
		Chandauli	-	1.01	6.01	6.38	4.55
		Chitrakoot	-	0.35	1.17	4.50	8.88
		Fatehpur	1.09	0.23	0.46	2.22	6.72
		Shrawasti	0.01	0.33	4.99	3.77	4.44
		Siddharthnagar	0.10	0.56	2.63	0.40	6.97
		Sonbhadra	1.15	25.42	34.39	41.64	52.81
25	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	26.37	35.38	47.41	65.46	75.80
		Udam Singh	8.65	12.87	17.46	24.81	23.96
26	PAN India*	Aurangabad	-	-	-	0.47	4.02
		Bahraich	-	-	-	0.11	-
		Barpeta	-	-	-	-	6.71
		Begusarai	-	-	-	0.75	-
		Bokaro	-	-	-	0.30	-
		Chamba	-	-	-	-	0.12
		Chandel	-	-	-	0.92	-
		Haridwar	-	-	-	-	0.36
		Hazaribagh	-	-	-	1.53	-
		Moga	-	-	-	-	0.01
		Ranchi	-	-	-	0.11	0.08
		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	0.09
		Ri Bhoi	-	-	-	-	0.30
		Simdega	-	-	-	0.16	-
		Singrauli	-	-	-	-	6.74
		Sonbhadra	-	-	-	-	5.98
		Vidisha	-	-	-	-	1.08
		Wayanad	-	-	-	-	1.20
27	NEC/Not Mentioned*	Haridwar	-	-	-	0.19	-
		Kandhamal	-	-	-	0.10	-
		Udam Singh	-	-	-	0.05	-

	Total		307.06	589.56	978.85	1,265.36	1,521.44

(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.

चिकित्सा पर्यटन

1157. श्री राधेश्याम राठिया:

श्री प्रदीप पुरोहित:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान अन्य देशों के नागरिकों को जारी किए गए चिकित्सा वीजा की देश-वार संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान सर्वाधिक संख्या में आने वाले चिकित्सा पर्यटकों के राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार शीर्ष पाँच भारतीय राज्य कौन-कौन से हैं;
- (ग) उक्त राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में चिकित्सा पर्यटन से प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष राजस्व अर्जन सहित अपेक्षित आर्थिक योगदान कितना है; और
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा चिकित्सा पर्यटन को और बढ़ावा देने तथा अन्य देशों के चिकित्सा यात्रियों के लिए सुविधाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

- (क) से (घ): चिकित्सा पर्यटन सहित पर्यटन गंतव्यों और उत्पादों का विकास एवं संवर्द्धन संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र (यूटी) प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय विभिन्न पहलों के माध्यम से चिकित्सा और निरोगता पर्यटन सहित विभिन्न पर्यटन उत्पादों को बढ़ावा देता है।

गृह मंत्रालय से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार जारी किए गए मेडीकल वीजा का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	कुल वीजा (ईवीजा और सामान्य वीजा)
2020	1,52,659
2021	3,38,399
2022	4,37,384
2023	5,97,227
2024	4,63,724
कुल	19,89,393

पर्यटन मंत्रालय राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार उद्देश्य-वार विदेशी पर्यटकों के आगमन और चिकित्सा पर्यटन से होने वाली आय के आकड़े तैयार नहीं करता है।

वैज्ञानिक डॉ. रामबक्श सिंह के स्मृति समारोह का प्रस्ताव

1158. श्री राकेश राठौर :

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

- (क) क्या सरकार को विश्व प्रसिद्ध वैज्ञानिक डॉ. रामबक्श सिंह (1925-2025) के जन्म शताब्दी वर्ष के अवसर पर राष्ट्रीय स्मृति कार्यक्रम और शताब्दी महोत्सव आयोजित करने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय स्मृति कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने के उपरोक्त प्रस्तावों को स्वीकृति दे दी है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या डाक विभाग ने डॉ. रामबक्श सिंह के सम्मान में एक स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी किया है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार का लखनऊ क्षेत्रीय विज्ञान केन्द्र का नाम बदलकर डॉ. रामबक्श सिंह के नाम पर रखने का विचार है;
- (च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और
- (छ) क्या सरकार का उनके सम्मान में एक स्मारक सिक्का जारी करने का विचार है?

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

(क) और (ख): जी हाँ। डॉ. राम बक्श सिंह का जन्मशती स्मरणोत्सव आयोजित करने के लिए विभिन्न स्रोतों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ग): जी नहीं।

(घ): लागू नहीं।

(ङ): जी नहीं।

(च): राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान संग्रहालय परिषद (एनसीएसएम), कोलकाता में डॉ. राम बक्श सिंह की स्मृति में क्षेत्रीय विज्ञान शहर, लखनऊ का पुनः नामकरण करने हेतु प्राप्त प्रस्ताव को उनके द्वारा सावधानीपूर्वक जांच करने के पश्चात अस्वीकृत कर दिया गया।

(छ): जी नहीं।

आर्थिक कार्य विभाग में स्मारक सिक्का जारी करने के लिए प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था जिसे आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु संस्कृति मंत्रालय को भेज दिया गया था। संस्कृति मंत्रालय अपनी शताब्दी और वर्षगांठ स्कीम के अंतर्गत देश की प्रख्यात हस्तियों की जन्म शताब्दी और ऐतिहासिक महत्व की घटनाओं जैसे कि 50वीं/75वीं/100वीं/125वीं/150वीं/175वीं आदि की विशेष वर्षगांठ मनाता है। जब किसी प्रख्यात व्यक्ति के संबंध में स्मरणोत्सव का अनुमोदन प्राप्त हो जाता है, तब मंत्रालय स्मरणोत्सव को मनाने हेतु विभिन्न पहल करता है जिसमें स्मारक सिक्के जारी करना भी शामिल होता है। चूंकि डॉ. राम बक्श सिंह की जन्मशती स्मरणोत्सव मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुमोदित स्मरणोत्सव नहीं है, अतः स्मारक सिक्का जारी करने के संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

SCHEME FOR PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE TOURISM

1159. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently introduced or plans to introduce a new

scheme aimed at promoting sustainable and inclusive tourism across the country;

- (b) if so, the key objectives, components and target regions of this new scheme, particularly developing lesser-known destinations, cultural circuit and eco-tourism projects;
- (c) the details of the measures being undertaken to improve infrastructure, digital connectivity, and safety standards at tourist sites under this initiative;
- (d) the manner in which the scheme proposes to provide skill development and livelihood opportunities for local communities, artisans and youth in tourism-dependent regions;
- (e) the details of the total budgetary allocation for the scheme during the current financial year; and
- (f) the details of coordination between the Central and State Governments for effective implementation of the scheme?

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

(a) to (f): 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 various schemes provides financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations for development of tourism infrastructure and experiences in the country, on receipt of the project proposals from the concerned SGs/UTAs under the relevant schemes, in synergy with the scheme guidelines, Government

instructions, availability of funds etc.

The Ministry of Tourism revamped its Swadesh Darshan scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations with focus on enhancing tourism amenities and experiences in the country including lesser-known destinations, cultural and eco-tourism regions. The scheme guidelines also envisage development of both hard and soft interventions including tourism products, capacity building, digitization etc.

In addition, the Ministry with the objective to undertake holistic development of the destinations to enhance tourist experience has sanctioned 36 projects in the country under 'Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)' – a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan scheme. The projects sanctioned under the above-mentioned initiatives provide direct as well as indirect employment opportunities in the region.

The projects under SD2.0 and CBDD are implemented by the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations, whereas the Ministry of Tourism regularly reviews the progress of the sanctioned projects. The institutional framework the scheme also includes provisions for co-ordination between the SGs/UTAs and the Ministry of Tourism for effective implementation of the scheme. The total Budget Estimates (BE) for Swadesh Darshan scheme for the year 2025-26 is ₹1900 Crore.

In addition, 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 which includes local communities, artisans and youth. The total budgetary allocation for the scheme during the current financial year is ₹25 Crore. Implementing agencies for conducting the training include State Hotel Management Institutes.

The details of the projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan 2.0 and CBDD including those in less known regions, cultural and eco-tourism areas are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

1. Details of Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme:

S. No.	State	Year of Sanction	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Bapatata	Development of Suryalanka Beach Experience	97.52
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2023-24	Araku-Lambasingi	Borra Cave Experience at Araku	29.88
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2023-24	Nacho	Unlock Nacho Expedition	14.02
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	2023-24	Mechuka	Mechuka Cultural Haat	18.48
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	2023-24	Mechuka	Mechuka Adventure Park	12.75
6.	Assam	2023-24	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar Wetland Experience	26.67
7.	Assam	2023-24	Jorhat	Reimagining Cinnamara Tea Estate	23.88

8.	Bihar	2024-25	Bodh Gaya	Development of the Buddhist Meditation & Experience Centre, Bodh Gaya	165.44
9.	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Kawardha	Bhoramdeo Corridor Development, Kabirdham District	145.99
10.	Dadra Nagar & Haveli and Daman & Diu	2024-25	Daman	Daman Convention Centre	147.13
11.	Goa	2023-24	Porvorim	Porvorim Creek Experience	24.07
12.	Goa	2023-24	Colva	Colva Beach Experience	19.89
13.	Haryana	2024-25	Panchkula	Development of Adventure Tourism Hub at Tikkar Taal and Adventure Park	26.68
14.	Haryana	2024-25	Panchkula	Rejuvenation of Yadavindra Garden	65.82
15.	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Maa Chintpurni Temple (District - Una)	Development of Maa Chintpurni Devi Temple, Una	56.26
16.	Karnataka	2023-24	Hampi	Setting up of 'Traveller nooks'	25.64
17.	Karnataka	2023-24	Mysuru	Tonga ride Heritage experience zone	2.72
18.	Karnataka	2023-24	Mysuru	Ecological Experience Zone	18.48

19.	Kerala	2023-24	Kumarakom	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	13.81
20.	Kerala	2024-25	Alappuzha	Alappuzha: A Global Water Wonderland	93.18
21.	Kerala	2024-25	Malampuzha	Enhancement of Tourist Experience at Malampuzha Garden and Leisure Park	75.87
22.	Ladakh	2023-24	Leh	Julley Leh Biodiversity Park	23.17
23.	Ladakh	2023-24	Kargil	Exploring LOC and Hundarman village Experience	11.91
24.	Lakshadweep	2024-25	Bangaram	Enhancement of Tourist Experience at Bangaram	81.18
25.	Madhya Pradesh	2023-24	Gwalior	Phoolbagh Experience Zone	16.74
26.	Madhya Pradesh	2023-24	Chitrakoot	Spiritual experience at Chitrakoot	27.21
27.	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Pitambara Peeth, Datia	Development of Pitambara Peeth Datia	44.24
28.	Maharashtra	2023-24	Pune	Shivrushti Historical Theme Park- Phase 3	76.22
29.	Meghalaya	2023-24	Sohra	Waterfall Trails Experience	27.60
30.	Meghalaya	2023-24	Sohra	Meghalayan Age Cave Experience	32.45

31.	Mizoram	2024-25	Champhai	Eco Resort Experience at Keilungliah, Zote, Ngur&Mualbuhvum, Champhai	38.85
32.	Mizoram	2024-25	Champhai	Heritage and Cultural Centre, Champhai	33.87
33.	Mizoram	2025-26	Thingsulthliah	Construction of Conference Centre	99.71
34.	Nagaland	2023-24	Chumoukedi ma	Eco-Tourism Exp at Chumoukedima viewpoint	7.87
35.	Nagaland	2023-24	Chumuoukedi ma	Tribal Cultural Experience at Midway Retreat	21.56
36.	Nagaland	2024-25	Chumuoukedi ma	Adventure Tourism Experience at Jacob Village, Chumoukediema	32.54
37.	Puducherry	2023-24	Karaikal	Karaikal beach and waterfront experience	20.29
38.	Punjab	2023-24	Kapurthala	Eco Tourism experience at Kanjli wetland	20.06
39.	Punjab	2023-24	Amritsar	Border Tourism Experience at Attari	25.91
40.	Rajasthan	2023-24	Bundi	Spiritual Experience, Keshavraipatan	21.65
41.	Rajasthan	2024-25	Sikar	Development works at Shri Khatu Shyam Ji Temple (Sikar)	87.87

42.	Rajasthan	2024-25	Karni Mata temple, Bikaner dist.	Development Works at Shri Karni mata mandir, Bikaner	22.58
43.	Rajasthan	2024-25	Malaseri Dungari (District - Bhilwara)	Development of MalaseriDungri, Bhilwara District	48.73
44.	Sikkim	2023-24	Gyalshing	Eco-Wellness Experience at Yuksom Cluster	15.41
45.	Sikkim	2023-24	Gangtok	Gangtok Cultural Village	22.60
46.	Tamil Nadu	2023-24	Mamallapuram	Immersive experience at Shore Temple	30.02
47.	Telangana	2023-24	Bhongir	Bhongir Fort Experiential Zone	56.82
48.	Telangana	2023-24	Ananathagiri	Eco tourism zone at Ananathgiri forest	38.01
49.	Tripura	2024-25	Agartala	Tripura Heritage Village & Sangeet Experience at Agartala (Phase-1 &2)	48.95
50.	Uttar Pradesh	2023-24	Prayagraj	Azad Park and Dekho Prayagraj Trail Exp	14.52
51.	Uttar Pradesh	2023-24	Naimisaranya	Vedic- wellness Experience	17.80
52.	Uttarakhand	2023-24	Pithoragarh	Rural Tourism Cluster Experience at Gunji	17.86
53.	Uttarakhand	2023-24	Champawat	Tea Garden Experience	19.89
TOTAL AMOUNT					2208.27

(ii) Details of Project sanctioned under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD), a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan scheme:

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

14	Jharkhand	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Ramrekha Dham, Simdega	Spiritual Tourism	18.87
15	Kerala	2024-25	Thalassery: The Spiritual Nexus	Spiritual Tourism	25.00
16	Kerala	2024-25	Varkala- Dakshin Kashi	Culture & Heritage	25.00
17	Ladakh	2024-25	Advancing Mushkoh as a Sustainable Tourism Hub: Integrating wildlife Sightings and community progress	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.82
18	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Medieval Splendor 2.0, Orchha	Spiritual Tourism	25.00
19	Maharashtra	2024-25	Development of Ahmednagar Fort	Culture & Heritage	25.00
20	Manipur	2024-25	Development of Ancient capital of Manipur, LangthabalKonug	Culture & Heritage	24.69
21	Meghalaya	2024-25	Mawphlang cultural & Heritage centre	Culture & Heritage	24.87
22	Meghalaya	2024-25	Nartiang Spiritual & Cultural Centre	Spiritual Tourism	24.87
23	Nagaland	2024-25	Soulful Trails: The Impur Heritage Experience, Impur Village	Spiritual Tourism	24.94
24	Nagaland	2024-25	Development of wings over Doyang: An Eco-Tourism Haven' Doyang Reservoir	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	10.00
25	Puducherry	2024-25	Development of White Town	Culture & Heritage	22.19
26	Punjab	2024-25	Cultural and Heritage Strech at Hussainiwala Border, Ferozepur	Culture & Heritage	25.00
27	Punjab	2024-25	Heritage street -A Symbol of peace and Harmony at Sri Anandpur Sahib, Rupnagar	Spiritual Tourism	24.90
28	Sikkim	2024-25	Echoes of Valor: The Gnathang Valley Experience," Gnathang Village	Vibrant Village Programme	5.00
29	Sikkim	2024-25	Kabi Chronicles: A journey through Unity and Heritage, Kabi, Mangan	Spiritual Tourism	24.96

30	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Iconic Transformation of Rameswaram	Spiritual Tourism	20.01
31	Telangana	2024-25	Digital Experience Centre at Bhuddhavanam in Nalgonda	Culture & Heritage	24.85
32	Telangana	2024-25	Development of Eco-Tourism Project at Nizam Sagar, Kamareddy	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.98
33	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Development of Cultural Landscape at Mahoba	Culture & Heritage	24.98
34	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Development of Jadung Festive Ground', Jadung	Vibrant Village Programme	4.99
35	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Development of Kainchidham campus, Kainchidham	Spiritual Tourism	17.60
36	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Mana Haat project	Vibrant Village Programme	4.99
Total					648.11

FINANCIAL INCLUSION

1160. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is ensuring financial inclusion through Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), direct-benefit transfers and financial literacy outreach in rural districts;
- (b) if so, the number of new PMJDY accounts opened, RuPay cards issued and insurance/pension cover extended in Katni, Panna and Khajuraho in the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;
- (c) the details of financial-literacy drives and grievance-redressal mechanisms deployed locally to ensure usage of accounts and access to credit/insurance;
- (d) if uptake in this regard is low, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps planned to deepen formal banking, micro-credit and social-security coverage for vulnerable households in the above said districts?

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

(a) to (e): The Government initiated the National Mission for Financial Inclusion (NMFII), namely, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) in August, 2014 which provides universal banking services to “every unbanked adult”.

Jan Dhan-Aadhar-Mobile (JAM) framework is providing the necessary backbone for measures like easing DBT flows, adoption of social security/pension Schemes, facilitating credit flows, promoting digital payments, etc.

The number of new PMJDY accounts opened, RuPay cards issued and insurance/pension cover extended through Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) & Atal Pension Yojana (APY) in Katni, Panna and Khajuraho in the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

It has been the endeavor of the Government to increase financial literacy of all sections of the society. Various financial literacy measures being undertaken, *inter-alia*, are as under:

- i. The Centre for Financial Literacy (CFL) Project has been initiated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) with an objective to adopt community-led innovative and participatory approaches to financial literacy. A total of 2,421 CFLs have been set up across the country, with one CFL covering three blocks on an average.

- ii. Banks conduct camps through their Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) on "Going Digital" through UPI and *99# (USSD) for general public and tailored camps for different target groups.
- iii. Rural branches of banks are required to conduct one camp per month covering all the messages that are part of the Financial Awareness Messages (FAME) booklet, which, inter alia, contains messages on various facets of financial literacy including basic banking, digital financial literacy, consumer protection etc.
- iv. Financial Literacy Week (FLW) has been conducted every year since 2016 to propagate the message of financial education on various themes among members of the public across the country.
- v. RBI's multi-media, multilingual public awareness campaign, titled "RBI Kehta Hai" uses various mediums to promote financial literacy and to educate the public on safe banking practices.

For grievance redressal mechanism, the Board of Directors of individual Banks lay down appropriate grievance redressal mechanisms within the organization to resolve customer grievances. If grievances involving deficiency in services rendered by entities regulated by RBI are not resolved to the satisfaction of the customers or not replied to within a period of 30 days by the regulated entity, the customer can approach the "Reserve Bank – Integrated Ombudsman Scheme, 2021" that provides cost-free redressal of complaints.

Further, with an objective to enhance the penetration of Financial Inclusion schemes campaigns are conducted from time to time which *inter-alia*,

includes opening of PMJDY accounts, reverification of KYC for PMJDY accounts, enrolments under PMJJBY, PMSBY and APY. Recently a four (04) months Gram Panchayat saturation campaign was organized from 01.07.2025 to 31.10.2025 across the country.

Statement

The number of new PMJDY accounts opened, RuPay cards issued and insurance/pension cover extended through PMJJBY, PMSBY and APY in Katni, Panna and Khajuraho in the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years

District Name	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)							
	As on Mar'23		As on Mar'24		As on Mar'25		As on 19.11.2025	
	Total PMJDY Accounts	Rupay Cards Issued to PMJDY accounts	Total PMJDY Accounts	Rupay Cards Issued to PMJDY accounts	Total PMJDY Accounts	Rupay Cards Issued to PMJDY accounts	Total PMJDY Accounts	Rupay Cards Issued to PMJDY accounts
Katni	5,56,761	4,23,062	6,22,763	4,63,655	6,54,312	4,84,920	6,91,538	5,11,804
Panna	5,64,247	3,78,840	6,10,861	4,06,407	6,49,592	4,27,704	6,69,197	4,39,199
Khajuraho	10,45,963	8,29,592	11,32,688	8,88,169	12,07,102	9,35,545	12,44,118	9,67,113
Source: Banks								

District Name	Jansuraksha schemes Enrolments							
	As on Mar'23		As on Mar'24		As on Mar'25		As on 26.11.2025	
	PMJJBY	PMSBY	PMJJBY	PMSBY	PMJJBY	PMSBY	PMJJBY	PMSBY
Katni	1,70,005	3,53,48 5	2,25,533	5,10,399	2,66,382	5,95,70 3	2,90,653	6,39,257
Panna	73,856	3,17,80 3	1,19,346	4,29,312	1,64,192	4,92,86 3	1,83,201	5,21,274
Khajuraho	1,82,775	4,87,62 2	2,81,195	7,87,994	3,60,875	9,25,56 8	3,95,293	9,81,458

Source: Banks and Insurance Companies

District Name	APY Subscribers			
	As on Mar'23	As on Mar'24	As on Mar'25	As on 31.10.2025
Katni	54,938	66,950	79,897	87,030
Panna	49,938	66,482	81,792	88,871
Khajuraho	97,452	1,22,745	1,43,653	1,57,465
Source: PFRDA				

एमसीए 21 पोर्टल में तकनीकी गड़बड़ियां

1161. श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:

श्री मुकेशकुमार चंद्रकांत दलाल:

श्री बलभद्र माझी:

श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी:

श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया:

श्री मुरसोली एस .:

श्री विजय कुमार दूबे:

श्री दुलू महतो:

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

श्री बिभु प्रसाद तराई:

श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

श्री धर्मबीर सिंह:

डॉ. प्रभा मल्लिकार्जुन:

क्या कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार विशेषकर गुजरात के दाहोद जिले में एमसीए 21 वी3 पोर्टल के प्रारंभिक चरण के दौरान, तृतीय पक्ष संपरीक्षा द्वारा एमएसएमई/हितधारकों द्वारा बताई गई तकनीकी गड़बड़ियों और सर्वर क्षमता संबंधी समस्याओं में कमी का आकलन किस प्रकार कर रही है;
- (ख) एओसी-4 और एमजीटी-7 जैसे उच्च-श्रुपुट फॉर्मों की स्ट्रेट श्रू प्रोसेसिंग (एसटीपी) की सफलता दर क्या है;
- (ग) क्या आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस और डेटा एनालिटिक्स सुविधाओं को नव निर्मित वी3 प्रवर्तन मॉड्यूल में एकीकृत किया गया है; और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने विशेषकर उक्त जिले में उक्त वी3 पोर्टल के ई-फॉर्म और डिजिटल हस्ताक्षर सुविधाओं का उपयोग करने के लिए सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों और उनके पेशेवरों के लिए सरल प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल/हेल्प डेस्क विकसित किए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या भिवानी और महेंद्रगढ़ सहित आकांक्षी जिलों में, जहाँ हजारों छोटी कंपनियों और पेशेवरों को डिजिटल बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है; समर्पित हेल्प-डेस्क, मोबाइल सुविधा बैंक या जिला-स्तरीय जागरूकता शिविर आयोजित किए गए हैं;
- (च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या मंत्रालय का स्थानीय एमएसएमई को बी3 डिजिटल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में सुचारु रूप से पारगमन करने में सहायता के लिए भिवानी-महेंद्रगढ़ में विशेष एमसीए-जागरूकता शिविरों का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (छ) केंद्र सरकार द्वारा कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के अंतर्गत प्रणालीगत त्रुटियों, फाइलिंग विफलताओं और अनुमोदन, निगमन और वैधानिक प्रपत्रों पर कार्रवाई में होने वाले विलंब को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ज) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान एमसीए 21 प्लेटफॉर्म पर दर्ज की गई फाइलिंग, अनुमोदन और अस्वीकृतियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और निगमन, नाम आरक्षण, प्रभार पंजीकरण और अनुपालन फाइलिंग जैसी प्रमुख प्रक्रियाओं के लिए औसत लगने वाला समय कितना है; और

(झ) क्या केंद्र सरकार ने इस रूपरेखा के अंतर्गत अनुपालन में अधिक सरलता, बेहतर डिजिटल विश्वसनीयता और पारदर्शी केंद्रीय निगरानी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रणाली उन्नयन, क्षमता वृद्धि, हितधारक परामर्श या स्वतंत्र संपरीक्षा किए हैं/करने 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): एमसीए21 वी3 प्रणाली को कई चरणों में लॉन्च किया गया था, जिसका प्रारंभिक चरण मई 2021 से आरम्भ हुआ। एमसीए21 पोर्टल के माध्यम से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक फाइलिंग की शुरुआत के प्रारंभिक चरण के दौरान, देश भर में प्रमाणित फाइलिंग केंद्रों (सीएफसी) का एक नेटवर्क स्थापित किया गया था ताकि उन हितधारकों को दस्तावेजों की ई-फाइलिंग के लिए मुफ्त सेवाएं प्रदान की जा सकें जिनके पास आवश्यक कंप्यूटिंग/आईटी अवसंरचना या अपने स्वयं के स्थानों से ई-फाइलिंग के लिए इसका उपयोग करने की क्षमता नहीं थी। वर्षों से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक फाइलिंग को अपनाने के साथ, हितधारकों को अब किसी भी सहायता के लिए केंद्रीकृत हेल्पडेस्क संचालन के माध्यम से सुविधा प्रदान की जा रही है। एमसीए21 वी3 प्लेटफॉर्म की निगरानी 24x7 नेटवर्क ऑपरेशंस सेंटर और एप्लिकेशन मॉनिटरिंग टूल्स के माध्यम से की जाती है। एमएसएमई और दाहोद जिले के हितधारकों सहित हितधारकों द्वारा रिपोर्ट की गई शिकायतों या प्रश्नों को केंद्रीय टिकटिंग प्रणाली के माध्यम से कैप्चर किया जाता है और मूल कारण विश्लेषण के लिए लिया जाता है और उपयुक्त उपचारात्मक कार्रवाई की जाती है।

(ख): एमसीए21 वी3, एओसी-4 और एमजीटी-7/एमजीटी-7क सहित विशिष्ट उच्च-मात्रा वाले प्ररूप के लिए सीधे प्रसंस्करण (एसटीपी) का समर्थन करता है। एमजीटी 7 एक एसटीपी प्ररूप है और शुल्क के भुगतान पर स्वीकृत हो जाता है। 2024-25 के दौरान, कुल 12.68 लाख एमजीटी-7/7क प्ररूप एसटीपी के माध्यम से स्वीकृत किए गए। एओसी-4 एक सशर्त एसटीपी है और सभी सांविधिक मान्यताओं को पूरा करने वाले प्ररूप के अधीन स्वीकृत होता है। 2024-25 के दौरान, हितधारकों

द्वारा फाइल किए गए कुल 10.73 लाख एओसी-4 प्ररूप में से 98% सीधे प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से संसाधित किए गए।

(ग): एमसीए21 वी3 में प्रवर्तन और अनुपालन मॉड्यूल सहित डाटा विश्लेषण-संचालित सुविधाएँ एकीकृत की गई हैं। इनमें प्रारंभिक चेतावनी प्रणाली (इडब्ल्यूएस) और अनुपालन प्रबंधन प्रणाली (सीएमसी) शामिल हैं जो कंपनियों और फाइलिंग के जोखिम-आधारित वर्गीकरण, अलर्ट और अपवाद रिपोर्टों के स्वचालित निर्माण और गैर-अनुपालन के पैटर्न विश्लेषण का उपयोग करती हैं।

(घ): मंत्रालय ने एमसीए21 पोर्टल के माध्यम से, एमएसएमई और पेशेवरों को ई-प्ररूप और डिजिटल हस्ताक्षर जैसी अन्य सुविधाओं का उपयोग करने में मदद करने के लिए, वेब-आधारित प्ररूप में चरण-दर-चरण ई-प्ररूप फाइलिंग मैनुअल, वीडियो गाइड, अक्सर पूछे जाने वाले प्रश्न और सिस्टम प्रॉम्प्ट सहित मार्गदर्शन सामग्री विकसित और उपलब्ध कराई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, दाहोद और अन्य जिलों सहित देश भर के हितधारकों की सहायता के लिए एक केंद्रीय हेल्पडेस्क (टोल-फ्री नंबर, ई-मेल और लाइव-चैट सुविधा) भी स्थापित की गई है।

(ङ) और (च): एमसीए, भारतीय चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स संस्थान (आईसीएआई) और भारतीय कंपनी सचिव संस्थान (आईसीएसआई) जैसे पेशेवर संस्थानों के सहयोग से, और अपने क्षेत्रीय निदेशालयों और कंपनी रजिस्ट्रारों के माध्यम से, वी3 डिजिटल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में सुचारु परिवर्तन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एमसीए21 वी3 प्रणाली पर नियमित रूप से हितधारक जागरूकता कार्यक्रम, वेबिनार और जागरूकता शिविर आयोजित करता है। 2025 के दौरान, हितधारक जागरूकता के लिए आईसीएसआई और आईसीएआई की मदद से लगभग 50 वेबिनार और 10 उपयोगकर्ता सत्र आयोजित किए गए।

(छ): एमसीए21 पोर्टल से संबंधित शिकायतों के समाधान हेतु एक हेल्पडेस्क तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है। पोर्टल पर हेल्पडेस्क टिकट सृजित किए जाते हैं। इन टिकटों में तकनीकी समस्याओं, प्रसंस्करण संबंधी अनुरोधों और हितधारकों के सुझावों या प्रतिक्रिया सहित कई मुद्दे शामिल होते हैं। हेल्पडेस्क प्रणाली में समाधानों की गुणवत्ता का आकलन करने के लिए एक उपयोगकर्ता प्रतिक्रिया

तंत्र शामिल है। शिकायत निवारण की गुणवत्ता को और बेहतर बनाने के लिए, एमसीए ने टिकट बंद होने की समीक्षा हेतु पेशेवर संस्थानों के साथ साझेदारी की है। इन संस्थानों की एक समर्पित टीम शिकायतों के निपटान की निगरानी और टिकट बंद होने के बाद उपयोगकर्ता प्रतिक्रिया एकत्र करने के लिए एमसीए के साथ मिलकर काम करती है। टिकट समाधानों की प्रभावशीलता और गुणवत्ता की नियमित रूप से समीक्षा की जाती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, तकनीकी मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए आवश्यकतानुसार उपाय किए जाते हैं, जिनमें अनुप्रयोग कोड और अवसंरचना विन्यास का निरंतर अनुकूलन शामिल है।

(ज): एमसीए21 एक लेन-देन-भारी प्रणाली है जो हर साल बड़ी संख्या में ई-प्ररूप संसाधित करती है। पिछले पाँच वर्षों (2020-2025) में, एमसीए21 पोर्टल पर कुल 3.84 करोड़ फाइलिंग की गईं। इनमें से 3.33 करोड़ फाइलिंग को सीधी प्रक्रिया के माध्यम (एसटीपी) से अनुमोदित किया गया, 40.8 लाख फाइलिंग को संबंधित कंपनी रजिस्ट्रार और क्षेत्रीय निदेशकों द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया, कुल 8.3 लाख फॉर्म अधिकारियों द्वारा अस्वीकार कर दिए गए और लगभग 1 लाख प्ररूप अन्य श्रेणी (प्रसंस्करणाधीन, रद्द आदि) में हैं।

पिछले पाँच वर्षों में कंपनी निगमन और नाम आरक्षण के लिए औसत टर्नअराउंड समय 1 से 2 दिनों के बीच रहा है, और शुल्क पंजीकरण तुरंत हो जाता है। स्ट्रेट थ्रू प्रोसेस मोड के माध्यम से स्वीकृत प्ररूप के लिए एमजीटी 7/7क और एओसी 4 जैसी प्रमुख अनुपालन फाइलिंग तुरंत हो जाती है।

(झ): फाइलिंग के व्यस्ततम अवधि के दौरान, अतिरिक्त एप्लिकेशन और डाटाबेस सर्वरों की तैनाती के माध्यम से क्षमता बढ़ाई जाती है। मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों, एमसीए21 सेवा प्रदाता, परियोजना निगरानी इकाई/परामर्शदाताओं और पेशेवर संस्थानों के प्रतिनिधियों सहित एक संयुक्त तकनीकी टीम का गठन किया जाता है ताकि प्रसंगों की निगरानी की जा सके और शिकायतों का प्राथमिकता के आधार पर समाधान किया जा सके। इसके अतिरिक्त, हितधारकों द्वारा बताई गई समस्याओं का शीघ्र समाधान करने के लिए नियमित रिलीज़-प्रबंधन और बग-फिक्स चक्र लागू किए जाते हैं।

पीएम-श्री योजनाओं के अंतर्गत निधि

1162. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) पीएम-श्री स्कूल योजना के अंतर्गत विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान राज्य-वार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार और वर्ष-वार आवंटित की गई, जारी की गई और उपयोग की गई निधि कितनी है;
- (ख) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान राज्य-वार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार और वर्ष-वार कितने विद्यालयों को पीएम-श्री स्कूलों के रूप में उन्नत किया गया है; और
- (ग) देश में वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष के दौरान पीएम-श्री स्कूलों के रूप में उन्नत किए जाने हेतु लक्षित विद्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है और इसके लिए राज्य-वार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार कितना आवंटन किया गया है?

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

(क): केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना, पीएम श्री को दिनांक 7 सितंबर, 2022 को मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया। अनुमोदन के पश्चात, वित्त वर्ष 2023-24, वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 और वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान पीएम श्री योजना के तहत आवंटित, जारी और उपयोग की गई निधियों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख): पीएम श्री योजना के अंतर्गत पीएम श्री विद्यालयों के रूप में स्तरोन्नयन हेतु चयनित स्कूलों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र और वर्ष-वार संख्या संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दी गई है।

(ग): पीएम श्री योजना के अंतर्गत, वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष में कुल 571 पीएम श्री स्कूलों को चयनित किया गया है। वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष में पीएम-श्री स्कूलों के रूप में चयनित स्कूलों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार संख्या संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दी गई है।

विवरण-I

वित्त वर्ष 2023-24, वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 और वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान, पीएम श्री योजना के अंतर्गत आवंटित, जारी और उपयोग की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

(करोड़ रुपए में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24			वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25			वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26		
		स्वीकृत पीएबी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत पीएबी परिव्यय का केंद्रीय भाग	कुल जारी केंद्रीय भाग	स्वीकृत पीएबी परिव्यय *	स्वीकृत पीएबी परिव्यय का केंद्रीय भाग *	कुल जारी केंद्रीय भाग	स्वीकृत पीएबी परिव्यय *	स्वीकृत पीएबी परिव्यय का केंद्रीय भाग *	कुल जारी केंद्रीय भाग
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	6.25	6.25	1.56	7.64	7.64	2.83	10.64	10.64	1.33
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	354.85	212.91	106.46	782.39	469.43	294.12	643.51	386.11	0.001
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	18.73	16.85	4.21	55.92	50.33	33.87	52.55	47.30	1.83
4	असम	127.46	114.71	57.36	331.02	297.92	142.36	217.63	195.87	28.12
5	बिहार	एनए	एनए	एनए	एनए	एनए	एनए	1000.76	600.45	0.00
6	चंडीगढ़	0.73	0.73	0.63	1.8	1.8	1.25	1.66	1.66	0.68
7	छत्तीसगढ़	65.79	39.47	19.74	201.41	120.85	37.35	196.78	118.07	6.78
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	2.59	2.59	0.65	2.56	2.56	1.01	3.71	3.71	0.00
9	गोवा	6.19	3.71	3.25	15.82	9.49	4.64	16.62	9.97	0.16
10	गुजरात	109.79	65.87	32.94	182.9	109.74	63.58	209.68	125.81	10.23
11	हरियाणा	85.26	51.16	25.58	225.5	135.3	56.1	191.74	115.05	1.93
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	एनए	एनए	एनए	150.39	135.35	135.35	113.84	102.46	13.33
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	116.43	104.79	52.40	280.76	252.68	99.72	277.07	249.37	0.22
14	झारखंड	एनए	एनए	एनए	258.72	155.23	38.81	381.45	228.87	8.48
15	कर्नाटक	50.29	30.17	26.39	251.43	150.86	62.78	376.93	226.16	0.05
16	लद्दाख	8.08	8.08	4.04	26.66	26.66	11.91	21.22	21.22	14.47
17	लक्षद्वीप	4.36	4.36	1.09	6.77	6.77	0.72	7.35	7.35	1.42
18	मध्य प्रदेश	219.99	131.99	44.53	436.41	261.84	145.33	613.35	368.01	3.96
19	महाराष्ट्र	211.35	126.81	63.40	565.61	339.37	226.15	367.62	220.57	4.45
20	मणिपुर	39.19	35.27	17.64	92.1	82.89	37.83	73.67	66.30	3.95
21	मेघालय	9.55	8.59	4.30	33.96	30.57	20.08	35.21	31.69	0.10
22	मिजोरम	9.11	8.20	4.10	13.33	12	4.96	12.98	11.68	0.12
23	नगालैंड	4.34	3.90	0.98	24.81	22.33	5.44	33.78	30.41	0.00
24	ओडिशा	एनए	एनए	एनए	435.03	261.02	130.51	851.99	511.20	21.94
25	पुडुचेरी	3.91	2.35	2.06	10.87	6.52	3	9.44	5.66	0.01
26	पंजाब	एनए	एनए	एनए	209.46	125.68	94.26	346.37	207.82	5.63
27	राजस्थान	163.94	98.36	24.59	450.83	270.5	118.69	434.66	260.80	6.87
28	सिक्किम	22.61	20.35	10.18	34.51	31.06	15.11	29.70	26.73	3.22
29	तेलंगाना	398.69	239.21	59.80	647.78	388.67	342.09	422.54	253.53	7.09

30	त्रिपुरा	26.23	23.61	11.80	57.41	51.67	38.45	43.04	38.74	0.40
31	उत्तर प्रदेश	404.98	242.99	121.50	671.14	402.68	246.86	629.42	377.65	9.99
32	उत्तराखंड	72.91	65.62	57.42	130.1	117.09	58.6	149.96	134.97	5.04
	कुल	2543.6	1668.9	758.6	6595.04	4336.5	2473.76	7776.88	4995.80	161.80

* परिव्यय निधियों में प्रतिबद्ध देयता शामिल है

एनए: राज्य में उल्लिखित वर्ष में यह योजना लागू नहीं की थी।

विवरण-II

विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान, के अनुसार पीएम-श्री स्कूलों के रूप में स्तरोन्नयन किए गए स्कूलों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र और वर्ष-वार संख्या इस प्रकार है:

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/केविस/नविस/एनसीईआरटी	वर्ष 2023	वर्ष 2024	वर्ष 2025	कुल
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	10	1	5	16
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	662	193	80	935
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	41	50	2	93
4	असम	266	116	0	382
5	बिहार	0	47	789	836
6	चंडीगढ़	1	1	0	2
7	छत्तीसगढ़	211	130	0	341
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	5	0	2	7
9	दिल्ली	0	0	6	6
10	गोवा	12	13	3	28
11	गुजरात	274	174	15	463
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	180	19	199
13	हरियाणा	124	117	9	250
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	233	163	0	396
15	झारखंड	0	339	24	363
16	कर्नाटक	129	348	108	585
17	लद्दाख	14	22	1	37
18	लक्षद्वीप	8	3	0	11
19	मध्य प्रदेश	413	273	113	799
20	महाराष्ट्र	516	311	33	860
21	मणिपुर	69	36	16	121
22	मेघालय	22	33	10	65
23	मिजोरम	22	8	5	35

24	नगालैंड	9	34	6	49
25	ओडिशा	0	449	313	762
26	पुडुचेरी	8	4	0	12
27	पंजाब	0	233	123	356
28	राजस्थान	402	237	0	639
29	सिक्किम	30	13	4	47
30	तेलंगाना	543	251	0	794
31	त्रिपुरा	57	25	2	84
32	उत्तराखंड	141	84	16	241
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	928	779	18	1725
34	केविसं	730	134	49	913
35	नविस	312	308	0	620
36	एनसीईआरटी	0	0	4	4
	कुल	6192	5109	1775	13076

विवरण-III

वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष में पीएम श्री स्कूलों के रूप में चयनित स्कूलों की राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों/केविसं-वार संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	चयनित पीएम श्री स्कूलों की कुल संख्या
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	5
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	80
3	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	1
4	गुजरात	15
5	हिमाचल प्रदेश	19
6	झारखंड	18
7	लद्दाख	1
8	मध्य प्रदेश	12
9	महाराष्ट्र	33
10	मणिपुर	16
11	मेघालय	2
12	ओडिशा	300
13	पंजाब	9
14	सिक्किम	4
15	उत्तराखंड	15

16	उत्तर प्रदेश	12
17	केविसं	29
	कुल	571

BENEFICIARIES UNDER ESIC SCHEME

1163. SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of employees and their dependents covered under the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) scheme in the country particularly in Tamil Nadu, during the last three years;
- (b) the details of the number of insured persons and beneficiaries covered under the ESIC scheme during the last three years and the current year, year and district-wise in Tamil Nadu particularly in Ramanathapuram Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed the adequacy of the existing ESIC hospitals, dispensaries and healthcare facilities in the said districts to cater to the need of increasing number of insured persons and beneficiaries;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has identified any gaps in medical infrastructure, diagnostic facilities or manpower availability in ESIC institutions, districts-wise in Tamil Nadu; and

(f) the details of the steps taken by the Government to strengthen and expand ESIC healthcare infrastructure, improve service delivery and enhance access to quality medical care for insured persons district-wise 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) and (b): The total number of the beneficiaries covered under the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) scheme in the country and in Tamil Nadu during 2022-23 to 2024-25 are as under:

Year	No. of beneficiaries in the country	No. of Beneficiaries in the Tamil Nadu
2022-23	13,30,73,951	1,56,03,032
2023-24	14,43,59,629	1,69,83,109
2024-25	14,91,31,214	1,73,73,864

The number of Insured Persons (IPs) and beneficiaries covered under ESIC scheme in Tamil Nadu, district-wise, including Ramanathapuram during calendar year 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025 (till 30.11.2025) are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) to (f): Setting up of ESI Corporation hospital by assessing feasibility as per pre-defined norms of ESIC is a continuous process. As per norms, minimum 1,00,000 and 1,50,000 Insured Persons (IPs) are required for setting up of new 150 and 200 bedded ESI Hospital respectively. Also, there should not be any other ESI Hospital within a radius of 50 Kms. The number of IPs in Ramanthapuram district is 7913 only. Hence, the location does not qualify for

setting up of hospital.

The total number of IPs in Tamil Nadu is 44,77,800. At present, 11 hospitals and 241 dispensaries are functional in the state and providing healthcare services to IPs. Besides, 4 Insurance Medical Practitioners under the modified Insurance Medical Practitioner (mIMP) scheme are also available in the State. Further, 7 additional hospitals have also been sanctioned.

The major steps taken by ESIC to strengthen and expand ESIC healthcare infrastructure and improve service delivery of medical care for ESI card holders are as under:

- i) Collaboration with Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna (PMJAY) to provide secondary and tertiary care medical services to ESI beneficiaries through PMJAY empanelled hospitals in the country at places where ESI medical services are not adequately available.
- ii) Enhancement of rates of benefits for Permanent Disablement Benefit (PDB) / Dependents' Benefits (DB) Beneficiaries.
- iii) Aadhar based authentication of IPs and their family members on voluntary basis has been adopted for providing social security benefits, including medical and cash benefits to beneficiaries.
- iv) For providing hassle - free services to IPs / Insured Women (IW), an online portal / facility has been started for submission of cash benefits claims under ESI scheme.
- v) Upgradation of user-friendly app for insured persons and beneficiaries to self-register for OPD appointments in order to streamline registration, reduce

waiting time, and enhance patient convenience.

STATEMENT

Number of Insured Persons (IPs) and beneficiaries covered under ESIC scheme in Tamil Nadu, district-wise, including Ramanathapuram during calendar year 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025

S. No	Name of District	2022		2023		2024		2025*	
		No. of Insured Persons	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Insured Persons	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Insured Persons	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Insured Persons	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Chengalpattu	2,00,182	7,76,705	2,22,559	8,63,527	2,43,547	9,44,961	2,39,698	9,30,028
2.	Chennai	8,75,370	33,96,435	9,56,317	37,10,508	10,33,800	40,11,143	10,21,962	39,65,212
3.	Cuddalore	24,573	95,344	28,150	1,09,223	31,828	1,23,494	38,000	1,47,440
4.	Kanchipuram	1,58,947	6,16,716	2,07,733	8,06,003	2,35,326	9,13,065	2,66,434	10,33,764
5.	Thiruvallur	2,79,690	10,85,197	3,13,930	12,18,049	3,40,770	13,22,187	3,57,730	13,87,992
6.	Tiruvannamalai	2,154	8,357	3,110	12,067	6,287	24,394	7,916	30,714
7.	Vellore	1,72,200	6,68,136	1,91,428	7,42,741	1,89,599	7,35,643	1,80,881	7,01,818
8.	Villupuram	5,160	20,022	6,669	25,876	12,698	49,270	17,750	68,870
9.	Coimbatore	3,74,946	14,54,793	4,34,645	16,86,421	4,53,585	17,59,910	4,54,416	17,63,134
10.	Erode	1,06,086	4,11,613	1,23,232	4,78,141	1,31,871	5,11,661	1,28,583	4,98,902
11.	The Nilgiris	4,836	18,764	5,437	21,097	5,449	21,143	6,770	26,268
12.	Tiruppur	3,11,687	12,09,345	3,57,319	13,86,397	3,89,042	15,09,482	3,72,451	14,45,110
13.	Dindigul	91,898	3,56,564	1,00,480	3,89,862	1,10,007	4,26,828	1,09,736	4,25,776
14.	Madurai	1,42,255	5,51,949	1,51,370	5,87,314	1,60,931	6,24,413	1,68,268	6,52,880
15.	Pudukkottai	15,946	61,869	17,659	68,517	19,999	77,597	24,920	96,690
16.	Ramanathapuram	758	2,940	3,089	11,986	6,890	26,732	7,737	30,020
17.	Sivagangai	24,194	93,874	26,787	10,3935	28,688	1,11,309	26,449	1,02,622
18.	Theni	22,316	86,587	23,438	90,938	24,631	95,567	25,472	98,831

19.	Virudhu Nagar	1,40,967	5,46,950	1,31,698	5,10,988	1,45,370	5,64,034	1,41,511	5,49,063
20.	Ariyalur	4,524	17,554	5,713	22,167	6,653	25,814	6,896	26,756
21.	Dharmapuri	3,673	14,250	5,785	22,445	7,776	30,172	9,117	35,374
22.	Karur	36,840	1,42,940	44,622	1,73,133	49,572	1,92,340	53,888	2,09,085
23.	krishnagiri	1,27,180	4,93,460	1,62,976	6,32,346	1,91,785	7,44,125	2,15,661	8,36,765
24.	Mayiladuthurai	101	392	143	553	521	2,023	1,135	4,404
25.	Nagapattinam	1,966	7,627	3,030	11,757	3,703	14,367	4,752	18,438
26.	Namakkal	38,150	1,48,021	46,992	1,82,328	52,525	2,03,797	53,780	2,08,666
27.	Salem	96,211	3,73,300	1,11,107	4,31,093	1,18,289	4,58,961	1,28,800	4,99,744
28.	Thanjavur	26,410	1,02,469	30,459	1,18,182	32,374	1,25,611	35,748	1,38,702
29.	Thiruvarur	4,859	18,851	5,714	22,170	6,187	24,004	6,655	25,821
30.	Tiruchirappalli	80,887	3,13,841	98,356	3,81,621	1,08,532	4,21,104	1,22,434	4,75,044
31.	Kanyakumari	47,240	1,83,290	45,454	1,76,360	51,295	1,99,026	53,193	2,06,389
32.	Tenkasi	11,421	44,314	10,126	39,288	13,224	51,308	14,111	54,751
33.	Thoothukudi	60,129	2,33,299	65,257	2,53,197	72,263	2,80,381	72,600	2,81,688
34.	Tirupattur	162	630	986	3,826	3,773	14,641	4,975	19,303
35.	Ranipet	410	1,592	727	2,821	0	0	0	0
36.	Tirunelveli	64,793	2,51,396	73,932	2,86,856	78,856	3,05,961	85,928	3,33,401
37.	South Andaman	1,190	4,617	3,706	14,379	5,610	21,767	6,325	24,541
38.	Perambalur	0	0	1,268	4,920	3,834	14,874	5,118	19,858

* Till 30.11.2025

IMPACT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY

1164. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the National Education Policy, 2020 as it completes its fifth year of implementation in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the outcomes achieved in foundational literacy and numeracy, research, multidisciplinary education and enrollment and dropout rates during the last five years;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that Government schools are lagging far behind the private schools in the implementation of the policy in the country;
- (d) if so, the details of the policy implementation in private and Government schools State/UT-wise;
- (e) the details of initiatives undertaken by the Government as part of the policy for the inculcation of vocational training and the development of entrepreneurship in the youth; and
- (f) whether the Government has integrated any international best practices in the NEP, 2020 and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f): A number of transformative changes have taken place both in school and higher education after announcement of National Education Policy (NEP 2020). In School Education several initiatives have been taken such as alignment of Samagra Shiksha with the NEP; launching of National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN Bharat) for

ensuring foundational literacy and numeracy by the end of Grade 2; Vidya-Pravesh Guidelines for three-month play-based School Preparation Module; PM e-VIDYA to unify all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable coherent multi-mode access to education; DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing) as One Nation One Digital Platform having e-Books and e-Contents; launch of National Curriculum Framework for Foundational Stage (NCF-FS) and Jadui Pitara for play-based learning teaching material tailored for children between the age group of 3 to 8 years; National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE) to address the entire educational journey upto secondary stage. PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development); NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement) Elementary, Secondary, FLN & ECCE; Vidya Samiksha Kendra; Integrated Teacher Education Programme; National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST); National Digital Education Architecture (NDEAR) for creating a unifying national digital infrastructure to energise and catalyse the education ecosystem, implementation of a scheme "New India Literacy Programme or ULLAS" targeting all non-literates age 15 years and above, etc.

PM SHRI Scheme has been launched with an aim to develop more than 14,500 selected schools as exemplar schools that offer leadership to other schools in the neighbourhood, showcasing all the initiatives of NEP 2020.

PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 was conducted on 4th December, 2024 to understand the baseline performance among students at the end of the

Foundational, Preparatory and Middle Stages in grade 3,6 and 9. National, State and District level reports for PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 are available at <https://dashboard.parakh.ncert.gov.in/en>. The findings of PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 highlight a significant improvement when compared to NAS 21 scores in foundational literacy and numeracy skills, thereby, reflecting the positive impact of the NIPUN Bharat Mission launched under NEP 2020.

Focus of NEP 2020 on research and innovation has propelled India's ranking in the Global Innovation Index (GII) from 81 in 2015 to 38 in 2025. India ranks 3rd in terms of number of PhDs awarded in Science and Engineering (S&E) as per "Research and Development Statistics at a glance 2022-23" of Deptt. Of Science and Technology. India also ranked 3rd in 2022 (from 7th in 2010) in terms of total number of Science and Engineering publications. The Government of India has been making concerted efforts to enhance the quality of education across the country. These efforts not only reflect in the growing global presence and academic competitiveness of Indian HEIs, but also impact their performance in international rankings.

NEP 2020 envisions to instill among the learners a deep-rooted pride in being Indian, not only in thought, but also in spirit, intellect, and deeds, as well as to develop knowledge, skills, values, and dispositions that support responsible commitment to human rights, sustainable development and living, and global well-being, thereby reflecting a truly global citizen.

As per data available on Unified District Information on School Education plus (UDISE+) portal, the total number of enrollment in Government schools

from pre-primary to higher secondary was 13,11,13,434 in 2018-19 and in 2024-25, it was 12,15,89,911. Based on the recommendations of NEP 2020, w.e.f., 2022-23 UDISE+ has been revitalized to capture individual student wise data and create students' registry. There has been a complete change in the manner of collection of data from 2022-23 onwards from the Gross Enrolment Data to Individual student data. This makes comparison of data from previous years statistically different/inchoate.

Further, as per data available on UDISE+ portal, the dropout rate during 2018-19 at Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary level was 4.5, 4.7 and 17.9 respectively. During the period 2024-25, the dropout rate decreased substantially at all levels of school education and the dropout rate for Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary level is 0.3, 3.5 and 11.5 respectively.

NEP 2020 provides different timelines as well as principles and methodology for its implementation. It also envisions operationalization of the entire policy in the decade of 2030-40, following which another comprehensive review will be undertaken. Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution and most of the schools are within the administrative domain of the respective State and UT Government. Accordingly, Ministry of Education, State Governments, education-related Ministries, the regulatory and implementing bodies of school and higher education such as University Grants Commission, All India Council for Technical Education, National Council for Teacher Education, National Council of Educational Research and Training, Central Board of Secondary Education, Universities/Colleges/Schools etc. have taken

several initiatives for implementation of NEP 2020. Monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the NEP is an ongoing process.

Under Skill Education component of Samagra Shiksha Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the States and UTs for giving exposure to Vocational Education to students of Grades VI to VIII and introduction of vocational courses from Grades IX to XII, which are aligned with the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF). Assistance is also provided for the introduction of Skill Education in schools, capacity building of Skill Education teachers/skill trainers, development of competency-based curriculum and teaching learning material, development of management information system for monitoring and evaluation, and taking up innovative programmes under Skill Education. Till 2025-26, 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 35,56,330 students.

Under PM SHRI till 2025-26, 4,988 schools have been approved for skill education under the scheme out of which the Skill Education has been implemented in 3,798 schools with the enrolment of 7,58,710 students.

The Department of School Education & Literacy (DoSEL) coordinates for the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) in schools. The scheme targets schools/college drop outs, out-of-school children and unemployed youths in the age group of 15-45 years. Under the scheme the targeted groups are offered demand driven and industry-linked skilling courses that will enable them to choose a career path aligned with their abilities and

aspirations. It has been envisaged to leverage the existing infrastructure of schools after the school hours or on non-working days as 'Skill Hub' for imparting Skill Education and Training.

NEP 2020 provides for facilitation of research/teaching collaborations and faculty/student exchanges with high-quality foreign institutions. It also encourages high performing Indian universities to set up their campuses in other countries.

HIGHER STUDIES ABROAD

1165. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

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

- (a) the number of Indian students who went abroad for higher studies in the year 2024 and the manner in which this compares with the figure for 2023;
- (b) the major destination countries and the disciplines chosen by these students;
- (c) the factors identified by the Government responsible for this outward student mobility;
- (d) the steps taken/proposes to be taken to facilitate recognition of foreign qualifications and ease of return of such students to India; and
- (e) the measures in place to mitigate the challenges faced by Indian students abroad such as visa hurdles, rising living costs and geopolitical risks?

**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 provided by the Bureau of Immigration (BoI), the

number of Indians who disclosed their purpose of visit as STUDY/EDUCATION while going abroad during the years 2023 and 2024 are as under:

Year	2023	2024
Number of Students	894783	760073

Purpose of Indians going abroad for higher studies is captured by Bol manually, based either on their verbal disclosure or the type of visa of the destination country, produced by them at the time of according Immigration clearance. Based on this data the top destination countries include United States of America, Canada, United Kingdom, Australia and Germany. This data, however, does not include the type of courses being pursued by the students in the foreign countries.

Higher studies abroad are a matter of individual will and choice shaped by one's aspirations for broader opportunities, enhanced career prospects, and meaningful international exposure. Government has undertaken various measures to facilitate VISA processing, academic recognition and student mobility with other countries, through framework mechanisms like agreements on Mutual Recognition of Qualifications (MRQs) and Migration and Mobility Partnership Agreements (MMPAs).

For streamlining the process of recognition of foreign degrees in India, University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified the "Recognition and Grant of Equivalence to Qualifications Obtained from Foreign Educational Institutions Regulations, 2025". The regulations are available at

<https://equivalence.ugc.ac.in/uploads/regulation.pdf>. Further, UGC has operationalized the portal <https://equivalence.ugc.ac.in/> to grant equivalence of foreign qualifications.

With a view to provide on-site welfare on a means-tested basis and also to meet the contingency expenditure incurred by Indian Citizens including Indian students studying abroad, Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) has been set up by Government of India in all Indian Missions and Posts abroad. Indian Missions /Posts abroad also encourage Indian students travelling abroad for higher studies to register with them as also on MADAD Portal so that their grievances and issues can be addressed in a time bound manner.

PENSION BENEFIT TO GIG WORKERS

1166. SHRI A. RAJA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has decided to introduce pension benefit to gig workers through Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) as part of social security;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the number of estimated gig workers in the country and the contribution being made by the Government for this pension scheme, apart from aggregators;
- (d) whether the Government has a plan to provide other social security benefits like PF, Gratuity, annual leave, maternity leave to gig workers and the

workers in the informal sector; 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): For the first time, the definition of ‘gig workers’ and ‘platform workers’ and provisions related to the same have been provided in the Code on Social Security, 2020 which has come into force on 21.11.2025.

The Code provides for framing of suitable social security 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 has provisions for framing of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection, education, etc. The Code provides for setting up a Social Security Fund to finance these welfare schemes.

As per an estimation by NITI Aayog vide its report titled “India’s Booming Gig and Platform Economy” published in June 2022, the number of gig workers and platform workers in the country was 7.7 million in 2020-21, which is expected to rise to 23.5 million by 2029-30.

WORLD TRAVEL MARKET AND FTAs

1167. SHRIMATI BAG MITALI:

PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

- (a) whether the country is participating at World Travel Market with a delegation of stakeholders including State Governments/UT Administrations, inbound tour operators from the Indian travel industry along with IRCTC to showcase India's vibrant cultural diversity;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the total number of international tourist arrivals during the period from 2020 to 2025, State/UT-wise especially in West Bengal;
- (d) whether it is a fact that West Bengal has the third highest number of foreign tourists visitor, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether India's tourism sector has seen a significant recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic, with international tourist arrivals exceeding pre-pandemic levels, if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether it is a fact that Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) from several major source countries have shown an upward trend, if so, the details thereof;
- (g) the details of top ten source markets for FTAs during the last five years; and
- (h) whether the surge in foreign tourist arrivals has a positive impact on the Indian economy, contributing significantly to foreign exchange earnings and job creation in the tourism sector, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) and (b): The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India participated in World

Travel Market (WTM) 2025 held in London from 4th till 6th November 2025. The Ministry participated with a delegation of 30 stakeholders including State Governments / Union Territory Administrations, inbound tour operators from the Indian travel industry along with IRCTC to showcase India's vibrant cultural diversity and the range of tourism products and immersive experiences.

(c) and (d): The details of International Tourist Arrivals (ITAs) during the last five years are as below:

Year	ITAs (in lakh)
2020	63.37
2021	70.10
2022	143.30
2023	188.99
2024	205.69

Source: Bureau of Immigration

Further, State/UT-wise International Tourist Arrivals (ITAs) are not available with the Ministry of Tourism. However, State/UT-wise details of the total number of Foreign Tourist Visits during 2020 to 2025, including West Bengal are given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.

(e) to (h): The details of International Tourist Arrivals (ITAs) and Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE) from 2019 to 2024 are as below:

Year	ITAs (in lakh)	FEEs from Tourism in India (in Rs. Crore)
2019	179.14	2,16,467
2020	63.37	95,738
2021	70.10	63,978
2022	143.30	1,69,917
2023	188.99	2,66,045
2024	205.69	2,93,033 #

Source: Bureau of Immigration

#: Revised Estimates

The details of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) from Top 10 source countries from 2020 to 2024 are given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

The Employment scenario in the tourism sector in India for the year 2020-21 to 2023-24 is given below:

Year	Total Number of tourism jobs (in million)
2020-21	68.07
2021-22	70.04
2022-23	76.17
2023-24	84.63

Source: Estimates based on periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)

STATEMENT -I**State/UT- wise Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) during 2020 to 2024**

States/UTs	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5,412	1,687	4,461	9,025	11,497
Andhra Pradesh	67,591	27,551	1,65,845	60,426	2,62,431
Arunachal Pradesh	961	182	1,055	4,496	4,714
Assam	7,285	536	9,001	23,818	27,170
Bihar	3,08,080	1,046	86,829	5,46,576	7,36,720
Chandigarh	12,218	5,451	28,439	31,498	39,058
Chhattisgarh	2,322	8	238	953	3,485
Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	1,604	185	1,791	4,048	2,626
Delhi	6,81,230	1,00,178	8,15,713	18,28,116	19,99,410
Goa	3,02,751	22,128	1,74,799	4,52,692	4,67,911
Gujarat	2,10,047	11,319	17,77,21	28,06,871	22,74,477
Haryana	17,474	4,578	2,439	1,346	543
Himachal Pradesh	42,665	4,932	29,333	62,806	82,765
Jammu & Kashmir	5,317	1,650	19,985	55,337	65,452
Jharkhand	490	1,637	1,92,319	1,89,261	45,273

Karnataka	1,65,325	72,487	1,28,520	4,09,333	4,85,204
Kerala	3,40,755	60,487	3,45,549	6,49,057	7,38,374
Ladakh	1,126	1,054	21,259	36,315	39,704
Lakshadweep	413	4	125	755	898
Madhya Pradesh	99,819	41,601	2,04,454	1,82,685	1,67,535
Maharashtra	12,62,409	1,85,643	15,11,62	33,87,739	37,05,170
Manipur	3,139	648	3,908	3,668	2,518
Meghalaya	2,311	411	7,774	20,023	23,075
Mizoram	265	234	2,611	3,754	5,414
Nagaland	518	325	2,923	4,725	5,623
Odisha	10,206	2,269	22,121	45,173	87,854
Puducherry	92,080	321	862	31,214	17,819
Punjab	3,59,114	3,08,135	3,29,458	7,41,734	5,41,784
Rajasthan	4,46,457	34,806	3,96,684	16,99,869	20,72,407
Sikkim	19,935	11,508	68,645	93,908	84,820
Tamil Nadu	12,28,323	57,622	4,07,126	11,74,899	11,61,302
Tripura	31,877	5	8,493	66,708	90,824
Telangana	46,694	5,917	68,401	1,60,912	1,55,313
Uttar Pradesh	8,90,932	44,737	6,48,986	16,01,503	22,69,067
Uttarakhand	41,339	8,532	61,561	1,43,027	1,39,375
West Bengal	4,63,285	34,828	10,37,01	27,06,942	31,24,462
Total	71,71,769	10,54,642	85,87,562	1,92,41,212	2,09,42,074

Source: State/UT Tourism Departments

STATEMENT -II

Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) from Top 10 source countries during 2020 to 2024

S. No.	Country	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	United States	3,94,092	4,29,860	14,03,399	16,91,498	18,04,586
2	Bangladesh	5,49,273	2,40,554	12,77,557	21,19,826	17,50,165
3	United Kingdom	2,91,874	1,64,143	6,41,051	9,20,591	10,22,587

S. No.	Country	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4	Australia	86,758	33,864	3,76,898	4,56,167	5,18,205
5	Canada	1,22,868	80,437	2,89,259	3,85,938	4,76,273
6	Malaysia	69,897	6,628	1,26,192	2,62,458	3,07,526
7	Sri Lanka	68,646	25,989	1,83,459	2,80,327	2,81,827
8	Germany	72,558	33,772	1,41,425	2,23,575	2,56,348
9	France	74,243	30,374	1,20,282	1,88,981	2,06,855
10	Singapore	33,747	13,407	1,32,668	1,83,772	2,05,383

Source: Bureau of Immigration

SUCCESS OF UNIFIED PAYMENTS INTERFACE

1168. SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH SOLANKY:

DR. HEMANG JOSHI:

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRI SHIVMANGAL SINGH TOMAR

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

- (a) the extent to which Unified Payments Interface (UPI) has surpassed other major global real-time payment systems/gateways, particularly in terms of transaction volume;
- (b) the detailed comparison illustrating UPI's current status and market share against other leading international real-time payment platforms;

- (c) the total number of new merchants and small businesses onboarded onto the UPI platform as a direct result of Government initiatives aimed at boosting digital payments;
- (d) the volume and value of UPI transactions made through RuPay linked accounts in Tamil Nadu;
- (e) the key Government schemes and their impact on driving the adoption of UPI among small scale merchants in the country particularly in the Lok Sabha constituency of Dewas-Shajapur, Madhya Pradesh and Pali in Rajasthan;
- (f) the steps taken to strengthen the digital payments infrastructure in Tier-II and Tier-III cities especially in Tamil Nadu; and
- (g) whether the Government proposes any new initiatives to integrate RuPay and UPI systems with public services, transport and e-commerce platforms especially in the State of Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b): The International Monetary Fund (IMF) report on 'Growing Retail Digital Payments (The Value of Interoperability)' dated June 2025 had recognized Unified Payments Interface (UPI) as the world's largest retail fast-payment system (FPS) by transaction volume. Further, as per ACI Worldwide report on 'Prime Time for Real-Time' 2024, UPI has around 49% share in the global real-time payment system transaction volume.

The detailed comparison illustrating UPI's current status and market share against other leading international real-time payment platforms is given in the

enclosed **Statement.**

(c), (e) and (f): In order to support small scale merchants in adopting digital payment systems including UPI, various initiatives have been taken up by the Government, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) from time to time. These inter alia, include incentive scheme for promotion of low value BHIM-UPI transactions, and the Payments Infrastructure Development Fund (PIDF) which provides grant support to the banks and fintechs for deployment of digital payment infrastructure (such as POS Terminals and QR codes) in tier-3 to 6 centers. As of October 31, 2025, approximately 5.45 crore digital touch points have been deployed through PIDF in tier-3 to 6 centers. Further, as of FY 2024-25, a total of 56.86 crore QR were deployed to approximately 6.5 crore merchants.

(d): NPCI has informed that bifurcation of transactions originated by UPI linked RuPay accounts is not captured separately. However, Tamil Nadu state has contributed 81.20 crore UPI transactions with value of ₹ 1.28 lakh crore in October 2025.

(g): The Government, RBI and NPCI have initiated deepening digital transactions through RuPay and UPI across businesses including public services, transport and e-commerce platforms on a nationwide basis including the state of Tamil Nadu.

STATEMENT

UPI's status against other leading international real-time payment platforms

Countries	Transaction Volume (in Billions)	% Share of Global real-time payment platform
India	129.3	49%
Brazil	37.4	14%
Thailand	20.4	8%
China	17.2	6%
South Korea	9.1	3%
Others	52.8	20%
Total	266.2	100%

Source: ACI Worldwide report on 'Prime Time for Real-Time' 2024

'MERA GAON MERI DHAROHAR' PROGRAMME

1169. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

SHRIMATI ANITA SUBHADARSHINI:

SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR:

SHRI MAHESH KASHYAP:

SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:

SHRI HASMUKHBHAI SOMABHAI PATEL:

SHRI MITESH PATEL (BAKABHAI):

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) whether the Government is implementing "Mera Gaon Meri Dharohar" (MGMD) programme across the nation;
- (b) if so, whether this scheme has been launched in West Champaran district

of Bihar in view of many cultural heritage which requires uploading on MGMD portal;

- (c) the total number of villages targeted for cultural mapping across the country under the 'Mera Gaon Meri Dharohar' (MGMD) Programme and the number of villages for which data has been uploaded on the MGMD web portal so far;
- (d) the types of cultural elements and heritage components being documented under the initiative;
- (e) the details in which this programme is expected to strengthen rural identity, promote community participation and support local economic development; and
- (f) whether the Government proposes to take up cultural mapping of additional villages in Odisha, particularly in Bhadrak and Balasore districts, and if so, the details of progress made and the expected timeline for completion?

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

(a): Yes sir.

(b): Yes Sir, details of all 1237 Villages of the West Champaran district of Bihar have been mapped and uploaded on the MGMD Portal.

(c): Under the Mera Gaon Meri Dharohar (MGMD) Programme, 6,38,365 villages have been identified for cultural mapping across the country. Out of these, details of 6,23,449 villages have been uploaded on the MGMD Portal so far.

(d): As part of its documentation activities, MGMD, covers a wide range of cultural elements, both tangible and intangible, including oral traditions, beliefs, customs, historical significance, art forms, heritage sites, traditional food, prominent artists, fairs and festivals, traditional dress, ornaments and local landmarks.

(e): The MGMD Programme leads to strengthening of rural identity by creating authentic, village-level cultural profiles that recognise local traditions, practices and heritage assets. It promotes community participation by enabling community-led documentation and crowd-sourced validation through the MGMD Portal. The availability of structured cultural data on a single national portal supports planning for cultural cluster development, heritage tourism and the promotion of traditional skills, thereby contributing to sustainable livelihood generation and rural economic development.

(f): Under the MGMD Programme, the Ministry of Culture has undertaken cultural mapping of villages in Odisha, under which 47,209 villages have been mapped so far. Details of all 998 villages of Bhadrak district have been mapped and uploaded on the MGMD Portal. Similarly, details of all 2,798 villages of Balasore district have been mapped and uploaded on the MGMD portal.

AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS

1170. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

- (a) the details of Air Quality Index (AQI) of National Capital Territory of Delhi since the last one month, city-wise;
- (b) whether the AQI of National Capital Region (NCR) of India are in a toxic level;
- (c) the details of steps taken by Central and State Governments to check such alarming situation;
- (d) whether the Government has announced National Clean Air Programme;
- (e) if so, the list of the cities along with number of manual/continuous air quality monitoring stations currently installed and proposed to be installed under the said programme; and
- (f) the timeline for installing such manual/continuous air quality monitoring stations in various cities along with the budgetary allocations made in this regard, city-wise?

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

(a) to (f): The AQI levels of Delhi during the month of November, 2025, are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

With coordinated efforts, number of good days (AQI<200) in Delhi has 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).

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. CAQM 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. So far, CAQM has issued 95 statutory Directions and 17 Advisories to concerned stakeholders for control of air pollution in Delhi NCR.

CAQM 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.

Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) has been prepared, which provides set of emergency response actions, depending on severity of air pollution levels, and 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.

CAQM 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 are given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

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, 11.11.2025 and 03.12.2025 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 aforesaid review meetings, it was agreed that 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.

National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) has been launched by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) in January 2019 to improve air quality in 130 cities (non-attainment cities and Million Plus Cities) in 24 States/UTs by engaging all stakeholders.

Concerned State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees install Monitoring Stations to collect ambient air quality, in line with the criteria issued by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). Details of air quality monitoring stations in the cities under NCAP, are enclosed at **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I**AQI levels in Delhi from 1st November, 2025 to 30th November, 2025**

Date	AQI
1 November 2025	303
2 November 2025	366
3 November 2025	309
4 November 2025	291
5 November 2025	202
6 November 2025	311
7 November 2025	322
8 November 2025	361
9 November 2025	370
10 November 2025	362
11 November 2025	428
12 November 2025	418
13 November 2025	404
14 November 2025	387
15 November 2025	386
16 November 2025	377
17 November 2025	351
18 November 2025	374
19 November 2025	392
20 November 2025	391
21 November 2025	364
22 November 2025	370
23 November 2025	391
24 November 2025	382
25 November 2025	353
26 November 2025	327
27 November 2025	377
28 November 2025	369
29 November 2025	305
30 November 2025	279

STATEMENT -II

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.

STATEMENT -III

Details of ambient air quality monitoring stations in 130 cities of NCAP

Sr. no.	State	City	Number of Stations		
			Continuous (CAAQMS)	Manual	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	1	4	5
2	Andhra Pradesh	Chitoor	1	5	6
3	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	0	4	4
4	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	0	4	4
5	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	1	5	6
6	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	0	4	4
7	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	0	4	4
8	Andhra Pradesh	Ongole	0	4	4
9	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry	1	4	5
10	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	0	4	4
11	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada UA	5	9	14
12	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam UA	1	9	10
13	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	0	4	4
14	Assam	Guwahati	4	8	12
15	Assam	Nagaon	1	3	4
16	Assam	Nalbari	1	3	4

17	Assam	Sibsagar	0	0	0
18	Assam	Silchar	1	3	4
19	Bihar	Gaya	3	1	4
20	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	3	1	4
21	Bihar	Patna UA	6	2	8
22	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	3	5	8
23	Chhattisgarh	Durg Bhilainagar UA	3	4	7
24	Chhattisgarh	Korba	2	3	5
25	Chhattisgarh	Raipur UA	4	6	10
26	Delhi	Delhi	39	7	46
27	Gujarat	Ahmedabad UA	9	9	18
28	Gujarat	Rajkot UA	0	3	3
29	Gujarat	Surat UA	1	3	4
30	Gujarat	Vadodara UA	0	3	3
31	Haryana	Faridabad UA	4	2	6
32	Himachal Pradesh	Baddi	1	3	4
33	Himachal Pradesh	Damtal	0	2	2
34	Himachal Pradesh	Kala Amb	0	2	2
35	Himachal Pradesh	Nalagarh	0	1	1
36	Himachal Pradesh	Paonta Sahib	0	2	2
37	Himachal Pradesh	Parwanoo	0	2	2
38	Himachal Pradesh	Sunder Nagar	0	2	2
39	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	0	6	6
40	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	1	4	5
41	Jharkhand	Dhanbad UA	2	3	5
42	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur UA	0	2	2
43	Jharkhand	Ranchi UA	0	1	1
44	Karnataka	Bruhat Bangalore UA	14	9	23
45	Karnataka	Devanagere	1	3	4
46	Karnataka	Gulburga	2	1	3
47	Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad	3	2	5
48	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal UA	3	8	11
49	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	1	3	4
50	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior UA	4	3	7
51	Madhya Pradesh	Indore UA	6	3	9
52	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur UA	4	2	6
53	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	2	2	4

54	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	1	4	5
55	Maharashtra	Akola	1	3	4
56	Maharashtra	Amravati	2	3	5
57	Maharashtra	Aurangabad UA	3	4	7
58	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	2	6	8
59	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	1	3	4
60	Maharashtra	Jalna	1	2	3
61	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	2	3	5
62	Maharashtra	Latur	1	3	4
63	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai (GM) UA	30	0	30
64	Maharashtra	Badlapur GM UA	1	1	2
65	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai GM UA	8	6	14
66	Maharashtra	Thane GM UA	2	3	5
67	Maharashtra	Ulhasnagar GM UA	1	2	3
68	Maharashtra	Nagpur UA	4	4	8
69	Maharashtra	Nashik UA	4	4	8
70	Maharashtra	Pune UA	13	3	16
71	Maharashtra	Sangli	1	3	4
72	Maharashtra	Solapur	3	2	5
73	Maharashtra	Vasai-Virar City UA	1	0	1
74	Meghalaya	Byrnihat	1	1	2
75	Nagaland	Dimapur	0	7	7
76	Nagaland	Kohima	1	3	4
77	Odisha	Angul	1	3	4
78	Odisha	Balasore	1	3	4
79	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	2	6	8
80	Odisha	Cuttack	1	3	4
81	Odisha	Kalinga Nagar	0	3	3
82	Odisha	Rourkela	3	4	7
83	Odisha	Talcher	1	3	4
84	Punjab	Amritsar UA	1	2	3
85	Punjab	Dera Bassi	0	2	2
86	Punjab	Gobindgarh	0	0	0
87	Punjab	Jalandhar	1	4	5
88	Punjab	Khanna	1	2	3
89	Punjab	Ludhiana UA	1	4	5
90	Punjab	Naya Nangal	0	2	2

91	Punjab	Pathankot/Dera Baba Nanak	0	2	2
92	Punjab	Patiala	1	3	4
93	Rajasthan	Alwar	1	3	4
94	Rajasthan	Jaipur UA	6	9	15
95	Rajasthan	Jodhpur UA	5	9	14
96	Rajasthan	Kota UA	3	6	9
97	Rajasthan	Udaipur	1	3	4
98	Tamilnadu	Chennai UA	9	8	17
99	Tamilnadu	Madurai UA	1	3	4
100	Tamilnadu	Tuticorn/Thoothukudi	1	3	4
101	Tamilnadu	Trichy UA	1	5	6
102	Telangana	Hyderabad (HY) UA	14	7	21
103	Telangana	Nalgonda	0	2	2
104	Telangana	Sangareddy	0	3	3
105	Uttar Pradesh	Agra UA	6	6	12
106	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad UA	3	5	8
107	Uttar Pradesh	Anpara	0	2	2
108	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	2	2	4
109	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	2	3	5
110	Uttar Pradesh	Gajraula	0	2	2
111	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad UA	4	4	8
112	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	1	3	4
113	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	1	2	3
114	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur UA	4	9	13
115	Uttar Pradesh	Khurja	1	2	3
116	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow UA	7	8	15
117	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut UA	3	2	5
118	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	7	2	9
119	Uttar Pradesh	Noida	4	4	8
120	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareli	0	3	3
121	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi UA	4	5	9
122	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	1	3	4
123	Uttarakhand	Kashipur	1	3	4
124	Uttarakhand	Rishikesh	1	3	4
125	West Bengal	Asansol UA	4	5	9
126	West Bengal	Durgapur	3	4	7
127	West Bengal	Haldia	1	4	5

128	West Bengal	Barrackpore (K) UA	1	5	6
129	West Bengal	Howrah (K) UA	5	5	10
130	West Bengal	Kolkata (K) UA	7	18	25
Total			351	487	838

TWO BOARD EXAMS

1171. DR. MALLU RAVI:

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

- (a) the details of the official data on student uptake for the first-ever cycle of the 'two board exams' for classes X and XII, which is being held in the 2024-25 academic session (with the first exam in Nov.-Dec., 2024);
- (b) the details of logistical and financial preparations made by the Government to ensure the smooth conduct of this new bi-annual exam format, including the availability of new textbooks and teacher training; and
- (c) the details of the status of consensus-building with various State Examination Boards to adopt this new NCF-mandated exam structure 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) to (c): Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), as per the recommendations of NEP-2020 has decided to conduct Two Board Examination from 2026 for Class X. The first examination of class X will be conducted in the month of February-March 2026 for which 2513847 number of candidate have enrolled and for the 2nd exam List of Candidates (LoC) will be opened after the

declaration of result. Hence, there is no estimate of the numbers of candidates, who will appear for the Second Board Examination during May/June 2026.

As far as conduct of Two Board examinations is concerned, CBSE is making all arrangements as per Board's approved norms and also conduct capacity building programmes of all concerned stakeholders.

The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020, and the subsequent National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE), 2023, prepared by NCERT, provide broad guiding principles for curricula and textbooks at the national level. NCERT textbooks are developed in alignment with these frameworks. The NEP, 2020 in its para 4.32 states that, "States will prepare their own curricula (which may be based on the NCFSE prepared by NCERT to the extent possible) and prepare textbooks (which may be based on the NCERT textbook materials to the extent possible), incorporating State flavour and material as needed. While doing so, it must be borne in mind that NCERT curriculum would be taken as the nationally acceptable criterion."

Para 4.37 of NEP, 2020 states that all students shall be allowed to take Board examinations "on up to two occasions during any given school year, one main examination and one for improvement". This provision aims to eliminate the stress and provide students with flexibility, choice, and an opportunity for self-improvement without stigma. PARAKH at NCERT is engaging with all State School Boards with a view to create equivalence in Curriculum and Assessment.

However, as Education is a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, the implementation of various aspects of NEP for schools under

State Boards lies within the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments.

ATM IN ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS

1172. SHRI ATUL GARG:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

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

- (a) the number of ATMs and Micro-ATMs currently operational in the 112 aspirational districts as well as designated border districts, State/district-wise;
- (b) the details of the transactions volume and value that have been conducted through Micro-ATMs and Aadhaar-enabled Payment Systems (AePS) in aspirational districts over the last five years;
- (c) the details of the measures that have been taken by the Government to expand the deployment of ATMs and Micro-ATMs in aspirational districts;
- (d) the details of the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote the Banking Correspondent-Sakhi model and mobile ATM vans in unbanked or underbanked villages in border and tribal districts; and
- (e) whether the Government is considering to integrate Micro-ATM services with One Nation One Ration Card and DBT-related withdrawals for enhanced convenience in remote areas, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) to (e): Details of number of ATMs in the 112 Aspirational Districts & border Districts are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **II** respectively.

Data on number of Micro-ATMs and value & volume of transactions conducted through Micro-ATMs including Aadhaar-enabled Payment Systems (AePS) in Aspirational Districts is not centrally maintained.

As per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) policy on 'Rationalization of Branch Authorization Policy', Banks set up onsite/offsite Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) at centres/places identified by them. Further, banks also deploy mobile ATM vans in unbanked or underbanked villages in border and tribal districts based on the operational feasibility.

Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has informed that various steps relating to identification, training, capacity building, certification, financing of equipment, providing them with overdraft account etc. are being taken regularly to promote the Business Correspondent-Sakhi (BC Sakhi) model. BC Sakhis are also provided with an honorarium of Rs.24,000 for maximum period of six months.

Further, the Department of Food and Public Distribution has informed that there is no consideration of integration of Micro-ATM services with One Nation One Ration Card and DBT-related withdrawals.

STATEMENT -I

ATMs in Aspirational Districts			
S. No.	State Name	Aspirational District Name	No. of ATMs as on Mar-2025
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	ALLURI SITHARAMA RAJU	63
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	PARVATHIPURAM MANYAM	103
3	ANDHRA PRADESH	Y.S.R.	407
4	ARUNACHAL	NAMSAI	10

	PRADESH		
5	ASSAM	BAKSA	34
6	ASSAM	BARPETA	161
7	ASSAM	DARRANG	103
8	ASSAM	DHUBRI	133
9	ASSAM	GOALPARA	91
10	ASSAM	HAILAKANDI	82
11	ASSAM	UDALGURI	72
12	BIHAR	ARARIA	157
13	BIHAR	AURANGABAD	179
14	BIHAR	BANKA	100
15	BIHAR	BEGUSARAI	245
16	BIHAR	GAYA	373
17	BIHAR	JAMUI	85
18	BIHAR	KATIHAR	157
19	BIHAR	KHAGARIA	102
20	BIHAR	MUZAFFARPUR	499
21	BIHAR	NAWADA	121
22	BIHAR	PURNIA	213
23	BIHAR	SHEIKHPURA	50
24	BIHAR	SITAMARHI	164
25	CHHATTISGARH	BASTAR	192
26	CHHATTISGARH	BIJAPUR	26
27	CHHATTISGARH	DAKSHIN BASTAR DANTEWADA	48
28	CHHATTISGARH	KANKER #	60
29	CHHATTISGARH	KONDAGAON	57
30	CHHATTISGARH	KORBA	281
31	CHHATTISGARH	MAHASAMUND	128
32	CHHATTISGARH	NARAYANPUR	25
33	CHHATTISGARH	RAJNANDGAON	184
34	CHHATTISGARH	SUKMA	17
35	GUJARAT	DOHAD	151
36	GUJARAT	NARMADA	65
37	HARYANA	NUH (MEWAT)	61
38	HIMACHAL PRADESH	CHAMBA	86
39	JAMMU & KASHMIR	BARAMULLA	187
40	JAMMU & KASHMIR	KUPWARA	78

41	JHARKHAND	BOKARO	312
42	JHARKHAND	CHATRA	57
43	JHARKHAND	DUMKA	95
44	JHARKHAND	GARHWA	73
S. No.	State Name	Aspirational District Name	No. of ATMs as on Mar-2025
45	JHARKHAND	GIRIDIH	176
46	JHARKHAND	GODDA	81
47	JHARKHAND	GUMLA	63
48	JHARKHAND	HAZARIBAG	238
49	JHARKHAND	KHUNTI	37
50	JHARKHAND	LATEHAR	52
51	JHARKHAND	LOHARDAGGA	37
52	JHARKHAND	PAKUR	44
53	JHARKHAND	PALAMAU	145
54	JHARKHAND	PASCHIMI SINGHBHUM	119
55	JHARKHAND	PURBI SINGHBHUM	570
56	JHARKHAND	RAMGARH	143
57	JHARKHAND	RANCHI	804
58	JHARKHAND	SAHEBGANJ	51
59	JHARKHAND	SIMDEGA	27
60	KARNATAKA	RAICHUR	289
61	KARNATAKA	YADGIR	127
62	KERALA	WAYANAD	229
63	MADHYA PRADESH	BARWANI	122
64	MADHYA PRADESH	CHHATARPUR	200
65	MADHYA PRADESH	DAMOH	101
66	MADHYA PRADESH	GUNA	161
67	MADHYA PRADESH	EAST NIMAR(KHANDWA) #	115
68	MADHYA PRADESH	RAJGARH	153
69	MADHYA PRADESH	SINGRAULI	134
70	MADHYA PRADESH	VIDISHA	187
71	MAHARASHTRA	DHARASHIV	254
72	MAHARASHTRA	GADCHIROLI	111
73	MAHARASHTRA	NANDURBAR	148
74	MAHARASHTRA	WASHIM	160
75	MANIPUR	CHANDEL	7

76	MEGHALAYA	RI BHOI	43
77	MIZORAM	MAMIT	5
78	NAGALAND	KIPHIRE	4
79	ODISHA	BALANGIR	248
80	ODISHA	DHENKANAL	214
81	ODISHA	GAJAPATI	76
82	ODISHA	KALAHANDI	181
83	ODISHA	KANDHAMAL	87
84	ODISHA	KORAPUT	176
85	ODISHA	MALKANGIRI	59
86	ODISHA	NAWAPARA	77
87	ODISHA	NAWRANGPUR	80
88	ODISHA	RAYAGADA	136
89	PUNJAB	FEROZPUR	212
90	PUNJAB	MOGA	204
91	RAJASTHAN	BARAN	110
S. No.	State Name	Aspirational District Name	No. of ATMs as on Mar-2025
92	RAJASTHAN	DHOLPUR	119
93	RAJASTHAN	JAISALMER	117
94	RAJASTHAN	KARAULI	126
95	RAJASTHAN	SIROHI	123
96	SIKKIM	SORENG	7
97	TAMIL NADU	RAMANATHAPURAM	364
98	TAMIL NADU	VIRUDHUNAGAR	599
99	TELANGANA	BHADRADRI (KOTHAGUDEM)	153
100	TELANGANA	JAYASHANKAR (BHUPALPALLI)	30
101	TELANGANA	KOMRAM BHEEM (ASIFABAD)	36
102	TRIPURA	DHALAI	48
103	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	189
104	UTTAR PRADESH	BALRAMPUR	104
105	UTTAR PRADESH	CHANDAULI	178
106	UTTAR PRADESH	CHITRAKOOT	62
107	UTTAR PRADESH	FATEHPUR	197
108	UTTAR PRADESH	SHRAVASTI	52
109	UTTAR PRADESH	SIDHARTHANAGAR	198
110	UTTAR PRADESH	SONBHADRA	200

111	UTTARAKHAND	HARIDWAR	543
112	UTTARAKHAND	UDHAM SINGH NAGAR	517
* Source-RBI			
# Details from Jan Dhan Darshak App, as was not available with RBI			

STATEMENT -II

State/districtwise details of ATMs in border Districts			
S. No.	State Name	Designated Border District Name	No. of ATMs as on Mar-2025
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	ANJAW	2
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	CHUNGLANG	16
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	DIBANG VALLEY	1
4	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	EAST KAMENG	10
5	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	KRA DAADI	3
6	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	KURUNG KUMEY	2
7	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	LONGDING	5
8	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	LOWER DIBANG VALLEY	10
9	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	SHI-YOMI	1
10	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	TAWANG	15
11	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	TIRAP	6
12	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	UPPER SIANG	3
13	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	UPPER SUBANSIRI	9
14	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	WEST KAMENG	27
15	ASSAM	BAKSA	34
16	ASSAM	CACHAR	258
17	ASSAM	CHIRANG	43
18	ASSAM	DHUBRI	133
19	ASSAM	KARIMGANJ	127
20	ASSAM	KOKRAJHAR	92
21	ASSAM	SOUTH SALMARA-MANKACHAR	13
22	ASSAM	TAMULPUR	22
23	ASSAM	UDALGURI	72
24	BIHAR	ARARIA	157
25	BIHAR	KISHANGANJ	82

26	BIHAR	MADHUBANI	229
27	BIHAR	PASCHIMI CHAMPARAN	383
28	BIHAR	PURBI CHAMPARAN	329
29	BIHAR	SITAMARHI	164
30	BIHAR	SUPAUL	101
31	GUJARAT	BANAS KANTHA	584
32	GUJARAT	KACHCHH	538
33	GUJARAT	PATAN	189
34	HIMACHAL PRADESH	KINNAUR	39
35	HIMACHAL PRADESH	LAHUL & SPITI	10
36	JAMMU & KASHMIR	BANDIPORA	38
37	JAMMU & KASHMIR	BARAMULLA	187
38	JAMMU & KASHMIR	JAMMU	757
39	JAMMU & KASHMIR	KATHUA	133
40	JAMMU & KASHMIR	KUPWARA	78
41	JAMMU & KASHMIR	POONCH	77
42	JAMMU & KASHMIR	RAJOURI	120
43	JAMMU & KASHMIR	SAMBA	110
44	LADAKH	KARGIL	57
45	LADAKH	LEH LADAKH	116
46	MANIPUR	CHANDEL	7
47	MANIPUR	CHURACHANDPUR	33
48	MANIPUR	KAMJONG	1
49	MANIPUR	TAMENGLONG	3
50	MANIPUR	UKHRUL	7
51	MEGHALAYA	EAST JAINTIA HILLS	12
52	MEGHALAYA	EAST KHASI HILLS	290
53	MEGHALAYA	NORTH GARO HILLS	9
54	MEGHALAYA	SOUTH WEST GARO HILLS	8
55	MEGHALAYA	SOUTH WEST KHASI HILLS	12
56	MEGHALAYA	WEST GARO HILLS	57
57	MEGHALAYA	WEST JAINTIA HILLS	35
58	MIZORAM	CHAMPHAI	9
59	MIZORAM	HNAHTHIAL	1
60	MIZORAM	LAWNGTLAI	6
61	MIZORAM	LUNGLEI	19
62	MIZORAM	MAMIT	5

63	MIZORAM	SAITUAL	2
64	MIZORAM	SERCHHIP	6
65	MIZORAM	SIAHA	5
66	NAGALAND	MON	11
67	NAGALAND	KIPHIRE	4
68	NAGALAND	NOKLAK	1
69	NAGALAND	PHEK	5
70	NAGALAND	TUENSANG	7
71	PUNJAB	AMRITSAR	734
72	PUNJAB	FAZILKA	181
73	PUNJAB	FEROZPUR	212
74	PUNJAB	GURDASPUR	371
75	PUNJAB	PATHANKOT	213
76	PUNJAB	TARN TARAN	177
77	RAJASTHAN	BARMER	154
78	RAJASTHAN	BIKANER	379
79	RAJASTHAN	GANGANAGAR	290
80	RAJASTHAN	JAISALMER	117
81	SIKKIM	GANGTOK	114
82	SIKKIM	GYALSHING	12
83	SIKKIM	MANGAN	14
84	SIKKIM	PAKYONG	34
85	SIKKIM	SORENG	7
86	TRIPURA	DHALAI	48
87	TRIPURA	GOMATI	66
88	TRIPURA	KHOWAI	25
89	TRIPURA	NORTH TRIPURA	105
90	TRIPURA	SEPAHIJALA	47
91	TRIPURA	SOUTH TRIPURA	55
92	TRIPURA	UNAKOTI	14
93	TRIPURA	WEST TRIPURA	324
94	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	189
95	UTTAR PRADESH	BALRAMPUR	104
96	UTTAR PRADESH	KHERI	239
97	UTTAR PRADESH	MAHARAJGANJ	216
98	UTTAR PRADESH	PILIBHIT	176
99	UTTAR PRADESH	SHRAVASTI	52

100	UTTAR PRADESH	SIDHARTHANAGAR	198
101	UTTARAKHAND	CHAMOLI	68
102	UTTARAKHAND	CHAMPAWAT	56
103	UTTARAKHAND	PITHORAGARH	105
104	UTTARAKHAND	UDHAM SINGH NAGAR	517
105	UTTARAKHAND	UTTAR KASHI	54
106	WEST BENGAL	ALIPURDUAR	118
107	WEST BENGAL	DAKSHIN DINAJPUR	169
108	WEST BENGAL	DARJILING	491
109	WEST BENGAL	JALPAIGURI	323
110	WEST BENGAL	KALIMPONG	37
111	WEST BENGAL	KOCH BIHAR	176
112	WEST BENGAL	MALDAH	383
113	WEST BENGAL	MURSHIDABAD	586
114	WEST BENGAL	NADIA	703
115	WEST BENGAL	NORTH 24 PARGANAS	1800
116	WEST BENGAL	SOUTH 24 PARGANAS	939
117	WEST BENGAL	UTTAR DINAJPUR	250
* Source - RBI			

STEPS TO INCREASE FOREST COVER

1173. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

SHRI NEERAJ MAURYA:

DR. ANGOMCHA BIMOL AKOIJAM:

SHRI DEVESH SHAKYA:

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

- (a) the details of forest cover in the country, as on date, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has implemented any Scheme to increase the forest cover in the country during the last five years and the current year, if so, the

details thereof;

- (c) whether the Government has conducted any studies to assess the rate of increase/decrease in forest cover in the country and analysed the reasons therefor, if so, the details of the findings of the said studies;
- (d) the details of the decrease/increase in forest cover during the last five years and the current year, State/UT-wise, including district-wise details of Manipur and Uttar Pradesh;
- (e) the details of the funds released under the National Afforestation Programme during the last five years and the current year, State/UT-wise including district-wise for Uttar Pradesh; and
- (f) the details of the total land reclaimed/recovered as forests under the said Scheme during the last five years and the current year, State/UT-wise including district-wise for Uttar Pradesh?

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

(a): Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun, an organization under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, carries out the assessment of forest and tree cover of the country biennially and the findings are published in the India State of Forest Report (ISFR). The forest cover assessment is a wall-to-wall mapping exercise based on remote sensing supported by intensive ground verification and field data from the National Forest Inventory.

As per ISFR 2023, the forest and tree cover of the country is 8,27,356.95

square kilometer which is 25.17% of the total geographical area of the country. The State/UT wise details of forest cover and tree cover in the country are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) and (c): The Ministry provides technical and financial support to States and UTs through various schemes and programmes of the Central Government for enhancement of forest cover including protection, conservation and management of forests in the country. This includes the National Mission for a Green India (GIM), Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme (FPM), Nagar Van Yojana (NVY), Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes (MISHTI) and Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats.

Further, a plantation campaign “एक पेड़ माँ के नाम #Plant4Mother” has also 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.

It is a result of the comprehensive action taken regarding protection and conservation of forests as well as afforestation efforts that the forest cover has increased from 7,12,249.00 square kilometer in 2019 to 7,15,342.61 square kilometer in 2023.

As per India State of Forest Report 2023, the positive changes in forest cover arise due to natural growth of vegetation, afforestation initiatives, improved

protection of plantations and forest areas, increase in trees outside forests, and regeneration in shifting cultivation areas, while negative changes occur due to harvesting of short-rotation plantations, shifting cultivation, encroachment and natural calamities such as storms, floods and landslides.

(d): The State/UT-wise details of the decrease/increase in forest and tree cover during the last four years between ISFR 2019 and ISFR 2023 including the State of Uttar Pradesh and Manipur are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(e) and (f): The Ministry has implemented a Centrally Sponsored Scheme National Afforestation Programme (NAP) since 2000-01. The overall objective of NAP was ecological restoration of degraded forests and to develop the forest resources with people's participation, with focus on improvement in livelihoods of the forest-fringe communities, especially the poor. At present the scheme (NAP) has been merged with the National Mission for a Green India (GIM) and no new targets have been taken up under NAP. Accordingly, no amount has been released to the States/UTs including State of Uttar Pradesh under the NAP during the last five years and the current year.

STATEMENT**State-wise/UT wise details of Forest Cover from ISFR 2019 to ISFR 2023****(In square kilometer)**

S. No.	State/UT	Forest Cover (ISFR 2019)	Tree Cover (ISFR 2019)	Forest & Tree Cover (2019)	Forest Cover (ISFR 2023)	Tree Cover (ISFR 2023)	Forest and Tree Cover (2023)	Change in Forest Cover	Change in Forest & Tree Cover
1	Andhra Pradesh	29,137.00	3,914	33,051.00	30,084.96	5,340.02	35,424.98	947.96	2,373.98
2	Arunachal Pradesh	66,688.00	848	67,536.00	65,881.57	1,201.63	67,083.20	-806.43	-452.80
3	Assam	28,327.00	1,408	29,735.00	28,313.555	2,101.46	30,415.02	-13.45	680.01
4	Bihar	7,306.00	2,003	9,309.00	7,532.45	2,370.21	9,902.66	226.45	593.66
5	Chhattisgarh	55,611.00	4,248	59,859.00	55,811.75	6,538.70	62,350.45	200.75	2,491.45
6	Delhi	195.44	129	324.44	195.28	176.03	371.31	-0.16	46.87
7	Goa	2,237.00	272	2,509.00	2,265.72	257.82	2,523.54	28.72	14.54
8	Gujarat	14,857.00	6,912	21,769.00	15,016.64	6,632.29	21,648.93	159.64	-120.07
9	Haryana	1,602.00	1,565	3,167.00	1,614.26	1,693.02	3,307.28	12.26	140.28
10	Himachal Pradesh	15,434.00	829	16,263.00	15,580.35	855.07	16,435.42	146.35	172.42
11	Jharkhand	23,611.00	2,657	26,268.00	23,765.78	3,637.55	27,403.33	154.78	1,135.33
12	Karnataka	38,575.00	6,257	44,832.00	39,254.27	7,779.15	47,033.42	679.27	2,201.42
13	Kerala	21,144.00	2,936	24,080.00	22,059.36	2,905.94	24,965.30	915.36	885.30
14	Madhya Pradesh	77,482.00	8,339	85,821.00	77,073.44	8,650.14	85,723.58	-408.56	-97.42
15	Maharashtra	50,778.00	10,806	61,584.00	50,858.53	14,524.88	65,383.41	80.53	3,799.41

16	Manipur	16,847.00	173	17,020.00	16,585.46	209.82	16,795.28	-261.54	-224.72
17	Meghalaya	17,119.00	710	17,829.00	16,966.84	720.56	17,687.40	-152.16	-141.60
18	Mizoram	18,006.00	441	18,447.00	17,990.46	567.80	18,558.26	-15.54	111.26
19	Nagaland	12,486.00	362	12,848.00	12,222.47	394.02	12,616.49	-263.53	-231.51
20	Odisha	51,619.00	4,648	56,267.00	52,433.56	6,163.45	58,597.01	814.56	2,330.01
21	Punjab	1,849.00	1,592	3,441.00	1,846.09	1,475.15	3,321.24	-2.91	-119.76
22	Rajasthan	16,630.00	8,112	24,742.00	16,548.21	10,841.12	27,389.33	-81.79	2,647.33
23	Sikkim	3,342.00	36	3,378.00	3,358.40	48.33	3,406.73	16.40	28.73
24	Tamil Nadu	26,364.00	4,830	31,194.00	26,450.22	5,370.72	31,820.94	86.22	626.94
25	Telangana	20,582.00	2,514	23,096.00	21,179.04	3,517.66	24,696.70	597.04	1,600.70
26	Tripura	7,726.00	231	7,957.00	7,584.77	247.56	7,832.33	-141.23	-124.67
27	Uttar Pradesh	14,806.00	7,342	22,148.00	15,045.80	8,950.92	23,996.72	239.80	1,848.72
28	Uttarakhand	24,303.00	841	25,144.00	24,303.83	1,231.14	25,534.97	0.83	390.97
29	West Bengal	16,902.00	2,006	18,908.00	16,832.33	2,938.12	19,770.45	-69.67	862.45
30	A&N Islands	6,743.00	41	6,784.00	6,732.92	26.97	6,759.89	-10.08	-24.11
31	Chandigarh	22.03	25	47.03	25	21.18	46.18	2.97	-0.85
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	227.49	33	260.49	225.62	36.83	262.45	-1.87	1.96
33	Jammu & Kashmir	21,122.00	7,944	29,066.00	21,346.39	3666.97	25,013.36	224.39	-4,052.64
34	Ladakh	2,490.00	-	2,490.00	2,285.92	893.02	3,178.94	-204.08	688.94
35	Lakshadweep	27.1	0.29	27.39	27.06	0.20	27.26	-0.04	-0.13
36	Puducherry	52.41	23	75.41	44.31	28.89	73.20	-8.10	-2.21

	Grand Total	7,12,249.0	95,02	8,07,276	7,15,342.61	1,12,014.3	8,27,356.9	3,093.6	20,080.2
		0	7			4	6	1	0

स्कूल बैग का बोझ

1174. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 के अंतर्गत बच्चों के स्कूल बैग का बोझ कम

करने हेतु किए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या देश के स्कूलों ने "बैगलेस डेज" जैसे सुझावों को लागू करना आरम्भ कर दिया है और क्या

इस संबंध में कोई अध्ययन किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास स्कूल बैग के वजन की अधिकतम सीमा तय करने और समय-समय पर

स्कूल बैग के वजन की मापन सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

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

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री जयंत चौधरी):

(क) से (घ): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 के पैरा 4.33 का उद्देश्य एनसीईआरटी,

एससीईआरटी, स्कूलों और शिक्षकों के सहयोग से पाठ्यक्रम और शिक्षाशास्त्र में उपयुक्त बदलाव के

माध्यम से स्कूल बैग और पाठ्यपुस्तकों के वजन को काफी कम करने के लिए ठोस प्रयास करना

है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 में यह भी सिफारिश की गई है कि सभी छात्र ग्रेड 6-8 के

दौरान 10-दिवसीय बैगलेस अवधि में भाग लेंगे, जहां वे स्थानीय विशेषज्ञों जैसे बढ़ई, माली, कुम्हार,

कलाकार आदि के साथ इंटरन करेंगे।

स्कूल बैग पर नीति राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी), केंद्रीय

विद्यालय संगठन (केविसं), नवोदय विद्यालय समिति (नविसं) और केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड

(सीबीएसई) के सदस्यों की विशेषज्ञ समिति द्वारा तैयार की गई थी और एनसीईआरटी द्वारा 2020 में जारी की गई थी। शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने 24 नवंबर 2020 के अपने पत्र के माध्यम से इस नीति को राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में परिचालित किया है।

स्कूल बैग नीति में दिये गए सुझाए के अनुसार शरीर के वजन के 10 प्रतिशत के रूप में स्कूल बैग के अनुपात के लिए कक्षा-वार सीमा नीचे दी गई है :

तालिका : बच्चों के औसत शरीर के वजन की श्रेणीवार सीमा			
क्र.सं.	कक्षा	औसत शरीर वजन सीमा (किलो में)	बैग वजन सीमा (किलो में अनुशंसित)
1	पूर्व प्राथमिक	10-16	No bag
2	कक्षा I	16-22	1.6-2.2
3	कक्षा II	16-22	1.6-2.2
4	कक्षा III	17-25	1-7-2.5
5	कक्षा IV	17-25	1-7-2.5
6	कक्षा V	17-25	1-7-2.5
7	कक्षा VI	20-30	2-3
8	कक्षा VII	20-30	2-3
9	कक्षा VIII	25-40	2.5-4
10	कक्षा IX	25-45	2.5-4.5
11	कक्षा X	25-45	2.5-4.5
12	कक्षा XI	35-50	3.5-5
13	कक्षा XII	35-50	3.5-5

शिक्षा भारत के संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है। राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को स्कूल बैग नीति और राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 के प्रासंगिक सुझावों को अपनाने और उनका कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने की सलाह दी गई है।

बैगलेस दिनों की सिफारिश के अनुसरण में, सरकार ने संबंधित हितधारकों के परामर्श से 10 बैगलेस दिनों के लिए दिशानिर्देश विकसित किए हैं, जिन्हें 29 जुलाई, 2024 को एनईपी 2020 की चौथी वर्षगांठ के अवसर पर जारी किया गया है। इन दिशा-निर्देशों का उद्देश्य कक्षा 6-8 के बच्चों को अनुभवात्मक शिक्षण शिक्षाशास्त्र का उपयोग करके कौशल शिक्षा प्रदान करना और स्कूलों में सीखने

को आनंदमय और तनाव मुक्त बनाना है। इन दिशानिर्देशों के तहत, कला, क्विज़, खेल और कौशल से जुड़ी विभिन्न प्रकार की गतिविधियों के लिए, ऐतिहासिक स्थानों/स्मारकों के दौरे के माध्यम से स्कूल के बाहर की गतिविधियों के लिए समय-समय पर एक्सपोजर, सांस्कृतिक और पर्यटक महत्व; स्कूल के आसपास पौधों, पेड़ों और पक्षियों की पहचान; स्थानीय कलाकारों और शिल्पकारों से मिलना और राज्यों और स्थानीय समुदायों द्वारा तय किए गए और स्थानीय कौशल आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार अपने गांव/तहसील/जिला/राज्य में अन्य संस्थानों/शैक्षणिक संस्थानों का दौरा करने के लिए पूरे वर्ष 'बैगलेस डे' को प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है।

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN THE TOURISM SECTOR

1175. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

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

- (a) the details of the total capital expenditure incurred on tourism by the Central Government during the last five years, year and State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of the budgetary capex allocated by the Central Government and by the State Governments for tourism projects during the said period, year and State/UT-wise;
- (c) the details of the total private and public investments made in tourism infrastructure (capex) during the last five years, year and State/UT-wise;
- (d) the details of the key tourism infrastructure projects supported through this funding (such as development of tourist circuits, hotels, eco-tourism sites, connectivity, amenities) State/UT-wise along with their status (approved, ongoing, completed);
- (e) the details of the funds sanctioned and disbursed to the implementing agencies so far along with timelines, project-wise; and

(f) the details of the Government's strategy to incentivise further capital expenditure in emerging and underdeveloped tourist destinations?

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

(a) to (f): Development of tourism amenities at any destination 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 SD2.0, 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies (ACA) for Tourism Infrastructure Development' complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development by extending financial assistance to the SGs/UTAs/Central Agencies; subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), availability of funds, inter-se priority etc.

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

The Ministry does not maintain consolidated State/UT-wise details of capital expenditure, nor does it compile State/UT-wise or year-wise information relating to capital expenditure incurred by concerned SGs/UTAs or about the total public and private investment made in tourism infrastructure.

There is no allocation of capital expenditure under the scheme

components of the Grants of the Ministry of Tourism. All allocations for development of tourist infrastructure are provided under the revenue section of the Grants. Under this section, funds are released or authorized to SGs/UTAs/Central Agencies for development of tourist infrastructure, and the ownership of such assets rests with the respective SGs/UTAs. Scheme wise details Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates, and Actual Expenditure on tourist infrastructure for the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Further, the Ministry has allocations under the Capital Expenditure (Non-Scheme) component. The details of actual expenditure under Non-Scheme Capital Head during the last five years are as under:-

Financial Year	Actual Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
2020-21	Nil
2021-22	Nil
2022-23	Nil
2023-24	Nil
2024-25	4.17

Funds are sanctioned and released to implementing agencies in accordance with the approved project cost and scheme guidelines, and as per the extant financial procedures. The details of the projects sanctioned under the above schemes in the country along with their status of fund sanctioned, and released, are given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

Development for Destination and Circuits																	
Market Research	9.66	6.39	5.61	20.00	4.24	1.25	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Development of Iconic Tourist Destinations	...	...	...	0.03	0.03	...	130.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loan Guarantee Scheme for Covid Affected Tourism Service Sector (LGSCATSS)	...	...	...	...	0.50	...	12.50	1.60	1.60	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Infrastructure Schemes	1655.21	879.71	812.01	1088.03	597.23	564.17	1750.34	1022.86	462.80	1939.22	1294.00	529.21	2080.03	540.00	167.66	2230.03	394.98

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

S. No.	State/UT	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned (₹ Crore)	Amount Released /Authorised (₹ Crore)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island- Havelock Island- Baratang Island-Port Blair	27.57	22.13
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit 2014-15	Development of Kakinada - Hope Island - Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary - Passarlapudi - Aduru - S Yanam – Kotipally	67.83	67.83
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nellore - Pulikat Lake - Ubbilamadugu Water Falls – Nelapattu-Kothakoduru-Mypadu - Ramateertham – Iskapalli	49.55	49.55
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda - Amravati- Anupu	35.24	30.02
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit 2014-15	Development of Bhalukpong- Bomdila and Tawang	49.77	47.28
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nafra- Seppa- Pappu, Pasa, Pakke Valleys-	96.72	91.88

			Sangdupota- New Sagalee- Ziro- Yomcha		
7.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Development of Manas– Probitora– Nameri– Kaziranga– Dibru– Saikhowa	94.68	94.68
8.	Assam	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tezpur – Majuli – Sibsagar	90.98	90.97
9.	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vaishali- Arrah- Masad- Patna- Rajgir- Pawapuri- Champapuri	33.96	30.04
10.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj – Dharmshala- Deoghar	44.76	42.52
11.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya	95.18	95.18
12.	Bihar	Rural Circuit 2017-18	Development of Bhitiharwa- Chandrahia- Turkaulia	44.27	40.31
13.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Mandar Hill &Ang Pradesh	44.55	42.32
14.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Jashpur- Kunkuri- Mainpat- Kamleshpur - Maheshpur -Kurdar - Sarodhadadar- Gangrel-	96.10	94.23

			Kondagaon– Nathiyawagaon- Jagdarpur- Chitrakoot- Tirthgarh		
15.	Goa	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail	97.65	97.65
16.	Goa	Coastal Circuit 2017-18	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Dona Paula -Colva - Benaulim	99.35	99.35
17.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Ahmedabad- Rajkot- Porbandar –Bardoli- Dandi	59.17	56.21
18.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vadnagar- Modhera	91.12	87.25
19.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Junagadh- GirSomnath- Bharuch-Kutch- Bhavnagar- Rajkot- Mehsana	26.68	22.28
20.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra	77.39	76.74
21.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Himalayan Circuit: Kiarighat, Shimla, Hatkoti, Manali, Kangra,	68.34	64.55

			Dharamshala, Bir, Palampur, Chamba		
22.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Jammu-Srinagar- Pahalgam-Bhagwati Nagar-Anantnag- Salamabad Uri- Kargil-Leh	77.33	67.37
23.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri- Shopian-Pulwama.	81.60	67.35
24.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities - Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package	90.43	74.7
25.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai and Sudhmahadev	91.99	91.93
26.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Anantnag-Pulwama- Kishtwar-Pahalgam- ZanskarPadum - Daksum - RanjitSagar Dam	86.39	69.95
27.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla- Kupwara- Kargil - Leh	91.84	85.80
28.	Jharkhand	Eco Circuit 2018-19	Development of Eco Tourism circuit: Dalma- Betla National	30.44	30.44

			park- Mirchaiya- Netarhat		
29.	Kerala	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Pathanamthitta- Gavi- Vagamon- Thekkady	64.08	64.08
30.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli- Pampa-Sannidhanam	46.54	33.39
31.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of SreePadmanabhaArn amula	78.08	73.77
32.	Kerala	Rural Circuit 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	57.35	45.88
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development SivagiriSree Narayana Guru Ashram- Arruvipuram- KunnumparaSreeSub rahmania- ChembazhanthiSree Narayana Gurukulam	66.42	42.01
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna- Mukundpur- Sanjay- Dubri- Bandhavgarh- Kanha- Mukki- Pench	92.10	86.31
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sanchi-Satna-Rewa- Mandsaur-Dhar	74.02	72.75
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Gwalior – Orchha – Khajuraho – Chanderi – Bhimbetka – Mandu	89.82	89.49
37.	Madhya	Eco Circuit	Development of	93.76	93.59

	Pradesh	2017-18	Gandhisagar Dam- Mandleshwar Dam- Omkareshwar Dam- Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa Dam- Bargi Dam- BhedaGhat- Bansagar Dam- Ken River		
38.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit - Sagarareshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach & Creek), Mitbhav	19.06	18.10
39.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Waki- Adasa- Dhapewada- Paradsingha- Telankhandi- Girad	45.47	43.19
40.	Manipur	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal- Khongjom	72.23	61.32
41.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri BijoyGovindajee Temple – Shri Gopinath Temple – Shri Bungshibodon Temple – Shri Kaina Temple	45.34	45.33
42.	Meghalaya	North-East Circuit 2016-17	Development of Umium (Lake View), U LumSohpetbneng- Mawdiangdiang – Orchid Lake Resort	99.13	99.11
43.	Meghalaya	North-East	Development of West	84.97	84.96

		Circuit 2018-19	Khasi Hills (Nongkhlaw- KremTiro – Khudoi&Kohmang Falls – Khri River- Mawthadraishan, Shillong), Jaintia Hills (Krang Suri Falls- Shyrmang- looksi), Garo Hills (Nokrek Reserve, KattaBeel, Siju Caves)		
44.	Mizoram	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Thenzawl& South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek.	92.26	92.26
45.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit 2016-17	Development of Eco- Adventure Circuit Aizawl -Rawpuichhip – Khawhphawp – Lengpui – Chatlang- Sakawrhmutuaitlang - Muthee – Beratlawng -Tuirial Airfield – Hmuifang	66.37	53.09
46.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima- Wokha	97.36	97.36
47.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mokokchung- Tuensang-Mon	98.14	98.14
48.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara	70.82	67.28
49.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Dubrayapet – Arikamedu –	58.44	58.44

			Veerampattinam – Chunnambar - Nallavadu /Narambai - Manapet- Kalapet - Puducherry - Yanam		
50.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Franco- Tamil Village, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam	49.44	45.70
51.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry	34.96	31.40
52.	Punjab	Heritage Circuit 2018-19	Development of Anandpur Sahib - Fatehgarh Sahib - Chamkaur Sahib - Ferozpur - Khatkar Kalan – Kalanour - Patiala	85.32	81.05
53.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations	50.01	50.01
54.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit 2016-17	Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), KhatuShyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand)	75.80	73.85
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Spiritual Circuit– 'Development of Churu (SalasarBalaji)-Jaipur (Shri SamodkeBalaji, GhatkeBalaji, BandhekeBalaji)- Viratnagar (Bijak,	87.05	75.03

			Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund) - MehndipurBalaji- Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji)		
56.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Heritage Circuit Development of Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort) - Jaipur (Facade Illumination in Jaipur and Nahargarh Fort) - Jhalawar (Gagron Fort) - Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) – Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) - Hanumangarh (Gogamedi) - Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra) - Dholpur (Bagh-I-Nilofer and PuraniChawani) - Nagaur (Meera Bai Smarak, Merta) - Tonk (SunehriKothi)	70.61	66.99
57.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) – Rorathang- Aritar- Phadamchen- Nathang-Sherathang- Tsongmo- Gangtok- Phodong- Mangan- Lachung-Yumthang- Lachen- Thangu-	98.05	97.41

			Gurudongmer- Mangan- Gangtok- TuminLingee- Singtam (exit)		
58.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam– Maka- Temi-BermoikTokel- Phongia- Namchi – Jorthang- Okharey- Sombaria-Daramdin- Jorethang- Melli (Exit)	95.32	95.32
59.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of (Chennai- Mamamallapuram – Rameshwaram – Manpadu – Kanyakumari)	73.13	71.03
60.	Telangana	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district	91.62	91.25
61.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram- Medavaram- Tadvai- Damaravi- Mallur- Bogatha Waterfalls	79.87	79.87
62.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of QutubShahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs- Hayat Bakshi Mosque- Raymond's Tomb	96.90	70.61
63.	Tripura	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Agartala - Sipahijala - Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur- Tirthamukh- Mandirghat–	82.85	77.76

			Dumboor- NarikelKunja- Gandachara- Ambassa		
64.	Tripura	North-East Circuit 2018-19	Development of SurmaCherra- Unakoti- Jampui Hills- Gunabati - Bhunaneshwari- Neermahal- Boxanagar- Chottakhola- Pilak- Avangchaarra	44.83	35.25
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, &Kapilwastu	87.89	72.56
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit 2016-17	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45	64.09
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Ahar- Aligarh-Kasganj- Sarosi (Unnao)- Pratapgarh- Kausambi-Mirzapur- Gorakhpur- Domariyaganj-Basti- Barabanki- Azamgarh-Kairana- Baghpat- Shahjahanpur	71.91	69.63
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Bijnor- Meerut- Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda- Ghazipur- Salempur- Ghosi- Balia- Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh- Fatehpur-	67.51	64.14

			Deoria- Mahoba- Sonbhadra- Chandauli- Mishrikh- Bhadohi		
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- MagharDham (SantKabir Nagar)- ChauriChaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- MahuarshaheedSthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut)	36.65	36.65
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit 2017-18	Development of Ayodhya	127.21	115.46
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Jewar-Dadri- Sikandrabad-Noida- Khurja-Banda	12.03	11.43
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Gorakhnath Temple (Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple (Domariyagunj)	18.30	18.12
73.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Integrated Development of Eco- Tourism, Adventure Sports, and Associated Tourism Related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District	69.17	69.17

			Tehri		
74.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region - Katarmal -Jogeshwar-Bajjnath-Devidhura	76.32	68.91
75.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digha- Shankarpur- Tajpur- Mandarmani- Fraserganj-Bakhlai- Henry Island	67.99	65.07
76.	-	Wayside Circuit 2018-19	Development of Wayside Amenities in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar at Varanasi- Gaya; Kushinagar- Gaya- Kushinagar in collaboration with MoRTH	17.50	16.63
Total				5290.33	4964.75

List of sanctioned projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0

S. No.	State/UT	Year of Sanction	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Amount (₹ Crore)	Amount Authorised (₹ Crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Bapatla	Development of Suryalanka Beach Experience	97.52	9.75
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2023-24	Araku-Lambasingi	Borra Cave Experience at Araku	29.88	2.99

3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2023-24	Nacho	Unlock Nacho Expedition	14.02	1.40
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	2023-24	Mechuka	Mechuka Cultural Haat	18.48	1.85
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	2023-24	Mechuka	Mechuka Adventure Park	12.75	1.28
6.	Assam	2023-24	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar Wetland Experience	26.67	2.66
7.	Assam	2023-24	Jorhat	Reimagining Cinnamara Tea Estate	23.88	2.39
8.	Bihar	2024-25	Bodh Gaya	Development of the Buddhist Meditation & Experience Centre, Bodh Gaya	165.44	16.54
9.	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Kawardha	Bhoramdeo Corridor Development, Kabirdham District	145.99	14.59
10.	Dadra Nagar & Haveli and Daman & Diu	2024-25	Daman	Daman Convention Centre	147.13	0.00
11.	Goa	2023-	Porvorim	Porvorim	24.07	2.40

		24		Creek Experienc e		
12.	Goa	2023- 24	Colva	Colva Beach Experienc e	19.89	1.99
13.	Haryana	2024- 25	Panchkula	Developm ent of Adventure Tourism Hub at TikkarTaal and Adventure Park	26.68	2.67
14.	Haryana	2024- 25	Panchkula	Rejuvenati on of Yadavindr a Garden	65.82	6.58
15.	Himachal Pradesh	2024- 25	Maa Chintpurni Temple (District - Una)	Developm ent of MaaChintp urni Devi Temple, Una	56.26	5.63
16.	Karnataka	2023- 24	Hampi	Setting up of 'Traveller nooks'	25.64	2.56
17.	Karnataka	2023- 24	Mysuru	Tonga ride Heritage experience zone	2.72	0.27
18.	Karnataka	2023- 24	Mysuru	Ecological Experienc e Zone	18.48	1.85
19.	Kerala	2023-	Kumarakom	Kumarako	13.81	1.38

		24		m Bird Sanctuary Experience		
20.	Kerala	2024-25	Alappuzha	Alappuzha : A Global Water Wonderlan d	93.18	9.32
21.	Kerala	2024-25	Malampuzha	Enhancem ent of Tourist Experienc e at Malampuz ha Garden and Leisure Park	75.87	7.59
22.	Ladakh	2023-24	Leh	JulleyLeh Biodiversit y Park	23.17	2.32
23.	Ladakh	2023-24	Kargil	Exploring LOC and Hundarma n village Experienc e	11.91	1.19
24.	Lakshadwe ep	2024-25	Bangaram	Enhancem ent of Tourist Experienc e at Bangaram	81.18	8.12
25.	Madhya Pradesh	2023-24	Gwalior	Phoolbagh Experienc e Zone	16.74	1.67
26.	Madhya	2023-	Chitrakoot	Spiritual	27.21	2.72

	Pradesh	24		experience at Chitrakoot		
27.	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	PitambaraPeeth, Datia	Development of Pitambara PeethDatia	44.24	4.42
28.	Maharashtra	2023-24	Pune	Shivrushti Historical Theme Park-Phase 3	76.22	7.62
29.	Meghalaya	2023-24	Sohra	Waterfall Trails Experience	27.60	2.76
30.	Meghalaya	2023-24	Sohra	Meghalayan Age Cave Experience	32.45	3.25
31.	Mizoram	2024-25	Champhai	Eco Resort Experience at Keilungliah, Zote, Ngur&Mua Ibuhvum, Champhai	38.85	3.89
32.	Mizoram	2024-25	Champhai	Heritage and Cultural Centre, Champhai	33.87	3.39
33.	Mizoram	2025-26	Thingsulthliah	Construction of	99.71	9.96

				Conferenc e Centre		
34.	Nagaland	2023- 24	Chumoukedi ma	Eco- Tourism Exp at Chumouke dima viewpoint	7.87	0.79
35.	Nagaland	2023- 24	Chumuoukedi ma	Tribal Cultural Experienc e at Midway Retreat	21.56	2.16
36.	Nagaland	2024- 25	Chumuoukedi ma	Adventure Tourism Experienc e at Jacob Village, Chumouke diema	32.54	3.25
37.	Puducherry	2023- 24	Karaikal	Karaikal beach and waterfront experience	20.29	0.00
38.	Punjab	2023- 24	Kapurthala	Eco Tourism experience at Kanjli wetland	20.06	0.00
39.	Punjab	2023- 24	Amritsar	Border Tourism Experienc e at Attari	25.91	2.59
40.	Rajasthan	2023- 24	Bundi	Spiritual Experienc e, Keshavrai	21.65	2.17

				patan		
41.	Rajasthan	2024-25	Sikar	Development works at Shri KhatuShyam Ji Temple (Sikar)	87.87	8.79
42.	Rajasthan	2024-25	Karni Mata temple, Bikaner dist.	Development Works at Shri Karnimata mandir, Bikaner	22.58	2.26
43.	Rajasthan	2024-25	MalaseriDungari (District - Bhilwara)	Development of MalaseriDungri, Bhilwara District	48.73	4.87
44.	Sikkim	2023-24	Gyalshing	Eco-Wellness Experience at Yuksom Cluster	15.41	1.54
45.	Sikkim	2023-24	Gangtok	Gangtok Cultural Village	22.60	2.26
46.	Tamil Nadu	2023-24	Mamallapuram	Immersive experience at Shore Temple	30.02	0.00
47.	Telangana	2023-24	Bhongir	Bhongir Fort Experiential Zone	56.82	5.68
48.	Telangana	2023-	Ananathagiri	Eco	38.01	3.80

		24		tourism zone at Ananathgiri forest		
49.	Tripura	2024-25	Agartala	Tripura Heritage Village & Sangeet Experience at Agartala (Phase-1 & 2)	48.95	4.89
50.	Uttar Pradesh	2023-24	Prayagraj	Azad Park and Dekho Prayagraj Trail Exp	14.52	1.45
51.	Uttar Pradesh	2023-24	Naimisaranya	Vedic-wellness Experience	17.80	0.00
52.	Uttarakhand	2023-24	Pithoragarh	Rural Tourism Cluster Experience at Gunji	17.86	1.79
53.	Uttarakhand	2023-24	Champawat	Tea Garden Experience	19.89	1.99
TOTAL AMOUNT					2208.27	197.28

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

S. No.	State/UT	Year of Sanctio	Name of the Project	Category	Sanctioned Amount (₹)	Amount Authorized

		n			Crore)	(₹ Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Ahobilam-A spiritual Odyssey	Spiritual Tourism	25.00	2.50
2	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Enriching Buddhist Heritage and Cultural Experiences at NagarjunaSagar	Culture & Heritage	25.00	2.50
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Bichom Dam Adventure & Eco-Tourism Project	Ecotourism and AmritDharohar Sites	9.90	0.99
4	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Kibhito Frontier Tourism - Gateway to Serenity	Vibrant Village Programme	4.96	0.50
5	Assam	2024-25	Panidhing Bird Sanctuary, Sivasagar	Ecotourism and AmritDharohar Sites	9.99	1.00
6	Bihar	2024-25	Development of Tourist Facilities at SonepurMela Ground, Saran	Culture & Heritage	24.29	2.43
7	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of MayaliBagicha as Eco Tourism Destination	Ecotourism and AmritDharohar Sites	9.97	1.00
8	Goa	2024-25	Beautification and Development of Harvalem Waterfall at Mayem Village	Ecotourism and AmritDharohar Sites	9.81	0.98
9	Gujarat	2024-25	Transformation of sharmishtha Lake: Light & culture at Vadnagar	Culture & Heritage	17.29	1.73
10	Gujarat	2024-25	The Sacred Ocean Retreat at	Spiritual Tourism	24.66	2.47

			Harsiddhi Shore, Porbandar			
11	Gujarat	2024-25	THOL: Transformative Tourism' Harmonious Sustainability, Optimized Skilling' Leading Technology	Ecotourism and AmritDharoha r Sites	9.96	1.00
12	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Kaza	Culture & Heritage	24.82	2.48
13	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Rakchham, Chhitkul	Vibrant Village Programme	4.96	0.50
14	Jharkhand	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at RamrekhaDham, Simdega	Spiritual Tourism	18.87	1.89
15	Kerala	2024-25	Thalassery: The Spiritual Nexus	Spiritual Tourism	25.00	2.50
16	Kerala	2024-25	Varkala- Dakshin Kashi	Culture & Heritage	25.00	2.50
17	Ladakh	2024-25	Advancing Mushkoh as a Sustainable Tourism Hub: Integrating wildlife Sightings and community progress	Ecotourism and AmritDharoha r Sites	9.82	0.98
18	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Medieval Splendor 2.0, Orchha	Spiritual Tourism	25.00	2.50

19	Maharashtra	2024-25	Development of Ahmednagar Fort	Culture & Heritage	25.00	2.50
20	Manipur	2024-25	Development of Ancient capital of Manipur, LangthabalKonug	Culture & Heritage	24.69	2.47
21	Meghalaya	2024-25	Mawphlang cultural & Heritage centre	Culture & Heritage	24.87	2.49
22	Meghalaya	2024-25	Nartiang Spiritual & Cultural Centre	Spiritual Tourism	24.87	2.49
23	Nagaland	2024-25	Soulful Trails: The Impur Heritage Experience, Impur Village	Spiritual Tourism	24.94	2.49
24	Nagaland	2024-25	Development of wings over Doyang: An Eco-Tourism Haven' Doyang Reservoir	Ecotourism and AmritDharohar Sites	10.00	1.00
25	Puducherry	2024-25	Development of White Town	Culture & Heritage	22.19	2.22
26	Punjab	2024-25	Cultural and Heritage Strech at Hussainiwala Border, Ferozepur	Culture & Heritage	25.00	2.50
27	Punjab	2024-25	Heritage street -A Symbol of peace and Harmony at Sri Anandpur Sahib, Rupnagar	Spiritual Tourism	24.90	2.49
28	Sikkim	2024-25	Echoes of Valor: The Gnathang Valley Experience," Gnathang Village	Vibrant Village Programme	5.00	0.50
29	Sikkim	2024-25	Kabi Chronicles: A journey through Unity and Heritage, Kabi, Mangan	Spiritual Tourism	24.96	2.50

30	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Iconic Transformation of Rameswaram	Spiritual Tourism	20.01	2.00
31	Telangana	2024-25	Digital Experience Centre at Bhuddhavanam in Nalgonda	Culture & Heritage	24.85	2.48
32	Telangana	2024-25	Development of Eco-Tourism Project at NizamSagar, Kamareddy	Ecotourism and AmritDharohar Sites	9.98	1.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Development of Cultural Landscape at Mahoba	Culture & Heritage	24.98	2.50
34	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Development of Jadung Festive Ground', Jadung	Vibrant Village Programme	4.99	0.50
35	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Development of Kainchidham campus, Kainchidham	Spiritual Tourism	17.60	1.76
36	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Mana Haat project	Vibrant Village Programme	4.99	0.50
Total					648.11	64.81

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

S. No.	State	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Amount (₹ Crore)	Amount Released 66% (₹ Crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Enriching the fort and Gorge Experience in Gandikota	77.91	113.75

2.	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Akhanda Godavari- (Havelok Bridge & Pushkar Ghat) in Raja Mahendravaram,	94.44	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Siang Adventure & Eco-Retreat in Pasighat	46.48	30.67
4.	Assam	2024-25	Assam State Zoo Cum Botanical Garden in Guwahati	97.12	126.64
5.	Assam	2024-25	Beautification of Rang Ghar in Sivasagar	94.76	
6.	Bihar	2024-25	Development of Matsyagandha Lake in Saharsa	97.61	97.09
7.	Bihar	2024-25	Karamchat Eco-Tourism and Adventure Hub in Karamchat	49.51	
8.	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of Chitrotpala Film City in Raipur	95.79	97.45
9.	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of Tribal & Cultural Convention Centre in Raipur	51.87	
10.	Goa	2024-25	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Museum in Ponda	97.46	124.21
11.	Goa	2024-25	Townsquare in Porvorim	90.74	
12.	Gujarat	2024-25	Ecotourism Destination at Kerly (Mokarsagar) in Porbandar	99.50	99.69
13.	Gujarat	2024-25	Tented City and Convention Centre in Dhordo	51.56	
14.	Jharkhand	2024-25	Eco-Tourism Development of Tilaiyya" in Koderma	34.87	23.01
15.	Karnataka	2024-25	Ecotourism & Cultural Hub at Roerich and Devika Rani Estate Tataguni in Bengaluru	99.17	131.45
16.	Karnataka	2024-25	Development of Savadatti Yallammagudda in Belgavi	100.00	

17.	Kerala	2024-25	Ashtamudi Biodiversity and Eco-recreational Hub in Kollam	59.71	102.33
18.	Kerala	2024-25	Global Gateway to Malabar's Cultural Crucible in Sargaalaya	95.34	
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Orchha A Medieval Splendour in Orchha	99.92	131.53
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	International Convention Centre for MICE in Bhopal	99.38	
21.	Maharashtra	2024-25	INS-Guldar Underwater Museum, Artificial Reef, and submarine Tourism in Sindhudurg	46.91	96.39
22.	Maharashtra	2024-25	Development of RAM-KAL PATH in Nashik	99.14	
23.	Manipur	2024-25	Loktak Lake Experience in Loktak	89.48	59.05
24.	Meghalaya	2024-25	MICE Infrastructure in Mawkhanu	99.27	131.03
25.	Meghalaya	2024-25	Redevelopment of Umiam Lake in Shillong	99.27	
26.	Odisha	2024-25	Development of Hirakund	99.90	131.92
27.	Odisha	2024-25	Development of Satkosia	99.99	
28.	Punjab	2024-25	Development of Heritage Street as a tribute to Shaheed-e-Azam, Sardar Bhaghat Singh at Khatkar Kalan in SBS Nagar	53.45	35.27
29.	Rajasthan	2024-25	Development at Amber-Nahargarh and Surrounding Area in Jaipur	49.31	96.30
30.	Rajasthan	2024-25	Development at Jalmahal in Jaipur	96.61	
31.	Sikkim	2024-25	Skywalk, Bhaleydhunga, Yangang in Namchi	97.37	109.26

32.	Sikkim	2024-25	Border Experience in Nathula	68.19	
33.	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Development of Nandavanam Heritage Park in Mammallapuram	99.67	112.13
34.	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Eco Park at Race Course in Ooty	70.23	
35.	Telangana	2024-25	Ramappa Region Sustainable Tourism Circuit in Ramappa	73.74	93.61
36.	Telangana	2024-25	Somasilla Wellness & Spiritual Retreat in Nallamala	68.10	
37.	Tripura	2024-25	Shakti Peethas Park at Banduar in Gomati	97.70	64.48
38.	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Development of Bateshwar in District-Agra	74.05	101.83
39.	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Integrated Buddhist Tourism Development in Shrawasti	80.24	
40.	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Iconic City Rishikesh: Rafting Base Station in Rishikesh	100.00	66.00
TOTAL				3295.76	2,175.09

List of projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme

S. No.	State/UT	Project Name	Sanction Year	Sanction Amount (in Crores)	Amount Released (in Crores)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	2015-16	27.77	27.77
2	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailem Temple	2017-18	43.08	43.08
3	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Varaha Lakshmi Narsimha Swami VariDevasthanam at Simhachalam in	2022-23	54.04	27.37

		Vishakhapatnam Temple			
4	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure in Annavaram Temple Town	2024-25	25.33	6.74
5	Arunachal Pradesh	Development of ParshuramKund, LohitDistt.	2020-21	37.88	31.02
6	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	2015-16	29.80	29.80
7	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	2015-16	29.62	29.62
8	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	2014-15	3.63	3.63
9	Bihar	Development of AmbikaBhawani Temple, Saran	2024-25	13.29	-
10	Chhattisgarh	Development of MaaBamleshwari Devi Temple, Dongargarh, Rajnandgaon District, Chhattisgarh	2020-21	48.44	40.19
11	Goa	Development of Bom Jesus Basilica	2024-25	16.46	4.68
12	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	2016-17	10.46	10.46
13	Gujarat	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Somnath	2016-17	45.36	45.36
14	Gujarat	Development of Promenade at Somnath	2018-19	47.12	47.12

15	Gujarat	Development of Pilgrimage Facilities at Ambaji Temple, Banaskantha, Gujarat	2022-23	50.00	30.00
16	Haryana	Development of Mata Mansa Devi Temple and Nada Saheb Gurudwara in Panchkula District	2019-20	48.53	34.68
17	Jammu & Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal Shrine, Srinagar	2016-17	40.46	34.30
18	Jharkhand	Development of Baba Baidyanath Dham, Deoghar	2018-19	36.79	34.95
19	Karnataka	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Chamundeshwari Devi Temple, Mysuru	2023-24	45.38	13.33
20	Karnataka	Development of Renuka Yallama Devi temple	2024-25	18.37	0.00
21	Karnataka	Development of Basic Amenities at Papnash Temple, Bidar dist.	2024-25	22.25	6.30
22	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	2016-17	45.19	45.19
23	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Amarkantak	2020-21	49.99	42.55
24	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	43.93	43.93
25	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar, Nashik	2017-18	45.41	38.44
26	Meghalaya	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation in Meghalaya	2020-21	29.29	27.78
27	Mizoram	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage and Heritage	2022-23	44.89	26.37

		Tourism in the State of Mizoram			
28	Mizoram	Development of Basic Amenities under PRASHAD scheme in Vangchhia, Champhai District	2024-25	5.47	0.00
29	Nagaland	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure in Nagaland	2018-19	25.20	23.56
30	Nagaland	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure at Zunheboto	2022-23	18.18	15.45
31	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree JagannathDham - Ramachandi - Prachi River front at Demuli under Mega Circuit	2014-15	50.00	10.00
32	Puducherry	Development of Pilgrim Facilites& Tourist attractions for Sri Dharbaranyeswara Temple	2024-25	25.94	0.00
33	Punjab	Development of KarunaSagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	2015-16	6.40	6.40
34	Punjab	Development of Chamkaur Sahib at Rupar, Punjab	2021-22	30.52	23.80
35	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	2015-16	32.64	26.11
36	Sikkim	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation at Four Patron Saints, Yuksom	2020-21	33.32	28.31
37	Tamil Nadu	Development of	2016-17	13.99	13.99

		Kanchipuram			
38	Tamil Nadu	Development of Velankanni	2016-17	4.86	4.86
39	Tamil Nadu	Development of 8 Navagraha Temples	2024-25	40.94	0.00
40	Telangana	Development of Jogulamba Devi Temple, Alampur	2020-21	38.90	33.07
41	Telangana	Development of Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism Infrastructure at Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, Mulugu	2022-23	62.00	32.73
42	Telangana	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure at Bhadrachalam, Bhadrachal Kothagudem District	2022-23	41.38	8.43
43	Telangana	Development of Basic Amenities at goddess Renuka Yellama Devasthanam	2024-25	4.22	0.00
44	Tripura	Development of Tripura Sundari Temple, Udaipur	2020-21	34.43	28.01
45	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi – Phase –I	2015-16	18.73	18.73
46	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	10.98	10.98
47	Uttar Pradesh	River Cruise Tourism in Ganga, Varanasi	2017-18	9.02	9.02
48	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan	2014-15	9.36	9.36
49	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi – Phase –II	2017-18	44.60	35.26

50	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Infrastructure facilities at Govardhan	2018-19	37.59	30.97
51	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	2015-16	34.77	34.77
52	Uttarakhand	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham	2018-19	56.15	38.38
53	Uttarakhand	Augmentation of Pilgrimage Infrastructure Facilities and Gangotri and Yamunotri Dham	2021-22	54.36	10.22
54	West Bengal	Development of Belur Math	2016-17	30.03	23.39
		Total Amount		1726.74	1200.47

List of Projects Sanctioned under the Scheme Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development

(Rs. In Crore)

S. No.	Name of Project	State/UT	Sanction Date	Amount sanctioned	Amount Released
1	Sound and Light Show at Dal Lake (Nigeen Lake)	J&K	25-06-2012	5.00	3.08
2	Implementation of Multimedia /Laser show at Tilyar Lake	Haryana	30-04-2013	5.00	2.24
3	Sound & Light Show at Diu Fort, Diu	Daman & Diu	28-02-2015	7.75	6.20
4	Illumination of monuments in Varanasi/Sarnath (Dhamekh Stupa in Sarnath, Tomb of Lalkar in Sarnath and Man Mahal in	Uttar Pradesh	28-02-2015	5.12	3.81

	Banaras).				
5	Sound and Light Show at Yadavindra Gardens, Pinjore, Haryana.	Haryana	16-10-2017	6.00	3.00
6	Sound and Light Show at Puttaparthi, Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	27-11-2017	7.08	3.54
7	Sound and Light Show at (PuranaQuila) Delhi	Delhi	05-08-2019	14.04	5.37
8	Tourism Infrastructure at Beltaal Lake, Damoh, Madhya Pradesh by ITDC.	Madhya Pradesh	29-09-2020	23.15	10.08
9	Sound & Light Show at Leh, Ladakh & Water Screen Projection Multimedia Show at Tourist Facilitation Centre, Kargil, Ladakh	Leh&Ladakh	26-11-2020	23.22	5.15
10	Installation of Musical Fountain & Water Screen Multimedia based projection show at NawalSagar Lake, Bundi	Rajasthan	04-10-2023	9.25	2.13
11	Development of Light & Sound and Multimedia Show at Rashtrapati Bhawan	Delhi	28-03-2024	47.12	9.71
12	Illumination and allied works at GangaikondaCholapuram Temple, District - Ariyalur	Tamil Nadu	31-03-2025	11.47	0
13	Cruise Passenger Facilities Centre in the existing Passenger Terminal at Chennai Port.	Tamil Nadu	24-09-2012	17.24	17.24

14	Construction of Interpretation Centre at the World Heritage Site of Humayun's Tomb, New Delhi.	Delhi	04-03-2014	49.45	49.45
15	Cruise Terminal Building at Mormugao Port Trust	Goa	24-06-2014	8.79	7.67
16	Improvement of immigration facility and deepening of existing cruise berth at Mormugao Port Trust	Goa	24-08-2018	13.16	4.91
17	Development of International and Domestic Cruise Terminal and allied facilities at Mormugao Port Trust, Goa	Goa	10-09-2021	50.00	40.00
18	Development of KanojiAngre Lighthouse as a tourist Destination	Maharashtra	09-08-2016	15.00	15.00
19	Up-gradation/ modernization to International Cruise terminal at Indira Dock, Mumbai.	Maharashtra	29-12-2017	12.50	12.50
20	Upgradation/Modernization to International Cruise Terminal at Indira Dock, Mumbai Port Trust	Maharashtra	20-12-2021	37.50	30.00
21	Development of a Walkway/Promenade on Willingdon Island, Cochin, Kerala	Kerala	28-10-2016	9.01	8.26
22	Central Financial Assistance for upgrading of Births & Backup area of Ernakulam Wharf	Kerala	31-03-2017	21.41	19.12

23	Developing infrastructure at Cochin Port Cruise Terminal.	Kerala	12-12-2018	1.20	1.14
24	Creation of additional tourism facilities at the Cochin Port Trust Walkway	Kerala	12-12-2018	4.66	4.66
25	Development of Additional infrastructure in the new Cochin Port Trust Terminal	Kerala	13-12-2019	10.29	8.88
26	Project for Up-gradation of Golf Course at SAI Trivandrum Golf Club by the Sports Authority of India	Kerala	31-03-2017	24.65	9.27
27	Illumination of three monuments in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh- 1. DashashwamedhGhat to DarbhangaGhat (stretch of 300 m) 2. TulsiManasMandir 3. Sarnath Museum	Uttar Pradesh	21-12-2017	2.94	2.94
28	Infrastructural Development at JCP Attari, Wagha Border	Punjab	12-06-2018	12.87	11.27
29	Development of Border Tourism at Shri Tanot Complex, Jaisalmer Sector	Rajasthan	05-07-2022	17.67	8.83
30	Construction of Cruise-Cum-Costal Cargo Terminal at Channel berth area in Outer Harbour of Visakhapatnam Port	Andhra Pradesh	14-12-2018	38.50	29.91
31	Restoration/ Renovation of	Punjab	08-03-	23.02	22.50

	'JallianwalaBagh Memorial' & Additional work to be taken at JallianwalaBagh National Memorial at Amritsar, Punjab.	(GFR)	2019		
32	Illumination of Building of National Gallery of Modern Art	Delhi	19-12-2019	3.80	3.04
33	Development & renovation of selected facilities of National Museum	Delhi	26-12-2019	43.73	21.86
34	3D visual projection mapping of NGMA Building	Delhi	31-03-2021	6.16	4.64
35	Project 'Major Upgradation of National Science Centre	Delhi	27-03-2023	31.80	0.18
36	Development of Jetties at 9 main points of embarkation/disembarkation of River Cruize on National Water ways No. 1 & 2	Assam	28-04-2020	28.03	7.01
37	Development of Convention Centre and associated Infrastructure at Aizawl.	Mizoram	31-03-2021	39.94	31.09
38	Development of 22 viewpoints in North Eastern State (i) Nagaland (2 view points)- Rs.5.77 Cr. (ii) Meghalaya (3 view points) – Rs.6.26 Cr. (iii) Mizoram (9 view points)- Rs.12.78 Cr. (iv) Arunachal Pradesh (4 view	NER	11-10-2022	44.44	35.55

	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.				
39	Multimedia Laser Show with Water Screen and Musical Fountain at Sanjeevaiah Park, Hyderabad, Telangana	Telangana	31-10- 2022	50.00	40.90
40	Design, Supply, Installation, Testing & Commissioning of Digital Multimedia Technology and Lightings at Osmania Arts University, Hyderabad Telangana	Telangana	22-12- 2022	11.79	9.43
41	3D Mapping with Aqua Screen Projection and Sound Show at Buxar, Bihar and Dynamic Lighting & Motif at Ram RekhaGhat, Bihar	Bihar	10-06- 2024	5.99	0.59
42	Manufacture of 3 Glass Top Coaches: Amount sanctioned and released Rs.12.00 Crore. • Vizag-Arakku Valley Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. • Route Dadar-Madgaon, Mumbai to Goa • Quazigund- Baramullah,	Andhra Pradesh Maharashtra Goa J &K	-	12.00	12.00

	J&K				
43	Development of tourism infrastructure at three railway stations in Goa: Madgaon, Thivim, and Karmali.	Goa	08-09-2017	25.00	20.00
44	III. Facade illumination of Kanchiguda Railway station heritage building	Telangana	02-01-2024	3.41	2.24
45	Amritsar Railway Station	Punjab	30-07-2013	5.84	4.68
46	Rai-Bareilly Railway Station	Uttar Pradesh	30-07-2013	4.44	3.55
47	Thiruvananthapuram Central station (TVC)	Kerala	30-07-2013	5.98	4.00
48	Gaya Railway Station	Bihar	30-07-2013	5.18	4.14
49	Agra Cantt. Railway Station	Uttar Pradesh	30-07-2013	5.05	5.05
50	Ajmer Railway Station	Rajasthan	15-05-2014	5.52	5.52
51	Jaipur Railway Station	Rajasthan	15-05-2014	4.88	3.90
52	Hyderabad Railway Station	Telangana	13-02-2017	4.41	3.52
53	Nanded Railway Station	Maharashtra	31-03-2017	5.18	2.59
54	Tirupati Railway Station	Andhra	13-02-	5.75	4.59

		Pradesh	2017		
55	Hospet Railway station	Karnataka	31-03-2017	5.41	4.32
56	Puri Railway Station	Orissa	No Data	6.15	6.14
57	Rameshwaram Railway Station	Tamil Nadu	28-03-2018	4.7	3.75
58	Aurangabad Railway Station	Maharashtra	12-03-2018	5.71	2.85
59	Rampurhat Railway Station	West Bengal	15-03-2018	3.48	1.74
60	Tarakeswar Railway Station	West Bengal	15-03-2018	3.87	1.93
61	Madurai Railway Station	Tamil Nadu	30-06-2018	4.48	3.56
62	Kamakhya Railway Station	Assam	18-12-2018	4.96	4.02
63	Guwahati Railway Station	Assam	18-12-2018	4.99	4.34
64	New Jalpaiguri Railway Station	West Bengal	15-05-2019	4.55	2.27
65	Chittorgarh Railway Station	Rajasthan	07-10-2019	4.99	2.49
66	Kurukshetra Railway Station	Haryana	22-01-2020	3.02	1.51
	Total			948.78	626.98

INCLUSION OF PETROLEUM AND ALCOHOL UNDER GST**1176. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:****SHRI T. R. BAALU:**

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to bring petroleum products and alcoholic beverages under the ambit of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and if so, the details thereof and if not, the measures are being taken/to be taken by the Government to ensure that the prices of the items are not affecting adversely the middle and poor class people of the country;
- (b) whether the Government has assessed the impact of high inter-State price variations in petrol and diesel on consumers and trade, and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether consultations have been held with the GST Council or State Governments on a phased inclusion of these products under GST and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the expected fiscal and revenue implications of such inclusion, particularly for high-tax States like Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a): As per Entry 51 of the State List of Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution, States have exclusive power to levy excise duty on the manufacture and production of alcoholic liquor for human consumption.

In addition, Article 279 A (5) of the Constitution prescribes that the Goods

and Services Tax Council shall recommend the date with effect from which the goods and services tax would be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel (ATF). As per the section 9 (2) of the CGST Act, 2017, inclusion of these products in GST will require recommendation of the GST Council. So far, the GST Council, in which the States are also represented, has not made any recommendation for inclusion of these goods under GST.

(b): Prices of petrol and diesel are market determined and Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel. The final selling prices of petrol and diesel include excise duty fixed by the Central Government and State VAT/Taxes fixed by the respective State Governments. The prices of petrol and diesel in the States across the country vary due to freight rates, VAT/local levies etc.

(c): In the 55th GST Council meeting, the issue was placed before the GST Council whether a structured deliberation on the issue of bringing Aviation Turbine fuel (ATF), one of the petroleum product, under GST or otherwise is to be initiated and if yes, in what manner. However, the Council recommended to maintain status quo.

(d): Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a) & (c) above.

LOSS DUE TO FOREST FIRES

1177. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

Will the Minister of **ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

be pleased to state:

- (a) the response of the Government to the satellite data revealing massive forest loss in Manipur during wildfire near Dirang, Arunachal Pradesh and ongoing forest fires across the country during the last five years;
- (b) the action taken by the Government following National Green Tribunal (NGT) directive highlighting Uttarakhand's acute lack of firefighting infrastructure including no protective gear, vehicles, communication systems, and only one guard per 2,448 hectares, despite 1,276 fires in 2024;
- (c) whether a real-time nationwide remote-sensing and early-alert mechanism has been implemented across all high-risk States such as Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, if so, the details thereof along with State and district-wise list of forest burnt during the last ten years;
- (d) the reasons behind not enforcing robust capacity building, equipment provisioning, and professional staffing by the Government as recommended by NGT in Uttarakhand; and
- (e) the details of quarterly data on forest fires, loss areas, response times, and expenditures for last five years?

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): Forest fires in India are a recurring challenge arising from both natural causes such as high temperatures, prolonged dry spells and lightning, as well as human-induced factors including shifting cultivation, deliberate burning for

fodder and accidental ignition. These risks are further aggravated by rising temperatures, erratic rainfall patterns and increased accumulation of dry fuel load, particularly in hill regions and dry deciduous forests. Forest protection, including prevention and management of forest fires, primarily rests with the concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

The Ministry monitors forest fire incidents through the Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun, which issues satellite-based Pre-Forest Fire Alerts, Near Real-Time Forest Fire Alerts and Large Forest Fire Alerts to the State Forest Departments. The Ministry also supports the States in taking timely mitigation, control and post-fire management measures. Further, a real-time nationwide remote-sensing and alert system has been operationalised by FSI for all States, including high-risk regions such as Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand. FSI also conducts biennial forest resource assessments under the ISFR series and has carried out a national-level burnt area assessment for the 2023–24 forest fire season, the details of which are given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.

To strengthen forest fire prevention and management, the Ministry has taken several measures including preparation of the National Action Plan on Forest Fire, facilitation of State/UT-level Action Plans, and provision of early-warning alerts through FSI. In coordination with NDMA and NDRF, the Ministry has trained three specialized teams comprising 150 personnel for managing large forest fire incidents. The Ministry supplements State efforts through technical support, early-warning systems, capacity-building initiatives and

financial assistance.

The Ministry provides financial support to States/UTs through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Forest Fire Prevention and Management (CSS-FFPM), under which funds are released for creation and maintenance of fire lines, engagement of fire watchers, construction of water storage structures, procurement of fire-fighting equipment, awareness activities and restoration of burnt areas. The details of financial assistance under CSS-FFPM released to States/UTs, along with forest fire detections for the last five forest fire seasons (November 2020 to June 2025), are given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

STATEMENT -I

The State/UT wise burnt area assessment during the forest fire seasons November 2023 to June 2024.

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total Burnt Area in Square Kilometre
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5,286.76
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	126.03
4.	Assam	419.20
5.	Bihar	682.74
6.	Chandigarh	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,812.28
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	0.00
9.	Delhi	0.00
10.	Goa	0.45
11.	Gujarat	408.61
12.	Haryana	44.63
13.	Himachal Pradesh	783.11
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	438.86
15.	Jharkhand	1,086.46

16.	Karnataka	2,088.35
17.	Kerala	208.96
18.	Ladakh	0.00
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3,172.13
21.	Maharashtra	4,095.04
22.	Manipur	285.20
23.	Meghalaya	463.95
24.	Mizoram	243.76
25.	Nagaland	161.77
26.	Odisha	2,463.74
27.	Puducherry	0.00
28.	Punjab	40.55
29.	Rajasthan	424.47
30.	Sikkim	2.08
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,322.74
32.	Telangana	3,983.28
33.	Tripura	190.47
34.	Uttar Pradesh	257.88
35.	Uttarakhand	1,808.90
36.	West Bengal	259.93
Total		34,562.33

STATEMENT -II

Details of financial assistance under CSS-FFPM released to States/UTs in the last five financial years

(Amount in Crores)

Financial Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Fund released	32.47	34.26	28.25	39.18	30.76

Details of Forest fire detections for the last five forest fire seasons (November 2020 to June 2025)

Forest Fire Seasons	November 2020 to June 2021	November 2021 to June 2022	November 2022 to June 2023	November 2023 to June 2024	November 2024 to June 2025
Forest Fire Detections	3,45,989	2,23,333	2,12,249	2,03,544	2,38,309

QUALITY OF MID-DAY MEAL

1178. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

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

- (a) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to ensure periodic inspection to ensure the quality of the Mid-Day Meal programme in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of steps taken by the Government to ensure that funds granted for the Mid-Day Meal programme are properly utilised by schools; and
- (c) total number of reported cases of faults and food poisoning in the Mid-Day Meal programme in the State of Karnataka during the last two 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) to (c): Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) Scheme is one of the foremost rights based Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented in partnership with the States and Union Territories (UTs) for providing one hot cooked and nutritious meal to all children studying in Bal Vatika (just before class-I) and classes I to VIII of Government and Government-aided schools. The Scheme covers about 11 crore children in more than 10.35 lakh schools in all the States/ UTs. The overall responsibility for providing hot cooked and nutritious meal to the eligible children lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. 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 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.

Public Financial Management System (PFMS) system has been introduced by the Government under which State Government opened State

Nodal Agency (SNA) accounts. The funds released by Central Government are transferred to SNA account which ensures comprehensive monitoring and efficient usage. In the beginning of the financial year the 1st instalment of the Central share is released not more than 25% of the amount earmarked for State for the financial year. Further 2nd, 3rd and 4th instalments of Central Share are released after expenditure of 75% of the total available funds in the SNA account and compliance of the conditions of previous sanction.

As per the extant guidelines of the PM Poshan Scheme States/UTs are required to conduct Social Audit in all districts in at least 20 schools or 2% of the schools, whichever is higher for each district. The responsibility for taking action and ensuring compliance on the Social Audit findings rests with the State/ UTs. States/ UTs have conducted social audits in 32,664 schools across the country. Further, the States/ UTs through their designated officials have conducted inspections in 9.78 lakh schools in the year 2024-25 and 8.21 lakh schools in the year 2025-26 (upto October). The State/ UTs have conducted 25,389 testing of meals in the year 2024-25 and 21,074 in the year 2025-26 (upto October) in accredited labs across the country.

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.

During the last 2 years no cases of faults and food poisoning have been reported under the PM POSHAN Scheme (previously known as Mid-Day Meal Scheme) in the State of Karnataka.

मुद्रा योजना

1179. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) मुद्रा योजना की विशेषताएं क्या हैं;
- (ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र में स्वीकृत, आवंटित और उपयोग की गई निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं और इससे महाराष्ट्र में कितने लोग लाभान्वित हुए हैं तथा उक्त पर देश भर में क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई है; और
- (घ) क्या बैंकों द्वारा जरूरतमंद लोगों को पर्याप्त सहायता प्रदान नहीं करने के संबंध में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए/ उठाए जा रहे हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क): प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई) के अंतर्गत सदस्य उधारदात्री संस्थाओं (एमएलआई), अर्थात् अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों (एससीबी), क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों (आरआरबी), गैर बैंकिंग वित्तीय कंपनियों (एनबीएफसी) और सूक्ष्म वित्त संस्थाओं (एमएफआई), आदि द्वारा संपार्श्विक-मुक्त संस्थागत ऋण प्रदान किया जाता है।

कोई भी व्यक्ति, जो अन्यथा ऋण लेने के लिए पात्र है और जिसके पास लघु व्यवसाय उद्यम के लिए एक व्यवसाय योजना है, इस योजना के अंतर्गत ऋण प्राप्त कर सकता है। वह विनिर्माण, व्यापार, सेवा क्षेत्र में आय सृजन संबंधी कार्यकलापों और कृषि से संबद्ध गतिविधियों के लिए चार ऋण उत्पादों, अर्थात् शिशु (50,000 रुपए तक का ऋण), किशोर (50,000 रुपए से 5 लाख रुपए तक का ऋण) और तरुण (5 लाख रुपए से अधिक और 10 लाख रुपए तक के ऋण) में से कोई ऋण प्राप्त कर सकता है। तरुण प्लस श्रेणी के तहत 20 लाख रुपये तक का ऋण उन उद्यमियों को दिया जाता है जिन्होंने 'तरुण' श्रेणी के अंतर्गत पिछले ऋण का लाभ उठाया है और उस ऋण को सफलतापूर्वक चुकाया है।

(ख) और (ग): सरकार प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई) के अंतर्गत सदस्य उधारदात्री संस्थाओं (एमएलआई) को सांकेतिक वार्षिक लक्ष्य देती है। एमएलआई बदले में क्षेत्र की क्षमता, उनकी उपस्थिति और अन्य संबंधित मापदंडों के अनुसार अपने संबंधित राज्य-वार लक्ष्य निर्धारित करते हैं।

पिछले तीन वर्ष के दौरान, अर्थात् दिनांक 01.04.2022 से दिनांक 31.03.2025 तक, महाराष्ट्र में पीएमएमवाई योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत और संवितरित राशि निम्नानुसार है:-

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	स्वीकृत ऋण खातों की संख्या (करोड़ में)	स्वीकृत राशि	संवितरित राशि
महाराष्ट्र	1.49	1,30,919	1,29,640
अखिल भारत	18.37	15,50,352	15,24,584

(एमएलआई द्वारा मुद्रा पोर्टल पर अपलोड किए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार)

(घ): नागरिक किसी भी सहायता के लिए ऑनलाइन पोर्टल और ग्राहक सेवा नंबरों के माध्यम से बैंकों से संपर्क कर सकते हैं और अपनी समस्याओं को सीधे संबंधित बैंक शाखाओं तक पहुंचा सकते

हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रत्येक बैंक के निदेशक मंडल ने ग्राहकों की शिकायतों के समाधान के लिए संगठन में उचित शिकायत निवारण तंत्र स्थापित किया है। यदि आरबीआई द्वारा विनियमित संस्थाओं द्वारा प्रदान की गई सेवाओं में कमी से संबंधित शिकायतों का समाधान ग्राहकों की संतुष्टि के अनुसार नहीं किया जाता है या विनियमित संस्था द्वारा 30 दिनों की अवधि के भीतर जवाब नहीं दिया जाता है, तो ग्राहक “रिज़र्व बैंक - एकीकृत लोकपाल योजना, 2021” से संपर्क कर सकता है जो शिकायतों का निःशुल्क निवारण प्रदान करती है। भारत सरकार एक वेब-आधारित पोर्टल भी संचालित करती है, अर्थात् केन्द्रीयकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपीजीआरएएम) जिसके माध्यम से नागरिक भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों/विभागों या राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से संबंधित अपनी शिकायतें दर्ज करवा सकते हैं।

आईईपीएफ और सी-पेस

1180. श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

श्री विजय कुमार दूबे:

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

सुश्री कंगना रनौत:

श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहान:

श्री कृष्ण प्रसाद टेन्नेटी:

श्री खगेन मुर्मु:

क्या कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कंपनियों द्वारा निर्धारित प्रारूप में फॉर्म आईईपीएफ-1ए दाखिल नहीं करने के कारण उत्पन्न और लंबित मामलों के समाधान हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और लगाई गई शास्तियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ख) आईईपीएफ-1ए फॉर्म से संबंधित लंबित मामलों के निपटारे से दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के निवेशकों को क्या लाभ हुए हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने विशेषकर गुजरात के दाहोद में त्वरित कारपोरेट निकासी प्रसंस्करण केंद्र (सी-पेस) के कार्य निष्पादनका मूल्यांकन किया है;
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) सरकार द्वारा एमजीटी-7 जैसे फॉर्म के लिए पंजीकृत कार्यालय की जियो-टैग की गई तस्वीरें प्रस्तुत करना अनिवार्य करने के क्या कारण हैं और इससे विशेषकर गुजरात के दाहोद में पारदर्शिता कैसे बढ़ी है;
- (च) फेसलेस न्यायनिर्णयन प्रक्रिया के संबंध में सरकार की कार्य योजना क्या है;
- (छ) सरकार द्वारा ऑनलाइन कारपोरेट चूक सम्बंधी मामलों में पारदर्शिता और निष्पक्षता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या प्रावधान किए गए हैं,
- (ज) आईईपीएफ-1ए फॉर्म से संबंधित लंबित मामलों के निपटान से दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के निवेशकों को क्या लाभ हुए हैं; और
- (झ) देश में, विशेषकर गुजरात के दाहोद में, ऑनलाइन चूक सम्बंधी मामलों में फेसलेस न्यायनिर्णयन प्रणाली किस प्रकार पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित कर रही है?

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

- (क): विनिधानकर्ता शिक्षा एवं संरक्षण निधि प्राधिकरण (लेखा, संपरिक्षा, अंतरण और प्रतिदाय) नियम, 2016 के नियम 5(4क) के अनुसार, कंपनियों को संशोधित नियमों की अधिसूचना (20/8/2019) के साठ दिनों के भीतर एक्सेल टेम्पलेट के साथ प्ररूप संख्या आईईपीएफ-1क फाइल करना आवश्यक है। कंपनियों द्वारा निर्धारित प्रारूप में प्ररूप आईईपीएफ-1क फाइल नहीं करने के कारण उत्पन्न मामलों के समाधान के लिए, विनिधानकर्ता शिक्षा एवं संरक्षण निधि प्राधिकरण (आईईपीएफ) ने 31.07.2025 को सभी चूककर्ता कंपनियों को एक सार्वजनिक सूचना जारी की

है, जिसमें निर्धारित प्रारूप में प्ररूप आईईपीएफ-1क जमा करना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 30 अगस्त 2025 तक अनुपालन अवधि दी गई है। कोई जुर्माना नहीं लगाया गया है।

(ख) और (ज): आईईपीएफ-1क प्ररूप कंपनी-वार फाइल किए जाते हैं। इसलिए, ऐसे मामलों के निपटारे से देश भर में संबंधित कंपनियों के निवेशकों को लाभ होता है, जिसमें दाहोद के निवेशक भी शामिल हैं।

(ग) और (घ): मंत्रालय ने कंपनियों को स्वैच्छिक रूप से अपना नाम हटाने की प्रक्रिया को सुगम और त्वरित बनाने के लिए त्वरित कारपोरेट निकासी प्रक्रिया केंद्र (सी-पेस) की स्थापना की है और यह 01.05.2023 से परिचालित हो गया है। सी-पेस द्वारा वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में कुल 22051 आवेदन स्वीकृत किए गए। कंपनी रजिस्ट्रार (आरओसी), सी-पेस द्वारा वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान दाहोद, गुजरात से एक कंपनी को बाहर कर दिया गया।

(ड): कंपनी (प्रबंधन एवं प्रशासन) संशोधन नियम, 2025 दिनांक 30.05.2025 के अनुसार, कंपनी के पंजीकृत कार्यालय की नवीनतम तस्वीर, जिसमें बाहरी भवन दिखाई देने के साथ, नाम और पता स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई दे, संलग्न करना अनिवार्य है। यह कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 12(3)(क) और धारा 92(1)(क) में निर्दिष्ट आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप है, जिसके अंतर्गत पंजीकृत कार्यालय का विवरण, अर्थात् ऐसे कार्यालय का सटीक स्थान, बताना आवश्यक है। पंजीकृत कार्यालय की जियो-टैगिंग यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि इन प्ररूपों में पंजीकृत कार्यालय का सटीक स्थान दर्शाया गया हो। ये कदम दाहोद, गुजरात सहित देश भर की कंपनियों की पारदर्शिता और अनुरेखणीयता को बढ़ाते हैं।

(च) और (छ): कंपनी (शास्तियों का अधिनिर्णयन) नियम, 2014 को अगस्त, 2024 में संशोधित किया गया है, जिसके अनुसरण में यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 454 के अंतर्गत अधिनिर्णय की कार्यवाही केवल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यम से मंत्रालय द्वारा इस उद्देश्य के लिए विकसित ई-अधिनिर्णयन प्लेटफ़ॉर्म के माध्यम से होगी। एमसीए21 के भाग के रूप में ई-अधिनिर्णयन या फेसलेस अधिनिर्णयन मॉड्यूल 16-09-2024 से शुरू किया गया है। इसका उद्देश्य

यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि ऐसी कार्यवाहियों का अधिनिर्णयन तीव्र, पारदर्शी और उपयोगकर्ता-अनुकूल प्रणाली से हो।

(झ): फेसलेस या ई-अधिनिर्णयन प्रणाली, ऑनलाइन नोटिस तैयार करने, सुनवाई करने, अधिनिर्णयन आदेश तैयार करने और भुगतान सहित संपूर्ण डिजिटल प्रक्रिया प्रदान करती है। इससे पारदर्शिता बढ़ती है और साथ ही त्वरित अधिनिर्णयन में भी मदद मिलती है। ये लाभ दाहोद में रहने वाले सभी संबंधित हितधारकों पर लागू होते हैं।

DATA ON EMPLOYMENT

1181. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:

DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

- (a) the details of the current unemployment rate in the country according to the latest official data, sector and age-wise as compared to previous years;
- (b) the details of the total number of formal and informal sector jobs created during the last three financial years including youth employment figures;
- (c) the details of the measures taken by the Government to address the high unemployment among youth, women and rural workers including implementation of MGNREGA, PMKVY, DDUGKY and other schemes, State/UT-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the effectiveness of its employment generation schemes and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to improve skill

development, industry collaboration and placement support to ensure that trained youth are actually getting secure employment; and

- (f) the details of the timeline and target set by the Government to significantly reduce unemployment 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 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 age 15 years and above has decreased from 6.0% in 2017-18 to 3.2% in 2023-24 and for the youth of age 15-29 was decreased from 17.8% in 2017-18 to 10.2% in 2023-24.

Further, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) indicating employment (including formal and informal sector jobs) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above was 52.9% in 2021-22, 56.0% in 2022-23 and 58.2% in 2023-24. Also, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) indicating employment on usual status for youth of age 15-29 years was 36.8% in 2021-22, 40.1% in 2022-23 and 41.7% in 2023-24.

The PLFS reports containing information on estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) (including sector and age-wise among youth, women and rural workers) on usual status are available at <https://www.mospi.gov.in/publications->

[reports.](#)

Employment generation coupled with improving employability (including for women, youth and rural workers), 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.

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 State/UT-wise details of the beneficiaries of schemes MGNREGA, PMKVY & DDUGKY over the last five years in the country, are given in the enclosed **Statements I to III**.

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.

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.

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].

A number of protective provisions have been incorporated in the Labour Codes implemented with effect from 21.11.2024, 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.

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.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of candidates trained / oriented under PMKVY since inception up to 31st Oct, 2025:

State	Trained/Oriented
A & N Islands	5,501
Andhra Pradesh	5,28,234
Arunachal Pradesh	98,157
Assam	8,39,672
Bihar	7,60,581
Chandigarh	28,035
Chhattisgarh	2,04,543
Delhi	5,27,664
Goa	10,484
Gujarat	4,71,884
Haryana	7,63,070
Himachal Pradesh	1,76,654
Jammu & Kashmir	4,29,954
Jharkhand	3,14,146
Karnataka	6,05,744
Kerala	2,74,836
Ladakh	4,076
Lakshadweep	390
Madhya Pradesh	12,15,857
Maharashtra	13,32,397
Manipur	1,15,021
Meghalaya	58,856
Mizoram	44,147
Nagaland	54,055
Odisha	6,02,374
Puducherry	35,597
Punjab	5,63,591

Rajasthan	14,08,412
Sikkim	19,479
Tamil Nadu	8,89,722
Telangana	4,64,811
DNH & DD	11,842
Tripura	1,60,367
Uttar Pradesh	25,09,373
Uttarakhand	2,52,138
West Bengal	6,51,369
All India	1,64,33,033

STATEMENT -II

State/Union Territory-wise details of persondays generated under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS from the financial years 2020-21 to current financial year 2025-26 (as on 24.11.2025)

(Figure in crore)							
Sl. No.	States/UTs	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (As on 24.11.2025)
1	Andhra Pradesh	25.86	24.15	23.95	25.55	24.23	15.83
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.28	1.59	1.51	1.60	2.04	0.99
3	Assam	9.11	9.16	7.86	8.74	7.11	3.81
4	Bihar	22.61	18.03	23.64	22.05	25.02	16.27
5	Chhattisgarh	18.41	16.92	13.25	12.77	13.24	5.67
6	Goa	0.0110	0.0095	0.0094	0.0043	0.0076	0.0048
7	Gujarat	4.82	5.68	4.66	4.93	4.31	2.27
8	Haryana	1.80	1.46	0.96	1.23	1.18	0.61
9	Himachal Pradesh	3.36	3.71	3.08	3.44	3.95	1.50
10	Jammu And Kashmir	4.07	4.06	3.09	3.75	4.09	2.23
11	Jharkhand	11.76	11.32	9.15	10.97	10.09	8.01
12	Karnataka	14.80	16.32	12.58	13.85	13.12	6.25
13	Kerala	10.23	10.60	9.66	9.95	9.08	5.01
14	Ladakh	0.21	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.14
15	Madhya Pradesh	34.18	29.99	22.59	19.96	18.97	13.84

16	Maharashtra	6.79	8.25	7.88	11.60	16.22	9.86
17	Manipur	3.31	3.03	0.74	1.46	2.45	1.31
18	Meghalaya	3.84	3.94	2.89	3.25	3.21	1.53
19	Mizoram	1.99	2.01	2.02	2.04	1.98	1.23
20	Nagaland	1.80	1.93	1.97	1.79	0.94	0.80
21	Odisha	20.81	19.78	18.51	18.28	11.93	7.94
22	Punjab	3.77	3.31	3.21	3.51	3.14	1.87
23	Rajasthan	46.05	42.43	35.71	37.52	31.66	14.42
24	Sikkim	0.37	0.34	0.32	0.34	0.34	0.21
25	Tamil Nadu	33.39	34.57	33.47	40.87	30.61	11.22
26	Telangana	15.80	14.58	12.19	12.09	12.23	5.52
27	Tripura	4.37	4.26	3.35	3.70	3.53	1.95
28	Uttar Pradesh	39.30	32.55	31.12	34.52	33.65	17.09
29	Uttarakhand	3.04	2.43	2.06	1.97	1.90	0.58
30	West Bengal	41.40	36.42	3.79	0.02	0.00	0.00
31	Andaman and Nicobar	0.0261	0.0114	0.0129	0.0124	0.0088	0.0027
32	Dn Haveli And Dd	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0041	0.0299	0.0099
33	Lakshadweep	0.0002	0.0001	0.0005	0.0004	0.0000	0.0000
34	Puducherry	0.1057	0.0615	0.0830	0.2189	0.1078	0.1147
	Total	388.68	363.09	295.51	312.17	290.60	158.09

(As per NREGASoft) and also from the nrega website

Source: Ministry of Rural Development

STATEMENT -III

State/UT-wise physical achievement during the last five years under DDU-GKY and current year, as on October, 2025:

Sl. No.	State	FY 20-21		FY 21-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26 till Oct'25 as on 10.11.'25(KB)	
		Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed
1	Andhra Pradesh	4156	2177	1606	2135	18616	17070	19829	18045	10328	9033	8913	203
2	Arunachal Pradesh	28	33	233	71	608	295	678	315	684	265	20	109
3	Assam	1966	3296	3553	916	12532	6817	10615	8571	5231	4127	1089	337
4	Bihar	2687	2745	7099	2491	11516	9005	6733	7226	1709	1885	96	199

5	Chhattisgarh	1109	3683	6499	2883	9742	8484	3045	3958	1170	1759	582	267
6	Gujarat	240	875	830	599	2912	1450	3960	2729	3544	2584	1115	1111
7	Haryana	26	1213	1772	680	5554	2685	8478	4882	4492	3700	2719	1150
8	Himachal Pradesh	0	117	334	10	3967	2175	4324	3187	3084	2273	2367	1395
9	Jammu and Kashmir	3454	1945	2300	1102	5459	2754	1177	1245	1767	636	1088	628
10	Jharkhand	1050	1879	4035	1354	10228	7343	11340	8157	6607	4911	3014	1019
11	Karnataka	769	1649	1442	673	3757	2813	3795	2656	1797	1914	398	405
12	Kerala	3053	2931	3219	1097	8623	5224	5212	4078	3052	2572	602	600
13	Madhya Pradesh	903	969	6825	3977	15653	11287	12107	10538	5097	4756	2769	1425
14	Maharashtra	874	3319	348	1612	7830	4020	6381	4614	7761	4347	2310	967
15	Manipur	338	387	811	139	1921	1266	782	854	263	356	1363	374
16	Meghalaya	83	158	456	241	2165	1353	1630	1352	1642	761	582	453
17	Mizoram	37	88	105	94	344	349	725	499	723	474	518	96
18	Nagaland	221	278	1009	614	2371	1409	1714	1592	804	570	509	400
19	Odisha	7978	7729	10474	4828	16778	13248	3997	5330	947	1095	1365	459
20	Punjab	2922	1931	6976	4188	8121	7020	11803	8805	1979	3560	4796	817
21	Rajasthan	981	1759	3096	3130	6092	6209	7233	4218	5376	4532	4977	1005
22	Sikkim	0	43	90	0	859	384	1123	720	255	393	119	8
23	Tamil Nadu	213	1286	8228	2941	15225	10648	13411	10206	5274	4803	2613	753
24	Telangana	2752	1436	3177	2494	7094	4564	92	230	2560	1271	2554	928
25	Tripura	21	609	1049	193	2244	1189	2126	1336	913	694	425	153
26	Uttar Pradesh	1540	4068	16898	3765	36567	21921	45215	33458	18080	16245	7408	2373
27	Uttarakhand	367	416	3645	917	8248	4409	6026	5306	1894	2821	1907	566
28	West Bengal	521	2544	732	2424	9596	4774	4979	5979	3172	1969	880	1017
29	Puducherry			165	44	844	343	956	919	436	444	305	104
30	A. N Islands			0	0	133	38	547	225	242	196	95	94
	Total	38289	49563	97006	45612	235599	160546	200033	161230	100883	84946	57498	19415

Source: Ministry of Rural Development

ESIC HOSPITALS

1182. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

- (a) the details of Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) hospitals which are running in the country, State-wise, including Jharkhand;
- (b) the details of the number of employees who are working in the said hospitals in the country, State and hospital-wise; and
- (c) whether any safety audit has been conducted in the said hospitals on regular basis, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): There are 62 Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) hospitals which are directly run by ESIC in the country. Details of such hospitals and number of the employees working in these hospitals, State-wise, are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Structural audits of ESIC infrastructure are carried out for all buildings that are 25 years old, and corrective measures are taken based on the audit reports. In addition, fire safety audit system is in place and an officer has been nominated to conduct regular fire drills to prevent mishaps and ensure that all people are well acquainted with fire safety procedures.

STATEMENT**State-wise details of ESIC hospitals and number of the employees working in these hospitals**

Sr. No.	Region/State	Name of ESIC Hospital	Medical Manpower	Administrative Manpower
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	138	12
2.	Assam	Tinusukia	32	07
3.		Beltola	260	24
4.	Bihar	Bihta (MC)	316	68
5.		Phulwarisharif	106	24
6.	Chattisgarh	Korba	33	06
7.		Raipur	70	11
8.		Bhillai	45	06
9.		Raigarh	15	06
10.	Delhi	Basaidarapur	1230	25
11.		Rohini	606	83
12.		Jhilmil	354	58
13.		Okhla	476	57
14.	Gujarat	Ankleshwar	147	26
15.		Bapunagar	503	46
16.		Naroda	112	13
17.		Vapi	113	16
18.		Surat	0	-
19.	Haryana	Gurgaon	327	31
20.		Manesar	217	19
21.		Faridabad	1404	70
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Kala amb	25	01
23.		Baddi	195	19
24.	J & K	Bari Brahmna	72	13
25.	Jharkhand	Adityapur	109	20
26.		Namkum, Ranchi	135	38
27.		Maithan	15	05
28.	Karnataka	Peenya	308	30

29.		Rajajinagar, Bangalore	1169	112
30.		Gulbarga (dental college)	794	60
31.	Kerala	Asramam, Kollam	399	31
32.		Ezhukone	271	28
33.		Udyogamendal	333	24
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Nandanagar, Indore	487	49
35.		Bhopal	81	13
36.	Maharashtra	Andheri	374	71
37.		Bibvewadi, Pune	268	31
38.		Kolhapur	91	13
39.	Odisha	Angul	93	15
40.		Rourkela	82	16
41.	Puducherry	Gorimedu, Puducherry	0	-
42.	Punjab	Ramdarbar	168	24
43.		Ludhiana	525	50
44.	Rajasthan	Alwar (MC)	516	50
45.		Bhiwadi	101	17
46.		Jaipur	502	64
47.		Udaipur	96	11
48.		Bikaner	50	07
49.		Kota	99	17
50.	Tamil Nadu	K.K.Nagar, Chennai	1034	108
51.		Tirunelveli	256	24
52.		Tirupur	149	15
53.	Telangana	Sanathnagar MC	1189	25
54.		S.S.Sanathnagar	420	72
55.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	80	13
56.		Jajmau, Kanpur	106	14

57.		Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow	112	18
58.		Noida	763	18
59.		Sahibabad	179	02
60.		Varanasi	285	26
61.	Uttarakhand	Rudrapur	114	14
62.	West Bengal	Joka	579	105
Total			19,128	1,891

CHALLENGE BASED DESTINATION DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT UNDER SDS 2.0

1183. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

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

- (a) the details of the proposals received and sanctioned under the Challenge-based Destination Development component of Swadesh Darshan 2.0, year and State/UT-wise;
- (b) the criteria adopted for the selection of destinations and the process for evaluating the submitted proposals;
- (c) the total financial allocation and amount released for projects sanctioned under this component since its inception; and
- (d) whether any steps have been taken to ensure convergence with other central schemes and promote destination sustainability 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 tourist destinations and tourism

products is primarily undertaken by the respective State Government / Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism through its central sector schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan (SD)', 'Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0)', 'Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)' –a sub-scheme of SD2.0, 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies (ACA) for Tourism Infrastructure Development' complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations/Central Agencies; subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), availability of funds, inter-se priority etc.

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

Under the Challenge-Based Destination Development (CBDD) a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan 2.0, proposals are submitted by the concerned SGs/UTAs in response to notifications issued by the Ministry. Selection of destinations under the CBDD component is carried out as per the criteria notified in the scheme guidelines. These criteria include parameters relating to destination readiness, tourism potential, institutional arrangements, community engagement, environmental considerations and overall coherence of the proposal. Evaluation of proposals is undertaken through the structured assessment process defined in the guidelines.

Under the scheme, Ministry encourages the SG/UT to adopt convergence across connectivity, civic infrastructure, local mobility, skill development, products and experience being developed with relevant initiatives of Central Ministries/Departments or the concerned SG/UT at the destinations.

The details of the projects sanctioned under the CBDD scheme in the country along with sanction and authorized amount since its inception are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Details of Project sanctioned under Challenge Based Destination Development scheme:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	State/UT	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Category	Sanctioned Amount	Amount Authorized
1	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Ahobilam-A spiritual Odyssey	Spiritual Tourism	25.00	2.50
2	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Enriching Buddhist Heritage and Cultural Experiences at Nagarjuna Sagar	Culture & Heritage	25.00	2.50
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Bichom Dam Adventure & Eco-Tourism Project	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.90	0.99
4	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Kibhito Frontier Tourism - Gateway to Serenity	Vibrant Village Programme	4.96	0.50
5	Assam	2024-25	Panidhing Bird	Ecotourism	9.99	1.00

			Sanctuary, Sivasagar	m and Amrit Dharohar Sites		
6	Bihar	2024-25	Development of Tourist Facilities at Sonepur Mela Ground, Saran	Culture & Heritage	24.29	2.43
7	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of MayaliBagicha as Eco Tourism Destination	Ecotouris m and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.97	1.00
8	Goa	2024-25	Beautification and Development of Harvalem Waterfall at Mayem Village	Ecotouris m and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.81	0.98
9	Gujarat	2024-25	Transformation of sharmishtha Lake: Light & culture at Vadnagar	Culture & Heritage	17.29	1.73
10	Gujarat	2024-25	The Sacred Ocean Retreat at Harsiddhi Shore, Porbandar	Spiritual Tourism	24.66	2.47
11	Gujarat	2024-25	THOL: Transformative Tourism' Harmonious Sustainability, Optimized Skilling' Leading	Ecotouris m and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.96	1.00

			Technology			
12	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Kaza	Culture & Heritage	24.82	2.48
13	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Rakchham, Chhitkul	Vibrant Village Programme	4.96	0.50
14	Jharkhand	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Ramrekha Dham, Simdega	Spiritual Tourism	18.87	1.89
15	Kerala	2024-25	Thalassery: The Spiritual Nexus	Spiritual Tourism	25.00	2.50
16	Kerala	2024-25	Varkala-Dakshin Kashi	Culture & Heritage	25.00	2.50
17	Ladakh	2024-25	Advancing Mushkoh as a Sustainable Tourism Hub: Integrating wildlife Sightings and community progress	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.82	0.98
18	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Medieval Splendor 2.0, Orchha	Spiritual Tourism	25.00	2.50
19	Maharashtra	2024-25	Development of Ahmednagar Fort	Culture & Heritage	25.00	2.50
20	Manipur	2024-25	Development of Ancient capital	Culture & Heritage	24.69	2.47

			of Manipur, LangthabalKon ug			
21	Meghalaya	2024-25	Mawphlang cultural & Heritage centre	Culture & Heritage	24.87	2.49
22	Meghalaya	2024-25	Nartiang Spiritual & Cultural Centre	Spiritual Tourism	24.87	2.49
23	Nagaland	2024-25	Soulful Trails: The Impur Heritage Experience, Impur Village	Spiritual Tourism	24.94	2.49
24	Nagaland	2024-25	Development of wings over Doyang: An Eco-Tourism Haven' Doyang Reservoir	Ecotouris m and Amrit Dharohar Sites	10.00	1.00
25	Puducherry	2024-25	Development of White Town	Culture & Heritage	22.19	2.22
26	Punjab	2024-25	Cultural and Heritage Strech at Hussainiwala Border, Ferozepur	Culture & Heritage	25.00	2.50
27	Punjab	2024-25	Heritage street -A Symbol of peace and Harmony at Sri Anandpur Sahib, Rupnagar	Spiritual Tourism	24.90	2.49
28	Sikkim	2024-25	Echoes of Valor: The Gnathang Valley	Vibrant Village Programm e	5.00	0.50

			Experience," Gnathang Village			
29	Sikkim	2024-25	Kabi Chronicles: A journey through Unity and Heritage, Kabi, Mangan	Spiritual Tourism	24.96	2.50
30	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Iconic Transformation of Rameswaram	Spiritual Tourism	20.01	2.00
31	Telangana	2024-25	Digital Experience Centre at Bhuddhavana m in Nalgonda	Culture & Heritage	24.85	2.48
32	Telangana	2024-25	Development of Eco-Tourism Project at Nizam Sagar, Kamareddy	Ecotouris m and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.98	1.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Development of Cultural Landscape at Mahoba	Culture & Heritage	24.98	2.50
34	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Development of Jadung Festive Ground', Jadung	Vibrant Village Programm e	4.99	0.50
35	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Development of Kainchidham campus, Kainchidham	Spiritual Tourism	17.60	1.76
36	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Mana Haat project	Vibrant Village Programm	4.99	0.50

				e		
Total					648.11	64.81

FAKE ENGINEERING DEGREES

1184. SHRI BAPI HALDAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognisance of the fact that the UGC has officially notified that many fake universities are offering engineering degrees in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken against such universities/organisations, State/UT-wise; and
- (c) the details of the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to help students who have been a victim of such fake universities?

**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 in the concurrent list and both the Central Government and the State Governments work together for development of education in India. The list of fake universities, updated from time-to-time, 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. UGC also writes letter to the Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of all the States & UTs to inform all school education boards in their respective States to remain vigilant and to advise the students to verify the credentials of Higher Education Institutions through the Official website of UGC before applying for admission.
- iii. The UGC issues Show Causes Notice/Warning Notice/Letter to the respective self-styled educational institution that is functioning in violation

of UGC Regulations and awarding invalid degrees and directs them to stop the illegal activities and submit the compliance report to UGC.

- iv. Writes letter to the respective State Governments informing them about the illegal activities of the self-styled institution and request them to take appropriate action against it under intimation to UGC.
- v. In spite of the UGC directions, if that self-styled institution does not follow the UGC directions or does not submit the compliance report within the stipulated time, its name is included in the UGC list of fake Universities. The updated list of fake universities is also uploaded on the UGC website.
- vi. FIRs have been lodged against several self-styled institutions/universities.
- vii. Show Causes Notices/Warning Notices have also been issued to the unauthorized institutes awarding invalid degrees.

As a result, 12 fake universities have been closed since 2014.

निजी और सरकारी स्कूलों का डिजिटल रूप से उन्नयन

1185. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का देश के सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में निजी और सरकारी स्कूलों का डिजिटल रूप से उन्नयन करने का विचार है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है;
- (ग) क्या वर्तमान में देश भर के स्कूलों में एनएसएस कार्यकलापों का डिजिटलीकरण किया जा रहा है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो महाराष्ट्र सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त डिजिटलीकरण कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है;

(ङ) देश में वर्तमान में इको-क्लब पोर्टल का उपयोग करने वाले स्कूलों की संख्या कितनी है और इसमें भागीदारी के तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार और विशेषकर परभणी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जिला-वार आंकड़े क्या हैं; और

(च) देश में वर्ष 2024-25 और 2025-26 के लिए आईसीटी/स्मार्ट कक्षाओं के लिए राज्य-वार और महाराष्ट्र के लिए जिला-वार कितनी निधि जारी की गई है?

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

(क) से (च): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का हिस्सा है और अधिकांश सरकारी स्कूल राज्य सरकार और उसके निकायों के प्रशासन के अधीन हैं। शिक्षा मंत्रालय (एमओई) ने दिनांक 29.07.2020 को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 (एनईपी 2020) को 21वीं सदी की पहली शिक्षा नीति के रूप में घोषित किया, जिसका उद्देश्य हमारे देश की कई बढ़ती विकासात्मक अनिवार्यताओं को समाधान करना है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय देश भर के सरकारी स्कूलों में डिजिटल शिक्षा को बढ़ाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 के साथ समग्र शिक्षा के तहत आईसीटी और डिजिटल पहल कार्यान्वित करता है। इस पहल का उद्देश्य हार्डवेयर, सॉफ्टवेयर, टैबलेट, लैपटॉप और प्रशिक्षण संसाधनों सहित शिक्षण और अधिगम प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी को एकीकृत करके, डिजिटल बोर्ड, वर्चुअल क्लासरूम और डीटीएच चैनलों की सहायता करके शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में वृद्धि करना है। इस योजना के तहत, वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपीएंडबी) में प्रस्तुत राज्य की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाओं और स्मार्ट कक्षाओं की स्थापना के लिए निधि प्रदान की जाती है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर समग्र शिक्षा के तहत आईसीटी और स्मार्ट क्लासरूम के लिए राशि को अनुमोदन देता है। सभी माध्यमिक और

उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों को आईसीटी लैब और स्मार्ट क्लासरूम से परिपूर्ण करने के लिए, दिनांक 28 मई, 2025 को एक पूरक परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) की बैठक आयोजित की गई थी। देश भर में 1,56,213 आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाओं और 1,46,040 स्मार्ट क्लासरूम के अनुमोदन के अलावा, समग्र शिक्षा के तहत आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाओं के लिए 911.13 करोड़ रुपये और स्मार्ट क्लासरूम के लिए 630.38 करोड़ रुपये के वित्तीय अनुमोदन के साथ कुल 20,456 आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाओं और 29,896 स्मार्ट क्लासरूम को अनुमोदन दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, महाराष्ट्र राज्य के लिए माध्यमिक और वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्कूलों के लिए 839 आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाएं और 851 स्मार्ट क्लासरूम अनुमोदित किए गए थे।

वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान, आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाओं और स्मार्ट क्लासरूम के लिए क्रमशः 54,372 लाख रुपये और 59,519 लाख रुपये के वित्तीय आवंटन और वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में क्रमशः 1,59,607 लाख रुपये और 99,697 लाख रुपये के वित्तीय आवंटन को अनुमोदन दिया गया।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य के लिए, वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 (केजीबीवी सहित) में आईसीटी लैब और स्मार्ट क्लासरूम के लिए क्रमशः 1,552.9 लाख रुपये और 50.4 लाख रुपये स्वीकृत किए गए थे, जबकि वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में आईसीटी लैब और स्मार्ट क्लासरूम के लिए क्रमशः 4,517.3 लाख रुपये और 5,911.2 लाख रुपये अनुमोदित किए गए थे।

इको-क्लब पोर्टल (<https://ecoclubs.education.gov.in/>) का उपयोग देश भर के 9,47,851 स्कूलों द्वारा किया जा रहा है। परभणी जिले के कुल 1,544 स्कूल वर्तमान में पंजीकृत हैं और इको-क्लब पोर्टल का उपयोग कर रहे हैं।

राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना (एनएसएस) युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय (एमओवाईएंडएस) के अधीन है। एनएसएस के तहत गतिविधियों को माई भारत पोर्टल (<https://mybharat.gov.in/>) के माध्यम से उत्तरोत्तर डिजिटल किया जा रहा है, जो डिजिटल रूप से एनएसएस स्वयंसेवकों सहित युवाओं के लिए एक व्यापक मंच के रूप में कार्य करता है।

CPCB's REPORT ON ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE COST ASSESSMENT**1186. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:**

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

- (a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board's (CPCB's) draft Report on Environmental Damage Cost Assessment (EDCA) proposes a uniform methodology to assess compensatory damages, if so, the details in this regard;
- (b) whether such report includes pollution incidents in Delhi e.g. Chronic Waste to Energy/ Landfill impacts and episodic high pollution events, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has adopted or plans to adopt the CPCB's EDCA draft as an authoritative methodology for computing environmental compensation in the country particularly in Delhi;
- (d) the strategy adopted by the Government to apply the EDCA to long-running exposures e.g., historic ash/soil contamination around Okhla and Ghazipur;
- (e) whether EDCA allows retrospective damage assessment and community health and land remediation costs, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the timeline for finalizing the EDCA Report for use by the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) in Delhi-specific cases?

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): Environmental Damage Cost Assessment (EDCA) report has been drafted by the Committee constituted by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to provide the environmental damage cost liability for the release of pollutants in excess of environmental standards, violation of waste management rules/ guidelines, non-compliance to the conditions of environmental clearance and other environmental approvals, assessment of impacts, restoration of environmental and ecological damages, and fixed penalty costs. CPCB has circulated the said report to all stakeholders including State Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees, Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) and also placed on CPCB website for public consultation for its finalization.

पीएम स्वनिधि योजना

1187. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में पीएम स्वनिधि और सीएम स्वनिधि योजनाओं के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है; और
- (ख) देश में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक लाभार्थियों को कितनी ऋण राशि संवितरित की गई है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क): आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) ने 01 जून, 2020 को प्रधानमंत्री स्ट्रीट वेंडर आत्मनिर्भर निधि (पीएम स्वनिधि) योजना की शुरुआत की है, जिसका उद्देश्य स्ट्रीट वेंडरों को

संपार्श्विक मुक्त कार्यशील पूंजी सावधि ऋण की सुविधा प्रदान करना है। भारत सरकार द्वारा मुख्यमंत्री स्वनिधि योजना का क्रियान्वयन नहीं किया जा रहा है। दिनांक 19.11.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, प्रधानमंत्री स्वनिधि योजना के अंतर्गत 68,89,240 लाभार्थी हैं। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार लाभार्थियों की संख्या संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ख): योजना की शुरुआत से लेकर 19 नवंबर 2025 तक, देश भर में 68.89 लाख स्ट्रीट वेंडर लाभार्थियों को ₹14,595.47 करोड़ की राशि के कुल 99.07 लाख ऋण वितरित किए गए हैं।

विवरण

दिनांक 19.11.2025 तक पीएम स्वनिधि योजना के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार लाभार्थियों की संख्या		
क्र.सं.	राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	लाभार्थियों की संख्या
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	549
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	3,68,936
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4,814
4	असम	1,22,319
5	बिहार	1,29,139
6	चंडीगढ़	5,025
7	छत्तीसगढ़	92,323
8	दिल्ली	1,92,784
9	गोवा	1,619
10	गुजरात	4,83,668
11	हरियाणा	1,69,900
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	5,480
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	17,315
14	झारखंड	86,036
15	कर्नाटक	3,98,083
16	केरल	1,20,526
17	लद्दाख	464
18	लक्षद्वीप	-
19	मध्य प्रदेश	8,96,441

20	महाराष्ट्र	8,61,013
21	मणिपुर	9,843
22	मेघालय	3,949
23	मिजोरम	2,714
24	नागालैंड	3,718
25	ओडिशा	65,580
26	पुडुचेरी	3,551
27	पंजाब	1,70,392
28	राजस्थान	1,94,172
29	सिक्किम	1,258
30	तमिलनाडु	4,03,767
31	तेलंगाना	4,29,519
32	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	2,222
33	त्रिपुरा	5,701
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	13,97,386
35	उत्तराखंड	28,700
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	2,10,334
	कुल	68,89,240

PROMOTION OF BANGLA LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

1188. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

- (a) the details of specific measures undertaken by the Government to promote Bangla language and culture across India, including digital, educational and cultural initiatives;
- (b) the manner in which Government is leveraging modern technologies such as AI platforms developed under the Digital India Bhashini Division to support and enhance the usage and preservation of Bangla;

- (c) the details of any ongoing or planned collaborations, programmes or frameworks aimed at preserving, propagating and promoting Bangla in educational curricula, official communication, cultural events, and digital media: and
- (d) the details of the strategies implemented for engaging the Bangla-speaking community and cultural experts to ensure relevance and effectiveness of these promotion efforts?

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

(a): Bangla is one of the 14 languages included in scheduled languages initially when the Constitution was adopted in 1950. Subsequently, vide Gazette Notification dated 04.10.2025, Bangla/Bengali was also notified as one of the Classical Languages of India.

The Ministry of Culture has established seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCC) across the country. Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre is headquartered in Kolkata, West Bengal, functioning as a cultural nerve centre, between and among the numerous ethnic cultural centres/groups of excellence in the eastern part of the country including Bangla Culture.

The Ministry also organizes Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsavs (RSMs) through ZCCs where a large number of artists from all over India are engaged who showcase their talents during these programmes. The 2021 iteration of the Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsava was celebrated at multiple locations in West Bengal (Cooch Behar, Darjeeling and Murshidabad) with participation of artists

including Bangla Artists.

Bangla is also fully supported in The National Language Translation Mission (Bhashini), Bangla across all core services and applications, such as Anuvaad (Translation) Web Services, Mobile applications, and Developer APIs and language technologies.

(b): To ensure seamless access to comprehensive suite of state-of-the-art Natural Language Processing (NLP) capabilities, the Bhashini Division of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology of India (MEITY) has developed the National Hub for Language Technology (NHLT), a unified platform through which these services are delivered at scale. For Bangla specifically, 20+ AI services are currently available. The platform has facilitated over 112 million inferences wrt Bangla.

Recognising the importance of open knowledge ecosystems, the Division has also made high-quality datasets for the Bangla language publicly accessible through both the BHASHINI platform and India's national AI dataset repository, AI Kosh.

To expand real-world adoption and bridge digital access gaps, the Division has deployed multiple user-centric applications and solutions. These include website translation tools, document translation systems, and voice-first interfaces designed to ensure that users can interact with digital services without needing any technical expertise. Through voice-based interaction, citizens can now speak in Bangla, receive information in Bangla, and navigate digital platforms without reliance on typing or complex interfaces thereby effectively

reducing barriers related to literacy, language, and digital familiarity.

(c) and (d): The Ministry of Culture, through its various schemes, extends support to a number of organizations/ artists engaged in the promotion and preservation of culture across the country, including Bangla culture. Details of funds disbursed to beneficiaries in West Bengal under different schemes of the Ministry are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Sahitya Akademi, an autonomous body under the Ministry working on promotion and preservation of literary culture of the country recognizes literary compositions in 24 languages including Bangla and provides awards and recognition to Bangla in all its award categories.

The recent prominent activities organized in West Bengal by Sahitya Akademi are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

In addition to the specific events, Sahitya Akademi also organizes various umbrella festivals such as UNMESHA, Festival of Letters, and Sahityotsava. These events function as a melting pot of number of different languages and culture of India witnessing an enthusiastic participation of writers, thinkers, playwrights, creators, and readers of various languages including Bangla.

STATEMENT-I

DETAILS OF FUNDS DISBURSED AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES (INDIVIDUALS /ORGANIZATIONS) IN WEST BENGAL UNDER VARIOUS SCHEMES ADMINISTERED

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme										
		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024		2024-25	
		Number of Benefic-	Amount (Rs. In lakh.)	Number of Benefic-	Amount (Rs. In lakh.)	Number of Benefic-	Amount (Rs. In lakh.)	Number of Benefic-	Amount (Rs. In lakh.)	Number of Benefic-	Amount (Rs. In lakh.)

		aries		aries		aries		aries		aries	
1.	Financial Assistance for Promotion of Guru Shishya Parampara (Repertory Grant)	112	821.76	333	2060.8	418	2288.48	208	1432.21	112	821.76
2.	Financial Assistance to Cultural Organizations with National Presence (including R.K. Mission, West Bengal)	0	0.00	2	6.75	0	0.00	2	37.50	3	31.25
3.	Cultural Function and Production Grant	229	216.09	310	364.14	410	544.44	357	206.86	302	435.61
4.	Scheme For the Award of Fellowship to Outstanding Persons in The Field Of Culture	67	59.40	81	115.00	87	118.20	100	93.00	102	116.40
5.	Scheme for Scholarships to Young Artistes in Different Cultural Fields	161	48.30	195	58.50	67	20.10	278	83.70	219	65.70
6.	Financial Assistance	37	5.09	32	12.31	27	11.71	35	28.53	39	20.37

	for Veteran Artists										
7.	Financial Assistance for the Development of Buddhist / Tibetan Culture and Art	29	99.25	12	40.22	72	168	92	175.51	70	82.75

STATEMENT-II

LIST OF ACTIVITIES BY SAHITYA AKADEMI FOR PROMOTION OF BANGLA

S.No	Programme Title	Date & Time	Venue / Collaboration	Location
1	Literary Forum: Poetry Readings by Bengali Poets	18 Sept 2025, 5:00 PM	Sahitya Akademi Regional Office, Kolkata Auditorium	Kolkata
2	Literary Forum: Readings of Bengali Poetry & Short Stories	30 Aug 2025, 11:00 AM	Durgapur Govt. College & Tristoop Magazine	Durgapur, Paschim Bardhaman, West Bengal
3	Gramalok: Readings & Discussion by Bengali Writers	29 Aug 2025, 11:00 AM	Rajganj College	Jalpaiguri, West Bengal
4	Bal Sahiti: Readings & Discussion on Bengali Children's Literature	27 Aug 2025, 2:00 PM	University of North Bengal & Mallar Magazine	Darjeeling, West Bengal
5	Kathasandhi with Nalini Bera	26 Aug 2025, 5:30 PM	Sahitya Akademi Eastern Regional Office Auditorium	Kolkata
6	Yuva Sahiti: Readings & Discussion with Young Bengali Writers	26 Aug 2025, 4:00 PM	Sahitya Akademi Eastern Regional Office Auditorium	Kolkata

7	Symposium: Bengali Literature, Theatre & Cinema Relationship	25 Aug 2025, 11:00 AM	IQAC & St. Xavier's College (Autonomous), Father Depelchin Auditorium	Kolkata
8	Symposium: Tribal Voice in Bengali Literature	13 Aug 2025, 11:00 AM	Bankura University, Purandarpur	Bankura, West Bengal
9	Kavi-Anuvadak with Aditya Mandi	31 Jul 2025, 5:45 PM	Sahitya Akademi Regional Office, Kolkata Auditorium	Kolkata
10	Contemporary Bengali Dalit Literature (Literary Forum)	31 Jul 2025, 4:00 PM	Sahitya Akademi Regional Office, Kolkata Auditorium	Kolkata
11	Literary Forum: Influence of Technology on Bengali Literature	31 Jul 2025, 11:00 AM	Sadhu Ramchand Murmu University of Jhargram, Jitusol	Jhargram, West Bengal
12	Mulakat: Readings & Discussion by Young Bengali Writers	30 Jul 2025, 12:00 PM	Baneswar Sarathibala Mahavidyalaya	Cooch Behar, West Bengal
13	Kathasandhi with Nirmal Halder	4 Jul 2025, 11:30 AM	Seminar Hall, Kashipur Michael Madhusudan Mahavidyalaya	Purulia, West Bengal
14	Literary Forum: Mahabharata Studies	25 Jun 2025, 11:00 AM	Vidyasagar Sabhagriha, University of Kalyani	Nadia, West Bengal
15	Literary Forum: 125th Birth Anniversary of Sailajananda Mukhopadhyay	25 Jun 2025, 11:00 AM	Mankar College	Purba Bardhaman, West Bengal
16	Seminar: Depiction of the Marginalized in Bengali Literature	24 Jun 2025, 11:00 AM	Presidency University	Kolkata
17	Asmita: Readings by Bengali Women	23 Jun 2025, 11:00 AM	Saltora Netaji Centenary College	Bankura, West Bengal

	Writers			
18	Symposium: Bengali Novels in the 21st Century	30 May 2025, 10:00 AM	Vidyasagar University, Dept. of Bengali	Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal
19	Kathasandhi with Abhijit Tarafdar	(Date not specified; paired with next entry)	—	—
20	Literary Forum: Readings by Bengali Writers	28 Feb 2025, 2:30 PM	Bidhannagar College	Salt Lake, Kolkata

PAYMENT OF GRATUITY ACT TO CBSE AFFILIATED TEACHERS

1189. SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

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

- (a) the number of CBSE affiliated private schools which are still not paying Gratuity to their teachers in accordance with The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 as amended in 2009 with retrospective effect from 03.04.1997, in the State of Tamil Nadu; and
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to ensure payment of gratuity by the private CBSE schools which have not complied with the amended gratuity 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, this matter falls

under the regulatory ambit of the respective state government and as such, to be enforced by these authorities.

Further, following provision has been laid down in Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) Affiliation Bye Laws-2018 with regard to Service rules:

Clause 5.3 stipulates that the school shall define the service rules of teaching & non-teaching staff on the lines of the service rules of the employees of Appropriate Government including well documented provisions in respect of the Contributory Provident Fund - Pension Scheme (5.3.11).

Clause 5.2.2 stipulates that “Teaching & non-teaching staff should be appointed on pay scales and allowances prescribed by the Appropriate Government.”

It is mandatory for all the Board’s affiliated schools to follow the Affiliation Bye-laws of the Board *mutatis mutandis*.

GUIDELINES FOR WASTE-TO-ENERGY PLANTS

1190: DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:

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

- (a) The arrangement put in place for implementing the management of residual ash and leachate under the guidelines for waste-to-energy plants issued by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in August 2025;
- (b) Whether the Government proposes to standardize the methodology for Environmental Damage Cost Assessment (EDCA) as per the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) draft report of August 2025;
- (c) Whether the Government has established an integrated digital platform for State Pollution Control Boards to monitor real-time compliance status of waste-to-energy plants and industrial units located in highly polluted areas;
- (d) The manner in which the Government is ensuring that the automatic renewal of (Consent to Operate -CTO) system does not lead to reduction in the frequency of inspection for compromise environmental safeguards; and
- (e) Whether the Government is planning new rule for the metro city critically polluted areas like Mumbai, urban part of Palghar, National Capital Region (NCR) of India and other cities of the country for environmental safeguards, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Schedule II of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, prescribes standards of processing and treatment of solid waste including standards for emission from incinerators / thermal technologies in solid waste treatment and disposal facilities. It has been mandated that if the concentration of toxic metals in incineration ash exceeds the limits specified in the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Trans boundary Movement) Rules, 2008, as amended from time to time, the ash is sent to the hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility. Further, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued draft Guidelines on Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) incineration-based Waste-to-Energy Plants for public consultation. The Guidelines have separate section on leachate management covering leachate collection and transfer to a dedicated Leachate Treatment Plant for systematic treatment before reuse or further processing. The Guidelines also have separate section on bottom ash and fly ash management. In cases where, bottom ash and fly ash are found to be non-hazardous as per SWM Rules, 2016, modalities for recycling, reuse, disposal as applicable, have been provided. Separately, a draft report on Environmental Damage Cost Assessment (EDCA) has been prepared and placed in public domain for consultation.

(c): Central Pollution Control Board has issued directions to all State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committee under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, on 12.8.2025 for installation of Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS) for self-surveillance of MSW incineration based Waste to Energy Plants (WtE). The State Pollution Control

Boards/Pollution Control Committee have to ensure that all operational and upcoming MSW incineration based Waste-to-Energy (WTE) plants within their jurisdiction install and operate Online Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) for real-time monitoring and that all monitoring systems installed under this directive are connected in real-time to the respective SPCB/PCC's servers and the Central Pollution Control Board's Online Monitoring server within three months from the date of issuance of the direction.

For strengthening monitoring and compliance through self-regulatory mechanism, CPCB has directed all 17 categories of highly polluting industries, since 2015, to install Online Continuous Effluent/ Emission Monitoring Systems (OCEMS). The real-time values of environmental pollutants of the effluent and emissions are transmitted online to CPCB and concerned SPCB/PCC. In case value of pollutant parameter exceeds the prescribed environmental norms, an SMS alert is generated and sent to industrial unit and respective SPCB /PCC, so that corrective measures can be taken by the industry immediately and appropriate action can be taken by concerned SPCB/PCC in case of persistent violation.

(d) and (e): The Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) in consultation with the CPCB, has notified Guidelines for the Grant, Refusal or Cancellation of Consent under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, on 29th and 30th January, 2025, respectively. These guidelines establish a uniform consent mechanism introducing streamlined, single-step procedure for obtaining consent

and authorization. The guidelines prescribe timelines for grant or refusal of consent within the specified period based upon categorization of units into Red, Orange or Green Category.

The Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas (CAQM) was established for better co ordination, research, identification and resolution of problems surrounding the air quality index and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The CAQM issues Directions and Advisories and imposition of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) for air quality management in Delhi and NCR. The 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. NCAP includes Greater Mumbai and Vasai-Virar city of Palghar District. The City level clean air action plans target air pollution sources like soil & road dust, vehicular emissions, waste burning, Construction & Demolition activities, and industrial pollution. The programme also leverages mobilisation of resources through convergence of various schemes of Central & State Governments as well as resources of State Govts. / UT administration, Municipal Corporations and other developmental authorities for implementation of action plans.

SANKALP

1191. DR. C. M. RAMESH:

Will the Minister of **SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) has been implemented in three phases;
- (b) if so, the details of the goals set and achieved in each phase, phase-wise with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh; and
- (c) the number of women trained in all three phase, phase-wise along with the number of women from 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 (c): Skill Acquisition & Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP), a World Bank loan-assisted outcome-based Centrally Sponsored Scheme, was launched in January 2018 with an initial implementation period till March 2023. The scheme was subsequently extended until March 2025, and the scheme has now been completed. The scheme was implemented in a single phase across the country. The scheme was aimed at strengthening the short-term skill development ecosystem by focusing on three Result Areas namely (i) Institutional Strengthening at National, State and District levels; (ii) Quality assurance in skill development programmes; and (iii) Inclusion of marginalized groups.

There were 8 Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) under the scheme and as of 31st March, 2025, all these 8 DLIs have been achieved which includes focus on the trainees completing the short-term skilling programme, secure

wage or self employment, alignment of Qualification Pack with National Skill Qualification Framework, training of trainers and assessor, institutional strengthening, focus on the women participation and service delivery to Gram Panchayat.

As mentioned above, SANKALP scheme was implemented in a single phase and the total number of women trained in Andhra Pradesh is 4191.

NATIONAL INVENTORY OF INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

1192. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRIMATI KRITI DEVI DEBBARMAN:

CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to ensure timely updating the National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) by the Sangeet Natak Akademi, particularly for the documentation, preservation and promotion of marginalised, tribal and lesser-known cultural traditions from the country especially Odisha, including those of the Kandhamal Lok Sabha Constituency;

- (b) the details of the initiatives launched and grants sanctioned along with progress made under various Government initiatives such as the Guru–Shishya Parampara Scheme, the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) nomination processes and youth-oriented programmes of the Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) and their effectiveness in preserving endangered arts;
- (c) the details of the regional cultural bodies, cultural practitioners, organisations and stakeholders from the country especially Odisha have been involved or supported under these schemes and the manner in which activities of said programmes/initiatives be digitally documented and shared nationally and globally;
- (d) the list of Indian cultural practices recognised as intangible cultural heritage so far, especially from Uttar Pradesh; and
- (e) the present status of the development of Boudh under the Buddhist Circuit, including details of conservation works, tourism enhancement initiatives and any proposals under consideration for national or UNESCO-related recognition of Buddhist heritage sites in the district/State?

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

(a): Yes Sir, Ministry of Culture through Sangeet Natak Akademi has been taking steps to ensure timely updation of National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) List that covers documentation, preservation of ICH element across the country.

(b): Ministry of Culture implements several schemes throughout the country to preserve and promote rich cultural and heritage of India. Guru–Shishya Parampara scheme provide financial support for all genres of performing arts activities like dramatic groups, theatre groups, music ensembles, children theatre etc. and imparting training of artists by their respective Guru on regular basis in line with Guru–Shishya Parampara. The Ministry of Culture has established seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) to preserve and promote India's folk arts and culture across the country. These centers, with headquarters in Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Prayagraj, Kolkata, Dimapur, and Thanjavur, work to protect, disseminate, and develop regional cultural diversity, involve youth, and document vanishing art forms.

As per UNESCO regulation one nomination is submitted in every two year cycle for including in UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity list. For 2025-26 cycle, Deepawali has been nominated for including in ICH list. Chhath Mahaparv has been nominated for the cycle 2026-27.

(c): There are 43 organizations under Ministry of Culture for promotion of cultural activities across the country. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement - I**. The Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre (EZCC) organizes various cultural programmes and initiatives, such as the "Guru Shishya Parampara" scheme, which includes traditional art forms from Odisha like Gotipua Dance and Paika akhada.

(d): India currently has 15 elements inscribed on UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity including Kumbh Mela from

Uttar Pradesh in the year 2017. Chhatth Mahaparv has been nominated for the ICH List for the Year 2026-27. The details of these elements are placed at **Statement -II.**

(e): Ministry of Tourism through its central sector schemes extends financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations for development of Buddhist Tourism. The 'Buddhist Circuit' has been identified as one of the thematic circuits for development under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) under the Ministry of Culture undertakes conservation and preservation of various monuments including protected Buddhist Sites, under the Annual Conservation program.

Buddhist chanting of Ladakh: recitation of sacred Buddhist texts in the trans-Himalayan Ladakh region, Jammu and Kashmir, India are included in UNESCO representative list of ICH.

STATEMENT-I

List of Attached / Subordinate Offices & Autonomous Organizations Under the Ministry Of Culture

S. No	Organization	S. No	Organization
1.	Archaeological Survey of India	23.	Lalit Kala AKademi
2.	National Archives of India	24.	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies
3.	National Gallery of Modern Arts	25.	National Council of Science Museums
4.	National Museum	26.	Prime Ministers Museum & Library,
5.	National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property	27.	National School of Drama
6.	Central Reference Library	28.	Indian Institute of Heritage
7.	National Library, Belvedere	29.	Nav Nalanda Mahavihara
8.	Anthropological Survey of India	30.	Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library

			Foundation
9.	National Monument Authority	31.	Rampur Raza Library
10.	Allahabad Museum	32.	Sangeet Natak Akademi
11.	Asiatic Society	33.	Sahitya Akademi
12.	Centre for Cultural Resources & Training,	34.	Salar Jung Museum
13.	Central Instt. Of Buddhist Studies	35.	Victoria Memorial Hall
14.	Central University Of Higher Tibetan Studies	36.	National Culture Fund
15.	Central Institute of Himalayan Culture Studies	37.	North Zone Cultural Centre,
16.	Delhi Public Library	38.	South Zone Cultural Centre,
17.	Gandhi Smriti & Darshan Samiti	39.	South Central Zone Cultural Centre
18.	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manava Sangrahalaya	40.	North East Zone Cultural Centre
19.	Indian Museum	41.	West Zone Cultural Centre
20.	Indira Gandhi National Centre For the Arts	42.	Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre
21.	Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library	43.	North Central Zone Cultural Centre
22.	Kalashetra Foundation		

STATEMENT – II

Indian ICH heritage inscribed on UNESCO's Representative List of the ICH of Humanity

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>ICH Heritage</u>	<u>Year of Inscription</u>	<u>State/ Union Territory</u>
1.	Tradition of Vedic chanting	2008	All states
2.	Ramlila, the traditional performance of the Ramayana	2008	All states
3.	Kutiyattam, Sanskrit theatre	2008	Kerela
4.	Ramman, religious festival and ritual theatre of the Garhwal Himalayas, India	2009	Uttarakhand
5.	Mudiyettu, ritual theatre and dance drama of Kerala	2010	Kerela

6.	Kalbelia folk songs and dances of Rajasthan	2010	Rajasthan
7.	Chhau dance	2010	Eastern India (West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha)
8.	Buddhist chanting of Ladakh: recitation of sacred Buddhist texts in the trans-Himalayan Ladakh region, Jammu and Kashmir, India	2012	UT of Ladakh, UT of Jammu & Kashmir
9.	Sankirtana, ritual singing, drumming and dancing of Manipur	2013	Manipur
10.	Traditional brass and copper craft of utensil making among the Thatheras of Jandiala Guru, Punjab, India	2014	Punjab
11.	Yoga	2016	All States
12.	Nawrouz, Novruz, Nowrouz, Nowrouz, Nawrouz, Nauryz, Nooruz, Nowruz, Navruz, Nevruz, Nowruz, Navruz	2016	All states
13.	Kumbh Mela	2017	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh
14.	Durga Puja in Kolkata	2021	West Bengal
15.	Garba of Gujarat	2023	Gujarat

HAZARDS FROM HIGH-BEAM LIGHTS IN RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

1193. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the use of high-beam LED and floodlights in residential and commercial premises causes glare, light pollution, and health issues to humans and animals;

- (b) if so, whether any scientific studies have been conducted on the ecological and health hazards caused by high-intensity artificial lighting;
- (c) whether guidelines or regulations exist to control the brightness and direction of outdoor lighting in urban areas across the country;
- (d) whether the Bureau of Energy Efficiency or the Central Pollution Control Board has proposed any standards or penalties for non-compliance; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor and the timeframe by which the Government intends to notify specific rules to prevent light pollution and safeguard human and animal well-being?

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): This does not come under the purview of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Central Pollution Control Board. However, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Indian Road Congress and Bureau of Indian Standards have prepared regulations, standards/codes in regard to outdoor lighting. The details are as below:

- (i) Motor Vehicle (Driving) Regulation, 2017 notified under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, provides for vehicle lighting which mandates that no driver shall use high beam inappropriately or for long duration or on well-lit roads. High beam shall be dipped in good time on the approach of an oncoming vehicle or when driving close behind another vehicle.

- (ii) The aspects of brightness, direction, and control of outdoor lighting installations are addressed in the Standards published by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). IS 1944 – Code of Practice for Lighting of Public Thoroughfares, provides for requirements of illumination levels, uniformity, glare control and proper lighting direction for outdoor/public lighting.
- (iii) National Lighting Code (NLC) of India 2025 on ‘Outdoor Lighting’ published by BIS provides guidance on recommended lighting levels, Backlight, Uplight, Glare (BUG) rating of luminaires, permissible upward light ratio, glare limitation measures, shielding requirements, and responsible lighting practices to minimize light pollution.
- (iv) Highway safety code published by Indian Road Congress designed to help road users to traverse road safely. The code prescribes the following recommendation to reduce night accidents:
 - a. Always dip your headlights when meeting other vehicles. A driver blinded by your high beam headlights may sidewipe your car.
 - b. Depress your headlights when following another vehicle. The glare caused by your lights shining in his rear view mirror can reduce his vision and cause an accident.
 - c. When overtaking, keep your lights on low beam. If on-coming vehicles are still on high beam, blink your lights up and down as a signal. If he does not lower his lights in time, do not retaliate.

TAXATION OF CRYPTO-CURRENCY IN THE COUNTRY**1194. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:****SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:**

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

- (a) The details regarding the total tax and TDS collected from users by crypto exchange platforms during the last three years across the country, State-wise particularly Andhra Pradesh, and year-wise;
- (b) The details of the list of crypto-exchanges that have been non-complaint with tax payments and not applying TDS deductions on crypto transactions on their platforms during the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) Whether the Government has conducted a study/survey regarding the non-payment of TDS deductions on crypto-currency transactions during the last five years;
- (d) If so, details regarding the list of exchanges identified and action undertaken against such exchanges during the last three years, year-wise;
- (e) Whether the Government has conducted any studies for implementation of taxation models as seen in other countries such as Thailand and Indonesia for crypto-currency, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): The details regarding the total TDS collected from users by crypto exchange platforms during the last three years across the country, State-wise particularly Andhra Pradesh, and year-wise is provided below:

Sr. No	State	Total Tax Deducted - FY 2022-23 (Amount in Cr.)	Total Tax Deducted- FY 2023-24 (Amount in Cr.)	Total Tax Deducted- FY 2024-25 (Amount in Cr.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.04	0.07	0.12
2	Assam	0.0003		-
3	Bihar	0.01	0.02	0.01
4	Chandigarh	-	0.11	-
5	Chhattisgarh	0.05	0.0003	0.0003
6	Delhi	0.35	0.99	28.33
7	Gujarat	17.15	29.29	28.63
8	Haryana	1.24	0.83	0.64
9	Himachal Pradesh	-	0.02	0.02
10	Jammu & Kashmir	-	0.00005	-
11	Karnataka	38.85	81.97	133.94
12	Kerala	0.13	0.05	0.04
13	Madhya Pradesh	0.001	0.02	0.01
14	Maharashtra	142.83	224.60	293.40
15	Odisha	0.01	0.04	0.01
16	Pondicherry	0.003	-	-
17	Punjab	0.24	0.0018	0.05
18	Rajasthan	8.85	15.72	15.48
19	Tamil Nadu	9.58	8.00	9.97
20	Telangana	1.01	0.19	0.08

21	Uttar Pradesh	0.76	0.60	0.50
22	Uttarakhand	0.0009	0.002	-
23	West Bengal	0.16	0.21	0.60
	Total	221.27	362.70	511.83

(b): To ensure oversight from an anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) perspective, the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU-IND) registers Virtual Asset Service Providers (VASPs) under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA). This registration requirement applies equally to domestic and offshore platforms that cater to users based in India. Further, the Finance Act, 2022, introduced Section 194S in the Income-tax Act, 1961, mandating a 1% Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) on the transfer of Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs). This applies to all transactions, including those involving offshore entities, if the income is chargeable to tax in India. It has been observed that certain offshore cryptocurrency exchanges serving Indian users are not complying with the TDS provisions prescribed under the Income-tax Act.

(c) and (d): Yes, the Survey actions u/s 133A of Income Tax Act, 1961 were carried out against 03 Crypto Exchanges and non-compliance of TDS provision u/s 194S to the tune of Rs. 39.8 Crores and undisclosed income to the tune of Rs. 125.79 Crores, were detected. In addition to the above search and seizure operations under Section 132 and Survey actions under Section 133A of the Income Tax Act against various entities resulted in the detection of undisclosed income related to VDA transactions amounting to Rs. 888.82 crore.

(e): No studies for implementation of taxation models as seen in other countries such as Thailand and Indonesia for crypto-currency have been undertaken.

एनएफआरए द्वारा शुरू किए गए आउटरीच कार्यक्रम

1195. श्री हंसमुखभाई सोमाभाई पटेल:

श्री मितेश पटेल (बकाभाई):

श्रीमती डी. के. अरुणा:

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

- (क) राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग प्राधिकरण (एनएफआरए) द्वारा शुरू किए गए जनसंपर्क/आउटरीच कार्यक्रमों की श्रृंखला के उद्देश्यों और प्रमुख विषयों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) इन आउटरीच कार्यक्रमों के स्थानों और कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा क्या है और अब तक कितने प्रतिभागी और हितधारक इसमें शामिल हुए हैं;
- (ग) चुनौतियों का आकलन करने और लेखापरीक्षकों से फीडबैक एकत्र करने के लिए जनसंपर्क गतिविधियों के साथ-साथ एनएफआरए द्वारा शुरू किए गए "ऑडिट फर्म सर्वेक्षण 2025" के उद्देश्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) देश भर में लेखों की लेखापरीक्षा की गुणवत्ता और पेशेवर मानक को मजबूत करने के लिए एनएफआरए द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

कारपोरेट 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 लेखा परीक्षा गुणवत्ता में वृद्धि करना और सभी आकार की ऑडिट फर्मों, विशेष रूप से छोटी और मध्यम आकार की ऑडिट फर्मों के लिए स्थायी ऑडिट कार्यप्रणालियों 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): आउटरीच कार्यक्रम निम्नानुसार आयोजित की गई:

- (i) दिनांक 26.09.2025 को हैदराबाद में। इसमें 65 पेशेवरों ने भाग लिया, जिसमें 27 ऑडिट फर्मों के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं।
- (ii) दिनांक 06.10.2025 को इंदौर में। इसमें 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 सहायता करने की अपनी भूमिका के उद्देश्य से आउटरीच कार्यक्रमों के साथ-साथ अपना पहला "ऑडिट फर्म सर्वे 2025" शुरू किया। एकत्र की गई 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।

(घ): एनएफआरए ने अपने अधिदेश को ध्यान में रखते हुए निम्नलिखित मुख्य कदम उठाए हैं।

(i) मानक सेटिंग कार्य:

(क) लेखा परीक्षा मानक

एनएफआरए द्वारा समूह लेखा परीक्षा पर संशोधित मानक और गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन पर मानकों सहित लेखा परीक्षा पर 40 संशोधित उच्च गुणवत्ता मानकों के एक सेट की सिफारिश की गई है।

(ख) लेखांकन मानक

भारतीय लेखांकन मानकों में कुल 47 संशोधनों/परिवर्तनों की सिफारिश की गई है, जिनमें से 44 को अधिसूचित किया जा चुका है। छोटी और मध्यम कंपनियों के लिए 27 लेखांकन मानकों के एक सेट की सिफारिश की गई है जिसे कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा अधिसूचित किया गया है।

(ii) प्रवर्तन कार्य:

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 ने वेबिनार भी आयोजित किए हैं और अपने अनुभव और निष्कर्षों का

प्रसार करने के लिए हितधारकों के साथ लगातार जुड़ रहा है।

(iii) ऑडिट गुणवत्ता निरीक्षण:

दिसंबर 2022 में, एनएफआरए ने ऑडिट फर्मों के ऑडिट गुणवत्ता निरीक्षण की शुरुआत की, जिसमें फर्म-व्यापी निरीक्षण और जनहित संस्थाओं के ऑडिट के संबंध में ऑडिट फर्मों द्वारा किए गए व्यक्तिगत ऑडिट कार्यों का निरीक्षण दोनों शामिल हैं। एनएफआरए की वेबसाइट पर अब तक 12 ऑडिट गुणवत्ता निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की जा चुकी हैं।

(iv) एनएफआरए परिपत्र:

एनएफआरए ने इस तरह के गैर-अनुपालनों की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने और भारत में वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग की गुणवत्ता में प्रणालीगत सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से विभिन्न हितधारकों को सलाह देने और मार्गदर्शन देने के लिए कानून और मानकों में प्रावधानों को दोहराते हुए परिपत्र जारी किए हैं।

(v) लेखा परीक्षक-लेखा परीक्षा समिति की बातचीत पर एनएफआरए श्रृंखला:

लेखा परीक्षक-लेखा परीक्षा समिति के साथ बातचीत की एक श्रृंखला शुरू की गई है क्योंकि बेहतर लेखा परीक्षा गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने में इसकी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है।

(vi) एनएफआरए ने इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ कारपोरेट अफेयर्स (आईआईसीए) के साथ सहयोग किया है और स्वतंत्र निदेशकों और कंपनियों के ऑडिट समिति के सदस्यों, जिनके पास कानून में ऑडिट गुणवत्ता के लिए महत्वपूर्ण जिम्मेदारियां हैं, के क्षमता निर्माण के लिए 4 महीने का पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है।

(vii) एनएफआरए ने अपनी वेबसाइट पर 'ऑडिट प्रैक्टिस टूलकिट' 04 नवंबर 2025 को जारी किए हैं, जिसमें ऑडिट में लगे छोटे और मध्यम पेशेवरों की सहायता करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है।

(viii) अपनी 2025-26 पहल "एक बेहतर वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र बनाना" के हिस्से के रूप में वेबिनार श्रृंखला शुरू करने की घोषणा की। "परिसंपत्तियों की क्षति- भारतीय लेखांकन मानक 36" पर इस श्रृंखला का पहला वेबिनार 26.11.2025 को आयोजित किया गया।

FOREIGN COMPANIES PROJECTS IN THE COUNTRY**1196. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the foreign companies are dropping their projects in the country and are slowing down on making new project announcements, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that foreign companies halted projects worth over Rs. 2 lakh crore in the country during the first quarter of the current financial year, if so, whether such impact is more than 1200 per cent higher than the corresponding quarter last year, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also true that the value of the projects dropped by foreign companies was higher since the year 2013-2014; and
- (d) if so, the details and the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is considered as a major source of non-debt financial resource for economic growth. Gross FDI flows into India have grown consistently over the last more than a decade. The Government has implemented various measures to stimulate FDI inflows. The Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy, wherein most sectors except certain strategically important sectors, are open for 100% FDI under the automatic route. More than 90% of the FDI inflow is received under the automatic route. India continues to open up its economy to global investors by raising FDI limits,

removing regulatory barriers, developing infrastructure and improving business environment. For instance, the Union Budget 2025-26 also announced for the further increase of FDI sectoral cap for the insurance sector from 74% to 100%.

FDI inflows into India have increased from USD 36.05 billion in financial year 2013-14 to USD 80.62 billion in financial year 2024-25. FDI inflow reported during the first half of financial year 2025-26 (USD 50.36 billion) has increased by 16% compared to year ago period (USD 43.37 billion). It is the highest ever FDI inflow for 1st half of a financial year.

FUTURE FORMAL JOB TARGETS IN TELANGANA

1197. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:

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

- (a) the total number of formal jobs created in the country as reflected in EPFO net payroll addition from September 2017 till October 2025, year-wise;
- (b) the share of Telangana in these additions; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes any State-specific initiatives to further accelerate formal job creation in Telangana, given its rapid growth in the pharma, IT, and defence manufacturing 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) and (b): The Net Payroll data is as follows:

Net Payroll Data (Upto July 2025)		
	All India	Telangana

2017-18 From Sep-17	15,52,940	83,249
2018-19	61,12,223	4,04,079
2019-20	78,58,394	4,38,697
2020-21	77,08,375	4,17,091
2021-22	1,22,34,625	7,57,548
2022-23	1,38,51,689	8,52,205
2023-24	1,31,48,204	8,34,751
2024-25	1,29,78,168	8,60,639
Apr-25	14,31,642	83,480
May-25	14,62,469	81,832
Jun-25	19,04,535	1,32,615
Jul-25	21,04,360	1,37,000

The data may be read with the following constraints

- Net Payroll = New Subscribers + Rejoinees - Exited Members
- EPFO payroll data is provisional as updation of employee's records is a continuous process and gets updated in subsequent month/s.

(c): Government of India has launched an employment linked central sector scheme i.e. Pradhan Mantri viksit Bharat Rojgar Yojana. The Scheme envisages to play a pivotal role in driving job creation for the youth, enhancing employability along with formalization of workforce. The scheme has a registration period of two years from 01.08.2025 to 31.07.2027 and a budgetary outlay of ₹ 99,446 Crore for the period FY 2025-26 to FY 2031-32.

भारतीय कला और संस्कृति का प्रचार

1198. श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके :

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील :

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे :

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे :

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

- (क) क्या सरकार वर्ष 2047 तक भारत को एक विकसित राष्ट्र बनाने के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने हेतु भारतीय संस्कृति को एक सॉफ्ट पावर के रूप में बढ़ावा देने हेतु कोई विशेष नीति लागू कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार वैश्विक मंच पर भारतीय कला, शिल्प, संगीत और योग को सशक्त रूप से प्रदर्शित करने की योजना बना रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार सांस्कृतिक विरासत को बढ़ावा देने के लिए डिजिटल माध्यमों और सोशल मीडिया का व्यापक उपयोग करने की योजना बना रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों में पारंपरिक ज्ञान और संस्कृति आधारित पाठ्यक्रम को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई कदम उठा रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा भारत की समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक धरोहर को अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बढ़ावा देने, विदेशों के साथ सांस्कृतिक संबंध सुदृढ़ करने, द्विपक्षीय सांस्कृतिक संबंधों को बढ़ावा देने, विश्व मंच पर भारत की सांस्कृतिक पहचान को दर्शाने और इनबाउंड पर्यटन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए 'वैश्विक भागीदारी स्कीम' कार्यान्वित की जाती है।

वैश्विक भागीदारी स्कीम का संचालन विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय मिशनों के माध्यम से किया जाता है ताकि निम्नलिखित घटकों के माध्यम से इसके लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जा सके:

I) भारत महोत्सव:

लोक संगीत, लोक नृत्य, लोक रंगमंच और कठपुतली कला, शास्त्रीय और पारंपरिक नृत्य, प्रयोगात्मक/समकालीन नृत्य, शास्त्रीय/अर्धशास्त्रीय संगीत, रंगमंच आदि सहित लोक कलाओं जैसे विविध सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों के कलाकारों को 'भारत महोत्सव' के बैनर तले विदेश में प्रस्तुति देने का अवसर दिया जाता है।

II) भारत-विदेश मैत्री सांस्कृतिक सोसाइटियों को सहायता अनुदान: भारत और संबंधित विदेश के बीच घनिष्ठ मैत्री और सांस्कृतिक संपर्क को बढ़ावा देने के प्रयोजन से विदेशों में सक्रिय रूप से कार्यरत भारत-विदेश मैत्री सांस्कृतिक सोसाइटियों को हमारे भारतीय मिशनों के माध्यम से सहायता अनुदान जारी किया जाता है।

संस्कृति मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार अन्य देशों के साथ सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रमों (सीईपी) पर हस्ताक्षर भी करता है ताकि विदेश में भारत की सॉफ्ट पावर को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके और कलाओं और संस्कृति के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में भारत और अन्य देशों के बीच अंतर-सांस्कृतिक संबंधों को विकसित और संवर्धित किया जा सके।

इसके अतिरिक्त, विदेश मंत्रालय (एमईए) के अंतर्गत स्वायत्त संगठन, भारतीय सांस्कृतिक संबंध परिषद (आईसीसीआर) द्वारा 2047 तक भारत को विकसित राष्ट्र बनाने का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए भारतीय संस्कृति को सॉफ्ट पावर के रूप में बढ़ावा देने हेतु जेन नेक्स्ट डेमोक्रेसी नेटवर्क प्रोग्राम; आईसीसीआर की खोज; पद्म पुरस्कार विजेता श्रृंखला; आईसीसीआर 'युवा मित्र' और कला साधक पुरस्कार; अन्नपूर्णा प्रमाणपत्र और प्रतिभा संगम प्रतियोगिता जैसी अनेक पहलें कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं।

अपने अधिदेश के अनुसार, आईसीसीआर अपने विदेश में स्थित सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों और मिशनों/पोस्टों के माध्यम से योग, नृत्य, संगीत (गायन और वाद्य) और भाषाओं के शिक्षण के साथ-साथ अन्य कार्यकलापों का आयोजन करते हुए पूरे विश्व में भारतीय संस्कृति का संवर्धन कर रहा है।

(ग) और (घ): संस्कृति मंत्रालय भारत की सॉफ्ट पावर का प्रसार करने और वैश्विक स्तर पर सांस्कृतिक कूटनीति को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए फेसबुक, X, इंस्टाग्राम, यूट्यूब, लिंकडइन, आदि जैसे सोशल मीडिया हैंडलों का प्रभावशाली ढंग से लाभ उठाता है। मंत्रालय द्वारा संस्कृति मंत्रालय की आधिकारिक वेबसाइट की देखरेख भी की जाती है, जहां एक ही जगह पर मंत्रालय के कार्यक्रमों और पहलों से संबंधित संपूर्ण सूचना उपलब्ध है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, आईसीसीआर ने निम्नलिखित को विकसित किया है: (i) अपने वैश्विक कार्यों को कारगर बनाने और केन्द्रीकृत करने हेतु एआईएमएस (कार्यकलाप सूचना प्रबंधन प्रणाली) पोर्टल, जिससे आईसीसीआर, भारतीय सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों और विश्व भर में स्थापित भारतीय मिशनों/पोस्ट के बीच निर्बाध समन्वयन सुगम्य हो जाता है; (ii) भारत में अध्ययन करने के इच्छुक विदेशी विद्यार्थियों के लिए आवेदन और भर्ती प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने के लिए ए टू ए (एडमिशन टू एल्यूम्नाइ) पोर्टल; (iii) ज्ञान सेतु एप्लीकेशन जिसका उद्देश्य विद्यार्थियों और विश्वविद्यालयों को देय छात्रवृत्ति जारी करने की प्रक्रिया को सरल और स्वचालित करना है; और (iv) आईसीसीआर, कलाकार प्रबंधन प्रणाली (एएमएस) के माध्यम से आईसीसीआर द्वारा नियोजित भारतीय कलाकारों की सूचना का रखरखाव भी करता है।

आईसीसीआर ने भारतीय संस्कृति, प्राचीन भारतीय ग्रंथों आदि पर प्रारंभिक ज्ञान के सिंगल विंडो स्रोत के रूप में पारंपरिक भारतीय ज्ञान के संबंध में विशिष्ट पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए "पारंपरिक भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालियों का सार्वभौमीकरण" ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म की शुरुआत की है। आईसीसीआर अंतरराष्ट्रीय योग सम्मेलन और अंतरराष्ट्रीय इंडोलॉजी सम्मेलन भी आयोजित करता है।

एसडीएस और 'प्रसाद' योजनाओं का मूल्यांकन

1199. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या स्वदेश दर्शन योजना और 'प्रसाद' तीर्थयात्रा कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रसाद) योजना के अंतर्गत विरासत स्थलों का विकास पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने में सफल रहा है;
- (ख) विगत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत कितनी परियोजनाएँ पूरी की गई हैं और स्थानीय रोजगार सृजन में कितने प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए निजी क्षेत्र और स्थानीय समुदायों के साथ साझेदारी की है; और
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या परिणाम रहे?

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

(क) से (घ): पर्यटन मंत्रालय, स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी) और तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रसाद) की अपनी चल रही केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के माध्यम से विरासत स्थलों सहित पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत स्वीकृत 76 परियोजनाओं में से 75 परियोजनाएँ और प्रसाद योजना के तहत स्वीकृत 54 परियोजनाओं में से 32 परियोजनाएँ भौतिक रूप से पूरी हो चुकी हैं। स्वदेश दर्शन और प्रसाद योजना के तहत पूरी की गई परियोजनाओं की सूची संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

इन योजनाओं के तहत, मंत्रालय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने, रोजगार सृजन और स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के उद्देश्य से समग्र रूप से पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास करता है।

मंत्रालय सतत एवं समावेशी पर्यटन विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सक्रिय हितधारक भागीदारी और स्थानीय समुदायों की सहभागिता को प्रोत्साहित करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों से पूर्ण हो चुकी परियोजनाओं का सतत संचालन और रखरखाव सुनिश्चित करने की अपेक्षा की जाती है। जहाँ भी आवश्यक हो, उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के तहत निर्मित सुविधाओं

की दीर्घकालिक टिकाऊपन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) की संभावनाएँ खोजी जाती हैं।

विवरण

(i.) स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत पूरी की गई परियोजनाओं की सूची निम्न प्रकार है:-

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	परिपथ/ स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि
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 - पसारलापुडी - 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 - अनूप 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	तेजपुर - माजुली - शिवसागर का विकास	90.98

		2016-17		
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 - तुर्कोलिया 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 2017-18	जूनागढ़ - गिर सोमनाथ - भरुच - कच्छ - भावनगर - राजकोट - मेहसाणा का विकास	26.68
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 2016-17	गुलमर्ग - बारामूला - कुपवाड़ा - कारगिल - लेह में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	91.84
28.	झारखंड	इको परिपथ 2018-19	इको पर्यटन परिपथ: दलमा - बेतला नेशनल पार्क - मिरचैया - नेतरहाट का विकास	30.44
29.	केरल	इको परिपथ	पथनमथिट्टा-गवी- वागामोन - तेक्कडी का विकास	64.08

		2015-16		
30.	केरल	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ	सबरीमाला – एरुमेली – पम्पा - सन्निधानम का विकास	46.54
		2016-17		
31.	केरल	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ	श्रीपद्मनाभ अर्नामूला का विकास	78.08
		2016-17		
32.	केरल	ग्रामीण परिपथ	मालानाड मालाबार क्रूज पर्यटन परियोजना का विकास	57.35
		2018-19		
33.	मध्य प्रदेश	वन्यजीव परिपथ	पन्ना-मुकुंदपुर-संजय-दुबरी- बांधवगढ़-कान्हा – मुक्की - पेंच में वन्यजीव परिपथ का विकास	92.10
		2015-16		
34.	मध्य प्रदेश	बौद्ध परिपथ	सांची – सतना – रीवा – मंदसौर - धार का विकास	74.02
		2016-17		
35.	मध्य प्रदेश	विरासत परिपथ	ग्वालियर – ओरछा – खजुराहो – चंदेरी – भीमबेटका – मांडू का विकास	89.82
		2016-17		
36.	मध्य प्रदेश	इको परिपथ	गांधीसागर बांध-मंडलेश्वर बांध-ओंकारेश्वर बांध- इंदिरा सागर बांध-तवा बांध- बरगी बांध – भेड़ाघाट - बाणसागर बांध - केन नदी का विकास	93.76
		2017-18		
37.	महाराष्ट्र	तटीय परिपथ	सिंधुदुर्ग तटीय परिपथ - सागरेश्वर, तारकरली, विजयदुर्ग (बीच और क्रीक), मितभव का विकास	19.06
		2015-16		
38.	महाराष्ट्र	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ	वाकी – अदासा – धापेवाड़ा – पारदसिंघा – तेलनखेडी - गिराड का विकास	45.47
		2018-19		
39.	मणिपुर	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ	मणिपुर में पर्यटक परिपथ: इम्फाल -खोंगजोम का विकास	72.23
		2015-16		

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	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
43.	मिजोरम	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	थेनजोल और साउथ ज़ोटे, जिला सेरछिप और रईक का विकास	92.26
44.	मिजोरम	इको परिपथ 2016-17	इको-एडवेंचर परिपथ आइजोल -रावपुइचिप - खवफाप - लेंगपुई - चटलांग- सकाब्रहमुइडुइतलांग - 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	फ्रेंको - तमिल गांव, कराईकल, माहे और यानम का विकास	49.44

		2017-18		
50.	पुडुचेरी	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2017-18	पुडुचेरी में आध्यात्मिक परिपथ का विकास	34.96
51.	पंजाब	विरासत परिपथ 2018-19	आनंदपुर साहिब - फतेहगढ़ साहिब - चमकौर साहिब - फिरोजपुर - खटकर कलां - कलानौर - पटियाला का विकास	85.32
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	रंगपो (प्रवेश) - रोराथांग - अरितार - फादमचेन - नाथांग - शेराथांग - सोंगमो - गंगटोक - फोडोंग - मंगन - लाचुंग	98.05

		परिपथ 2015-16	–युमथांग – लाचेन – थांगु – गुरुडोंगमेर - मंगन – गंगटोक – तुमिनलिंगी - सिंगतम (निकास) को जोड़ने वाले पर्यटक परिपथ का विकास	
57.	सिक्किम	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2016-17	सिंगतम–मका–टेमी – बेरमोइक टोकेल – फोंगिया – नामची – जोरथांग – ओखारे – सोम्बारिया – दारमदिन - जोरेथांग - मेल्ली (निकास) को जोड़ने वाले पर्यटक परिपथ का विकास	95.32
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	सूरमाचेर-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 2016-17	चित्रकूट और श्रृंगवेरपुर का विकास	69.45

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 – खुर्जा - 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

(ii.) प्रशाद योजना के तहत पूरी की गई परियोजनाओं की सूची निम्न प्रकार है:

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य	परियोजना का नाम	वित्तीय वर्ष	स्वीकृत लागत
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	पटना साहिब का विकास	2015-16	29.62
5.	बिहार	गया, बिहार में विष्णुपद मंदिर में मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास	2014-15	3.63
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	जिला छत्तीसगढ़ में माँ बमलेश्वरी देवी मंदिर डोंगरगढ़, राजनंदगांव 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

SCHOOL DROPOUTS IN KERALA

1200. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

- the number of school dropouts in the State of Kerala during each of the last ten academic years, class-wise and district-wise;
- the dropout data for higher secondary, vocational, professional, polytechnic, undergraduate and graduate programmes in the said State during the last ten years, district-wise, institution-wise and course-wise;
- the details of the number and names of Government-aided and private schools closed, merged, or discontinued in the said State during the last ten

years, district-wise;

(d) the details of the number and names of Government, aided, and self-financing colleges (arts and science, engineering, medical, polytechnic, vocational) closed or suspended during the last ten years in the said State, district-wise; and

(e) the details of staffs including teachers who lost their job due to the closure and drop out during the last ten academic 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): As per UDISE+ (Unified District Information System for Education Plus), dropout rates in the State of Kerala from the year 2015-16 to 2024-25 by level of education are available at <https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl ques>.

(b) to (e): As in the Higher Education sector Students have multiple options and they choose and migrate from one course or program to another. Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, an overwhelming majority of the schools in the country are managed by respective States/UTs. The recruitment and rational deployment of teachers fall under the purview of the respective State Governments/UT Administrations.

As per UDISE+, number of Government-Aided and Private schools in the State of Kerala from the year 2015-16 to 2024-25 and total teachers in Kerala from the year 2015-16 to 2024-25 are available at <https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl ques>.

As per AISHE (All India Survey on Higher Education), number of Governments, Private (Aided), and Private (Un-Aided) colleges in the State of Kerala for the year 2013-14 and 2022-23 are available at <https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl ques>.

WELFARE OF ORGANISED AND UNORGANISED SECTOR

1201. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the current status of worker safety, welfare and social security coverage across organised and unorganised sectors in the country, State/UT-wise and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the steps taken by the Government to ensure implementation of labour laws, including minimum wages, working conditions and occupational safety standards during the last three years;
- (c) whether the Government has introduced or plans to introduce initiatives to enhance skill development, upskilling and employability of workers to meet the demands of emerging industries and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of the measures taken by the Government to monitor compliance

- with safety regulations, particularly in high-risk sectors such as construction, manufacturing and mining along with penalties imposed for their violations;
- (e) whether the Government has evaluated the effectiveness of schemes providing social security, insurance and health benefits to the workers and if so, the outcomes thereof; and
- (f) the details of the long-term strategies proposed to improve working conditions, promote fair employment practices and ensure welfare and safety of all workers 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 four Labour Codes - the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations (IR) Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 have come into force on 21.11.2025, rationalizing 29 existing labour laws for better working conditions, safety, wages, social security & enhanced welfare for worker.

These new labour codes mandate appointment letters, universal minimum wages, nationwide social security for gig, platform and interstate migrant workers, free annual health check-ups, expanded rights for women to work in all sectors including night shifts, etc. The Codes enhance worker safety, welfare, and social protection across sectors including unorganized workers. The IR Code also provides reskilling fund for retrenched workers.

Rules, regulations, standards etc. have been made for safety of workers

in constructions, manufacturing and mining sector. For compliance with rules, regulations, inspections are conducted time to time in respect of conditions of service including the health, safety and welfare provisions. In case of detection of irregularities, penalties including fines and imprisonment are imposed as per rules and regulations prescribed.

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. Draft 'Shram Shakti NITI' (National Labour & Employment Policy) a comprehensive vision document has been prepared to build an inclusive, fair, and resilient ecosystem for workers, accelerating India's journey towards a Viksit Bharat by 2047.

In addition, the Government is implementing 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.

CAMPA PROJECTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1202. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

- (a) the details of the works undertaken under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) in the State of Andhra

Pradesh during the last three years, district-wise, especially in Konaseema district, including the adoption of innovative technologies such as IT-based Management Information System (MIS), dashboards, drone-based monitoring, digitization of forest boundaries and the number of green employment opportunities generated through afforestation, forest regeneration, and related conservation activities;

- (b) the details of the funds allocated, disbursed, and utilised under various CAMPA components in the said State during the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) whether any proposals have been submitted by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh foreco-tourism projects under CAMPA;
- (d) if so, the details regarding funds sanctioned, released, and the current status of implementation;
- (e) whether model nurseries has been established in each district under CAMPA in the said State; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof, including funds allocated, disbursed and utilised, physical progress achieved and status of implementation, district-wise in Andhra Pradesh, especially Konaseema district?

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

- (a) : The details of works taken up in Konaseema District for the three years are given in the enclosed **Statement**. The year-wise green employment generated through the execution of these works are given as below:-

Year	Green employment generated person days
2022-23	1216070
2023-24	765410
2024-25	1156082

(b): The details of the funds allocated, disbursed, and utilised under various CAMPA components in the said State during the last three years, year-wise is attached below:-

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Fund Allocated	Fund Disbursed	Fund Utilised
1.	2022-23	224.09	82.52	82.52
2.	2023-24	226.70	146.00	146.0
3.	2024-25	250. 11	134.45	129.94

(c) to (f): No.

STATEMENT

District wise works taken in FY APO 2022-23,2023-24&2024-25					
(Rs. in lakh)					
S. No.	Work/Component/Rule		Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Konasema		
			2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Site Specific Activities				
a.	ACA	Addl. Compensatory Afforestation			4.664
b.	PCA	Penal Compensatory Afforestation			5.381
	Circle CA Total:-		0.000	0.000	10.044
2	Net Present Value				
	Proposed Activities under 80% of NPV(As				
a.	5(2)(a)	Assisted Natural Regeneration			

b.	5(2)(b)	Artificial Regeneration		5.250	8.543
c.	5(2)(d)	Protection of Forests and plantations		1.935	6.001
	SubTotal-5(2):-		0.000	7.185	14.544
	Proposed work under 20% of NPV (As per CAF Rules,2018-Rule 5(3))				
a.	5(3)(b)	Promoting conservation, sustainable use and documentation of biological diversity including preservation of habitats, conservation of land and folk varieties and cultivars, domesticated stocks and breeds of animals and microorganisms and chronicling of knowledge relating to Biological diversity			5.000
b.	5(3)(c)	Purchase and maintenance of equipment or devices used for communication and information technology for the purpose of protection of forest and wildlife			0.940
c.	5(3)(f)	Casual engagement of local people or labours to assist regular staff of State Forest Department for works for protection of forest and wildlife undertaken from State Fund		3.327	1.202
d.	5(3)(h)	Independent concurrent monitoring and evaluation and third party monitoring of various works undertaken from State Fund			2.151
	Sub Total -5(3):-		0.000	3.327	9.293
	NPV Total -5(2) +5(3):-		0.000	10.512	23.836
	Grand Total		0.000	10.512	33.881

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों का वित्तीय प्रदर्शन

1203. श्री विजय बघेल:

श्री नलिन सोरेन:

श्री प्रभुभाई नागरभाई वसावा:

श्री विजय कुमार दूबे:

श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़:

श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंह:

श्री जनार्दन मिश्रा:

श्री शिवमंगल सिंह तोमर:

श्री ज्योतिर्मय सिंह महतो:

श्री आलोक शर्मा:

श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों (पीएसबी) के वित्तीय निष्पादन की समीक्षा की है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 2014-15 की तुलना में, शुद्ध ब्याज अंतर, परिसंपत्तियों पर प्रतिफल और शेयरधारिता पर प्रतिफल जैसे प्रासंगिक संकेतकों के आधार पर हाल के वर्षों में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों का निष्पादन कैसा रहा है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने बैंकों द्वारा किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड, स्टैंड-अप इंडिया और प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना जैसी सरकारी योजनाओं के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में की गई प्रगति की भी समीक्षा की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) विगत वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान सभी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा कुल कितना शुद्ध लाभ अर्जित किया गया?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

- (क) से (ङ): बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन और अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 और 1980 और भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अधिनियम, 1955 के अनुसार, बैंक के कार्य और कारोबार का सामान्य अधीक्षण, निदेशन और प्रबंधन इसके बोर्ड में निहित है। इसके अलावा, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों (पीएसबी) के शीर्ष

प्रबंधन के साथ समय-समय पर नियमित बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं ताकि सरकार द्वारा शुरू किए गए विभिन्न सुधार एजेंडों और फ्लैगशिप वित्तीय समावेशन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत हुई प्रगति पर चर्चा की जा सके, जिसमें पीएम स्वनिधि, किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड, स्टैंड अप इंडिया, प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना, इत्यादि शामिल हैं। चुनिंदा वित्तीय मानदंडों जैसे निवल लाभ, निवल ब्याज मार्जिन, आस्तियों पर प्रतिलाभ और इक्विटी प्रतिलाभ पर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों के कार्यनिष्पादन को संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

दिनांक 30.9.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, बैंकों के पास 10.39 लाख करोड़ रुपये की बकाया राशि के साथ कुल 7.81 करोड़ केसीसी हैं, जिनमें से पीएसबी के पास 4.19 लाख करोड़ रुपये की बकाया राशि के साथ कुल 2.22 करोड़ केसीसी हैं। स्टैंड-अप इंडिया योजना के अंतर्गत, बैंकों ने 62,791 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के 2.75 लाख ऋण स्वीकृत किए हैं, जिनमें से पीएसबी ने 51,191 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के 2.28 लाख ऋण स्वीकृत किए हैं। इसके अलावा, प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना के अंतर्गत, बैंकों ने चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान अक्टूबर, 2025 तक 2.54 लाख करोड़ रुपये का वितरण किया है, जिसमें से पीएसबी ने 1.03 लाख करोड़ रुपये संवितरित किए हैं।

विवरण

चुनिंदा वित्तीय मानदंडों के आधार पर पीएसबी का कार्य- निष्पादन

मानदंड	वित्तीय वर्ष 2014-15	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25
निवल लाभ (करोड़ रुपये)	45,743	1,41,202	1,78,364
निवल ब्याज मार्जिन	2.55%	3.06%	2.91%
आस्तियों का प्रतिलाभ	0.53%	0.95%	1.09%
इक्विटी का प्रतिलाभ	9.08%	14.57%	15.79%

स्रोत: रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया

सीएसआर नियामक ढांचे

1204. श्रीमती रुचि वीरा:

क्या कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद जिले में स्थानीय व्यवसाय और कारपोरेट क्षेत्र, कारपोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) लाभों और जटिल नियामक ढाँचों से संबंधित कई चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहे हैं जो विकास और समावेशी विकास में योगदान करने की उनकी क्षमता को सीमित करते हैं,
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो जिले में वंचित समुदायों को लाभ पहुँचाने के लिए अनुपालन प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बनाने और सीएसआर पहलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो जिले में अनुकूल कारपोरेट वातावरण के निर्माण को प्राथमिकता नहीं देने के क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): सरकार के संज्ञान में ऐसी कोई विशिष्ट जानकारी नहीं आई है।

कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) का दर्शन, सार्वजनिक वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के वितरण में कॉर्पोरेट्स की प्रबंधकीय दक्षता, सर्वोत्तम कार्यप्रणालियों, प्रौद्योगिकी और नवाचार का लाभ उठाकर उन्हें देश के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास में भागीदार बनाना है। जिन कंपनियों को सीएसआर व्यय करना अनिवार्य किया गया है, उनके लिए यह एक बोर्ड द्वारा संचालित प्रक्रिया है। कंपनी के बोर्ड अपनी सीएसआर समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर कंपनी की सीएसआर कार्यकलापों की योजना बनाने, उन पर निर्णय लेने, उनको क्रियान्वयन और उन पर निगरानी करने के लिए अधिकृत है। सीएसआर समिति के गठन, सीएसआर नीति के निर्माण, सीएसआर पर वार्षिक कार्य योजना, परियोजना और परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन क्षेत्र की पहचान, मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी (सीएफओ) द्वारा सीएसआर व्यय का प्रमाणन और वैधानिक लेखा परीक्षकों द्वारा सीएसआर व्यय का लेखा-परीक्षण आदि से संबंधित मौजूदा सीएसआर सांविधिक प्रावधान पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पर्याप्त तंत्र प्रदान करते हैं। बोर्ड को यह सुनिश्चित करना होता है कि स्वीकृत राशि निर्धारित कार्यकलाप(यों) पर व्यय की गई है। सरकार कंपनियों को किसी विशेष

कार्यकलाप या किसी विशेष समुदाय के लिए व्यय करने संबंधी कोई निर्देश जारी नहीं करती है।

STEPS TO CHECK GROUND LEVEL OZONE

1205. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government maintains any data pertaining to the unsafe levels of ground level ozone in major cities across the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of anthropogenic factors contributing to the high concentration of ground level ozone during the summer season; and
- (c) the measures taken by the Government to ensure that the concentration of ground level ozone in the air is within safe limits?

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 Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) have been notified for 12 air pollutants including ground level Ozone. The current level of major air pollutants including O₃ is available in Portal of Central Control Room for Air Quality Management, pertaining to CPCB.

Ground level Ozone is a secondary pollutant and formed through complex photochemical reactions between volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x). NO_x is emitted from combustion of coal,

gasoline and oil in industrial operations, motor vehicles and power plants. VOCs are mainly released through gasoline combustion and distribution, upstream oil and gas production, wood burning, and the evaporation of solvents and liquid fuels.

The steps taken to control the precursors of ozone, i.e. NO_x and VOC emissions are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Steps taken to control the precursors of ozone emissions

- Introduction of BS VI-compliant vehicles across the country since April, 2020 have reduced NO_x emissions as compared to erstwhile BS IV-compliant vehicles, with 70-85% reduction in the case of 2-wheelers, 25%-68% in the case of 4-wheelers, and 87% in the case of heavy-duty vehicles.
- Government launched PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM-E Drive) and PM e-Bus Sewa to promote electric mobility, resulting in zero vehicular emissions.
- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) launched the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in 2019 as a long-term, time-bound, national-level strategy to address air pollution in 130 non-attainment and million plus cities/urban agglomeration in 24 States/UTs. City Specific Clean Air Action Plans have been prepared by all 130 cities under NCAP 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.

- Industrial emission Standards for NO_x and VOCs have been revised / introduced for various sectors such as Man-made Fiber industry, Fertilizer Industry, Pharmaceutical industry, Paint industry etc.
- NO_x emission standards have also been prescribed for coal/lignite-based thermal power plants, industrial boilers, furnaces, Cement Plant (without co-processing of wastes) and Standalone Clinker Grinding Plants.
- Vapour Recovery System (VRS) has been installed at all Delhi-NCR petrol pumps.
- VRS has been installed at those pumps selling more than 100 KL per month petrol and located in million plus cities and selling more than 300 KL per month petrol and located in cities with population more than 1 lakh.
- Promotion of public transport and improvements in roads.
- Streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control (PUC) Certificate.
- Banning of burning of biomass and garbage.
- Implementation of waste management rules w.r.t solid waste, bio-medical waste, and hazardous wastes etc.
- To control Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), MoEF&CC has notified the Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000, that control the use, import, and export of ODSs in India.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST DIGITAL INITIATIVES FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

1206. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government consulted Central Trade Unions before launching the Digital Labour Chowk portal, Labour Chowk Facilitation Centres (LCFCs), the new Cess Collection Portal and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the Construction Workers Federation of India (CWFI) have requested to review the recent launch of the Digital Labour Chowk Portal/App, the establishment of Labour Chowk Facilitation Centres (LCFCs), the new Online Building and Construction Workers Cess Collection Portal and role of State and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken note of the Construction Workers' Federation of India's (CWFI) allegation that the said digital initiatives are aimed at "de-unionising" construction workers and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any impact assessment on the manner in which the said digital platforms will affect the constitutional rights of workers to organise and unionise and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

- (e) whether the Digital Labour Chowk platform enables or encourages employers to bypass registered trade unions in workers hiring and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether the Government has ensured that the said platforms will not be used for surveillance, profiling or data-driven control over construction workers and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f): The Central Government is committed to protect and promote the welfare, social security, safety and health of building workers. The provisions related to the same have also been provided in the Code on Social Security, 2020 (CoSS, 2020) and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 (OSH & WC Code, 2020), which have come into force on 21.11.2025.

The Central Government has introduced a customizable mobile application for digital labour chowk, to be utilized by States/UTs after its customisation as per their requirement, with a view to connect the employer and labour, digitally, in addition to the physical labour chowk.

The Central Government in consultation with States/UTs is also committed for upgradation of existing labour chowks to Labour Chowk cum Facilitation Centre (LCFC) to improve labour chowk infrastructure with amenities like drinking water, toilets, creches etc.

The Central Government has also introduced a software for online collection of BOCW Cess, to be customized and utilized by States/UTs at their own level as per their requirements with a view to provide them a comprehensive digital mechanism for collection of BOCW Cess more effectively.

NAPS IMPLEMENTATION IN DHARMAPURI

1207. SHRI A. MANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is implementing the Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) across the country, including Tamil Nadu along with the key objectives and components of the scheme, particularly with reference to its implementation in Dharmapuri district;
- (b) the details of the number of apprentices enrolled, trained and certified under NAPS in Tamil Nadu, with specific figures for the said district during the last five years and the current year, sector and district-wise;
- (c) the number of industries, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), educational institutions and establishments in Dharmapuri registered under NAPS, along with the details of stipends reimbursed to employers in the district during the last five years and the current year; and
- (d) the measures taken by the Government to strengthen industry–academia collaboration, improve awareness among local employers and enhance

on-the-job training and apprenticeship opportunities in Dharmapuri regions in rural, tribal and backward regions.

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

(a): The Government of India launched 'National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme' (NAPS) in August, 2016 with the objective to promote apprenticeship training and to increase the engagement of apprentices. Since 2022-23, the scheme continues as NAPS-2, implemented throughout the country, including Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu. NAPS-2 aims to promote apprenticeship training in the country, by providing partial stipend support to the apprentices engaged under the Apprentice Act, 1961, undertaking capacity building of the apprenticeship ecosystem, and providing advocacy assistance to the stakeholders. Accordingly, the scheme facilitates a partial stipend support limited to 25% of stipend paid, up to a maximum of Rs.1,500 per month, per apprentice during the training period. The stipend support by GoI will be paid through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to the bank account of apprentice. The key objectives of the scheme is to develop skilled workforce for the economy by promotion of on-the-job experiential training and to encourage establishments to enroll apprentices by sharing partial stipend support to the apprentices and to encourage enrolment of apprentices in small establishments especially Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), and those located in the underserved areas such as aspirational districts and North-East Region.

(b): The details of number of apprentices engaged, trained and certified under NAPS in Tamil Nadu, sector wise, are given in the enclosed **Statement -I** and district-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement -II**. Further, the sector wise apprentices details for the district of Dharmapuri are given in the enclosed **Statement -III**.

(c): In the district of Dharmapuri, there are 38 establishments registered on the apprenticeship portal (<https://www.apprenticeshipindia.gov.in/>). Amongst these, 18 are MSMEs.

(d): There are several measures taken by the Government under National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) / related skill development policies that are meant to strengthen industry academia collaboration, raise awareness among employers, and expand on-the-job training / apprenticeship opportunities as follows: -

- (i) The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 lays emphasis on making education more holistic and effective by integrating academic and vocational education while ensuring the vertical and horizontal mobility of students/learners between academic and vocational streams. Accordingly, Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programme (AEDP) of UGC and as well as AICTE enables students admitted to a degree/ diploma programme to pursue apprenticeship as an integral component of the study. The major objectives of AEDP are to enhance the employability of students, focus on outcome based learning, promote active linkage between higher educational institutions and industries and bridge the skill gap in the

industries.

- (ii) The Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Mela (PMNAM) is designed to strengthen apprenticeship engagement by bringing industries and aspiring youth of the district of Dharmapuri onto a common platform. It is held on every 2nd Monday in 1/3rd of total number of districts in the state so that all districts are covered once in a quarter, and four times in a year. PMNAM has been reported three times in the district of Dharmapuri in the current calendar year. Further, the District Skill Committee (DSC) is conducting meetings at regular interval for increasing apprenticeship engagement.

STATEMENT -I

Sector-wise apprentices engaged, in Tamil Nadu (All districts) under NAPS during last five years and the current year (Upto October 2025) is as under:

S. No.	Sector Name	Apprentices Engaged	Apprentices Trained	Apprentices Certified
1.	Aerospace & Aviation	298	113	45
2.	Agriculture	638	146	27
3.	Agriculture and Allied Services	125	106	60
4.	Apparel	202	169	133
5.	Apparel Made-ups & Home Furnishing	7,642	4,931	19
6.	Automobile	7,563	5,088	4,151
7.	Automotive	1,78,392	43,204	6,454
8.	Banking, Financial Services & Insurance (BFSI)	8,869	5,031	225
9.	Beauty & Wellness	1,466	1,059	0
10.	Capital Goods	10,393	5,219	330
11.	Chemical	442	348	144

12.	Construction	3,919	5,182	357
13.	Domestic Workers	1,549	1,402	1
14.	Electrical (Including New and Renewable Energy)	8,994	6,347	5,515
15.	Electronics	46,797	17,316	673
16.	Fabrication	4,656	3,111	2,235
17.	Food Processing	9,772	4,235	152
18.	Food Processing and Preservation	72	54	11
19.	Furniture & Fittings	2,535	3,497*	2,749
20.	Gem & Jewellery	6,828	3,210	44
21.	Green Jobs	216	86	19
22.	Handicrafts & Carpet	50	48	0
23.	Healthcare	875	374	46
24.	Healthcare and Wellness	73	58	45
25.	Hydrocarbon	233	108	6
26.	Industrial Automation and Instrumentation	717	359	215
27.	Iron & Steel	1,838	554	37
28.	IT-ITeS	23,783	11,666	1,758
29.	Leather	2,994	2,822	0
30.	Life Sciences	4,467	2,381	57
31.	Logistics	8,331	3,301	407
32.	Management & Entrepreneurship and Professional Skills	6,771	3,625	104
33.	Media & Entertainment	207	157	0
34.	Mining	216	6	0
35.	Paints & Coatings	306	265	35
36.	Persons with Disability	1	1	0
37.	Plumbing	93	16	6
38.	Power	4,509	5,536*	4,901
39.	Production and Manufacturing	13,316	9,789	7,264
40.	Retail	25,616	17,420	2,402
41.	Retails and Logistics	183	61	0

42.	Rubber	13,135	3,824	225
43.	Services including Repair and Maintenance	418	287	223
44.	Telecom	8,293	2,536	33
45.	Textile	3,257	1,850	26
46.	Tourism & Hospitality	13,994	5,087	127

*The period last five years is from 2020-21 to 2024-25. Apprentices of the years 2019-20 and before had completed the training during the data period sought.

STATEMENT-II

The district wise apprentices engaged, trained and certified in the State of Tamil Nadu (Including Dharmapuri district) under NAPS during last five years and the current year (Upto October 2025) is as under:

S No	State/District	Apprentices engaged	Apprentices Trained	Apprentices Certified
1.	Dharmapuri	895	373	321
2.	Ariyalur	568	488	244
3.	Chengalpattu	24,534	7,577	332
4.	Chennai	1,05,145	51,611	7,191
5.	Coimbatore	44,078	18,258	2,505
6.	Cuddalore	7,202	5,739	3,360
7.	Dindigul	2,918	1,192	417
8.	Erode	5,971	2,740	1,194
9.	Kallakurichi	142	86	84
10.	Kancheepuram	1,24,473	34,105	2,729
11.	Kanniyakumari	1,300	797	537
12.	Karur	1,344	905	622
13.	Krishnagiri	31,320	13,760	4,465
14.	Madurai	7,011	3,934	1,053
15.	Mayiladuthurai	201	159	68
16.	Nagapattinam	532	423	288
17.	Namakkal	532	438	244

18.	Perambalur	2,506	508	235
19.	Pudukkottai	4,373	2,065	691
20.	Ramanathapuram	412	249	150
21.	Ranipet	4,852	1,963	973
22.	Salem	2,982	1,980	1,330
23.	Sivaganga	896	865	550
24.	Tenkasi	175	40	8
25.	Thanjavur	1,681	1,240	793
26.	The Nilgiris	590	430	264
27.	Theni	414	281	170
28.	Thiruvallur	25,862	9,349	1,874
29.	Thiruvarur	208	160	98
30.	Thoothukkudi	1,165	993	769
31.	Tiruchirappalli	11,597	6,037	4,624
32.	Tirunelveli	3,484	1,934	799
33.	Tirupathur	1,247	1,181	64
34.	Tiruppur	5,137	3,731	303
35.	Tiruvannamalai	2,465	1,223	279
36.	Vellore	3,707	3,589	697
37.	Viluppuram	1,757	1,008	599
38.	Virudhunagar	1,368	574	337

STATEMENT -III

Sector-wise apprentices engaged, trained and certified in Dharmapuri district Tamil Nadu under NAPS during last five years and the current year (Upto October 2025) is as under:

S. No.	Sector Name	Apprentices Engaged	Apprentices Trained	Apprentices Certified
1.	Agriculture	1	-	-
2.	Apparel Made-ups & Home Furnishing	1	1	-
3.	Automobile	94	59	75*

4.	Automotive	7	4	5
5.	Banking, Financial Services & Insurance (BFSI)	41	21	-
6.	Capital Goods	30	3	-
7.	Construction	2	1	1
8.	Electrical (Including New and Renewable Energy)	194	109	165
9.	Fabrication	18	10	13
10.	Food Processing	6	5	-
11.	Healthcare	2	2	-
12.	Industrial Automation and Instrumentation	1	1	1
13.	Iron & Steel	1	-	-
14.	IT-ITeS	372	107	20
15.	Logistics	8	2	-
16.	Management & Entrepreneurship and Professional Skills	1	1	-
17.	Power	16	11	11
18.	Production and Manufacturing	30	12	17
19.	Retail	64	24	13
20.	Telecom	1	-	-
21.	Tourism & Hospitality	5	-	-

*The Apprenticeship training duration ranges over a period of 1year, 2 year and 3 years. Hence for any given year the number of apprentices certified stands cumulative which includes apprentices trained during the previous years also.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN NASHIK

1208. SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE:

Will the Minister of **SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the private entities with whom Government has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) for the purpose of carrying out skill development initiatives and training during the last five years, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of the total number of beneficiaries (men/women/youth) benefitted from such skill development trainings/initiatives during the last five years, State/UT-wise, district-wise in Maharashtra particularly in Nashik district;
- (c) the details of the number of beneficiaries of such skill development trainings/initiatives were given jobs by the private entities during the last five years, State/UT-wise particularly from Maharashtra;
- (d) whether the Government has considered increasing its outreach and collaboration to work with private entities for skill development initiatives; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): Under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM), the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Sikhshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country

including rural areas. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

MSDE engages with private players for various skill development initiatives/programs. Details of MoUs signed under PMKVY 4.0 to carry out skill development initiatives and State-wise details of candidates trained are given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.

Further, DGT has collaborated with entities including IBM India, Microsoft, Cisco, Adobe India, Amazon Web Services (AWS), Future Right Skills Network (FRSN), Autodesk etc. for skilling initiatives, under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). These partnerships facilitate the provision of technical and professional skills training in modern technologies. More than 24 lakh candidates have been benefitted out of this initiative. The details of the same are given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

The National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) serves as an overarching national regulator with the aim of setting standards, developing comprehensive regulations, and improving the vocational education, training, and skilling ecosystem. NCVET recognises entities as Awarding Bodies (ABs) and Assessment Agencies (AAs). NCVET has signed agreements with 63 Private Awarding Bodies and 68 Private Assessment Agencies. The detailed list is given in the enclosed **Statement -III**.

(d) to (e): For enhancing the skill development capabilities, a balanced approach is taken by fostering partnerships with international corporations as well as the domestic enterprises. These collaborations introduce best practices

for strengthening skilling ecosystems. Sector Skill Councils and District Skill Committees also engage with local industries to address regional skill gaps.

Further, MSDE and Microsoft Global Services Centre (India) Private Limited have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to launch AI Careers for Women—a pioneering skilling initiative aimed at empowering women in higher education institutions to pursue careers in Artificial Intelligence (AI). The Ministry has also collaborated with Microsoft, HCL Tech and Nascocom (with SkillUp), in implementation of a programme on Skilling for AI Readiness (SOAR).

Directorate General of Training (DGT) under the aegis of MSDE is implementing Flexi MoU Scheme and Dual System of Training (DST) which are meant to provide training to ITI students in industrial environment as per their requirements. Under this Scheme, 8 MoUs are active and their details are given in the enclosed **Statement -IV**.

Indian Institute of Skills (IIS) established at Ahmedabad and Mumbai, in Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode, provide training for an industry-ready workforce for Industry 4.0, equipped with cutting-edge technology and hands-on training.

Private and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contribute to the National Skill Development Fund (NSDF) for implementing various skill development projects through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).

STATEMENT I

(a) Details of MoUs signed under PMKVY 4.0 to carry out skill development Initiatives:

Sl. No.	MoU Signing Organisation
1	Air India Sats Airport Services Private Ltd
2	Confederation of Indian Textile Industries (CITI)
3	CMR Green Technologies Ltd
4	Divya Yog Mandir Trust
5	Flipkart Internet Private Ltd
6	Simplex Infrastructure Ltd
7	Swiggy Ltd

(b) State-wise details of candidates trained under the PMKYV 4.0 as on 30.06.2025 as per MoUs:

State	Trained / Oriented
Andhra Pradesh	896
Assam	213
Bihar	455
Gujarat	1,075
Haryana	1,404
Himachal Pradesh	418
Jammu And Kashmir	494
Jharkhand	579
Kerala	44
Madhya Pradesh	3,484
Maharashtra	244
Odisha	92
Punjab	83
Rajasthan	2,063
Tamil Nadu	733
Telangana	224

Uttar Pradesh	1,155
Uttarakhand	590
Overall	14,246

STATEMENT-II

Details of Candidates Trained under DGT- Industry MoUs since 2019

S. No.	Industry Partner	Trainees Trained
1	Microsoft Digital Skills Program	57,643
2	Future Right Skills Network (Quest Alliance)	8,30,408
3	IBM Skill Build	14,25,303
4	CISCO Net Academy	31,697
5	Wadhwani Foundation	36,949
6	Amazon Web Services (AWS)	420
7	SAP	1,110
8	Adobe India	24,360
9	Shell India	664
Total		24,08,554

STATEMENT -III

List of agreements signed by NCVET with Awarding Bodies and Assessment Agencies

Awarding Body (Standard)	
S.No.	Name
1	Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill Council (B&WSSC)
2	Electronics Sector Skill Council of India (ESSCI)
3	Skill Council for Green Jobs (SCGJ)
4	Handicrafts and Carpet Sector Skill Council (HCSSC)
5	Automotive Skills Development Council (ASDC)
6	Food Industry Capacity and Skill Initiative (FICSI)

7	Rubber, Chemical & Petrochemical Skill Development Council (RCPSDC)
8	Sports, Physical Education, Fitness and Leisure Skills Council (SPEFL-SC)
9	Management and Entrepreneurship and Professional Skills Council (MEPSC)
10	Apparel Made-Ups & Home Furnishing Sector Skill Council
11	Capital Goods & Strategic Skill Council
12	Media and Entertainment Skills Council (MESC)
13	Power Sector Skill Council
14	Textile Sector Skill Council (TSC)
15	Agriculture Sector Skill Council (ASCI)
16	Hydrocarbon Sector Skill Council (HSSC)
17	Healthcare Sector Skill Council
18	Construction Skill Development Council of India
19	Instrumentation Automation Surveillance & Communication Sector Skill Council (IASC)
20	Telecom Sector Skill Council
21	Tourism and Hospitality Skill Council (THSC)
22	Water Management & Plumbing Skill Council (Indian Plumbing Skills Council)
23	Furniture and Fittings Skill Council (FFSC)
24	Domestic Workers Sector Skill Council (DWSSC)
25	National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM)
26	Logistics Sector Skill Council (LSC)
27	Aerospace and Aviation Sector Skill Council (AASSC)
28	Gems and Jewellery Sector Skill Council (GJSCI)
29	Skill Council for Person with Disability (SCPwD)
30	Infrastructure Equipment Sector Skill Council (IESC)
31	Indian Iron and Steel Sector Skill Council
32	Skill Council For Mining Sector (SCMS)
33	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance Sector Skill Council (BFSI)

	SSC)
34	Life Sciences Sector Skill Development Council (LSSSDC)
35	Leather Sector Skill Council (LSSC)
36	Retailers Association's Skill Council of India (RASCI)
37	Centurion University of Technology and Management
38	Safety Skill Dev Foundation, Gujarat
39	Medhavi Skill University, Sikkim
40	Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
41	Samadhan Samiti
42	Integrated Council for Entrepreneurship and Skilling (ICES)
43	Microsoft
44	Career Park Trust
45	Jindal Steel Limited
46	Adani Sills and education Foundation
47	Nettur Technical Training Foundation (NTTF), Karnataka
48	Mewar University
49	Ganpat University
50	Divya Yog Mandir Trust (DYMT)
51	Sri Sri University
52	Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC)
53	Lamrin Tech Skills University Punjab
54	Vidya Bharti Akhil Bhartiye Shiksha Sansthan
55	The Institute of Engineers (India)
56	Indian Institute of Banking & Finance (IIBF)
57	Scope Global Skill University
58	HCL Technologies
59	Bajaj Finserv
60	IBM
61	Tata Power Company Ltd.
62	Initiatives
63	Infosys Tech

Assessment Agencies	
S.No.	Name
1	Skill Mantra Edutech. Consulting India Pvt. Ltd.
2	Trendsetter Skill Assesors Pvt. Ltd.
3	MSAG Skill India LLP
4	Navriti Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
5	IRIS Corporate Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
6	SP Institute of Workforce Development Pvt. Ltd.
7	SHL India Pvt. Ltd.
8	Federation of Indian Women Enterprises
9	TAG Assessors Guild Pvt. Ltd.
10	Asset Authors Pvt. Ltd. (A2PL)
11	Radiant Infonet Pvt. Ltd.
12	Brisk Mind Pvt. Ltd.
13	Eduvantage Pvt. Ltd.
14	I Assess Consultants LLP
15	Indore Skill Assessment Services Pvt. Ltd.
16	Knowledge Partner Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
17	Rational Multi Skills (RMS)
18	Prima Competencies Pvt. Ltd.
19	Mercer Mettl (Induslynk Training Services Pvt. Ltd.)
20	Diversified Business Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
21	Ginger Webs Pvt. Ltd.
22	Proximo Education Society
23	Palmary Projects and Services Pvt. Ltd.
24	CEE Vision Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
25	Vedokt Skill and Consulting Pvt. Ltd.
26	I-Vintage Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
27	Independent Qualitative Assessors Guild - IQAG Pvt. Ltd.
28	Cleveratti Skills Pvt. Ltd.
29	Demorgia Consulting Services Pvt. Ltd.
30	Sai Graphics Assessment Body Pvt. Ltd.

31	E&E Skill Pvt. Ltd./ Invigilate Technologies Pvt. Ltd. (Consortium)
32	Methods Apparel Consultancy India Pvt. Ltd.
33	PVR Skills Central Pvt. Ltd.
34	Hemsen Exim LLP
35	MASCOT Upgrade Skill and Knowledge Pvt. Ltd.
36	Amrit Skill Development Pvt. Ltd.
37	India Skills Pvt. Ltd.
38	Integrated Learning Solutions Pvt. Ltd. (Wheebox)
39	Sai Skill Technology Pvt. Ltd.
40	InTouch Professional Services Pvt. Ltd.
41	Ajooni Skills India Pvt. Ltd.
42	eLitmus Evaluation Pvt. Ltd.
43	Shiksha Bharti
44	Vistaskills Pvt. Ltd. (Consortium)
45	Nitya Skill Development Organization Samiti (NSDOS)
46	Yuva Skills Foundation
47	ACE Assessment Pvt. Ltd.
48	Swargiya Shrimati Durga Devi Charitable Trust
49	Udhyog Vikas Sansthan
50	Khwaspuria Advisory Pvt. Ltd.
51	Agam Skills & Consulting Pvt. Ltd. (Consortium)
52	Kreonz ADS Private Limited (Consortium)
53	Reliable projects services
54	Five Elements Business Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
55	Testkit Skills Pvt. Ltd. (Consortium)
56	LEAD Assessment Service Pvt. Ltd.
57	S3 Assessors India/ S3 Consortium
58	TCS
59	Karpaga Assessment App Matrix Services Pvt. Ltd. (KAAM) - (HireMee)
60	SVC Skill Assessments Private Limited - Consortium Name (Stallion Veritas Certification Pvt Ltd) -

	Previous Name
61	Livecore Testing Services SPV Pvt. Ltd.
62	Formac Software Services Pvt Ltd.
63	Pearson VUE
64	Odisha Institute for Social Development (OISD)
65	Merindyne Skills India Pvt. Ltd.
66	Garment Export Mfg Association (GEMA)
67	Aspire Assess Skill
68	Fashion Futures Consultant Pvt. Ltd.

STATEMENT -IV

List of active MoUs along with training details under Flexi MoU Scheme of DGT:

Sl. No.	MoU with Industry	State/UT	No. of candidates Certified	No. of candidates Undergoing training
1.	Maruti Suzuki India Limited	Haryana	8358	4214
2.	Centurion University of Technology and Management	Odisha	972	5240
3.	Suzuki Motors Limited	Gujarat	244	914
4.	NMDC	Chhattisgarh	138	100
5.	Toyota Kirloskar Motor Pvt. Ltd	Karnataka	398	735
6.	Medhavi Skills University	Sikkim	-	3900
7.	Subros India Pvt Limited, Gurugram, Haryana	Haryana	-	26
8.	Dixon Technologies India Limited	Noida, UP	-	-
Total			10,110	15129

स्मॉग टावरों की प्रभावशीलता

1209. श्री अरुण गोविल:

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

- (क) क्या मेरठ राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र के सबसे प्रदूषित शहरों में से एक है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या दिल्ली में वायु प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने के लिए स्मॉग टावर लगाए गए हैं, जिनकी प्रदूषण की मात्रा और सीमा को 75 प्रतिशत तक कम करने की अनुमानित क्षमता है;
- (ग) दिल्ली में स्मॉग टावर कितने प्रभावी पाए गए हैं; और
- (घ) यदि दिल्ली में स्मॉग टावर प्रभावी पाए जाते हैं, तो सरकार का मेरठ लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के मेरठ और हापुड़ को कब तक स्मॉग टावर से सुसज्जित करने का विचार है?

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

(क) से (घ): मेरठ शहर राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (एनसीएपी) के अंतर्गत शामिल है और इसे 15वीं वित्त आयोग मिलियन-प्लस सिटी चैलेंज फंड के तहत एक वायु गुणवत्ता प्रदर्शन-आधारित अनुदान के रूप में वित्तपोषित किया गया है।

मेरठ शहर में वर्ष 2022 में 203 'अच्छे' दिन (एक्यूआई ≤ 200) और 159 'खराब' दिन (एक्यूआई > 200) दर्ज किए गए, जबकि वर्ष 2024 में, इसमें 285 'अच्छे' दिन और 81 'खराब' दिन दर्ज किए गए। इससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि वर्ष 2022 की तुलना में वर्ष 2024 में 'अच्छे' वायु गुणवत्ता वाले दिनों में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (एनसीएपी) के तहत मेरठ शहर द्वारा स्वच्छ वायु कार्य योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के माध्यम से वर्ष 2017-18 की तुलना में वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में वार्षिक औसत पीएम10 सांद्रता में 16.8% की कमी दर्ज की गई है।

आनंद विहार, दिल्ली में स्मॉग टावर स्थापित किया गया था, और इसने 200–400 मीटर की दूरी पर पीएम 2.5 और पीएम 10 स्तरों में अधिकतम 20% तक की कमी दर्शाई है।

KASTURIRANGAN REPORT ON ESA IN KERALA

1210. ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has approved the final notification of the recommendations of the Kasturirangan Report demarcating the Eco-Sensitive Area (ESA) in Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to consider the special circumstances, like High Density of population in Kerala before the final notification; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): In order to protect the rich biodiversity of Western Ghats region, this Ministry has re-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 kilometer spread across six States, namely, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, based on the report submitted by the High

Level Working Group (HLWG).

The Government of Kerala has submitted revised proposal on 02.11.2024, requesting for declaring 8590.69 sq. km. area in 98 villages spread across 29 talukas in 12 districts as Ecologically Sensitive Area based on the verification of the suggestions received from the Local Self Government Department.

Moreover, Ministry has also received comments/objections/suggestions on the draft notification S.O. 3060 (E) dated 31.07.2024 from various stakeholders and the same were sent to the State Governments for providing Comments/Views on the matter.

The issues raised by the respective State Governments, including Kerala are examined by a Committee constituted by the Ministry in a holistic manner, keeping in view the conservation aspects of the disaster prone pristine ecosystem, and the rights, privileges, needs and developmental aspirations of the region.

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY AND
RESEARCH**

1211. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

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

- (a) the details of the new aerospace-related courses, departments or centres of excellence introduced in IITs, NITs and other higher educational institutions across the country during the last three years, locations and year-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has any proposal under consideration to establish a dedicated National Institute for Aerospace Technology and Research in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of students enrolled in aerospace engineering and allied programmes in IITs and other technical institutions during the last three academic years, institution-wise;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government in collaboration with ISRO, DRDO, HAL and private industries to provide internship, research and employment opportunities to aerospace students and graduates; and
- (e) the measures proposed by the Government to promote indigenous aerospace technology development, strengthen the aerospace job market and position India as a global hub in aerospace innovation and manufacturing?

**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): In line with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, several institutes—including Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs), Indian Institute of Sciences (IISc) Bangalore, Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IIST), Shibpur —have broadened

their academic offerings by introducing new undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral programmes, in the Aerospace domain offering specializations such as space technology, UAV technology, Ballistics, Tracking and Navigation, etc. Some of the institutes have also opened dedicated Aerospace specific departments. Further, Rajiv Gandhi National Aviation University (RGNAU) under Ministry of Civil Aviation has also introduced a 4-year B. Tech programme in Aerospace Engineering.

In order to enhance research efforts in the area of Fluid & Thermal Sciences with involvement of academia, Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), Department of Space has established a 'Centre of Excellence (CoE) – Research in Fluid & Thermal Sciences' at IIT Madras. Various Institutes including IIT Madras, IIT Roorkee, IIT Kanpur, IIT Bombay and IISc Bangalore have also specialized Centres of Excellence (CoEs) in Aerospace domain. Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) has also established 15 DRDO Industry Academia Centres of Excellence in the country including DRDO Industry Academia Centre of Excellence, IIT Bombay (DIA-CoE, IITB), DRDO Industry Academia Centre of Excellence, IISc Bangalore (DIA-RCoE, IISc) and DRDO Industry Academia Centre of Excellence, IIT Hyderabad (DIA-CoE, IITH).

A National Centre for Aerospace Innovation and Research (NCAIR) has been established at IIT Bombay in collaboration with Department of Science and Technology. NCAIR is a collaboration between academia, Government of India and industries aspiring to be a part of the aerospace sector to provide stimulus to the evolution of a vibrant aerospace ecosystem in India. The centre offers

doctoral and post-doctoral fellowships to undertake innovative R & D in aerospace manufacturing domain.

To make students industry ready, DRDO's Aeronautical Technical cluster provides aerospace students and graduates opportunities to work on advanced defence technologies through key programmes such as Research Fellowships and a paid Internship Programme, which offers graduate and postgraduate students hands-on exposure to high-impact defence R&D alongside leading experts. HAL, ISRO and other PSUs, DPSUs have also been providing internship opportunities to all IIT/NITs and other students.

Further, the Space-Technology Incubation Centre (S-TIC) has been set up at NIT Agartala and NIT Jalandhar to foster collaboration between industry, academia, and ISRO, supporting R&D initiatives aligned with the Indian Space Programme. NIT Jamshedpur has collaborations with ISRO, DRDO, and HAL and also has an MoU with the Space Applications Centre (SAC) in Ahmedabad.

All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) through initiatives such as Project PRACTICE 2025 and Faculty Development Programs (FDPs), focuses on enhancing students' practical, job-ready abilities and upskilling faculty in advanced domains, including aerospace and energy.

दाहोद में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक

1212. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

क्या कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों (पीएसबी) के वित्तीय निष्पादन में सुधार से दाहोद लोक सभा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों को कितना लाभ हुआ है;

(ख) वर्ष 2014-15 की तुलना में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों की सुदृढ़ स्थिति ने दाहोद में कृषि ऋणों, किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी), स्टैंड-अप इंडिया और मुद्रा योजनाओं की प्रगति में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया है; और

(ग) विगत वित्त वर्ष के दौरान उक्त जिले में बैंक शाखाओं के विस्तार और बैंकिंग सेवाओं में सुधार में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों का कुल निवल लाभ किस प्रकार परिलक्षित हुआ है?

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

(क): वित्तीय सेवा विभाग द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के आधार पर, 30 जून, 2017 तक दाहोद जिले में सभी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों (पीएसबी) की कुल जमा राशि 2372.22 करोड़ रुपये थी। 31 मार्च, 2025 तक यह 4832.67 करोड़ रुपये हो गई। 2017 से 2025 की अवधि के दौरान कुल जमा राशि में वृद्धि दाहोद जिले में बढ़ी हुई वित्तीय बचत का संकेत देती है।

इसी प्रकार, 30 जून, 2017 तक दाहोद जिले में कुल अग्रिम 1038.92 करोड़ रुपये थे। 31 मार्च, 2025 तक यह 2642.05 करोड़ रुपये हो गया। 2017 से 2025 की अवधि के दौरान कुल अग्रिमों में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है, जो दाहोद जिले की समग्र आर्थिक कार्यकलापों को सीधे लाभ पहुँचाने वाली ऋण लेने की क्षमता में सुधार को दर्शाता है।

(ख): 30 जून, 2017 तक दाहोद जिले में सभी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों का कुल कृषि ऋण (बकाया) 271.45 करोड़ रुपये था। 31 मार्च, 2025 तक यह 669.10 करोड़ रुपये हो गया। यह वृद्धि कृषि अवसंरचना और कृषि-सहायक कार्यकलापों में फसल ऋण और सावधि ऋण के रूप में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए पर्याप्त ऋण को दर्शाती है, जिससे दाहोद जिले की ग्रामीण और आदिवासी आबादी की आजीविका का मुख्य स्रोत बढ़ रहा है।

उपरोक्त कुल कृषि ऋणों में से, 30 जून, 2017 तक बकाया किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी)

की राशि 171.27 करोड़ रुपये थी, जबकि 31 मार्च, 2025 तक यह 406.03 करोड़ रुपये हो गई। यह दाहोद जिले में ग्रामीण और आदिवासी आबादी के आजीविका स्रोतों को बढ़ाने और बेहतर बनाने में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों के प्रत्यक्ष योगदान को दर्शाता है।

31 मार्च, 2025 तक दाहोद जिले के लिए स्टैंड-अप इंडिया योजना का कुल बकाया ऋण 6.75 करोड़ रुपये है। दाहोद जिले में 31 मार्च, 2017 तक पीएम मुद्रा योजना के तहत कुल बकाया ऋण 35.05 करोड़ रुपये था, जो 31 मार्च, 2025 तक बढ़कर 58.09 करोड़ रुपये हो गया। यह वृद्धि दाहोद जिले में सूक्ष्म उद्यमियों के लिए पीएसबी द्वारा मजबूत वित्तीय सहायता प्रणाली को दर्शाती है। (ग): ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में बैंकिंग सेवाओं की पहुँच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, सरकार का प्रयास देश के सभी बसे हुए गाँवों के 5 किलोमीटर के दायरे में बैंकिंग आउटलेट (बैंक शाखा/बिज़नेस कॉर्रेस्पोंडेंट/इंडिया पोस्ट पेमेंट्स बैंक) की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना है। बैंकिंग आउटलेट की उपलब्धता की निगरानी एक भौगोलिक सूचना प्रणाली (जीआईएस) आधारित ऐप, अर्थात् जन धन दर्शक (जेडीडी) ऐप द्वारा की जाती है। जेडीडी ऐप पर बैंकों द्वारा अपलोड किए गए आंकड़ों के आधार पर, देश के कुल 6,01,328 बसे हुए गाँवों में से 6,00,813 (99.91%) गाँव 5 किलोमीटर के दायरे में बैंकिंग आउटलेट (बैंक शाखा/बीसी/आईपीपीबी) से कवर हैं।

पीएसबी के उपरोक्त वित्तीय मापदंडों से पता चलता है कि पीएसबी ने दाहोद जिले की आर्थिक वृद्धि और समग्र विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।

CYBER FRAUDS

1213. SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH:

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

- (a) the number of complaints received with amount lost due to cyber frauds during the last five years;
- (b) the number of cyber fraud cases tackled by the Government with the amount

that has been recovered/saved and returned to the victims during the last five years;

(c) the major financial instruments used for cyber frauds and the number of cases reported during the last five years;

(d) whether a financial fraud through the Aadhaar Enabled Payment System is likely to put an individual's sensitive private information at risk, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of number of cases and amount of financial fraud committed through the Aadhaar Enabled Payment System in the country since inception, year-wise?

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

(a) to (c): With increasing digital payment transactions in the country, incidence of cyber frauds including digital payment frauds have also gone up in the last few years. As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the details of digital payment frauds reported by banks and financial institutions, during FY 2021-22 to 2025-26 (till Sept '25) are as under:

Area of Operation	Number of frauds	Amount involved (in ₹ crore)	Amount Recovered (in ₹ crore)
Credit cards	2,43,849	1447.27	177.78
Debit/ATM Cards	94,991	401.17	34.91
Internet Banking	2,42,562	1730.14	24.83
UPI	457	2.13	0.05

Wallet/ Prepaid cards	13	0.02	0.00
IMPS/NEFT/RTGS	57	4.80	0.34
AePS/Other Aadhaar related frauds	1,346	1.06	0.76
Other	16	1.63	0.16
Grand Total	5,83,291	3588.22	238.83

(d) and (e): RBI has informed that financial fraud through Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AePS) since its launch in 2016 was captured under the category of 'internet banking'. However, from November 2024, such frauds are being reported under the category 'Digital Payments – AePS / other Aadhaar-related frauds'. The data pertaining to this category is as under:

FY	Number of Frauds	Amount involved (in ₹ Crore)
2024-25	366	0.32
2025-26	980	0.74
Grand Total	1,346	1.06

बाड़मेर में उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन और कर संबंधी रियायतें

1214. श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल:

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

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान के बाड़मेर जिले में स्थापित किए जाने वाले उद्योगों, विशेषकर आगामी तेलशोधक और पेट्रोरसायन परिसर के लिए कोई विशेष वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन/कर संबंधी रियायतें देने का प्रस्ताव है;

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

(ग) क्या राजस्थान और देश के अन्य औद्योगिक केन्द्रों को भी इसी प्रकार के प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किए जा रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): भारत सरकार द्वारा कोई विशेष वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन/कर संबंधी रियायतें प्रस्तावित नहीं हैं।

(ग): आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के तहत किसी भी तेलशोधक अथवा पेट्रोरसायन परिसर के लिए कोई राज्य विशेष प्रोत्साहन नहीं है। हालांकि, कच्चे तेल के संबंध में विदेशी कंपनी के लिए आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 10 के तहत कुछ सीमित छूट उपलब्ध हैं, जिनकी सूची नीचे दी गई है:

(i) धारा 10(48)

(ii) धारा 10(48ए)

(iii) धारा 10(48बी)

मुजफ्फरनगर में बैंक

1215. श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सरकारी बैंक की नई शाखा खोलने के लिए क्या प्रक्रिया और आवश्यक मानदंड हैं;
- (ख) क्या मुजफ्फरनगर जिले सहित पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सरकारी बैंकों की नई शाखाएं खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और
- (ग) क्या गन्ने की अधिक उपज वाले क्षेत्रों जैसे नकदी फसल उत्पादक क्षेत्रों में नई बैंक शाखाएं स्थापित करने के मानदंड सामान्य मानकों से भिन्न हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (ग): सरकार का प्रयास देश में सभी बसावट वाले गांवों के 5 किलोमीटर के दायरे के भीतर बैंकिंग आउटलेट (बैंक शाखा/व्यवसाय प्रतिनिधि/इंडिया पोस्ट पेमेंट बैंक) की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना है। बैंकिंग आउटलेट्स की उपलब्धता की निगरानी, भौगोलिक सूचना प्रणाली (जीआईएस) आधारित ऐप अर्थात् जन धन दर्शक (जेडीडी) द्वारा की जाती है। जन धन दर्शक (जेडीडी) ऐप पर बैंकों द्वारा अपलोड किए गए आंकड़ों के आधार पर, दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश के 99.91% गांव 5 किलोमीटर के दायरे में बैंकिंग आउटलेट (बैंक शाखा/बीसी/आईपीपीबी) से कवर किए गए हैं।

आरबीआई ने घरेलू अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों (क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों को छोड़कर) को आरबीआई की पूर्व अनुमति लिए बिना देश में किसी भी स्थान पर शाखा सहित बैंकिंग आउटलेट्स खोलने की सामान्य अनुमति भी प्रदान की है बशर्ते कि वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान खोले गए बैंकिंग आउटलेट्स की कुल संख्या का कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत बैंकरहित ग्रामीण केन्द्रों अर्थात् ऐसे केन्द्रों जिसकी आबादी 10,000 से कम हो (टियर-5 और टियर-6 केन्द्रों) में स्थित हों।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) के मौजूदा दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, कवर न किए गए क्षेत्रों में बैंकिंग आउटलेटों को आरंभ करना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है जिसका संचालन राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटीबीसी) स्तरीय बैंकर्स समिति (एसएलबीसी/यूटीएलबीसी) द्वारा संबंधित राज्य सरकारों, सदस्य बैंकों और अन्य स्टैकहोल्डरों के परामर्श से किया जाता है। बैंक, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अनुदेशों, अपनी व्यावसायिक योजनाओं और उनकी वाणिज्यिक व्यवहार्यता के आलोक में बैंकिंग आउटलेट खोलने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार करते हैं। बैंकिंग आउटलेट खोलने की व्यवहार्यता का और अधिक आकलन करने के लिए, बैंक आवश्यकतानुसार सर्वेक्षण करते हैं। ऐसे प्रस्तावों के आंकड़े केन्द्रीय स्तर पर नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

जेडीडी ऐप के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश (यूपी) के मुजफ्फरनगर जिले के सभी बसे हुए गांवों को 5 किलोमीटर के दायरे में एक बैंकिंग आउटलेट द्वारा कवर किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, दिनांक

31.10.2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश के मुजफ्फरनगर जिले में बैंकिंग अवसंरचना की स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:

मुजफ्फरनगर जिले में बैंकिंग अवसंरचना				
जिला	शाखा	बीसी	एटीएम	आईपीपीबी
मुजफ्फरनगर	343	3103	214	227

स्रोत: जेडीडी ऐप

UNRECOGNISED SCHOOLS

1216. SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:

SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:

SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that several schools in the country are operating without obtaining recognition from the respective State Governments, if so, the details thereof, State/UT- wise;

(b) whether any norms/guidelines/criteria has been laid down by the Union Government with regard to establishment and running of schools without recognition/permission from the respective State Governments, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Union Government and State Governments have taken any action against the management of such schools during the last five years, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Education is 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, regularizing/taking action against management of unrecognised schools 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.

Also, Section 19 of the RTE Act stipulates that, those schools established before commencement of the Act and not fulfilling the norms shall take steps to fulfil the norms within three years from the date of commencement of the Act. The Act also mandates that, if such schools fail to fulfil the norms, the recognition shall be withdrawn and the school shall cease to function. The Ministry of Education, Government of India, has identified list of such unrecognized schools functioning with UDISE code and has shared the details of the unrecognised schools, with the concerned States/UTs to take necessary action at their end. The details of the

number of unrecognised schools, State/UT-wise, are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

Details of the number of unrecognised schools, State/UT-wise (2024-25)

State/UT	Number of Unrecognised Schools (2024-25)
ANDHRA PRADESH	108
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	28
ASSAM	2475
BIHAR	4159
CHHATTISGARH	12
HARYANA	641
JAMMU & KASHMIR	12
JHARKHAND	5701
KARNATAKA	1
KERALA	765
MADHYA PRADESH	12
MAHARASHTRA	182
MANIPUR	83
MEGHALAYA	491
MIZORAM	57
ODISHA	945
RAJASTHAN	26
TAMILNADU	165
TELANGANA	44
TRIPURA	45
UTTARAKHAND	11
WEST BENGAL	3555
INDIA	19518

Source: UDISE+

SUSTAINABILITY AND PERFORMANCE OF SDS 2.0**1217. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:****SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:****SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:****SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:****SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:****SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:****SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:****SHRI GOPAL JEE THAKUR:****SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:****SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:**

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

- (a) the manner in which the Government is ensuring environmental and socio-cultural sustainability in Swadesh Darshan (SD) 2.0 projects in view of gaps found in Swadesh Darshan (SD) 1.0 audits along with the manner in which these safeguards are being applied in destinations in Odisha;
- (b) whether any mechanisms have been established to keep Destination Master Plans (DMPs) updated with carrying-capacity data, climate risks and sudden tourist surges, particularly for high-pressure sites in Odisha;
- (c) the reasons for introducing the Challenge-Based Destination Development (CBDD) approach under SD 2.0 along with the details of the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) used to assess the performance of the 42 selected destinations, including those located in Odisha;
- (d) the manner in which SD 2.0 aligns with the "Vocal for Local" mission to ensure that tourism infrastructure, procurement and service contracts

promote local employment, MSMEs, artisans and community-led tourism particularly in Odisha; and

- (e) whether any site has been selected under the said scheme in Darbhanga Lok Sabha Constituency in Bihar and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Development and promotion of tourist destinations and tourism products along-with formulating & updating of Destination Master Plans (DMPs) is primarily undertaken by the respective State Government (SG)/ Union Territory Administration (UTA). However, the Ministry of Tourism complements these efforts by providing financial assistance to the SGs/UTAs through its various schemes including Swadesh Darshan scheme (SDS), to develop tourism infrastructure and experiences in the country; on receipt of the project proposals from the concerned SGs/UTAs under the relevant schemes in synergy with the scheme guidelines, Government instructions, availability of funds etc.

The Ministry of Tourism revamped its Swadesh Darshan scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) with the idea to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations. The areas identified for improvement under SD2.0 include broad basing of Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee, strategic selection of destinations, focus on both hard & soft interventions, strengthening of project implementation & monitoring, operation & maintenance on sustainable basis etc. As per the scheme guidelines, the State prepares a State Perspective plan analysing tourism potential of various destinations based

on multiple factors including major tourism attractions, offerings and themes, connectivity, current tourism eco-system, future tourism potential at destination etc. SD2.0 scheme also envisages enhancement of contribution of tourism to the local economies, creation of jobs for local communities, enhance local cultural and natural resources etc.

Subsequent to Budget Announcement 2023-24, Ministry of Tourism launched Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) initiative, under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme with the intention of holistic development of destinations and to enhance tourist experiences. Destinations were identified under 4 thematic categories viz. spiritual tourism, culture & heritage, vibrant village programme and Ecotourism & Amrit Dharohar sites. The initiative also emphasises on strengthening of Destination Management Organizations.

The details of the projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism under SD2.0 and CBDD in the country including the State of Odisha and Bihar are given in the enclosed **Statement**

STATEMENT

Details of Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme

S. No.	State/UT	Year of Sanction	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Amount (₹ Crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Bapatala	Development of Suryalanka Beach Experience	97.52
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2023-24	Araku-Lambasingi	Borra Cave Experience at Araku	29.88
3.	Arunachal	2023-24	Nacho	Unlock Nacho	14.02

	Pradesh			Expedition	
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	2023-24	Mechuka	Mechuka Cultural Haat	18.48
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	2023-24	Mechuka	Mechuka Adventure Park	12.75
6.	Assam	2023-24	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar Wetland Experience	26.67
7.	Assam	2023-24	Jorhat	Reimagining Cinnamara Tea Estate	23.88
8.	Bihar	2024-25	Bodh Gaya	Development of the Buddhist Meditation & Experience Centre, Bodh Gaya	165.44
9.	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Kawardha	Bhoramdeo Corridor Development, Kabirdham District	145.99
10.	Dadra Nagar & Haveli and Daman & Diu	2024-25	Daman	Daman Convention Centre	147.13
11.	Goa	2023-24	Porvorim	Porvorim Creek Experience	24.07
12.	Goa	2023-24	Colva	Colva Beach Experience	19.89
13.	Haryana	2024-25	Panchkula	Development of Adventure Tourism Hub at Tikkar Taal and Adventure Park	26.68
14.	Haryana	2024-25	Panchkula	Rejuvenation of Yadavindra Garden	65.82
15.	Himachal	2024-25	Maa Chintpurni	Development of	56.26

	Pradesh		Temple (District - Una)	Maa Chintpurni Devi Temple, Una	
16.	Karnataka	2023-24	Hampi	Setting up of 'Traveller nooks'	25.64
17.	Karnataka	2023-24	Mysuru	Tonga ride Heritage experience zone	2.72
18.	Karnataka	2023-24	Mysuru	Ecological Experience Zone	18.48
19.	Kerala	2023-24	Kumarakom	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	13.81
20.	Kerala	2024-25	Alappuzha	Alappuzha: A Global Water Wonderland	93.18
21.	Kerala	2024-25	Malampuzha	Enhancement of Tourist Experience at Malampuzha Garden and Leisure Park	75.87
22.	Ladakh	2023-24	Leh	Julley Leh Biodiversity Park	23.17
23.	Ladakh	2023-24	Kargil	Exploring LOC and Hundarman village Experience	11.91
24.	Lakshadweep	2024-25	Bangaram	Enhancement of Tourist Experience at Bangaram	81.18
25.	Madhya Pradesh	2023-24	Gwalior	Phoolbagh Experience Zone	16.74
26.	Madhya Pradesh	2023-24	Chitrakoot	Spiritual experience at Chitrakoot	27.21
27.	Madhya	2024-25	Pitambara	Development of	44.24

	Pradesh		Peeth, Datia	Pitambara Peeth Datia	
28.	Maharashtra	2023-24	Pune	Shivrushti Historical Theme Park- Phase 3	76.22
29.	Meghalaya	2023-24	Sohra	Waterfall Trails Experience	27.60
30.	Meghalaya	2023-24	Sohra	Meghalayan Age Cave Experience	32.45
31.	Mizoram	2024-25	Champhai	Eco Resort Experience at Keilungliah, Zote, Ngur&Mualbuhv um, Champhai	38.85
32.	Mizoram	2024-25	Champhai	Heritage and Cultural Centre, Champhai	33.87
33.	Mizoram	2025-26	Thingsulthliah	Construction of Conference Centre	99.71
34.	Nagaland	2023-24	Chumoukedima	Eco-Tourism Exp at Chumoukedima viewpoint	7.87
35.	Nagaland	2023-24	Chumuoukedim a	Tribal Cultural Experience at Midway Retreat	21.56
36.	Nagaland	2024-25	Chumuoukedim a	Adventure Tourism Experience at Jacob Village, Chumoukediema	32.54
37.	Puducherry	2023-24	Karaikal	Karaikal beach and waterfront experience	20.29
38.	Punjab	2023-24	Kapurthala	Eco Tourism experience at Kanjli wetland	20.06

39.	Punjab	2023-24	Amritsar	Border Tourism Experience at Attari	25.91
40.	Rajasthan	2023-24	Bundi	Spiritual Experience, Keshavraipatan	21.65
41.	Rajasthan	2024-25	Sikar	Development works at Shri Khatu Shyam Ji Temple (Sikar)	87.87
42.	Rajasthan	2024-25	Karni Mata temple, Bikaner dist.	Development Works at Shri Karni mata mandir, Bikaner	22.58
43.	Rajasthan	2024-25	MalaseriDungari (District - Bhilwara)	Development of MalaseriDungri, Bhilwara District	48.73
44.	Sikkim	2023-24	Gyalshing	Eco-Wellness Experience at Yuksom Cluster	15.41
45.	Sikkim	2023-24	Gangtok	Gangtok Cultural Village	22.60
46.	Tamil Nadu	2023-24	Mamallapuram	Immersive experience at Shore Temple	30.02
47.	Telangana	2023-24	Bhongir	Bhongir Fort Experiential Zone	56.82
48.	Telangana	2023-24	Ananathagiri	Eco tourism zone at Ananathgiri forest	38.01
49.	Tripura	2024-25	Agartala	Tripura Heritage Village & Sangeet Experience at Agartala (Phase-1 &2)	48.95
50.	Uttar Pradesh	2023-24	Prayagraj	Azad Park and Dekho Prayagraj	14.52

				Trail Exp	
51.	Uttar Pradesh	2023-24	Naimisaranya	Vedic- wellness Experience	17.80
52.	Uttarakhand	2023-24	Pithoragarh	Rural Tourism Cluster Experience at Gunji	17.86
53.	Uttarakhand	2023-24	Champawat	Tea Garden Experience	19.89
TOTAL AMOUNT					2208.27

Details of Project sanctioned under Challenge-Based Destination Development

S. No.	State/UT	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Category	Sanctioned Amount (₹ Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Ahobilam-A spiritual Odyssey	Spiritual Tourism	25.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Enriching Buddhist Heritage and Cultural Experiences at Nagarjuna Sagar	Culture & Heritage	25.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Bichom Dam Adventure & Eco-Tourism Project	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.90
4	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Kibhito Frontier Tourism - Gateway to Serenity	Vibrant Village Programme	4.96
5	Assam	2024-25	Panidhing Bird Sanctuary, Sivasagar	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.99
6	Bihar	2024-25	Development of Tourist Facilities at Sonepur Mela Ground, Saran	Culture & Heritage	24.29
7	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of	Ecotourism	9.97

			MayaliBagicha as Eco Tourism Destination	and Amrit Dharohar Sites	
8	Goa	2024-25	Beautification and Development of Harvalem Waterfall at Mayem Village	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.81
9	Gujarat	2024-25	Transformation of sharmishtha Lake: Light & culture at Vadnagar	Culture & Heritage	17.29
10	Gujarat	2024-25	The Sacred Ocean Retreat at Harsiddhi Shore, Porbandar	Spiritual Tourism	24.66
11	Gujarat	2024-25	THOL: Transformative Tourism' Harmonious Sustainability, Optimized Skilling' Leading Technology	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.96
12	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Kaza	Culture & Heritage	24.82
13	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Rakchham, Chhitkul	Vibrant Village Programme	4.96
14	Jharkhand	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Ramrekha Dham, Simdega	Spiritual Tourism	18.87
15	Kerala	2024-25	Thalassery: The Spiritual Nexus	Spiritual Tourism	25.00
16	Kerala	2024-25	Varkala- Dakshin Kashi	Culture & Heritage	25.00
17	Ladakh	2024-25	Advancing Mushkoh as a Sustainable Tourism Hub: Integrating wildlife Sightings and community progress	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.82
18	Madhya	2024-25	Medieval Splendor 2.0,	Spiritual	25.00

	Pradesh		Orchha	Tourism	
19	Maharashtra	2024-25	Development of Ahmednagar Fort	Culture & Heritage	25.00
20	Manipur	2024-25	Development of Ancient capital of Manipur, LangthabalKonug	Culture & Heritage	24.69
21	Meghalaya	2024-25	Mawphlang cultural & Heritage centre	Culture & Heritage	24.87
22	Meghalaya	2024-25	Nartiang Spiritual & Cultural Centre	Spiritual Tourism	24.87
23	Nagaland	2024-25	Soulful Trails: The Impur Heritage Experience, Impur Village	Spiritual Tourism	24.94
24	Nagaland	2024-25	Development of wings over Doyang: An Eco-Tourism Haven' Doyang Reservoir	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	10.00
25	Puducherry	2024-25	Development of White Town	Culture & Heritage	22.19
26	Punjab	2024-25	Cultural and Heritage Strech at Hussainiwala Border, Ferozepur	Culture & Heritage	25.00
27	Punjab	2024-25	Heritage street -A Symbol of peace and Harmony at Sri Anandpur Sahib, Rupnagar	Spiritual Tourism	24.90
28	Sikkim	2024-25	Echoes of Valor: The Gnathang Valley Experience," Gnathang Village	Vibrant Village Programme	5.00
29	Sikkim	2024-25	Kabi Chronicles: A journey through Unity and Heritage, Kabi, Mangan	Spiritual Tourism	24.96
30	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Iconic Transformation	Spiritual	20.01

			of Rameswaram	Tourism	
31	Telangana	2024-25	Digital Experience Centre at Bhuddhavanam in Nalgonda	Culture & Heritage	24.85
32	Telangana	2024-25	Development of Eco-Tourism Project at Nizam Sagar, Kamareddy	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.98
33	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Development of Cultural Landscape at Mahoba	Culture & Heritage	24.98
34	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Development of 'Jadung Festive Ground', Jadung	Vibrant Village Programme	4.99
35	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Development of Kainchidham campus, Kainchidham	Spiritual Tourism	17.60
36	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Mana Haat project	Vibrant Village Programme	4.99
Total					648.11

SUSTAINABLE TOURISM CRITERIA FOR INDIA

1218. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

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

- (a) the details of the number of tourist destinations and service providers certified under the Sustainable Tourism Criteria for India (STCI), State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of the funds allocated and utilised under the National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism during the last three years, along with major projects supported;

- (c) the details of the number of capacity-building and awareness programmes conducted for stakeholders and local communities particularly in ecologically sensitive or protected zones; and
- (d) whether any monitoring mechanism or performance indicators have been developed to assess reductions in carbon footprint, waste generation or resource consumption at certified destinations?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Tourism has launched a Comprehensive Sustainable Tourism Criteria for India (STCI) for three major segments of tourism industry, namely Tour Operators, Accommodation and Beaches, Backwaters, Lakes and Rivers sectors. The criterion has been adopted by the stakeholders. The tour operators approved by the Ministry of Tourism have to sign a pledge for commitment towards “Safe & Honourable Tourism and Sustainable Tourism” to fully implement Sustainable Tourism practices, consistent with the best environment and heritage protection standards, such that the present tourism resource requirements optimize both local community benefit and future sustainable uses. As on date, 2787 Accommodation Units and 1633 Tourism Service Providers are recognized by Ministry of Tourism.

National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism was formulated by the Ministry and circulated to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. In line with the strategy, Travel for Life (TFL) programme was initiated to encourage tourists and tourism businesses to adopt sustainable tourism practices. No

separate budget has been allocated under the National Strategy for Sustainable tourism.

Ministry of Tourism in collaboration with Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change conducted training programme of 15 days each for 210 persons during 2023-24 on Alternate Livelihood Programme (ALP) and Paryavaran Naavik Certificate (PNC) at five Ramsar sites [Sultanpur National Park (Haryana), Yashwant Sagar Dam and Sirpur Lake, Indore (Madhya Pradesh), Bhitarkanika Mangrove and Chilika Lake (Odisha)]. The convergence of the two Ministries aims at supporting the development of Nature Tourism at the Ramsar Sites for preserving and enhancing the local cultural and natural resources.

As per the guidelines of Ministry of Tourism, hotels at the project stage itself are required to incorporate various eco-friendly measures like Sewage Treatment Plant (STP), Rain Water Harvesting System, waste management system, pollution control, introduction of non-Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) equipment for refrigeration and air conditioning, measures for energy and water conservation etc. The Swadesh Darshan scheme has been revamped to Swadesh Darshan 2.0 for integrated development of tourism destinations in partnership with the States/UTs and local governments for promoting sustainable and responsible tourism in the country. "Challenge Based Destination Development", a sub-scheme under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 aims for holistic development of a destination to enhance tourist experience across all of tourism value chain to transform our tourist destinations as sustainable and

responsible destinations.

मध्य प्रदेश में बैंकों की शाखाएं

1219. श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहान:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश के रायपुरिया और मदरानी (झाबुआ जिला) और ककराना (अलीराजपुर जिला) के जनजातीय बहुल क्षेत्रों में बैंक शाखाओं की तत्काल आवश्यकता की जानकारी है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इन क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं स्थापित करने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है अथवा कोई प्रस्ताव तैयार किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार द्वारा इन क्षेत्रों की भौगोलिक दुर्गमता, बढ़ती जनसंख्या और विभिन्न सरकारी योजनाओं तक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन क्षेत्रों में नई बैंक शाखाएं स्थापित करने पर विचार किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा उक्त क्षेत्रों में बैंक शाखाएं स्थापित करने के लिए अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जाने का विचार है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (घ): भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) के मौजूदा दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, कवर न किए गए क्षेत्रों में बैंकिंग आउटलेटों को आरंभ करना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है जिसका संचालन राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र स्तरीय बैंकर्स समिति (एसएलबीसी/ यूटीएलबीसी) द्वारा संबंधित राज्य सरकारों, सदस्य बैंकों और अन्य स्टैकहोल्डरों के परामर्श से किया जाता है। बैंक, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अनुदेशों, अपनी व्यावसायिक योजनाओं और उनकी वाणिज्यिक व्यवहार्यता के आलोक में

बैंकिंग आउटलेट खोलने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार करते हैं। बैंकिंग आउटलेट खोलने की व्यवहार्यता का और अधिक आकलन करने के लिए, बैंक आवश्यकतानुसार सर्वेक्षण करते हैं।

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) द्वारा 'शाखा प्राधिकार नीति के युक्तिकरण' के संबंध में 18 मई, 2017 के परिपत्र के माध्यम से जारी संशोधित दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार 'शाखा' शब्द को 'बैंकिंग आउटलेट (बीओ)' से प्रतिस्थापित किया गया है। इसमें स्थायी शाखा और व्यवसाय प्रतिनिधि (बीसी) आउटलेट्स दोनों शामिल हैं, ताकि बैंक ग्राहकों को निर्विघ्न सेवा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए दूरस्थ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी कम लागत पर अपने नेटवर्क का विस्तार कर सकें।

आरबीआई ने घरेलू अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों (क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों को छोड़कर) को आरबीआई की पूर्व अनुमति लिए बिना देश में किसी भी स्थान पर शाखा सहित बैंकिंग आउटलेट्स खोलने की सामान्य अनुमति प्रदान की है बशर्ते कि वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान खोले गए बैंकिंग आउटलेट्स की कुल संख्या का कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत बैंकरहित ग्रामीण केन्द्रों अर्थात् ऐसे केन्द्रों जिसकी आबादी 10,000 से कम हो (टियर-5 और टियर-6 केन्द्रों) में स्थित हों।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार का प्रयास देश में सभी बसावट वाले गांवों के 5 किलोमीटर के दायरे के भीतर बैंकिंग आउटलेट (बैंक शाखा/व्यवसाय प्रतिनिधि/इंडिया पोस्ट पेमेंट बैंक) की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना है। बैंकिंग आउटलेट्स की उपलब्धता की निगरानी, भौगोलिक सूचना प्रणाली (जीआईएस) आधारित ऐप अर्थात् जन धन दर्शक (जेडीडी) द्वारा की जाती है। जन धन दर्शक (जेडीडी) ऐप पर बैंकों द्वारा अपलोड किए गए आंकड़ों के आधार पर, दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश के 99.91% गांव 5 किमी के दायरे में बैंकिंग आउटलेट (बैंक शाखा/बीसी/आईपीपीबी) से कवर किए गए हैं।

जेडीडी ऐप के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश के झाबुआ जिले में रायपुरिया और मदरानी तथा अलीराजपुर जिले के ककराना गांव को 5 किमी के दायरे में बैंकिंग आउटलेट द्वारा कवर किया गया है।

दिनांक 30.11.2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश के झाबुआ और अलीराजपुर

जिले में बैंकिंग अवसंरचना का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

राज्य	जिला	शाखाएँ	बीसी	एटीएम	आईपीपीबी
मध्य प्रदेश	झाबुआ	91	2963	52	116
मध्य प्रदेश	अलीराजपुर	52	1610	31	101

स्रोत: जेडीडी ऐप

KISCE UNDER KHELO INDIA SCHEME

1220. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

DR. SAMBIT PATRA:

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

(a) the number and details of Khelo India State Centres of Excellence (KISCE) and accredited sports academies recognised under the Khelo India scheme across the country, State/UT-wise including Odisha and District-wise in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of the total funds sanctioned, released and utilized for sports infrastructure and development projects to these centres and academies under the said scheme during the last five years and the current year, State/UT-wise and centre-wise in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details of accredited/established new KISCE during the last five years and the current year, year wise, along with the steps taken by the Government to establish new KISCE across the country with special focus on North-Eastern States and Odisha;

(d) whether any proposal has been sent by the State Governments, particularly

the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha, for accreditation, recognition or financial assistance under the said Scheme during the last five years and the current year, year-wise including proposals submitted and their status of approval; and

(e) 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) to (e): State/UT-wise number and details of Khelo India State Centres of Excellence and accredited sports academies recognised under the Khelo India Scheme across the country, including in Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, and North-Eastern States, are available in public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in>.

Funds are released Scheme-wise and not State-wise or component-wise in this Ministry. Details of funds released under Khelo India Scheme across the country, including in Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, and North-Eastern States, including for sports infrastructure and development projects during the last five years and the current year are as under:

Year	Funds released under Khelo India Scheme (in Rs. crore)
2020-21	338.06
2021-22	764.29
2022-23	596.39
2023-24	872.20
2024-25	620.75
2025-26	599.12

(as on 28.11.2025)	

HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT HOTSPOTS

1221. SHRIMATI PRIYANKA GANDHI VADRA:

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

- (a) the details of Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) hotspots identified in the State of Kerala under National Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan (HWC-NAP) district-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has taken measures to mitigate conflict in the hotspots;
- (c) the details of the Early Warning and Rapid Response System established at HWC hotspots in Wayanad Lok Sabha Constituency, including technologies deployed and ground-based alert mechanisms;
- (d) whether additional financial or technical assistance is being provided to the States facing high HWC, particularly in critical landscapes like Wayanad, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government is developing any new or upgraded early warning systems for detection and mitigation of HWC, and if so, the details thereof along with pilot projects and timelines for implementation; and
- (f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure real-time data sharing and coordination between neighbouring States for the management of wildlife corridors and movement across administrative boundaries, especially in

Wayanad Lok Sabha Constituency?

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

(a) to (f): The management of wildlife including mitigation of human-animal conflicts is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. The State Government/Union Territory Administration is the first responder in Human Wildlife Conflict situations.

As per the information received from the State Government of Kerala, Human-Wildlife Conflicts has been declared as a “State- Specific Disaster” in Kerala vide GO(Ms.) No. 4/2024/DMD dated 07/03/2024 for effective management of mitigation activities with inter-departmental efforts. Accordingly, in 2024 itself, 271 Panchayaths / Municipalities in 12 Landscapes have been identified as Human-Wildlife Conflict areas. Among these Panchayaths/ Municipalities, 30 have been identified as HWC hotspots. The list of these 30 hotspots are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

As per the information received from the state, three Rapid Response Teams have been deployed in Wayanad Lok Sabha Constituency to mitigate Human-Wildlife Conflicts in the area viz., Sulthan Bathery (Wayanad District), Mananthavady (Wayanad District) and Nilambur (Malappuram District). In addition to this, Satellite RRTs are also deployed at Kalpetta and Meppadi (Wayanad District). In Periya Range of North Wayanad Division, AI powered Perimeter Intrusion Detection System and Early Warning System (smart-fencing)

has been installed on an experimental basis, which is found effective. The innovative system utilizes Distributed Acoustic Sensing technology, wherein an optical fiber network (stretched over 10 km) detects vibrations caused by moving wildlife. Drone and thermal camera based monitoring and early detection systems are also deployed in the forest areas, with special emphasis to the HWC hot-spots. To monitor wildlife crossing state borders and sharing information, and to effectively manage human-wildlife conflict situations, Inter-State Coordination Committee has been formed among the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Minister level meetings and Secretary level meetings of the Inter-State Coordination Committee were conducted during 2024 and MoU for cooperation and information exchange has been signed between Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka on 10.03.2024 at Bandipur, Karnataka.

Further, the Government has undertaken several key measures to address human–wildlife conflict.

- (i) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended to accord statutory status to management plans of Protected Areas, ensuring Gram Sabha consultations.
- (ii) The Section 11 (1) (a) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, empowers the State Chief Wild Life Wardens to grant permits for hunting animals falling in Schedule I of the Act, which become dangerous to human life. Further, the Section 11 (1) (b) of the Act empowers State Chief Wild Life Warden or any authorized officer to grant permits for hunting of wild animals falling under Schedule-II of the Act, if such animals have

become dangerous to human life or property.

- (iii) A robust network of National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves has been established across the country for habitat protection under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (iv) An advisory on dealing with human-wildlife conflict has been issued by the Ministry on 6th February, 2021. The Ministry has also issued Guidelines to States/UTs on 3rd June 2022 to manage Human Wildlife conflict. Species-specific mitigation guidelines for key conflict-prone species, as well as cross-cutting advisories on media engagement, occupational safety, crowd management and emergency response, have also been issued, along with a Field Manual on Human–Elephant Conflict Management and Guidelines on eco-friendly measures for linear infrastructure.
- (v) Focused conservation support is provided for 24 critically endangered species under the Species Recovery Programme under the scheme ‘Development of Wildlife Habitats’.
- (vi) Financial assistance is extended to States/UTs under the schemes ‘Development of Wildlife Habitats’ and ‘Project Tiger and Elephant’ for conflict mitigation measures such as early warning systems, physical barriers, compensation for loss of life, livestock and crops, and deployment of Rapid Response Teams. The Ministry enhanced ex-gratia relief for death or permanent incapacitation from ₹5 lakh to ₹10 lakh in December 2023, with other compensation norms for injuries and

property/crop damage as per State guidelines. Advanced technologies including radio-collaring, digital sensor walls and e-surveillance are increasingly used in conflict mitigation.

- (vii) The Ministry also supports States in awareness generation, training and capacity-building programmes, and Forest Departments work closely with local communities for vigilance, early alerts and public sensitization. A Centre of Excellence for Human–Wildlife Conflict Management has been established at SACON, Coimbatore.
- (viii) Further, 32 major tiger corridors and 150 elephant corridors have been identified by NTCA, WII and the Ministry to ensure secure wildlife movement, and Regional Action Plans are being prepared with States/UTs for long-term conservation and conflict reduction in these landscapes.

STATEMENT

The list of these 30 hotspot Panchayaths / Municipalities are listed below

Sl. No.	Risk Category	Management type	Name of management unit	District
1	Very High	Municipality	Mananthavady	Wayanad
2			Sulthan Bathery	Wayanad
3		Panchayath	Kuttampuzha	Ernakulam
4			Mankulam	Idukki
5			Noolpuzha	Wayanad
6			Panamaram	Wayanad
7			Thavinhal	Wayanad
8			Thirunelly	Wayanad

9			Thondernad	Wayanad
10	High	Panchayath	Agali	Palakakd
11			Aralam	Kannur
12			Ariencavu	Kollam
13			Ayyampuzha	Ernakulam
14			Kanthalloor	Idukki
15			Kelakam	Kannur
16			Kodassery	Thrissur
17			Koovappady	Ernakulam
18			Kottappady	Ernakulam
19			Kottiyoor	Kannur
20			Kulathupuzha	Kollam
21			Meenangadi	Wayanad
22			Mullamkolly	Wayanad
23			Payyavoor	Kannur
24			Peringammala	Thiruvananthapuram
25			Pindimana	Ernakulam
26			Poothadi	Wayanad
27			Pulpally	Wayanad
28			Sholayar	Palakakd
29			Vellamunda	Wayanad
30			Vengoor	Ernakulam

राष्ट्रीय पेंशन प्रणाली

1222. श्री राहुल कस्वां:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय पेंशन प्रणाली (एनपीएस) के अंतर्गत राजस्थान राज्य में अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं में कुल कितना निवेश किया गया है और किन-किन क्षेत्रों (सड़क, ऊर्जा, शहरी विकास, जल प्रबंधन आदि) में निवेश किया गया है;

- (ख) क्या पेंशन निधि विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण (पीएफआरडीए) के पास राजस्थान में अवसंरचना निवेश का योजना-वार, वर्ष-वार और परिसंपत्ति वर्ग-वार (सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां, कारपोरेट बांड, इन्फ्रा बॉन्ड, आईएनवीआईटी) ब्यौरा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार या पीएफआरडीए राजस्थान में नए अवसंरचना बांडों, म्यूनिसिपल बांडों, ग्रीन बॉन्ड या आईएनवीआईटी/आरईआईटी के माध्यम से एनपीएस निवेश को बढ़ाने के लिए कोई नीतिगत सुधार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या राजस्थान के मेगा प्रोजेक्ट्स जैसे एक्सप्रेसवे, सौर पार्क, सिंचाई परियोजनाओं और शहरी परिवहन जैसी वृहत परियोजनाओं में एनपीएस निधि को आकर्षित करने के लिए कोई विशेष निवेश संरचना, गारंटी मॉडल या जोखिम-मुक्त तंत्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (घ): पेंशन निधि विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण (पीएफआरडीए) द्वारा जारी निवेश दिशानिर्देश पेंशन निधि को विभिन्न आस्ति श्रेणियों अर्थात् सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों, कॉर्पोरेट ऋण प्रतिभूतियों, इक्विटी, आस्ति समर्थित प्रतिभूतियों, ट्रस्ट संरचित निवेशों और विभिन्न निवेशों में राष्ट्रीय पेंशन प्रणाली (एनपीएस) को निवेश करने की अनुमति देता है। ये निवेश दिशानिर्देश पेंशन फंडों द्वारा उनके द्वारा प्रबंधित योजनाओं के लिए पूरे क्षेत्र के अनुमेय निवेश को निर्धारित करते हैं और पेंशन निधियों की प्रत्ययी जिम्मेदारी है कि वे निधियों को विवेकपूर्ण रूप से निवेश करें ताकि रिटर्न को अधिकतम किया जा सके और अस्थिरता और जोखिमों को कम किया जा सके। पेंशन निधियों द्वारा जारीकर्ता संस्थाओं की ऋण प्रतिभूतियों में किए गए निवेश, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, अवसंरचना क्षेत्र में निवेश किए जा सकते हैं। हालांकि, इन निवेशों को परियोजनाओं, क्षेत्रों या स्थानों के मानदंडों पर शामिल नहीं किया जाता है। निवेश दिशानिर्देश निम्नलिखित ऋण और संबंधित निवेशों में निवेश की अनुमति देते हैं :

- i. भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड द्वारा विनियमित रियल एस्टेट इन्वेस्टमेंट ट्रस्टों (आरईआईटी) द्वारा जारी की गई ऋण प्रतिभूतियां।
 - ii. भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड द्वारा विनियमित इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर इन्वेस्टमेंट ट्रस्ट्स (इनविट) द्वारा जारी ऋण प्रतिभूतियां।
 - iii. निम्नलिखित बुनियादी ढांचे से संबंधित ऋण साधन
- सूचीबद्ध (या नए निर्गम के मामले में सूचीबद्ध किए जाने के लिए प्रस्ताव) मुख्य रूप से बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास या संचालन और रखरखाव, या विकास, निर्माण या किफायती आवास संबंधी वित्त में लगे कॉर्पोरेट निकाय द्वारा जारी की गई ऋण प्रतिभूतियां। इसके अलावा, इस श्रेणी में भारतीय रेलवे या किसी भी कॉर्पोरेट निकाय द्वारा जारी प्रतिभूतियां भी शामिल होंगी, जिनमें इसकी बहुलांश हिस्सेदारी है। इस श्रेणी में सरकार के किसी भी प्राधिकरण द्वारा जारी प्रतिभूतियां भी शामिल होंगी जो एक कॉर्पोरेट निकाय नहीं है और मुख्य रूप से बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से बनाई गई है।
 - अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंक द्वारा जारी बुनियादी ढांचा और किफायती आवास बांड।
 - गैर-बैंकिंग वित्तीय कंपनी के रूप में काम करने वाली और भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा विनियमित इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेट फंड द्वारा जारी की गई सूचीबद्ध (या नए निर्गम के मामले में सूचीबद्ध किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित) प्रतिभूतियां।
 - म्यूचुअल फंड के रूप में काम करने वाले और भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड द्वारा विनियमित इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेट फंड द्वारा जारी की गई सूचीबद्ध (या नए निर्गम के मामले में सूचीबद्ध किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित) इकाइयां।
 - सूचीबद्ध या सूचीबद्ध किए जाने वाले प्रस्ताव क्रेडिट रेटेड म्यूनिसिपल बॉन्ड। (सेबी के साथ पंजीकृत कम से कम दो क्रेडिट रेटिंग एजेंसियों द्वारा म्यूनिसिपल बॉन्ड को लागू रेटिंग स्केल में 'एएए' या समकक्ष रेटिंग दी जानी चाहिए)

- iv. सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों और संबंधित निवेशों के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय (सॉवरेन) ग्रीन बॉन्ड की अनुमति पहले से ही है।

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान एनपीएस फंड से बुनियादी ढांचा क्षेत्र में किए गए निवेश इस प्रकार हैं :

निम्नलिखित तारीख की स्थिति के अनुसार बाज़ार मूल्य (करोड़ रुपए में):					
31.03.2021	31.03.2022	31.03.2023	31.03.2024	31.03.2025	30.09.2025
1,35,816	1,39,531	1,65,289	1,81,901	2,35,153	2,48,422

स्रोत: पीएफआरडीए

IMPROVEMENT OF TOURIST AMENITIES AT BRIHADEESWARA TEMPLE

1223. SHRI MURASOLI S.:

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

- whether the Government has assessed the need for modern visitor management systems, footfall regulation and improved tourist amenities at the Brihadeeswara Temple, a UNESCO World Heritage Site receiving a high volume of domestic and international visitors;
- the reasons for the absence of centrally supported initiatives such as digital visitor information systems, guided-tour infrastructure, multi-lingual interpretation centres and heritage-safety protocols at the said temple while similar facilities are being prioritised at such heritage destinations in other parts of the country;
- whether the Union Government proposes to introduce centrally supported schemes including visitor management, emergency-response infrastructure and structured heritage interpretation modules at the said temple and if so,

the details thereof; and

- (d) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government to ensure uniform national standards for visitor safety, heritage interpretation, and digital tourism services at all World Heritage Sites, including the Brihadeeswara Temple?

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

(a) to (d): The development of tourist destinations and products is primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments (SGs) and Union Territories (UTs). The Ministry of Tourism, through its ongoing Central Sector Schemes, namely Swadesh Darshan (SD), Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development (ACA), supplements the efforts of the State Governments/ Union Territories (UTs) and Central Agencies by extending financial assistance for tourism infrastructure development.

Project proposals under these schemes are formulated and submitted by the concerned State Governments/ Union Territories (UTs)/ Central Agencies. The proposals received for infrastructure development are examined and considered on the basis of the merit of the project, availability of funds, and adherence to the prescribed scheme guidelines.

Under the ACA Scheme, the Ministry has sanctioned a project titled “Illumination and Allied Works at Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple, District Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu” at a total cost of Rs.11.47 crore. The component-wise

details of the project are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Under the aforementioned schemes, tourism-related infrastructure development is undertaken in an inclusive, integrated, and sustainable manner, with a focus, inter alia, on safety, security, accessibility, and ecological preservation.

Multiple components have been sanctioned under these schemes with the objective of enhancing visitor safety and security, accessibility, digital tourism services, and environmental sustainability. These include, inter alia, ramps, railings, CCTV surveillance systems, public address systems, signages, illumination, sound and light and multimedia laser shows, interpretation centres, queue complexes, and solid waste management systems.

STATEMENT

Component-wise details of the project 'Illumination and allied works at Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple, District – Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu' sanctioned under ACA is as under:

S. No.	COMPONENTS	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ Crore)
1	Cost of Light fixtures	5.39
2	Cost of Control Accessories and Electrical Items	1.54
3	Cost of CCTV and Its Accessories	0.46
4	Cost of Miscellaneous Items (Mounting Cage, Installation arrangement using Local Stones, Cable managers etc.)	0.50

5	Subtotal (I +2+3+4)	7.89
6	O&M Charges @10% for 3 years	0.78
7	Total (5+6)	8.68
8	ITDC Centage (10 % of 7)	0.86
9	Contingency (3% of 7)	0.26
10	DPR Preparation Cost (Lump Sum)	0.10
11	GST (18% of 7)	1.57
12	GRAND TOTAL (7+8+9+10+11)	11.47

NEW INCOME TAX RETURN FORMS

1224. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to release the new Income-Tax Return (ITR) forms and related rules under the simplified Income Tax Act, 2025 by January 2026;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features and objectives;
- (c) whether the Government has consulted tax experts, industry bodies and other stakeholders before finalising the new rules and forms;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto;
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the simplified ITR forms are user-friendly and reduce the compliance

burden on taxpayers; and

- (f) the manner in which tax payers benefit from the simplified ITR framework in terms of filing process, assessment mechanisms and taxpayer services?

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

(a) and (b): Income-tax Act, 2025 (“the Act”) has been enacted on 21st August, 2025 to replace the existing Income-tax Act, 1961. The Income-tax Act, 2025 is slated to be effective from tax year 2026-27. Further, in consequence of the enactment of the said Act, notification of the consequent Rules and Forms are in the process of being notified.

In the context of Income-tax Return (ITR) forms, consolidation and simplification of the ITR forms, which is required to be made effective for the Assessment Year 2026-27, are in process as they will be notified as per provisions of Income-tax Act, 1961. Furthermore, ITR forms relating to Income-tax Act, 2025 will require the changes in consequence of amendments to the said Act made during Budget, 2026, and, accordingly, ITRs pertaining to the first tax-year 2026-27 shall be notified prior to FY 2027-28.

(c) to (f): Committee formulated by the CBDT on simplification of Income Tax Returns is carrying out extensive consultations with tax experts, institutional bodies, and field formations of the Income-tax Department. The committee is in process of formulating the ITR Forms, outcome thereof, will be reflected later in the notified forms.

**PRINCIPAL POSTS FOR SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN
LAKSHADWEEP**

1225. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that out of eleven sanctioned Principal posts for senior secondary schools in Lakshadweep, nine still remain vacant, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to fill these vacant Principal posts through a transparent and merit-based recruitment process and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any action has been taken by the Government regarding the appointment of ineligible individuals to Principal positions in the past, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that only qualified individuals with requisite experience are appointed to lead schools in Lakshadweep?

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

- (a) to (d): Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, an overwhelming majority of the schools in the country come under the administrative control of the concerned State Governments/Union Territory administrations. Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and 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. Further, Central Government periodically reviews filling up of vacancies by States/UTs through regular meetings and advisories.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNMENT BODIES OPERATING OUT OF
ITDC OWNED HOTELS**

1226.SHRI JAGADISH CHANDRA BARMA BASUNIA:

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

- (a) the details of the Constitutional and Government bodies operating out of India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) owned hotels;
- (b) the time by which these bodies have been renting the hotels owned by ITDC; and
- (c) the details of the monthly rent being paid by such bodies and pending dues so far?

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

(a) to (c): As per the information received from India Tourism Development Corporation Limited (ITDC), the detailed information pertaining to part (a) to (c) of the question is given in the enclosed **Statement** .

STATEMENT**The Ashok Hotel, New Delhi****(in Rupees)**

#	Licensee Name	Agreement w.e.f.	Monthly License Fees (taxes extra)	Outstanding Amount as on 30.11.2025
1	HQ IDS (Ministry of Defence)	01.09.2019	3,27,91,594.00	12,26,31,040.00
2	SIT (Ministry of Finance)	11.09.2014	12,31,214.93	62,04,262.42
3	Defence Exhibition Organization	15.01.2025	11,08,829.21	7,87,231.88
4	India Convention Promotion Bureau (Non-Profit Org.)	08.11.1988	27,801.00	68,737.96

Hotel Samrat**(in Rupees)**

#	Licensee Name / Government bodies	Agreement w.e.f.	Monthly License Fees (taxes extra)	Outstanding Amount as on 30.11.2025
1	Authority for Advance Ruling (NCR Bench)	21.02.2002	29,56,704.92	67,59,786.15
2	Department of Financial Services (DRAT)	22.05.2000	23,59,364.00	16,26,103.00
3	Department of Revenue Settlement	21.12.2005	40,13,180.12	86,42,115.00

4	Directorate General of System	10.06.2002	84,46,576.00	1,66,90,278.49
5	Directorate General of Vigilance	28.10.2002	59,09,156.00	2,59,81,882.00
6	Department of Telecom (T.D.S.A.T)	08.02.2001	1,25,57,809.03	4,37,84,862.00

Hotel Kalinga Ashok

(in Rupees)

#	Licensee Name	Agreement w.e.f.	Monthly License Fees (taxes extra)	Outstanding Amount as on 30.11.2025
1	Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency	01.09.2021	36,751.00	NIL

INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT IN MANIPUR UNDER KIS

1227. DR. ANGOMCHA BIMOL AKOIJAM:

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

- (a) the details of all Infrastructure projects sanctioned under the Khelo India Scheme (KIS) in the State of Manipur, along with the name and location of each project;
- (b) the total fund sanctioned and released so far for each of such projects; and

(c) the present status and expected timeline for completion of each project, along with reasons for delay, if any?

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

(a) to (c) 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 Manipur, are available in public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in>. The timeline of completion of infrastructure projects sanctioned under the Scheme is two years from the date of its sanction. The responsibility of executing the projects rests with the grantee.

LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES FOR OVERSEAS

1228. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:

SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:

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

- (a) the details of the private sector Labour recruitment/employment agencies that have been approved for specific purposes i.e. for overseas demand registered with the Government as on date;
- (b) whether any Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been issued to start and operate such recruitment/employment agencies in the country for overseas recruitment;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;

- (d) whether the Government is aware of the fact that many overseas recruitment agencies have been misleading/cheating the unemployed persons/employment seekers by giving them false assurances of decent job in good companies with high salaries etc. in Gulf countries and charging more money as consulting fee from them;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether the Government has received any complaints against such overseas recruitment agencies; and
- (g) 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 (g): As on 01.12.2025, a total of 2,436 recruiting agents have been registered with the Ministry of External Affairs and their details are available online (emigrate.gov.in).

As per Section 10 of the Emigration Act, 1983, no person/agency can function as Recruiting Agent (RA) without a valid Registration Certificate (RC) issued by the Registering Authority i.e. Protector General of Emigrants (PGE). The process of registration of RA is governed by the Sections 11 and 12 of Emigration Act, 1983 and Rules 7 to 10 of the Emigration Rules, 1983. The whole process of registration is done online through a web-based application i.e. eMigrate portal which brings all the stakeholders, including the RAs, Foreign Employers (FEs) and the prospective emigrants on a common platform. As per

the Emigration Rules 1983 (as amended from time to time), no RA shall collect from the prospective emigrant the service charges more than the prescribed amount, in respect of services rendered by it to that emigrant and the RA shall issue a receipt to the emigrant for the amount collected by it in this regard. Whenever, any complaint against a registered RA is received, a Show Cause Notice (SCN) is issued to the concerned RA, under Section 14 of the Emigration Act, 1983, directing them to resolve the complaint. In case, the RA fails to respond to the SCN or reply is not found to be satisfactory, their RC can be cancelled or suspended for 30 days as per Section 14(2) of the Emigration Act, 1983. The order of suspension can be revoked by the Competent Authority only after consultation with all the stakeholders and after ensuring that the complaint has been fully resolved to the satisfaction of the complainant. Ministry of External Affairs also publishes a list of unregistered RAs on the eMigrate portal. Advisories/alerts on fraudulent/illegal recruiting agencies are also hosted on this portal. Ministry of External Affairs also takes action against illegal migration through unregistered/illegal RAs with the support of concerned State Governments.

Government accords utmost priority to the welfare of the prospective emigrants. As and when complaints against the illegal agents/dubious firms luring Indian youth in false recruitment offers through various channels are received, such matters are referred to the State police for investigation and prosecution under the relevant legal provisions of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) and other legislation in place including the ones enacted by the some

State Governments. In the cyber domain, action is also taken against illegal recruiting agents in association with Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre (I4C), MHA and State Police authorities. Requests to take down social media posts of illegal Recruiting Agents from all over India have been regularly shared with I4C.

Ministry of External Affairs also issues advisories through eMigrate portal, social media handles and other modes of publicity about the perils of fake job rackets and ways to prevent the same. Till October 2025, a total of 3,505 unregistered agents in country have been notified on the eMigrate portal. The awareness campaign on safe and legal migration through eMigrate portal is carried out by the Ministry of External Affairs across the country from time to time by conducting workshops, trainings, information sessions, digital campaigns for media groups, police officials and law enforcement agencies, local administration, aspiring recruiting agents, entrepreneurs and general public. During these sessions awareness on emigration regulations, schemes beneficial for emigrants like Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana (PBBY), Pre-Departure Orientation Training (PDOT), eMigrate portal and various advisories issued by Indian Embassies are brought to the notice of all stakeholders including job seekers, and advise them to verify all antecedents of Recruiting Agents before accepting any kind of employment offer and not be enticed and entrapped in the fraudulent job offers.

SHORTAGE OF FUNDS IN DELHI UNIVERSITY

1229. SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi University is running at Rs.462 crore deficit in the current financial year 2025-26 as compared to Rs.248 crore last year and if so, the details of the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the UGC allocation is not raised proportionately considering the increase in the staff salary and other recurring expenditures and the university had to increase the student fee to meet the expenditures to a certain extent;
- (c) if so, the details of the increase in the expenditures of the university and the UGC grants during the last three years;
- (d) the details of the increase in the student fees during the same period; and
- (e) the details of the Government's plan to solve the financial crunch problem of the Delhi University?

**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): Ministry of Education releases block grant to University Grants Commission (UGC) under "Grants to Central Universities" which in turn allocates funds to Central Universities (CUs), including Delhi University (DU), based on their requirements, expenditure incurred during the previous year as well as availability of funds. As per information received from UGC, the grants to Delhi University under Salary and Recurring heads have been consistently increased

during the last three years. Further, no such instance of fund-deficit led fee increase has been reported by Delhi University to this Ministry. UGC has intimated a fund allocation of Rs. 821 Crores to Delhi University in Financial Year 2025-26 so far.

Delhi University is an autonomous institution created under the Act of Parliament which is governed by its own Acts, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations etc. made thereunder and is competent to take decision in academic and administrative matters of the University including increasing of fees.

PM SHRI SCHOOLS IN KARNATAKA

1230. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

- (a) the total number of schools sanctioned, operationalised and awaiting approval under PM SHRI, scheme in the State of Karnataka, district-wise particularly Dakshina Kannada district;
- (b) the amount of funds sanctioned and released so far under the scheme nationally and for the State of Karnataka including allocations for schools approved in Dakshina Kannada district;
- (c) the details of progress achieved in implementing key PM SHRI components such as infrastructure upgradation, ICT and smart classrooms, laboratories, inclusive facilities, green initiatives, and vocational spaces along with the number of schools where these have been completed;

(d) the number of teachers trained under PM SHRI capacity-building programmes and the timelines fixed for completing the remaining trainings; and

(e) whether any proposals from the said State for additional PM SHRI schools including in Dakshina Kannada are under consideration, if so, the status thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Under the PM SHRI scheme, a total of 585 PM SHRI schools have been selected from the State of Karnataka out of which 20 PM SHRI schools are in the Dakshina Kannada district. The district-wise number of PM SHRI schools selected in the State of Karnataka is attached as **Statement**.

The amount of funds sanctioned and released so far under the PM SHRI scheme nationally and for the State of Karnataka are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

	FY 2023-24			FY 2024-25			FY 2025-26		
	Approved PAB outlay	Central share of approved PAB outlay	Total central share released	Approved PAB outlay*	Central share of approved PAB outlay*	Total central share released	Approved PAB outlay*	Central share of approved PAB outlay*	Total central share released
India	3395.04	2520.34	1216.68	6927.52	4992.17	3571.08	8593.70	5812.65	355.35
Karnataka	50.29	30.17	26.40	251.43	150.86	62.78	376.92	226.15	0.05

* Outlay fund includes committed liability

The amount of funds released so far under the PM SHRI scheme to the Dakshina Kannada district, as informed by the State of Karnataka, are as

follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Financial Year	Total release
2023–24	4.35
2024–25	3.62
2025–26	4.49

The details of progress achieved in implementing key PM SHRI components such as infrastructure upgradation, ICT and smart classrooms, laboratories, inclusive facilities, and green initiatives, as informed by the State of Karnataka, are as follows:

Components	Number of schools where these have been completed
Infrastructure upgradation	366
ICT and smart classrooms	15
Laboratories	8
Inclusive facilities	477
Green initiatives	585

As informed by the State of Karnataka, a total of 1077 teachers from PM SHRI schools trained under PM SHRI capacity-building programmes.

Under the PM SHRI scheme, the selection of PM SHRI schools is done through challenge mode wherein schools compete for support under the scheme through three stage process. The applications are received within specific time-

frame which are set for different rounds of selection through an online portal.

The applications are all disposed of by the end of the online process.

STATEMENT

The district-wise number of PM SHRI schools in the State of Karnataka are as follows:

S.No.	District	Total
1	BAGALKOTE	32
2	BALLARI	19
3	BELAGAVI	56
4	BENGALURU RURAL	9
5	BENGALURU URBAN	16
6	BIDAR	13
7	CHAMARAJANAGARA	13
8	CHIKKABALLAPURA	16
9	CHIKKAMAGALURU	16
10	CHITRADURGA	15
11	DAKSHINA KANNADA	20
12	DAVANGERE	12
13	DHARWAD	19
14	GADAG	20
15	HASSAN	17
16	HAVERI	23
17	KALABURAGI	24

18	KODAGU	7
19	KOLAR	12
20	KOPPAL	20
21	MANDYA	12
22	MYSURU	21
23	RAICHUR	23
24	RAMANAGARA	11
25	SHIVAMOGGA	14
26	TUMAKURU	21
27	UDUPI	13
28	UTTARA KANNADA	25
29	VIJAYANAGAR	14
30	VIJAYAPURA	33
31	YADGIR	19
	Grand Total	585

ONLINE LOAN APPS

1231. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognisance of online loan apps which have mushroomed in recent times, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is monitoring the high rate of interest charged by such loan apps;

- (c) if so, the details of action taken in this regard;
- (d) whether the Government has taken any steps to address the issues of people who are forced to pay high interests; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): The Government has been constantly engaging with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and other concerned Regulators/stakeholders to monitor the digital lending platforms in the country. RBI has issued Reserve Bank of India (Digital Lending) Directions, 2025 on May 8, 2025. These directions have detailed provision regarding recovery, data privacy, and customer grievance redressal mechanisms which are mandatory for the Regulated Entities (REs), the Lending Service Providers (LSPs) engaged by them and the Digital Lending Apps (DLAs). RBI has further issued the “Framework for Self-Regulatory Organisation(s) in the FinTech Sector” (SRO-FT framework) on 30.05.2024 for establishing and enforcing regulatory standards, promoting ethical conduct, ensuring market integrity, resolving disputes, and fostering transparency and accountability among its members.

Also, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) issues directions for blocking of information, including fraudulent loan apps under Section 69A of Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 after following the due process as provided in the Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Blocking for Access of Information by Public) Rules, 2009.

Further, the Government and RBI have been taking up various initiatives from time to time to protect citizens from exploitation by online loan apps. These inter-alia, include:

- (i) The banks through the public facing platform 'SACHET' portal and the inter-regulatory State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) facilitate the citizens for lodging of any complaints against specific entity related to deposit/ collection of money illegally.
- (ii) Proactively engaging with the major internet intermediaries and messaging platforms to review the operations of unauthorised loan apps.
- (iii) Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has been proactively analysing the digital lending apps. In order to facilitate the citizens to report cyber incidents including illegal loan apps, MHA has launched a National Cybercrime Reporting Portal (www.cybercrime.gov.in) as well as a National Cybercrime Helpline number "1930".
- (iv) RBI and Banks have been taking up awareness campaigns through short SMS, radio campaign, publicity on prevention of 'cyber-crime'. Further, RBI has been conducting electronic-banking awareness and training (e-BAAT) programmes which focuses on awareness about frauds and risk mitigation.

DETAILS OF MEMBERSHIP AND CASE PENDENCY IN NCLT

1231. SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:

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

- (a) the number of sanctioned and functional Members (Judicial and Technical) of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) since 2019, year-wise;
- (b) the number of insolvency resolution cases under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) that took more than 600 days for disposal since 2019, year-wise; and
- (c) the average recovery rate (in percentage and in rupee terms) of admitted claims under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) from 2019-20 to 2024-25, year-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) The total sanctioned strength of Members including President in the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) is 63. The number of functional Members in the NCLT since 2019, year-wise:

Sr. No.	Year	President	Members	Total Functional Strength
1.	As on 31.03.2019	1	27	28
2.	As on 31.03.2020	0	45	45
3.	As on 31.03.2021	0	29	29
4.	As on 31.03.2022	1	41	42
5.	As on 31.03.2023	1	42	43
6.	As on 31.03.2024	1	53	54
7.	As on 31.03.2025	1	59	60

(b) During last six financial years (2019-20 to 2024-25), 1101 cases have yielded resolution plans under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. Details regarding period in resolution are as presented below: -

S. No.	Period	Number of Resolutions	Cases taking more than 600 days in resolution
1.	2019-20	132	11
2.	2020-21	119	30
3.	2021-22	142	52
4.	2022-23	186	89
5.	2023-24	263	120
6.	2024-25	259	121

(c) During last six financial years (2019-20 to 2024-25), realizable value by creditors is Rs. 2.73 lakh crores. Year wise details of these cases are presented below:

(Amount in Rs. crore)

S. No.	Period	Number of Resolutions	Total Admitted Claims	Total Realisable Value	Realisable Value as % of		
					Admitted Claims	Liquidation Value	Fair Value
1.	2019-20	132	1,64,568	41,826	25%	166%	77%
2.	2020-21	119	1,27,200	27,551	22%	150%	61%

3.	2021-22	142	1,95,383	46,369	24%	138%	87%
4.	2022-23	186	1,53,567	55,361	36%	128%	85%
5.	2023-24	263	1,68,927	46,176	27%	136%	94%
6.	2024-25	259	1,62,746	55,821	34%	230%	157%

ASSESSMENT OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN ODISHA

1233. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government has conducted any assessment on the potential of rural and social entrepreneurship to create viable employment opportunities for low-skilled youth in economically constrained States, particularly in regions such as Odisha where start-up activity is increasing but labour market gaps persist;
- (b) if so, the details of findings relating to Odisha, especially regarding the capacity of existing skill training institutes, the demand-supply mismatch in trained manpower along with the utilisation of central programmes such as PM-Vishwakarma, PMKVY 4.0, and the Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) in strengthening entrepreneurship ecosystems;
- (c) whether district-level data is available for Bolangir on the number of

trainees supported under entrepreneurship development initiatives, the availability of incubation and credit-linkage support, and the extent to which such programmes have contributed to local enterprise creation and employment generation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has undertaken a study titled “National Skill Gap Study for High Growth Sectors” under the Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) programme through National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER). The aim of the study is to create a dynamic framework for forecasting sector and State-level skill demand using national data sets and labour market information and identifying reasons for demands-supply mismatch. The study sets up a methodology to locate high growth sectors, job roles and geographic clusters which indicates where new Enterprises and self-employment (including Rural and Social enterprises) are most visible. The Report has been published and has been circulated to all the State Skill Missions for its implementation and replication in conducting State specific skill gap assessments.

Further, District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs) are mandated under MSDE’s decentralized planning approach with District Skill Committees

preparing annual plans using labour market assessment, sector prioritization and local skill gap analysis.

These assessments have enabled the Government to enhance its skill training programmes, curriculum development and skill initiatives to align them with the identified skill gaps, sector-wise upskilling and re-skilling initiatives, apprenticeship, vocational, or on the job trainings; areas of collaboration with industry including opportunities for establishing partnerships; industry led training programmes, internship or mentorship programmes to bridge the gap between industry needs and the skill possessed by the work force.

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through the Skill India Mission delivers skilling, reskilling and upskilling training through a network of Skill development centers under various schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 4.0) in which skill development training through Short-Term Training (STT) and up-skilling and re-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) is imparted to the youth across the country including Odisha. As on 31.10.2025, 49,157 candidates have been trained/ oriented in Odisha under PMKVY 4.0 through 322 empanelled Training Centres.

Further, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), in collaboration with the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and the Department of Financial Services (DFS) under the Ministry of Finance (MoF) launched the **PM-Vishwakarma Scheme** to provide “Sammaan, Saamarthya and Samriddhi” to traditional artisans and craft persons working with their hands and tools. Establishment of Training Centres and conducting

Training under the scheme is initiated based on the number of candidates available in any particular trade (of the 18 trades covered under the scheme) for each district of any State/ UT. As on 26.11.2025, a total of 84,525 beneficiaries has been trained and assessed in the state of Odisha, out of which 6047 are from the district of Bolangir.

Moreover, **Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI)** is a Bank lead- Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) funded training institution established by the Sponsor Banks in their Districts, to provide training for Skill and Entrepreneurship Development. Currently 30 RSETIs in Odisha are active across most districts and contribute significantly to micro-enterprise creation. From the inception of the scheme till October 2025, a total of 9226 beneficiaries has been trained in Bolangir district of Odisha, out of which 7580 have started their own micro enterprises.

Further, MSDE, through its autonomous Institutes, namely National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) has taken various initiatives to promote entrepreneurship development amongst all sections of the society, including rural youth of Bolangir, Odisha. MSDE has also collaborated with both private and public sector to empower entrepreneurs by providing incubation support, network of mentors, industry connect, credit and market linkages. The details of such initiatives undertaken by the Ministry are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

There are various schemes/ programmes being implemented by other

Ministries/ Departments of Government of India with the objective of skill development and promotion of entrepreneurship including in the state of Odisha. The details of some of the key initiatives implemented by other Ministries/ Departments in the state of Odisha are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT- I

The details of various entrepreneurship development initiatives being implemented by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship for entrepreneurs across country, including the state of Odisha are as under:

1. Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) – MSDE, through NIESBUD and IIE, is implementing the skilling and entrepreneurship component of PM JANMAN – a scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs for upliftment of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), since March 2024. The scheme focuses on 11 critical interventions related to 9 key Ministries, including MSDE. One of the key interventions of the Ministry is to facilitate skill and entrepreneurship development in Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs). The project is being implemented with support of Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) in 15 States across the country under which a total of 500 VDVKs are to be set up.

As on 04.12.2025, a total of 458 VDVKs have been operationalized and a total of 36,684 beneficiaries have been trained under Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) of PM JANMAN, out of which 2328 are trained in Odisha. In Odisha PM JANMAN is being implemented in the districts of Angul, Deogarh, Gajapati, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Kenojhar, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj,

Naupada, Raygada and Sundargarh.

2. Pradhan Mantri Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana Scheme (PM SGBY Scheme) – The Ministry, in collaboration with the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), is organizing Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) on Solar Entrepreneurship under MNRE's flagship scheme PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana.

The programme aims to promote rooftop solar adoption, empower entrepreneurs, and create sustainable livelihood opportunities by fostering and mentoring budding and existing entrepreneurs in the field of solar entrepreneurship. Between July 2024 (inception) and 25-11-2025, 20,499 beneficiaries have been trained in the Entrepreneurship Development Programme of the scheme, out of which 2268 are trained in Odisha and 209 in the Bolangir district.

3. Strengthening Entrepreneurial Climate through Capacity Building, Incubation Support, Mentoring, and Handholding under SANKALP Scheme – MSDE, through NIESBUD implemented a project for strengthening the entrepreneurship ecosystem of different marginalized sections of the society and women under the Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) Scheme between December 2022 and March 2025. The scheme aimed at creating, fostering and promoting the spirit of entrepreneurship among the various target groups through Capacity Building, Incubation Support, Mentoring and Handholding. SANKALP has been implemented in three phases. Under SANKALP 1, a total of 23825 beneficiaries

were trained during Financial Years 2022-23 to 2024-25. 2950 trained candidates belonged to Odisha including 126 from Bolangir. Under SANKALP 2, a total of 24000 beneficiaries has been trained during Financial Year 2022-23 to 2024-25 including 1050 candidates from Odisha and 180 from Bolangir. Under SANKALP 3, a total of 15000 beneficiaries has been trained during Financial Year 2024-25, out of which 1559 were from Odisha including 248 from Bolangir.

4. Pilot Project for Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP) -

NIESBUD implemented a Pilot Project for Entrepreneurship Development Program in 10 States supported by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, from January 2020 to March 2023, which aimed at creating, fostering and promoting the spirit of entrepreneurship among the target groups through Entrepreneurship Development Programme, Mentoring and Handholding support. A total of 5000 beneficiaries were trained under the project during Financial Years 2019-20 to 2022-23, out of which 120 beneficiaries were trained in Bolangir district of Odisha.

STATEMENT-II

The details of various entrepreneurship development initiatives being implemented by other Ministries/ Departments of Government of India for entrepreneurs across country, including the state of Odisha are as under:

1. Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) - The Government with an intent to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation, startups and encouraging investments launched the Startup India initiative on 16th January 2016. Under Startup India initiative, the Government constantly undertakes various efforts, including policy, regulatory and fiscal measures, for

the development and growth of startup ecosystem. The flagship Schemes, namely, Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) support startups at various stages of their business cycle. The Government also implements periodic exercises and programs including States' Startup Ranking, National Startup Awards, and Innovation Week which play an important role in the holistic development of the startup ecosystem. Government also encourages and support ecosystem led initiatives such as Startup Mahakumbh which serve as a vibrant platform for stakeholders to network and collaborate.

Initiatives to improve **market access** and enable public procurement also support startups in growing and scaling up their businesses have also been undertaken. Digital platforms such as the Startup India portal enable easy access to resources and startup ecosystem collaboration. The Government has also taken various measures to enhance ease of doing business including starting up of business, raising capital, and reducing compliance burden to simplify the regulatory environment and create a conducive business environment.

As on 31st October 2025, the recognized startups have reported to have created over 21.11 lakh direct jobs. Particularly in the State of **Odisha**, 3,428 entities have been recognized as startups by DPIIT, which have reported to have created more than 40,400 direct jobs as on 31st October, 2025.

In addition to the above programmes, DPIIT also reported the following initiatives undertaken by line Ministries and Departments to foster a culture of

innovation and entrepreneurship among youth:

- i. The **Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) of NITI Aayog** fosters innovation and entrepreneurship among India's youth through flagship programs like Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) and the Community Innovator Fellowship (CIF).
- ii. The **Ministry of Education's** Innovation Cell (MIC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) promotes innovation and entrepreneurship across educational institutions.
- iii. Youth-centric initiatives have been introduced by the **Ministry of Youth Affairs** and Sports such as setting up of the autonomous body called Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat), the purpose of it, is to provide an over-arching institutional mechanism powered by technology for youth development and youth-led development through Experiential Learning Programs (ELPs), volunteering opportunities, mentorship programme, etc.
- iv. Under the **Department of Science & Technology**, the Research, Development, and Innovation (RDI) Scheme has been approved to incentivize private sector participation in research and development (R&D). Further, DST is implementing the National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations (NIDHI) to promote innovation and entrepreneurship among the youth. The initiative comprises NIDHI-PRAYAS (prototype grant support), NIDHI-EIR (Entrepreneur-in-Residence fellowships), NIDHI-iTBI (Inclusive TBIs in Tier-II and Tier-III regions).
- v. The **Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)** through its

constituent laboratories/institutes, is implementing the “Integrated Skill Initiative Program”, intending to equip young minds with the necessary technological skills through conducting training programs and workshops.

- vi. The **Department of Biotechnology (DBT)** has established biotechnology incubation and pre-incubation centres across States & Union Territories (UTs) under the BioNEST (Bioincubators Nurturing Entrepreneurship for Scaling Technologies) and E-YUVA (Encouraging Youth for Undertaking Innovative Research Activities) schemes.

2. **Ministry of Rural Development’s Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)** is a placement-linked skill development program for rural poor youth in the age group of 15-35 years. It empowers the rural poor youth with employable skills and facilitates their participation in regular labour markets, thus providing them with jobs having regular monthly wages at or above the minimum wages.

DDU-GKY guidelines provide for earmarking 50% of the funds for SCs and STs. Under DDUGKY, coverage of 15% minorities, 5% of PwDs & 33% of women is mandatory. The self and gig-employment have been provisioned in the phase 2 of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) with effect from 01.04.2025. As per the DDU-GKY 2.0 Guidelines, the States/UTs are required to conduct the Skill Gap Assessment.

ORMAS (Odisha Rural Development and Marketing Society) under the aegis of Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water Department, Government of Odisha has sanctioned a Skill Gap Study for the State of Odisha to assess existing

employment potential, including rural and social entrepreneurship opportunities. Work order for conducting the study has already been issued to the selected agency.

3. **Ministry of MSME**, through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), is implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). It is central sector scheme generating employment opportunities primarily in rural areas by assisting prospective entrepreneurs in setting up new micro enterprises in the non-farm sector across the country.

PMEGP assists General Category beneficiaries with Margin Money (MM) subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to Special Categories such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs, Minorities, Women, Ex-servicemen, Physically Handicapped, Transgenders, beneficiaries belonging to Northeastern Region (NER), Hill and Border areas, and Aspirational Districts, the Margin Money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. Own contribution of beneficiaries under Special Category is 05% and 10% for General Category beneficiaries. The maximum cost of project is Rs. 50 lakhs in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 20 lakhs in the service sector. Own contribution of beneficiaries under Special Category is 05% and 10% for General Category beneficiaries.

Initiatives undertaken by the Ministry of MSME under PMEGP to promote entrepreneurship and create job opportunities in NER, are as follows:

- i. Enhancement of maximum project cost from Rs. 25 lakh to Rs. 50 lakh for manufacturing sector and from Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh for service sector.

- ii. Inclusion of applicants from Aspirational districts and transgenders under special category eligible for higher subsidy.
- iii. Acceptance of PMEGP applications from beneficiaries in physical form in 19 regional languages since June 2025 excluding Hindi and English i.e., Gujarati, Malayalam, Punjabi, Manipuri, Bangla, Marathi, Tamil, Assamese, Kannada, Kannada, Odiya, Telugu, Bodo, Dogri, Kashmiri, Konkani, Nepali, Sindhi, Urdu, Maithili.
- iv. Enhancing the scope of activities by modifying Negative list to allow more activities under Animal Husbandry like dairy, poultry, aquaculture and sericulture. Furthermore, as a special case, piggery, a major source of livelihood in NER, is allowed in NER States.
- v. All new micro enterprises assisted to mandatorily register under Udyam Portal before physical verification to ensure formalization of the unit and enable access to key MSME benefits.
- vi. A wide range of more than 1,000 Model of Detailed Project Reports have been prepared on various industries and made available on the PMEGP online portal.

Number of micro enterprises assisted, Margin Money subsidy disbursed, estimated employment generated under PMEGP in Bolangir district during, FY 2020-21 to 2025-26 (as on 3.12.2025):

S. No.	Financial Year	No. of Units Assisted	Margin Money Subsidy (Rs. Cr)	Estimated Employment Generated
1	2020-21	134	3.02	1072

2	2021-22	187	3.96	1496
3	2022-23	189	4.33	1512
4	2023-24	111	3.96	888
5	2024-25	71	1.79	568
6	2025-26	127	3.00	1016

4. The **Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare** is implementing the Establishment of Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business programme under the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE) of umbrella scheme Krishonnati Yojana, across the country, including Odisha, to promote entrepreneurship in agriculture and create gainful self-employment opportunities to unemployed candidates with desirable educational qualifications and supplement efforts of public extension, since 2002.

The programme is open to different categories of candidates of age group of 21 to 60 years. Graduates in agriculture and allied subjects, life sciences (Botany, Zoology and Chemistry), Environmental Science and Diploma holders (3-year diploma after Higher Secondary) in agriculture and allied subjects are eligible for training under the programme. The selected candidates get 45 days free residential training from various Nodal Training Institutes (NTIs) across the country, under the supervision of National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad.

The scheme covers full financial support for training and handholding, facilitation for loan for establishment of agriventures and credit linked back ended composite subsidy. Subsidy is at 36% for General Category and 44% for Women/SC/ ST/ PwD/ NEH candidates on the Total Financial Outlay (TFO) of

the project subject to the ceiling on TFO of Rs.20 lakhs for individual projects and Rs.100 lakhs for group projects established by a group of five trained persons, disbursed through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Mumbai. Established agriventures are providing employment opportunities for self as well as additional people depending on the nature and volume of business.

In the State of Odisha, so far 643 candidates have been trained which includes 3 candidates from Bolangir district. A total of 116 candidates has established their agriventures including 1 candidate from Bolangir district.

STAFF AND FUND SHORTAGE AT SAI

1234. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

- (a) whether the Government noted the concerns raised by the Parliamentary Standing Committee over severe shortage of funds and staff for the better functioning of Sports Authority of India (SAI);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a number of sanctioned posts are lying vacant in SAI, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (d) the details of the measures taken by the Government to address these issues; and
- (e) the details of projects proposals received, approved, amount funds provided and utilized under 'Khelo India' scheme since its inception, State/UT-wise?

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

(a) to (d): Yes, Sir. The Government has taken note of the observations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee regarding the shortage of funds and staff in the Sports Authority of India (SAI).

The budget allocation to SAI is based on the proposals submitted by them for the respective financial year. Any additional requirements that arise during the year are examined at the RE stage and, where appropriate, considered through supplementary grants.

A total of 1,191 posts are lying vacant in the SAI. The recruitment process of certain posts has already been initiated.

(e): 'Sports' being a State Subject, the responsibility of promotion of sports rests primarily with the respective State/UT Governments. Central Government supplements efforts of the State/UT Governments for bridging critical gaps in sports infrastructure. Further, receiving of proposals under Khelo India Scheme is an ongoing process. The details of the sports infrastructure projects approved and their physical and financial progress, under Khelo India Scheme across the country, are available in public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in> .

SETTING-UP OF ESI HOSPITAL IN NELLORE OF ANDHRA PRADESH

1235. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

- (a) whether it is true that in March 2019 approval has been given by the Government to set up a 100-bedded hospital in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh to provide primary, secondary and tertiary care medical services including preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services to ESI beneficiaries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also true that land acquisition for the above hospital was done and an additional one acre of land has also been earmarked for staff quarters and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether inspection of the said land has been done by the competent authority and identified site has been formally accepted; and
- (e) if so, the reasons behind delay in starting tendering process and the time by which the Government is planning to complete it's construction and start medical facilities to ESI beneficiaries?

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): Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) accorded "in-principle" approval for setting up two 100 - bedded ESI Hospitals one each at Sri City in Nellore District in March 2019 and in Nellore District in July 2022 respectively. In case of ESI 100 bedded hospital at Sri City, 5 acres of land including for staff quarters has been acquired, and the same has been accepted by ESI Corporation in its 196th meeting held on 27.06.2025. Another 100

bedded hospital in Nellore is to be constructed on ESIC owned 2 acres land. The State Government has identified an additional 1 acre for staff quarters and the suitability of this land is being verified by ESIC which will be followed by the tender process.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES/INSTITUTES AND COLLEGES

1236. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the persistent low Gross Enrolment Ratio especially among rural and marginalised groups especially women in Bihar and Assam where less than 5 per cent complete higher education, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to tackle the quality gap created by mass proliferation of low standard private colleges/universities and ensure meaningful access rather than hollow numerical growth;
- (c) the number of complaints received by the Government from students against private universities/institutes/colleges regarding academic quality, exorbitant fees and other academic related issues during the last five years, year and State-wise; and
- (d) whether the Government has received any complaints from SC/ST/OBC/PWD students regarding discrimination and harassment based on caste and disability from private universities/institutes/colleges during the last

five years and if so, the details of college/university/institute and year/State-wise?

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

(a): As per the data of All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) for the year 2022-23 (provisional), the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at national level for all Categories, Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) is 29.5, 27.3 and 23.5 respectively. The Female GER in Bihar and Assam stands at 19.9 and 17.8 respectively, which exceeds the Male GER in both states. The category wise and Gender wise GER for Assam, Bihar and India are given in table below:

State/UTs	All Categories		
	Male	Female	Total
Assam	17.5	19.9	18.7
Bihar	16.1	17.8	16.9
All-India	28.9	30.2	29.5

(b) to (d): Education is in Concurrent List of Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India. As such, Private Universities are established by the Act of respective State Legislature. After receipt of a copy of the Act and Notification issued by the State Government, University Grants Commission (UGC) includes the name of Private Universities under Section 2(f) of UGC Act 1956. These Universities are governed by the State Governments as per their respective Act, Statues, Ordinances, Rules and Regulations. Such universities are also required to follow

the relevant UGC Regulations and Guidelines issued from time to time for maintenance of standards of higher education.

The complaints received from the students regarding academic quality, exorbitant fees and other academic related issues are sent to the concerned State Government/University for redressal. The fee in State Private Universities is regulated as per the provisions of their Act/Statutes/Rule/Regulation or State Government policy.

The complaints received from SC/ST/OBC/PWD students regarding discrimination or harassment based on caste or disability are dealt by UGC under the UGC (Prevention of Caste-Based Discrimination) Regulations, 2012 and relevant UGC Guidelines for persons with disabilities. In general, all complaints are examined and forwarded to the concerned University/College for necessary action and compliance. Institutions are required to submit action-taken reports, ensure non-discrimination and maintain a mechanism for redressing grievances of students belonging to SC/ST/OBC/PWD.

The list of fake universities, updated from time-to-time, 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.

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. UGC also writes letter to the Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of all the States & UTs to inform all school education boards in their respective States to remain vigilant and to advise the students to verify the credentials of Higher Education Institutions through the Official website of UGC before applying for admission.
- iii. The UGC issues Show Causes Notice/Warning Notice/Letter to the respective self-styled educational institution that is functioning in violation of UGC Regulations and awarding invalid degrees and directs them to stop the illegal activities and submit the compliance report to UGC.
- iv. Writes letter to the respective State Governments informing them about the illegal activities of the self-styled institution and request them to take appropriate action against it under intimation to UGC.
- v. In spite of the UGC directions, if that self-styled institution does not follow the UGC directions or does not submit the compliance report within the stipulated time, its name is included in the UGC list of fake Universities. The updated list of fake universities is also uploaded on the UGC website.
- vi. FIRs have been lodged against several self-styled institutions/universities.
- vii. Show Causes Notices/Warning Notices have also been issued to the

unauthorized institutes awarding invalid degrees.

As a result, 12 fake universities have been closed since 2014.

LOTTERIES REGULATION IN THE COUNTRY

1237. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently conducted any study/assessment regarding the revenue generated from lotteries conducted by different States in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of the compliance by States with the provisions of the Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998, particularly with regard to conduct, regulation and prohibition of lotteries, if so the details thereof along with the details of revenue collected by the Union and the State Governments from lotteries, including GST during the last five years, year-wise;

(c) whether instances of violation of Section 4 of the Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998 (relating to conditions for organising lotteries) and proliferation of unregulated/online lotteries have been reported in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to strengthen monitoring, curb illegal operations and ensure that legitimate revenue under the Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998 and GST framework is duly protected?

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

(a): No such study/assessment has been conducted recently.

(b) to (d): Ministry of Home Affairs has issued directions on 02.08.2011 under Section 10 of the Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998 stating that it is the responsibility of the State Governments to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998 and the Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2010 in letter and spirit. Further, directions have been issued by Ministry of Home Affairs on 18.07.2018 to all the lottery running States to have their software/hardware used for online lottery certified by Standardization, Testing and Quality Certification Directorate (STQC) to ensure integrity of the hardware/software used for operation of online lottery. Thereafter, instructions have been issued on 22.01.2019 to all lottery running States that a lottery combining features of online and paper lotteries is not in accordance with the Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2010 and therefore, the same be stopped forthwith in case already launched by any of the lottery organizing State Governments. Taking into cognizance the responsibility assigned to lottery organizing States under the Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2010, the complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned lottery organizing States for appropriate action.

The information related to revenue collected from sale of lottery tickets by the State Governments, falls under the purview of the concerned State Governments. Further, under GST, there is no distinct tariff item or service code for the supply of lottery. Therefore, it is not possible to provide the requested information regarding GST revenue from lotteries.

Under the GST framework, the following measures are already in place,

to strengthen monitoring, curb illegal operations and ensure that legitimate GST revenue is protected:

- GST is payable @40%, with effect from 22.09.2025, on the lottery tickets at the stage of their sale by the State Governments to lottery distributors or selling agents. This is payable by the lottery distributors or selling agents on a reverse charge basis.
- No GST is collected on further sale of the lottery tickets as these transactions have been exempted.
- The GST rate on lottery has been rationalized from 01.03.2020 onwards wherein the distinction between lottery run by State Governments and lottery authorized by State Governments was done away with. Prior to 01.03.2020, lottery attracted two GST rates, namely, lottery run by State Governments at 12% and lottery authorized by State Governments at 28%. From 01.03.2020 till 22.09.2025, lottery attracted a uniform rate of 28% GST and from 22.09.2025 till date it attracts a uniform rate of 40% GST.

INTERNATIONAL SKILLING AND OVERSEAS PLACEMENT

1238. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to skill and certify Indian

students and youth to meet the growing international demand for skilled professionals in sectors such as healthcare, construction, hospitality, Information technology and green technologies;

(b) if so, the details of bilateral or international agreements signed with foreign Governments or institutions for recognition of Indian skill certifications;

(c) whether specific training programmes are being implemented to prepare students for overseas placements under the schemes like Skill India International;

(d) the number of candidates trained and placed abroad during the last three years, State-wise particularly in Karnataka; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up international skill centers or training hubs in Karnataka including Bengaluru to meet this growing demand, 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): Sir, the Government has been taking continuous steps to skill Indian students and youth to meet the growing international demand for skilled professionals across sectors, such as, healthcare, construction, hospitality, Information technology and green technologies. To promote mobility across these sectors, the Government of India has put in place institutional mechanisms, including the signing of bilateral MoUs/Agreements, Migration and Mobility Partnerships Agreements, Labour Mobility, and cooperation frameworks

in Skill Development and Vocational Education & Training with various destination countries.

Migration and Mobility Partnership Agreements with Italy and Germany contain specific provisions for mutual recognition of qualifications and certifications. Further, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has signed bilateral agreements with eight countries - Australia, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, Qatar, Singapore and the UAE - which facilitate technical exchanges, collaborative training programmes, benchmarking of qualifications, mutual recognition, and sharing of best practices. MSDE has also signed two Protocols with Israel to facilitate mobility in the Healthcare and Construction sectors.

(c) to (e): Yes, MSDE - under the Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PKVY) in collaboration with the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) - conducts one-day Pre-Departure Orientation Training (PDOT) for prospective migrants to equip them with language, cultural awareness, emigration procedures, welfare provisions, and do's and don'ts of the destination country.

MSDE is also implementing programmes such as the Technical Intern Training Programme (TITP) with Japan to facilitate mobility in Healthcare and hospitality, among other sectors. Additionally, the Indo-German Green Skills Programme (IGGSP) with Germany aims to skill and certify youth in Green Technologies in line with international standards.

In line with the Budget announcement for FY 2023-24, MSDE has proposed establishment of 30 Skill India International Centers (SIICs) across

various states. At present, two SIICs have been operationalised - one in Varanasi and another Skill Development Institute (SDI), Bhubaneswar. SIIC has been set up at NSTI Bengaluru to facilitate International mobility of candidates from Bengaluru/Karnataka. State-wise details of candidates trained and placed abroad during the last three years, including those from Karnataka, are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of candidates trained and placed abroad during the last three years, including those from Karnataka

State and year wise deployments for last three years:

State/UT	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total
Andaman and Nicobar	1	0	0	1
Andhra Pradesh	241	36	67	344
Arunachal Pradesh	2	5	15	22
Assam	28	9	2	39
Bihar	5470	148	217	5835
Chandigarh	0	4	0	4
Chhattisgarh	12	2	3	17
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	2
Daman and Diu	0	1	0	1
Delhi	130	41	13	184
Goa	15	3	0	18
Gujarat	389	17	3	409
Haryana	52	14	206	272
Himachal Pradesh	34	5	16	55
Jammu and Kashmir	125	2	2	129
Jharkhand	262	25	9	296
Karnataka	797	390	363	1550

Kerala	1365	865	139	2369
Madhya Pradesh	61	13	12	86
Maharashtra	833	86	22	941
Manipur	22	10	35	67
Meghalaya	2	0	2	4
Mizoram	1	7	25	33
Nagaland	13	31	45	89
Odisha	427	43	4	474
Puducherry	12	6	1	19
Punjab	694	48	25	767
Rajasthan	2611	58	66	2735
Sikkim	2	1	3	6
Tamil Nadu	784	224	82	1090
Telangana	904	24	480	1408
Tripura	12	2	1	15
Uttar Pradesh	3947	326	5766	10039
Uttarakhand	110	12	28	150
West Bengal	3139	159	88	3386
<i>Details not available</i>	289	0	0	289
Total	22787	2618	7740	33145

NATIONAL BOOK TRUST CENTRE, KOLKATA

1239. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

- (a) the details of activities undertaken by the Regional Centre of the National Book Trust (NBT) in Kolkata during the last three years, including details of book fairs, publications, and promotional programmes;
- (b) the details of annual budget allocated and spent by the NBT Regional Centre, Kolkata, in each of the last three years;

(c) whether an Assistant Editor (Bangla) has been appointed at the Regional Centre, Kolkata, and if so, the specific editorial, translation and publication work undertaken by the said Centre, Kolkata during the last three years; and

(d) the number of times the contractual appointment of Assistant Editor (Bangla) has been extended and the present status of the service 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): National Book Trust is an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Education, set up to publish and promote books and encourage a culture of reading in India. NBT actively promotes these objectives through book fairs, exhibitions, and seminars across the country.

NBT has four regional centres (Eastern Regional Office, Kolkata, Western Regional Office, Pune, Southern Regional Office, Bengaluru & Northern Regional Office, New Delhi) across the country, which are engaged in promoting books and fostering reading habits. The Regional Centre of the National Book Trust (NBT), Kolkata is mainly responsible for the marketing and sales of NBT publications in Northeastern region. It also organizes book exhibitions at various places in its region. The details of Book Fairs and Mobile Exhibitions organised by the Regional Centre of the National Book Trust (NBT) in Kolkata are as under:

S.No.	Year	Number of Book Fairs/ Mobile exhibitions
1.	2022-23	31
2.	2023-24	31
3.	2024-25	63

(b): The activities of NBT are financed through budgetary grants provided by the Ministry as well as Internal Revenue generated by the organisation. The details of the funds allocated to the NBT Regional Centre, Kolkata for its activities (while all other expenditures are met by NBT Headquarters) are as follows:

S.No.	Year	Funds Allocated
1.	2022-23	Rs. 44,00,000/-
2.	2023-24	Rs. 43,00,000/-
3.	2024-25	Rs. 45,00,000/-

(c) and (d): NBT has one sanctioned position of Assistant Editor (Bangla) at its NBT headquarter in New Delhi. Publication in all languages are managed directly from NBT's Head Office in New Delhi.

REDUCTION IN CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS

1240. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

(a) whether as per a global report published by environment scientists that India has recorded reduction in Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emissions during recent years;

(b) if so, the major sectors that have contributed to the reduction in CO₂

emissions during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has set any specific targets for further reduction of CO₂ emissions in line with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under international treaties/agreements;

(d) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to accelerate the transition towards low-carbon technologies, including renewable energy, electric mobility, and green hydrogen and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of further steps/measures taken/being taken by the Government to reduce Carbon Dioxide emissions in the country

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

(a) and (b): The net national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of India in 2020 were 2,437 million tonnes CO₂ equivalent according to India's Fourth Biennial Update Report (BUR-4) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2024, which were 7.93 per cent lower than the emissions in the year 2019. The decrease is mainly attributed to sectors of energy, where emissions decreased by 5.7%, and Industrial Process and Product use, where emissions decreased by 9.5% from 2019 to 2020.

(c) to (e): India submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement in 2015 and updated it in August 2022, setting enhanced targets i.e, reducing emissions intensity of GDP by 45% by 2030 from 2005 levels, achieving 50% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-

fossil fuel sources by 2030, and creating an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through increased forest and tree cover.

As per BUR-4, between 2005 and 2020, India's emission intensity of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reduced by 36%. India has achieved its NDC goal of the share of non-fossil fuel-based power generation capacity of more than 50% five years ahead of the deadline. India has created an additional carbon sink of 2.29 billion tonnes CO₂ equivalent from forest and tree cover.

India's Long-Term Low-Carbon Development Strategy (LT-LEDS), submitted to the UNFCCC in November 2022, provides a framework with seven key strategic transitions in electricity, transport, urban, industry, carbon dioxide removal technologies, forest and financial resources for achieving net-zero emissions by 2070 based on the principles of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC), equity, and climate justice.

The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India has undertaken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy (RE) capacity in the country. Key measures include standard tariff-based competitive bidding guidelines, Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO) and Renewable Consumption Obligations (RCO), 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under the automatic route, and major national schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, New Solar Power Scheme under Pradhan Mantri

Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN), Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects, and Solar park development. Transmission expansion through Green Energy Corridors, Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charge waivers, and a long-term transmission plan up to 2030 have been implemented to support large-scale renewable integration. Standard & Labelling (S&L) programs for Solar Photovoltaic modules and Grid-connected Solar Inverters have also been launched. Reforms also include Green Energy Open Access, Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) to facilitate sale of Renewable Power through exchanges.

The Government of India is implementing the National Green Hydrogen Mission, with an objective to make India a global hub of production, usage and export of green hydrogen and its derivative. Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) is a key component of the Mission which provides financial incentives for production of green hydrogen and electrolyser manufacturing. The Government of India has also sanctioned four Hydrogen Valley Innovation Clusters (HVIC) and Research and Development (R&D) projects are also being supported under the National Green Hydrogen Mission, with 23 projects sanctioned under the R&D scheme of the Mission so far.

The National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) 2020 is a National Mission document providing the vision and the roadmap for the faster adoption of electric vehicles and their manufacturing in the country. In order to encourage

electric vehicles (EV) adoption and manufacturing of EVs in the country. Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles in India (FAME), Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Automobile and Auto Component Industry and 'National Programme on Advanced Chemistry Cells (ACC) Battery Storage are implemented in the country. Further, following initiatives have been taken up by the Government of India to increase the use of electric vehicles in the country:

- i. GST on electric vehicles and chargers/ charging stations for electric vehicles has been reduced to 5%.
- ii. Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH) has announced that battery-operated vehicles will be given green license plates and be exempted from permit requirements.
- iii. MoRTH has also issued notification advising States to waive road tax on EVs, which in turn will help reduce the initial cost of EVs.
- iv. Further, Ministry of Power has taken several initiatives to accelerate deployment of public EV charging infrastructure in the country.

सोनभद्र जिले में पर्यटन सुविधाओं का विकास

1241. श्री छोटेलाल:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सोनभद्र जिले जो रॉबर्ट्सगंज लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत एक प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थल है, में किन्हीं विशेष पर्यटन सुविधाओं को विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है; और
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): सोनभद्र जिले में स्थित गंतव्य सहित किसी भी गंतव्य पर पर्यटन सुविधाओं का विकास, मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। हालांकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय 'स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी)', 'स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0)', एसडी 2.0 की एक उप-योजना- 'चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी)', 'तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' और 'पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता (एसीए)' नामक अपनी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के माध्यम से, राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों/केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुपालन, विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) की प्रस्तुति, निधियों की उपलब्धता, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता आदि के अध्यधीन वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास संबंधी उनके प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार ने 'पूँजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई)' नामक अपनी पहल के तहत पर्यटन संबंधी परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए भी राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की है।

वर्तमान में उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के तहत सोनभद्र जिले में परियोजनाओं की मंजूरी के लिए कोई नया प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। इसके अलावा, पर्यटन मंत्रालय की उपरोक्त योजनाओं के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

(i) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:
(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	परिपथ/स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि
1.	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	श्रावस्ती, कुशीनगर और कपिलवस्तु का विकास	87.89
2.	रामायण परिपथ 2016-17	चित्रकूट और श्रृंगवेरपुर का विकास	69.45

3.	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	आहर – अलीगढ़ – कासगंज - सरोसी (उन्नाव)– प्रतापगढ़ – कौशांबी – मिर्जापुर – गोरखपुर – डुमरियागंज – बस्ती – बाराबंकी – आजमगढ़ – कैराना – बागपत - शाहजहांपुर का विकास	71.91
4.	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	बिजनौर – मेरठ – कानपुर - कानपुर देहात – बांदा – गाजीपुर – सलेमपुर – घोसी – बलिया - अम्बेडकर नगर – अलीगढ़ – फतेहपुर – देवरिया – महोबा – सोनभद्र – चंदौली – मिश्रिख - भदोही का विकास	67.51
5.	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	कालिंजर किला (बांदा) - मगहरधाम (संतकबीर नगर) - चौरीचौरा, शहीद स्थल (फतेहपुर) - महुअर शहीद स्थल (घोसी) - शहीद स्मारक (मेरठ) का विकास	36.65
6.	रामायण परिपथ 2017-18	अयोध्या का विकास	127.21
7.	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	जेवर – दादरी – सिकंदराबाद – नोएडा – खुर्जा - बांदा का विकास	12.03
8.	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	गोरखनाथ मंदिर (गोरखपुर), देवीपट्टन मंदिर (बलरामपुर) और वटवाशनी मंदिर (डुमरियागंज) का विकास	18.30

(ii) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का
ब्यौरा:

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	स्वीकृति वर्ष	गंतव्य	एक्सपीरियंस का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि
1.	2023-24	प्रयागराज	आजाद पार्क और देखो प्रयागराज ट्रेल एक्सपीरियंस	14.52
2.	2023-24	नैमिषार ण्य	वैदिक - वेलनेस एक्सपीरियंस	17.80

(iii) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजना का ब्यौरा:

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	श्रेणी	स्वीकृत राशि
1.	2024-25	महोबा में सांस्कृतिक परिदृश्य का विकास	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	24.98

(iv) उत्तर प्रदेश 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 राशि
1.	2024-25	जिला आगरा में बटेश्वर का विकास	74.05
2.	2024-25	श्रावस्ती में एकीकृत बौद्ध पर्यटन विकास	80.24

(v) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं 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.	वाराणसी का विकास - चरण-I	2015-16	18.73
2.	मेगा पर्यटक परिपथ (चरण-II) के रूप में मथुरा-वृंदावन का विकास	2014-15	10.98
3.	गंगा, वाराणसी में रिवर क्रूज पर्यटन का विकास	2017-18	9.02
4.	वृंदावन में पर्यटक सुविधा केन्द्र का निर्माण	2014-15	9.36
5.	वाराणसी का विकास - चरण II	2017-18	44.60
6.	गोवर्धन में अवसंरचना सुविधाओं का विकास	2018-19	37.59

(vi) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता (एसीएटीआईडी) योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि
1.	वाराणसी/सारनाथ में स्मारकों पर प्रकाश व्यवस्था (सारनाथ में धमेख स्तूप में सारनाथ चौखंडी स्तूप, सारनाथ में लालकान का मकबरा और बनारस में मान महल)।	28-02-2015	5.12
2.	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश में तीन स्मारकों पर प्रकाश व्यवस्था- उत्तर प्रदेश- 1. दशाश्वमेधघाट से दरबंगाघाट (300 मीटर का विस्तार) 2. तुलसी मानस मंदिर 3. सारनाथ संग्रहालय	21-12-2017	2.94
3.	रायबरेली रेलवे स्टेशन	30-07-2013	4.44
4.	आगरा कैंट रेलवे स्टेशन	30-07-2013	5.05

एक राष्ट्र-एक शिक्षा परिषद

1242. श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार पूरे देश में 'एक राष्ट्र- एक शिक्षा परिषद' और 'एक समान राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यक्रम' लागू करने पर विचार कर रही है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा उक्त विषय पर इसकी आवश्यकता, व्यवहार्यता और संभावित लाभों का आकलन करने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण, विशेषज्ञ विचार-विमर्श, सेमिनार और कार्यशाला आयोजित की गई है या अध्ययन रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई है और यदि हां, तो ऐसे सर्वेक्षण या चर्चाओं के प्रमुख निष्कर्षों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस प्रस्ताव के प्रति सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण दर्शाने वाले या सहयोग करने वाले राज्यों/संघ

राज्यक्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय है। जिन स्कूलों का स्वामित्व/वित्त पोषण केंद्र सरकार द्वारा नहीं किया जाता है, उन स्कूलों के प्रबंधन से जुड़े मामलों को संबंधित राज्य सरकार के नियमों और अनुदेशों के अनुसार विनियमित किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, राज्य बोर्डों के तहत स्कूलों के लिए पाठ्यचर्या और पाठ्यपुस्तकें तैयार करना संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है। इस प्रकार, एक राष्ट्र-एक शिक्षा बोर्ड अथवा एक समान राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या शुरू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

एनईपी 2020 की सिफारिश के अनुसरण में, राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन केंद्र, परख (समग्र विकास के लिए ज्ञान का प्रदर्शन मूल्यांकन, समीक्षा और विश्लेषण) की स्थापना 8 फरवरी, 2023 को शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) के तहत की गई थी। यह स्कूल मूल्यांकन के लिए राष्ट्रीय मानक-निर्धारण निकाय के रूप में कार्य करता है और मूल्यांकन सुधारों के संबंध में बोर्डों का मार्गदर्शन करता है, राज्य उपलब्धि सर्वेक्षणों में सहयोग करता है और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अधिगम परिणामों को श्रेष्ठ बनाने हेतु राष्ट्रीय उपलब्धि सर्वेक्षण (अब परख राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण) आयोजित करता है।

राज्य की आवश्यकताओं और प्राथमिकताओं को स्वीकार करते हुए देशभर में छात्रों की गतिशीलता और शैक्षणिक प्रदर्शन में समानता को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से, भारत में सभी मान्यताप्राप्त स्कूल बोर्डों के लिए, शिक्षा के पांच प्रमुख क्षेत्रों अर्थात् प्रशासन, पाठ्यक्रम, मूल्यांकन, बुनियादी ढांचा और समावेशिता में मानकों को सुसंगत बनाने के लिए वर्ष 2023-24 में राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन केंद्र-परख, एनसीईआरटी द्वारा 'बोर्डों की समानता' में एक व्यापक अध्ययन शुरू किया गया था; स्कूल शिक्षा बोर्डों के साथ गहन परामर्श के आधार पर इस कार्य के मुख्य निष्कर्षों और नीतिगत सिफारिशों को https://ncert.nic.in/parakh/pdf/Equivalence_of_Boards_Report.pdf पर देखा जा

सकता है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा आयोजित 'अखिल भारतीय शिक्षा समागम 2024' और दिनांक 2 जुलाई, 2025 को आयोजित "बोर्डों के पाठ्यक्रम और मूल्यांकन समतुल्यता संबंधी राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन" के दौरान रिपोर्ट के प्रमुख सुझावों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया, जिसमें राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के शिक्षा विभागों, स्कूल बोर्डों और एससीईआरटी के सचिवों और वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों ने भाग लिया। इसके अलावा, प्रश्नपत्र टेम्पलेटों के मानकीकरण को बढ़ावा देने और मूल्यांकन में श्रेष्ठ कार्यप्रथाओं को अपनाने के लिए राज्य शिक्षा बोर्डों के साथ परस्पर, एनसीईआरटी द्वारा कार्यशालाओं की एक श्रृंखला आयोजित की गई है।

ADARSH SANSKRIT MAHAVIDYALAYA SCHEME

1243. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:

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

- (a) the details of the schemes in place for the promotion of Sanskrit across the country;
- (b) the objectives of the Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya Scheme;
- (c) the number of universities/institutions receiving financial assistance along with the quantum of assistance being provided under the Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya Scheme, State-wise particularly in West Bengal;
- (d) the number of proposals approved by the Government since the launch of the scheme along with the number of proposals pending before the Government for assistance under the said scheme; and
- (e) whether the Government has fixed any timeline to accord approval for the same and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Central Sanskrit University, Delhi has been entrusted with implementation of Central Schemes for Promotion of Sanskrit education. Under these schemes, financial assistance is provided to individuals/scholars/institutions/organizations engaged in propagation and development of Sanskrit throughout the country. Currently, under Scheme for Sanskrit promotion, the following 11 Central Schemes of Govt. of India are being implemented through the Central Sanskrit University for overall promotion and development of Sanskrit language & education in the country:

- i. Financial Assistance to the institutions recognized as Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas (ASMs)/Adarsh Sanskrit Shodha Sansthan (ASSSs) – Aided Sanskrit Colleges.
- ii. Financial Assistance for Sanskrit Teaching—for engagement of Sanskrit & Modern Subject Teachers for Traditional Sanskrit Pathshalas/Mahavidyalayas/Government Schools, Chatuspathi and Residential Scholarships.
- iii. Pali-Prakrit Scheme for promotion of Pali and Prakrit Languages.
- iv. Financial Assistance for Programmes/Activities for Promotion of Sanskrit.
- v. Financial Assistance for Publication/Re-print of rare books and Bulk Purchase of Books.
- vi. Financial Assistance to Registered Academic Organisations to conduct

“Vocational Training Courses” to the students of Traditional Sanskrit Pathshalas/Institutions.

- vii. Award of Merit Scholarships to the students studying Sanskrit/Pali/Prakrit languages
- viii. All India Sanskrit Elocution contests (Akhil Bhartiya Shastriya Spardha).
- ix. Shastra Chudamani- Financial Assistance for utilization of services of retired/eminant Sanskrit Scholars.
- x. Samman Rashi- Financial Assistance for Samman Rashi to Eminent Sanskrit Pandits in indigent circumstances.
- xi. Financial Assistance under Ashtaadashi (18 Projects for sustaining growth of Sanskrit).

(b): The objective of the Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya Scheme is to provide financial assistance to recognized institutions in order to support and promote traditional Sanskrit learning and research.

(c) and (d): Since the launch of the Scheme, financial assistance to 26 recognized institutions is being provided throughout the country including institutions in West Bengal. The State-wise details of the grants released are given in the enclosed **Statement**. At present, 31 proposals have been received and are under examination.

(e): No such timelines have been fixed in the guidelines of the Scheme.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of the grants released to 26 recognized institutions including institutions in West Bengal

(In crores)

State	Name of ASMs/ASSSs	F.Y. 2024- 25
Kerala	Calicut Adarsha Sanskrit Vidyapeetha PO-Balusseri, Distt-Kozhikode, Kerala-673612.	3.58
	Chinmaya International Foundation (Adarsh Shodha Sansthan), Adi Shankara Nilayam, Adi Shankara Margh, Veliyanad, Distt.-Ernakulam, Kerala-682313	1.21
Uttar Pradesh	Rani Padmawati Tara Yogtantra Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Indrapur (Shivpur), Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh- 221003	6.79
	Shri Ekranand Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Distt. - Mainpuri, Uttar Pradesh – 205001	2.52
	Shri Ranglaxmi Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Vrindavan, Mathura, U.P-281121.	2.45
Haryana	Haryana Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, PO- Baghola, Distt.-Palwal, Haryana-121102.	3.07
	Shri Diwan Krishna Kishor S.D. Adarsh Sanskrit College(Lahore),Ambala Cantt, Haryana-133001.	2.96
Bihar	Rajkumari Ganesh Sharma Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Kolhanta Patori, Distt.-Darbhanga, Bihar-846003	3.08
	Jagdish Narayan Brahmacharyashram Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Lagma-Rambhadrapur, Via-Lohna Road, Distt.-Darbhanga, Bihar- 847407	2.19
	Dr. Ramji Mehta Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Malighat, Muzaffarpur, Bihar-842001	4.92
	Sri Swami Parankushacharya Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Hulasganj, Distt.-Gaya, Bihar-804407.	4.03
	Shree Ramsundar Sanskrit Vishwavidya Prathishthan, Laxminathnagar, Ramouli-Beloun, Via-Bahera, Distt.- Darbhanga, Bihar-847201	3.56
Himachal	Sanatan Dharma Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Doghi,	4.24

Pradesh	Distt.–Una, Himachal Pradesh – 174307	
	Himachal Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya Jangla (Rohru), Teh.-Chirgon, Distt.-Shimla, Himachal Pradesh – 171214	3.66
Jharkhand	Lakshmi Devi Shroff Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Harisharnam Kutir, Kalirakha ,Distt.- B. Deoghar, Jharkhand-814112	2.39
Karnataka	Poornaprajna Samshodhana Mandiram (Adarsh Shodha Sansthan), Dr. Vishweshatheertha Swamiji Marg Katriguppa Main Road, Bengaluru, Karnataka – 560070.	2.09
Maharashtra	Vaidika Samshodhana Mandala (Adarsh Sanskrit Shodha Samstha), T.M.V Colony, Mukundnagar, Tilak Vidyapeetha, Gultekadi, Pune-411037	1.74
	Mumbadevi Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya Kulapati Munshi Marg, Mumbai, Maharashtra-400007.	1.29
Manipur	Radha Madhava Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Nambol, Manipur-795134	0.71
Tamilnadu	The Madras Sanskrit College & S.S.V. Patasala 84, Roypeetha High Road, Mylapore, Chennai-600004.	5.84
	Ahobila Muth Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya 53, Sannidhi Street, Madurantakam, Tamil Nadu-603306	2.49
Uttarakhand	Shri Bhagwandas Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, PO-Gurukul Kangri, Distt.-Haridwar, Uttarakhand-249404	2.59
West Bengal	Kaliachak Bikram Kishore Adarsha Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Vill-Kaliachak, PO-Heria, Distt-Purba Medinipur, West Bengal -721430	4.22
	Sri Sitaram Vaidic Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, 7/2A P.W.D. Road, Kolkata - 700035	6.08
Telangana	Sanskrit Academy, (Adarsh Shodha Sansthan) Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telangana-500007	2.11
Rajasthan	SHRIMATI Lad Devi Sharma Pancholi Adarsh Sanskrit	2.91

	Mahavidyalaya, Barundani, Teh.-Mandalgarh, Distt.- Bhilawara, Rajasthan-311604	
	Total =	82.72

STRENGTHEN THE SOCIAL SECURITY FOR HOLISTIC WORKER WELFARE

1244. SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that recognition from the International Social Security Association (ISSA) will strengthen country's leadership role in social security cooperation and knowledge sharing and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to integrate skill development, employment and social security schemes for holistic worker welfare in the country;
- (c) the manner in which the Government is ensuring that the growth in social security coverage also translates into improved quality and accessibility of healthcare and pension services; and
- (d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to improve social security coverage of 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 (d): India has been conferred with the Outstanding Achievement in Social Security Award 2025 by the International Social Security Association (ISSA), recognising the country's exemplary efforts in expanding social

protection coverage and ensuring inclusive welfare for its citizens. The ISSA Award is a prestigious global recognition, presented once every three years at the World Social Security Forum. The award recognises that India has achieved a historic milestone in the realm of social protection coverage, recording an increase from 19% in 2015 to 64.3% in 2025.

A holistic approach to worker welfare has also been strengthened through efforts in skill development and employment facilitation. The Skill India Mission (SIM) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres / institutes under various schemes like Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0 (PMKVY 4.0), the Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (PM-NAPS), and the Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme. Simultaneously, the National Career Service (NCS) platform is connecting jobseekers with employers, offering career counselling, and facilitating skilling and placement linkages.

India's expansion in social protection coverage has been enabled by a strong foundation of digital and financial inclusion. Bank account coverage under Jan Dhan, combined with Aadhaar-enabled identification and the Direct Benefit Transfer system, has enabled benefits to reach the intended recipients swiftly and transparently. Complementing this, a wide array of social protection programmes include Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan Dhan, PM- POSHAN, Janani Suraksha Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Saman Nidhi Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana, etc. In addition, Health protection through Ayushman Bharat, supported by the

Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission, has extended accessible healthcare.

The Code on Social Security, 2020 has come into force from 21.11.2025. Social security coverage under the Code has been widened to cover both formal and informal workers, including gig and platform workers. Its provisions include pan-India ESIC coverage, ESIC coverage for establishment which carries on hazardous or life-threatening occupation even with a single employee. Also, employees under fixed term employment are entitled to all benefits available to permanent employees, including proportionate gratuity after one year of continuous service. Women employees are eligible for 26 weeks of maternity benefit with full leave salary for up to two children, and establishments with 50 or more workers must provide a creche facility. The Code also enables the framing of social security schemes for unorganised workers covering life and disability insurance, health and maternity benefits, old-age protection, education etc.

Together, these initiatives complement India's social security programmes by ensuring that workers not only receive protection but also have improved access to skills, jobs and better livelihood opportunities.

MSMEs UNDER NAPS

1245. SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) the number of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) that have

engaged apprentices under the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) during the last five years and the current year, along with the rate of incentive utilisation by MSMEs compared to large industries, State-wise and district-wise, for Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of apprentices engaged under NAPS and the number of persons who secured regular employment within three months after completing their apprenticeship, year, State and social-category wise;

(c) whether the Government has compiled data on the average stipend amounts received by apprentices in Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the major challenges hindering MSME participation in NAPS and the steps taken by the Government to simplify the application and approval process?

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

(a): The Government of India launched 'National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme' (NAPS) in August, 2016 with the objective to promote apprenticeship training and to increase the engagement of apprentices. Since 2022-23, the scheme continues as NAPS-2 and implemented throughout the country, including Uttar Pradesh. The scheme promotes apprenticeship training in the country, by providing partial stipend support to the apprentices engaged under the Apprentice Act, 1961, undertaking capacity building of the apprenticeship ecosystem, and providing advocacy assistance to the stakeholders. The partial

stipend support limited to 25% of stipend paid, up to a maximum of Rs.1,500 per month, per apprentice during the training period is paid through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to the bank account of apprentice. DBT was launched effective July 2023.

The scheme encourages enrolment of apprentices in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The number of MSMEs that have engaged apprentices during the last five years and the current year throughout the country is 32,364, out of which 4,102 are in Uttar Pradesh. The State-wise and year-wise data of MSMEs engaging apprentices pan-India including Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement**. Under the scheme, the government share of stipend of Rs 1,500/- per month is provided to apprentices of all categories of establishments.

(b): The On-the-Job Training (OJT) provided during apprenticeship helps apprentices become industry-ready, giving employers a pool of trained candidates to choose from as per organisational needs. moreover, an Impact Evaluation study of the scheme conducted for the period 2016-2020, indicates that the youth find it as an extremely useful programme to increase their chances of employment. 91% felt that the programme improved their self-worthiness for employment. Employment rate among pass-outs is 41% in first three months, 64% within 6 months and 74% within 12 months after completion. Further, 89% felt that the apprenticeship training has worthiness for self-employability.

(c): Considering first year stipend, the average stipend rate for an apprentice in Uttar Pradesh is Rs. 11,393/- per month during the current year.

(d): An enhanced version of the apprenticeship portal has been introduced making it easier and user friendly. The revamped version includes better User Interface / User Experience (UI/UX) features, integrated digital process for establishments (including MSMEs) facilitating better management of activities such as registration, course selection, candidate engagement, contract issuance, training monitoring, stipend management, and assessment uploads. Establishments may also avail support from district-level Assistant Apprenticeship Advisers and empaneled Third Party Aggregators (TPAs).

STATEMENT

State-wise and year-wise data of MSMEs engaging apprentices pan-India including Uttar Pradesh

S. No	State/UT	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	Grand Total
1.	Andaman And Nicobar Islands		1	2	3	4	6	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	103	259	341	282	300	260	772
3.	Arunachal Pradesh		1	1	5	4	5	9
4.	Assam	23	165	80	95	96	88	383
5.	Bihar	38	162	106	101	133	169	453
6.	Chandigarh	14	21	27	37	48	43	99
7.	Chhattisgarh	21	24	50	67	78	69	170
8.	Delhi	64	98	162	235	279	284	518
9.	Goa	25	40	71	127	122	112	211
10.	Gujarat	2,978	3,270	3,294	3,524	3,578	2,891	7,936
11.	Haryana	970	1,263	1,765	1,640	1,579	1,199	3,349
12.	Himachal Pradesh	49	119	200	213	219	189	412
13.	Jammu And Kashmir	9	113	181	124	125	126	438
14.	Jharkhand	55	73	90	128	132	116	266
15.	Karnataka	161	406	529	631	848	859	1,811
16.	Kerala	230	307	412	455	432	328	982
17.	Ladakh	-	-	1	5	3	1	6

18.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
19.	Madhya Pradesh	130	213	275	311	340	347	758
20.	Maharashtra	1,887	2,167	2,570	2,898	3,147	2,765	7,091
21.	Manipur	2	2	3	1	1	3	10
22.	Meghalaya	1	4	4	9	7	8	17
23.	Mizoram		1	2	1	8	8	12
24.	Nagaland	1	1	3		3	5	10
25.	Odisha	52	89	179	149	154	130	407
26.	Puducherry	8	22	26	38	41	38	79
27.	Punjab	73	129	221	247	235	249	577
28.	Rajasthan	89	118	198	293	345	372	643
29.	Sikkim	1	12	8	14	28	20	44
30.	Tamil Nadu	215	401	701	709	829	759	1,765
31.	Telangana	122	327	326	311	347	358	882
32.	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	22	25	27	48	56	51	83
33.	Tripura	10	13	9	11	14	13	48
34.	Uttar Pradesh	654	1,239	2,040	1,263	1,766	1,399	4,102
35.	Uttarakhand	84	134	200	263	334	332	520
36.	West Bengal	177	232	209	271	404	345	999
37.	Grand Total	7,943	10,938	13,399	13,172	14,342	12,163	32,364

Source: <https://www.apprenticeshipindia.gov.in/>

PER-CAPITA INCOME

1246. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

(a) the details of the annual per capita income change in the country during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the global per capita income change during the last five years;
and

(c) the target set by the Government for increasing per capita income over the

next five years?

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

(a): The details of the change in annual per capita net national income of the country (at current prices) from 2020-21 to 2024-25 are as under:

	2020- 21	2021- 22	2022- 23	2023- 24	2024- 25
Per capita net national income (in ₹, at current prices)	127244	150906	169145	188892	205324
Change over the previous year (per cent, at current prices)	-3.9	18.6	12.1	11.7	8.7

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

(b): Data on per capita gross national income in constant 2021 international dollars at purchasing power parity) is available in the World Development Indicators database published by the World Bank. Accordingly, the details are as under:

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Annual change in world per capita gross national income (in constant 2021 international dollars at purchasing power parity)	-5.3	5.9	2.7	2.5	1.8

(c): The Government has not published any targets for per capita income for the next five years. However, in pursuit of the vision of Viksit Bharat, several key focus areas have been identified to support broad-based improvements in income levels. These include enhancing agricultural growth and productivity, strengthening rural prosperity and resilience, fostering inclusive growth, boosting manufacturing, supporting MSMEs, enabling employment-led development, investing in people, the economy and innovation, securing reliable energy supplies, promoting exports, and nurturing a culture of innovation.

CAMPA FUNDS TO TELANGANA

1247. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has provided Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) funds to various States;
- (b) if so, the details of the funds provided to the State of Telangana till date and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the criteria used to determine the allocation of CAMPA funds to different States?

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

- (a) to (c): The Government has provided Compensatory Afforestation

Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) funds to various States. A total amount of Rs. 3852.61 Crore has been provided to the State of Telangana till date. The Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) Act, 2016 and its Rules, 2018, aim toward mitigating the loss of forest cover and associated ecosystem services resulting from the diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes. This is achieved through activities such as compensatory afforestation, restoration of degraded forests, enhancement of wildlife habitats, and biodiversity enrichment. The State Authorities constituted under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) Act, 2016 prepare the Annual Plan of Operations (APOs) for the utilization of their State Funds established under the CAF Act. The APOs prepared as per the provisions of the CAF Act and the Rules made there under Rule 5(2), (3) and (4) and Rule 6 (a) and (b) of CAF Rules, 2018 providing for permissible and non-permissible activities are approved by National Authority for allocating Compensatory Afforestation Funds from State CAMPA fund to State Forest Department for implementation of approved activities as per approved APO in accordance with the provision of the aforesaid Act and Rules.

BENEFICIARIES UNDER PMKVY in UTTAR PRADESH

1248. SHRI KARAN BHUSHAN SINGH:

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

(a) the total number of beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) during the last five financial years and the current year in Uttar

Pradesh, district wise;

(b) the total number of beneficiaries who are school students/ college dropouts and unemployed in the said State, district-wise; and

(c) the number of Kaushal Kendras for training established along with the steps taken by the Government to increase awareness for participation of more candidates under the scheme in the said state, 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): The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has been implementing the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) since 2015 to provide skill development training through Short-Term Training (STT) and upskilling/re-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youth, including school students, college dropouts, and the unemployed, across the country. The district wise details of the number of candidates trained under PMKVY during the last five financial years and the current financial year (as on 31.10.2025) in Uttar Pradesh, are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): The District wise details of number of candidates trained under PMKVY as per their educational qualification during the last five financial years and the current financial year (as on 31.10. 2025) in Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c): The district wise details of the number of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) established in Uttar Pradesh, are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

MSDE has undertaken various awareness campaigns and promotional activities to inform citizens about the skilling, upskilling and reskilling courses available under the PMKVY, such as:

- i. Comprehensive multimedia campaigns across television, radio, print, and digital platforms; periodic media briefings with vernacular, regional and national media;
- ii. Active engagement on social media platforms such as X, Instagram, YouTube Channel, etc.
- iii. Leveraging wide network of training institutes to disseminate information and encourage participation in the scheme. PMKVY awareness posters and IEC materials like posters, banners are prominently displayed on their premises to inform and mobilize potential candidates.
- iv. Utilizing the MSDE's digital initiative – 'Skill India Digital Hub' (SIDH) and Ministry's website, citizens can access detailed information about PMKVY courses, enroll in training programs, and locate the nearest centers where the scheme is running.
- v. Organising Kaushal Melas, Rozgar Melas, Kaushal Mahotsavs etc. to mobilise youth and generate awareness about training and employment opportunities.
- vi. To strengthen collaboration between the Centre, States/UTs and other stakeholders, various regional conferences, seminars, and workshops—such as Kaushal Manthan—are organized.

STATEMENT-I

The District wise details of number of candidates trained under PMKVY during the last five financial years and the current financial year (as on 31.10. 2025) in Uttar Pradesh.

District	FY-20- 21	FY-21- 22	FY-22- 23	FY-23- 24	FY-24- 25	FY-25- 26
Agra	12,481	2,178	500	2,705	25,796	2,316
Aligarh	4,480	653	219	1,089	11,857	759
Ambedkar Nagar	446	1,025	120	106	3,505	368
Amethi	939	801	90	87	1,572	0
Amroha	2,437	572	429	585	4,805	86
Auraiya	2,555	420	239	1,092	3,863	0
Ayodhya	1,913	584	0	942	3,578	30
Azamgarh	2,513	1,350	452	1,263	18,006	1,231
Baghpat	1,786	302	119	406	1,871	150
Bahraich	3,054	1,265	1,040	986	3,447	135
Ballia	3,443	1,110	620	1,200	5,792	486
Balrampur	1,181	701	24	111	3,338	120
Banda	1,068	881	280	590	2,351	120
Barabanki	2,220	88	39	233	2,289	73
Bareilly	9,848	655	887	1,523	13,395	1,154
Basti	2,901	857	149	730	2,930	205
Bhadohi	3,460	120	0	98	1,749	35
Bijnor	3,773	664	440	735	13,240	753
Budaun	1,913	585	390	686	3,548	328
Bulandshahr	4,478	377	360	525	12,680	546
Chandauli	3,014	985	200	303	4,692	90
Chitrakoot	667	320	280	888	4,508	0
Deoria	2,775	1,407	489	750	4,672	35
Etah	1,927	426	95	730	3,087	1,168
Etawah	1,158	869	212	1,872	2,360	0
Farrukhabad	1,386	507	143	2,322	4,844	565
Fatehpur	1,156	789	84	413	2,167	200

Firozabad	1,336	443	360	653	8,331	131
Gautam Buddha Nagar	7,586	4,237	218	4,721	6,232	1,258
Ghaziabad	8,203	1,391	89	2,148	6,330	248
Ghazipur	2,079	1,411	360	599	12,103	264
Gonda	1,338	1,202	182	110	1,330	131
Gorakhpur	6,225	1,203	333	668	15,913	198
Hamirpur	403	395	280	154	262	0
Hapur	1,834	585	0	437	3,659	175
Hardoi	2,150	1,018	385	1,211	2,587	159
Hathras	846	591	265	883	6,074	92
Jalaun	1,740	760	257	573	918	210
Jaunpur	4,807	1,627	630	1,279	6,162	545
Jhansi	3,104	451	223	1,035	4,580	477
Kannauj	2,537	679	239	1,049	2,242	0
Kanpur Dehat	3,100	515	270	500	2,204	147
Kanpur Nagar	17,566	773	487	2,226	11,151	108
Kasganj	1,435	280	30	805	3,811	1,005
Kaushambi	613	1,380	0	35	1,363	321
Kheri	1,912	1,529	576	778	3,377	56
Kushi Nagar	2,329	1,328	360	690	4,250	150
Lalitpur	1,981	637	450	580	4,278	346
Lucknow	9,979	1,890	862	3,200	16,621	1,216
Maharajganj	3,246	1,641	240	450	5,598	316
Mahoba	1,553	180	120	74	815	0
Mainpuri	1,404	439	150	1,088	3,520	208
Mathura	3,369	138	35	693	24,610	1,890
Mau	2,440	910	400	969	7,028	311
Meerut	5,585	910	582	2,304	9,908	430
Mirzapur	2,252	302	267	261	10,431	146
Moradabad	3,810	2,222	360	1,850	14,592	1,106
Muzaffarnagar	2,323	786	900	1,256	6,573	194
Pilibhit	2,248	998	588	1,759	7,278	21

Pratapgarh	1,735	637	0	157	2,703	250
Prayagraj	10,186	2,560	609	1,421	11,769	1,013
Rae Bareli	1,482	852	553	1,017	1,204	700
Rampur	2,336	419	541	2,274	3,312	45
Saharanpur	2,741	1,274	240	708	14,272	278
Sambhal	1,275	215	400	393	1,042	26
Sant Kabeer Nagar	651	230	180	240	2,948	148
Shahjahanpur	3,775	695	543	2,040	6,293	38
Shamli	1,123	361	360	347	1,537	351
Shravasti	2,088	363	596	572	694	0
Siddharth Nagar	3,126	1,774	586	377	1,857	126
Sitapur	2,936	563	156	736	3,323	240
Sonbhadra	1,423	444	910	812	10,297	260
Sultanpur	2,580	883	67	270	2,645	106
Unnao	3,064	1,288	500	902	832	150
Varanasi	8,460	3,115	929	1,527	18,702	170
Total	2,39,286	69,015	25,568	71,801	4,63,503	26,713

STATEMENT -II

The District wise details of number of candidates trained under PMKVY as per their educational qualification during the last five financial years and the current financial year (as on 31.10. 2025) in Uttar Pradesh.

District	Bel ow 10th	10th- 12th Pass	Basi c Liter acy	Grad uate	I.T. I	Not Disclo sed	Post Grad uate	Pursui ng Gradu ation	Pursui ng Post Gradu ation	Gran d Total
Agra	4,216	30,169	1,684	791	107	8,849	85	73	2	45,976
Aligarh	1,684	13,971	287	638	81	2,362	33		1	19,057
Ambedkar Nagar	353	4,434	281	274	3	150	75			5,570
Amethi	414	2,65	24	68		304	21			3,48

		8								9
Amroha	646	7,17 2	142	245	71	584	53	1		8,91 4
Auraiya	457	6,61 9	9	99	4	966	15			8,16 9
Ayodhya	223	5,11 9	8	149	66	1,455	27			7,04 7
Azamgarh	718	21,1 92	124	1,256	68	1,382	75			24,8 15
Baghpat	263	3,70 3	30	46	8	571	12	1		4,63 4
Bahraich	858	6,87 3	3	561	26	1,587	19			9,92 7
Ballia	366	11,2 05	72	226	10 7	653	22			12,6 51
Balrampur	1,00 4	3,87 7	57	111	30	366	13	17		5,47 5
Banda	533	4,45 5	1	120	20	130	23	8		5,29 0
Barabanki	549	3,03 4	175	84	85	998	17			4,94 2
Bareilly	2,81 9	18,2 67	355	490	66	5,337	126	2		27,4 62
Basti	442	5,70 3	37	161	24	1,395	10			7,77 2
Bhadohi	1,15 5	3,14 5	122	53	3	960	12	12		5,46 2
Bijnor	219	17,3 79	37	431	19	1,382	108	29	1	19,6 05
Budaun	669	5,20 6	428	233	15	875	24			7,45 0
Bulandshahr	773	15,0 32	538	612	8	1,966	35	2		18,9 66
Chandauli	1,40 0	6,94 5	3	435	15	471	12	3		9,28 4
Chitrakoot	675	5,70 4	44	51	11	173	5			6,66 3
Deoria	618	8,74 6	35	229	66	416	16	2		10,1 28
Etah	155	6,80 7	34	115	67	231	18	6		7,43 3
Etawah	749	3,67 8	169	642	20	1,196	16	1		6,47 1

Farrukhabad	341	7,54 3	61	212	3	1,575	31	1		9,76 7
Fatehpur	116	3,61 8	203	88	16	700	9	59		4,80 9
Firozabad	498	9,70 1	3	319	85	624	15	9		11,2 54
Gautam Buddha Nagar	2,28 4	16,2 02	523	1,470	12 8	3,500	117	28		24,2 52
Ghaziabad	2,46 8	11,1 81	783	1,430	42	2,097	227	181		18,4 09
Ghazipur	607	14,5 49	41	1,052	23	510	34			16,8 16
Gonda	343	3,29 8	33	126	2	462	24	5		4,29 3
Gorakhpur	1,20 9	19,0 13	83	1,098	11 0	2,953	66	7	1	24,5 40
Hamirpur	125	1,11 7	1	19	1	229	2			1,49 4
Hapur	59	5,26 0	182	87	23	1,053	26			6,69 0
Hardoi	276	5,18 5	203	271	10	1,547	17	1		7,51 0
Hathras	600	7,63 4	263	123	54	62	14	1		8,75 1
Jalaun	347	3,60 1	30	180	41	236	23			4,45 8
Jaunpur	1,14 2	12,2 23	30	151	11 9	1,332	49	4		15,0 50
Jhansi	989	6,89 1	418	258	17 5	1,111	26	2		9,87 0
Kannauj	491	5,59 5	3	116	20	512	9			6,74 6
Kanpur Dehat	646	5,56 7	62	107	8	328	18			6,73 6
Kanpur Nagar	1,37 5	14,1 79	504	1,126	15 0	14,81 4	147	16		32,3 11
Kasganj	528	6,40 6	1	55	43	329	4			7,36 6
Kaushambi	140	2,91 3	83	207	14 8	206	15			3,71 2
Kheri	285	6,39 3	44	192	22	1,208	22	62		8,22 8
Kushi Nagar	1,19	7,62	1	65	4	215	7			9,10

	2	3								7
Lalitpur	1,46 4	5,67 4	31	201	51	829	19	3		8,27 2
Lucknow	2,88 3	22,6 28	554	2,081	13 1	5,235	233	23		33,7 68
Maharajganj	771	9,04 3	205	423	89	929	31			11,4 91
Mahoba	427	1,80 3	30	71	9	398	4			2,74 2
Mainpuri	422	5,61 2	36	541	12	167	13	6		6,80 9
Mathura	2,44 5	24,2 86	270	746	11 5	2,832	35	5	1	30,7 35
Mau	509	10,1 28	30	106	16 4	1,110	11			12,0 58
Meerut	938	15,0 76	517	805	58	2,192	87	44	2	19,7 19
Mirzapur	711	12,0 66	2	173	59	626	21	1		13,6 59
Moradabad	2,78 7	17,8 76	438	548	18	2,214	56	3		23,9 40
Muzaffarnagar	430	9,40 6	8	587	30	1,465	85	20	1	12,0 32
Pilibhit	1,19 1	10,2 92	89	492	7	785	34	2		12,8 92
Pratapgarh	74	4,72 1	312	83	7	277	8			5,48 2
Prayagraj	1,42 8	20,2 51	637	979	16 9	3,948	140	6		27,5 58
Rae Bareli	203	4,44 7	22	336	13	710	32	45		5,80 8
Rampur	1,10 5	6,02 0	807	291	23	623	33	25		8,92 7
Saharanpur	1,33 2	15,4 58	99	821	80	1,304	418	1		19,5 13
Sambhal	182	2,85 5	2	29	14	260	9			3,35 1
Sant Kabeer Nagar	64	3,82 7		154	12	313	23	4		4,39 7
Shahjahanpur	537	10,9 56	3	502	23	1,342	21			13,3 84
Shamli	164	3,27 5	2	92	79	289	24	153	1	4,07 9

Shravasti	597	3,29 3		129	1	278	14	1		4,31 3
Siddharth Nagar	984	4,74 1	35	185	30	1,865	5	1		7,84 6
Sitapur	335	4,77 0	164	557	39	2,050	35	4		7,95 4
Sonbhadra	521	12,6 68	71	189	32	640	24	1		14,1 46
Sultanpur	256	3,91 7	36	112	21	2,188	21			6,55 1
Unnao	693	5,12 7	254	91	13	546	9	3		6,73 6
Varanasi	1,00 8	27,4 60	197	902	25 6	2,932	110	38		32,9 03
Grand Total	62,4 80	6,74, 461	13,1 05	29,09 8	3,7 72	1,08,7 09	3,329	922	10	8,95, 886

STATEMENT-III

The district wise number of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras for training established in Uttar Pradesh

District	No. of PMKKs established
Agra	2
Aligarh	1
Allahabad	2
Ambedkar Nagar	1
Amethi	1
Amroha / Jyotiba Phule Nagar	1
Auraiya	1
Azamgarh	2
Badaun	1
Bahraich	2

Ballia	2
Balrampur	1
Banda	1
Barabanki	1
Bareilly	2
Basti	1
Bijnor	1
Bulandshahar	1
Chandauli	1
Chitrakoot	1
Deoria	2
Etah	1
Etawah	1
Faizabad	1
Farrukhabad	1
Fatehpur	1
Firozabad	1
Gautam Buddha Nagar	1
Ghaziabad	1
Ghazipur	1
Gonda	1
Gorakhpur	1

Hamirpur	1
Hardoi	1
Hathras	1
Jalaun	1
Jaunpur	2
Jhansi	1
Kannauj	1
Kanpur Dehat	1
Kanpur Nagar	2
Kasganj (Kashiram Nagar)	1
Kaushambi	1
Kheri/Lakhimpur Kheri	1
Kushinagar	1
Lalitpur	1
Lucknow	2
Maharajganj	1
Mahoba	1
Mainpuri	1
Mau	1
Meerut	1
Mirzapur	1
Muzaffarnagar	1

Pilibhit	2
Pratapgarh	1
Rae Bareli	1
Rampur	1
Sambhal	1
Sant Kabir Nagar	1
Sant Ravidas Nagar	1
Shahjahanpur	1
Shamli	1
Shravasti	1
Siddharthnagar	1
Sitapur	1
Sonbhadra	1
Sultanpur	1
Unnao	1
Varanasi	1
Total	81

NEW FRAMEWORK OF NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL

1249. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to establish a new framework aimed at

improving the functioning of the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) and to further strengthen the quality of education in the country;

(b) whether the Government has examined the regulations of other developed countries including their practices of rigorous academic Auditing of Educational Institutions, if so, the details thereof and the key points identified by the Government for adoption to reinforce India's educational quality;

(c) whether the Government proposes to enact a legislation for NAAC and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the specific measures taken/being undertaken by the Government to address and prevent alleged irregular activities in accreditation of educational institutions in 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) and (b): As per vision of **National Education Policy (NEP), 2020**, a robust system of graded accreditation shall be established, which will specify phased benchmarks for all HEIs to achieve set levels of quality, self-governance, and autonomy.

For strengthening the Assessment and Accreditation of HEIs, the Government of India constituted a High Level Committee, under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Radhakrishnan, the then Chairperson, Board of Governors, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Kanpur & Chairperson, Standing Committee of IIT Council. This Committee considered the introduction of

strategic reforms consistent with the vision of the NEP, 2020 and the need for adopting a simple, trust based, objective and rationalized system for approval, accreditation and ranking of HEIs through technology-driven systems. It also considered global best practices on accreditation. The recommendations made by the Committee have been approved by the Ministry. The report of this Committee is available at <http://naac.gov.in/images/docs/DrRadhakrishnanCommittee-FinalReport.pdf>

All HEIs will aim, through their Institutional Development Plans (IDPs), to attain the highest level of accreditation over the next 15 years, and thereby eventually aim to function as self-governing degree-granting institutions/clusters. In the long run, accreditation will become a binary process, as per the extant global practice.

(c) and (d): Based on the accepted recommendations, the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), an autonomous organization under the UGC, is implementing the reforms in two phases- Introduction of Basic/ Binary Accreditation followed by Maturity Based Graded Levels (MBGLs). NAAC has held outreach programmes and focused consultations with State Higher Education authorities to sensitize them about the new accreditation methodology for HEIs.

OPENING OF NEW BANK BRANCHES IN BARGARH AND JHARSUGUDA DISTRICTS OF ODISHA

1250. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the need for opening new branches of public sector banks in various underserved areas of Bargarh and Jharsuguda districts in Odisha, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any proposal has been received from the concerned authorities for opening new bank branches in these two districts and, if so, the details thereof, district-wise and bank-wise;
- (c) if not, whether the Government proposes to consider opening new bank branches in Bargarh and Jharsuguda districts in the near future to improve financial inclusion and access to banking facilities, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure adequate banking infrastructure in rural and semi-urban areas of Odisha?

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

(a) to (d): Endeavour of the Government is to ensure availability of banking outlet (Bank branch / BC / India Post Payments Bank) within 5 kilometres of all inhabited villages in the country. Availability of banking outlets is monitored by a Geographic Information System (GIS) based App., namely, Jan Dhan Darshak (JDD) App. Based on the data uploaded by Banks on the JDD App, as on 31.10.2025, 99.91% villages in the country are covered with banking outlets (Bank Branch / BC / IPPB) within a radius of 5 Km. As per JDD app, as on 31.10.2025, all the inhabited villages of Bargarh and Jharsuguda Districts of Odisha are covered by a Banking Outlet within 5 Km radius.

Moreover, as per the extant RBI guidelines, rolling out of banking outlets in uncovered areas is a continuous process looked after by the State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC)/ Union Territory Level Bankers Committee (UTLBC), in consultation with the concerned State Government, member banks and other stakeholders. Banks, inter-alia, consider proposals for opening banking outlets in the light of RBI's instructions, their business plans and their commercial viability. To further assess the viability for opening a banking outlet, banks carry out survey as required. The data for such proposals is not maintained centrally.

Further, based on the data uploaded by Banks on Jan Dhan Darshak (JDD) App, the progress of banking infrastructure in Bargarh and Jharsuguda Districts of Odisha, including the state of Odisha state is as under:

Bargarh District:

As on Date	Branch	BCs	ATM	IPPB
Mar-2023	189	841	181	224
Mar-2024	203	1,183	184	283
Mar-2025	206	1,357	180	280
Oct-2025	212	1,393	186	281

Jharsuguda District:

As on Date	Branch	BCs	ATM	IPPB
Mar-2023	109	188	142	87
Mar-2024	112	274	144	92
Mar-2025	112	319	140	92
Oct-2025	113	342	140	92

Odisha State:

As on Date	Branch	BCs	ATM	IPPB

Mar-2023	5,890	18,871	7,070	7,150
Mar-2024	6,155	29,324	7,149	8,964
Mar-2025	6,349	34,468	7,030	8,976
Oct-2025	6,411	36,081	7,187	9,051

TRADE DEFICIENCY AFFECTING MSMES

1251. SHRI ARUP CHAKRABORTY:

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

- (a) whether the country faces a trade finance gap adversely affecting its MSME exporters, especially in comparison with emerging markets, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the total value of export credit disbursed during the last five years by SIDBI, EXIM Bank and PSU banks;
- (c) whether the RBI has recommended measures to improve credit flow through non-collateralised and concessional instruments, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to establish a sovereign-backed export guarantee facility to support high-risk exporters; if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Banks and Financial Institutions have traditionally been the primary source of export finance in India. The total export credit disbursed by Public Sector Banks, SIDBI and Exim Bank in last five years (FY 20-21 to FY 24-25) stood at Rs 21.71 lakh crores.

(c): Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has taken several measures for improving credit flow to MSMEs (including exporters) including regulations issued by RBI which stipulate (i) collateral free lending for loans upto Rs 10 lakhs, (ii) allows relaxed capital requirement for such lending, (iii) transparency in interest rates by linking to external benchmarks, etc. Additionally, RBI issued Reserve Bank of India (Trade Relief Measures), 2025 on 14.11.2025 providing various relief to exporters including deferment in repayment of interest and principal instalments, extending export proceeds realisation period, flexibility in packing credit liquidation, etc.

(d): As informed by Department of Commerce, Government has approved the Scheme for Export Promotion Mission (EPM) on 12.11.2025 for the period FY 2025-26 to FY 2030-31, aimed at strengthening India's export competitiveness – particularly for MSMEs. The EPM operates through two integrated sub-schemes viz. NIRYAT PROTSAHAN and NIRYAT DISHA. Under NIRYAT PROTSAHAN, while not amounting to a formal sovereign-backed export guarantee facility, two interventions are proposed to strengthen export credit flow through supported risk-mitigation mechanisms. These are intended to improve MSME access to export finance:

- Support for Collateral for Export Credit – provides partial credit-risk coverage to lending institutions, with the objective of enabling exporters with inadequate collateral to access export credit channels.
- Support for Emerging Export Opportunities – proposes credit-enhancement support to facilitate MSME expansion into new and less-served international markets.

EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS (CWSN)**1252. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:**

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

- (a) the details of specific initiatives implemented by the Government to support education of Children with Special Needs (CwSN) in the country;
- (b) the number of Government schools that have implemented special education programmes along with the total number of CwSN enrolled in these schools across the country State/UT wise;
- (c) the details of training and resources provided to the teachers and staff in the said schools to support CwSN; and
- (d) whether any additional measures are taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to take to enhance the inclusion and quality of education for CwSN in the country and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Government is fully committed to ensuring that Children with Special Needs (CwSN), as mentioned in **Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016**, have access to quality and inclusive education. Education being in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, both the Central and State/UT Governments play an important role in this endeavor. Under the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which is in alignment with the recommendations of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, there is a dedicated Inclusive Education

(IE) component for CwSN. Financial assistance is provided for the following interventions namely,

- Identification and assessment camps,
- Provision of aids, appliances, and assistive devices,
- Transportation, scribe and escort allowance,
- Braille and large-print books,
- Stipends for girls with special needs,
- Sports & Exposure visits for CwSN
- Teaching-learning materials/ Resource Package etc.
- Training and capacity building of special educators and general teachers.
- Resource support towards the salary of special educators.

A table showing State/UT-wise government and government-aided schools and enrolment of CwSN in these schools as per UDISE+ 2024-25, are given in the enclosed **Statement** .

The Government is firmly committed to strengthening inclusive education and continues to prioritise the welfare of CwSN through a wide range of targeted interventions, policy measures, and capacity-building initiatives.

Through Samagra Shiksha, continuous professional development programs are conducted for teachers and educators as a part of in-service training and awareness and sensitization programs for head teachers, parents on inclusive education. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed online teacher training modules under NISHTHA for Elementary, Secondary and Foundational Literacy & Numeracy

(FLN) levels equipping general teachers to address diverse learning needs of CwSN.

Further, a five-day capacity building programme, developed by the Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI), for Training of Trainers to deliver inclusive education was organized by NCERT- NISHTHA in 2023-24, to sensitize and train teachers and other functionaries of inclusive schools to address the learning needs of CwSN. An amount of Rs. 23.42 crore has been approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) under Samagra Shiksha for FY 2025-26 to various States/UTs for the capacity-building programme targeting 93,345 general teachers. Additionally, in-service cross-disability training to special educators and block resource persons for CwSN is also provided.

CBSE has also promoted inclusive teaching through capacity-building programs, manuals, and a dedicated Handbook of Inclusive Education, offering guidance on curriculum adaptation, teaching strategies and alternative assessments for CwSN.

Further, the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), an autonomous body under DoSEL, has integrated two dedicated credits on inclusive education for CwSN within the Four-Year Integrated Teacher Education Programme (ITEP) for pre-service teacher education. This is aimed at ensuring inclusion, equal participation of CwSN in regular schools, and equipping future teachers to adapt teaching-learning processes to address varied learning needs, including those related to learning disabilities.

With a view to monitor CwSN and facilitate early screening and

intervention, the Government through NCERT has developed 'PRASHAST' (Pre-Assessment Holistic Screening Tool); a mobile app to digitally screen students for possible disabilities at school level.

A dedicated channel for the hearing impaired has been launched under PM e-Vidya initiative on 6th December, 2024. The PM e-Vidya 24*7 DTH Channel No.31 telecasts learning content in Indian Sign Language (ISL) for the benefit of the hearing impaired. Currently, the channel telecasts NCERT school curriculum (Classes 1-5, 6 &7), concept videos, recreational content, live sessions with Experts, Teachers, Special Educators, Counsellors, Physiotherapists and Clinical Psychologists on inclusive pedagogy, health and well-being of CwSN, yoga and sports event such as the Khelo India Para games, basic courses on ISL for first responders and general population, series on Deaf achievers etc.

Government has notified the Accessibility Code for Educational Institutions on January 10th, 2024 and the same has been notified in the Rules of RPwD Act 2016 on 20th June, 2024. The Code examines the physical barriers and information & communication barriers of access to school facilities for CwSN.

NCERT conducts a **live interaction series, titled, “Teaching Learning Interventions for Inclusive Classrooms”**. NCERT textbooks have been converted into ISL related to curricular content for classes I to VII, glossary words in psychology, history, geography, urdu, economics have been produced and are being continually disseminated through DIKSHA portal and PM eVidya

DTH TV Channels, on regular basis to ensure coherent access of these e-Contents. A 10,500 words ISL dictionary uploaded on DIKSHA in collaboration with ISLRTC.

In addition, CBSE being sensitive to the needs of disabled students provides several exemptions/concessions to CWSN as defined in The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act – 2016.

NIOS is the first board in the country to offer Indian Sign Language (ISL) as a first language subject for deaf learners, enabling easier knowledge acquisition and comprehension through the use of sign language. To further expand educational opportunities for persons with disabilities, a Tripartite MoU was executed between NIOS, the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD), and NCERT in June 2025 to provide educational opportunities to divyangjans through NIOS programmes (Open Basic Education, Academic & Vocational) especially to those unable to access formal schooling. Under the MoU, 308 NGOs/Special Schools will be accredited as NIOS study centres to conduct admissions and examinations for Divyangjan learners as per NIOS norms. Additionally, NIOS signed an MoU with the Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre (ISLRTC) in July 2023 to share expertise and resources for the standardization of ISL and the development of high-quality ISL educational modules, especially in STEM subjects, to improve learning outcomes for deaf children.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise government and government-aided schools and enrolment of CwSN in these schools as per UDISE+ 2024-25

S. No.	States/UTs	No. of Schools	CwSN Enrolment
	India	1092671	1905946
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	337	719
2	Andhra Pradesh	45724	74427
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2630	2702
4	Assam	46328	52565
5	Bihar	77032	172486
6	Chandigarh	125	3390
7	Chhattisgarh	49240	68307
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	369	1162
9	Delhi	2919	31143
10	Goa	1338	4365
11	Gujarat	40160	55058
12	Haryana	14342	18251
13	Himachal Pradesh	14725	5622
14	Jammu & Kashmir	18786	17242
15	Jharkhand	36943	45021
16	Karnataka	55749	71229
17	Kerala	11972	108343
18	Ladakh	850	517
19	Lakshadweep	36	190
20	Madhya Pradesh	92800	133704
21	Maharashtra	89290	205410
22	Manipur	3537	3944
23	Meghalaya	11961	2505
24	Mizoram	2849	3236
25	Nagaland	1936	902
26	Odisha	54493	85101

27	Puducherry	452	1022
28	Punjab	19680	49569
29	Rajasthan	70155	58385
30	Sikkim	873	936
31	Tamil Nadu	45880	128507
32	Telangana	30636	56337
33	Tripura	4229	3122
34	Uttar Pradesh	145434	291645
35	Uttarakhand	16633	3635
36	West Bengal	82228	145247

केआईएस के तहत राजस्थान का लंबित प्रस्ताव

1253. श्रीमती संजना जाटव :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का खेलो इंडिया योजना के अंतर्गत राजस्थान के लंबित प्रस्तावों को मंजूरी देने के साथ-साथ आठ नए जिलों में खेलो इंडिया केंद्र (केआईएस) और राजस्थान में एक राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (एनसीओई) स्थापित करने का विचार

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इन प्रस्तावों को मंजूरी देने की समय-सीमा क्या 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) : राजस्थान के प्रत्येक जिले में खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के तहत कम से कम एक खेलो इंडिया केंद्र (केआईसी) की स्थापना की गई है, इस प्रकार स्कीम के एक केंद्र प्रति जिला प्रावधान के अनुसार सभी जिलों को कवर किया गया है। इसका विवरण <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in> पर उपलब्ध है। जहां तक राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (एनसीओई) तथा अन्य प्रस्तावों का संबंध है, राज्य/ संघ राज्यक्षेत्र की सरकार तथा अन्य पात्र निकायों से वित्तीय सहायता के लिए प्राप्त

प्रस्तावों पर उनकी पूर्णता, तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता और स्कीम के तहत धनराशि की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन विचार किया जाता है।

(ग): प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

CULTURAL PRESERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES OF PUDUCHERRY

1254. SHRI VE. VAITHILINGAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the fact that Puducherry, a Union Territory with French colonial heritage still lacks a comprehensive cultural preservation programme for conserving its heritage buildings, archaeological remains and Indo-French architectural sites many of which are deteriorating due to neglect, urban encroachment and inadequate restoration efforts;
- (b) if so, the details of projects proposed under the National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) to (c): There are 07 nos. of centrally protected monuments/sites under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Puducherry Union Territory. 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. There are no projects proposed under the National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities in Puducherry.

हिसार और सोनीपत में पर्यटन अवसंरचना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

1255. श्री जय प्रकाश:

श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या हिसार और सोनीपत लोक सभा क्षेत्रों में ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक और प्राकृतिक महत्व के स्थलों के विकास के लिए अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता के साथ-साथ व्यापक सुधार की आवश्यकता है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा स्वदेश दर्शन योजना, प्रसाद योजना जैसी केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं के तहत या अन्य विशेष अनुदानों के माध्यम से हिसार और सोनीपत क्षेत्र में सड़क संपर्क, प्रकाश सुविधा, पार्किंग, सड़क किनारे सुविधा, साइनेज, सूचना केंद्र बोर्ड, पर्यटक सुविधा केंद्र, पेयजल और शौचालय जैसी सुविधाओं के लिए कोई योजना स्वीकृत की गई है या वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने का विचार किया है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार को हिसार में महावीर स्टेडियम, फतेहाबाद किला, कृषि आधारित पर्यटन और ग्रामीण पर्यटन स्थलों के विकास के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है;
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो स्वीकृत और लंबित परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति, वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है और क्षेत्र में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;
- (ङ) क्या सोनीपत क्षेत्र को स्वदेश दर्शन या प्रसाद योजनाओं के अंतर्गत शामिल करने और इस क्षेत्र के प्रमुख स्थलों के विकास के लिए धनराशि आवंटित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो आज तक प्राप्त वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है, साथ ही चल रही परियोजनाओं की प्रगति और पर्यटन अवसंरचना को और सुदृढ़ बनाने की भविष्य की योजना क्या है?

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

(क) से (च): पर्यटक गंतव्यों और ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक तथा प्राकृतिक महत्त्व के स्थलों का विकास मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। हालांकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय 'स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी)', 'स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0)', एसडी 2.0 की एक उप-योजना- 'चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी)', 'तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' और 'पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता (एसीए)' नामक अपनी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के माध्यम से, राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों/केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुपालन, विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) की प्रस्तुति, निधियों की उपलब्धता, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता आदि के अध्यधीन वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास संबंधी उनके प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में देश में 'पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता - वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटन केंद्रों का विकास' नामक योजना के तहत 23 राज्यों में 3295.76 करोड़ रुपये की 40 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य देश में प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटक केंद्रों का व्यापक रूप से विकास करना और उनकी वैश्विक स्तर पर ब्रांडिंग तथा विपणन करना है।

उपरोक्त योजनाओं के तहत हिसार में महावीर स्टेडियम, फतेहाबाद किला, कृषि आधारित पर्यटन, ग्रामीण पर्यटन स्थल और सोनीपत क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव वर्तमान में विचाराधीन नहीं है।

पर्यटन संबंधी परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता हेतु राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों/केंद्रीय एजेंसियों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है।

प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की विनिर्दिष्ट दिशानिर्देशों के संदर्भ में जांच की जाती है और निर्धारित शर्तों की पूर्ति तथा निधियों की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन ऐसी परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

हरियाणा राज्य में पर्यटन मंत्रालय की उपरोक्त योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

(i) हरियाणा राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजना का ब्यौरा:
(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	परिपथ/स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि
1.	कृष्ण परिपथ 2016-17	कुरुक्षेत्र में महाभारत से संबंधित स्थानों पर पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	77.39

(ii) हरियाणा राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:
(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	स्वीकृति वर्ष	गंतव्य	एक्सपीरियंस का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि
1.	2024-25	पंचकुला	टिक्कर ताल और एडवेंचर पार्क में एडवेंचर टूरिज्म हब का विकास	26.68
2.	2024-25	पंचकुला	यादविन्द्रा गार्डन का कायाकल्प	65.82

(iii) हरियाणा राज्य में तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद) योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजना का ब्यौरा:
(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि
1.	पंचकुला जिले में माता मनसा देवी मंदिर और नाडा साहिब गुरुद्वारा का विकास	2019-20	48.53

(iv) हरियाणा राज्य में पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता (एसीएटीआईडी) योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि
1.	तिलयार झील पर मल्टीमीडिया/लेजर शो का कार्यान्वयन	30-04-2013	5.00
2.	यादविन्द्रा गार्डन, पिंजौर, हरियाणा में लाइट एंड साउंड शो	16-10-2017	6.00
3.	कुरुक्षेत्र रेलवे स्टेशन	22-01-2020	3.02

VACANCIES IN NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA SAMITI

1256. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

(a) the number of vacancies and sanctioned posts across schools of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS), both faculty and non-faculty posts;

(b) the details of recruitment for permanent positions done at NVS (both faculty and non-faculty) done since 2014, year and category-wise;

(c) the number of contractual staff (both faculty and non-faculty) hired at NVS since 2014, year-wise;

(d) the number of posts filled by EWS, OBC and SCs/STs in NVS across faculty and non-faculty posts, category-wise; and

(e) whether reservation norms have been followed in recruiting contractual staff at NVS and if so, the details of contractual staff from EWS, OBC and SCs/STs, category-wise?

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

(a) to (e): Vacancies keep on arising due to opening of new Navodaya Vidyalayas (NVs), 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 at the local level against sanctioned posts, whenever regular or leave vacancies arise in a NV to ensure that the teaching-learning process is not hampered.

Regular appointment is made by Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) through direct recruitment process as per the recruitment rules of NVS incorporating the reservation norms as notified by the Government of India from time to time. The staff are engaged on contractual for short duration or on urgent need basis to protect the interest of the students.

The faculty (teaching) and non-faculty (non-teaching) posts sanctioned and vacant in NVS as on 30.09.2025, are as under:

Posts	Sanctioned Posts	Vacancies
Teaching	16,865	4,247
Non-Teaching	9,226	1,666

Year-wise and category-wise details of recruitment made for regular posts

of teaching and non-teaching by NVS, since 2014, are at **Statement – I**.

Year-wise details of contractual staff of teaching and non-teaching engaged in NVS since 2014, are at **Statement – II**.

The details of posts filled by EWS, OBC and SC / ST categories in NVS for teaching and non-teaching posts, as on 01.01.2025, are as under:

Posts	EWS	OBC	SC	ST
Teaching	290	4,235	2,118	962
Non-Teaching	90	2,703	1,753	1,002

STATEMENT -I

Year-wise and category-wise details of recruitment made for regular posts of teaching and non-teaching by NVS, since 2014

Year	Teaching posts					Non-Teaching posts					
	UR	EWS	OBC	SC	ST	UR	EWS	OBC	SC	ST	Total
2014	35	-	28	6	2	30	-	24	15	9	149
2015	105	-	48	27	12	19	-	16	5	8	240
2016	3	-	1	1	2	4	-	2	2	3	18
2017	233	-	174	110	108	3	-	1	3	-	632
2018	204	-	119	72	57	22	-	41	16	11	542
2019	63	-	64	25	10	23	-	18	4	5	212
2020	138	22	118	63	15	26	-	26	17	13	438
2021	319	105	417	207	106	73	3	62	50	29	1371
2022	110	34	128	41	23	137	21	122	49	36	701
2023	492	109	532	205	84	179	53	419	137	72	2282
2024	140	20	95	59	26	39	20	112	36	20	567
2025	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	3	2	-	12
Total	1842	290	1724	816	445	561	98	846	336	206	7164

STATEMENT -II

Year-wise details of contractual staff of faculty (Teaching) and non-faculty (Non-Teaching) engaged in NVS, since 2014

Year	Teaching	Non-teaching
2014	2189	268
2015	2683	263
2016	2794	299
2017	2671	414
2018	2667	439
2019	3040	494
2020	2953	1031
2021	2403	1055
2022	2155	1185
2023	2500	874
2024	3237	1262
2025	3437	1432

NIRF INDIA RANKINGS 2025**1257. SHRI KHALILUR RAHAMAN:**

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

- (a) the details of the list of Engineering Institutes across the country as per the National Institution Ranking Framework (NIRF) India Ranking 2025, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has assessed the implementation of research programmes and adequate infrastructure facilities and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the initiatives taken by the Government to ensure that institutes meet the

NIRF parameters of teaching, learning and resources, research and professional practice as well as graduation outcome; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): To promote healthy competition among Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) was launched in 2015 by the Government of India for the annual ranking (called India Rankings) of these HEIs. The methodology of India Rankings is based on five broad parameters, i.e. “Teaching, Learning and Resources,” “Research and Professional Practices,” “Graduation Outcomes,” “Outreach and Inclusivity,” and “Peer Perception”.

The list of ranked institutions in the Engineering category is available on the NIRF website at the link:
<https://www.nirfindia.org/Rankings/2025/EngineeringRanking.html>

The Government of India has been making concerted efforts for institutional development, capacity building, democratization of research and promotion of innovation to enhance the quality of education across the country. Following are some of the initiatives:

In addition to budgetary support to Centrally Funded Higher Education Institutions, Government of India also provides financial support to State Governments under Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)/ Pradhan

Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USA) scheme under three components namely, “Enhancing Quality and Excellence in select State Universities”, “Infrastructure Grants to Universities” and “Multi-Disciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERU)” for improvement in Higher Education.

Further, with an objective of Research & Development driven integration of academic, industry and enterprise creation, Research Parks have been set up in premier HEIs to establish research ecosystem around these institutions. These research parks facilitate funded research from Industry, promoting Industry-Academia collaborations. Since 2014, Government has established 6 new Research Parks, one each at IIT Delhi, IIT Kanpur, IIT Guwahati, IIT Hyderabad and IISc Bangalore and IIT Gandhinagar.

With an aim to attract the best minds to pursue high - quality research in India's premier academic institutions, the Government launched Prime Minister's Research Fellows (PMRF) Scheme in 2018-19 with total financial outlay of Rs. 1650 Crores.

Also, to promote research activities in HEIs, more than 6000 HEIs have set up Research and Development Cells.

In alignment with the principles of NEP 2020, Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF), has been established as an apex body to provide high-level strategic direction for research, innovation and entrepreneurship in the fields of natural sciences including mathematical sciences, engineering and technology, environmental and earth sciences, health and agriculture.

Government has approved ONOS scheme to expand access to scholarly journals to a vast diaspora of students, faculty, researchers and scientists of all disciplines, of all Higher Educational Institutions under the management of the Central or State Government and Research & Development Institutions of the Central Government, through a national subscription coordinated by a central agency. More than 6300 such institutions are covered under this scheme. A total of about Rs.6,000 crore has been allocated for the scheme for 3 calendar years, 2025, 2026 and 2027.

Ministry of Education launched the World Class Institutions scheme to grant the status of Institution of Eminence (IoE) to 10 higher educational institutions each from the public and private category and enable them to emerge as world class teaching and research institutions. Twelve institutions have been notified as IoE so far. These include 08 public category institutions, and 04 private category institutions. Only public institutions are provided funds under the scheme. An amount of Rs 6198.99 Crore (approximately) has been sanctioned for the 08 public institutions since the inception of the scheme.

Furthermore, in order to conduct interdisciplinary research, develop cutting-edge applications, and create scalable solutions in three areas of health, sustainable cities and Agriculture, Government has approved establishment of three Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Artificial intelligence (AI), one each in the areas of health, sustainable cities and agriculture with a total financial outlay of Rs. 990.00 Cr over the period of FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28. An AI CoE in field of Education with an outlay of Rs. 500 crores has been sanctioned in IIT Madras.

The 'Multidisciplinary Education and Research Improvement in Technical Education' Scheme has been approved for implementation in 275 technical institutions comprising 175 engineering institutions and 100 polytechnics. The objective of the scheme is to improve the quality, equity and governance in technical education covering all States/UTs by implementing interventions aligned with the National Educational Policy-2020 (NEP-2020).

It is a 'Central Sector Scheme' with total financial implication of Rs.4200 crore for a period from 2025-26 to 2029-30.

An outcome – based monitoring of various schemes under Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) is carried out as part of assessment of various schemes.

NIVESHAK DIDI

1258. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:

SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

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;
- (b) the details of the measures undertaken by the Government to strengthen financial awareness, expand outreach and introduce interactive training

modules;

(c) the number of awareness programmes or camps conducted under this initiative so far across the country, State/UT-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (IEPFA) has partnered with any institutions and other grassroots organisations for last-mile delivery of financial education and services; and

(e) if so, the outcomes achieved and the future roadmap for expanding the “Niveshak Didi” initiative across the country?

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

(a): The 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” education 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, including Andhra Pradesh, for the period 2022-23 to 2025-26 (till September, 2025) are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) and (e): 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 again with IPPB on 7th April, 2025 for expanding the reach and outcome of this initiative at PAN India Level. Niveshak Didi Phase-II, envisages 4000 financial literacy camps on responsible investing, fraud prevention and digital banking

targeting rural and semi urban population including women across the country. 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.

STATEMENT

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

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

STATUS OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES

1259. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:

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

- (a) the total number of Skill Development Centres (SDCs) established across the country, along with the number of candidates trained in each centre during the last five years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether any new Skill Development Centres sanctioned or established in Tamil Nadu, particularly in educationally and economically backward districts and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the sectors and skill areas in which training is being imparted at said centres and the placement record of trainees after completion of courses;
- (d) the total funds allocated, released and utilised for Skill Development Centres during the last five years, State-wise, particularly for Tamil Nadu;

- (e) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the quality of training, infrastructure adequacy and faculty availability in said centres along with the steps taken to address any gaps; and
- (f) the measures taken by the Government to enhance industry participation, ensure employment-linked training and improve overall outcomes of the Skill Development Centres?

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 the youth of India to get future-ready, equipped with industry-relevant skills.

Further, 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 across the Country along with the number of candidates trained in each centre during the last five years and the current year, State/UT-wise, are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c): Under the PMKVY scheme, placements were tracked in the Short-Term Training (STT) component in the first three versions of the Scheme, which are PMKVY 1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0 implemented from FY 2015-16 to FY 2021-22. Under PMKVY 4.0 which is under implementation since FY 2022-23, the focus is to empower our trained candidates to choose their varied career path and they are suitably oriented for the same.

The details of the Sector and job roles in which training is being imparted under Skill India Mission are available at www.skillindiadigital.gov.in under the tab "Dashboard".

(d): 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 the budget released under the PMKVY and JSS schemes during the last five years and the current year are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(e): Improvement in the quality of training in Skill Development Centres (SDCs) is an ongoing endeavour. The monitoring and assessment mechanism of the schemes is as follows: -

DGT: - In this regard, DGT periodically reviews the affiliation standards and norms for ITIs to ensure their relevance and effectiveness. The curriculum of courses under the CTS is also updated regularly in consultation with industry

partners, to incorporate the latest technological advancements and evolving skill requirements—ensuring that the training remains aligned with market demand.

Further, the respective State Governments, in coordination with the Central Government, conduct periodic joint inspections of ITIs, which ensures standards in infrastructure, faculty qualifications, curriculum implementation, and training delivery in ITIs are up to date.

PMKVY: - Under PMKVY, the training centres have been mandated to install an Aadhaar-enabled biometric attendance system (AEBAS) machine to keep track of candidates' attendance for the training. To ensure compliance, the payment to the training centres has been linked to attendance. Concurrent Monitoring of training centres and candidate skilling lifecycle progress by using the monitoring tools, such as Call Validation, Surprise Centre Visits, Virtual Verification, Outcome outcome-based payment to training centres is also put in place.

NAPS: - Under NAPS, a National Steering Committee (NSC) and a Scheme Monitoring and Review Committee (SMRC) have been established at the central level to monitor the scheme. Similarly, State Implementation Review Committees (SIRCs) have been constituted at the State/UT level.

JSS: - MSDE monitors the implementation of the Scheme through periodic review meetings and field visits. The scheme implementation is also monitored through the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) portal. At the State level, the monitoring and supervision of the JSSs is done by the RDSDEs. The RDSDE officials periodically visit and inspect the JSS under their jurisdiction for effective monitoring. A 16-member committee known as Board of Management (BoM)

has been established in each JSS, which periodically reviews the programmes implemented by the JSS.

(f): The Government has taken following steps to enhance industry participation, ensure employment-linked training and improve overall outcomes of Central skill programmes in India, including Tamil Nadu.

- i. The Government is actively working to expand training opportunities across the country by encouraging more training infrastructure, especially in underserved areas and launching initiatives like Skill Hubs to integrate skilling with school and college ecosystems.
- ii. Training centres are evaluated for adequate and modern equipment as part of the accreditation and affiliation process.
- iii. The National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has been set up as an overarching regulator establishing regulations and standards to ensure quality in the vocational education and training space.
- iv. The Awarding Bodies recognised by NCVET are expected to develop the qualifications as per the industry demand and map them with the identified occupations as per the National Classification of Occupation 2015 of Ministry of Labour and Employment and obtain industry validations.
- v. MSDE has established the Common Cost Norms for the skill development programs/schemes being implemented by Government of India. There are about 20 other ministries/departments implementing the skill development schemes.
- vi. The training programmes offered under the schemes of MSDE are

developed in collaboration with industries, keeping in view market demands. 36 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), led by industry leaders in the respective sectors, have been set up by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) which are mandated to identify the skill development needs of respective sectors as well as to determine skill competency standards.

- vii. Directorate General of Training (DGT) is implementing Flexi MoU Scheme and Dual System of Training (DST). These initiatives are meant to provide training to ITI students in industrial environment.
- viii. Under NAPS, apprenticeship training and increasing engagement with industrial establishments for undertaking apprenticeship programmes is promoted.
- ix. Government of India has signed MoU with 7 countries (i.e., Australia, Denmark, Germany, Japan, Qatar, Singapore, and UAE) in Vocational Education and Training / Skill development for the international mobility of the skilled manpower.
- x. DGT has also signed MoU with IT Tech companies like IBM, CISCO, Future Skill Rights Network, Amazon Web Services (AWS), Microsoft, Autodesk and Meta to ensure industry linkages for the institutes at the state & regional levels and to ensure anytime, anywhere learning in new-age courses.
- xi. NSDC, under the Market led program, provides support to training providers that collaborate and align skill courses with industry demand.
- xii. Future ready job-roles addressing the requirement of Industry 4.0,

emerging sectors like Drone, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Robotics, Mechatronics, etc., have been prioritized under PMKVY 4.0. Under CTS also, new age courses have been developed to meet the demand of futuristic job roles in emerging technologies.

- xiii. Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) Portal has been established as a Digital Public Infrastructure for skilling, employment, and entrepreneurship ecosystems.

STATEMENT -I

Skill Development Centres (SDCs) established across the Country along with the number of candidates trained in each centre, State/UT-wise

(a) State/UT-wise Skill Development Centres (SDCs)

S. No.	State	PMKVY 4.0 centres	JSS Centres	ITIs
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	1	4
2	Andhra Pradesh	370	6	521
3	Arunachal Pradesh	82	0	10
4	Assam	797	6	47
5	Bihar	537	21	1,356
6	Chandigarh	10	1	3
7	Chhattisgarh	177	14	227
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	9	2	4
9	Delhi	144	3	46
10	Goa	6	1	13
11	Gujarat	266	8	493
12	Haryana	529	2	380
13	Himachal Pradesh	179	11	268
14	Jammu and Kashmir	543	2	56
15	Jharkhand	206	13	354
16	Karnataka	397	12	1,467

17	Kerala	130	9	442
18	Ladakh	11	2	3
19	Lakshadweep	1	1	1
20	Madhya Pradesh	1,350	29	953
21	Maharashtra	570	21	1,045
22	Manipur	163	4	11
23	Meghalaya	93	1	8
24	Mizoram	106	1	3
25	Nagaland	85	2	9
26	Odisha	239	29	500
27	Puducherry	22	-	15
28	Punjab	572	2	329
29	Rajasthan	1,453	9	1,543
30	Sikkim	37	-	457
31	Tamil Nadu	489	9	301
32	Telangana	118	6	4
33	Tripura	117	2	22
34	Uttar Pradesh	2,581	47	3,300
35	Uttarakhand	196	8	170
36	West Bengal	250	8	317
Total		12,840	293	14,682

(b) Number of Candidates trained:

S. No.	State	PMKVY	JSS	ITIs
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,974	6600	10,574
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,56,073	61,027	2,17,100
3	Arunachal Pradesh	75,873	-	75,873
4	Assam	5,14,676	52,840	5,67,516
5	Bihar	2,83,508	1,84,858	4,68,366
6	Chandigarh	6,313	9,249	15,562
7	Chhattisgarh	55,180		55,180

8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1,02,437	1,19,671	2,22,108
9	Delhi	2,908	12,486	15,394
10	Goa	1,50,482	30,840	1,81,322
11	Gujarat	1,93,448	9,884	2,03,332
12	Haryana	55,788	93,212	1,49,000
13	Himachal Pradesh	2,06,295	39,925	2,46,220
14	Jammu and Kashmir	94,918	77,872	1,72,790
15	Jharkhand	1,73,135	8,290	1,81,425
16	Karnataka	69,980	87,752	1,57,732
17	Kerala	1,915	1,14,291	1,16,206
18	Ladakh	330	89,254	89,584
19	Lakshadweep	4,71,190	-	4,71,190
20	Madhya Pradesh	3,18,238	-	3,18,238
21	Maharashtra	66,744	2,80,282	3,47,026
22	Manipur	33,321	2,09,863	2,43,184
23	Meghalaya	29,218	39,686	68,904
24	Mizoram	32,099	-	32,099
25	Nagaland	1,42,746	-	1,42,746
26	Odisha	10,822	9,062	19,884
27	Puducherry	2,11,611		2,11,611
28	Punjab	4,59,809	2,51,387	7,11,196
29	Rajasthan	11,013	17,032	28,045
30	Sikkim	2,39,546		2,39,546
31	Tamil Nadu	97,301	77,526	1,74,827
32	Telangana	2,213	77,830	80,043
33	Tripura	73,410	59,041	1,32,451
34	Uttar Pradesh	8,95,886	4,73,404	13,69,290
35	Uttarakhand	92,110	74,591	1,66,701
36	West Bengal	1,62,283	69,976	2,32,259
Total		54,96,793	26,71,350	81,68,143

STATEMENT-II

Funds released to the States/UTs during last five years and the current year

(i) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

(₹ in crore)

SI No	State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	1.15	0.59	0.08	0.02	0.84	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	34.04	9.55	3.16	35.68	15.95	9.51
3	Arunachal Pradesh	14.46	10.11	1.50	5.35	5.41	0.87
4	Assam	75.20	53.46	11.01	43.26	42.21	13.33
5	Bihar	62.41	55.80	15.82	31.92	62.33	0.94
6	Chandigarh	0.91	0.49	0.26	0.61	0.57	-
7	Chhattisgarh	7.19	3.98	2.49	13.00	8.37	4.23
8	Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	0.33	0.18	0.01	0.26	0.90	-
9	Delhi	48.63	3.52	3.60	12.63	19.50	0.66
10	Goa	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.23	0.07	-
11	Gujarat	27.01	9.04	3.36	16.26	18.79	0.39
12	Haryana	35.57	8.67	3.93	26.89	58.23	3.99
13	Himachal Pradesh	14.05	5.44	2.81	9.39	14.46	3.63
14	Jammu And Kashmir	35.83	16.52	16.80	34.89	69.30	2.80
15	Jharkhand	10.86	9.45	4.95	13.30	19.71	0.71
16	Karnataka	45.28	11.69	3.47	18.36	33.19	1.28
17	Kerala	11.11	6.63	4.64	11.20	4.36	0.50

18	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	63.67	45.03	19.24	51.19	205.84	18.23
20	Maharashtra	104.65	25.45	7.10	43.13	44.44	3.83
21	Manipur	18.30	7.63	2.05	7.04	10.08	16.42
22	Meghalaya	5.31	2.92	0.46	2.96	4.36	(1.03)
23	Mizoram	5.74	3.10	0.81	3.06	2.75	3.23
24	Nagaland	3.18	1.74	3.09	3.88	4.27	1.17
25	Odisha	44.02	14.50	5.41	20.19	14.31	1.63
26	Puducherry	2.68	1.28	0.49	2.67	1.24	-
27	Punjab	29.93	10.91	5.19	27.24	104.17	2.30
28	Rajasthan	68.14	35.29	10.40	63.43	292.42	5.15
29	Sikkim	3.31	1.65	0.85	3.15	1.26	0.08
30	Tamil Nadu	31.66	11.04	5.40	41.48	63.08	1.04
31	Telangana	24.13	9.39	3.67	24.44	11.07	1.87
32	Tripura	21.57	8.52	1.60	5.72	8.94	1.49
33	Uttar Pradesh	133.05	66.64	19.07	97.47	352.64	10.99
34	Uttarakhand	12.74	6.73	4.79	13.75	26.37	1.50
35	West Bengal	31.49	18.36	6.11	25.05	16.28	3.87
36	Ladakh	0.12	0.26	0.34	1.01	0.59	-

(ii) Jan Shikshan Sansthan:

(₹ in crore)

SI No	State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Andaman And Nicobar	0.00	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25
2	Andhra Pradesh	3.12	3.03	3.31	3.36	2.99	1.50
3	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Assam	2.46	2.91	2.74	2.74	2.90	1.50
5	Bihar	5.34	9.25	11.90	11.69	10.11	5.13
6	Chandigarh	0.49	0.42	0.52	0.56	0.48	0.25

7	Chhattisgarh	3.07	6.70	7.61	7.34	6.74	3.50
8	Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	0.48	0.82	0.95	0.96	0.75	0.50
9	Delhi	1.48	1.44	1.68	1.68	1.50	0.75
10	Goa	0.50	0.48	0.56	0.55	0.48	0.25
11	Gujarat	5.00	5.12	4.79	4.48	3.84	2.00
12	Haryana	2.50	2.45	2.15	2.20	0.97	0.50
13	Himachal Pradesh	0.76	4.77	5.71	5.72	4.70	2.65
14	Jammu And Kashmir	0.88	1.15	0.13	0.25	0.38	0.25
15	Jharkhand	1.30	5.32	5.72	6.31	6.04	3.13
16	Karnataka	4.38	5.60	6.51	6.63	5.86	3.00
17	Kerala	4.37	4.17	5.01	5.04	4.45	2.25
18	Ladakh	0.00	0.57	0.46	0.25	0.00	0.25
19	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.20	0.50	0.46	0.38	0.25
20	Madhya Pradesh	12.87	14.28	14.94	15.03	14.11	7.31
21	Maharashtra	9.78	10.17	11.31	11.46	10.27	5.13
22	Manipur	1.50	1.94	2.23	2.18	2.00	1.00
23	Meghalaya	0.00	0.20	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25
24	Mizoram	0.00	0.45	0.56	0.52	0.48	0.25
25	Nagaland	0.50	0.95	0.64	0.63	0.25	0.38
26	Odisha	8.01	13.23	15.38	15.19	14.38	7.97
27	Punjab	0.97	0.75	1.05	0.99	0.98	0.50
28	Rajasthan	2.51	4.06	4.29	4.52	4.30	2.25
29	Tamil Nadu	3.36	3.19	4.06	4.32	4.27	2.00
30	Telangana	2.93	2.74	3.20	3.24	2.89	1.50
31	Tripura	0.48	0.84	1.07	1.02	0.97	0.50
32	Uttar Pradesh	22.05	22.99	25.79	26.03	23.29	12.25
33	Uttarakhand	2.72	3.46	4.64	4.34	3.97	2.00
34	West Bengal	3.87	3.54	4.25	3.69	3.81	2.00

EMPLOYMENT TO GRADUATES

1260. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

- (a) the total number of students graduating annually from higher education institutions during the last three years including engineering and management graduates as per the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE);
- (b) whether the Government tracks or proposes to track the employment status of such graduates within one year of graduation in domains related to their field of study and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has examined the employability findings reported in studies such as the India Skills Report 2025 and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to establish a national framework in coordination with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to track graduate employment and improve alignment between higher education and labour market outcomes and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), total number of graduates including engineering and management graduates have increased to 1.09 crore in 2022-23 from 95.41 lakh in 2020-21. The graduates' data from the year 2020-21 to 2022-23 is as under:

Total number of graduates including engineering and management graduates during 2020-21 to 2022-23 (provisional)	
2020-21	95,41,036

2021-22	1,07,38,573
2022-23(Provisional)	1,09,45,571

(b): The National Statistics Office (NSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has been conducting the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) since 2017 to generate estimates of the key employment and unemployment indicators (viz. Worker Population Ratio, Labour Force Participation Rate, Unemployment Rate). From the Annual Results of PLFS 2023-24, the estimates of Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for graduates is 57.5% and for post graduates and above is 62.2% in India.

(c) and (d): As per the India Skills Report 2025, India's National Employability rate stands at 54.81%. This report analyses the employability of Indian graduates based on the results of the Wheebox Global Employability Test (GET) taken by 6.5 lakh candidates across 28 states and 8 UTs in 12 sectors.

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), since 2015, for imparting skill development training through Short-Term Training (STT) and up-skilling and re-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youth including graduates across the country with aim to enhance the employability of the youth to access employment opportunities by equipping them with industry relevant skills. Currently, PMKVY 4.0 is under implementation since FY 22-23 till FY 2025-26. Under PMKVY 4.0, there is provision of Post certification tracking of candidates for a period of one year

under the scheme. Through Skill India Digital Hub, candidates can have access to jobs and apprenticeship opportunities.

The Government of India has framed National Education Policy (NEP), 2020, which emphasises integrating practical skills with general education. In alignment with this vision, UGC has issued 'Guidelines for Internship/Research Internship for Under Graduate Students', with an aim to improve their employability and understanding of the world of work. Further, UGC has formulated 'Guidelines for Higher Educational Institutions to Offer Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programme (AEDP)' to enhance the employability of students.

To achieve the objectives of NEP 2020 and ensure availability of industry relevant knowledge to students of technical students, the All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has taken several steps including:

- Model Curriculum in areas such as Artificial Intelligence, Data Science, Space Technology, Electronic Engineering (VLSI Design and Technology), Robotics and Artificial Intelligence etc. Due representation of Industry stakeholders is ensured in the curriculum revision committees.
- Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with leading industries and organizations have been signed to facilitate internship, skilling and upskilling of students and faculty members.
- Issued model internship guidelines for technical courses.

Internship is mandatory component of Model Curriculum issued by AICTE for different courses. These guidelines provide internship in full-time or part-time.

- Industry Academia Mobility framework launched by AICTE to facilitate connect between theoretical knowledge and practical application, facilitating collaboration between academia and industry.
- The AICTE Career Portal offers opportunities for university graduates to explore job opportunities at prominent companies. The portal is aimed to help students with jobs, internships, resume building and interview preparation, the portal is specially designed for students living in remote areas with poor internet connectivity.
- AICTE has proposed the PROFICIENCE SCHEME aiming to facilitate the upgradation of knowledge and skills for individuals across various sectors, including working professionals, homemakers, students, and anyone keen on enhancing their competencies

Further, The Ministry of Education, in collaboration with IIT Madras, has launched the SWAYAM Plus platform. The platform offers skill related courses in collaboration with industry partners, helping learners reskill, upskill, and become employment ready. As of 5th December 2025, Swayam Plus has signed more than 75 MoUs with the leading industry partners, more than 480 courses

in 17 different sectors are available on the platform, and more than 4.65 lakh learners have enrolled for their skill augmentation.

The Ministry of Education implements the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS) to impart on-the-job training and enhance the employability of students of AEDP, graduates and diploma holders. Under NATS, more than 170 MoUs have been signed with Higher Education Institutions, to embed apprenticeship training within curricula as on 5th November 2025. For the financial year 2024-25, over 5.23 lakh apprentices were engaged under NATS. Currently, apprentices are undergoing apprenticeship training in various sectors such as IT/ITeS, Automobile and Auto components and BFSI, among others. A recent third-party evaluation of the NATS stated that 74% of trainees engaged in employment after the apprenticeship.

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

विकसित भारत - 2047 का लक्ष्य

1261. श्री नीरज मौर्य:

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

(क) क्या सरकार युवाओं को प्रगति का दूत बनने और देश को एक विकसित राष्ट्र बनाने के लिए

प्रोत्साहित कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विकसित भारत-2047 के बड़े लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए अब तक क्या प्रयास

किए गए हैं और इस लक्ष्य के लिए चुने गए युवाओं की संख्या और तत्संबंधी परिणाम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने युवाओं को कड़ी मेहनत करने और जोखिम उठाने की सलाह दी है ताकि वैश्विक एजेंसियाँ उनकी क्षमता को पहचान सकें और भारत के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) को बढ़ाने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे सकें;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) विकसित भारत-2047 के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत अब तक क्या उपलब्धियाँ प्राप्त हुई हैं?

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

(क): जी हाँ। सरकार युवाओं को राष्ट्रीय विकास के उत्प्रेरक और राष्ट्र निर्माण में साझेदार के रूप में सशक्त बनाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है और उन्हें वर्ष 2047 तक विकसित भारत के विजन को प्राप्त करने में प्रगति के नायक के रूप में योगदान देने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करती है। युवा कार्यक्रम विभाग नेतृत्व, सामुदायिक सहभागिता और सकारात्मक युवा विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करता है।

(ख): यह विभाग अपने प्रमुख युवा संगठनों—माई भारत (मेरा युवा भारत), राजीव गांधी राष्ट्रीय युवा विकास संस्थान (आरजीएनआईआईडी) और राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना (एनएसएस), राष्ट्रीय युवा और किशोर विकास कार्यक्रम (एनपीवाईएडी), अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग (आईसी) योजना जैसी विभिन्न स्कीमों के माध्यम से युवाओं में क्षमता निर्माण, नेतृत्व विकास और राष्ट्र निर्माण गतिविधियों के लिए कई पहलें कर चुका है। इनमें युवा नेतृत्व कार्यक्रम, उद्यमिता और नवाचार एक्सपोजर, क्षमता निर्माण, अनुभवजन्य सीख कार्यक्रम, स्वैच्छिक कार्यक्रम, सामाजिक विकास अभियान और सामुदायिक सेवा शामिल हैं। इन पहलों का उद्देश्य युवाओं को ऐसे कौशल, मूल्य और अवसर प्रदान करना है, जो उन्हें विकसित भारत-2047 के राष्ट्रीय विजन में सार्थक योगदान देने के लिए सक्षम

बनाए।

साथ ही, एनएसएस युवाओं को एक संरचित स्वयंसेवी आधारित योजना के माध्यम से जोड़ता है। एनएसएस देशभर में प्रतिवर्ष 15 राष्ट्रीय एकता शिविर (एनआईसी) आयोजित करता है, जिसमें प्रत्येक शिविर में 200 चयनित स्वयंसेवक शामिल होते हैं, ताकि एकता, सांस्कृतिक विविधता, देशभक्ति और राष्ट्रीय एकता को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके। राष्ट्रीय युवा महोत्सव, जिसे विकसित भारत युवा नेताओं संवाद (वीबीवाईएलडी) के रूप में पुनः डिज़ाइन किया गया है, 2025 में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर दिल्ली में 2,500 प्रतिभागियों के साथ आयोजित किया गया, जिसमें नवोन्मेषक और स्वयंसेवक शामिल थे, और इसके 6 करोड़ से अधिक ऑनलाइन दर्शक थे। 2026 संस्करण में, लगभग 33,50,000 युवाओं ने इस प्रश्नोत्तरी में भाग लिया। राष्ट्रीय युवा संसद महोत्सव (एनवाईपीएफ) जिला और राज्य स्तर पर लाखों युवाओं को भाग लेने के लिए प्रेरित करता है और प्रतिवर्ष राष्ट्रीय स्तर के लिए 80-95 विजेताओं का चयन करता है।

युवा कार्यक्रम विभाग द्वारा 'विकसित भारत – 2047' शीर्षक के तहत किसी विशेष श्रेणी के युवाओं का औपचारिक चयन नहीं किया गया है; तथापि, लाखों युवा प्रतिवर्ष उपरोक्त कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेते हैं और राष्ट्रीय विकास परिणामों में योगदान देते हैं।

(ग) और (घ) : सरकार ने अपनी विभिन्न स्कीमों और राष्ट्रीय युवा नीति के माध्यम से युवाओं को परिश्रमी बनने, नवाचार को अपनाने और राष्ट्र निर्माण में भाग लेने के लिए लगातार प्रोत्साहित किया है ताकि उनकी क्षमता को विश्व स्तर पर मान्यता मिल सके। विभिन्न प्लेटफॉर्म और कार्यक्रम युवाओं को कठिन परिश्रम, नवाचार और आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक विकास प्रक्रियाओं में सक्रिय भागीदारी का महत्व समझाते हैं। यह विभाग इन उद्देश्यों को निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से बढ़ावा देता है :

- माई भारत, एनएसएस और आरजीएनआईवाईडी द्वारा आयोजित युवा नेतृत्व और व्यक्तित्व विकास कार्यक्रम;
- माई भारत के तहत कौशल, नवाचार और उद्यमिता एक्सपोजर कार्यक्रम;

- राष्ट्रीय युवा महोत्सव, जिला युवा सम्मेलन और राष्ट्र निर्माण, सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी और सामुदायिक सहभागिता को बढ़ावा देने वाले अभियान;
- ऐसी गतिविधियाँ जो युवाओं को पहल करने, स्थानीय समस्याओं के समाधान में योगदान देने और राष्ट्रीय तथा अंतरराष्ट्रीय मंचों पर मान्यता प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रेरित करें।
- अंतरराष्ट्रीय युवा आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम (आईवाईईपी), अन्य बहुपक्षीय अंतरराष्ट्रीय बैठकें / शिखर सम्मेलन / सम्मेलन आदि।

(ड): इस विभाग की विभिन्न स्कीमों के तहत निम्नलिखित उपलब्धियाँ प्राप्त की गई हैं :

- **राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना (एनएसएस):** प्रतिवर्ष 3.9 मिलियन से अधिक एनएसएस स्वयंसेवक सामुदायिक सेवा, सामाजिक जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों और विकास कार्यों में संलग्न रहते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, एनएसएस प्रत्येक वर्ष राष्ट्रीय एकता शिविर (एनआईसी) का आयोजन करता है, जिसमें प्रति शिविर 200 चयनित स्वयंसेवक भाग लेते हैं ताकि सामाजिक सेवा के माध्यम से सांस्कृतिक विविधता, देशभक्ति और राष्ट्रीय एकता को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके। वीबीवाईएलडी (2025) में 2,500 प्रतिभागी शामिल थे, जिसमें नवोन्मेषक और स्वयंसेवक थे और इसमें 6 करोड़ से अधिक ऑनलाइन दर्शक थे। 2026 संस्करण में पहले चरण की प्रश्नोत्तरी में 50 लाख से अधिक युवा शामिल हुए। राष्ट्रीय युवा संसद महोत्सव जिला/राज्य स्तर पर लाखों युवाओं को शामिल करता है और प्रति वर्ष 80-95 राज्य विजेताओं का चयन करता है।
- **माई भारत:** माई भारत कौशल विकास, सामुदायिक सेवा, फिट इंडिया, स्वच्छता, आपदा प्रबंधन और सामाजिक जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से युवाओं को जोड़ता है।
- **माई भारत प्लेटफॉर्म** युवाओं को स्वयंसेवा, नेतृत्व और रोजगार योग्यताकारी पहलों तक पहुँचाने में सक्षम बनाता है।
- **राष्ट्रीय युवा महोत्सव** जिसे विकसित भारत युवा नेताओं संवाद (वीबीवाईएलडी), युवा कनेक्ट कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय युवा पुरस्कार और अन्य राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर की

युवा सहभागिता कार्यक्रमों के रूप में जाना जाता है, युवा नेतृत्व, उद्यमिता एक्सपोजर और राष्ट्रीय विकास में रचनात्मक सहभागिता में योगदान देते हैं।

ये पहलें सामूहिक रूप से भारत को 2047 तक विकसित राष्ट्र बनाने के व्यापक राष्ट्रीय विजन में मदद करती हैं।

खेलो इंडिया कार्यक्रम के लिए आवंटित धनराशि

1262. श्री देवेश शाक्य:

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

- (क) क्या वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान खेलो इंडिया कार्यक्रम के लिए 1,000 करोड़ रुपये का बजट स्वीकृत किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो बजट का प्रमुख मद-वार आबंटन और अब तक व्यय की स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के एटा, कासगंज, बरेली, आंवला, बदायूं, शाहजहाँपुर, कन्नौज, मैनपुरी, इटावा और औरैया जिलों में खेल अवसंरचना, प्रतिभा पहचान, प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों, प्रशिक्षकों की नियुक्ति और युवाओं की भागीदारी के संदर्भ में अब तक की प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है, जिन्हें बहुधा खेलो इंडिया कार्यकलापों में चुना गया है या उनमें भाग लिया है;
- (ग) क्या उपर्युक्त जिलों और एटा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को खेलो इंडिया योजना के अंतर्गत कोई नया खेल केंद्र, खेल अकादमी या खेल प्रतियोगिता शुरू करने हेतु प्राथमिकता सूची में शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है अथवा शामिल किया गया है; और
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

- (क): जी हां। वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के लिए 1,000 करोड़ रुपये की राशि आवंटित की गई है। इस मंत्रालय में धनराशि मद-वार नहीं, स्कीम-वार आवंटित और जारी की जाती है। अब तक खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के अंतर्गत 599.12 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का उपयोग किया

जा चुका है।

(ख) से (घ): उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित देश भर में खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के अंतर्गत अनुमोदित खेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं, उनकी स्वीकृत लागत, जारी की गई धनराशि और उनकी वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति का विवरण मंत्रालय के डैशबोर्ड <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in> पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है। अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश के एटा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित देश भर में विभिन्न खेलो इंडिया गेम्स में भाग लेने वाले एथलीटों, खेलो इंडिया एथलीटों (केआईए), खेलो इंडिया केंद्रों (केआईसी), खेलो इंडिया राज्य उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों (केआईएससीई) और खेलो इंडिया मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमियों (केआईएए) के साथ-साथ इन केंद्रों के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित खेल विधाओं की मंत्रालय के डैशबोर्ड <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in> पर राज्य-वार और विधा-वार संख्या पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

राष्ट्रीय नदी संरक्षण योजना

1263. श्री इमरान मसूद:

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

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय नदी संरक्षण योजना के अंतर्गत सहारनपुर में पांवधोई नदी पर कार्य चल रहा है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या पांवधोई नदी में सीवेज के प्रवाह को रोका गया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (ग): राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन (एन.एम.सी.जी.) के द्वारा सूचित किया गया है कि जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत एन.एम.सी.जी. ने 'नमामि गंगे' कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारनपुर जिले में 15 वर्षों के संचालन एवं अनुरक्षण (ओ एंड एम) सहित सहारनपुर सीवेज योजना

(इंटरसेप्शन एवं डायवर्जन तथा सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट कार्य) को अनुमोदित किया है। अक्टूबर 2027 में पूर्ण होने की समयसीमा वाली इस परियोजना के क्षेत्र में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, पांवधोई नदी में गिरने वाले नालों के इंटरसेप्शन की व्यवस्था तथा उन्हें प्रस्तावित 135 एम.एल.डी. सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट (एस.टी.पी.) की ओर मोड़े जाने का प्रावधान सम्मिलित है।

COACHING CENTRES FOR SC/ST

1264. SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL:

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

- (a) Whether the Government is operating coaching/vocational guidance centres for SC/ST in Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the number and locations of such centres currently functional in Karnataka, district-wise, especially in Chitradurga;
- (c) the details of the number of applications received and students currently enrolled at the said centres during the last three years and the current year in Karnataka, district-wise;
- (d) the details of the facilities provided by the Government to SC/ST candidates enrolled in the said centres, like free lodging, meals, stipends, travel allowances etc. including number of beneficiaries in Karnataka, district and centre-wise;
- (e) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilised for SC/ST coaching centres during the last three years and current year, district-wise in Karnataka; and
- (f) the details of the number of SC/ST candidates in Karnataka secured

employment/qualified in competitive exams post-training, year and district-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 (f): Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing the “Welfare of SC/ST jobseekers Scheme”. The objective of the scheme is to enhance the employability of SC/ST jobseekers through vocational guidance, career counselling, computer training, pre-recruitment training etc. Till date, 25 National Career Service Centres for SC/ST (including one Centre at Bengaluru in Karnataka) have been opened as per the request of State/ UT and are functional. The location of these Centres may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/ncsc_for_sc/sts

The details of the number of applications received and the number of students enrolled during the last three years in the country, State/UT-wise including Karnataka are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

A stipend of Rs. 1000/- per month per candidate is paid through Direct Benefit Transfer besides free books & stationery of worth Rs. 1000/- per candidate for the entire course. The States/UTs wise number of beneficiaries in the country including Karnataka are given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

This is a Central Sector Scheme. There is no specific States/UTs allocation of funds under the scheme.

The objective of the scheme is to enhance the employability of SC/ST

jobseekers, however, efforts are also made to place the SC/ST candidates by organizing job fairs.

STATEMENT -I

The Number of Applications received and Seats allocated to the Centres							
S.No.	NCSCs-SC/ST	2024-25		2023-24		2022-23	
		Number of the Applications received	Number of Students enrolled	Number of the Applications received	Number of Students enrolled	Number of the Applications received	Number of Students enrolled
1	Aizwal	302	155	229	155	275	250
2	Bengaluru	369	245	484	260	589	450
3	Bhubaneshwar	393	245	399	245	626	475
4	Chennai	375	245	358	245	582	400
5	Delhi	455	325	455	325	325	230
6	Guwahati	357	245	403	295	481	400
7	Hisar	557	155	400	170	705	450
8	Hyderabad	551	245	512	245	511	350
9	Imphal	276	155	*	*	402	240
10	Jabalpur	269	155	449	170	706	550
11	Jaipur	405	155	614	155	461	350
12	Jalandhar	226	155	224	155	350	275
13	Jammu	574	305	463	305	300	225
14	Jowai	280	155	350	155	174	129
15	Kanpur	730	325	557	350	1370	940
16	Kohima	198	155	196	155	183	150
17	Kolkata	486	245	564	260	641	350
18	Una (erstwhile Mandi)	259	155	250	155	624	425
19	Nagpur	531	155	365	155	742	400
20	Naharlagun	271	155	207	155	312	250
21	Puducherry	190	155	189	155	207	150
22	Ranchi	303	155	392	155	736	480

23	Surat	330	245	530	265	391	265
24	Trivandrum	309	245	290	245	411	370
25	Vishakhapatnam	233	155	227	155	60	50
TOTAL		9229	5085	9107	5085	12164	8604

Note: *The scheme did not run due to ethnic violence during the year.

STATEMENT -II

Number of SC/ST candidates provided Career Counselling/Vocational Guidance/ Pre-recruitment Training/ Typewriting and Shorthand Training, Special Coaching Scheme and Computer Training

Name of the NCSC	2024-25		
	Career Counselling/Vocational Guidance/ Pre-recruitment Training/ Typewriting and Shorthand Training	Special Coaching Scheme	Computer Training
Aizawl	3,356	80	75
Bengaluru	10,087	80	165
Bhubaneshwar	12,583	80	165
Chennai	12,681	80	165
Delhi	13,653	160	165
Guwahati	10,780	80	165
Hisar	9,743	80	75
Hyderabad	13,727	80	165
Imphal	7,274	80	75
Jabalpur	11,871	80	75
Jaipur	23,186	80	75
Jalandhar	15,168	80	75
Jammu	4,505	80	225
Jowai	6,135	80	75
Kanpur	20,968	160	165
Kohima	9,867	80	75
Kolkata	12,710	80	165
Una	5,427	80	75

(erstwhile Mandi)			
Nagpur	12,725	80	75
Naharlagun	3,746	80	75
Puducherry	10,698	80	75
Ranchi	13,524	80	75
Surat	12,839	80	165
Trivandrum	12,937	80	165
Visakhapatnam	3,965	80	75
Total	2,74,155	2,160	2,925

MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME

1265. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received any request/representation regarding introduction of Mid-day meal scheme for class 11th and 12th standard students in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has received any request from the State Government of Kerala in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto;
- (d) whether the Government has any plan to introduce Mid-day meal scheme for class 11th and 12th students in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

- (a) to (e): 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.

CLOUD-SEEDING TO CURB AIR POLLUTION

1266. SHRI SUNIL BOSE:

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

DR. KALYAN VAIJINATHRAO KALE:

SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.:

DR. RAJ KUMAR CHABBEWAL:

DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has planned or approved any cloud-seeding or weather-modification projects in the country, if so, the details and outcome thereof;
- (b) the reasons for proceeding with the cloud seeding, despite the Meteorological Department's warning of insufficient cloud cover for

seeding.

- (c) whether the experts have been consulted in this regard and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government is aware of any potential adverse environmental impacts of the use of cloud seeding as a pollution control measure in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) the details of the total expenditure incurred on the cloud seeding trial conducted in Delhi in October 2025 agency and head-wise.
- (f) the details of tendering, procurement and payments made to private or research institutions involved in the trial and whether the Government will publish the audit or utilisation report of the funds utilised and if so, the timeline for its release; and
- (g) whether the Government has any plans to extend cloud-seeding to drought prone areas of Tirunelveli district during drought like conditions and the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (g): As reported by Dept. of Environment, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, a pilot project titled “Technology Demonstration and Evaluation of Cloud Seeding as an Alternative for Delhi NCR Pollution Mitigation” has been taken up by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 3.2146 Crore, and has been sanctioned to IIT Kanpur.

दमन में गो-कार्टिंग ज़ोन का उद्घाटन

1267. श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार द्वारा 30 मार्च, 2025 को गो-कार्टिंग ज़ोन का उद्घाटन किया गया था;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि जिस स्थान पर गो-कार्टिंग ज़ोन का उद्घाटन किया गया था, यह एक विवादित स्थल है और मामला बॉम्बे उच्च न्यायालय में लंबित है;
- (ग) क्या उक्त स्थान का उपयोग मछुआरों द्वारा अपनी नावें खड़ी करने के लिए किया जाता था और उन्हें बलपूर्वक वहाँ से हटा दिया गया था;
- (घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार ने मामले में जानबूझकर गुमराह करने के लिए दादरा एवं नगर हवेली तथा दमन एवं दीव प्रशासन के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई की है, जो माननीय उच्च न्यायालय की अवमानना है; और
- (ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ): साहसिक पर्यटन सहित पर्यटन का विकास एवं संवर्द्धन तथा साहसिक पर्यटन स्थलों पर सुविधाएं और सुरक्षा को बढ़ाने का कार्य मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों की जिम्मेदारी है।

दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन से निम्नलिखित सूचना प्राप्त हुई है:-

- दमन में गो-कार्टिंग ज़ोन का उद्घाटन 31.03.2025 को किया गया था। गो-कार्टिंग सरकारी जमीन पर विकसित किया गया है जो कि विवादित नहीं है और माननीय बॉम्बे उच्च न्यायालय के समक्ष निम्नलिखित मामले लंबित है:-

- वर्ष 2024 की रिट याचिका संख्या 9850 मैसर्स मत्स्य उद्योग विविध कार्यकारी सहकारी

सोसाइटी लिमिटेड को सरकारी जमीन जिसका क्षेत्रफल 700 वर्ग मीटर है, के पट्टे का नवीनीकरण न होने से संबंधित है जो कि गो-कार्टिंग ज़ोन के बाहर है।

- वर्ष 2024 की रिट याचिका संख्या 17468 सरकारी ज़मीन से मछुआरों की नावों को हटाने के संबंध में है।
- दमन में समुद्र नरायण मंदिर के पास मछुआरों की नावों को 22.11.2024 को स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया था। यह स्थानांतरण सरकारी खर्च पर किया गया था। इन नावों को भविष्य में समुद्र नरायण जेड्टी पर नए बने बोट पार्किंग में पार्क किया जाना है। जो मौजूदा जगह से मुश्किल से 200 मीटर दूर है और इसलिए उन्हें अस्थायी रूप से कड़ैया मच्छीवाड़ा, दमन (यह भी सरकारी ज़मीन है) में स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया था।
- इसके अलावा, मछुआरा समुदाय के कल्याण को ध्यान में रखते हुए और अत्याधुनिक बुनियादी ढांचा स्थापित करने के लिए समुद्र नरायण जेड्टी का पैदल चलने वाले पुल तक विस्तार और नानी दमन में बोट पार्किंग का विकास नाम से 61.33 करोड़ रु. की लागत से एक परियोजना शुरू की गई है। परियोजना के एक हिस्से के रूप में निम्नलिखित सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जाएंगी:
 - (i) बोट पार्किंग
 - (ii) मत्स्यपालन कार्यालय
 - (iii) पार्किंग सुविधाएं
 - (iv) पैदल रास्ता
 - (v) डीज़ल पंप स्टेशन
 - (vi) अतिरिक्त जेड्टी

पीएम-श्री विद्यालय योजना के तहत स्कूलों का उन्नयन

1268. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में पीएम श्री विद्यालय योजना के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 के तहत विद्यालयों के उन्नयन एवं क्षमता निर्माण हेतु अब तक किए गए कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) देश में इस योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत धनराशि कितनी है तथा अब तक इस योजना से लाभान्वित विद्यालयों की संख्या राजस्थान और बिहार सहित राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार, जिला-वार कितनी है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार इस तथ्य से अवगत है कि कुछ राज्यों ने राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 को पूरी तरह से लागू नहीं किया है;
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ङ) देश में पीएम श्री विद्यालय योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक चयनित विद्यालयों की संख्या राजस्थान और बिहार सहित राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार, जिला-वार कितनी है;
- (च) इस योजना के अंतर्गत विद्यालयों के चयन हेतु सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गए मानदंड क्या हैं;
- (छ) क्या इन विद्यालयों में अवसंरचना और गुणवत्ता मानकों को समय पर पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा निगरानी प्रणाली स्थापित की गई हैं, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और
- (ज) राजस्थान के उदयपुर, सलूमबर, डूंगरपुर और प्रतापगढ़ जिलों में पीएम-श्री विद्यालय योजना के अंतर्गत चयनित विद्यालयों की सूची का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके लिए कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई है?

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

- (क): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 के अंतर्गत विद्यालयों के उन्नयन और क्षमता निर्माण के लिए, पीएम-श्री योजना में विभिन्न घटकों जैसे कंप्यूटर लैब/आईसीटी लैब/स्मार्ट कक्षा, अच्छी फर्नीचर

वाली पुस्तकालय, इंटरनेट सुविधा, व्यावसायिक कौशल शिक्षा, मार्गदर्शन और करियर परामर्श, पूर्णतः सुसज्जित एकीकृत विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला/भौतिकी प्रयोगशाला/रसायन प्रयोगशाला/जीवविज्ञान प्रयोगशाला, खेल सुविधाओं से सुसज्जित खेल के मैदान, स्कूल नवाचार परिषद, मिशन लाइफ हेतु युवा एवं इको क्लब, प्राथमिक कक्षा के बच्चों के लिए बाला फीचर्स और जादुई पिटारा, छात्रों के लिए 10 बैग-रहित दिन, बच्चों की उपस्थिति की निगरानी हेतु चाइल्ड ट्रैकिंग सॉफ्टवेयर, पूर्ण रूप से कार्यशील हाथ धोने की सुविधा और शौचालय, हरित विद्यालय सुविधाएँ आदि से पीएम-श्री विद्यालयों को सुसज्जित करने का प्रावधान है।

(ख): पीएम-श्री योजना के तहत राजस्थान और बिहार सहित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/केविस/नविस/एनसीईआरटी वार संस्वीकृत धनराशि तथा लाभान्वित विद्यालयों की संख्या **विवरण-I** में दी गई है।

(ग) और (घ): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 के अनुसार, नीति के कार्यान्वयन के लिए अनेक पहलों और कार्रवाइयों की आवश्यकता होती है, जिन्हें विभिन्न निकायों द्वारा समन्वित और व्यवस्थित रूप से लिया जाएगा। एनईपी 2020 में इसे कार्यान्वित करने के लिए अलग-अलग समय-सीमा के साथ-साथ सिद्धांत और प्रक्रिया के बारे में भी प्रावधान है। इसमें 2030-40 के दशक में पूरी नीति को लागू करने की भी परिकल्पना की गई है, जिसके बाद एक अन्य व्यापक समीक्षा की जाएगी। शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है। अधिकांश स्कूलों का प्रबंधन संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय एनईपी 2020 को कार्यान्वित करने में राज्यों की सहायता हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठाता है।

(ङ): पीएम श्री योजना के तहत केविस, नविस और एनसीईआरटी के साथ 33 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से कुल 13,076 विद्यालयों का चयन किया गया है। पीएम श्री योजना के तहत राजस्थान और बिहार सहित राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार चयनित स्कूलों की ज़िलेवार संख्या **विवरण-II** में दी गई है।

(च): पीएम श्री योजना के अंतर्गत स्कूलों का चयन करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गए मानदंड पीएम श्री फ्रेमवर्क के “चयन पद्धति (पृष्ठ संख्या 13-22)” के अंतर्गत दिए गए हैं, जो

https://pms shri.education.gov.in/assets/pdf/part1_pms shri.pdf पर उपलब्ध हैं।

(छ): पीएम श्री स्कूलों में अवसंरचनात्मक और गुणवत्ता मानकों को समय पर पूरा करने की निगरानी के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:

- i. एनआईसी द्वारा तैयार एक पृथक प्रबंध पोर्टल (<https://prabandh.education.gov.in/pms shri/>) के माध्यम से व्यय की निगरानी, जिससे पीएबी द्वारा अनुमोदित विभिन्न घटकों के तहत उपयोगिता और परिणामों की निगरानी हो सके।
- ii. प्रगति का आकलन करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ नियमित मासिक समीक्षा का आयोजन
- iii. विद्यार्थी स्तर के परिणामों, अवसंरचना संबंधी तैयारी, घटक-वार संतुष्टि और विशेष संकेतकों संबंधी प्रगति सहित स्कूलों से रियल-टाइम डेटा एकत्रित करने के लिए एक विशिष्ट पीएम श्री स्कूल गतिविधि पोर्टल (<https://pms shri.education.gov.in/sqaf/activities>) बनाया गया है।
- iv. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 की सिफारिशों के अनुसार एक स्कूल गुणवत्ता मूल्यांकन रूपरेखा (एसक्यूएफ) तैयार की गई है, जो प्रत्येक पीएम श्री स्कूल द्वारा अर्जित दक्षता के स्तर को बताती है। एसक्यूएफ को पीएम श्री योजना के छह स्तंभों के आधार पर छह मुख्य क्षेत्रों में विभाजित किया गया है।
- v. योजना के तहत पीएम श्री स्कूलों की वास्तविक निगरानी के लिए विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष रूप में दौरा किया जाना।

(ज): आबंटित धनराशि सहित उदयपुर, सलूंबर, डूंगरपुर और प्रतापगढ़ जिलों से चयनित पीएम श्री स्कूलों की संख्या निम्नवत है:

क्रम	जिले	पीएम श्री स्कूलों की	आबंटित निधि (करोड़ में)		
			वित्तीय	वित्तीय	वित्तीय

संख्या		संख्या	वर्ष 2023-24	वर्ष 2024-25	वर्ष 2025-26
1	उदयपुर	22	1.77*	7.53*	4.05*
2	सलूबर	8			
3	डूंगरपुर	14	4.09	8.08	1.55
4	प्रतापगढ़	14	0.58	5.46	0.89

* वर्ष 2024 में उदयपुर जिले से अलग करके सलूबर को एक नया जिला बनाया गया था।

इसके अतिरिक्त, पीएम श्री स्कूलों की जिलेवार सूची पीएम श्री योजना की वेबसाइट:

<https://pmsmri.education.gov.in/state> पर देखी जा सकती है।

विवरण-I

पीएम-श्री योजना के तहत संस्वीकृत और जारी किए गए केंद्रीय भाग निधि का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/केविसं/नविस/एनसीईआरटी वार ब्यौरा और लाभान्वित स्कूलों की संख्या इस प्रकार है:
(करोड़ में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	लाभान्वित पीएम श्री स्कूलों की संख्या	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023- 24		वित्तीय वर्ष 2024- 25		वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26	
			स्वीकृत पीएबी परिव्यय का केंद्रीय भाग	जारी किया गया कुल केंद्रीय भाग	स्वीकृत पीएबी व्यय का केंद्रीय भाग*	जारी किया गया कुल केंद्रीय भाग	स्वीकृत पीएबी व्यय का केंद्रीय हिस्सा*	03.12.2025 तक जारी किया गया कुल केंद्रीय भाग
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	16	6.25	1.56	7.64	2.83	10.64	1.33
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	935	212.91	106.46	469.43	294.12	386.11	0.001
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	93	16.85	4.21	50.33	33.87	47.30	1.83
4	असम	382	114.71	57.36	297.92	142.36	195.87	28.12
5	बिहार	836	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	600.45	0.00
6	चंडीगढ़	2	0.73	0.63	1.8	1.25	1.66	0.68
7	छत्तीसगढ़	341	39.47	19.74	120.85	37.35	118.07	6.78

8	दादरा नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	7	2.59	0.65	2.56	1.01	3.71	0.00
9	गोवा	28	3.71	3.25	9.49	4.64	9.97	0.16
10	गुजरात	463	65.87	32.94	109.74	63.58	125.81	10.23
11	हरियाणा	250	51.16	25.58	135.3	56.1	115.05	1.93
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	199	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	135.35	135.35	102.46	13.33
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	396	104.79	52.40	252.68	99.72	249.37	0.22
14	झारखंड	363	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	155.23	38.81	228.87	8.48
15	कर्नाटक	585	30.17	26.39	150.86	62.78	226.16	0.05
16	लद्दाख	37	8.08	4.04	26.66	11.91	21.22	14.47
17	लक्षद्वीप	11	4.36	1.09	6.77	0.72	7.35	1.42
18	मध्य प्रदेश	799	131.99	44.53	261.84	145.33	368.01	3.96
19	महाराष्ट्र	860	126.81	63.40	339.37	226.15	220.57	4.45
20	मणिपुर	121	35.27	17.64	82.89	37.83	66.30	3.95
21	मेघालय	65	8.59	4.30	30.57	20.08	31.69	0.10
22	मिजोरम	35	8.20	4.10	12	4.96	11.68	0.12
23	नगालैंड	49	3.90	0.98	22.33	5.44	30.41	0.00
24	ओडिशा	762	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	261.02	130.51	511.20	21.94
25	पुदुचेरी	12	2.35	2.06	6.52	3	5.66	0.01
26	पंजाब	356	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	125.68	94.26	207.82	5.63
27	राजस्थान	639	98.36	24.59	270.5	118.69	260.80	6.87
28	सिक्किम	47	20.35	10.18	31.06	15.11	26.73	3.22
29	तेलंगाना	794	239.21	59.80	388.67	342.09	253.53	7.09
30	त्रिपुरा	84	23.61	11.80	51.67	38.45	38.74	0.40
31	उत्तर प्रदेश	1725	242.99	121.50	402.68	246.86	377.65	9.99
32	उत्तराखंड	241	65.62	57.42	117.09	58.6	134.97	5.04
33	केन्द्रीय विद्यालय	913	590.71	295.35	817.78	656.28	428.05	23.08
34	एनवीएस	620	260.73	162.73	654.44	441.03	383.65	169.19

35	एनसीईआरटी	4	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	5.12	1.28
	कुल	13,070	2520.34	1216.68	5808.72	3571.07	5812.65	355.35

*परिव्यय में प्रतिबद्ध देयताएँ शामिल हैं

लागू नहीं: उक्त वर्ष में राज्य में यह योजना लागू नहीं की गई थी।

विवरण-II

देश में पीएम-श्री योजना के तहत अब तक चयनित स्कूलों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/केविसं/नविस/एनसीईआरटी वार ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/केविसं/नविस/एनसीईआरटी	पीएम-श्री स्कूलों की संख्या
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	16
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	935
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	93
4	असम	382
5	बिहार	836
6	चंडीगढ़	2
7	छत्तीसगढ़	341
8	दादरा नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	7
9	दिल्ली	6
10	गोवा	28
11	गुजरात	463
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	199
13	हरियाणा	250
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	396
15	झारखंड	363
16	कर्नाटक	585
17	लद्दाख	37
18	लक्षद्वीप	11
19	मध्य प्रदेश	799
20	महाराष्ट्र	860
21	मणिपुर	121
22	मेघालय	65
23	मिजोरम	35

24	नगालैंड	49
25	ओडिशा	762
26	पुदुचेरी	12
27	पंजाब	356
28	राजस्थान	639
29	सिक्किम	47
30	तेलंगाना	794
31	त्रिपुरा	84
32	उत्तराखंड	241
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	1725
34	केन्द्रीय विद्यालय	913
35	एनवीएस	620
36	एनसीईआरटी	4
	कुल	13076

राजस्थान राज्य में ज़िलेवार पीएम-श्री स्कूलों की संख्या इस प्रकार है:

क.सं.	ज़िले	पीएम-श्री स्कूलों की संख्या
1	अजमेर	11
2	अलवर	16
3	अनुपगढ़	8
4	बालोतरा	11
5	बांसवाड़ा	18
6	बारां	16
7	बाड़मेर	18
8	ब्यावर	12
9	भरतपुर	15
10	भीलवाड़ा	16
11	बीकानेर	17
12	बूंदी	12
13	चित्तौड़गढ़	17
14	चुरू	16
15	दौसा	17

16	डीग	7
17	धौलपुर	14
18	डीडवाना-कुचामन	15
19	दूदू	3
20	डूंगरपुर	14
21	गंगानगर	12
22	गंगापुरसिटी	7
23	हनुमानगढ़	16
24	जयपुर	2
25	जयपुर (ग्रामीण)	25
26	जैसलमेर	9
27	जालौर	7
28	झालावाड़	14
29	झुंझुनूं	19
30	जोधपुर	3
31	जोधपुर (ग्रामीण)	17
32	करौली	10
33	केकड़ी	8
34	खैरथल-तिजारा	10
35	कोटा	14
36	कोटपूतली-बहरोड़	9
37	नागौर	15
38	नीम का थाना	12
39	पाली	18
40	फलौदी	10
41	प्रतापगढ़	14
42	राजसमंद	16
43	सलूंबर	8
44	सांचोर	11
45	सवाई माधोपुर	7
46	शाहपुरा	7
47	सीकर	18
48	सिरोही	10

49	टोंक	16
50	उदयपुर	22
	कुल	639

बिहार राज्य में पीएम-श्री स्कूलों की जिले-वार संख्या इस प्रकार है:

क.सं.	जिले	पीएम-श्री स्कूलों की संख्या
1	अररिया	14
2	अरवल	10
3	औरंगाबाद	17
4	बांका	17
5	बेगूसराय	23
6	भागलपुर	24
7	भोजपुर	24
8	बक्सर	21
9	दरभंगा	24
10	गया	33
11	गोपालगंज	26
12	जमुई	17
13	जहानाबाद	15
14	कैमूर (भभुआ)	18
15	कटिहार	24
16	खगड़िया	14
17	किशनगंज	16
18	लखीसराय	14
19	मधेपुरा	24
20	मधुबनी	28
21	मुंगेर	16
22	मुजफ्फरपुर	27
23	नालन्दा	25
24	नवादा	23
25	पश्चिम चंपारण	30
26	पटना	36

27	पूर्वी चंपारण	38
28	पूर्णिया	20
29	रोहतास	29
30	सहरसा	17
31	समस्तीपुर	28
32	सारण	31
33	शेखपुरा	12
34	शिवहर	10
35	सीतामढ़ी	25
36	सिवान	25
37	सुपौल	17
38	वैशाली	24
	कुल योग	836

REVIEW OF PENALTY IMPOSED FOR USE OF GOVERNMENT LAND

1269. SHRI KUNDURU RAGHUVeer:

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

- whether it is a fact that 330.1826 hectares of land used by Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) for the RG Coal Mine was originally declared as Government land in 1978 but was subsequently identified as forest land in 2013;
- whether the Government of Telangana, vide letter dated 27.05.2024, recommended waiver of the penalty imposed in Stage-I Forest Clearance and SCCL has also requested Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) on 30.11.2024 for reduction of the penalty;
- whether SCCL has already deposited 34.31 crore as Net Present Value

(NPV) on 16.04.2025 and complied with other conditions; and

- (d) whether the Government proposes to review or waive the five times penal NPV imposed as part of Stage-I conditions, in view of the land's prior classification as Government land?

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

(a) to (d): The 'Land' is a subject matter of the State Government. The forest areas and the legal boundaries thereof are determined and maintained by the concerned State Government. That, being the repository of the land records, State Government has the primary responsibility to determine status of any parcel of land, giving due regards to gazette notifications, provisions under State and Central Acts and concerned judgements and directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

As per information received from Telangana Forest Department, the land measuring 330.33 ha (330.1826 ha) was handed over by the Revenue Department as Government land along with total land of 448.90 Ha, in Upparlakesaram and other villages for various mining activities to the M/s SCCL since 1973.

The Ministry vide letter No.8-16/2021-FC dated 21.11.2023 has accorded **Stage-I / In-principle** approval for regularization of 330.33 ha (330.1826 Ha as per DGPS survey) of forest land in Upparlakesaram Forest Block in Manthani Range of Peddapalli Division for Mining Operations and Other Activities of SCCL

in Peddapalli District subject to certain conditions including the payment of penal NPV for violation.

The Government of Telangana requested for waiver of the penalty imposed in **Stage-I / In-principle** approval. The request for waiver was examined by the Advisory Committee in its meeting dated 27.08.2024. Based upon the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, the Ministry decided to reject the request of the State Government and the State was accordingly informed vide letter dated 30.09.2024.

The State Forest Department has informed that the SCCL has generated a Challan in the Ministry's portal on 16.04.2025, for payment of an amount of Rs.34,31,29,794/- into the CAMPA account towards compensatory levies and paid on 07.05.2025. Out of the total amount, the amount of Rs.31,63,83,467/- is towards NPV and remaining is towards Safety Zone management. However, the complete compliance of the conditions of Stage-1 approval, including the payment of compensatory and penal levies has not been submitted by the State Government.

SIMPLIFICATION, ENFORCEMENT AND TECHNOLOGICAL STRENGTHENING OF LABOUR LAWS

1270. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) the details of the progress made by the Government so far in simplifying and

consolidating labour laws under the four Labour Codes, along with the current status of their implementation in the country State-wise, particularly in Maharashtra;

- (b) the details of the measures adopted by the Government to ensure strict enforcement and compliance with labour regulations across major industries and MSME clusters, including those operating in districts such as Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency in Maharashtra;
- (c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to strengthen inspection systems, grievance redressal mechanisms and worker protection frameworks, especially to prevent exploitation of unorganised and contractual labour;
- (d) the manner in which technology-based tools such as online compliance portals, unified inspection systems, AI-enabled risk assessment and digital dashboards are being used to monitor labour law enforcement effectively; and
- (e) whether the Government is taking any specific initiatives to promote formalisation of informal sector workers, enhance social security coverage and improve access to welfare schemes for the workforce in Maharashtra, including Jalgaon, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): The Central Government has formulated the four Labour Codes, namely,

the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 after amalgamating, simplifying and rationalising the relevant provisions of the existing 29 Central Labour Acts. The aforesaid four Labour Codes have come into effect from 21.11.2025 across the country including Maharashtra.

(b): Various organisations under Ministry of Labour and Employment such as CLC(C), ESIC, EPFO, Directorate General of Employment (DGE), Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI), Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) are entrusted with the mandate of enforcement and compliance of labour laws in industries under the Central Sphere. In case of any grievance/complaints received from any stakeholder, concerned enforcement authority(ies) initiates appropriate action.

(c) and (d): To strengthen the Inspection system, a scheme is under implementation under which regular inspections are being conducted of the establishments covered under the Central Sphere for effective enforcement of various labour laws. Further, Central Analysis and Intelligence Unit (CAIU) has been set up for collecting and analysing field level data and complaints to cause need based inspections towards proper enforcement of labour laws.

With respect to grievance redressal, IT initiatives like SAMADHAN Portal has been developed to address the grievances of workmen by providing a single, transparent, and efficient digital platform for resolving industrial disputes and grievances related to employment. Further, workers can also register their

complaints through online Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS). It is a single portal connected to all the Ministries/Departments of Government of India and States. Every Ministry and States have role-based access to this system.

Further, Shram Suvidha Portal launched in Ministry of labour and Employment has played an important role in improving efficiency, reducing delays and enhancing access and transparency. The portal is developed to facilitate registration, license, randomised risk-based inspection, return filing, etc. and envisaged as a single point of contact between employer and enforcement agencies bringing in transparency in their day-to-day interactions.

(e): Under the Code on Social Security, 2020 benefits have been extended to all workers across sectors/regions including Maharashtra. Some of the key provisions, inter alia, envisaged in the aforesaid Code are as under:-

- (i) Extension of social security benefits to all types of workers including unorganised workers, gig workers and platform workers and the members of their families.
- (ii) Setting up of Social Security Fund for formulating schemes for welfare of the unorganised workers, gig workers and platform workers.

KALAKSHETRAS IN ASSAM

1271. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

- (a) whether any Kalakshetras or centres to highlight cultural heritage have been

established in Assam;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the timeline of completion of construction, start of operation of such centres, the funds allotted/dispersed for the same, the area allotted and occupied for such centres and the manner in which the area has been used; and
- (c) if not, whether the Government plans to showcase the heritage of Assam in any other manner?

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

(a) to (c): The Regional Centres of Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA), Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) and Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) are already functioning in Assam.

The Guwahati Regional Centre of CCRT was started in 2008 to further promote CCRT's mandate of linking education with culture, in the North East Region.

Two Centres of Sangeet Natak Akademi are established in Guwahati: Sattriya Kendra, and a Regional Centre, both started in 2008.

Sattriya Kendra promotes and preserves Sattriya art form of Assam, introduced by Sankardeva 500 years ago, while the Regional Centre promotes all the performing arts tradition of North East India.

The Regional Centre of IGNCA started in 2017 with a mandate to inter-alia study the different aspects of culture of the various communities and tribes of North East India particularly relating to their history, oral traditions, livelihood,

wisdom, traditions, cosmology, world views and customs etc.

The details of funds released by the Ministry of Culture to CCRT, IGNCA, and SNA in the last three are given in the enclosed **Statement** .

The North East Zonal Cultural Centre of the Ministry of Culture has also established its Shilpgram (Crafts Village), at Panjabari, Guwahati hosting crafts melas, exhibitions, and artisan stalls for traditional craftsmen and weavers, as well as to host cultural festivals.

A 5 bigha land also has been acquired from the Government of Assam at a cost of 4.01 crore for Regional Hub of Akademies in Assam.

STATEMENT

Funds Released to Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA), Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) and Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Organisation Name	Released 2022–2023	Released 2023–2024	Released 2024-2025
1	SNA	6810.50	7105.00	12099.00
2	CCRT	2495.00	2595.00	2366.00
3	IGNCA	22977.82	10910.00	7410.00

FREEBIES BY POLITICAL PARTIES

1272. SHRI SHYAMKUMAR DAULAT BARVE:

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

- (a) whether it is true that promises of freebies by political parties burdens the Government exchequer and increases inflation, if so, details thereof;

- (b) whether it is true that Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is facing difficulty in keeping inflation rate low and stable, because Government expenditure is high and fiscal deficit increases as a result of free facilities provided to public, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) Whether it is a fact that as per RBI, NITI Aayog and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, promising freebies on the eve of elections leads to increase in forex-rate, inflation-rate and unemployment-rate in the country, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): Mere promises by political parties neither burden the Government exchequer nor increase inflation.
- (b): Proactive monetary policy responses coupled with effective and prudent supply side measures by the government helped in lowering inflation. According to latest data release, headline CPI inflation was 0.3 per cent (year-on-year) in October 2025 (provisional), which is a historic low in the current CPI series (2012=100). This is well below RBI's inflation target band of 4 ± 2 per cent.
- (c): There are no official studies or reports commissioned by RBI, NITI Aayog and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation that document the impact of freebies on forex-rate, inflation-rate and unemployment-rate in the country. However, in June 2022, an article was published in RBI Bulletin on "...fiscal risks confronting state governments in India, with emphasis on the heavily indebted states". This article identified "...rising expenditure on non-merit

freebies” as one of the emerging new sources of risks.

CIRCULATION OF CURRENCY NOTE OF RS. 2000

1273. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the high value Rs.2,000 notes worth Rs.5,817 crore are still in circulation in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the high value Rs.2,000 notes were withdrawn from circulation more than two years ago, if so, the details thereof?
- (c) whether it is also true that the facility for exchange of Rs. 2,000 notes is available only at 19 RBI Issue Offices since May 19, 2023; and
- (d) whether it is a fact that despite the above steps/actions initiated by the Government a large number of banned notes are still in circulation in the country, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The ₹2000 denomination banknote was introduced in November, 2016 primarily to meet the currency requirement of the economy in an expeditious manner after the withdrawal of legal tender status of all ₹500 and ₹1000 banknotes in circulation at that time. The objective of introducing ₹2000 banknotes was met once banknotes in other denominations became available in adequate quantities. About 89% of ₹2000 denomination notes were issued prior to March 2017 and are close to the end of their useful life which spans from

4-5 years. Further, the stock of banknotes in other denominations continues to be adequate to meet the currency requirement of the public. In view of the above, and in pursuance of the “Clean Note Policy” of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), it was decided to withdraw the ₹2000 denomination banknotes from circulation on May 19, 2023.

As per the Reserve Bank of India, the total value of ₹2,000 banknotes in circulation, which was ₹ 3.56 lakh crore at the close of business on May 19, 2023, when the withdrawal of the currency was announced, has declined to ₹ 5,817 crore at the close of business on October 31, 2025.

(c) and (d): RBI’s Press Release dated May 19, 2023, on the subject “₹2000 Denomination Banknotes- Withdrawal from Circulation; Will Continue as Legal Tender”, had informed that ₹2000 denomination banknotes will continue to be legal tender.

https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=55707).

The facility for exchange of the ₹2000 banknotes is available at the 19 Issue Offices of the Reserve Bank since May 19, 2023. The RBI Issue Offices are also accepting ₹2000 banknotes from individuals / entities for deposit into their bank accounts w.e.f. October 09, 2023. Also, members of the public are sending ₹2000 banknotes through India Post from any post office within the country, to any of the RBI Issue Offices for credit to their bank accounts.

As per the Reserve Bank of India, 98.38 per cent of the ₹ 2,000 banknotes in circulation as on May 19, 2023, has since been returned till 14.11.2025.

पीएम-श्री स्कूल

1274. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) महाराष्ट्र में स्वीकृत पीएम-श्री स्कूलों की संख्या कितनी है तथा सिविल कार्यों/स्मार्ट कक्षाओं की जिला-वार वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(ख) महाराष्ट्र के लिए यूडीआईएसई 2024-25 के नवीनतम संकेतक क्या हैं और वह कौन सा जिला है जहां अभी भी अंतराल मौजूद है?

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

(क): पीएम श्री योजना के तहत, महाराष्ट्र राज्य से कुल 860 पीएम श्री स्कूलों का चयन किया गया है, जिनमें से 207 प्राथमिक, 466 प्रारंभिक, 121 माध्यमिक और 66 वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्कूल हैं। पीएम श्री योजना के तहत राज्य की सूचना के अनुसार महाराष्ट्र में जिलेवार सिविल कार्य/स्मार्ट क्लासरूम की वर्तमान स्थिति **विवरण-I** में दी गई है।

(ख): महाराष्ट्र के लिए यूडाइज़ 2024-25 के नवीनतम संकेतक, जिलावार **विवरण-II** में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण-I

राज्य द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पीएम-श्री योजना के तहत सिविल निर्माण कार्यों और स्मार्ट कक्षाओं की जिलेवार वर्तमान स्थिति इस प्रकार है:

क्र.सं.	जिले	सिविल कार्य*	स्मार्ट क्लासरूम
		संस्वीकृत	संस्वीकृत
1	अहिल्यानगर	20	28
2	अकोला	14	18
3	अमरावती	41	35
4	बीड	30	23
5	भंडारा	25	21
6	बुलढाणा	38	37
7	चंद्रपुर	29	30

8	छत्रपति संभाजीनगर	26	19
9	धाराशिव	19	19
10	धुले	14	10
11	गढ़चिरौली	27	24
12	गोंडिया	20	21
13	हिंगोली	16	11
14	जलगांव	29	36
15	जालना	38	20
16	कोल्हापुर	19	29
17	लातूर	21	18
18	मुंबई (सब)	2	2
19	नागपुर	33	34
20	नांदेड़	55	39
21	नंदुरबार	24	16
22	नासिक	40	47
23	पालघर	26	23
24	परभणी	27	20
25	पुणे	35	38
26	रायगढ़	17	26
27	रत्नागिरी	10	16
28	सांगली	14	24
29	सतारा	18	24
30	सिंधुदुर्ग	9	16
31	सोलापुर	37	39
32	ठाणे	24	21
33	वर्धा	8	18
34	वाशिम	14	16
35	यवतमाल	41	42
	कुल	860	860

*सिविल निर्माण कार्यों में लाइब्रेरी रूम, कंप्यूटर रूम, साइंस लैब, आर्ट एंड क्राफ्ट रूम, प्लेग्राउंड, फिजिक्स लैब, केमिस्ट्री लैब, बायोलॉजी लैब, लड़कों का शौचालय, लड़कियों का शौचालय और

सीडब्ल्यूएसएन शौचालय शामिल हैं।

विवरण-II

महाराष्ट्र के लिए यूडाइज वर्ष 2024-25 के नवीनतम संकेतक इस तरह हैं:

क्र मां क	जिले	यूडाइज+ 2024-25 (% में)								
		लड़कों के शौचाल य	लड़कियों के शौचालय	बिज ली	कंप्यूट र	इंटरने ट	पेयज ल	हाथ धोना	खेल का मैदान	पुस्त काल य
1	अहिल्यानगर	95.3	98.6	94.7	96.1	64.4	99.9	99.5	94.6	99.5
2	अकोला	91.1	94.8	97.8	75.8	61.8	99.8	98.6	79.7	96.5
3	अमरावती	94.5	96.9	96.9	70.5	81.6	100.0	99.5	95.2	98.6
4	भंडारा	98.4	98.4	99.7	69.6	55.8	99.8	99.4	98.5	99.1
5	बीड	86.7	92.2	75.3	64.4	69.0	99.0	97.4	91.2	97.1
6	बुलढाणा	95.4	96.4	96.8	74.0	54.9	99.8	96.9	89.2	95.9
7	चंद्रपुर	93.8	96.7	96.8	85.8	48.6	99.6	98.5	79.2	98.9
8	छत्रपति संभाजी नगर	95.7	96.9	95.3	83.2	56.4	99.5	97.3	95.4	95.8
9	धाराशिव	95.9	98.3	95.6	82.2	72.6	99.8	99.0	91.5	99.2
10	धुले	95.1	96.2	90.9	72.6	73.4	99.8	98.4	96.8	97.5
11	गढ़चिरोली	84.3	95.2	77.0	63.5	52.1	99.4	97.1	79.2	98.7
12	गोंडिया	95.7	97.4	99.3	77.1	52.3	99.8	98.2	95.9	97.8
13	हिंगोली	87.5	92.7	85.8	71.0	58.9	99.5	94.2	89.3	96.4
14	जलगांव	98.1	98.1	96.8	86.4	96.7	100.0	99.5	99.2	99.0
15	जालना	93.0	95.8	90.4	79.0	67.5	99.6	96.9	93.6	96.4
16	कोल्हापुर	99.6	99.6	98.4	91.3	98.7	99.9	99.9	99.5	99.9
17	लातूर	98.0	98.3	94.5	75.1	59.2	99.8	98.3	95.1	98.5
18	मुंबई (सबअर्बन)	100.0	100.0	100. 0	98.9	91.1	100.0	99.9	99.0	99.2
19	नागपुर	97.1	98.3	98.9	81.0	98.3	100.0	99.7	99.5	99.5
20	नांदेड़	93.5	95.6	86.9	66.4	63.4	99.6	97.9	89.8	97.9
21	नंदुरबार	85.4	88.2	75.5	64.7	49.5	99.9	97.4	87.8	96.9
22	नासिक	97.3	99.0	96.2	83.7	75.2	99.9	99.4	96.2	98.5
23	पालघर	97.8	98.7	95.2	76.9	54.4	99.8	99.7	93.4	99.1
24	परभणी	91.5	94.4	86.9	77.3	61.0	99.5	97.1	85.9	95.9
25	पुणे	98.4	98.9	98.6	94.9	80.3	100.0	99.5	97.2	98.9

26	रायगढ़	98.3	98.8	98.7	76.0	54.6	99.9	99.4	98.2	98.8
27	रत्नागिरी	99.0	99.3	99.0	91.8	60.2	99.8	99.9	97.0	99.9
28	सांगली	98.5	98.3	97.3	93.3	90.4	99.7	99.3	98.7	99.4
29	सतारा	97.9	98.7	97.4	95.2	69.7	99.8	99.7	97.2	99.7
30	सिंधुदुर्ग	95.3	97.2	99.7	84.0	30.7	99.8	99.6	90.5	99.9
31	सोलापूर	97.3	98.4	94.5	87.7	77.1	100.0	99.3	97.2	99.4
32	ठाणे	98.8	99.3	99.6	93.5	89.7	99.9	99.6	98.8	99.2
33	वर्धा			100.						
		98.1	98.4	0	78.1	89.3	100.0	99.9	97.6	99.2
34	वाशिम	98.9	99.0	99.5	75.4	85.8	100.0	98.8	90.5	95.9
35	यवतमाल	94.3	95.7	97.8	68.6	85.6	99.9	99.4	96.8	99.2
	महाराष्ट्र	95.9	97.5	94.9	82.5	72.1	99.8	98.9	94.9	98.5

COMMUNITY DRIVEN INITIATIVES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

1275. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

- the details of community-driven initiatives aimed at creating a cleaner and greener cities and towns to encourage citizens to come together to make a difference;
- whether as part of the campaign, BIG FM hosted the BIG ECO Carnivals at Beaches which drew a large and enthusiastic crowd while campaign efforts reached lakhs of people with messages on environmental protection;
- if so, the details thereof along with the details of upcoming efforts including beautifying streets, renovating public toilets, and painting murals across cities / towns; and
- the details of the funds sanctioned and utilised in this regard during the last five years?

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

(a): The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has undertaken several community-driven initiatives to promote cleaner and greener cities and towns under various schemes and campaign. The major schemes include the Nagar Van Yojana (NVY) for developing forest/green spaces in urban and peri-urban areas; and the School Nursery Yojana (SNY), which engages students in understanding the importance of plants and is implemented in recognized public and private schools. So far 620 nos. of Nagar Vans are established in 28 States and 3 UTs across the country.

‘Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam’ campaign has been launched on the occasion of World Environment Day 2024 and extensive plantation have been undertaken 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 recorded successful plantation of more than 261 crores saplings on MeriLife portal by the State Forest Departments along with partner Ministries out of which more than 45 crore saplings are planted in urban areas.

The National Museum of Natural History (NMNH), New Delhi, along with its Regional Centres undertake various community-driven initiatives to promote cleanliness, environmental awareness and citizen participation for creating a cleaner and greener surroundings. As part of Swachhata Pakhwada and

Swachhata Hi Seva, NMNH conducts cleanliness drives in public areas with participation of students, NGOs and local communities. Awareness activities such as nature walks, talks, film shows, painting and slogan-writing competitions, Nukkad Natak performances waste segregation are organised to encourage responsible waste management. Further, under Mission LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) “Green Talk” sessions, workshops and outreach programmes to promote sustainable lifestyles and motivate collective citizen action for cleaner and greener cities and towns. So far 03 campaigns are conducted during this year across the country.

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.

In partnership with Department of School Education & Literacy and UNICEF YuWaah, the E-Waste Awareness and Reduction Campaign was organized in 13 cities across Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh

engaged 70,000 students in 632 government schools through 65 virtual workshops and school-based collection drives, resulting in the safe recycling of 4,950 kg of e-waste.

The ministry also facilitated youth engagement in promoting Mission LiFE through a 10-day Experiential Learning Programme (ELP) on MYBharat platform, offering hands-on learning and community engagement. The participants undertook several Do-It-Yourself activities understanding the seven themes of Mission LiFE alongwith a orientation session on Mission LiFE held at the office premises of UNICEF India. Further, so far more than 6 Crore participants participated in 33.17 lakhs LiFE related activities.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission the Swachhta Action Plan (SAP) is an inter-Ministerial initiative of Government of India, which started in the year 2017-18 by Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS). The scope of SAP implementation by MoEFCC currently includes building of bio-toilets at National Parks and Sanctuaries to educate visitors regarding Cleanliness. The SAP has been mainstreamed under the Environmental Information, Awareness, Capacity building and livelihood Programme of the Scheme "Environment Education, Awareness, Research and Skill Development".

(b) and (c): Big FM has not hosted any beach cleaning campaign or BIG ECO Carnivals organised by MoEFCC. However, MoEFCC has organized beach cleaning campaign in collaboration with Coastal State Governments covering more than 80 beaches in past last 3 years to sensitize the coastal communities

and beach users. These campaigns has seen active participation from the students of nearby schools and colleges, NCC and NSC cadets, Coast Guard personnel, NGOs/CSOs (Civil Society Organisations) and Public representatives and general public. A total of 13 nos. of blue flag beaches are marked across the country.

The Ministry implements Environment Education Programme (EEP) with an objective to sensitize children/ youth, on issues related to environment and to motivate them to adopt sustainable lifestyle, through a range of pedagogical initiatives such as workshops, projects, exhibitions, campaign, competitions, nature camps, summer vacation programmes, etc. The programme is implemented in schools and colleges through eco-clubs with an aim to supplement the knowledge that the students gain from classrooms with experience from nature and hands-on activities. The detail activities undertaken include beach clean-up drives, waste-segregation demonstrations, awareness sessions on circular economy practices, cultural programmes promoting environmental stewardship, beautification of streets and public spaces through community art projects, renovation and upgradation of public toilets to improve hygiene and accessibility, Painting of murals, installation of street art, and creation of green corridors.

(d): An amount of Rs. 50784.64 crores has been released under Nagar van Yojana since 2020-21 & Rs.7.38 crores for School Nursery Yojana.

CHILD LABOURERS

1276. SHRI PARTHA BHOWMICK:

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

- (a) the details of the number of children under 14 years working in the country;
- (b) the details of the number of children under 16 years working in hazardous industries in the country; and
- (c) the details of the number of child labourers rehabilitated during the last five years and the current year in the country, year-wise?

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

(a) to (c): The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 provides for the complete prohibition of work or employment of children below 14 years in any occupation and process and adolescents in the age group of 14 to 18 years in hazardous occupations and processes. The Act provides for strict punishment of employers for violation of its provisions and makes the offences under the Act cognizable.

The Ministry of Labour & Employment had been implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rescue & rehabilitation of child labourers under which the children in the age group of 9-14 years were rescued from work, enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres (STCs) and were provided with bridge education before being mainstreamed into formal education system. The NCLP scheme has been subsumed with Samagara Shiksha

Abhiyan (SSA), a scheme of Ministry of Education with effect from 01.04.2021.

The details of the number of children rescued / withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under NCLP scheme state - wise, during 2018-19 to 2022-23 are given in the enclosed **Statement** .

STATEMENT

No. of children rescued / withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under NCLP Scheme during 2018-19 to 2022-23.

Sl. No.	State	2018-19	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-22	2022-23
1	Andhra Pradesh	778	1049	622	2090	441
2	Assam	4562	6175	2800	0	1291
3	Gujarat	101	341	531	50	0
4	Haryana	171	NA	NA	NA	--
5	Jharkhand	1225	2940	3239	755	410
6	Karnataka	763	363	275	230	0
7	Madhya Pradesh	4910	4010	29179	1268	172
8	Maharashtra	8122	9337	2031	2537	337
9	Odisha	NA	6	495	76	1415
10	Punjab	915	483	1307	986	2504
11	Rajasthan	NA	1712	NA	301	18
12	Tamil Nadu	2534	3928	1456	2183	2628
13	Telangana	935	214	300	618	935
14	Uttar Pradesh	8020	10371	9383	1833	339
15	West Bengal	17137	13879	6671	5207	3270
16	Uttarakhand	NA	62	--	3	1
17	Nagaland	111	24	--	--	--
	Total	50,284	54,894	58,289	18,137	13,761

Source: Ministry of Labour & Employment

DISCRIMINATION OF MIGRANT LABOUR**1277. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:****SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:**

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

- (a) the details of the number of migrant labourers recorded during the year from 2021 to 2025 across the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that migrant workers from West Bengal have been detained or discriminated on linguistic grounds in various States, if so, the details thereof, case-wise; and
- (c) the details of the measures taken by the Government to ensure protection against discrimination of migrant labourers, particularly on the basis of language or place of origin and castes?

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 & Employment launched eShram portal, a National Database of the Unorganised Workers on 26th August, 2021. It has also been made available to the States/UTs for registration of unorganised workers including migrant workers. It allows an unorganised worker to register himself or herself on the portal on a self- declaration basis. The main objective of the eShram portal is to create a national database of unorganised workers seeded with Aadhaar. As on 03.12.2025, over 31.39 crore unorganized workers including migrant workers have registered on eShram portal. State-wise number

of unorganized workers including migrant workers registered on eShram portal are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

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.

‘Labour’, being a subject under the Concurrent List, is regulated by both the State Government and the Central Government within their respective jurisdictions. 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 Act, in the State Sphere.

STATEMENT

**State-wise number of unorganised workers registered on eShram portal, as on
03.12.2025**

S.N.	States	Registration on eShram Portal as on 03.12.2025
1.	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	34,995
2.	ANDHRA PRADESH	87,65,525
3.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2,12,610
4.	ASSAM	77,81,955
5.	BIHAR	3,20,88,940
6.	CHANDIGARH	1,89,688
7.	CHHATTISGARH	86,29,306
8.	DELHI	36,02,726
9.	GOA	87,413
10.	GUJARAT	1,22,74,240
11.	HARYANA	54,13,464
12.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	20,11,538
13.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	36,11,958
14.	JHARKHAND	97,90,502
15.	KARNATAKA	1,09,84,695
16.	KERALA	60,93,770
17.	LADAKH	35,110
18.	LAKSHADWEEP	2,858
19.	MADHYA PRADESH	1,91,32,083
20.	MAHARASHTRA	1,81,99,029
21.	MANIPUR	4,69,441
22.	MEGHALAYA	3,58,615
23.	MIZORAM	72,663
24.	NAGALAND	2,42,170
25.	ODISHA	1,36,65,326
26.	PUDUCHERRY	1,97,398
27.	PUNJAB	59,07,395
28.	RAJASTHAN	1,51,21,791

29.	SIKKIM	50,347
30.	TAMIL NADU	94,89,987
31.	TELANGANA	46,06,527
32.	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	75,645
33.	TRIPURA	9,00,206
34.	UTTAR PRADESH	8,41,60,051
35.	UTTARAKHAND	31,00,938
36.	WEST BENGAL	2,65,36,224
Total		31,38,97,129

नए नवोदय विद्यालय की स्थापना

1278. श्री भजन लाल जाटव:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजस्थान के करौली एवं धौलपुर जिलों के विद्यालयों में छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात राष्ट्रीय मानक से कितना कम है;

(ख) धौलपुर में नये नवोदय विद्यालय की स्थापना में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या करौली में ग्रामीण छात्राओं के लिए मॉडल बालिका विद्यालय खोलने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त जिले में कितनी स्मार्ट कक्षाएं हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): केंद्र सरकारी विद्यालय, नामक नवोदय विद्यालय (नवि) और केंद्रीय विद्यालय (केवि), स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग, शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत आते हैं।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 में बच्चों को यथोचित स्तर की सहभागितापूर्ण शिक्षा उपलब्ध करवाने और स्कूली शिक्षा प्रणाली के सभी स्तरों पर छात्र- शिक्षक अनुपात (पीटीआर) को 30:1 रखने, और इस अद्ध्ययन से अपेक्षित परिणाम प्राप्त करने का प्रावधान है। नवि, धौलपुर और

नवि, करौली में छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात क्रमशः 19:1 और 18:1 है। केवि, धौलपुर और केवि, करौली में छात्र- शिक्षक अनुपात 22:1 और 23:1 है। नवि और केवि में पीटीआर का राष्ट्रीय औसत क्रमशः 18:1 और 27:1 है।

नवोदय विद्यालय योजना के तहत देश के प्रत्येक ज़िले में एक नवि खोलने की परिकल्पना की गई है। तदनुसार, धौलपुर ज़िले में वर्ष 1998 से एक नवि अपने स्थायी परिसर से संचालित हो रहा है।

करौली ज़िले में नवि और केवि में क्रमशः 15 और 25 स्मार्ट कक्षाएँ हैं।

WELFARE SCHEMES FOR GIG WORKERS AND DELIVERY PERSONNEL

1279. DR. SAMBIT PATRA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has introduced or planning to introduce any welfare scheme to cater to the welfare of gig workers and delivery personnel working with e-commerce, food delivery and ride-hailing platforms in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including provisions for health insurance, accidental coverage, pension and skill development;
- (c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to enhance the enrollment of such gig workers and delivery personnel under these schemes in Odisha;
- (d) whether the Government has collaborated with State authorities or private aggregators to extend these benefits to gig workers in the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to create a centralized database or welfare board for gig workers in the country for

effective implementation of the schemes?

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

(a) to (e): For the first time, the definition of 'gig workers' and 'platform workers' and provisions related to the same have been provided in the Code on Social Security, 2020 which has come into force on 21.11.2025.

The Code provides for framing of suitable social security measures for gig workers and platform workers on matters relating to life and disability cover, accident insurance, health and maternity benefits, old age protection, etc. The Code provides for setting up a Social Security Fund to finance these welfare schemes.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment had launched e-Shram portal on 26.08.2021 for creation of a Comprehensive Centralised National Database of Unorganised Workers including platform workers, migrant workers, etc. The e-Shram portal is meant to register and support the unorganised workers by providing them a Universal Account Number (UAN) on a self-declaration basis.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment has also launched the e-Shram- 'One-Stop-Solution' that entails integration of different social security/welfare schemes at single portal i.e., e-Shram. This is envisaged to enable unorganised workers registered on e-Shram to access social security schemes and see benefits availed by them so far, through e-Shram.

To maximise registration of platform workers on e-Shram portal, three

nationwide special registration drives were held during the months of April, May and August-September, 2025 in collaboration with States and Union Territories.

Multiple rounds of deliberations have been conducted with Aggregators, Knowledge Partners and Platform Workers Unions/Associations and State Government/UTs for formulating the social security framework for gig and platform workers.

TAX EXEMPTIONS AND BENEFITS

1280. SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:

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

- (a) the distribution of tax exemptions and benefits between corporations and individual taxpayers during the last five years; and
- (b) the specific policies/measures that have been implemented by the Government to ensure that the middle-class is benefited more from tax exemptions?

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

(a): (i) The direct tax policy through Income-tax Act, 1961 ('the Act'), inter alia, provides for tax incentives to promote exports; balanced regional development; creation of infrastructure facilities; employment; rural development; scientific research and development; cooperative sector, encourage savings by individuals and donations for charity. The revenue impact of major tax incentives due to tax exemptions and benefits under the Act in respect of corporates and

Individuals/HUFs from FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24 are tabulated as under:

Table 1: Revenue impact of major tax incentives

Financial Year	For Corporates (in Rs Crore)	For Individuals/HUFs (in Rs Crore)
2019-20	94,109.83	1,55,429.45
2020-21	75,218.02	1,28,244.23
2021-22	96,892.39	1,68,566.30
2022-23	88,109.27	1,96,678.95
2023-24*	98,999.57	2,20,988.47
Total	4,53,329.08	8,69,907.40

Source: Receipt Budget of respective years

**Total Revenue Impact for FY 2023-24 is projected revenue impact.*

(ii) The total revenue impact of major tax incentives for Individual/HUF taxpayers for last five years is **Rs 8,69,907.40** Crores. In comparison, the total revenue impact of major tax incentives for corporate taxpayers for last five years is **Rs 4,53,329.08** Crores. Therefore, it can be seen that the government has foregone huge revenue benefiting Individuals/HUFs taxpayers.

(b): The New tax regime was introduced in the Budget 2020-21 to simplify, reduce and make it easy for complying with income tax provisions and also to provide significant relief to the middle-class taxpayers. About 75% of taxpayers have opted for the New tax regime. It is highlighted that one of the objectives of proposals regarding Direct taxes presented in the Budget 2025 was personal

income tax reforms with special focus on middle class taxpayers. Some of the measures that would benefit middle class taxpayers are discussed as under.

- **Increase in basic exemption limit:** Under the New tax regime introduced in the Budget 2020-21, the threshold total income limit exempt from income-tax i.e. 'Nil' income tax slab was upto Rs. 2.5 lakh, which was increased to Rs.3 lakh in the Budget 2023-24 and increased to Rs.4 lakh in the Budget 2025-26.
- **Rebate u/s 87A:** In the Budget 2023-24, the income tax rebate limit was made applicable in the new tax regime. Accordingly, resident individual with total income up to Rs.7 lakh do not pay any income tax due to rebate under the new tax regime. The Budget 2025-26 further increased the rebate for the resident individual under the new tax regime so that they do not pay tax if their total income is up to Rs. 12 lakh (other than the special rate income). By increasing this limit to Rs.12 lakh, around one crore taxpayers who were earlier required to pay tax varying from Rs.20,000 to Rs.80,000 are now paying 'Nil' tax. This limit is Rs. 12.75 lakh for salaried tax payers, due to standard deduction of Rs. 75,000. Marginal relief as provided earlier under the new tax regime is also applicable for income marginally higher than Rs. 12 lakh.
- **Reduction in Income tax rates:** There is a continuous decrease in the personal income tax rates in various income slabs since the introduction of new tax regime in the Budget 2020-21. In the last Budget 2025-26 the

higher tax rate @30% made applicable to total income above Rs.24 lakh. Details of income tax rates slab-wise announced in the Budget 2020-21, Budget 2023-24, Budget 2024-25 (July,2024) and Budget 2025-26 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

- **Increase in Standard deduction Limit:** In the Budget 2023-24, the standard deduction of Rs 50,000/- was made available to the salaried persons opting for new tax regime. This limit was increased to Rs.75,000/- in the Budget 2024-25 (July,2024). Similarly, deduction on family pension for pensioners was enhanced from Rs.15,000/- to Rs.25,000/- in the Budget 2024-25(July,2024). This has provided relief to about four crore salaried individuals and pensioners.
- **Exemptions under New Tax regime:** Taxpayers opting for New Tax regime can also avail benefit of certain exemptions which inter-alia include leave encashment upto Rs.25 lakh, increased deduction of employers contribution under NPS, some allowances received by salaried persons like daily allowance, conveyance allowance etc. and gratuity amount are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.
- **Rationalisation of TDS/TCS provisions:** The last Budget 2025-26 increased the limit for tax deduction at source in respect of certain income such as interest income for senior citizens and rental income etc. (are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**). Further, the Budget 2025-26 removed tax collected at Source (TCS) on remittances for education

purposes where such remittance is out of a loan taken from a specified financial institution.

- **Tax exemption for Income from Long-Term Capital Gains (LTCG):**

For investments in equities and mutual funds, long-term capital gains (gains made on assets held for more than a year) up to Rs 1.25 lakh per financial year are exempted from income tax.

- **Option of tax regimes:** Though the New income tax regime was made the default tax regime in the Budget 2023-24, taxpayers have the option to avail the benefit of the old tax regime. Under the old regime, Individual/HUF taxpayers are eligible to claim these exemptions/deductions and have a wide range of tax preferences available to them.

Periodically, the Government has reduced tax burden of middle-class taxpayers through changes in income slab and tax rates. The tax rates under the new tax regime are comparatively lower than the tax rates in old regime for the respective income slabs. The structure in the last Budget would substantially reduce the taxes of the middle class and leave more money in their hands, boosting household consumption, savings and investment. As a result of proposals introduced in the Budget 2025-26, revenue of about ₹ 1 lakh crore in direct taxes will be forgone.

STATEMENT-I

- (i) **A comparison of the tax rates and slabs under the old regime and the new regime introduced in the Budget 2020-21 is as under:-**

Taxable Income Slab (Rs)	Existing Tax Rates under old regime	New Tax Rates under new tax regime
Upto 2,50,000	Nil	Nil
From 2,50,001 to 5,00,000	5%	5%
From 5,00,001 to 7,50,000	20%	10%
From 7,50,001 to 10,00,000	20%	15%
From 10,00,001 to 12,50,000	30%	20%
From 12,50,001 to 15,00,000	30%	25%
Above 15,00,000	30%	30%

(ii) The tax slabs and rates in the new regime were further revised in the Budget 2023-24 for Assessment Year 2024-25 as under:-

Taxable Income (Rs)	Rates
Upto Rs. 3,00,000	Nil
From Rs. 3,00,001 to Rs. 6,00,000	5 %
From Rs. 6,00,001 to Rs. 9,00,000	10 %
From Rs. 9,00,001 to Rs. 12,00,000	15 %
From Rs. 12,00,001 to Rs. 15,00,000	20 %
Above Rs. 15,00,000	30 %

(iii) The tax rates under the new tax regime were further revised in the Budget 2024-25 (July,2024) w.e.f. Assessment Year 2025-26 as under:

Taxable Income (Rs.)	Rates
Upto Rs. 3,00,000	Nil
From Rs. 3,00,001 to Rs. 7,00,000	5 %

From Rs. 7,00,001 to Rs. 10,00,000	10 %
From Rs. 10,00,001 to Rs. 12,00,000	15%
From Rs. 12,00,001 to Rs. 15,00,000	20 %
Above Rs. 15,00,000	30%

(iv) The tax rates under the new tax regime in the last Budget 2025-26 w.e.f. from Assessment Year 2026-27 are as under:

Taxable Income (Rs.)	Rates
Upto Rs. 4,00,000	Nil
From Rs. 4,00,001 to Rs. 8,00,000	5 %
From Rs. 8,00,001 to Rs. 12,00,000	10 %
From Rs. 12,00,001 to Rs. 16,00,000	15%
From Rs. 16,00,001 to Rs. 20,00,000	20 %
From Rs. 20,00,001 to Rs. 24,00,000	25%
Above Rs. 24,00,000	30%

- A few examples for calculation of tax benefit to the middle-class tax payers are given in the table below:

Income	Tax on Slabs and rates		Benefit of Rate /Slab	Rebate benefit Full upto Rs 12 lacs	Total Benefit	Tax after rebate Benefit
	Present	Proposed				
8 lac	30,000	20,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	0
9 lac	40,000	30,000	10,000	30,000	40,000	0
10 lac	50,000	40,000	10,000	40,000	50,000	0

11 lac	65,000	50,000	15,000	50,000	65,000	0
12 lac	80,000	60,000	20,000	60,000	80,000	0
16 lac	1,70,000	1,20,000	50,000	0	50,000	1,20,000
20 lac	2,90,000	2,00,000	90,000	0	90,000	2,00,000
24 lac	4,10,000	3,00,000	1,10,000	0	1,10,000	3,00,000
50 lac	11,90,000	10,80,000	1,10,000	0	1,10,000	10,80,000

STATEMENT-II

Exemptions/tax benefits available under New tax regime:

- (i) **Increase in exemption of Leave encashment limit u/s 10(10AA):** In the Budget 2023-24, the limit of encashment of leave up to 10 months of average salary, at the time of retirement in case of an employee (other than an employee of the Central Government or State Government), was enhanced to **Rs.25 lakh** from Rs.3 lakh.
- (ii) **Deduction under section 80CCD(2)** for employer's (other than the Central Government and State Government) contribution to employee NPS accounts, has been increased from 10% to 14% in the Budget 2024-25 (July,2024).
- (iii) Tax exemptions are available for the following allowances received by the **salaried persons:**
 - any travel allowance granted to meet the cost of travel on tour or on transfer;
 - any daily allowance to meet the ordinary daily charges incurred by an employee on account of absence from his normal place of duty, whether granted on tour or for the period of journey in connection with

transfer, any conveyance allowance granted to meet the expenditure incurred on conveyance in performance of duties of an office or employment;

- any such special allowance or benefit, specifically granted to meet expenses wholly incurred in the performance of the duties of an office or employment
- any such allowance granted to the assessee either to meet his personal expenses at the place where the duties of his office or employment of profit are ordinarily performed by him or at the place where he ordinarily resides, or to compensate him for the increased cost of living, as may be prescribed and to the extent as may be prescribed:

(iv) Tax exemption in respect of the amount received on voluntary retirement u/s 10(10C) and gratuity u/s 10(10) subject to the limit prescribed.

(v) **Reduction in surcharge and maximum tax rate:** Highest surcharge under the new regime has been reduced to 25 percent from 37 percent in the Budget 2023-24. This has reduced the maximum rate from 42.74 per cent to 39 per cent.

(vi) **Annual value of the self-occupied property simplified u/s 23:** Presently tax-payers can claim the annual value of self-occupied properties as 'Nil' only on the fulfillment of certain conditions. Considering the difficulties faced by taxpayers, the Budget 2025 allowed the benefit of two such self-occupied properties, if the owner occupies it for his own residence or cannot

actually occupy it due to any reason.

(vii) **Increase in limits of certain perquisites:** The Budget 2025 increased the limits on the income of the employees for the purpose of calculating perquisites u/s 17 of the Act which will benefit salaried class taxpayers.

STATEMENT-III

Rationalisation of TDS/TCS provision: The increased threshold for TDS rates under various provisions which will have a positive impact are enumerated as follows:-

S. No.	Section of the Act	TDS/TCS threshold prior to Budget 2025 (in Rs.)	TDS/TCS threshold in Budget 2025 (in Rs.)
1	194A – Interest other than Interest on securities	(i) 50,000/- for senior citizen; (ii) 40,000/- in case of others when payer is bank, cooperative society and post office (iii) 5,000/- in other cases	(i) 1,00,000/- for senior citizen; (ii) 50,000/- in case of others when payer is bank, co-operative society and post office (iii) 10,000/- in other cases
2	194-I Rent	2,40,000/- during the financial year	50,000/- per month or part of a month
3	193 – Interest on securities	Nil	10,000/-
4	194- Dividend, for an individual shareholder	5,000/-	10,000/-
5	194K- Income in respect of units of a mutual fund or specified company or	5,000/-	10,000/-

	undertaking		
6	194D – Insurance commission	15,000/-	20,000/-
7	194G – Income by way of commission, prize etc. on lottery tickets	15,000/-	20,000/-
8	194H – Commission or brokerage	15,000/-	20,000/-
9	194J – Fee for professional or technical services	30,000/-	50,000/-
10	194LA – Income by way of enhanced compensation	2,50,000/-	5,00,000/-
11	206C(1G)- Remittance under LRS and overseas tour program package	7,00,000/-	10,00,000/-

No TCS on remittances for education purposes

TCS on remittances for education purposes, where such remittance is out of a loan taken from a specified financial institution have been removed.

CULTURAL HERITAGE DIGITISATION INITIATIVES

1281. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

- (a) The details of the total number of cultural heritage sites and artifacts digitized under the Government's National Mission;
- (b) The details of the total funds allocated for the digitization of India's heritage during the FY 2024-25;
- (c) The details of the number of museums and libraries digitized so far;
- (d) The details of the steps taken to ensure the preservation and accessibility of India's digital cultural records?

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

(a): The Government of India had established the National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA) in 2007 to prepare two national registers on monuments and antiquities. So far the NMMA has digitized 12,46,211 Antiquities and 11,406 Unprotected Monuments (Built Heritage & Sites).

(b): An amount of Rs. 20 lakh were allocated for the NMMA during the FY 2024-25.

(c) and (d): 4,55,764 antiquities of ASI Museum/ Circles / Branches (are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**) and 7,90,447 from other institutions have been digitized by the NMMA (are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**). Details of which are available at NMMA website for public access at <http://nmma.nic.in>.

In addition, to that for the accessibility QR code-based information systems and digital museum interventions, including Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR) features, have been introduced in selected Archaeological Site Museums of ASI to enhance visitor engagement and

dissemination of information.

STATEMENT -I

Total published ASI data in NMMA website as on 4th Dec 2025

S. No	Name of institutions/ Circles	Total Data
1.	Amaravati Museum & Interpretation Center, Amaravati	55
2.	Archaeological Mumtaz Mahal Museum, Red Fort Delhi	11856
3.	Archaeological Museum Badami	170
4.	Archaeological Museum Bijapur	2
5.	Archaeological Museum Hampi	335
6.	Archaeological Museum Lothal	1081
7.	Archaeological Museum Tamluk	2124
8.	Archaeological Museum Bodhgaya	81
9.	Archaeological Museum Chandragiri	237
10.	Archaeological Museum Cooch Behar Palace	20
11.	Archaeological Museum Fort St. George	330
12.	Archaeological Museum Goa	701
13.	Archaeological Museum Gwalior Fort	1378
14.	Archaeological Museum Hazarduari Palace, Murshidabad	551
15.	Archaeological Museum Jageshwar	14
16.	Archaeological Museum Kalibangan	1923
17.	Archaeological Museum Khajuraho	226
18.	Archaeological Museum Konark	211
19.	Archaeological Museum Kondapur	2530
20.	Archaeological Museum Mattancherry Place	42
21.	Archaeological Museum Nalanda	161
22.	Archaeological Museum Red Fort Delhi	309
23.	Archaeological Museum Sanchi	57
24.	Archaeological Museum Sarnath	968
25.	Archaeological Museum Shivpuri	560
26.	Archaeological Museum Thanesar	394
27.	Archaeological Museum Vikramshila	1357
28.	Archaeological Period Museum Deeg Place Bharatpur	680
29.	Archaeological Swatantrata Sangram Sanghralaya, Red	22

S. No	Name of institutions/ Circles	Total Data
	Fort Delhi	
30.	Archaeological Survey of India, Agra Circle	413
31.	Archaeological Survey of India, Aizawl Circle	684
32.	Archaeological Survey of India, Amaravati Circle	217
33.	Archaeological Survey of India, Aurangabad Circle	93
34.	Archaeological Survey of India, Bangalore Circle	57
35.	Archaeological Survey of India, Bhopal Circle	453
36.	Archaeological Survey of India, Chennai Circle	679
37.	Archaeological Survey of India, Dehradun Circle	402
38.	Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle	2783
39.	Archaeological Survey of India, Guwahati Circle	199
40.	Archaeological Survey of India, Hyderabad Circle	68
41.	Archaeological Survey of India, Jabalpur Circle	691
42.	Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle	576
43.	Archaeological Survey of India, Jodhpur Circle	7
44.	Archaeological Survey of India, Kolkata Circle	3128
45.	Archaeological Survey of India, Leh Mini Circle	7
46.	Archaeological Survey of India, Lucknow Circle	885
47.	Archaeological Survey of India, Meerut Circle	119
48.	Archaeological Survey of India, Patna Circle	1758
49.	Archaeological Survey of India, Raipur Circle	312
50.	Archaeological Survey of India, Ranchi Circle	361
51.	Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle	95
52.	Archaeological Survey of India, Trissur Circle	864
53.	Archaeological Survey of India, Vadodra Circle	9
54.	CAC(Coin) Purana Quila	48312
55.	Central Antiquity Collection(CAC) Purana Quila	260464
56.	Excavation Site, Dholavira	34781
57.	Excavation Branch-I, Nagpur	1393
58.	Excavation Branch-II Delhi	66493
59.	Excavation Branch-III, Patna	407
60.	Excavation Branch-IV, Bhubaneswar	675
61.	Prehistory Branch, Nagpur	5
	Total	455764

STATEMENT -II**Total published DRC data in NMMA website as on 4th Dec 2025**

S. No	Name of institutions/ Circles	Total Data
1.	Allahabad Museum, Allahabad	12622
2.	Anglo-Sikh War Memorial Museum, Firozeshah	177
3.	Archaeological Museum	530
4.	Archaeological Museum A.P.	2331
5.	Archaeological Museum Gurukul Jhajjar	149228
6.	Archaeological Museum, Sanghol	719
7.	Arms Gallery Quila Mubarak Patiala	20289
8.	Assam state Museum, Guwahati	513
9.	Balurghat College Museum	162
10.	Bengiya Sahitya Parishad Museum	297
11.	Bhima Devi Temple, Pinjore	322
12.	Bidar Fort	305
13.	Boudhasri District Archaeological Museum, Guntur	265
14.	Central Archaeological Museum Gujari Mahal ,Gwalior	325
15.	Chandigarh UT Art Gallery	395
16.	Deccan College Post Graduate Research Institute	163482
17.	Department of A.I.H.C & Arch. BHU, Varanasi	4501
18.	Department of Ancient Indian History & Archaeology, Lucknow	16889
19.	Department of Archaeology Museum Haryana	64241
20.	Department of Archaeology, Govt. of Punjab, Chandigarh	28682
21.	Department of Cultural Affairs & Archaeology, Govt. of Punjab	3693
22.	Department of Epigraphy & Archaeology, Thanjavur	799
23.	Directorate of Assam	1168
24.	District Archaeological Museum, Kurnool	1086
25.	District Archaeological Museum, Kurnul	1088
26.	District Archaeological Museum, Panagal Nalgonda	602
27.	District Museum Banasar Bagh, Sangrur	470
28.	Endowment Board	661
29.	Excavated Site, Lachhura Ashind-Bhilwara	85

S. No	Name of institutions/ Circles	Total Data
30.	G R Sharma Memorial Museum, Allahabad	191
31.	Ganga Government Museum Bikaner	530
32.	Government Archaeological Museum, Sadhu Ashram Hoshiarpur	318
33.	Government Art Gallery Nimaj	175
34.	Government Central Museum Jaipur	3499
35.	Government Museum Ahar	490
36.	Government Museum Ajmer	970
37.	Government Museum Alwar	1855
38.	Government Museum Amber	9612
39.	Government Museum Art Gallery Chandigarh	383
40.	Government Museum Bharatpur	3593
41.	Government Museum Dungarpur	254
42.	Government Museum Hawa Mahal Jaipur	300
43.	Government Museum Jaiselmer	162
44.	Government Museum Jhalawar	758
45.	Government Museum Kota	761
46.	Government Museum Mandore	167
47.	Government Museum Mount Abu	269
48.	Government Museum Pali	273
49.	Government Museum Sikar	361
50.	Government Museum Udaipur	10207
51.	Government Museum Viratnagar	159
52.	Gurusaday Museum	28
53.	Himachal State Museum, Shimla	3974
54.	HR and CE , Tamil Nadu	1386
55.	HR and CE, Odisha	411
56.	INTACH,ODISHA STATE CHAPTER	713
57.	IRS, Sahitya Sansthan, JRN Rajasthan Vidyapeeth	4940
58.	Jayanti Archaeological Museum, Jind	917
59.	K.P. Jayaswal Research Institute, Patna	2500
60.	M S University of Baroda	45148
61.	Maharaja Ranjit Singh Museum, Summar Place Amritsar	694
62.	OIM South East Asian Studies, Bhubaneswar	299

S. No	Name of institutions/ Circles	Total Data
63.	Personal Collection, Odisha	1550
64.	Private Museum, West Bengal	1606
65.	Private Museum, Odisha	254
66.	Ramakrishna Mission Vidhya Pitha Museum	172
67.	Rani Mahal Museum Jhansi	1316
68.	Sannati Sculpture Gallery ASI	35
69.	Sheesh Mahal Museum Art Gallery Patiala	29820
70.	Shri Pratap Singh Museum	89146
71.	Site Museum, Alampur Mehabubnagar	218
72.	Site Museum, Kolanupaka, Nalgonda	169
73.	Sri Balasubramaniya Swami Temple, Chinna Kavanam	76
74.	Sri Pratap Singh Museum, Srinagar	4189
75.	State Archaeological Department , West Bengal	1026
76.	State Museum Odisha	4001
77.	T. S. MAHASABHA	794
78.	Vikram University M.P.	405
79.	Zonal Museum Hisar	83445
	Total	790447

DELAY IN SANCTIONING OF ESIC 100-BEDDED HOSPITAL PROJECT AT ERNAKULAM

1282. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the sanctioning process for the proposed construction of the 100-bedded ESIC Hospital and ancillary buildings at Ernakulam, Kerala, estimated at Rs. 210.59 crore has been unduly delayed and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the present status of administrative and financial sanction for

the said ESIC Hospital project and the expected timeline for commencement of its construction;

(c) whether the delay in sanctioning the said project is affecting the delivery of healthcare facilities to insured persons and workers in Ernakulam and nearby districts and if so, the steps being taken by the Government to expedite approval and execution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The upgradation of existing 65 - bedded Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) Hospital to 100-bedded hospital was approved in December 2019. In June 2022, the scope of work was revised and was decided to construct a new multi - storeyed building with Medicare facilities, Sub Regional Office, and staff quarters. The concept plan has been approved and Central Public Work Department (CPWD) has also submitted the preliminary estimate for the construction. Further, a part of the land meant for the project has been acquired by Indian Railways as puramboke land and a road of Ernakulam Municipal Corporation falls within the existing compound wall. Therefore, no new construction can be planned on specific portions of the land. Consequently, the project is under review.

The existing 65 bedded ESI Hospital, Ernakulam is functional and providing services to the insured persons (IPs). Besides, another nearby 114

bedded ESI Hospital at Udyogamandal is also operational. Patients are also referred to tie up hospitals outside the ESIC setup as per requirement.

PROMOTION OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

1283. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

- (a) the details of the schemes that focus on skill development, leadership, and entrepreneurship for youth;
- (b) the manner in which the Government engage with youth organizations and volunteers;
- (c) the details of the programmes to address employment challenges faced by young people;
- (d) the manner in which rural and marginalized youth are being included in development initiatives; and
- (e) whether there are special initiatives to promote mental health and well-being among youth?

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

(a): The Department of Youth Affairs implements youth development programmes through Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat) and National Service Scheme (NSS), which provide avenues for leadership development, skill enhancement, civic engagement and experiential learning in various sectors. Under MY Bharat, key programmes conducted during FY 2023-24 and 2024-25

include Observance of Days of National and International Importance, Viksit Bharat Ambassador – Yuva Connect, MYBharat–Viksit Bharat@2047 Declamation Contest, National Young Leaders Programme – Neighbourhood Youth Parliament, and National Youth Parliament Festival which is redesigned as Viksit Bharat Young Leaders Dialogue, Viksit Bharat Youth Parliament.

Further, MY Bharat Portal also provides Experiential Learning Programmes (ELP) in areas such as Police, Postal services, Jan Aushadhi Kendras and Cyber Security to generate entrepreneurship and skill development among youth aged 18-29 years. The Vocational Training – Skills for Success under the Annual Action Plan 2025–26 aims to enhance self-esteem and guide youth to acquire higher-level soft skills, communication skills and life skills for meaningful employment or self-employment. Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) conducts annual training in life skills, leadership, capacity building, academic programmes and placement drives.

(b): The Government engages youth and volunteers through structured platforms such as NSS and MY Bharat, which mobilise youth across the country for various developmental, social and community-oriented activities. These platforms collaborate with youth clubs, local stakeholders, and volunteers to ensure widespread participation in developmental initiatives.

(c): The Government has implemented several national-level programmes to support employment generation and improve employability. These include the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deen

Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), and Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY).

Under the Skill India Mission (SIM), youth receive skill, re-skill, and up-skill training through schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), and Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) via Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). The Government's Prime Minister's Package announced in Budget 2024-25 includes five schemes and initiatives designed to facilitate employment and skilling opportunities for 4.1 crore youth over five years.

The National Career Service (NCS) Portal provides job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, and information on skill-development courses. Additionally, the ASPIRE scheme promotes employment in the agro-sector through Livelihood Business Incubators, imparting skill development training to rural youth, women, and unemployed persons.

(d): MY Bharat and NYKS engage youth from diverse and marginalized backgrounds across districts, blocks and villages. NSS also ensures active participation of rural and marginalized youth through National Integration Camps, Republic Day Parade Camps, National Youth Parliament, National Youth Festival and village adoption programmes that enable youth to contribute to local development.

(e): The Department of Youth Affairs promotes awareness and well-being for

youth through NSS, MY Bharat and other programmes. These platforms organise activities such as International Yoga Day, sports events at block and district levels, meditation sessions and health-awareness programmes. NSS also integrates initiatives such as Ayushman Bharat and the Tele-MANAS helpline to create awareness and promote mental well-being among youth and communities. The Department of Youth Affairs through MY Bharat recognized the detrimental impact of drug addiction and substance abuse on individuals and families and conducted Awareness and Education Programme on Drug-addiction and Substance Abuse across the country during the FY-2024-25.

Further, the Mental Health Care Act, 2017 is an act to provide for mental healthcare and services for persons with mental illness and to protect, promote and fulfil the rights of such persons during delivery of mental healthcare and services and for matter connected therewith or incidental thereto. However, to address the burden of mental disorders, the Government of India is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) in the country.

In addition, the Government has launched a “National Tele Mental Health Programme” on 10th October, 2022, to further improve access to quality mental health counselling and care services in the country. The Government has also launched a Tele MANAS Mobile Application, a comprehensive mobile platform that has been developed to provide support for mental health issues ranging from well-being to mental disorders. The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has also formulated our country’s first National Suicide Prevention Strategy.

किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड

1284. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड योजना के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र में खेत/कृषि आकार श्रेणियों के वर्गीकरण के अनुसार जिला-वार कितने किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) खाते खोले गए हैं;
- (ख) इस संबंध में विशेषकर परभणी लोक सभा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) गत पांच वर्षों में महाराष्ट्र विशेषकर परभणी लोक सभा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत कितनी निधि आवंटित, स्वीकृत और उपयोग की गई है;
- (घ) क्या महाराष्ट्र में केसीसी नामांकन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए महिला किसानों और जनजातीय समुदायों के लिए कोई विशेष अभियान चलाया गया है;
- (ड.) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में प्राप्त उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) क्या सरकार के पास महाराष्ट्र में केसीसी धारकों को मिलने वाले राज्य-स्तरीय टॉप-अप या अतिरिक्त प्रोत्साहनों सहित ब्याज सब्सिडी योजनाओं के बारे में कोई आंकड़े हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (ग): जैसा कि राज्य स्तरीय बैंकर्स समिति (एसएलबीसी), महाराष्ट्र द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, महाराष्ट्र राज्य और परभणी जिले में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान केसीसी खातों की संख्या और संवितरित राशि का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में संलग्न है। खेत के आकार के आधार पर खोले गए केसीसी खातों का आंकड़ा नहीं रखा जाता है।

(घ) और (ड): अधिकतम किसानों को केसीसी ऋण का लाभ प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से, फरवरी 2020 में आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान के अंतर्गत केसीसी परिपूर्णता अभियान शुरू किया गया था, जिसका उद्देश्य 2.5 करोड़ किसानों को केसीसी के अधीन कवर करना और 2 लाख करोड़ रुपये का ऋण देना था। 14 नवंबर 2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, केसीसी परिपूर्णता 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।

(च): 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 सहायता/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 संवितरित की गई।

विवरण

विगत पांच वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान परभणी जिला सहित महाराष्ट्र में (जिला-वार) खोले गए किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) खाते और संवितरित राशि का ब्यौरा

(संख्या वास्तविक में और राशि करोड़ में)											
क्र.सं.	जिला	2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026*	
		ए/सी	राशि.	ए/सी	राशि.	ए/सी	राशि.	ए/सी	राशि.	ए/सी	राशि.
1	अहिल्यानगर	5,42,696	4,970	5,80,753	6,313	4,89,709	5,579	5,14,735	5,848	3,65,177	4,104
2	अकोला	1,30,103	1,402	1,26,240	1,333	1,16,638	1,273	1,07,733	1,302	78,490	962

3	अमरावती	1,41,001	1,408	1,65,157	1,862	1,57,448	1,922	1,47,338	2,082	93,479	1,385
4	बीड	2,23,017	1,746	2,53,625	2,108	2,27,602	1,957	1,89,337	1,835	1,15,612	1,045
5	भंडारा	89,602	507	1,01,840	679	1,01,696	648	1,00,547	704	91,217	594
6	बुलढाणा	1,54,237	1,428	1,96,897	2,007	1,58,569	1,690	1,16,254	1,439	54,508	759
7	चंद्रपुर	88,604	710	1,13,033	984	1,09,699	996	1,04,175	1,073	96,689	1,038
8	छत्रपति संभाजीनगर	2,82,840	1,710	2,81,652	2,127	2,68,173	2,094	2,35,707	2,153	1,30,409	1,208
9	धाराशिव	1,44,626	1,228	1,66,295	1,561	1,46,058	1,430	1,40,319	1,508	95,831	959
10	धुले	67,572	756	76,845	1,074	80,552	1,083	79,944	1,208	45,727	691
11	गढ़चिरोली	31,912	152	43,427	236	39,855	237	38,863	267	32,591	213
12	गोंदिया	52,155	299	72,761	427	63,719	416	60,989	452	55,988	399
13	हिंगोली	1,10,683	772	1,46,473	1,035	1,30,465	1,013	1,16,914	895	63,558	526
14	जलगांव	2,21,497	1,735	2,77,499	2,682	2,93,747	2,771	2,94,617	3,466	2,14,932	2,239
15	जालना	1,64,433	1,147	2,02,493	1,700	1,59,947	1,299	1,26,698	1,082	86,260	652
16	कोल्हापुर	2,57,604	2,858	2,80,499	3,504	2,48,633	3,061	3,55,176	3,869	1,88,281	2,111
17	लातूर	2,91,253	1,728	3,21,973	2,322	2,96,093	2,691	2,72,288	2,756	2,12,362	2,069
18	मुंबई शहर	0	0	762	19	1,011	25	453	15	557	2
19	मुंबई उपनगर	0	0	1,465	27	3,396	59	2,886	89	522	20
20	नागपुर	91,714	1,086	1,01,302	1,190	87,526	1,192	90,513	1,551	51,302	849
21	नांदेड	2,07,841	1,595	2,63,045	2,241	2,38,899	2,221	1,96,522	2,061	1,24,991	1,359
22	नंदुरबार	35,609	465	57,416	790	45,681	813	40,292	715	23,490	431
23	नासिक	1,44,009	2,903	1,64,942	3,381	1,65,477	3,316	1,73,214	4,250	94,274	2,123
24	पालघर	19,742	158	21,844	212	21,214	193	23,712	332	15,395	151
25	परभणी	1,72,795	1,226	1,99,241	1,601	1,77,757	1,487	1,56,815	1,385	87,402	833
26	पुणे	3,80,498	3,962	4,21,564	5,080	4,07,735	5,261	4,29,219	6,538	2,71,738	3,608
27	रायगढ़	45,013	238	50,999	419	33,355	300	43,194	587	21,107	158
28	रत्नागिरी	51,527	478	86,420	641	68,904	611	54,682	838	50,116	463
29	सांगली	2,16,660	2,201	2,60,070	2,850	2,52,683	2,698	2,39,628	3,079	1,81,335	1,668
30	सातारा	3,58,567	2,644	3,99,851	3,062	3,74,418	3,028	3,64,171	3,522	2,58,582	1,957
31	सिंधुदुर्ग	35,453	335	45,185	416	44,240	414	52,465	650	36,248	381
32	सोलापुर	2,26,463	3,199	2,64,879	4,162	2,30,156	3,954	2,69,297	4,909	1,19,914	2,275
33	ठाणे	29,805	215	46,372	335	32,777	313	36,968	510	21,103	173
34	वर्धा	64,604	789	91,112	966	75,290	913	62,350	923	35,408	518
35	वाशिम	1,15,470	1,004	1,22,116	1,173	1,18,324	1,170	95,418	1,083	72,528	835
36	यवतमाळ	2,16,160	1,945	2,14,959	2,250	1,91,093	2,066	1,66,523	2,086	1,06,179	1,324

* 30.09.2025 तक संवितरण; स्रोत: एसएलबीसी, महाराष्ट्र

CLIMATE CHANGE PERFORMANCE INDEX

1285. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

SHRI K. E. PRAKASH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that India has fallen 13 places to Rank 23 in the 2026 Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) and if so, the reasons therefor along with the response of the Government thereto;
- (b) whether the Government has introduced or proposes to introduce any interim milestones or new plans to address these concerns and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has submitted updated climate targets to United Nations (U.N) which spells out its voluntary actions towards transitioning away from using fossil fuel and improving energy efficiency use; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the time by when such details are likely to be submitted?

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): India's position in the Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) 2026 has been reported as rank 23 by the independent agency- Germanwatch which publishes the CCPI. The variations in annual CCPI rankings are based on their own methodology and weightage assigned to parameters such as greenhouse-gas emissions trajectory, renewable-energy share, energy use trends, and climate policy assessments.

The Government, however, does not recognise any external ranking as a basis for domestic policy formulation, as India's climate actions are guided by nationally determined priorities and developmental needs. India has undertaken several measures including rapid expansion of renewable energy capacity, reduction in emissions intensity of GDP, enhancement of energy efficiency programmes, and promotion of e-mobility, green hydrogen and sustainable lifestyles.

(b) to (d): The Government has already announced a series of forward-looking measures under various national missions and schemes to address climate concerns. These include:

- Implementation of the National Green Hydrogen Mission,
- Phased transition plans notified for key sectors under PAT (Perform, Achieve and Trade) and energy-efficiency programmes,
- Ongoing implementation of the National Solar Mission and National Wind Energy Mission,
- State-level climate action plans, and
- Initiatives under LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) to promote sustainable consumption.

These actions constitute interim milestones aligned with India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) commitments.

India has already submitted its updated NDC to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The updated NDC outlines voluntary actions for transitioning towards a low-carbon pathway,

including increasing the share of non-fossil-fuel-based energy and reducing the emissions intensity of GDP.

The updated NDC contains the following major elements:

- Reduction of emission intensity of GDP by 45% by 2030 from the 2005 level,
- Achieving about 50% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil-fuel-based sources by 2030,
- Promotion of climate-friendly lifestyles under the LiFE initiative.

India has achieved 36% reduction in emission intensity of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) between 2005 and 2020, and over 50% of its installed electric capacity from non-fossil fuel sources well ahead of schedule. Additionally, the current assessment (ISFR 2023) shows that India's carbon stock has reached 30.43 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent; which indicates that as compared to the base year of 2005, India has already reached 2.29 billion tonnes of additional carbon sink as against the target of 2.5 to 3.0 billion tonnes by 2030. Further, India submitted its Long-Term Low-Carbon Development Strategies (LT-LEDS) to the UNFCCC in November 2022, which reaffirms the goal of reaching net-zero by 2070.

Furthermore, India continues to expand renewable energy deployment, promote green hydrogen, and implement large-scale energy-efficiency measures as part of its long-term climate and clean-energy strategy.

PRIMARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION UNDER NEP 2020**1286. SHRI SOUMENDU ADHIKARI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes compulsory primary and higher education system under National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in the country;
- (b) if so, the time by which education system is likely to come into complete effect;
- (c) whether each and every school have to get individual State registration and board affiliation with single entity under NEP 2020 policy rules and law; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the schools which are running/operating under single school name and single registration with single UDISE in different places should constitute/rename with new name for registration and affiliation under single individual identity thereto?

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): National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 envisages modification of the extant 10+2 structure in school education with a new pedagogical and curricular restructuring of 5+3+3+4 covering ages 3-18. Accordingly, the curricular and pedagogical structure and the curricular framework for school education is to be guided by a 5+3+3+4 design, consisting of the Foundational Stage (3 years of Anganwadi/preschool + 2 years in primary school in Grades 1-2; both together covering ages 3-8), Preparatory Stage (Grades 3-5, covering ages 8-

11), Middle Stage (Grades 6-8, covering ages 11-14), and Secondary Stage (Grades 9-12 in two phases, i.e., 9 and 10 in the first and 11 and 12 in the second, covering ages 14-18).

Additionally, the National Curriculum Framework for the Foundational Stage (NCF-FS) and National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE) has been launched by the Department of School Education and Literacy. NEP 2020 provides different timelines as well as principles and methodology for its implementation. It also envisions operationalization of the entire policy in the decade of 2030-40, following which another comprehensive review will be undertaken.

Further, Education is in the concurrent list of the constitution and majority of the schools are under the administrative domain of the respective State and UT Government. The registration of the state schools and their affiliation with the respective Boards comes under the purview of the respective State and UT Government. Furthermore, the major responsibility of implementation of NEP 2020 following prescribed norms and standards also falls under the domain of the respective States and UT Governments.

UDISE+ is a unified platform, facilitating streamlined data reporting by schools providing formal as well as special education that are recognized by the government, and affiliated to recognised state, national, international or private school education boards (such as CBSE, ICSE, Cambridge etc.). It was developed with the objective to collate credible and comparable information collected using a standardized 'Data Capture Format' across the country through

online, real-time mode in an efficient manner. This comprehensive school education database is monitored and maintained at block, district, state, and national levels.

SKILL GAPS IN KEY SECTORS

1287. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has evaluated the current skill gaps in key sectors of the economy;
- (b) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government to upgrade training infrastructure and improve industry-linked skill development; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to expand entrepreneurship support for youth from rural and economically weaker regions, 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): District Skill Committees (DSCs), established across all States/UTs are mandated with formulating District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs) to support decentralized, grassroots-level skill planning by identifying local employment opportunities, skilling demand, and available training infrastructure. Government skill programmes are then designed to bridge these identified skill gaps across sectors. The Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), led by industry experts,

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

Further, in order to meet skilling requirement for future workforce, improve the quality of skilling, to align the training programs to market needs and improve the employability of trainees, following specific steps have been taken by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE):

- i. The training programs offered under the schemes of MSDE are developed in collaboration with industries, keeping in view market demands.
- ii. Future ready job-roles addressing the requirement of Industry 4.0, emerging sectors like Drone, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Robotics, Mechatronics, etc., have been prioritized under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 4.0. Also, Under Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) in ITIs, new age courses have been developed to meet the demand of futuristic job roles in emerging technologies.
- iii. The National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has been set up as an overarching regulator establishing regulations and standards to ensure quality in the Technical and Vocational Education and

Training (TVET) space. The Awarding Bodies recognized by NCVET are required to develop the qualifications as per the industry demand and obtain industry validations.

- iv. Directorate General of Training (DGT) is strengthening industry-linked training for ITI students through the Flexi MoU Scheme and Dual System of Training, and by partnering with leading tech companies like IBM, CISCO, Future Skill Rights Network, AWS, and Microsoft under CSR initiatives to enhance industry exposure and relevant skill development.
 - v. Courses aligned to National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) also have components of On Job Training (OJT) and employability skills.
 - vi. Under NAPS, apprenticeship training and increasing engagement with industrial establishments for undertaking apprenticeship programs is promoted.
 - vii. Trainings of Trainers through National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) and Institutes of Training of Trainers (IToTs).
 - viii. Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) Portal has been established as a Digital Public Infrastructure for skilling, employment, and entrepreneurship ecosystems.
 - ix. The Cabinet has also approved The Pradhan Mantri Skilling and Employability through Upgraded ITIs (PM SETU) scheme with a focus on upgradation of 1,000 ITIs through a Hub (200)–Spoke (800) model.
- (c): The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), through its autonomous institutions—NIESBUD and IIE—has undertaken several

targeted initiatives to promote entrepreneurship among tribal communities, women, rural youth, and other disadvantaged groups. These programmes focus on capacity building, enterprise creation, market linkage, and ecosystem strengthening across the country. The key schemes and progress achieved are as under:

1. Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) –

Under this scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, MSDE is facilitating skilling training under Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) in Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs) for upliftment of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). As on 26.11.2025, a total of 488 VDVKs have been operationalized and a total of 38,386 beneficiaries have been trained under EDP of this scheme.

2. Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) –

Under this scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, MSDE is establishing skilling centres in 30 tribal districts and providing training for capacity building and business development of 1000 VDVKs and tribal groups. As on 01.12.2025, 100 Master Trainer of Trainers (ToT) and 840 beneficiaries have been trained under EDP of this scheme.

3. Swavalambini - a Women Entrepreneurship Programme:

MSDE, in collaboration with the Women Entrepreneurship Platform of NITI Aayog, launched this scheme in February 2025 in five States to promote women's entrepreneurship. As on 15.11.2025, 302 women trained under EDP and 82 under Faculty Development Programme (FDP).

- 4. Pradhan Mantri Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana Scheme (PM SGMBY Scheme)** – The Ministry, in collaboration with the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), is organizing EDP on rooftop solar entrepreneurship under this flagship scheme. Since inception(July 2024) and till 25.11.2025, 20,439 beneficiaries have been trained under EDP of this scheme.
- 5. Capacity Building Programme for Fair Price Shop Owners** – MSDE, in collaboration with the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, has undertaken a Capacity Building Programme for Fair Price Shop (FPS) Owners. As on 25.11.2025, 315 FPS owners have been trained.
- 6. Establish, Develop and Manage Entrepreneurship Development Centres (EDCs) and Incubation Centers (ICs) in North East Region's Educational Institutions** - Under this project, IIE established, developed and is managing 30 EDCs and 4 ICs in North East Region's Educational Institutions in collaboration with North East Council (NEC). As on 25.11.2025, 30fully functional EDCs have been established across 8 NE states; 60 EDC staff, 582 mentors, and 943 participants have been trained, and 150 entrepreneurs selected for incubation. Four bootcamps with 116 attendees have been conducted, and a six-month online incubation programme is underway, strengthening the entrepreneurship ecosystem and startup readiness in the North East.

INITIATIVES FOR GIG WORKERS

1288. SHRI ARUN NEHRU:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any data on the number of gig workers at present in the country and their contribution in the economy, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of the Government collaboration with International Organizations, Private platforms, Industry Associations and gig economy stakeholders to ensure the successful implementation of welfare measures;
- (c) the details of the campaigns or initiatives launched to raise awareness among gig workers about their rights and the benefits and encourage them to register under the social security framework and actively participate in welfare programme since 2019;
- (d) the initiatives implemented to address the unique challenges faced by women gig workers and ensure gender inclusivity in welfare programme; and
- (e) whether digital platforms or mobile applications are available to facilitate gig workers' access to benefits, registration, and grievance redressal mechanisms, if so, the details thereof along with success and effectiveness of the platform?

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

(a) to (e): As per an estimation by NITI Aayog vide its report titled “India’s Booming Gig and Platform Economy” published in June 2022, the number of gig workers and platform workers in the country was 7.7 million in 2020-21, which is expected to rise to 23.5 million by 2029-30.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment had launched e-Shram portal on 26.08.2021 for creation of a Comprehensive Centralised National Database of Unorganised Workers including platform workers, migrant workers, etc. The e-Shram portal is meant to register and support the unorganised workers including gig and platform workers by providing them a Universal Account Number (UAN) on a self-declaration basis. The State/UT-wise details of platform workers registered on e-Shram portal are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Multiple rounds of deliberations have been conducted with Aggregators, Knowledge Partners and Platform Workers Unions/Associations and State Government/UTs for formulating social security framework of gig and platform workers.

To maximise registration of platform workers on e-Shram portal, three nationwide special registration drives were held during the months of April, May and August-September, 2025 in collaboration with States and Union Territories.

For the first time, the definition of ‘gig workers’ and ‘platform workers’ and provisions related to the same have been provided in the Code on Social Security, 2020 which has come into force on 21.11.2025.

The Code provides for framing of suitable social security measures for gig workers and platform workers on matters relating to life and disability cover,

accident insurance, health and maternity benefits, old age protection, etc. The Code provides for setting up a Social Security Fund to finance these welfare schemes.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment has launched the e-Shram- 'One-Stop-Solution' on 21.10.2024 that entails integration of different social security/welfare schemes at single portal i.e., e-Shram. This is envisaged to enable unorganised workers registered on e-Shram to access social security schemes and see benefits availed by them so far, through e-Shram.

The Ministry has also launched the e-Shram mobile App for unorganised workers including gig and platform workers on 24.02.2025, to enhance the accessibility and convenience of the e-Shram portal. This mobile app allows unorganised workers to update their information, and access various services directly from their smartphones. By using the e-Shram mobile application unorganised workers can manage their profile and benefits on the go, making it easier for those with limited technical knowledge to use the platform effectively.

STATEMENT

**State/UT-wise number of platform workers registered on e-Shram portal
(as on 02.12.2025)**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Registration Count
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	140
2	Andhra Pradesh	32910
3	Arunachal Pradesh	523
4	Assam	18907
5	Bihar	87635
6	Chandigarh	551
7	Chhattisgarh	4319
8	Delhi	14158

9	Goa	788
10	Gujarat	23239
11	Haryana	9000
12	Himachal Pradesh	1086
13	Jammu And Kashmir	2219
14	Jharkhand	9899
15	Karnataka	17124
16	Kerala	7244
17	Ladakh	43
18	Lakshadweep	4
19	Madhya Pradesh	20125
20	Maharashtra	106122
21	Manipur	556
22	Meghalaya	694
23	Mizoram	134
24	Nagaland	491
25	Odisha	7538
26	Puducherry	318
27	Punjab	6710
28	Rajasthan	21376
29	Sikkim	292
30	Tamil Nadu	23194
31	Telangana	17503
32	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	107
33	Tripura	1487
34	Uttar Pradesh	36116
35	Uttarakhand	3969
36	West Bengal	37844
	Grand Total	514365

NATIONAL LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT POLICY

1289. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has prepared the draft Shram Shakti Niti-2025 for a fair and resilient labour ecosystem, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the draft policy aims to create an equitable workforce ecosystem, if so, the details thereof along with its key objectives;
- (c) whether the draft policy addresses worker protection, social security delivery, grievance redressal and employment generation, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the draft policy includes measures to promote innovation, job creation and ease of doing business while ensuring fair working conditions, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether specific provisions are proposed by the Government for inclusion of women, informal sector workers and self-employed workers, if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether the Government plans to conduct multiple rounds of consultations before finalising the policy, if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) whether the Government has received suggestions from trade unions such as Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS), All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), Centre for Indian Trade Unions (CITU), Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) and others, 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 (g): The Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, has drafted "*Shram Shakti Niti 2025 - National Labour & Employment Policy*" as a comprehensive vision document to build an inclusive, fair, and resilient ecosystem for workers (including women, informal sector workers and self-employed workers), accelerating India's journey towards a Viksit Bharat by 2047.

The draft policy envisions an inclusive and interoperable single window system which ensures all workers receive full legal and social protection covering health, pension, maternity, accidental life insurance, etc and safeguards the rights and interests of all workers.

The draft policy also promotes employment in emerging sectors through Technology and Green Transitions, focusing on green jobs, AI-enabled safety systems, and just-transition pathways by skilling/ reskilling workers, promoting innovation in low-carbon industries, and creating new livelihoods in sustainable sectors.

Further, the draft policy emphasises cooperative federalism, evidence-based policymaking, and digital transparency. It provides a framework for coordinated action among the Centre, States, and social partners including the representatives of the workers to ensure that the benefits of growth are shared widely and equitably.

The Ministry of Labour & Employment has received suggestions on the draft policy from various Trade Unions including BMS, AITUC, CITU, SEWA and has also conducted Tripartite Consultations with them as part of the policy formulation process.

PROMOTION OF TOURISM IN KERALA

1290. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has identified new tourism circuits in Kerala under the Swadesh Darshan or PRASHAD schemes;
- (b) the details of the measures taken/being taken to promote eco-tourism and cultural tourism in Kerala; and
- (c) the manner in which the Government is addressing the post-COVID challenges faced by the local tourism and hospitality sector?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Tourism through its ongoing schemes of Swadesh Darshan and 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive' (PRASHAD) complements the efforts of the State Governments (SGs)/UT Administrations (UTs) by extending financial assistance to them for developing tourism related infrastructure in the country, including Kerala.

Under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned five projects in Kerala under different themes such as Eco-Circuit, Spiritual Circuit and Rural Circuit at a total cost Rs.312.47 Crore.

The Swadesh Darshan scheme has been revamped as 'Swadesh Darshan 2.0' (SD 2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations. Till date, three projects have been sanctioned in Kerala by the Ministry of Tourism under SD 2.0 at a total cost of Rs.182.85 Crore.

In addition, the Ministry of Tourism has issued guidelines for 'Challenge Based Destination Development', a sub-scheme under Swadesh Darshan 2.0. This sub-scheme aims for holistic development of destination to enhance tourist experience across all of tourist value chain to transform our tourist destinations as sustainable and responsible destinations. Under this sub-scheme, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned two projects in Kerala under categories such as Culture & Heritage and Spiritual Tourism at a total cost of Rs.49.99 crore.

Under the PRASHAD Scheme, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned a project in Kerala at a cost of Rs.45.19 Crore, to enhance the spiritual experience of the tourist at the site.

The Government of India under the guidelines for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) for Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale has approved two projects for promoting eco-tourism and cultural tourism in Kerala at a total cost of Rs.155.05 Crore.

The details of the projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism under above Schemes, are given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.

Moreover, the Ministry of Tourism as part of its ongoing endeavour promotes various tourism destinations and products of the country including eco-tourism and cultural tourism in Kerala through promotional activities such as events, website, social media promotions, fairs and festivals, etc.

(c): The details of the various measures announced by the Government for addressing post-COVID challenges faced by the tourism sector, are given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

STATEMENT -I**List of Projects under PRASHAD Scheme in Kerala**

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in crore)
1.	Development at Guruvayur Temple	45.19

List of Projects under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Kerala

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in crore)
1.	Development of Pathanamthitta- Gavi- Vagamon- Thekkadysabari	64.08
2.	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam	46.54
3.	Development of SreePadmanabha Arnamula	78.08
4.	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	57.35
5.	Development Sivagiri Sree Narayana Guru Ashram- Arruvipuram- Kunnumpara SreeSubrahmanian- Chembazhanthi Sree Narayana Gurukulam	66.42
	Total Sanction Cost	312.47

List of Projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme in Kerala

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in crore)
1.	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience, Kumarakom	13.81
2.	Enhancement of Tourist Experience at Malampuzha Garden and Leisure	75.87

3.	Alappuzha: A Global Water Wonderland	93.17
	Total Sanction Cost	182.85

List of Projects under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)

Scheme in Kerala

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in crore)
1.	Varkala-Dakshin Kashi	24.99
2.	Thalassery: The Spiritual Nexus	25.00
	Total Sanction Cost	49.99

List of Projects under Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI Scheme) in Kerala

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in crore)
1.	Ashtamudi Biodiversity and Eco-recreational Hub, Kollam	59.71
2.	Sargaalaya: Global Gateway to Malabar's Cultural Crucible	95.34
	Total Sanction Cost	155.05

STATEMENT -II

Relief Measures for Covid-19 Announced By Government of India:

The following are the various relief measures announced by the Government for redeveloping post-COVID tourism sector of the country:

- i. The Government announced Atmanirbhar Bharat Package vide which Rs.3.00 lakh crore collateral free automatic loan was made available for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The loan will have 4- year tenure and 12-month moratorium.
- ii. Under Atmanirbhar Bharat package, Provident Fund contribution of both employer and employee was reduced to 10% each from existing 12% each for all establishments covered by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) for three months.
- iii. Return filing deferred for three months with no penal interest for companies up to Rs.5.00 Crore, rest @ 9% penal interest.
- iv. The Government waived off PF contribution for three months for organisations with less than 100 pax and 90% of their employees earn below Rs.15000.
- v. Deferment of Tax Collected at Source (TCS) up to October 2020.
- vi. The Central government also gave relief from various regulatory compliances under Income Tax Act, companies Act and Goods and Service Tax (GST) Act for varying period in the wake of COVID-19 crisis to ensure business continuity and survival.
- vii. Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) was launched in May, 2020 as part of Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan to support eligible Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and business enterprises in meeting their operational liabilities and restarting their businesses. Under the scheme, 100% credit guarantee is extended to the lending

institutions for loans extended by them under the scheme to eligible borrowers. The admissible guarantee limit under the scheme has been increased from Rs.4.5 lakh crore to Rs.5 lakh crore, with the additional guarantee cover of Rs.50,000 crore earmarked exclusively for the Hospitality and related enterprises including Civil Aviation sector. As per inputs received from National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Limited (NCGTC), the details of number of guarantees and loan amount guaranteed to Travel, Tourism, Hotels, Restaurants etc. are given below:

ECLGS data on Hospitality and related enterprises Sector as on 03.03.2023

ECLGS – TRAVEL AND TOURISM DATA AS ON 3rd MARCH 2023		
Scheme Type	No of Guarantees Issued	Loan Amount Guaranteed (Rs. in crore)
ECLGS 3.0	2955	1938.46
ECLGS 3.0 EXTENSION	809	521.60
TOTAL	3764	2460.06
ECLGS - HOTELS, RESTAURANTS ETC. DATA AS ON 3rd MARCH 2023		
Scheme Type	No of Guarantees Issued	Loan Amount Guaranteed (Rs. in crore)
ECLGS 3.0	3757	6883.82
ECLGS 3.0 EXTENSION	1920	3016.33
ECLGS 2.0	219	3437.11
ECLGS 2.0 EXTENSION	4	34.47
ECLGS 1.0	96785	3692.87
ECLGS 1.0 EXTENSION	1181	224.12
TOTAL	103866	17288.72

viii. On 28th June 2021, the Government announced a stimulus package to

boost diverse sectors of economy affected by COVID-19 pandemic and provide impetus for growth and employment measures. The package comprises a total of 17 measures in three broad categories, which included 'Economic relief from Pandemic, with special focus on health and reviving travel and tourism sectors' and 'Impetus for Growth and employment'.

- ix. Ministry of Tourism launched 'Loan Guarantee Scheme for COVID Affected Tourism Service Sector (LGSCATSS)', which aimed at extending collateral free loan to the distressed tourism sector to help them discharge their liabilities and restart their business affected due to Covid-19 pandemic under this scheme, collateral free Loan up to Rs.10.00 lakh each could be availed by Ministry of Tourism approved Tour operator/Travel Agents/Tourist Transport Operators and up to Rs.1.00 lakh could be availed by RLGs/IITGs approved by Ministry of Tourism and Tourist Guides approved by State Government/UT Administration. The scheme was operational through 18 Scheduled Commercial Banks. Validity of the scheme was extended by one more year i.e. till 31st March, 2023 or till the guarantee of Rs.250.00 crore are issued under the scheme. Around 476 guarantees were issued amounting to Rs.6.82 crore approx., out of which Rs.6.19 crore (approx.) were disbursed. Rs.1.60 crore approx. was released to National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC) towards probable bad loans and for execution of the scheme.

- x. With a view to prepare for a post-COVID 19 revival, the Ministry has formulated and issued detailed operational guidelines for COVID safety and hygiene for hotels, restaurants, B&Bs/Homestays and Tourism Service Providers on 08.06.2020 to facilitate smooth resumption of business.
- xi. An initiative called SAATHI (System for Assessment, Awareness & Training for Hospitality Industry) has been developed for effective implementation of Guidelines/SOPs issued with reference to COVID-19 and beyond for safe operations of Hotels, restaurants, B&Bs and other units.
- xii. With an aim to incentivize stakeholders in the Tourism industry, the Guidelines for the scheme of Market Development Assistance (MDA) for providing financial support to stakeholders for the promotion of Domestic Tourism have been modified to enhance the scope and reach of the scheme, so as to provide maximum benefits to the stakeholders. Additional promotional activities have been incorporated including online promotions and the extent of financial assistance permissible has been enhanced. The Guidelines of the Marketing Development Assistance Programme under the Overseas Promotion and Publicity Scheme has been modified to enhance the scope and reach of the scheme, so as to provide maximum benefits to the stakeholders in the tourism industry.
- xiii. For the purpose of restarting inbound tourism and attracting foreign tourists in the country, Government of India extended first 5 lakh visas to

the foreign tourists from potential tourism markets, free of cost. It was announced that the benefit of free of charge visa would be available only once per tourist during the issuance of the first 5lakh tourist visas.

- xiv. Owing to the situation which arose out of COVID- 19 pandemic, Ministry of Tourism in consultation with Ministry of Health & Family Welfare issues guidelines/directions to the Tourism Stakeholders, Hotels and Restaurants to facilitate smooth resumption of business.
- xv. Ministry of Home Affairs restored e-Tourist Visa for foreign nationals of 171 countries as on date.

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS IN BIHAR

1291. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that most of the Kendriya Vidyalayas in Bihar are running in the rented accommodation and paying huge amount of rent despite the availability of land for construction of its own building;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such schools running in rented accommodation and the time since;
- (c) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has taken up the matter related to rented accommodation of Kendriya Vidyalayas with the State Government, if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the organization have written or received any communication from district magistrate of Gopalganj regarding availability of land for construction of Kendriya Vidyalayas, if so, the details thereof; and

- (e) whether it is a fact that non-construction of permanent building compel the Government to pay huge amount for rent, if so, the details of measures taken by the Government in this regard 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) to (e): Proposals for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (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 suitable land, free of cost, for construction of the permanent building and suitable rent-free temporary accommodation to run the Vidyalaya till the permanent building is constructed.

As per information received from Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), at present, 51 KVs are functioning in the state of Bihar out of which 17 KVs are functioning from the rent-free temporary building/accommodation provided by the Government of Bihar/ sponsoring authorities. No rent for building/accommodation is being paid by KVS for any KV in the state of Bihar. Government of Bihar is repeatedly reminded regarding providing land for construction of Kendriya Vidyalayas.

The land for construction of KV, Gopalganj has been approved by Government of Bihar in July, 2025 and lease deed has also been signed between KVS and district administration.

Construction of permanent buildings for KVs is a continuous process, which

depends upon identification of suitable land, completion of lease formalities in favour of KVS by the sponsoring authorities, submission of drawings / estimates by construction agency, availability of funds and requisite approvals etc.

अमरोहा में विरासत और कला का संरक्षण और संवर्धन

1292. श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का यह मानना है कि स्थानीय समुदायों, शैक्षणिक संस्थानों और गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के साथ सहयोग से उत्तर प्रदेश के अमरोहा जिले में विरासत और कला के प्रलेखीकरण, संरक्षण और संवर्धन में सुधार होगा;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त जिले में किए गए सहयोग, शुरू की गई परियोजनाओं और प्राप्त परिणामों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) : राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक और पुरावशेष मिशन (एनएमएमए) पुरावशेषों और असंरक्षित स्मारकों (मूर्त धरोहरों और स्थलों) का दस्तावेजीकरण करता है और इस कार्य में तीव्रता लाने के लिए यह प्रत्येक राज्य में मंडलों/क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों और राज्य स्तरीय कार्यान्वयन समितियों (एसएलआईसी) के साथ समन्वय करते हुए इसमें व्यक्तियों, गैर-सरकारी संगठनों, विश्वविद्यालयों और अन्य संगत संगठनों को भी शामिल करता है।

राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक और पुरावशेष मिशन, संवर्धन के लिए नियमित रूप से कार्यशालाएं आयोजित कर रहा है और साथ ही साथ जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम भी कर रहा है।

तथापि, वर्तमान समय में अमरोहा जिले में कोई विशेष परियोजना शुरू नहीं की जा रही है

परन्तु राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक और पुरावशेष मिशन की ये गतिविधियाँ उत्तर प्रदेश सहित पूरे देश में लागू हैं। अब तक, राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक और पुरावशेष मिशन ने 12,46,211 पुरावशेषों और 11,406 असुरक्षित स्मारकों (मूर्त धरोहर और स्थलों) का डिजिटलीकरण किया है।

(ग): प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES IN BIHAR

1293. DR. MOHAMMED JAWED:

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

- (a) the status of the progress made under the Skill Development Centres in Bihar;
- (b) the total number of youths trained so far under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) in the Kaushal Vikas Kendras (KVKs) of Bihar, district-wise, particularly in Kishanganj and Purnia Districts; and
- (c) the mechanism to monitor the employment status of the trained youths, including those engaged in wage employment or self-employment?

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

(a) and (b): Under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM), the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

(PMKVY), Jan Sikhshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country including the State of Bihar. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready and equipped with industry relevant skills.

Training centres under various schemes of MSDE are set up or engaged on need basis. The details of training centres set up or engaged (as on 31.10.2025) under various schemes of MSDE in the State of Bihar are as under:

PMKVY 4.0 Centres (STT +SP)*	JSS Centres	NAPS Establishments	Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) (Govt. & Private)
537	21	686	1356

* *Short-Term Training (STT) and Special Projects (SP)*

Under PMKVY, 7,60,581 candidates have been trained under in State of Bihar up to 31st October 2025. District-wise details of candidates trained under PMKVY in State of Bihar are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c): Under PMKVY 4.0, the focus is to empower our trained candidates to choose their varied career path and they are suitably oriented for the same. Further, various IT tools like Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) also gives this opportunity. The details of the trained candidates are available on SIDH portal for connecting them with potential employers. Through SIDH, candidates can have access to jobs and apprenticeship opportunities. Further, Rozgar Melas and PM National Apprenticeship Melas (PMNAMs) have been organized to facilitate the placements opportunities to the certified candidates. Under JSS, Livelihood Cell

has been set up to orient the candidates for entrepreneurship and livelihood promotion.

STATEMENT

District-wise details of candidates trained under PMKVY in the State of Bihar (since inception and up to 31.10.2025)

District Name	Total Trained
Araria	8,327
Arwal	7,051
Aurangabad	20,599
Banka	14,681
Begusarai	13,351
Bhagalpur	17,898
Bhojpur	23,192
Buxar	15,034
Champanan	275
Darbhanga	15,189
Gaya	31,876
Gopalganj	24,710
Jamui	19,794
Jehanabad	15,487
Kaimur (Bhabua)	10,885
Katihar	17,234
Khagaria	16,638
Kishanganj	9,481
Lakhisarai	7,825
Madhepura	13,098
Madhubani	29,988
Munger	24,503
Muzaffarpur	33,392
Nalanda	28,551
Nawada	14,985
Pashchim Champaran	26,266
Patna	73,148
Purbi Champaran	23,333

Purnia	24,700
Rohtas	25,774
Saharsa	13,495
Samastipur	19,583
Saran	46,259
Sheikhpura	4,919
Sheohar	4,459
Sitamarhi	6,532
Siwan	26,188
Supaul	8,017
Vaishali	23,864
Overall	7,60,581

NATIONAL CRITICAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION CENTRE (NCIIPC) SCHEMES

1294. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

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

- (a) the number of Certification Bodies (CBs), Inspection Bodies (IBs), Personnel Certification Bodies (PrCBs) etc. accredited under the Conformity Assessment Framework (CAF) developed by NCIIPC during the past five years, State/year-wise;
- (b) the number of sector-wise distribution of Critical Sector Entities (CSEs) certified under the Cyber Security Management System (CSMS), State-wise;
- (c) the number of inspections conducted during the last five years by accredited Inspection Bodies, State/year-wise
- (d) the details of the key risks or gaps identified in the cybersecurity posture of CSEs;

- (e) the number of cybersecurity professionals certified under the Personnel Certification Scheme, State-wise; and
- (f) the number of awareness programmes conducted, locations covered and total participants trained under the CAF?

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

(a) to (d): Conformity Assessment Framework (CAF) was launched in November 2024. At present Quality Council of India (QCI) has provisionally approved one Inspection Body, one certification body and one Personnel Certification Body.

(e): 19 cybersecurity professionals have been certified under the Personnel Certification Scheme.

(f): 30 awareness workshops of the Conformity Assessment Framework (CAF) have been completed at ten locations (Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Pune and Chandigarh). Total 1046 participants attended these workshops.

LACK OF PROFESSIONALISM IN NATIONAL SPORT FEDERATION

1295. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government is addressing the issue of factionalism and lack of professionalism within National Sports Federations, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the efforts being made by the Government to identify and nurture sports talent at the grassroots levels, particularly in rural and tribal

areas;

- (c) the manner in which the Government is promoting Public-Private Partnerships in the sports sector;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the retired sportspersons face difficulties in receiving welfare and pension benefits after their retirement and the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely disbursement of life time pension benefits along with the details of the measures to integrate retired athletes as coaches and mentors in the sports ecosystem; and
- (e) the details of the progress made under the Retired Sportsperson Empowered Training (RESET) Programme and the manner in which the programme is helping retired athletes transition to new careers?

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

(a): National Sports Federations (NSFs) are voluntary bodies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 / Trusts Act / Companies Act. The Government recognizes one federation each for a particular sport as per the procedure laid down in the National Sports Development Code of India, 2011 (Sports Code). The Sports Code requires the NSFs to follow healthy management practices, accountability, transparency, impartial and transparent selection procedures, age and tenure restrictions of office bearers, basic universal principles of good governance in sports, proper accounting procedures, prevention of age fraud & sexual harassment of women, and holding of elections as per model election guidelines.

Recently, the National Sports Governance Act, 2025 has been enacted to provide, inter alia, for the resolution of sports grievances and sports disputes in a unified, equitable and effective manner and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

(b): Sports Authority of India (SAI) under Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports is implementing the following Sports Promotional Schemes across the country including tribal youth to identify talented sportspersons at grassroots levels in the various age groups and nurture them to excel at national and international levels:

- National Centres of Excellence (NCOE)
- SAI Training Centre (STC)
- Extension Centre of STC
- National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)

(its Sub-Schemes - Regular Schools, IGMA & Akharas)

Further, under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs, financial assistance is provided to the recognized NSFs for training of athletes, which includes all requisite support for training, participation in international events, conduct of national championships, conduct of international tournaments in India, engagement of foreign coaches/support staff, scientific & medical support etc. It has been provisioned that at least 20% of their annual budget is earmarked for grassroots development through their affiliate units to ensure development of bench strength, by the NSFs.

(c): The Government is actively promoting Public–Private Partnerships (PPP) in

the sports sector with a view to mobilising additional financial and technical resources for the holistic development of sports in the country. The Government encourages corporate entities to channelize their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds into the sports sector through the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) for supporting infrastructure, training, and allied services.

Corporates are encouraged to enter into Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) committing CSR funds for various developmental activities, including talent identification programmes, participation of athletes in international competitions, procurement of sports equipment, engagement of support personnel, and human resource development in sports.

Further, NSFs receive sponsorship support from corporate partners and public-sector entities towards hosting international competitions in India.

(d): Under the Scheme of Sports Fund for Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons, the applications are received through online mode through <https://dbtyas-sports.gov.in/>. The monthly pension is disbursed through LIC. The amount of pension ranges from Rs.12,000 to Rs.20,000/- depending on the achievement of the sportspersons at international level.

(e): The Ministry launched the Retired Sportsperson Empowerment Training (RESET) program on August 29, 2024, which aims to facilitate career development for retired athletes. This program will provide specialized education for their academic growth of retired athletes, along with internships, and provide them with the necessary knowledge and skills to transition to a suitable career

option.

The RESET program provides retired athletes with opportunities to hone their skills through internships with sports organizations, sports competitions/training camps, and leagues; and educational institutions under the Ministry's guidance and support to retired athletes by providing placement assistance, business guidance and more. The 1st batch of courses under RESET programme was conducted at Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNPE), Gwalior from 4th October, 2024 to 7th December, 2024.

ग्रीनफील्ड पर्यटन स्थलों का विकास

1296. श्री सनातन पांडेय:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और निजी निवेशकों के सहयोग से देश भर में ग्रीनफील्ड पर्यटन स्थलों की पहचान और विकास में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या ग्रीनफील्ड पर्यटन पहल के तहत विकास के लिए कोई विशिष्ट गंतव्य चुना गया है और यदि हां, तो उक्त गंतव्यों पर अवसंरचना के विकास और संपर्क सुधार की स्थिति सहित राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) पहले से विकसित जगहों पर पर्यटन की अत्यधिकता को रोकने के लिए पर्यटन अवसंरचना का संतुलित क्षेत्रीय विकास सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

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

- (क) से (ग): 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 मौजूदा योजनाओं के माध्यम से ग्रीनफील्ड पर्यटक स्थलों सहित विभिन्न गंतव्यों पर पर्यटकों के अनुभव

को बेहतर बनाने हेतु देश में पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

मंत्रालय ने चिह्नित विषयगत परिपथों के तहत पर्यटन अवसंरचना को विकसित करने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 2014-15 में अपनी स्वदेश दर्शन योजना शुरू की और देश में 76 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी। इस योजना को स्थायी और उत्तरदायी पर्यटन स्थलों को विकसित करने के उद्देश्य से अब स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी2.0) 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 स्वदेश दर्शन योजना की 'चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास' (सीबीडीडी) नामक एक उप-योजना के तहत 36 परियोजनाओं और 'तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' के तहत 54 परियोजनाओं को भी मंजूरी दी है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में देश में 'पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता - वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटन केंद्रों का विकास' नामक योजना के तहत 23 राज्यों में 3295.76 करोड़ रुपये की 40 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य देश में प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटक केंद्रों को व्यापक रूप से विकसित करना और उनकी वैश्विक स्तर पर ब्रांडिंग तथा विपणन करना है।

ग्रीनफील्ड स्थलों सहित देश में एसडी, एसडी 2.0, सीबीडीडी, प्रशाद और एसएससीआई योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्योरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के दिशानिर्देश भावी विकास के लिए मुख्य रूप से स्थायी और उत्तरदायी पर्यटन के विकास पर बल देने के साथ-साथ स्थायी पर्यटन के सिद्धांतों को अपनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करते हैं, जो राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को गंतव्यों के विकास के लिए परियोजनाएं तैयार करते समय स्थानीय समुदायों और हितधारकों के साथ उचित परामर्श सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय, राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को स्थायी पर्यटन संबंधी उपायों के

एक हिस्से के रूप में मौजूदा गंतव्यों में भीड़ को कम करने के लिए वैकल्पिक गंतव्यों को बढ़ावा देने की संभावनाओं को तलाशने के लिए भी प्रोत्साहित कर रहा है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने, स्थायी पर्यटन के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करने और पर्यटकों तथा पर्यटन संबंधी व्यवसायों को प्रकृति के साथ तारतम्यता बनाते हुए स्थायी प्रथाओं को अपनाने के लिए प्रेरित करने के उद्देश्य से 'मिशन लाइफ' के तहत पर्यटन क्षेत्र के लिए 'ट्रैवल फॉर लाइफ (टीएफएल)' नामक एक कार्यक्रम की परिकल्पना की है। इसके अतिरिक्त, मंत्रालय ने विश्व में स्थायी एवं उत्तरदायी पर्यटन और इको-पर्यटन के लिए एक पसंदीदा गंतव्य के रूप में भारत को स्थापित करने के दृष्टिकोण से 'राष्ट्रीय स्थायी पर्यटन रणनीति' और 'राष्ट्रीय इको-पर्यटन रणनीति' तैयार की है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय देश में स्थायी और क्षेत्रीय रूप से संतुलित पर्यटन विकास का संवर्धन करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों के साथ मिलकर काम कर रहा है।

विवरण

(i) स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:

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 - उब्बलमाडुगु 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	भित्तिहरवा – चंद्रहिया - तुकोंलिया का विकास	44.27

		2017-18		
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 2017-18	जूनागढ़ - गिर सोमनाथ – भरुच – कच्छ – भावनगर – राजकोट - मेहसाणा का विकास	26.68
20.	हरियाणा	कृष्ण परिपथ	कुरुक्षेत्र में महाभारत से संबंधित स्थानों पर	77.39

		2016-17	पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	
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 2016-17	गुलमर्ग – बारामूला – कुपवाड़ा - कारगिल - लेह में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	91.84

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 कूज पर्यटन परियोजना का विकास	57.35
33.	केरल	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	शिवगिरीश्री नारायण गुरु आश्रम - अरुवीपुरम - कुन्नुमपारा श्री सुब्रह्मनिया - चेम्बझंथी श्री नारायण गुरुकुलम का विकास	66.42
34.	मध्य प्रदेश	वन्यजीव परिपथ 2015-16	पन्ना-मुकुंदपुर-संजय-दुबरी- बांधवगढ़-कान्हा – मुक्की - पेंच में वन्यजीव परिपथ का विकास	92.10
35.	मध्य प्रदेश	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	सांची – सतना – रीवा – मंदसौर - धार का विकास	74.02
36.	मध्य प्रदेश	विरासत परिपथ	ग्वालियर – ओरछा – खजुराहो – चंदेरी – भीमबेटका – मांडू का विकास	89.82

		2016-17		
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
38.	महाराष्ट्र	तटीय परिपथ 2015-16	सिंधुदुर्ग तटीय परिपथ - सागरेश्वर, तारकरली, विजयदुर्ग (बीच और क्रीक), मितभव का विकास	19.06
39.	महाराष्ट्र	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	वाकी – अदासा – धापेवाड़ा – पारदसिंघा – तेलनखंडी - गिराड का विकास	45.47
40.	मणिपुर	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	मणिपुर में पर्यटक परिपथ: इम्फाल -खोंगजोम का विकास	72.23
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
42.	मेघालय	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2016-17	उमियम (लेक व्यू), यू लुम सोहपेटबनेंग - मावडियांगडियांग - आर्किड लेक रिजॉर्ट का विकास	99.13
43.	मेघालय	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2018-19	वेस्ट 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	84.97

			विकास	
44.	मिजोरम	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	थेनजोल और साउथ ज़ोटे, जिला सेरछिप और रईक का विकास	92.26
45.	मिजोरम	इको परिपथ 2016-17	इको-एडवेंचर परिपथ आइजोल -रावपुइचिप - खवफाप - लेंगपुई - चटलांग-सकाव्रहमुइटुइतलांग - मुथी - बेराटलांग - तुइरियल एयरफील्ड - हमुइफांग का विकास	66.37
46.	नागालैंड	जनजातीय परिपथ 2015-16	जनजातीय परिपथ पेरेन- कोहिमा- वोखा का विकास	97.36
47.	नागालैंड	जनजातीय परिपथ 2016-17	मोकोकचुंग – तुएनसांग - मोन का विकास	98.14
48.	ओडिशा	तटीय परिपथ 2016-17	गोपालपुर, बरकुल, सतपाड़ा और तंपारा का विकास	70.82
49.	पुडुचेरी	तटीय परिपथ 2015-16	दुबरायापेट – अरिकामेडु – वीरमपट्टिनम – चुन्नम्बर – नल्लावाडु/नरमबाई – मनापेट - कालापेट - पुडुचेरी - यानम का विकास	58.44
50.	पुडुचेरी	विरासत परिपथ 2017-18	फ्रेंको - तमिल गांव, कराईकल, माहे और यानम का विकास	49.44
51.	पुडुचेरी	आध्यात्मिक	पुडुचेरी में आध्यात्मिक परिपथ का विकास	34.96

		परिपथ 2017-18		
52.	पंजाब	विरासत परिपथ 2018-19	आनंदपुर साहिब - फतेहगढ़ साहिब - चमकौर साहिब - फिरोजपुर - खटकर कलां - कलानौर - पटियाला का विकास	85.32
53.	राजस्थान	मरुस्थल परिपथ 2015-16	सांभर लेक टाउन और अन्य स्थलों का विकास	50.01
54.	राजस्थान	कृष्ण परिपथ 2016-17	गोविंद देव जी मंदिर (जयपुर), खाटूश्याम जी (सीकर) और नाथद्वारा (राजसमंद) का विकास	75.80
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
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	70.61

			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 – तुमिनलिंगी - सिंगतम (निकास) को जोड़ने वाले पर्यटक परिपथ का विकास	98.05
58.	सिक्किम	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2016-17	सिंगटम-मका-टेमी – बेरमोइक टोकेल – फोंगिया – नामची – जोरथांग – ओखारे – सोम्बारिया – दारमदिन - जोरथांग - मेल्ली (निकास) को जोड़ने वाले पर्यटक परिपथ का विकास	95.32
59.	तमिलनाडु	तटीय परिपथ 2016-17	(चेन्नई - मामल्लापुरम - रामेश्वरम - मानपाडु - कन्याकुमारी) का विकास	73.13
60.	तेलंगाना	इको परिपथ 2015-16	महबूबनगर जिले में इको पर्यटन परिपथ का विकास	91.62
61.	तेलंगाना	जनजातीय परिपथ 2016-17	मुलुगु – लकनावरम – मेदवरम – तड़वई – दमारवी – मल्लूर - बोगाथा झरनों का विकास	79.87
62.	तेलंगाना	विरासत परिपथ 2017-18	कुतुबशाही विरासत पार्क-पैगाह मकबरे- हयात बख्शी मस्जिद - रेमंड का मकबरा का विकास	96.90
63.	त्रिपुरा	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ	अगरतला – सिपाहीजला - मेलाघर – उदयपुर – अमरपुर – तीर्थमुख - मंदिरघाट – उंबूर –	82.85

		2015-16	नारिकेलकुंज – गंडाचरा - अंबासा का विकास	
64.	त्रिपुरा	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2018-19	सूरमाचेर्रा – उनाकोटी - जम्पुई हिल्स – गुनाबती – भुवनेश्वरी–नीरमहल – बॉक्सनगर - चोड्वाखोला – पिलक - अवांगचारा का विकास	44.83
65.	उत्तर प्रदेश	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	श्रावस्ती, कुशीनगर और कपिलवस्तु का विकास	87.89
66.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रामायण परिपथ 2016-17	चित्रकूट और श्रृंगवेरपुर का विकास	69.45
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
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
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
70.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रामायण परिपथ 2017-18	अयोध्या का विकास	127.21
71.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ	जेवर – दादरी – सिकंदराबाद – नोएडा – खुर्जा - बांदा का विकास	12.03

		2018-19		
72.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	गोरखनाथ मंदिर (गोरखपुर), देवीपट्टन मंदिर (बलरामपुर) और वटवाशनी मंदिर (डुमरियागंज) का विकास	18.30
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
74.	उत्तराखंड	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	कुमाऊं क्षेत्र में विरासत परिपथ – कटारमल – जोगेश्वर – बैजनाथ - देवीधुरा का एकीकृत विकास	76.32
75.	पश्चिम बंगाल	तटीय परिपथ 2015-16	तटीय परिपथ: उदयपुर – दीघा – शंकरपुर – ताजपुर – मंदारमणि – फ्रेजरगंज - बक्खलाई - हेनरी द्वीप का विकास	67.99
76.	-	मार्गस्थ परिपथ 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

(ii) स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:

क्र.सं .	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	स्वीकृति वर्ष	गंतव्य	एक्सपीरियंस का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रु. में)

1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2024-25	बापतला	सूर्यलंका बीच एक्सपीरियंस का विकास	97.52
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2023-24	अरक्कू-लम्बासिंगी	अरक्कू में बोर्ला केव एक्सपीरियंस	29.88
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2023-24	नाचो	अनलॉक नाचो अभियान	14.02
4.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2023-24	मेचुका	मेचुका सांस्कृतिक हाट	18.48
5.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2023-24	मेचुका	मेचुका एडवेंचर पार्क	12.75
6.	असम	2023-24	कोकराझार	कोकराझार वेटलैंड एक्सपीरियंस	26.67
7.	असम	2023-24	जोरहाट	रीइमेंजिनिंग सिन्नामारा टी एस्टेट	23.88
8.	बिहार	2024-25	बोधगया	बोधगया में बौद्ध ध्यान एवं अनुभव केंद्र का विकास	165.44
9.	छत्तीसगढ़	2024-25	कवर्धा	भोरमदेव कॉरिडोर विकास, कबीरधाम जिला	145.99
10.	दादरा नगर एवं हवेली तथा दमन एवं दीव	2024-25	दमन	दमन कन्वेंशन सेंटर	147.13
11.	गोवा	2023-24	पोर्वोरिम	पोर्वोरिम क्रीक एक्सपीरियंस	24.07
12.	गोवा	2023-24	कोलवा	कोलवा बीच एक्सपीरियंस	19.89
13.	हरियाणा	2024-25	पंचकुला	टिक्कर ताल और एडवेंचर पार्क में एडवेंचर टूरिज्म हब का विकास	26.68
14.	हरियाणा	2024-25	पंचकुला	यादविन्द्रा गार्डन का कायाकल्प	65.82
15.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2024-25	माँ चिंतपूर्णी मंदिर (जिला - ऊना)	माँ चिंतपूर्णी देवी मंदिर, ऊना का विकास	56.26
16.	कर्नाटक	2023-24	हम्पी	'ट्रैवलर नूक्स' की स्थापना	25.64
17.	कर्नाटक	2023-24	मैसूरु	टोंगा राइड हेरिटेज एक्सपीरियंस जोन	2.72
18.	कर्नाटक	2023-24	मैसूरु	ईकोलोजिकल एक्सपीरियंस जोन	18.48
19.	केरल	2023-24	कुमारकोम	कुमारकोम पक्षी अभयारण्य एक्सपीरियंस	13.81

20.	केरल	2024-25	अलप्पुझा	अलाप्पुझा: ए ग्लोबल वॉटर वंडरलैंड	93.18
21.	केरल	2024-25	मलमपुझा	मलमपुझा गार्डन और लीजर पार्क में पर्यटकों के अनुभव को बेहतर बनाना	75.87
22.	लद्दाख	2023-24	लेह	जूले लेह जैव विविधता पार्क	23.17
23.	लद्दाख	2023-24	कारगिल	एक्सप्लोरिंग एलओसी और हुंडरमन विलेज एक्सपीरियंस	11.91
24.	लक्षद्वीप	2024-25	बंगारम	बंगाराम में पर्यटक अनुभव का संवर्धन	81.18
25.	मध्य प्रदेश	2023-24	ग्वालियर	फूलबाग एक्सपीरियंस जोन	16.74
26.	मध्य प्रदेश	2023-24	चित्रकूट	चित्रकूट में आध्यात्मिक एक्सपीरियंस	27.21
27.	मध्य प्रदेश	2024-25	पीताम्बरा पीठ, दतिया	पीताम्बरा पीठ दतिया का विकास	44.24
28.	महाराष्ट्र	2023-24	पुणे	शिवसृष्टि ऐतिहासिक थीम पार्क- फेज 3	76.22
29.	मेघालय	2023-24	सोहरा	वॉटरफॉल ट्रेल्स एक्सपीरियंस	27.60
30.	मेघालय	2023-24	सोहरा	मेघालयन एज केव एक्सपीरियंस	32.45
31.	मिजोरम	2024-25	चम्फाई	केइलुंगलिया, ज़ोटे, नगुर और मुअलबुहम, चम्फाई में इको रिजॉर्ट एक्सपीरियंस	38.85
32.	मिजोरम	2024-25	चम्फाई	विरासत और सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, चम्फाई	33.87
33.	मिजोरम	2025-26	थिंग्सुलथलिया	सम्मेलन केंद्र का निर्माण	99.71
34.	नागालैंड	2023-24	चुमुकेदिमा	चुमुकेदिमा व्यू पॉइंट पर इको-पर्यटन एक्सपीरियंस	7.87
35.	नागालैंड	2023-24	चुमुकेदिमा	मिडवे रिट्रीट में जनजातीय सांस्कृतिक एक्सपीरियंस	21.56
36.	नागालैंड	2024-25	चुमुकेदिमा	चुमुकेदिमा के जैकब गांव में साहसिक पर्यटन का अनुभव	32.54
37.	पुदुचेरी	2023-24	कराईकल	कराईकल बीच और वाटरफ्रंट एक्सपीरियंस	20.29

38.	पंजाब	2023-24	कपूरथला	कांजिली वेटलैंड में इको पर्यटन एक्सपीरियंस	20.06
39.	पंजाब	2023-24	अमृतसर	अटारी में सीमा पर्यटन एक्सपीरियंस	25.91
40.	राजस्थान	2023-24	बूंदी	केशोरायपाटन में आध्यात्मिक अनुभव	21.65
41.	राजस्थान	2024-25	सीकर	श्री खाटू श्याम जी मंदिर (सीकर) में विकास कार्य	87.87
42.	राजस्थान	2024-25	करणी माता मंदिर, जिला बीकानेर	श्री करणी माता मंदिर, बीकानेर में विकास कार्य	22.58
43.	राजस्थान	2024-25	मालासेरी डूंगरी (जिला - भीलवाड़ा)	मालासेरी डूंगरी, भीलवाड़ा जिले का विकास	48.73
44.	सिक्किम	2023-24	ग्यालशिंग	युकसोम क्लस्टर में इको-वेलनेस एक्सपीरियंस	15.41
45.	सिक्किम	2023-24	गंगटोक	गंगटोक सांस्कृतिक गांव	22.60
46.	तमिलनाडु	2023-24	मामल्लापुरम	शोर मंदिर में इमर्सिव एक्सपीरियंस	30.02
47.	तेलंगाना	2023-24	भोंगीर	भोंगीर किला एक्सपीरियेंशियल जोन	56.82
48.	तेलंगाना	2023-24	अनंतगिरि	अनंतगिरि वन में इको पर्यटन जोन	38.01
49.	त्रिपुरा	2024-25	अगरतला	अगरतला में त्रिपुरा हेरिटेज विलेज और संगीत अनुभव (चरण-1 और 2)	48.95
50.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2023-24	प्रयागराज	आजाद पार्क और देखो प्रयागराज ट्रेल एक्सपीरियंस	14.52
51.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2023-24	नैमिषारण्य	वैदिक - वेलनेस एक्सपीरियंस	17.80
52.	उत्तराखंड	2023-24	पिथौरागढ़	गुंजी में ग्रामीण पर्यटन क्लस्टर एक्सपीरियंस	17.86
53.	उत्तराखंड	2023-24	चंपावत	टी गार्डन एक्सपीरियंस	19.89
कुल राशि					2208.27

(iii) स्वदेश दर्शन योजना की उप-योजना, चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	श्रेणी	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2024-25	अहोबिलम - एक आध्यात्मिक यात्रा	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	25.00
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2024-25	नागार्जुन सागर में बौद्ध विरासत और सांस्कृतिक अनुभवों का संवर्धन	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	25.00
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2024-25	बिचोम बांध साहसिक और इको-पर्यटन परियोजना	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	9.90
4.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2024-25	किभितो सीमांत पर्यटन - शांति का प्रवेश द्वार	वाइब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम	4.96
5.	असम	2024-25	पाणिधिग पक्षी अभयारण्य, शिवसागर	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	9.99
6.	बिहार	2024-25	सोनपुर मेला मैदान, सारण में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	24.29
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	2024-25	मायाली बगीचा का इको-पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विकास	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	9.97
8.	गोवा	2024-25	मायेम गाँव में हरवलम जलप्रपात का सौंदर्यीकरण और विकास	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	9.81
9.	गुजरात	2024-25	शर्मिष्ठा झील का रूपांतरण: वडनगर में प्रकाश और संस्कृति	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	17.29
10.	गुजरात	2024-25	हरसिद्धि तट, पोरबंदर में पवित्र महासागर आश्रय स्थल	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	24.66
11.	गुजरात	2024-25	थोल: परिवर्तनकारी पर्यटन 'सौहार्दपूर्ण' स्थायित्व,	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर	9.96

			अनुकूलित कौशल' अग्रणी प्रौद्योगिकी	स्थल	
12.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2024-25	काज़ा में पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	24.82
13.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2024-25	रक्छम, छितकुल में पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास	वाइब्रेट विलेज प्रोग्राम	4.96
14.	झारखंड	2024-25	रामरेखा धाम, सिमडेगा में पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	18.87
15.	केरल	2024-25	थालास्सेरी: आध्यात्मिक जुड़ाव	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	25.00
16.	केरल	2024-25	वर्कला-दक्षिण काशी	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	25.00
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
18.	मध्य प्रदेश	2024-25	मध्यकालीन वैभव 2.0, ओरछा	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	25.00
19.	महाराष्ट्र	2024-25	अहमदनगर किले का विकास	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	25.00
20.	मणिपुर	2024-25	मणिपुर की प्राचीन राजधानी, लंगथबल कोनुग का विकास	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	24.69
21.	मेघालय	2024-25	मावफलांग सांस्कृतिक एवं विरासत केंद्र	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	24.87
22.	मेघालय	2024-25	नर्तियांग आध्यात्मिक एवं सांस्कृतिक केंद्र	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	24.87
23.	नागालैंड	2024-25	सोलफुल ट्रेल: इम्पुर विरासत अनुभव, इम्पुर गाँव	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	24.94
24.	नागालैंड	2024-25	दोयांग पर विंग्स का विकास: एक इको पर्यटन स्थल, दोयांग जलाशय	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	10.00
25.	पुदुचेरी	2024-25	व्हाइट टाउन का विकास	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	22.19

26.	पंजाब	2024-25	हुसैनीवाला बॉर्डर, फिरोजपुर में सांस्कृतिक और विरासत खंड	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	25.00
27.	पंजाब	2024-25	विरासत मार्ग - श्री आनंदपुर साहिब, रूपनगर में शांति और सद्भाव का प्रतीक	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	24.90
28.	सिक्किम	2024-25	वीरता की गूँज: गनाथांग घाटी अनुभव, गनाथांग गाँव	वाइब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम	5.00
29.	सिक्किम	2024-25	काबी क्रॉनिकल्स: एकता और विरासत के माध्यम से एक यात्रा, काबी, मंगन	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	24.96
30.	तमिलनाडु	2024-25	रामेश्वरम का प्रतीकात्मक परिवर्तन	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	20.01
31.	तेलंगाना	2024-25	नलगोंडा के बुद्धवनम में डिजिटल अनुभव केंद्र	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	24.85
32.	तेलंगाना	2024-25	निज़ाम सागर, कामारेड्डी में इको-पर्यटन परियोजना का विकास	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	9.98
33.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2024-25	महोबा में सांस्कृतिक परिदृश्य का विकास	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	24.98
34.	उत्तराखंड	2024-25	जादुंग उत्सव मैदान, जादुंग का विकास	वाइब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम	4.99
35.	उत्तराखंड	2024-25	कैंचीधाम परिसर, कैंचीधाम का विकास	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	17.60
36.	उत्तराखंड	2024-25	माना हाट परियोजना	वाइब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम	4.99
कुल					648.11

(iv) 'तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि

				(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.	आंध्र प्रदेश	विशाखापत्तनम मंदिर में सिंहाचलम में श्री वराह लक्ष्मी नरसिम्हा स्वामी वारी देवस्थानम	2022-23	54.04
4.	आंध्र प्रदेश	अन्नावरम मंदिर शहर में तीर्थ पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	2024-25	25.33
5.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	परशुराम कुंड, लोहित जिला का विकास	2020-21	37.88
6.	असम	गुवाहाटी में और उसके आसपास कामाख्या मंदिर और तीर्थ स्थलों का विकास	2015-16	29.80
7.	बिहार	पटना साहिब का विकास	2015-16	29.62
8.	बिहार	विष्णुपद मंदिर, गया, बिहार में मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास	2014-15	3.63
9.	बिहार	अंबिका भवानी मंदिर, सारण का विकास	2024-25	13.29
10.	छत्तीसगढ़	डोंगरगढ़, राजनंदगांव जिला, छत्तीसगढ़ में माँ बमलेश्वरी देवी मंदिर का विकास	2020-21	48.44
11.	गोवा	बोम जीसस बेसिलिका का विकास	2024-25	16.46
12.	गुजरात	द्वारका का विकास	2016-17	10.46
13.	गुजरात	सोमनाथ में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधाओं का विकास	2016-17	45.36
14.	गुजरात	सोमनाथ में प्रोमेनेड का विकास	2018-19	47.12
15.	गुजरात	बनासकांठा, गुजरात में अंबाजी मंदिर में तीर्थ यात्रा सुविधाओं का विकास	2022-23	50.00
16.	हरियाणा	पंचकुला जिले में माता मनसा देवी मंदिर और नाडा साहेब गुरुद्वारा का विकास	2019-20	48.53
17.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	हजरतबल दरगाह, श्रीनगर का विकास	2016-17	40.46
18.	झारखंड	बाबा बैद्यनाथ धाम, देवघर का विकास	2018-19	36.79
19.	कर्नाटक	मैसूरु में श्री चामुंडेश्वरी देवी मंदिर में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधाओं का विकास	2023-24	45.38
20.	कर्नाटक	रेणुका येल्लामा देवी मंदिर का विकास	2024-25	18.37

21.	कर्नाटक	बीदर जिले के पापनाश मंदिर में मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास	2024-25	22.25
22.	केरल	गुरुवायूर मंदिर का विकास	2016-17	45.19
23.	मध्य प्रदेश	अमरकंटक का विकास	2020-21	49.99
24.	मध्य प्रदेश	ओंकारेश्वर का विकास	2017-18	43.93
25.	महाराष्ट्र	त्र्यंबकेश्वर, नासिक का विकास	2017-18	45.41
26.	मेघालय	मेघालय में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधाओं का विकास	2020-21	29.29
27.	मिज़ोरम	मिज़ोरम राज्य में तीर्थयात्रा और विरासत पर्यटन के लिए अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	44.89
28.	मिज़ोरम	चंफाई जिले के वांगछिया में प्रशाद योजना के तहत मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास	2024-25	5.47
29.	नागालैंड	नागालैंड में तीर्थयात्रा अवसंरचना का विकास	2018-19	25.20
30.	नागालैंड	जुन्हेबोटो में तीर्थयात्रा पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	18.18
31.	ओडिशा	मेगा परिपथ के अंतर्गत पुरी, श्री जगन्नाथ धाम - रामचंडी - देमुली में प्राची रिवर फ्रंट में अवसंरचना का विकास	2014-15	50.00
32.	पुडुचेरी	श्री धरबारण्येश्वर मंदिर के लिए तीर्थयात्री सुविधाओं और पर्यटक आकर्षणों का विकास	2024-25	25.94
33.	पंजाब	अमृतसर में करुण सागर वाल्मीकि स्थल का विकास	2015-16	6.40
34.	पंजाब	चमकौर साहिब, रोपड़, पंजाब का विकास	2021-22	30.52
35.	राजस्थान	पुष्कर/अजमेर का एकीकृत विकास	2015-16	32.64
36.	सिक्किम	युकसोम में फोर पेट्रन सेंट्स में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधा का विकास	2020-21	33.32
37.	तमिलनाडु	कांचीपुरम का विकास	2016-17	13.99
38.	तमिलनाडु	वेलंकन्नी का विकास	2016-17	4.86
39.	तमिलनाडु	8 नवग्रह मंदिरों का विकास	2024-25	40.94
40.	तेलंगाना	जोगुलम्बा देवी मंदिर, आलमपुर का विकास	2020-21	38.90
41.	तेलंगाना	रुद्रेश्वर (रामप्पा) मंदिर, मुलुगु में तीर्थयात्रा और विरासत पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	62.00
42.	तेलंगाना	भद्राचलम, भद्राद्रि कोठागुडेम जिले में तीर्थयात्रा अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	41.38

43.	तेलंगाना	देवी रेणुका येल्लम्मा देवस्थानम में मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास	2024-25	4.22
44.	त्रिपुरा	त्रिपुर सुंदरी मंदिर, उदयपुर का विकास	2020-21	34.43
45.	उत्तर प्रदेश	वाराणसी का विकास - चरण-I	2015-16	18.73
46.	उत्तर प्रदेश	मेगा पर्यटक परिपथ (चरण-II) के रूप में मथुरा-वृंदावन का विकास	2014-15	10.98
47.	उत्तर प्रदेश	गंगा, वाराणसी में रिवर क्रूज पर्यटन	2017-18	9.02
48.	उत्तर प्रदेश	वृंदावन में पर्यटक सुविधा केन्द्र का निर्माण	2014-15	9.36
49.	उत्तर प्रदेश	वाराणसी का विकास - चरण II	2017-18	44.60
50.	उत्तर प्रदेश	गोवर्धन में अवसंरचना सुविधाओं का विकास	2018-19	37.59
51.	उत्तराखंड	केदारनाथ का एकीकृत विकास	2015-16	34.77
52.	उत्तराखंड	बद्रीनाथजी धाम में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधा के लिए अवसंरचना का विकास	2018-19	56.15
53.	उत्तराखंड	गंगोत्री और यमुनोत्री धाम में तीर्थयात्रा अवसंरचना सुविधाओं में वृद्धि	2021-22	54.36
54.	पश्चिम बंगाल	बेलूर मठ का विकास	2016-17	30.03
		कुल		1726.74

(v) 'पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई) – वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटन केंद्रों का विकास' योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजना का ब्यौरा:

क्र.सं.	राज्य	स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2024-25	गंडीकोटा में फोर्ट एवं गोर्ज एक्सपीरियंस का संवर्धन	77.91
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2024-25	राजा महेंद्रवरम में अखंड गोदावरी- (हवेलोक ब्रिज और पुष्कर घाट)	94.44
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2024-25	पासीघाट में सियांग एडवेंचर और इको-रिट्रीट	46.48
4.	असम	2024-25	गुवाहाटी में असम राज्य चिड़ियाघर सह वनस्पति उद्यान	97.12
5.	असम	2024-25	शिवसागर में रंग घर का सौंदर्यीकरण	94.76
6.	बिहार	2024-25	सहरसा में मत्स्यगंधा झील का विकास	97.61

7.	बिहार	2024-25	करमचट में करमचट इको पर्यटन और एडवेंचर हब	49.51
8.	छत्तीसगढ़	2024-25	रायपुर में चित्रोत्पला फिल्म सिटी का विकास	95.79
9.	छत्तीसगढ़	2024-25	रायपुर में जनजातीय और सांस्कृतिक सम्मेलन केंद्र का विकास	51.87
10.	गोवा	2024-25	पोंडा में छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज संग्रहालय	97.46
11.	गोवा	2024-25	पोरवोरिम में टाउनस्क्वेयर	90.74
12.	गुजरात	2024-25	केरली (मोकरसागर), पोरबंदर में इको-पर्यटन गंतव्य	99.50
13.	गुजरात	2024-25	धोर्डों में टेंटेड सिटी और कन्वेंशन सेंटर	51.56
14.	झारखंड	2024-25	कोडरमा में तिलैया का इको-पर्यटन विकास	34.87
15.	कर्नाटक	2024-25	रोएरिच और देविका रानी एस्टेट टाटागुनि, बेंगलुरु में इको पर्यटन और सांस्कृतिक केंद्र	99.17
16.	कर्नाटक	2024-25	बेलगावी में सवादत्ती यल्लम्मागुड्डा का विकास	100.00
17.	केरल	2024-25	कोल्लम में अष्टमुडी जैव विविधता और इको मनोरंजन केंद्र	59.71
18.	केरल	2024-25	सरगालया में मालाबार के सांस्कृतिक क्रूसिबल का ग्लोबल गेटवे	95.34
19.	मध्य प्रदेश	2024-25	ओरछा एक मध्यकालीन वैभव	99.92
20.	मध्य प्रदेश	2024-25	भोपाल में एमआईसीई के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कन्वेंशन सेंटर	99.38
21.	महाराष्ट्र	2024-25	सिंधुदुर्ग में आईएनएस-गुलदार अंतर्जालीय संग्रहालय, कृत्रिम चट्टान और पनडुब्बी पर्यटन	46.91
22.	महाराष्ट्र	2024-25	नासिक में "राम-काल पथ" का विकास	99.14
23.	मणिपुर	2024-25	लोकटक में लोकटक लेक एक्सपीरियंस	89.48
24.	मेघालय	2024-25	मावखानू में एमआईसीई अवसंरचना	99.27
25.	मेघालय	2024-25	शिलांग में उमियम झील का पुनर्विकास	99.27
26.	ओडिशा	2024-25	हीराकुंड का विकास	99.90
27.	ओडिशा	2024-25	सतकोसिया का विकास	99.99
28.	पंजाब	2024-25	एसबीएस नगर में खटकर कला में शहीद-ए-आजम, सरदार भगत सिंह को श्रद्धांजलि के रूप में हेरिटेज स्ट्रीट का विकास	53.45
29.	राजस्थान	2024-25	जयपुर में आमेर-नाहरगढ़ एवं आसपास के क्षेत्र का विकास	49.31
30.	राजस्थान	2024-25	जयपुर में जल महल का विकास	96.61

31.	सिक्किम	2024-25	नामची में स्काईवॉक, भालेदुंगा, यांगांग	97.37
32.	सिक्किम	2024-25	नाथुला में बॉर्डर एक्सपीरियंस	68.19
33.	तमिलनाडु	2024-25	मामल्लापुरम में नंदवनम हेरिटेज पार्क का विकास	99.67
34.	तमिलनाडु	2024-25	ऊटी में रेस कोर्स में इको पार्क	70.23
35.	तेलंगाना	2024-25	रामप्पा में रामप्पा क्षेत्र स्थायी पर्यटन परिपथ	73.74
36.	तेलंगाना	2024-25	नल्लामाला में सोमसिल्ला निरोगता और आध्यात्मिक रिट्रीट	68.10
37.	त्रिपुरा	2024-25	गोमती के बंडुआर में शक्ति पीठ पार्क	97.70
38.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2024-25	आगरा जिले में बटेश्वर का विकास	74.05
39.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2024-25	श्रावस्ती में एकीकृत बौद्ध पर्यटन विकास	80.24
40.	उत्तराखंड	2024-25	प्रतिष्ठित शहर ऋषिकेश: ऋषिकेश में राफ्टिंग बेस स्टेशन	100.00
कुल				3295.76

PROTECTION OF TEMPLES AND HERITAGE STRUCTURES

1297. CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES:

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

- (a) whether the Central and State Governments conducted heritage impact assessments before approving road projects near sacred sites in light of the Dev Khapreshwar temple's demolition and century-old banyan uprooting—without heritage safeguards, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the Government has mandated event-based waste management protocols, enforceable by local bodies, with penalties for sacrilege-level pollution in view of the plastic pollution left at Bodgeshwar Temple after religious gatherings;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

- (d) whether the Government proposes to explore alternate alignments or bypasses for infrastructure projects that risk damaging religious structures and enforce heritage compliance in view of the repeated threats to temples at village Bhoma and temples like Sateri and Mahadev due to highway expansion, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government is likely to fund geo-mapping, protect sacred groves under Forest Rights Act (FRA)/Forest Conservation Acts and institute community-led guardianship backed by surveillance and legal safeguards sacred groves like Nagvechi Rai are disappearing due to encroachment and idol theft?

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

(a): The Dev Khapreshwar temple is neither declared a Monument of National Importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958, nor notified as a State-protected monument under the applicable State legislation. Since the monument does not fall under the protection framework of either the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) or the State Archaeology Department, the statutory requirement for conducting Heritage Impact Assessments is not attracted.

(b) and (c): Event-based waste management norms are being enforced through local bodies, including restrictions on single-use plastics. For the BogdeshwarJatra at Mapusa, the Temple Committee, in coordination with the Goa State Pollution Control Board (GSPCB), issued strict instructions prohibiting

single-use plastics, displayed Dos and Don'ts on site, and imposed fines on violators. GSPCB also distributed upcycled cloth bags to vendors to reduce plastic use.

(d): The most suitable road alignment was approved after considering all relevant factors, including the safety of nearby religious structures. Wherever feasible, bypass options are also examined and taken up to minimise any impact on temples such as those at Bhoma, including the Sateri and Mahadev temples by Public works Department of Goa Government.

(e): Currently, there is no such proposal under Forest Conservation Act, 1980 regarding protection of sacred grooves.

LEAK OF TOXIC LEACHATE FROM BANDHWARI LANDFILL

1298. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

- (a) the details of toxic leachate from the Bandhwari landfill in Gurugram that has been found seeping into surrounding areas and contaminating groundwater, including studies on its impact on soil, water and public health;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to fix accountability on the agencies responsible for such mismanagement;
- (c) the total loss caused to agriculture, environment and public health due to the said seepage, its assessed monetary value, the compensation already provided to affected persons and the time period within which the remaining

compensation will be disbursed; and;

(d) the steps being taken to ensure immediate containment of leachate, installation of treatment facilities and long-term scientific remediation of the site?

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

(a) to (d): As per Solid Waste Management Rules (SWM), 2016, local bodies are mandated to investigate and analyse all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation and wherever feasible, take necessary actions to bio-mine or bio-remediate the sites. Central Pollution Control Board has issued guidelines for Disposal of Legacy Waste and also issued directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, to all State Pollution Control Boards / Pollution Control Committees for enforcement of provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, regarding bio-mining of legacy waste. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, has allocated Rs.10,930.12 crores under Solid Waste Management (SWM) component of SBM (U) 2.0 as Central Government share for States/UTs for setting up of waste processing facilities for scientific management of municipal solid waste as well as for remediation of legacy waste dumpsites.

As per information provided by Municipal Corporation of Gurugram and Faridabad to CPCB during inspection the waste disposal site at Bandhwari is in operation for last 13 years. The initial waste volume of 44 Lakh Metric Tonnes

(MT) was present at Bandhwari dumpsite with height of 41 meters covering an area of about 30 Acres. Bio-mining of the legacy waste at Bandhwari dumpsite is underway and through biomining of dumpsite the present height is 19 meters, with a total waste volume of around 14 lakhs MT

The analysis of leachate samples by CPCB has shown that the physico-chemical parameters of leachate collected was in excess of prescribed limits as per Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. As per Municipal Corporation of Gurugram the leachate is collected in High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) lined ponds and transported for treatment at the Gurugram Metropolitan Development Authority's 120 MLD capacity Sewage Treatment Plant (STP). The analysis of ground water samples collected from 13 locations by CPCB in the vicinity of Bhadwari dumpsite, has shown that physico-chemical parameters are within limits as per Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

CPCB has prepared guidelines for disposal of legacy waste (Old MSW). The guidelines include provisions of bio mining of legacy waste under SWM Rules, 2016, detailed methodology and process of bioremediation and bio-mining. The guidelines have been prepared to ensure that concerned local authorities engaged in the bio mining process of legacy waste shall follow procedures in the guidelines inter alia including the following points: (i) analysis of screened fractions materials i.e. Refused Dry Fuel (RDF), fine earth, prior to its disposal /utilization, (ii) preparation of plans for utilisation /disposal of screened fractions, and (iii) adequate provisions for leachate treatment. Further, other aspects of process management, space management, leachate,

management, fire and safety control measures, use of recovered space etc. have also been included in the guidelines.

CPCB has also issued directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to all SPCBs/PCCs regarding bio-mining of legacy waste on 27.01.2021 and for fire prevention at dumpsites on dated 26.5.2022

POLLUTION IN THENPENNAI RIVER

1299. THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN:

SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of untreated sewage discharge from Karnataka into the Thenpennai river, and the estimated volume of sewage entering in to the river on a daily basis;
- (b) the official estimate of daily volume entering Tamil Nadu along with the assessed impact on downstream districts—Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri, Thiruvannamalai, Villupuram and Cuddalore— including incidents of toxic foam, water contamination and public-health risks;
- (c) the status of compliance by Karnataka and the Central Government with the National Green Tribunal (NGT's) directions on preventing sewage discharge into the Thenpennai, including dates of action-taken reports submitted.
- (d) whether the Government has conducted or reviewed water-quality testing

at inter-State entry points and downstream reservoirs, and if so, the details and the current status thereof; and

- (e) the remedial and enforcement measures taken under the National River Conservation Plan to prevent further contamination and safeguard drinking water, agriculture and ecosystems 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 (e): To monitor the pollution of water bodies in the country, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) has established a Water Quality Monitoring Network under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP). Currently, water quality monitoring is carried out at 4922 locations in the country. It is the primary responsibility of States/Union Territories (UTs) and Urban Local Bodies to ensure required treatment of sewage and industrial effluents to the prescribed norms before discharging into the rivers and other water bodies. The Central Government has laid down standards for the quality of treated sewage and treated industrial effluent to be discharged into rivers and these standards are enforced by State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees (SPCBs/PCCs).

As per the information provided by Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB), the total estimated quantity of sewage generated in the Thenpennai river catchment area is 1329 MLD. Presently, Bengaluru Water

Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) is having 26 STP's with installed capacity of 958.5 MLD & is treating 830 MLD sewage and 12 STP's are reported to be under proposal.

Further, It is reported by KSPCB that KSPCB is monitoring the river water quality at Mugalur bridge once in a month regularly apart from various locations along river Thenpennai. As per the analysis report of river Thenpennai submitted by KSPCB, the river water quality meets the criteria "E" (Irrigation, Industrial Cooling, Controlled waste disposal) category, as per the Designated Best Use Water Quality Classification set by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) vide order dated 18.12.2024 in Original Application No. 1374/2024 (Principal Bench) while hearing the issue of Toxic Foam in Tamil Nadu's Hosur after Dam Discharges Surplus Water, on suo-moto basis, directed all the respondents to file their responses before the appropriate bench of the Hon'ble Tribunal and transferred the case to Hon'ble NGT Southern Zone, Chennai. Subsequently, the case was re-numbered as O.A No. 14 of 2025 (Southern Zone).

In compliance of the Hon'ble NGT's order dated 18.12.2024, CPCB submitted report dated 01.04.2025, in which, while referring about the report prepared for "Polluted River Stretches for Restoration of Water Quality - 2022" for identification of polluted river stretches in the country, it is stated that the "Dakshina Pinakini along Mugaluru" stretch is identified as one of the Polluted River Stretch (PRS) along Mugaluru under Priority I, as the maximum BOD observed as 111 mg/L during the period 2019 & 2021. The location is

downstream of Bengaluru city in Karnataka.

CPCB - Regional Directorate, Bengaluru monitors water quality at Karnataka-Tamilnadu inter-state location at river "Thenpennaiyar" at Chokkarasanapalli Bridge under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) on quarterly basis. The location is further downstream of Bengaluru city in Karnataka

The officials of CPCB, Regional Directorate, Bengaluru along with officials of Karnataka State Pollution Control Board and Tamil Nadu State Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) carried out sampling of six locations at River Thenpennai, namely, Channasandra bridge (01), Mugaluru bridge (01) in Karnataka State, Chokkarasanapalli (01), Kelavarapalli dam (dam water/upstream, downfall near gate/downstream, Mitteganahalli bridge/ Marasandra) (03) in Tamil Nadu State on 28.10.2024. The assessment of water quality data for the year 2024 indicates that Dissolved Oxygen (DO) is observed as BDL (less than 0.3 mg/L), pH in the range of 7.24 - 8.1, Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) in the range of 17 - 52.4 mg/L and Fecal Coliform in the range of 2,80,000 - 79,00,000 MPN/100 ml.

Further, as per the information provided by KPCB, pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble NGT in O.A No. 111/2020, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Karnataka has filed action taken/compliance reports dated. 01.04.2025, 20.08.2025 and 13.11.2025 before the Hon'ble NGT, Chennai Bench.

As per input provided by TNPCB, The Thenpennai River stretch is not

covered under the National River Conservation Plan (NCRP). However, as per NGT (SZ) order dated 20.07.2020, regular water-quality monitoring at the Tamil Nadu entry point is carried out under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme. Further Government of TamilNadu reported that they have installed Real Time Water Quality Monitoring station at Thenpennai River for real time monitoring of the river water. TNPCB coordinates with CPCB and upstream agencies for regulatory compliance and improvement of river water quality.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FROM KEELADI EXCAVATION

1300. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

- (a) whether the Government acknowledges the archaeological evidence from Keeladi and related sites in Tamil Nadu indicating the existence of an advanced, literate Iron Age civilisation;
- (b) if not, the reasons for the reluctance to formally recognise this antiquity despite carbon dating and artefact analysis from reputed national and international institutions;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is not recognizing the findings of the Keeladi report prepared by the Government of Tamil Nadu or the antiquity of Iron in Tamil Culture, if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor,
- (d) whether the Government is aware that Dr. Amarnath Ramakrishna, the

archaeologist who led the initial Keeladi excavations and brought national attention to the findings, has been transferred multiple times, and if so, whether the Government has reviewed concerns raised by historians and civil society about such actions affecting academic independence, and

(e) whether the Government is willing to work collaboratively with the Tamil Nadu State Archaeology Department and leading research institutions to ensure scientific integrity, transparency and national recognition of Tamil Nadu's ancient archaeological heritage?

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

(a) and (b): Archaeological evidence of different cultures in Tamil Nadu have been brought to light through various excavations and explorations conducted by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), Tamil Nadu State Archaeology Department, Universities, and Research Institutes. Excavations conducted during the last 5 years is as under:

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 (till Aug)
ASI	2	2	1	2	1
State Government	9	8	-	8	1
Universities	3	-	1	2	3
Research Institutes	-	-	2	-	-
Total	14	10	4	12	5

(c): Draft report on excavation at Keeladi conducted between 2014 and 2016 by

ASI has been submitted. However, no final report on the excavations conducted since 2018 by Government of Tamil Nadu is received so far.

(d): Allocation of works to archaeological officers is a routine administrative matter.

(e): Government of India grants approval for excavations as per the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules 1959 and ensures implementation of the Act. It also collaborates with State Department of Archaeology and other institutions/ agencies, as and when required.

RECOVERY OF NON-PERFORMING ASSETS (NPAS)

1301. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

- (a) the total value of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in public and private sector banks during the last five years, including agriculture, industry, MSMEs, and corporate loans in the country, State-wise, sector-wise and year-wise;
- (b) the details of the number and value of accounts written off, under resolution, or referred to the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) and Debt Recovery Tribunals, year-wise;
- (c) the average time taken for recovery of NPAs and reasons for delays, if any, including procedural or legal bottlenecks;
- (d) the amount of funds allocated and utilised for recapitalisation of banks to manage NPAs and improve credit flow;

- (e) the measures taken by the Government to prevent future NPAs in public and private sector banks in the country, including credit monitoring, lending norms and supervisory oversight; and
- (f) the details of the Government's plans to strengthen recovery mechanisms and improve bank asset quality?

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

(a): The Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Private Sector Banks (PVBs) for the last five financial years are as under:

(Amounts in crore Rs.)

As on	Public Sector Banks		Private Sector Banks	
	Gross NPA	Gross NPA to Gross Advances (%)	Gross NPA	Gross NPA to Gross Advances (%)
31.3.2021	6,16,616	9.11	2,02,266	4.94
31.3.2022	5,40,958	7.28	1,80,742	3.84
31.3.2023	4,28,197	4.97	1,25,212	2.29
31.3.2024	3,39,541	3.47	1,29,047	1.85
31.3.2025	2,83,650	2.58	1,32,646	1.75

Source: RBI

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has apprised that the state-wise information regarding gross NPAs is not maintained by it. However, year-wise and category-wise details of NPAs in PSBs and PVBs for domestic operations, for categories Agriculture and Allied Activities, Industry and Service (including Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises) and Retail loans, during the last five financial years are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): RBI has informed that the number of accounts of written-off loans is not maintained by it. However, the details of number (as reported by PSBs for three FYs) and amount of written-off loans (as reported by RBI), for PSBs and PVBs are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

As regards Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), year wise details of cases yielding resolution plans and amount realisable by creditors, as provided by Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI), are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

The number of cases referred to Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT), amount involved and amount recovered in those cases are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**.

(c): The average time taken for recovery of NPAs cannot be determined as it depends on a lot of factors like resolution methodology and recovery mechanisms adopted (SARFAESI/DRT /IBC/OTS, etc.).

As regards IBC, the 1300 Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRPs), which have yielded resolution plans by the end of September, 2025 took on average 603 days (after excluding the time excluded by the Adjudicating Authority). Similarly, the 2896 CIRPs, which ended up in orders for liquidation, took on average 518 days for conclusion. Further, 1529 liquidation processes, which have closed by submission of final reports took on average 668 days for closure. Delays are mainly on account of litigation as the resolution process under the IBC is an adjudicatory process.

(d): PSBs have significantly improved their financial performance, turning

profitable and strengthening their capital position. During FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22, Government has infused capital of Rs 24,600 crore in PSBs to meet their capital requirement. PSBs now rely on market sources and internal accruals to meet their capital requirements and there has been no capital infusion by Government in PSBs since FY 2022-23.

(e) and (f): Comprehensive measures have been taken by the Government and RBI to prevent future NPAs from accretion as well as to reduce and recover NPA which includes, *inter alia*, the following:

- (i) Under the PSB Reforms Agenda, comprehensive and automated Early Warning Systems (EWS) were instituted in PSBs, with approximately 80 EWS triggers and use of third-party data for time-bound remedial actions in the borrowing accounts to proactively detect stress and in turn reducing slippage into NPAs.
- (ii) Moving from the '**Debtor in Possession**' to a '**Creditor in Control**' regime change in credit culture has been effected, with the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) fundamentally changing the creditor-borrower relationship. Behavioral impact of IBC may be observed from the fact that as of March 2025, more than 30,000 applications having underlying default of Rs. 13.78 lakh crore have been settled at pre-admission stage itself.
- (iii) The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI) and the Recovery of Debt and Bankruptcy Act have been amended to make it more effective.

Key amendments in SARFAESI, *inter alia*, Empowered RBI to audit and inspect Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs) and to impose penalties for non-compliance; mandated registration of all security interests with the Central Registry of Securitisation Asset Reconstruction and Security Interest of India (CERSAI); created additional DRTs to speed up case disposal; enabled non-institutional investors to invest in Security Receipts.

- (iv) Pecuniary jurisdiction of DRTs was increased from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs to enable the DRTs to focus on high value cases resulting in higher recovery for the banks and financial institutions.
- (v) Public Sector Banks have set-up specialized stressed assets management verticals and branches for effective monitoring and focused follow-up of NPA accounts, which facilitates quicker and improved resolution/ recoveries. Deployment of Business correspondents and adoption of Feet-on-street model have also boosted the recovery trajectory of NPAs in banks.
- (vi) Prudential Framework for resolution of stressed assets was issued by RBI on 7.6.2019 to provide a framework for early recognition, reporting and time bound resolution of stressed assets, with a build-in incentive to lenders for early adoption of a resolution plan.
- (vii) Government and RBI have been working in coordination to strengthen the various recovery mechanisms available. These include filing of suits in civil courts or in Debt Recovery Tribunals, action under the Securitisation

and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, filing of cases in the National Company Law Tribunal under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, through negotiated settlements/compromise, and through sale of non-performing assets. In addition to these to address the delays in completion of CIRPs various amendments have been proposed in IBC that are under legislative approval.

STATEMENT-I

Sector-wise details of NPAs in PSBs and PVBs, for domestic operations

(Amounts in crore Rs.)

Sector	As on	Public Sector Banks	Private Sector Banks
Agriculture and Allied Activities	31.3.2021	1,17,339	20,122
	31.3.2022	1,16,052	19,333
	31.3.2023	1,14,850	20,491
	31.3.2024	1,08,985	21,795
	31.3.2025	1,09,193	31,483
Industry, including MSME	31.3.2021	2,57,948	81,715
	31.3.2022	2,10,517	73,997
	31.3.2023	1,38,666	38,810
	31.3.2024	96,026	32,372
	31.3.2025	65,365	25,669
Services, including MSME	31.3.2021	1,41,819	56,897
	31.3.2022	1,25,505	46,461
	31.3.2023	1,09,962	31,524
	31.3.2024	81,889	38,087
	31.3.2025	67,804	35,851
Retail Loans	31.3.2021	35,887	26,439
	31.3.2022	35,191	22,880
	31.3.2023	33,208	24,315
	31.3.2024	31,491	30,307

	31.3.2025	30,671	36,536

Source: RBI

STATEMENT-II

Details of NPAs written-off by Public Sector Banks and Private Sector Banks

(Amounts in crore Rs.)

Financial Year	Public Sector Banks		Private Sector Banks
	Number*	Amount[#]	Amount[#]
2020-21	-	1,31,894	66,863
2021-22	-	1,15,536	53,098
2022-23	17,20,431	1,27,238	83,248
2023-24	16,33,882	1,14,622	47,403
2024-25	17,60,080	91,260	58,430

Source: [#]RBI, ^{*}PSBs

STATEMENT-III

Details of cases yielding resolution plans and amount realisable by creditors

(Amount in crore Rs.)

Financial Year	Number of Resolutions	Total Admitted Claims	Total Realisable Value
2020-21	119	1,27,200	27,551
2021-22	142	1,95,383	46,369
2022-23	186	1,53,567	55,361
2023-24	263	1,68,927	46,176
2024-25	259	1,62,746	55,821

Source: IBB

STATEMENT-IV**SCBs data on “Reduction in NPA due to write-offs” and “number and value of cases referred to DRTs**

(Amounts in crore Rs.)

	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
Reduction in NPAs - due to write-offs	2,02,781	1,74,966	2,16,324	1,70,262	1,57,029
No. of cases referred to DRTs	28,182	30,651	56,171	30,806	34,430
Amount involved in cases referred to DRTs	2,25,361	68,956	4,02,629	79,414	1,29,516
Amount recovered through DRTs*	8,113	12,035	39,777	13,527	12,363

Source: RBI

गरीब नागरिकों की कम आय**1302 . श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:**

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि देश के सबसे गरीब नागरिकों की औसत दैनिक आय अत्यंत कम है और यदि हां, तो विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान औसत दैनिक आय का राज्य-

वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ख) क्या विगत कुछ वर्षों के दौरान अमीर वर्ग की आय में महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि हुई है, जबकि गरीब वर्ग की आय तुलनात्मक रूप से स्थिर रही है या घट रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार इस बात से सहमत है कि वर्तमान आर्थिक नीतियां अमीरों को और अमीर तथा गरीबों को और गरीब बना रही हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) इस बढ़ती आर्थिक असमानता को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं ;और
- (ङ) क्या सरकार आगामी वर्षों में निम्न आय वर्ग की आय बढ़ाने और सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं को मजबूत करने के लिए कोई नई नीति लाने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): भारत में, आय का वर्ग वितरण संबंधी डेटा केंद्रीय स्तर पर संकलित नहीं किया जाता है। तथापि, उपभोग व्यय के संदर्भ में आय के वितरण को दर्शाने के लिए सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) द्वारा किए गए पारिवारिक उपभोग व्यय सर्वेक्षण (एचसीईएस) के अनुमानों का उपयोग परोक्ष रूप में किया जा सकता है।

नवीनतम एचसीईएस 2023-24 के अनुसार, औसत मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग व्यय (एमपीसीई) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वर्ष 2022-23 में ₹3773 से बढ़कर वर्ष 2023-24 में ₹4122 हो गया, और शहरी क्षेत्रों में वर्ष 2022-23 में ₹6459 से बढ़कर वर्ष 2023-24 में ₹6996 हो गया है। इसके अलावा, असमानता के प्रमुख माप, गिनी गुणांक, में पर्याप्त सुधार हुआ है, जो वर्ष 2022-23 और वर्ष 2023-24 के बीच ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 0.266 से घटकर 0.237 और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 0.314 से घटकर 0.284 हो गया है। वर्ष 2022-23 के स्तर से वर्ष 2023-24 में औसत एमपीसीई में वृद्धि ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में भारत की आबादी के निचले 5 से 10 प्रतिशत के लिए अधिकतम रही है।

इसके अलावा, वर्ष 2005-06 से नीति आयोग द्वारा प्रकाशित भारत में बहुआयामी गरीबी संबंधी डिस्कशन पेपर के अनुसार, भारत में बहुआयामी गरीबी वर्ष 2013-14 में 29.17 प्रतिशत से घटकर वर्ष 2022-23 में 11.28 प्रतिशत होने का अनुमान है, जिसका अर्थ है कि इस अवधि के दौरान 24.8 करोड़ लोग गरीबी से मुक्त हुए हैं।

हाल ही में वर्ष 2022-23 और वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए जारी एचसीईएस आंकड़ों के आधार पर, ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए राज्य-वार औसत एमपीसीई संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ग) से (ड): जी, नहीं। सरकार का प्राथमिक नीतिगत उद्देश्य जनसंख्या के सभी वर्गों का विकास करना है। समावेशी विकास पर सरकार का विशेष बल गरीबी और असमानता को कम करने, सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने, आय सृजन और आजीविका के विकल्प प्रदान करने तथा देश की आबादी के संवेदनशील वर्गों के जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने के लिए "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" की प्रतिबद्धता से परिलक्षित होता है।

इन उद्देश्यों के साथ, सरकार प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना, महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना, दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन, राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम, दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना, प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना, प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना, अटल पेंशन योजना, प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना, स्टैंड अप इंडिया योजना, अल्पसंख्यकों और अन्य संवेदनशील समूहों के विकास के लिए अम्ब्रेला कार्यक्रमों; राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना; पीएम-किसान के तहत निधि अंतरण, पीएम फसल बीमा योजना के तहत दावों का का भुगतान; उर्वरक सब्सिडी; डेयरी कॉर्पोरेटिव्स के लिए ब्याज संबंधी सहायता; फार्म गेट अवसंरचना आदि के लिए कृषि अवसंरचना निधि जैसे कई लक्षित कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित कर रही है। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने आधारभूत सुविधाओं तक सार्वभौमिक पहुंच के माध्यम से लोगों के जीवन की गुणवत्ता में समग्र सुधार लाने के लिए जल जीवन मिशन, स्वच्छ भारत अभियान, पीएम उज्ज्वला योजना, पीएम सौभाग्य योजना, आयुष्मान भारत, प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना आदि सहित विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों को क्रियान्वित किया है।

सरकार का बहु-आयामी दृष्टिकोण है जो आर्थिक असमानता को दूर करता है, सामाजिक गतिशीलता को बढ़ावा देता है और निष्पक्ष आर्थिक भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करता है। यह रोजगार सृजन और रोजगार क्षमता में सुधार को प्राथमिकता देता है। वार्षिक आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) रिपोर्ट यह दर्शाती है कि शहरी और ग्रामीण, दोनों क्षेत्रों में, श्रम बाजार में कोविड-पूर्व के स्तर की तुलना में सुधार हुआ है। 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए बेरोजगारी दर वर्ष 2018-19 में 5.8 प्रतिशत से घटकर वर्ष 2023-24 में 3.2 प्रतिशत हो गई है।

रोजगार के अवसरों का विस्तार करने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं और कार्यक्रम लागू किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, पर्याप्त पूंजीगत व्यय, लॉजिस्टिक सुविधाओं में निरंतर सुधार, शहरी विकास, एमएसएमई को बढ़ावा देने, कृषि और विनिर्माण जैसे विकास को बढ़ावा देने वाले उपायों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने से समग्र आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है, जिससे नागरिकों की रोजगार और क्रय शक्ति में सुधार हुआ है।

सरकार कौशल विकास केंद्रों, स्कूलों, कॉलेजों और संस्थानों के व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से स्किल, री-स्किल और अप-स्किल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए स्किल इंडिया मिशन (एसआईएम) भी लागू कर रही है। स्किल इंडिया मिशन का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को उद्योग के लिए प्रासंगिक कौशल से लैस भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना है। इसके अलावा, पीएम विश्वकर्मा योजना अपने हाथों और औजारों से काम करने वाले 18 व्यवसायों के कारीगरों और शिल्पकारों को एंड-टू-एंड सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए सितंबर 2023 में शुरू की गई थी। भारत में प्रगतिशील प्रत्यक्ष कराधान व्यवस्था है, जिसमें उच्च ब्रैकेट में शामिल एक व्यक्ति निम्न आय ब्रैकेट में शामिल व्यक्ति की तुलना में उच्च दरों पर आयकर का भुगतान करता है। इसके अलावा, आयकर पर अधिभार एक निश्चित स्तर से अधिक आय वाले व्यक्तियों पर लागू होता है। इस प्रकार, आय अर्जकों के उच्च ब्रैकेटों के कराधान की तुलना में मजबूत कराधान प्रणाली पहले से ही मौजूद है।

सरकार ने केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 में मध्यम वर्ग की व्यय क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण उपायों का प्रस्ताव किया है। केंद्रीय बजट में प्रस्ताव किया गया है कि नई कर व्यवस्था के तहत प्रति

वर्ष 12 लाख रुपये तक की वार्षिक आय पर कोई आयकर देय नहीं होगा। बजट में करदाताओं को समान रूप से लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए व्यक्तिगत आयकर के स्लैब और दरों में बदलाव का भी प्रस्ताव किया गया है। नई संरचना से मध्यम वर्ग के करों में काफी कमी आने और उनके पास अधिक पैसा उपलब्ध रहने की संभावना है। मध्यम वर्ग को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए सरकार के अन्य उपायों में बढ़ी हुई पेंशन योजनाएं, किफायती आवास के लिए सहायता, सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य योजनाएं और उद्यमियों को वित्तीय सहायता शामिल हैं।

विवरण

वर्ष 2023-24 में प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए औसत एमपीसीई (₹ में)

राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	ग्रामीण	शहरी
आंध्र प्रदेश	5,327	7,182
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	5,995	9,832
असम	3,793	6,794
बिहार	3,670	5,080
छत्तीसगढ़	2,739	4,927
दिल्ली	7,400	8,534
गोवा	8,048	9,726
गुजरात	4,116	7,175
हरियाणा	5,377	8,428
हिमाचल प्रदेश	5,825	9,223
झारखंड	2,946	5,393
कर्नाटक	4,903	8,076
केरल	6,611	7,783
मध्य प्रदेश	3,441	5,538
महाराष्ट्र	4,145	7,363
मणिपुर	4,531	5,945
मेघालय	3,852	7,839
मिजोरम	5,963	8,709
नागालैंड	5,155	8,022
ओडिशा	3,357	5,825

पंजाब	5,817	7,359
राजस्थान	4,510	6,574
सिक्किम	9,377	13,927
तमिलनाडु	5,701	8,165
तेलंगाना	5,435	8,978
त्रिपुरा	6,259	8,034
उत्तर प्रदेश	3,481	5,395
उत्तराखंड	5,003	7,486
पश्चिम बंगाल	3,620	5,775
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	7,771	10,453
चंडीगढ़	8,857	13,425
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	4,311	6,837
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	4,774	6,327
लद्दाख	5,010	7,533
लक्षद्वीप	6,350	6,377
पुडुचेरी	7,598	8,637
अखिल भारत	4,122	6,996

वर्ष 2022-23 में प्रत्येक राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए औसत एमपीसीई (₹ में)

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	ग्रामीण	शहरी
आंध्र प्रदेश	4,870	6,782
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	5,276	8,636
असम	3,432	6,136
बिहार	3,384	4,768
छत्तीसगढ़	2,466	4,483
दिल्ली	6,576	8,217
गोवा	7,367	8,734
गुजरात	3,798	6,621
हरियाणा	4,859	7,911
हिमाचल प्रदेश	5,561	8,075
झारखंड	2,763	4,931
कर्नाटक	4,397	7,666

केरल	5,924	7,078
मध्य प्रदेश	3,113	4,987
महाराष्ट्र	4,010	6,657
मणिपुर	4,360	4,880
मेघालय	3,514	6,433
मिजोरम	5,224	7,655
नागालैंड	4,393	7,098
ओडिशा	2,950	5,187
पंजाब	5,315	6,544
राजस्थान	4,263	5,913
सिक्किम	7,731	12,105
तमिलनाडु	5,310	7,630
तेलंगाना	4,802	8,158
त्रिपुरा	5,206	7,405
उत्तराखंड	4,641	7,004
उत्तर प्रदेश	3,191	5,040
पश्चिम बंगाल	3,239	5,267
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	7,332	10,268
चंडीगढ़	7,467	12,575
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	4,184	6,298
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	4,296	6,179
लद्दाख	4,035	6,215
लक्षद्वीप	5,895	5,475
पुडुचेरी	6,590	7,706
अखिल भारत	3,773	6,459

UPGRADATION OF KHELO INDIA SCHEME

1303. DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

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

(a) the details of the improvements made in creation and upgradation of sports

- infrastructure under the Khelo India Schemes across the country; and
- (b) the details and the impact of Fit India Movement in promoting a healthy lifestyle among the people, State/UT-wise?

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

(a): 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including creation and upgradation of sports infrastructure, rests primarily with the State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. However, under the "Creation and upgradation of sports infrastructure" component of the Khelo India Scheme, this Ministry renders financial support for creation of basic sports infrastructure such as sports complex, synthetic athletic tracks, synthetic hockey fields, synthetic turf football grounds, multipurpose halls, swimming pools, etc. along with sports equipment. Further, under National Sports Development Funds (NSDF), Government supports various institutions and individuals for creation and upgradation of sports facilities across the country. The details of the sports infrastructure sanctioned under Khelo India Scheme and NSDF, across the country, are available in public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in> and <http://www.nsdf.yas.gov.in/nsdf-glance.html> .

(b): The Fit India Movement was launched on 29th August, 2019, to encourage citizens to adopt healthier lifestyles through regular physical activities and sports. Its primary objectives are to inspire people to integrate fitness into their daily routines, raise awareness about the importance of health and wellness,

and to foster community participation in fitness programs. Key initiatives include Fit India Week, where schools and universities across the country engage in physical activities; the Fit India Freedom Run, a unique event combining fitness with environmental awareness; and the Fit India Quiz, which promotes knowledge about health, among students. The movement also includes the Fit India Mobile App, which helps users track their fitness progress, and the "Fit India Champions Podcast," featuring inspiring athletes. Additionally, National Sports Day is celebrated to emphasize the role of sports in overall well-being. The movement plays a key role in motivating youth to take up sports and fitness. Social media influencers have further amplified the movement's message, reaching a broad audience and promoting fitness and wellness nationwide. Overall, the Fit India Movement is creating a culture of health, fitness, and well-being at the grassroots level.

राजस्थान में एकल शिक्षक विद्यालय

1304. श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या वर्तमान में राजस्थान के प्राथमिक, मिडल एवं माध्यमिक स्तर के सरकारी विद्यालयों में शिक्षकों के एक लाख से अधिक पद रिक्त हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो प्राथमिक, मिडल तथा माध्यमिक स्तर पर स्वीकृत शिक्षण पदों की कुल संख्या कितनी है तथा कुल स्वीकृत पदों के सापेक्ष रिक्त पदों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) उक्त राज्य में ऐसे सरकारी विद्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है जहां केवल एक शिक्षक नियुक्त है तथा श्रीगंगानगर और हनुमानगढ़ जिलों में स्थित विद्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा रिक्त शिक्षण पदों को शीघ्र भरने, एकल-शिक्षक विद्यालयों को समाप्त करने और शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने के लिए उठाए गए ठोस कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में निर्धारित समय-सीमा 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 का विषय है, इसलिए देश के अधिकांश स्कूल राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में आते हैं। शिक्षकों की भर्ती, सेवा शर्तें और तर्कसंगत तैनाती संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनिक दायरे में आती है। स्कूलों में शिक्षकों के रिक्त पदों का ब्यौरा संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन रखते हैं। स्कूलों में शिक्षकों की भर्ती एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और सेवानिवृत्ति, त्यागपत्र और अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताओं के कारण तथा छात्रों की संख्या में वृद्धि/नए स्कूलों के कारण रिक्तियां उत्पन्न होती रहती हैं। केंद्र सरकार समय-समय पर समीक्षा बैठक के माध्यम से राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ शिक्षकों की तेज़ी से भर्ती और फिर से तैनाती के मामले पर लगातार काम कर रही है और यदि कोई राज्य में एकल शिक्षक वाले स्कूल हैं, तो उनकी संख्या कम करने की सलाह दी है।

CENTRAL SKILL-DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS

1305. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of Central skill development institutions such as Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), and National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) operating or serving in the State of Tamil Nadu, particularly in Tirunelveli

district;

- (b) the number of candidates trained, certified, and placed from these institutions under Central schemes like Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and National Apprenticeship Promotion (NAP) in Tirunelveli during the last three financial years and the current year;
- (c) whether the Government has taken note of challenges related to trainer availability, equipment modernisation or industry tie-ups affecting the effectiveness under these Central skill programmes in southern Tamil Nadu; and
- (d) if so, the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to strengthen infrastructure, increase industry linkages, and improve placement outcomes under Central skill development programmes initiatives in Tirunelveli district?

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

(a): 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 impact and effectiveness of schemes for skill development are reviewed through their third-party independent evaluation. The evaluation of schemes of MSDE has acknowledged their positive outcome and mentioned about their success in terms of placement or livelihood improvement of candidates trained, as indicated below:

PMKVY: MSDE's flagship scheme PMKVY was evaluated by NITI Aayog in October 2020 and 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.

JSS: Evaluation study of JSS scheme conducted in 2020 found that the training nearly doubled household incomes for beneficiaries, with strong participation from women (79%) and rural communities (50.5%). The study reported significant livelihood improvements, including better employment for 73.4% of trainees, higher incomes for 89.1%, and effective beneficiary mobilization at 85.7%. It also noted that 77% of trainees shifted to new occupations, reflecting the scheme's strong focus on self-employment in line with the Aatmanirbhar Bharat initiative.

ITIs: The final report of Tracer Study of ITI Graduates published in 2018 by MSDE mentions that 63.5% of total ITI pass-outs got employed (wage+self, out

of which 6.7% are self-employed).

NAPS: Third-party evaluation study of NAPS conducted in 2021 observed that the scheme improved youth employability by providing structured on-the-job training and increasing apprentices participation across industries. In the new version of the scheme, DBT method has been adopted to transfer government's share directly to apprentices' bank accounts, as streamlined reimbursement process was recommended in the report.

(b): Under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), the details of training update in Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu for the last three financial years and current year is as follows:

PMKVY		NAPS	
Candidates trained	Candidates certified	Apprentices engaged	Apprentices certified
3293	2517	2915	799

(c) and (d): The Government has taken following steps in respect of the challenges being faced relating to availability of trainer, equipment modernisation, and industry tie-ups affecting the effectiveness of Central skill programmes in India including Tamil Nadu.

- i. The Government is actively working to expand training opportunities across the country by encouraging more training infrastructure, especially in underserved areas and launching initiatives like Skill Hubs to integrate skilling with school and college ecosystems.

- ii. Training centres are evaluated for adequate and modern equipment as part of the accreditation and affiliation process.
- iii. The National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has been set up as an overarching regulator establishing regulations and standards to ensure quality in the vocational education and training space.
- iv. The Awarding Bodies recognised by NCVET are expected to develop the qualifications as per the industry demand and map them with the identified occupations as per the National Classification of Occupation 2015 of Ministry of Labour and Employment and obtain industry validations.
- v. MSDE has established the Common Cost Norms for the skill development programs/schemes being implemented by Government of India. There are about 20 other ministries/departments implementing the skill development schemes.
- vi. The training programmes offered under the schemes of MSDE are developed in collaboration with industries, keeping in view market demands. 36 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), led by industry leaders in the respective sectors, have been set up by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) which are mandated to identify the skill development needs of respective sectors as well as to determine skill competency standards.
- vii. Directorate General of Training (DGT) is implementing Flexi MoU Scheme and Dual System of Training (DST). These initiatives are meant to provide training to ITI students in industrial environment.

- viii. Under NAPS, apprenticeship training and increasing engagement with industrial establishments for undertaking apprenticeship programmes is promoted.
- ix. Government of India has signed MoU with 7 countries (i.e., Australia, Denmark, Germany, Japan, Qatar, Singapore, and UAE) in Vocational Education and Training / Skill development for the international mobility of the skilled manpower.
- x. DGT has also signed MoU with IT Tech companies like IBM, CISCO, Future Skill Rights Network, Amazon Web Services (AWS), Microsoft, Autodesk and Meta to ensure industry linkages for the institutes at the state & regional levels and to ensure anytime, anywhere learning in new-age courses.
- xi. NSDC, under the Market led program, provides support to training providers that collaborate and align skill courses with industry demand.
- xii. Future ready job-roles addressing the requirement of Industry 4.0, emerging sectors like Drone, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Robotics, Mechatronics, etc., have been prioritized under PMKVY 4.0. Under CTS also, new age courses have been developed to meet the demand of futuristic job roles in emerging technologies.
- xiii. Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) Portal has been established as a Digital Public Infrastructure for skilling, employment, and entrepreneurship ecosystems.

SAFETY OF FOREIGN TOURISTS

1306. SHRI K. E. PRAKASH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of recurring reports of harassment and assault against tourists, particularly women and foreign nationals;
- (b) whether it has been assessed the impact of such incidents on India's global tourism reputation at a time when the Government is promoting India as a premier global tourism hub;
- (c) the details of the centralised complaint-registration mechanisms currently available to tourists; and
- (d) whether these systems are adequate, accessible, multilingual and capable of handling emergency situations involving foreign tourists especially women?

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

(a) to (d): Safety and Security of tourists is essentially a State subject. However, the Ministry of Tourism has been continuously taking up the matter with all the State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations for setting up of dedicated Tourist Police to strengthen on-ground safety mechanism for tourists. With the efforts of Ministry of Tourism, States/UT's viz Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh have deployed tourist police.

Ministry of Tourism through the Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) portal receives

complaints/grievances/suggestions related to service delivery deficiency, cheating etc. The CPGRAMS portal is available to the citizens 24x7 to lodge their grievances related to tourism. The foreign tourists can also register their complaints/grievances on the portal through Indian registered mobile number. As a part of the Ministry's continuous endeavors to make travel for tourists safe and secure, the Ministry of Tourism has set up a 24x7 Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline on the toll free number 1800111363 or on a short code 1363 in 12 Languages including 10 international languages (German, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Arabic), Hindi and English for domestic and foreign tourists to provide support service in terms of information relating to travel in India and to offer appropriate guidance to tourists in distress, while travelling within India.

In addition, it is stated that the Government has set up a dedicated non-lapsable corpus fund - Nirbhaya Fund, being administered by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, which can be utilized for projects specifically designed to improve the safety and security of women.

Ministry of Tourism has been periodically requesting all State Governments and Union Territories for availing the benefits of the 'Safe Tourism Destinations for Women' under Nirbhaya fund which can be utilized for projects specifically designed to improve the safety and security of women tourists.

FAIR PRACTICE CODE

1307. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

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

- (a) the total number of registered lenders, banks and institutions on which RBI's guidelines on Fair Practice Code (FPC) is applicable;
- (b) the total number of lenders, banks and financial institutions which have accepted RBI's FPC guidelines and framed their fair practice code;
- (c) whether the Union Government has a white list of registered loan apps as of 2025, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor;
- (d) whether the Union Government has a banned list of personal loan apps as of 2025, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether the Government has taken any measures to verify digital lending apps in the country, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued Directions for 'Responsible Business Conduct' on 28.11.2025, to all Regulated Entities (REs), viz., Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Private Sector Banks (Pvt banks), Foreign Banks (FBs), Small Finance Banks (SFBs), Local Area Banks (LABs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), Payment Banks (PBs), Urban Co- operative Banks, Rural Co- operative Banks, All India Financial Institutions (AIFI) and Non- Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), and the REs have been advised to ensure fair conduct towards customers. Further, 'Fair Practices Code' has been prescribed for REs by the RBI in respect of lending and recovery matters.

(c) to (e): The Government has been constantly engaging with the RBI and other

concerned Regulators/stakeholders to curb the operations of unauthorized digital loan apps in the country. For public information, RBI has operationalized a directory 'Digital Lending Apps (DLAs)' on its website with effect from 01.07.2025, consisting of all DLAs deployed by REs of RBI. The directory aims to aid the customers in verifying the claim of a DLA's association with a RE.

In case any unauthorized digital lending apps is identified, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) is empowered to issue directions for blocking of information for public access under Section 69A of Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 after following the due process as provided in the Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Blocking for Access of Information by Public) Rules, 2009.

COORDINATION WITH PUNJAB SKILL DEVELOPMENT MISSION

1308. SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government has taken specific initiatives to upgrade Government ITIs into Centres of Excellence in Punjab under the national schemes, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of progress made in establishing industry-led Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) for this transformation;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to integrate the revised National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme with regional industry demands in

Punjab and the manner in which this integration has influenced apprenticeship engagement and employment outcomes;

- (d) whether it is a fact that Punjab has participated in the Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDP), especially for marginalized groups such as SC/ST, women and differently-abled person; and
- (e) the measures taken by the Government in coordination with Punjab's Skill Development Mission to promote innovative financing mechanisms such as the Skill Impact Bond and restructured Model Skill Loan Scheme for enabling youth entrepreneurship?

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

(a): Yes, The Cabinet has approved the Pradhan Mantri Skilling and Employability through Upgraded ITIs (PM SETU) scheme to enhance the overall quality and relevance of vocational training in the country. The scheme comprises of two components:

- i. Component I – Upgradation of 1,000 Government ITIs (200 Hub ITIs and 800 Spoke ITIs) in a Hub and Spoke model wherein Upgradation includes smart classrooms, modern labs, digital content, and new courses aligned to industry needs.
- ii. Component II – Capacity Augmentation of five NSTIs located in Bhubaneswar, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kanpur, and Ludhiana, including setting-up sector-specific National Centres of Excellence for skilling, with

focus on advanced training of trainers with global partnership.

The total estimated outlay of the scheme is ₹60,000 crore, with contributions from the Central Government (₹30,000 crore), State Governments (₹20,000 crore), and Industry Partners (₹10,000 crore) over a five-year period. As per Cabinet approval, the scheme is proposed to be implemented pan-India, including in the state of Punjab, based on proposals received from States/UTs.

(b): The guidelines for roll-out of scheme have been issued after approval of National Steering Committee under PM-SETU scheme. As per the guidelines, States/UT are required to form the State Steering Committee and float Expression of Interest/ Request for proposal for receiving proposals from Industry Partners. As on date, as per the communication received 11 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Delhi, Karnataka, Ladakh, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh) have notified their State Steering Committee. However, no industry proposal has yet been forwarded by SSC for approval of National Steering Committee.

(c): The National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) aims to promote apprenticeship training throughout the country, including Punjab. The scheme is currently in its second phase (NAPS-2). The steps taken to integrate with regional industry demands are as follow:

- i. The Apprentices Act (amended in 2014) allows industries to run their own programs as "Optional Trades," utilizing their available facilities to provide training that meets specific local skill demands. There are currently 260+ designated trades and 750+ optional trades available to cater to the

requirements of local industries.

- ii. Under NAPS-2, the Government provides partial stipend support (25% of the minimum stipend, up to ₹1,500 per month) paid directly to apprentices via Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).
- iii. This flexibility and financial support have influenced engagement significantly. The total apprenticeship engagement in the State of Punjab under NAPS-2 is 57,885 (up to 31st October 2025).

(d): Yes, Sir. The Government has participated in initiatives to create an inclusive entrepreneurial ecosystem. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), through the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), is implementing the Entrepreneurship-based Skill Development Programme (ESDP) on Solar Entrepreneurship under the PM–Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana in Punjab.

This programme targets marginalized groups including SC/ST communities, women, and Persons with Disabilities (PwD), providing mentorship, handholding, and market linkages. The participation details for Punjab are as follows:

Project Period	Total No. of Participants Trained	No. of Women Participants Trained	No. of SC Participants Trained	No. of ST Participants Trained	No. of PwD Participants Trained
2024 – 25 to November 2025	1757	190	489	2	3

Note –The above programme has both entrepreneurship and skilling

components related to solar technologies.

(e): The Government has introduced innovative financing mechanisms such as the Skill Impact Bond and the Model Skill Loans to enable youth skilling and entrepreneurship. However, there is currently no specific coordination with the Punjab Skill Development Mission regarding these initiatives.

The details of the central schemes aimed at enabling access to finance are as follows:

- **Restructured Model Skill Loan Scheme:** This scheme is anchored by the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship to enable access to unsecured, collateral-free skill loans from financial institutions for candidates undergoing demand-led skill courses. The scheme has been restructured to facilitate easier access to finance. As of August 31, 2025, a total of 31 lending institutions are registered under the scheme, including 12 NBFCs and 2 Private Sector Banks which registered following the recent modifications.
- **Skill Impact Bond:** This is an innovative outcomes-based financing tool that utilizes private sector capital and expertise. It focuses on job placement and retention rather than merely on training and certification. The bond is dedicated to benefiting 50,000 young Indians, with a target of 60% women beneficiaries, through skills training and job placement.

ELECTRIC VEHICLES OWNED BY MINISTRY

1309. DR. SHARMILA SARKAR:

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

- (a) the number of Electric Vehicles (EVs) owned by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change;
- (b) the number of EVs purchased by the Ministry since 2014, year-wise; and
- (c) the number of non-EVs purchased by the Ministry since 2014, year wise?

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

(a) to (c): The Ministry has purchased sixteen vehicles since 2014, out of which seven are of Hybrid technology. Four vehicles have been condemned. The Ministry has hired five EVs.

CASES FILED BY ED AND INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT

1310. SHRI RADHAKRISHNA:

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

- (a) the number of cases filed by the Enforcement Directorate (ED) and the Income Tax Department (IT) since 2014-15, State and year-wise;
- (b) the number of charge-sheets filed, closure reports submitted, investigations completed and those cases where trials have not yet started along with the number of cases resulting in convictions, withdrawn/closed by the agencies since 2014-15, State and year-wise;
- (c) the number of raids conducted by these agencies in connection with these

cases since 2014-15, State and year-wise; and

(d) the number of persons who have been involved in these cases, accused, under trial, convicted and acquitted since 2014-15, State and year-wise?

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

(a) to (d): Since 2014-15, Enforcement Directorate has recorded a total of 6,444 cases (ECIRs) for initiating investigation under the Prevention of Money-laundering Act (PMLA), 2002. Income tax department has filed a total of 13877 prosecution cases. The year-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.

The details of the search and seizure actions conducted by the Enforcement Directorate and Income Tax Department during the Years 2014-15 to Year 2025-26 are given in the enclosed **Statement -II**. Further, the details of prosecution matters are given in the enclosed **Statement -III**.

It is further informed that **State-wise data is not maintained centrally**.

STATEMENT-I

Details of ECIRs and Prosecution Cases:

Year-wise	Number of Enforcement Case Information Report (ECIRs) Recorded	No. of Prosecution cases filed by ITD
2014-15	181	669
2015-16	110	552
2016-17	187	1252
2017-18	163	4527
2018-19	152	3512
2019-20	557	1226

2020-21	996	173
2021-22	1116	195
2022-23	953	387
2023-24	698	502
2024-25	775	611
2025-26	556 (till November, 2025)	271 (till September, 2025)
Total	6444	13877

STATEMENT-II

Details of the search and seizure:

Year-wise	Number of Searches conducted by Enforcement Directorate	No of Group Searched by Income Tax Department
2014-15	46	545
2015-16	83	447
2016-17	170	1152
2017-18	367	582
2018-19	205	966
2019-20	324	984
2020-21	535	569
2021-22	751	686
2022-23	1441	741
2023-24	2600	1166
2024-25	2317	1437
2025-26	2267 (till November, 2025)	382 (till September, 2025)
Total	11106	9657

STATEMENT-III

Enforcement Directorate:

Year-wise	No. of Prosecution Complaints filed + Supplementary PCs filed	Number of persons/entities against whom PCs/SPCs has been filed
2014-15	64+4	438+19

2015-16	57+11	351+55
2016-17	99+11	513+44
2017-18	92+19	513+281
2018-19	234+59	1147+312
2019-20	55+28	474+115
2020-21	140+39	1188+164
2021-22	128+46	876+200
2022-23	172+61	1338+363
2023-24	281+100	2789+528
2024-25	333+124	2067+821
2025-26 (till November, 2025)	188+71	1418+390
Total	1843+573=2416	13112+3292=16404

During the period from 01.04.2014 to 30.11.2025, the Special Courts of PMLA have delivered judgments on merits on the issue of Money-Laundering in 56 instances, out of which conviction orders have been passed in 53 instances convicting 121 accused. Accordingly, the conviction rate, i.e., total number of cases in which accused have been convicted as a percentage of total cases decided on merits on the issue of money laundering is $53/56 \times 100 = 94.64\%$ during the period 01.04.2014 to 30.11.2025.

Income Tax Department:

F.Y.	No. of Prosecution cases filed	No. of cases convicted	No. of cases acquitted	No. of cases withdrawn
2014-15	669	34	NA*	NA*
2015-16	552	28	18	120
2016-17	1252	16	27	93
2017-18	4527	68	33	130
2018-19	3512	105	49	399

F.Y.	No. of Prosecution cases filed	No. of cases convicted	No. of cases acquitted	No. of cases withdrawn
2019-20	1226	49	98	260
2020-21	173	16	53	197
2021-22	195	11	47	495
2022-23	387	69	130	567
2023-24	502	35	183	351
2024-25	611	71	201	561
2025-26 (as on 30.09.2025)	271	20	124	172
Total	13877	522	963	3345

Note: The number of prosecution cases filed and the figures relating to conviction, acquittal, or withdrawal are not directly correlated, as convictions, acquittals or withdrawals, may pertain to cases filed in different years.

*Data is not available for this period.

NUMBER OF KICS/KISCES IN BIHAR

1311. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

- (a) the details of total number of Khelo India Centres (KICs) and Khelo India State Centres of Excellence (KISCES) sanctioned and operational in Bihar;
- (b) the specific number of KICs sanctioned for the Jamui Lok Sabha Constituency along with their locations and the sports disciplines they cover;
- (c) the total funds released for the said centres in Jamui along with the status of procurement of sports equipment and appointment of coaches;
- (d) the mechanism in place to monitor the functioning and performance of athletes at these KICs; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that talented athletes

from remote areas of Jamui are identified and trained at the said centres?

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

(a) to (c): State-wise and discipline-wise details of Khelo India Centres (KIC) and Khelo India State Centres of Excellence (KISCE) along with funds released for these centres, across the country, including in the State of Bihar, are available in the public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in> .

(d): A structured monitoring mechanism is in place to assess the functioning of the Khelo India Centres (KIC) and the performance of the athletes trained therein. The designated Khelo India Nodal Officers conduct periodic visits to each Centre to review key parameters such as the operational arrangements, availability and condition of sports equipment, training environment, and the progress and achievements of the athletes. The Centres are evaluated on multiple qualitative and quantitative indicators to ensure adherence to prescribed standards and to enable continuous improvement.

(e): To ensure that talented athletes from remote areas of the country, including from Jamui, are identified and provided structured training, a Khelo India Centre has been notified in the district. The Centre functions under the supervision of a Past Champion Athlete, who is responsible for systematically scouting local talent, conducting regular training sessions, and providing athletes with access to standardised coaching and sports equipment.

NEED FOR NATIONAL DIGITAL PRESERVATION POLICY**1312. SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country still lacks a National Digital Preservation Policy despite two decades of repeated expert warnings, if so, the reasons for this delay;
- (b) whether most cultural institutions continue to digitize without any uniform standards or guidelines, if so, the reasons for non-establishment of basic national protocols;
- (c) whether over 80 per cent of libraries and archives reportedly lack even minimum digitization infrastructure despite ongoing digital-India claims, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the digital media deterioration and obsolete storage devices are causing irreversible loss to heritage materials, if so, the reasons for not operational preservation mechanism;
- (e) whether it is also a fact that many projects collapse midway due to chronic underfunding of digitization initiatives, if so, the reason therefor; and
- (f) whether the Government is aware that archivists and librarians repeatedly cite lack of technical expertise due to zero investment in training, if so, the reasons for ignorance of capacity building?

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

- (a): National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA) is digitizing

unprotected monuments, sites & antiquities of the country as per the digitization policy of the NMMA. A depository of built heritage in the form of a user friendly mobile application named 'Indian Heritage' as a single access platform for protected monuments of national importance and sites has been launched in September 2023. This digital platform provides access to built heritage through features like high-resolution images, architectural details, and geo tagged locations of protected national monuments across states.

(b) : The Digitization is guided by the accepted and published policy of respective organisations.

(c) : The Central Archaeological Library, ASI has already digitized 12,247 books and 10 lakh pages, falling outside the copyrighted materials domain.

(d) : Digitized materials of the Archaeological Survey of India are stored with the help of cloud services.

(e) : The digital documentation initiative for monuments & antiquities of the ASI is currently ongoing.

(f) : Librarians of the Archaeological Survey of India regularly take part in various training programmes.

कारखाना अधिनियम और न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के उल्लंघन

1313. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने श्रमिकों के केवल आठ घंटे कार्य करने एवं उनकी सेवाओं को नियमित करने हेतु पर्याप्त उपाय सुनिश्चित किए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या कारखाना अधिनियम एवं न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम जैसे श्रम कानूनों के अंतर्गत आठ घंटे के कार्य दिवस एवं नियमित सेवाओं के प्रावधान लागू हैं;

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

(घ) क्या सरकार को गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान एवं गुजरात से कारखाना अधिनियम एवं न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम आदि के उल्लंघन के संबंध में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उन कंपनियों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनके विरुद्ध ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं; और

(च) उनके विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा स्वास्थ्य और कार्य दशाएं (ओएसएच और डब्ल्यूसी) संहिता, 2020 और मजदूरी संहिता, 2019 दिनांक 21.11.2025 को लागू हो गए हैं। ओएसएच और डब्ल्यूसी संहिता, 2020 में एक दिन में 8 घंटे काम करने का प्रावधान है, जो सप्ताह में छः दिनों की अवधि में 48 घंटे होता है। इसके अलावा, संहिता में कामगारों के ओवरटाइम के लिए वेतन की दोगुनी दर से अतिरिक्त वेतन का भी प्रावधान है।

(घ) से (च): कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948 और उसके अंतर्गत बनाए गए नियमों को संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा मुख्य कारखाना निरीक्षकों (सीआईएफ)/औद्योगिक सुरक्षा एवं स्वास्थ्य निदेशालयों (डीआईएसएच) के माध्यम से संबंधित क्षेत्र में लागू किया गया है। सीआईएफ/डीआईएसएच को कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948 और उसके तहत बनाए गए नियमों के उपबंधों का उल्लंघन करने पर कारखाने के ठेकेदार और प्रबंधक के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्रवाई करने की शक्तियां प्रदान की गई हैं। इसके अलावा, कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948 और न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 को क्रमशः व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा स्वास्थ्य और कार्य दशाएं संहिता, 2020 और मजदूरी संहिता, 2019 में शामिल किया गया है।

DIRECT TAX COLLECTIONS AND GST COMPENSATION**1314. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:**

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

- (a) the details of trend of direct tax collections in the country since 2014, year-wise;
- (b) the total GST compensation dues released to all States across the country including Telangana during the last five years;
- (c) whether the Government has reviewed the recent GST-related reforms and the recommendations of the GST Council;
- (d) if so, the details thereof indicating the reforms proposed or undertaken on the basis of those outcomes,
- (e) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the recent GST compliance measures on the tax base and ease of doing business for small enterprises;
- (f) if so, the details thereof along with the specific results observed in this regard; and
- (g) the steps being taken by the Government to expand the tax base while simplifying compliance for small businesses?

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

- (a): Year-wise total direct tax collected in the country from FY 2013-14 to 2024-25 is enclosed at **Statement-I**.

(b): GST Compensation released to all States for five years from FY 2017-18 to FY 2022-23 is enclosed as **Statement-II**.

(c) and (d): GST rates are prescribed on the recommendations of GST Council, which is a constitutional body comprising members from States/UTs and Centre. The GST Council in its 56th meeting held on 3rd September, 2025, has recommended a comprehensive rate rationalization and structural simplification of the tax structure. These recommendations have been notified by the Central Government with effect from 22nd September, 2025.

Some of the major policy measures under taken/being taken by the Government are as follows:-

- i. Sanction of risk-based provisional refund has been introduced to facilitate refund claims on account of zero-rated supply of goods or services or both. The amendment to the CGST Rules provides for the provisional release of 90% of eligible refunds in low-risk cases. This facility has also been extended to refund claims filed on account of inverted duty structure (IDS) as an interim trade-facilitation measure. Further, specified categories of registered persons who are not eligible for provisional refund have also been notified.
- ii. An optional simplified GST registration scheme has been introduced, under which registration shall be granted on an automated basis within three working days from the date of submission of the application in the case of low-risk applicants and those who, based on their own assessment, determine that their output tax liability on supplies to registered persons will not exceed ₹2.5 lakh per month.

- iii. An amendment relating to post-sale discounts has been made by omitting the requirement to establish the discount through an agreement entered into before or at the time of supply and by removing the requirement to specifically link the discount with the relevant invoices. The earlier circular prescribing procedures for suppliers—particularly regarding proof of ITC reversal by recipients—has been withdrawn, thereby reducing compliance burdens and restoring reliance on the statutory provisions without insistence on additional procedural evidence.
- iv. A circular has been issued to clarify certain issues pertaining to post-sale discounts with the objective of removing ambiguity and preventing legal disputes in this area.

(e) to (g): Some of the measures undertaken by the Government to simplify tax compliance for small businesses are as under:

Indirect Taxes (GST)

- i. The threshold limit of annual turnover for registration under GST for entities engaged in supply of goods has been increased to Rs. 40 lakhs (other than some special category States) effective from April 1, 2019, which was initially Rs. 20 lakhs. This ensures that no GST compliance is required by such small units below the above threshold turnover and no GST is required to be paid by such units upto the said threshold turnover.
- ii. The threshold limit of annual turnover for supply of goods under composition scheme has been increased to Rs. 1.5 crore (other than some special category States) effective from 1st April 2019, which was initially

Rs. 75 lakhs. Such taxpayers under composition scheme are required to file a return on annual basis, thus reducing their compliance burden substantially.

- iii. A scheme of quarterly return filing and monthly payment (QRMP) has been introduced where small taxpayers with turnover up to Rs. 5 crores have an option to file returns on quarterly basis, instead of monthly return.
- iv. Functionality for filing of NIL GST monthly return through SMS has been created for benefit of taxpayers.
- v. Refund process has been made completely electronic with the process of filing, processing and sanction of refund done completely electronically.
- vi. To reduce compliance burden on small taxpayers, exemption has been provided from filing annual return to taxpayers having annual Aggregate Turnover upto Rs. 2 crores.
- vii. To facilitate and ease return filing process, an auto-generated return with editing facility is being provided to the taxpayers on the portal based on details of the outward supplies furnished by the taxpayer and their suppliers.
- viii. UPI, Credit Card and IMPS have been provided as additional modes for payment of GST to facilitate taxpayers and to further encourage digital payment.
- ix. To facilitate small taxpayers in making supply of goods through e-commerce operators (ECOs), the requirement of mandatory registration for intra-state supply of goods through ECOs has been waived off with effect

from 01.10.2023 subject to fulfillment of certain conditions.

- x. Retrospective amendment w.e.f. 01.07.2017 has been made to increase the time limit to avail input tax credit in respect of any invoice or debit note pertaining to the financial years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21, through any GSTR 3B return filed upto 30.11.2021.
- xi. Section 128A has been inserted in Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, leading to waiver of interest and penalties for demand notices issued under Section 73 of the CGST Act for the fiscal years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, in cases where the taxpayer pays the full amount of tax demanded in the notice upto 31.03.2025.
- xii. Amendment has been made in Section 107 and Section 112 of Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, for reducing the amount of pre-deposit required to be paid for filing of appeals under GST.
- xiii. To reduce burden of late fee on smaller taxpayers, late fee structure has been rationalized, from June, 2021 tax period onwards, by aligning the upper cap of late fee with tax liability/ turnover of the taxpayer.
- xiv. Decriminalization of certain offences have been carried out in Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.
- xv. In order to simplify the registration process, an optional simplified GST registration scheme has been introduced wherein registration shall be granted on an automated basis within three working days from the date of submission of application in case of low risk applicants and applicants who based on their own assessment, determine that their output tax liability on

supplies to registered persons will not exceed Rs. 2.5 lakh per month.

- xvi. On the compliance front, usage of data analytic tools, third party data from other sources and artificial intelligence is being used to identify tax evaders to take targeted enforcement action to enhance GST collection.

Direct Taxes

Rationalisation of tax audit provisions:

In order to reduce the compliance burden in filing tax audit report u/s 44AB of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (the Act) by small and medium enterprises where cash transactions (both receipts and payments) are less than 5% in business, the threshold limit of total sales/turnover/gross receipts for filing tax audit report has been increased from time to time. Vide Finance Act, 2020, the threshold limit was increased in these cases from Rs.1 Cr to Rs.5 Cr which was further increased to Rs.10 Cr vide Finance Act, 2021. Therefore, these small businesses with turnover upto Rs.10 Cr are not required to file tax audit report subject to conditions

Increasing threshold limits for presumptive taxation:

Section 44AD of the Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for a presumptive taxation scheme for small businesses where a sum equal to 8% or 6% of the turnover or gross receipts is deemed to be the profits and gains from business subject to certain conditions. Vide Finance Act, 2023, the threshold limit for availing this benefit was increased from Rs.2 Cr to Rs.3 Cr in cases where amounts/ aggregate amounts received during the financial year in cash does not exceed 5% of the total turnover/gross receipts.

Similarly, Section 44ADA of the Act provides for a presumptive taxation scheme for small professionals where a sum equal to 50% of the gross receipts is deemed to be the profits and gains from business subject to certain conditions. Vide Finance Act, 2023, the threshold limit for availing this benefit was increased from Rs.50 lakh to Rs.75 lakh in cases where amounts/aggregate amounts received during the financial year in cash does not exceed 5% of the total gross receipts.

Further, any person who declares profits and gains for the financial year in accordance with the presumptive scheme under section 44AD or section 44ADA of the Act are not required to file tax audit report u/s 44AB of the Act.

STATEMENT-I

Total Direct Tax Collected in the Country from 2014-15 to 2024-25

(Figures in Rs. Crore)

Financial Year	Total
2013-14*	6,38,596
2014-15*	6,95,792
2015-16*	7,41,945
2016-17*	8,49,713
2017-18*	10,02,738
2018-19*	11,37,718
2019-20*	10,50,681
2020-21*	9,47,176
2021-22*	14,12,422
2022-23*	16,63,686
2023-24*	19,60,166
2024-25*#	22,26,375#

*Source: Time series Data published on the official website of Income-tax Department

#Provisional figures.

PMKVY TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OUTCOMES**1315. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:**

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

- (a) the details of the current status of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) including the total number of candidates registered, trained and certificates provided to them under the scheme during the last five years, year and State/UT-wise;
- (b) the total number of candidates received placement assistance by Training Partners, year and State/UT-wise; and
- (c) the total number of candidates who received employment after completing training under the scheme, sector, year and State/UT-wise?

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

(a): Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing its flagship Scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) since 2015. Under PMKVY, skill training is imparted through Short Term Training (STT) and Re-skilling and Up-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youth across the country. The current version of PMKVY i.e. PMKVY 4.0 which is being implemented from the FY 2022-23, focuses on delivery of skill training in a market-oriented and demand driven manner by making the existing skilling ecosystem more flexible, swift, and geared to meet the emerging demand along

with emphasis on improving the employability of candidates.

The State/UT-wise details of total number of candidates enrolled, trained, and certified under the PMKVY during the last five years are given at **Statement-I**.

(b) and (c): Under PMKVY, placements were tracked in the Short-Term Training (STT) component in the first three versions of the Scheme which is PMKVY 1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0 implemented from FY 2015-16 to FY 2021-22. Under PMKVY 4.0 which is under implementation since FY 2022-23, the focus is to empower our trained candidates to choose their varied career path and they are suitably oriented for the same through On-Job Training (OJT) embedded industry relevant skill courses.

The year-wise details of the candidates placed under the first three versions of PMKVY are given at **Statement -II**.

The sector-wise details of the candidates placed under the first three versions of PMKVY are given at **Statement -III**.

The State/UT-wise details of the candidates placed under the first three versions of PMKVY are given at **Statement -IV**.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of the number of candidates enrolled, trained & certified in FY 2020-21

State/ UT	Enrolled	Trained	Certified
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	147	1,464	589
Andhra Pradesh	7,100	66,404	84,486
Arunachal Pradesh	31,601	51,991	36,291
Assam	2,27,325	3,62,506	2,82,702
Bihar	64,881	96,288	1,19,913

Chandigarh	782	3,834	3,977
Chhattisgarh	4,223	16,151	14,091
Delhi	6,971	55,121	67,677
Goa	451	1,709	2,253
Gujarat	11,549	48,489	63,777
Haryana	5,531	54,719	84,805
Himachal Pradesh	3,053	15,612	20,800
Jammu And Kashmir	4,280	58,927	85,786
Jharkhand	6,133	15,452	62,875
Karnataka	11,496	53,066	70,186
Kerala	5,193	31,077	36,400
Ladakh	118	181	414
Lakshadweep	120	90	79
Madhya Pradesh	33,399	95,403	1,20,888
Maharashtra	15,222	1,48,352	2,59,742
Manipur	23,414	34,540	29,881
Meghalaya	9,974	17,769	13,385
Mizoram	7,170	11,433	6,804
Nagaland	6,615	14,399	11,564
Odisha	12,097	68,828	95,329
Puducherry	1,354	3,241	2,856
Punjab	11,474	57,054	57,822
Rajasthan	38,835	97,822	2,13,261
Sikkim	2,395	3,634	3,044
Tamil Nadu	6,824	72,404	1,19,857
Telangana	7,836	33,999	49,905
DNH & DD	250	222	1,172
Tripura	24,083	46,676	39,668
Uttar Pradesh	60,836	2,39,286	3,73,026
Uttarakhand	3,299	29,412	35,822
West Bengal	9,608	53,221	87,171
Total	6,65,639	19,60,776	25,58,298

State-wise details of the number of candidates enrolled, trained & certified in FY 2021-22

State/ UT	Enrolled	Trained	Certified
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	777	613	656

Andhra Pradesh	15,241	13,199	12,988
Arunachal Pradesh	7,930	8,884	10,808
Assam	24,811	24,517	36,441
Bihar	31,649	47,643	32,762
Chandigarh	1,057	893	757
Chhattisgarh	8,432	9,495	7,355
Delhi	15,522	19,965	14,884
Goa	540	604	358
Gujarat	26,752	35,001	27,300
Haryana	24,140	18,191	13,087
Himachal Pradesh	10,995	8,724	7,426
Jammu And Kashmir	29,272	21,339	9,121
Jharkhand	13,241	34,233	20,901
Karnataka	28,348	23,153	18,579
Kerala	16,533	12,968	9,501
Ladakh	991	731	10
Lakshadweep	-	120	-
Madhya Pradesh	48,287	46,659	31,622
Maharashtra	49,479	39,864	31,508
Manipur	5,489	6,424	6,111
Meghalaya	4,197	3,406	3,875
Mizoram	5,146	4,742	3,970
Nagaland	5,591	4,184	2,793
Odisha	21,006	12,645	10,966
Puducherry	1,750	1,622	1,756
Punjab	18,645	18,539	14,257
Rajasthan	27,373	38,511	32,927
Sikkim	1,447	1,322	959
Tamil Nadu	34,879	29,057	17,250
Telangana	16,994	13,107	9,440
DNH & DD	33	252	175
Tripura	6,002	4,490	7,476
Uttar Pradesh	60,740	69,015	52,949
Uttarakhand	11,739	10,522	7,358
West Bengal	23,156	31,406	21,472
Total	5,98,184	6,16,040	4,79,798

State-wise details of the number of candidates enrolled, trained & certified in FY 2022-23

State/ UT	Enrolled	Trained	Certified
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	400	310	480
Andhra Pradesh	7,502	5,798	6,807
Arunachal Pradesh	2,340	667	3,624
Assam	8,526	8,721	11,112
Bihar	13,368	12,213	18,270
Chandigarh	270	491	383
Chhattisgarh	5,295	4,356	3,192
Delhi	4,363	2,262	4,197
Goa	-	176	222
Gujarat	8,256	6,503	6,501
Haryana	13,288	8,963	7,322
Himachal Pradesh	2,982	3,539	4,186
Jammu And Kashmir	11,557	7,352	17,023
Jharkhand	5,002	5,302	6,828
Karnataka	5,092	8,410	7,790
Kerala	4,111	5,673	6,514
Ladakh	330	246	437
Lakshadweep	-	-	52
Madhya Pradesh	17,835	21,345	22,506
Maharashtra	17,688	14,913	16,940
Manipur	3,251	1,146	2,295
Meghalaya	265	1,245	1,928
Mizoram	1,713	1,162	1,455
Nagaland	649	1,803	2,952
Odisha	10,694	12,116	7,526
Puducherry	778	689	834
Punjab	5,810	7,568	6,963
Rajasthan	5,330	9,232	13,781
Sikkim	2,299	381	602
Tamil Nadu	15,914	8,029	12,811
Telangana	5,411	8,040	6,804
DNH & DD	388	31	33
Tripura	1,801	1,608	2,342
Uttar Pradesh	33,721	25,568	31,373

Uttarakhand	4,012	2,942	3,945
West Bengal	8,768	12,370	12,672
Total	2,29,009	2,11,170	2,52,702

State-wise details of the number of candidates enrolled, trained & certified in FY 2023-24

State/ UT	Enrolled	Trained	Certified
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	1,568	648	131
Andhra Pradesh	63,754	32,449	19,188
Arunachal Pradesh	14,922	4,152	705
Assam	1,18,765	38,160	17,234
Bihar	83,812	23,613	12,195
Chandigarh	1,087	319	253
Chhattisgarh	18,322	8,385	4,961
Delhi	18,967	10,686	6,095
Goa	443	183	26
Gujarat	60,334	19,975	8,905
Haryana	75,571	27,411	12,978
Himachal Pradesh	20,229	5,348	3,473
Jammu And Kashmir	1,02,934	28,895	15,255
Jharkhand	32,232	8,796	5,321
Karnataka	57,294	13,025	6,581
Kerala	19,291	8,832	4,397
Ladakh	946	445	247
Lakshadweep	120	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	2,61,757	34,884	19,745
Maharashtra	93,019	35,284	16,702
Manipur	15,078	2,879	572
Meghalaya	9,903	2,502	1,024
Mizoram	6,457	3,609	1,110
Nagaland	9,414	3,830	1,251
Odisha	44,321	21,457	12,225
Puducherry	3,320	1,556	1,078
Punjab	1,06,463	11,836	6,185
Rajasthan	2,46,762	23,564	11,372
Sikkim	4,333	2,802	714

Tamil Nadu	93,349	34,533	18,865
Telangana	33,590	15,390	10,827
DNH & DD	1,550	301	107
Tripura	18,056	5,005	2,618
Uttar Pradesh	3,90,866	71,801	35,217
Uttarakhand	44,932	11,669	6,360
West Bengal	51,830	25,768	12,077
Total	21,25,591	5,39,992	2,75,994

State-wise details of the number of candidates enrolled, trained & certified in FY 2024-25

State/ UT	Enrolled	Trained	Certified
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	15	909	939
Andhra Pradesh	25,488	35,471	23,133
Arunachal Pradesh	2,565	10,054	5,934
Assam	29,899	75,182	46,316
Bihar	49,451	99,982	54,471
Chandigarh	187	628	512
Chhattisgarh	8,159	16,452	10,377
Delhi	10,372	12,277	8,441
Goa	39	236	305
Gujarat	11,158	39,762	27,300
Haryana	50,801	75,942	50,803
Himachal Pradesh	13,069	19,341	12,843
Jammu And Kashmir	29,873	85,557	68,307
Jharkhand	8,772	30,034	17,835
Karnataka	51,829	69,486	32,278
Kerala	4,619	10,449	5,427
Ladakh	55	312	345
Lakshadweep	-	120	-
Madhya Pradesh	94,118	2,59,871	1,47,984
Maharashtra	43,680	75,368	45,346
Manipur	11,712	20,798	13,124
Meghalaya	3,617	7,938	3,952
Mizoram	5,640	6,888	3,590
Nagaland	5,654	7,299	4,311

Odisha	11,442	26,231	16,399
Puducherry	2,072	3,096	1,756
Punjab	47,793	1,06,699	79,906
Rajasthan	1,21,852	2,80,156	2,04,017
Sikkim	421	2,874	1,041
Tamil Nadu	47,713	85,689	62,587
Telangana	17,151	22,188	16,038
DNH & DD	-	1,407	883
Tripura	7,849	14,346	8,991
Uttar Pradesh	2,41,644	4,63,503	3,10,827
Uttarakhand	10,618	35,364	22,470
West Bengal	18,553	36,410	22,231
Total	9,87,880	20,38,319	13,31,019

STATEMENT-II

Year-wise details of the candidates reported placed under PMKVY Scheme.

FY	Reported Placed
FY-15-16	2,18,019
FY-16-17	35,556
FY-17-18	4,53,076
FY-18-19	7,04,220
FY-19-20	6,08,389
FY-20-21	2,16,102
FY-21-22	1,64,162
FY-22-23	38,054
FY-23-24	309
Total	24,37,887

STATEMENT-III

Sector-wise details of the candidates reported placed under PMKVY.

S.No.	Sector Name	Reported Placed
1	Aerospace and Aviation	1,514
2	Agriculture	91,447

3	Apparel	4,20,613
4	Automotive	42,836
5	Beauty and Wellness	1,48,122
6	BFSI	45,802
7	Capital Goods	22,939
8	Construction	86,567
9	Training in ITIs by Directorate General Training	0
10	Domestic Workers	10,273
11	Electronics and Hardware	4,07,374
12	Food Processing	11,515
13	Furniture and Fittings	8,616
14	Gems and Jewellery	14,768
15	Green Jobs	18,248
16	Handicrafts and Carpet	8,315
17	Healthcare	70,929
18	Hydrocarbon	139
19	IASC	0
20	Infrastructure Equipment	1,012
21	Iron and Steel	16,315
22	IT-ITeS	1,25,619
23	Leather	38,863
24	Life Sciences	10,855
25	Logistics	2,04,465
26	Management	33,953
27	Media and Entertainment	39,627
28	Mining	7,728
29	Paints And Coatings	0
30	Persons with Disability	16,665
31	Plumbing	18,381
32	Power	40,258
33	Retail	2,15,261
34	Rubber	13,557
35	Sports	1,523
36	Telecom	1,30,748
37	Textiles And Handlooms	34,799
38	Tourism & Hospitality	78,241
Total		24,37,887

STATEMENT-IV**State-wise details of the candidates reported placed under PMKVY.**

S.No.	State/ UT	Reported Placed
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	124
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,11,640
3	Arunachal Pradesh	14,014
4	Assam	67,257
5	Bihar	1,27,855
6	Chandigarh	6,361
7	Chhattisgarh	28,142
8	Delhi	78,349
9	Goa	1,105
10	Gujarat	69,289
11	Haryana	1,58,981
12	Himachal Pradesh	27,185
13	Jammu And Kashmir	53,656
14	Jharkhand	29,461
15	Karnataka	74,225
16	Kerala	26,385
17	Ladakh	1,063
18	Lakshadweep	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	2,21,845
20	Maharashtra	80,950
21	Manipur	16,094
22	Meghalaya	13,608
23	Mizoram	9,682
24	Nagaland	6,181
25	Odisha	71,066
26	Puducherry	10,504
27	Punjab	1,28,913
28	Rajasthan	1,86,018
29	Sikkim	3,942
30	Tamil Nadu	1,72,336
31	Telangana	1,12,967
32	DNH And DD	2,817
33	Tripura	18,682
34	Uttar Pradesh	3,38,882

35	Uttarakhand	52,597
36	West Bengal	1,15,711
Total		24,37,887

SEXUAL HARASSMENT COMPLAINTS IN SPORTS BODIES

1316. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has data about the sexual harassment complaint raised by sports persons/Athletes in general and complaint against the Sports Association/Federation office-bearers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any enquiry was conducted by the Government in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

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

(a) to (d): National Sports Federations (NSFs) are voluntary bodies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 / Trusts Act / Companies Act. They are governed by their own constitution and have their own mechanism to redress the grievances/ complaints filed with them by sportspersons.

The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports had issued detailed instructions on 12.08.2010 to all NSFs for taking necessary action for compliance with the guidelines laid down by Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Vishakha and Others vs State of Rajasthan and Others. Pursuant to the enactment of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and

Redressal) (POSH) Act, 2013, the provisions of the POSH Act 2013 are applicable to all NSFs. The NSFs are bound to take action in terms of the extant legal provisions in the cases of sexual harassment reported to them.

The Ministry has also issued instructions to all NSFs from time-to-time on the prevention of sexual harassment in sports.

The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports does not maintain data about complaints of sexual harassment filed by the sportspersons with the concerned sports bodies.

The Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous body under the administrative control of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, has issued specific instructions to ensure a safe and positive environment by making all stakeholders aware that there is an expectation, at all times, of appropriate behavior consistent with the core values of sportsmanship and appropriate moral conduct. In order to provide a safe environment in sports, the SAI also runs a 24*7 helpline for the players. The following measures have been advised to NSFs:

- i. Women Coach to mandatorily be a part of the contingent with female athletes during Domestic/ International camps and competition exposures.
- ii. Compliance Officer (Male & Female) to be appointed in all National Coaching Camps and Foreign Exposures. The roles and responsibilities of the Compliance Officer include communicating regularly with athletes and others to ensure that the guidelines are being followed as well as

enforce the Standard Operating Procedure on prevention of sexual harassment in sports. The Compliance Officer, among other duties, should ensure that if any member reports a violation, the same should be reported earliest to the responsible authorities.

- iii. Pre-Camp Sensitization modules to be designed and presented to all athletes, coaches and support staffs together before commencement of any National Coaching Camp and Foreign Exposure.
- iv. Increase the strength of women Coaches/Support Staff in National Coaching Camps by respective NSFs.

सीमांत समुदायों के लिए पीएमकेके

1317. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री कौशल केंद्रों (पीएमकेके) को विशेष समूहों जैसे निःशक्तजनों, महिला केंद्रित कार्यक्रमों और सीमांत समुदायों के लिए समर्पित किया है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) देश में कार्यरत उक्त केंद्रों की राज्य-वार और जिला-वार कुल संख्या कितनी है; और
- (घ) गत पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के पश्चात कुल कितनी महिलाओं, निःशक्तजनों और सीमांत समुदायों के व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्राप्त हुआ?

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

- (क) से (ग); प्रधानमंत्री कौशल केंद्र (पीएमकेके) को एक मॉडल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र के रूप में स्थापित किया गया है, जहाँ सार्वजनिक-निजी साझेदारी (पीपीपी) मोड में समाज के सभी वर्गों—जिसमें

दिव्यांगजन, महिलाएँ, वंचित समुदाय आदि शामिल हैं—को कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, पंजाब के साहिबजादा अजीत सिंह नगर ज़िले में विशेष रूप से दिव्यांगजन के प्रशिक्षण हेतु 'मेंटॉर स्किल्स' नामक एक पीएमकेके स्थापित किया गया था। वर्तमान में देश में कुल 597 पीएमकेके संचालनरत हैं। देशभर में राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र एवं ज़िलेवार संचालनरत पीएमकेके की संख्या संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दी गई है।

(घ): पीएमकेवीवाई के तीन संस्करण—पीएमकेवीवाई 1.0, पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 और पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0—जो वित्त वर्ष 2015-16 से 2021-22 तक लागू रहे, के अंतर्गत अल्पकालीन प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) घटक में प्लेसमेंट ट्रैक किए जाते थे। वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से 2022-23 के दौरान पीएमकेके में पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत प्लेसमेंट प्राप्त महिलाओं, दिव्यांगजन (पीडबल्यूडी) तथा अनुसूचित जाति (एससी), अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) जैसे वंचित समुदायों से संबंधित अभ्यर्थियों की संख्या संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दी गई है।

पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत, प्लेसमेंट घटक को कौशलीकरण से अलग कर दिया गया है, ताकि प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थियों को उद्योग-संबंधित, ऑन-द-जॉब ट्रेनिंग (ओजेटी) सम्मिलित विविध पाठ्यक्रमों के माध्यम से अपने करियर पथ को चुनने के लिए सक्षम बनाया जा सके।

विवरण-I

देश भर में संचालित पीएमकेके की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार और जिला-वार संख्या।

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जिला	पीएमकेके की संख्या
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	उत्तर और मध्य अंडमान	1
	दक्षिण अंडमान	1
आंध्र प्रदेश	अनंतपुर	1
	चित्तूर	2
	पूर्वी गोदावरी	3
	गुंटूर	2
	कडपा	1
	कृष्ण	2

	कुरनूल	1
	नेल्लोर	1
	प्रकाशम	2
	श्रीकाकुलम	2
	विशाखापत्तनम	2
	विजयनगरम	1
	पश्चिम गोदावरी	2
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	पूर्वी कामेंग	1
	पूर्वी सियांग	1
	निचला सियांग	1
	निचला सुबनसिरी	1
	तिरप	1
असम	बक्सा	1
	बारपेटा	1
	बिश्वनाथ	1
	बोंगईगांव	1
	कछार	1
	चिरांग	1
	दरांग	1
	धुबरी	1
	दीमा हसाओ	1
	गोलपाड़ा	1
	गोलाघाट	1
	हैलाकांडी	1
	होजाई	1
	जोरहाट	1
	कामरूप	1
	कामरूप मेट्रो	1
	कार्बी आंगलोंग	1
	करीमगंज	1
	कोकराझार	1
	लखीमपुर	1
	माजुली	1

	मारीगांव	1
	नगांव	1
	नलबाड़ी	1
	सोनितपुर	1
	दक्षिण सलमारा मंचाचर	1
	उदलगुड़ी	1
	पश्चिम कार्बी आंगलोग	1
बिहार	अररिया	1
	अरवल	1
	औरंगाबाद	1
	बांका	1
	बेगूसराय	1
	भोजपुर	1
	बक्सर	1
	दरभंगा	1
	गया	1
	गोपालगंज	1
	जमुई	1
	जहानाबाद	1
	कैमूर (भभुआ)	1
	कटिहार	1
	खगरिया	1
	किशनगंज	1
	मधेपुरा	1
	मधुबनी	2
	मुंगेर	1
	मुजफ्फरपुर	2
	नालन्दा	1
	नवादा	1
	पश्चिम चंपारण	1
	पटना	2
	पूर्वी चंपारण	1
	पूर्णिया	1

	रोहतास	2
	सहरसा	1
	समस्तीपुर	1
	सारण	5
	शेखपुरा	1
	शिवहर	1
	सीतामढ़ी	1
	सिवान	2
	सुपौल	1
	वैशाली	1
चंडीगढ़	चंडीगढ़	1
छत्तीसगढ़	बलौदाबाजार	1
	बलरामपुर	1
	बीजापुर	1
	बिलासपुर	1
	दुर्ग	1
	गरियाबंद	1
	जांजगीर-चंपा	1
	जशपुर	1
	कबीरधाम	1
	कोंडागांव	1
	कोरबा	1
	कोरिया	1
	महासमुंद	1
	नारायणपुर	1
	रायगढ़	1
	रायपुर	1
	राजनंदगांव	1
	सूरजपुर	1
	सरगुजा	1
दादरा और नगर हवेली, दमन और दीव	दादरा और नगर हवेली	1
	दमन	1
दिल्ली	पूर्वी दिल्ली	1

	उत्तर पूर्वी दिल्ली	1
	दक्षिण दिल्ली (ओखला)	1
	दक्षिण पूर्वी दिल्ली	1
	दक्षिण पश्चिमी दिल्ली (नजफगढ़)	1
गोवा	दक्षिण गोवा	1
गुजरात	अहमदाबाद	1
	अमरेली	1
	आनंद	1
	भरुच	1
	भावनगर	1
	बोटाड	1
	छोटाउदयपुर	1
	दाहोद	1
	गांधीनगर	1
	जामनगर	1
	जूनागढ़	1
	कच्छ	1
	खेड़ा	1
	महिसागर	1
	मोरबी	1
	नर्मदा	1
	नवसारी	1
	पंचमहल	1
	पोरबंदर	1
	सूरत	1
	सुरेंद्रनगर	1
	तापी	1
	डांगस	1
	वडोदरा	1
	वलसाड	1
हरियाणा	अम्बाला	1
	भिवानी	1
	फरीदाबाद	2

	गुरुग्राम	1
	झज्जर	1
	करनाल	1
	कुरुक्षेत्र	1
	महेन्द्रगढ़	1
	मेवात	1
	पलवल	1
	पंचकुला	1
	पानीपत	1
	रेवाड़ी	1
	रोहतक	1
	सोनीपत	1
	यमुनानगर	1
हिमाचल प्रदेश	बिलासपुर	1
	हमीरपुर	1
	किन्नौर	1
	कुल्लू	1
	शिमला	1
	सिरमौर	1
	सोलन	1
जम्मू और कश्मीर	अनंतनाग	1
	बांदीपुरा	1
	बारामूला	1
	बडगाम	2
	गांदरबल	1
	जम्मू	1
	कठुआ	1
	किश्तवाड़	1
	कुलगाम	1
	कुपवाड़ा	1
	पूछ	1
	पुलवामा	1
	रामबन	1

	रियासी	1
	सांबा	1
	श्रीनगर	1
	उधमपुर	1
झारखंड	चतरा	1
	धनबाद	1
	दुमका	1
	गढ़वा	1
	गुमला	1
	हजारीबाग	1
	जामताड़ा	1
	खूंटी	1
	कोडरमा	1
	लातेहार	1
	लोहरदगा	1
	पाकुर	1
	पलामू	1
	पश्चिमी सिंहभूम	1
	पूर्वी सिंहभूम	1
	रांची	1
	साहिबगंज	1
	सरायकेला- खरसावां	1
	सिमडेगा	1
कर्नाटक	बागलकोट	1
	बेंगलुरु ग्रामीण	1
	बेंगलोर शहरी	3
	बेलगाम	1
	बीजापुर	1
	चिकबलपुर	1
	चिकमंगलूर	1
	चित्रदुर्ग	1
	दावणगेरे	1
	धारवाड़	1

	गडग	1
	हसन	1
	हावेरी	1
	कोलार	1
	कोप्पल	1
	रामानगर	1
	शिमोगा	1
	तुमकुर	1
	उडुपी	1
	उत्तर कन्नड़	1
केरल	अलापुज़ा	1
	कन्नूर	2
	कासरगोड	1
	कोल्लम	1
	कोझिकोड	1
	पथानामथिट्टा	1
	तिरुवनंतपुरम	1
	वायनाड	1
लद्दाख	कारगिल	1
	लेह	1
मध्य प्रदेश	आगर मालवा	1
	आलीराजपुर	1
	अनुपपुर	1
	अशोकनगर	1
	बालाघाट	1
	बड़वानी	1
	बेतुल	1
	भोपाल	1
	बुरहानपुर	1
	छिंदवाड़ा	1
	दतिया	1
	देवास	1
	डिंडोरी	1

	गुना	1
	ग्वालियर	1
	हरदा	1
	होशंगाबाद	1
	इंदौर	1
	जबलपुर	1
	झाबुआ	1
	कटनी	1
	मंडला	1
	मन्दसौर	1
	मुरैना	1
	नरसिंहपुर	1
	नीमच	1
	रायसेन	1
	राजगढ़	1
	रतलाम	1
	रीवा	1
	सतना	1
	सीहोर	1
	सिवनी	1
	शाहडोल	1
	शाजापुर	1
	श्योपुर	1
	शिवपुरी	1
	सीधी	1
	सिंगरौली	1
	उज्जैन	1
	उमरिया	1
	विदिशा	1
	पश्चिम निमाड़ (खरगोन)	1
महाराष्ट्र	अहमदनगर	2
	अकोला	1
	अमरावती	1

	औरंगाबाद	1
	बीड	1
	बुलढाना	1
	हिंगोली	1
	जलगांव	1
	जलना	1
	कोल्हापुर	1
	मुंबई शहर	1
	मुंबई उपनगर	2
	नागपुर	1
	नासिक	1
	उस्मानाबाद	1
	परभनी	1
	पुणे	2
	रायगढ़	2
	सांगली	1
	सतारा	1
	सोलापुर	2
	थाइन	2
	वर्धा	1
	वाशिम	1
	यवतमाल	1
मणिपुर	बिश्रुपुर	1
	चंदेल	1
	चुराचांदपुर	1
	इंफाल पश्चिम	1
	जिरीबाम	1
	कामजोंग	1
	नोनी	1
	फ़िरज़वाल	1
	टेंगनौपाल	1
	थौबल	1
	उखरूल	1

मेघालय	पूर्वी जयंतिया हिल्स	1
	पूर्वी खासी हिल्स	1
	री भोई	1
	पश्चिमी गारो हिल्स	1
	पश्चिमी जयंतिया हिल्स	1
	पश्चिमी खासी हिल्स	1
मिजोरम	आइज़ोल	1
	चंफाई	1
	कोलासिब	1
नागालैंड	दीमापुर	1
	मोकोकचुंग	1
	पेरेन	1
ओडिशा	बलांगीर	1
	बालासोर	1
	बारगढ़	1
	बौध	1
	कटक	1
	ढेंकनाल	1
	गजपति	1
	गंजम	2
	जगतसिंहपुर	1
	कंधमाल	1
	केंद्रपाड़ा	1
	खोरधा	1
	कोरापुट	1
	मल्कानगिरी	1
	नबरंगपुर	1
	नयागढ़	1
	नुआपाड़ा	1
	पुरी	1
	रायगढ़	1
	सुबरनपुर (सोनेपुर)	1
	सुंदरगढ़	1

पुदुचेरी	कराईकल	1
	माहे	1
	यानम	1
पंजाब	अमृतसर	1
	बठिंडा	1
	फरीदकोट	1
	फतेहगढ़ साहिब	1
	फाजिल्का	1
	फिरोजपुर	1
	होशियारपुर	1
	जालंधर	1
	कपूरथला	1
	लुधियाना	1
	मानसा	1
	मोगा	1
	पठानकोट	1
	पटियाला	1
	रूपनगर/रोपड़	1
	साहिबजादा अजीत सिंह नगर	2
	संगरूर	1
	शहीद भगत सिंह नगर	1
	श्री मुक्तसर साहिब	1
	तरनतारन	1
राजस्थान	अजमेर	1
	अलवर	1
	बांसवाड़ा	1
	बारां	1
	बाड़मेर	1
	भरतपुर	1
	भीलवाड़ा	1
	बीकानेर	1
	बूंदी	1
	चित्तौड़गढ़	1

	चुरु	1
	दौसा	1
	डूंगरपुर	1
	गंगानगर	1
	हनुमानगढ़	1
	जयपुर	3
	जैसलमेर	1
	जालौर	1
	झालावाड़	1
	झुझुनूं	1
	जोधपुर	1
	कोटा	1
	नागौर	1
	पाली	1
	प्रतापगढ़	1
	राजसमंद	1
	सीकर	1
	सिरोही	1
	टोंक	1
	उदयपुर	1
सिक्किम	सिक्किम पूर्व	1
	दक्षिण सिक्किम	1
	पश्चिम सिक्किम	1
तमिलनाडु	अरियालूर	1
	चेन्नई	3
	कोयंबटूर	1
	कुड्डालोर	1
	धर्मपुरी	1
	इरोड	1
	कांचीपुरम	1
	करूर	1
	कृष्णागिरी	1
	नागपट्टिनम	2

	नमक्कल	1
	नीलगिरी	1
	पेरम्बलुर	1
	तंजावुर	1
	तिरुवल्लुर	2
	थिरुवरुर	1
	तिरुचिरापल्ली	1
	वेल्लोर	1
	विलुप्पुरम	1
तेलंगाना	आदिलाबाद	1
	भद्राद्रि कोठागुडेम	1
	हैदराबाद	2
	जगतियाल	1
	जनगांव	1
	जयशंकर भूपलपल्ली	1
	जोगुलाम्बा गडवाल	1
	कामारेड्डी	1
	करीमनगर	1
	खम्मम	1
	कोमाराम भीम	1
	महबूबनगर	1
	मंचेरियल	1
	मेडचल-मल्काजगिरी	1
	नगरकुरनूल	1
	नलगोडा	1
	निर्मल	1
	निजामाबाद	1
	पेद्दापल्ली	1
	राजन्ना सिरिसिला	1
	रंगारेड्डी	1
	संगारेड्डी	1
	सिद्दीपेट	1
	सूर्यपेट	1

	विकाराबाद	1
	वानापथी	1
	वारंगल ग्रामीण	1
	यदाद्रि भुवनागिरी	1
त्रिपुरा	धलाई	1
	गोमती	1
	उत्तरी त्रिपुरा	1
	दक्षिण त्रिपुरा	1
	पश्चिम त्रिपुरा	1
उत्तर प्रदेश	आगरा	1
	अलीगढ़	1
	इलाहाबाद	2
	अमरोहा/ज्योतिबा फुले नगर	1
	औरैया	1
	आजमगढ़	2
	बदायूं	1
	बहराईच	2
	बलिया	1
	बरेली	1
	बस्ती	1
	देवरिया	2
	एटा	1
	इटावा	1
	फर्रुखाबाद	1
	फिरोजाबाद	1
	गौतमबुद्धनगर	1
	गाजियाबाद	1
	गाजीपुर	1
	गोरखपुर	1
	हरदोई	1
	हाथरस	1
	जौनपुर	2
	झांसी	1

	कन्नौज	1
	कानपुर देहात	1
	कानपुर नगर	2
	कासगंज (काशीराम नगर)	1
	कौशांबी	1
	खीरी/लखीमपुर खीरी	1
	कुशीनगर	1
	ललितपुर	1
	लखनऊ	2
	महाराजगंज	1
	मैनपुरी	1
	मऊ	1
	मेरठ	1
	मिर्जापुर	1
	पीलीभीत	1
	प्रतापगढ़	1
	रामपुर	1
	संभल	1
	संत रविदास नगर	1
	शाहजहांपुर	1
	श्रावस्ती	1
	सीतापुर	1
	सोनभद्र	1
	सुल्तानपुर	1
	उन्नाव	1
	वाराणसी	1
उत्तराखंड	अल्मोडा	1
	बागेश्वर	1
	चमोली	1
	चम्पावत	1
	देहरादून	1
	हरिद्वार	1
	नैनीताल	1

	पौडी गढ़वाल	1
	पिथौरागढ़	1
	रुद्रप्रयाग	1
	टेहरी गढ़वाल	1
	उधम सिंह नगर	1
	उत्तरकाशी	1
पश्चिम बंगाल	अलीपुरद्वार	1
	बांकुड़ा	1
	बर्धमान पश्चिम	2
	बर्धमान पुरबा	1
	बीरभूम	2
	कूचबिहार	1
	दक्षिण दिनाजपुर	1
	दार्जिलिंग	1
	हुगली	4
	हावड़ा	2
	जलपाईगुड़ी	1
	कोलकाता	2
	मालदा	2
	मिदनापुर पूर्व	2
	मिदनापुर पश्चिम	3
	मुर्शिदाबाद	2
	नादिया	3
	उत्तर 24 परगना	7
	पुरुलिया	1
	दक्षिण 24 परगना	3
	उत्तर दिनाजपुर	1
कुल		597

विवरण-II

पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से 2022-23 के दौरान पीएमकेके में शामिल महिलाओं, दिव्यांगजनों (पीडब्ल्यूडी) और अनुसूचित जाति (एससी), अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) जैसे सीमांत समुदायों के उम्मीदवारों की संख्या।

वित्त वर्ष	महिला	पीडब्ल्यूडी	एससी	एसटी	ओबीसी
	नियोजित	नियोजित	नियोजित	नियोजित	नियोजित
वित्त वर्ष-20-21	46,605	7	16,404	7,204	40,623
वित्त वर्ष-21-22	31,885	14	10,667	5,153	28,763
*वित्त वर्ष-22-23	1,900	-	735	286	1,351

* आंकड़े पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0 से संबंधित हैं।

DEVELOPMENT OF PUTTUR MAHALINGESHWARA TEMPLE UNDER PRASHAD

1318. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

- (a) the status of proposals submitted by the State Government of Karnataka under the PRASHAD scheme, particularly those from Dakshina Kannada;
- (b) whether the proposal for developing Puttur Mahalingeshwara Temple has been appraised by the Government and the stage of approval or queries raised;
- (c) whether the Government has sought any additional documentation or modifications from the State Government for this proposal; and
- (d) the details of the funds released for PRASHAD projects in Karnataka in recent years and the indicative timeline for sanctioning new projects,

including the one proposed for Puttur?

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

(a) to (d): Development of tourist destinations and products is primarily undertaken by the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry complements the efforts of States/UTs by developing tourism infrastructure through various schemes and initiatives in consultation with the State Governments/ UT Administrations.

Receiving proposals from the State Governments/UT Administrations for financial assistance for tourism projects is a continuous process. The proposals received are examined with reference to the prescribed guidelines and financial assistance is extended for such projects subject to fulfilment of the stipulated conditions and availability of funds. Further, no project for development of Puttur Mahalingeshwara Temple is under consideration for approval under the PRASHAD Scheme.

The details of the projects in Karnataka under the PRASHAD Scheme is given in the Statement .

STATEMENT

List of projects under PRASHAD Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Sanction year	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in crore)	Released Amount (Rs. in crore)
1.	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri	2023-24	45.38	13.33

	Chamundeshwari Devi Temple, Mysuru			
2.	Development of Renuka Yallama Devi temple	2024-25	18.37	-
3.	Development of Basic Amenities at Papnash Temple, Bidar dist.	2024-25	22.25	6.30

IMPACT AND OUTCOMES OF DEMONETISATION

1319. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH

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

- (a) the main objectives of the demonetisation policy implemented in November 2016;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any post-facto assessment to determine the extent to which the intended goals, such as curbing black money, reducing counterfeit currency and promoting digital transactions have been achieved, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is true that despite demonetisation, currency with the public has more than doubled in 2025, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any study or report has been undertaken to evaluate the economic impact of demonetisation on employment, the informal sector and small enterprises, particularly during the years immediately after implementation of the said policy, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government acknowledges any short-term or long-term disruptions caused to economic growth or liquidity due to demonetisation, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The mission of the Government is to move towards a less cash economy to reduce generation and circulation of black money and to promote digital economy. As stated in the Gazette notification S.O. 3407 (E) dated November 08, 2016, issued by Government of India, the objectives of withdrawal of legal tender character of specified bank notes are as under:-

- (i) to contain the rising incidence of fake currency notes of the specified banknotes which were largely in circulation.
- (ii) to limit the usage of high denomination banknotes for storage of unaccounted wealth.
- (iii) to contain the rising level of using fake currency for financing subversive activities like drug trafficking and terrorism.

(b) to (d): No study on effect of withdrawal of legal tender character of the Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) on Indian economy has been done by the Government. However, RBI has published a Study titled 'Macroeconomic Impact of Demonetization – A Preliminary Assessment' in March, 2017, which is available on the website of RBI.

<https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/Publications/PDFs/MID10031760E85BDAFEFD497193995BB1B6DBE602.PDF>

As per RBI the Currency in Circulation (CiC), which stood at ₹17.97 lakh crore on November 4, 2016, and had declined to ₹10.7 lakh crore on January 27, 2017, soon after demonetisation, has now increased to ₹38.29 lakh crore as

on October 17, 2025. This includes Banknotes in circulation, ₹ and Coins. The currency supplied by RBI is a function of demand from the public/economy. The demand for currency also depends upon several macroeconomic factors including economic growth and level of interest rates.

(e): The National Accounts data released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation shows that the real GDP growth averaged about 7.1 per cent in the immediate years after demonetisation (2016-17 and 2017-18), indicating that economic momentum remained robust. Over a longer horizon, India's real GDP has grown at an average rate of 7.3 per cent between 2016-17 and 2024-25 (excluding the pandemic-affected years 2020-21 and 2021-22), reflecting continued domestic demand and the impact of structural reforms. India has therefore remained one of the fastest-growing major economies in the post-demonetisation period.

Liquidity conditions also remained stable in the years after 2016-17. Broad Money (M3), a key indicator of liquidity, grew at an average rate of 8.0 per cent during 2016-17 and 2017-18, and at about 9.6 per cent on average between 2016-17 and 2024-25. Further, the rapid expansion of digital payments since 2016-17 is evident from the rise in average monthly UPI transactions from ₹579 crore in 2016-17 to over ₹25.2 lakh crore in 2025-26 (up to November 2025).

संस्कृति संस्थानों में विभिन्न श्रेणियों के व्यक्तियों का प्रतिनिधित्व

1320. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या सरकार संस्कृति मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत संबद्ध कार्यालयों, अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों, मानद विश्वविद्यालयों, केन्द्रीय संस्थानों, स्वायत्त निकायों, संग्रहालयों, क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों, पुस्तकालयों आदि में अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति की श्रेणियों से संबंधित व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति करती है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों एवं चालू वर्ष के दौरान वर्षवार, श्रेणीवार एवं संस्थानवार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) उपरोक्त श्रेणियों के उन कर्मचारियों की संस्थावार संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है जो निदेशक, प्रोफेसर, महाप्रबंधक, उप-निदेशक आदि जैसे वरिष्ठ पदों पर कार्यरत हैं; और
- (घ) उपरोक्त श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण के अवसर एवं प्रतिनिधित्व बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए/किए जा रहे उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): जी, हाँ। भारत सरकार आरक्षित श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों सहित, कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधित्व, पदोन्नति और प्रशिक्षण के संबंध में समय-समय पर निर्देश जारी करती है। भारत सरकार की आरक्षण नीति के अनुसार, सेवाओं में आरक्षण समूह 'क' पदों के निम्नतम स्तर तक लागू होता है। समूह 'क' पदों से समूह 'क' पदों पर पदोन्नति के लिए आरक्षण लागू नहीं होता है। मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन विभिन्न निकायों में विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान की गई नियुक्तियों का वर्ष-वार, श्रेणी-वार और संस्था-वार विवरण तथा वरिष्ठ पदों पर कार्यरत अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग (ओबीसी), अनुसूचित जाति (एससी), अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या का संस्था-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** पर दिया गया है।

विवरण

क्र. सं.	संगठन का नाम	आरक्षित श्रेणियों में की गई नियुक्तियों का ब्यौरा						वरिष्ठ पदों पर कार्यरत कर्मचारियों का ब्यौरा	
		श्रेणी	आज की तारीख में कर्मचारियों की कुल सं.	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	वरिष्ठ पदों पर कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	आरक्षित श्रेणियों से संबंधित वरिष्ठ कर्मचारियों की संख्या
1.	भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण	अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी)	1866	7	139	142	538	175	80
		अनुसूचित जाति (एससी)	1050	8	77	42	254		
		अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी)	420	4	38	20	105		
2.	राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार	ओबीसी	58	2	04	2	7	16	4
		एससी	40	2	02	0	1		
		एसटी	20	0	0	0	0		
3.	भारतीय मानवविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण, कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल	ओबीसी	76	18	8	13	13	33	14
		एससी	44	1	0	0	2		
		एसटी	22	1	0	0	1		
4.	केंद्रीय संदर्भ पुस्तकालय, कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल	ओबीसी	12	0	1	1	1	0	0
		एससी	8	0	1	2	0		
		एसटी	3	0	0	0	0		
5.	राष्ट्रीय आधुनिक कला संग्रहालय, नई दिल्ली	ओबीसी	12	0	6	2	0	13	2
		एससी	5	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	1	0	1	0	0		
6.	राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय, कोलकाता,	ओबीसी	49	6	7	0	10	4	2
		एससी	42	4	5	1	4		
		एसटी	17	1	2	1	3		

क्र. सं.	संगठन का नाम	आरक्षित श्रेणियों में की गई नियुक्तियों का ब्यौरा						वरिष्ठ पदों पर कार्यरत कर्मचारियों का ब्यौरा	
		श्रेणी	आज की तारीख में कर्मचारियों की कुल सं.	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	वरिष्ठ पदों पर कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	आरक्षित श्रेणियों से संबंधित वरिष्ठ कर्मचारियों की संख्या
	पश्चिम बंगाल								
7.	राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय, नई दिल्ली	ओबीसी	19	2	1	1	2	10	4
		एससी	26	1	2	1	1		
		एसटी	6	0	2	0	0		
8.	राष्ट्रीय सांस्कृतिक संपदा संरक्षण अनुसंधानशाला, लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश	ओबीसी	13	0	1	1	3	3	2
		एससी	4	0	0	0	1		
		एसटी	0	0	0	0	0		
9.	राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण (एनएमए), नई दिल्ली	ओबीसी	मौजूदा भर्ती नियमों (आरआर) के अनुसार, एनएमए में शत प्रतिशत भर्ती प्रतिनियुक्ति द्वारा की जाती है।					3	मौजूदा भर्ती नियमों (आरआर) के अनुसार एनएमए में सभी पदों पर शत प्रतिशत भर्ती प्रतिनियुक्ति आधार पर होती है।
		एससी							
		एसटी							
10.	ललित कला अकादमी, नई दिल्ली	ओबीसी	10	0	0	0	0	5	0
		एससी	12	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	1	0	0	0	0		
11.	राष्ट्रीय नाट्य विद्यालय, नई दिल्ली	ओबीसी	11	2	3	2	0	18	8
		एससी	25	1	2	2	1		
		एसटी	4	0	0	0	0		
12.	साहित्य अकादमी, नई दिल्ली,	ओबीसी	31	0	1	3	1	20	6
		एससी	27	2	2	1	2		
		एसटी	8	1	0	1	0		
13.	संगीत नाटक अकादमी, नई दिल्ली	ओबीसी	4	0	0	0	0	16	2
		एससी	10	1	0	3	4		
		एसटी	0	0	0	0	0		
14.	दिल्ली पब्लिक	ओबीसी	23	0	05	0	0	3	1

क्र. सं.	संगठन का नाम	आरक्षित श्रेणियों में की गई नियुक्तियों का ब्यौरा						वरिष्ठ पदों पर कार्यरत कर्मचारियों का ब्यौरा	
		श्रेणी	आज की तारीख में कर्मचारियों की कुल सं.	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	वरिष्ठ पदों पर कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	आरक्षित श्रेणियों से संबंधित वरिष्ठ कर्मचारियों की संख्या
	लाइब्रेरी, नई दिल्ली	एससी	32	0	02	02	0		
		एसटी	04	0	01	0	0		
15.	खुदा बख्श ओरिएंटल पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी, पटना, बिहार	ओबीसी	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
		एससी	0	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	0	0	0	0	0		
16.	प्रधानमंत्री संग्रहालय और पुस्तकालय, नई दिल्ली	ओबीसी	21	1	3	4	0	21	6
		एससी	17	0	5	0	0		
		एसटी	7	0	4	0	0		
17.	राजा राममोहन राय पुस्तकालय प्रतिष्ठान, कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल	ओबीसी	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
		एससी	1	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	1	0	0	0	0		
18.	रामपुर रज़ा पुस्तकालय, रामपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश	ओबीसी	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
		एससी	2	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	0	0	0	0	0		
19.	केंद्रीय बौद्ध अध्ययन संस्थान, लेह, लद्दाख	ओबीसी	0	0	0	0	0	22	0
		एससी	0	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	0	0	0	0	0		
20.	केंद्रीय हिमालयी संस्कृति अध्ययन संस्थान,	ओबीसी	2	0	0	0	0	11	3
		एससी	1	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	0	0	0	0	0		

क्र. सं.	संगठन का नाम	आरक्षित श्रेणियों में की गई नियुक्तियों का ब्यौरा						वरिष्ठ पदों पर कार्यरत कर्मचारियों का ब्यौरा	
		श्रेणी	आज की तारीख में कर्मचारियों की कुल सं.	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	वरिष्ठ पदों पर कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	आरक्षित श्रेणियों से संबंधित वरिष्ठ कर्मचारियों की संख्या
	अरुणाचल प्रदेश								
21.	केंद्रीय उच्च तिब्बती अध्ययन संस्थान, वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	ओबीसी	31	0	0	0	1	40	6
		एससी	4	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	8	0	0	0	1		
22.	नव नालन्दा महाविहार, नालन्दा, बिहार	ओबीसी	8	0	0	0	0	27	5
		एससी	3	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	1	0	0	0	0		
23.	इलाहाबाद संग्रहालय, प्रयागराज, उत्तर प्रदेश	ओबीसी	8	0	0	1	0	1	0
		एससी	6	0	0	1	0		
		एसटी	1	0	0	0	0		
24.	भारतीय संग्रहालय, कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल	ओबीसी	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
		एससी	10	0	0	1	0		
		एसटी	1	0	0	0	0		
25.	इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय मानव संग्रहालय, भोपाल, मध्य प्रदेश	ओबीसी	16	0	0	4	0	1	0
		एससी	20	0	0	2	0		
		एसटी	7	0	0	0	0		
26.	राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान संग्रहालय परिषद, कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल	ओबीसी	205	16	8	4	6	81	34
		एससी	129	6	5	2	6		
		एसटी	38	0	0	1	2		
27.	भारतीय	ओबीसी	भारतीय विरासत संस्थान, नोएडा में एकाकी पद					5	0

क्र. सं.	संगठन का नाम	आरक्षित श्रेणियों में की गई नियुक्तियों का ब्यौरा						वरिष्ठ पदों पर कार्यरत कर्मचारियों का ब्यौरा	
		श्रेणी	आज की तारीख में कर्मचारियों की कुल सं.	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	वरिष्ठ पदों पर कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	आरक्षित श्रेणियों से संबंधित वरिष्ठ कर्मचारियों की संख्या
	विरासत संस्थान, नोएडा, उत्तर प्रदेश	एससी	है, इसलिए यह किसी श्रेणी विशेष के लिए आरक्षित नहीं है।						
		एसटी							
28.	सालार जंग संग्रहालय, हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना	ओबीसी	13	0	3	0	0	2	1
		एससी	15	2	0	1	0		
		एसटी	7	0	0	0	0		
29.	विक्टोरिया मेमोरियल हॉल, कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल	ओबीसी	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
		एससी	17	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	3	0	0	0	0		
30.	सांस्कृतिक स्रोत एवं प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, नई दिल्ली	ओबीसी	8	1	0	1	0	8	2
		एससी	6	0	0	3	1		
		एसटी	2	0	0	0	0		
31.	गांधी स्मृति एवं दर्शन समिति, नई दिल्ली	ओबीसी	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
		एससी	3	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	0	0	0	0	0		
32.	इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केंद्र, नई दिल्ली	ओबीसी	3	0	0	1	0	35	3
		एससी	28	0	0	1	0		
		एसटी	3	0	0	0	0		
33.	कलाक्षेत्र प्रतिष्ठान, चेन्नई, तमिलनाडु	ओबीसी	37	2	0	1	0	5	0
		एससी	10	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	2	0	0	0	0		
34.	मौलाना अबुल कलाम आज़ाद	ओबीसी	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
		एससी	2	0	0	0	0		

क्र. सं.	संगठन का नाम	आरक्षित श्रेणियों में की गई नियुक्तियों का ब्यौरा						वरिष्ठ पदों पर कार्यरत कर्मचारियों का ब्यौरा	
		श्रेणी	आज की तारीख में कर्मचारियों की कुल सं.	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	वरिष्ठ पदों पर कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	आरक्षित श्रेणियों से संबंधित वरिष्ठ कर्मचारियों की संख्या
	एशियाई अध्ययन संस्थान, कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल	एसटी	0	0	0	0	0		
35.	राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति निधि (एनसीएफ), नई दिल्ली	ओबीसी	एनसीएफ में कोई नियमित स्वीकृत पद मौजूद नहीं है। एनसीएफ में संविदा/आउटसोर्स आधार पर 9 कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं। संस्कृति मंत्रालय के उप सचिव/निदेशक एनसीएफ के सदस्य सचिव के रूप में कार्य करते हैं।					0	0
		एससी							
		एसटी							
36.	एशियाटिक सोसाइटी, कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल	ओबीसी	9	1	0	0	0	4	1
		एससी	10	1	1	0	0		
		एसटी	1	0	0	0	0		
37.	उत्तर मध्य क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, प्रयागराज, उत्तर प्रदेश	ओबीसी	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
		एससी	0	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	0	0	0	0	0		
38.	उत्तर पूर्व क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, दीमापुर, नागालैंड	ओबीसी	2	1	0	0	0	8	8
		एससी	0	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	19	0	0	0	0		
39.	उत्तर क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, पटियाला, पंजाब	ओबीसी	6	0	0	0	0	1	0
		एससी	2	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	0	0	0	0	0		
40.	दक्षिण मध्य क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, नागपुर, महाराष्ट्र	ओबीसी	4	0	0	0	0	3	1
		एससी	1	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	0	0	0	0	0		
41.	दक्षिण क्षेत्र	ओबीसी	7	0	1	0	7	1	0

क्र. सं.	संगठन का नाम	आरक्षित श्रेणियों में की गई नियुक्तियों का ब्यौरा						वरिष्ठ पदों पर कार्यरत कर्मचारियों का ब्यौरा	
		श्रेणी	आज की तारीख में कर्मचारियों की कुल सं.	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	वरिष्ठ पदों पर कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	आरक्षित श्रेणियों से संबंधित वरिष्ठ कर्मचारियों की संख्या
		एससी	4	0	0	0	4		
		एसटी	0	0	0	0	0		
42.	पश्चिम क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, उदयपुर, राजस्थान	ओबीसी	7	0	0	0	1	0	0
		एससी	3	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	2	0	0	0	0		
43.	पूर्वी क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल	ओबीसी	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
		एससी	3	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	0	0	0	0	0		
कुल योग			4825	95	343	271	983	606	196

MONITORING OF CRZ VIOLATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA

1321. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

- whether the Government has received reports of Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) violations in the State of Maharashtra in recent years;
- if so, the number of such cases reported during the last five years, district-wise;
- whether the Government has conducted any inspections or field verifications

in coordination with the Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority (MCZMA);

(d) if so, the details and outcomes thereof; and

(e) whether any directions have been issued to strengthen surveillance and enforcement against illegal coastal constructions?

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 information received from Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority (MCZMA), the district-wise details of Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) violations recorded since 2019 and are as follows:

Districts	Number of Case reported since 2019
Mumbai City	58
Mumbai Sub-urban	249
Thane	170
Palghar	61
Raigad	132
Ratnagiri	36
Sindhudurg	45
Total	751

(c) to (e): The Government of Maharashtra has constituted District Coastal Zone Monitoring Committees (DCZMCs) for the identification of and action on CRZ violation cases, vide Government Resolution dated 23/03/2011. The DCZMCs are empowered to carry out inspections and field verifications in respect of CRZ

violations. Moreover, site inspections were conducted by MoEF&CC Regional Office along with MCZMA officials at Ratnagiri on 12/06/2021 and Show Cause Notices were issued to the violators based on site inspection findings.

As per the CRZ Notification, 2019, the State Government or the Union Territory CZMAs shall be primarily responsible for enforcement and monitoring of the Notification. To assist in this task, the State Government and the Union Territory shall constitute District-level Committees under the Chairmanship of the concerned District Magistrate, including at least three representatives from the local traditional coastal communities including fisherfolk. The Maharashtra State Environment & Climate Change Department has issued Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) dated 15/03/2024 for addressing CRZ violations and sensitizing DCZMCs.

Moreover, SCZMAs have been empowered under Sections 5, 10, and 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, to enforce and monitor the provisions of the CRZ Notification. The Ministry has also been issuing directions to SCZMAs from time to time for identifying and taking action against violations. The National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA) in its 48th meeting held on 26/09/2025, deliberated the matter and State/UT CZMAs are empowered to take action against such violations in accordance with the powers already delegated to all Coastal States/UTs under Sections 5, 10, and 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

GST COMPENSATION DUES TO ANDHRA PRADESH

1322. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

- (a) the current status of implementation of the 15th Finance Commission's recommendations, particularly regarding grants to States;
- (b) the total amount of 'revenue deficit grants' and 'Special Assistance for Capital Investment' released to Andhra Pradesh in the current financial year;
- (c) the details of funds released for the 'Polavaram' national project, which is vital for the Rajahmundry region; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the release of all pending central funds and GST compensation dues to Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) and (b): Union Government vide Explanatory Memorandum as to the Action Taken on the Recommendations made by the Fifteenth Finance Commission (15th FC) in its Report for the award period 2021-22 to 2025-26 has inter-alia accepted the recommendations for States' Share in Central Taxes (tax devolution) and grants-in aid viz post devolution revenue deficit grant, Local bodies grants and Disaster management grants. The details of funds released to the Andhra Pradesh based on 15th FC recommendations are as under:

(Rs in crore)

Component	2021- 22	2022- 23	2023- 24	2024- 25	2025-26 (till 02.12.2025)

Share in Central Taxes	35,386	38,177	45,711	52,080	37,903
FC grants*	21,342	13,174	9,641	4,796	2,434
Total	56,728	51,351	55,352	56,876	40,337

*Includes post-devolution revenue deficit grants (PDRDG). 15th FC did not recommend PDRDG to Andhra Pradesh for the F.Y 2025-26 (current year) and 2024-25.

Besides this, funds released to Andhra Pradesh as 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment' during current financial year 2025-26 is Rs 3,492 crore.

(c): An amount of Rs 20,659 crore has been released so far for the 'Polavaram' national project from Government of India to Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(d): Ministry of Finance releases grants-in-aid recommended by 15th Finance Commission to States on the recommendations of the Nodal Ministries concerned, subject to fulfillment of stipulated conditions associated with each component of the recommended grants-in-aid. There is no grant pending for release with this Ministry as on date regarding release of the 15th Finance Commission recommended grants-in-aid. In addition, Government of India has already released the entire amount of provisionally admissible GST compensation to the State of Andhra Pradesh for loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of Goods and Services Tax for five years i.e., from 1st July, 2017 to 30th June, 2022. Final Compensation arising out of

reconciliation of provisional figures with audited figures has also been released to State of Andhra Pradesh for FY 2017-18 to FY 2022-23. Hence, no GST Compensation Grant is pending to be released to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

**MAINTENANCE OF ERUMBEEWARAR TEMPLE, THIRUVERUMBUR
UNDER ASI**

1323. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the Erumbeeswarar Temple in Thiruverumbur, Tiruchirappalli District, Tamil Nadu, a monument protected by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), is in need of urgent maintenance and conservation;
- (b) if so, whether any recent inspection or assessment has been carried out by the ASI regarding the structural condition and preservation needs of the monument;
- (c) whether the Government has formulated or approved any plan for restoration, conservation and improvement of visitor amenities at the said temple;
- (d) if so, the details and timeline thereof; and
- (e) if not, whether the Government is likely to consider for taking immediate steps to restore and maintain this important Chola-period monument in coordination with the ASI Trichy Circle?

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

- (a) and (b): The Erumbeeswarar Temple in Thiruverumbur, Tiruchirappalli

district is a centrally protected monument under Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Conservation, preservation and maintenance of the Erumbeeswarar Temple is a continuous process and is taken up as per the requirement and availability of resources. Inspections are carried out regularly in the monument. Recently; the ASI inspected the monument and assessed the structural condition and identified chemical preservation works required in the temple.

(c) to (e): Conservation / restoration works were taken up in FY 2022-23, including lime punning of vimana, minor repairs to stucco figures, water tightening, de-plastering and plastering, painting of the wooden door, pointing to stone walls, and reconstruction of bulged out stone wall. Basic amenities such as drinking water facilities, hand rails to the steps leading to the hilltop monument, and coir mat for walkway were also carried out and completed in FY 2024-25. The monument is in a good state of preservation.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN RURAL GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

1324. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has formulated a national framework or curriculum guidelines for introducing Artificial Intelligence (AI) education at the school level under the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020;
- (b) if so, the details of modules, learning outcomes and teacher-training components proposed for Classes 6–12;
- (c) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and other school

- boards have been directed to include AI literacy, ethical use of AI and foundational computational thinking in their syllabi, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to collaborate with research institutions to develop age-appropriate AI learning tools and digital resources for schools in the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure equitable access to AI education for students in rural, tribal, and Government schools including availability of devices, teachers and digital infrastructure 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) to (e): The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has emphasized the importance of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and its role in school curriculum. Under “Curricular Integration of Essential Subjects, Skills, and Capacities” the policy mentions at para 4.24 that concerted curricular and pedagogical initiatives, including the introduction of contemporary subjects such as Artificial Intelligence, Design Thinking, Holistic Health, Organic Living, Environmental Education, Global Citizenship Education (GCED), etc. at relevant stages will be undertaken to develop these various important skills in students at all levels.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has constituted two committees - one for developing syllabus and textbooks for Computer Science and the other for Foundations and Methods of Artificial Intelligence for Grades 11 and 12 with the membership from Indian Institute of

Technology (IITs), Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), and relevant Research institutions and Universities at the national and international level.

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, Internet of Things (IoT) and other emerging technologies. NCERT has also included a project on Animation and Games in the vocational education textbook for Grade 6. Moreover, NCERT collaborates with EdTech companies and other such organizations to strengthen the digital learning ecosystem on DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing). The schools affiliated to CBSE follows NCERT textbooks and model syllabus. CBSE offers a skill module on Artificial Intelligence for classes VI–VIII and as an optional skill-based subject in classes IX–XII.

The Government of India has launched the SOAR (Skilling for AI Readiness), a national initiative in alignment with the objectives of 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.

Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs), mostly are located in rural areas, have established smart classrooms, along with reliable internet connectivity with each Navodaya Vidyalaya having a minimum of 40 desktop computers to support Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enabled education. The posts of TGT & PGT Computer Science have also been sanctioned for Navodaya Vidyalayas.

The National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS) has introduced Artificial Intelligence (AI) education at the school level in alignment with the CBSE curriculum for Classes IX to XII. NESTS is taking multiple steps to ensure AI literacy, ethical use of AI, and foundational computational thinking among students in Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS). These steps include integration of AI & emerging technologies as vocational subjects to strengthen digital readiness among tribal students; establishing of 400 Skill Labs under **Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion** (SANKALP) programme in 200 EMRS campuses; introduction of AI as a sixth skill subject; smart classrooms are set up in partnership with ERNET,

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

Further, the Ministry of Education, Government of India implements ICT and Digital initiatives under Samagra Shiksha, aligned with NEP 2020. These initiatives aim to enhance the quality of education by integrating technology into learning and teaching processes. Under Samagra Shiksha, funding is provided for setting up of ICT labs in Schools and Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs). To facilitate online learning for all, a comprehensive initiative called 'PM eVidya' was initiated as part of 'Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan' on 17th May, 2020, which unifies all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable multi-mode access to education across the country. It includes 200 DTH TV Channels allotted to States/Union Territories (UTs)/Autonomous Organizations (ABs)/other Ministries and 400 Radio channels to provide supplementary education as per requirement in various Indian languages for classes 1-12. DIKSHA is the Nation's digital platform for providing quality e-content for school education in States/UTs along with QR coded Energised Textbooks (ETBs) for all grades (One Nation, One Digital platform). As a participant in DIKSHA, States/UTs/ABs have generated and contributed over 3.69 lakh+ content in local/regional languages.

एसएआई का उन्नयन प्रशिक्षण केंद्र

1325. श्री मनीष जायसवाल:

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

(क) क्या सरकार खिलाड़ियों को आधुनिक एवं गुणवत्तापूर्ण प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए

पद्मा (हजारीबाग), झारखंड में भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (एसएआई) प्रशिक्षण केंद्र के उन्नयन एवं पुनर्गठन पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उक्त केंद्र का 'क्षेत्रीय खेल केंद्र' के रूप में उन्नयन करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): वर्तमान में, पद्मा, हजारीबाग में भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई), प्रशिक्षण केंद्र के उन्नयन और पुनर्गठन से संबंधित कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। इसके अलावा, साई प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (एसटीसी) स्कीम वर्तमान में पद्मा, हजारीबाग प्रशिक्षण केंद्र द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही है, जिसके तहत स्कीम के स्वीकृत मानदंडों के अनुसार चयनित एथलीटों को विशेषज्ञ कोच, खेल उपकरण, भोजन, आवास, खेल किट, प्रतियोगिता एक्सपोजर (देश और विदेश), शैक्षिक खर्च, विविध, बीमा और आकस्मिक व्यय के रूप में सहायता/वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

शहडोल की सांस्कृतिक विरासत का संरक्षण

1326. श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंह:

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

(क) शहडोल क्षेत्र में भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (एएसआई) के अंतर्गत संरक्षित प्राचीन स्मारकों की वर्तमान स्थिति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) संरक्षण एवं नवीकरण हेतु उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इस प्रयोजन हेतु स्वीकृत की गई और उपयोग में लाई गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या शहडोल लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में अब तक असंरक्षित वर्तमान ऐतिहासिक या पुरातात्विक स्थलों की पहचान करने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उन्हें संरक्षित करने हेतु योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): शहडोल लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के क्षेत्राधिकार के अंतर्गत में 05 केंद्रीय संरक्षित स्मारक/स्थल हैं। इन केंद्रीय संरक्षित स्मारकों/स्थलों का संरक्षण, परिरक्षण और अनुरक्षण किया जाना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है और यह आवश्यकता एवं संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार किया जाता है। ये सभी स्मारक भली-भाँति परिरक्षित हैं। इन 05 केंद्रीय संरक्षित स्मारकों/स्थलों के संरक्षण, अनुरक्षण और नवीनीकरण पर हुए व्यय का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ): भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण ने बांधवगढ़ बाघ संरक्षण क्षेत्र में दो सत्रों अर्थात् 2022-23 और 2023-24 में अन्वेषण/सर्वेक्षण किया है। इस अन्वेषण के दौरान मंदिर, मंदिर के अवशेषों, शिलालेख, चट्टान में तराशी गई गुफाएँ, चट्टान में तराशी गई मूर्तियाँ, चट्टान में तराशी गई जल निकाएँ, स्तूपें, मूर्तियाँ, सिक्के एवं प्राचीन संरचनाएँ आदि जैसी अनेक कलाकृतियाँ प्राप्त हुई हैं।

विवरण

विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान संरक्षण कार्यों पर किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा

(राशि रुपये में)

क्रम सं.	स्मारक का नाम	वित्तीय वर्ष		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1.	शहडोल जिले के सोहागपुर में विराट मंदिर और अवशेष	9,60,850/-	26,70,299/-	9,15,577/-
2.	अनूपपुर जिले के अमरकंटक में शिव मंदिर	2,99,571/-	11,45,817/-	4,93,602/-
3.	अनूपपुर जिले के अमरकंटक में पतालेश्वर मंदिर	4,27,496/-	5,24,532/-	3,37,546/-
4.	अनूपपुर जिले के अमरकंटक में करण मंदिर	5,29,331/-	7,46,312/-	5,92,756/-
5.	अनूपपुर जिले के सिलहारा में पहली शताब्दी ईस्वी के शिलालेख वाली गुफाएँ	1,42,502/-	2,57,268/-	1,92,001/-

**MULTIDISCIPLINARY EDUCATION AND RESEARCH IMPROVEMENT IN
TECHNICAL EDUCATION**

1327. SHRI BRIJMOHAN AGRAWAL:

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

- (a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to prepare students for emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, Advance Robotics, CRISPR and other related fields;
- (b) the details of Artificial Intelligence and Computational Thinking Curriculum being prepared by the Expert Committee;
- (c) the details of the Multidisciplinary Education and Research Improvement in Technical Education along with the objectives, goals and financial outlay of the same;
- (d) the details of the criteria for selecting and supporting the institutions along with the number of institutes supported under this programme, State-wise; and
- (e) the details of the number of students intended to benefit from this programme?

**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 National Education Policy 2020 (NEP-2020) formulated by the government envisages integrating digital literacy, coding, computational thinking and merging technologies - like Artificial Intelligence (AI), Design Thinking,

Holistic Health, Organic Living, Environmental Education, Global Citizenship Education (GCED), etc. across school and higher-education curricula at relevant stages to develop these important skills in students at all levels.

To achieve the objectives of NEP-2020 and ensure availability of industry relevant knowledge to students of technical education, the All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has taken several steps including:

- i. Model Curriculum in areas such as Artificial Intelligence, Data Science, Space Technology, Electronic Engineering (VLSI Design and Technology), Robotics and etc. Due representation of industry stakeholders is ensured in the curriculum revision committees.
- ii. Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with leading industries and organisations have been signed to facilitate internship, skilling and upskilling of students and faculty members.
- iii. Industry Academia Mobility framework launched by AICTE to facilitate connect between theoretical knowledge and practical application, facilitating collaboration between academia and industry.
- iv. In order to promote innovation and entrepreneurship, over 16,000 Institution Innovation Councils (IICs) have been established across the country, engaging more than 1 lakh faculty members and 1.5 lakh students in innovation and entrepreneurial activities.

Further, Ministry of Education and NCERT organize regular capacity building/consultation workshops. They are aimed at identifying innovative, education-specific AI solutions and understanding best practices in responsible

AI deployment. The DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing) portal provides new AI-based features and tools to support teachers in classroom instruction, assessment, and personalized learning.

(c) to (e): The objective of the Multidisciplinary Education and Research Improvement in Technical Education scheme is to enhance the quality, equity and governance of the technical education sector in the country by implementing reforms aligned with the National Education Policy – 2020 (NEP-2020). It has been approved by the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 08.08.2025 with budget outlay of ₹ 4200.00 Crore for a period of five years. The scheme makes provisions for 175 State/UT government engineering institutions and 100 polytechnics from all States and UTs, extending benefits to about 5.2 lakh students. Parameters for selection of institutions, inter-alia, include no. of AICTE approved programmes, no. of undergraduate students, filled faculty positions, availability of full-time principals/ directors etc.

FUNCTIONING OF RAMPUR RAZA LIBRARY

1328. SHRI MOHIBULLAH:

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

- (a) the present status of Rampur Raza Library including its functioning and activities;
- (b) the details of the appointment process and qualifications required for the Director of Rampur Raza Library;
- (c) whether the Government has any plans to upgrade or modernize the library's

infrastructure and services; and

(d) the details of the steps taken/being taken to promote the library's collections and make them more accessible to researchers and the public?

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

(a): Rampur Raza Library, an autonomous institution under the aegis of Ministry of Culture, Government of India, was founded on 7th October, 1774 and later declared as an institution of National Importance under the Rampur Raza Library Act, 1975.

The library preserves a collection of 17,000 rare items, including 150 illustrated manuscripts with around 4,000 paintings, 1,000 miniatures in 35 albums, and 205 handwritten palm-leaf manuscripts. It also houses nearly 2,000 specimens of Islamic calligraphy compiled in 84 albums, along with 300 artefacts and 1,362 historical coins.

It also contains around 67,000 printed books, as well as a rich and diverse collection of periodicals

(b): As per the Recruitment Rules, the post of Director of Rampur Raza Library is filled up by Deputation (including short term contract). The qualifications required are as under:

Essential qualification:

(i) A renowned scholar in Arabic or Persian or Urdu or Hindi or Sanskrit or History preferably in Medieval History or Islamic Studies or similar discipline of Social Science;

- (ii) possessing Master degree in any of the above disciplines from a recognized University or institute;
- (iii) Degree of Ph.D. in any of the subjects as mentioned under the essential qualification above;

Desirable qualification:

- (i) Degree or diploma in Library Science or Library and Information Science or Computer Science or Data Processing from a recognized University or institute;
- (ii) having published books or research papers on the relevant topic; and
- (iii) having relevant experience of teaching or research or administration in a comparable library, University or other teaching or research institution.

The appointment process involves issuing an open advertisement, followed by screening and selection through an interview by Selection Committee. The name of the selected candidate is thereafter submitted for approval of Competent authority.

(c): Rampur Raza Library is fully funded by Ministry of Culture. The funds are also utilized for upgradation and modernization of the library's infrastructure and services.

(d): Rampur Raza Library digitizes its Manuscripts, printed books & other collection to promote the library's collections and make them more accessible to researchers and the public.

ONE STATE ONE GAME**1329. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:****SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has provided any financial assistance under the 'One State One Game (OSOG)' initiative, across the country, States/ UT-wise;
- (b) if so, the details of the funds sanctioned and released for soft components such as coaching, sports science equipment, sports equipment and support staff, year and State/UT-wise;
- (c) the number and the status of Khelo India State Centres of Excellence (KISCEs) aligned with OSOG principle, including the sports disciplines supported, in State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the criteria adopted by the Government for extending financial assistance and evaluating State-specific aptitude for Olympic disciplines?

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

- (a) to (d): Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including sanctioning and releasing funds for soft components such as coaching, sports science equipment, sports equipment and support staff and extending financial assistance and evaluating State-specific aptitude for Olympic disciplines, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government only supplements their efforts by bridging

critical gaps. However, under the Khelo India Scheme, financial assistance is provided to States/UTs and other eligible entities for sports development activities, including sports equipment, coaching and talent development and operation of Khelo India Centres (KICs), Khelo India State Centres of Excellence (KISCES). State/UT-wise number and status of KISCES aligned with OSOG principle, including the sports disciplines supported, are available on the Khelo India Dashboard at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in>.

Funds are sanctioned and released Scheme-wise and not State-wise or component-wise in this Ministry. Details of funds released under Khelo India Scheme across the country, including for soft components such as coaching, sports science equipment, sports equipment and support staff during the last five years and the current year are as under:

Year	Funds released under Khelo India Scheme (in Rs. crore)
2020-21	338.06
2021-22	764.29
2022-23	596.39
2023-24	872.20
2024-25	620.75
2025-26 (as on 28.11.2025)	599.12

The schemes of this Ministry are demand driven. 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.

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF)**1330. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:**

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

- (a) the total contribution of private sector companies with an annual turnover exceeding 10,000 crore towards Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) since 2014, year-wise;
- (b) the share of such investment attributed to the 11 largest corporate groups of the country, in turnover terms, specifically towards the manufacturing sector during the same period;
- (c) the details of new employment opportunities generated as a result of these investments, year-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any assessment on the regional distribution and sectoral impact of these private investments, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether steps are being taken by the Government to ensure equitable investment growth, promote employment-intensive sectors and encourage greater private participation in emerging manufacturing domains such as electronics, green energy and semiconductors; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) to (c): As per the National Accounts Statistics 2025 published by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the details of the

contribution of private corporations to total gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)

since 2014-15 are as under:

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
in ₹ lakh crore, current prices										
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)	37.5	39.6	43.4	48.2	55.7	57.2	54.2	69.8	84.0	91.7
GFCF by Private Non-Financial Corporations	13.5	15.9	16.6	17.2	19.0	21.2	19.2	24.2	29.7	29.7
GFCF by Private Financial Corporations	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7
Total GFCF by Private corporations	13.7	16.3	16.9	17.4	19.4	21.7	19.8	24.6	30.2	30.3
as per cent share in total GFCF										
GFCF by Private Non-Financial Corporations	35.9	40.3	38.2	35.7	34.1	37.1	35.4	34.6	35.4	32.4
GFCF by Private Financial Corporations	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.7
Total GFCF by Private corporations	36.6	41.3	39.0	36.2	34.9	37.9	36.5	35.3	36.0	33.1

Information on the total contribution of private sector companies with an annual turnover exceeding ₹ 10,000 crore towards GFCF, as well as details of

investments by the 11 largest corporate groups and the associated employment generated therefrom, is not available in the database of the National Accounts Statistics 2025.

(d): The Annual Survey of Industries published by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation provides a comprehensive overview of the key characteristics such as employment size, capital investment, gross output and net value added across various manufacturing industries, at both the national and state/UT levels.

(e) and (f): The Government has taken various measures to ensure equitable investment growth and to encourage greater private participation in emerging manufacturing domains in the country, with 100% FDI through the automatic route for most sectors. In particular, key initiatives to promote the electronics and semiconductor sector include the Electronics Component Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS), Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for large-scale electronics manufacturing, PLI Scheme for IT hardware, and the dedicated India Semiconductor Mission (ISM). Similarly, measures have been implemented to accelerate investments in renewable and green energy, as well as climate-aligned and sustainable enterprises, with support from Schemes such as the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME) and the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM). Additionally, in recent budgets, the Government has announced several targeted measures to promote employment-intensive sectors, including the Focus Product Scheme for the footwear and leather sector, a scheme to promote the toy sector, and the

National Manufacturing Mission.

SKILL-BASED EDUCATION COMPONENTS OF NEP 2020

1331. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has implemented skill-based vocational education components of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in Government schools of Assam including Dhubri district;
- (b) if so, the names of such schools and vocational courses introduced;
- (c) whether local economic context such as agriculture, river-based economy, handicrafts is being incorporated in curriculum designed for Dhubri district, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether teachers have been trained for skill based education in 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): The Union Government provides financial assistance for the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha. Skill Education is one of the components of the scheme. Under this component, National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned skill courses are offered to students from class 9th to 12th in schools. The selection of skill courses is based on local job opportunities available or labour market requirements as

identified by the respective State/UTs.

In order to fulfil various objectives of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the existing scheme of Samagra Shiksha has been revamped, and various new interventions relating to Skill Education have been incorporated. Some of them are as under:

- Exposure to Vocational education has been introduced for Class 6 to 8 students, to help the students explore job-related skills in various sectors and make informed subject choices.
- A provision of Hub and Spoke Model has been introduced, under which, the infrastructure available in the Hub schools is utilised by the students of nearby schools (spoke schools) for Skill training. ITIs, Polytechnics etc. are also being used as hubs.
- NEP 2020 also recommends that all students participate in a 10-day bagless period during Grades 6-8 where they intern with local experts such as carpenters, gardeners, potters, artists, etc. In pursuance of this recommendation, the Government in consultation with concerned stakeholders has developed guidelines for 10 bagless days. The guidelines are available at:
<https://www.psscive.ac.in/storage/uploads/others/Guidelines/pdf/english/h/guidelines-for-implementation-of-10-bagless-days-in-school-english.pdf>.
- Skill Education has been expanded to cover Government-aided schools in addition to Government Schools.

The Government of Assam has implemented Skill Education in 1,711 Secondary and Higher Secondary schools under Samagra Shiksha and PM SHRI scheme and in 30 schools under Pradhan Mantri Cha Shramik Protsahan Yojana (PMCSKY) across the State, offering job roles/skill courses in 14 sectors. In Dhubri district, Skill Education has been introduced in 78 schools under Samagra Shiksha and PM-SHRI Scheme and 1 school under PMCSKY. Further, under the Assam State School Education Board (ASSEB), 6,555 no. of affiliated schools are offering skill courses across 35 sectors. The list of schools offering Skill Education, along with the respective Job Role/Skill courses, is available at [1331ls us.pdf](#) . The prominent sectors which promote the local economic context of Dhubri district are Agriculture, Tourism & Hospitality and Food Processing.

The list of skill courses being offered in the State of Assam along with the respective sectors is as follows:

S. No.	Trade /Sectors	Job role for Class IX-X	Job role for Class XI-XII
1	IT/ITeS	Domestic Data Entry Operator	CRM Domestic Voice
2	Retail	Retail Store Operations Assistant	Retail Sales Associate
3	Agriculture	Solanaceous Crop Cultivator	Floriculturist
		Dairy Worker	Dairy Farmer/Entrepreneur
4	Private Security	Security Guard	Unarmed Security Guard
5	Healthcare	Home Health Aide-Trainee	General Duty Assistant-Trainee

6	Tourism & Hospitality	Food & Beverage Service Associate	Customer Service Executive Meet & Greet
7	Beauty & Wellness	Assistant Beauty Therapist	Beauty Therapist
8	Automotive	Four-Wheeler Service Assistant	Four-Wheeler Service Technician
9	Electronics and Hardware	Field Technician-Other Home Appliances	Field Technician-Wireman Control Panel
10	Apparel	Sewing Machine Operator	Self-Employed Tailor
11	Telecom	Optical Fiber Splicer	Optical Fiber Technician
12	Food Processing	Baking Technician	Craft Backer
13	Power	Consumer Energy Meter Technician	Cable Jinter & Electrical Power System
14	Media & Entertainment	Story Board Artist	Texturing Artist

The Government of Assam has informed that Sector-specific Vocational Trainers (VTs) are engaged on a contractual basis under Vocational Education through the Training Management Partners i.e., Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) and VTPs provide them annual training.

DISTRIBUTION OF CSR FUNDS ACROSS THE COUNTRY

1332. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiative to ensure the equitable

distribution of CSR funds across the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the amount spent by various corporate entities under CSR, State-wise; and

(c) the area/sector in which largest amount of CSR was spent during the last three years?

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

(a): As per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, CSR is a Board driven process and the Board of the company is empowered to plan, decide, execute and monitor CSR activities of the company based on the recommendation of its CSR Committee. As it is a Board driven process, Government does not issue any specific direction to the companies to spend in any particular area/activity.

(b): On the basis of annual filings made by companies in the MCA21 registry, State-wise and Development sector-wise CSR expenditure in India for the last three Financial Years (FY) i.e. FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement -I** and **Statement -II** respectively.

(c): Amongst different sectors, the largest amount of CSR was spent on Health Care in 2021-22, on Education in 2022-23 and 2023-24.

STATEMENT -I

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 Islands	9.71	2.53	3.03
2.	Andhra Pradesh	663.50	986.77	1,129.75

3.	Arunachal Pradesh	119.42	13.36	39.57
4.	Assam	406.42	474.96	488.62
5.	Bihar	178.97	241.41	260.53
6.	Chandigarh	51.19	18.44	113.31
7.	Chhattisgarh	317.70	609.08	422.73
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	18.27	23.22	30.17
9.	Delhi	1,198.50	1,517.07	1,949.95
10.	Goa	45.43	60.91	85.79
11.	Gujarat	1,613.18	2,060.02	2,707.54
12.	Haryana	687.13	720.38	816.95
13.	Himachal Pradesh	140.27	141.40	148.59
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	50.68	72.19	98.54
15.	Jharkhand	243.95	389.65	414.63
16.	Karnataka	1,849.82	2,058.73	2,254.88
17.	Kerala	241.58	362.85	387.91
18.	Lakshadweep	0.97	0.02	0.36
19.	Leh & Ladakh	14.84	11.72	30.41
20.	Madhya Pradesh	427.48	668.32	600.47
21.	Maharashtra	5,407.40	5,705.54	6,065.95
22.	Manipur	15.62	53.60	83.19
23.	Meghalaya	19.63	22.94	30.94
24.	Mizoram	6.94	11.01	4.48
25.	Nagaland	12.46	13.57	15.41
26.	Odisha	752.37	994.82	1,389.39
27.	Puducherry	9.31	14.29	32.68
28.	Punjab	185.41	263.51	351.89
29.	Rajasthan	713.85	1,122.65	1,145.67
30.	Sikkim	28.24	36.18	41.87
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,441.03	1,637.12	1,968.76
32.	Telangana	688.58	1,040.61	1,054.92
33.	Tripura	15.91	19.26	9.45
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1,345.02	1,213.12	1,545.01

35.	Uttarakhand	228.09	307.60	360.76
36.	West Bengal	571.89	782.74	862.57
37.	PAN India*	5,789.58	6,104.58	6,960.21
38.	Other Centralized Funds	1,631.01	1,145.78	1,000.83
39.	NEC/Not Mentioned*	0.09	10.12	1.06
Total		27,141.45	30,932.08	34,908.75

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

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

STATEMENT -II

Development sector-wise CSR expenditure in India for the last three Financial Years

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

S. No.	Development Sector	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
1.	Agro forestry	35.52	67.28	74.47
2.	Animal welfare	174.35	325.44	531.14
3.	Armed Forces, Veterans, War Widows/ Dependants	47.65	63.63	68.04
4.	Art and culture	260.39	449.21	704.04
5.	Conservation of natural resources	274.90	584.65	423.47
6.	Education	6,719.89	10,414.93	12,134.57
7.	Environmental sustainability	2,441.82	2,008.04	2,429.97
8.	Gender equality	104.97	121.15	204.17
9.	Health care	8,049.49	7,023.60	7,150.81
10.	Livelihood enhancement projects	880.50	1,703.64	2,360.09
11.	Poverty, Eradicating Hunger, Malnutrition	1,903.78	1,282.73	1,233.93
12.	Rural development projects	1,847.07	2,059.41	2,408.09
13.	Safe drinking water	192.34	252.78	327.45
14.	Sanitation	314.53	438.81	375.23
15.	Senior Citizens Welfare	80.34	153.91	159.82
16.	Setting up homes and hostels for women	101.00	49.50	41.80
17.	Setting up orphanage	27.54	44.99	31.57
18.	Slum area development	58.38	94.22	38.82

19.	Socio-economic equalities	165.30	159.19	200.81
20.	Special education	191.08	319.50	396.57
21.	Technology incubators	8.57	1.48	1.91
22.	Training to promote sports	311.71	542.53	692.09
23.	Vocational skills	1,053.80	1,206.75	1,396.55
24.	Women empowerment	264.94	417.26	454.22
25.	Other Central Government Funds	1,631.01	1,145.78	1,000.83
26.	NEC/Not mentioned*	0.59	1.65	68.32
Total		27,141.45	30,932.08	34,908.75

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

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

INOPERATIVE JAN DHAN ACCOUNTS

1333. SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA:

SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH:

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

- (a) the number of inoperative accounts under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, closed during the last 5 years, year/State-wise;
- (b) the reasons for inoperativeness of these accounts;
- (c) the number of women accounts among the inoperative accounts closed during the last 5 years, year/State-wise;
- (d) the details of the number of inoperative accounts closed during the said period from rural and semi-urban areas;
- (e) the number of inoperative accounts for more than one, two and three years and above with the specific amount in them;
- (f) the number of Jan Dhan accounts with less than Rs. 500 in them; and

(g) whether the Government intends to recover the funds from these inoperative accounts, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (g): As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines, a savings as well as a current account should be treated as inoperative / dormant, if there are no customer induced transactions in the account for over a period of two years. Balances in such accounts which remain unclaimed for ten years, along with term deposits not claimed within ten years from the date of maturity, and other eligible credit balances as specified in the Depositor Education and Awareness (DEA) Fund Scheme, 2014, are classified as unclaimed deposits and are required to be transferred by banks to the DEA Fund maintained by RBI.

An inoperative account may be reactivated at any time before or after the ten-year stage by completing Know Your Customer (KYC) requirements, as prescribed in the Master Direction – KYC Direction, 2016 (as amended from time to time). In case of a subsequent claim from a customer/depositor whose unclaimed amount/deposit has been transferred to the DEA Fund, the concerned bank repays the amount to the customer/depositor, along with applicable interest in the case of interest-bearing deposits, and lodges a claim for refund from the Fund for the equivalent amount paid.

The data regarding number of inoperative accounts vis-a-vis women, rural and semi-urban areas that are closed under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), is not centrally maintained. However, there are about 15.09

crore inoperative PMJDY accounts out of the total 57.07 crore PMJDY accounts in the country.

Further, the total number of PMJDY accounts with less than Rs.500 is not centrally maintained.

TOILETS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

1334. SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):

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

- (a) the details of percentage of Government schools having non-functional/not useable and useable toilets in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the number of schools having non-functional/not useable and useable toilets for girls in the country, State/UT-wise; and
- (c) whether the Government has set any targets towards total coverage of useable toilets in Government schools in the country, 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): As per UDISE+, State/UT wise percentage of Government schools having toilets facility, functional toilets facility, girls toilets facility and functional girls toilets facility for the year 2024-25 are available at <https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl ques>.

(c): Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution and most of the schools

are under the jurisdiction of concerned States and UTs. The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an Integrated Centrally Sponsored Scheme for School Education Samagra Shiksha w.e.f. 2018-19. Under Samagra Shiksha, States and UTs are supported for strengthening of existing Government schools, and for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities including girl's and boy's toilets as per proposals received from respective States/UTs.

INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CASES

1335. DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has data on the number of high-value insolvency and bankruptcy cases initiated since 2016 involving corporate debtors or promoters under investigation by central agencies such as the CBI, ED or SFIO;
- (b) if so, the details of recoveries made by creditors in such cases, including those related to large-scale financial defaults or fugitive economic offenders;
- (c) whether the Government follows a procedure for coordination between insolvency professionals, enforcement agencies, and financial institutions to secure assets located in India and abroad, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the measures taken by the Government to strengthen inter-agency mechanisms for tracing and recovering procedure of crime in cases under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016?

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

(a) and (b): The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) and central investigation agencies operate in distinct functional domains. The main objective of the IBC is resolution of a stressed company. However, The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) regularly shares details of avoidance transactions (preferential, undervalued, fraudulent and extortionate transactions) reported by RPs under the IBC with the concerned agencies for suitable action under their respective Acts.

(c) and (d): Under the IBC, the Resolution Professional (RP) is required to take control and custody of all assets of the corporate debtor, including tangible and intangible property, movable and immovable assets, receivables, financial assets and business records, located within or outside India, as provided under Sections 18 and 25 of IBC. Therefore, RPs are expected to work with any authority that has custody, control, or information relating to such assets, including enforcement agencies. Further, as per the Code and Regulations made thereunder the RP must exercise powers and perform duties in compliance with the requirements of law, which includes cooperating with enforcement agencies and financial institutions.

बदायूं में कारपोरेट गवर्नेंस

1336. श्री आदित्य यादव:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के बदायूं जिले में कंपनियों और व्यावसायिक उद्यमों द्वारा कंपनी (लेखा) नियम, 2025 में हाल ही में किए गए संशोधनों का अनुपालन करने में आ रही जटिलताओं पर ध्यान दिया है; जो देश में कॉरपोरेट प्रशासन और वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग को प्रभावित कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने जिले में कारपोरेट कंपनियों के लिए अनुपालन प्रक्रिया को आसान बनाने, डिजिटल डॉक्यूमेंटेशन के ज़रिए पारदर्शिता बढ़ाने और क्षमता विकास के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं/प्रस्तावित किए हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): कंपनी (लेखा) नियम, 2014 को वर्ष 2025 के दौरान दो बार संशोधित किया गया था ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के बदायूं जिले की कंपनियों सहित सभी कंपनियों के वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण से संबंधित फाइलिंग में अनुपालन को सुव्यवस्थित किया जा सके और पारदर्शिता में सुधार किया जा सके। इस संबंध में की गई पहलों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

1. कंपनी (लेखा) संशोधन नियम 2025 को 19 मई, 2025 को अधिसूचित किया गया था, ताकि कंपनियों को वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए 30 जून, 2025 तक एक अलग प्ररूप के रूप में प्ररूप सीएसआर-2 (कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व से संबंधित कार्यकलापों पर रिपोर्टिंग) फ़ाइल करने की अनुमति मिल सके। इसके अतिरिक्त, नए वी3 पोर्टल (एमसीए21 पोर्टल का संस्करण 3) में प्ररूप के माइग्रेशन के कारण, कंपनियों को सामान्य परिपत्र संख्या 02/2025 दिनांक 16.06.2025 के माध्यम से 15 अगस्त, 2025 तक एक अलग प्ररूप के रूप में प्ररूप सीएसआर-2 फ़ाइल करने के लिए अतिरिक्त समय दिया गया था।

2. कंपनी (लेखा) दूसरा संशोधन नियम, 2025, दिनांक 30 मई, 2025 को अधिसूचित किया गया

था और दिनांक 14 जुलाई, 2025 से प्रभावी था। इसने वी3 पोर्टल (एमसीए21 पोर्टल का संस्करण 3) में कंपनियों के वित्तीय विवरण/समेकित वित्तीय विवरण फ़ाइल करने के लिए नए प्ररूप पेश किए। दोहराव और अतिरेक को कम करने, मशीन के पठनीय प्रारूप में डेटा कैप्चर करने और फाइलिंग आवश्यकताओं की संख्या को कम करने की दृष्टि से, ऐसे प्ररूप, जो अब तक अलग से या विवरणके रूप में फ़ाइल किए जा रहे थे, कुछ नए प्ररूप के साथ, अब वित्तीय विवरण (एओसी-4) के साथ जोड़े गए हैं।

प्ररूपों में महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि की गई है, जिसके तहत अंतरिम समाधान पेशेवर/समाधान पेशेवर/परिसमापक को इन प्ररूपों को फ़ाइल करने की अनुमति दी जाती है, यदि कंपनियां समाधान प्रक्रिया के तहत हैं या परिसमापन के अधीन हैं। पिछली रिपोर्टिंग अवधि के आंकड़े पहले से भरे हुए हैं।

3. इन नए प्ररूपों के रोल-आउट के समय, यह देखते हुए कि एमसीए पोर्टल 18.06.2025 और 13.07.2025 (दोनों तिथियां शामिल) से फ़ाइल करने के लिए अस्थायी रूप से अनुपलब्ध था, कंपनियों को सामान्य परिपत्र संख्या 01/2025 दिनांक 16 जून के माध्यम से उन मामलों में 15 अगस्त, 2025 तक अतिरिक्त शुल्क लगाए बिना अपनी फाइलिंग पूरी करने की अनुमति दी गई थी, जहां नियत तारीख या पुनः जमा करने की तारीख 18.06.2025 और 31.07.2025 के बीच थी।

4. इसके अतिरिक्त, यह देखते हुए कि कंपनियों को फ़ाइल करने की प्रक्रिया से परिचित होने के लिए कुछ समय की आवश्यकता हो सकती है, सामान्य परिपत्र संख्या 06/2025 दिनांक 17 अक्टूबर, 2025 के माध्यम से, कंपनियों को अतिरिक्त शुल्क के भुगतान के बिना 31 दिसंबर, 2025 तक वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से संबंधित अपनी वार्षिक फाइलिंग पूरी करने की अनुमति दी गई है।

5. उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त, निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए थे ताकि हितधारक भरने की अपेक्षाओं से परिचित हो सकें, साथ ही, उन्हें अपनी शिकायतों के समाधान के लिए एक तंत्र प्रदान किया जा सके:

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- i. हितधारकों की सहायता के लिए नियमित रूप से वेबिनार और प्रशिक्षण संचालित किए जाते

हैं। रिटर्न फ़ाइल करने में उपयोगकर्ताओं की सहायता के लिए वीडियो ट्यूटोरियल, चैटबॉट, उपयोगकर्ता मैनुअल और अक्सर पूछे जाने वाले प्रश्न पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध हैं।

iii. पोर्टल एक डैशबोर्ड सुविधा प्रदान करता है जो हितधारकों को वास्तविक समय में फाइलिंग, भुगतान की स्थिति और अनुमोदन को ट्रैक करने में सक्षम बनाता है, जिससे पारदर्शिता बढ़ती है।

iii. एमसीए21 पोर्टल से संबंधित शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए एक हेल्पडेस्क तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है। शिकायत निवारण को और बेहतर बनाने के लिए, एमसीए ने टिकट बंद करने की समीक्षा करने के लिए पेशेवर संस्थानों के साथ भागीदारी की है। इन संस्थानों की एक समर्पित टीम टिकट बंद होने के बाद शिकायत निवारण की निगरानी करने और उपयोगकर्ताओं की प्रतिक्रिया एकत्र करने के लिए एमसीए के साथ मिलकर काम करती है।

सीकर में खेल स्टेडियम का विकास

1337. श्री अमरा राम:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सीकर जिला मुख्यालय में खेल स्टेडियम को विकसित करने का है और जहां के खेल मैदान में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं जबकि सीकर के खिलाड़ियों ने बास्केटबॉल, वॉलीबॉल, हॉकी और एथलीट में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ख्याति अर्जित की है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सीकर जिला मुख्यालय में क्रिकेट मैदान के निर्माण का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त क्रिकेट मैदान का निर्माण कब तक होने की संभावना है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): इस मंत्रालय में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के

कारण खेल स्टेडियम के विकास सहित खेलों के विकास की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों की है। केंद्र सरकार केवल महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर करके उनके प्रयासों को पूरा करती है। राजस्थान राज्य के सीकर जिले सहित देश भर में खेलो इंडिया स्कीम और राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि (एनएसडीएफ) के तहत अनुमोदित खेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और उनकी स्वीकृत लागत जारी की गई धनराशि और उनकी वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति का विवरण मंत्रालय के डैशबोर्ड <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in> और <http://www.nsdf.yas.gov.in/nsdf-glance.html> पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM CIRCUITS UNDER SDS 2.0 IN MAHARASHTRA

1338. ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched any new schemes or programmes in 2025 under the Swadesh Darshan 2.0 initiative for developing rural, eco and tribal tourism circuits;
- (b) the details of projects sanctioned in Maharashtra under the said scheme during 2024–25 and 2025–26;
- (c) whether the Nandurbar Lok Sabha Constituency has been considered for inclusion under the Tribal or Eco-Tourism Circuit of Swadesh Darshan;
- (d) the details of the measures taken/being taken to promote community-led and sustainable tourism in tribal districts;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to allocate funds for upgrading local tourist sites, rest houses and heritage trails in Nandurbar; and

(f) the timeline for implementation of new tourism infrastructure projects in Maharashtra's rural and border districts?

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

(a) to (f): Development and promotion of tourist destinations and tourism products is primarily undertaken by the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism complements these efforts by providing financial assistance to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administration through its various schemes, to develop tourism infrastructure and experiences in the country; on receipt of the project proposals from the concerned SGs/UTAs under the relevant schemes in synergy with the scheme guidelines, Government instructions, availability of funds etc. The Ministry of Tourism under its revamped scheme of Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) and 'Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) – a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan scheme has sanctioned 53 and 36 projects respectively in the country including Maharashtra. Various aspects of sustainability and community engagement are embedded in the said schemes and the sanctioned projects include variety of components pertaining to development of tourism infrastructure and experiences. While reviewing the projects, the Ministry of Tourism has informed the State Governments/UT Administrations to complete the projects sanctioned under SD2.0 and CBDD initiatives by March, 2026. The details of the projects sanctioned under SD2.0 and CBDD in the State of Maharashtra are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The Ministry of Tourism in 2025-26 has also circulated the guidelines for 'Development of Homestays in Tribal Areas' under Swadesh Darshan scheme and template for formulation of proposal to the State Governments/UT Administrations. The initiative envisages to develop homestays in tribal areas to promote responsible tourism and enhance livelihood opportunities for tribal communities and encourage the stakeholders to adopt sustainable tourism practices in the tribal villages. It focuses on providing financial assistance of up to ₹5 lakh for village community requirements, up to ₹5 lakh for the construction of two new rooms for each household, and up to ₹3 lakh for the renovation of existing rooms for each household.

STATEMENT

Details of Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 & Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) in the State of Maharashtra:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

Scheme/ Sub-scheme	Name of project/ experience	Year of sanction	Sanctioned Amount
Swadesh Darshan 2.0	Shivrushti Historical Theme Park- Phase 3	2023-24	76.22
Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)	Development of Ahmednagar Fort	2024-25	25.00

PROJECTS UNDER SASCI FOR ANDHRA PRADESH

1339. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

- (a) whether it is true that the Union Government has sanctioned 107 projects in 2022-23 and 63 projects in 2023-24 for the State of Andhra Pradesh under the Special Assistance to States Scheme for Capital Investment (SASCI), if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of projects sanctioned in 2024-25 and 2025-26 in the said State;
- (c) if so, the details of each of the projects sanctioned and status of the same, project-wise;
- (d) whether it is also true that the Government has released an amount of Rs. 16,990.18 crores to the said State under Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment from 2020-21 to 2024-25; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): The Union Government has sanctioned 158 projects in 2022-23 and 55 projects in 2023-24 for the State of Andhra Pradesh under the scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI). Details of projects sanctioned in 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26 and status of the same as provided by the Government of Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement** .

(d) and (e): Year-wise details of the amount released by the Union Government to the State of Andhra Pradesh under SASCI from financial year 2020-21 to 2024-25 are given in the table below:

Financial Year	Amount released (in Rs. Crores)
2020-21	688.00
2021-22	501.79
2022-23	6105.56
2023-24	4090.81
2024-25	7901.56
Total	19287.72

STATEMENT

Details of projects sanctioned in 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26 and status of the same as provided by the Government of Andhra Pradesh					
(Rs. in crore)					
S.No	Name of the Project	Location	Special Assistance (Loan) Released under SASCI 2022-23	Implementing Agency	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Phase 2 in Anakapalli District	Anakapalli	48.62	School Education	Work Completed
2	Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Phase 2 in Ananthapuram	Ananthapuram	90.51	School Education	Work Completed
3	Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Phase 2 in Annamayya	Annamayya	76.43	School Education	Work Completed
4	Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Phase 2 in ASR	ASR	50.49	School Education	Work Completed
5	Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Phase 2 in Bapatla	Bapatla	43.43	School Education	Work Completed
6	Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Phase 2 in Chittoor	Chittoor	94.19	School Education	Work Completed
7	Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Phase 2 in East Godavari	East Godavari	50.83	School Education	Work Completed
8	Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Phase 2	Eluru		School	Work

	in Eluru		66.26	Education	Completed
9	Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Phase 2 in Guntur	Guntur	62.07	School Education	Work Completed
10	Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Phase 2 in Kakinada	Kakinada	74.23	School Education	Work Completed
11	Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Phase 2 in Konaseema	Konaseema	64.03	School Education	Work Completed
12	Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Phase 2 in Krishna	Krishna	45.02	School Education	Work Completed
13	Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Phase 2 in Kurnool	Kurnool	96.87	School Education	Work Completed
14	Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Phase 2 in Manyam	Manyam	29.76	School Education	Work Completed
15	Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Phase 2 in Nandyal	Nandyal	78.93	School Education	Work Completed
16	Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Phase 2 in NTR	NTR	61.22	School Education	Work Completed
17	Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Phase 2 in Palnadu	Palnadu	69.58	School Education	Work Completed
18	Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Phase 2 in Prakasam	Prakasam	73.46	School Education	Work Completed
19	Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Phase 2 in SPS Nellore	SPS Nellore	98.86	School Education	Work Completed
20	Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Phase 2 in Sri Satyasai	Sri Satyasai	80.08	School Education	Work Completed
21	Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Phase 2 in Srikakulam	Srikakulam	76.51	School Education	Work Completed
22	Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Phase 2 in Tirupatic	Tirupati	79.78	School Education	Work Completed
23	Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Phase 2 in Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam	28.05	School Education	Work Completed
24	Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Phase 2 in Vizianagaram	Vizianagaram	46.63	School Education	Work Completed
25	Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Phase 2 in West Godavari	West Godavari	52.46	School Education	Work Completed
26	Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Phase 2 in YSR Kadapa	YSR Kadapa	99.70	School Education	Work Completed
27	Kidney Research Centre at	Srikakulam		APMSIDC	Work

	Palasa including procurement of Equipment		50.00		Completed
28	Construction of building for Medical College as per NMC norms at Rajahmundry	East Godavari	35.00	APMSIDC	Work Completed
29	Construction of 2 floors over MCH Block with equipment at Medical College, Rajahmundry	East Godavari	36.78	APMSIDC	Work Completed
30	Construction of building for Medical College as per NMC norms at Eluru	Eluru	38.00	APMSIDC	Work Completed
31	Construction of 2 floors over MCH Block with equipment at Medical College, Eluru	Eluru	39.92	APMSIDC	Work Completed
32	Construction of building for Medical College as per NMC norms at Nandyal	Nandyal	38.00	APMSIDC	Work Completed
33	Construction of 2 floors over MCH Block with equipment at Medical College, Nandyal	Nandyal	39.12	APMSIDC	Work Completed
34	Construction of lecture gallery, hostels with equipment at Medical College at Kadapa	Kadapa	40.46	APMSIDC	Work Completed
35	Modernisation of Dosapadu Channel &Kunderu Channel and its distributaries.	Krishna	7.29	Water Resource s Departme nt	Work Completed
36	Modernisation of Bantumilli Canal, Polraj canal, and Campbell Canal.	Krishna	8.94	Water Resource s Departme nt	Work Completed
37	Construction of Retaining walls on Thammileru River in Eluru city and Rural limits of West Godavari District.	West Godavari	61.18	Water Resource s Departme nt	Work Completed

38	Restoration of Somasila dam at Somasila (V), Ananthasagaram (M), SPSR Nellore Dist.	SPSR Nellore	30.00	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
39	Construction of Flood Protection Wall along the left margin of Krishna River from KanakadurgammaVaradhi to Kotinagar in Vijayawada City.	Krishna	73.66	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
40	Excavation of Flood Flow Canal including CM & CD works, formation of balancing reservoir at ParapuramVillage, Kotturu Mandal and Distributory network to irrigate an ayacut of 17920 acres (Balance work).	Srikakulam	21.11	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
41	HiramandalamReservoir:Const ruction of surplus arrangements, Construction of Left Head Sluice for Link Canal and excavation of Link Canal to connect Right main Canal, Construction of Right Head Sluice for High Level Canal and Excavation of High Level Canal.	Srikakulam	30.61	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
42	Construction and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Sources in Rayalaseema Region of Andhra Pradesh	Rayalaseema Region	101.45	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
43	Construction and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Sources in South Coastal Region of Andhra Pradesh	South Coastal Region	16.88	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
44	Bonthu-Sarvakota-Kothuru Lift	Srikakulam	119.84	APSIDC	Work

	Irrigation Scheme				Completed
45	Handri- Neeva Sujala Sravanthi project	Kurnool	18.51	Water Resource s Departme nt	Work Completed
46	Developmental Works under SCSP of State Development Plan in ULBs of North Coastal Region and Godavari-Krishna Basin	North Coastal Region / Krishna-Godavari Basin	18.70	ULBs	Work Completed
47	Developmental Works under SCSP of State Development Plan in ULBs of South Coastal Region	South Coastal Region	41.65	ULBs	Work Completed
48	Developmental Works under SCSP of State Development Plan in ULBs of Rayalaseema Region	Rayalaseema Region	61.01	ULBs	Work Completed
49	Construction of Integrated Finance Complexes at District Headquarters of Chittoor	Chittoor	13.86	APEWID C	Work Completed
50	Construction of Integrated Finance Complexes at District Headquarters of East Godavari	East Godavari	8.37	APEWID C	Work Completed
51	Construction of Integrated Finance Complexes at District Headquarters of Kurnool	Kurnool	9.93	APEWID C	Work Completed
52	Construction of Integrated Finance Complexes at District Headquarters of Nellore	Nellore	7.07	APEWID C	Work Completed
53	Construction of Integrated Finance Complexes at District Headquarters of Prakasam	Prakasam	7.77	APEWID C	Work Completed
54	Construction of Integrated Finance Complexes at District	Srikakulam	8.82	APEWID C	Work Completed

	Headquarters of Srikakulam				
55	Construction of Integrated Finance Complexes at District Headquarters of Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam	20.33	APEWID C	Work Completed
56	Construction of Integrated Finance Complexes at District Headquarters of Vizianagaram	Vizianagar am	6.47	APEWID C	Work Completed
57	Cluster based YSR Sujala Hub & Spoke Model	Nellore	16.59	PRRWS	Work Completed
58	Cluster based YSR Sujala Hub & Spoke Model	Ananthapuram	5.86	PRRWS	Work Completed
59	Cluster based YSR Sujala Hub & Spoke Model	Kurnool	6.23	PRRWS	Work Completed
60	Construction of Polytechnic Building and Hostels at Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam	9.01	APEWID C	Work Completed
61	Construction of Sports Complexes in Srikaulam District	Srikaulam	7.30	Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh (SAAP)	Work Completed
62	Construction of G+1 200 Bedded Sports Hostel in Acharya Nagarjuna university Campus, Guntur	Guntur	8.66	Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh (SAAP)	Work Completed
63	Construction of Sports Complexes in Prakasam District	Prakasam	7.96	Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh (SAAP)	Work Completed
64	Construction of Sports Complex in Vizianagaram District	Vizianagar am	5.34	Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh (SAAP)	Work Completed
65	Construction of Study Circles	Ananthpur	28.57	APEWID	Work

	and BC Welfare Hostels in Ananthpuram	am		C	Completed
66	Infrastructure Facilities to Educational Institutions	Alluri Sitharama Raju	10.91	TRIBAL WELFARE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	Work Completed
67	Infrastructure Facilities to Educational Institutions	Srisailam	8.96	TRIBAL WELFARE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	Work Completed
68	Road Connectivity to unconnected habitations	Alluri Sitharama Raju	14.19	TRIBAL WELFARE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	Work Completed
69	Infrastructure Development works of Pulivendula Area under Road Sector	Pulivendula	129.19	R & B	Work Completed
70	Infrastructure Development works of Pulivendula Area under Education Sector	Pulivendula	58.85	APEWDC	Work Completed
71	Infrastructure Development works of Pulivendula Area under Irrigation Sector	Pulivendula	67.33	WRD	Work Completed
72	Infrastructure Development works of Pulivendula Area under Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Sector	Pulivendula	14.88	RWS	Work Completed
73	Infrastructure Development works of Pulivendula Area in Urban Sector	Pulivendula	89.44	PHED	Work Completed
74	Improvements to Tribal Welfare Institutions in ASR District	Alluri Sitharama	18.89	TWED	Work Completed

		Raju			
75	Improvements to Tribal Welfare Institutions in Guntur District	Guntur	5.62	TWED	Work Completed
76	Infrastructure improvement project in Kadapa	Kadapa	17.72	APEWID C	Work Completed
77	Infrastructure improvement project in Chittoor	Chittoor	11.63	APEWID C	Work Completed
78	Infrastructure improvement project in West Godavari	West Godavari	9.83	APEWID C	Work Completed
79	Infrastructure improvement project in Ananthapur	Anantapur	7.61	APEWID C	Work Completed
80	Submerged Habitation at Koruturu of P. Narayanapuram (V) in Jeelugumilli (M)	West Godavari	9.31	WRD	Work Completed
81	Submerged Habitation at Mulagalagudem of R. Ganapavaram (V) in Buttayagudem (M)	West Godavari	18.98	WRD	Work Completed
82	Submerged Habitation at Pallapur of R. Ganapavaram (V) in Buttayagudem (M)	West Godavari	10.96	WRD	Work Completed
83	Submerged Habitation at Pydaakulamamidi of R. Ganapavaram (V) in Buttayagudem (M)	West Godavari	19.46	WRD	Work Completed
84	Submerged Habitation at Thurigunta of R. Ganapavaram (V) in Buttayagudem (M)	West Godavari	14.13	WRD	Work Completed
85	Submerged Habitation at Mulagalampalli (V) in Jeelugumilli (M)	West Godavari	48.05	WRD	Work Completed
86	Submerged Habitation at Rowthugudem (V) in Jeelugumilli (M)	West Godavari	13.88	WRD	Work Completed

87	Construction of A.P. Residential Schools for Minorities in Nellore (Rural) Mandal	Nellore	13.74	APEWID C	Work Completed
88	Infrastructure improvement in Higher Education in Ananthapuram District	Ananthapuram	5.75	APEWID C	Work Completed
89	Infrastructure improvement in Higher Education in Chittoor District	Chittoor	16.60	APEWID C	Work Completed
90	Infrastructure improvement in Higher Education in East Godavari District	East Godavari	10.84	APEWID C	Work Completed
91	Infrastructure improvement in Higher Education in Guntur District	Guntur	7.58	APEWID C	Work Completed
92	Infrastructure improvement in Higher Education in Kadapa District	Kadapa	8.42	APEWID C	Work Completed
93	Infrastructure improvement in Higher Education in Kurnool District	Kurnool	30.35	APEWID C	Work Completed
94	Infrastructure improvement in Higher Education in Prakasam District	Prakasam	6.08	APEWID C	Work Completed
95	Infrastructure improvement in Higher Education in Srikakulam District	Srikakulam	6.58	APEWID C	Work Completed
96	Infrastructure improvement in Higher Education in Visakhapatnam District	Visakhapatnam	15.02	APEWID C	Work Completed
97	Infrastructure improvement in Higher Education in Vizianagaram District	Vizianagaram	9.05	APEWID C	Work Completed
98	Infrastructure improvement in Higher Education in West Godavari District	West Godavari	5.55	APEWID C	Work Completed
99	Development of Tourism	Rayalasee		APTDC	Work

	amenities in Rayalaseema Region	ma	11.31		Completed
100	Development of Tourism amenities in South Coastal Region	South Coastal Andhra	9.36	APTDC	Work Completed
101	Development of Tourism amenities in Krishna & Godavari River Basin Region	Krishna & Godavari River Basin	9.94	APTDC	Work Completed
102	Development of Tourism amenities in North Coastal Region	North Coastal Andhra	6.92	APTDC	Work Completed
103	Improvements to Multipurpose function hall at Shilparamam Tirupati	Tirupati	5.00	APTDC	Work Completed
104	Improvements to Riding Surface of Roads in Srikakulam District	Srikakulam	21.00	TR&B	Work Completed
105	Improvements to Riding Surface of Roads in Vizianagaram District	Vizianagaram	6.00	TR&B	Work Completed
106	Improvements to Riding Surface of Roads in Parvathipuram Manyam District	Parvathipuram Manyam	19.00	TR&B	Work Completed
107	Improvements to Riding Surface of Roads in Visakhapatnam District	Visakhapatnam	5.00	TR&B	Work Completed
108	Improvements to Riding Surface of Roads in Anakapalli District	Anakapalli	17.00	TR&B	Work Completed
109	Improvements to Riding Surface of Roads in Kakinada District	Kakinada	8.00	TR&B	Work Completed
110	Improvements to Riding Surface of Roads in East Godavari District	East Godavari	20.00	TR&B	Work Completed
111	Improvements to Riding Surface of Roads in Dr. BR Ambedkar District	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar District	5.00	TR&B	Work Completed

112	Improvements to Riding Surface of Roads in Eluru District	Eluru	14.00	TR&B	Work Completed
113	Improvements to Riding Surface of Roads in NTR District	NTR District	13.00	TR&B	Work Completed
114	Improvements to Riding Surface of Roads in Krishna District	Krishna	7.00	TR&B	Work Completed
115	Improvements to Riding Surface of Roads in Guntur District	Guntur	9.00	TR&B	Work Completed
116	Improvements to Riding Surface of Roads in Bapatla District	Bapatla	5.00	TR&B	Work Completed
117	Improvements to Riding Surface of Roads in Palnadu District	Palnadu	6.00	TR&B	Work Completed
118	Improvements to Riding Surface of Roads in Prakasam District	Prakasam	27.00	TR&B	Work Completed
119	Improvements to Riding Surface of Roads in Nellore District	Nellore	23.00	TR&B	Work Completed
120	Improvements to Riding Surface of Roads in Tirupathi District	Tirupati	19.00	TR&B	Work Completed
121	Improvements to Riding Surface of Roads in Chittoore District	Chittoor	10.00	TR&B	Work Completed
122	Improvements to Riding Surface of Roads in Annamayya District	Annamayya	10.00	TR&B	Work Completed
123	Improvements to Riding Surface of Roads in YSR Kadapa District	Kadapa	16.00	TR&B	Work Completed
124	Improvements to Riding Surface of Roads in	Ananthapuram	7.00	TR&B	Work Completed

	Ananthapuram District				
125	Improvements to Riding Surface of Roads in Sri Satya Sai District	Sri Satyasai	15.00	TR&B	Work Completed
126	Improvements to Riding Surface of Roads in Kurnool District	Kurnool	16.00	TR&B	Work Completed
127	Improvements to Riding Surface of Roads in Nandyal District	Nandyal	11.00	TR&B	Work Completed
128	Completion of Incomplete Bridges and Improvement of Roads in Ananthapur District	Ananthapuram	19.36	TR&B	Work Completed
129	Completion of Incomplete Bridges and Improvement of Roads in Chittoor District	Chittoor	36.91	TR&B	Work Completed
130	Completion of Incomplete Bridges and Improvement of Roads in East Godavari District	East Godavari	8.49	TR&B	Work Completed
131	Completion of Incomplete Bridges and Improvement of Roads in Guntur District	Guntur	12.12	TR&B	Work Completed
132	Completion of Incomplete Bridges and Improvement of Roads in Kurnool District	Kurnool	44.44	TR&B	Work Completed
133	Completion of Incomplete Bridges and Improvement of Roads in SPSR Nellore District	SPSR Nellore	14.98	TR&B	Work Completed
134	Completion of Incomplete Bridges and Improvement of Roads in Srikakulam District	Srikakulam	17.91	TR&B	Work Completed
135	Completion of Incomplete Bridges and Improvement of Roads in Vizianagaram District	Vizianagaram	17.84	TR&B	Work Completed
136	Completion of Incomplete Bridges and Improvement of Roads in YSR Kadapa District	Kadapa	9.29	TR&B	Work Completed
137	Gandikota CBR LIS Package	YSR		WRD	Work

	No. LI-03	Kadapa	9.68		Completed
138	Gandikota CBR LIS Package No. LI-05	YSR Kadapa	30.17	WRD	Work Completed
139	Gandikota CBR LIS Package No. LI-06	YSR Kadapa	6.14	WRD	Work Completed
140	Purushothapatnam Lift Irrigation Scheme (EPC)	East Godavari	103.67	WRD	Work Completed
141	Veligonda Project - Tunnel - 1	Prakasam	11.59	WRD	Work Completed
142	HNSS Phase-II-Electro Mechanical Package (38 Pump Houses)	Satyasai	145.11	WRD	Work Completed
143	Construction and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Sources in West Godavari District	West Godavari	18.22	WRD	Work Completed
144	Construction and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Sources in East Godavari District	East Godavari	15.84	WRD	Work Completed
145	Construction and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Sources in Krishna District	Krishna	57.02	WRD	Work Completed
146	Construction and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Sources in Guntur District	Guntur	12.43	WRD	Work Completed
147	Construction and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Sources in Prakasham District	Prakasam	12.23	WRD	Work Completed
148	Construction and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Sources in Nellore District	Nellore	59.65	WRD	Work Completed
149	Construction and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Sources in Chittoor District	Chittoor	8.53	WRD	Work Completed
150	Construction and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Sources in Ananthapur District	Ananthapu ram	12.65	WRD	Work Completed
151	Construction and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Sources in	Kadapa	26.81	WRD	Work Completed

	Kadapa District				
152	Construction and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Sources in Kurnool District	Kurnool	196.87	WRD	Work Completed
153	Phase 1 to 46 MLD External Water Supply to Jagananna Mega Industrial Hub (JMIH)	Kopparthy, YSR Kadapa district	171.00	APIIC	Work Completed
154	Railway siding to YSR JMIH, Kopparthy, Kadapa	Kopparthy, YSR Kadapa district	31.00	APIIC	Work Completed
155	Rural Roads - PMGSY	A.P. State	229.75	PRED	Work Completed
156	Construction and Commission of surveillance system	A.P. State	65.63	APSFL	Work Completed
157	Providing last mile connectivity - Inter-net to RBKs, YSR Health Clinics, Village Secretariats and Schools	A.P. State	126.00	APSFL	Work Completed
158	YSR Nagar – Housing Colony – Internal Infrastructure Development in A.P	A.P. State	643.07	APTIDCO	Work Completed

S.No	Name of the Project	Location	Special Assistance (Loan) Released under SASCI 2023-24	Implementing Agency	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Nadu Nedu in ANAKAPALLI District	ANAKAPALLI	60.08	School Education	Work Completed
2	Nadu Nedu in ANANTAPUR	ANANTAP	94.49	School	Work

	District	UR		Education	Completed
3	Nadu Nedu - ANNAMAYYA District	ANNAMAYYA	64.47	School Education	Work Completed
4	Nadu Nedu in ASR District	ASR	97.21	School Education	Work Completed
5	Nadu Nedu – in BAPATLA District	BAPATLA	44.05	School Education	Work Completed
6	Nadu Nedu – in CHITTOOR District	CHITTOOR	87.22	School Education	Work Completed
7	Nadu Nedu – in EAST GODAVARI District	EAST GODAVARI	84.25	School Education	Work Completed
8	Nadu Nedu – in ELURU District	ELURU	49.53	School Education	Work Completed
9	Nadu Nedu – in GUNTUR District	GUNTUR	53.17	School Education	Work Completed
10	Nadu Nedu – in KADAPA District	KADAPA	113.86	School Education	Work Completed
11	Nadu Nedu – in KAKINADA District	KAKINADA	49.55	School Education	Work Completed
12	Nadu Nedu – in KONASEEMA District	KONASEEMA	45.12	School Education	Work Completed
13	Nadu Nedu – in KRISHNA District	KRISHNA	48.78	School Education	Work Completed
14	Nadu Nedu – in KURNOOL District	KURNOOL	102.64	School Education	Work Completed

15	Nadu Nedu – in MANYAM District	MANYAM	43.20	School Education	Work Completed
16	Nadu Nedu – in NANDYAL District	NANDYAL	47.58	School Education	Work Completed
17	Nadu Nedu – in NELLORE District	NELLORE	79.98	School Education	Work Completed
18	Nadu Nedu – in NTR District	NTR	37.45	School Education	Work Completed
19	Nadu Nedu – in PALNADU District	PALNADU	52.97	School Education	Work Completed
20	Nadu Nedu – in PRAKASAM District	PRAKASAM	86.41	School Education	Work Completed
21	Nadu Nedu in SRI SATYASAI District	SRI SATYASAI	57.64	School Education	Work Completed
22	Nadu Nedu – in SRIKAKULAM District	SRIKAKULAM	100.38	School Education	Work Completed
23	Nadu Nedu – in TIRUPATI District	TIRUPATI	56.37	School Education	Work Completed
24	Nadu Nedu – in VISAKHAPATNAM District	VISAKHAPATNAM	81.89	School Education	Work Completed
25	Nadu Nedu – in VIZIANAGARAM District	VIZIANAGARAM	102.82	School Education	Work Completed
26	Nadu Nedu – in WEST GODAVARI District	WEST GODAVARI	82.83	School Education	Work Completed
27	Additional infrastructure facilities up to 1st NMC	Eluru	132.98	TR&B	Work Completed

	Renewal for Govt. Medical College at Eluru				d
28	Widening Strengthening of MDRs in Chittoor District	Chittoor	36.28	TR&B	Work Completed
29	Widening and Strengthening of MDRs in Guntur District	Guntur	8.99	TR&B	Work Completed
30	Widening and Strengthening of MDRs in Kurnool District	Kurnool	42.10	TR&B	Work Completed
31	Widening and Strengthening of MDRs in YSR Kadapa District	YSR Kadapa	33.80	TR&B	Work Completed
32	Improvements to Core Network Roads (CRN) in Ananthapuramu District	Ananthapuramu	6.56	TR&B	Work Completed
33	Improvements to Core Network Roads (CRN) in Annamayya District	Annamayya	6.91	TR&B	Work Completed
34	Improvements to Core Network Roads (CRN) in Chittoor District	Chittoor	19.07	TR&B	Work Completed
35	Improvements to Core Network Roads (CRN) in East Godavari District	East Godavari	27.36	TR&B	Work Completed
36	Improvements to Core Network Roads (CRN) in Kurnool District	Kurnool	7.24	TR&B	Work Completed
37	Improvements to Core Network Roads (CRN) in Nandyal District	Nandyal	19.76	TR&B	Work Completed
38	Improvements to Core Network Roads (CRN) in SPSR Nellore District	SPSR Nellore	7.30	TR&B	Work Completed
39	Improvements to Core Network Roads (CRN) in YSR Kadapa District	YSR Kadapa	12.76	TR&B	Work Completed

40	Improvements to Core Network Roads (CRN) in Guntur District	Guntur	8.59	TR&B	Work Completed
41	Construction of New Buildings for Government Offices	YSR Kadapa	139.97	RWS	Work Completed

S.No	Name of the Project	Location	Special Assistance (Loan) Released under SASCI 2023-24	Implementing Agency	Status
42	Providing drinking water supply and improving drainage system	YSR Kadapa	39.70	WRD	Work Completed
43	Improvements to Irrigation structure and distribution systems	YSR Kadapa	41.08	WRD	Work Completed
44	GNSS to HNSS Lift Irrigation Scheme (Chakrayapeta Lift Scheme) - Laying of pipelines, Construction of tunnel, Formation of reservoirs	YSR Kadapa	422.50	WRD	Work Completed
45	Pulivedula Canal System - Provision of lining and CM&CD structures	YSR Kadapa	140.00	WRD	Work Completed
46	Lining of Existing SRBC / GNSS Canal upto Berm Level to draw 30,000 c/s in between Gorukallu Reservoir to Owk Reservoir including Owk Tunnel-III	Kurnool	175.36	WRD	Work Completed
47	Gandikota Tunnel: - Investigation, Design,	YSR Kadapa	76.42	WRD	Work Complete

	Excavation & lining of additional Gandikota Tunnel to carry 10,000 cusecs for feeding to Gandikota Reservoir				d
48	GNSS package-27 Sub work - 2: Construction of structures and including Head Regulator	Kurnool	22.71	TR&B	Work Completed
49	Telugu Ganga Project (TGP)	Nandyal	237.43	WRD	Work Completed
50	State Share of PMGSY-3	Andhra Pradesh	125.50	PRED	Work Completed
51	State share of JJM	Andhra Pradesh	315.00	RWS	Work Completed
52	Widening and Strengthening of Major District Roads in Srikakulam District	Srikakulam District	11.50	TR & B	Work Completed
53	Construction of New Bus Station, Ahobilapuram, Pulivendula at YSR District	YSR District	6.52	APSRTC	Work Completed
54	Infrastructure Development works of Pulivendula area under Road Sector	YSR District	143.48	TR&B & PRED	Work Completed
55	Construction of Unitymall at Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam	0.00	APIIC	Work in Progress

S.No	Name of the Project	Location	Special Assistance (Loan) Released under the SASCI 2024-25	Implementing Agency	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6

1	HNSS Project - Phase -1 - Package-3- widening of HNSS Main Canal up to Jeedipalli Reservoir	Ananthapuramu	23.81	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
2	Bhairavanithippa Project	Ananthapuramu	18.58	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
3	CM&CD Works of Main Canal in Ananthapuramu District	Ananthapuramu	24.78	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
4	HNSS Project Phase II	Ananthapuramu	64.21	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
5	Stabilization of Ayacut by constructing of water harvesting structures viz., Check Dams, Sluices, Weirs, Bund, etc., in Ananthapuramu district	Ananthapuramu	25.38	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
6	Stabilization of Ayacut by constructing of water harvesting structures viz., Check Dams, Sluices, Weirs, Bund, etc., in Chittoor district	Chittoor	36.38	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
7	HNSS Project Phase II	Chittoor	15.99	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
8	HNSS Project Phase II	Kurnool	6.41	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
9	HNSS Project Phase I	Kurnool	10.80	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
10	Investigation, preparation of Hydraulic particulars, designs & drawings and excavation of HNSS Main	Kurnool	8.91	Water Resources Department	Work Completed

	Canal				
11	KCC Lift- Investigation, design, Construction of 3 nos of pump house near Mutchumarrivillage including design, manufacture, suppl	Kurnool	8.26	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
12	Upgradation of Canal System from Pothireddypadu Head Regulator and BCR Complex from foreshore of Srisailem Reservoir and Improvements in Kurnool district	Kurnool	127.71	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
13	Package-2 Enhancement of Jonnagiri Tank	Kurnool	5.53	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
14	Widening of HNSS Main canal from km -1.150 to km 78.670	Kurnool	31.33	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
15	Improvements to Tungabhadra Left Canal in Kurnool District	Kurnool	15.30	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
16	Upgradation of Canal System from Pothireddypadu Head Regulator and BCR Complex from foreshore of Srisailem Reservoir and Improvements in Kurnool district	Kurnool	169.18	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
17	Stabilization of Ayacut by constructing of water harvesting structures viz., Check Dams, Sluices, Weirs, Bund, etc., in North Coastal Region	North Coastal Region	25.62	Water Resources Department	Work Completed

18	Construction of a Tunnel including construction of Head regulator and approach channel of VGP in Prakasam Dt. including all allied	Prakasam	22.03	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
19	Construction of Double Lane Bridge on Ogeruvagu @ km 63.000 Near Chilakaluripet (V) in Chilakaluripet Mandal in Guntur District.	Prakasam	7.75	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
20	Stabilization of Ayacut by constructing of water harvesting structures viz., Check Dams, Sluices, Weirs, Bund, etc., in Prakasam district	Prakasam	12.72	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
21	PSVGP -Construction of Balance of work of Tunnel-2	Prakasam	56.69	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
22	Excavation of approach channel, Tunnel and Formation of approach road to the top of NOF Dam of Kakarla Dam	Prakasam	6.66	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
23	ASR SOMASILA HIGH LEVEL LIFT CANAL PROJECT, Phase-1	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	18.95	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
24	Construction of CM & CD works in Muthukur& Venkatachalam Mandal	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	7.49	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
25	LIS to SSL Canal Althurupadu Balancing Reservoir	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	21.35	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
26	CONSTRUCTION OF SOMASILA SWARNAMUKHI LINK	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	19.78	Water Resources Department	Work Completed

	CANAL				
27	Formation of flood banks on both sides of Pennar river starting of NH 16 road bridge	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	23.85	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
28	Merlapaka -Mallimadugu lift scheme.	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	29.56	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
29	K.R. LEFT CANAL- LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEME	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	6.14	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
30	Modernization of Malidevi Major Drain and its Medium & Minor Drains under Pennar Delta Drainage System in SPSR Nellore District	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	18.08	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
31	Stabilization of Ayacut by constructing of water harvesting structures viz., Check Dams, Sluices, Weirs, Bund, etc., in Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore district	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	56.99	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
32	Package No.32 of Somasila Project	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	7.27	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
33	Widening of SKFF Canal & Widening of GKN Canal	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	156.74	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
34	Widening the left main canal of Lower Sagileru Project	YSR Kadapa	12.45	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
35	Stabilization of Ayacut by constructing of water harvesting structures viz., Check Dams, Sluices, Weirs, Bund, etc., in YSR	YSR Kadapa	26.04	Water Resources Department	Work Completed

	Kadapa district				
36	VARIKUNTALA LIFT SCHEME	YSR Kadapa	13.83	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
37	Stabilization of Ayacut by constructing of water harvesting structures in Lazzabanda Major Drain	Krishna & Godavari Delta	9.31	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
38	Stabilization of Ayacut by constructing of water harvesting structures viz., Check Dams, Sluices, Weirs, Bund, etc., in Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	Krishna & Godavari Delta	6.61	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
39	Improvements and formation of Double Lane Road on KRF Bank in Guntur District.	Krishna & Godavari Delta	31.62	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
40	Improvements to Godavari Delta System	Krishna & Godavari Delta	6.86	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
41	Improvements to Krishna Delta System	Krishna & Godavari Delta	5.01	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
42	MKDS - GUNDERU DRAINAGE BASIN AND GUNDERU DIVERSION INTO KRISHNA RIVER.	Krishna & Godavari Delta	16.06	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
43	MKDS MODERNISATION OF PRKASSAM BARRAGE	Krishna & Godavari Delta	35.56	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
44	Modrenization of Teki Drain by Dredging in G.E. Delta of E.G. District.	Krishna & Godavari Delta	10.80	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
45	Stabilization of Ayacut by constructing of water harvesting structures viz., Check Dams, Sluices,	Krishna & Godavari Delta	50.20	Water Resources Department	Work Completed

	Weirs, Bund, etc., in Krishna & Godavari Delta Region				
46	Reconstruction of RADIAL GATES OF Dr.K.L.RAO SAGAR PULICHINTALA PROJECT	Krishna & Godavari Delta	14.87	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
47	POLAVARAM LIFT SCHEME	Krishna & Godavari Delta	106.69	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
48	Modernization of Malidevi Major Drain and its Medium & Minor Drains under Pennar Delta Drainage System in SPSR Nellore District	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	18.08	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
49	GNSS Package No.30	Kurnool	24.63	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
50	Strengthening and Widening of Rural Roads & Bridges	26 States in Andhra Pradesh	46.46	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department	Work Completed
51	Providing drinking water supply in Rural Areas	26 States in Andhra Pradesh	8.67	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department	Work Completed
52	Strengthening and Widening of Rural Buildings	26 States in Andhra Pradesh	5.21	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department	Work Completed
53	Construction of Office Buildings in Andhra Pradesh	26 States in Andhra Pradesh	28.50	R & B Department	Work Completed
54	Strengthening and Widening of Major District Roads in Krishna &Palnadu Region	Krishna &Palnadu Region	8.07	R & B Department	Work Completed
55	Strengthening and Widening of Major District	Rayalaseema	77.48	R & B Department	Work Completed

	Roads in Rayalaseema Region	Region			
56	Strengthening and Widening of Other District Roads in Rayalaseema Region	Rayalaseema Region	29.04	R & B Department	Work Completed
57	Strengthening and Widening of State Highways in Krishna &Palnadu Region	Krishna &Palnadu Region	37.68	R & B Department	Work Completed
58	Strengthening and Widening of State Highways in Rayalaseema Region	Krishna &Palnadu Region	94.33	R & B Department	Work Completed
59	Strengthening and Widening of State Highways in North Coastal & Godavari Region	North Coastal & Godavari Region	57.25	R & B Department	Work Completed
60	Strengthening and Widening of Major District Roads in North Coastal & Godavari Region	North Coastal & Godavari Region	19.19	R & B Department	Work Completed
61	Strengthening and Widening of Other District Roads in North, South Coastal & Godavari Region	North, South Coastal & Godavari Region	35.64	R & B Department	Work Completed
62	Construction of Government Medical College Buildings at Rajamahendravaram	East Godavari	100.00	APMSIDC	Work Completed
63	Construction of Government Medical College Buildings at Eluru	West Godavari	100.00	APMSIDC	Work Completed
64	Construction of Government Medical College Buildings at Nandyal	Kurnool	99.65	APMSIDC	Work Completed

65	Improvement to Escape Channel, Nippulavagu, Galeru River and Kundu River, Rajoli and Joladharasi	Nandyal	136.57	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
66	Lift Irrigation System from HNSS Main Canal in Puttaparthi Assembly Constituency	Ananthapuramu	33.76	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
67	HNSS PROJECT PHASE II PACKAGE No.56B EWE and construction of CM & CD works	Ananthapuramu	29.46	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
68	Lift from HNSS main canal PUTTAPARTHI to 195 MI Tanks in Rayalaseema Region	Rayalaseema Region	156.55	Water Resources	Work Completed
69	Rayalaseema Lift Scheme	Rayalaseema Region	143.33	Water Resources	Work Completed
70	Polavaram lift scheme	Godavari Delta Region	43.09	Water Resources	Work Completed
71	Gandikota Balancing Reservoir-Package 50 GORUKALLU (V), PANYAM(M)	Rayalaseema Region	40.61	Water Resources	Work Completed
72	Strengthening of Irrigation Channels in Rayalaseema Region	Rayalaseema Region	40.02	Water Resources	Work Completed
73	Strengthening and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks in Rayalaseema Region	Rayalaseema Region	36.86	Water Resources	Work Completed
74	Strengthening of Canal System from PRP-Head Regulator.	Rayalaseema Region	32.57	Water Resources	Work Completed
75	Strengthening and	Krishna	27.05	Water	Work

	Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks in Krishna Penna Delta Region	Penna Delta Region		Resources	Completed
76	Muktyala Lift Irrigation Scheme on Left Bank of Krishnaa River	Krishna Penna Delta Region	26.46	Water Resources	Work Completed
77	Strengthening of Irrigation Channels under Somasila Project	Krishna Penna Delta Region	20.9	Water Resources	Work Completed
78	Modernization of Godavari Delta System	Godavari Delta Region	19.42	Water Resources	Work Completed
79	Providing LIS to Drinking Water and Irrigation facilities under 68 Tanks in the upland areas	Rayalaseema Region	15.46	Water Resources	Work Completed
80	Strengthening and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks in North Coastal Region	North Coastal Region	13.88	Water Resources	Work Completed
81	KAVALI WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT SCHEME	Krishna Penna Delta Region	13.23	Public Health Engineering	Work Completed
82	Strengthening of Irrigation Channels in Krishna Penna Delta Region	Krishna Penna Delta Region	13.16	Water Resources	Work Completed
83	Modernization of Krishna Delta System	Krishna Penna Delta Region	5.61	Water Resources	Work Completed
84	State Share of PMGSY	Entire State	265.00	Panchayat Raj Engineering	Work Completed
85	PSVGP -Construction of Tunnel-2 of 9.2 m intrnal	Prakasam	109.40	Water Resources	Work in Progress

	diameter for a length of 7575 m			Department	
86	Installation of Electrical & Mechanical (E&M) equipment for Polavaram LIS	East Godavari	11.00	Water Resources Department	Work in Progress
87	Construction of AVR HNSS PHASE-1, STAGE-2	Kurnool	7.41	Water Resources Department	Work in Progress
88	Construction of ASR SOMASILA HIGH LEVEL LIFT CANAL PROJECT, Phase-1	SPSR Nellore	6.89	Water Resources Department	Work in Progress
89	Construction of HNSS Project - Phase-II	Ananthapuramu	6.60	Water Resources Department	Work in Progress
90	Modernization of Teki Drain in Godavari Eastern (G.E.) Delta of E.G. District.	Kakinada	6.42	Water Resources Department	Work in Progress
91	Cross Masonry and Cross Drainage (CM & CD) Works of HNSS PROJECT PHASE II	Ananthapuramu	20.95	Water Resources Department	Work in Progress
92	HNSS Project Phase-II Package No.5 Earth work excavation and construction of CM and CD works on HNSS Main Canal	Ananthapuramu	19.23	Water Resources Department	Work in Progress
93	HNSS Project - Phase-I - Package no: 36A - widening of Peruru Branch Canal	Ananthapuramu	16.21	Water Resources Department	Work in Progress
94	HNSS Project Phase II Package No:13 B Earth Work Excavation (EWE) and construction of CM & CD works on HNSS Main canal	Ananthapuramu	10.04	Water Resources Department	Work in Progress
95	GNSS PKG25: Widening of	Nandyal	14.39	Water	Work in

	Srisaillam Right Bank Canal (SRBC)			Resources Department	Progress
96	Balance work of GNSS Package No.30 - Investigation, Design, Excavation and Lining of Owk Tunnel-II and Diversion Tunnel-I&II	Nandyal	19.99	Water Resources Department	Work in Progress
97	Lining of existing GNSS Flood flow canal b/w Gorukallu Reservoir to Owk Reservoir including Owk tunnel III	Nandyal	19.40	Water Resources Department	Work in Progress
98	GNSS Main Canal work excavation - Package No.03/2006 - Investigation, Design and Earth	YSR Kadapa	12.56	Water Resources Department	Work in Progress
99	Providing CC Lining to TGP Main Canal from BCR Complex to Velugodu Balancing Reservoir	Nandyal	24.58	Water Resources Department	Work in Progress
100	Installation of Lines and Cable Net work for providing un-interrupted power supply	North Coastal Region	130.00	APEPDCL	Work in Progress
101	Installation of Power Transformers for providing un-interrupted power supply	North Coastal Region	40.00	APEPDCL	Work in Progress
102	Installation of Distribution Transformers for providing un-interrupted power supply	North Coastal Region	110.00	APEPDCL	Work in Progress
103	Ensuring Safety and disaster Management for network and equipment to avoid electric accidents	North Coastal Region	12.00	APEPDCL	Work in Progress
104	Installation of Additional Power Transformers (PTR), Enhancement of PTR	Erstwhile Krishna, Guntur	71.51	APCPDCL	Work in Progress

	Capacities for providing un-interrupted power supply	and Prakasam Districts			
105	Installation of Interlinking lines for un-interrupted power supply	Erstwhile Krishna, Guntur and Prakasam Districts	58.89	APCPDCL	Work in Progress
106	Installation of Additional Distribution Transformers for providing un-interrupted power supply	Erstwhile Krishna, Guntur and Prakasam Districts	31.65	APCPDCL	Work in Progress
107	Construction of Container Sub Station in municipal areas for adopting new technology	Erstwhile Krishna, Guntur and Prakasam Districts	7.16	APCPDCL	Work in Progress
108	Ensuring Take off arrangements and Bay extensions to cope with the network capacity addition	Erstwhile Krishna, Guntur and Prakasam Districts	16.17	APCPDCL	Work in Progress
109	Rendering Cyclone & Safety Related Works to safeguard network and equipment to avoid electrical accidents	Erstwhile Krishna, Guntur and Prakasam Districts	16.27	APCPDCL	Work in Progress
110	Interlinking lines, Additional Distribution Transformers (DTR) & Power Transformers (PTRs) and Enhancement of PTRs &	Rayalaseema Region	121.41	APSPDCL	Work in Progress

	DTRs to cater the load growth and provide uninterrupted power supply				
111	Rendering Safety Measures, Cyclone Damages, Wedge Connectors, Operation Safety Budget, Distribution Transformers (DTR) & Power Transformers (PTRs) to safe guard the Network, Equipement and provide uninterrupted power supply	Rayalaseema Region	192.89	APSPDCL	Work in Progress
112	Iconic Tourismcenters at Akhanda Godavari & Gandikota	East Godavari and Kadapa	113.75	APTDC	Work in Progress
113	Lining of existing GNSS Flood flow canal b/w Gorukallu Reservoir to Owk Reservoir including Owk tunnel III and Package 30 balance work	Nandyal	465.34	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
114	Formation of Jilledubanda Reservoir near Mudigubba including construction of 2 Nos off take sluices weir	Ananthapuramu	180.18	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
115	Formation of Balancing Reservoirs -Mudivedu in Kurabalakota (M), Nethiguntapalli in Punganur (M) and Avulapalli in Somala (M)	Chittoor	154.47	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
116	Construction wall along the left margin of Krishna River from Padmavathi Ghat to Kankadurgammavaradhi in	Krishna	72.00	Water Resources Department	Work Completed

	vijayawada city - PhaseIII				
117	Improvement to Escape Channel. Nippulavagu, Galeru River and Kundu River ,Rajoli and Joladharasi	Nandyal	51.10	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
118	Restoration of Right main canal and Head works with ring bund of Pincha Projects near Pincha village H/o Mdumpadu (V) in T.Sundupall	Kadapa	22.95	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
119	Protecting the eroded Flood bank at Buddigavani Revu in Narsapuram Town of W.G Dist.	East Godavari	21.19	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
120	Modernization of Thotapalli old Regulator	Srikakulam	17.62	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
121	Formation of new tank across Badapalavanka near Bandakindapalle (V) in Rompicherla (M) of Chittoor District	Chittoor	13.59	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
122	State Share of CSS-AMRUT	26 Districts	397.00	PHED	Work Completed
123	Construction and Installation of Optical Fiber Net Work from Mandal to Grampanchayat	26 Districts	112.55	APSFL	Work Completed
124	Construction of Ambedkar Convention center	NTR	75.03	APIIC	Work Completed
125	Jal Jeevan Mission State Share	All Districts in Andhra Pradesh	607.05	RWS&S Department	Work Completed
126	Working women hostel	Visakhapatnam	113.52	GVMC	Work in Progress

127	Construction of Lift Irrigation Scheme for Drawl and Lifting of water from Gotta Barrage Right Main Canal	Nandyal	56.77	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
128	Investigation and Construction of Lift Irrigation Scheme from GNSS to HNSS	YSR Kadapa	52.62	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
129	Construction of Lift Irrigation Scheme from HNSS Main Canal at Puttaparthi	Ananthapuramu	51.32	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
130	HNSS Phase II - Construction of Sreenivasapuram Reservoir	Ananthapuramu	25.93	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
131	Formation of Balancing Reservoirs -Mudivedu in Kurabalakota (M), Nethiguntapalli in Punganur (M) and Avulapalli in Somala (M)	Chittoor	26.02	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
132	Improvements & Providing Lining to GNSS Main canal in YSR District.	YSR Kadapa	5.59	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
133	Construction of C.C Walls of Kondavagu near Deebaguntla Village Nandyal Mandl KURNOOL Dis (Now Nandyal Dt)	Nandyal	5.57	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
134	Strengthening of Kandaleru Dam from 5.500 to 8.000	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	5.31	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
135	Cross Masonry and Cross Drainage (CM &	Chittoor	5.28	Water Resources	Work Completed

	CD) Works in HNSS Phase II from 523 KM to 546 KM			Department	
136	Construction of retaining walls for Jaffer Sahedb Canal from Km 1.150 to Km 2.200 in SPSR Nellore District	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	5.28	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
137	Enhancement of Existing storage capacity of venkatapuram M.I Tank near Venkatapuram (V), Udumulapadu M.I Tank near Ud	Kurnool	5.17	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
138	Package III under SPVBR Left main canal beyond porumamilla tank of NTR TGP in YSR Kadapa	YSR Kadapa	5.13	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
139	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Kadapa District	Kadapa	37.40	R&B Department	Work Completed
140	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Ananthapuramu District	Ananthapuramu	16.73	R&B Department	Work Completed
141	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Kurnool District	Kurnool	15.83	R&B Department	Work Completed
142	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Eluru District	Eluru	13.67	R&B Department	Work Completed
143	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Guntur District	Guntur	8.93	R&B Department	Work Completed

144	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in East Godavari	East Godavari	7.54	R&B Department	Work Completed
145	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in NTR district	NTR	7.30	R&B Department	Work Completed
146	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Pulivendula	YSR Kadapa	7.22	R&B Department	Work Completed
147	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in YSR Kadapa District	YSR Kadapa	5.02	R&B Department	Work Completed
S.No	Name of the Project	Location	Special Assistance (Loan) Released Under the SASCI 2024-25	Implementing Agency	Status
148	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Chittoor District	Chittoor	8.76	R&B Department	Work Completed
149	Reconstruction of State Highways and Major District Roads in Palnadu Region	Palnadu	25.36	R&B Department	Work Completed
150	Reconstruction of State Highways and Major District Roads in Rayalaseema Region	Rayalaseema	24.37	R&B Department	Work Completed
151	Reconstruction of	Konaseema		R&B Department	Work

	State Highways and Major District Roads in Godavari & Krishna Delta Region		17.61		Completed
152	Reconstruction of State Highways and Major District Roads in North Coastal Region	North Coast	13.39	R&B Department	Work Completed
153	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in West Godavari District	Kurnool	25.13	R&B Department	Work Completed
154	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Chittoor District	Ananthapuramu	12.29	R&B Department	Work Completed
155	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Kalyandurg	Krishan & NTR	25.36	R&B Department	Work Completed
156	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Eluru	Vizianagaram	8.50	R&B Department	Work Completed
157	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Guntur District	Guntur	10.25	R&B Department	Work Completed
158	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in YSR Kadapa	YSR Kadapa	16.24	R&B Department	Work Completed
159	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in	West Godavari	15.60	R&B Department	Work Completed

	Anantapuramu District				
160	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Krishna & NTR District	Eluru	12.60	R&B Department	Work Completed
161	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Kurnool District	Nandyal	32.50	R&B Department	Work Completed
162	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Nandyal District	Ananthapuramu	16.23	R&B Department	Work Completed
163	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Parvathipuram Manyam District	Parvathipuram Manyam	17.07	R&B Department	Work Completed
164	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Pulivendula	Chittoor	7.20	R&B Department	Work Completed
165	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Vizianagaram District	YSR Kadapa	11.16	R&B Department	Work Completed
166	Construction of Primary Health Centres in North Coastal Districts	North Coast	12.71	R&B Department	Work Completed
167	Construction of Primary Health Centres in East Godavari District	East Godavari	17.20	R&B Department	Work Completed
168	Construction of	Kadapa		R&B Department	Work

	Primary Health Centres in Kadapa District		5.48		Completed
169	Construction of Primary Health Centres in Kurnool District	Kurnool	12.19	R&B Department	Work Completed
170	Construction of Primary Health Centres in Nandyal District	Nandyal	14.85	R&B Department	Work Completed
171	Construction of Primary Health Centres in NTR District	NTR	9.69	R&B Department	Work Completed
172	Construction of Primary Health Centres in Palnadu District	Palnadu	8.16	R&B Department	Work Completed
173	Construction of Primary Health Centres in Sri Satya Sai District*	Sri Satya Sai	6.63	R&B Department	Work Completed
S.No	Name of the Project	Location	Special Assistance (Loan) Released Under the SASCI 2024-25	Implementing Agency	Status
174	Formation of Balancing Reservoirs - Mudivedu in Kurabalakota (M), Nethiguntapalli in Punganur (M) and	Chittoor	149.05	Water Resources Department	Work Completed

	Avulapalli in Somala (M)				
175	Protection arrangements to L/s Flood bank (No.3 Surplus course of Ramannatank) atSingapeta village of Allur mandal in SPSR N	Nandyal	91.23	Water Resources Department	Work Completed
176	Modernization of Godavari System, Godavari Delta	East Godavari	11.17	Godavari System	Work Completed
177	Improvements to Water Supply in urban local ULBS of Guntur and Nellore Districts	Guntur and Nellore	6.57	Public Health Engineering	Work Completed
178	Improvements to amenities in gram panchayats	State	4.41	Planning Bodies	Work Completed
179	Providing External connectivity to Bhogapuram Airport	Vizianagaram	4.20	Infrastructure and Investment	Work Completed
180	Improvements to infrastructure at AP Fisheries University at Narasapuram	West Godavari	3.79	Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development and Fisheries	Work Completed
181	Improvements to infrastructure amenities in Paderu and Manyam tribal districts	Paderu and Manyam	2.95	Tribal Welfare	Work Completed
182	Augmentation to Laboratories of ITIs in Guntur district	Guntur	2.66	Employment and Training	Work Completed

Sl. No	Name of the Project	Location (District)	Special Assistance (Loan) Released under SASCI 2025-26	Implementing Agency Name	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Excavation of main canal, formation of main canal including canal lining and construction of cm & cd works LMC of PIP - Package No. 1A	East Godavari	53.00	Irrigation	Ongoing
2	Excavation of main canal, formation of main canal including canal lining and construction of cm & cd works LMC of PIP - Package No. 2	East Godavari	8.00	Irrigation	Ongoing
3	Construction of NH crossing of 6 Lane Bridge and additional 2 Lane service road bridge on either side of PIPLMC	East Godavari	6.36	Irrigation	Ongoing
4	Excavation of main canal, formation of main canal including canal lining and construction of cm & cd works LMC of PIP - Package No. 3A	West Godavari	45.00	Irrigation	Ongoing
5	Excavation of main canal, formation of main canal including canal lining and construction of cm & cd works LMC of PIP - Package No. 3B	East Godavari	45.00	Irrigation	Ongoing
6	Construction of CD&CM Works in Left Main Canal of PIP (PIPLMC) Package 1 to 7 in	Visakhapatnam	150.00	Irrigation	Ongoing

	Visakhapatnam district				
7	Excavation of main canal, formation of main canal including canal lining and construction of cm & cd works LMC of PIP - Package No.4	East Godavari	5.00	Irrigation	Ongoing
8	Excavation of main canal, formation of main canal including canal lining and construction of cm & cd works LMC of PIP - Package No.4A	East Godavari	50.00	Irrigation	Ongoing
9	Cross Masonry and Cross Drainage (CM & CD) Works of PIPLMC in East Godavari district	East Godavari	11.40	Irrigation	Ongoing
10	Construction of NH Crossing Bridge of 6 Lane Bridge and additional 2 Lane Service road bridge on either side of PIPLMC in East Godavari District with approach roads connecting to 4 Lane NH Road.	East Godavari	6.00	Irrigation	Ongoing
11	Excavation of main canal, formation of main canal including canal lining and construction of cm & cd works LMC of PIP - Package No.5	East Godavari	97.77	Irrigation	Ongoing
12	Cross Masonry and Cross Drainage (CM & CD) Works of PIPLMC Package 8 to 15 in Visakhapatnam district	Visakhapatnam	16.59	Irrigation	Ongoing
13	Excavation of main canal, formation of main canal including canal lining and construction of cm & cd works LMC of PIP - Package No.6A	Visakhapatnam	30.00	Irrigation	Ongoing
14	Cross Masonry and Cross Drainage (CM & CD) Works of	West Godavari	93.76	Irrigation	Ongoing

	PIPRMC Package 1 to 15in West Godavari district	ri			
15	Cross Masonry and Cross Drainage (CM & CD) Works of PIPRMC in NTR district	NTR	79.57	Irrigation	Ongoing
16	Strengthening and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks in Anantapur district	Anantapur	39.77	Irrigation	Ongoing
Sl. No	Name of the Project	Location (District)	Special Assistance (Loan) Released under SASCI 2025-26	Implementing Agency Name	Status
17	Strengthening and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks in Chittoor district	Chittoor	127.71	Irrigation	Ongoing
18	Strengthening and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks in East Godavari district	East Godavari	5.92	Irrigation	Ongoing
19	Strengthening and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks in Guntur district	Guntur	7.02	Irrigation	Ongoing
20	Strengthening and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks in YSR Kadapa district	Y.S.R.	49.41	Irrigation	Ongoing
21	Strengthening and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks in Krishna district	Krishna	10.23	Irrigation	Ongoing
22	Strengthening and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks in Kurnool district	Kurnool	24.42	Irrigation	Ongoing
23	Strengthening and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks in Nellore district	SPSR Nellore	26.88	Irrigation	Ongoing
24	Strengthening and Restoration	Prakasa	16.69	Irrigation	Ongoing

	of Minor Irrigation Tanks in Prakasam district	m			
25	Strengthening and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks in Srikakulam district	Srikakulam	35.32	Irrigation	Ongoing
26	Strengthening and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks in Visakhapatnam district	Visakhapatnam	27.65	Irrigation	Ongoing
27	Strengthening and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks in Vizianagaram district	Vizianagaram	16.32	Irrigation	Ongoing
28	Strengthening and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks in West Godavari district	West Godavari	57.85	Irrigation	Ongoing
29	Providing internal infrastructure in the urban housing colonies	Guntur	100.00	Housing	Ongoing
30	Improvements to School Infrastructure including digital facilities in Anakapalli district	Anakapalli	5.31	School Education	Ongoing
31	Improvements to School Infrastructure including digital facilities in Ananthapuram district	Ananthapur	17.94	School Education	Ongoing
32	Improvements to School Infrastructure including digital facilities in Annamayya district	Annamayya	10.77	School Education	Ongoing
33	Improvements to School Infrastructure including digital facilities in Chittoor district	Chittoor	17.85	School Education	Ongoing
34	Improvements to School Infrastructure including digital facilities in East Godavari district	East Godavari	5.86	School Education	Ongoing
35	Improvements to School Infrastructure including digital facilities in Eluru district	Eluru	8.35	School Education	Ongoing
36	Improvements to School Infrastructure including digital	Kakinada	13.37	School Education	Ongoing

	facilities in Kakinada district				
37	Improvements to School Infrastructure including digital facilities in Konaseema district	Konaseema	6.15	School Education	Ongoing
38	Improvements to School Infrastructure including digital facilities in Krishna district	Krishna	7.10	School Education	Ongoing
39	Improvements to School Infrastructure including digital facilities in Kurnool district	Kurnool	14.38	School Education	Ongoing
40	Improvements to School Infrastructure including digital facilities in Nandyal district	Nandyal	16.45	School Education	Ongoing
41	Improvements to School Infrastructure including digital facilities in Palnadu region	Prakasam	12.24	School Education	Ongoing
Sl. No	Name of the Project	Location (District)	Special Assistance (Loan) Released under SASCI 2025-26	Implementing Agency Name	Status
42	Improvements to School Infrastructure including digital facilities in SPS Nellore district	SPSR Nellore	9.53	School Education	Ongoing
43	Improvements to School Infrastructure including digital facilities in Sri Satyasai district	Sri Sathya Sai	18.04	School Education	Ongoing
44	Improvements to School Infrastructure including digital facilities in Tirupati district	Tirupati	14.47	School Education	Ongoing
45	Improvements to School Infrastructure including digital facilities in North Coastal Region	Visakhapatnam	24.00	School Education	Ongoing
46	Improvements to School	West	6.63	School	Ongoing

	Infrastructure including digital facilities in West Godavari district	Godavari		Education	
47	Improvements to School Infrastructure including digital facilities in YSR Kadapa district	Y.S.R.	9.54	School Education	Ongoing
48	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in Alluri Sitharama Raju district	Alluri Sitharama Raju	9.21	Roads & Buildings	Ongoing
49	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in Anakapalli district	Anakapalli	18.02	Roads & Buildings	Ongoing
50	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in Anantapur district	Anantapur	24.81	Roads & Buildings	Ongoing
51	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in Annamayya district	Annamayya	12.41	Roads & Buildings	Ongoing
52	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in Bapatla district	Bapatla	10.06	Roads & Buildings	Ongoing
53	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in Chittoor district	Chittoor	65.50	Roads & Buildings	Ongoing
54	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in East Godavari district	East Godavari	10.53	Roads & Buildings	Ongoing
55	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in Guntur district	Guntur	32.95	Roads & Buildings	Ongoing

56	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in Kakinada district	Kakinada	5.12	Roads & Buildings	Ongoing
57	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in Konaseema district	Konaseema	8.67	Roads & Buildings	Ongoing
58	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in Krishna district	Krishna	22.06	Roads & Buildings	Ongoing
59	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in Kurnool district	Kurnool	43.27	Roads & Buildings	Ongoing
60	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in Parvathipuram Manyam district	Parvathipuram Manyam	5.89	Roads & Buildings	Ongoing
Sl. No	Name of the Project	Location (District)	Special Assistance (Loan) Released under SASCI 2025-26	Implementing Agency Name	Status
61	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in Nandyal district	Nandyal	54.49	Roads & Buildings	Ongoing
62	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in Prakasam district	Prakasam	7.81	Roads & Buildings	Ongoing
63	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways	SPSR Nellore	22.93	Roads & Buildings	Ongoing

	and Major District Roads in SPSR Nellore district				
64	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in Sri Satyasai district	Sri Sathya Sai	13.56	Roads & Buildings	Ongoing
65	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in North Coastal Region	Viziana garam	42.20	Roads & Buildings	Ongoing
66	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in West Godavari district	West Godava ri	10.55	Roads & Buildings	Ongoing
67	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in Y.S.R. district	Y.S.R.	79.98	Roads & Buildings	Ongoing
68	Construction of Infrastructure Development Works of Andhra Pradesh Med Tech Zone in Visakhapatnam	Visakha patana m	34.00	AP Med Tech Zone	Ongoing
69	Nellore comprehensive water supply improvement scheme	SPSR Nellore	50.00	PHED	Ongoing
70	Construction of buildings and other infrastructure facilities in new medical colleges in Paderu	Alluri Sithara ma Raju	51.00	APMSIDC	Ongoing
71	Construction of buildings and other infrastructure facilities in new medical colleges in Machilipatnam	Krishna	80.00	APMSIDC	Ongoing
72	Construction of buildings and other infrastructure facilities in new medical colleges in Piduguralla	Palnadu	51.00	APMSIDC	Ongoing
73	Improvements to road network in Markapur Constituency	Prakasa m	29.67	Panchayat Raj Engineering	Ongoing

				Department	
74	Improvements to road network in Rayadurg Constituency	Anantapur	41.42	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department	Ongoing
75	Construction of PSVGP	Prakasam	137.15	Irrigation Department	Ongoing
76	Construction of Lift scheme into Althurupadu Balancing Reservoir	SPSR Nellore	45.31	Irrigation Department	Ongoing
77	Upgradation of Canal System from Pothireddypadu Head Regulator	Nandyal	39.96	Irrigation Department	Ongoing
78	PIP Left Main Canal	East Godavari	89.86	Irrigation Department	Ongoing
79	Improvements to Inspection Track of KC Canal	Nandyal	6.83	Irrigation Department	Ongoing
80	Rayalaseema Lift Irrigation Scheme	Nandyal	39.80	Irrigation Department	Ongoing
81	Comprehensive development of pudimadaka fishing harbour	Anakapalli	140.00	AP Maritime Board	Ongoing
82	Comprehensive development of budagatlapalem fishing harbour	Srikakulam	135.00	AP Maritime Board	Ongoing
Sl. No	Name of the Project	Location (District)	Special Assistance (Loan) Released under SASCI 2025-26	Implementing Agency Name	Status
83	Comprehensive development of kothapatnam fishing harbour	Prakasam	135.00	AP Maritime Board	Ongoing
84	Construction of fish landing centers-Bhimili	Visakhapatnam	30.00	AP Maritime Board	Ongoing

85	Construction of fish landing centers-Rajayyapeta	Anakapalli	30.00	AP Maritime Board	Ongoing
86	Construction of fish landing centers-Dondawaka	Anakapalli	30.00	AP Maritime Board	Ongoing
87	State Share of PMGSY	NTR	228.00	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department	Ongoing
88	State Share of PM Swasthya Suraksha Nidhi	Guntur	162.00	APMSIDC	Ongoing
89	Construction of Electrical sub station	Vizianagaram	77.00	APTRANCO	Work Completed
90	Improvements to administrative block and VVIP lounge at kurnool airport	Kurnool	5.00	APIIC	Work Completed
91	Construction of fishing harbours in krishna, kakinada&Bapatla districts	Guntur	60.00	APMB	Work Completed
92	Widening Strengthening& improvements of State Highways in coastal regions	NTR	17.52	Roads & Buildings	Work Completed
93	Widening Strengthening& improvements of State Highways in Rayalaseema regions	NTR	10.80	Roads & Buildings	Work Completed
94	Widening Strengthening& improvements of major district roads in north coastal region	NTR	7.77	Roads & Buildings	Work Completed
95	Widening Strengthening& improvements of major district roads in south coastal region	NTR	36.18	Roads & Buildings	Work Completed
96	Widening Strengthening& improvements of major district roads in south Rayalaseema region	NTR	35.73	Roads & Buildings	Work Completed

CSR ACTIVITIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1340. SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

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

- (a) the funds allocated by companies for CSR activities in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, year-wise, sector-wise and district-wise, especially in Palnadu district;
- (b) the total unspent CSR funds of companies operating in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, year/district-wise, especially in Palnadu district;
- (c) the details regarding the functioning of the 'unspent CSR account' mechanism, including timelines, fund utilization and monitoring procedures;
- (d) whether the Government has identified any issues or delays in the utilisation of unspent CSR funds, if so, the steps taken to ensure timely and effective utilization;
- (e) the number of companies that failed to meet their CSR obligations in Andhra Pradesh along with the penalties imposed for non-compliance;
- (f) whether any large-scale CSR initiatives in Andhra Pradesh have received national recognition, and if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the measures undertaken to improve transparency, accountability and monitoring of CSR funds and unspent CSR accounts across the State?

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

- (a): There is no provision of allocation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

funds under the Companies Act, 2013. On the basis of annual filings made by companies in the MCA21 registry, the development sector-wise and district-wise CSR expenditure in Andhra Pradesh including Palnadu district for the last five Financial Years i.e. FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement -I** and **Statement -II** respectively.

(b): The Ministry does not maintain the details of Unspent CSR funds centrally.

(c): Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 provides for treatment of unspent CSR amount. In case of an ongoing project, the company is required to transfer the unspent amount to a special account of the company i.e. 'Unspent CSR Account', within 30 days from the end of financial year and spend the same in pursuance of its CSR policy within the next three financial years from the date of such transfer.

After lapse of three financial years, the amount remaining unspent, if any, is required to be transferred to any Fund mentioned in Schedule VII of the Act within a period of thirty days from the date of completion of the third financial year. In case of other than an ongoing project, the company is required to transfer the unspent CSR amount to any Fund mentioned in Schedule VII of the Act within a period of six months from the end of the financial year.

(d): The expenditure on CSR activities is required to be audited by the statutory auditors of the company. Further, Ministry has notified the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020, ("CARO, 2020") applicable from FY 2021-22 which requires auditors to state details of any unspent CSR amount. Thus, the corporate governance framework along with the existing legal provisions such

as mandatory disclosures, accountability of the CSR Committee and the Board, provisions for statutory audit of accounts of the company, etc., provide adequate safeguards for proper utilization of CSR funds.

(e): In case of receipt of complaint against the companies and officers-in-default, detailed examination is conducted and in case any variation is found, penal action as per provisions of the Act following due process of law is initiated. No such irregularity or violation has come to the notice of the concerned office, i.e., ROC Andhra Pradesh.

(f): No such instance has come to the notice of the Ministry.

(g): The Board of the company is required to disclose the CSR Policy implemented by the company in its Board report. The Board of the company has to satisfy itself that the funds so disbursed have been utilised for the purposes and in the manner as approved by it, and the Chief Financial Officer or the person responsible for financial management shall certify to the effect. The details of CSR activities, Impact Assessment etc. are required to be reported by the companies in the 'Annual Report on CSR' including an annual action plan on CSR which is part of the Company's Board Report. The Board's Report including Annual Report on CSR is an important tool of communication by the Board of a company to its shareholders. Further, those companies who have their websites are required to make disclosures such as composition of CSR Committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by Board on their website for public access and transparency.

STATEMENT -I**Development sector-wise CSR expenditure in Andhra Pradesh from FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24**

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

SL. No.	Development Sector	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
1	Agro forestry	0.18	0.28	0.01	8.39	4.35
2	Animal welfare	17.27	43.48	2.26	4.66	3.79
3	Armed Forces, Veterans, War Widows/ Dependants	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.51	0.16
4	Art and culture	4.81	4.83	1.35	4.77	6.11
5	Conservation of natural resources	2.49	1.42	58.41	76.06	71.19
6	Education	159.14	121.01	135.79	190.71	200.57
7	Environmental sustainability	86.30	65.97	45.48	36.25	40.44
8	Gender equality	4.04	0.05	1.29	0.57	1.76
9	Health care	234.93	197.33	201.85	203.95	229.54
10	Livelihood enhancement projects	40.51	16.01	15.19	136.13	189.03
11	Poverty, Eradicating Hunger, Malnutrition	19.18	56.50	21.05	26.21	23.99
12	Rural development projects	83.79	145.70	108.85	176.61	233.42
13	Safe drinking water	10.79	18.70	7.47	19.81	10.17
14	Sanitation	13.50	18.84	22.01	23.80	29.68
15	Senior Citizens Welfare	3.71	2.83	4.92	14.25	4.09
16	Setting up homes and hostels for women	1.18	0.06	-	0.52	2.27
17	Setting up orphanage	0.11	0.24	2.29	3.72	0.43
18	Slum area development	0.44	1.47	0.09	0.53	0.54
19	Socio-economic	0.46	1.51	1.08	1.48	7.66

	equalities					
20	Special education	1.15	2.18	1.14	2.80	3.61
21	Technology incubators	0.59	0.07	0.05	-	0.30
22	Training to promote sports	1.49	1.64	3.09	4.89	3.42
23	Vocational skills	3.94	16.00	27.35	46.45	59.69
24	Women empowerment	20.00	3.70	2.49	3.69	3.56
25	NEC/Not mentioned*	0.14	-	-	-	-
Total		710.23	719.81	663.50	986.77	1,129.75

(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 -II

District-wise CSR expenditure in Andhra Pradesh from FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

SL. No	Districts	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	-	-	-	0.06	-
2	Anakapalli	-	-	-	0.01	1.32
3	Ananthapuramu	12.06	7.88	23.61	50.88	31.51
4	Annamayya	-	-	-	0.20	0.80
5	Bapatla	-	-	-	-	0.24
6	Chittoor	32.65	20.49	70.30	168.71	229.73
7	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	-	-	-	-	0.10
8	East Godavari	18.16	28.92	26.64	151.83	238.37
9	Eluru	-	-	-	-	-
10	Guntur	18.80	13.27	250.71	71.15	37.01
11	Kakinada	-	-	-	0.06	0.11
12	Krishna	11.05	17.36	44.66	41.68	39.87
13	Kurnool	3.56	47.13	11.27	18.24	24.02

14	Nandyal	-	-	-	-	0.01
15	Ntr	-	-	-	0.37	0.71
16	Palnadu	-	-	-	0.39	0.12
17	Parvathipuram Manyam	-	-	-	-	-
18	Prakasam	1.29	1.16	5.85	164.11	190.93
19	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	30.84	26.24	29.33	79.46	71.90
20	Sri Sathya Sai	-	-	-	0.00	0.52
21	Srikakulam	2.91	1.64	7.06	17.04	23.88
22	Tirupati	-	-	-	1.08	2.81
23	Visakhapatnam	27.58	56.40	99.25	125.12	114.04
24	Vizianagaram	4.29	2.76	5.58	24.80	18.68
25	West Godavari	10.32	11.35	14.56	19.53	34.60
26	Y.S.R. Kadapa	3.15	10.56	18.02	24.01	13.60
27	District not classified elsewhere*	533.57	474.65	56.65	28.03	54.88
Total		710.23	719.81	663.50	986.77	1,129.75

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

*Companies either did not specify the name of the districts or indicated more than one districts where projects were undertaken.

THREE LANGUAGE POLICY

1341. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

- whether the three-language formula has been uniformly implemented in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- whether there has been any resistance to the inclusion of Hindi or any other language under the three-language policy, if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has brought any significant changes to the three-language formula, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether there is any data on the impact of the three-language policy on students' academic performance, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the implementation of the three-language formula poses challenges in terms of teacher availability and training and if so, the details thereof including the steps taken by the Government to address the said issue?

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 National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 at para 4.13 provides that the three-language formula will continue to be implemented while keeping in mind the Constitutional provisions, aspirations of the people, regions as well as the Union, and the need to promote multilingualism for promoting national unity. However, there will be a greater flexibility in the three-language formula, and no language will be imposed on any State. The three languages learned by children will be the choices of States, regions, and of course the students themselves, so long as at least two of the three languages are native to India. In particular, students who wish to change one or more of the three languages they are studying may do so in Grade 6 or 7, as long as they are able to demonstrate basic proficiency in three languages (including one language of India at the literature level) by the end of secondary school.

As per NEP 2020, the National Council of Educational Research and

Training (NCERT) has developed the National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE) 2023 which inter-alia provides the following:

- i. Two languages at the foundational and preparatory stage – out of which one is native to India.
- ii. Three languages at the middle and secondary stage (Grades 9 & 10) – out of which two are native to India.
- iii. Two languages at the secondary stage (Grades 11 & 12) – out of which one is native to India.

NEP, 2020 at para 4.12 inter-alia provides that as research clearly shows that children pick up languages extremely quickly between the ages of 2 and 8 and that multilingualism has great cognitive benefits to young students, children will be exposed to different languages early on (but with a particular emphasis on the mother tongue), starting from the Foundational Stage onwards.

NEP 2020 further states that all languages will be taught in an enjoyable and interactive style, with plenty of interactive conversation, with early reading and subsequently writing in the mother tongue in the early years, and with skills developed for reading and writing in other languages in Grade 3 and beyond.

As a follow-up of the NEP 2020, new textbooks developed by the NCERT integrate multilingualism perspective across subject areas. Further, NCERT has translated Grade 1, 2, 3 and 6 textbooks of subject areas into 22 scheduled languages. NCERT has also developed primers in 121 languages.

NEP, 2020 also provides that there will be a major effort from both the Central and State Governments to invest in large numbers of language teachers

in all regional languages around the country, and, in particular, for all languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. States may enter into bilateral agreements to hire teachers in large numbers from each other, to satisfy the three-language formula in their respective States, and also to encourage the study of Indian languages across the country. Extensive use of technology will be made for teaching and learning of different languages and to popularize language learning.

Further, since Education is a subject under the Concurrent List of the Constitution, the respective State and Union Territory (UT) Governments may decide on the modalities of implementing the Three Language Policy, in accordance with the spirit and recommendations of the NEP, 2020. The Policy emphasizes the promotion of multilingualism and encourages States/UTs to adopt the Three Language Formula in a flexible manner, keeping in view local needs, linguistic diversity, and implementation feasibility.

IMPLEMENTATION OF LABOUR LAWS

1342. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

- (a) the details of number of central inspections conducted in the tea gardens of Darjeeling, Kalimpong and North Dinajpur districts of West Bengal during the last five years to verify compliance with labour codes;
- (b) the details of the violations recorded in the said inspections during the last five years and the actions taken against the defaulting tea gardens;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the delays in the implementation of Four New Labour Codes the Code, viz. on Wages, the industrial Relations Code, the Code on Social Security and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code in the tea gardens of North Bengal, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to expedite the implementation of the said Labour Codes in tea gardens, particularly in the North Bengal region?

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

(a) and (b): The conditions of work in tea gardens are regulated by the respective State Governments under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 and the rules framed thereunder. This Act has now been subsumed under the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 and the Code on Social Security, 2020, both of which have come into force from 21.11.2025.

These Codes contain comprehensive provisions requiring employers to provide workers with housing, medical care, sickness and maternity benefits, and other social security measures. They also mandate facilities such as educational support for workers' children, drinking water, conservancy arrangements, canteens, crèches, and recreational amenities for the welfare of tea plantation workers and their families in and around the estates.

(c) and (d): The Code on Wages, 2019; the Industrial Relations Code, 2020; the

Code on Social Security, 2020; and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 have all been brought into force with effect from 21st November, 2025. These Codes, taken together, provide an integrated framework for wage protection, social security, workplace safety, and labour welfare, thereby strengthening the regulatory and oversight mechanisms applicable to sectors including tea plantations.

SALARY AND ALLOWANCE TO PRIESTS AND MAULVIS

1343. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

- (a) whether the temple priests in the country are provided with salary and allowance and other facilities by the Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether there is any such salary etc. are paid by Central and/or State Governments to the Priest of any temple/Maulavi of any Masjid or Priest of any Church, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), an attached office of Ministry of Culture, is mandated with conservation, preservation and maintenance of the Centrally Protected Monuments (CPMs), which includes temples as well. However, no salary or allowances are paid by ASI to the priests in such temples.

(c): No such salary etc. is provided by the Archaeological Survey of India to priests of any temple/ Maulavi of any Masjid, or Priest of any Church.

SUICIDES AMONG NEET ASPIRANTS

1344. SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

- (a) the number of cases of student suicides reported across the country during the last three years following the announcement of NEET results, State/year-wise, including the total number of suicides among NEET aspirants;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any studies/surveys to understand the mental health crisis among NEET aspirants and medical students and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has planned any support system to provide psychological counselling, helpline services, stress management programs and career guidance targeted at NEET aspirants to prevent such suicides, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether the Union Government plans to give greater autonomy to States to conduct medical entrance examination in light of recurring mental health concerns of students, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) to (d): 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>.

Central Government has taken several measures to provide psychological support to students, teachers and families for mental and emotional well-being to avoid incidences of suicide.

- The M/o Education on 10.07.2023 has 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.
- 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.

- 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. These include National toll-free helpline that extends guidance to callers through trained counsellors; live interactive sessions 'Sahyog' and Webinars 'Paricharcha' that are organized regularly to create awareness about the importance of mental health among all stakeholders. These sessions are telecast on PM e-Vidya channels and are also available on 'NCERT Official' YouTube Channel.
- 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 to provide support for mental health issues ranging from wellbeing to mental disorders.
- To address the burden of mental disorders, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MHFW) implements the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) in the country. The District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) component of the NMHP provides support 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 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.

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

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

RESTRUCTURING OF CENTRAL PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES

1345. SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government has identified 55 central public sector enterprises and are under consideration for restructuring / closure/liquidation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the financial position of these said enterprises during the last five years; and
- (d) whether any efforts are being made by the Government for the revival of the said undertakings, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a), (b) and (c): As per the information available with this Department, 25 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)/Units have been approved for closure by Cabinet/CCEA, so far (are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**). Out of these 25 CPSEs, 12 CPSEs/Units have been closed (are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**), 1 CPSE namely, Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceutical Ltd. is being transferred to the State Govt., 1 CPSE namely, STCL was approved for winding up by Cabinet in August, 2013, accordingly the company filed voluntary winding up petition u/s 433(a) of Companies Act, 1956 before the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka on 26.11.2013. Remaining 11 CPSEs/Units are under different stages of closure (are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**). The financial performance (Total Revenue, Net worth and Net Profit) of the remaining 13 CPSEs for Financial Year 2019-20 to 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement -IV**.

(d): The CPSEs function under the administrative control of respective Ministries/Departments. Enterprise specific measures, including restructuring/revival/liquidation, are initiated by the respective Boards of the CPSEs and their concerned administrative Ministry/Departments in terms of extant policies and guidelines.

STATEMENT-I

List of 25 CPSEs approved for Closure by Cabinet/CCEA

Sr. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department/CPSE	Approving Authority
Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas		
1.	IOCL CREDA Biofuels Ltd.	CCEA
2.	CREDA HPCL Biofuels Ltd	CCEA
Ministry of Railways		
3.	Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Ltd.	CCEA
4.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	CCEA
Ministry of Ports, Shipping & Waterways		
5.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	Cabinet
6.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	Cabinet
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change		
7.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Ltd., Port Blair	CCEA
Ministry of Heavy Industries		

Sr. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department/CPSE	Approving Authority
8.	Tractor Unit of HMT Ltd.	CCEA
9.	Kota Unit of Instrumentation Ltd.	CCEA
10.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	CCEA
11.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	CCEA
12.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	CCEA
13.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	CCEA
14.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	CCEA
15.	HMT Watches Ltd.	CCEA
16.	Scooters India Ltd.	CCEA
Department of Pharmaceuticals		
17.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Cabinet
18.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd	Cabinet
Department of Defence Production		
19.	Vigyan Industries Ltd.	Cabinet
Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals		
20.	Rasayani unit of Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	CCEA
21.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.	CCEA
Ministry of Textiles		
22.	National Jute Manufactures Corp. Ltd.	Cabinet
23.	Birds Jute and Exports Ltd.	Cabinet

Sr. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department/CPSE	Approving Authority
24.	Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corp. of India Ltd.	Cabinet
Department of Commerce		
25.	STCL Ltd	Cabinet

STATEMENT-II

List of 12 CPSEs already closed

Sr. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department/CPSE
Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas	
1.	IOCL CREDA Biofuels Ltd.
2.	CREDA HPCL Biofuels Ltd
Ministry of Railways	
3.	Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Ltd.
4.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.
Ministry of Ports, Shipping & Waterways	
5.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.
6.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change	
7.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Ltd., Port Blair

Sr. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department/CPSE
Ministry of Heavy Industries	
8.	Tractor Unit of HMT Ltd.
9.	Kota Unit of Instrumentation Ltd.
10.	HMT Chinara Watches Ltd.
11.	HMT Bearings Ltd.
12.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.

STATEMENT-III

List of 11 CPSEs under closure

Sr. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department/CPSE	Approving Authority
Ministry of Heavy Industries		
1.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	CCEA
2.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	CCEA
3.	HMT Watches Ltd.	CCEA
4.	Scooters India Ltd. (SIL) (Listed)	CCEA
Department of Pharmaceuticals		
5.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Cabinet
Department of Defence Production		
6.	Vigyan Industries Ltd.	Cabinet
Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals		
7.	Rasayani unit of Hindustan Organic	CCEA

Sr. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department/CPSE	Approving Authority
	Chemicals Ltd.	
8.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.	CCEA
Ministry of Textiles		
9.	National Jute Manufactures Corp. Ltd.	Cabinet
10.	Birds Jute and Exports Ltd.	Cabinet
11.	Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corp. of India Ltd.	Cabinet

STATEMENT-IV

Financial Performance of CPSEs for Last 5 Years

(₹ in Crore)

Sr. No.	CPSEs Name	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Ministry of Heavy Industries						
1.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.					
	Total Revenue	66.97	0	0	0	0
	Net Worth	(213.61)	0	0	0	0
	Net Profit	(26.99)	0	0	0	0
2.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.					
	Total Revenue	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Worth	(454.7)	0	0	0	0
	Net Profit	13.89	0	0	0	0
3.	HMT Watches Ltd.					
	Total Revenue	0.35	0	0	0	0
	Net Worth	(2686.03)	0	0	0	0
	Net Profit	0.96	0	0	0	0

Sr. No.	CPSEs Name	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
4.	Scooters India Ltd.					
	Total Revenue	72.01	0	0	0	0
	Net Worth	50.02	0	0	0	0
	Net Profit	(15.73)	0	0	0	0
Department of Pharmaceuticals						
5.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.					
	Total Revenue	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Worth	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Profit	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.					
	Total Revenue	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Worth	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Profit	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Defence Production						
7.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.					
	Total Revenue	27.08	27.08	0	0	0
	Net Worth	4.66	4.66	0	0	29.14
	Net Profit	(0.33)	(0.33)	0	0	(1.14)
Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals						
8.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.					
	Total Revenue	300.01	411.58	433.67	631.43	703.89
	Net Worth	(895.38)	(878.7 2)	(904.9 1)	(955.7 1)	(964.35)
	Net Profit	(94.75)	15.97	(26.19)	(50.22)	(55.32)
9.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited					
	Total Revenue	36.96	0	0	0	0
	Net Worth	(77.28)	0	0	0	(112.66)
	Net Profit	(3.63)	0	0	0	1.23
Sr. No.	CPSEs Name	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Ministry of Textiles						

Sr. No.	CPSEs Name	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
10.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.					
	Total Revenue	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Worth	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Profit	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Birds Jute & Exports Ltd.					
	Total Revenue	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Worth	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Profit	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Handicrafts & Handloom Exports Corporation of India Ltd.					
	Total Revenue	54.66	0	0	0	0
	Net Worth	(43.23)	0	0	0	0
	Net Profit	(4.00)	0	0	0	0
Department of Commerce						
13.	STCL Ltd.					
	Total Revenue	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Worth	(4566.45)	0	0	0	0
	Net Profit	(0.47)	0	0	0	0

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में सीएसआर

1346. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

क्या कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या देश में सरकार के अधीन विभिन्न उपक्रमों ने विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सीएसआर (कारपोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व) के अंतर्गत अब तक धनराशि आवंटित की है;
- (ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान विशेषकर अनुसूचित जाति बहुल क्षेत्रों में कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है और किन-किन मदों पर उक्त धनराशि व्यय की गई है तथा इससे लाभान्वित होने वाले लोगों की संख्या उपक्रम-वार, जिला-वार, स्थान-वार और वर्ष-वार क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में, खासकर पिछड़े और अनुसूचित जाति बहुल क्षेत्रों में सीएसआर के अंतर्गत धनराशि खर्च करने के लिए प्रभावी कदम उठाने का है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या देश के अनुसूचित जाति बहुल क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहांपुर लोकसभा संसदीय क्षेत्र को इसमें शामिल किया गया है या शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

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

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

(क): जी हां ।

(ख): वार्षिक फाइलिंग के आधार पर, पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों (वि.व.) अर्थात् 2021-22 से 2023-24 के लिए भारत में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) द्वारा किए गए सीएसआर व्यय का राज्य-वार और विकास क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्रमशः **विवरण-I** और **II** में संलग्न है। किसी विशेष समुदाय अथवा किसी विशेष समुदाय के प्रभुत्व वाले क्षेत्रों पर सीएसआर व्यय के आंकड़े केन्द्रीय रूप से नहीं रखे जाते हैं। सीएसआर व्यय से संबंधित जिलावार, कंपनी-वार, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम/गैर-सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम-वार, राज्य-वार, विकास क्षेत्र-वार आंकड़े आदि www.csr.gov.in पर सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग): कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के उपबंधों के अनुसार, सीएसआर एक बोर्ड द्वारा संचालित प्रक्रिया है और कंपनी के बोर्ड को अपनी सीएसआर समिति की सिफारिश के आधार पर कंपनी की सीएसआर कार्यकलापों की योजना बनाने, उन पर निर्णय लेने, उन्हें निष्पादित करने और उन पर निगरानी करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है। सरकार किसी विशेष क्षेत्र या कार्यकलाप में अथवा किसी विशेष समुदाय के लिए व्यय करने के लिए कारपोरेट्स को कोई निदेश जारी नहीं करती है।

(घ) और (ङ): भाग (ग) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण-I

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

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.64	1.04	1.18
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	52.34	52.32	62.41
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	11.25	7.93	15.51
4.	असम	231.81	298.05	316.07
5.	बिहार	56.48	110.29	91.13
6.	चंडीगढ़	0.29	0.59	0.16
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	166.01	161.24	109.91
8.	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	1.63	1.42	6.10
9.	दिल्ली	353.33	448.95	683.27
10.	गोवा	4.22	4.75	19.83
11.	गुजरात	131.40	121.88	78.26
12.	हरियाणा	58.08	38.61	55.22
13.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	60.71	55.99	55.68
14.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	24.69	25.87	45.11
15.	झारखंड	67.45	114.81	142.32
16.	कर्नाटक	193.36	167.02	167.81
17.	केरल	38.51	54.47	48.57
18.	लक्षद्वीप	0.53	-	-
19.	लेह और लद्दाख	9.54	5.09	11.58
20.	मध्य प्रदेश	148.22	206.98	240.08
21.	महाराष्ट्र	324.86	308.71	401.57
22.	मणिपुर	8.97	12.93	9.44
23.	मेघालय	1.68	1.78	1.36
24.	मिजोरम	5.09	9.03	2.92
25.	नागालैंड	4.25	6.33	6.55
26.	ओडिशा	397.61	396.65	486.38
27.	पुडुचेरी	0.86	2.26	8.32
28.	पंजाब	7.08	12.59	12.88
29.	राजस्थान	52.25	58.14	49.56
30.	सिक्किम	18.77	23.70	24.72
31.	तमिलनाडु	74.65	102.65	173.74

32.	तेलंगाना	94.90	81.78	85.71
33.	त्रिपुरा	10.95	14.44	3.21
34.	उत्तर प्रदेश	213.91	229.93	349.34
35.	उत्तराखंड	84.49	116.03	144.15
36.	पश्चिम बंगाल	100.45	138.44	118.11
37.	पैन इंडिया *	869.43	403.58	319.98
38.	अन्य केंद्रीकृत निधि	526.47	315.80	425.03
39.	एनईसी/उल्लिखित नहीं *	-	-	-
	कुल	4,407.17	4,112.08	4,773.17

(31.03.2025 तक का आंकड़ा) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ)

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

विवरण-II

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

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्रम संख्या	विकास क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24
1.	कृषि वानिकी	3.47	0.65	0.70
2.	पशु कल्याण	3.16	2.96	20.05
3.	सशस्त्र बल, पूर्व सैनिक, विरांगनाएं/आश्रित	9.56	4.98	17.99
4.	कला और संस्कृति	26.36	69.71	120.11
5.	प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण	10.18	21.19	24.82
6.	शिक्षा	825.93	669.72	884.13
7.	पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता	275.58	265.67	243.96
8.	लैंगिक समानता	1.28	3.02	2.91
9.	स्वास्थ्य सेवा	1,386.65	1,527.74	1,494.16
10.	आजीविका संवर्धन परियोजनाएं	31.81	156.47	524.50
11.	गरीबी, भुखमरी का उन्मूलन, कुपोषण	119.69	23.92	63.94
12.	ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएं	380.66	372.84	442.33
13.	सुरक्षित पेयजल	33.58	39.91	127.53
14.	स्वच्छता	142.77	226.41	105.13

15.	वरिष्ठ नागरिक कल्याण	7.32	5.40	3.26
16.	महिलाओं के लिए घर और छात्रावास स्थापित करना	1.71	6.10	5.20
17.	अनाथालय की स्थापना	1.37	2.02	0.92
18.	स्लम क्षेत्र विकास	36.23	2.21	4.83
19.	सामाजिक-आर्थिक समानताएं	14.40	20.55	9.59
20.	विशेष शिक्षा	3.99	11.66	12.17
21.	प्रौद्योगिकी इनक्यूबेटर	0.61	-	-
22.	खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रशिक्षण	56.91	102.50	129.16
23.	व्यावसायिक कौशल	142.33	142.97	169.40
24.	महिला सशक्तिकरण	22.21	29.89	43.90
25.	केंद्र सरकार के अन्य फंड	869.43	403.58	319.98
26.	एनईसी/उल्लिखित नहीं *	-	-	2.52
	कुल	4,407.17	4,112.08	4,773.17

(31.03.2025 तक का आंकड़ा) (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 गई थीं।

IMPLEMENTATION OF 8TH PAY COMMISSION

1347. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:

SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:

DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to implement the 8th Pay Commission with effect from 01-01-2026, if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;
- (b) whether the Government has finalised the Term of Reference (ToR) of 8th

Pay Commission which will lead to revision of salaries of Central Government employees and allowance of pensioners, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to allocate fund for implementing the 8th Pay Commission in 2026-2027 budget, if so details thereof and action taken thereon and the total expenditure likely to be incurred from the Government exchequer;

(d) whether the 8th Pay Commission has consulted/is consulting all major stakeholders including Central Government Employee and pensioners associations, as well as State Governments before taking final recommendations, if so, the details thereof;

(e) the present status of Constitution and other proceedings regarding the setting up of 8th Pay Commission along with the total number of Central Government employees and pensioners benefited;

(f) whether the Government proposes to consider the grievances of employees and pensioners due to delay in starting the functioning of 8th Pay Commission, if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the time by which the Commission is likely to submit its recommendations and the time by which the Government implement them?

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

(a) to (c), (e) and (f): The 8th Central Pay Commission (CPC) has already been constituted. The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the 8th Central Pay Commission

have been notified vide Ministry of Finance' Resolution dated 03.11.2025. The number of Central Government employees is 50.14 lakh and the number of pensioners is 69 lakh approximately. The date of implementation of the 8th Central Pay Commission shall be decided by the Government. Government will make appropriate provision of funds for implementing the accepted recommendations of 8th CPC.

(d): The 8th Central Pay Commission will devise methodology and procedure for formulating its recommendations.

(g): As specified in the Resolution notified on 03.11.2025, the 8th Central Pay Commission will make its recommendations within 18 months from the date of its constitution.

UTILIZATION OF FUNDS FOR POLLUTION IN MAHARASHTRA

1348. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that less than 1 per cent of the funds allocated for pollution control activities were utilized by the Government during the financial year 2024–25;

(b) if so, the reasons for such severe underutilization of funds despite the increasing levels of air, water and industrial pollution across several States including Maharashtra;

(c) the details of the total funds allocated, released and actually utilized for pollution control measures in the State of Maharashtra during the last three years;

(d) whether any specific pollution mitigation projects in Maharashtra were delayed or cancelled due to fund underutilization; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely utilization of allocated funds and to strengthen pollution monitoring and control mechanisms in Maharashtra?

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): Out of the total funds made available for FY 2025-26 inclusive of the funds for FY 2024-25; total of Rs. 686.26 crore has been spent which includes 80% of the funds for FY 2024-25.

An amount of Rs.1794.86 crore has been released to 19 cities of Maharashtra including Rs.1555.34 crore provided under XV Finance Commission air quality grants, for implementing city action plans to improve air quality. Maharashtra State has reported the utilisation of 80% of the funds.

Regular review meetings are held by the committees constituted under NCAP at various levels to monitor the progress of implementation of city action plans including utilization of funds.

STEPS TO MITIGATE AIR POLLUTION

1349. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

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

- (a) whether it a fact that several cities in the country are among the most polluted cities in the world;
- (b) the details of the most polluted cities across the country along with the current levels of pollution in each of these cities, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted/proposes to conduct any study in this regard, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is a fact that severe air pollution poses significant health risks and economic costs;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by the Government during the last three years to ensure that pollution level are significantly reduced; and
- (f) the amount spent by the Government on the various Schemes for environment protection?

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): Various studies have been conducted by academic and research institutes on impact of air pollution.

The Government of India has launched the National Clean Air Programme

(NCAP) in 2019 as a long-term, time-bound, national-level strategy to address air pollution in 130 non-attainment and million plus cities/urban agglomeration in 24 States/UTs

City Specific Clean Air Action Plans have been prepared by all 130 cities under NCAP 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.

Out of 130 cities under NCAP, 48 Million-Plus Cities/ Urban Agglomerations are funded under XVth Finance Commission Million Plus City Challenge Fund as an air quality performance grant, and the remaining 82 cities are funded under the Control of Pollution Scheme of MoEFCC. Accordingly, Rs 13,415Crore has been released under NCAP for 130 Cities under critical gap funding from 2019-20 to till date.

In addition to this, NCAP emphasizes mobilization of resources through the convergence of resources from various Central Government schemes such as Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), AMRUT, Smart City Mission, PM e-Bus Sewa, PM E-DRIVE, SATAT, and Nagar Van Yojana, as well as resources from State Govts./ UT administration and agencies like Municipal Corporations and Urban Development authorities. Various Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India provide funding under their Schemes/ Programmes as per their budgets.

BAD LOANS WRITTEN OFF**1350. SHRI ABU TAHER KHAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government intends to infuse capital in public banks and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the amount of bad loans written off by public banks during the last five years, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the impact on liquidity of public banks on writing off bad loans?

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

(a) to (c): There has been no capital infusion in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) by the Government since FY 2022-23. PSBs have significantly improved their financial performance, turning profitable and strengthening their capital position. PSBs now rely on market sources and internal accruals to meet their capital requirements. PSBs have raised ₹1.79 lakh crore capital from market through equity and bonds since 1.4.2022 till 30.9.2025.

As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data, PSBs have written-off an aggregate loan amount of ₹6,15,647 crore, during the last five financial years and the current financial year till 30.9.2025 (provisional data).

Banks write-off NPAs, including, *inter-alia*, those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years, as per RBI guidelines and policy approved by banks' Board. Such write-off does not result in waiver of liabilities of borrowers to repay.

Further, recovery in written-off loans is an ongoing process and banks continue pursuing their recovery actions initiated against borrowers under the various recovery mechanism available to them, such as filing of a suit in civil courts or in Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRT), action under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act 2002, filing of cases in the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 etc.

As provisioning for bad loans have already been done and the write-off process does not entail any actual cash outflow, the bank's liquidity position remains intact. Moreover, banks evaluate/consider the impact of write-offs as part of their regular exercise to clean up their balance-sheet, avail tax benefit, optimise capital base, enhance lending capacity and boost investor sentiments.

अनुदानों की निगरानी

1351. श्री राजेश रंजन:

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

(क) क्या देश में अनेक कंपनियाँ प्रदूषण नियंत्रण, पर्यावरण संरक्षण, कार्बन क्रेडिट, जलवायु परिवर्तन

को न्यून करने आदि क्षेत्रों में कार्य करने के नाम पर पंजीकृत हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार के पास ऐसे सभी कंपनियों की अद्यतित और सत्यापित सूची उपलब्ध

है; यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास पर्यावरण संरक्षण या कार्बन शमन कार्यों हेतु इन कंपनियों को विदेश से प्राप्त

अनुदान/निधियों का पूरा ब्यौरा उपलब्ध है; यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार नियमित रूप से यह जाँच करती है कि इन कंपनियों को प्राप्त विदेशी निधियों का

उपयोग केवल कागजी कार्यवाही या अनुचित लाभ कमाने के लिए नहीं बल्कि उचित परियोजनाओं के लिए हो रहा है;

(ड) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा अपनाई गई निगरानी प्रक्रिया, अनुपालन जाँच, की गई कार्रवाई और प्रस्तावित सुधारात्मक उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): निगमन के समय कंपनियों को उनके व्यवसाय की प्रकृति के आधार पर एनआईसी कार्यकलाप संहिता प्रदान किया जाता है जो प्रत्येक कंपनी को दिए गए अनुपम सीआईएन (कारपोरेट पहचान संख्या) में अंतर्निहित होता है। प्रदूषण नियंत्रण, पर्यावरण संरक्षण, कार्बन क्रेडिट, जलवायु परिवर्तन न्यूनीकरण आदि के क्षेत्र में कंपनियों के विशिष्ट आंकड़े एमसीए-21 के अंतर्गत नहीं रखे जाते हैं। तथापि, एनआईसी संहिता के तहत निगमित कई कंपनियां हैं जिनमें धातु अपशिष्ट और स्क्रेप का पुनर्चक्रण, गैर-धातु कचरे और स्क्रेप का पुनर्चक्रण, सौर ऊर्जा का उत्पादन, अन्य गैर-पारंपरिक स्रोतों से बिजली उत्पादन, सीवेज और कचरा निपटान, स्वच्छता और इसी तरह के कार्यकलापों, कचरा संग्रह, परिवहन और निपटान, खतरनाक और गैर-खतरनाक कचरे का संग्रह आदि जैसी व्यावसायिक कार्यकलाप हैं।

(ग) से (च): सभी कंपनियों को कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 129 के अनुसार वित्तीय विवरण तैयार करना अपेक्षित है, जो अनिवार्य करता है कि कंपनी के वित्तीय विवरणों को एक सही और निष्पक्ष दृष्टिकोण प्रस्तुत करना चाहिए, अधिसूचित लेखांकन मानकों का अनुपालन करना चाहिए और अनुसूची III का पालन करना चाहिए। सभी कंपनियों को कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 137 के तहत कंपनी रजिस्ट्रार के पास अपना वित्तीय विवरण फ़ाइल करना अपेक्षित है। लेखा परीक्षक कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 143 के तहत कंपनी के वित्तीय विवरण का ऑडिट करता है। कंपनी पंजीयक द्वारा सम्यक प्रक्रिया का पालन करने के बाद चूककर्ता कंपनियों के विरुद्ध

समय-समय पर उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जाती है। एमसीए-21 के अंतर्गत विदेश से प्राप्त अनुदान/निधि के संबंध में कोई विशिष्ट आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, विदेशी अभिदाय (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 2010 के अंतर्गत पंजीकरण और नवीकरण आवेदनों की कार्रवाई केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा एजेंसियों की फील्ड जांच रिपोर्ट पर आधारित होती है और विदेशी अभिदाय (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 2010 के प्रावधानों का उल्लंघन करने वाले संगठनों के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जाती है।

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR GODAVARI PUSHKARALU 2027

1352. SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received any request from the Telangana Government seeking special Central assistance for organising the 2027 Godavari Pushkaralu, scheduled to begin on 23 July 2027;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to allocate dedicated funds for the development of key temple areas along the Godavari River, particularly Dharmapuri and Kaleshwaram along with the construction of necessary Pushkar ghats and facilities for devotees;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the timelines for release of such assistance; and
- (d) if not, the reasons for not considering the request despite the expected large-scale participation like Kumbh Mela?

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

(a): The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations under the Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH) Scheme for organising fairs, festivals and tourism-related events. The scheme helps States and UTs develop distinctive tourism experiences and strengthen cultural tourism, while also stimulating local economies and community engagement. However, no request has been received from the Telangana Government seeking special Central assistance for organizing the 2027 Godavari Pushkaralu, scheduled to begin on 23 July 2027.

(b) to (d): Ministry of Tourism through its central sector schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan (SD), Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0)' and 'Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD), a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan scheme 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. Further, 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 Crores in the country with the primary objective to comprehensively develop iconic tourist centres in the country, branding and marketing them at global scale.

However, No Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been received from state government of Telangana for the works related to Godavari Pushkarulu 2027.

सुदूर क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले बच्चों के लिए चुनौतियाँ

1353. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम (आरटीई) 2009 के लागू होने के पंद्रह वर्ष बाद भी देश के सुदूर क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले बच्चे स्कूलों तक पहुँचने/स्कूली शिक्षा प्राप्त करने में गंभीर चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहे हैं, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इस समस्या की गंभीरता और व्यापकता को समझने के लिए कोई अध्ययन किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा देश के सुदूर और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बच्चों के सामने आ रही बाधाओं को दूर करने हेतु कोई कार्रवाई की गई है/प्रस्तावित है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्य-वार और दादरा एवं नगर हवेली सहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण क्या हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य सरकार

और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के क्षेत्राधिकार में आते हैं, जो निशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2009 के अंतर्गत समुचित सरकार हैं।

शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2009, 6 से 14 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग के बीच के सभी बच्चों को निशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा की गारंटी देता है और नजदीकी स्कूलों के लिए न्यूनतम मानदंड निर्धारित करता है। प्राथमिक स्कूलों तक सार्वभौमिक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, आरटीई अधिनियम की धारा 6 निर्धारित क्षेत्र या नजदीकी सीमा के भीतर उपयुक्त सरकार द्वारा स्कूलों की स्थापना को अनिवार्य करती है।

वर्ष 2018-19 और 2024-25 से स्कूल शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर सार्वभौमिक पहुंच में सुधार करने में प्रगति हुई है, जैसा कि सकल पहुंच अनुपात (जीएआर) से पता चलता है, जो उस वर्ष में कुल गांवों/बस्तियों में से एक वर्ष में निर्दिष्ट दूरी के मानदंड के भीतर स्कूल वाले कुल गांव/बस्तियां हैं।

वर्ष	प्राथमिक	उच्च प्राथमिक	माध्यमिक	उच्चतर माध्यमिक
2018-19	97.15	96.49	88.24	65.05
2024-25	97.83	96.57	95.35	94.97

इसके अलावा, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादर और नगर हवेली के लिए वर्ष 2018-19 और 2024-25 के लिए सकल पहुंच अनुपात (जीएआर) स्कूल शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर बेहतर सार्वभौमिक पहुंच को दर्शाता है-

वर्ष 2018-19:

राज्य	प्राथमिक	उच्च प्राथमिक	माध्यमिक	उच्चतर माध्यमिक
मध्य प्रदेश	99.45	99.70	83.92	50.31
महाराष्ट्र	95.51	84.84	94.08	55.23
दादर और नगर हवेली	100.00	100.00	90.83	43.64

वर्ष 2024-25:

राज्य	प्राथमिक	उच्च प्राथमिक	माध्यमिक	उच्चतर माध्यमिक
मध्य प्रदेश	99.53	99.78	94.58	91.95
महाराष्ट्र	97.83	91.35	89.77	85.82
दादर और नगर हवेली	100.00	100.00	98.30	85.92

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग 2018-19 से स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए एक एकीकृत केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना- समग्र शिक्षा लागू कर रहा है। इस योजना को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप किया गया है, जिसका उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि सभी बच्चों को एक समान और समावेशी कक्षा के वातावरण के साथ गुणात्मक और समग्र शिक्षा तक पहुंच प्राप्त हो, जिससे उनकी विविध पृष्ठभूमि, बहुभाषी आवश्यकताओं, विभिन्न शैक्षणिक क्षमताओं का ध्यान रखा जा सके और उन्हें सीखने की प्रक्रिया में सक्रिय भागीदार बनाया जा सके।

समग्र शिक्षा के तहत, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को स्कूल शिक्षा के सार्वभौमिकरण के लिए विभिन्न गतिविधियों को शुरू करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसमें वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्तर तक नए स्कूल खोलने/सुदृढ़ करने, स्कूल भवनों और अतिरिक्त कक्षाओं का निर्माण, वाइब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम के तहत उत्तरी सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में स्कूल के बुनियादी ढांचे का विकास/सुदृढ़ीकरण, कस्तूरबा गांधी बालिका विद्यालयों की स्थापना, उन्नयन और संचालन, नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस आवासीय विद्यालयों की स्थापना, पीएम-जनमन के तहत पीवीटीजी के लिए छात्रावासों का निर्माण, असंतुष्ट अनुसूचित जनजाति आबादी के लिए धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान के तहत छात्रावासों का निर्माण, पात्र बच्चों को निशुल्क यूनिफॉर्म और प्राथमिक स्तर पर निशुल्क पाठ्य पुस्तकें, परिवहन भत्ता और नामांकन और प्रतिधारण अभियान चलाना शामिल हैं। स्कूल न जाने वाले बच्चों के आयु-उपयुक्त प्रवेश के लिए विशेष प्रशिक्षण और बड़े बच्चों के लिए आवासीय के साथ-साथ गैर-आवासीय प्रशिक्षण, मौसमी छात्रावास/आवासीय शिविर,

कार्यस्थलों पर विशेष प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, परिवहन/एस्कॉर्ट सुविधा को भी औपचारिक स्कूली शिक्षा प्रणाली में लाने के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसमें एनआईओएस/एसआईओएस के माध्यम से उनकी शिक्षा पूरी करने के लिए सहायता शामिल है। विशेष आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों के लिए छात्रोन्मुखी घटक के अंतर्गत विशेष आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों, सहायक यंत्रों और उपकरणों, ब्रेल किट और पुस्तकों, उपयुक्त शिक्षण अधिगम सामग्री और दिव्यांग छात्राओं को वजीफा आदि की पहचान और मूल्यांकन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

DEVELOPMENT OF ICONIC TOURIST SITES

1354. DR. RAJ KUMAR CHABBEWAL:

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

- (a) the details of the tourist destinations selected as 'Iconic Tourist Sites' by the Government along with the criteria/norms adopted for the selection of these destinations;
- (b) the total expenditure to be incurred on the project, the time frame and the benefits likely to be accrued to the tourism industry from this initiative of the Government;
- (c) whether the Government intend to expand the list of tourist destinations to be developed as Iconic Tourist Sites in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise especially in Punjab and if not, the reasons therefor?

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).

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 ₹3295.76 Crore including Punjab 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 were identified based on the proposals received from the concerned State Government and parameters formalized in this regard. The projects under SASCI initiative are being implemented by the respective State Governments and funds for this purpose have been sanctioned / released by the Department of Expenditure to the respective State Governments. The details of the projects sanctioned under this scheme in the country including Punjab along with the fund released are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Presently, there is no proposal to sanction more number of projects under SASCI scheme. However, the Ministry of Tourism under its central sector schemes of Swadesh Darshan (SD), Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) & its sub-scheme of 'Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)' and 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' provides financial assistance the State Governments / UT Administrations for development of tourism infrastructure and experiences in the country on receipt of the project proposals from the concerned SGs/UTAs under the relevant schemes in synergy with the scheme guidelines, Government instructions,

availability of funds etc. Accordingly, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned 76 projects for ₹5290.33 Crore under SD, 53 projects for ₹2208.27 Crore under SD2.0, 36 projects for ₹648.11 Crore under CBDD and 54 projects for ₹1726.74 Crore in PRASHAD scheme in the country including the state of Punjab.

STATEMENT

Details of Project sanctioned under 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) – Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale' scheme:

S. No.	State	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crores)	Amount Released 66% (₹ Crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Enriching the fort and Gorge Experience in Gandikota	77.91	113.75
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Akhanda Godavari- (Havelok Bridge & Pushkar Ghat) in Raja Mahendravaram,	94.44	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Siang Adventure & Eco-Retreat in Pasighat	46.48	30.67
4.	Assam	2024-25	Assam State Zoo Cum Botanical Garden in Guwahati	97.12	126.64
5.	Assam	2024-25	Beautification of Rang Ghar in Sivasagar	94.76	
6.	Bihar	2024-25	Development of Matsyagandha Lake in Saharsa	97.61	97.09
7.	Bihar	2024-25	Karamchat Eco-Tourism and Adventure Hub in Karamchat	49.51	
8.	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of Chitrotpala Film City in Raipur	95.79	97.45
9.	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of Tribal & Cultural Convention Centre in Raipur	51.87	

10.	Goa	2024-25	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Museum in Ponda	97.46	124.21
11.	Goa	2024-25	Townsquare in Porvorim	90.74	
12.	Gujarat	2024-25	Ecotourism Destination at Kerly (Mokarsagar) in Porbandar	99.50	99.69
13.	Gujarat	2024-25	Tented City and Convention Centre in Dhordo	51.56	
14.	Jharkhand	2024-25	Eco-Tourism Development of Tilaiyya" in Koderma	34.87	23.01
15.	Karnataka	2024-25	Ecotourism & Cultural Hub at Roerich and Devika Rani Estate Tataguni in Bengaluru	99.17	131.45
16.	Karnataka	2024-25	Development of Savadatti Yallammagudda in Belgavi	100.00	
17.	Kerala	2024-25	Ashtamudi Biodiversity and Eco-recreational Hub in Kollam	59.71	102.33
18.	Kerala	2024-25	Global Gateway to Malabar's Cultural Crucible in Sargaalaya	95.34	
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Orchha A Medieval Splendour in Orchha	99.92	131.53
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	International Convention Centre for MICE in Bhopal	99.38	
21.	Maharashtra	2024-25	INS-Guldar Underwater Museum, Artificial Reef, and submarine Tourism in Sindhudurg	46.91	96.39
22.	Maharashtra	2024-25	Development of RAM-KAL PATH in Nashik	99.14	
23.	Manipur	2024-25	Loktak Lake Experience in Loktak	89.48	59.05
24.	Meghalaya	2024-25	MICE Infrastructure in Mawkhanu	99.27	131.03
25.	Meghalaya	2024-25	Redevelopment of Umiam Lake in Shillong	99.27	

26.	Odisha	2024-25	Development of Hirakund	99.90	131.92
27.	Odisha	2024-25	Development of Satkosia	99.99	
28.	Punjab	2024-25	Development of Heritage Street as a tribute to Shaheed-e-Azam, Sardar Bhaghat Singh at Khatkar Kalan in SBS Nagar	53.45	35.27
29.	Rajasthan	2024-25	Development at Amber-Nahargarh and Surrounding Area in Jaipur	49.31	96.30
30.	Rajasthan	2024-25	Development at Jalmahal in Jaipur	96.61	
31.	Sikkim	2024-25	Skywalk, Bhaleydhunga, Yangang in Namchi	97.37	109.26
32.	Sikkim	2024-25	Border Experience in Nathula	68.19	
33.	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Development of Nandavanam Heritage Park in Mammallapuram	99.67	112.13
34.	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Eco Park at Race Course in Ooty	70.23	
35.	Telangana	2024-25	Ramappa Region Sustainable Tourism Circuit in Ramappa	73.74	93.61
36.	Telangana	2024-25	Somasilla Wellness & Spiritual Retreat in Nallamala	68.10	
37.	Tripura	2024-25	Shakti Peethas Park at Banduar in Gomati	97.70	64.48
38.	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Development of Bateshwar in District-Agra	74.05	101.83
39.	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Integrated Buddhist Tourism Development in Shrawasti	80.24	
40.	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Iconic City Rishikesh: Rafting Base Station in Rishikesh	100.00	66.00
TOTAL				3295.76	2,175.09

SHORTAGE OF FIELD LEVEL STAFF IN CPCB/SPCBs

1355. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R.:

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

- (a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs), which are our primary line of defense for environmental monitoring and enforcement, are critically crippled by a severe shortage of field-level staff, such as Environmental Engineers and Scientists;
- (b) if so, the details of current total sanctioned strength and the number of vacant positions for field-level staff in the CPCB and all SPCBs combined; and
- (c) the details of the concrete plan and timeline proposed by the Government to address this chronic manpower shortage that is paralyzing our environmental governance?

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 detail of Scientific & Technical posts (field-level staff) in the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), 28 State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs), and 08 Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) are as below:-

Boards/ Committees	Scientific & Technical posts	
	Sanctioned	Vacant

CPCB	393	64 (16.28%) (as on 30/11/2025)
SPCBs	6137	2921 (47.59%) (as on 31/08/2025)
PCCs	402	176 (43.78%) (as on 31/08/2025)
Total	6932	3161

(c): The State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees are under the administrative control of respective State Governments/UT Administration and the responsibility to fill up vacancies in SPCBs/PCCs lies with the concerned State Govt./ UT Administration. Further, appointment of officers and employees of the State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees is done by the SPCBs/PCCs under their respective regulations.

जीएसटी राजस्व में झारखंड की हिस्सेदारी

1356. श्रीमती जोबा माझी:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) 15वें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार विभाज्य जीएसटी पूल में झारखंड की वर्तमान में प्रतिशत हिस्सेदारी तथा इसके वितरण हेतु नीति और मानदंडों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) जीएसटी के लागू होने जुलाई 2017 से अक्टूबर 2025 तक झारखंड राज्य को जीएसटी (सीजीएसटी, आईजीएसटी और क्षतिपूर्ति) मदों के तहत कुल कितनी धनराशि दी गई है;
- (ग) उक्त अवधि के लिए जीएसटी भिन्नता/निपटान या किसी अन्य मद के तहत केंद्र सरकार के पास लंबित झारखंड राज्य की कुल वैध बकाया राशि कितनी है; और

(घ) धनराशि के लंबित रहने के विशिष्ट कारण क्या हैं तथा उसे उक्त राज्य को कब तक जारी किए जाने की संभावना है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) : वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 से वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 15वें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय करों (सीजीएसट सहित) के विभाज्य पूल में झारखंड का हिस्सा 3.307% है। 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा निम्नलिखित मानदंडों के आधार पर पारस्परिक प्रतिशत का निर्धारण किया गया था:

मानदंड	जनसंख्या	क्षेत्र	वन और परिस्थितिकी	आय अंतराल	कर और राजकोषीय प्रयास	जनसांख्यिकीय प्रदर्शन
भार (%)	15%	15%	10%	45%	2.50%	12.50%

(ख) : जुलाई 2017 से 31 अक्टूबर, 2025 तक सीजीएसटी, आईजीएसटी और जीएसटी प्रतिपूर्ति शीर्षों के तहत झारखंड राज्य को अंतरित की गई राशि का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

विवरण	केंद्रीय माल और सेवा कर (सीजीएसटी)	तदर्थ निपटान सहित एकीकृत माल और सेवा कर (आईजीएसटी)	जीएसटी क्षतिपूर्ति (वित्त वर्ष 2017-18 से वित्त वर्ष 2022-23)
राशि (₹ करोड़)	71,980.55	29,493.00	9,576.00

(ग): भारत सरकार ने माल और सेवा कर के कार्यान्वयन के कारण होने वाले राजस्व की हानि के लिए झारखंड राज्य को पांच वर्ष अर्थात् 1 जुलाई 2017 से 30 जून, 2022 तक अनंतिम रूप से स्वीकार्य जीएसटी प्रतिपूर्ति की पूरी राशि पहले ही जारी कर दी है। लेखापरीक्षित आंकड़ों के साथ अनंतिम आंकड़ों के मिलान से उत्पन्न होने वाली अंतिम प्रतिपूर्ति भी झारखंड राज्य को वित्त वर्ष 2017-18 से वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए जारी की गई है।

(घ): (ग) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल मिशन

1357. श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी:

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

(क) कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0) के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त युवाओं की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या प्रशिक्षण के बाद रोजगार में कोई दृष्टिगत सुधार पाया गया है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल मिशन के तहत कौशल विकास प्रदान करने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्र कौन-कौन से हैं;

(घ) राजस्थान में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले युवाओं का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) 4.0 के तहत, दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक 27,08,807 उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित/अभिविन्यस्त किया गया है।

(ख): नीति आयोग ने अक्टूबर 2020 में पीएमकेवीवाई का मूल्यांकन किया था, जिसमें पाया गया कि आरपीएल घटक के तहत प्रशिक्षण पूरा करने वाले 52% नियोजित उम्मीदवारों को या तो ज़्यादा वेतन मिला या उन्हें लगा कि उन्हें बिना प्रमाणन वाले अपने समकक्षों की तुलना में ज़्यादा वेतन मिलेगा। साथ ही, सर्वेक्षण में शामिल लगभग 94% नियोक्ताओं ने बताया कि वे इस योजना के तहत प्रशिक्षित ज़्यादा उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्त करेंगे।

वित्त वर्ष 2015-16 से वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 तक लागू किए गए पीएमकेवीवाई योजना के पहले तीन संस्करणों, यानी पीएमकेवीवाई 1.0, पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 और पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0 के अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) घटक में प्लेसमेंट पर नज़र रखी गई। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, हमारे प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को अपने विविध करियर पथ चुनने के लिए सशक्त बनाने पर ध्यान

केंद्रित किया गया है और उन्हें ऑन-जॉब ट्रेनिंग (ओजेटी) के माध्यम से उद्योग-संबंधित कौशल पाठ्यक्रमों के माध्यम से इसके लिए उपयुक्त रूप से उन्मुख किया गया है।

(ग): भारत सरकार के कौशल भारत मिशन (सिम) के अंतर्गत, कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) विभिन्न योजनाओं, जैसे प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन योजना (एनएपीएस) और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) के अंतर्गत कौशल विकास केंद्रों/कॉलेजों/संस्थानों आदि के एक व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से देश भर में समाज के सभी वर्गों को कौशल, पुनः-कौशलीकरण और कौशलान्तरण प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। इस कौशल भारत मिशन (सिम) का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को भविष्य के लिए तैयार और उद्योग के लिए तैयार कौशल प्राप्त करने में सक्षम बनाना है।

स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) एक व्यापक डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म है जिसे भारत में कौशल, शिक्षा, रोजगार और उद्यमिता परिदृश्य में समन्वय और परिवर्तन लाने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है। सिद्ध के प्राथमिक उद्देश्यों में डिजिटल तकनीकों में व्यक्तिगत दक्षताओं को बढ़ाकर, कौशल विकास के लिए डिजिटल पहुँच को सुगम बनाना, कौशल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को एकीकृत करना, रोजगार और उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देना, आजीवन शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देना, सूचना के प्रवेश द्वार के रूप में कार्य करना और डेटा-आधारित निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया का लाभ उठाना शामिल है।

पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, उभरते और नए युग के क्षेत्रों जैसे साइबर सुरक्षा, एआई, जीआईजी अर्थव्यवस्था, सर्कुलर अर्थव्यवस्था, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा आदि में कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है।

(घ): राजस्थान में पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 योजना में प्रशिक्षित/ अभिविन्यस्त उम्मीदवारों का जिलावार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

(दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक)

क्रम संख्या	ज़िला	प्रशिक्षित/ अभिविन्यस्त उम्मीदवारों की संख्या
1.	अजमेर	5,552
2.	अलवर	21,906
3.	बांसवाड़ा	3,120
4.	बारां	5,016
5.	बाड़मेर	9,929
6.	भरतपुर	20,377
7.	भीलवाड़ा	6,380
8.	बीकानेर	6,498
9.	बूंदी	4,374
10.	चित्तौड़गढ़	4,235
11.	चुरू	12,068
12.	दौसा	10,426
13.	धौलपुर	8,408
14.	डूंगरपुर	762
15.	गंगानगर	10,019
16.	हनुमानगढ़	14,664
17.	जयपुर	54,703
18.	जैसलमेर	2,157
19.	जालौर	802
20.	झालावाड़	3,918
21.	झुंझुनू	22,589
22.	जोधपुर	8,374
23.	करौली	6,174
24.	कोटा	7,076
25.	नागौर	12,829
26.	पाली	2,694
27.	प्रतापगढ़	580
28.	राजसमंद	1,426
29.	सवाई माधोपुर	3,473
30.	सीकर	26,474
31.	सिरोही	2,922

32.	टोंक	8,970
33.	उदयपुर	5,349
34.	कुल	3,14,244

OBJECTIVES OF SAMAGRA SHIKSHA SCHEME

1358. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:

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

- (a) the features and objectives of the Samagra Shiksha Scheme;
- (b) the total funds sanctioned, allocated and released under this Scheme, especially for TamilNadu during the last three financial years especially in Kallakurichi Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (c) whether a major portion of the sanctioned funds is still withheld by the Government;
- (d) if so, the details of such withheld funds and the reasons therefor;
- (e) the total amount of funds pending for release and the expected timeline for disbursal; and
- (f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely release of funds to Tamil Nadu and to address any implementation bottlenecks?

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 is implementing an Integrated Centrally Sponsored Scheme for School Education - Samagra

Shiksha since 2018-19. The scheme has been aligned with the recommendations of the National Education Policy, 2020 with the aim to ensure that all children have access to quality education with an equitable and inclusive classroom environment. The scheme has been extended for a period of five years i.e., from 2021-22 to 2025-26.

The major objectives of Samagra Shiksha Scheme are: (i) Support States and UTs in implementing the recommendations of the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020); (ii) Support States in implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009; (iii) Focus on Early Childhood Care and Education; (iv) Emphasis on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy; (v) Thrust on Holistic, Integrated, Inclusive and activity based Curriculum and Pedagogy to impart 21st century skills among the students; (vi) Provision of quality education and enhancing learning outcomes of students; (vii) Bridging Social and Gender Gaps in School Education; (viii) Ensuring equity and inclusion at all levels of school education; (ix) Strengthening and up-gradation of State Councils for Educational Research and Training (SCERTs)/State Institutes of Education and District Institutes for Education and Training (DIET) as nodal agency for teacher training; (x) Ensuring safe, secure and conducive learning environment and maintenance of standards in schooling provisions and (xi) Promoting skill education.

The major features of Samagra Shiksha Scheme for improving the access, infrastructure and quality of education throughout the country are:

- Universalising access to quality education by provision for new/

upgradation of schools from pre-primary to senior secondary level and strengthening of existing schools including provision of barrier free access for Divyang children.

- Support for mainstreaming of out of school children extended from elementary level to children in the age group of 16-19 years through open schooling.
- Provision of upgradation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) to provide residential and schooling facilities upto Class-XII.
- Provision of free textbooks to all children and free uniforms to all girls, SC, ST and BPL boys at elementary level including primers/textbooks for tribal languages with bridging materials.
- Transport facility extended to secondary level @ upto ₹ 6000 per annum, for children in difficult sparsely populated areas.
- Residential schools/hostels named Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas in hilly terrain, small and sparsely populated areas for children without adult protection who are in need of shelter and care.
- Provision of upto ₹ 500 per child per annum for Teaching Learning Materials, indigenous toys and games, play based activities for pre-primary sections in Government Schools.
- Support for NIPUN Bharat Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy through provision of TLM upto ₹ 500 per child per annum, ₹150 per teacher for teacher manuals and resources, ₹ 10-20 lakh per district for

assessment, Teacher training on FLN.

- Provision for qualitative and innovative interventions such as Holistic Progress Card (HPC), sports grant, library grant, composite school grant, teacher training, strengthening of TEIs, assessment cell, Bagless days, school complexes, internships with local artisans, curriculum and pedagogical reforms etc.
- Self-Defence training for girls under 'Rani Laxmibai Atma Raksha Prashikshan'.
- Provision of upto ₹ 3500 per child with special needs, per year, studying in government, government aided and local body schools for aids and appliances, teaching material, home based education etc.
- Separate provision of stipend for CWSN girls @ ₹ 200 per month for 10 months, in addition to student component from pre-primary to senior secondary level.
- Annual identification camps for CWSN at block level @ ₹ 10000 per camp and equipping of Block Resource centres for rehabilitation and special training of CWSN, and training of special educators & Block Resource Persons.
- Academic support of BRCs and CRCs extended for pre-primary and secondary level.
- Enhanced emphasis on convergence with Skills and other Government departments/agencies undertaking development works for providing

exposure and internships to children on different vocations.

- Support under Skill Education extended to Government aided schools also in addition to Government Schools and grant/number of job roles/sections linked to enrolment and demand.
- Provision of ICT labs, Smart classrooms including support for digital boards, virtual classrooms and DTH channels.
- Child tracking for tracking the learning level of children for students of Government and Government aided schools.
- Support States & UTs for implementation of provisions of RTE Act including reimbursement under Section 12(1) (c) of the Act.

(b): The details of total Central Share approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) and total Central Share released to States/UTs and for Tamil Nadu under Samagra Shiksha during the last three financial years is given below:

(Rs.in Crore)

	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	Central share approved	Central share Released	Central share approved	Central share Released	Central share approved	Central share Released
Country-all States/UTs	44493.94	32151.94	45647.55	32382.79	47475.67	34458.21
Tamil Nadu	2117.60	2107.23	2127.65	1876.16	2153.15	0.00*

Source: PAB minutes and PFMS

**The Central Share of Rs. 362.81 Crore of FY 2024-25 of Tamil Nadu was released in FY 2025-26*

(c) to (f): 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. The release of Central share depends on the submission of the utilisation certificates, audit reports in respect of funds released earlier, physical and financial progress reports, State contributions and compliance with the scheme norms.

'ज्ञान भारतम' पहल

1359. श्री बिप्लब कुमार देब :

श्री प्रताप चंद्र षडङ्गी :

श्री बंटी विवेक साहू :

श्री सौमित्र खान :

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

- (क) भारत की पांडुलिपि धरोहर को संरक्षित, डिजिटलाइज और प्रसारित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा शुरू की गई "ज्ञान भारतम" राष्ट्रीय पहल का ब्यौरा और इसके उद्देश्य क्या हैं;
- (ख) क्या इस मिशन के अंतर्गत पांडुलिपियों के सूचीकरण, संरक्षण, डिजिटलाइजेशन और जनता के लिए पहुँच सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कोई तकनीकी और संस्थागत उपाय किए जा रहे हैं;

- (ग) यदि हाँ, तो कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति, सहभागी संस्थान और अब तक डिजिटलाइज की गई पांडुलिपियों की संख्या तथा क्षेत्रीय सहयोग सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) दिल्ली घोषणा (ज्ञान भारतम संकल्प पत्र) में वर्णित प्रमुख विशेषताएँ, प्रतिबद्धताएँ और लक्ष्य क्या हैं और यह किस प्रकार भारत की पांडुलिपि धरोहर के संरक्षण, पुनर्जीवन और वैश्विक प्रचार में बदलाव लाने का प्रयास करता है,
- (ङ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश, विशेषकर छिंदवाड़ा के संग्रहालय, विश्वविद्यालय या अनुसंधान संस्थान इस पहल के अंतर्गत शामिल किए गए हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) ओडिसी नृत्य, ओडिसी संगीत और संबलपुरी नृत्य के संरक्षण और प्रसार हेतु उठाए गए/ उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा प्रदान करें?

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

(क): केन्द्रीय बजट (पैरा 84) में 1 फरवरी, 2025 को घोषित ज्ञान भारतम, संस्कृति मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की महत्वपूर्ण पहल है जिसका उद्देश्य भारत की पांडुलिपि धरोहर का सर्वेक्षण, प्रलेखन, संरक्षण, डिजिटलीकरण और प्रसार करना है। इस पहल में उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी और कृत्रिम मेधा (एआई) द्वारा समर्थित राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल संग्रह स्थापित करते हुए, एक करोड़ से अधिक पांडुलिपियों को सम्मिलित करने हेतु शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं, संग्रहालयों, पुस्तकालयों और निजी संग्रहकर्ताओं के साथ सहकार्य करने की परिकल्पना की गई है ताकि सुलभता और वैश्विक पहुंच सुनिश्चित की जा सके। इस पहल में सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु स्थायी वित्त समिति (एसएफसी) ने 2025-3031 की अवधि के लिए 491.66 करोड़ रुपए संस्वीकृत किए हैं।

(ख) और (ग): भारत के माननीय प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा ज्ञान भारतम डिजिटल वेब पोर्टल का शुभारंभ किया गया। 31 संस्थाओं के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं जिनमें से 19 क्लस्टर केन्द्रों और 12 स्वतंत्र केन्द्रों के रूप में सेवा प्रदान करेंगे और ज्ञान भारतम के पांच कार्यक्षेत्रों सर्वेक्षण और सूचीकरण; संरक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण; प्रौद्योगिकी और डिजिटलीकरण; भाषाई पक्ष और अनुवाद; शोध, प्रकाशन और पहुंच संबंधी कार्य करेंगे। देश भर में क्लस्टर केन्द्रों और स्वतंत्र

केंद्रों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी भागीदारों का चयन कर लिया गया है। ज्ञान भारतम पहल के तहत लगभग 3.5 लाख पांडुलिपियों का डिजिटलीकरण किया जा चुका है।

(घ): दिल्ली घोषणा पत्र (ज्ञान भारतम संकल्प पत्र) में संस्थाओं, विद्वानों, समुदायों और निजी अभिरक्षकों को एकीकृत करते हुए भारत की विस्तृत पांडुलिपि धरोहर को परिरक्षित, डिजिटलीकृत और पुनः सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्रतिबद्धता निर्धारित की गई है। भारत की सभ्यता की जीवंत स्मृति के रूप में पांडुलिपियों की भूमिका पर बल देते हुए, इसमें आधुनिक संरक्षण पद्धतियों, बड़े पैमाने पर डिजिटल पहुंच और नवीकृत शोध को प्रोत्साहित किया गया है ताकि पारंपरिक ज्ञान को समकालीन प्रासंगिकता से जोड़ा जा सके। धरोहर परिरक्षण को जन आंदोलन में परिवर्तित करते हुए और वैश्विक सहयोग को बढ़ावा देते हुए, यह घोषणा पत्र पांडुलिपि आधारित अध्ययन हेतु भारत को वैश्विक केन्द्र के रूप में स्थापित करते हुए, विविध लिपियों और ज्ञान परंपराओं की संरक्षा में परिवर्तनकारी भूमिका निभाता है।

(ङ): ज्ञान भारतम एक अखिल भारतीय पहल है और इसलिए इसका कार्यक्षेत्र देश के किसी विशिष्ट राज्य क्षेत्र या क्षेत्र तक सीमित नहीं है। तदनुसार, ज्ञान भारतम पहल के अंतर्गत डॉ. हरीसिंह गौर विश्वविद्यालय, सागर, मध्य प्रदेश के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं।

(च): संस्कृति मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन स्वायत्त संगठन, संगीत नाटक अकादेमी द्वारा ओडिसी नृत्य, ओडिसी संगीत और संबलपुरी नृत्य सहित भारत की शास्त्रीय, पारंपरिक, जनजातीय और लोक मंच कलाओं को संवर्धित और परिरक्षित करने हेतु महोत्सव, कार्यशालाएं, प्रदर्शनियां और अन्य कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जाते हैं। यह संगीत महोत्सवों, संगोष्ठियों और कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन भी करती है तथा ओडिसी नृत्य और ओडिसी संगीत के कलाकारों को संगीत नाटक अकादेमी पुरस्कार और उस्ताद बिस्मिल्लाह खान युवा पुरस्कार जैसे राष्ट्रीय सम्मान भी प्रदान करती है।

संस्कृति मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन स्वायत्त संगठन, पूर्वी क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र (ईजेडसीसी), कोलकाता ओडिशा सहित अपने सदस्य राज्यों की लोक कलाओं को बढ़ावा देता है

और सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों और महोत्सवों के माध्यम से संबलपुरी नृत्य (एक जीवंत लोक नृत्य शैली) को नियमित रूप से प्रस्तुत करता है।

सीबीआईसी द्वारा जीएसटी कटौती संबंधी लाभों की निगरानी

1360. श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

श्री रामप्रीत मंडल:

श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने केंद्रीय अप्रत्यक्ष कर एवं सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड (सीबीआईसी) को आम जन के लिए जीएसटी दर में कटौती के लाभ की निगरानी के लिए अधिकृत किया है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त कटौती के दो महीने बाद भी आम जन दैनिक वस्तुओं की कीमतों में कोई अंतर अनुभव नहीं कर पा रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (ग):

- (i) दिनांक 03.09.2025 को हुई जीएसटी परिषद की 56वीं बैठक में जीएसटी दरों का युक्तिकरण किया गया था। उसके बाद से केंद्रीय अप्रत्यक्ष कर एवं सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड (सीबीआईसी) दिनांक 22 सितंबर, 2025 से पहले और इसके बाद में पैकेटबंद खाद्य पदार्थों और दवाओं जैसी ज़रूरी चीज़ों की कीमतों पर निगरानी रख रहा है, ताकि यह देखा जा सके कि इसके लाभ अंतिम उपभोक्ताओं तक सही तरीके से पहुँच रहे हैं। इस बारे में मिली जानकारी से यह पता चला है कि जीएसटी दर में कमी के बाद ये लाभ अंतिम उपभोक्ताओं

तक सही तरीके से पहुँचे हैं।

- (ii) इसके अलावा, अध्यक्ष सीबीआईसी के स्तर पर व्यापार संघ और संबंधित मंत्रालयों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बैठकें की गई थीं, ताकि कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों को दूर किया जा सके और जीएसटी के लाभ लोगों तक पहुँचाने पर जोर दिया जा सके। ऐसी व्यापार निकायों और संघों को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सूचित किया गया था कि उनके सदस्य 22 सितंबर, 2025 से अलग-अलग वस्तुओं पर जीएसटी दरों में कमी के कारण दर में कटौती का पूरा लाभ ग्राहकों तक पहुँचाएँ। इसके साथ ही, प्रिंट मीडिया और सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से जीएसटी दर का युक्तिकरण किए जाने के बारे में जागरूकता फैलाने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर प्रचार अभियान चलाए गए थे।
- (iii) राष्ट्रीय औषधि मूल्य निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (एनपीपीए) ने दिनांक 12.09.2025 और 13.09.2025 के कार्यालय ज्ञापनों के माध्यम से स्पष्ट किया कि औषधि/फॉर्मूलेशन बेचने वाले सभी निर्माताओं/विपणन कंपनियों द्वारा औषधि/फॉर्मूलेशन (चिकित्सा उपकरणों सहित) के अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य (एमआरपी) में संशोधन किया जाएगा। इसके अलावा, उपभोक्ता मामला विभाग ने 18 सितंबर, 2025 को एक एडवाइजरी भी जारी की, जिसमें उन्होंने बताया कि निर्माताओं/पैकर्स/आयातकों/उनके प्रतिनिधियों को 22 सितंबर, 2025 से पहले निर्मित और उनके पास पड़े बिना बिके पैकेजों पर स्वेच्छा से अतिरिक्त संशोधित मूल्य स्टिकर लगाना होगा, बशर्ते पैकेज पर पहले से मुद्रित मूल मूल्य विवरण ढका न हो। इस संबंध में हितधारकों को जानकारी प्रदान करने के लिए सीबीआईसी की वेबसाइट पर अक्सर पूछे जाने वाले प्रश्न भी अपलोड किए गए।
- (iv) अक्सर पूछे जाने वाले प्रश्न (एफएक्यू) भी तैयार किए गए थे और सीबीआईसी की वेबसाइट पर अपलोड किए गए थे, ताकि उपभोक्ताओं को यह मार्गदर्शन मिल सके कि यदि उन्हें जीएसटी दर में बदलावों के लाभ न मिलने से संबंधित कोई प्रश्न करना हो/शिकायत करनी हो, तो वे राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता हेल्पलाइन (एनसीएच) पर कॉल करें या एकीकृत शिकायत

निवारण तंत्र (आईएनजीआरएम) पोर्टल पर अपने प्रश्न/शिकायतें दर्ज करें।

- (v) सीबीआईसी के लिए एक नोडल अधिकारी नामित किया गया है जो उपभोक्ता मामलों के विभाग द्वारा स्थापित राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता हेल्पलाइन पर उठाए गए प्रश्नों या चिह्नित समस्याओं के उत्तर देने का कार्य करेगा।
- (vi) राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता हेल्पलाइन पर दर्ज ऐसी शिकायतों पर उचित कार्रवाई की जा रही है जिनके साथ दस्तावेजी प्रमाण होते हैं।

ADOPTION OF INTERNATIONAL SPORTS POLICIES

1361. SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any comparative analysis of sports promotion policies in the United States (U.S.) and China regarding advanced training, integrated sports-education and institutional support and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the major differences identified between India's approach to balancing education with sports and that of the U.S. and China, particularly concerning scholarships and university-level athlete programmes;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen sports infrastructure, coaching and grassroots talent identification, especially in rural, urban and

semi-urban areas of Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government proposes to integrate sports with mainstream education via dedicated sports schools, university tie-ups or credit-based systems and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government plans to adopt best practices from the U.S. and China through new policies, pilot projects or enhanced budgetary allocations and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Government has not conducted any formal comparative analysis of sports promotion policies in the United States (U.S.) and China regarding advanced training, integrated sports-education and institutional support.

(b): Does not arise.

(c): 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including strengthening of sports infrastructure , coaching and grassroots talent identification in the country, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government only supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps.

The Government has taken various measures for achieving excellence in sports in the country, including at the grassroot level. This Ministry runs various schemes for the promotion of sports across the country, including Maharashtra. These schemes include:

- (i) Khelo India – National Programme for Development of Sports;
- (ii) Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs);
- (iii) Cash Incentives to Medal Winners in International Sports Events and their coaches;
- (iv) National Sports Awards;
- (v) Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons;
- (vi) Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Program for Sportspersons;
- (vii) National Sports Development Fund (NSDF);
- (viii) Running Sports Training centres through Sports Authority of India (SAI); and
- (ix) National Centre for Sports Science and Research (NCSSR).

The details of these schemes are available in the public domain on the website of the Ministry (<https://yas.nic.in>).

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.

(d) and (e): No such proposals are currently under consideration of the Central Government.

PREVENTION OF STUBBLE BURNING

1362. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

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

- (a) The current number of stubble-burning incidents reported from the State of Punjab during the current winter season;
- (b) The details of major initiatives taken by the State and Centre to prevent stubble burning and curb air pollution in North India;
- (c) Whether the Government has introduced new incentives or penalties for farmers in this context;
- (d) The budgetary allocation and actual disbursement for in-situ crop residue management in 2025; and
- (e) The details of outcomes achieved in reducing air pollution and health hazards vis-à-vis previous years?

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): As per the information provided by the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas (CAQM), a total of 5114 number of cumulative paddy residue burning incidents have been reported

in Punjab during 15th September to 30th November 2025.

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

- i. Farmers are facilitated with alternative measures like *in-situ* crop residue management, *ex-situ* utilization of paddy straw in various applications. The *in-situ* crop residue management includes *in-situ* mulching / incorporation of the paddy residue in the field itself through efficient and affordable mechanised means / crop residue management machinery. To support the efforts of the Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi to address air pollution caused due to paddy stubble burning and to subsidize machinery required for management of crop residue, a Central Sector Scheme on Crop Residue Management (CRM) has been implemented w.e.f. 2018-19.
- ii. Under this scheme, financial assistance @ 50% is provided to the farmers for purchase of crop residue management machinery and @ 80% is provided to Rural Entrepreneurs (Rural youth and farmer as an entrepreneur), Cooperative Societies of Farmers (Agriculture/ Horticulture/Makhana etc.), Day-NRLM Cluster Level Federations and Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and Panchayats for establishment of Custom Hiring Centres of crop residue management machines. Financial support of 65% up to a maximum of Rs. 1.50 Crore is also provided to paddy supply chain projects on the capital cost of machinery and equipments like higher HP Tractors,

Cutters, Tedder, Medium to large Balers, Rakers, Loaders, Grabbers & Telehandlers. Financial assistance to the States and ICAR is also provided for undertaking Information, Education and Communication activities for mass awareness of farmers on crop residue management. The scheme promotes the usage of machines and equipments recommended by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for management of crop residues such as Super Straw Management Systems, Happy Seeder, Super Seeder, Smart Seeder, Zero Till Seed cum Fertilizer Drill, Mulcher, Shrub Master/Rotary Slasher, Paddy Straw Chopper, Hydraulically Reversible Mould Board Plough, Crop Reapers and Reaper Binders for in-situ management of crop residue and Balers & Straw Rakes for collection of straw for further ex-situ utilization.

- iii. During the period from 2018-19 to 2025-26 (as on 02.12.2025), Rs. 4090.84 crores have been released. The States have distributed more than 3.45 lakh machines to the individual farmers and established more than 43270 CHCs in the States.
- iv. Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas (CAQM) through Direction 90 dated 09.05.2025 directed to Plan for rent-free availability of CRM machines for small / marginal farmers.
- v. 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.

- vi. 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.
- vii. 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.
- viii. 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.
- ix. 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.

- x. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has framed Guidelines for grant of one-time financial support under Environment Protection Charge funds for establishment of pelletization and Torrefaction plants to promote utilisation of paddy straw.
- xi. 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, 11.11.2025 and 03.12.2025 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.

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 as per the information made available by CAQM.

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).

मानव और वन्य-जीवों के बीच संघर्ष की बढ़ती घटनाएं

1363. श्री सुनील कुमार :

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

- (क) क्या सरकार मानव और वन्य-जीवों के बीच संघर्ष की बढ़ती घटनाओं से विशेष रूप से अवगत है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार बिहार के पश्चिम चंपारण जिले में वाल्मीकि बाघ अभयारण्य से सटे गांवों में हाथी और बाघ की हिंसक गतिविधियों से भी अवगत है;
- (ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों में ऐसी घटनाओं की अनुमानित वर्ष-वार संख्या सहित ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या प्रभावित परिवारों को सरकार की वर्तमान योजनाओं के तहत मुआवजा दिया गया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) वन सीमाओं की सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा रहे या प्रस्तावित कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ): मानव-पशु संघर्षों के निवारण सहित वन्यजीवों का प्रबंधन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन की जिम्मेवारी है। किसी भी संघर्ष की स्थिति में, सबसे पहले राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा कार्रवाई की जाती है और राज्य सरकार इस तरह के संघर्ष और इसमें शामिल प्रजातियों का विवरण भी रखती है। इससे संबंधित आंकड़ा मंत्रालय स्तर पर संकलित नहीं किया जाता है।

यह मंत्रालय 'वन्यजीव पर्यावासों का विकास' तथा 'बाघ और हाथी परियोजना' जैसी केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं के तहत वन्यजीवों और उनके पर्यावास के प्रबंधन हेतु राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। इसमें जंगली जानवरों द्वारा पशुओं को उठा ले जाने, फसल का नुकसान करने, जान-माल की हानि करने जैसे नुकसान के लिए मुआवजा देना भी शामिल है। इसके अतिरिक्त, मंत्रालय ने दिसंबर 2023 में जंगली जानवरों के हमलों के कारण होने वाली मृत्यु या स्थायी अक्षमता के मामले में इन योजनाओं के तहत दी जाने वाली अनुग्रह राशि को 5 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 10 लाख रुपये कर दिया है, जो निधि की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन है और इसका भुगतान राज्य विशिष्ट दिशानिर्देशों/प्रावधानों द्वारा शासित है।

इससे संबंधित जानकारी नीचे तालिका में दी गई है:

क्र. सं	जंगली जानवरों से हुए नुकसान की प्रकृति	अनुग्रह राहत की राशि
i.	मृत्यु या स्थायी अक्षमता	10.00 लाख रुपए
ii.	गंभीर चोट	2.00 लाख रुपए
iii.	मामूली चोट	प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के इलाज का खर्च

		25,000 रुपये तक है।
iv.	संपत्ति/फसल की हानि,	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार अपने द्वारा निर्धारित लागत मानदंडों के अनुसार निर्णय ले सकती है।

राज्य से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, राज्य सरकार द्वारा वन सीमा की सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने के लिए उठाए गए महत्वपूर्ण कदमों में, स्थानीय समुदायों के लिए जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आयोजित करना, नियमित रूप से बाघों और हाथियों के अलावा अन्य परभक्षी जानवरों की निगरानी करना, सुदृढ़ गश्ती प्रणाली विकसित करना, संघर्ष की स्थिति में बचाव और पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था करना, सौर बाड़ लगाना और त्वरित बचाव दल का गठन करना शामिल है।

SETTING UP OF NEW KVS AND JNVS

1364. SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

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

- (a) the status of newly sanctioned Kendriya Vidyalayas and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas across the country, State/UT-wise including Telangana;
- (b) whether the Government is taking steps to improve these schools to international standards; and
- (c) 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): Proposals for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (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 suitable land, free of cost, for construction of the permanent building and suitable rent-free temporary accommodation to run the Vidyalaya till the permanent building is constructed.

The Government of India has sanctioned 85 new KVs in December, 2024 and 57 new KVs in October, 2025. State/UT-wise status of these 85 and 57 newly sanctioned KVs are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** respectively.

The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages for opening of one Navodaya Vidyalaya (NV) in each district of the country. Opening of new NVs 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.

Total 28 NVs have been sanctioned across the country in December, 2024. State-wise status of 28 newly sanctioned NVs is given in the enclosed **Statement -III**.

(b) and (c): Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) are continuously upgrading the infrastructure of KVs and NVs to align with global standards. The following key initiatives have been undertaken by KVS and NVS to bring school infrastructure closer to international

benchmarks and creating a modern, student-centric learning environment:

- Provision of smart classrooms, upgraded science & ICT laboratories and smart libraries to support digital and experiential learning.
- Construction of modern, eco-friendly school buildings following green building norms.
- Development of improved sports infrastructure, including basketball and volleyball courts, athletic tracks and other facilities.
- Establishment of Atal Tinkering Labs, Skill Labs and well-equipped activity rooms to promote innovation, skill development, and holistic growth.
- Upgradation of campus facilities such as sanitary blocks, barrier-free access for CwSN (Divyang) and improved campus landscaping.

Further, a range of initiatives has been undertaken in KVs and NVs to progressively align with global best practices and advance towards international standards of excellence, in line with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and the Sustainable Development Goal, particularly SDG-4: Quality Education. These initiatives broadly include the following key measures:

- Improving the Pupil–Teacher Ratio (PTR).
- Strengthening project-based and Competency based learning.
- Implementing Competency-based assessments for holistic learner development.
- Assessment of Students by Olympiads / Global Academic Competitions such as IMO, NSE, STEM/Robotics Olympiads and NAAS for international benchmarking of excellence.
- Integration of value education and inclusive education, reinforcing

equity and access in line with SDG commitments.

- Curriculum is being linked with skill and vocational education, entrepreneurship, and life-skills education to ensure employability and global readiness.
- Enhancing learning by leveraging digital technologies through smart classrooms, AI-based tools, upgraded laboratories and sports facilities is being expanded across Vidyalayas.
- Continuous teacher training and capacity building.
- Collaboration through international level programme like SAKURA, YUVA by National Academy of Agriculture Sciences (NAAS), YUVIKA etc.
- Promotion of environmental education through Mission LiFE, sustainability practices and global citizenship further support the transformation of academic delivery.

In addition, KVs and NVs are being upgraded into exemplary schools under the PM SHRI scheme which is built upon six major pillars: (1) Curriculum, Pedagogy and Assessment, (2) Access and Infrastructure, (3) Human Resources and School Leadership, (4) Inclusive Practices and Gender Equity, (5) Management, Monitoring and Governance and (6) Beneficiary Satisfaction. Through modern infrastructure such as smart classrooms, ICT and science labs, competency-based and experiential learning, and inclusive & well-governed school environments, the scheme helps to elevate education quality to international standards.

STATEMENT-I**State/UT-wise status of 85 new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) sanctioned in
December, 2024**

S. No.	State/UT	Name of KV	Functional/ Non-functional*
1	Andhra Pradesh	Valasapalle Village, Madanapalle Mandal, District Chittoor	Non-functional
2		Palasamudram Village, Gorantala Mandal, District Sri Satya Sai	Functional
3		Tallapalli Village, Macherla Mandal, District Guntur	Non-functional
4		Nandigama, District Krishna	Non-functional
5		Rompicherla Village, Narasaraopet Division District Guntur	Non-functional
6		Nuzvid, District Krishna (Now Eluru District)	Non-functional
7		Dhone, District Nandyal	Functional
8		Anakapalle, District Anakapalle	Non-functional
9	Arunachal Pradesh	Pitapool, Lower Subansiri	Non-functional
10	Assam	Jagiroad, District Morigaon	Non-functional
11	Chhattisgarh	Mungeli, District-Mungeli	Non-functional
12		Surajpur, District Surajpur	Non-functional
13		Bemetara District, Chhattisgarh	Functional
14		Hasoud, District Janjgir Champa	Non-functional
15	Gujarat	Chakkargarh, District Amreli	Non-functional
16		Ognaj, District Ahmedabad	Non-functional
17		Veraval, District Gir-Somnath	Non-functional
18	Himachal Pradesh	Riri Kuthera, District Kangra	Non-functional
19		Gokulnagar, Uppar Bhanjal, District- Una	Non-functional
20		Nandpur, District Una	Non-functional
21		Thunag, District Mandi	Non-functional
22	Jammu & Kashmir	Gool, District Ramban	Non-functional
23		Ramban, District Ramban	Non-functional
24		Bani, District Kathua	Non-functional
25		Ramkot, District Kathua	Functional
26		Reasi, District Reasi	Non-functional

27		Katra (Kakriyal), District Reasi	Non-functional
28		Ratnipora, District Pulwama	Non-functional
29		Galander (Chandhara), District Pulwama	Non-functional
30		Mughal Maidan, District Kisthwar	Non-functional
31		Gulpur, District Poonch	Non-functional
32		Drugmulla, District Kupwara	Non-functional
33		Vijaypur, District Samba	Non-functional
34		Panchari, District Udhampur	Non-functional
35	Jharkhand	Barwadih, District Latehar (Railway)	Non-functional
36		Dhanwar Block, District Giridih	Non-functional
37	Karnataka	Mudnal Village, Yadgiri District	Non-functional
38		Kunchiganal Village, District Chitradurga	Non-functional
39		Elargi (D) Village, Sindhanur Taluk, District Raichur	Functional
40	Kerala	Thodupuzha, District Idduki	Functional
41	Madhya Pradesh	Ashok Nagar, District- Ashok Nagar	Functional
42		Nagda, District Ujjain	Non-functional
43		Maihar, District Satna	Non-functional
44		Tirodi, District Balaghat	Functional
45		Barghat, District Seoni	Functional
46		Niwari, District Niwari	Non-functional
47		Khajuraho, District Chhatarpur	Functional
48		Jhinjhari, District Katni	Functional
49		Sabalgarh, District Morena	Functional
50		Narsinghgarh, District Rajgarh	Functional
51		CAPT (Central Academy Police Training) Bhopal, Kanhasaiya	Non-functional
52	Maharashtra	Akola, District Akola	Non-functional
53		NDRF Campus, Sudumbare, Pune	Functional
54		Nachane, District Ratnagiri	Non-functional
55	NCT of Delhi	Khajuri Khas District- North East Delhi	Functional
56	Odisha	Railway Titlagarh, District Bolangir	Functional
57		Patnagarh, District Bolangir	Functional
58		Talcher, District Angul	Functional
59		ITBP khurda, District Khurda	Functional
60		Athmallik District Angul	Functional

61		Kuchinda, District Sambalpur	Functional
62		Dhenkanal (Kamakhyanager)	Functional
63		Jeypore, Koraput District	Functional
64		AFS Phalodi, District Jodhpur	Functional
65		BSF Satrana, District Sriganganagar	Non-functional
66		BSF Srikaranpur, District Sriganganagar	Functional
67		Hindaun City, District Karauli	Non-functional
68	Rajasthan	Merta City, District Nagaur	Non-functional
69		Rajsamand District Rajsamand	Non-functional
70		Rajgarh, District Alwar	Non-functional
71		Bhim, District Rajsamand	Non-functional
72		Mahwa, District Dausa	Non-functional
73	Tamil Nadu	Theni, District Theni	Non-functional
74		Pillaiyarpatti, District Thanjavur	Non-functional
75	Tripura	Udaipur, District Gomati	Non-functional
76		Dharmanagar, District North Tripura	Functional
77		Chandpur, District Ayodhya	Non-functional
78		Kannauj District Kannauj	Non-functional
79	Uttar Pradesh	Payagpur, District Jaunpur	Functional
80		Maharajganj, District Maharajganj	Functional
81		Bijnor District Bijnor	Functional
82		Narendra Nagar, District Tehri Garhwal	Non-functional
83	Uttarakhand	Dwarahat, District Almora	Non-functional
84		Kotdwar, District Pauri Garhwal	Functional
85		Madan Negi, District Tehri Garhwal	Non-functional

**Non-functional for want of suitable land/temporary accommodation from the concerned State/UT/Sponsoring Authorities.*

STATEMENT-II

State/UT-wise status of 57 new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) sanctioned in October, 2025

S. No	State/UT	Name of KV	Functional/Non-Functional*
1	Andhra	Palasa, Distt. Srikakulam	Non-functional

2	Pradesh	Mangasamudram Village, Distt. Chittoor	Non-functional
3		Bairuganipalle Village, Kuppam Mandal, District Chittoor	Non-functional
4		Sakhamuru Village, Thulluru Mandal, District Guntur	Non-functional
5	Assam	Bokajan, Distt. Karbi Anglong	Non-functional
6	Bihar	20th Bn SSB Paktola Distt. Sitamarhi	Non-functional
7		ITBP Katihar, Distt. Katihar	Non-functional
8		No.3 Darbhanga (AIIMS), Distt. Darbhanga	Non-functional
9		Madhepura, Distt. Madhepura	Non-functional
10		Nimi, Shekhopursarai, Distt. Sheikhpura	Non-functional
11		Digha, Distt. Patna	Non-functional
12		Walmi, Distt. Patna	Non-functional
13		Purnea, Distt. Purnea	Non-functional
14		Arwal, Distt. Arwal	Non-functional
15		Madhubani, Distt. Madhubani	Non-functional
16		Ara Town, Distt. Bhojpur	Non-functional
17		Bodh Gaya, Distt. Gaya	Non-functional
18		Bhagalpur Town, Distt. Bhagalpur	Non-functional
19		Kaimur, Distt. Bhabua	Non-functional
20		Jhanjharpur, Distt. Madhubani	Non-functional
21		Biharsharif City, Distt. Nalanda	Non-functional
22		Muzaffarpur (Bela Industrial Area), Distt. Muzaffarpur	Non-functional
23		Munger Town, Distt. Munger	Non-functional
24		Jamuara and Katnicol, District Sheikhpura	Non-functional
25	Chhattisgarh	GC, CRPF Tehsil Arang, Distt. Raipur	Non-functional
26	Gujarat	100 Bn. RAF/CRPF Vastral, Distt. Ahmedabad	Non-functional
27	Haryana	Nuh, Distt. Nuh (Mewat)	Non-functional
28	Himachal Pradesh	Paonta Sahib, Distt. Sirmaur	Non-functional
29	Pradesh	Kotkhai, Distt. Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	Non-functional
30	Jammu & Kashmir	Nagseni, Distt Kishtwar	Non-functional
31	Jharkhand	106 Bn RAF/CRPF Complex, Distt. East Singhbhum	Non-functional
32		Barkatha, Distt. Hazaribagh	Non-functional

33	Karnataka	Shinal, Athani Taluk, Distt. Belagavi	Non-functional
34	Madhya Pradesh	208, Cobra Bn. CRPF Janhwa, Distt. Balaghat	Non-functional
35		Nowgaon, Distt. Chhatarpur	Non-functional
36		Bada Malhera, Distt. Chhatarpur	Non-functional
37		Samnapur, Nainpur, Distt. Mandla	Non-functional
38	Odisha	Rairakhol, Distt. Sambalpur	Non-functional
39		Padampur, Distt. Bargarh	Non-functional
40		Udala, Distt. Mayurbhanj	Non-functional
41		Nilagiri, Distt. Balasore	Non-functional
42		Hindol, Distt. Dhenkanal	Non-functional
43		Pallahara, Distt. Angul	Non-functional
44	Rajasthan	Sirohi, Distt. Sirohi	Non-functional
45		Didwana, Distt. Didwana-Kuchaman	Non-functional
46	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri, Distt. Krishnagiri	Non-functional
47	Telangana	Bhadradi Kothagudem, Distt. Bhadradi Kothagudem	Non-functional
48		Mulugu, Distt. Mulugu	Non-functional
49		Nagavaram Shivar, Distt. Wanaparthy	Non-functional
50		Chelgal Village, Jagtial Rural Mandal, District Jagtial	Non-functional
51	Uttar Pradesh	GC, CRPF, Chakiya Chandauli Distt. Chandauli	Non-functional
52		Shamli, Distt. Shamli	Non-functional
53		Sant Kabir Nagar, Distt. Sant Kabir Nagar	Non-functional
54		Mauranipur, Distt. Jhansi	Non-functional
55		KV No. 3, Gorakhpur, HURL Campus, Distt. Gorakhpur	Non-functional
56		Badera Village, Tehsil Orai, Distt. Jalaun	Non-functional
57	Uttarakhand	Sawad, Distt. Chamoli	Non-functional

**Non-functional for want of suitable land/temporary accommodation from the concerned State/UT/Sponsoring Authorities.*

STATEMENT III**State-wise status of 28 new Navodaya Vidyalayas (NVs) sanctioned in
December, 2024**

S.No.	State	NV (District)	Functional/Non-Functional*
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Kra Daadi	Non-functional
2		Lepa Rada	Non-functional
3		Lohit	Non-functional
4		Lower Siang	Non-functional
5		Pakke Kessang	Non-functional
6		Shi Yomi	Functional
7		Siang	Non-functional
8		Upper Subansiri	Non-functional
9	Assam	Charaideo	Non-functional
10		Hojai	Non-functional
11		Majuli	Functional
12		Sonitpur	Functional
13		South Salmara-Mankachar	Non-functional
14		West Karbianglong	Non-functional
15	Karnataka	Bellary	Non-functional
16	Maharashtra	Thane	Non-functional
17	Manipur	Kangpokpi	Functional
18		Thoubal	Functional
19		Noney	Functional
20	Telangana	Bhadradi-Kothagudem	Functional
21		Jagtial	Functional
22		Mahabubnagar	Functional
23		Medachal-Malkajgiri	Functional
24		Nizamabad	Functional
25		Suryapet	Functional
26		Sangareddy	Non-functional
27	West Bengal	Jhargram	Non-functional
28		Purba Bardhaman	Non-functional

**Non-functional for want of suitable land/temporary accommodation from the concerned State Government.*

ENROLMENT IN POST-GRADUATE AND PH.D. PROGRAMMES**1365. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:**

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

- (a) the number of students enrolled in post-graduate and Ph.D. programmes across all Central Universities particularly in institutions such as IITs, IIMs and IISc, year-wise from the academic session 2020-21 to 2024-25 and category-wise (SC, ST, OBC and EWS);
- (b) whether there is a persistent decline in the enrolment and completion rates of SC, ST and OBC students in postgraduate and doctoral programmes and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the total number of complaints/cases registered during the last five years regarding caste-based discrimination, harassment or humiliation faced by SC, ST and OBC students in Central Universities and centrally-funded institutions;
- (d) the total number of suicides and unnatural deaths of students reported in Central Universities and centrally-funded institutions during the last five years; and
- (e) the current status of implementation of the UGC (Promotion of Equity) Regulations across all campuses in 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) to (e): To portray the status of higher education in the country, Ministry of

Education conducts annual All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) and as per the available AISHE data, there has been increase in the enrolment of SC, ST and OBC students for PG and PhD level in CUs, IIMs, IITs, IISc from 2020-21.

NEP 2020 enshrines for seamless student mobility and flexibility in terms of academic pathways by means of multiple entry and exit facility in academic programs offered in higher educational institutions. In line with tenets of NEP 2020, CFHEIs have also initiated a number of facilitative measures for students which include appointment of advisors to monitor academic progress of students, provision of additional classes for academically weaker students, peer assisted learning, counselling to distressed students, psychological motivation and extra-curricular activities.

Students Welfare centres have also been established in CHEIs particularly in IITs to promote student well-being through volunteer programmes, student counselling/training sessions and grievance redressal mechanisms. Mental health professionals including counsellors, psychiatrists and psychometricians have also been engaged to provide in person counselling and support to students along with utilisation of professional online counselling platforms.

Central Universities and Centrally funded institutions being autonomous institutions have also established their institution-specific mechanism to address grievances and prevent discrimination against any class of students. The UGC (Promotion of Equity in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations 2012 is a

regulation issued by UGC to prevent discrimination in higher education institutions based on caste, creed, religion, language, ethnicity, gender, or disability. The regulations mandate institutions to establish mechanisms like an Anti-Discrimination Officer or Equal Opportunity Cell to address complaints and promote an equitable campus environment, including awareness programs and grievance redressal. Equal Opportunity Cell are functional in Central Universities.

IIMs are self-reliant Institutes of National Importance governed by the provisions of IIM Act, Rules and Regulations. As per the regulations and their own initiative, IIMs have constituted Committees and Equal Opportunity Cell (EOC) to ensure promotion of equity. The Centrally funded technical institutes such as IITs, NITs, IIITs etc are autonomous institutes governed by their respective acts of the Parliament and Anti-Ragging mechanisms, SC/ST/OBC Cell, and Internal Complaints Committee to address student grievances are already operational in these institutes.

Further, University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified UGC (Redressal of Grievances of Students) Regulations, 2023 to provide adequate opportunities for redressal of grievances of students admitted in higher education institutions. The Regulations provide for constitution of Students Grievance Redressal Committee (SGRC) and appointment of Ombudsperson for handling complaints of discrimination of students from the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Women, Minorities or persons with disabilities categories.

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 yearlong 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.

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>.

BLACK MONEY IN CRYPTO CURRENCY

1366. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

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

- (a) whether Government has issued Regulations governing crypto currency in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for allowing USD 15 billion Indian crypto industry to operate without regulation;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that large scale flow of black money is routed through crypto currency, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of action taken by the Government to monitor black money in crypto exchanges and to regulate the crypto currencies in the country?

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

(a) and (b): Crypto-assets/Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs) are unregulated in India, and the government does not collect data on them. As these assets are inherently borderless, they require strong international coordination to prevent regulatory arbitrage. Therefore, any regulatory framework for crypto assets can be effective only with significant international collaboration on the evaluation of the risks and benefits and the evaluation of common taxonomy and standards.

(c) and (d): Cases of tax evasion linked to crypto currency and VDAs have been detected by the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) on multiple occasions, and the Income Tax Department takes action as per the Income Tax Act, 1961. Wherever tax evasion is detected, necessary action, such as nudging taxpayers, e-verification, reassessment, survey, or search and seizure, is taken. During search and seizure operations, undisclosed income from VDA transactions of Rs 888.82 crore has been identified. Under the CBDT's NUDGE (Non-Intrusive Usage of Data to Guide and Enable) campaign, 44,057 communications have been sent to taxpayers who invested or traded in VDAs but did not report these in Schedule VDA of their Income Tax Returns (ITRs). Data analytics tools, Project Insight and internal databases are used to match information on VDA transactions with disclosures in ITRs. TDS returns filed by Virtual Asset Service Providers (VASPs) and taxpayers' ITRs are also analysed to identify discrepancies and take appropriate action.

The Government has brought VDAs under the Prevention of Money Laundering (PMLA), 2002, making VASPs Reporting Entities and required to submit specified and suspicious transaction reports to FIU-IND. These reports

are analysed and shared with law enforcement agencies for further action. The Enforcement Directorate has investigated several crypto-related cases under PMLA, attaching/seizing/freezing proceeds of crime worth Rs. 4189.89 crore, arresting 29 persons, and filing 22 prosecution complaints. One accused has been declared a Fugitive Economic Offender. The Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988, and the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015, apply to all assets, including VDAs. The Benami Act enables prosecution where assets, including VDAs, are held benami, and the Black Money Act enables action against undisclosed foreign assets, including VDAs.

The Government is also undertaking capacity-building initiatives to strengthen monitoring and investigation of VDA-related transactions. Training programmes, workshops, *Chintan Shivirs* and sessions on digital forensics, blockchain analysis, legal frameworks and digital evidence are regularly conducted. Officers also receive specialised short-term training in digital forensics through NFSU, Goa, to help identify and trace VDA-linked transactions from captured data.

AGRO AND FOREST-BASED INDUSTRIES IN ASSAM

1367. SHRI AMARSING TISSO:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to encourage private sector investment in agro-based and forest-based industries in Karbi Anglong and Dima

- Hasao districts of Assam under the Ease of Doing Business reforms;
- (b) if so, the details of the incentives or facilitation measures being considered for these sectors; and
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of challenges faced by entrepreneurs in these hill districts in availing registration or compliance support 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): 1. In order to promote and ensure overall development of Food Processing Industries, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been incentivizing setting up/expansion of related infrastructure through its Central Sector schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) Scheme, Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI) and Centrally Sponsored Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme across the country including Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao Districts of Assam.

2. In a step towards ease of doing business in food processing sector, MoFPI has developed separate Online portals for all its schemes i.e., PMKSY, PMFME and PLISFPI. The module facilitates online submission of application document and its status tracking on real time basis for all users. Ministry has made all the processes related to release of grants simple, easy and transparent through online scheme management system. A helpline number including email based

queries & reply has also been provided.

3. Ministry of Corporate Affairs has been taking several steps to make it easier for private sector to do business and thereby encouraging investment across the country and across the industries, including in agro-based and forest-based industries in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts of Assam. Some of the steps in this direction are as under: -

- (i) Provisions relating to Producer Companies (Earlier Part IXA of Companies Act, 1956) were included in the Companies Act, 2013 to have a legislative framework facilitating businesses by those who wish to engage in agricultural, agro-based and forest-based activities.
- (ii) Amendments were done in the Companies Act, 2013 in 2019 and 2020 to facilitate ease of doing business through decriminalization of offences and improved compliance requirements, specifically for Small Companies, One Person Companies, Start-ups & Producer Companies.
- (iii) Section 446B of the Companies Act, 2013, first inserted in 2018, was amended in 2021, to impose lesser penalties for One Person Companies, small companies, startups and Producer Companies.

4. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), has implemented several digital-first initiatives to simplify compliance, enhance transparency and support capacity development for corporate entities across the country and across the industries, including in agro-based and forest-based industries in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts of Assam, which include: -

- (i) Central Registration Centre (CRC) was set up in January, 2016 with an aim

of providing greater Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) to all the stake holders and has resulted in faster processing of Name Availability and Incorporation related e-Forms.

- (ii) Straight Through Process (STP) forms are designed to facilitate "ease of doing business" by eliminating procedural delays and the need for prior approval by a Registrar of Companies (ROC). These forms are approved or registered immediately upon payment, thereby streamlining the compliance process.
- (iii) Webinars and training are conducted regularly for handholding stakeholders. Video tutorials, Chatbot, user manuals and FAQs are available on portal to assist users in filing of returns.

INVESTIGATION OF COMPANIES BY SFIO

1368. DR. RANI SRIKUMAR:

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

- (a) the status of the ongoing investigations being conducted by the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) into the 33 companies with Chinese investment links including the nature of the financial irregularities detected so far;
- (b) the specific findings, if any, related to suspected shell operations, fund diversion, violations of the Companies Act or misuse of foreign investments by these firms;
- (c) the reports/assessments provided by enforcement or intelligence agencies

regarding the financial and national security risks posed by foreign-linked entities operating in India;

(d) the measures adopted by the Union Government to strengthen compliance monitoring, financial scrutiny and enforcement mechanisms for companies receiving foreign investments from high-risk jurisdictions; and

(e) the expected timeframe for completion of the SFIO investigations into these 33 companies and the further regulatory/legal actions proposed by the Government based on the outcomes of the inquiry?

**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 investigations u/s 212 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been completed. On the basis of the findings reported, appropriate enforcement actions have been undertaken including initiating striking off of the companies from the registry, filing prosecutions against the accused persons for various violations under the Companies Act, 2013. The matters are sub judice.

(d): The provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder contain provisions to ensure financial accountability and transparency in the management of companies. These provisions, inter alia, require maintenance of books of accounts and statutory registers at the registered offices, preparation of financial statements in accordance with applicable financial reporting/accounting standards and filing them with the Registrar after due approvals. Non-compliance of relevant provisions attracts penal action.

Some of the important aspects of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the interests of all stakeholders include:

- (i) Accountability for management of companies through appointment of key managerial personnel, requirement for approvals by Board of directors and shareholders in accordance with the applicable provisions;
- (ii) Requirement for audit of financial statements by an independent chartered accountant;
- (iii) Requirement to make disclosures (in the form of notices, resolutions, postal ballots, etc.), from time to time, to the shareholders for information and approval by the shareholders.
- (iv) Requirement to make adequate disclosures through Board's report including with regard to risk management, state of company's affairs, material changes affecting company's financial position and other crucial parameters.
- (v) Requirements to file various documents, copies of resolutions, financial statements, returns, etc. with the Registrar from time to time.
- (e): As per the reply to parts (a) - (c) above.

ONLINE AND OFFLINE CLASSES

1369. SHRI LAXMIKANT PAPPU NISHAD:

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

- (a) the reason of closing primary/secondary Government School in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar along with the number of students who left

Government school and joined private schools, district-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any guidelines regarding online classes using

Mobile phones/tablets and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether schools in Delhi and NCR are permanently running in offline (using black-board) mode, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is implementing previous rules of online classes in private schools, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total number of teachers for Primary and Secondary Schools in States along with the details of the ratio of Teacher-Students?

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

(a): The Department of School and Literacy has launched an integrated Centrally Sponsored Scheme for School Education – Samagra Shiksha with effect from 2018-19. The scheme has been formed subsuming the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education. After introduction of NEP 2020, the scheme was aligned with the NEP. The scheme aims to ensure that all children have access to quality education with an equitable and inclusive classroom environment, which takes care of their diverse background, multilingual needs, different academic abilities and makes them active participants in the learning process.

Education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of

schools come under the administrative domain/jurisdiction of the respective State Government and Union Territory Administration. The opening & closing of schools come under the purview of respective State Government and UT Administration. The requirement of opening of new schools/ upgradation/ strengthening of existing schools is worked out every year by the respective State/Union Territory depending on their need and priority.

(b) to (d): The Ministry of Education released **PRAGYATA** Guidelines on Digital Education to all the States/UTs on July 14th 2020, to ensure structured and safe digital learning and limit screen exposure among students. The guidelines emphasis the importance of parental involvement in monitoring children's physical and mental well-being, promoting open communication about internet use and balancing online activities with offline play and physical exercise. The guidelines that promote healthy online habits among students can be accessed from https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/pragyata-guidelines_0.pdf.

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

The ICT facilities are offered in two options:

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

A comprehensive initiative called PM eVidya was initiated as part of Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan on 17th May, 2020 which unifies all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable multi-mode access to education across the country. The key components of PM eVidya are also aligned towards enhancing digital literacy and include 200 DTH TV channels and 400 Radio channels to enable all States/UTs to provide supplementary education in various Indian languages for classes 1-12. The channels have been allocated to the States/UTs and Autonomous Bodies. States/UTs are empowered to create and disseminate content in regional/local languages.

As informed by UT of GNCT of Delhi, the schools under the Directorate of Education, Delhi, generally operate in the offline mode (using traditional blackboard teaching). However, in compliance with the orders issued from time to time by the Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) in the National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas, schools may operate in a hybrid mode, that is, both physical and online classes (wherever online teaching is feasible).

(e) : The details of teachers for Primary and Secondary Schools state wise

along with the details of Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The details of total number of teachers for Primary and Secondary Schools in States along with Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)

India/State /UT	Number of teachers by management and school category							PTR		
	Primary	Upper Primary		Secondary			Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary
	(1 to 5)	(1-8)	(6-8)	(1-10)	(6-10)	(9-10)				
India	1763157	1349927	235182	215810	243446	71873	3879395	20	20	15
A&N Islands	892	790	0	842	50	0	2574	8	7	6
Andhra Pradesh	68897	17793	0	46254	29562	0	162506	16	13	9
Arunachal Pradesh	3310	6377	166	2349	857	0	13059	7	7	9
Assam	97427	26935	15575	17025	22030	2838	181830	20	17	13
Bihar	144752	261481	1784	492	63	181	408753	28	25	29
Chandigarh	32	269	0	2084	0	0	2385	28	17	11
Chhattisgarh	76638	700	55390	792	265	8524	142309	20	18	15
DNH & DD	538	1508	41	112	34	124	2357	32	34	22
Delhi	18798	113	229	631	1946	0	21717	32	31	16
Goa	1639	304	0	0	981	0	2924	12	9	5
Gujarat	26945	151497	788	768	219	2580	182797	25	25	22
Haryana	33401	36	10683	162	7139	0	51421	24	19	9
Himachal Pradesh	19620	59	5442	56	7138	0	32315	12	8	6
J&K	19198	39671	579	14772	3047	216	77483	11	8	12
Jharkhand	36547	45209	64	14492	504	1427	98243	31	35	37
Karnataka	36209	98157	257	8463	8179	25420	176685	18	15	17
Kerala	16386	15124	643	5279	704	390	38526	20	24	14
Ladakh	797	2274	62	788	276	14	4211	3	2	4
Lakshadweep	174	213	0	0	0	0	387	17	15	8
Madhya Pradesh	126561	100007	23355	22908	7370	12889	293090	17	20	15
Maharashtra	93104	114103	26	11737	1911	1149	222030	20	20	22
Manipur	7000	2995	24	3577	363	0	13959	10	9	7

Meghalaya	12400	60	7899	197	854	0	21410	19	10	9
Mizoram	5365	73	5639	26	34	2125	13262	9	4	7
Nagaland	5671	6342	106	2767	1447	26	16359	5	4	6
Odisha	63005	78366	3373	40798	13212	6809	205563	17	17	16
Puducherry	1587	491	14	575	381	0	3048	14	12	9
Punjab	49164	64	8737	562	17443	0	75970	20	16	9
Rajasthan	65911	120315	941	2541	110	0	189818	14	12	11
Sikkim	2137	2296	0	2465	16	0	6914	4	5	5
Tamil Nadu	57918	47349	297	340	29587	12	135503	20	17	13
Telangana	44989	15258	39	4695	56008	0	120989	15	12	8
Tripura	5189	5716	24	6136	48	0	17113	18	16	11
Uttar Pradesh	349186	187392	68220	526	388	6158	611870	20	29	22
Uttarakhand	22766	75	7403	109	4706	991	36050	14	14	7
West Bengal	249004	515	17382	490	26574	0	293965	25	31	19

Source: UDISE+ 2024-25

STEPS TO CHECK INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION

1370. DR. KALYAN VAIJINATHRAO KALE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that iron casting factories located in the industrial area near Jalna city in Maharashtra are causing significant air pollution;
- (b) the current level of major air pollutants such as PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, NO_x and SO₂ recorded in Jalna city; and
- (c) the concrete measures taken by the Government to control industrial pollution in this area?

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 per information provided by Maharashtra State Pollution Control Board (MSPCB), in order to address air pollution in Jalna city, air pollution measurement systems have been installed at Krishidhan Industries, MIDC, Jalna, IMA Hall Bhokardan Naka, Jalna city & Jalna Municipal corporation Building, Jalna. Under the State Air Monitoring Program (SAMP) Scheme, to monitor the air quality in Jalna city, a CAAQM station has been set up in the premises of J.E.S. College, Jalna. Further, a mobile Ambient Air Quality Van carries air quality monitoring of Jalna MIDC and its surroundings areas every month.

The current level of major air pollutants for Jalna city is available in Portal of Central Control Room for Air Quality Management, pertaining to CPCB.

MSPCB Jalna in collaboration with stakeholders identified following steps for mitigation of air pollution from steel Industries in Jalna:

- i. Every industry to prepare inventory & action plan (short term) within a month period and long-term action plan post completion of point no. ii.
- ii. Every industry to conduct an assessment study (includes Quantification of fumes generated from the furnace, performance assessment of the exiting fume extraction system, performance assessment of existing air pollution control devices and conclusion & recommendation based on the study) from the reputed institute for

existing pollution control system in the next three months and submit a report.

- iii. Every industry to make sure the existing air pollution monitoring system operated continuously.
- iv. Every industry to take immediate effective steps to improve their operation & maintenance of the existing pollution control system to avoid emissions in surrounding area.

Accordingly, the MSPCB has issued Show Cause Notices on 17.11.2025 to all 16 nos. industries of MIDC Jalna.

वित्तीय जागरूकता को मजबूती

1371. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

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

- (क) सरकार ने वित्तीय जागरूकता को मजबूत करने, पहुंच बढ़ाने और इंटरैक्टिव प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल शुरू करने के लिए कौन-कौन से उपाय किये हैं;
- (ख) उक्त पहल के तहत अब तक कितने जागरूकता कार्यक्रम/शिविर आयोजित किये गए हैं तथा इसमें कौन-कौन से राज्य और संघराज्य क्षेत्र शामिल रहे हैं;
- (ग) क्या निवेशक शिक्षा और संरक्षण निधि प्राधिकरण (आईईपीएफए) ने वित्तीय शिक्षा और सेवाओं की अंतिम स्तर तक पहुँच सुनिश्चित करने हेतु किसी संस्थान या जन-भागीदारी वाले संगठनों के साथ साझेदारी की है; और
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक की उपलब्धियाँ सहित पूरे देश में "इंवेस्टर दीदी" पहल को और व्यापक बनाने के लिए भविष्य की कार्य-योजना क्या है?

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

(क): वित्तीय साक्षरता के लिए किए जा रहे उपाय इस प्रकार हैं:

- (i) वित्तीय साक्षरता केंद्र (सीएफएल) परियोजना भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) द्वारा वित्तीय साक्षरता के लिए समुदाय के नेतृत्व वाले अभिनव और सहभागी दृष्टिकोण को अपनाने के उद्देश्य से शुरू की गई है। देश भर में कुल 2,421 सीएफएल स्थापित किए गए हैं, जिनमें से एक सीएफएल औसतन तीन ब्लॉकों को कवर करता है।
- (ii) बैंक अपने वित्तीय साक्षरता केंद्रों (एफएलसी) के माध्यम से यूपीआई के माध्यम से "गोइंग डिजिटल" और आम जनता के लिए *99# (यूएसएसडी) और विभिन्न लक्षित समूहों के लिए तैयार किए गए शिविरों का आयोजन करते हैं।
- (iii) बैंकों की ग्रामीण शाखाओं को प्रति माह एक शिविर आयोजित करना होता है जिसमें उन सभी संदेशों को शामिल किया जाता है जो वित्तीय जागरूकता संदेश (फेम) पुस्तिका का हिस्सा हैं, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ बुनियादी बैंकिंग, डिजिटल वित्तीय साक्षरता, उपभोक्ता संरक्षण आदि सहित वित्तीय साक्षरता के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर संदेश शामिल हैं।
- (iv) देश भर में जनता के सदस्यों के बीच विभिन्न विषयों पर वित्तीय शिक्षा के संदेश का प्रचार करने के लिए 2016 से हर वर्ष वित्तीय साक्षरता सप्ताह (एफएलडब्ल्यू) आयोजित किया गया है।
- (v) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का मल्टी-मीडिया, बहुभाषी जन जागरूकता अभियान, जिसका शीर्षक "आरबीआई कहता है" है, वित्तीय साक्षरता को बढ़ावा देने और सुरक्षित बैंकिंग कार्यप्रणालियों पर जनता को शिक्षित करने के लिए विभिन्न माध्यमों का उपयोग करता है।
- (vi) निवेशक शिक्षा एवं संरक्षण निधि प्राधिकरण (आईईपीएफए) द्वारा देश भर में निवेशक

जागरूकता कार्यक्रम (आईएपी) चलाए जा रहे हैं। इन आईएपी के अंतर्गत शिविरों का आयोजन करके वित्तीय साक्षरता और जागरूकता प्रदान की जाती है। "निवेश दीदी" एक ऐसी पहल है जिसमें एसएचजी और महिला मंडलों की मदद से आंगनवाड़ियों, स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी), पंचायत हॉल और केवल महिलाओं की सभाओं में कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जाते हैं। निवेशक दीदियां घरों और आस-पड़ोस का भी दौरा करती हैं, वित्तीय शिक्षा को उनके दरवाजे तक लाती हैं, खासकर उन क्षेत्रों में जहां गतिशीलता प्रतिबंधित है।

(ख): निवेशक दीदी के अंतर्गत आयोजित जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों/शिविरों की संख्या का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ): निवेशक शिक्षा और संरक्षण निधि प्राधिकरण (आईईपीएफए) ने पूरे भारत में 68738 से अधिक लाभार्थियों तक पहुंचने वाले 1110 शिविरों के माध्यम से वित्तीय साक्षरता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए "निवेशक दीदी" कार्यक्रम के तहत इंडिया पोस्ट पेमेंट्स बैंक (आईपीपीबी) के साथ भागीदारी की थी। अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर इस पहल की पहुंच और परिणाम का विस्तार करने के लिए निवेशक दीदी चरण II 7 अप्रैल, 2025 को शुरू किया गया है। निवेशक दीदी चरण-II में देश भर में महिलाओं सहित ग्रामीण और अर्ध-शहरी आबादी को लक्षित करते हुए जिम्मेदार निवेश, धोखाधड़ी की रोकथाम और डिजिटल बैंकिंग पर 4000 वित्तीय साक्षरता शिविरों की परिकल्पना की गई है। लगभग 40,000 महिला डाक कर्मचारियों को सामुदायिक वित्तीय शिक्षकों के रूप में प्रशिक्षित किया जाएगा। यह पहल जमीनी स्तर पर वित्तीय शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए डाक कर्मचारियों की व्यापक ग्रामीण उपस्थिति का लाभ उठाती है।

विवरण

आयोजित निवेशक दीदी जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों/शिविरों का राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा [2022-23 से 2025-26 (सितंबर, 2025 तक)]

क्रम सं	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2022-23 (चरण- I)	2023-24	2025-26 (सितंबर 2025)	आयोजित शिविरों की

ख्या			(चरण- I)	तक) (चरण- II	संख्या (चरण- I और II)
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	-	-	3	3
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	-	50	113	163
3.	असम	-	7	-	7
4.	बिहार	-	19	-	19
5.	चंडीगढ़	-	1	-	1
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	-	21	32	53
7.	दिल्ली	-	11	4	15
8.	गुजरात	-	29	4	33
9.	हरियाणा	-	54	-	54
10.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	-	25	5	30
11.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2	11	5	18
12.	झारखंड	-	8	16	24
13.	कर्नाटक	-	67	74	141
14.	केरल	-	35	13	48
15.	मध्य प्रदेश	2	88	30	120
16.	महाराष्ट्र	2	34	-	36
17.	मणिपुर	-	-	4	4
18.	मेघालय	-	6	-	6
19.	मिजोरम	8	6	-	14
20.	नागालैंड	-	10	-	10
21.	ओडिशा	-	96	65	161
22.	पुडुचेरी	-	6	2	8
23.	पंजाब	-	21	-	21
24.	राजस्थान	-	22	10	32
25.	सिक्किम	-	-	5	5
26.	तमिलनाडु	2	269	78	349
27.	तेलंगाना	-	45	92	137
28.	त्रिपुरा	-	2	4	6
29.	उत्तर प्रदेश	-	80	65	145

30.	उत्तराखंड	-	20	5	25
31.	पश्चिम बंगाल	2	49	153	204
	कुल योग	18	1092	782	1892

REVISION OF INTERNATIONAL POVERTY LINE

1372. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken into account the World Bank's revision of the International Poverty Line from USD 2.15 to USD 3.00 per day, 2021 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) and its impact on the country poverty estimates, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the extent to which India's updated consumption data influenced the revised global poverty calculations; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to introduce long-term policy measures to promote self-reliance and reduce dependency on subsidies for people still living in extreme poverty, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Yes. The Government is aware of the World Bank's revision of the International Poverty Line (IPL) from USD 2.15 to USD 3.00 per day (2021 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)). According to the USD 3.00 per day international poverty line (2021 PPP), India's extreme poverty rate decreased to 5.25 per cent in 2022-23 from 27.12 per cent in 2011-12. The number of people

living in extreme poverty fell from 34.4 crore to 7.5 crore over this period.

The Government of India has developed a comprehensive index known as the National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) to measure poverty. According to the NITI Aayog discussion paper, 'Multidimensional Poverty in India since 2005- 06', multidimensional poverty in India is estimated to have declined from 29.17 per cent in 2013-14 to 11.28 per cent in 2022-23, implying that 24.8 crore people have escaped poverty during this period.

(b): According to the World Bank, the increase in international poverty reflects changes in prices across the world and improvements in country-level data. In this context, the World Bank has noted that India's revamped consumption survey data has significantly contributed to the revision of global poverty calculations.

(c): The primary policy objective of the Government is the development of all sections of the population. Its focus on inclusive growth is reflected in its commitment to "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas" to reduce poverty and inequality, provide social security, income generation and livelihood options, and improve the quality of life of the vulnerable sections of the population in the country.

With these objectives, the Government is implementing a number of targeted programmes to promote self-reliance and to provide social security such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission, National Social Assistance Programme, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti

Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, Stand Up India Scheme, Umbrella Programmes for Development of Minorities and Other Vulnerable Groups; Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna; fund transfer under PM-KISAN, PM Fasal Bima Yojana claim payments; fertiliser subsidies, interest subvention for dairy cooperatives; Agri-Infrastructure Fund for farm gate infrastructure, etc. Further, the Government has implemented various programmes, including Jal Jeevan Mission, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, PM Ujjwala Yojana, PM Saubhagya Yojana, Ayushman Bharat, Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana, etc., to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people through universal access to basic amenities.

The Government has a multi-pronged approach that addresses economic inequality, promotes social mobility, and ensures fair economic participation. It has been prioritising employment generation and improving employability. The annual periodic labour force survey (PLFS) report shows that labour markets have recovered beyond pre-COVID levels in both urban and rural areas. The unemployment rate for individuals aged 15 and above has decreased from 5.8 per cent in 2018-19 to 3.2 per cent in 2023-24.

Various schemes and programs have been implemented to expand job opportunities. Besides, the focus on growth-promoting measures like robust capital expenditure, continuing improvements in logistic facilities, urban development, promotion of MSMEs, agriculture and manufacturing are promoting overall economic growth, thereby improving employment and purchasing power of the citizens.

The Government is also implementing the Skill India Mission (SIM) to provide skill, re-skill, and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres, schools, colleges, and institutes. The SIM aims at enabling the youth of India to get future-ready, equipped with industry-relevant skills. Besides, the PM Vishwakarma scheme was launched in September 2023 to provide end-to-end support to artisans and craftspeople of 18 trades who work with their hands and tools.

TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

1373. DR. D. RAVI KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that domestic tourist visits reached 1.62 billion in 2023, showing strong recovery post-pandemic, while foreign tourist arrivals touched 9.2 million in 2024;
- (b) the details of the tourism infrastructure projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan 2.0 and PRASHAD schemes, during 2023–25, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether any assessment has been conducted on employment generation in the tourism sector, which currently supports over 80 million jobs; and
- (d) the details of the steps taken to improve safety, digital ticketing, last-mile connectivity and sustainable tourism practices in major destinations?

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

(a): The Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV) and Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) during 2023 and 2024 are given below:

(in Million)

Year	DTVs	FTAs
2023	2508.82	9.51
2024	2948.19	9.95

Source: State/UT Tourism Departments and Bureau of Immigration

(b): The details of Sanctioned projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 and PRASHAD schemes during 2023-24 and 2024-25 are given in the Statement .

(c): As per the estimates of the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), tourism employment during 2023–24 was 84.63 million.

(d): Safety and security of tourists is primarily a State Government subject. However, the Ministry of Tourism has been continuously taking up the matter with all the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations for setting up of dedicated Tourism Police. With the efforts of Ministry of Tourism, the State Governments /UT Administrations of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh have deployed tourist police, in one form or the other.

The Ministry has launched the revamped version of Incredible India Digital Platform (IIDP) as a comprehensive resource for travellers and stakeholders interested in exploring the country's rich cultural heritage, natural beauty, and diverse attractions. The portal has also partnered with several OTAs (Online

Travel Agents) and stakeholders for seamless booking of flights, hotels, cabs, and buses and tickets for ASI monuments.

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, 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' schemes (ACA) is complementing the efforts of tourism infrastructure development by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations. In addition, Government of India under its initiative for 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI)' has also provided financial assistance to the States for development of tourism projects. In some of the projects, last mile connectivity is also undertaken as a component.

Further, the Ministry of Tourism has formulated the National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism and initiated the Travel for LiFE programme to promote sustainable tourism practices among travellers and tourism businesses.

STATEMENT

The details of sanctioned projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme during 2023-24 and 2024-25:

S. No.	State/UT	Year of Sanction	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)	Amount Authorized (₹ Crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Bapatla	Development of Suryalanka Beach	97.52	9.75

				Experience		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2023-24	Araku-Lambasingi	Borra Cave Experience at Araku	29.88	2.99
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2023-24	Nacho	Unlock Nacho Expedition	14.02	1.40
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	2023-24	Mechuka	Mechuka Cultural Haat	18.48	1.85
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	2023-24	Mechuka	Mechuka Adventure Park	12.75	1.28
6.	Assam	2023-24	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar Wetland Experience	26.67	2.66
7.	Assam	2023-24	Jorhat	Reimagining Cinnamara Tea Estate	23.88	2.39
8.	Bihar	2024-25	Bodh Gaya	Development of the Buddhist Meditation & Experience Centre, Bodh Gaya	165.44	16.54
9.	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Kawardha	Bhoramdeo Corridor Development, Kabirdham District	145.99	14.59
10.	Dadra Nagar & Haveli and	2024-	Daman	Daman Convention	147.13	0.00

	Daman & Diu	25		Centre		
11.	Goa	2023-24	Porvorim	Porvorim Creek Experience	24.07	2.40
12.	Goa	2023-24	Colva	Colva Beach Experience	19.89	1.99
13.	Haryana	2024-25	Panchkula	Development of Adventure Tourism Hub at Tikkar Taal and Adventure Park	26.68	2.67
14.	Haryana	2024-25	Panchkula	Rejuvenation of Yadavindra Garden	65.82	6.58
15.	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Maa Chintpurni Temple (District - Una)	Development of Maa Chintpurni Devi Temple, Una	56.26	5.63
16.	Karnataka	2023-24	Hampi	Setting up of 'Traveller nooks'	25.64	2.56
17.	Karnataka	2023-24	Mysuru	Tonga ride Heritage experience zone	2.72	0.27
18.	Karnataka	2023-24	Mysuru	Ecological Experience Zone	18.48	1.85

19.	Kerala	2023-24	Kumarakom	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	13.81	1.38
20.	Kerala	2024-25	Alappuzha	Alappuzha: A Global Water Wonderland	93.18	9.32
21.	Kerala	2024-25	Malampuzha	Enhancement of Tourist Experience at Malampuzha Garden and Leisure Park	75.87	7.59
22.	Ladakh	2023-24	Leh	Julley Leh Biodiversity Park	23.17	2.32
23.	Ladakh	2023-24	Kargil	Exploring LOC and Hundarman village Experience	11.91	1.19
24.	Lakshadweep	2024-25	Bangaram	Enhancement of Tourist Experience at Bangaram	81.18	8.12
25.	Madhya Pradesh	2023-24	Gwalior	Phoolbagh Experience Zone	16.74	1.67
26.	Madhya Pradesh	2023-24	Chitrakoot	Spiritual experience at	27.21	2.72

				Chitrakoot		
27.	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Pitambara Peeth, Datia	Development of Pitambara Peeth Datia	44.24	4.42
28.	Maharashtra	2023-24	Pune	Shivrushti Historical Theme Park-Phase 3	76.22	7.62
29.	Meghalaya	2023-24	Sohra	Waterfall Trails Experience	27.60	2.76
30.	Meghalaya	2023-24	Sohra	Meghalayan Age Cave Experience	32.45	3.25
31.	Mizoram	2024-25	Champhai	Eco Resort Experience at Keilungliah, Zote, Ngur & Mualbuhvum, Champhai	38.85	3.89
32.	Mizoram	2024-25	Champhai	Heritage and Cultural Centre, Champhai	33.87	3.39
33.	Mizoram	2025-26	Thingsulthliah	Construction of Conference Centre	99.71	9.96
34.	Nagaland	2023-24	Chumoukedima	Eco-Tourism Exp at Chumoukedima viewpoint	7.87	0.79

35.	Nagaland	2023-24	Chumuoukedima	Tribal Cultural Experience at Midway Retreat	21.56	2.16
36.	Nagaland	2024-25	Chumuoukedima	Adventure Tourism Experience at Jacob Village, Chumoukediem a	32.54	3.25
37.	Puducherry	2023-24	Karaikal	Karaikal beach and waterfront experience	20.29	0.00
38.	Punjab	2023-24	Kapurthala	Eco Tourism experience at Kanjli wetland	20.06	0.00
39.	Punjab	2023-24	Amritsar	Border Tourism Experience at Attari	25.91	2.59
40.	Rajasthan	2023-24	Bundi	Spiritual Experience, Keshavraipatan	21.65	2.17
41.	Rajasthan	2024-25	Sikar	Development works at Shri Khatu Shyam Ji Temple (Sikar)	87.87	8.79
42.	Rajasthan	2024-25	Karni Mata temple, Bikaner dist.	Development Works at Shri Karni mata mandir, Bikaner	22.58	2.26

43.	Rajasthan	2024-25	Malaseri Dungari (District - Bhilwara)	Development of Malaseri Dungri, Bhilwara District	48.73	4.87
44.	Sikkim	2023-24	Gyalshing	Eco-Wellness Experience at Yuksom Cluster	15.41	1.54
45.	Sikkim	2023-24	Gangtok	Gangtok Cultural Village	22.60	2.26
46.	Tamil Nadu	2023-24	Mamallapuram	Immersive experience at Shore Temple	30.02	0.00
47.	Telangana	2023-24	Bhongir	Bhongir Fort Experiential Zone	56.82	5.68
48.	Telangana	2023-24	Ananathagiri	Eco tourism zone at Ananathgiri forest	38.01	3.80
49.	Tripura	2024-25	Agartala	Tripura Heritage Village & Sangeet Experience at Agartala (Phase-1 &2)	48.95	4.89
50.	Uttar Pradesh	2023-24	Prayagraj	Azad Park and Dekho Prayagraj Trail	14.52	1.45

				Exp		
51.	Uttar Pradesh	2023-24	Naimisaranya	Vedic- wellness Experience	17.80	0.00
52.	Uttarakhand	2023-24	Pithoragarh	Rural Tourism Cluster Experience at Gunji	17.86	1.79
53.	Uttarakhand	2023-24	Champawat	Tea Garden Experience	19.89	1.99
TOTAL AMOUNT					2208.27	197.28

The details of projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme during 2023 to 2025

S. No.	State/UT	Project Name	Sanction Year	Sanction Amount (₹ Crore)	Amount Released (₹ Crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure in Annavaram Temple Town	2024-25	25.33	6.74
2.	Bihar	Development of Ambika Bhawani Temple, Saran	2024-25	13.29	-
3.	Goa	Development of Bom Jesus Basilica	2024-25	16.46	4.68
4.	Karnataka	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Chamundeshwari Devi Temple, Mysuru	2023-24	45.38	13.33

5.	Karnataka	Development of Renuka Yallama Devi temple	2024-25	18.37	0.00
6.	Karnataka	Development of Basic Amenities at Papnash Temple, Bidar dist.	2024-25	22.25	6.30
7.	Mizoram	Development of Basic Amenities under PRASHAD scheme in Vangchhia, Champhai District	2024-25	5.47	0.00
8.	Puducherry	Development of Pilgrim Facilites & Tourist attractions for Sri Dharbaranyeswara Temple	2024-25	25.94	0.00
9.	Tamil Nadu	Development of 8 Navagraha Temples	2024-25	40.94	0.00
10.	Telangana	Development of Basic Amenities at goddess Renuka Yellama Devasthanam	2024-25	4.22	0.00
		TOTAL AMOUNT		217.65	31.05

IMPACT OF GST REDUCTION

1374. SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED:

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

- (a) whether the Government has recently reduced Goods and Services Tax (GST) rates on several items, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the reasons for the reduction in GST rates;
- (c) whether any survey/study or consultation has been conducted with

stakeholders before such rate reduction, if so, the details thereof; and
(d) whether the Government has assessed the possible impact of the rate reduction, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Yes, based on the recommendations of the 56th GST Council meeting held on 03.09.2025, the Government has rationalized GST rates on many goods and services and reduced GST rates from 28% to 18%, 18% to 12/5%, 12% to 5%/Nil.

(b) to (d): Based on the recommendations of the GST Council in its 45th Meeting held on 17th September 2021, a Group of Ministers (GoM) on Rate Rationalisation was constituted to undertake GST rate rationalization, correction of inverted duty structure with an objective to simplify the rate structure, to reduce classification related disputes and enhance GST revenue.

Further, based on the recommendations of the 54th GST Council meeting held on 09.09.2024, Group of Ministers (GoM) on Life and Health Insurance was constituted on 15.09.2024 to examine and review the present tax structure of GST on life and medical insurance.

The reports of both these GoMs were presented before the GST Council in its 56th meeting held on 03.09.2025. The GST Council recommended reduction in GST rates with a multi-sectoral and multi-thematic focus on improving the lives of all citizens and ensuring ease of doing business for all, including small traders and businessmen.

प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों और राज्यों के बीच समन्वय

1375. श्री बंटी विवेक साहू:

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

(क) पूरे देश में, विशेष रूप से मध्य प्रदेश में, परिवर्तित हरित पट्टी मानदंडों को कार्यान्वित करने हेतु राज्य सरकारों, प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों एवं स्थानीय निकायों के साथ समन्वय की प्रक्रिया का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या परिवर्तित हरित मानकों का मध्य प्रदेश के औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों, विशेष रूप से छिंदवाड़ा जिले में प्रस्तावित या चल रही औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं पर कोई सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

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

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

(क) से (ग): संशोधित हरित पट्टी मानदंड, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सहित देश में लागू होते हैं और इन मानदंडों को जारी करने के बाद दी जाने वाली सभी पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृतियां लागू होंगी। संशोधित हरित पट्टी/हरित आवरण मानदंडों के लिए एक निगरानी प्रणाली प्रदान की गई है, जिसके तहत, औद्योगिक एस्टेट राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एसपीसीबी)/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियों (पीसीसी) तथा पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के एकीकृत क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय (आईआरओ) ड्रोन इमेजरी सहित कैनोपी आवरण, मौजूदा पेड़ों की संख्या, ऊंचाई और प्रजाति, अस्तित्व दर आदि की सूचना को एक छमाही हरित पट्टी स्थिति रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेंगे। औद्योगिक एस्टेट द्वारा प्रस्तुत हरित पट्टी विवरण को समय-समय पर आईआरओ और एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी द्वारा सत्यापित किया जाएगा।

संशोधित हरित पट्टी मानदंड मध्य प्रदेश के छिंदवाड़ा जिले सहित पूरे देश में सभी आगामी परियोजनाओं पर लागू होंगे। संशोधित मानदंड हरित पट्टी/हरित आवरण विकसित करने की पर्यावरणीय जरूरतों से समझौता किए बिना अपने संचालन का विस्तार करने के लिए उद्योगों को अतिरिक्त भूमि क्षेत्र का लाभ प्रदान करते हैं।

बिहार में एएसआई द्वारा संरक्षित स्मारक

1376. श्रीमती लवली आनंद:

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बिहार में एएसआई (भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण) द्वारा संरक्षित स्मारकों एवं स्थलों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान उनके संरक्षण हेतु कितनी धनराशि प्रदान की गई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने शिवहर क्षेत्र में ऐतिहासिक या पुरातात्विक महत्व के नवीन स्थलों, विशेष रूप से प्राचीन व्यापार मार्गों या स्थानीय विरासत से जुड़े स्थलों की पहचान हेतु कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है; और

(ग) ऐतिहासिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण उन स्थलों को केंद्रीय सहायता एवं संरक्षण प्रदान करने हेतु सरकार की क्या नीति है जो वर्तमान में एएसआई के संरक्षण में नहीं हैं?

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

(क): बिहार राज्य में 70 प्राचीन स्मारक और पुरातात्विक स्थल एवं अवशेष हैं जिन्हें राष्ट्रीय महत्व के रूप में घोषित किया गया है। इनका अनुरक्षण भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किया जाता है। विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, इनके संरक्षण और अनुरक्षण के लिए आवंटित निधियों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	आवंटन (राशि करोड़ में)
2022-23	9.00
2023-24	16.00
2024-25	8.73
2025-26	12.50

(ख): भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण ने शिवहर जिले में ऐतिहासिक अथवा पुरातात्विक महत्व के नए स्थलों की पहचान करने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है। तथापि, आसपास के जिलों अर्थात् पूर्वी चंपारण, मुज़फ़्फ़रपुर और पश्चिम चंपारण में 11 संरक्षित स्मारक और स्थल हैं जो प्राचीन व्यापार

मार्गों से जुड़े हुए हैं।

(ग): केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए ऐसी कोई नीति नहीं है। तथापि, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण ऐतिहासिक और पुरातात्विक महत्व के आधार पर उन स्मारकों का संरक्षण करता है, जो भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के अंतर्गत नहीं आते हैं।

PROMOTION OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY

1377. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:

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

- (a) the details of the initiatives undertaken/being undertaken to promote India's cultural diplomacy and soft power projection through institutions such as the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), especially in fostering people-to-people exchanges and showcasing regional cultural diversity abroad;
- (b) the progress made in digitizing archives, manuscripts and museum collections under the National Mission on Cultural Mapping and the National Virtual Library of India and the manner in which this data is being made accessible to scholars and the public; and
- (c) the details of the steps being taken to modernize museum infrastructure and introduce experiential technologies such as augmented and virtual reality to enhance visitor engagement and educational outreach?

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

(a): India's cultural diplomacy and soft power projection are promoted through various initiatives of the Ministry of Culture and its organizations. Indian Council

for Cultural Relations (ICCR), an autonomous body under Ministry of External Affairs, promotes Indian culture worldwide through Indian Missions/Posts and its 38 Indian Cultural Centres (ICCs) abroad by organizing programmes in Yoga, Indian classical and folk dance and music, Indian languages, visual arts exhibitions, film screenings, lectures, seminars and celebration of Indian festivals and the International Day of Yoga. Cultural troupes reflecting India's regional diversity are regularly deputed abroad, and folk arts are promoted through MoUs signed with States and Union Territories.

Under the Ministry of Culture's Global Engagement Scheme, "Festivals of India" are organized abroad, providing opportunities to artists from diverse cultural fields to perform internationally. Grant-in-aid is also released to Indo-Foreign Friendship Cultural Societies to foster people-to-people exchanges.

Ministry of Culture also sign Cultural Exchange Programmes (CEPs) with other countries for disseminating Indian art and culture abroad. Museums also collaborate with foreign embassies and cultural institutions as part of India's cultural outreach.

(b): The National Mission on Cultural Mapping (NMCM) does not have the mandate for digitization of archives, manuscripts or museum collections; its mandate is confined to cultural mapping and documentation through 'Mera Gaon Meri Dharohar' portal.

The National Virtual Library of India (NVLI), while not directly undertaking digitization, provides integrated digital access to India's cultural resources through the Indian Culture Portal, a unified and user-friendly platform that

aggregates manuscripts, rare books, museum collections, archival records and audio-visual content for the benefit of scholars, researchers and the general public. However, 'Gyan Bharatam Mission', a flagship initiative of the Ministry of Culture, covers the large-scale digitization of India's manuscript heritage to facilitate preservation and wider access.

Museums under the Ministry of Culture have also made substantial progress in digitizing their collections under initiatives such as JATAN, and the digitized collections are accessible through online repositories and virtual exhibitions.

(c): The Ministry of Culture has undertaken sustained efforts to modernize museum infrastructure and enhance visitor engagement through the adoption of advanced and experiential technologies. Under the Museum Grant Scheme, the Ministry provides financial assistance for setting up new museums, development and upgradation of existing museums, digitization of museum collections, establishment of virtual museums, and capacity-building and training of museum professionals of museums managed by Central and State Governments, Societies, Autonomous Bodies, Local Bodies, Academic Institutions and Trusts registered under the Societies Registration Act.

The National Council of Science Museums (NCSM) is at the forefront of research and development in museum display technologies and continues to innovate to improve visitor experience by integrating cutting-edge technologies such as augmented reality (AR), virtual reality (VR), artificial intelligence (AI), computer vision and sensor-based interactive systems.

The Victoria Memorial Hall has established a multimedia gallery titled “*Biplobi Bharat*”, which uses modern interpretative tools to showcase the life, struggle and invaluable contributions of Indian revolutionaries to the freedom movement.

The National Museum, New Delhi has commissioned the Virtual Experiential Museum on Ajanta (VEMA) to provide visitors with an immersive and educational digital experience of the Ajanta Caves. The National Museum has also digitized a substantial number of its collections to ensure wider public access and enhanced outreach.

कौशल भारत मिशन

1378. श्री नारायणदास अहिरवार:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार द्वारा कामकाजी आयु वर्ग की आबादी के कौशल को बढ़ाने के लिए अब तक कोई अभियान और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किए गए हैं;
- (ख) क्या यह सच है कि देश में 30 करोड़ लोगों को प्रशिक्षित करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2015 में कौशल भारत मिशन शुरू किया गया था;
- (ग) प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत अब तक कुल कितने लोगों को प्रशिक्षित और नामांकित किया गया है; और
- (घ) क्या उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित युवाओं को रोजगार प्रदान करने या स्वरोजगार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई अतिरिक्त प्रोत्साहन या सहायता प्रदान की गई है?

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

- (क) और (ख): कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई), भारत सरकार के कौशल

भारत मिशन (एसआईएम) के तहत वर्ष 2015 में शुरू की गई, प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन योजना (एनएपीएस) और शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) जैसी प्रमुख योजनाओं के तहत, औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) में कौशल विकास केंद्रों के व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से देश भर में समाज के सभी वर्गों को कौशल, पुनः कौशल और कौशलान्तरण प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है, ताकि कामकाजी आयु वर्ग की आबादी के कौशल और नियोजनीयता को बढ़ाया जा सके। ये पहल सामूहिक रूप से एनएसक्यूएफ-संरक्षित कौशल, डिजिटल और वित्तीय साक्षरता, सॉफ्ट स्किल और उद्यमशीलता को बढ़ावा देती हैं, और 'कौशल भारत' के बैनर तले बड़े पैमाने पर एकजुटता और जागरूकता अभियानों द्वारा समर्थित हैं, जिसमें रोजगार मेले, शिक्षुता अभियान और स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) के माध्यम से डिजिटल आउटरीच शामिल हैं।

एसआईएम के शुरुआत के बाद से कौशल विकास के क्षेत्र में उल्लेखनीय उपलब्धियां हासिल की गई हैं। इस मिशन के तहत, वर्ष 2015-16 में शुरू की गई पीएमकेवीवाई योजना ने 1.64 करोड़ से अधिक उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है और प्रमाण पत्र दिए गए हैं (दिनांक 31 अक्टूबर, 2025 तक)। एनएपीएस के तहत, 2016-17 से वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 (31 अक्टूबर, 2025 तक) तक 49.12 लाख शिक्षुओं को नियुक्त किया गया है। आईटीआई की संख्या 2014 में 9,776 से बढ़कर वर्तमान में 14,682 हो गई है। मंत्रिमंडल ने उन्नत आईटीआई (पीएम सेतु) योजना के माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री कौशलीकरण और नियोजनीयता को भी अनुमोदित कर दिया है, जिसका अनुमानित परिव्यय पांच वर्षों की अवधि में ₹60,000 करोड़ है। इन सामूहिक प्रयासों के कारण, व्यावसायिक रूप से प्रशिक्षित 15-29 आयु वर्ग के युवाओं का प्रतिशत 2017-18 में 7.1% से बढ़कर 2023-24 में 26.1% हो गया है।

(ग): प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत इसकी शुरुआत से लेकर 31 अक्टूबर, 2025 तक नामांकित उम्मीदवारों की कुल संख्या 17,611,055 है, तथा इसी अवधि के दौरान प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की कुल संख्या 16,433,033 है।

(घ): कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) देश भर के युवाओं को लघु अवधि प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) के माध्यम से कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण और पूर्व शिक्षण मान्यता (आरपीएल) के माध्यम से कौशलोलोन्नयन और पुनः कौशल प्रदान करने के लिए पीएमकेवीवाई योजना को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य युवाओं को उद्योग प्रासंगिक कौशल से सुसज्जित करके रोजगार के अवसरों तक पहुंचने के लिए उनकी नियोजनीयता को बढ़ाना है।

वित्त-वर्ष 2015-16 से वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान पीएमकेवीवाई योजना के अंतर्गत, लागू किए गए पहले तीन संस्करणों में पीएमकेवीवाई 1.0, पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 और पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0 के अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) घटक के तहत नियोजन को ट्रैक किया गया। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को उचित मार्गदर्शन और अभिविन्यास प्रदान करके विविध करियर पथ पर आगे बढ़ने में सक्षम बनाने पर जोर दिया गया। इसके अलावा, स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) जैसे विभिन्न आईटी उपकरण भी यह अवसर प्रदान करते हैं।

पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत, विशेष समूहों—जिनमें महिलाएँ और दिव्यांगजन (पीडबल्यूडी) शामिल हैं—के साथ-साथ विशेष क्षेत्रों के अभ्यर्थियों को, इन क्षेत्रों के भीतर और बाहर आयोजित प्रशिक्षण के लिए, सामान्य लागत मानदंडों के अनुसार, आवास, भोजन और परिवहन की सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है। विशेष समूहों के लिए परिवहन सुविधा गैर-आवासीय प्रशिक्षण के मामले में भी स्वीकार्य है। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रशिक्षण प्रदाताओं को सहायक उपकरण और सहायक उपकरण खरीदने, कौशल प्रशिक्षण में उनकी प्रभावी भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने और बाद में उनके अवसरों और लाभकारी वेतन एवं स्वरोजगार तक उनकी पहुँच बढ़ाने के लिए प्रत्येक दिव्यांगजन अभ्यर्थी को 5,000 रुपए तक की विशेष सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

ग्रामीण युवा कार्यकलाप केंद्र की स्थापना

1379. श्रीमती कृष्णा देवी शिवशंकर पटेल:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार का पूरे देश में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में युवाओं के लिए "ग्रामीण युवा कार्यकलाप केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है" और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या बांदा और चित्रकूट जिलों को इस योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया है; और
- (ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन केन्द्रों में युवाओं को किन-किन कार्यकलापों के लिए प्रशिक्षण दिए जाने की संभावना है?

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

- (क): वर्तमान में पूरे देश में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में युवाओं के लिए ग्रामीण युवा कार्यकलाप केंद्रों की स्थापना का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।
- (ख) और (ग): प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

ASSESSMENT OF RISK TO POLICY HOLDERS

1380. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI :

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the risk to policyholders' funds due to concentrated investments by Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India in a single corporate group, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether LIC has carried out an independent valuation or risk-profiling of these investments in light of market fluctuations, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure transparency, safeguard policyholders' interests and prevent any undue concentration of investments in high-risk corporate entities?

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

(a): Investment made by Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) are governed by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Actuarial, Finance and Investment Functions of Insurers) Regulations, 2024, and LIC's Board approved policies.

As per these regulations' investment in both equity and debt for all companies in an investee group is limited to 15% of the amount under respective funds maintained by an insurance company. This limit has been prescribed to prevent concentration of investment and risk to policy holder fund. As per the information provided by LIC, its investments are well within the exposure norms prescribed by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI).

(b): The investments of LIC are made in accordance with Board approved policy guidelines after detailed due diligence based on the Internal Research Reports. The portfolio is dynamically monitored and rebalancing is done as per market condition and the portfolio is also reviewed quarterly by the Investment committee which is a sub-committee of the Board of the Corporation. Due diligence of the debt proposals is made on the basis of financials, various balance sheet ratios and credit rating before making any investment. The approval of the Investment committee is obtained, wherever necessary, as stipulated by IRDAI regulations. In respect of Investment processes, the Checks and Controls are independently verified by Concurrent Auditors,

Statutory Auditors, System Auditors and IFC Auditors and Information Systems Auditor.

(c): LIC publishes various periodical reports and IRDAI also conducts on-site and off-site inspections to check that investments made by LIC are compliant with IRDAI norms.

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : एक सेकेण्ड । कोई एक व्यक्ति बोल लीजिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप बैठ जाएं ।

श्री गौरव गोगोई (जोरहाट) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम आपके द्वारा सरकार से दरखास्त करेंगे कि मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ सिविल एविएशन सदन के माध्यम से देश को यह बताए कि कई दिनों से देशभर के हर एयरपोर्ट पर हमारे ग्राहक क्यों परेशान हैं? उनमें से किसी के डायलिसिस पेशेंट हैं, किसी के घर में शादी है, किसी को अपने बुजुर्ग के पास जाना है । आज इतनी तबाही एयरपोर्ट पर हो रही है । लोगों के पैसे जा रहे हैं । हमको कहा गया था कि हवाई चप्पल पहनने वाला व्यक्ति भी प्लेन में जाएगा, लेकिन आज प्लेन के दाम बीस हजार रुपए हैं, कॉफी का दाम दौ सो पचास रुपए है और प्लेन में भी बहुत डिले हो रही है । हम चाहेंगे कि सरकार की तरफ से देश को संज्ञान दिया जाए कि यह सरकार क्या कर रही है । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ऐसा मत कीजिए । एक व्यक्ति बोले या सभी बोलें, यह एक ही बात है । माननीय सदस्य ने विषय उठाया है । माननीय मंत्री जी आज राज्य सभा में हैं । आप चाहेंगे तो माननीय मंत्री जी आज, अन्यथा कल आपको इस विषय पर विस्तृत स्टेटमेंट बता देंगे ।

... (व्यवधान)

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

माननीय अध्यक्ष : एक मिनट दादा । आप बैठ जाएं । शांत रहिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : बैठ जाओ । सबकी बात सुन ली गई है ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे कई माननीय सदस्यों का कई विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं । माननीय सदस्यों ने कई विषय उठा भी दिए हैं । मैंने किसी भी स्थगन प्रस्ताव

की सूचना की आज अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है।

मैं सबको पर्याप्त अवसर और पर्याप्त समय देता हूँ। कोई यह नहीं कह सकता कि हमें पर्याप्त अवसर नहीं दिया गया। जब सदन चलता है, तो सबको अवसर दिया जाता है। एक दिन में 50-50 लोगों को, 70-70 लोगों को यह अवसर दिया गया है, चाहे वह कभी भी दिया गया हो। इस सदन में हम भी सदस्य रहे हैं। हमारा एक साल में एक बार भी बोलने का नंबर नहीं आता था। हर सदन में हर माननीय सदस्य को बोलने का अवसर दिया जाता है।

12.05 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभा पटल पर रखे जाने वाले पत्र।

आइटम नम्बर 2, श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत जी।

... (व्यवधान)

संस्कृति मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) (एक) कलाक्षेत्र फाउंडेशन, चेन्नई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) कलाक्षेत्र फाउंडेशन, चेन्नई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5260/18/25]

- (2) प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 की धारा 20ड. की उप-धारा (6) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) : -

- (एक) संरक्षित स्मारक “झांसी किला, तहसील और जिला-झांसी, उत्तर प्रदेश” के

राष्ट्रीय स्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उप-नियम, 2025 ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5261/18/25]

- (दो) संरक्षित स्मारक “शेर शाह का मकबरा प्लॉट संख्या 81 (1929-30 में सर्वे किया गया), टैंक प्लॉट संख्या 82 (1929-30 में सर्वे किया गया), इसकी दीवारें प्लॉट संख्या 76, 83 और 85 (1929-30 में सर्वे किया गया); घाट (प्लॉट संख्या 73) (1929-30 में सर्वे किया गया), उत्तरी गेटवे और कौजवे के किनारे कियोस्क (प्लॉट संख्या 78, 79 और 80) (1929-30 में सर्वे किया गया); शेर शाह के मकबरे के पश्चिम में गेटवे (दिल्ली दरवाजा) जिसके चारों ओर 23 फीट जगह है (गांव करपुरवा का प्लॉट संख्या 404, थाना संख्या 127 कैडस्ट्रल सर्वे 1911-12), सासाराम थाना संख्या 125, सासाराम, जिला-रोहतास, बिहार” का राष्ट्रीय स्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उप-नियम, 2025 ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5262/18/25]

- (तीन) संरक्षित स्मारक “महरौली, दिल्ली में जहाज महल” के राष्ट्रीय स्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उप-नियम, 2025 ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5263/18/25]

- (चार) संरक्षित स्मारक “रेजीडेंसी रोड पर नील गेट तथा बेगम हजरत महल पार्क, लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश में विक्टोरिया मेमोरियल” के राष्ट्रीय स्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उपनियम 2025 ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5264/18/25]

- (पांच) संरक्षित स्मारकों “प्राचीन मंदिरों का एक समूह जिसमें शिव का मुख्य मंदिर और सत्रह सहायक मंदिर हैं, बैजनाथ या वैद्यनाथ, कत्यू, परगना दानपुर, तहसील और जिला अल्मोड़ा (वर्तमान में तहसील – गरुड़, जिला – बागेश्वर),

उत्तराखंड” के राष्ट्रीय स्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उप-नियम, 2025 ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5265/18/25]

(छह) संरक्षित स्मारक “कानपुर जिले में बिठूर में टीला, बिठूर, जिला कानपुर नगर, उत्तर प्रदेश” के राष्ट्रीय स्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उप-नियम, 2025 ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5266/18/25]

(सात) संरक्षित स्मारक "खंब बाबा (हेलिओडोरस स्तंभ) विदिशा, जिला-विदिशा, मध्य प्रदेश" के राष्ट्रीय स्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उप-नियम, 2025

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5267/18/25]

(आठ) संरक्षित स्मारक “कट्टाकम्पल की दफन गुफा, जिला त्रिशूर, केरल” के राष्ट्रीय स्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उपनियम, 2025 ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5268/18/25]

(नौ) संरक्षित स्मारक “एय्याल की दफन गुफा, जिला त्रिशूर, केरल” के राष्ट्रीय स्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उप-नियम, 2025 ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5269/18/25]

(दस) संरक्षित स्मारक- "लोहांगी हिल कैपिटल, विदिशा, मध्य प्रदेश" के राष्ट्रीय स्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उप-नियम, 2025 ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5270/18/25]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH
EASTERN REGION (SHRI SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):** Sir, on behalf of Shri Jayant Chaudhary, I rise to lay on the Table: -

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Strengthening Teaching-Learning and Results for States

(STARS), Odisha, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2024-2025.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Strengthening Teaching-Learning and Results for States (STARS), Odisha, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5271/18/25]

- (2) (i) A copy each of the Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha Manipur, Imphal, for the years 2022-2023 and 2023-2024.
 - (ii) A copy each of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha Manipur, Imphal, for the years 2022-2023 and 2023-2024.
- (3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5272/18/25]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar, for the year 2023-2024.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5273/18/25]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha Mizoram, Aizwal, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha Mizoram, Aizwal, for the year 2023-2024.

- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5274/18/25]

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

- (1) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 31 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-
- (एक) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (रियल एस्टेट निवेश न्यास) (दूसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 2 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2025/258 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (दो) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (अवसंरचना निवेश न्यास) (तीसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 2 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2025/259 में

प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (तीन) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (पूंजी का निर्गमन और प्रकटीकरण अर्हताएं) (दूसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 8 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2025/264 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (चार) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (अनुकाल्पिक विनिधान (निवेश) निधियां) (दूसरा संशोधन) रेगुलेशन, 2025 जो दिनांक 8 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2025/265 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (पांच) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (असंपरिवर्तनीय प्रतिभूतियों का निर्गम और इनकी सूचीबद्धता) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 24 अक्टूबर, 2025 में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2025/268 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (छह) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (पूंजी का निर्गमन और प्रकटीकरण अपेक्षाएं) (तीसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 31 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2025/271 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (सात) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (पास्परिक निधि) (दूसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 31 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2025/272 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (आठ) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (पोर्टफोलियों प्रबंधक) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 2 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में

अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2025/260 प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (नौ) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (शेयर आधारित कर्मचारी फायदे और स्वेट इक्विटी) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 8 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2025/262 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (दस) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (विनिधानकर्ता निवेशक और शिक्षा निधि) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 2 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2025/256(ई) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (ग्यारह) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (मध्यवर्ती) (दूसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 5 दिसम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2025/216 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (बारह) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (पोर्टफोलियो प्रबंधक) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2022 जो दिनांक 22 अगस्त, 2022 की अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2022/94 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (तेरह) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (कर्मचारी सेवा) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 8 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2025/263 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (चौदह) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (विनिधान (निवेश) सलाहकार) (दूसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 25 नवम्बर, 2025 की अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2025/278 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(पंद्रह) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (अनुसंधान विश्लेषक) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 25 नवम्बर, 2025 की अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2025/277 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (2) उपर्युक्त (1) की मद संख्या (ग्यारह) और (बारह) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाले दो विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5275/18/25]

- (3) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 31 और निक्षेपागार अधिनियम, 1996 की धारा 27 के अंतर्गत भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (निक्षेपागार और सहभागी) (तीसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) जो 21 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2025/275 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5276/18/25]

- (4) (एक) राष्ट्रीय लोक वित्त एवं नीति संस्थान, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) राष्ट्रीय लोक वित्त एवं नीति संस्थान, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5277/18/25]

- (5) (एक) अरुण जेटली राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय प्रबंधन संस्थान, फरीदाबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति।
- (दो) अरुण जेटली राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय प्रबंधन संस्थान, फरीदाबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक लेखों की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन

पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

- (तीन) अरुण जेटली राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय प्रबंधन संस्थान, फरीदाबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5278/18/25]

- (6) भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम, नई दिल्ली के 31 मार्च, 2025 के अनुसार पचपनवें मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5279/18/25]

- (7) सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 159 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

- (एक) सा.का.नि.847(अ) जो दिनांक 14 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय गन्ने के सीरा (एचएस 1703 10 00) पर 50% निर्यात शुल्क हटाने और कच्चे जैतून के पाम ऑयल (एचएस 1510 10 00) पर बीसीडी को 35% से घटाकर 15% करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।
- (दो) सा.का.नि. 584 (अ) जो दिनांक 28 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 18 अगस्त, 2025 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 561 (अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।
- (तीन) सा.का.नि.643(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 30 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 50/2017-सीमा शुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए थे तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

- (चार) सा.का.नि.644(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 6 जुलाई, 2019 की अधिसूचना संख्या 19/2019-सीमा शुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।
- (पांच) सा.का.नि.645(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 9 मई, 2025 की अधिसूचना संख्या 29/2025-सीमा शुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।
- (छह) सा.का.नि.717(अ) जो दिनांक 25 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 30 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 50/2017-सीमा शुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।
- (सात) सा.का.नि.728(अ) जो दिनांक 30 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा भारत-ईएफटीए (स्विट्जरलैंड) के अंतर्गत प्रशुल्क रियायतों की पहली किश्त को प्रभावी किया गया है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5280/18/25]

- (आठ) सा.का.नि.798(अ) जो दिनांक 29 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 31 अक्टूबर, 2025 को या उसके बाद बिल ऑफ़ लैंडिंग के अंतर्गत आने वाले आयात पर पीली मटर (एचएस 0713 10 10) पर 30% शुल्क लगाना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।
- (नौ) सा.का.नि.729(अ) जो दिनांक 30 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में

प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा भारत ईएफटीए (नॉर्वे) के अंतर्गत प्रशुल्क रियायतों की पहली किश्त को प्रभावी किया गया है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(दस) सा.का.नि.730(अ) जो दिनांक 30 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा भारत ईएफटीए (आइसलैंड) के अंतर्गत प्रशुल्क रियायतों की पहली किश्त को प्रभावी किया गया है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(ग्यारह) सा.का.नि.799(अ) जो दिनांक 29 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा 7 दिसम्बर, 2023 की अधिसूचना संख्या 64/2023-सीमा शुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(बारह) सा.का.नि.781(अ) जो दिनांक 24 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय 31 मौजूदा सीमा शुल्क छूट अधिसूचनाओं को एक अधिसूचना में विलय करने करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(तेरह) सा.का.नि.782(अ) जो दिनांक 24 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय एआईडीसी, स्वास्थ्य उपकरण और एसडब्ल्यूएस अधिसूचना में संशोधन करना है ताकि उन्हें अधिसूचना संख्या 45/2025-सीमा शुल्क के साथ संरेखित किया जा सके तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(चौदह) सा.का.नि. 794 (अ) जो दिनांक 27 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिसके द्वारा सोने और चांदी के आभूषणों और चांदी की वस्तुओं के लिए ड्यूटी ड्रॉबैक की सभी उद्योग दरों (एआईआर) के संशोधन

के लिए दिनांक 20.10.2023 की अधिसूचना संख्या 77/2023-कस्टम (एनटी) में संशोधन किया गया है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5281/18/25]

(8) केन्द्रीय माल और सेवा कर अधिनियम, 2017 की धारा 166 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

(एक) सा.का.नि.665(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 28 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 11/2017-संघ राज्यक्षेत्र कर (दर) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं तथा जो 03.09.2025 को आयोजित जीएसटी परिषद की 56वीं बैठक में उसके द्वारा अनुसंशित सेवाओं की आपूर्ति पर जीएसटी दरों से संबंधित है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(दो) सा.का.नि.667(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 28 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 12/2017- संघ राज्यक्षेत्र कर (दर) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं तथा जो 03.09.2025 को आयोजित जीएसटी परिषद की 56वीं बैठक में उसके द्वारा अनुसंशित सेवाओं की आपूर्ति पर जीएसटी छूट से संबंधित है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(तीन) सा.का.नि.671(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 28 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 17/2017-संघ राज्यक्षेत्र कर (दर) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं तथा जो उन सेवाओं की जीएसटी श्रेणियों से संबंधित है जिन पर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कॉमर्स ऑपरेटर द्वारा कर का भुगतान किया जाएगा, जो 03.09.2025 को आयोजित जीएसटी परिषद की 56वीं बैठक में उसके द्वारा अनुसंशित किया

गया है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

- (चार) सा.का.नि.664(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा 28 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 8/2017-एकीकृत कर (दर) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं तथा जो 03.09.2025 को आयोजित जीएसटी परिषद की 56वीं बैठक में उसके द्वारा अनुसंधित सेवाओं की आपूर्ति पर जीएसटी दरों से संबंधित है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।
- (पांच) सा.का.नि.667(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 28 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 9/2017-एकीकृत कर (दर) में कतिपय संशोधन करना है तथा जो 03.09.2025 को आयोजित जीएसटी परिषद की 56वीं बैठक में उसके द्वारा अनुसंधित सेवाओं की आपूर्ति पर जीएसटी छूट से संबंधित है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।
- (छह) सा.का.नि.670(अ) जो 17 सितम्बर, 2025 को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 28 जून, 2017 के अधिसूचना संख्या 14/2017-एकीकृत कर (दर) में संशोधन करना है तथा जो 03.09.2025 को आयोजित जीएसटी परिषद की 56वीं बैठक में उसके द्वारा की गई सिफारिश के अनुसार उन सेवाओं की श्रेणियों से संबंधित है जिन पर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कॉमर्स ऑपरेटर द्वारा कर का भुगतान किया जाएगा तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।
- (सात) सा.का.नि.642(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय 28 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 1/2017 – एकीकृत कर (दर) का अधिक्रमण करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(आठ) सा.का.नि.646(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय 28 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 1/2017 – संघ राज्य क्षेत्र कर (दर) का अधिक्रमण करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(नौ) सा.का.नि.660(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय जो 28 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 2/2017 – केंद्रीय कर (दर) का अधिक्रमण करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(दस) सा.का.नि.661(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय जो 28 जून, 2017 के अधिसूचना संख्या 2/2017 – एकीकृत कर (दर) का अधिक्रमण करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5282/18/25]

(ग्यारह) सा.का.नि.662(अ) जो 17 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय 28 जून, 2017 के अधिसूचना संख्या 2/2017-संघ राज्यक्षेत्र कर (दर) का अधिक्रमण करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(बारह) सा.का.नि.647(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा 28 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 3/2017-केन्द्रीय कर (दर) में कतिपय संशोधन किये गये हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5283/18/25]

(तेरह) सा.का.नि.650(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में

प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा 25 जनवरी, 2018 की अधिसूचना संख्या 8/2018-केंद्रीय कर (दर) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(चौदह) सा.का.नि.653(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 26 जुलाई, 2018 की अधिसूचना संख्या 21/2018- केंद्रीय कर (दर) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(पन्द्रह) सा.का.नि.656(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनके द्वारा अध्याय 68 और 69 के तहत कतिपय वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति पर जीएसटी दरों को अधिसूचित किया गया है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(सोलह) सा.का.नि.648(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 28 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 3/2017-एकीकृत कर (दर) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(सत्रह) सा.का.नि.651(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 25 जनवरी, 2018 की अधिसूचना संख्या 9/2018-एकीकृत कर (दर) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन। ।

(अठारह) सा.का.नि.654(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 26 जुलाई, 2018 की अधिसूचना संख्या 22/2018-एकीकृत कर (दर) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(उन्नीस) सा.का.नि.657(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनके द्वारा अध्याय 68 और 69 के तहत कतिपय वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति पर जीएसटी दरों को अधिसूचित किया गया है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(बीस) सा.का.नि.649(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 28 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 3/2017 – संघ राज्यक्षेत्र कर (दर) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5284/18/25]

(इक्कीस) सा.का.नि.652(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 25 जनवरी, 2018 की अधिसूचना संख्या 8/2018 – संघ राज्यक्षेत्र कर (दर) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(बाईस) सा.का.नि.655(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 26 जुलाई, 2018 की अधिसूचना संख्या 21/2018 – संघ राज्यक्षेत्र कर (दर) में कतिपय संशोधन किये गये हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(तेईस) सा.का.नि.658(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनके द्वारा अध्याय 68 और 69 के तहत कतिपय वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति पर जीएसटी दरों को अधिसूचित किया गया है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(चौबीस) सा.का.नि.663(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2025 को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 28 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना

संख्या 11/2017 – केंद्रीय कर (दर) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं जो 03.09.2025 को आयोजित जीएसटी परिषद की 56वीं बैठक में उसके द्वारा अनुसंधित सेवाओं की आपूर्ति पर जीएसटी दरों से संबंधित है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(पच्चीस) सा.का.नि.666(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2025 को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 28 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 12/2017 – केंद्रीय कर (दर) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं जो 03.09.2025 को आयोजित जीएसटी परिषद की 56वीं बैठक में उसके द्वारा अनुसंधित सेवाओं की आपूर्ति पर जीएसटी छूट से संबंधित है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(छब्बीस) सा.का.नि.669(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2025 को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 28 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 17/2017-केन्द्रीय कर (दर) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं जो 03.09.2025 को आयोजित जीएसटी परिषद की 56वीं बैठक में उसके द्वारा की गई सिफारिश के अनुसार उन सेवाओं की श्रेणियों से संबंधित है जिन पर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कॉमर्स ऑपरेटर द्वारा कर का भुगतान किया जाएगा तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(सत्ताईस) सा.का.नि.784(अ) जो दिनांक 24 अक्तूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय इसे अधिसूचना संख्या 45/2025-सीमा शुल्क के साथ संरेखित करना है, ताकि दिनांक 31 दिसम्बर, 2018 की अधिसूचना संख्या 27/2018-एकीकृत कर (दर) में परिणामी संशोधन किए जा सकें तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(अष्टाईस) सा.का.नि.786(अ) जो दिनांक 24 अक्तूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में

प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय इसे अधिसूचना संख्या 45/2025-सीमा शुल्क के साथ संरेखित करना है, ताकि दिनांक 31 दिसम्बर, 2018 की अधिसूचना संख्या 26/2018- संघ राज्यक्षेत्र कर (दर) में परिणामी संशोधन किया जा सकें तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(उनतीस) सा.का.नि.641(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 28 जून, 2017 के अधिसूचना संख्या 1/2017-केंद्रीय कर (दर) का अधिक्रमण करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(तीस) सा.का.नि.783(अ) जो दिनांक 24 अक्तूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय इसे अधिसूचना संख्या 45/2025-सीमा शुल्क के साथ संरेखित करना है, ताकि दिनांक 31 दिसम्बर, 2018 की अधिसूचना संख्या 26/2018-केन्द्रीय कर (दर) में परिणामी संशोधन किए जा सकें तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5285/18/25]

(9) माल और सेवा कर (राज्यों को प्रतिकर) अधिनियम, 2017 की धारा 13 के अंतर्गत अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि.659(अ), जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 28 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 1/2017-प्रतिकर उपकर (दर) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5286/18/25]

(10) सीमाशुल्क प्रशुल्क अधिनियम, 1975 की धारा 9क की उप-धारा (7) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

(एक) सा.का.नि.562(अ) जो दिनांक 19 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में

प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनके द्वारा डीजीटीआर के अनुरोध पर यूरोपीय संघ और सऊदी अरब में उद्भूत या वहां से आयातित 'टोल्यूनि डिल्सोसायनेट (टीडीआई)' के आयात पर प्रतिपाटन शुल्क 1 मार्च, 2026 तक 3 माह की अवधि के लिए बढ़ाया गया है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(दो) सा.का.नि.563(अ) जो दिनांक 19 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर के अनुरोध पर चीन जनवादी गणराज्य में उद्भूत या वहां से आयातित 'फ्लोरोएल्सास्टोमर्स (एफकेएम)' के आयात पर 26 फरवरी, 2026 तक 3 महीने की अवधि के लिए प्रतिपाटन शुल्क लगाना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(तीन) सा.का.नि.793(अ) जो दिनांक 27 अक्तूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनके द्वारा चीन जनवादी गणराज्य और कोरिया गणराज्य में उद्भूत या वहाँ से निर्यातित 'अनट्रीटेड फ्यूम्ड सिलिका' के आयात पर लगाए गए प्रतिपाटन शुल्क के मामले में दिनांक 11.11.2021 की अधिसूचना संख्या 66/2021-सीमा शुल्क (एडीडी) में संशोधन किये गये हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(चार) सा.का.नि.827(अ) जो दिनांक 7 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर द्वारा जारी समापन समीक्षा के अंतिम निष्कर्षों के अनुसरण में चीन जनवादी गणराज्य और हांगकांग में उद्भूत या वहां से निर्यातित "50% से अधिक फ्लैक्स सामग्री वाले फ्लैक्स या लिनन फैब्रिक" पर प्रतिपाटन शुल्क 5 वर्ष की अवधि तक लगाना जारी रखना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(पांच) सा.का.नि.836(अ) जो दिनांक 12 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर द्वारा जारी अंतिम निष्कर्षों

के अनुसरण में वियतनाम में उद्भूत या वहां से निर्यातित “मिश्र धातु या गैर-मिश्र धातु स्टील के हॉट रोल्ड फ्लैट उत्पादों” पर 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रतिपाटन शुल्क लगाना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(छह) सा.का.नि.851(अ) जो दिनांक 17 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर की सिफारिशों पर चीन जनवादी गणराज्य, कोरिया गणराज्य, सऊदी अरब, ताइवान और थाईलैंड में उद्भूत या वहां से आयातित 'लिविक्ड इपॉक्सी रेजिन' के आयात पर 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रतिपाटन शुल्क लगाना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5287/18/25]

(11) बैंकिंग कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन और अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 19 की उप-धारा (4) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) बैंक ऑफ़ बड़ौदा (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 20 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. एचओ:एचआरओपीएस:117:2567(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दो) बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 18 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. एचओ:टीबीडी:25-26:235(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(तीन) बैंक ऑफ़ महाराष्ट्र (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 14 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. एएक्स1/एसटी/ओएसआर/120/2025-26 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(चार) केनरा बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 30 अक्तूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. एचआर एंड

पीआरडब्ल्यू आईआरवी आईआरएंडपीएस 228ए पीपी 1543 2025(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (पांच) सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 17 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. सीओ:एचसीएम:आरबीडी:2025-26:621(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5288/18/25]

- (छह) इंडियन बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 28 अक्तूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. पीईएन/01/2025(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (सात) इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 21 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. एचआरएमडी/पीईएन/001/2025(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (आठ) पंजाब नेशनल बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 28 अक्तूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. एचओ: पेंशन/विविध/2025(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (नौ) पंजाब एंड सिंध बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 12 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. पीएसबी/पीईएन/अमेंड/1/2025(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (दस) यूको बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो 14 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. एचओ/पीएसडी/पीईएन/2025-26/147(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (ग्यारह) यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो 20 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. यूबीआई

एचआर 19048(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5289/18/25]

(12) पेंशन फंड विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 53 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) पेंशन फंड विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण (कर्मचारी सेवा) (दूसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो 15 अक्तूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या पीएफआरडीए/05/01/0025/2017- एचआर में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दो) पेंशन फंड विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण (अध्यक्ष और पूर्णकालिक सदस्यों को देय वेतन और भत्ते तथा उनकी सेवा की अन्य निबंधन और शर्तें) संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो 16 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 639(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5290/18/25]

(13) (एक) भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम, मुंबई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम, मुम्बई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5291/18/25]

(14) (एक) सेंटर फॉर पॉलिसी रिसर्च, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) सेंटर फॉर पॉलिसी रिसर्च, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5292/18/25]

- (15) (एक) सेंटर फॉर डेवलपमेंट इकोनॉमिक्स, दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) सेंटर फॉर डेवलपमेंट इकोनॉमिक्स, दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5293/18/25]

- (16) (एक) मद्रास स्कूल ऑफ इकोनॉमिक्स, चेन्नई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) मद्रास स्कूल ऑफ इकोनॉमिक्स, चेन्नई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5294/18/25]

- (17) (एक) औद्योगिक विकास अध्ययन संस्थान, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) औद्योगिक विकास अध्ययन संस्थान, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5295/18/25]

(18) (एक) सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिवर्तन संस्थान, बंगलूरु के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिवर्तन संस्थान, बंगलूरु के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5296/18/25]

(19) (एक) राष्ट्रीय अनुप्रयुक्त आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय अनुप्रयुक्त आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5297/18/25]

(20) (एक) पेंशन फंड विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) पेंशन फंड विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5298/18/25]

(21) (एक) भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक, मुम्बई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(दो) भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक, मुम्बई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

(तीन) भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक, मुम्बई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5299/18/25]

(22) (एक) राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5300/18/25]

(23) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उपधारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(क) (एक) इंडस्ट्रियल इन्वेस्टमेंट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (वालंटरी वाइंडिंग अप ऑफ आईआईबीआई टू द इक्विटी शेयरहोल्डर्स ऑफ आईआईबीआई), कोलकाता की 30.06.2025 को समाप्त हुई तिमाही के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) इंडस्ट्रियल इन्वेस्टमेंट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (वालंटरी वाइंडिंग अप ऑफ आईआईबीआई टू द इक्विटी शेयरहोल्डर्स ऑफ आईआईबीआई), कोलकाता की 30.06.2025 को समाप्त हुई तिमाही के लिए परिसमापक की रिपोर्ट, लेखा-परीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5301/18/25]

(ख) (एक) इंडस्ट्रियल इन्वेस्टमेंट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (वालंटरी वाइंडिंग अप ऑफ आईआईबीआई टू द इक्विटी शेयरहोल्डर्स ऑफ आईआईबीआई), कोलकाता की 30.09.2025 को समाप्त हुई तिमाही के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) इंडस्ट्रियल इन्वेस्टमेंट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (वालंटरी वाइंडिंग अप ऑफ आईआईबीआई टू द इक्विटी शेयरहोल्डर्स ऑफ आईआईबीआई), कोलकाता की 30.09.2025 को समाप्त हुई तिमाही के लिए परिसमापक की रिपोर्ट, लेखा-परीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5302/18/25]

(ग) (एक) आईएफसीआई लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) आईएफसीआई लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5303/18/25]

(घ) (एक) भारतीय साधारण बीमा निगम, मुंबई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) भारतीय साधारण बीमा निगम, मुंबई का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5304/18/25]

(24) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 31 तथा प्रतिभूति अनुबंध

(विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 31 की उप-धारा (3) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

- (एक) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (इक्विटी शेयरों की असूचीबद्धता) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो 2 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2025/257 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (दो) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड [सूचीबद्धता (लिस्टिंग) बाध्यताएँ और प्रकटीकरण अपेक्षाएँ] (तीसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो 8 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2025/261 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (तीन) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (डिबेंचर न्यासी) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो 24 अक्तूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी- एनआरओ/जीएन/2025/269 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (चार) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड [सूचीबद्धता बाध्यताएँ और प्रकटीकरण अपेक्षाएँ] (चौथा संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो 24 अक्तूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. सेबी/एलएडी- एनआरओ/जीएन/ 2025/270 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (पाँच) प्रतिभूति संविदा (विनियमन) (स्टॉक एक्सचेंज और समाशोधन निगम) (चौथा संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो 21 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2025/276 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(छह) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (सूचीबद्धता बाध्यताएँ और प्रकटीकरण अपेक्षाएँ] (पांचवां संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो 18 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. सेबी/एलएडी- एनआरओ/जीएन/ 2025/273 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(25) सीमा शुल्क टैरिफ अधिनियम, 1975 की धारा 10 के अंतर्गत सीमा शुल्क टैरिफ (भारत और आईएफटीए देशों के बीच व्यापार और आर्थिक साझेदारी करार के अंतर्गत माल के उद्गम का निर्धारण) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 30 सितम्बर 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में सा.का.नि.725(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5305/18/25]

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारानन्दलाजे) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:

(1) कर्मचारी भविष्य-निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) और (2) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) का.आ.4920(अ) जो दिनांक 29 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 14कग के उपबंधों के अंतर्गत केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त में निहित शक्तियों को संबद्ध अंचल/क्षेत्र/जिला कार्यालय की अधिकारिता वाले अनुसूची में निर्दिष्ट प्रत्येक क्षेत्र से संबंधित क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्तों द्वारा भी प्रयोग किए जाने को प्राधिकृत किया गया है।

- (दो) कर्मचारी (पेंशन) संशोधन स्कीम, 2025 जो दिनांक 27 अक्तूबर 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.791(अ) में प्रकाशित हुई थी।
- (तीन) कर्मचारी निक्षेप सहबद्ध बीमा (दूसरा संशोधन) स्कीम, 2025 जो दिनांक 27 अक्तूबर 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.792(अ) में प्रकाशित हुई थी।
- (चार) का.आ.4921(अ) जो दिनांक 29 अक्तूबर 2025 को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, उन अधिकारियों को भविष्य-निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 के अंतर्गत नियोक्ताओं से शास्ति के रूप में ऐसी नुकसानी वसूल करने की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया गया है।
- (पाँच) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि (संशोधन) स्कीम, 2025 जो दिनांक 10 अक्तूबर 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.749(अ) में प्रकाशित हुई थी।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5306/18/25]

- (2) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम, 1948 की धारा 95 की उप-धारा(4) के अंतर्गत कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (केन्द्रीय) संशोधन, नियम 2024 जो भारत के राजपत्र में दिनांक 26 फरवरी 2024 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.134(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5307/18/25]

- (3) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम, 1948 के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. एन-12011/1/2023-पीएंडडी जो भारत के राजपत्र में दिनांक 28 अप्रैल 2025 को प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, अटल बीमित व्यक्ति कल्याण योजना को 01.07.2024 से 30.06.2026 की अवधि के लिए शिथिल पात्रता शर्तों तथा वर्धित राहत

दर सहित बढ़ाने के निर्णय को अधिसूचित किया गया है।

- (4) उपर्युक्त मद संख्या (2) और (3) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाले विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5308/18/25]

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): I rise to lay on the Table: -

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.4685(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 15th October, 2025, notifying an area extending from 0 kilometer to 3.45 kilometers from the boundary of the Rupi Bhaba Wildlife Sanctuary in Kinnaur district in the State of Himachal Pradesh as the Rupi Bhaba Eco-sensitive Zone issued under Section (3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- (2) A copy of the Environment (Protection) Seventh Amendment Rules, 2025 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.612(E) in Gazette of India dated 10th September, 2025 under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- (3) A copy of the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Amendment Rules, 2025 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.593(E) in Gazette of India dated 31st August, 2025 under sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan)

Adhiniyam, 1980.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5309/18/25]

कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री हर्ष मल्होत्रा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

(1) कंपनी सचिव अधिनियम, 1980 की धारा 40 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)

(एक) सा.का.नि. 703(अ), जो 22 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 13 जुलाई, 2007 की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 490(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं, तथा दिनांक 17 अगस्त, 2017 की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 849(अ) में प्रकाशित उसका एक शुद्धिपत्र, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(दो) भारतीय कंपनी सचिव संस्थान का 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखापरीक्षित लेखे जो दिनांक 25 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. 104/45/लेखा-1-(क) प्रस्तावना में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5310/18/25]

(2) चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 30ख के अंतर्गत 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट ऑफ इंडिया का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे, जो दिनांक 1 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. 1-सीए(5)/76/2025 में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5311/18/25]

(3) लागत और संकर्म लेखापाल अधिनियम, 1959 की धारा 40 के अंतर्गत 31 मार्च, 2025

को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए काउंसिल ऑफ कॉस्ट एकाउंटेंट्स ऑफ इंडिया के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे, जो दिनांक 19 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. फा.सं.जी/20-सीडब्ल्यूए/9/2025 में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5312/18/25]

(4) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 469 की उप-धारा (4) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) कंपनी (भारतीय लेखांकन मानक) दूसरा संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 13 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 549 (अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दो) कंपनी (निगमन) दूसरा संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 26 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 579 (अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(तीन) कंपनी (समझौता, ठहराव और समामेलन) संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 4 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 603 (अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(चार) कंपनी (बोर्ड की बैठक और इसकी शक्तियां) संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 3 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 811 (अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5313/18/25]

(5) (एक) राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक

लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

(तीन) राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5314/18/25]

(6) (एक) भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(दो) भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5315/18/25]

(7) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 406 की उपधारा (5) के अंतर्गत अधिसूचना सं. का.आ.3528(अ), जो दिनांक 30 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा एक कंपनी अर्थात् श्री नारायणी (कुंभकोणम) निधि लिमिटेड (सीआईएन: U74999TN2017PLN120244) जिसका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय एनओ 41/41-ए, श्री नारायणी अनुग्रह, गांधी पार्क उत्तर (सारंगापानी पूर्व वडमपोक्की स्ट्रीट), कुंभकोणम, तमिलनाडु 612001 में है, को एक "निधि" के रूप में घोषित किया गया है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5316/18/25]

12.07 hrs**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377***

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, आज जिन माननीय सदस्यों को नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को उठाने की अनुमति दी गई है, मैं उनको इससे संबंधित पाठ सदन के पटल पर रखने की अनुमति प्रदान करता हूँ।

(i) Need to improve maternal and adolescent healthcare access in remote areas of Himachal Pradesh

सुश्री कंगना रनौत (मंडी) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान हिमाचल प्रदेश के दूरदराज़ और पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं, विशेषकर गर्भवती माताओं और किशोरियों को स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ प्रदान करने में आने वाली गंभीर समस्याओं की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। हिमाचल प्रदेश में कई गाँव आज भी स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं से वंचित हैं, जहाँ प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र (PHC) और उप स्वास्थ्य केंद्र (SHC) 15-20 किलोमीटर दूर हैं, और स्थानीय परिवहन सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण ग्रामीण महिलाएँ बुनियादी स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ प्राप्त करने में सक्षम नहीं हो पातीं। इन कठिनाइयों का सबसे अधिक असर गर्भवती महिलाओं पर पड़ता है, जिन्हें समय पर एनीमिया, गर्भावस्था की जांच, रक्तचाप, और पोषण से संबंधित सेवाएँ नहीं मिल पातीं। यह स्थिति उनकी और उनके अजन्मे बच्चे के स्वास्थ्य को गंभीर रूप से प्रभावित कर सकती है। हिमाचल प्रदेश के प्रत्येक जिले में Mobile Health Clinic Vans के साथ महिला स्वास्थ्य कर्मी, प्रसवपूर्व और प्रसवोत्तर देखभाल की सुविधाएँ, बुनियादी चिकित्सा परीक्षण, और आवश्यक दवाइयाँ उपलब्ध कराई जाएँ। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि वह इस प्रस्ताव को गंभीरता से विचार करें और हिमाचल प्रदेश की महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण के लिए शीघ्र कदम उठाए।

* Treated as laid on the Table.

(ii) Need for establishment of a National Skill Centre for Southern India in Malkajgiri Parliamentary Constituency in Telangana

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER (MALKAJGIRI): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the announcement made during the recent Job Mela at Law PG College, Hyderabad, regarding the establishment of the National Skill Centre for Southern India. Large parcels of government land are available within my Malkajgiri Parliamentary Constituency, which is strategically located in and around Hyderabad and ideally suited for hosting such a prestigious institution. Malkajgiri is often described as a "Mini India," with people residing here from all corners of the country, many of whom come seeking livelihood opportunities. Establishing the Skill Development Centre here would therefore serve as a national hub for training and empowerment. I urge the Government to direct the concerned officials to inspect these sites and make suitable recommendations at the earliest.

(iii) Need for inclusion of Ayurveda and Ayush System under Ayushman Bharat Scheme

श्री प्रवीण पटेल (फूलपुर) : आयुर्वेद भारत की पारंपरिक और समय-सिद्ध चिकित्सा पद्धति है, और इसे आयुष्मान भारत में शामिल करने से उन करोड़ों लोगों को लाभ मिलेगा जो वर्तमान में इन उपचारों का खर्च वहन नहीं कर पाते हैं। आयुष पद्धतियां, जैसे कि आयुर्वेद और योग, निवारक स्वास्थ्य (Preventive Healthcare) पर जोर देती हैं, जिससे बीमारियों को रोकने और लोगों के समग्र स्वास्थ्य (Holistic Health) को बेहतर बनाने में मदद मिलेगी। देश के हर नागरिक को, विशेष रूप से गरीब और वंचितों को, अपनी पसंद की चिकित्सा पद्धति से इलाज कराने का समान अधिकार

मिले। आयुष्मान भारत में शामिल होने से आयुर्वेदिक अस्पतालों और चिकित्सकों को मान्यता और प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा, जिससे इस क्षेत्र का विकास होगा और देश में चिकित्सा पर्यटन (Medical Tourism) को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस क्रम में सकारात्मक कदम उठाये जाये। धन्यवाद।

(iv) Need for a third party audit and review works under the Satna Smart City Project

श्री गणेश सिंह (सतना) : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान प्रधानमंत्री जी की स्मार्ट सिटी योजना की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जिसके अन्तर्गत देश के 100 शहरों को स्मार्ट सिटी बनाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है, जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश के सात शहरों को स्मार्ट सिटी प्रोजेक्ट में लिया गया है, उसमें मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र सतना को भी शामिल किया गया है। अभी तक इस प्रोजेक्ट में काफी अनियमितताएं हुई हैं, गुणवत्ता विहीन कार्य हुए हैं, और पैसे का दुरुपयोग भी हुआ है। मेरी सरकार से मांग है, कि सतना स्मार्ट सिटी प्रोजेक्ट के तहत किये गये कार्यों की समीक्षा बैठक कर थर्ड पार्टी ऑडिट कराई जाए।

(v) Need for establishment of Central Agricultural University in Mirrih Lok Sabha Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

श्री अशोक कुमार रावत (मिथिख) : उत्तर प्रदेश के मिथिख लोकसभा क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले जिला सीतापुर, हरदोई एवं कानपुर नगर सहित समस्त ग्रामीण एवं अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्र कृषि की दृष्टि से अत्यंत समृद्ध एवं संभावनाशील हैं। यहाँ की मिट्टी, जलवायु, भौगोलिक संरचना तथा फसल विविधता उन्नत कृषि अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा संस्थान की स्थापना के लिए अत्यंत उपयुक्त है, किंतु दुर्भाग्यवश इस क्षेत्र में उन्नत कृषि शिक्षा, आधुनिक तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण, मूल्य संवर्धन, प्रसंस्करण एवं वैज्ञानिक खेती से संबंधित संस्थानों का अभाव है। इस कारण स्थानीय किसानों को नवाचार, वैज्ञानिक तकनीकों, गुणवत्ता सुधार, आधुनिक सिंचाई पद्धतियों एवं बाजारोन्मुखी खेती से जुड़ने में

अनेक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। यदि इस क्षेत्र में केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की जाती है, तो इससे किसानों की उत्पादकता एवं आय में वृद्धि, कृषि आधारित उद्योगों का विस्तार, आधुनिक कृषि अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा, युवाओं को उन्नत कृषि शिक्षा एवं रोजगार के अवसर, तथा संपूर्ण मध्य उत्तर प्रदेश के कृषि विकास को नई दिशा मिलने का मार्ग प्रशस्त होगा। अतः मेरा माननीय कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री जी से विनम्र आग्रह है कि मिश्रिख लोकसभा क्षेत्र में केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठाने की कृपा की जाए।

(vi) Need to ensure transparent and peaceful conduct of Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of electoral rolls in West Bengal

SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN (BISHNUPUR): The Special Intensive Revision (SIR) process by the ECI faces a crucial challenge in West Bengal. Ensuring a clean and accurate electoral roll demands strict scrutiny, especially in areas vulnerable to unauthorised entries. Concerns over infiltration and irregular enrolments must be addressed with transparency, accountability, and coordinated action between officials and local stakeholders. Every genuine voter deserves protection of their democratic rights, and every doubtful entry must be examined thoroughly. Strengthening SIR is not just an administrative task—it's essential for safeguarding the integrity of our electoral system and ensuring that the mandate of the people remains truly authentic.

(vii) Need to establish a 'Baagh Anubhav Kendra' in Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh

श्रीमती भारती पारधी (बालाघाट) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान बालाघाट स्थित कान्हा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान से जुड़े एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। कान्हा, जो मध्य भारत का

सबसे बड़ा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान है, न केवल विश्व प्रसिद्ध बाघों के सुरक्षित आवास के रूप में जाना जाता है, बल्कि हमारे राष्ट्रीय गौरव बारहसिंघा को विलुप्ति से बचाने की अद्वितीय सफलता का प्रतीक भी है। यह क्षेत्र हमारी प्राकृतिक विरासत की अमूल्य संपदा है। वर्तमान में कान्हा में एक छोटा वन्यजीव संग्रहालय संचालित है, परंतु 21वीं सदी की संरक्षण चुनौतियों और आधुनिक शोध आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह अत्यंत अपर्याप्त है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से आग्रह करती हूँ कि बालाघाट में देश का पहला अत्याधुनिक और विश्वस्तरीय “बाघ अनुभव केंद्र” स्थापित करने हेतु परियोजना की शीघ्र स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाए। यह केंद्र—पहला, बाघ संरक्षण, मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष और जलवायु परिवर्तन पर उन्नत शोध का प्रमुख संस्थान बनेगा। दूसरा, अखिल भारतीय बाघ अनुमान 2026 जैसी गतिविधियों के लिए वैज्ञानिक निगरानी और डेटा प्रबंधन को सुदृढ़ करेगा। तीसरा, जिम्मेदार पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देकर स्थानीय युवाओं के लिए रोजगार सृजित करेगा और अर्थव्यवस्था को गति देगा। यह परियोजना केवल पर्यटन नहीं, बल्कि हमारी प्राकृतिक धरोहर के दीर्घकालिक संरक्षण का निवेश है।

(viii) Need to address the problems being faced by handloom weavers in Telangana

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA (MAHBUBNAGAR): The Telangana Government launched Scheme- “Nethanna Podupu Pathakam” to improve financial condition of Handloom weavers in the State. But the pitiable situation is that Weavers are not getting help from the Government which is main aim of this Scheme. The main weaver contributes 8% of their income Rs. 1200 and auxiliary weaver Rs. 800 into their accounts (RD-1 Account). Accordingly, Government’s matching contribution supposed to be 16% share into separate RD-2 Account i.e. Rs. 2400 and 1600 respectively. There are 3300 Geo-tagged looms -3300 and 3300

main weavers and auxiliary weavers respectively. Total contribution from weavers as of now is Rs. 5.28 crores. Government's contribution is not deposited into the accounts for last six months. Government's total deposit share is Rs. 10.56 crores but released only Rs. 2.64 crores covering March, April and partial May. I request the Hon'ble Minister of Textile is there any Central Scheme to help them.

(ix) Need for establishment of 250-bedded modern Multi-Specialty Hospital under PPP Mode in Deoria, Uttar Pradesh

श्री शशांक मणि (देवरिया) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान देवरिया तथा आसपास के क्षेत्रों में मौजूद महत्वपूर्ण स्वास्थ्य अंतराल की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। बिहार से सटे खुले सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के कारण यहाँ मरीजों का लगातार आवागमन रहता है, जिससे पहले से ही सीमित स्वास्थ्य ढाँचे पर असमान रूप से भार बढ़ जाता है। लगभग 31 लाख की आबादी वाला देवरिया मुख्यतः ग्रामीण है, और अपनी भौगोलिक स्थिति के कारण यह न सिर्फ पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश बल्कि बिहार के पड़ोसी जिलों के लिए भी एक प्रमुख स्वास्थ्य केंद्र के रूप में कार्य करता है। लोगों की इस निरंतर आवाजाही से यहाँ की अस्पताल सुविधाओं पर अत्यधिक दबाव पड़ता है। यद्यपि देवरिया में एक मेडिकल कॉलेज मौजूद है, फिर भी वर्तमान तथा भविष्य की ज़रूरतों को देखते हुए 250 बिस्तरों वाले एक अतिरिक्त मल्टी-स्पेशियलिटी अस्पताल की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है। सार्वजनिक-निजी साझेदारी मॉडल, चाहे DBFOT ढाँचे में हो या एक मानकीकृत मॉडल कंसेशन एग्रीमेंट के तहत, इस दिशा में एक प्रभावी समाधान प्रस्तुत करता है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि इस परियोजना की व्यवहार्यता का आकलन कराया जाए, उपयुक्त भूमि का आवंटन किया जाए, स्वीकृतियों को तीव्र गति से पूरा किया जाए, और देवरिया में एक आधुनिक PPP अस्पताल की स्थापना की जाए।

(x) Need to transfer the Satkhutumia-Patna Road from district R&B Division, Keonjhar to National Highway Division, Keonjhar in Odisha

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK (KEONJHAR): The road from Satkhutumia to Patna (km 0/0 to 67/300) is a major district road under (R&B) Division, Keonjhar, and serves as an important link between two National Highways—NH-220 (Tangahila–Dhenkikote) and NH-20 (Rimuli–Bathyarpur). A steel plant is proposed at Patna, a dream project of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, and this road is the shortest and only strategic route connecting Patna with the mining and industrial belt of Joda and Barbil. Movement of heavy vehicles for plant construction and interstate logistics will significantly enhance economic returns.

The road also provides an alternative shorter route for people of Keonjhar travelling to major locations in Jharkhand and Bihar, improving regional connectivity and overall social benefits. Strengthening this corridor will benefit both Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts.

Given the developmental importance, it is requested that this road be transferred from (R&B) Division, Keonjhar to NH Division, Keonjhar for further upgradation.

NH-20 is a critical freight and passenger corridor linking Odisha's mining belt with Jharkhand's industrial centres. Increasing traffic, especially around Champua, has led to severe congestion. The 6 km stretch from km 0/0 to 6/0 requires widening to 10 m at an estimated cost of ₹14 crore to ease movement and ensure safety.

(xi) Need to run long distance train from Asarwa, Ahmedabad instead of Udaipur

श्री हंसमुखभाई सोमाभाई पटेल (अहमदाबाद पूर्व) : अहमदाबाद-उदयपुर रेलवे लाइन का विद्युतीकरण करने के लिए माननीय रेलवे मंत्री को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं। यह कार्य रेल मंत्रालय के गतिशील नेतृत्व में ही संभव हो पाया है। अहमदाबाद-उदयपुर रेलवे लाइन मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र अहमदाबाद-पूर्व से गुजरती है। उदयपुर से अहमदाबाद रेलवे लाइन विद्युतीकरण का काम पूर्ण हो गया है। उदयपुर से चलने वाली लंबी दूरी की ट्रेनें योग नगरी ऋषिकेश, गौहती, कोलकाता, पटना, बीकानेर, जयपुर, कोटा, रतलाम, शालीमार, जम्मू तवी, कामाख्या, दिल्ली, एवं दिल्ली रोहिल्ला स्टेशन जा रही हैं। यदि इन ट्रेनों को असारवा-अहमदाबाद से चलाया जाए तो गुजरात के यात्रियों को लंबी दूरी के सफर के लिए आसान हो जाएगा। अतः मैं रेलवे मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूं कि उदयपुर से चलने वाली लंबी दूरी की ट्रेनें असारवा अहमदाबाद से चलाई जाए।

(xii) Regarding reported recent scientific study finding about the country losing its sunshine due to aerosol and particulate emissions leading to polluted air

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL (KURUKSHETRA): I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the Hon'ble Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to a recent scientific study published in Scientific Reports (Nature Portfolio) titled "India losing its sunshine to cloud cover, bad air." The study, conducted by scientists from Banaras Hindu University, the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, and the India Meteorological Department, finds that India's sunshine hours have declined consistently over the past three decades. Based on data from 20 weather stations (1988-2018), the steepest annual drop around 13.1 hours per year has been recorded across the northern inland

region, the Himalayan belt, and the west coast. Researchers attribute this decline to persistent cloud cover and increasing air pollution, particularly aerosols from industrial emissions, vehicular exhaust, and biomass burning. These aerosols and clouds together have reduced solar radiation reaching the surface by nearly 40%, threatening India's agricultural productivity and renewable energy ambitions under the National Solar Mission. I propose that the Government should conduct a detailed assessment of regional sunlight trends, integrate solar irradiance monitoring into environmental data systems, and strengthen measures to curb aerosol and particulate emissions to ensure clean skies and energy security.

(xiii) Need to expedite pending railway projects and improving train services in Jamshedpur Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो (जमशेदपुर) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र जमशेदपुर के अंतर्गत दो आरओबी (गोविंदपुर आरओबी तथा बारीगोड़ा आरओबी) का निर्माण केंद्र एवं राज्य सरकार के अंशदान से होना प्रस्तावित था, जिनका शिलान्यास माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी तथा रेल मंत्री जी द्वारा किया गया था। किंतु एक वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी राज्य सरकार की इस परियोजना में रुचि नगण्य दिखाई देती है। इन दोनों ही क्रॉसिंग पर आए दिन दुर्घटनाएँ होती रहती हैं, जिसके कारण आम नागरिकों को बार-बार आंदोलन करने की स्थिति में आना पड़ता है। इसी प्रकार, केंद्र सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत चाकुलिया-बहरागोड़ा-बुडामारा रेल सेक्टर तथा चांडिल-निमडी-बोडाम-काटीन-बंधवान से झारग्राम (127 किमी) रेल लाइन के कार्य का अभी तक प्रारंभ नहीं हुआ है। क्षेत्रीय विकास एवं यात्रियों की सुविधा हेतु इन परियोजनाओं का शीघ्र कार्यारंभ आवश्यक है। साथ ही टाटा नगर से जयपुर तथा टाटा नगर से बेंगलुरु के लिए नई रेल सेवाएँ शुरू की जाएँ, क्योंकि इन मार्गों पर बड़ी संख्या में यात्री नियमित यात्रा

करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त चांडिल, कांड्रा एवं बीरीराजपुर स्टेशनों पर ट्रेनों को 3–4 घंटे अनावश्यक रूप से रोका जाता है, जबकि टाटा नगर की दूरी मात्र 20–25 मिनट है। इससे यात्रियों को गंभीर असुविधा होती है। अतः सरकार अनुरोध है कि इन समस्याओं का शीघ्र समाधान कराया जाए।

(xiv) Need to impress upon Sri Lankan Government for internationally monitored investigation into the reported recent discovery of mass graves in Chemmani in Jaffna region of Sri Lanka

SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL (TIRUVALLUR): I would like to express the deep anguish of the people of Tamil Nadu over the recent discovery of mass graves in Chemmani, in the Jaffna region of northern Sri Lanka. The unearthed remains, some of whom are believed to be victims of enforced disappearances during the conflict period, reopen long-standing wounds for the Tamil community in Sri Lanka. For decades, Sri Lankan Tamils have faced systemic violence, forced disappearances, and denial of justice. The Chemmani mass grave is not merely a forensic site, it is a symbol of suppressed truth and delayed justice. The people of Tamil Nadu, who share linguistic, cultural, and familial ties with Eelam Tamils, cannot remain indifferent. I urge the Government to take up this matter urgently through diplomatic channels, seeking full transparency from the Sri Lankan Government; advocate for an independent and internationally monitored investigation into the Chemmani mass graves reinforce India's longstanding support for justice, reconciliation, and political rights of Tamils in Sri Lanka. Let India stand not just for regional cooperation, but for truth, justice, and the dignity of the Tamil people across borders.

(xv) Need to recruit faculties in veterinary colleges under Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Sciences University and ensure compliance of norms of VCI and ICAR

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे (लातूर) : मैं महाराष्ट्र पशु एवं मत्स्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय (MAFSU) से संबंधित मुद्दे को सरकार के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र पशु एवं मत्स्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय (MAFSU) के अधीन पशुचिकित्सा और दुग्ध प्रौद्योगिकी महाविद्यालयों में लगभग 60% पद रिक्त पड़े हैं और प्रोफेसर के 64 पदों में से 62 खाली हैं। यह किसी एक विभाग की नहीं, बल्कि पूरे पशुपालन क्षेत्र की तबाही का संकेत है। 2018 के बाद कोई भर्ती नहीं हुई है और लगातार सेवानिवृत्तियाँ हो रही हैं। आज हाल यह है कि सिर्फ 40% स्टाफ पूरे राज्य की पशुचिकित्सा शिक्षा को संभाल रहा है। यह शैक्षणिक ढाँचे का पतन है। VCI और ICAR जैसे सर्वोच्च निकाय 100% फैकल्टी अनिवार्य बताते हैं। इसके बावजूद महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने 30 सितंबर 2022 के अपने शासन-निर्णय में सिर्फ 50% पद भरने की अनुमति देकर संकट को और बढ़ा दिया। यह निर्णय न सिर्फ गैर-जिम्मेदाराना है, बल्कि महाविद्यालयों की मान्यता खतरे में डालने वाला भी है। अतः मैं माननीय पशुपालन एवं डेयरी केंद्रीय मंत्री से यह मांग करता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र में पशुचिकित्सा महाविद्यालयों की 100% फैकल्टी भर्ती तुरंत शुरू की जाए तथा VCI और ICAR के सभी मानकों का तत्काल अनुपालन किया जाए।

(xvi) Need to implement measures to combat air pollution in Mumbai

प्रो. वर्षा एकनाथ गायकवाड़ (मुंबई उत्तर-मध्य) : मुंबई में बढ़ता वायु प्रदूषण आज एक गंभीर जन-स्वास्थ्य संकट बन गया है। शहर के कई हिस्सों में AQI लगातार 150-200 के बीच बना हुआ है, देवनार और वडाला जैसे क्षेत्रों में यह 300 से ऊपर जाकर खतरनाक स्तर पर पहुँच गया है। IQAir और मीडिया रिपोर्ट्स के अनुसार मुंबई देश का सबसे प्रदूषित शहर बन चुका है। The Lancet और Air Quality Life Index बताते हैं कि प्रदूषण के कारण मुंबईकरों की औसत जीवन-

प्रत्याशा लगभग 3.7 वर्ष घट रही है, देशभर में हर वर्ष लगभग 17 लाख लोगों की मृत्यु वायु प्रदूषण से होती है। धारावी पुनर्विकास परियोजना में नियमों के उल्लंघन, नासिक में साधु ग्राम कॉलोनी हेतु 1,700 से अधिक पेड़ों की कटाई और आरे कॉलोनी में मेट्रो कार शेड के लिए 2,000 से अधिक पेड़ों की कटाई ने हरित आवरण को भारी नुकसान पहुँचाया है, जिससे वायु गुणवत्ता और खराब हुई है। सरकार और अर्बन डेवलपमेंट मंत्रालय को निर्माण स्थलों की धूल पर सख्त नियंत्रण लागू करना चाहिए। खतरनाक AQI स्तर पर तुरंत निर्माण रोकना, नियमित पानी का छिड़काव, एंटी-डस्ट गन, और व्हील-वॉश सिस्टम अनिवार्य करना आवश्यक है। यदि अब निर्णायक कदम नहीं उठाए गए तो मुंबई में भी दिल्ली जैसी स्थिति बनने का गंभीर जोखिम है।

(xvii) Need for a waste to energy plant and clearance of garbage dump mound at Dadumajra in Chandigarh

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (CHANDIGARH): I would like to raise the matter of repeated delays in clearing the Dadumajra garbage dump in Chandigarh, despite commitments made before the National Green Tribunal and in earlier Parliamentary replies. The Government initially assured completion of bio-remediation by December 2024, later revising it to July 2025. However, the Chandigarh Municipal Corporation has again extended the deadline to 30 November, contradicting earlier assurances and causing concern among affected residents. Despite substantial financial allocations and claims that two waste heaps have already been cleared, progress remains inadequate. A large quantum of legacy waste is still untreated, and fresh municipal waste continues to accumulate daily, compounding environmental hazards. Additionally, between 2004 and 2025, no fully functional waste-to-energy plant has been

commissioned in Chandigarh- particularly at Dadumajra- despite repeated proposals and chronic waste buildup. Repeated delays have raised serious public health, environmental, and governance concerns for residents living near the site. I urge the Government to ensure immediate and time-bound clearance of the garbage mountain through transparent monitoring, accountability mechanisms, and establishment of a functional waste-to-energy plant. Steps must also be taken to prevent recurrence of such landfill crises, including strict enforcement of municipal waste segregation and regular review of landfill management protocols.

(xviii) Regarding request for intervention regarding policy gaps and improper implementation of the Revamped Distribution Centre Scheme (RDSS)

सुश्री इकरा चौधरी (कैराना) : मैं माननीय विद्युत मंत्री जी का ध्यान संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र योजना (आरडीएसएस) में नीतिगत खामी व अनुचित किर्यान्वयन के कारण देश भर, विशेषकर मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र कैराना के लोगों को होने वाली गंभीर कठिनाइयों की ओर आकर्षित कराना चाहती हूँ। कई गांवों और कॉलोनियों में एलटी लाइन विस्तार नहीं किया जा रहा है और उपभोक्ताओं को बताया जा रहा है कि योजना के तहत ऐसे काम की अनुमति नहीं है। परिणामस्वरूप जो परिवार वैध बिजली कनेक्शन लेने के इच्छुक हैं उन्हें आपूर्ति नहीं मिल पाती है क्योंकि लाइन उनके घरों तक नहीं पहुंचती है। कई अनाधिकृत और कम आय वाली कॉलोनियों में, निवासियों से खंभे, तार और एलटी लाइन विस्तार के लिए लगभग रुपये २० प्रति मीटर की दर से भुगतान करने के लिए कहा जा रहा है जो कि गरीब परिवारों की क्षमता से कहीं अधिक है। हालांकि नियम यह है कि जिम्मेदारी इन कॉलोनियों के मूल डेवलपर्स पर डालते हैं किन्तु आज इन डेवलपर्स की पहचान नहीं की जा सकती है क्योंकि अधिकतर कॉलोनी अवैध है जिससे आम निवासी सरकार के इस नियम से वैध कनेक्शन के सरकारी

खर्च पर हकदार नहीं रह पाते हैं और उन्हें अपने खर्चे पर कनेक्शन लेना बहुत महंगा पड़ता है। यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या बन चुकी है इसके लिए सरकार को अपने नीति में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है ताकि अवैध कॉलोनी के निवासियों को कम खर्च पर कनेक्शन मिल सके। इसके बिना वैध बिजली कनेक्शन चाहने वालों को बिजली चोरी की ओर धकेला जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त आरडीएसएस के तहत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित श्रम और सामग्री दरें बाजार कीमतों से बहुत अधिक है, जिससे यह प्रक्रिया और भी अधिक अप्रभावी हो जाती है। मैं सरकार से इन दरों को तर्कसंगत बनाने, आरसीएसएस फंड के तहत एलटी लाइन का काम अनुमन्य करने और अनाधिकृत कॉलोनीयों के लिए एक विशेष राहत नीति लाने का आग्रह करती हूँ ताकि वास्तविक उपभोक्ता बिना किसी अनावश्यक बोझ के वैध बिजली कनेक्शन प्राप्त कर सकें।

(xix) Need to reduce the number of liquor shops in the country and implement strict liquor policy

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह (चन्दौली) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान देश में राजस्व वृद्धि के नाम पर बड़ी संख्या में देशी-विदेशी शराब के ठेके खोले जाने की ओर आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ। विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रत्येक वर्ष लगभग 20–30% की दर से शराब के ठेकों में वृद्धि हो रही है, जो अत्यंत चिंताजनक है। सरकारी दबाव के कारण अनेक जिलाधिकारी, निर्धारित मानकों की अवहेलना करते हुए गरीब एवं वंचित समुदाय—बिन्द, बियार, अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति, अतिपिछड़ी जाति, वनवासी एवं आदिवासी बस्तियों—के बीच शराब के ठेके खोल रहे हैं, जो वर्तमान शराब नीति के विरुद्ध है। इस कारण गाँवों में अशांति, महिलाओं पर अत्याचार, घरेलू हिंसा, बलात्कार एवं लूट जैसी घटनाओं में वृद्धि हुई है। साथ ही बच्चों की शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य एवं समग्र विकास पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है। अतः मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि प्रदेश/देश में शराब के ठेकों की संख्या में कमी लाई जाए। यह कठोर मानक लागू किया जाए कि कोई भी शराब का ठेका गाँव या आवासीय बस्ती से कम से कम 1 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर ही स्थापित किया जाए, तथा वंचित समुदायों की बस्तियों में ऐसे ठेकों पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध लगाया जाए।

(xx) Need to conduct a safety audit of the Tejas fighter aircraft

SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE (HOOGHLY): I would like to convey my deepest condolences to the family of Wing Commander Namansh Syal, who lost his life in the recent Tejas Aircraft crash. This devastating incident has claimed the life of a young 34 year old. Further, it has raised a realm of questions as this is the second crash in less than two years. What is needed is an immediate and thorough investigation. We must urgently determine the cause of these repeated crashes. While a Court of Inquiry has been constituted, we seek assurance regarding a full transparent investigation. Serious concerns arise regarding pre-flight preparedness and maintenance protocols. The government must clarify the aircraft's maintenance record, compliance with safety checks, and any negligence involved. It is extremely important to know whether the ejection system was functioning or not. Further, we request the Government to conduct a safety audit of the entire Tejas fleet so that we would not lose any young pilots in such incidents. To maintain public trust and protect the future of our pilots we demand a clear, transparent investigation and request the Government to make the findings of the Court of Inquiry public as soon as possible.

(xxi) Need to release the disaster relief funds due to West Bengal at the earliest

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA (KRISHNANAGAR): It has been noticed that while West Bengal reels under multiple disasters no comprehensive measure have been extended to address the grave situation in the State. While the Centre

released ₹13,603.20 crore from the SDRF and ₹2,189.28 crore from the NDRF to other states this year, Bengal has been left out. During the river erosion, flood and landslide in September 2024, financial damage to the extent of Rs. 4233.43 crores were assessed, yet no assistance was received from the Union Government. Similarly, no financial assistance was received from the Union during the cyclone Remal and severe cyclonic storm Dana in 2024. Around Rs. 44,000 Cr. is owed by the Union Government on account of the damages suffered from Bulbul, Amphan and Yass cyclones. Overall, a total of Rs. 53,696 crores are pending as disaster management funds from the Union Government and ultimately it is the ordinary citizen who pays the price. Hence, I urge the Government to stand by the people of West Bengal and release the pending disaster relief funds immediately.

(xxii) Need to review the decision to grant approval to Madurai and Coimbatore Metro Rail Projects in Tamil Nadu

DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P. (COIMBATORE): The Tamil Nadu Government has submitted a detailed project report through Chennai Metro Rail Corporation in February, 2014 to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development for the implementation of metro rail projects 'Temple City' Madurai and 'Manchester of South India Coimbatore. In Madurai, it has been decided to implement a distance of 31.93 km between Thirumangalam Othakadai at a cost of Rs 11,360 crore and in Coimbatore, from Avinashi Road to Karumathampatti, and from Ukkadam to Valiyampalayam section on Sathyamangalam Road, for a

distance of 39 km, at a cost of Rs 10,740 crore. Hoping to receive the Central Government's approval soon, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank officials have completed the survey in Madurai and Coimbatore for speedy implementation of metro rail projects in these cities. Later, as requested by the Union Government a revised report with additional documents was also submitted by the Tamil Nadu Government 10 months ago. In this situation, the Union Ministry has returned the project reports of the above two metro rail projects to the Tamil Nadu government citing not enough population as per the 2011 census, and according to the 2017 rules, the metro rail project will be implemented only in cities with a population of more than 20 lakhs. It is pertinent to mention here that the Central Government has given approval for metro rail projects in cities including Kanpur and Agra in Uttar Pradesh and Nagpur in Maharashtra, which have a population of less than 2 million, but has denied it to Tamil Nadu. Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to reconsider the decision and grant approval at the earliest as approved for Kanpur, Agra and Nagpur to implement the metro rail projects in Temple City Madurai and 'Manchester of South India' Coimbatore which is essential for future development to Madurai and Coimbatore.

**(xxiii) Need to maintain balance between compulsory licensing and
voluntarily licensing in the field of Medicines under
WTO/TRIPS Agreement**

SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI (VISAKHAPATNAM): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards to a pressing challenge at the

intersection of public health and intellectual property in our country — the delicate balance between compulsory licensing and voluntary licensing under the TRIPS framework. Since adopting TRIPS-compliant patent laws in 2005, India has relied predominantly on voluntary licensing to expand access to medicines, as seen in HIV/AIDS therapies, Hepatitis-C treatment, and even the rapid scale-up of Covishield. These agreements have brought prices down dramatically when originator companies were willing to cooperate. Yet India's experience also shows the limits of a voluntary-only approach. Delays or restrictive terms, as witnessed with remdesivir during COVID-19, leave patients vulnerable. Compulsory licensing, though used only once in the 2012 Nexavar case, delivered a 97% price reduction and remains a vital public health safeguard. Recent developments — including the Natco–Roche Evrysdi decision and debates around the India–U.K. trade agreement affirm that our TRIPS flexibilities remain intact. The path forward is not choosing VL or CL, but strengthening both. India must preserve a credible compulsory licensing option while using voluntary licensing as a first resort, supported by transparency and multilateral mechanisms. For millions of patients, this balance is essential to ensure affordability without undermining innovation.

(xxiv) Need to declare Samrat Ashoka's birthday as National Holiday

श्री सुनील कुमार (वाल्मीकि नगर) : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हुए सम्राट अशोक के जन्म-दिन प्रति वर्ष हिंदी मास चैत्र शुक्ल पक्ष के अष्टमी को अशोकाष्टमी के रूप में मनाया जाता रहा है। सम्राट अशोक की शासननीति, नीति शास्त्रों, शिलाशास्त्रों के लोककल्याणकारी प्रभाव को

जन जन तक पहुँचाने का काम किया जाना चाहिए। राष्ट्रीय ध्वज में जो “अशोक चक्र” है वह भारत का राष्ट्रीय चिन्ह है। बिहार के माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी सम्राट अशोक के जन्म दिन को राजकीय अवकाश घोषित किये है जो बहुत ही सराहनीय है। अतः मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि सम्राट अशोक के गौरवशाली इतिहास को देखते हुए इनके जन्म दिन (अशोकाष्टमी) हिंदी मास चैत्र शुक्ल पक्ष अष्टमी को प्रतिवर्ष राष्ट्रीय अवकाश घोषित कर राष्ट्रीय पर्व की मान्यता देकर इस महापर्व को गति प्रदान करने का कृपा करें।

(xxv) Need to sanction additional modern rakes for Mumbai Suburban Railway in Maharashtra

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL (MUMBAI NORTH-EAST): The Mumbai Suburban Railway is the lifeline of our financial capital, carrying between 75 lakh and 1 crore passengers every single day. Yet this lifeline is stretched to a breaking point. Chronic overcrowding, driven by an acute shortage of train rakes, has turned daily travel into a serious safety hazard for millions of citizens. The tragic Mumbra incident of June 2025 is a painful reminder. Two local trains crossed on a sharp curve, and due to extreme overcrowding, commuters standing on the footboards were thrown onto the tracks. Five innocent lives were lost, and more than fifteen were grievously injured. These were preventable deaths. It is our collective responsibility to ensure that such tragedies never recur. I urge the Ministry of Railways to immediately sanction additional rakes for the Mumbai suburban network, with priority given to modern rakes equipped with automatic closing doors. This single intervention will significantly reduce footboard travel and save countless lives. Mumbai's commuters deserve safety, dignity, and reliable transport. I request the Government to act with urgency.

(xxvi) Regarding widening of Sahebganj - Dumka National Highway

श्री नलिन सोरेन (दुमका) : मैं माननीय सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री जी का ध्यान साहेबगंज-दुमका राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग में काठीकुंड से दुमका जाने वाला मुख्य मार्ग में कोयला और भारी वाहनों की लगातार आवाजाही के कारण अत्यंत जर्जर हो चुका है। इस मार्ग पर भारी कोयला लदे ट्रकों की अधिकता के कारण सड़क की हालत दिन-ब-दिन खराब होती जा रही है, जिससे आए दिन दुर्घटनाएं हो रही हैं। कई बार ट्रक अनियंत्रित होकर घरों में घुस जाते हैं, जिससे जान-माल का भारी नुकसान होता है। इस समस्या का स्थायी समाधान आवश्यक है। सबसे पहले, इस सड़क की चौड़ाई बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए ताकि भारी वाहनों के साथ-साथ आम लोगों के आवागमन में भी कोई बाधा न हो। इसके अलावा, कोयला परिवहन के लिए एक अलग वैकल्पिक मार्ग (बाइपास रोड) का निर्माण किया जाना चाहिए, जिससे स्थानीय नागरिकों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित की जा सके और मुख्य मार्ग पर दबाव कम हो।

(xxvii) Need for immediate repatriation and assistance to Indian crew stranded in UAE

श्री सुधाकर सिंह (बक्सर) : MT SUDARSHAN पोत के कप्तान जो भारतीय नागरिक है, पिछले 18 महीनों से यूएई के हमरिया पोर्ट पर बिना वेतन, बिना पासपोर्ट और किसी कानूनी सहायता के फँसे हुए हैं। उनको अबू धाबी CID कार्यालय में 8 दिनों तक अमानवीय परिस्थितियों में रखा गया, जहाँ उन्हें न ठीक से भोजन, न कोई चिकित्सा सुविधा और न ही भारतीय दूतावास से सहायता। इस बीच यहाँ उनकी पत्नी गंभीर रूप से बीमार हैं और परिवार आर्थिक तथा मानसिक संकट से गुजर रहा है। Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 तथा विदेश मंत्रालय के समुद्री कर्मचारी सुरक्षा नियम के तहत विदेश में फँसे भारतीय समुद्री कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना भारत सरकार का दायित्व है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि विदेश मंत्रालय यूएई सरकार के समक्ष तुरंत हस्तक्षेप करते हुए कप्तान सहित सभी भारतीय क्रू की शीघ्र वापसी सुनिश्चित करे। उनका

पासपोर्ट पुनः मिले, उनसे सीधी मुलाकात करे, और उन्हें पूर्ण कानूनी व मानविक सहयोग प्रदान करे और जहाज मालिक/एजेंट के विरुद्ध “Seafarer Abandonment” का मामला दर्ज कर उनका लाइसेंस निलंबित किया जाए तथा उनके परिवार को तुरंत आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की जाए और उनकी बीमार पत्नी के लिए चिकित्सा सहायता सुनिश्चित हो।

(xxviii) Need for immediate release of central share of pending post-matric and other scholarships to SCs/STs in Jharkhand

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी (गिरिडीह) : पिछले तीन वर्षों (2022-23, 2023-24 और 2024-25) में झारखंड में पोस्ट -मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति वितरण प्रक्रिया गंभीर रूप से बाधित रही है। इसका प्रतिकूल प्रभाव विशेष रूप से अनुसूचित जनजाति, अनुसूचित जाति, पिछड़ा वर्ग और अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग के आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर विद्यार्थियों पर पड़ा है — जिन्हें फीस, परीक्षा व शैक्षणिक सुविधाओं से वंचित रहना पड़ रहा है और अनेक विद्यार्थी ड्रॉप आउट होने की स्थिति में पहुँच गए हैं। यह शिक्षा के अधिकार तथा सामाजिक न्याय के संवैधानिक मूल्यों के विपरीत है। अतः सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय तथा जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय से अनुरोध है कि पोस्ट -मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति एवं अन्य छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं हेतु लंबित केंद्र हिस्सेदारी को तत्काल जारी करें एवं वर्ष-वार एवं श्रेणी-वार लाभार्थियों व भुगतान की स्थिति सार्वजनिक रूप से प्रस्तुत की जाए तथा भविष्य में इस प्रकार का संकट न हो इसके लिए एक समयबद्ध स्थायी तंत्र विकसित किया जाए। मैं पुनः आग्रह करता हूँ कि सरकार इस मुद्दे को अत्यंत प्राथमिकता देकर तात्कालिक हस्तक्षेप करे और छात्रवृत्ति के भुगतान को बिना किसी देरी के सुनिश्चित करे।

12.08 hrs**STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY****(i) 10th Report**

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे (मावल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं 'देश में सौर ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं का कार्यनिष्पादन मूल्यांकन' विषय पर ऊर्जा संबंधी स्थायी समिति (अठारहवीं लोकसभा) का दसवां प्रतिवेदन* (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

(ii) Statements

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे (मावल): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ऊर्जा संबंधी स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित विवरणों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) 'विद्युत मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगें (2024-25)' के बारे में ऊर्जा संबंधी स्थायी समिति के पहले प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई के बारे में समिति के छठे प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा अन्तिम की-गई-कार्रवाई को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।
- (2) 'नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगें (2024-25)' के बारे में ऊर्जा संबंधी स्थायी समिति के दूसरे प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई के बारे में समिति के सातवें प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा अन्तिम की-गई-कार्रवाई को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।
- (3) 'नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगें (2025-26)' के बारे में

* The Tenth Report of the Standing Committee on Energy was presented to the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 4th October, 2025 under Direction 71 A(1) of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha and the Hon'ble Speaker was pleased to order the printing, publication and circulation of the Report under Rule 280 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

ऊर्जा संबंधी स्थायी समिति के पांचवें प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई के बारे में समिति के नौवें प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा अन्तिम की-गई-कार्रवाई को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

12.09 hrs

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, WOMEN, CHILDREN, YOUTH
AND SPORTS**

371st Report

श्री राजीव राय (घोसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा मंत्रालय से संबंधित उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग के अधीन 'स्वायत्त निकायों और संस्थाओं- एनटीए, एनएएसी, *प्रारूप यूजीसी विनियम, आईसीएचआर, *आईसीपीआर, *आईसीएसएसआर, आईआईएस (शिमला) और ऑरोविल फाउंडेशन की समीक्षा' के बारे में 371वां प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

12.10 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

14th to 18th Reports

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Sir, I beg to lay the Final Action Taken Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Government on the Recommendations contained in Chapter I of the following Reports of the Committee: -

(1) Fourteenth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on

Finance (2024-25) on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in First Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services, Public Enterprises and Investment and Public Asset Management).

- (2) Fifteenth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Finance (2024-25) on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in Second Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue).
- (3) Sixteenth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Finance (2024-25) on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in Third Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
- (4) Seventeenth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Finance (2024-25) on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' of the Ministry of Planning (NITI Aayog).
- (5) Eighteenth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Finance (2024-25) on Action taken by the Government on the

recommendations contained in the Fifth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

12.10½ hrs

COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES

Statements

श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल (रायपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्राक्कलन समिति (2025-26) के निम्नलिखित विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'सोलर पार्कों और अल्ट्रा मेगा सौर ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के विकास का कार्यान्वयन - एक समीक्षा' विषय के बारे में प्राक्कलन समिति के इकतीसवें प्रतिवेदन (सत्रहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी पहले प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा) के अध्याय एक में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।
- (2) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास एजेंसी (एनआरआईडीए) के कार्य निष्पादन की समीक्षा' विषय के बारे में प्राक्कलन समिति के बत्तीसवें प्रतिवेदन (सत्रहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर दूसरे की-गई-कार्रवाई प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा) के अध्याय एक में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

- (3) सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग विकास परियोजना (एनएचडीपी) के तहत हरित राजमार्गों सहित विभिन्न परियोजनाओं का मूल्यांकन' विषय के बारे में प्राक्कलन समिति के तैंतीसवें प्रतिवेदन (सत्रहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर तीसरे की-गई-कार्रवाई प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा) के अध्याय एक और पांच में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।
- (4) रेल मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना की प्रगति' विषय के बारे में प्राक्कलन समिति के पैंतीसवें प्रतिवेदन (सत्रहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर चौथे की-गई-कार्रवाई प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा) के अध्याय एक में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।
- (5) वस्त्र मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'पीएम मेगा इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल रीजन एंड अपैरल (पीएम मित्र) पार्क योजना के माध्यम से सशक्तिकरण और रुग्ण वस्त्र इकाइयों/पीएसयू (बीआईसी, एनटीसी, सीटीएल आदि के लिए पुनरुद्धार प्रयास' विषय के बारे में प्राक्कलन समिति के सैंतीसवें प्रतिवेदन (सत्रहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर पांचवें की-गई-कार्रवाई प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा) के अध्याय एक और अध्याय पांच में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।
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12.10 hrs**DISCUSSION ON THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL SONG
“VANDE MATARAM”**

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, आज हम सदन में हमारे राष्ट्रीय गीत वंदे मातरम की 150[#] वर्ष की यात्रा का स्मरण कर रहे हैं। माननीय श्री बंकिम चन्द्र चट्टोपाध्याय जी द्वारा रचित वंदे मातरम की प्रत्येक पंक्ति भारत की प्रकृति, मातृत्व, वात्सल्य, सौंदर्य और शक्ति का अद्भुत संगम है। यह गीत उस युग में आशा की ज्योति बनकर उभरा जब देश गुलामी के अंधकार से जूझ रहा था। इस गीत ने लाखों भारतीयों को अपने भीतर स्वतंत्रता का स्वपन देखने का साहस दिया। असंख्य स्वतंत्रता सेनानी फांसी के तख्ते पर चढ़ते हुए और गोलियों का सामना करते हुए, यातनाओं को सहते हुए अपने अंतिम क्षणों में भी वंदे मातरम का उद्घोष करते रहे और मातृ भूमि के चरणों में अपना सर्वस्व अर्पित कर दिया। आज हम उन ज्ञात और अज्ञात सभी वीरों को प्रणाम करते हैं, जिनके बलिदान ने वंदे मातरम को केवल एक गीत ने राष्ट्रीय संकल्प का प्रतीक बना दिया।

वंदे मातरम की ऊर्जा आज भी उतनी प्रखर है जितनी स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दिनों में थी। अतः मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह इस विषय पर अपने विचार सदन से साझा करें।

प्रधानमंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी) : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका और सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों का हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि हमने इस महत्वपूर्ण अवसर पर एक सामूहिक चर्चा का रास्ता चुना है। जिस मंत्र ने, जिस जय घोष ने देश की आज़ादी के आंदोलन को ऊर्जा दी थी, प्रेरणा दी थी, त्याग और तपस्या का मार्ग दिखाया था, उस वंदे मातरम को पुण्य स्मरण करना, इस सदन में हम सभी का यह बहुत बड़ा सौभाग्य है। हमारे लिए गर्व की बात है कि वंदे मातरम के 150 वर्ष पूरे होने पर इस ऐतिहासिक अवसर के हम साक्षी बन रहे हैं।

एक ऐसा कालखंड जो हमारे सामने इतिहास की अनगिनत घटनाओं को अपने सामने लेकर आता है। यह चर्चा सदन की प्रतिबद्धता को तो प्रकट करेगी ही लेकिन आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए

भी, दर-पीढ़ी के लिए भी शिक्षा का कारण बन सकती है, अगर हम सभी मिलकर इसका सदुपयोग करें।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, एक ऐसा कालखंड है, जब इतिहास के कई प्रेरक अध्याय फिर से हमारे सामने उजागर हुए हैं। अभी-अभी हमने हमारे संविधान के 75 वर्ष गौरवपूर्वक मनाया है। आज देश सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल की और भगवान बिरसा मुंडा की 150वीं जयंती भी मना रहा है।

अभी-अभी हमने गुरु तेग बहादुर जी का 350वां बलिदान दिवस भी मनाया है और आज हम वंदे मातरम् की 150 वर्ष निमित्त सदन की सामूहिक ऊर्जा को उसकी अनुभूति करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। वंदे मातरम् 150 वर्ष की यात्रा अनेक पड़ावों से गुजरी है, लेकिन अध्यक्ष जी वंदे मातरम् को जब 50 वर्ष हुए, तब देश गुलामी में जीने के लिए मजबूर था और वंदे मातरम् के सौ साल हुए, तब देश आपातकाल की जंजीरों में जकड़ा हुआ था। जब वंदे मातरम् के सौ साल का अत्यंत उत्तम पर्व था, तब भारत के संविधान का गला घोट दिया गया था। जब वंदे मातरम् सौ साल का हुआ, तब देश भक्ति के लिए जीने मरने वाले लोगों को जेल की सलाखों के पीछे बंद कर दिया गया था। जिस वंदे मातरम् के गीत ने देश को आज़ादी की ऊर्जा दी, उसके जब सौ साल हुए तो दुर्भाग्य से एक काला काल खंड हमारे इतिहास में उजागर हो गया। हम लोकतंत्र के गीरो में थे।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, 150 वर्ष उस महान अध्याय को, उस गौरव को पुनःस्थापित करने का अवसर है और मैं मानता हूँ कि सदन ने भी और देश ने भी इस अवसर को जाने नहीं देना चाहिए। यही वंदे मातरम् है, जिसने 1947 में देश को आज़ादी दिलाई, स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का भावात्मक नेतृत्व इस वंदे मातरम् के जय घोष में था।

अध्यक्ष जी, आपके समक्ष आज जब मैं वंदे मातरम् 150 निमित्त की चर्चा आरम्भ करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, यहां कोई पक्ष-प्रतिपक्ष नहीं है क्योंकि हम सब यहां जो बैठे हैं, एकचुअली हमारे लिए ऋण स्वीकार करने का अवसर है कि जिस वंदे मातरम् के कारण लक्षावधि लोग आजादी का आंदोलन चला रहे थे, उसी का परिणाम है कि आज हम सभी यहां बैठे हैं और इसीलिए हम सभी सांसदों के लिए, हम सभी जन प्रतिनिधियों के लिए वंदे मातरम् के ऋण स्वीकार करने का यह पावन

पर्व है और इससे हम प्रेरणा लेकर वंदे मातरम् की जिस भावना ने देश की आज़ादी की जंग लड़ी, उत्तर-दक्षिण, पूर्व-पश्चिम पूरा देश एक स्वर से वंदे मातरम् बोल कर आगे बढ़ा। आज फिर से एक अवसर है हम सब मिलकर देश को साथ लेकर चलें। आज़ादी के दीवानों ने जो सपने देखे थे, उन सपनों को पूरा करने के लिए वंदे मातरम् 150वां वर्ष हम सभी के लिए प्रेरणा बने, हम सब की ऊर्जा बने और देश आत्मनिर्भर बने। हम वर्ष 2047 में विकसित भारत बनाकर रहें, इस संकल्प को दोहराने के लिए कि वंदे मातरम् हमारे लिए एक बहुत बड़ा अवसर है।...(व्यवधान) दादा, आपकी तबीयत तो ठीक है न। कभी-कभी इस उम्र में हो जाता है।...(व्यवधान)

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, वंदे मातरम् की इस यात्रा की शुरुआत बंकिम चन्द्र जी ने सन् 1875 में की थी। गीत ऐसे समय लिखा गया था, जब सन् 1857 के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के बाद अंग्रेज सल्तनत बौखलाई हुई थी और भारत पर भांति-भांति के दबाव डाल रही थी, भांति-भांति के जुल्म कर रही थी। भारत के लोगों को अंग्रेजों के द्वारा मजबूर किया जा रहा था। उस समय उनका राष्ट्रीय गीत था-“God save the queen” इसको भारत के घर-घर में पहुंचाने का एक षड्यंत्र चल रहा था। ऐसे समय बंकिम दा ने चुनौती दी और ईंट का जवाब पत्थर से दिया। उसमें से वंदे मातरम् का जन्म हुआ। इसके कुछ वर्ष बाद सन् 1882 में जब उन्होंने आनंद मठ लिखा, तो इस गीत का उसमें समावेश किया गया।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, वंदे मातरम् ने उस विचार को पुनर्जीवित किया था, जो हजारों वर्षों से भारत की रग-रग में रचा-बसा था। उसी भाव को, उसी संस्कृति को, उसी परंपरा को और उन्हीं संस्कारों को उन्होंने बहुत ही उत्तम शब्दों में उत्तम भाव के साथ वंदे मातरम् के रूप में हम सबको बहुत बड़ी सौगात दी थी। वंदे मातरम् सिर्फ राजनीतिक आज़ादी की लड़ाई का मंत्र नहीं था। केवल अंग्रेज जाएं और हम खड़े हो जाएं, अपनी राह पर चलें, इतने मात्र तक ही वंदे मातरम् प्रेरित नहीं करता था। यह उससे भी कहीं आगे था। आज़ादी की लड़ाई इस मातृभूति को मुक्त कराने की जंग थी। अपनी मां भारती को उन बेड़ियों से मुक्ति दिलाने की एक पवित्र जंग थी। वंदे मातरम् की पृष्ठभूमि हम देखें, उसके संस्कार सरिता देखें, तो हमारे यहां वेदकाल से एक बात बार-बार हमारे

सामने आई है। जब हम वंदे मातरम् कहते हैं, तो वेदकाल की वही बात हमें याद आती है। वेदकाल से कहा गया है – “माता भूमिः पुत्रोऽहं पृथिव्याः” अर्थात् यह भूमि मेरी माता है और मैं पृथ्वी का पुत्र हूँ।

महोदय, यही वह विचार है जिसे प्रभु श्रीराम ने भी लंका के वैभव को छोड़ते हुए कहा था : ‘जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी’। ‘वन्दे मातरम्’ इसी महान सांस्कृतिक परम्परा का एक आधुनिक अवतार है।

महोदय, बंकिम दा ने जब ‘वन्दे मातरम्’ की रचना की तो स्वाभाविक ही वह स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन का स्वर बन गया। पूरब से पश्चिम, उत्तर से दक्षिण, ‘वन्दे मातरम्’ हर भारतीय का संकल्प बन गया। इसलिए ‘वन्दे मातरम्’ की स्तुति में लिखा गया था :

‘मातृभूमि स्वतंत्रता की वेदिका पर मोदमय है,
स्वार्थ का बलिदान है यह शब्द है ‘वन्दे मातरम्’,
है सजीवन मंत्र भी, यह विश्वविजयी मंत्र भी,
शक्ति का आह्वान है, यह शब्द ‘वन्दे मातरम्’,
उष्णशोणित से लिखो, वक्षस्थली को चीरकर,
वीर का अभिमान है यह शब्द ‘वन्दे मातरम्’।’

महोदय, कुछ दिन पूर्व जब ‘वन्दे मातरम् 150’ का आरम्भ हो रहा था, तो मैंने उस आयोजन में कहा था कि ‘वन्दे मातरम्’ में हजारों वर्ष की सांस्कृतिक ऊर्जा भी थी, उसमें आज़ादी का जज्बा भी था और उसमें आज़ाद भारत का विजन भी था। अंग्रेजों के उस दौर में एक फैशन हो गया था कि भारत को कमजोर, निकम्मा, आलसी, कर्महीन, इस प्रकार भारत को जितना नीचा दिखा सकें, यह एक फैशन बन गया था और उसमें हमारे यहां भी, जिन्होंने तैयार किए थे, वे लोग भी वही भाषा बोलते थे। तब बंकिम दा ने उस हीन भावना को झकझोरने के लिए और सामर्थ्य का परिचय कराने के लिए ‘वन्दे मातरम्’ के, भारत के सामर्थ्यशाली स्वरूप को प्रकट करते हुए आपने लिखा था :

“त्वं ही दुर्गा दशप्रहरणधारिणी कमला कमलदलविहारिणी वाणी विद्यादायिनी,

नमामि त्वाम् नमामि कमलां अमलां अतुलां सुजलां सुफलां मातरम्, 'वन्दे मातरम्' ।

"अर्थात् भारत माता ज्ञान और समृद्धि की देवी भी है और दुश्मनों के सामने अस्त्र, शस्त्र धारण करने वाली चंडी भी है ।

महोदय, ये शब्द, यह भाव, यह प्रेरणा गुलामी की हताशा में हम भारतीयों को हौंसला देने वाले थे । इन वाक्यों ने तब करोड़ों देशवासियों को यह अहसास कराया कि यह लड़ाई किसी जमीन के टुकड़े के लिए नहीं है । यह लड़ाई सिर्फ सत्ता के सिंहासन को कब्जा करने के लिए नहीं है ।

यह गुलामी की बेड़ियों को मुक्त कर, हजारों साल की जो महान परम्पराएं थीं, महान संस्कृति थी, जो गौरवपूर्ण इतिहास था, उसको फिर से पुनर्जन्म कराने का संकल्प था ।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, वंदे मातरम् का जो जन-जन से जुड़ाव था, इससे हमारे स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की एक लंबी गाथा अभिव्यक्त होती है ।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, जब भी, जैसे किसी नदी की चर्चा होती है, चाहे सिन्धु हो, सरस्वती हो, कावेरी हो, गोदावरी हो, गंगा हो, यमुना हो, उस नदी के साथ एक सांस्कृतिक धारा प्रवाह, एक विकास यात्रा का धारा प्रवाह, एक जन-जीवन की यात्रा का प्रवाह उसके साथ जुड़ जाता है, लेकिन क्या कभी किसी ने सोचा है कि आजादी की जंग के हर पड़ाव, वह पूरी यात्रा वंदे मातरम् की भावनाओं से गुजरती थी, उसके तट पर पल्लवित होता था । ऐसा भाव काव्य शायद दुनिया में कहीं उपलब्ध नहीं होगा ।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, अंग्रेज समझ चुके थे कि सन् 1857 के बाद लंबे समय तक भारत में टिकना उनके लिए मुश्किल लग रहा था और वे जिस प्रकार से अपने सपने लेकर आए थे, ... (व्यवधान) तब उनको लगा कि जब तक भारत को बांटेंगे नहीं, ... (व्यवधान) जब तक भारत को टुकड़ों में नहीं बांटेंगे, ... (व्यवधान) भारत में ही लोगों को एक-दूसरे से लड़ाएंगे नहीं, तब तक यहां राज करना मुश्किल है । ... (व्यवधान) अंग्रेजों ने 'बांटो और राज करो', इस रास्ते को चुना और उन्होंने बंगाल को इसकी प्रयोगशाला बनाया । क्योंकि अंग्रेज भी जानते थे, वह एक वक्त था, जब बंगाल का बौद्धिक सामर्थ्य देश को दिशा देता था, देश को ताकत देता था, देश को प्रेरणा देता था

और इसलिए अंग्रेज भी चाहते थे कि बंगाल का यह जो सामर्थ्य है, वह पूरे देश की शक्ति का एक प्रकार से केन्द्र बिंदु है। इसलिए अंग्रेजों ने सबसे पहले बंगाल के टुकड़े करने की दिशा में काम किया और अंग्रेजों का मानना था कि एक बार बंगाल टूट गया, तो यह देश भी टूट जाएगा और वे यावच्चंद्रदिवाकरौ और राज करते रहेंगे, ये उनकी सोच थी। सन् 1905 में अंग्रेजों ने बंगाल का विभाजन किया, लेकिन जब अंग्रेजों ने सन् 1905 में यह पाप किया, तो वंदे मातरम् चट्टान की तरह खड़ा रहा। बंगाल की एकता के लिए वंदे मातरम् गली-गली का नाद बन गया था और वही नारा प्रेरणा देता था।

अंग्रेजों ने बंगाल विभाजन के साथ ही भारत को कमजोर करने के बीज को और अधिक बोने की दिशा पकड़ ली थी, लेकिन 'वंदे मातरम्' एक स्वर, एक सूत्र के रूप में अंग्रेजों के लिए चुनौती बनता गया, देश के लिए चट्टान बनता गया।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, बंगाल का विभाजन तो हुआ, लेकिन एक बहुत बड़ा स्वदेशी आंदोलन खड़ा हो गया। तब 'वंदे मातरम्' हर तरफ गूंज रहा था। अंग्रेज समझ गए थे कि बंगाल की धरती से निकला बंकिम दा का यह भाव सूत्र..... (व्यवधान)

प्रो. सौगत राय (दम दम) : आप 'बंकिम दा' बोल रहे हैं! आपको 'बंकिम बाबू' बोलना चाहिए।... (व्यवधान)

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी : 'बंकिम बाबू' बोलूंगा।

थैंक्यू दादा, आपकी भावनाओं का मैं आदर करता हूँ।... (व्यवधान) आपको तो 'दादा' कह सकता हूँ न, या उसमें भी आपको एतराज हो जाएगा?... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष जी, बंकिम बाबू ने यह जो भाव बीज तैयार किया था, उनके भाव बीज के द्वारा उन्होंने अंग्रेजों को हिला दिया। यह देखिए कि कितनी कमजोरी होगी और इस गीत की कितनी ताकत होगी कि अंग्रेजों को उस पर कानूनी रूप से प्रतिबंध लगाने को मजबूर होना पड़ा। उसके गाने पर सजा थी, छापने पर सजा थी। इतना ही नहीं, 'वंदे मातरम्' शब्द बोलने पर भी सजा होती थी। इतने कठोर कानून लागू कर दिए गए थे।

हमारे देश की आज़ादी के आंदोलन में सैकड़ों महिलाओं ने नेतृत्व किया, लक्षावधि महिलाओं ने योगदान दिया। मैं बारीसाल की एक घटना का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। बारीसाल में 'वंदे मातरम्' गाने पर सर्वाधिक जुल्म हुए। आज बारीसाल भारत का हिस्सा नहीं रहा। उस समय बारीसाल की हमारी माताएं, बहनें, बच्चे 'वंदे मातरम्' के स्वाभिमान के लिए मैदान में उतरे थे। उस पर प्रतिबंध के विरोध में लड़ाई के मैदान में उतरे थे और तब बारीसाल की एक वीरांगना श्रीमती सरोजिनी बोस ने कहा था कि 'वंदे मातरम्' पर जो यह प्रतिबंध लगा है, तो जब तक यह प्रतिबंध नहीं हटता है, तब तक मैं अपनी यह चूड़ियाँ, जो पहनती हूँ, उन्हें निकाल दूंगी। भारत में वह एक ज़माना था, जब चूड़ी निकालना एक महिला के जीवन की बहुत बड़ी घटना होती थी। लेकिन, उनके लिए 'वंदे मातरम्' की वह भावना थी, जिसके लिए उन्होंने कहा कि जब तक 'वंदे मातरम्' पर से प्रतिबंध नहीं हटेगा, तब तक मैं अपने सोने की चूड़ियाँ दोबारा नहीं धारण करूंगी। ऐसा उन्होंने व्रत ले लिया था।

इसमें हमारे देश के बालक भी पीछे नहीं रहे थे। उन्हें कोड़े की सजा होती थी। छोटी-छोटी उम्र में उन्हें जेलों में बंद कर दिया जाता था। उन दिनों खासकर बंगाल की गलियों में लगातार 'वंदे मातरम्' के लिए प्रभात फेरियाँ निकलती थीं। इसने अंग्रेजों की 'नाक में दम' कर दिया था। उस समय बंगाल में एक गीत गूँजता था –

Gurudev Rabindra Nath Tagore wrote, "Ek Sutra Badhiyachi Sahasratim, ek Karje Sopiyaachi Sahashro Jiban. Vande Mataram." (We have bound a thousand minds with one thread, and dedicated a thousand lives to one cause—Vande Mataram.

अर्थात् 'हे माँ, संसार में तुम्हारा काम करते और 'वंदे मातरम्' कहते जीवन भी चला जाए, तो वह जीवन भी धन्य है' - यह बंगाल की गलियों में बच्चे कह रहे थे।

यह गीत उन बच्चों की हिम्मत का स्वर था और उन बच्चों की हिम्मत ने देश को हिम्मत दी थी। बंगाल की गलियों से निकली आवाज देश की आवाज बन गई थी। वर्ष 1905 में हरितपुर के गांव में बहुत छोटी-छोटी उम्र के बच्चे जब वंदे मातरम् के नारे लगा रहे थे, तब अंग्रेजों ने बेरहमी से

उन पर कोड़े मारे थे। उन्होंने अनेक प्रकार से जीवन और मृत्यु के बीच लड़ाई लड़ने के लिए मजबूर कर दिया था, इतना अत्याचार हुआ था। वर्ष 1906 में नागपुर में नील सिटी हाई स्कूल के उन बच्चों पर भी अंग्रेजों ने ऐसे ही जुल्म किए थे। गुनाह यही था कि वे एक स्वर से वंदे मातरम् बोल कर खड़े हो गए थे। उन्हें वंदे मातरम् के लिए मंत्र का महत्व है और उन्होंने अपनी ताकत से सिद्ध करने का प्रयास किया था। हमारे जाबांज सपूत बिना किसी डर के फांसी के तख्ते पर चढ़ते थे और आखिरी सांस तक वंदे मातरम्, वंदे मातरम्, वंदे मातरम्- यही उनका भाव घोष रहता था। खुदीराम बोस, मदन लाल डींगरा, राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल, अशफाक उल्लाह खान, रोशन सिंह, राजेंद्र नाथ लाहिड़ी जैसे अनगिनत हैं, जिन्होंने वंदे मातरम् कहते-कहते फांसी के फंदे को अपने गले पर लगाया था। आप देखिए कि यह अलग-अलग जेलों में होता था, अलग-अलग इलाकों में होता था। प्रक्रिया करने वाले चेहरे अलग थे, लोग अलग थे। जिन पर जुल्म हो रहा था, उनकी भाषा भी अलग थी, लेकिन 'एक भारत-श्रेष्ठ भारत', इन सब का मंत्र एक ही था - वंदे मातरम्।

चटगांव की स्वराज क्रांति, जिन युवाओं ने अंग्रेजों को चुनौती दी, वे भी इतिहास के चमकते हुए नाम हैं। हरगोपाल पाल, पुलिन विकास घोष, त्रिपुर सेन; इन सबने देश के लिए अपना बलिदान दिया। मास्टर सूर्यसेन को वर्ष 1934 में तब फांसी दी गई, जब उन्होंने अपने साथियों को एक पत्र लिखा, उस पत्र में एक ही शब्द की गूंज थी और वह शब्द था - वंदे मातरम्।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, हम देशवासियों को गर्व होना चाहिए। दुनिया के इतिहास में कहीं पर भी ऐसा कोई काव्य नहीं हो सकता, ऐसा कोई भाव गीत नहीं हो सकता, जो सदियों तक एक लक्ष्य के लिए कोटि-कोटि जनों को प्रेरित करता हो और जीवन आहूत करने के लिए निकल पड़ते हो, दुनिया में ऐसा कोई भाव गीत नहीं हो सकता है, जो वंदे मातरम् है। पूरे विश्व को पता होना चाहिए कि गुलामी के कालखंड में भी ऐसे लोग हमारे यहां पैदा होते थे, जो इस प्रकार की भाव गीत की रचना कर सकते थे। यह विश्व के लिए अजूबा है। हमें गर्व से कहना चाहिए, तब दुनिया भी मानना शुरू करेगी।

यह हमारी स्वतंत्रता का मंत्र था, ये बलिदान का मंत्र था, ये ऊर्जा का मंत्र था, ये सात्विकता

का मंत्र था, ये समर्पण का मंत्र था, ये त्याग और तपस्या का मंत्र था। ये संकटों को सहने का सामर्थ्य देने का मंत्र था और वह मंत्र 'वंदे मातरम्' था। इसलिए गुरुदेव रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर ने लिखा था –

“Ek sutre bandhiyachi sohossroti mon Ek karje sonpeyachi sohossro jibon Bonde mataram.” अर्थात् एकसूत्र में बंधे हुए सहस्र मन, एक ही कार्य में अर्पित सहस्र जीवन, वंदे मातरम्। यह रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर जी ने लिखा था।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, उसी काल खंड में वंदे मातरम् की रिकॉर्डिंग दुनिया के अलग-अलग भागों में पहुँची और लंदन में जो क्रांतिकारियों की एक प्रकार से तीर्थ भूमि बन गया था, वह लंदन का इंडिया हाउस, वहाँ वीरसावरकर जी ने वंदे मातरम् गीत गाया। वहाँ यह गीत बार-बार गूँजता था। देश के लिए जीने-मरने वालों के लिए वह एक बहुत बड़ा प्रेरणा का अवसर रहता था। उसी समय विपिन चंद्र पाल और महर्षि अरविन्द घोष ने अखबार निकाले, उस अखबार का नाम भी उन्होंने वंदे मातरम् रखा यानि डगर-डगर पर अंग्रेजों की नींद हराम करने के लिए वंदे मातरम् काफी हो जाता था, इसलिए उन्होंने यह नाम रखा था। अंग्रेजों ने अखबारों पर रोक लगा दी, तो मैडम भीखाजी कामा ने पेरिस में एक अखबार निकाला और उसका नाम उन्होंने वंदे मातरम् रखा।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, वंदे मातरम् ने भारत को स्वावलंबन का रास्ता भी दिखाया। उस समय माचिस की डिबिया से लेकर बड़े-बड़े शिप्स पर भी वंदे मातरम् लिखने की परम्परा बन गई और बाहरी कंपनियों को चुनौती देने का एक माध्यम बन गया, स्वदेशी का एक मंत्र बन गया। आजादी का मंत्र स्वदेशी के मंत्र की तरफ विस्तार होता गया।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक और घटना का जिक्र भी करना चाहता हूँ। वर्ष 1907 में जब वी. ओ. चिदम्बरम पिल्लई, उन्होंने जब स्वदेशी कंपनी का जहाज बनाया, तो उस पर भी वंदे मातरम् लिखा था। राष्ट्रकवि सुब्रह्मण्यम भारती ने वंदे मातरम् का तमिल में अनुवाद किया, स्तुति गीत लिखे। उनके कई तमिल देशभक्ति गीतों में वंदे मातरम् की श्रद्धा साफ-साफ नजर आती है। शायद सभी लोगों को, हो सकता है कि तमिलनाडु के लोगों को पता हो, लेकिन सभी लोगों को इस बात का पता न हो कि भारत का ध्वज गीत भी सुब्रह्मण्यम भारती ने ही लिखा था। उस ध्वज गीत का वर्णन

जिस पर वंदे मातरम् लिखा हुआ था, तमिल में इस ध्वज गीत का शीर्षक था-

“Thaayin manikkodi pareer. Athai thaazhnthu paninthu

pukazhnthida vareer. ”

अर्थात् देश प्रेमियों दर्शन कर लो, सविनय अभिनंदन कर लो। मेरी मां की दिव्य ध्वजा का वंदन कर लो। आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज इस सदन में वंदे मातरम् पर महात्मा गांधी की क्या भावनाएं थीं, वह भी रखना चाहता हूं। दक्षिण अफ्रीका से प्रकाशित एक साप्ताहिक पत्रिका इंडियन ओपिनियन निकलती थी। इस इंडियन ओपिनियन में महात्मा गांधी ने 2 दिसम्बर 1905 को जो लिखा था, मैं उसको कोट कर रहा हूं। महात्मा गांधी ने लिखा था - "गीत वंदे मातरम्, जिसे बंकिम चंद्र ने रचा है, वह पूरे बंगाल में अत्यंत लोकप्रिय हो गया है। स्वदेशी आंदोलन के दौरान बंगाल में विशाल सभाएं हुईं, जहां लाखों लोग इकट्ठा हुए और बंकिम चंद्र का यह गीत गाया।" गांधी जी आगे जो लिखते हैं, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। यह वर्ष 1905 की बात है। वह लिखते हैं - "यह गीत इतना लोकप्रिय हो गया है, जैसे ये हमारा नेशनल एंथम बन गया है। इसकी भावनाएं महान हैं और यह अन्य राष्ट्रों के गीतों से अधिक मधुर है। इसका एकमात्र उद्देश्य हममें देशभक्ति की भावना जगाना है। यह भारत को मां के रूप में देखता है और उसकी स्तुति करता है।"

अध्यक्ष जी, जो वंदे मातरम् वर्ष 1905 में महात्मा गांधी को नेशनल एंथम के रूप में दिखता था, देश के हर कोने में, हर व्यक्ति के जीवन में, जो भी देश के लिए जीता-जागता था, उन सबके लिए वंदे मातरम् की ताकत बहुत बड़ी थी। वंदे मातरम् इतना महान था, जिसकी भावना इतनी महान थी, तो फिर पिछली सदी में इसके साथ इतना बड़ा अन्याय क्यों हुआ?

मोहम्मद अली जिन्ना ने लखनऊ से 15 अक्टूबर, 1937 को 'वंदे मातरम्' के विरुद्ध का नारा बुलंद किया। फिर, कांग्रेस के तत्कालीन अध्यक्ष जवाहरलाल नेहरू को अपना सिंहासन डोलता दिखा। बजाय, मुस्लिम लीग के आधारहीन बयानों को तगड़ा जवाब देते, करारा जवाब देते, मुस्लिम लीग के बयानों की निंदा करते और 'वंदे मातरम्' के प्रति खुद की तथा कांग्रेस पार्टी की भी निष्ठा को प्रकट करते, लेकिन उलटा हुआ। वे ऐसा क्यों करें, उन्होंने पूछा ही नहीं और न जाना। उन्होंने

'वंदे मातरम्' की ही पड़ताल शुरू कर दी। ... (व्यवधान) जिन्ना के विरोध के पांच दिन बाद ही 20 अक्टूबर को नेहरू जी ने नेताजी सुभाष बाबू को चिट्ठी लिखी। उस चिट्ठी में जिन्ना की भावना से नेहरू जी ने अपनी सहमति जताते हुए कहा कि 'वंदे मातरम्', यह उन्होंने सुभाष बाबू को लिखा है, 'वंदे मातरम्' की 'आनंद मठ' वाली पृष्ठभूमि मुसलमानों को इरिटेड कर सकती है। मैं नेहरू जी का कोट करता हूं। नेहरू जी कहते हैं - 'मैंने 'वंदे मातरम्' गीत का बैकग्राउंड पढ़ा है। नेहरू जी फिर लिखते हैं कि यह जो बैकग्राउंड है, इससे मुस्लिम भड़केंगे।'

साथियों, इसके बाद कांग्रेस की तरफ से बयान आया कि 26 अक्टूबर से कांग्रेस कार्य समिति की बैठक कोलकाता में होगी, जिसमें 'वंदे मातरम्' के उपयोग की समीक्षा की जाएगी। बंकिम बाबू का बंगाल, बंकिम बाबू का कोलकाता, उसको चुना गया और वहां पर समीक्षा करना तय किया। पूरा देश हतप्रभ था, पूरा देश हैरान था। पूरे देश में देशभक्तों ने इस प्रस्ताव के विरोध में देश के कोने-कोने में प्रभात फेरियां निकालीं, 'वंदे मातरम्' गीत गया, लेकिन देश का दुर्भाग्य की 26 अक्टूबर को कांग्रेस ने 'वंदे मातरम्' पर समझौता कर लिया। ... (व्यवधान) 'वंदे मातरम्' के टुकड़े करने के फैसले में 'वंदे मातरम्' के टुकड़े कर दिए। उस फैसले के पीछे नकाब यह पहना गया, चोला यह पहना गया कि यह तो सामाजिक सद्भाव का काम है। लेकिन, इतिहास इस बात का गवाह है कि कांग्रेस ने मुस्लिम लीग के सामने घुटने टेक दिए। वह मुस्लिम लीग के दबाव में किया। ... (व्यवधान) कांग्रेस का यह तुष्टिकरण की राजनीति को साधने का एक तरीका था।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, तुष्टिकरण की राजनीति के दबाव में कांग्रेस 'वंदे मातरम्' के बंटवारे के लिए झुकी।

13.00 hrs

इसलिए कांग्रेस को एक दिन भारत के बंटवारे के लिए झुकना पड़ा। ... (व्यवधान) मुझे लगता है कि कांग्रेस ने आउटसोर्स कर दिया है। दुर्भाग्य से कांग्रेस की नीतियां वैसी की वैसी ही हैं और इतना ही नहीं, आईएनसी चलते-चलते एमएमसी हो गया है। आज भी कांग्रेस और उसके साथी और जिन-जिन के नाम के साथ कांग्रेस जुड़ा हुआ है 'वंदे मातरम्' पर विवाद खड़ा करने की कोशिश करते

हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी भी राष्ट्र का चरित्र, उसकी जीवटता उसके अच्छे कालखंड से ज्यादा जब चुनौतियों का कालखंड होता है, जब संकटों का कालखंड होता है, तब प्रकट होता है, उजागर होता है और सच्चे अर्थों में कसौटी से कसा जाता है। जब कसौटी का काल आता है, तभी यह सिद्ध होता है कि हम कितने दृढ़ हैं, कितने सशक्त हैं, कितने सामर्थ्यवान हैं। सन् 1947 में देश आजाद होने के बाद देश की चुनौतियां बदलीं, देश की प्राथमिकताएं बदलीं, लेकिन देश का चरित्र, देश की जीवटता वही रही, वही प्रेरणा मिलती रही। भारत पर जब-जब संकट आए, देश हर बार 'वंदे मातरम्' की भावना के साथ आगे बढ़ा है। बीच का कालखंड कैसा गया, उसे जाने दीजिए, लेकिन आज भी जब 15 अगस्त और 26 जनवरी की बात आती है, 'हर घर तिरंगा' की बात आती है, तो चारों तरफ वही भाव दिखता है, तिरंगा झंडा फहरते हुए दिखता है। एक जमाना था, जब देश पर खाद्य का संकट आया, वही 'वंदे मातरम्' का भाव था, मेरे देश के किसानों ने अन्न के भण्डार भर दिए, इसके पीछे का भाव 'वंदे मातरम्' ही है। जब देश की आजादी को कुचलने की कोशिश हुई, संविधान की पीठ पर छुरा भोंक दिया गया, आपातकाल थोप दिया गया, तो यही 'वंदे मातरम्' की ताकत थी कि देश एक साथ खड़ा हुआ और परास्त करके रहा। देश पर जब भी युद्ध थोपे गए, देश पर जब भी संघर्ष की नौबत आयी, तो यही 'वंदे मातरम्' का भाव था। देश का जवान सीमाओं पर अड़ गया और माँ भारती का झंडा फहराता रहा और विजयश्री प्राप्त करता रहा। जब कोरोना जैसा वैश्विक महासंकट आया, यही देश उसी भाव से खड़ा हुआ, उसको भी परास्त करके आगे बढ़ गया।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, यह राष्ट्र की शक्ति है, यह राष्ट्र को भावनाओं से जोड़ने वाला सामर्थ्यवान एक ऊर्जा प्रवाह है, यह चेतना प्रवाह है, यह संस्कृति की अविरल धारा का प्रतिबिम्ब है, उसका प्रकटीकरण है। यह 'वंदे मातरम्' सिर्फ स्मरण करने का काल नहीं है, एक नई ऊर्जा, नई प्रेरणा लेने का काल है और हम उसके प्रति समर्पित होते चलें। मैंने पहले ही कहा था कि हम लोगों पर 'वंदे मातरम्' का कर्ज है, यह वही 'वंदे मातरम्' है, जिसने वह रास्ता बनाया, जिस रास्ते से हम

यहां पहुंचे हैं।

भारत हर चुनौतियों को पार करने में समर्थ है। वंदे मातरम् के भाव की वह ताकत है। वंदे मातरम् सिर्फ गीत या भाव गीत नहीं, यह हमारे लिए प्रेरणा है, राष्ट्र के प्रति कर्तव्यों के लिए हमें झकझोरने वाला काम है, इसलिए हमें निरंतर इसको करते रहना होगा। हम आत्मनिर्भर भारत का सपना लेकर चल रहे हैं, उसको पूरा कर रहे हैं। वंदे मातरम् हमारी प्रेरणा है। हम स्वदेशी आंदोलन को ताकत देना चाहते हैं। समय बदला होगा, रूप बदले होंगे, लेकिन पूज्य गांधी ने जो भाव व्यक्त किया था, उस भाव की ताकत आज भी मौजूद है और वंदे मातरम् हमें जोड़ता है।

देश के महापुरुषों का स्वतंत्र भारत का सपना था, देश की आज की पीढ़ी का समृद्ध भारत का सपना है। आज़ाद भारत के सपने को वंदे मातरम् की भावना ने सींचा था। समृद्ध भारत के सपने को वंदे मातरम् की भावना सींचेगी। उसी भावना को लेकर हमें आगे चलना है। हमें आत्मनिर्भर भारत बनाना है। वर्ष 2047 में देश विकसित भारत बनकर रहेगा। आज़ादी के 50 साल पहले कोई आज़ाद भारत का सपना देख सकता था, तो 25 साल पहले हम भी तो समृद्ध भारत का सपना देख सकते हैं, विकसित भारत का सपना देख सकते हैं और इस सपने के लिए अपने आपको खपा भी सकते हैं। इसी मंत्र और इसी संकल्प के साथ वंदे मातरम् हमें प्रेरणा देता रहे, वंदे मातरम् का हम रण स्वीकार करें, वंदे मातरम् की भावना को लेकर चलें, देशवासियों को साथ लेकर चलें। हम सब मिलकर चलें। इस सपने को पूरा करें। इसी एक भाव के साथ इस चर्चा का आज आरम्भ हो रहा है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि दोनों सदनों में देश के अंदर वह भाव भरने वाला कारण बनेगा, देश को प्रेरित करने वाला कारण बनेगा, देश की नई पीढ़ी को ऊर्जा देने का कारण बनेगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, आपने मुझे अवसर दिया, मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

वंदे मातरम्, वंदे मातरम्, वंदे मातरम्।

श्री गौरव गोगोई (जोरहाट) : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वंदे मातरम् की 150वीं जयन्ती पर इस महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा में भाग लेने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं अपने वक्तव्य के शुरुआत में बंगाल की उस पवित्र भूमि को नमन करना चाहता हूँ, जिस भूमि से ईश्वर चन्द्र विद्यासागर आए, राजा राम मोहन राय जी आए, बंकिम चंद्र चटर्जी आए, स्वामी विवेकानंद जी आए, अरविंद घोष जी आए, खुदीराम बोस आए, कवि नसरुल इस्लाम जी आए, रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर जी आए और सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जी आए। वाकई में बंगाल की इस पवित्र भूमि में एक अद्भुत ताकत है। इस भूमि ने देश को न सिर्फ हमारा राष्ट्रगान दिया, बल्कि राष्ट्रगान के साथ राष्ट्रगीत भी दिया। इस समय स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों का उल्लेख किया गया, स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का उल्लेख किया गया। उस समय के कवि, लेखक, जिन्होंने ऐसे शब्दों के प्रयोग किए, ऐसे गीत रचे, ऐसी कविताएं रचीं, जिन गीतों के साथ, जिन शब्दों की प्रेरणा के साथ लाखों स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को अंग्रेजों का जुल्म सहने की ताकत मिली। वे ऐसे शब्द थे, ऐसे गीत थे - वंदे मातरम्, रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर जी के *Where the Mind is Without Fear*, वह गीत झंडा ऊंचा रहे हमारा। 'सरफरोशी की तमन्ना', 'विद्रोह', 'इंकलाब जिंदाबाद' गीत और स्लोगन - 'करो या मरो', 'जय हिंद', 'सत्यमेव जयते', 'भारत छोड़ो' जैसे कई नारे थे, कई गीत थे, इन गीतों तथा इन शब्दों ने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में भारतीय समाज को ताकत दी।

वंदे मातरम् के इतिहास और जन्म की बात आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने कही है। हां, मंगल पांडे के विद्रोह की विफलता के बाद भारत में बैचेनी थी क्योंकि अंग्रेजों का जुल्म बढ़ गया था। जब पूरे बंगाल में भाषा के संदर्भ में क्रांति चल रही थी, इस वक्त में यानी वर्ष 1872 में बंकिम चन्द्र चटर्जी जी इसकी एक महत्वपूर्ण धारा थे। इस क्रांति में राजा राम मोहन राय जी थे, ब्रह्मो समाज था और उन्होंने वर्ष 1872 में पहली दो पंक्तियां लिखीं जो आज हमारे राष्ट्रगीत का भाग हैं। वर्ष 1872 और वर्ष 1875 में, लगभग नौ-दस सालों बाद 'आनंद मठ' नॉवल लिखा और इन दो पंक्तियों में और कई पंक्तियां जोड़ीं। 'आनंद मठ' उस संदर्भ में लिखा गया, जिस समय ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी विभिन्न प्रकार के टैक्स किसानों पर लगा रही थी और इसके कारण उनका जीना बहुत मुश्किल हो गया था। 'आनंद मठ' में यह गीत उल्लिखित था, वास्तव में नारा कब बना? इसकी

शुरुआत इसी गीत से हुई थी। इसका इवोल्यूशन, इसका पुनर्जन्म एक राजनैतिक नारे द्वारा वर्ष 1905 में हुआ।

वर्ष 1905 में वायसराय कर्जन में बंगाल के दो भाग करके सोचा कि इससे बंगाल और बंगाल द्वारा पूरे भारत को गहरी चोट पहुंचेगी और यही उनकी गलती थी। अगर मैं कहूं कि आधुनिक स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में वह कौन सा पल था, जिस पल से भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में एक नई ताकत आई, तो वह वर्ष 1905 का स्वदेशी आंदोलन ही था। स्वदेशी आंदोलन बंगाल के विभाजन के बाद ही उजागर हुआ था। इतिहास में हमने पढ़ा है कि अरबिंदो घोष जी को ताकत मिली, 'वंदे मातरम्' द्वारा युगांतर पार्टी में मैसेज गया कि भारत को अब नई दृष्टि, नई ताकत और नए मंथन से विद्रोह करना होगा और यही बात आने वाले समय में पूरे प्रदेश में व्यापक रूप से फैल गई।

'वंदे मातरम्' की यात्रा का अध्ययन करना बहुत जरूरी है। बंगाल में भाषा की क्रांति से निकला यह गीत, जिसमें दस वर्ष बाद आनंद मठ नॉवल में और पंक्तियां जोड़ी गई थीं, वर्ष 1905 में बंगाल में राष्ट्रीय नारा बना। इससे लोगों को प्रेरणा मिली और यह पूरे भारत में व्यापक रूप से प्रचारित हुआ। इसके प्रचार के कई माध्यम थे, आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ग्रामोफोन का उल्लेख किया लेकिन पैम्फलेट और पब्लिकेशन की भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका थी।

पैम्फलेट और पब्लिकेशन के द्वारा बंगाल का यह नारा पंजाब, महाराष्ट्र और मद्रास गया। आदरणीय सुब्रह्मण्यम भारती जी ने वर्ष 1905 में इसका ट्रांसलेशन किया, फिर वर्ष 1908 में इसका ट्रांसलेशन हुआ। कई स्थानों पर यह कन्नड़, तमिल, तेलुगु आदि अलग-अलग भाषाओं में 'आनन्द मठ' में आयी। 'आनन्द मठ' के द्वारा 'वंदे मातरम्' की जो व्याख्या की गई है, इसका जो मूल भाव है, वह पूरे देश में फैला।

13.16 hrs

(Shri Jagdambika Pal *in the Chair*)

यहाँ पर खुदीराम बोस जी का उल्लेख किया गया। जिस प्रकार से, कोर्ट के ट्रायल्स हुए, सिर्फ खुदीराम बोस जी का ही नहीं, बल्कि अरविन्द घोष जी के कोर्ट ट्रायल्स से भी पूरे देश में यह दृश्य दिख रहा है कि किस प्रकार से 'वंदे मातरम्' के द्वारा हमारे स्वतंत्रता सेनानी ब्रिटिश सरकार

का विरोध कर रहे थे। यह केवल स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के बीच ही नहीं रहा, बल्कि व्यापक रूप से यह छात्रों के बीच भी समा गया।

राजामुंद्री आर्ट्स कॉलेज में 'वंदे मातरम्' का उद्घोष किया गया, काकीनाड़ा आर्ट्स कॉलेज में किया गया। यह गोदावरी, कृष्णा और गुंटूर तक फैला। उस समय के मायमेनसिंह सिटी कॉलेज तक पहुंचा। यही नहीं, वर्ष 1907 में, जब हमारा 'तिरंगा' पूरे विश्व में गया, तो उसमें भी 'वंदेमातरम्' उल्लिखित था।

कला के द्वारा भी इसे प्रदर्शित किया गया। अरुणोद्भनाथ टैगोर ने इससे प्रेरणा लेते हुए एक चित्र बनाया था। इस तरह से, कहीं न कहीं पूरे स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में कला और साहित्य का एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही है।

जैसा कि कहा गया, एक राजनीतिक नारे से राष्ट्रीय नारे के रूप में इसे तवज्जो मिलने लगी। 'वंदे मातरम्' केवल एक राजनीतिक नारा ही नहीं, बल्कि इसे राष्ट्रीय गीत के रूप में देखा जाए, इस तरह की तवज्जो, यह महत्व अगर किसी राजनीतिक दल ने इसे दिया, तो वह कांग्रेस पार्टी ने दिया। कांग्रेस पार्टी ने, जब 1905 का स्वदेशी आन्दोलन भी नहीं हुआ था, तो वर्ष 1896 में कलकत्ता में कांग्रेस के अधिवेशन में गुरुदेव रबींद्रनाथ टैगोर जी ने स्वयं मधुर वाणी में 'वंदे मातरम्' को गाया था। बाद में, उन्होंने पंडित नेहरू को पत्र के माध्यम से लिखा- "The privilege of originally setting the first stanza of Vande Mataram was to the tune was mine, when the author was still alive "

यह बताने की बहुत जरूरत है कि रबींद्रनाथ टैगोर जी बंकिमचंद्र चटर्जी से बहुत करीब से मिले और उन्होंने भी रबींद्रनाथ टैगोर जी को काफी समर्थन दिया। वर्ष 1905 में स्वदेशी आन्दोलन हुआ और वर्ष 1905 में बनारस में कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन भी हुआ, जिसकी अध्यक्षता श्री जी.के. गोखले साहब कर रहे थे। वर्ष 1905 के उस कांग्रेस अधिवेशन में, सरला देवी चौधरी ने 'वंदे मातरम्' का उद्घोष किया। वर्ष 1905 के बनारस के कांग्रेस अधिवेशन में, उन्होंने 'वंदे मातरम्' में एक महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन लाये। वह संशोधन क्या था? वह संशोधन जनसंख्या थी। जो ऑरिजनल 'वंदे मातरम्'

था, उसमें जिस जनसंख्या का उल्लेख किया गया था, वह सात करोड़ थी। उस समय बंकिमचंद्र चटर्जी जिस संदर्भ में लिख रहे थे, वे बंगाल के संदर्भ में लिख रहे थे, जिसमें बिहार, ओडिशा और असम भी था। इसलिए उस संदर्भ में उन्होंने सात करोड़ लिखा था। लेकिन जब वर्ष 1905 में, बनारस का अधिवेशन हुआ, तो उसमें सरला देवी चौधरी जी ने उस सात करोड़ को 30 करोड़ करके पूरे राष्ट्र की तवज्जो 'वंदे मातरम्' को दी।

वैसे ही महात्मा गांधी जी ने 'इंडियन ओपेनियन' में लिखा था। सन् 1907 में अरविन्दो घोष जी ने 'संध्या' नामक पत्रिका में लिखा था कि "We want Swaraj for all sons of mother India. What we want is that Hindus and Muslims, both should come together to bring about Swaraj in unison."

महोदय, आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी ने जो मूल बात कही है, मैं उस पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। आज मैंने उनके पूरे भाषण को बहुत गौर से सुना है। उनके एक घंटे के पूरे भाषण के दो उद्देश्य थे। पहला उद्देश्य यह था कि उनकी बातों को सुनकर ऐसा लग रहा था कि आपके राजनैतिक पूर्वज खुद ब्रिटिश शासन के खिलाफ लड़ रहे थे। ऐसा लग रहा था कि आपके राजनैतिक पूर्वजों ने ब्रिटिश शासन के खिलाफ विभिन्न आंदोलनों में भाग लिया था। मुझे आज प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी के भाषण में इतिहास को दोबारा लिखने या रिवाइज करने की मंशा समझ में आई है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं यहां पर आपके साथ तर्क-वितर्क करने नहीं आया हूं। ... (व्यवधान) उनके भाषण का जो दूसरा उद्देश्य था कि इस राष्ट्रीय गीत 'वंदे मातरम्' के 150 वर्ष पूरे होने की चर्चा को एक राजनैतिक रंग देना था। उन्होंने कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी और पंडित नेहरू जी के बारे में कुछ तथ्य उजागर किए हैं। यह एक आदत है। मेरे पास इसकी पूरी जानकारी है कि जब-जब प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी किसी भी विषय पर बोलते हैं, तब-तब वे पंडित नेहरू जी का नाम और कांग्रेस पार्टी का नाम कितनी बार लेते हैं।

मैं सिर्फ एक ही उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। हमने इससे पहले इस सदन में 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' की चर्चा पर आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी का भाषण सुना था। क्या आप जानना चाहेंगे कि तब

उन्होंने पंडित नेहरू जी का नाम कितनी बार लिया था? उन्होंने 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' की चर्चा के दौरान पंडित नेहरू जी का नाम 14 बार लिया था और कांग्रेस पार्टी का नाम 50 बार लिया था। वैसे ही जब संविधान की 75वीं वर्षगांठ मनाई जा रही थी, तब उन्होंने पंडित नेहरू जी का नाम 10 बार और कांग्रेस पार्टी का नाम 26 बार लिया था। ... (व्यवधान)

जब वर्ष 2022 में महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी अपनी बात कह रहे थे, तब उन्होंने पंडित नेहरू जी का नाम 15 बार लिया था। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, किसी का रेफरेंस तो दिया जा सकता है।

श्री गौरव गोगोई : महोदय, मैं यहां पर आपके साथ तर्क-वितर्क करने नहीं आया हूं। जब वर्ष 2020 पर महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी भाषण दे रहे थे, तब उन्होंने 20 बार पंडित नेहरू जी का नाम लिया था। मैं उनके आज के भाषण का दूसरा उद्देश्य तो समझ गया हूं। मैं बड़ी ही विनम्रता के साथ आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी, उनके पूरे दल और उनके पूरे ढांचे से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप चाहे जितनी भी कोशिश कर लीजिए, पंडित नेहरू जी का जो योगदान रहा है, आप उस पर एक भी काला दाग लगाने में सक्षम नहीं होंगे। आप चाहे पूरी कोशिश कर लीजिए, लेकिन आप उनके एक भी योगदान पर काला दाग लगाने में सफल नहीं होंगे।

हां, उससे पहले कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी और मुस्लिम लीग के बीच विद्रोह था। मुस्लिम लीग यह कहना चाहती थी कि पूरे वंदे मातरम् का बहिष्कार करना चाहिए। मुस्लिम लीग को यह अधिकार कहां से मिला? क्या हमारा देश मुस्लिम लीग के अनुसार चलेगा? क्या मुस्लिम लीग के अनुसार कांग्रेस पार्टी चलेगी? कतई नहीं। उस समय के जो हमारे नेता थे, मौलाना आज़ाद साहब ने स्वयं यह कहा था कि मुझे वंदे मातरम् पर कोई भी आपत्ति नहीं है। कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी के मौलाना आज़ाद और मुस्लिम लीग के जिन्ना के बीच यह फ़र्क था।

उनके लाख कोशिश करने और लाख दबाव डालने के पश्चात भी सन् 1937 के कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी के सेशन में यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि जहां कहीं भी नेशनल गैदरिंग होगी, वहां पर हम शुरू में वंदे मातरम् की पहली दो पंक्तियों को गाएंगे। मुस्लिम लीग ने इस सिद्धांत की बहुत सारी आलोचना

की थी। हिन्दू महासभा ने भी इसकी आलोचना की थी।

कभी-कभी हिन्दू महासभा और मुस्लिम लीग के जो राजनीतिक उद्देश्य हैं, वे एक हो जाते हैं। हिन्दू महासभा और मुस्लिम लीग दोनों ने वंदे मातरम् को विशेष और राजनीतिक रूप से देखा। मुस्लिम लीग और हिन्दू महासभा दोनों ने कांग्रेस पार्टी की आलोचना की थी, लेकिन कांग्रेस पार्टी अगर चलेगी, तो किसी हिन्दू महासभा या किसी मुस्लिम लीग नहीं, बल्कि भारत की जो आबादी है, भारत की जो जनसंख्या है, भारत के वन्दे मातरम् का जो मूल भाव है, उसके साथ चलेगी।

आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी बार-बार वन्दे मातरम् की बात कर रहे थे। वन्दे मातरम् किस संदर्भ में लिखा गया? वह ब्रिटिश सरकार के विद्रोह में लिखा गया। हम वन्दे मातरम् का नारा कब लगाते थे? जब हम ब्रिटिश के अंदर खौफ पैदा करना चाहते थे। हम वन्दे मातरम् का नारा कब लगाते थे? जब हम ब्रिटिश को बताना चाहते थे कि हम डरेंगे नहीं और हम झुकेंगे नहीं। वन्दे मातरम् का मूल भाव यही था, जो कि ब्रिटिश का विद्रोह करना था। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपके राजनीतिक पूर्वजों ने वंदे मातरम् की इस मंशा को कब पूरा किया? आपने कब ब्रिटिश का विद्रोह किया? वन्दे मातरम् का उद्देश्य ब्रिटिश के बीच में डर फैलाना था। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने उस मंशा को कब पूरा किया?

आप वर्ष 1937 की बात करते हैं और आपको वर्ष 1937 की बात पर आपत्ति है। मैं पूछना पूछना चाहता हूं कि वर्ष 1942 में जब 'भारत छोड़ो आन्दोलन' शुरू हुआ था, तब आपके राजनीतिक पूर्वज कहां थे? अगर आपको लगता है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने वन्दे मातरम् को दुर्बल करने की साजिश की, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि वन्दे मातरम् का जो मूल उद्देश्य था कि 'अंग्रेजों भारत छोड़ो', उस 'भारत छोड़ो आन्दोलन' में आप लोग कहां थे?... (व्यवधान)

क्या इतिहास गवाह नहीं कि आपके राजनीतिक पूर्वजों, जिनका मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं, उन्होंने खुद कहा था कि इस आन्दोलन में भाग नहीं लेना है।... (व्यवधान) वे खुद बोलते थे।... (व्यवधान) उन्होंने खुद कहा कि इस आन्दोलन में भाग नहीं लेना है। बंगाल में आपके जो राजनीतिक गुरु हैं, मैं उनका भी नाम नहीं लेना चाहूंगा, उन्होंने भी खुद कहा था कि 'भारत छोड़ो आन्दोलन' में

भाग नहीं लेना चाहिए। आप वन्दे मातरम् की बात करते हैं, स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की बात करते हैं और प्रोपेगेंडा करने की कोशिश करते हैं। कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी में पण्डित नेहरू जी ने सबके साथ विचार-विमर्श किया था। उसमें सभी शामिल थे। उसमें रबीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर जी भी शामिल थे, जिन्होंने स्वयं कहा कि पहले के जो दो स्टैन्जाज़ हैं, वे इतने मधुर हैं और उनमें इतनी ताकत है, वन्दे मातरम् का जो पूरा सारांश है, वह पहले दो स्टैन्जाज़ में है। उस वर्किंग कमेटी के रेज़ोल्यूशन में पण्डित नेहरू जी ने भी कहा था। मैं पण्डित नेहरू जी को कोट करना चाहूंगा :

“The words ‘Vande Mataram’ became a slogan of power which inspired our people, and a greeting which ever reminds us of our struggle for national freedom.”

वन्दे मातरम् के पक्ष में पण्डित नेहरू जी और कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी के ये मूलभाव थे। जिस मुस्लिम लीग ने कहा कि पूरे वन्दे मातरम् का बहिष्कार करो। उस मुस्लिम लीग को हमने 24 जनवरी, 1950 को संविधान सभा की बैठक में दोबारा करारा जवाब दिया था। हमने उसके अंतिम दिन पर कहा था कि हम मुस्लिम लीग की बात नहीं सुनेंगे, हम वन्दे मातरम् को नेशनल सॉन्ग की तवज्जो देना चाहेंगे। बंगाल के प्रति हमारा यही आभार था कि उसी कॉन्स्टिट्यूट असेंबली में यह सिद्धान्त लिया गया कि जन-गण-मन हमारा नेशनल एंथम होगा और वन्दे मातरम् हमारा नेशनल सॉन्ग होगा। इस पूरे सिद्धान्त के साथ कौन-कौन से लोग सहमत थे? इसके साथ राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी सहमत थे, सी. राजगोपालाचारी जी सहमत थे, जी.बी. पन्त साहब सहमत थे, मौलाना आजाद जी सहमत थे और रविशंकर शुक्ला जी सहमत थे। यह आज का इतिहास है।

वास्तविक तौर पर अगर मैं बोलूँ कि आपकी पार्टी ने बंगाल को कभी समझने की कोशिश ही नहीं की। सत्ता के लालच में आपने कभी बंगाल को समझा ही नहीं। बंगाल की भक्ति को ... (व्यवधान)

सर, मैं इनके साथ तर्क-वितर्क करने नहीं आया हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य ने पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाया है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप माननीय सदस्य का पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर सुन लीजिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, मैं यील्ड नहीं करना चाहता हूं । ... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : सर, मेरा पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है । ... (व्यवधान) स्पीकर का डायरेक्शन 114 और 115 है । ... (व्यवधान) ये इतिहास को गलत कह रहे हैं । ... (व्यवधान) जब भारत अलग हो गया, भारत का विभाजन हो गया, मुस्लिम लीग ने जब पाकिस्तान बना दिया, जब 15 अगस्त, 1947 को भारत और पाकिस्तान का बंटवारा हो गया, तो मुस्लिम लीग किस कांस्टिट्यूएंट असेंबली में थी? ... (व्यवधान) जिस 24 जनवरी, 1950 की ये ... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, ये इनकी डिबेट है । ... (व्यवधान)

सर, अगर आप मुझे बोलने देंगे, तो मैं इनसे कहूंगा कि जैसे हमने आदरणीय मोदी जी को सुना, आप भी हमें सुनने का धैर्य रखें । ... (व्यवधान) आप भी धैर्य रखें और धैर्य की कमी मत दिखाइए । ... (व्यवधान) आप संयम की कमी मत दिखाइए । ... (व्यवधान) हमने संयम दिखाया, हमने धैर्य दिखाया, अब आपकी बारी है । ... (व्यवधान)

आपने बंगाल को कभी समझा ही नहीं । ... (व्यवधान) आपने बंगाल की भक्ति को नहीं समझा । ... (व्यवधान) आपने बंकिम चंद्र चटर्जी को नहीं समझा । ... (व्यवधान) बंकिम चंद्र चटर्जी जी के जो विचार थे, विज्ञान को लेकर उनके जो विचार थे, एक 'फ्री इंडिया' को लेकर उनके जो विचार थे, आपने उन्हें नहीं समझा । ... (व्यवधान) आपने रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर जी को नहीं समझा । ... (व्यवधान) आपके लिए तो सब कुछ बांग्लादेशी है । ... (व्यवधान)

रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर जी ने वर्ष 1905 में 'आमार शोनार बांग्ला' लिखा था । आप इतिहास नहीं जानते हैं । आपने रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर जी का इतिहास नहीं पढ़ा । जब भी कहीं आपको 'आमार शोनार बांग्ला' सुनाई पड़ता है, तो आपको सिर्फ बांग्लादेशी ही सुनाई पड़ता है । लेकिन, जिस समय वह लिखा गया, बंगाल के पार्टिशन में जो दुख, जो वेदना थी, 'आमार शोनार बांग्ला - मेरा सुनहरा बंगाल'

के प्रति जो भाव था, उसको आपने नहीं समझा। आप कभी दिल्ली में अगर बंगाली भाषा सुनते हैं, तो उसको भी बांग्लादेशी कह देते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) वास्तविकता में बंगाल के लोगों की जो समस्या है, असम में बंगाल के लोगों की जो डी-वोटर्स की समस्या है, आज दस साल आपकी डबल इंजन की सरकार हो गई, लेकिन आपने असम में डी-वोटर्स की समस्या का समाधान नहीं किया।

असम में बंगाल के लोग आज अपने आप को भारतीय नागरिक कहना चाहते हैं, लेकिन, आप ऐसा कानून लेकर आए हैं कि असम में बंगाल के लोग अपने आप को भारतीय नागरिक नहीं, बल्कि उनको अपने बांग्लादेशी न होने का प्रमाण सरकार को देना पड़ रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) यह स्थिति है। ... (व्यवधान) न आप बंगाल को समझे, न आपने राष्ट्र को समझा। ... (व्यवधान) हम इस राष्ट्र गीत के बारे में कह रहे हैं। इसमें जो 'राष्ट्र' है, आपने कभी उस 'राष्ट्र' को समझने की कोशिश नहीं की। यह जो 'राष्ट्र' है, यह एक संघीय ढांचे पर निर्भर है। ... (व्यवधान)

इसमें कई प्रकार की राष्ट्रभक्ति है। ... (व्यवधान) आज अगर भारत एक मजबूत राष्ट्र है, तो वह इसलिए है, क्योंकि इसमें न सिर्फ बंगाल की राष्ट्रभक्ति समाई हुई है, बल्कि इसके साथ तमिल की भी राष्ट्रभक्ति समाई हुई है, इसके साथ असम की राष्ट्रभक्ति समाई हुई है, पंजाब की राष्ट्रभक्ति समाई हुई है, केरल की राष्ट्रभक्ति समाई हुई है, कर्नाटक और तेलंगाना की राष्ट्रभक्ति समाई हुई है और इसके साथ नागालैंड और उत्तर पूर्वांचल की राष्ट्रभक्ति समाई हुई है। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन, आपने कभी समझा ही नहीं। ... (व्यवधान) हमारे सारे प्रदेशों की राष्ट्रभक्ति इसमें समाई हुई है, तब जाकर भारत को हम एक मजबूत राष्ट्र बना सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अखिलेश जी, वह आप ले लीजिएगा। जो बाकी रह गया है, वह आप ले लीजिएगा।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : हमारे राष्ट्र में धर्म अनेक, हमारे राष्ट्र में भाषाएं अनेक, हमारे राष्ट्र में प्रांत अनेक, लेकिन, हमारे राष्ट्र में राष्ट्रग्रंथ सिर्फ एक है, और वह हमारा भारतीय संविधान है। ... (व्यवधान) पैगम्बर अनेक, धार्मिक ग्रंथ अनेक, मंदिर अनेक, लेकिन, राष्ट्र निर्माण के संदर्भ में सिर्फ एक ही ग्रंथ

है और वह है - 'संविधान' और इस संविधान की सुरक्षा हम आज भी कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) आप राष्ट्र की बात करते हैं। मैं हमारे नैशनल एंथम के बारे में आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ। आप चाहते थे कि वंदे मातरम् हमारा नैशनल एंथम बने, लेकिन, पूरे देश ने रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर जी द्वारा रचित जन-गण-मन को नैशनल एंथम की तवज्जो दी। ... (व्यवधान) आपके लगभग 52 साल, न राष्ट्रीय तिरंगा आपने अपनी शाखाओं में लगाया और न ही नैशनल एंथम अपनी शाखाओं में चलाया। ... (व्यवधान)

आप राष्ट्र की बात करते हो, लेकिन न आपने नैशनल एंथम को तवज्जो दी, न ही आपने भारत के तिरंगे को तवज्जो दी। आप राष्ट्र की बात क्या करते हो? इनकी जो सत्ता की परिभाषा है, वह अलग है। इनको लगता है कि अगर सत्ता मिल गई, तो ये पूरे राष्ट्र पर शासन चलाएंगे। ... (व्यवधान) यही फर्क है। संजय जयसवाल जी, धन्यवाद। हमारे लिए सत्ता शासन का नहीं, हमारे लिए सत्ता सेवा का माध्यम है, यह फर्क है।

माननीय सभापति : आप संजय जी, को धन्यवाद दे रहे हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, यह फर्क राजतंत्र और लोकतंत्र में हैं। राजा शासन करना चाहता है और सेवक भारत के संविधान की सेवा करना चाहता है। यह फर्क राजा और सेवक में है। हम यही देख रहे हैं कि आज हमारे भारत के लोग अनेक समस्याएं उठा रहे हैं, लेकिन उन समस्याओं का एक भी उल्लेख नहीं है। आज हम राष्ट्र की बात कर रहे हैं, राष्ट्र के प्रति हमारी भक्ति की बात कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपकी सेवा के लिए धन्यवाद दे दिया है।

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सभापति महोदय, थोड़ा मुझे सुन लीजिए। हम राष्ट्र के प्रति हमारे कर्तव्यों की बात कर रहे हैं। पहली बार भारत की राजधानी में बम विस्फोट हुआ, लेकिन आज सदन में आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक बार भी उसको उजागर नहीं किया। हम वंदे मातरम् की 150वीं जयंती मना रहे हैं, लेकिन क्या हम आज वर्तमान के भारत को सुरक्षा दे पा रहे हैं? क्या दिल्ली की राजधानी में हमने दिल्लीवासियों को सुरक्षा दी? क्या हमने जम्मू कश्मीर में वहां के पर्यटकों को सुरक्षा दी?

माननीय सभापति : यह वंदे मातरम् पर चर्चा का विषय है।

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, विकसित भारत की बात कर सकते हैं, तो वर्तमान की बात भी कर सकते हैं। वर्ष 2047 की बात कर सकते हैं, तो वर्ष 2025 की बात भी कर सकते हैं।

माननीय सभापति : आज का विषय वंदे मातरम् के 150 वर्षों की यात्रा का है। आलोचना तो आपको...

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : आज हम सुरक्षा की बात करते हैं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : उन्होंने किसी की आलोचना नहीं की है। प्रधानमंत्री ने किसी की आलोचना नहीं की है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सभापति महोदय, अगर वास्तव में 150वीं वंदे मातरम् की जयंती का पालन करना है, तो हमें सुरक्षा देनी होगी, श्वास की सुरक्षा देनी होगी। आज दिल्ली और पूरे उत्तर भारत में गंगा तट पर जितने भी लोग हैं, उनमें किसान हों, श्रमिक हों, आज वे वायु प्रदूषण के कारण सांस नहीं ले पा रहे हैं। आज आप देखिए कि क्या हमारी सीमाएं सुरक्षित हैं? पहलगाम के बाद पाकिस्तान के जो फील्ड मार्शल हैं, वे अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति के साथ बैठते हैं। पाकिस्तान और अमेरिका के बीच में और करीबी आ गई है, वे और करीब हो गए हैं, लेकिन आप लोग उस पर कुछ नहीं कह रहे हैं।

माननीय सभापति : इसका वंदे मातरम् से क्या लेना?

श्री गौरव गोगोई : आज करेंसी को देखिए। आपने एक बार कहा कि जब करेंसी बढ़ती है, तो यह उम्र का उजागर है। आज की भारतीय करेंसी....

माननीय सभापति : गौरव गोगोई जी, ऑपरेशन सिंदूर पर चर्चा हो चुकी है। उस पर आप लोगों ने भी बात रखी थी और पक्ष के लोगों ने भी बात की है। मुझे लगता है कि आज वंदे मातरम् की 150 वर्षों की यात्रा का विषय है। अगर इस चर्चा को किसी आरोप-प्रत्योराप या विवादों से ऊपर रखें, तो

ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, धन्यवाद। हम 150वीं जयंती वर्तमान में मना रहे हैं, तो वर्तमान में भारत के प्रति हमारे जो कर्तव्य हैं, अगर उनकी बात न करें, तो क्या करें? आपने जिस करेंसी को उजागर किया था कि जब करेंसी बढ़ती है, तो किसी की उम्र का उदाहरण मिलता है, लेकिन आज तो करेंसी सौ रुपये तक पहुंच गई है। आज वायु प्रदूषित है, न हम वायु से सुरक्षित हैं, न हमारी करेंसी सुरक्षित है, न हमारी सीमाएं सुरक्षित, न हम दिल्ली में सुरक्षित हैं। जम्मू कश्मीर और लद्दाख में उनको जो सुरक्षा मिलनी चाहिए, जो राजनीतिक सुरक्षा मिलनी चाहिए, संपूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा मिलना चाहिए, यूटी का दर्जा मिलना चाहिए, वह हम नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। आज हमारा उद्योग सुरक्षित नहीं है। आज मोनोपॉलीज के कारण आम ग्राहक बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों के पैरों पर पड़ा हुआ है।

हम देख रहे हैं कि इंडिगो की एक मोनोपॉली आयी, जिसके कारण आज आम व्यक्ति रो रहा है। आज एक आम व्यक्ति का घर उजड़ रहा है।

माननीय सभापति : मैं आपसे आग्रह करता कि माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ने स्वयं कहा था कि आज हम जो चर्चा कर रहे हैं, यह केवल वर्तमान के लिए नहीं है। आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लोग भी आज की इस चर्चा से प्रेरणा लेंगे।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मुझे लगता है कि आपको बहुत-से अवसर मिलेंगे, जब आप आलोचना कर सकते हैं, आरोप-प्रत्यारोप कर सकते हैं। आज की चर्चा के लिए मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, वंदे मातरम राष्ट्र के प्रति हमारे कर्तव्यों को उजागर करता है और आज तो हमारा वोट भी सुरक्षित नहीं है। आज तो हमारी वोटर लिस्ट भी सुरक्षित नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : इस सदन में चुनाव सुधार पर भी चर्चा होगी।

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, आज हम विभिन्न प्रदेशों में देख रहे हैं कि किस प्रकार से यह सरकार यूपीआई की बात करती है, जैम ट्रिनिटी की बात करती है, आधार की बात करती है, लेकिन मशीन

रिडेबल वोटर लिस्ट नहीं देना चाहती है। वह काम कागज से करवाना चाहती है। आज न वोट सुरक्षित है, न स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षित है, न सीमा सुरक्षित है, न करेंसी सुरक्षित है, न व्यापार सुरक्षित है। ऑनलाइन कॉमर्स आने के बाद आज भारत का वह छोटा दुकानदार, वह मध्यमवर्ग का दुकानदार पूरा तहस-नहस हो गया है। इसके ऊपर हमारी सरकार क्या कर रही है? यह सरकार सवाल से डरती है, चर्चा से डरती है और यह चाहती है कि अगर इन्होंने संस्थाओं को कैप्चर कर लिया... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपने इतनी अच्छी चर्चा शुरू की थी और अगर आप आज की चर्चा पर भाषण दें, तो वाकई वह देश के लिए एक अच्छी चर्चा होगी। मुझे लगता है, आप उस चर्चा को वहीं तक सीमित रखिए।

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, मैं अपने विषय पर ही रहूंगा। यह सरकार यह समझती है कि अगर इन्होंने संस्थाओं को जकड़ लिया, तो भारत की जो सोच है, भारत के जो मूल्य हैं, उनको भी जकड़ लेंगे, उन पर भी कब्जा कर लेंगे, लेकिन यह होनेवाला नहीं है। आप भले ही ... * पर कब्जा कर सकते हो, आप भले ही निर्वाचन आयोग पर कब्जा कर सकते हो... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप यह क्या कह रहे हो? आप ... **पर नहीं बोल सकते हैं, यह गलत बात है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : आप भले ही इनकम टैक्स पर कब्जा कर सकते हो, आप भले ही ईडी पर कब्जा कर सकते हो,... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप किसी पर आरोप नहीं लगा सकते हो।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : लेकिन भारत की आवाम, भारत के लोकतंत्र ... (व्यवधान)

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

** Not recorded.

माननीय सभापति : ...* की जो आलोचना हो रही है, यह कार्रवाई का हिस्सा नहीं होगी। संसदीय कार्य राज्य मंत्री जी।

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल) : महोदय, ...*पर कब्जा करने वाली बात ये कैसे कह रहे हैं? यह ...*का अपमान है। ... (व्यवधान) यह क्या कह रहे हैं? ...* पर चर्चा करने के लिए कोई नोटिस दिया है क्या?... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : हमने उसको कार्रवाई के हिस्से से निकलवा दिया है।

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल : ठीक है महोदय।

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, ये आज हमारे भारत के नागरिकों के आम अधिकारों पर भी कब्जा करना चाहते हैं। जो वोट देने का अधिकार, जो स्वतंत्र विचारों का अधिकार, किसी से प्रेम करने का अधिकार, अपने अनुसार विचार रखने का अधिकार, सरकार की आलोचना करने का अधिकार, सरकार को सवाल पूछने का अधिकार आदि, इन अधिकारों को भी यह छीनना चाहती है। अगर यह इन अधिकारों को छीनना चाहती है, तो यह बंकिम चंद्र चटर्जी की कल्पना के अनुसार भारत का जो सपना देखा था, उसके विरोध में वे जा रहे हैं। रविन्द्र नाथ टैगोर जी ने जो फ्री इंडिया की कल्पना की थी, उसके विरोध में जा रहे हैं। इसीलिए आज ब्रिटिश तो रहे नहीं, लेकिन ब्रिटिशर की डिवाइड एंड रूल पॉलिसी फोलो करने वाली कुछ राजनीतिक ताकत आज भी हैं। जिस प्रकार से ब्रिटिशों ने सेडिशन का कानून इस्तेमाल करके भारत की वैचारिक स्वतंत्रता को पकड़ने का काम किया, आज भी ऐसी कुछ राजनीतिक ताकत हैं, जो सेडिशन के कानून के द्वारा हमारे ही नागरिकों को जेल में रख रही हैं। इसीलिए आज हम उन ताकतों को कहना चाहते हैं कि हमारी पार्टी, विपक्ष की पार्टी और इंडिया अलायंस भारत के आम नागरिकों के साथ खड़े हैं। कवि रविन्द्र नाथ टैगोर जी की उन महान पंक्तियों के प्रति हम आज भी प्रतिबद्ध हैं, जिनको अंत में उजागर करते हुए मैं अपने भाषण को

* Not recorded.

समाप्त करूंगा ।

“Where the mind is without fear
and the head is held high;
Where knowledge is free;
Where the world has not been broken up
into fragments by narrow domestic walls;
Where words come out from the depth of truth;
Where tireless striving stretches its arms toward perfection;
Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way
into the dreary desert sand of dead habit;
Where the mind is led forward by Thee
into ever-widening thought and action —
Into that heaven of freedom,
my Father, let my country awake.”

इन्हीं पंक्तियों के प्रति हम हमेशा कार्यबद्ध रहेंगे । यही कहते हुए मैं अपनी वाणी को विराम देता हूँ । जय हिंद, वंदे मातरम् ।

श्री अखिलेश यादव (कन्नौज) : आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने वंदे मातरम् के 150वें वर्ष पर जो ऐतिहासिक चर्चा हो रही है, उसमें मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया ।

वंदे मातरम् के 150वें वर्ष के बाद आज हम लोग उसे दोबारा इस सदन में याद कर रहे हैं । हमें इस बात का गर्व है कि हम लोग इस समय पर बंकिमचंद्र चट्टोपाध्याय जी को भी याद कर रहे हैं, जिन्होंने इतना शानदार गीत इस राष्ट्र को दिया है । इस गीत ने लाखों-लाखों लोगों को जागृत किया और उनके बीच उत्साह भरा । आजादी के समय पर, जिस समय अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ी जा रही थी, वंदे मातरम् हमें ऊर्जा देता था, हमें ताकत देता था, हमें एकजुट करके अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ

लड़ने का एक माध्यम बनाता था। जब वंदे मातरम् गीत के 150 वर्ष हो रहे हैं और मुझे उस पर बोलने का मौका मिला है, तो उसके लिए मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत आभार और धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

वंदे मातरम् की चर्चा में जिस तरह से पूर्व में हमारे कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेता गौरव गोगोई जी ने अपनी बात रखी, उस भावना से जुड़ता हुआ और वंदे मातरम् की भावना से जुड़ता हुआ मैं अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूँ। जिस समय कोलकाता के कांग्रेस के अधिवेशन में रविन्द्रनाथ टैगोर जी ने गीत गाया, उसके बाद इसकी लोकप्रियता आम लोगों के बीच पहुंच गई। जब कभी भी लोगों को अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ लड़ना होता था, तो वंदे मातरम् का नारा देकर लोगों को जोड़ने का काम करते थे। हमारा कोई भी आंदोलन रहा हो, स्वदेशी आंदोलन रहा हो, उसमें भी हम लोग इसी नारे के साथ चले। वंदे मातरम् गीत को लेकर हमने देश को इतना एकजुट कर दिया कि अंग्रेज घबराने लगे। जब अंग्रेज घबराने लगे और जहां कहीं भी वे देखते थे कि यह नारा लग रहा है तो वहां पर देशद्रोही का कानून लगाकर लोगों को जेल भेज देते थे। यह भी इतिहास है कि जिस समय बंगाल में बच्चों ने यह गीत गाया, इस गीत को अपने क्लास रूम में गाया, तो उस समय भी अंग्रेजों ने उनके खिलाफ मुकदमा लगाकर उन्हें जेल भेजने का काम किया। अंग्रेजों ने वंदे मातरम् को बैन भी कर दिया, वर्ष 1905 से 1908 तक बैन कर दिया गया। बैन के बाद भी लोग माने नहीं, हमारे क्रांतिकारी लोग माने नहीं। उन्होंने इस वंदे मातरम् गीत को हमेशा अपने दिल और दिमाग में रखा और जनता के बीच में आंदोलन को बढ़ाते रहे।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे सत्ता पक्ष के जो लोग हैं, वे हर चीज को ओन (own) करना चाहते हैं। हम वंदे मातरम् गीत के 150वें वर्ष पर इसे याद कर रहे हैं, हम बंकिमचंद्र चट्टोपाध्याय जी को याद कर रहे हैं कि उन्होंने इतना महान गीत हमें दिया है। सत्ता पक्ष के लोगों के द्वारा हमें समय-समय पर देखने को मिलता है कि जो महापुरुष उनके नहीं हैं या जो चीज उनकी अच्छी नहीं है, उनको वे ओन करना चाहते हैं। वंदे मातरम् गीत के 150वें वर्ष ... (व्यवधान) मैं अभी वह बात कहूंगा। मैं वह बात कहूंगा, मंत्री जी उसका जवाब दीजिएगा।... (व्यवधान) क्योंकि यह बात ओन करने की आ रही है, अपनाने की बात आ रही है तो मैं अपने सत्ता पक्ष के लोगों को यह बात याद

दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

सत्ता पक्ष के लोगों की जो पार्टी आज भारतीय जनता पार्टी है, जिस समय उसका गठन हो रहा था, हमारे मुंबई और महाराष्ट्र के लोग जानते होंगे कि जिस समय गठन की चर्चा थी, उस समय आपके जो अध्यक्ष चुने गए थे, उनको जो भाषण देना था, उस पर भी बहस चल रही थी। बहस इस बात की थी कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी सेक्युलर रास्ते पर जाएगी, सोशलिस्ट रास्ते पर जाएगी या नहीं जाएगी। तमाम विरोध के बाद भी उस समय उनके जो राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष चुने गए थे, उन्होंने अपने भाषण में समाजवादी आंदोलन और समाजवादी विचारधारा का वही रास्ता अपनाया। उन्होंने सेक्युलर रास्ता अपनाया।... (व्यवधान) वही नहीं, जो उनका मंच था, उसमें जयप्रकाश जी की तस्वीर लगाकर भी उन्होंने लोगों में यह भ्रम फैलाने की कोशिश की कि जेपी के रास्ते पर भारतीय जनता पार्टी चलेगी। माननीय मंत्री जी कृपया बताएं कि आज वह कितने सेक्युलर हैं, कितने सोशलिस्ट हैं। अभी गौरव गोगोई जी ने ठीक कहा कि इंडिगो के हवाई जहाज उड़ नहीं रहे हैं या उड़ाए नहीं जा रहे हैं? यह बात कही गई थी कि गरीब भी उसमें चल सकेगा।

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बात को दूसरी तरफ नहीं ले जाना चाहता हूँ। वंदे मातरम् सिर्फ गाने के लिए नहीं, निभाने के लिए भी होना चाहिए। आज हम आकलन करें, पीछे मुड़कर देखें कि हम इस वंदे मातरम् को कितना निभा रहे हैं। जिस वंदे मातरम् ने आजादी के आंदोलन में सबको जोड़ा, आज के दरावरवादी लोग उसी से देश को तोड़ना चाहते हैं।... (व्यवधान) ऐसे लोगों ने पहले भी देश के साथ दगा किया और आज भी कर रहे हैं।

माननीय सभापति : यह चर्चा तो जोड़ने का काम करेगी न? अखिलेश जी, आज वंदे मातरम् की चर्चा जोड़ने का ही काम करेगी।

श्री अखिलेश यादव : वंदे मातरम् कोई दिखावा नहीं है। न ही यह राजनीति का विषय है, क्योंकि हम जब इनके विचारों से, इनके भाषणों से बाहर सुनते हैं, तो ऐसा लगता है कि वंदे मातरम् इन्हीं का बनवाया हुआ गाना है।... (व्यवधान) जिन्होंने आजादी के आंदोलन में भाग ही नहीं लिया है, वे वंदे मातरम् का महत्व क्या जानेंगे। सच तो यह है कि सरफरोश लोग वंदे मातरम् दिल से बोलते थे। उन

आजादी के दीवानों के खिलाफ कुछ लोग अंग्रेजों के लिए जासूसी और मुखबिरी का भी काम करते थे । ... (व्यवधान) दसअसल ये राष्ट्रवादी नहीं, बल्कि राष्ट्र विवादी लोग हैं । जैसे अंग्रेज विवाद करके, डिवाइड करके, डिविजन करके राज किया करते थे । ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, आज भी वही रास्ता कुछ लोग अपना रहे हैं । वे डिविजन का रास्ता अपना रहे हैं, डिवाइड करने का रास्ता अपना रहे हैं, दरास्वादी रास्ता अपना रहे हैं । ... (व्यवधान) इनका इतिहास खंगाला जाए कि इन्होंने आजादी के पहले और आजादी के बाद वंदे मातरम् क्यों नहीं गाया ।... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, आज जब हम वंदे मातरम् पर इतनी चर्चा कर रहे हैं । जिस भाव से हम लोग यहां बैठे हैं, तो कम से कम इतिहास में यह भी खंगाला जाए कि वंदे मातरम् कुछ लोगों ने कब गाया । उन मुखबिरों से यह सवाल पूछा जाए कि स्वतंत्रता के बाद भी उन्होंने अपना गीत क्यों बनाया । उनकी एक रंगी सोच ने तिरंगा क्यों नहीं फहराया? वंदे मातरम् सियासत के झूठे राष्ट्रवादियों के लिए नहीं है । गलत लोगों की गलत मंशा पूरा देश समझता है । ये केवल यही नहीं ओन करते हैं, कभी-कभी भारत माता का जो चित्र है, पेंटिंग है, जिसे कभी बंगाल के महान लोगों ने बनाया था ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, आप इनको देख लीजिए ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : राजभर जी, आप बैठ जाइए, आपके नेता बोल रहे हैं ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अखिलेश यादव : सभापति महोदय, यह भी ख्वाब था कि कम्युनल पॉलिटिक्स नहीं चलेगी । कम से कम हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के साथियों ने कम्युनल पॉलिटिक्स का वहां पर अंत किया है, जहां से इन्होंने कभी शुरू की थी ।

सभापति महोदय, वंदे मातरम् एक भाव के रूप में हमारे अंदर बसा है । चाहे उसके शब्द याद न हों, चाहे अर्थ न मालूम हो, चाहे यह पूरा याद न हो, सच्चे भारतीय के अंदर देश प्रेम की भावना जगाने के लिए इसके दो शब्द ही काफी हैं । जो सच में देश की अखंडता और एकता चाहते हैं, जो

भाईचारे को बुनियाद मानते हैं, उनके लिए दो शब्द भी पर्याप्त हैं, जो हमें इस वंदे मातरम् से मिलते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं दूसरा किस्सा सुना दूँ। सभापति महोदय, इनका इतिहास खंगाल लीजिए, पूरा इतिहास निकाल लीजिए। ये लोग कभी चुनावी सभाओं में बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी की तस्वीर नहीं लगाते थे।...(व्यवधान) अगर यह बात सही है तो आप बता दीजिए। इन्होंने तस्वीर तब लगाना शुरू किया जब इनका एक सहयोगी साथी संगठन, जिस समय समाजवादी पार्टी और बहुजन समाजवादी पार्टी ने मिल कर इन्हें उत्तर प्रदेश में हरा दिया था, उस दिन के बाद से ये बाबा साहेब भीम राव अम्बेडकर जी प्रतिमा और तस्वीर लगाने लगे।

सभापति महोदय, वंदे मातरम् केवल गीत नहीं है। आज हमें यह ऊर्जा भी देता है। उस समय इससे क्रांतिकारियों को ऊर्जा मिलती थी। यह एकजुटता का नारा था। हम सभी को साथ लेकर चल रहे थे। देश के सभी लोगों ने जाति-धर्म को भुला कर एक साथ मिल कर वंदे मातरम् के सहारे अंग्रेजों को भगाने की लगातार कोशिश की। अन्ततोगत्वा यह परिणाम हुआ कि जब देश जागा तो वंदे मातरम् के साथ जय हिन्द का नारा, इंकलाब जिंदाबाद का नारा लगा कर अंग्रेजों को इस देश से भगाया गया।

सभापति महोदय, आज हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं। हम कैसा देश बनाना चाहते हैं और किस दिशा में देश को ले जाना चाहते हैं? सभापति महोदय, मुझे अच्छा लगा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वह बात याद दिलाई है कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने में अगर बच्चे भी वंदे मातरम् गाते थे तो उन्हें देशद्रोही कानून के तहत जेल भेज दिया जाता था। आज जब हम आजाद हैं तो देखिए कि उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या हो रहा है। वहां प्राइमरी स्कूल्स बंद किए जा रहे हैं। वहां 26 हजार से ज्यादा स्कूल्स बंद हो गए। जब हम लोगों ने बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए जिम्मेदारी उठाई, पीडीए के लोगों ने जागरूक हो कर उन्हें पढ़ाने की कोशिश की तो कभी अंग्रेजों ने बच्चों पर द्रेशद्रोह का मुकदमा लगाया गया था, आजादी के बाद वहां जो पढ़ने गए और पढ़ाने गए उन पर भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने मुकदमे लगाए। इसलिए हम सभी वंदे मातरम् के उसी भाव से जुड़ कर, हम सभी मिल कर देश को और ज्यादा मजबूत बनाएं,

यही हमारी भावना है, यही हमारे माननीय सदस्यों की भावना है। जब हम 150वें वर्ष में इसे याद कर रहे हैं तो हम यह भी याद करें कि जिस भावना से हम लोगों ने वंदे मातरम् को हम लोगों ने देश में गा-गा कर अंग्रेजों को भगा दिया। यह देश कैसे मजबूत हो, कैसे एकजुट हो, बिना भेद-भाव के संविधान से कैसे चले, क्योंकि हमें यह संविधान से मिला हुआ ही गीत है। इसलिए इस गीत के माध्यम से हम किसी पर टिप्पणी और किसी पर कुछ थोपने की कोशिश न करें और न किसी पर कुछ दबाव बनाने की कोशिश करें। मैं सभापति जी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

14.00 hrs

***DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR (BARASAT):** Vande Mataram! Jai Hind!

Hon. Chairperson Sir, today's topic is the celebration of the 150th anniversary of *Vande Mataram*. Beyond this meeting, I respectfully appeal to all my countrymen to view *Vande Mataram* not just as a national song, not just as a prayer, not just as a poem, but as a determination. This consciousness-creating emotion runs deep in the heart of every Indian, which, resounding in thousands upon thousands and millions of voices, inspired India to take forward the freedom struggle.

Of course, it is difficult for those in power today to understand why, when their predecessor Savarkar secured his own freedom by giving apology bonds and was appointed to the subjugation of British imperialism. In contrast at the same juncture, 64 per cent, that is 398 were Bengali out of all the 585 prisoners in Cellular Jail. These Bengalis fought for the freedom of the motherland and were thrown in Cellular Jail without them ever worrying about their own individual

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

freedom. Who hasn't heard the song "Ekbar Biday De Maa, ghure asi / Hasi Hasi porbo Fansi, dekhbe Bharatbasi" (Bid me farewell for now, Mother. I shall be back soon / I will wear the noose with a smile when I am hanged, and all Indians shall see)? This was voiced by the youngest martyr Khudiram Bose while going to the gallows, at a time when the predecessors of today's ruling party were bent on saving India by bowing down to British imperialism with apology bonds. So they will not understand.

Today, when they issue a decree, they remove it within a few moments, but do not apologize. This is condemnable. Today, their parliamentarian Vishweshwar Hegde Kageri is not punished; this is also very unfortunate. And even more than that, today's hundreds of telephone calls and messages that came from West Bengal felt really moving to me. Hearing the way the hon. Prime Minister called Rishi Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay "Bankim Da" in his speech, it seemed that he was having a conversation with him over tea. Bengalis and Bengali-speaking people are not taking this well. Bengalis do not accept the insults of all these scholars, like the marble statue of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar being broken, or disrespecting Raja Rammohan Roy, for whom I am being able to stand here today, for whom the practice of Sati Dahan was abolished, women were educated — Bengalis do not accept these insults.

माननीय सभापति : उन्होंने तुरंत बंकिम बाबू कहा, प्रोफेसर सौगत दादा को करैक्ट किया ।

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR: Even today, Rishi Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay is called "Dada" here in this House. Bengalis will not accept this. We follow the parliamentary code of conduct. Just as people of different religions

sometimes follow the Gita, the Bible, the Quran, or the Tripitaka, similarly we follow this Constitution which shows us the way. This Constitution is being completely violated. We want justice. We want justice for this insult to Bengal; we want justice for the insult to the Constitution. Bengal knows how to roar.

माननीय सभापति : उन्होंने रिसपेक्टफुली कहा, इसी सदन में उन्होंने करैक्ट भी कर लिया। उन्होंने सौगत दादा को धन्यवाद देकर कहा भी।

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR: During the freedom struggle this roar has come to the voice of every Bengali. Jai Hind has come to the voice of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, our national anthem “Jana Gana Mana” is the creation of the “poet of the world” Rabindranath Tagore — which has been insulted by their parliamentarian Vishweshwar Hegde Kageri. We consider the patriotism of Bengalis to be above all. We Bengalis do not accept this kind of insult.

Rishi Aurobindo gave the title of “Rishi” to Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. I feel proud that the people of Barasat have elected me here four times, and Rishi Bankim Chandra was the Deputy Magistrate from the same place, and he used to walk there from Kolkata on foot to carry out his work responsibilities in Barasat. Rishi Bankim Chandra first published Vande Mataram in the “Bongodarshan” magazine on 7 November 1875, and in 1882 it was included in the novel “Ananda Math”. I think none of them knows this book. I would like to share two lines from there. During the years 1174–75, the king used to strictly collect revenue. In 1175, there was no rain, no harvest, and rice became expensive. The poor ate once a day, and people first started begging — after that who gives alms? They started fasting, fell ill, sold their cows,

ploughs, and ate paddy from the fields. They were affected by diseases like fever, malnutrition, and chicken pox. This is a picture of that time when we were oppressed during British rule.

At that time, this song was composed as a conversation between Mahendra and those who were called sons of the land and who were busy with the work of the country like Bhabananda. “Vande Mataram / sujalam suphalam malayaja sheetalam / sasyashyamalam Mataram” (“Mother, I praise thee! Rich with thy hurrying streams, bright with orchard gleams, cool with thy winds of delight, dark fields waving — Mother of might”). Mahendra was surprised hearing this song, didn’t understand anything and asked, “Who’s the mother?” Bhabananda didn’t answer and continued singing, “shubhrajyotsna pulakita yaaminim phulla kusumita drumadal shobhiniim suhaasinim sumadhura bhaashhinim sukhadam varadam Mataram” (“Moonlight drapes your trees and streams — they shine under your gentle watch. In your blooming arms, you offer rest. Your laughter hums low and sweet; press my head to your feet, Mother, voice soft as prayer.”) Mahendra exclaimed, “Your narration is about the country. This is not about the mother.” Bhabananda replied, “The only mother we worship is the motherland. We don’t have parents, wife, friends, children or kin or even a house — we only have the Motherland which is rich and prosperous in natural resources.” We address our country as the mother goddess. A Bengali’s writing is inflicting such emotions. After all these. Violating the parliamentary code of conduct, the way he was disrespected and the way a decree was issued against him in Rajya Sabha — I strongly condemn that. Since then, political and religious

songs have been sung as national songs in the voices of the freedom fighters. Today, it is the world of photo shoots — there were no photo shoots then. They fought with a firm resolve to liberate the country. People in Bengal still have it in them. Shame on the government that is constantly insulting Bengalis, insulting the Bengali language. What greater insult can there be than wanting to ban in the parliament the song that everyone has sung together?

The terror of British imperialism is resounding in the voice of this government today. This voice of paying homage to the motherland should not be used as a way to silence the voice of democracy by the government. At present, the government is trying to snatch the democratic voting rights of the people of India by tricking them. Bengalis will not accept this either. The Bengali-speaking population is being attacked. I want to remind the people that the national anthem, the national song, Jai Hind — all creations from Bengali — are in the hearts of Bengalis. Therefore, if Bengalis are oppressed and attacked, Bengalis will roar.

Jai Hind. Vande Mataram. Jai Bangla.

SHRI A. RAJA (NILGIRIS): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House is witnessing a strange and distinct occasion, which has never occurred in the world. No doubt, irrespective of political colour, when the song Vande Mataram is played, everybody stands and gives his or her respect to show that we are in oneness. Why did I say it is very strange. I have come across a few countries, probably Denmark and New Zealand, that have one more national anthem. But I have not come across any country where a country has two songs under two different

nomenclatures with new definitions. One is the national anthem and another is the national song. It is very strange and peculiar to the rest of the world. Then I wanted to search on Google, including the Oxford dictionary, to see what is meant by an 'anthem' and what is meant by a 'song'. An anthem is a song that has special importance for a country. What is meant by a song? A short musical piece with words meant to be sung. Then another explanation that has been offered in the Oxford dictionary itself is that a song could become an anthem meant for a classless society. So, an anthem has a larger motto and a larger ambition to have inclusive nationalism, so that our forefathers distinguished both poems – one for the national anthem and another for the national song.

In a country like ours, India, where we are divided by caste, religion, linguistic differences, and territorial differences, yes, we need a national anthem to unite us, to have a unified force in our mind that this is our country. In order to cultivate such patriotism and national conscience, one can understand that there should be a national anthem. But what is the need for a national song? So many correspondences were held to arrive at these two songs with equal status. I am aware that the song Vande Mataram is deeply attached to the freedom struggle. As put by the Prime Minister, and friends such as Shri Gogoi, Shrimati Ghosh from West Bengal, and Shri Akhilesh, all this shows that we have a unanimous voice to celebrate this present form of Vande Mataram, but that does not prohibit us from questioning the genesis of this song, which has been tabled and named as the national song.

I have seen the Prime Minister's speeches many times over the past 11

years. Of course, the hon. Prime Minister is fond of a few words. One of his best inclinations is towards the word 'appeasement'. Without 'appeasement', the Prime Minister's speech will not end. Whether it is the Red Fort or a BJP conference, the tone, voice, and vocabulary are one and the same – appeasement, appeasement, appeasement! And one more is nepotism, nepotism, nepotism! He is entitled to that. But what kind of appeasement was done as far as Vande Mataram is concerned? I too am fond of the word 'appeasement'. But we are travelling in opposite direction as far as the Vande Mataram song is concerned.

Vande Mataram was popularly acclaimed as the national song, written by the respected Bankim Chandra Chatterjee way back in 1870. But it has given rise to intense contestation in terms of explicit idolatry and religious antagonism. We have attachment to our own language, culture, and regionalism.

That does not mean everything should be glorified without seeing the documents and the credentials of the history. Sir, fortunately, Shri Bankim Chandra Chatterjee did not know what type of contestation took place over the national song *Vande Mataram* since he died before the political struggle started over the song. Sir, as such, explanation is not possible to give in this forum about what he did during the composition of *Vande Mataram*.

Sir, let me quote a few sentences from the Prime Minister's speech when he spoke on the 150th celebration of the song. It was held when the stamp release was done by the Prime Minister. I quote, "In Anandamath, when Santan Bhavannath sings Vande Mataram, another character argues, "we get

inspiration from *Vande Mataram*". But today, Mother India has 140 crore children. He has got 280 crore arms. More than 60 per cent of these are young. This power belongs to Ma Bharti. What is impossible for us today? What can stop us from fulfilling the original dream of *Vande Mataram*? He further states that this song was subjected to division by cutting off two stanzas which sowed the seed for the partition.

Sir, I want to ask four questions upon the speech that has been delivered by the Prime Minister. One is, who did the division in the *Vande Mataram*? I would also like to know whether the division of the *Vande Mataram* led to the division of the country? Then he said, this crucial aspect has to be dealt with now. I quote, "the crucial side of the division". What is the crucial division to know now? This is my second question.

In his speech, he stated that a "challenging thinking of such a division exists" even today. I want to ask this House. The Prime Minister is saying that a thinking of division still exists in the country today. Where is it? With whom is it? The last question, what is the original dream of *Vande Mataram*? All these four questions have arisen to me in my mind out of the speech that has been delivered by the Prime Minister.

Sir, let me start with Gandhiji. The Government still pretends that they are respecting Gandhiji as the Father of the Nation. Of course, sometimes his name is anathema to the Treasury Benches. Sir, Gandhiji not only praised the *Vande Mataram*, but also he did not hesitate to put encomium to the author too. Sir, Gandhiji said, "In 1915, we have sung a beautiful national song on hearing which

all of us sprang to our feet”.

“... The poet has lavished all the adjectives we possibly could to describe Mother India. It is for you and me to make good the claim that the poet has advanced on behalf of his Motherland”. So, this is the encomium which was given by Gandhi ji to the author of the poem in the year 1915.

Now, please come into 1940. After 25 years, Mahatma Gandhi was distinctly defensive about Vande Mataram when he said: “That was not a religious cry, but a purely political cry. It should never be chanted to insult or offend the Muslims”.

What happened to Gandhi ji between 1915 and 1940? What happened to this National Song between 1915 and 1940? What are all the elements that pushed Gandhi ji to praise the song in 1915 and what are all the events held between 1915 and 1940 for him to say that the song should not be permitted to be sung? If the elements and events between 1915 and 1940s are correlated or synchronized, then the riddles wrapped upon this National Song ‘Vande Mataram’ can be unfolded.

Very few points, I want to say in another angle. Anushilan Samiti, a secret revolutionary organization was founded in Bengal in the year 1902 aiming for independence through armed struggle. They were being called as ‘Biplabis’. The Professor Ray may be aware about it. ‘Biplabis’, militant group, formed themselves to achieve Independence of India in 1902. The greatest proponents of elevating the Vande Mataram to the status of National Song was done by these ‘Biplabis’.

The secret documents were seized by the British Government to know about the activities of this Association where it has been disclosed that in the 'Biplabis', Muslims were not permitted to do struggle activities. When a question was asked, the reply was sent by the Samiti, and I quote: "Vows taken at the time of admission as members of the organization were sacred to the Hindus, but not the Muslims". The poem is Vande Mataram; struggle is national struggle for the country; a group was formed; but Muslims were prohibited from chanting Vande Mataram. So, the inference can be that Vande Mataram is a religious thing. Right or wrong, such a space was given to the people and to a community. Its aim was independence, and its utterance prejudiced the Muslims.

Accordingly, between 1905 and 1908, the Home Department revealed that when prayer was going on in the mosque in the State of Bengal, Hindu processionists -- while crossing the mosque, when the prayer was being done by the Muslims -- shouted Vande Mataram, which created enmity. It is documented by the British Government. Still, it is being saved and it is available for perusal.

14.24 hrs

(Shri Dilip Saikia *in the Chair*)

In 1907, again anonymous pamphlets were printed on lurid red paper and distributed, which claims that Muslims should not sing Vande Mataram and no Muslim should join the Swadeshi Movement.

Sir, such events increased between 1902 and 1915. What prompted it and how it went? The unrest and disturbances occurred in various places including Bengal, when the matter was referred to the House of Commons. The House of

Commons discussed these issues in detail as to why the song Vande Mataram was creating a communal conflict and who was responsible for that. The discussion took place on 16th July, 1907. An appeal was made by Aurobindo Ghosh with a broader sense which I want to re-quote again – “What we want is that Hindus and Muslims both should bring the Swaraj in unison and concert”. This appeal was done by Aurobindo Ghosh, having come across that there were disturbances communally between Hindus and Muslims because of the Vande Mataram chanting. The fault is not with the song, I will come to that later. According to them, it is meant for Hindus only, prohibiting Muslims in the struggle. So, divide starts there. Prime Minister asks, “Who did the division?” Prime Minister asks, “Who did the division of Vande Mataram song?” the division was done by your forefathers, not by Muslims.

Sir, one more aspect is there. It may be a little bit painful for the West Bengal people, please bear with me, but naked history must be placed before this House.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Raja Ji, what do you mean by “your forefathers” What do you mean by that?

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You can ask questions. It should be, “our forefathers”. You can ask questions.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: It should be mentioned like, “our forefathers”.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Raja Ji, please, please be seated.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : निशिकान्त दुबे जी ।

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सर, स्पीकर के डायरेक्शंस 114 और 115 को देखा जाए ।... (व्यवधान)

सर, महर्षि अरविन्द काँग्रेस गरम दल के नेता थे ।... (व्यवधान) उन्होंने पहला बम विस्फोट मेरी कंस्टीट्यून्सी देवघर में किया था ।... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I am allowing him. Please, please be seated.

... (*Interruptions*)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सर, अंग्रेज उनको पकड़ना चाहते थे, इसीलिए वे पांडिचेरी गए थे और आप देश को अंग्रेजों के डॉक्यूमेंट के बारे में बता रहे हैं ।... (व्यवधान) आप में विभाजनकारी मानसिकता है ।... (व्यवधान) ये हिस्ट्री को गलत बता रहे हैं ।... (व्यवधान)

सर, ये महर्षि अरविन्द को गलत बता रहे हैं । वर्ष 1902 का जो गजेटियर है, उसे अंग्रेजों ने बनाया, जो हिन्दू और मुसलमान को डिवाइड करना चाहते थे ।... (व्यवधान)

सर, इसलिए इनकी बातों को एक्सपंज कीजिए ।... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: If there is anything wrong in his speech, that should be expunged, otherwise all his points should come.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Raja Ji, please continue.

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, this type of conflicts which happened in Bengal and other areas including UP went on to the extent to investigate the character of the author. What happened? The collection of Shri Bankim Chandra Chatterjee were put into test, including the novel, Anandamath, from where the song, Vande Mataram, was inserted later. Tanika Sarkar, the famous historical researcher

has said about the collection of the Bankim Chandra Chatterjee including Anandamath. He wrote many books. These were collected in the name of Bankim Rajbali. About the collection including Anandamath, Tanika Sarkar observed what recitals are available in this collection, including Anandamath. The conversation was held. It is very sensitive.

I quote: “Unless we drive out these dirty bastards, Hindus will be ruined. When shall we level the mosques to the ground and raise the Ram Madhav temple in their place?” Who is the “bastard”? Silence. These are the words from which one may clearly infer their intended meaning.

Sir, not only this. Again, in the same novel, describing how our Muslim ruler supposedly protects us, I quote: “We lost our religion; we lost our caste; we lost our honour and family name; and now we are on the verge of losing even our lives. How can Hinduism endure unless we drive out this dissolute swine?” Such observations, contemplated within the literature of Bankim Chandra, gave rise to animosity.

Sir, I want to bring one more incident to the attention of this House. I make no assertion on the author. In Bengal, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar raised his voice for women’s education. I believe the Chair is familiar with his name. He advocated women’s education, the abolition of polygamy, and widow remarriage. He submitted a memorandum with 2,000 signatures to the then Governor General of Bengal. But it was countered by the author of this song, who collected 28,000 signatures asserting that these reforms were against Hindu customs. Therefore, there is reason to believe indeed, reason to conclude

that *Vande Mataram* is not merely a set of stanzas, nor is it directed solely against the British, but also against Muslims. These are the reasons I am placing before you.

Sir, Shri R.C. Majumdar correctly observed and I quote: “Bankim Chandra converted patriotism into religion, and religion into patriotism.” These were the criticisms voiced in those days, and I cannot ignore them. We must acknowledge them ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You kindly keep in mind the historic importance and the emotion of the people of our country. You are doing *post mortem* of *Vande Mataram*. It should not be like that.

SHRI A. RAJA: Having outlined the elements that fostered resentment in the minds of Muslims, I now turn to the events that unfolded during the period of division in this song.

By the 1930s, unrest and communal tensions had reached a peak which was coined as an outcry that compelled the Congress, with its Hindu and Muslim members, to respond. What kind of response? In April 1937, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru issued a statement on behalf of the Congress and I quote: “It must be remembered that the Congress has always had a large number of Muslims in its fold. Some of our most eminent national leaders have been, and are Muslims. But it is true that the Muslim masses have been largely neglected by us in recent years. We want to correct that omission and carry the message of the Congress to them.”

This Press statement was issued by Nehru Ji. Nehru Ji wanted to correct

it, but people are accusing that Nehru Ji did it. Was it unilateral by Nehru? We have to go with the documents and credentials available even now with us. October, 1937 is a crucial and historic month in India's history since the country's future destination was moulded for a fair democratic discussion notwithstanding the critics who have clouded it. The correction process started in the month of October, 1937. Nehru Ji wrote a letter to Mr. Bose. In that letter, He wrote: "While the present outcry against Vande Mataram was to a large extent a manufactured one by the communalists, there is also some substance to the grievances that needed to be met, and people who were communally inclined have been affected by it. Whatever we do, cannot be to pander to the communalist feeling but to meet the real grievances where they exist." Nehru Ji wrote to Subhash Chandra Bose having taken cognizance of the matter, and gave the Press a report that they would go according to the credentials as per the facts and history. ... (*Interruptions*) It is available there. You get it. ... (*Interruptions*) Yes, you are correct. Mr. Bose was in favour of the full song. ... (*Interruptions*) I will come to it; do not worry. Mr. Bose was requested by Nehru Ji to write to Tagore and get the details. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel wrote a letter to Tagore asking for details. Dr. Rajendra Prasad wrote a letter to Tagore asking for his opinion. Why was this man Tagore a central person for everybody? A beautiful song was sung by my friend Gogoi and I quote:

*"Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high;

..... English translation of this part of speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

Where knowledge is free;

Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls;

Where words come out from the depth of truth;

Where tireless striving stretches its arms toward perfection;

Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit;

Where the mind is led forward by Thee into ever-widening thought and action -
Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake."*

Why was such trust shown in Tagore? Tagore was the first person in 1896 in Calcutta Session who used to sing Vande Mataram with music. People including Sardar Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose pushed the ball to Tagore.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude now.

SHRI A. RAJA : Sir, give me a few minutes.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Your time is over.

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, you can adjust some time from the Congress Party also. ...
(Interruptions) Meanwhile, the matter was seized by the Congress Working Committee and it was scheduled for discussion on 26.10.1937. Six days prior to the schedule, Nehru Ji wrote a letter to Subhash Chandra Bose on 20.10.2037.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Your time is over.

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, there were a lot of disturbances.

Sir, Nehru said and I quote:

“I have managed to get an English translation of Anandamath, and I am reading it at present to get the background of the song. It does seem, this background is likely to irritate the Muslims.”

This is Nehru.... (*Interruptions*) This is chronological. (*Interruptions*) Sir, I will connect the chain. So, the ball has been shifted to Tagore to decide. Meanwhile, the Congress Working Committee says it will be considered on 26th October. On 20th October, Nehru wrote to Bose. Now, the matter was referred to a sub-committee in the Congress. Who were all the members of the sub-committee? These were Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose, and Narendra Dev. The sub-committee was formed with stipulation to take the advice of the Rabindranath Tagore. So, Tagore became the centre. Now, what did Tagore do? The claim of Tagore on record was:

“I was the first person to sing the song Vande Mataram before a gathering of the Calcutta Congress in the year 1896.”

That is the reason the entire trust was given to him. Then, Tagore wrote, categorically:

“I freely concede that the whole Bankim’s Vande Mataram poem, read together with its context, is liable to be interpreted in ways that might wound Muslims feelings.”

To me, again, this spirit of tenderness and devotion expressed in the first portion of the poem:

“The emphasis is given to beautiful and beneficial species as

motherland.”

Now, Tagore took a decision that this cannot be permitted....

(Interruptions)

Sir, out of the chain of actions, who is aggrieved? In March, 1937 Jinnah wrote a letter to Gandhi and Nehru that the entire Vande Mataram, not twisted in the alteration that has been done by you, is not acceptable to us, not acceptable to the Muslim League.

Sir, my point is, by making a division, the Prime Minister says, you did the appeasement to Muslims. On the contrary, record says, Muslims are aggrieved, then I can say that appeasement was done in favour of Hindus. Sir, all these things are very important. ... *(Interruptions)*

Sir, then, in April 1939, the entire matter was placed before Mahatma Gandhi, and he took a decision that this poem is not fit to play in the public forum. Finished!

Sir, later, on 24th January 1950, it was accepted by the Constituent Assembly. Sir, I am entitled to say this because of the behaviour and the conduct of this Government for the last 11 years, what is the dream of Mahatma, as coined by Prime Minister, I can say. I cannot interpret the dream of Vande Mataram. I am not competent to do that, but I can visualise the dream of Prime Minister. Your dream through the Vande Mataram is to establish a Hindu Rashtra.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, I would like to conclude in three lines. I have come across

somewhere recently, a small three-line poem:

“Moses split the sea.

Prophet Mohammed split the moon.

... * Prime Minister split this country in terms of religion”

Thank you.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The word ... ** must be expunged.

DR. BYREDDY SHABARI (NANDYAL): Thank you, Hon. Chairperson First of all, I would like to thank our hon. Chief Minister, Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu, my colleagues, and my floor leader for giving me this opportunity to speak on this very important topic representing Telugu Desam Party. ... (*Interruptions*) Sir, the word ‘Akshaya’, means one thing that can never be diminished. The song, ‘Vande Mataram’, was written on the auspicious day of ‘Akshaya Navami’. From then onwards, it has become an eternal song of our country. This is a song that represents courage and hope. This is a song that represents countless memories of India’s collective consciousness. ... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, it was in 1896 when Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore sang this song in the Congress session. From then onwards, it has entered India’s patriotic bloodstream. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, please be seated.

DR. BYREDDY SHABARI: In 1905, when thousands of people marched, during the partition of Bengal, with the slogans Vande Mataram, it entered India’s

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

** Not recorded.

political bloodstream.

Sir, as our hon. Prime Minister mentioned today, we should never forget a few contributions made by our greatest people. One such person is Madam Bhikaiji Cama. She rose the tricolour flag, which had Vande Mataram on it abroad. Madan Lal Dhingra ji walked towards the gallows and the last word he uttered was not out of fear, but out of immense devotion, and that is 'Vande Mataram. When, Veer Savarkar ji was put to *Kala Pani* and brought to death, the only word from the beginning he uttered was Vande Mataram.

A small village from Andhra Pradesh, that is Pedda Karayapalli, was the first village to attain Swaraj and shook empires in the nation. The song Vande Mataram not only inspired the freedom movement, but also shaped the freedom movement. It also fused the spiritual awakening, political awakening and spiritual strength.

Sir, we all have read history from the childhood and I am sure everyone is aware of Lord Warren Hastings. I would like to quote a saying of his to George Colebrooke in 'Gleig's Memoirs', Vol-1, 'Soon there is going to be destruction by the *sadhus* and the *sanyasis* and also freely wandering *fakirs* and those people who have infested annually the empires and provinces. Look at the word he has used'. He has used that 'our *sadhus* infest the empires'. Soon this was forgotten. Our *sadhus* were compared to looters and robbers. But this was again remembered soon after the birth of *Anandamath*. Yet we speak about Lord Warren Hastings, but not about the *sadhus* who had resisted the empires. Sir, this was the 'Macaulay effect', that our hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi

ji wanted to remove. This was the Macaulay effect that our hon. Prime Minister was talking about.

Sir, the Macaulay mindset has removed greatest people in our history. One such is Uyyalawada Narasimha Reddy, who belongs to Koilkuntla, which is in my constituency. I am proud to say that my mother was born in Koilkuntla. My grandfather and great-grandfather were elected representatives of Koilkuntla. Sir, my forefathers had participated in the freedom struggle. But his name was deleted from history textbook. The name of Pingali Venkayya, the son of Andhra Pradesh, who has designed the National Flag, had been removed. One of the major contributions was removed from history. It was only after the announcement of *Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav*, by our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji, that all these people were again remembered. Now, we see our youngsters, patriotism filled in their bloodstream and walking towards 'Viksit Bharat'.

This is the de-Macaulization that our Prime Minister Narendra Modi ji did.

Sir, we sing this 'Vande Mataram' with great pride and zeal irrespective of religion, caste, creed, and sex. It mentions that you bow to the motherland and rise to the nation. I do not know why but a few people from the country, and a few leaders sitting here, cannot bow to the motherland. It is perhaps their foreign DNA that is resisting them from even coming to the Session today and even participating in such an important discussion on 'Vande Mataram'.

Sir, the Vande Mataram song mentions about our orchards and it mentions about our rivers. Not only it talks about the kings and rebels, but it also

talks about farmers, and, then, about the children of our country, and, about our teachers, and about a State where it was composed, where it was a war cry, and where patriotic and political bloodstream entered. I do not know why the State that claims to be the Durga Maa's motherland and, also, the State where Durga Puja is performed every day, never questioned Congress for removing great divine words such as '*Durga*', '*Vani*', and '*Kamala*' from the Vande Mataram. Everyone knows that who had done it in 1937. We all have a list of leaders belonging to Nehru ji's Cabinet who objected to Vande Mataram.

Sir, our former President Abdul Kalam ji sang this Song with great pride and said, 'Do not look at this Song as a religious song; but look at it as an inspirational song where every Hindu and Muslim of our country should sing it with a great pride. Our A.R. Rahman, a music maestro, in his album '*Maa Tujhe Salaam*' has sung this Vande Mataram and created ripples in the entire nation. Dr. Rajendra Prasad ji had also mentioned that the National Song, Vande Mataram, should be equally honoured with the National Anthem. Every Hindu and Muslim of our country has appreciated this statement.

Sir, I appreciate and I am thankful to our hon. Prime Minister for celebrating 150 years of Vande Mataram. This 150 years is not just a journey; it reflects our country itself. This journey of 150 years reflects the courage of our forefathers. It reflects the sacrifices of our villagers. It is also a voice of millions of our country. And this is not just a musical note or lyrics, it is the power which it has got, which fills every Indian's soul with patriotism.

Sir, this speech is not from a piece of paper, but it is from my heart. I am

proud to say here that I bow to my motherland and also rise to the nation. And standing here, in my country's Parliament, I say, 'Vande Mataram' and '*Bharat Mata ki Jai*'.

Thank you.

श्री देवेश चन्द्र ठाकुर (सीतामढ़ी) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, मेरा सौभाग्य है कि आज मुझे इस सदन में 'वंदे मातरम्' पर बोलने का मौका मिल रहा है। इसके लिए मैं आपको और अपनी पार्टी के नेताओं को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, 'वंदे मातरम्' केवल कुछ शब्दों और सुरों का संयोजन नहीं है बल्कि हमारे राष्ट्र की आत्मा सहित हमारे करोड़ों लोगों की जन आकांक्षाओं का जीवंत प्रतीक है। 'वंदे मातरम्' हमें हमारी मातृभूमि की पवित्रता, उसकी समृद्धि और उसके प्रति हमारी निष्ठा का निरंतर समर्पण कराते रहता है। 'वंदे मातरम्' का उच्चारण करते वक्त हम अपनी मातृभूमि के प्रति श्रद्धा, समर्पण और बलिदान का उद्घोष करते हैं। 'वंदे मातरम्' की रचना से पहले के सैंकड़ों वर्षों तक इस देश में विदेशी आक्रमण के इतिहास की कहानी है। स्मरण रहे कि एलेक्जेंडर द ग्रेट ने 320 से 327 ईसा पूर्व (बीसी) में भारत पर आक्रमण किया था। महमूद गजनी ने ग्यारहवीं शताब्दी में बार-बार आक्रमण कर इस देश में मंदिरों को लूटने प्रयास किया।

तैमूर ने सन् 1398 में दिल्ली पर हमला किया और बाबर ने पानीपत की लड़ाई जीतकर मुगल साम्राज्य की यहां पर नींव रखी, नादिरशाह ने सन् 1739 में दिल्ली पर आक्रमण कर कोहिनूर और तख्त-ए-ताऊस को लूटने का काम किया। इन सबने हमारे देश के शासन और संस्कृति को तोड़ने की कोशिश की, लेकिन भारत की सभ्यता इतनी गहरी और सशक्त थी कि उन्हें इसे नष्ट करने में कतई सफलता नहीं मिली। सन् 1757 का प्लासी का युद्ध, भारत में ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी के शासन की निर्णायक शुरुआत थी, जब राबर्ट क्लाइव ने बंगाल पर नियंत्रण स्थापित किया।

सभापति महोदय, सन् 1857 के विद्रोह के उपरांत, सन् 1858 में भारत का शासन ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी से लेकर सीधे ब्रिटिश क्राउन के हाथों में दे दिया गया, जिसने भारत पर प्रत्यक्ष निरंतर

शासन स्थापित करने का काम किया। इसी क्रम में ब्रिटानी हुकूमत ने उनके अपने राष्ट्रीय गीत 'गॉड सेव द क्वीन' को इस देश में बढ़ावा देने का काम किया था। वस्तुतः वह गीत ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की सत्ता और राजा के प्रति निष्ठा का प्रतीक था, परंतु राष्ट्रवादियों ने इसे कतई स्वीकार नहीं किया, क्योंकि हमारी मातृभूमि की भावनाओं और स्वतंत्रताओं की आकांक्षाओं के विरोध में था। भारतीयों ने स्पष्ट किया कि हमें ऐसा गीत चाहिए, जो हमारी धरती, हमारी संस्कृति और हमारी स्वतंत्रता की पुकार को अभिव्यक्त करे। यही कारण है कि 'वंदे मातरम्' भारतीयों के लिए सिर्फ एक गीत नहीं, बल्कि यह राष्ट्रीय चेतना का उद्घोष बनकर रह गया। बंकिम चंद्र चट्टोपाध्याय जी ने सन् 1870 के दशक में अपनी प्रसिद्ध कृति 'आनंद मठ' में 'वंदे मातरम्' का प्रकाशन किया था। उस समय भारत अंग्रेजी शासन के अधीन था और जनता स्वतंत्रता की आकांक्षा के लिए व्याकुल थी। ऐसे कठिन समय में यह गीत स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान हजारों क्रांतिकारियों का प्रेरणास्त्रोत बना। वर्ष 1905 के बंग-भंग आंदोलन से लेकर वर्ष 1942 के 'भारत छोड़ो' आंदोलन तक यह गीत हर संघर्ष में गूंजता रहा। गांधी जी, लोकमान्य तिलक, विपिन चंद्र पाल, अरविंद घोष और नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस जैसे महाने नेताओं ने इसे जन-जन तक पहुंचाने का काम किया। यह गीत आंदोलनकारियों के लिए संघर्ष का उद्घोष और समर्पण का संकल्प था।

सभापति महोदय, संविधान सभा ने गहन विचार-विमर्श के बाद, 'वंदे मातरम्' को भारत का राष्ट्रीय गीत भी घोषित किया। 'जन गण मन' को राष्ट्रगान का दर्जा जरूर मिला, परंतु 'वंदे मातरम्' को समान सम्मान देने का काम हुआ। संविधान सभा के अध्यक्ष डॉक्टर राजेंद्र प्रसाद ने स्पष्ट किया कि 'वंदे मातरम्' को वही सम्मान दिया जाएगा, जो राष्ट्रगान को प्राप्त है। बंकिम चंद्र चट्टोपाध्याय ने भारत माता को देवी स्वरूप में चित्रित करने का काम किया। आज के समय में 'वंदे मातरम्' की प्रासंगिकता और भी बढ़ जाती है। यह गीत हमें याद दिलाता है कि हमारी विविधता ही हमारी शक्ति है और अलग-अलग भाषाएं, संस्कृतियां और परंपराएं होने के बावजूद हम सब एक ही माँ 'भारत माता' की संतान हैं। देश के करोड़ों युवाओं के लिए यह गीत आधुनिकता के साथ-साथ मातृभूमि के प्रति निष्ठा का भाव जगाता है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, 'वंदे मातरम्' हमारे राष्ट्र का आत्मिक घोष है। यह हमें बताता है कि भारत माता की सेवा ही सर्वोच्च धर्म है। आइए हम सब मिलकर इस गीत की भावनाओं को अपने जीवन और कार्यों में आत्मसात करें और आने वाली पीढ़ियों को भी प्रेरित करने का काम करें।

धन्यवाद, सभापति जी।

श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत (मुम्बई दक्षिण) : माननीय सभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। आज मेरा सौभाग्य है कि राष्ट्रीय गीत 'वंदे मातरम्' पर इस सर्वोच्च सभागृह में अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर मिला। मैं सरकार को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि वह यह विषय लाई और खास करके हिंदू हृदय सम्राट शिव सेना प्रमुख बाला साहब ठाकरे और आदरणीय उद्धव जी को भी धन्यवाद दूंगा और हमारे सभी मतदाताओं और कार्यकर्ताओं को भी धन्यवाद दूंगा, जिन्होंने यहां हमें भेजा है, क्योंकि यदि वे हमें चुनकर यहां न भेजते, तो यह अवसर मुझे न मिलता। 'वंदे मातरम्' के लिए बोलना बहुत स्वाभिमान की बात है, सद्भाग्य की बात है।

सभापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि अभी तक बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्यों ने बोला है, उन्होंने बहुत सारी बातें बताई हैं। मैं एक पूर्व घटना के बारे में बताऊंगा कि सन् 1873 में एक घटना घटी, जिसमें श्री बंकिम चंद्र चटर्जी को एक अंग्रेज अधिकारी बरहामपुर छावनी के कमांडिंग ऑफिसर कर्नल डफिन द्वारा अपमानित किया गया था। इस घटना से उनके मन पर गहरा प्रभाव पड़ा, उन्हें मैदान पार करने के लिए रोक दिया गया और अपना रास्ता बदलने के लिए मजबूर किया गया था। इससे अन्याय और संकट में फंसी मातृभूमि के बारे में इनके विचारों को गहराई से प्रभावित किया।

15.00 hrs

मातृभूमि के अवमान का विचार उनके मन में आया। इसके बारे में दूसरी कथा भी बताई जाती है। उनकी बेटी ने जब उनसे पूछा कि यह गीत आपने कैसे लिखा, तो उन्होंने कहा कि भारत माता मेरे सपने में आई और माता ने इसे लिखा। ये शब्द मेरे नहीं हैं। उनकी विनम्रता देखिए। उस रचना का लाघव भी मेरा नहीं है। उसने मुझसे हाथ से लिखा दिया। मातृभूमि के बारे में समर्पित भावना इन शब्दों में प्रकट हुई। उस वक्त यह चेतना, चैतन्य निर्माण कैसे हुआ होगा। बंगाल डिवीजन

का हादसा हुआ, जो पहले बंगाल प्रोविंस था। पुराने हिंदुस्तान को नजर में रखना पड़ता है। जो आज का बंगाल है, जिसमें ओडिशा है, बिहार है, बांग्लादेश है, वह सब मिलाकर बंगाल प्रोविंस था। वंदे मातरम् का अगला स्टेंजा जो है, उसमें माता के बारे में जो विवरण आया है, उसका कारण वह है, दुर्गा माता की बात इसमें आई है। वही इसका कारण है। उन्होंने यह बताया कि उस माता ने उनसे लिखवाया। उन्होंने कितनी चेतना प्रकट की, कितने चैतन्य का निर्माण किया। बंगाल डिवीजन विभाजन का बंग-भंग उच्चारण किया कि अंग्रेज बंगाल भंग कर रहे हैं। वर्ष 1875 में वंदे मातरम् लिखा गया। उसके पहले आनंद मठ में आया, पक्कर भी निकली, तो उनके मित्रों ने बताया कि आपने आधा बंगाली में लिखा, आधा संस्कृत में लिखा, इसलिए उसका कुछ प्रभाव नहीं हो रहा है। बंग-भंग के बारे में वह नारा ऐसा गूंजा कि पूरे भारतवर्ष में लोग वंदे मातरम् कहने लगे।

हमें बचपन की याद आती है। मैं स्वतंत्रता के बाद पैदा हुआ। हम स्कूलों में 15 अगस्त, 26 जनवरी को राष्ट्रगीत गाते थे, राष्ट्रगान गाते थे, वंदे मातरम् गाते थे। स्कूलों में 50-60 सालों तक प्रभात फेरियां निकलती रहीं और वंदे मातरम्, भारत की जय करते रहे। इसमें हिंदू, मुस्लिम सभी इकट्ठे घूमते रहे। उसमें एक चीज और याद आती है - झंडा ऊंचा रहे हमारा, विजयी विश्व तिरंगा प्यारा। हम यह भी गाते थे। आज उसकी याद आती है। वह तिरंगा हमारे मित्र, हमारे सत्तापक्ष के पितृ संगठन ने कभी पचास साल अपने कार्यालय पर नहीं लहराया, न कभी राष्ट्रगीत गाया, न राष्ट्रगान कभी गाया। आज वही लोग वंदे मातरम् की सराहना करने पर आ गए हैं। यह उनका भाग्य है। ... (व्यवधान)

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री प्रहलाद जोशी) : पहले प्राइवेट बिल्डिंग पर फ्लैग होस्टिंग नहीं होता था।... (व्यवधान) इतना भी मालूम नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) बाला साहेब ठाकरे जी अगर अरविंद जी की बात सुनेंगे तो उनकी आत्मा को बहुत दुःख होगा। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत : मैं जो बोल रहा हूं, वह सच्चाई है। डॉ. हेडगेवार जी और माननीय गुरु जी, जिनको मैं आज भी मानता हूं, उनकी किताब में कहीं भी वंदे मातरम् का उल्लेख नहीं है। आप

किसी भी किताब में बताइए, डॉ. हेडगेवार जी और गुरु गोलवलकर जी की किताब में कहीं वंदे मातरम् का उल्लेख हो तो बताइए। ... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 1907 में भीकाजी कामा ने ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : वंदे मातरम् का जिन लोगों ने विरोध किया, उनके बारे में भी बताइए।

श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत : कांग्रेस के हर कार्यक्रम में वंदे मातरम् गाया जाता था। इस झगड़े के चक्कर में मैं नहीं पड़ता। वर्ष 1905 में मातृभूमि की सेवा को एक अभियान और कर्तव्य के रूप में बढ़ावा देने हेतु उत्तरी कोलकाता में वंदे मातरम् सम्प्रदाय की स्थापना हुई। 20 मई, 1906 को बरिसाल, जो मैंने अभी बांग्लादेश के बारे में बताया, 10 हजार से अधिक हिंदू और मुस्लिम वंदे मातरम् के झंडे लेकर घूमे। वर्ष 1906 में वंदे मातरम् रामकृष्ण हेगड़े जी दैनिक निकला। 1905 में बंगाल के रंगपुर के स्कूल में लगभग 200 छात्रों पर वंदे मातरम् का नारा लगाने पर 500 रुपये जुर्माना लगाया गया। आज भी ... * ।

वर्ष 1906 में बंगाल के नवगठित प्रांतों में बारीसाल में हुए प्रांतीय सम्मलेन के दौरान ब्रिटिश अधिकारियों ने 'वंदे मातरम्' को प्रतिबंधित कर दिया। वर्ष 1912 में गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले जी दक्षिण अफ्रीका में केपटाउन पहुंचे तो जुलूस द्वारा 'वंदे मातरम्' से उनका स्वागत किया गया।

सबने 'वंदे मातरम्' की कहानी बताई, इससे आगे मैं इतना ही कहता हूं कि हम 150वीं वर्षगांठ मनाते हैं तो हमें कुछ चीजों के बारे में अंतर्मुख होने की आवश्यकता है। हम आज़ादी का सम्मान करते हैं, मैं स्कूल की बात कह रहा था, मुझे नंदूरबार याद आ रहा था, महाराष्ट्र में एक जिला है। शिरिश कुमार नाम का 14 साल का एक लड़का हाथ में तिरंगा लहरा रहा था, विदेशी कपड़ों की होली जल रही थी, 'भारत माता की जय' कह रहा था, 'वंदे मातरम्' कह रहा था और उसे अंग्रेजों की पुलिस ने गोली मार दी, उसकी हत्या कर दी। यह हमारा इतिहास है।

महोदय, वर्ष 1942 में 'चले जाव आंदोलन' हुआ, ये उसमें कहीं नहीं थे। ... (व्यवधान) मुम्बई में अगस्त क्रांति मैदान है, उस मैदान पर सारे देश के नेताओं को अंग्रेजों की सरकार ने अरैस्ट

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

किया था, हिरासत में लिया था, तब एक लड़की खड़ी हुई थी और उसका नाम था अरुणा आसफ अली। वह तिरंगा लेकर मंच पर गई और उसने 'भारत माता की जय' कहा, 'वंदे मातरम' कहा, जुलूस निकला, आजादी का जुलूस निकला।

महोदय, आज जब हम आजादी की बात करते हैं तो आत्मनिर्भरता की बात भी करते हैं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आत्मनिर्भरता की बात कही, मैं उनकी सराहना करता हूँ क्योंकि आत्मनिर्भर होना अच्छी बात है। लेकिन क्या हम सही में आत्मनिर्भर हैं? हमारी ऐसी कौन सी संस्था है जो आत्मनिर्भर है? हमारी ऐसी कौन सी संस्था है तो आत्मभान रखकर काम करती है? न्याय व्यवस्था से लेकर ऐसी कोई संस्था नहीं है। सीबीआई, इनकम टैक्स, ईडी और चुनाव आयोग, एक भी संस्था आत्मनिर्भर नहीं है और न ही आत्मभान रखकर काम करती है। 'वंदे मातरम' कहना है तो इसे भी देखना है क्योंकि इधर भी 'वंदे मातरम' की जरूरत है। हम जिस मां की सराहना कर रहे हैं, जिस मातृभूमि की सराहना कर रहे हैं, उसी मातृभूमि पर लोग न्याय की मांग कर रहे हैं। बेलगांव, कारवाड़, नेपाणी, भालकी, बीदर के साथ महाराष्ट्र में आना है, कर्नाटक में आंदोलन 60 सालों से चल रहा है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में दावा प्रलंबित है। आज के दिन वहां जाकर देख लें, यह आंदोलन चल रहा है। कर्नाटक में चाहे किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार हो, अरैस्ट करती थी। मैं फिर से कहता हूँ कि जनतंत्र का नारा देना पड़ेगा, आत्मनिर्भर होना पड़ेगा, आत्मभान करना पड़ेगा, फिर से 'वंदे मातरम' का नारा देना पड़ेगा क्योंकि संविधान पर आंच आ रही है। हम संविधान के ढांचे पर हमला कर रहे हैं, रोजाना हमला कर रहे हैं। आज एक भी संस्था आजाद नहीं है। क्या आजादी की लड़ाई फिर दोबारा लड़नी पड़ेगी?

हमने क्या किया, प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय का नाम सेवा तीर्थ रख दिया, महामहिम राज्यपाल कार्यालय का नाम लोक भवन रख दिया। क्या नाम बदलकर कुछ होने वाला है? क्या तीर्थ देखने को भी मिलता है, तीर्थ प्राशन करना तो दूर है। लोक सेवा कहने के लिए तो ठीक है, लेकिन सेवा के लिए मंदिर के दरवाजे बंद हैं और हम आजादी की बात करते हैं, आत्मनिर्भरता की बात करते हैं, 'वंदे मातरम' की बात करते हैं। मणिपुर में आज भी 'वंदे मातरम' की जरूरत है लेकिन आपने ध्यान नहीं

दिया, प्रदूषण पर ध्यान नहीं दिया और अब चुनाव आयोग पर भी ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं।

मैं आखिर में आपके सामने एक कविता बोलना चाहता हूँ। जी.डी. माडुलकर साहब ने एक कविता वर्ष 1948 में गाई थी। मैं इतना ही बताना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह से हमारा कारोबार चल रहा है। आप आत्मनिर्भरता की बात करते हो तो इसे ध्यान से सुनें। यह मराठी में है फिर भी आपको समझ में आ जाएगी।

"Vedmantra hum anhaa vandya, Vande Mataram! Mauliichya muktitecha yadnya jhala Bharati. पूरा देश यज्ञ हो गया। Tyaant lakho veer deti jivitanchya aahuti. शूरता और वीरता से लोगों ने अपने प्राण अर्पण कर दिए, न्यौछावर कर दिए। Aahutine siddha kela mantr ha Vande Mataram." "Yaach mantrane mrityuche. मृत का मतलब यह है कि जो एकदम निश्चेष्ट बैठे हैं, उनको कुछ नहीं लग रहा है, उन सबको जागृत कर दिया।" "Yaach mantrane mrityuche rashtra saare jaagle. Shastratuki nishthuranchi shantivandi yheangle. अंग्रेजों के पास शस्त्र था, वे निष्ठुर थे। महात्मा गांधी जैसे शांतिदूत उनसे लड़े। Shastrahen ek laabe जिसके पास शस्त्र नहीं है, उसे एक ही मंत्र मिला। Shastrahen ek laabe mantra Vande Mataram; Tyaachi twara, Vande Mataram, Vande Vande Mataram!" "Nirmila haa mantra jyaanni, aacharila jhanjhuni, जिन्होंने "वंदे मातरम्" मंत्र की रचना की, उन्होंने आचरण भी किया, संघर्ष किया।" "Nirmila haa mantra jyaanni, aacharila jhanjhuni, Te hutatme deha jhule swargavar gaayani. वे हुतात्मा बने। वे स्वर्ग लोक में गये। लेकिन हमारे लिए भगवान हैं, भगत सिंह हैं। Gaat yaanchya nartiche, geet Vande Mataram; Geet Vande Mataram, Geet Vande Mataram!".

जय हिंद। वंदे मातरम्।

***SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE (DINDORI):** Honorable Chairman Sir, I am thankful to the house for giving me the opportunity to express my views in the special discussion organized on the 150th anniversary of the national song of India, Vande Mataram, and I also thank my party and our leader, the Honorable Sharad Pawarji, our group leader, the Supriya Suleji.

My previous speakers also expressed their views in the House. As you know, Bankimchandraji wrote this song and the first version of this song was published in 'Bangadarshan' in November 1875. Later, in 1882, this song was included in the novel 'Anandamath' as a part of it. In 1905, when the uprising against the partition of Bengal was going on, the freedom fighters got new energy due to the slogan of 'Vande Mataram'. Vande Mataram is not just a sentiment but a symbol of national identity.

The song Vande Mataram was sung in the Congress session. Anyone who actively participated in the freedom struggle knows that many patriots sang this song during the freedom movement. Many known and unknown heroes made Vande Mataram the slogan of the freedom struggle. The mantra Vande Mataram became a weapon to fight against the British. The President of the Constituent Assembly, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, declared on 26 January 1950 that Vande Mataram will have the same importance as the National anthem 'Jana Gana Mana'. Due to this historical and emotional importance, I feel proud to be participating in the debate in Parliament on the 150th anniversary of Vande

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

Mataram. On this occasion, I am reminded of the freedom fighters of the country, known and unknown, such as the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, the first Prime Minister of the country. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabh bhai Patel, the architect of the Constitution, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad.

I bow down to the revolutionaries Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Rajguru, Bhagwan Birsa Munda, Krantisinh Nana Patil, and the revolutionaries Raghavji Bhangre from the constituency I represent, Devji Raut, Pandu Deshmukh, Govind Deshmukh, Amrit Patil, Bhau Malekar from Pethtaluka, Avaji Thackeray Naik, Tanaji Thackeray, Kanoba Warde, Chandba Warde, Laxman Deshmukh, Kalu Naik, Bhau Raja from Surgana Taluka, and many patriots like Laxman Gaikwad, Dawal Bagul, Gotiram Talwar, Shravan Kolhe, Sakharam Thackeray, Bhika Pawar, Kalu Pawar, Kashiram Kolhe, Chimana Waghmare from Kalvan Taluka who sacrificed their lives for the country.

We have received the ideological heritage of enlightenment from the thoughts of the beloved deities of Maharashtra, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, Rajshri Shahu Maharaj, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, and the architect of modern Maharashtra, Yashwantrao Chavan. Under the guidance of honorable Sharad Chandra Pawar, we are trying to take it forward.

I would like to tell the assembly that Vande Mataram is not just a song, it is a thought. This thought is of struggle, of fighting for truth. The background of the song Vande Mataram was taken from 'Anandmath' is drought. Because during that time, there was heavy rain in Maharashtra, due to which the farmers

suffered losses, they became indebted. Some farmers even committed suicide.

What our ancestors told us, what we have experienced for thousands of years, living in the Sahyadri Satpuras, is what I am telling in the house. Honorable Chairman, Maharashtra has been hit by a wet drought this year. Due to human errors and the devastation of nature, it is recorded as the worst drought in the history of India. About 1 crore people died during 'Great Bengal famine'. It reminds me of that situation.

Therefore, I would like to read some sentences mentioned in this novel in the assembly. I hope that there are some Bengali colleagues here who will take care of this Marathi translation. While describing the drought and the plight of the farmers, Bankim Chandra writes, People were digging for food, but they did not get food. When the fire burns in their stomach, people go, forget religion and this hunger is so great that man gets up to eat, and yet you talk about religion. Bodies were lying on the side of the road and there was no one to bury them. People were dying for food, mothers had abandoned their children, husbands had abandoned their spouses. It is seen in this that this drought is not only causing physical suffering but also mental and material suffering.

The government has also put our onion farmers in the wind. The farmers have suffered a huge blow in terms of import and export. They did not get a fair price for their onions. The same is the situation for grape growers, tomato, rice and soybean growers.

Honorable Chairman, lakhs of hectares of crops have been damaged today. During this time, the government is not providing any help to them. I am

demanding through my channel that this government should not miss this opportunity that my Agriculture Minister honorable Sharad Pawar, has helped the farmers a lot. Honorable speaker, what is the use if the government does not pay attention?

If the beginning of the revolutionary song Vande Mataram is alone, it is a hymn of praise for the great agriculture of the country. If we are discussing in the Lok Sabha whether to honor Vande Mataram, then we should also think about the farmers with the same urgency. Respected Bankim Chandra says in his novel that even though the cities and villages had become graveyards, the British who were collecting taxes did not stop their hunger. Finally, I request that you show positivity towards farmers.

Thank you.

माननीय सभापति : श्रीरंग आप्पा बारणे जी, आप अपनी बात रखिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे (मावल) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर अपनी बात रखने के लिए शिवसेना के हमारे नेता ने जो अवसर दिया है, उसके लिए मैं उनका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। वन्दे मातरम् की काव्य पंक्तियाँ केवल शब्द रचना नहीं, बल्कि सम्पूर्ण देश के स्वाभिमान का मंत्र हैं। वन्दे मातरम् देश में पुनर्जागरण का यत्न है। वन्दे मातरम् एक चेतना थी, वन्दे मातरम् एक प्रेरणा थी, वन्दे मातरम् सारे देश की धारणा थी और वन्दे मातरम् राष्ट्रजीवन की संजीवनी योजना थी।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मुझे गर्व है कि मैं ऐसी पार्टी का सांसद हूँ, जिसके सरसेनापति हिन्दू हृदय सम्राट् स्वर्गीय श्री बालासाहेब ठाकरे जी कहते थे कि अगर इस देश में रहना है, तो वन्दे मातरम् कहना होगा।... (व्यवधान) बालासाहेब ठाकरे यह भी गर्व से कहते थे कि हम हिन्दू हैं। हमें

इस पर भी गर्व है।... (व्यवधान) कई लोग अभी भटके हुए हैं और लोगों ने खुद दूसरी जगह जाकर मिलावट भी की है। मैं उस पर अपनी बात नहीं रखूंगा। आज वन्दे मातरम् एक ऐसा मंत्र है, जो देश के हर प्रांत को एक करता है और हर भाषा को एक करता है। हमें ऐसे राष्ट्रगीत पर गर्व है। मैं अपनी बात मेरी मातृभाषा मराठी में रखूंगा। मैं जिस प्रांत से आता हूं, वह छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज की भूमि है। मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र का नाम मावल है।

*Honorable Chairman, the history of Maval is inextricably linked with the sacred resolve of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, 'Swarajya'. Taking along the mighty Mavals born from this very soil of Maval, Shivaji lit the flame of struggle for the liberation of the native land and gave impetus to the fight for freedom. And this tradition of bravery, self-respect and Hindutva was carried forward by the Hindu Hriday Samrat Shiv Sena chief Balasaheb Thackeray, who made Marathi identity, the role of Hindutva and national pride the breath of his life. The flame of our native land—respect expressed in 'Vande Mataram' is beating in every vein of ours. This flame gives us the strength to face death with a smile to protect our land, our culture and our national honor.

Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has delivered his speech on the 150th anniversary of the National song "Vande Mataram". Its a sacred celebration of national achievement! Honorable Chairman, I sincerely thank you and my Shiv Sena party leader for giving me the opportunity to speak on this important topic.

Honorable Chairman, today this House has become a witness to an

..... English translation of this part of speech was originally delivered in Marathi.

unprecedented, historic and glorious moment. Today we are celebrating the 150th anniversary of the composition of our immortal national song "Vande Mataram", the mantra that brought a smile to the lips of our freedom fighters even on the gallows, which inspired an unwavering resolve in the hearts of millions of Indians to break the shackles of slavery.

This is not just a song, it is a tribute to the native land. The history of this song is not just a history of melodious melodies, it is a history of sacrifice and devotion. It is the slogan of the consciousness of India's civilization. This song is the foundation stone of the Indian national renaissance and unity. It is like an unbroken lamp of patriotism that burns continuously in the heart of every Indian.

This song describes the natural beauty of Mother India and considers her the embodiment of power, religion and maternal love while describing her purity in the air. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay composed this song for his novel "Anandamath" in 1875. At that time, he did not know that these few lines would go on to describe the history of India. It will become the great mantra of the freedom struggle and the lifeblood of nationalism. Describing the green land, the calm water, the purity of the air, it is considered the embodiment of power, religion and maternal love.

Honorable Chairman, while talking about the subject of national pride, nationalism and veneration of Bharat Mata, it is impossible to avoid mentioning the Hindu Hriday Samrat Balasaheb Thackeray. His entire life and every step of the Shiv Sena Chief based on the principle of fearless nationalism. For him, 'Vande Mataram' was not just a song, it was the soul of Hindutva and patriotism.

He always said, "He who does not love this native land, who does not venerate this land, has no place on this land." He condemned the politics of appeasement, the National song was given the status of a national pride. Shiv Sena, following the path of Balasaheb Thackeray, is always committed to the respect of the National song.

In 1896, Rabindranath Tagore sang this song for the first time in the Congress session and made the entire country aware of its sanctity. In 1905, during the partition of Bengal, this song became the center of mass agitation. Thousands of youths took to the streets chanting "Vande Mataram."

Lala Lajpat Rai started a patriotic magazine called "Vande Mataram" from Lahore and Sri Aurobindo Ghosh called this song the "National Anthem of Bengal". He had said that this song is a praise of the power of Mother India.

The last words of revolutionary Khudiram Bose and other heroes at the moment of hanging were — "Bande Mataram!". This song conquered even death and became the highest symbol of love for the native land. The English rulers recognized the power of this song and banned it. For singing this song, many revolutionaries and freedom fighter were given whipping punishment.

But, the saddest thing is that after independence, unnecessary controversy was created over 'Vande Mataram' during the Congress's rule. In 1937, the Congress Working Committee accepted only some parts of this song and ignored the rest. This was the first beginning to weaken the national feeling and, at the same time, it was an insult to the faith of the freedom fighters.*

कांग्रेस की ऐसी कौन सी मजबूरी थी, जिसके कारण इस पवित्र वंदे मातरम् की 6 पंक्तियों से

चार पंक्तियां हटाई गईं। ये क्यों हटाईं, क्योंकि उनमें दुर्गा का उल्लेख है, उसमें शक्ति रूपी नाम का उल्लेख है। क्या इसीलिए कांग्रेस शासन द्वारा ये चार पंक्तियां हटाई गईं? वंदे मातरम् मज़हबी राजनीति का विषय नहीं है। वंदे मातरम् जैसा गीत तुष्टीकरण की राजनीति का शिकार हो गया। यह दुख की बात है। पहले अंग्रेजों ने इस पर पाबंदी लगाई और देश के स्वतंत्र होने के बाद कांग्रेस पार्टी ने तुष्टीकरण की राजनीति में वंदे मातरम् से दुर्गा का उल्लेख मिटाकर भारत माता की आत्मा के ऊपर आघात किया। मैं अपनी बात रखते हुए इसका निषेध भी करता हूँ।

माननीय सभापति महोदय,

* "Vande Mataram" broke the barriers of religion, province, caste and gave the feeling that "India is one", and yet to question whether it is an insult to the nation. Even after independence, the Congress did not give this song the same respect as the national anthem. This was an insult to the sacrifice of the freedom fighters.

The prestige of the national song anthem was compromised for regional, religious or political gains. The singing of this song was forced in schools, public programs and government occasions. The position of not doing it was taken. This was an insult to patriotism.

Shiv Sena, inspired by the thoughts of Balasaheb Thackeray, is committed to ensuring that 'Vande Mataram' always shines as the highest honor of the nation. Let us resolve on this auspicious day that we will never forget the veneration of Mother India. Let us cherish the honor of the National song, and bring its spirit into our lives.

..... English translation of this part of speech was originally delivered in Marathi.

Vande Matram gave hope for freedom struggle to youth, karantikarks & citizens. The youth turned this nation hope into freedom of our nation. This not only song, this is power of mother India. I bow down for every person who sacrifices for the freedom struggle of the nation and lived for vande matram. I wanted to thank our Hon'ble PM for started lots of programs for celebrating Vande Matram. Vande Matram is highest in our ideology given by Balasaheb Thakarey. Lets take a pledge we will never forget the sacrifices made for mothers India.

Jay Bhawani. Jay Shivaji. Vande Matram.*

Thank you.

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर (हमीरपुर) : सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद। वंदे मातरम्, वंदे मातरम्, वंदे मातरम्।

यह साल बहुत विशेष है, क्योंकि जहां हम 150वीं जयंती सरदार पटेल जी की मना रहे हैं, बिरसा मुंडा जी की मना रहे हैं, वहीं “Vande Mataram at 150”. मैं माननीय स्पीकर महोदय का आभारी हूं, जिन्होंने इस पर चर्चा रखी है। मैं अपने दल और अपने नेता आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का आभारी हूं, जिन्होंने मुझे इस अवसर पर बोलने का मौका दिया। सबसे प्रसन्नता की बात यह है कि वंदे मातरम् पर चर्चा की शुरुआत किसी और ने नहीं, बल्कि देश के यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने स्वयं की है। एक समय वह था, जब वंदे मातरम् का शताब्दी वर्ष था।

उस समय आपातकाल लगाकर देश को अंधकार में डुबोने और देश के संविधान को तार-तार करने का काम उस समय की प्रधानमंत्री इंदिरा गांधी जी ने किया था। उस समय तो चर्चा भी नहीं हो पायी थी। आज स्वयं प्रधानमंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में देश की जनता के सामने वंदे मातरम् के इतिहास और इसके सांस्कृतिक महत्व को देश के सामने रखा है। मैं यही कहूंगा कि एक तरह से आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए वह एक बड़ा प्रेरणादायक डॉक्यूमेंट बनेगा। एक ऐसा दस्तावेज जिस पर

150 साल पुरानी जितनी घटनाएं घटी, वंदे मातरम् ने कैसे देश को एकजुट करके रखा और वंदे मातरम् केवल एक गीत नहीं, बल्कि महामंत्र है।

मैं तो आप सबके सामने कहना चाहता हूं कि वंदे मातरम् कोई धार्मिक गीत नहीं है। किसी व्यक्ति, दल या किसी राज्य का गीत नहीं है। वंदे मातरम् राष्ट्र की आत्मा का गीत है। वंदे मातरम् भारत के गौरव का गीत है। वंदे मातरम् भारत की आशाओं और आकांक्षाओं का सुरमय गीत है। भारतीय संस्कृति और विरासत का प्रतीक है। वंदे मातरम् सिर्फ गीत नहीं, बल्कि राष्ट्रप्रेम की रीत है और इसीलिए कांग्रेस इससे भयभीत है। भयभीत तो इतनी है कि जब इसकी चर्चा शुरू हुई, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी सदन में थे, तब भी जिस परिवार को दशकों तक इस देश में नेतृत्व करने का मौका मिला, उसके दो सदस्य सदन में ही उपस्थित नहीं थे। इतना भय या मैं तो कहूंगा कि पंडित नेहरू जी ने तो वंदे मातरम् को छांट दिया था, काट दिया था और उसके बाद देश को बांट दिया था। उसे दो स्टैंजा तक सीमित कर दिया था। राहुल जी ने केवल एक लाईन गाने के लिए मजबूर कर दिया था। आज जब चर्चा हुई, तो दोनों गायब ही रह गए।

मैंने सुना है, अभी गलियारों में चर्चा थी कि शायद पिछले पांच दिन से प्रियंका जी मेहनत कर रही हैं, याद कर रही हैं, आज पूरा वंदे मातरम्, सभी स्टैंजा बगैर पढ़े यहां पर गाने वाली हैं। ऐसा मैंने सुना है, बाहर चर्चा चल रही थी। अब उसका भी इंतजार रहेगा। जो इतने महापाप किए हैं, अब महापाप का प्रायश्चित्त करने का समय भी आ गया है। वंदे मातरम् के जो हिस्से पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी के कहने से काटे गए थे, उन हिस्सों के बड़े किस्से हैं। राहुल जी होते तो उनको जरूर सुनाते। उन हिस्सों में मां दुर्गा की स्तुति थी, शक्ति की आराधना थी और इन हिस्सों को हटाना भारत की आत्मा को चीरने जैसा था।

माननीय सभापति जी, वंदे मातरम् के संक्षिप्त इतिहास पर मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। दिनांक- 07 नवंबर, 1875 के दिन भारत माता के महान सपूत, संत, साधक, साहित्यकार बंकिम चंद्र चट्टोपाध्याय जी ने इसकी रचना की और यह शुभ दिन कार्तिक शुक्ल नवमी थी, अक्षय नवमी था। शायद यही कारण भी है कि आज भी यह वंदे मातरम् कोई कविता नहीं, यह भारत माता एवं इस

महान भारत भूमि का एक समर्पित महामंत्र है और आगे आने वाले दशकों तक रहेगा। वंदे मातरम् उतना ही पवित्र है, जितनी वेद की त्रचाएं हैं। वंदे मातरम् उतना ही पाक है, जितनी कुरान की आयतें हैं। वंदे मातरम् उतना ही होली है, जितने बाइबिल के वर्ष हैं। वंदे मातरम् बंकिम चंद्र चटर्जी के कालजयी उपन्यास आनंद मठ का एक अभिन्न अंग है, एक भाग है।

आनंद मठ केवल एक उपन्यास नहीं, बल्कि ऐतिहासिक चेतना का एक दस्तावेज है। अनडिवाइडेड बंगाल की लड़ाई लड़ने वाले ऐसे लोग जो ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी और स्थानीय सामंती नवाबों के अत्याचारों और शोषणों के खिलाफ लड़ते थे, उन महान सेनानियों के संघर्ष का महामंत्र था वंदे मातरम्। वंदे मातरम् आज भी उतनी ही ऊर्जा का संचार करता है, फिर भी जिन लोगों के दिमागों के दरवाजे बंद हैं, जिन्होंने अपनी बुद्धि और विवेक पर कट्टरपंथ का ताला लगा रखा है, उनके लिए उन्हीं की भाषा में मैं कुछ कहता हूं जो एक अनाम कवि ने लिखा है। चार लाइन आपसे साझा करता हूं कि वंदे मातरम् है क्या?

कौम के खादिम की है जागीर, वंदे मातरम्
 मुल्क के वास्ते है अकसीर, वंदे मातरम्
 जुल्म से गर कर दिया खामोश मुझको देखना,
 बोल उठेगी मेरी तस्वीर, वंदे मातरम्, वंदे मातरम्।

महोदय, एक बहुत बड़े बंगाली साहित्यकार, इस्लामिक स्कॉलर रियाजुल करीम हुए। उन्होंने एक लेख लिखा था – इस्लाम और वंदे मातरम्। मैं इस्लाम इसलिए कह रहा हूं, क्योंकि मुझसे पहले के कांग्रेस, डीएमके और अन्य वक्ताओं ने कहा कि मुस्लिम इसके विरोधी थे। मैं इसकी सच्चाई पर प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने वंदे मातरम् के समर्थन में एक लेख लिखा – इस्लाम और वंदे मातरम्। रियाजुल करीम ने लिखा कि साजिश के तहत वंदे मातरम् का विरोध शुरू करवाया गया, ताकि मुसलमानों को स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के आंदोलन से धीरे-धीरे हटा दिया जाए। रियाजुल करीम ने लिखा कि वंदे मातरम् वह गीत है, जो गीत गूंगों को जबान दे दे, जो कमजोर दिल के थे, उनको साहस दे दे, जो संन्यासी, विद्रोही हो या भारत का स्वतंत्रता संग्राम या फिर देश के लिए सीमाओं पर लड़ने

वाले जवान हों, वंदे मातरम् के उद्घोष से ऐसा जोश पैदा होता है कि मुर्दों में भी जान फूंक दे।

बढ़ते कदम रुक जाते हैं, सर तन जाते हैं गुरुर से,
कान में पहुंची जहां झंकार वंदे मातरम्, वंदे मातरम् ।।

जिन लोगों ने वंदे मातरम् के विरोध के बहाने मुसलमानों को स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन से अलग करने का प्रयास किया, आज वे देश के विकास में और विकसित भारत की इस सोच के साथ भी उनको जोड़ने के लिए या उनसे अलग हटाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। वंदे मातरम् हम राष्ट्र भक्तों के लिए एनर्जी हैं और कुछ लोगों को इससे एलर्जी है। अब एलर्जी वालों का तो हम कुछ कर नहीं सकते। लेकिन इसके 150वें वर्ष पर मैं इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि अंग्रेजों को तो वंदे मातरम् से दिक्कत थी, जिन्ना को वंदे मातरम् से दिक्कत थी, जिन्ना के मुन्ना को भी वंदे मातरम् से दिक्कत है।...

(व्यवधान)

15.42 hrs

(Hon. Speaker in the Chair)

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं बड़ा स्पष्ट कह रहा हूँ।... (व्यवधान) सर, मणिकम टैगोर जी को क्यों ऐसा लगता है? मैंने इतना ही कहा कि जिन्ना को वंदे मातरम् से दिक्कत थी, अंग्रेजों को वंदे मातरम् से दिक्कत थी और जिन्ना के मुन्ना को भी वंदे मातरम् से दिक्कत है।... (व्यवधान) जिनमें वंदे मातरम् सुनकर ऊर्जा का संचार नहीं होता या तो वे कांग्रेसी हैं, कम्युनिस्ट हैं या लीगी सोच के समर्थक हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस का समर्थन मुस्लिम लीग कर रही है। इंडियन मुस्लिम लीग कर रही है कि नहीं कर रही है? उसके समर्थन के बिना राहुल जी और प्रियंका जी शायद चुनकर भी नहीं आ पाते, इसलिए उनका समर्थन लेने की जरूरत पड़ रही है। माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, जिनको वंदे मातरम् से दिक्कत है, मैं उनको सिर्फ इतना ही कहूंगा कि—

Vande Mataram is the most sacred mantra of our freedom struggle. It is the war cry of our Independence that no force on earth can silence. It is the life blood of our national strength and spirit. Vande Mataram is uncompromising, unsilenced and unshaken. These twin words, Vande Mataram, has no

beginning, no end. They are eternal and immortal.

हम वंदे मातरम् का एक ओर जहां 150वां साल मना रहे हैं, वहां कुछ लोगों के पास इस महापाप का प्रायश्चित्त करने का अवसर भी है। लेकिन रेडिकल कम्युनिज्म और लीगी मानसिकता के साथ जुड़े लोग शायद इस पर सुधार न करें, क्योंकि वंदे मातरम् को उन्होंने आधार बनाया था— पॉलिटिक्स ऑफ एपीजमेंट का, तुष्टीकरण की राजनीति का। उस समय वोट बैंक की राजनीति उनको भविष्य में भी दिख रही थी और आज भी दिखती है। इसलिए बांटो और राज करो की नीति तो अंग्रेजों की थी, लेकिन इनकी नीति काटो, छांटो, विवाद खड़ा करो, फिर जड़ से ही खत्म कर दो। इन्होंने वंदे मातरम् के साथ भी वैसा ही किया और देश के भी दो टुकड़े करने का काम नेहरू जी की सोच के कारण उस समय हुए थे। ये कहते हैं, सोनिया जी ने एक बार कहा कि नेहरू जी को बदनाम करने का काम करते हैं।

सर, मैं बड़ी गंभीरता से कहता हूँ। हम लोग जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी को बदनाम नहीं कर रहे। मैं तो देश के सामने सच रख रहा हूँ। हम तो देश के सामने सच रख रहे हैं और सच्चाई यही है कि जब वंदे मातरम् को काट-छांट दिया गया तब ओमकार ठाकुर जी हो, पलुस्कर जी हो, उन्होंने कहा कि हम कटा-छंटा वंदे मातरम् नहीं गाएंगे। हम पूरा का पूरा वंदे मातरम् गाएंगे।

जिसको विरोध करना है, वह करे। इन्होंने इसको केवल दो स्टैंजों तक सीमित कर दिया, देश को टुकड़ों में बांट दिया। उस समय इन्होंने जिन्ना को खुश करने का काम किया और आज जिन्ना के मुन्ना को खुश करने का काम कर रहे हैं।

माननीय सभापति जी, 27 जुलाई, 2018 को कांग्रेस की एक बड़ी रैली दक्षिण कन्नड़ जिले के बंतवाल में हो रही थी। उसमें राहुल जी ने मंच से कहा कि “Sing only one line.”. अरे! नेहरू जी ने दो स्टैंजे तक कर दिया और राहुल जी एक लाइन तक सीमित कर रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान) यही नहीं, मुझे नहीं पता कि आखिरकार ये इसका इतना विरोध क्यों करते हैं। इसका मूल कारण क्या है?... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, वंदे मातरम् पर बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी,... (व्यवधान) मैं सिर्फ सच्चाई मंच पर ला रहा हूँ। वर्ष 2006 में यूपीए की सरकार थी। उस समय कहा गया कि सभी शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में वंदे मातरम् गाया जाएगा, लेकिन कहीं न कहीं कट्टरवादियों ने, जिन्नावादी सोच वालों ने इतना दबाव बनाया कि उस समय की यूपीए चेयरपर्सन ने कहा कि नहीं, इसको आप अनिवार्य मत करिए। इसको स्वैच्छिक कर दीजिए। मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या वंदे मातरम् अनिच्छा या इच्छा का विषय हो सकता है। वंदे मातरम् गीत इच्छा या अनिच्छा का विषय नहीं हो सकता। मातृभूमि के सामने सर झुकाने से, भारत माता को नमन करने से किसी की धार्मिक भावना आहत नहीं होती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो लोग अमेरिकन डेमोक्रेसी की बात करते हैं और सेक्युलरिज्म की बात करते हैं, उनको मैं इतना ही कह देना चाहता हूँ कि यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स में प्लेज ऑफ एलिजिएंस में, जिसका एक फ्रेज है “one nation under God”. अमेरिका के स्कूलों में बच्चों को रोज इस पाठ को पढ़ाते हैं, लेकिन हमारे यहां पर वंदे मातरम् गाने पर विरोध करते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में जब इनकी सरकार थी, तो कहा गया कि मध्य प्रदेश के सेक्रेटेरिएट में वंदे मातरम् धुन नहीं बजनी चाहिए। राहुल जी उस समय अध्यक्ष थे। यह बार-बार वंदे मातरम् का विरोध क्यों होता है?... (व्यवधान) यही नहीं, वर्ष 2009 में वोट बैंक की राजनीति के लिए उस समय के होम मिनिस्टर ...* देवबंद में जमीयत उलेमा-ए-हिंद के तीसवें जनरल सेशन में गए।... (व्यवधान) ...* जिस सेशन में गए, वहां पर वंदे मातरम् के विरोध में रिजोल्यूशन पास हुआ। कांग्रेस पार्टी को इसका जवाब देना चाहिए कि एक नहीं, एक के बाद दूसरा, सबने किया। सर, ‘बड़े मियां तो बड़े मियां, छोटे मियां सुब्हान अल्लाह’। वर्ष 2019 में भोपाल सेंट्रल से कांग्रेस के एमएलए आरिफ मसूद हुआ करते थे। उन्होंने एक सार्वजनिक कार्यक्रम में शरिया कानून के अंतर्गत वंदे मातरम् बोलने से मना कर दिया।... (व्यवधान)

सर, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वंदे मातरम् के गान पर रोक लगाना चाहिए?... (व्यवधान)

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

यही नहीं, समाजवादी पार्टी के सांसद ...*, जिन्होंने वंदे मातरम् को इस्लाम विरोधी कह दिया । ...
 (व्यवधान) महाराष्ट्र में समाजवादी पार्टी के विधायक ...* ने वंदे मातरम् का विरोध किया । ...
 (व्यवधान) समाजवादी पार्टी के ही एक और विधायक ...* महाराष्ट्र में इसका विरोध करते हैं ।
 समाजवादी पार्टी और कांग्रेस पार्टी एक तरह से मिलकर वंदे मातरम् का बार-बार विरोध करते हैं ।
 ... (व्यवधान) अखिलेश जी तो कह देते हैं कि बच्चों को अधिकार है कि कौन-सा गाना सुनना है ।
 सर, यह कोई फिल्मी गीत नहीं है, यह लोरी नहीं है, यह राष्ट्रीय गीत है । ... (व्यवधान) अखिलेश
 जी, आप आर्मी स्कूल में पढ़ेंगे, लेकिन आपको इतना भी नहीं पता कि वंदे मातरम् और फिल्मी
 गीत में अंतर होता है । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, आप अपना भाषण समाप्त कीजिए ।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तीन मिनट में अपना भाषण समाप्त कर रहा हूँ ।...
 (व्यवधान) आज भारत धूमिल पड़ चुके अपने स्वर्णिम अतीत को तलाश रहा है और अपने भविष्य
 को गढ़ भी रहा है । ... (व्यवधान) सर, ध्यान से सुनिएगा, भारत के पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय अटल
 बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने 19 मार्च, 1973 को कहा था कि वंदे मातरम् इस्लाम का विरोधी नहीं है । क्या
 इस्लाम को मानने वाले जब नमाज पढ़ते हैं, तो इस देश की धरती पर, इस देश की पाक जमीन पर
 सिर नहीं झुकाते, माथा नहीं टेकते? ऐसे मुद्दों पर किसी को भी असहमत होने की इजाजत नहीं दी
 जा सकती । कल वे कहेंगे कि तिरंगा झण्डा है, मगर हम तिरंगे के आगे झुकेंगे नहीं, क्योंकि हम
 अल्लाह के आगे झुकते हैं... (व्यवधान) हिंदुस्तान में रहने वाले हर आदमी को तिरंगे के सामने
 झुकना होगा । ... (व्यवधान)

वंदे मातरम् कहना होगा । वंदे मातरम् भारत के राष्ट्रवाद का महामंत्र है । जब-जब हम इस
 मंत्र को भूले हैं, हम कमजोर हुए हैं । आजादी के अमृत महोत्सव में प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने केवल एक
 परिवार नहीं, बल्कि जितने लोग आजादी के साथ जुड़े थे, स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के साथ जुड़े थे, उनके

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

बारे में गांव-गांव में बताया है।

सर, ये लोग वंदे मातरम् को कहां से याद करेंगे? इनकी सरकारों के समय यासीन मलिक को ...* बिरयानी परोसी जाती थी। उस यासीन मलिक को पाकिस्तान भेजा जाता था। बाटला हाउस के आतंकवादियों के घर जा कर ...* जी रोती थीं।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आखिरी बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। यह इसलिए जरूरी है कि अगर मैं यह नहीं पूछूंगा तो मेरी बात अधूरी रह जाएगी। मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूं।...(व्यवधान)

एक मुस्लिम रहमतुल्ला एम सयानी ने वर्ष 1896 में कोलकाता में कांग्रेस के 12वें अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की थी, क्या तब यह मुस्लिम विरोधी नहीं थी? वर्ष 1905 में बंगाल के बारीसाल में चिंतरंजन गुहा जी ने वंदे मातरम् के लिए अपना खून बहाया, वर्ष 1907 में वे वंदे मातरम् गाते-गाते सुशील चंद्र सेन ने कोड़े की सजा झेली, वर्ष 1908 में खुदीराम बोस वंदे मातरम् गाते हुए फांसी चढ़ गए, वर्ष 1909 में मदनलाल ढींगरा वंदे मातरम् बोलते हुए लंदन में फांसी पर झूल गए, वर्ष 1927 में राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल वंदे मातरम् बोलते हुए फांसी पर चढ़ गए। दिनेश चंद्र गुप्त ने कोलकाता जेल में वंदे मातरम् का उद्धोष किया।

सर, जब-जब फांसी की सजा हुई है, तब-तब सबने वंदे मातरम् कहा है और देश को आजादी भी दिलाई है। जितनी ज्यादा लाठियां उन पर चलीं, उससे ज्यादा दोगुनी आवाज वंदे मातरम् और जय घोष की उठी। आज इसकी 150वीं जयंती पर इस सदन से भी यह आवाज गूंजनी चाहिए। मैं कहता हूं कि वंदे मातरम्, वंदे मातरम्।

सर, हमें यही कहना है।...(व्यवधान) मणिकम जी, आप कितना वंदे मातरम् का विरोध करेंगे? अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक सवाल पूछ कर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। मेरा आखिरी सवाल है। आखिर वह कौन सी मानसिकता है, जिस कविता ने अंग्रेजों से लड़ने के लिए राष्ट्रवाद का ज्वार

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

पैदा कर दिया, आज चंद लोग उसका विरोध करते हैं। जिस वंदे मातरम् पर हजारों स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने देश के लिए अपनी जान न्यौछावर कर दी, आज उससे दिक्कत है। जिस वंदे मातरम् की धुन विश्व कवि रविन्द्रनाथ टैगोर ने दी, उससे दिक्कत है। जिस वंदे मातरम् को लता दीदी ने गाया, उससे दिक्कत है। ए. आर. रहमान ने जिसको 'मा तुझे सलाम' में जगह दी, उससे दिक्कत है। जो वंदे मातरम् चंद्रशेखर आजाद, सरदार भगत सिंह, मदन लाल ढींगरा, वीर सावरकर, रामप्रसाद बिस्मिल जैसे क्रांतिकारियों का अभिवादन था, उससे दिक्कत है। जिस वंदे मातरम् का नारा लगने की वजह से हेडगेवार जी को स्कूल से निकाला गया, उससे दिक्कत है। जिस वंदे मातरम् के समर्थन में लेख छपने के कारण लोकमान्य बाल गंगाधर तिलक को देश निकाला मिला, उससे दिक्कत है। जिस वंदे मातरम् को राष्ट्रगीत का सम्मान प्राप्त हुआ, उससे दिक्कत है। आपको किससे दिक्कत है?... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे मेरा जवाब मिल गया है। इन्होंने कहा कि इनको दिक्कत हमसे है। मैंने पहले कहा था कि हमें वंदे मातरम् से एनर्जी मिलती है, लेकिन कुछ को वंदे मातरम् से एलर्जी होती है। ... (व्यवधान) यह एलर्जी दिखती है। आप वंदे मातरम् की 150वीं जयंती पर चर्चा करवा रहे हैं, देश के सामने इतिहास और सच को लाने का अवसर दिया है, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने देश के सामने एक इतिहास और वास्तविकता को रखा है कि कैसे वंदे मातरम् गीत एक महामंत्र के रूप में देशवासियों को इकट्ठा करता रहा है। मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी को इसकी शुरुआत करने के लिए एक ओर धन्यवाद करता हूँ, साधुवाद देता हूँ और दूसरी ओर आपको भी धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ। वंदे मातरम्।

श्री राजेश वर्मा (खगड़िया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने लोक सभा खगड़िया की जनता और अपने नेता चिराग पासवान का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आज इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर मुझे बोलने का मौका मिला। आज यह सदन ऐतिहासिक धरोहर वंदे मातरम् के डेढ़ सौ वर्ष पूर्ण होने पर एकत्रित हुआ है। वंदे मातरम् केवल दो शब्द नहीं है, इस शब्द ने हमें अटूट साहस दिया, अदम्य आत्मविश्वास दिया, मातृभूमि के लिए बलिदान की भावना को जगाने का काम किया। यह वह उद्घोष है, जिसने

अंग्रेजी शासन की जंजीरों को तोड़ने में करोड़ों देशवासियों को एकता के सूत्र में पिरोने का काम किया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

जहां-जहां गूंजा वंदे मातरम् का नाद, वहां-वहां उठ खड़ा हुआ हर भारतीय फरियाद।

मिट गई बेड़ियां, जागी सोयी हुई आत्मा, इस मंत्र ने ही दिया हमें स्वतंत्रता का रास्ता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से, इस सदन के माध्यम से हमारे देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री जी और इस सरकार का हृदय से धन्यवाद व्यक्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद इसलिए व्यक्त नहीं कर रहा हूँ कि उन्होंने विकास के चहुमुखी काम किए, जहां एक तरफ यह सरकार वर्तमान और भविष्य को मजबूत करने का काम कर रही है, वहीं हमारी सरकार इस देश के गौरवशाली इतिहास को एक उत्सव की तरह मनाने का काम कर रही है। चाहे पांच सौ वर्ष के संघर्ष के बाद राम मंदिर के निर्माण की बात हो या बिहार में पुनः हमारे नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय को स्थापित करने की बात हो, एक लंबे समय के बाद आज डेढ़ सौ वर्ष पूर्ण होने पर वंदे मातरम् के जश्र को मनाने की बात हो। यह सरकार पूरी तरह से स्पष्ट कर रही है कि हम लोग विकास और विरासत दोनों को साथ लेकर चलने का काम करते हैं। मैं इसके लिए देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री जी और एनडीए सरकार को कोटि-कोटि धन्यवाद व्यक्त करता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के पटना विधान सभा के पास एक शहीद स्मारक बना हुआ है। बहुत सारे लोग इस शहीद स्मारक का इतिहास नहीं जानते हैं। सात वीर सपूत थे, जिन्होंने 1942 में भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन में ठाना था कि वह सचिवालय में जाकर तिरंगा झंडा लहराने का काम करेंगे। अंग्रेजी कलेक्टर ने उस वक्त उन पर गोलियां चलवाईं। सातों वीर जब शहीद हुए, तब उन्होंने तिरंगे को जमीन पर गिरने नहीं दिया। जब वह शहीद हो रहे थे तो अंत में उनकी जुबान पर कोई धर्म नहीं था, एक उद्धोष था, वह उद्धोष वंदे मातरम् था।

आज बिहार का मजदूर कश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक अपने पसीने से इस देश का निर्माण करता है। आज जब बिहार रेजिमेंट का जवान गलवान घाटी में चीनी सैनिकों की गर्दन मरोड़ता है तो हुंकार भरता है, उसका उद्धोष होता है, वंदे मातरम्। भगत सिंह, सुखदेव और राजगुरु

जैसे महान क्रांतिकारियों ने हंसते-हंसते फांसी के फंदे पर अपना बलिदान देने का काम किया और अंतिम वक्त में यदि वह कुछ कह कर गए तो एकमात्र उद्घोष था, वह था, वंदे मातरम् । जहां इस गौरवशाली इतिहास को हम सब मिलकर याद कर रहे हैं, इस जश्न को मनाने का काम हम लोग कर रहे हैं, वहां हम लोगों को इस इतिहास से की गई छेड़छाड़ को भी याद करना चाहिए ।

16.00 hrs

अध्यक्ष जी, हमें याद करना चाहिए कि जिस तरीके से वर्ष 1905 में इस गीत ने इस देश को मजबूत और एकता के साथ आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया, वहीं वर्ष 1937 में किस तरीके से तुष्टिकरण की राजनीति और वोट बैंक के लिए वंदे मातरम् के भी टुकड़े कर देने का काम किया गया । नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस चाहते थे कि ये पूरा गीत गाया जाए, क्योंकि वे इस गीत की सख्ती को पहचानते थे लेकिन पंडित नेहरू और कांग्रेस के तत्कालीन नेतृत्व के द्वारा यह तर्क दिया गया कि इस गीत से एक विशेष समुदाय नाराज हो सकता है और छह छंदों वाले इस महान गीत के चार छंद हटा दिए गए । मैं सदन में पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह सकता हूं कि इस देश का भौगोलिक विभाजन वर्ष 1946 में हुआ लेकिन इस देश का मानसिक विभाजन वर्ष 1937 में हो गया था, जिस दिन वंदे मातरम् को खंडित करने का काम किया गया था । आज का भारत सही मायने में बंकिम चन्द्र जी के वंदे मातरम् के सपने को पूरा कर रहा है । बंकिम बाबू ने जिस 'सुजलाम्' की बात की थी और जिस भारत की कल्पना की थी, आज वह सपना जल जीवन मिशन के तहत पूरा होने का काम हो रहा है । बंकिम बाबू ने जिस 'सुफलाम्' की बात की थी, जिस भारत की बात की थी आज वह हमारे किसान भाइयों की खुशहाली में दिखाई दे रहा है । आज पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि से करोड़ों किसानों को सीधा लाभ हो रहा है, वंदे मातरम् में जिस 'मलयजशीतलाम्' की बात की गई थी, वह आज भारत के इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर और पर्यावरण संरक्षण में दिखाई दे रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष जी, गीत की एक बहुत ही सुंदर पंक्ति 'शुभ्र ज्योत्स्ना पुलकित यामिनीम्' यानी वह माँ जिसकी रातें उज्ज्वल चांदनी से खिली हुई हैं । 19वीं सदी में चांदनी सिर्फ उम्मीद की थी लेकिन 21वीं सदी में यह ज्ञान और विज्ञान की चांदनी है ।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब भारत का चन्द्रयान चन्द्रमा में दक्षिण ध्रुव पर उतरता है तो वह बंकिम बाबू की उस शुभ्र ज्योत्स्नाम् का आधुनिक रूप है। आज की सरकार तुष्टिकरण से नहीं, बल्कि संतुष्टीकरण से चलती है। हम योजनाओं का लाभ जाति, धर्म, महजब देखकर नहीं, यह सरकार 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' के मंत्र के साथ चलने का काम कर रही है। एक तरफ हमें जहाँ इस बात को लेकर गर्व होता है कि बंगाल में लिखी गई यह कविता, यह गीत जिसने पूरे देश को एकता में बांधने का काम किया, उसी बंगाल में जो जय गुरुदेव रबिन्द्र नाथ टैगोर का बंगाल था, यह वही बंगाल है जो स्वामी विवेका नंद जी का बंगाल था, यह नेता सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जी का बंगाल था, यह वह धरती थी जिसने वंदे मातरम् दिया, लेकिन आज दीदी के राज में इस बंगाल का क्या हाल है, इस बात को भी हमें समझने की जरूरत है। बंकिम बाबू ने जिस बंगाल में मां दुर्गा, मां काली की शक्ति देखी थी, आज वहाँ रामनवमी की शोभा यात्रा निकालने पर ये पथराव करने का काम करते हैं। वहाँ वंदे मातरम् बोलने वाले को कम्युनल कहा जाता है और घुसपैठियों को अपना बताया जाता है। वोट बैंक की राजनीति इतनी हावी हो गई है कि देश की सुरक्षा और डेमोग्राफी तक को इन लोगों ने ताक पर रखने का काम किया है और घुसपैठियों के लिए ये रेड कारपेट बिछाकर बैठे हैं।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से इन्हें बता देना चाहता हूँ कि अभी-अभी बिहार का चुनाव सम्पन्न हुआ है। तुष्टिकरण की राजनीति करने वालों का क्या हाल हुआ है, यह आप देख लें। अब देश केवल विकास और राष्ट्रवाद को चुनने का काम करता है। जो लोग तुष्टिकरण की राजनीति कर रहे हैं, इस बात को याद रखें कि अब ऐसा नहीं होगा। बिहार ने दिखा दिया कि जातिवाद और परिवारवाद की जंजीरें अब टूट चुकी हैं। जनता समझ चुकी है कि कौन देश जोड़ने वालों के साथ है और कौन देश को तोड़ने वालों के साथ है। जनता सब जानती है। जो लोग अभी भी भारत को समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ

“एक प्रांत नहीं है यह भारत एक देश नहीं है यह भारत, बस सोच है जिसमें तन्यता है, वह स्नेह है जिसमें सभ्यता है, वह भाव है जिसमें भव्यता है, वह ज्ञान है जिसमें दिव्यता है, जन-जन में

बसा है यह भारत, कण-कण में बसा है यह भारत । ”

वंदे मातरम् हमें याद दिलाता है कि राष्ट्र केवल सीमाओं से नहीं, संस्कारों से बनता है और प्रगति केवल संख्या से नहीं बल्कि संवेदना से आती है। स्वतंत्रता सिर्फ अधिकार नहीं है, कर्तव्य भी है। मैं अंत में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय में जहां हम सभी सदन के लोग एकत्रित होकर वंदे मातरम् के 150 वर्ष मना रहे हैं तो हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के नेता के अंदर कितनी गंभीरता है और देश के प्रति उनके अंदर कितना प्रेम है, यह दिखाई देता है क्योंकि वे इस समय भी सदन में मौजूद नहीं हैं। मैं उनके लिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि

“जो भरा नहीं है भावों से,
बहती जिसमें रस धार नहीं,
वह हृदय नहीं, वह पत्थर है,
जिसमें स्वदेश का प्यार नहीं।”

अध्यक्ष जी, हमारी लड़ाई सत्ता के लिए नहीं है, सत्य के लिए है। हमारी लड़ाई कुर्सी के लिए नहीं है, स्वाभिमान के लिए है। हम रहे या न रहें, यह देश रहना चाहिए और यह तिरंगा शान से लहराना चाहिए और संसद से लेकर सड़क तक एक स्वर में गूंजना चाहिए और वह स्वर कुछ और नहीं वंदे मातरम्, वंदे मातरम्, वंदे मातरम् होना चाहिए।

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड्रा (वायनाड) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने आज मुझे इस चर्चा में भाग लेने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ। आज जिस विषय पर हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं, वह केवल एक विषय नहीं है, बल्कि भारत की आत्मा का एक हिस्सा है। हमारा राष्ट्रीय गीत उस भावना का प्रतीक है, जिसने गुलामी में सोए हुए भारत के लोगों को जगाया, जिसने उन्हें हिम्मत दी कि ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के सामने खड़े होकर सत्य और अहिंसा के नैतिक हत्यारों का सामना कर पाएं। आज यह चर्चा एक भावना के ऊपर है। जब हम वंदे मातरम् का नाम लेते हैं, तो वही भावना हमारे दिल में उजागर होती है। जब हम वंदे मातरम् का नाम लेते हैं, तो हमें उस पूरे इतिहास की याद आती है, जो स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का इतिहास था। उसकी पीड़ा, उसका संघर्ष, उसका साहस,

उसकी नैतिकता, उसका जो बल था, जिसकी वजह से ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य उसके सामने झुका।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, वंदे मातरम् उस आधुनिक राष्ट्रवाद की अभिव्यक्ति है, जिसने भारत के लोगों को एक राजनीतिक और नैतिक आकाक्षा से जोड़ा। जिसने भारत के लोगों को एक साझा नियति के उत्तराधिकारी, एक साझा भविष्य निर्माता के रूप में देखा, लेकिन आज की यह बहस मुझे कुछ अजीब-सी लग रही है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा, यह गीत देश की आत्मा का हिस्सा बन चुका है। डेढ़ सौ सालों से देशवासियों के दिलों में यह गीत बस चुका है। 75 सालों से हमारा देश आजाद है, तो फिर आज इस बहस की क्या आवश्यकता है? ... (व्यवधान) हमारा मकसद क्या है? जनता द्वारा हमें दिया गया दायित्व, जनता का विश्वास, उनके प्रति हमारी जिम्मेदारी का हम किस तरह से इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, हमें यह सोचना चाहिए, क्योंकि इस मोड़ पर हम इस सदन में अपने राष्ट्रीय गीत पर भी बहस करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) आपने बहस मांगी है। आप तो इलेक्टोरल रिफॉर्म्स पर बहस की मांग इसलिए नहीं मान रहे थे कि जब तक हम इस पर बहस नहीं करेंगे, तब तक उस पर बहस नहीं होगी। इसकी वजह क्या है? हम आज यहां यह बहस क्यों कर रहे हैं? यह हमारा राष्ट्रगीत है। इस पर क्या बहस हो सकती है? हम यह बहस आज यहां दो वजहों से कर रहे हैं- पहला, बंगाल का चुनाव आ रहा है और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी उसमें अपनी भूमिका निभाना चाहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) दूसरी वजह इनका पुराना मकसद है कि जिन्होंने स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई लड़ी, जिन्होंने देश के लिए बड़ी-बड़ी कुर्बानियां दीं, उन पर सरकार नए आरोप लादने का मौका चाहती है। देश का ध्यान फिर से जनता के ज्वलंत मुद्दों से भटकाना चाहती है। यही आपका एकमात्र मकसद है। आपका मकसद है कि हम फिर से उसी अतीत में मंडराते रहें, उसी की तरफ हम देखते रहें, जो हो चुका है।

जो बीत चुका है, क्योंकि यह सरकार वर्तमान और भविष्य की ओर देखना ही नहीं चाहती है। वह इस काबिल ही नहीं रही है।

महोदय, सच्चाई यह है कि आज मोदी जी वह प्रधानमंत्री नहीं रहे, जो एक समय में थे। सच यह है कि यह दिखने लगा है। उनका आत्मविश्वास घटने लगा है। उनकी नीतियाँ देश को कमजोर कर रही हैं। मेरे सत्ता पक्ष के साथी चुप इसलिए हैं, क्योंकि अंदर-अंदर से वे भी इस बात से सहमत

हैं। आज देश के लोग खुश नहीं हैं, लोग परेशान हैं, वे तमाम समस्याओं से घिरे हुए हैं और उन समस्याओं का हल आप निकाल नहीं रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) हां ठीक है, उसका भी बोल लेंगे। समय आयेगा तो उसका भी बोल लेंगे, बल्कि कल समय आ रहा है, चुनाव पर चर्चा होगी, उस पर भी बोलेंगे।

महोदय, इनके भी अपने लोग दबी जुबान में कहने लगे हैं कि सारी सत्ता को केन्द्रित करने से देश का नुकसान हो रहा है। इस बीच अगर हम अतीत की बातें नहीं करेंगे तो कौन सी बातें करेंगे? ये किसी अन्य बात के काबिल ही नहीं हैं। इन्हें सिर्फ जनता का ध्यान भटकाना है। इसलिए आज हम 'वन्दे मातरम्' पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। 'वन्दे मातरम्' देश के कण-कण में जीवित है। इस पर बहस नहीं हो सकती, लेकिन चलिए आपने बहस मांगी, आप बहस करना चाहते हैं तो बहस करते हैं।

आज इस चर्चा को प्रधानमंत्री जी ने शुरू किया, उन्होंने भाषण दिया और इसको कहने में कोई झिझक नहीं है कि भाषण अच्छा देते हैं। थोड़ा सा लंबा भाषण देते हैं, लेकिन भाषण अच्छा देते हैं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप तो 'वन्दे मातरम्' पर बोलिए।

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड्रा : सर, मैं उसी पर बोल रही हूँ। अब मैंने तारीफ कर दी तो थोड़ा उस पर और भी बोल लेने दीजिए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आज विषय 'वन्दे मातरम्' का है तो हम उस पर ही अपनी बात रखें। यही ठीक रहेगा।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड्रा : सर, मेरी बात 'वन्दे मातरम्' पर ही है।

सर, भाषण बहुत अच्छा देते हैं, लेकिन तथ्यों के मामले में कमजोर पड़ जाते हैं। इसमें भी एक कला होती है कि तथ्यों को किस तरह से जनता के सामने रखा जाए। मैं तो नई-नई हूँ। मैं जनता की प्रतिनिधि हूँ। मैं कलाकार तो नहीं हूँ। इसीलिए मैं भी सदन के सामने कुछ तथ्य रखना चाहती हूँ, लेकिन मैं सिर्फ तथ्य के रूप में रखना चाहती हूँ।... (व्यवधान) मैं उदाहरण दूँ।

सर, मैं उन्हें उदाहरण दे देती हूँ, वे उदाहरण देने के लिए कह रहे हैं ।... (व्यवधान) 'वन्दे मातरम्' की सालगिरह पर जो आपने कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया था, उसमें प्रधानमंत्री जी ने भाषण दिया । उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि वर्ष 1896 में पहली बार बंकिम चन्द्र चटर्जी जी ने यह गीत एक अधिवेशन में गाया । उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि वह कौन सा अधिवेशन था । क्या वह हिन्दू महासभा का अधिवेशन था? क्या वह आरएसएस का अधिवेशन था? वे किस बात से कतरा रहे थे कि वह कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन था । मैं और उदाहरण दूँ या अपना भाषण जारी रखूँ ।... (व्यवधान) मैं और उदाहरण दे रही हूँ ।... (व्यवधान) 'वन्दे मातरम्' की जो क्रोनोलॉजी है, उसे भी आप समझिए, जो असली क्रोनोलॉजी है । सन् 1875 में महाकवि बंकिम चन्द्र चटोपाध्याय जी ने इस गीत के पहले दो अंतरे लिखे, जो हमारा राष्ट्रगीत घोषित हुआ था और जिसे हम अपना राष्ट्रगीत कहते हैं । उस समय उन्होंने ये पहले दो अंतरे लिखे । वर्ष 1882 में 7 साल बाद उनका एक उपन्यास 'आन्नद मठ' प्रकाशित हुआ । उस उपन्यास में यही कविता उन्होंने प्रकाशित की, लेकिन इसमें चार अंतरे और जोड़ दिए । वर्ष 1896 में कांग्रेस के अधिवेशन में बंकिम चन्द्र चटोपाध्याय जी ने पहली बार यह गीत गाया ।

सन् 1905 में बंगाल के विभाजन के खिलाफ आंदोलन के समय वंदे मातरम् जनता की एकता की गुहार बनकर गली-गली से उठा । गुरुदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर जैसे महान स्वतंत्रता सेनानी इस गीत को खुद गाते हुए बंगाल की सड़कों पर उतरे । विद्यार्थियों से लेकर किसानों तक, व्यापारियों से लेकर वकीलों तक हर कोई यह गीत गाने लगा । इस गीत की शक्ति को समझिए । ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य इसको सुनकर कांपता था और हमारे देशवासी इसको सुनकर वह मन बनाते थे, वह हिम्मत बनाते थे कि इस भयंकर साम्राज्य के खिलाफ सत्य और अहिंसा के नैतिक हथियारों को लेकर शहीद होने की तैयारी करते थे । यह गीत मातृभूमि के लिए मर-मिटने की भावना को जगाता है । इस गीत की शक्ति यह है । इस गीत का हमारे देश से जुड़ाव यह है, लेकिन जब 1930 के दशक में हमारे देश में जब सांप्रदायिक राजनीति उभरी, तब ये गीत विवादित होने लगा ।

मैं यह दूसरा उदाहरण देने वाली हूँ, क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में इसका उल्लेख

किया और गलत किया। इसीलिए मैं इसके सच्चे तथ्य आपके सामने रख रही हूँ। सन् 1937 में जो कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन कोलकाता में होने जा रहा था, नेताजी सुभाषचंद्र बोस, उसका आयोजन कर रहे थे। मोदीजी ने जो 20 अक्टूबर का पत्र पढ़कर सदन में सुनाया और कहा कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने नेताजी को यह चिट्ठी लिखी और कहा कि इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। उससे तीन दिन पहले नेताजी सुभाषचंद्र बोस ने पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू को एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी, जिसका जिक्र प्रधान मंत्री जी ने नहीं किया। ... (व्यवधान) आप सुन लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) आप नेताजी के लफ्ज नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं? बंगाल का चुनाव आ रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) आप सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान) कोई बात नहीं, हम तो देश के लिए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) आप चुनाव के लिए हैं, हम देश के लिए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) हम जितने भी चुनाव हारें, हम यहां बैठे रहेंगे और आपसे लड़ते रहेंगे और आपकी विचारधारा से लड़ते रहेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) अपने इस देश के लिए, अपनी इस मिट्टी के लिए लड़ते रहेंगे, आप हमें रोक नहीं सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) आप सुन लीजिए, सुभाषचंद्र बोस जी ने क्या कहा:

“My dear Jawahar, -- reference Vande Mataram -- we shall have a talk in Calcutta and also discuss the question in the Working Committee if you bring it up there. I have written to Dr. Tagore to discuss this matter with you when you visit Shantiniketan. Please do not forget to have a talk with him when you visit Shantiniketan.”

यह 17 अक्टूबर को लिखी जाती है। 20 अक्टूबर को नेहरू जी इसका जवाब देते हैं। इस जवाब की एक पंक्ति प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सुनाई, लेकिन बाकी पंक्तियां क्यों नहीं सुनाई? क्योंकि उनमें नेहरू जी क्या कह रहे हैं:

“There is no doubt that the present outcry against Vande Mataram is to a large extent a manufactured one by the communalists. Whatever we do, we cannot pander to communalists' feelings but to meet real grievances where they exist. I have decided now to reach

Calcutta on the 25th morning. This will give me time to see Dr.

Tagore as well as other friends.”

आप समझ रहे हैं? चुप हैं, तो समझ ही गए होंगे।

फिर क्या होता है? फिर नेहरू जी कलकत्ता जाते हैं और गुरुदेव जी से मिलते हैं और उसके अगले दिन गुरुदेव जी एक चिट्ठी लिखते हैं। वह चिट्ठी अंग्रेजी में है, उसका एक अंश मैं आपको हिन्दी में बता देती हूँ, जिसमें गुरुदेव जी कहते हैं कि ‘जो दो अंतरे हमेशा गाए जाते थे, उनका महत्व इतना गहरा था कि उस हिस्से को कविता के शेष हिस्से तथा पुस्तक के उन अंशों से अलग करने में उन्हें कोई कठिनाई नहीं थी।’ उन्होंने यह कहा कि ‘स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में हमेशा से वही दो अंतरे ही गाए जाते थे और उनको गाते हुए कुर्बानी देने वाले सैकड़ों शहीदों के सम्मान के लिए उन्हें ऐसे ही गाना उचित होगा।’ उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि ‘बाद में जोड़े गए अंतरों का साम्प्रदायिक मायना निकाला जा सकता है और उस समय के माहौल में उनका इस्तेमाल अनुचित होगा।’

इसके बाद 28 अक्टूबर, 1937 में कांग्रेस की कार्य समिति ने अपने प्रस्ताव में ‘वंदे मातरम्’ को ‘राष्ट्र गीत’ घोषित किया। उन्हीं दो अंतरों को कार्य समिति की बैठक में महात्मा गांधी जी, नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस, पंडित नेहरू, आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव जी, सरदार पटेल जी, गुरुदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर जी, सब मौजूद थे। ये सभी महापुरुष इस प्रस्ताव से सहमत थे।

आगे क्या होता है, यह भी सुना दूँ! भारत की आज़ादी के बाद जब इसी गीत के इन्हीं दो अंतरों को वर्ष 1950 में डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी संविधान समिति में भारत का ‘राष्ट्र गीत’ घोषित किया। तब लगभग ये ही महापुरुष मौजूद थे। इनके साथ-साथ बी.आर. अम्बेडकर जी भी सभा में थे और इनके साथ-साथ मेरे सत्ता पक्ष के साथियों के नेता श्री श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी भी मौजूद थे। वही दो अंतरे ‘राष्ट्र गीत’ घोषित किए गए। किसी ने कोई आपत्ति नहीं जताई।

वैसे इन तथ्यों के साथ जुड़ा एक और तथ्य भी है, जो मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूँ। आज हम अपने ‘राष्ट्र गीत’ पर बहस कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हमारा राष्ट्रगान भी एक कविता का एक अंश ही है, एक लम्बी कविता का अंश है। ये दोनों, राष्ट्र गीत और राष्ट्रगान के अंश को चुनने में सबसे

बड़ी भूमिका गुरुदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर की थी।

‘वंदे मातरम्’ के इस स्वरूप पर सवाल उठाना, जिसे संविधान सभा ने स्वीकार किया, न सिर्फ उन महापुरुषों का अपमान करना है, जिन्होंने अपने महान विवेक से यह निर्णय लिया, मगर एक संविधान विरोधी मंशा को भी उजागर करता है। क्या सत्ता पक्ष के हमारे साथी इतने अहंकारी हो गए हैं कि अपने आपको महात्मा गांधी जी से, रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर जी से, राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी से, बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी से, मौलाना आज़ाद जी से, सरदार पटेल जी से, सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जी से बड़ा समझने लग गए हैं।

मोदी जी का अपने भाषण में यह कहना कि ‘राष्ट्र गीत को एक विभाजनकारी सोच के द्वारा काटा गया’, उन सब महापुरुषों का अपमान है, जिन्होंने अपना पूरा जीवन इस देश की आज़ादी की लड़ाई में झोंक दिया। ‘वंदे मातरम्’ को विभाजित करने का आरोप लगाकर आप पूरी संविधान सभा पर आरोप लगा रहे हैं, उसके हर एक नेता को दोषी ठहरा रहे हैं। यह हमारी संविधान सभा और हमारे संविधान पर खुला वार है।

जहां तक जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी की बात है, जितना समय हमारे प्रधान मंत्री देश के प्रधान मंत्री रहे हैं, उसके 12 साल हो गए हैं, लगभग उतने ही सालों के लिए जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी जेल में रहे हैं। वे किसलिए रहे हैं? वे इस देश की आज़ादी के लिए रहे हैं। उसके बाद 17 सालों के लिए प्रधान मंत्री रहे। आप इनकी बड़ी आलोचना करते हैं, लेकिन अगर इन्होंने ‘इसरो’ नहीं बनाया होता तो आज आपका मंगलयान नहीं होता।

अगर उन्होंने डीआरडीओ नहीं बनाया होता तो आज तेजस नहीं बनता! अगर उन्होंने आईआईटी और आईआईएम नहीं बनाया होता तो आज हम आईटी में आगे नहीं होते! अगर उन्होंने एम्स नहीं बनाया होता तो हम कोरोना जैसी बड़ी चुनौती का सामना कैसे करते! ... (व्यवधान)

इसका मतलब है कि इस मुद्दे का आपके पास जवाब नहीं है। अगर उन्होंने बीएचईएल, गेल, सेल और भाखड़ा नांगल जैसे प्रोजेक्ट नहीं बनाया होता, जिसे आप बेच रहे हैं, तो यह विकसित भारत कैसे बनता!... (व्यवधान) पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी इस देश के लिए जिए और देश की

सेवा करते-करते उन्होंने दम तोड़ा। आप मेरी एक सलाह सुन लीजिए। आप मेरी सलाह ले लीजिए।... (व्यवधान)

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से इनको एक सलाह दे देती हूँ। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री महोदय 12 सालों से इस सदन में हैं और मैं मात्र 12 महीनों से हूँ, फिर भी मेरी छोटी सी सलाह है।... (व्यवधान) अभी हाल ही में कुछ महीने पहले चुनाव था। उन्होंने एक सूची निकाली थी कि विपक्षी दलों और उनके नेताओं ने इनके कितने अपमान किये। उसमें उन्होंने शायद 90-99 अपमानों की सूची बनायी थी। मैं उनको एक छोटी सी सलाह देना चाहती हूँ। नेहरू जी से जितनी भी शिकायतें हैं, जितनी भी उन्होंने गलतियाँ की, आपको जितनी भी गलियाँ उनको देनी हैं, उनका जितना भी अपमान करना है, उसकी भी एक सूची बना लीजिए।... (व्यवधान) नहीं-नहीं, अभी बात खत्म नहीं हुई है। 999 अपमान, 9999 अपमान, इसकी आप सूची बना दीजिए। फिर हम एक समय निर्धारित करते हैं। जैसे आज हमने 'वंदे मातरम्' पर 10 घंटे चर्चा की, उसी तरह से हम अध्यक्ष महोदय से पूछेंगे। हम एक समय निर्धारित करेंगे। 10 घंटे, 20 घंटे, 40 घंटे, जितनी घंटों में आपकी यह शिकायत पूरी हो जाए।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, आप 'वंदे मातरम्' पर ही बोलें।

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड्रा : आप शांत हो जाएं और हम बहस कर लेंगे, लेकिन इस सदन का कीमती समय बर्बाद न करें, जिसके लिए जनता ने हमें इस सदन में भेजा है। हमें जनता की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए चर्चा करनी चाहिए और उस समय को इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए। जैसे हम अंग्रेजी में कहते हैं- Once and for all, let us close this chapter. आप क्लोज कर लीजिए। देश सुन लेगा कि क्या-क्या शिकायतें हैं, किसने क्या किया, इंदिरा जी ने क्या किया, राजीव जी ने क्या किया, परिवारवाद क्या होता है, नेहरू जी ने कौन-सी गलतियाँ कीं। आप सुना लीजिए, फिर बात खत्म। उसके बाद बेरोजगारी, महंगाई, गांव की समस्याएं, ...*

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, प्लीज आप 'वंदे मातरम्' पर ही बोलें। आप इधर-उधर डाइवर्ट न हों।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड़ा : महोदय, क्या मैं आगे बढ़ूं?... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, आप 'वंदे मातरम्' पर सार्थक चर्चा करें। आप इधर-उधर डाइवर्ट न हों।

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड़ा : महोदय, संक्षिप्त में बात यही थी कि हम अतीत की बातें करते रहते हैं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: किसी को भी डाइवर्ट नहीं होना चाहिए। कोई भी बिना तथ्य के बात न करे। अगर आप 'वंदे मातरम्' पर बोलें तो उचित रहेगा।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड़ा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी बात मानती हूं, लेकिन ये लोग बिना तथ्य के बहुत सालों से हम पर आरोप लगा रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) हम चुपचाप सुनते हैं, लेकिन इनको भी सुनने की थोड़ी सी हिम्मत होनी चाहिए। यह राजनीति है, हम बोलेंगे और आप भी बोलेंगे।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप 'वंदे मातरम्' पर ही बोलें।

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड़ा : सर, वंदे मातरम्। महोदय, आज की यह बहस सिर्फ ध्यान भटकाने के लिए की जा रही है, क्योंकि यह सरकार इस देश की वर्तमान असलियत छिपाना चाहती है। आज देश का युवा कितना परेशान है, कितनी मुश्किल में है, पेपरलीक होते रहते हैं, बेरोजगारी है, महंगाई इतनी बढ़ चुकी है, इसकी चर्चा हम सदन में क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? आरक्षण के साथ जो खिलवाड़ हो रहा है, उसकी चर्चा हम यहाँ क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? महिलाओं की बात होगी, बड़े-बड़े ऐलान होंगे, मगर उनकी परिस्थितियों को सुधारने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम यहाँ क्यों नहीं उठाया जा रहा है? इन्हीं दरवाजों के बाहर पत्रकार खड़े थे। आपने कहा बगैर तथ्यों के आरोप मत लगाइए, तो मैं बोलूँ या नहीं बोलूँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : नहीं। बिल्कुल नहीं। आप सदन में जो कुछ भी बोलें, वह तथ्यों के आधार पर बोलें। आपको हर चीज ऑथेन्टिकेट करनी पड़ेगी, इसलिए आप तथ्यों के आधार पर बोलें।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड्रा : सर, बड़े-बड़े शहरों में प्रदूषण है, लेकिन हम इस सदन में बैठकर सिर्फ छोटी-छोटी बातें करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) जो अतीत की बातें हैं, आप बार-बार चाहते हैं कि हम पीछे देखें, लेकिन हम आगे भविष्य की बात, वर्तमान की बात, जो असली समस्याएं हैं, उनकी बात न करें, ये छोटी बात होती है। ... (व्यवधान) आपमें हिम्मत है, तो भविष्य की बात करिए, हिम्मत है, तो बात करिए कि बेरोजगारी क्यों है? पेपरलीक क्यों होते हैं?

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप चेयर को एड्रेस करें।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड्रा : अच्छा मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर लेती हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय जी, सच्चाई यह है कि इनका शासन दमन का शासन है। इनकी राजनीति दिखावे की राजनीति है, इवेंट मैनेजमेंट की राजनीति है। चुनाव से चुनाव तक राजनीति है। तरह-तरह के ध्यान भटकाने वाले मुद्दों की राजनीति है। वंदे मातरम् इस देश के उन्हीं उम्मीदों की गुहार है, जिन्हें आपका शासन हर रोज ठुकरा रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) आज भी सरहद पर जवान जब दुश्मन का सामना करता है, तो उसकी छाती में वंदे मातरम् गूँजता है। ... (व्यवधान) आज भी जब हमारा खिलाड़ी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खेलों में जाता है, तो उसके दिल की धड़कन में वंदे मातरम् होता है। आज भी इस देश के करोड़ों देशवासी जब अपने राष्ट्र ध्वज को फहराते हुए देखते हैं, तो उनकी जुबान पर वंदे मातरम्, वंदे मातरम्, वंदे मातरम् आता है। ... (व्यवधान) कांग्रेस के हर एक अधिवेशन में वर्ष 1905 से लेकर आज तक सामूहिक तौर पर वंदे मातरम् गाया जाता है। ... (व्यवधान) आपके अधिवेशनों में गाया जाता है कि नहीं, यह बताइए? ... (व्यवधान) अपने देश की आत्मा के इस महामंत्र को विवादित करके आप एक बहुत बड़ा पाप कर रहे हैं। इस पाप में कांग्रेस पार्टी शामिल नहीं होगी। ये राष्ट्र गीत वंदे मातरम् हमें हमेशा से प्यारा है, हमारे लिए हमेशा से पवित्र रहा है और हमारे लिए हमेशा के लिए पवित्र रहेगा। धन्यवाद। ... (व्यवधान)

संस्कृति मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने अभी अपने वक्तव्य देते हुए यह कहा कि वंदे मातरम् जब महान कवि बंकिम चंद्र चटर्जी ... (व्यवधान) ने लिखा था। ... (व्यवधान) तब उन्होंने उसे दो टुकड़ों में अलग-अलग जगह पर लिखा था। ... (व्यवधान) उन्होंने यह कहा कि वर्ष 1875 में उन्होंने केवल दो स्टैंज लिखे थे। ... (व्यवधान) 7 वर्षों के बाद वर्ष 1882 में उन्होंने उसके बचे हुए पांच स्टैंज लिखे थे। ... (व्यवधान) मेरा आपके माध्यम सिर्फ इतना अनुरोध है कि वे इसको सत्यापित करें कि यह सूचना उन्हें कहां से मिली है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : वह जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं, भाजपा का समय है और वे बोल सकते हैं।

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत : बंकिम गवेषणा केंद्र, नौहाटी, जो कि बंकिम बाबू की जन्मस्थली पर बना हुआ गवेषणा केन्द्र है, जो शोध केन्द्र के रूप में काम कर रहा है। वह यह कहता है कि बंकिम बाबू ने पूरा वंदे मातरम् एक बार में एक ही साथ में लिखा था। ... (व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्या ने जो वक्तव्य यहां दिया है, उसे वह सत्यापित करें कि यह सूचना उन्हें कहां से मिली है, ताकि इस सूचना को सुधारा जा सके। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा (औरंगाबाद) : धन्यवाद अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज वंदे मातरम् के 150 वर्ष पूरे होने के अवसर पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं एक विपक्षी सांसद होने के नाते और बिहार की धरती का प्रतिनिधि होने के नाते, जहां स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की धड़कन आज भी महसूस की जा सकती है। मेरे लिए यह क्षण अत्यंत गर्व का विषय है।

महोदय, 1870 के दशक में बंकिम चन्द्र चटर्जी के द्वारा लिखित वंदे मातरम् कोई साधारण गीत नहीं था। यह वह मंत्र था, जिसने अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के विरुद्ध हरेक भारतीयों की नसों में हिम्मत, प्रतिरोध और आत्मगौरव की नयी धारा प्रवाहित करने का काम किया था। आज 150 वर्ष बाद भी भले ही परिस्थितियां बदल गयी हों, लेकिन इसके संदेश मातृभूमि की गरिमा,

मातृभूमि की रक्षा, एकता और न्याय आज भी उतने ही आवश्यक हैं। जब हम महान गीत वंदे मातरम् की 150वीं वर्षगांठ मना रहे हैं, तो हमें केवल जश्न ही नहीं मनाना चाहिए, बल्कि वंदे मातरम् के मूल मंत्रों और उसका जो मूल संदेश था, उस पर विचार करना अति आवश्यक है। क्या हमारी मातृभूमि आज सुरक्षित और सम्मानित है? क्या हम अपनी मातृभूमि की रक्षा के लिए पर्याप्त तैयार हैं? क्या हमारी मातृभूमि के हरेक नागरिक को बराबर का सम्मान प्राप्त हुआ है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज बेरोजगारी अपने सबसे उच्चतम स्तर पर है। बिहार, झारखंड और यूपी से करोड़ों युवा रोजगार की तलाश में पलायन कर रहे हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आज भी विकास ठप है। क्या यही वंदे मातरम् का सपना था?

महोदय, वंदे मातरम् का संदेश था- संपन्न, सुरक्षित और सम्मानित राष्ट्र। अध्यक्ष महोदय, बीते महीनों में कई राज्यों में राष्ट्रीय गीत और राष्ट्र गान को लेकर अनावश्यक विवाद पैदा किया गया। हम बताना चाहेंगे कि अभी हाल ही में बिहार में जो चुनाव हुआ, एक 36 वर्षीय युवा की विचारधारा को, उनकी सोच को हराने के लिए राज्य और केन्द्र सरकार के तमाम तंत्र का इस्तेमाल किया गया। धन, बल, छल, सब कुछ लगाकर हराया गया। लोकतंत्र की उस चुनाव में हत्या की जाती है। आदर्श आचार संहिता का खुल्लमखुल्ला उल्लंघन किया जाता है। हम याद रखें कि वंदे मातरम् हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता का प्रतीक है। इसे राजनीतिक हथियार बनाना हमारे स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों और महान पुरुषों की आत्माओं को ठेस पहुंचाता है।

महोदय, जब बेरोजगारी रिकार्ड स्तर पर है। जब किसानों को एमएसपी की गारंटी नहीं मिल रही है। जब पटना का एम्स हो या दिल्ली का एम्स हो, मरीजों की लाइनें बढ़ रही हैं तो ऐसे समय में राष्ट्रवाद का इस्तेमाल मुद्दों से ध्यान हटाने के लिए नहीं होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि मातृभूमि के हर एक नागरिक को समान अवसर कब मिलेगा? महोदय, मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब आप कुम्भ के मेले में प्रतिदिन आए श्रद्धालुओं की गिनती कर सकते हैं तो फिर आप जातीय जनगणना क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं? जब पूंजीपतियों के कर्ज माफ कर सकते हैं तो बिहार और अन्य राज्यों के किसानों का कर्ज माफ

क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं?

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह बजट पर चर्चा नहीं है, यह वंदे मातरम् पर चर्चा है।

श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा : महोदय, निश्चित तौर पर यह वंदे मातरम् की 150वीं वर्षगांठ है और हमें प्रण लेने की आवश्यकता है कि हम इस राष्ट्र को समृद्ध, समान और न्यायपूर्ण बनाने में अपना योगदान दें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद महोदय कि आपने हमें बोलने का समय दिया।

वंदे मातरम्!

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री राज नाथ सिंह): हम सभी जानते हैं कि वंदे मातरम् की 150वीं वर्षगांठ भारत के राष्ट्र गीत के रूप में इस बार मनायी जाएगी। इस पर अभी जो चर्चा प्रारम्भ हुई है, उसमें हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने बहुत ही तथ्यपरक, सारगर्भित और प्रेरक भाषण देकर इसकी एक अच्छी शुरुआत की है और इसमें कहीं दो मत नहीं है।

महोदय, वंदे मातरम् भारत के इतिहास, वर्तमान और भविष्य के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। इस वंदे मातरम् ने ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य से लड़ने में हमारे स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को काफी ताकत दी थी। वंदे मातरम् वह गीत है, जिसके कारण सदियों से सोया हुआ हमारा भारत देश जाग उठा था। वह गीत आधी शताब्दी तक स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का प्रेरक बना रहा। वह गीत, जिसकी आवाज इंग्लिश चैनल पार करके ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट तक पहुंच गयी थी। ऐसा था हमारा यह वंदे मातरम्। वंदे मातरम् जैसे अमर गीत के रचियता बंकिम बाबू ने कहा था कि एक दिन ऐसा आएगा, जब सभी देशवासी वंदे मातरम् गीत के महत्व को निश्चित रूप से समझेंगे और वह क्षण वर्ष 1905 में बंगाल विभाजन के खिलाफ हुए आंदोलन के दौरान आया। इस आंदोलन के समय वह गीत धरती से आकाश तक गूंज उठा था। श्री अरविंदो ने वर्ष 1906 में बिल्कुल ठीक ही कहा था- “The mantra had been given and in a single day whole people had been converted to the religion of patriotism.”

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी आंदोलन के दौरान वंदे मातरम् जन-मानस के हृदय में व्याप्त हो गया। इससे तब की ब्रिटिश सरकार इतनी डर गयी थी कि वंदे मातरम् का नारा लगाने के खिलाफ

एक सर्कुलर भी जारी कर दिया गया था। लेकिन, ब्रिटिश हुकूमत जनता को 'वंदे मातरम्' कहने से रोक नहीं पाई थी। 'वंदे मातरम्' ने लोगों के अंदर एक नई चेतना भी जागृत कर दी थी। उस समय 'अमृत बाजार' पत्रिका के संस्थापक श्री मोती लाल घोष ने कहा था - "मैं तो 'वंदे मातरम्' गाऊंगा ही, भले ही हमें अपना सिर क्यों न गंवाना पड़े।", यह बात उन्होंने कही थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रीय चेतना जागृत करने के लिए उस समय 'वंदे मातरम्' संप्रदाय की भी स्थापना की गई थी और उसके सदस्य 'वंदे मातरम्' गाते हुए प्रभात फेरी भी प्रतिदिन निकाला करते थे। उनमें गुरुदेव रविंद्र नाथ टैगोर भी कई बार जाते थे। जब वर्ष 1906 में भारत का प्रथम राष्ट्रीय झंडा बनाया गया था तो उसके मध्य में भी 'वंदे मातरम्' लिखा हुआ था। वह झंडा पहली बार बंगाल की धरती पर ही फहराया गया था। अगस्त, 1906 में जब श्री विपिन चंद्र पाल जी ने राष्ट्रीय चेतना जगाने के लिए एक समाचार पत्र की शुरुआत की थी तो उसका नाम भी 'वंदे मातरम्' ही था। यह वह समय था, जब 'वंदे मातरम्' सिर्फ एक शब्द नहीं रह गया था बल्कि यह एक भावना बन गई थी। यह एक दर्शन बन गया था। It became a poem, pulse and a philosophy. अप्रैल, 1906 में बने नये पूर्वी बंगाल प्रांत में ब्रिटिश समकक्ष सरकार ने 'वंदे मातरम्' के इस सार्वजनिक नारे को लगाने पर रोक लगा दी थी। लोगों ने इस आदेश की अवहेलना की और खुलेआम अवहेलना की थी। विश्वनाथ मुखर्जी ने अपनी किताब 'वंदे मातरम् का इतिहास' में इसका उल्लेख करते हुए लिखा है कि लोगों पर लाठियों की बारिश होती रही, लेकिन जब तक उन्हें होश रहा, तब तक वे 'वंदे मातरम्', 'वंदे मातरम्' का नारा लगाते रहे। उस्मानिया विश्वविद्यालय में भी 'वंदे मातरम्' का नारा लगाने पर रोक लगी थी। इस आदेश को न मानने पर वहां के छात्र श्री रामचंद्र जी को भी जेल की सजा हुई थी। उस समय रामचंद्र जी की आयु बमुश्किल 18 साल की थी। उसके बाद 18 साल की उन्हें सजा भी दी गई थी। उन्हें वीर सावरकर जी ने 'वंदे मातरम् रामचंद्र' की उपाधि से नवाजा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, 'वंदे मातरम्' सिर्फ बंगाल में सीमित नहीं रहा। यह भारत में उत्तर से दक्षिण और पूरब से लेकर पश्चिम तक फैल गया था। पंजाब, तमिलनाडु, बॉम्बे प्रेसिडेंसी, सभी जगह लोग 'वंदे मातरम्' बोलने लगे थे। एक-दूसरे का अभिवादन भी 'वंदे मातरम्' बोलकर करते थे। सिर्फ भारत

ही नहीं, बल्कि भारत के बाहर भी 'वंदे मातरम्' भारतवासियों के लिए एक मंत्र की तरह कार्य कर रहा था। लंदन, पेरिस, जेनेवा, कनाडा, सभी जगह, जहां भी भारतीय थे, भारत के लोग 'वंदे मातरम्' लगातार बोलते थे। वर्ष 1912 में जब श्री गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले जी दक्षिण अफ्रीका पहुंचे तो उनका स्वागत भी 'वंदे मातरम्' नारों के साथ वहां की जनता ने किया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, 'वंदे मातरम्' के साथ शहीद भगत सिंह और शहीद चंद्रशेखर आजाद जी के पत्र प्रारंभ हुआ करते थे। मदन लाल ढींगरा जी का आखिरी शब्द भी 'वंदे मातरम्' था। फांसी पर जाते समय क्रांतिकारी सूर्य सेन के होठों पर भी 'वंदे मातरम्' था। खुदीराम बोस जी के जुबान पर भी 'वंदे मातरम्', 'वंदे मातरम्' ही था। इसलिए, 'वंदे मातरम्' सिर्फ एक गीत नहीं है, यह हमारी राष्ट्रीयता का सूत्र है। भारत की अंतर आत्मा का स्वर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जब हम 'वंदे मातरम्' की डेढ़ शताब्दी की गौरवशाली यात्रा का उत्सव मना रहे हैं, तब यह सच स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा कि 'वंदे मातरम्' के साथ जो न्याय होना चाहिए था, वह न्याय नहीं हुआ। आज आजाद भारत में राष्ट्रगान और राष्ट्रगीत को बराबर का दर्जा देने की बात की गई थी, लेकिन एक हमारी राष्ट्रीय चेतना का अभिन्न अंग बन गया। समाज और संस्कृति की मुख्यधारा में स्थान पा गया। वह हमारे राष्ट्रीय प्रतीकों में शामिल हो गया। वह गान था, हमारा 'जन गण मन'। दूसरे गीत को मार्जनलाइज किया गया, उपेक्षित किया गया, उसे खंडित किया गया, वह गीत है 'वंदे मातरम्'। It was treated like an extra. वह धरती जिस पर 'वंदे मातरम्' की रचना हुई थी, उसी धरती वर्ष 1937 में कांग्रेस ने 'वंदे मातरम्' गीत को खंडित करने का निर्णय लिया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, 'वंदे मातरम्' के साथ हुए राजनीतिक छल और अन्याय के बारे में सभी पीढ़ियों को जानना चाहिए, इसीलिए इस संबंध में चर्चा हो रही है, क्योंकि यह अन्याय सिर्फ एक गीत के साथ नहीं था, बल्कि आजाद भारत के लोगों के साथ था। यह अन्याय उन लोगों के साथ हुआ, जिनकी सांसों में आजादी की हवा 'वंदे मातरम्' की पुकार में भरी थी। मैं मानता हूं कि उस पुकार को सीमाओं में बांधने की कोशिश की गई, यह इतिहास का बहुत बड़ा छल था। इसलिए हम यह

मानते हैं कि 'वंदे मातरम्' का गौरव लौटाना समय की मांग है और नैतिकता का तकाजा भी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस अन्याय के बावजूद 'वंदे मातरम्' का महत्व किसी भी सूरत में कम नहीं होने पाया और 'वंदे मातरम्' गुरु गोविंद सिंह जी और छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज जैसे महापुरुषों के स्वराज और स्वधर्म के मूल्यों का यह जीवन स्वरूप बन गया। 'वंदे मातरम्' स्वयं में पूर्ण है, लेकिन इसे अपूर्ण बनाने की कोशिश की गई। 'वंदे मातरम्' हमेशा राष्ट्रीय भावना का अमरगीत रहा है और मैं बल देकर कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सदैव बना रहेगा, दुनिया की कोई भी ताकत इसे कमतर नहीं कर सकती।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, 'वंदे मातरम्' के साथ जो अन्याय हुआ है, उसे जानना इसलिए भी आवश्यक है, ताकि भावी पीढ़ियाँ ऐसा करने वालों की मानसिकता को, ऐसा करने वालों की सोच को ठीक तरीके से समझ सकें और सबसे महत्वपूर्ण वजह यह है कि 'वंदे मातरम्' के साथ हुआ अन्याय एक आइसोलेटेड इंसिडेंट नहीं था, यह तुष्टीकरण की राजनीति की शुरुआत थी, जिसे कांग्रेस ने अपनाया था। इसी राजनीति ने देश का विभाजन कराया और आजादी के बाद साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द और एकता को कमजोर किया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम 'वंदे मातरम्' की गरिमा को पुनः स्थापित कर रहे हैं, लेकिन कुछ लोग हम सबके खिलाफ यह नैरेटिव बनाने की कोशिश कर सकते हैं कि 'वंदे मातरम्' और 'जन गण मन' के बीच एक दीवार खड़ी की जा रही है और ऐसा नैरेटिव बनाने का प्रयास विभाजनकारी मानसिकता का परिचय देता है। हमारे मन में राष्ट्रगान और राष्ट्रीय गीत के लिए बराबर का सम्मान है। जो लोग यह बात नहीं समझते हैं, वे माँ की ममता को भी नहीं समझते हैं। माँ अपने बच्चों में भेद नहीं करती है। 'जन गण मन' और 'वंदे मातरम्' माँ भारती के दो सपूतों की किलकारियाँ हैं, माँ भारती की दो आँखें हैं। 'जन गण मन' और 'वंदे मातरम्' दोनों ही हमारे लिए राष्ट्रीय गौरव हैं, दोनों को भारत माता के प्रति अटूट प्रेम है, राष्ट्रवाद और बलिदान की भावना एकसूत्र में बांधती है, इसलिए 'वंदे मातरम्' का उद्घोष किसी के विरुद्ध नहीं है, बल्कि हमारे राष्ट्रीय स्वाभिमान की अभिव्यक्ति है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक समय था, जब भारत दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था थी, लेकिन

कॉलोनियल रूल की कूटनीति और कुशासन ने 19वीं सदी के उत्तरार्ध हमारी मातृभूमि की स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय थी। उस समय बंगाल की धरती से ऋषि बंकिम चंद्र चट्टोपाध्याय जी ने 'वंदे मातरम्' का आह्वान किया था। यह आह्वान रामायण के प्रसिद्ध श्लोक से प्रेरित था। वह श्लोक है -

"अपि स्वर्णमयी लंका न मे लक्ष्मण रोचते। जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी॥"

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस श्लोक में भगवान राम ने लक्ष्मण जी से कहा है कि हे लक्ष्मण! यद्यपि यह लंका सोने की है, फिर भी मुझे यह अच्छी नहीं लगती है, क्योंकि जननी और जन्मभूमि स्वर्ग से भी बढ़कर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह श्लोक मातृभूमि के उच्चतम स्थान और उसके प्रति प्रेम को दर्शाता है। प्राचीन काल से हम भारतवासी जग जननी, गृह जननी और राष्ट्र जननी की पूजा करते चले आ रहे हैं। हम नदियों को भी मां की संज्ञा देते हैं। भूमि को मां के स्वरूप में देखना हमारी सभ्यता का संस्कार और विचार रहा है। अथर्ववेद में कहा गया है, माता भूमि: पुत्रो अहम् पृथिव्या यानी पृथ्वी हमारी माता है और हम इसके पुत्र हैं। मातृ पूजा की इसी परम्परा से ही वंदे मातरम् गीत का जन्म हुआ है। जो लोग न सभ्यता के मूल्यों को समझते हैं, जो लोग न संस्कृत के महत्व को स्वीकारते हैं, जिन्होंने परम्पराओं को दरकिनार कर दिया है, वे लोग यह बात न पहले समझ सके थे, न अब भी समझ पा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में हमारी सरकार ने वंदे मातरम् की 150वीं वर्षगांठ को धूमधाम से सारे देश में मनाने का फैसला किया है। वर्षगांठ का यह उत्सव सांकेतिक नहीं होगा। यह कोई दिखावा नहीं है। वंदे मातरम् को एक उचित सम्मान दिलाने का यह एक प्रण है।

आज मैं यहां वंदे मातरम् से जुड़े दो बिंदु सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूं। पहला यह है कि भारत की आत्मा उसकी आध्यात्मिक आस्था है। यह आध्यात्मिक आस्था रिलीजन या मजहब से जुड़ी हुई नहीं है, बल्कि राष्ट्र भक्ति से जुड़ी हुई है। यह बांटने वाली नहीं है, यह समावेशी है। दूसरा, बंकिम चंद्र चटर्जी ने जब भारत माता की मातृ भूमि के रूप में कल्पना की, तब वह कोई पॉलिटिकल

कांसेप्ट नहीं था, कोई रिलीजियस कांसेप्ट नहीं था, कोई कम्युनल कांसेप्ट नहीं था। इसे राजनीतिक या साम्प्रदायिक रंग कुछ कट्टरपंथियों ने दिया। उन्होंने इसके गाने पर आपत्तियां उठाईं। इन आपत्तियों के पीछे अंग्रेजी हुकूमत की डिवाइड एंड रूल की पॉलिसी थी। इसे दुर्भाग्य से उस समय की कांग्रेस की तुष्टीकरण की राजनीति का भी भरपूर समर्थन मिला। आज हमें इस गलती को पूरी तरह से सुधारना होगा। मां भारती से जुड़े हुए हर प्रतीक के प्रति जो राजनैतिक पूर्वाग्रह है, उनसे देश और समाज को हमें मुक्ति दिलानी ही होगी।

प्रारम्भ में वंदे मातरम् की रचना स्वतंत्र रूप से की गई और बाद में इसे बंकिम चंद्र चट्टोपाध्याय ने इसे आनंद मठ उपन्यास में शामिल किया। कुछ लोगों को आनंद मठ भी साम्प्रदायिक लगा। इस कारण वंदे मातरम् को भी निशाना बनाया गया। मेरी समझ में आनंद मठ और वंदे मातरम् के प्रति यह सोच कदापि उचित नहीं ठहराई जा सकती। अगर हम उस कालखंड में जाएं, जिसे आनंद मठ चित्रित करता है तो यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि आनंद मठ की विषय वस्तु किसी भी मजहब या सम्प्रदाय के खिलाफ कदापि नहीं थी। उस समय बंगाल में भयंकर अकाल था। लोगों को अकाल का सामना करना पड़ रहा था। लोग भुखमरी के कगार पर थे। अंग्रेजों के दबाव में बंगाल का नवाब लोगों से भारी लगान की वसूली कर रहा था। आनंद मठ इस अन्याय के खिलाफ लिखा गया था। इस बात से यह साफ हो जाता है कि वंदे मातरम् और आनंद मठ कभी भी इस्लाम विरोधी नहीं था। यह तो उस दौर के बंगाल के नवाब और ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद के गठजोड़ के खिलाफ आम जनता की पुकार थी। आनंद मठ उपन्यास में जब उसका एक पात्र भवानंद वंदे मातरम् गाता है तो दूसरे पात्र महेन्द्र पूछते हैं कि माता कौन है? भवानंद उसे जवाब देते हैं कि हम और किसी मां को नहीं मानते, “जननी जन्मभूमिश्च, स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी”। हम जानते हैं कि जन्मभूमि ही जननी है। हमारी मां नहीं, पिता नहीं, बंधु नहीं, स्त्री नहीं, पुत्र नहीं, घर नहीं, मकान नहीं, हमारे लिए सिर्फ वही सुजला और सुफला है। क्या ऐसी भावना का चित्रण करने वाला कवि और लेखक कम्युनल हो सकता था? अब समय आ गया है कि वंदे मातरम् और उसके इतिहास का अनबायस्ड इवैल्युएशन किया जाए। वंदे मातरम् के दो अंतरे तो सभी ने सुने हैं, लेकिन बाकी के बारे में लोगों को ज्यादा पता

नहीं है।

17.00 hrs

ओरिजनल वर्जन में अधिकांश पदों को भुला दिया गया है। उन पदों में भारत की विशेषताओं को दर्शाया गया है। अब उन पदों के महत्व को पूरी तरह से समझने का अवसर आ गया है और यही वह अवसर है। पहला पद जो हटाया गया, उसमें बंकिम बाबू भारत माता के संदर्भ में कहते हैं - तुम ही विद्या हो, तुम ही धर्म हो, तुम ही हृदय हो, तुम ही मर्म हो, तुम ही मेरे शरीर की प्राण शक्ति हो। मैं 'वंदे मातरम' से इन पंक्तियों को, चाहे जिन्होंने भी निकाला है, इनको निकालने का समर्थन करने वालों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि किस संदर्भ में, किस अर्थ में, किस भावना में, किस तरह से, किस दृष्टि से 'वंदे मातरम' की सारी पंक्तियां सांप्रदायिक और राजनीतिक लगीं? मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि उन्हें ये पंक्तियां सांप्रदायिक और राजनीतिक क्यों लगीं? इसका कारण है कि वे 'वंदे मातरम' को जिन्ना के चश्मे से देख रहे थे। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, 'वंदे मातरम' की यह पंक्ति भारत की आत्मा का परिचय है। मैं फिर से दोहराना चाहता हूं कि 'वंदे मातरम' की यह पंक्ति भारत की आत्मा का परिचय है। यह पंक्ति हमें बताती है कि हमारा भारत एक ऐसी सभ्यता है, जिसने आध्यात्मिकता को कभी दीवार नहीं बनने दिया। आध्यात्म वह सूत्र है जो तोड़ने का काम नहीं करता है, बल्कि हमारा आध्यात्म जोड़ने का काम करता है। यह वह सभ्यता है जिसने कभी इस बात पर बल नहीं दिया कि सब लोग एक ही ईश्वर की पूजा करें, एक ही ग्रंथ मानें और एक ही रीति-रिवाज का पालन करें। बंगाली संस्कृति में रचे-बसे बंकिम चन्द्र चटर्जी जी इस बात को अच्छी तरह से समझते थे। एक और पद में उन्होंने लिखा - "बाहुते तुमि मां शक्ति, बाहुते तुमि मां शक्ति, हृदये तुमि मां भक्ति" यानी हे मां, तन की शक्ति भी तुम ही हो, मन की भक्ति भी तुम ही हो। उन्होंने स्पष्ट किया कि मां की भक्ति किसी मूर्ति की पूजा नहीं है। It is the reverence of the people for the land that sustains them.

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, इन तमाम तर्कों के बावजूद कांग्रेस के एक बड़े तबके ने अपनी तुष्टीकरण की राजनीति का खेल बंद नहीं किया। धर्म को रिलीजन समझना और मातृ पूजा को मूर्ति

पूजा के रूप में देखना अंग्रेजों और मुस्लिम लीग की पॉलिसी हो सकती थी क्योंकि इसमें उनका राजनैतिक स्वार्थ छिपा हुआ था। जान-बूझकर 'वंदे मातरम' को खंडित किया गया, उसे तुष्टीकरण का शिकार बनाया गया। इससे क्या हासिल हुआ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्षमा करें, कांग्रेस की अपीज़मेंट की पॉलिसी न सिर्फ पार्टिशन को रोकने में विफल रही, बल्कि मैं मानता हूँ कि यह पार्टिशन का कारण भी बनी। जहाँ एक ओर कांग्रेस ने तुष्टीकरण की राजनीति की है, वहीं हमने 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास और सबका विश्वास' की भावना के साथ काम किया है।

अध्यक्ष जी, आज़ादी के आंदोलन के दौरान कांग्रेस के कुछ लोगों की अपने आपको सैक्युलर दिखाने की बेचैनी इतनी बढ़ चुकी थी कि भारतीय संस्कृति, भारतीय परंपरा और हमारी महान् सभ्यता से जुड़ी कोई भी बात उन्हें कम्युनल दिखाई देती थी। भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रति उनकी माइथोलॉजिकल नफरत के कारण ही 'वंदे मातरम' इसका शिकार बन गया। मैं आज एक घटना का उल्लेख आपके समक्ष करना चाहता हूँ जिससे यह बात पूरी तरह से और स्पष्ट हो जाती है। विदेश मंत्रालय की एक उच्चस्तरीय बैठक में, जहाँ नेहरू जी स्वयं मौजूद थे, कॉमन वेल्थ सैक्रेट्री वाई.डी. गुंडेविया जी ने पूछा कि अगर कल को कम्युनिस्ट केंद्र की सत्ता में आ जाएं, तो सरकारी तंत्र का क्या होगा? नेहरू जी ने झुंझलाकर जवाब दिया, कम्युनिस्ट, कम्युनिस्ट, भारत के लिए खतरा कम्युनिज्म नहीं है, खतरा है तो हिंदू राइट विंग कम्युनिज्म। मैं यह प्रमाण के आधार पर कह सकता हूँ कि इस पुस्तक में लिखा है, अगर कोई प्रमाण मांगेगा तो मैं प्रमाण भी दे सकता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष जी, दुर्भाग्य से नेहरू जी यह देखने के लिए जीवित नहीं रहे कि उसी राइट विंग ने हमेशा संविधान के मूल्यों के अनुरूप काम किया है। हमने संविधान के मूल्यों की अवहेलना कभी नहीं की है।

कम्युनिस्ट विचारधारा से जन्मे लेफ्ट विंग एक्स्ट्रिमिज्म के कारण न जाने कितनी पीढ़ियाँ बर्बाद हो गईं। देश के कई हिस्से विकास में पीछे रह गये। पहले की सरकारें नक्सलवाद या वामपंथी उग्रवाद की इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं ढूँढ़ पाईं। इस समस्या का समाधान अगर किसी ने ढूँढ़ा, तो वे हैं हमारे प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी। उनके नेतृत्व में लेफ्ट विंग एक्स्ट्रिमिज्म आज पूर्णतः समाप्ति

की ओर है। आज वह अपनी साँसें तोड़ रहा है।

यह कितनी बड़ी विडम्बना थी कि जिस कम्युनिस्ट आइडियोलॉजी ने कई देशों में सत्ता पाने के लिए हिंसा का रास्ता अपनाया। उस विचारधारा को खतरा न मानकर “वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्” की भावना में विश्वास रखनेवाली विचारधारा को खतरा माना गया। यह बात कोई रैंडम थॉट नहीं थी। यह एक ऐसा पूर्वाग्रह था, जिसने तुष्टिकरण की राजनीति को जन्म दिया। इसी तुष्टिकरण की राजनीति के कारण कुछ पड़ोसी देशों से आए अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के शरणार्थियों को दशकों तक अपने अधिकारों से वंचित रखा गया। इसी तुष्टिकरण की राजनीति के कारण मुस्लिम महिलाओं से समान अधिकार छीने गये। इसी तुष्टिकरण की राजनीति के कारण भारत का विभाजन हुआ। इसी तुष्टिकरण की राजनीति के कारण आज पश्चिम बंगाल से बहुत-से परिवारों को पलायन करना पड़ रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बंगाल वह भूमि रही है, जहाँ भारत के सबसे बड़े सामाजिक सुधारों और सांस्कृतिक पुनर्जागरण की नींव रखी गई। जहाँ सती प्रथा के खिलाफ आवाज़ उठाई गई, विधवा पुनर्विवाह को बढ़ावा दिया गया। बाल विवाह की कुरीति के खिलाफ आवाज़ उठाई गई। इसी बंगाल की धरती ने भारतीय पुनर्जागरण के जनक राजा राम मोहन राय को जन्म दिया। महान समाज सुधारक श्री ईश्वर चन्द्र विद्यासागर जी की जन्म और कर्म-भूमि बंगाल ही रहा। इसी पवित्र धरती पर जन्मे स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी ने सन् 1893 में हुई विश्व धर्म संसद में भारत की सनातन सभ्यता के महान मूल्यों से पूरी दुनिया को अवगत कराया था। इसी धरती पर जन्मे गुरुदेव रबीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर जी ने भारत को पहला नोबल प्राइज़ भी दिलवाया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बंगाल वह पवित्र भूमि है, जहाँ चैतन्य महाप्रभु, स्वामी परमानन्द, स्वामी रामकृष्ण परमहंस और स्वामी विवेकानन्द जैसे संतों ने जन्म लिया है। इनकी उपस्थिति ने बंगाल को अध्यात्म, संस्कृति और हमारी सभ्यतागत चेतना का एक उज्ज्वल केन्द्र बना दिया है।

यह दुख की बात है कि कभी महान विचारों और क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तनों की जननी रही यह बंगाल की भूमि बाद के समय में तुष्टिकरण की राजनीति का केन्द्र बना दी गई है। यह सचमुच विडम्बना है कि वही भूमि, जहाँ से राष्ट्रीय एकता का बिगुल बजा था, वहीं से देश की एकता और

अखंडता को चुनौती देने वाला नक्सलवादी उग्रवाद भी उसी धरती से पैदा हुआ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह भी विडम्बना है कि जहाँ से महिलाओं के समान अधिकार के लिए सामाजिक आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ था, आज वही भूमि महिलाओं के लिए असुरक्षित हो गई है। यह विडम्बना है कि जहाँ से भारत के पहले आईसीएस अधिकारी सत्येन्द्रनाथ टैगोर जी आए, आज उसी धरती पर युवा बढ़ती बेरोजगारी के कारण हताश हो रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विडम्बना है कि वही भूमि, जहाँ के सपूत स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी ने भगवा वस्त्र पहनकर पूरी दुनिया को भारतीय सभ्यता की महानता से परिचित कराया था, आज उसी भूमि पर भगवा रंग का मजाक उड़ाया जाता है, उससे घृणा की जाती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बंगाल का यह पतन हुआ है - दशकों तक सत्ता में रही वामपंथ की सरकारों के कारण, उनके द्वारा की गई हिंसा के कारण, तृणमूल कांग्रेस पार्टी के कुशासन के कारण, उसकी विभाजनकारी राजनीति के कारण, उसकी तुष्टिकरण की नीति के कारण और घुसपैठियों को शरण देने के कारण ऐसा हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बंकिम चन्द्र चटर्जी जी ने कहा था कि बंगाल हिन्दू और मुसलमान दोनों का है। बंगाल की भलाई के लिए यह जरूरी है कि हिन्दू और मुसलमानों में एकता हो। जिस व्यक्ति के ऐसे विचार हों, क्या वे कभी सांप्रदायिक गीत लिख सकते थे? कुछ लोगों के द्वारा वंदे मातरम् में उपयोग किए गए रूपक (मेटाफर्स) को मिस-इंटरप्रिटेट किया गया है। हो सकता है कि यह काम कई बार नासमझी में किया गया हो, पर मेरी समझ से कई बार यह काम जान-बूझकर किया गया है।

यह बात नहीं है कि हमारे मुस्लिम भाइयों ने बंकिम चन्द्र चटर्जी जी के मेटाफर्स को सही अर्थ में नहीं समझा था। मौलाना रज़ा उल करीम ने कहा था कि वंदे मातरम् जैसे निर्दोष और सर्वांग-सुंदर गीत को भी सांप्रदायिक कहते हैं, पर जिनके पास उदार दृष्टि है, उन्हें वंदे मातरम् गीत को समग्र दृष्टि से देखना चाहिए। वे देखेंगे कि उसमें बुतपरस्ती का कहीं पर कोई दोष नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मैं कहना चाहूंगा और हमें यह देखना है कि इस्लाम किसको बुतपरस्ती कहता है और उसकी हदें कहां पर हैं। सच्चाई है कि भारतीय मुस्लिमों ने बंकिम चन्द्र चटर्जी जी के

भाव को ... (व्यवधान) कौन बैठाने वाला है? कौन बैठाएगा? क्या बात करते हैं? ... (व्यवधान)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनको रोकिए। ये हमारे साथी थे। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री कीर्ति आज़ाद (बर्धमान-दुर्गापुर) : आप विषय पर बात करिए। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री राज नाथ सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सच्चाई है। संसद में कोई चाहे जो बोले, सच बोले, सत्य से थोड़ा परे भी बोले, लेकिन शोर-शराबा नहीं मचाना चाहिए। आपको बाद में जब भी खड़े होकर बोलने का अवसर मिले, आप उसका प्रतिकार कर सकते हैं। यह संसद की मर्यादा है। मैंने संसद सदस्य रहते हुए सदैव इसका ध्यान रखा है। मेरे बारे में यह कोई नहीं कह सकता है। मैंने संसद की मर्यादा कभी नहीं तोड़ी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सच्चाई यह है कि भारतीय मुस्लिमों ने बंकिम चन्द्र चटर्जी के भाव को कांग्रेस या मुस्लिम लीग के कुछ नेताओं से कहीं अधिक गहराई और सही अर्थ में समझा है। हमारे यहां की सूफी परंपरा में, विशेषकर पंजाब और बंगाल में अक्सर यह भाव देखने को मिलता है, जिस भाव से वंदे मातरम् लिखा गया है। ख्वाजा गुलाम शरीफ ने लिखा है -

“ऐ हुस्न-ए-हकीकी नूर-ए-अज़ल,
तैनू वाजिब ते इम्कान कहूं,
तैनू दशरथ लक्ष्मण राम कहूं,
तैनू सीता-जी जानान कहूं।”

इसका भावार्थ है – हे सत्य सौंदर्य, हे दिव्य प्रकाश, तुम्हें क्या नाम दूं? क्या तुम्हें दशरथ कहूं? लक्ष्मण कहूं, राम कहूं या सीता कहूं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मशहूर वकील राम जेठमलानी जी ने एक बात कही थी और मुझे वह बात अच्छी तरह से याद है। उन्होंने कहा था कि इस्लाम में अल्लाह को रब इसलिए कहा जाता है, क्योंकि उसका गुण है – ‘रबूबियत’ यानी पालन पोषण करना। यही गुण ‘मां’ में होता है, जो अपने बच्चों के तन और मन दोनों का पोषण करती है। यही दिव्य गुण हमारी मातृभूमि में भी है। जिस तरह से हम अल्लाह के सामने उसकी अनंत रबूबियत के लिए सजदा करते हैं, उसी तरह मां भारती के

सामने भी सजदा करना हमारा फर्ज है, क्योंकि यह धरती हमारा पोषण करती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसलिए वंदे मातरम् कोई हिन्दू-मुसलमान का सवाल नहीं है। यह तो हर इंसान का फर्ज है, जो इस धरती पर श्वास लेता है। सच यह है कि वंदे मातरम् ने भारत के सभी लोगों के दिलों को स्पंदित किया है। चाहे वह हिन्दू हो या मुसलमान हो।

बंगाली और संस्कृत में लिखा गया यह गीत तमिल, मराठी, कन्नड़, गुजराती, हिन्दी, तेलुगु, मलयालम और भारत की हर भाषा बोलने वालों के दिलों में घर कर गया। यह गीत अनेकता में एकता का सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण है। इसी वजह से इसने उन लोगों को विचलित किया, जो 'एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत' के विचार से डरते थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सभी ने इसमें संगठित और एक होने की आवाज़ सुनी। बस कुछ लोगों ने इस गीत का मतलब गलत निकाला और गलत समझा। अब इस समझ को बदलना होगा, सही समझ पैदा करनी होगी और वंदे मातरम् का भी सही अर्थ अब हमें समझना होगा। हम सबको यह समझना होगा कि बंकिम चंद्र चटर्जी जी वन्दे मातरम् के माध्यम से किसे संबोधित कर रहे थे? सब्यसाची भट्टाचार्या ने अपनी किताब में लिखा है कि जब बंकिम बाबू ने सप्तकोटि यानी सात करोड़ की आबादी के बारे में लिखा, तो उसका मतलब बंगाल प्रेसीडेंसी की पूरी आबादी से था, जिसमें बंगाल, बिहार, उड़ीसा, असम और छोटा नागपुर के कुछ हिस्से भी शामिल थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका उल्लेख बंकिम बाबू ने स्वयं वर्ष 1872 में किया। इसलिए यह केवल किसी सात करोड़ आबादी के समुदाय की आवाज़ नहीं थी। यह किसी धर्म या संप्रदाय का नारा नहीं था। यह तो समूचे भारत की एक स्वर लहरी थी, जिसमें हर भारतीय की आस्था, हर भारतीय की आशा एक साथ गूंज उठी थी। जो लोग वन्दे मातरम् का विरोध इस आधार पर करते हैं कि यह मूर्ति पूजा को बढ़ावा देता है, वे बंकिम बाबू के विचारों की रत्ती भर समझ नहीं रखते हैं। मेरा ऐसा मानना है। वन्दे मातरम् में मूर्ति पूजा की कोई बात नहीं है। बंकिम बाबू स्वयं मूर्ति पूजा के समर्थक नहीं थे। यह जानकारी बहुत कम लोगों को है। बंकिम स्वयं मूर्ति पूजा के समर्थक नहीं थे। यह बात उनके द्वारा सन् 1874 में लिखे गए एक लेख से बिल्कुल साफ हो जाती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बंकिम बाबू के लेखन से यह भी स्पष्ट होता है कि उनका मानना था कि भारतीय संस्कृति में भगवान की प्रतिमा या भावगम्य एक सेतु है, एक माध्यम है, माध्यम है सत्य को जानने का, माध्यम है ईश्वर के स्वरूप को समझने का। इसीलिए वन्दे मातरम् में मां भारती कोई मूर्तिमान देवी नहीं है, बल्कि वह उस भावना की एक प्रतीक है, जिसके लिए हर भारतीय के हृदय में प्रेम है। मैं यह दोहराना चाहता हूं कि ब्रिटिश शासन और कुछ कट्टरपंथियों ने शायद इस बात को नहीं समझा था या समझने का प्रयास नहीं किया था कि वन्दे मातरम् के मूल में क्या है? लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने इन लोगों का साथ क्यों दिया, जबकि हम लोग तब भी वन्दे मातरम् के साथ हुए अन्याय के विरोध में खड़े थे? आज भी हम वन्दे मातरम् के सम्मान के साथ किसी भी प्रकार का समझौता नहीं करेंगे। वन्दे मातरम् का गौरव हमारा गौरव है। यह हमारा गौरव ही नहीं है, हमारे पूरे भारत देश का गौरव है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन में महात्मा गांधी और बाल गंगाधर तिलक से लेकर राजेन्द्र बाबू और डॉक्टर श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी जैसे महानायक मौजूद थे, जो भारत की सभ्यता और संस्कृति पर गर्व करते थे। इसी का प्रभाव हमारे संविधान की मूल प्रति में अंकित चित्रों में दिखता है। श्री नंदलाल बोस जी के मार्गदर्शन में बने ये चित्र भारत की आत्मा को भी प्रतिबिम्बित करते हैं। सिन्धु घाटी सभ्यता की मुहर, वैदिक आश्रम, श्री राम और रावण का युद्ध, गीता उपदेश, भगवान बुद्ध का धर्मचक्र, नटराज, महाबलीपुरम का गंगा अवतरण, छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज और गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी, इन सभी को संविधान में सम्मान मिला है। संविधान में अंकित चित्रों में भारत को उसी रूप में दिखाया गया है, जैसा हमारा भारत है - सभ्यतागत, आध्यात्मिक और गौरवशाली भारत।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आजादी के बाद कांग्रेस ने भारत की सभ्यता, संस्कृति और यहां तक कि भारत के संविधान को भी हमेशा अपने संकीर्ण हितों की बलि चढ़ाया है। तुष्टिकरण की राजनीति कांग्रेस के लिए हमेशा संविधान, भारत की संस्कृति, सभ्यता, सम्प्रभुता और मानवता के ऊपर रही है। वन्दे मातरम् के साथ कांग्रेस ने संविधान को भी खंडित करने का काम किया है। वर्ष 1951 में पहला संविधान संशोधन करके मूल संविधान के चरित्र को बदल दिया गया।

यह इतना बड़ा परिवर्तन था कि कानून के जानकारों ने इस संशोधन को 'दि सेकेंड कांस्टिट्यूशन' की संज्ञा दी थी। उस समय हमने संविधान की आत्मा को बचाने की लड़ाई भी लड़ी थी। डॉ. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी ने इसका बहुत जबरदस्त विरोध किया था। उन्होंने पंडित नेहरू से कहा था - "You are treating this Constitution as a scrap of paper." यानी आप इस संविधान के साथ रद्दी कागज जैसा व्यवहार कर रहे हैं। यह डॉ. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी ने कहा था। यही नहीं, 42वें संशोधन से भी संविधान को पूरी तरह बदल दिया गया था। संविधान की प्रस्तावना के साथ ही खिलवाड़ किया गया। ऐसे कुछ शब्द जोड़े गए - 'सेक्युलर' और 'सोशलिज़्म', जिन्हें संविधान सभा ने उस समय नकार दिया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान और उसके मूल्यों के साथ खिलवाड़ आगे भी जारी रखा गया। 'यूनिफॉर्म सिविल कोड' हमारे संविधान में निहित एक महान संवैधानिक आदर्श है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, शाह बानो केस में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक बहुत ही प्रगतिशील फैसला दिया था, जो कि मुस्लिम महिलाओं के हक में था। उस फैसले को उलटने के लिए जब कांग्रेस की सरकार में संसद में एक कानून पास किया गया, तो यह पूरी तरह से स्पष्ट हो गया कि कांग्रेस के लिए न्याय से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण वोट बैंक और तुष्टिकरण की राजनीति है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, तुष्टिकरण की राजनीति के कारण ही इतने सालों तक जम्मू-कश्मीर से आर्टिकल-370 नहीं हटाया गया, जिसके कारण वहां आतंकवाद को बढ़ावा मिला। जम्मू-कश्मीर विकास से वंचित रह गया। इस भूल को सुधारने का काम भी यदि किसी ने किया है, तो हमारे प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने किया है। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वस्थ लोकतंत्र की सबसे अहम पहचान होती है - sanctity of the electoral process. यह हैल्दी-डेमोक्रेसी की सबसे अहम पहचान होती है। लेकिन, continuous migration, deaths and rapid urbanisation मतदाता सूचियों को डिस्टॉर्ट कर देते हैं। इससे चुनावों की विश्वसनीयता प्रभावित होती है, जेन्यूइन वोटर्स को नुकसान होता है और साथ ही चुनावी वैधता पर भी स्वाभाविक रूप से प्रश्न उठते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहीं पर एसआईआर जैसी प्रक्रिया की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, ताकि मतदाता सूची को ठीक किया जाए । ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन, जब कुछ दलों के नेता चुनाव हारते हैं या उन्हें हार सामने दिखाई देती है, तो वे इस पूरी प्रक्रिया को ही लाकर कठघरे में खड़ा कर देते हैं । ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह संवैधानिक संस्थाओं के प्रति गहरे अनादर के भाव को दर्शाता है । ... (व्यवधान) ये ही लोग लगातार चुनाव आयोग पर एक साजिश के तहत हमले कर रहे हैं । यह कोई साधारण आलोचना नहीं है, यह एक सोची-समझी साजिश का हिस्सा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, संवैधानिक संस्थाओं को बदनाम करना राष्ट्र के साथ अन्याय है, क्योंकि ये ही संस्थाएं हमारे लोकतंत्र की रीढ़ हैं । लेकिन, इन दलों के लिए यह कोई नई बात नहीं है । संस्थाओं को कमजोर करना और उनके निर्णयों पर संदेह खड़ा करना इनकी लंबी राजनीतिक परंपरा रही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जब देश मजबूत लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों के साथ आगे बढ़ रहा है, तब ऐसी नकारात्मक राजनीति न केवल निराशाजनक है, बल्कि देश हित के विरुद्ध भी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ दलों ने अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थ साधने के लिए सिर्फ कांस्टिट्यूशन को ही नहीं नुकसान पहुंचाया है, बल्कि अपीज़मेंट-पॉलिटिक्स के लिए भारत की संस्कृति को भी नीचा दिखाया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात इतिहास के पन्नों में दर्ज है कि जब डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी ने सोमनाथ मंदिर के पुनर्निर्माण और उद्घाटन में शामिल होकर सांस्कृतिक पुनर्जागरण का संदेश देना चाहा, तब कांग्रेस ने इसका कड़ा विरोध भी किया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, राम मंदिर निर्माण की मांग करोड़ों भारतीयों की आस्था की प्रतीक थी, लेकिन, कुछ दलों ने न केवल वोट बैंक की राजनीति के कारण इसका निरंतर विरोध किया । ... (व्यवधान) सदियों के संघर्ष, एक लंबी न्यायिक लड़ाई और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के ऐतिहासिक निर्णय के बाद कहीं जाकर भगवान श्री राम के मंदिर का निर्माण हुआ है । ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह केवल एक मंदिर का निर्माण नहीं है, बल्कि यह भारतीय सभ्यता के आत्मगौरव की पुनर्स्थापना भी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन सभी बातों को देखकर मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि वंदे मातरम् की अस्वीकृति धार्मिक नहीं, बल्कि स्ट्रैटिजिक थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां कुछ लोग वंदे मातरम् के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार कर रहे थे, सांप्रदायिक बता रहे थे, वहीं दूसरी ओर महात्मा गांधी और डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जैसे नेताओं को इसमें किसी प्रकार की सांप्रदायिकता नहीं दिखी थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि वंदे मातरम् मेरे मन में गहराई तक बैठ गया है। जब मैंने पहली बार इसका गायन सुना, तो मैं रोमांचित हो गया। मैं इस पर मोहित हो गया। यह गांधी जी ने कहा है। मुझे इसमें केवल राष्ट्रीय भावना ही दिखाई दे रही थी। मुझे ऐसा कतई नहीं लगा कि यह गीत एक हिन्दू गीत है। यह महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था, मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि वंदे मातरम् में कोई द्वेष-भावना नहीं है। वंदे मातरम् में कोई दोष नहीं है। हम अपनी मां में जो सद्गुण देखते हैं, उन सभी गुणों को कवि ने भारत माता के अंदर देखा है। यह महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, डॉ. राजेंद्र बाबू ने कहा था कि जहाँ तक वंदे मातरम् की बात है, तो यह मूर्ति-पूजा को बढ़ावा नहीं देता है। माँ दुर्गा का मतलब कोई मूर्ति नहीं है, बल्कि यह उस देश का दूसरा नाम है, जो हम सबको प्यारा है। मौलाना अबुल कलाम आज़ाद हमारी आज़ादी की लड़ाई के बड़े नेताओं में से एक थे। उन्होंने भी वंदे मातरम् के नैरो और सेक्टेरियन इंटरप्रिटेशन को सिरे से नकार दिया था। उन्होंने भी वंदे मातरम् गीत को बहुत गहराई से देखा था। उन्हें इसमें इस्लामी सिद्धांतों और वेदांत दर्शन का सुंदर मेल पाया। वेदांत कहता है कि सच्चाई के बहुत सारे रूप हो सकते हैं। एक ही सत्य को अलग-अलग लोग अलग-अलग तरीके से देखते और पूजते हैं। दूसरा विचार इस्लाम से आता है। वहाँ वहदत-ए-दीन, यानी सभी धर्मों की एकता की बात है। इस्लाम में भी सभी धर्मों की एकता की बात है। सुलह-ए-कुल, यानी सभी के साथ शांति और भाईचारे की बात

की गई है। वंदे मातरम् गीत में उन्होंने यह अद्भुत संगम, सामंजस्य और समानता देखी। बदरुद्दीन तैयब जी, मोहम्मद रहीमतुल्ला सयानी, नवाब सैयद मोहम्मद बहादुर, डॉ. एम. ए. अंसारी, मौलाना आज़ाद, इनमें से किसी ने भी वंदे मातरम् का कभी विरोध नहीं किया है।

जहाँ तक मूर्ति-पूजा की बात है, तो आज मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सभी देशवासियों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि अरबी और फ़ारसी साहित्य में भी उम्म-अल-कुरा, यानी ग्राम्य में जननी, उम्म-उल-मोमिनीन, यानी विश्वास करने वालों की माँ और उम्म-उल-किताब, यानी ग्रंथ-जननी जैसे शब्द मिलते हैं। क्या इन्हें भी मूर्ति-पूजा की संज्ञा दी जाएगी?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, वंदे मातरम् को सांप्रदायिक बताकर विरोध करना एक बहाना मात्र था, लेकिन असली कारण पूरी तरह राजनीतिक था। सन् 1885 से लेकर 1905 तक कांग्रेस का न अपना कोई राष्ट्रीय गीत था और न अपना कोई झंडा। अब समय आ गया है कि कांग्रेस गुलामी की मानसिकता को छोड़े और वंदे मातरम् के पूर्ण स्वरूप को स्वीकार करे। मैं पूर्ण स्वरूप को स्वीकार करने की बात कर रहा हूँ। हो सकता है कि देश के लोग आपको अभी भी माफ़ कर दें। मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि वंदे मातरम् ने ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की नींव हिला दी थीं। वर्ष 1905 में स्वयं मोतीलाल नेहरू जी ने पंडित नेहरू को लिखे पत्र में लिखा था — “हम ब्रिटिश शासन के इतिहास की सबसे अधिक संकटपूर्ण अवधि से गुजर रहे हैं। इलाहाबाद में भी वंदे मातरम् आम अभिवादन बन गया है। यदि अभियान चलता रहा, तो जब तुम गए थे, यहाँ लौटने पर उसे बिल्कुल बदला हुआ पाओगे।” यह मोतीलाल नेहरू ने कहा है। इतना जन समर्थन होने के बाद भी तथाकथित रिलिजियस सेंटिमेंट हर्ट होने के नाम पर वंदे मातरम् का बराबर विरोध किया गया। कुछ लोगों द्वारा तरह-तरह के षड्यंत्र करके इस गीत को दोयम स्थान पर लाकर खड़ा कर दिया गया। जब नेताजी कांग्रेस से निकले और आज़ाद हिंद फ़ौज की स्थापना की, तो फ़ौज के संचालन गीतों में वंदे मातरम् को राष्ट्रीय गीत का स्थान दिया गया था। पंडित नेहरू ने वंदे मातरम् के खिलाफ तरह-तरह के तर्क दिए। उनके अनुसार वंदे मातरम् ऑर्केस्ट्रा पर आसानी से नहीं बजाया जा सकता है।

उन्होंने लिखा है कि in Nehru ji's assessment, tune was not more important

than the words. I quote him:

“In regard to the National Anthem tune, it was felt the tune was more important than the words, and this tune should be such as to represent Indian musical genius as well as to some extent, the Western, so that it might be equally adaptable to orchestra and a band music, and to be played abroad”

नेहरूजी ने कहा था, वे यह भी मानते थे कि राष्ट्रगान का असली महत्व विदेशों में ज्यादा है। अपने देश में कम है। उन्होंने कहा था कि

“The real significance of the National Anthem is perhaps more abroad, than in the home country.”

यह तर्क महज बहाना था। शास्त्रीय संगीतकार मास्टर कृष्णराव जी ने नेहरू जी के तर्क को खारिज किया था। उन्होंने वंदे मातरम् की तीन अलग-अलग ट्यून्स संविधान सभा में ही प्रस्तुत की थीं। वर्ष 1949 में कृष्णराव जी ने एक पत्र में लिखा है कि कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि वंदे मातरम् बैण्ड पर नहीं गाया जा सकता है, किंतु मेरा पक्का विश्वास है कि यह संभव है और वह भी बड़े ही सुंदर ढंग से संभव है। मैं अपनी तरफ़ से इसे गॉड सेव द किंग से अधिक प्रभावशाली बना सकता हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, और तो और स्वयं गुरुदेव रविन्द्र नाथ टैगोर ने भी बहुत पहले ही वंदे मातरम् की ट्यून तैयार की थी, लेकिन पंडित नेहरू ने वंदे मातरम् के खिलाफ अपना मन बना लिया था। नेहरू जी ने कुछ लोगों का हवाला देते हुए कहा भी था कि “There was not enough movement in it” जिस गीत ने फ्रीडम मूवमेंट को नई ऊर्जा दी, नेहरूजी को उस गीत में मूवमेंट ही नजर नहीं आ रहा था। यह भारत के लोगों के साथ एक भद्दा मजाक था, जहां आस के प्रतीक के चुनाव के लिए शब्दों और उसके मतलब से ज्यादा इस बात को महत्व दिया गया कि विदेशी लोगों को उसकी ट्यून कैसी लगेगी। यह सोच गुलामी की मानसिकता में जकड़े हुए लोगों की हो सकती है। प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी देश को इसी कॉलोनियल माइंड स्तर से निकालने का ही प्रयास कर रहे हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिनांक-

24 जनवरी, 1950 को संविधान सभा ने देश का राष्ट्र गान अपनाया। संविधान सभा में राष्ट्रगान पर हुई चर्चा कुल मिलाकर 30 मिनट से भी कम चली थी। क्या इसका अर्थ यह था कि राष्ट्रगान अन्य मुद्दों की तुलना में कम महत्वपूर्ण था? नहीं। शायद जो लोग वंदे मातरम् को राष्ट्रगान नहीं बनाना चाहते थे, उन्हें यह आभास हो गया था कि अगर चर्चा हुई, तो स्वतंत्र भारत का राष्ट्रगान क्या होगा? शायद इसलिए ही इस पर ज्यादा चर्चा करना उचित नहीं समझा गया। वंदे मातरम् को तमाम सम्मान देने की बात कही गयी थी, लेकिन वास्तव में इसे दोयम दर्जा दिया गया। अगर समान सम्मान देने का वादा किया गया था, तो क्यों उस समय की सरकारों ने वंदे मातरम् को Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act में स्थान नहीं दिया? मैं इस सवाल का भी जवाब चाहूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इस देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि जिस गीत के बारे में गांधी जी ने कहा था कि जब तक यह देश रहेगा, वंदे मातरम् रहेगा। उस गीत को गाने का हक मांगने के लिए अदालतों के दरवाजे खटखटाने पड़े और तो और कई बार उसे न गाने के लिए फतवे भी जारी किए गए। अन्याय सिर्फ वंदे मातरम् के साथ नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि बंकिम बाबू की पूरी विरासत के साथ हुआ है। पश्चिम बंगाल के काँचड़ापाड़ा में स्थित बैठकखाना, जहां बंकिम बाबू ने वंदे मातरम् गीत लिखा था, वह राष्ट्र के लिए वंदनीय स्थल होना चाहिए था, लेकिन जो उपेक्षा वंदे मातरम् की हुई, वहीं उपेक्षा उस स्थान की भी हुई। इस जगह से न केवल लोग अनजान हैं, बल्कि इस जगह की स्थिति भी बहुत ही दयनीय हो गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, वंदे मातरम् के साथ-साथ बंगला भाषा के साथ भी अन्याय हुआ है। हमारी सरकार ने बंगला भाषा को क्लासिकल लैंग्वेज का दर्जा देकर बंगाल, बंगला भाषा और बंकिम बाबू के साथ हुए अन्याय को सही करने का प्रयास किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम आजाद हैं, हम दुनिया की एक बड़ी ताकत हैं और विकसित राष्ट्र बनने की राह पर हम तेजी से आगे बढ़ चले हैं। मैं आज सदन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि 150 वर्ष पूर्व लिखे वंदे मातरम् गीत में आज के भारत के उदय का मार्ग भी देखा जा सकता है। वंदे मातरम् के माध्यम से बंकिम बाबू ने उत्तिष्ठत जागृत का संदेश दिया यानी जब भारत का हर नागरिक वंदे

मातरम् कहेगा तभी भारत सशक्त बनेगा । वंदे मातरम् ही विकसित भारत का मार्ग प्रशस्त करेगा, हमारे आत्म बल को बढ़ाएगा, राष्ट्रीय एकता को बढ़ावा देगा, स्वदेशी की भावना को भी बढ़ावा देगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सभी सांसदों से आग्रह है कि हम सब एक साथ आएँ और विचार करें कि क्या हम कॉन्स्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल 51ए के तहत सभी नागरिकों के लिए एक नई फंडामेंटल ड्यूटी नहीं जोड़ सकते, जिसके अंतर्गत हम वंदे मातरम् का वैसा ही सम्मान करें, जैसा कि हम राष्ट्र गान का सम्मान करते हैं? अगर हम ऐसा करते हैं तो यह वंदे मातरम्, इसके लेखक और बंगाल के महान राष्ट्रवादी चिंतक बंकिम बाबू को एक परफेक्ट ट्रिब्यूट होगी । मैं यह मानता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अंत में, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वंदे मातरम् हमारा गौरव है, हमारी पहचान है और हमारे संविधान की सबसे ऊँची पुकार है । वंदे मातरम् मातृभूमि के प्रति वात्सल्य का अनहद नाद है । वंदे मातरम् स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के उन अज्ञात, अवर्णित सैनिकों की याद है, जिन्होंने अपनी मातृभूमि के लिए अपना सर्वस्व न्यौछावर कर दिया । यह उस पीड़ा को भावपूर्ण श्रद्धांजलि है, जो असंख्य मतवालों ने आजादी प्राप्त करने के लिए सहा था, बर्दाश्त किया था । वंदे मातरम् हर उस सैनिक को हौसला देता है, जो आज भी अपनी मातृभूमि के लिए हर दुश्मन का सामना कर रहा है । वंदे मातरम् हमारी एकता का भी प्रतीक है, स्वाधीनता का संकल्प है, वीरता का यह जयघोष है, त्याग का महामंत्र है और बलिदान का अमरगान है । वंदे मातरम् हमारे गौरवशाली अतीत का स्मरण है, हमारे स्वर्णिम भविष्य का आह्वान है और यह मातृभक्ति का एक अनुपम भाव है । संस्कृति का शाश्वत प्रकाश है, सभ्यता का यह गौरव है, धर्म की रक्षा का यह संदेश है, कर्म की प्रेरणा है, शक्ति का आह्वान है, विजय का विश्वास है, अमरत्व का स्वर है, पवित्रता का स्पंदन है और आस्था का आधार है । वंदे मातरम् भारतीयता का और राष्ट्रीयता का एक सशक्त हस्ताक्षर भी है । इसलिए गर्व से कहो— वंदे मातरम्, वंदे मातरम्, वंदे मातरम् । धन्यवाद ।

17.37½ hrs

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

12th Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I rise to present the Twelfth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.38 hrs

**DISCUSSION ON THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL SONG
“VANDE MATARAM”-Contd.**

श्री अवधेश प्रसाद (फैजाबाद): माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम आपके बहुत आभारी हैं। आज सदन में एक ऐतिहासिक विषय पर हमारे नेता माननीय अखिलेश यादव जी ने, जो देश के भविष्य हैं, कांग्रेस के नेता आदरणीय गौरव जी और प्रियंका गांधी जी ने अपने विचार रखे हैं।

17.38½ hrs

(Shri A. Raja in the Chair)

हम इन विचारों से अपने को संबद्ध करते हुए आज अपनी बात कहना चाहते हैं। वंदे मातरम् इस देश की एकता, इस देश की अखंडता, इस देश की आपसदारी और भाई-चारे का संकेत है। लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि आज जो हमारी सरकार है, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश में योगी जी के नेतृत्व में हो, चाहे हमारे देश की सरकार हो, आज भेद किया जा रहा है। आज आपसी विवाद पैदा किया जा रहा है। अभी हाल में 25 नवंबर को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री अयोध्या में प्रभु श्रीराम के मंदिर में पताका फहराने गए थे। हम नहीं समझ पाए कि मुझे इग्नोर क्यों किया गया?

हमें पास क्यों नहीं दिया गया? हमें उसमें शामिल होने का निमंत्रण क्यों नहीं दिया गया? यह मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम राम के जो लोग हैं, यह अवधेश प्रसाद का अपमान नहीं है, बल्कि अयोध्या के प्रभु

श्री राम के लोगों को अपमान है। साथ ही साथ जो वंदे मातरम् का संदेश है, वह संदेश अधूरा प्रतीत होता है। मान्यवर, आज जब वंदे मातरम् पर हमारे देश के लायक प्रधान मंत्री जी ने शुरुआत की है, ऐसे समय में अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि आज आजाद देश में इंसान को ...*की कोशिश की जा रही है। यह धरती किसी दूसरे की नहीं है, यह लखनऊ स्थित काकोरी काण्ड के शहीदों की धरती है। काकोरी में रामपाल पासी, जो 70 साल के थे, बीमार रहते थे, मंदिर के किनारे एक चबूतरा था। मंदिर थोड़ा दूरी पर था। बीमारी के कारण उनको पेशाब हो गया। ...* लोगों ने उनको बेइज्जत करके ...*का काम किया। वह भी ऐसे समय पर, जब देश में 20 तारीख को सारा देश दीपावली का त्यौहार मना रहा था। हमारे लायक मुख्यमंत्री सामूहिक दीपदान कराने फैजाबाद गए हुए थे। उसमें भी मुझे नहीं बुलाया गया। यह वंदे मातरम् का संदेश नहीं है। इस देश ने अमृत महोत्सव मनाया है, लेकिन वीरांगना उदा देवी पासी, जिनका देश की आजादी में बहादुरी भरा योगदान रहा है, जिन्होंने लखनऊ स्थित सिकंदराबाद चौराहे पर 36-36 अंग्रेजों को मार गिराया था और शहीद हुई थीं, उनका अमृत महोत्सव में कहीं कोई नामो-निशान नहीं है। यह हमारा वंदे मातरम् पर जो संदेश है, वंदे मातरम् की जो इच्छा-आकांक्षा है, सरकार का उसके विपरीत आचरण है। आज वंदे मातरम् पर 10 दिन की चर्चा होनी चाहिए थी। मैं तो चाहता था कि एक विशेष सत्र बुलाया जाता और उस विशेष सत्र में वंदे मातरम् पर चर्चा भी होती। वंदे मातरम् की इच्छा-आकांक्षा है कि वंदे मातरम् जिस तरह का हिंदुस्तान चाहता है, जिस तरह का समाज चाहता है, उसके लिए हम खरे उतरे या नहीं।

मान्यवर, यह देश किसी एक जाति का नहीं है। यह देश किसी एक धर्म का नहीं है। हमारे जनपद फैजाबाद, जिसका नाम अयोध्या हो गया है, वहां पर अशफ़ाकुल्लाह खाँ, जिनकी 27 वर्ष की उम्र थी, उनको फांसी के फंदे पर लटकाया गया। उनकी मां उनसे मिलने आईं। जब उनसे पूछा गया कि आप किससे मिलना चाहते हो, तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि हम भारत माता से मिलना चाहते

*Not recored as orderd by the Chair

हैं। जब उनसे पूछा गया कि आपके इस शरीर को, जिसकी मौत हो रही है, कहां दफनाया जाए, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम आजाद देश की धरती पर दफन होना चाहते हैं। यह उनकी भावना थी। यह भावना थी पंडित राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल, अशफ़ाकुल्लाह ख़ाँ, राजेंद्र सिंह लहरी की। यह देश ऐसे महान पुरुषों का, शहीदों का देश है और इन्हीं सबकी मेहनत से, इन्हीं सबकी बहादुरी और वीरता से यह देश आजाद हुआ है, लेकिन आज उसके उलटे आचरण हो रहा है। आज एक तरफ वंदे मातरम् पर चर्चा हो रही है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ हमारे देश में लाखों-करोड़ों नौजवान हैं, जो पढ़े-लिखे हैं, पर उनके हाथ में कोई काम नहीं है। यह वंदे मातरम् की मंशा नहीं है।

मान्यवर, आज जाति के नाम पर, धर्म के नाम पर, मजहब के नाम पर भेदभाव किया जा रहा है। इसलिए आज हमें संकल्प लेना है कि हमें वंदे मातरम् के सम्मान में ऐसा हिंदुस्तान, ऐसा समाज, ऐसी सरकारी बनानी है, जिसमें कहीं पर अन्याय न हो, अत्याचार न हो, जाति के आधार पर काम न हो, किसी को सताया न जाए, कोई भूखा न हो, कोई नंगा न हो, कोई बेरोजगार न हो।

मान्यवर, आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर हमें बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए हम आप सभी के प्रति बहुत-बहुत आभारी हैं। धन्यवाद।

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA (KRISHNANAGAR) : Thank you, hon. Chairperson Sir.

Why are we all gathered here today? It is simply because the Government of the day wishes to have a discussion on our National Song – *Vande Mataram* in the 150th year of its birth. हमने आपकी बात को ध्यान से सुना है। राजनाथ जी और पी एम साहब दोनों ने आपकी बात सदन में रखी है।

“बहुत खुबसूरत है बात

लेकिन अगर दिल भी होता तो क्या बात होती।”

The irony is not lost on us Parliamentarians present here, or on the billion-plus Indians we represent, that we are living in an India today where real

unemployment among the youth is upwards of 20 per cent; where we are choking in a national capital with AQI levels routinely over 800; when the Centre is purposefully starving non-BJP States of their MGNREGA, housing and water dues; and where millions of people are being subjected to a hurried, arbitrary process of mass disenfranchisement.

When, session after session, we in the Opposition are bullied, browbeaten and prevented from raising pressing issues of national importance, suddenly the Government finds it so important, so necessary, so urgent to discuss the historical complexities of a song. What is even more ironic is the claim that the hate and divisiveness in today's India can be linked back to this song.

By the way, just two weeks ago, on 24th November 2025, ... *

So, *Vande Mataram*, in your view as of last week - placed on record in a Parliamentary Bulletin, is a slogan. A slogan that was both indecorous and non-serious, and yet you suddenly want to discuss it for 10 hours in this House. Why?

I will tell you why, because no doubt some ...* BJP IT Cell minion has probably advised you that the *Vande Mataram* card, if played right, will give the BJP an advantage in the 2026 Bengal elections. There is no other reason behind the timing of this discussion - none at all. Take it from me.

We are delighted not only to have this fabulous opportunity to give you a history lesson, but also to demonstrate to you how delving into *Vande Mataram*

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

will only prove how removed you are from the soul of Bengal, from the psyche of Bengal, and how our '*Maa*' will never be hostage to your narrow electoral goals. Let the history lesson begin. What do you say? Let it begin.

Shri Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's two-stanza hymn, *Vande Mataram*, was first published in the literary journal '*Bongo Dorshon*' on 7th November, 1875. At that time, there were no patriotic societies or nationalist organizations in India, except for the Indian League in Calcutta, which was founded by patriotic Bengalis - Shishir Ghosh, Anand Mohan Bose and Surendranath Banerjee, to rally public support against British colonial rule.

The RSS and the BJP were nowhere in sight. The RSS was formed 50 years later, in 1925; and the BJP was formed 105 years later, in 1980. Incidentally, the ruling party - the *Sangh Parivar* do not sing *Vande Mataram*.

I remember this hilarious episode in 2017, I think it was, on TV, where a BJP spokesperson called ... * was asked to sing *Vande Mataram*. He kept looking at his mobile phone, and even then, he could not sing it. Also, in August 2017, I remember a Cabinet Minister in the UP Government, ...* was unable to correctly sing the song on a TV news show.

In January 2019, before the last Lok Sabha election, BJP leaders held a protest where they attempted to make Muslims sing the song. They themselves could not sing the song correctly. So, the meeting thus ended into chaos and the BJP leaders and their followers chanted slogans like "*Is Desh me agar rehna*

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

hoga, to Vande Matram kehna hoga". So, frankly, the BJP's commitment to this song is a badly scripted comedy. The British banned the use of this slogan 'Vande Matram' under the sedition laws and banned singing it in any public place.

When India's youngest freedom fighter, Bengal's brave son, Khudiram Bose was led to the gallows in 1908, he had Vande Matram on his lips. When in 1927 Ram Prasad Bismil walked to the gallows in Gorakhpur jail, when Ashfaqullah Khan walked to the gallows in Faizabad jail, they all had Vande Matram on their lips. But this is the same slogan that the ...* finds non-decorous and non-serious in the ... *. Who, in the BJP, who in the RSS, and who in the Treasury Benches can claim even a tenuous link to the freedom struggle that today you feel you are the guardians of Vande Matram and will teach us Bengalis and the rest of India what its significance is?

Out of 585 total prisoners in Andaman Cellular Jail - *Kaalapani* - between 1909 and 1938, about 68 per cent, 398 were Bengalis. The second largest contingent was from the Punjab, 95 revolutionaries. Why did you not rename the cellular Jail after Barin Ghosh, after Ullaskar Dutt, after Indu Bhushan Roy? What homage have you paid to Bengal? What homage have you paid to the land of Vande Matram? Today, you are having a discussion on this. The hymn Vande Matram did not gain much popularity till it was included in Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's novel *Anandmath* in 1882 when it was published. Now,

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

when he published it, he added four extra stanzas to it. The first two stanzas which he had written in 1875 were a lyrical ode to the motherland. It says, 'giver of bliss, beauty'. The version in the novel which incorporated in 1881-82 had a different tone than that of the original poem.

The figure of sweetness and light was now endowed with a fearsome ecodrama and trappings of war, almost. But this is a keeping with the narrative of the novel which was about the Sanyasi Rebellion. It is important to note here that in the next four stanzas that he wrote, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay used the words *sapta koti* – which means seven crore. Now, seven crore in the 1871 Census was the population of undivided Bengal, Bihar, Odisha and Assam. So, this means that the the hymn was about Bengal and the mother he refers to is also in Bengal's concept and Bengal's context. This was not originally written as a pan-India song. It was not. Let us be very clear about that.

So, how did it become this national song? How does A.R. Rehman sing it in 1997? How? It was none other than the Poet Laureate Rabindranath Tagore who composed the first musical call of the song based on 'Desh Ragini' around 1885. Rishi Bankim liked the song and the tune so much, he himself included it in the third edition of his book 'Anandmath' in 1886. Tagore in 1937 writes to Nehru, "The privilege of originally setting its first stanza to the tune was mine when the author was still alive," Bankim died in 1894, he says, "I set the tune while Bankim was still alive. And I was the first person to sing it." So, Tagore was the first person to sing it publicly before a public gathering of the Kolkata Congress in 1896. So, Tagore sets the tune and he sings it publicly in the

presence of Rahimtulla Sayani, Dadabhai Naoroji, Surendra Nath Banerjee. When did the song gain mass popularity? Only after 1905 when the Swadeshi Movement as a reaction to Lord Curzon's partition of Bengal took place, the itinerant singers sang in Prabhat Pheris every morning to raise national consciousness. Rabindranath Tagore himself on Raksha Bandhan day, 16th October, 1905 led the famous anti-partition protest where Hindus and Muslims tied Rakhis on each other and said Vande Matram.

Today, this BJP Government which claims to promote Vande Matram has ensured that even the moon, that moon of *Raksha Purnima*, that moon of *Eid* has been partitioned. Hindu women can break their *Karva Chauth* fast on their roof with the sighting of the moon but a Muslim in a BJP-ruled State is forbidden from offering *Eid ka Namaz* on his roof to the same moon. And you are blaming a song for India's divisiveness.

The song was sung again during the Congress session in Banaras in 1905, by Tagore's niece, Sarala Devi Choudhurani, who replaced the *saptkoti*, the seven crores, with *tringsho koti*, which means 30 crores, which is the population of India in the last census of 1901. So, this is the first time that the song is gathering a pan-national appeal. Gandhiji, in the *Indian Opinion* paper, wrote in December 1905: "This song is so popular, just as we worship our mother; so is this song a passionate prayer to India."

Tagore continued to use the refrain "*Vande Mataram*" almost as a slogan in some of his own songs. He says it in many of his own songs: "*Ek sutre bnaadhiyachhi sahosro jibon*". Many of his own songs use the term "*Vande*

Mataram". The Swadeshi agitation of 1905 and 1908 saw "*Vande Mataram*" as a clarion call. The great Tamil poet, Subrahmaniya Bharati translated it in Tamil in 1905. It began to be sung in meetings and processions all over India, from coastal Andhra Pradesh, from Vijayawada to the canals and cantonments of Punjab where after Jallianwala Bagh where they did not think of it as a Sanskrit-Bengali hymn but a shared call of resistance.

You, this Government today, claim to be the guardians, the true upholders of the spirit of "*Vande Mataram*". We have listened to the Prime Minister for an hour; and we have listened to the hon. Defence Minister for an hour tell us about how they are the true upholders of "*Vande Mataram*". So let me, as a true Bengali, as a proud Bengali, speak for *Dosh Koti* Bengalis today, who this Government call Bangladeshis, and Rohingyas. This Government harasses us on the streets, and in colonies. This Government throws us out when we are pregnant across the border. I am going to dissect the song, stanza by stanza, and demonstrate how this Government is butchering both the spirit and the soul of '*Vande Mataram*', far more than any 1937 Resolution ever did.

Sujalam Suphalam Malayaja Sheetalam

Shasya Shyaamalam Maataram

What do we have here? What have they done on your watch? "*Sujalam*", which means, beautiful abundant water. Over 70 per cent of India's surface water is undrinkable today. India ranks 120th out of 122 countries in the Water Quality Index, and 21 major cities, including Delhi and Bangalore, are expected to deplete their groundwater reserves by 2030. And yet, in the face of this data, the

Government is cutting the Jal Jeevan Mission money to all the states. Bengal itself is owed Rs. 3,000 crore in Jal Jeevan Mission money. This is what you are doing for "*Sujalam*".

"*Malayaja shitalam*", which means, the cool fresh air. This is a joke. The AQI in the National Capital today is between 800 and 1,000 routinely. Our children are choking, and the elderly are dying. You know what the Centre has done? The Centre has exempted 78 per cent of thermal power plants from installing key anti-polluting systems. The Environment Ministry has spent less than one per cent of its Rs. 858 crore pollution funds in 2024-25. The fossil fuel driven pollution claims 1.72 million lives in India, and premature mortality due to outdoor air pollution costs India \$339 billion. That is 9.5 per cent of our GDP. That is what we are doing for "*Malayaja shitalam*".

"*Shasyashyamalam*", which means, the blessed fertility of the soil, what has the Government done? The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare saw a reduction in its budget of two-and-a-half per cent this year. The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana meant for the poorest of farmers suffered a cut of Rs. 3,600 crore. It is estimated that 37 per cent of India's land is affected by degradation. About two-thirds of soil samples collected from India are deficient in nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, and 85 per cent contain too little carbon for functioning soil systems.

"*Suhasinim sumadhura bhashinim*", which means, sweet smiles, sweet in speech. They, the ruling party, with their hate speech routinely call for violence against Muslims and minorities. From calls for genocide in Haridwar to open

threats in rallies, they use terms like 'vote bank', infiltrators, *ghuspaithiya*, and describe those with more children as dog whistles. You impose Hindi on us. You call Bangla a Bangladeshi language. You have unleashed the worst kind of linguistic terrorism on all of us where people are scared to speak their mother tongue in the streets of Delhi, and in the streets of Gurgaon. There is no "*sumadhura bhashinim*" in today's BJP.

"*Sukhadam varadam, Mataram*", means, give us happiness. Today, an arbitrary hurried exercise of your design is making the Election Commission force such work pressure that BLOs are committing suicide. And, what does the Election Commission say to us? They say: "Oh, it is in the line of duty. They should be happy doing it." India is ranking 118 out of 147 countries in the 2025 World Happiness Report.

18,00 hrs

To be a minority in India today is to be perpetually suspect, perpetually second-class and perpetually subordinate. Far from feeling happy, minorities are fearing the State instead of feeling protected by it... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, it is 6 o'clock already. I want to know the sense of the House. If the House decides, we can go on up to the discussion is over and time can be extended.

Time is extended.

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA: '*Tumi Vidya, tumi Dharma*'. Let us talk about '*Vidya*' first. Under this Government, outlay for education is still at an abysmal 3.8 per cent, which is far below the six per cent envisaged by the NEP and far below

other developed nations. Grants-in-aid for the All India Council of Technical Education has dropped nearly 61 per cent in the last two years. The UGC's budget has been slashed by 47 per cent. Let us take the example of the Delhi University. The University of Delhi is grappling with the fund gap of Rs. 250 crore in this financial year. It needs Rs. 544 crore, the UGC has allocated just Rs. 313 crore. '*Tumi Vidya*' does not seem so.

Now, we come to '*Tumi Dharma*'. When Rishi Aurobindo translated the verses of '*Vande Mataram*' into English in *Karmayogin* in 1909, he translated *Dharma* as conduct, not religion. Here was the root of the difference between a communalistic and a nationalistic interpretation and the political use of '*Vande Mataram*' as a song, as a war cry. It is not a communalistic interpretation. It is a nationalistic interpretation and Rishi Bankim's hymn *Dharma* signifies conduct. For a ruling party, for a Prime Minister, it should not just be *Dharma*, it should be *Raj Dharma*.

I cannot help but remind this House of late Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who in March 2002, when asked what a certain Chief Minister ought to do, famously said, राजधर्म का पालन करें। राजधर्म राजा के लिए है, शासक के लिए है। प्रजा-प्रजा में भेद नहीं हो सकता। न धर्म के आधार पर, न जाति के आधार पर, न संप्रदाय के आधार पर।

Hand on heart, tell this House, whether the Government is fulfilling its *Dharma*. No.

Bahute Tumi Ma Shakti, Hridoye Tumi Ma Bhakti. Rishi Bankim said, faith should be in your heart and strength should be in your arms. This Government

instead has moved faith into its arms. You have made '*bahute bhakti*' with your brute force, with your majority and you are bulldozing your way into the national secular fabric and your heart is weak because our enemies are striking again and again. Yet, we are letting a President of a third country proudly proclaim over and over again that he blackmailed India into accepting a ceasefire.

Amlangatulam, "which is without a stain, without compare"; where has the Government brought us today? Let me compare across some major global indices since 2014. The UN's Report says inequality reduces India's Human Development Index by 31 per cent, one of the highest losses in the region. In the World Press Freedom Index, India fell from 140 in 2014 to 151 today. On the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index, India went from 114 in 2014 to 131 today. Most important, on the Global Hunger Index, which measures child malnutrition, India used to rank 55 out of 76 in 2014. Today, it ranks 102 out of 123. So, we are certainly not without stain. Let me for once and for all debunk the Ruling Party's false claim that a truncated song is always an insult.

'*Jana Gana Mana*' was originally written as a Brahmo hymn in 1911 and first consisted of five stanzas. It was called *Bharoto Bhagyo Bidhata*. Remember that the Brahmo Samaj was formed by Raja Ram Mohan Roy. This is the same Raja Ram Mohan Roy that Madhya Pradesh Higher Education Minister, Inder Singh Parmar called a British agent, a *Dalal*, working for religious conversion. If your party's man is calling Raja Ram Mohan Roy a *Dalal*, I wonder what kind of higher education he can be responsible for. '*Jana Gana Mana*' is also a truncated song. Of the five stanzas, only the first stanza is sung as a national

anthem. The second stanza says, '*Aharaha tobo ahoban priocharito, Shuni tobo udar bani, Hindu Boudho Shikh Jaino Paroshik Musalmano Christani*'. This means something relatively simple. Tagore addresses *Bharoto Bhagyo Bidhata*, the maker of India's destiny and here is a verse whose restoration would meet a strong symbol and a strong gesture against divisiveness. But, you are not bringing a resolution to bring that in. You are talking about what religious context you can view '*Vande Mataram*' in.

And this is where you have made the biggest mistake, Mr. Prime Minister. You ignited this entire debate as a distraction to take away from your Government's failings, which I have demonstrated using the song's lyrics as a key. But you do not stop there.

One of the chief spokespersons of the BJP, a fellow MP here, went one stop further and said that this truncation was done at Nehru's behest. He said he had learned this by reading a book by the historian Sachiv Bhattacharya. Mr. Chairperson, Sir, there is no such book. There is no historian called Sachiv Bhattacharya who has written a book on the history of *Vande Mataram*. He does not exist. He does not exist, except in the fertile manure that constitutes the MP's imagination.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA: There is a historian who has written a book about *Vande Mataram* and his name is Sabyasachi Bhattacharya, not Sachiv Bhattacharya. The BJP dare not refer to this book because if they do, they would have to admit that this very specific book says that the identity of the man who

suggested that *Vande Mataram* be sung in a shortened version, so as not to provoke divisive action, is not Nehru. It is not Bose, it is Kobi Guru Ravindranath Tagore.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA: So, let us set the record straight. Bhattacharya is clear. First Subhash Bose, then the members of the Congress Working Committee, convening for the Calcutta session of the Congress in 1937, wrote to Tagore, asking him his views on the song. To his reply, Tagore wrote: “The core of *Vande Mataram* is a hymn to Goddess Durga. This is plain, so there can be no debate about it. The novel *Anandamath* is a work of literature, and so the song is appropriate to it. But Parliament is a place of union for all religious groups, and there the song cannot be appropriate”. On October 26th, 1937, three days prior to the session, Gurudev wrote again to Nehru on this issue. He, with a special relation to *Vande Mataram*, suggested that the first two stanzas should be adopted, and his letter profoundly influenced the resolution.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA: Sir, I want to read just last paragraph. Rishi Bankim was a highly complex mind, and *Anandamath* was not his final word on communal history. His last novel, *Sitaram*, imagines a Hindu realm, founded by a heroic and idealistic king who defeats his Muslim adversaries. However, he comes to embody and exceed all the evil attributed to Muslims, and all his Hindu associates abandoned him.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA: So, if you have the guts to get into the issue, target the man who very wisely edited this song. It was neither Nehru nor Bose, it was Rabindranath Tagore. If you have the courage to withstand truth, fight an election in Bengal in 2026 by saying that Tagore was responsible for dividing India. Let us see where that takes you. Tagore is the one who sang '*Vande Mataram*' publicly. He anchored it to the conscience of our nation. It was Bengal's clarion call. It is no *Jumla* that the BJP can expropriate before an election. You try it and you will see what its consequences are. Ten crore Bengalis will rise, 20 crore arms, to teach you the real meaning of *Vande Mataram*.

Bande Mataram!

श्री दीपेन्द्र सिंह हुड्डा (रोहतक) : महोदय, धन्यवाद ।

महोदय, 'वन्दे मातरम्' को केवल साहित्य या राष्ट्रगीत की सीमाओं तक सीमित नहीं किया जा सकता है । 'वन्दे मातरम्' उस महान राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन का उद्घोष है, जिस आन्दोलन में धर्म, जाति और प्रान्त की सीमाओं को लांघकर जिस गीत ने देश को एक सूत्र में बांधने का काम किया था । भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद, आजादी की लड़ाई और भारतीयता के आध्यात्मिक इतिहास में 'वन्दे मातरम्' का स्थान अद्वितीय है । आज भी जब हम यह गीत गाते हैं तो इस गीत के एक-एक अक्षर में हमें देश की मिट्टी की सुगंध आती है । हमें इस गीत के एक-एक अक्षर में लाखों शहीदों की तस्वीर दिखाई देती है । हमें इस गीत के एक-एक अक्षर में स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की आवाज सुनायी देती है । इस गीत के एक-एक अक्षर में आजाद भारत के पिछले 75 साल की गौरव गाथा की गूँज भी सुनाई देती है और भारतवर्ष के स्वर्णिम भविष्य के सपने भी संजोये जाते हैं । 'वन्दे मातरम्' एक गीत ही नहीं, यह भारत की राष्ट्रीय चेतना जगाने का एक महामंत्र था और इस महामंत्र को देने वाले बंकिम चन्द्र चट्टोपाध्याय जी को इसीलिए ऋषि कहा गया है, मैं उनको महा ऋषि भी कहूँगा ।

आज वंदे मातरम् देने के 150वीं वर्षगांठ पर मैं सरकार से यह मांग करूंगा कि इसको देने वाले महा ऋषि, जिनको प्रियंका जी ने महाकवि भी कहा, बंकिम बाबू की प्रतिमा लोकतंत्र के इस मंदिर, संसद में स्थापित की जाए। सरकार इस पर प्रस्ताव लाए, हम उसका समर्थन करेंगे। मैं साथ में यह भी कहूंगा कि वंदे मातरम् का भाव समझते हुए सरकार एक प्रस्ताव और एक संकल्प यह भी लाए कि यह गीत जो भारत की एकता का सूत्रधार था, उस गीत को, उस एकता को खंडित करने के स्रोत के रूप में उस गीत का दुरुपयोग न किया जाए, मैं सरकार से यह मांग करता हूं।

वंदे मातरम् का डेढ़ सौ साल का अपना सफर रहा है। सन् 1875 में बंकिम बाबू की कलम से अंकित यह गीत सन् 1896 में गुरुदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर जी द्वारा अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के कोलकाता अधिवेशन में पहली बार इसका गायन हुआ। इसी के साथ तब से लेकर आज तक सवा सौ साल तक इस गीत का निरंतर गायन कांग्रेस पार्टी के अधिवेशनों में और कार्यक्रमों में चलने की परम्परा शुरू हुई, जो आज तक कायम है।

सन् 1905 में अंग्रेज लॉर्ड कर्जन ने सांप्रदायिक आधार पर बंगाल के दो टुकड़े करने का प्रस्ताव दिया, तो बंगाल में हर धर्म, हर मजहब, हर जाति के लोग एक साथ वंदे मातरम् के इस गीत के गान के साथ खड़े हुए और बंग-भंग के विरोध में आंदोलन हुआ, इस आंदोलन की अगुवाई भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के सुरेन्द्रनाथ बनर्जी, लाल, बाल, पाल जैसे महान कांग्रेस के नेताओं ने की। उसके बाद सन् 1907 में देश के दूसरे कोने अविभाजित पंजाब, जिसका आकार हिन्दुकश पर्वत से लेकर यमुना के तट तक था, जब अंग्रेजों की गाज पंजाब के किसानों के अधिकारों पर पड़ी, तो पंजाब में 'पगड़ी संभाल जट्टा' आंदोलन हुआ। इस 'पगड़ी संभाल जट्टा' आंदोलन में पंजाब के एक-एक गांव में वंदे मातरम् की गूंज फिर सुनाई दी। अंग्रेजों ने आंदोलनकारियों पर बहुत यातनाएं ढहायीं और उस आंदोलन में शहीद भगत सिंह जी के चाचा सरदार अजीत सिंह जी और मेरे स्वयं के परदादा चौधरी मातूराम हुड्डा जी को अंग्रेजों ने उस समय काले पानी की सजा सुनाने का कार्य किया। सन् 1907 के बाद सन् 1908 में खुदीराम बोस जैसे क्रांतिकारी नौजवान ने वंदे मातरम् का नारा देते हुए फांसी के फंदे को चूमने का कार्य किया।

उसके बाद देश के दो कोनों में, दो केंद्रों में, लाहौर से लाला लाजपतराय और कोलकाता से श्री अरबिंदो ने वंदे मातरम् नाम से प्रकाशन शुरू किए, जिसने राष्ट्रीय चेतना को जगाने का कार्य किया। सन् 1921 में महात्मा गांधी ने जब असहयोग आंदोलन का बिगुल बजाया तो देश में लाखों कांग्रेसी वंदे मातरम् का नारा देते-देते अंग्रेजों की जेलों में गए। यह धीरे-धीरे भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के कार्यक्रमों में गायन करने वाला एक गीत ही नहीं, बल्कि देश की आवाज बन चुका था।

गांधी जी ने इस गीत के बारे में क्या कहा, यह मैं पढ़कर बताना चाहूंगा। गांधीजी ने सन् 1915 में लिखा : "जब मैं छोटा था, तब मुझे आनन्द मठ या उसके अमर लेखक बंकिम के बारे में कुछ नहीं पता था, तब भी वंदे मातरम् ने मुझे प्रभावित किया था और जब मैंने इसको पहली बार सुना तो इसने मुझे मंत्रमुग्ध कर दिया था। मैं इसमें सबसे पवित्र राष्ट्रवाद की भावना को पाता हूँ।" इसी प्रकार से जब पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू सन् 1929 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष चयनित हुए तो 1929 के कांग्रेस के अधिवेशन में उन्होंने अपने भाषण का समापन वंदे मातरम् के गायन से किया और उन्होंने अधिवेशन की आयोजन समिति को चिट्ठी लिखी कि हर अधिवेशन का प्रारंभ वंदे मातरम् के गीत से किया जाए। सन् 1937 की बहुत बातें हुईं, सन् 1937 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस ने गुरुदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर जी के प्रस्ताव को हुबहू स्वीकार करते हुए, वंदे मातरम् को राष्ट्रीय गीत के रूप में स्वीकार किया, लेकिन उसके बाद क्या हुआ?

उसके बाद जब कांग्रेस की केन्द्रीय कार्य समिति ने यह प्रस्ताव पारित किया तो अंग्रेजों के महापिटू मुस्लिम लीग के मुहम्मद अली जिन्ना ने इसका विरोध किया और कहा कि कांग्रेस केवल हिन्दुओं तक सीमित हो गयी है और मुस्लिम विरोधी हो गयी है। जब मुहम्मद अली जिन्ना ने यह कहा, तो मैं यह बात रिकॉर्ड में लाना चाहूंगा कि मुहम्मद अली जिन्ना का मुँहतोड़ जवाब पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने दिया। 6 अप्रैल, 1938 को पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने जिन्ना को एक करारा पत्र लिखा और कहा कि 'मिस्टर जिन्ना, यह याद रखिए कि वन्दे मातरम् गीत भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद के साथ पिछले 30 सालों से अधिक समय से गहराई से जुड़ा हुआ है। इसके साथ अनगिनत बलिदान और भावनाएँ जुड़ी हुई हैं। लोकप्रिय गीत न किसी आदेश से पैदा होते हैं और न उन्हें जबरन थोपा

जा सकता है। ये जनभावनाओं से उपजते हैं। पिछले 30 सालों से अधिक समय में ऐसा कभी नहीं माना गया कि वंदे मातरम् गीत में कोई सांप्रदायिक भाव छिपा है और इसे हमेशा से भारत की प्रशंसा में देशभक्ति का गीत माना गया है।'

अंग्रेजों के महापिटू जिन्ना जब वंदे मातरम् का विरोध कर रहे थे और कांग्रेस और पंडित नेहरू उस विरोध का करारा जवाब दे रहे थे तो कुछ ऐसे भी संगठन थे, जो सत्ताधारी दल से जुड़े हुए हैं, जो अपना गीत गा रहे थे। उन्होंने जिन्ना के इस विरोध के बारे में उस समय कुछ भी ऐसा नहीं कहा, जो रिकॉर्ड में हो।

यही नहीं, 14-15 अगस्त, 1947 की मध्यरात्रि में, जब भारत स्वतंत्र हो रहा था, आज़ादी की पहली सांस हिन्दुस्तान लेने जा रहा था, तो पंडित नेहरू ने संविधान सभा के अध्यक्ष डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी को एक पत्र लिखा और उस पत्र में उस कार्यक्रम की रूप-रेखा को प्रस्तावित किया, जो आज़ादी का पहला महोत्सव मध्यरात्रि में मनाया जा रहा था। उस पत्र में यह लिखा कि 'मैं आग्रह करता हूं कि उस कार्यक्रम का प्रारम्भ वंदे मातरम् के गायन से हो' और ऐसा ही हुआ।

अन्ततः देश की आज़ादी के बाद वर्ष 1950 में संविधान सभा ने इसको राष्ट्र गीत के रूप में अपनाया और खूबसूरती यह थी कि उस संविधान सभा में सरदार पटेल, मौलाना आज़ाद, डॉक्टर राजेन्द्र प्रसाद, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू, बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर, मेरे स्वर्गीय दादा जी चौधरी रणवीर सिंह हुड्डा और श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी भी शामिल थे। सब ने एक मत से, एक स्वर में इसको अपना राष्ट्र गीत माना। 284 सदस्यों में से एक सदस्य ने भी कोई आपत्ति नहीं की, एक ने भी इसके किसी एक अक्षर पर भी कोई संशोधन प्रस्तुत नहीं किया। राष्ट्र गीत के रूप में एकता के भाव से हमने इसे अपनाया। देश की आज़ादी में असंख्य लोगों ने वंदे मातरम् बोलते-बोलते अपने प्राणों की आहुति दी, असंख्य लोगों ने अंग्रेजों की यातनाएं सही, जेलों के दर्शन किए।

सभापति महोदय, मुझे भी इस बात पर गर्व है कि मैं एक ऐसे परिवार से हूं, जिसकी दो पीढ़ियों ने आज़ादी के आंदोलन में कुर्बानियां दीं। मेरे परदादा जी को अंग्रेजों ने कालापानी की सजा सुनाई, तो मेरे अपने दादा जी आठ सालों तक ब्रितानिया हुकूमत की काली कोठरी और जेलों में रहे, जिनमें

उन्हें चार सालों की सजा वंदे मातरम् के गायन के बाद हुई। उन्होंने जब अपनी आत्मकथा लिखी, तो उस आत्मकथा का नाम, चौधरी रणवीर सिंह जी की आत्मकथा का नाम 'सांग ऑफ फ्रीडम वंदे मातरम्' के नाम से था। यह भाव था।

आज वर्तमान संदर्भ में, जब हम वंदे मातरम् का गायन करें तो हमें वंदे मातरम् गीत के अर्थ को भी गहराई से समझने की आवश्यकता है। वंदे मातरम् गीत की आत्मा में भारतीय संस्कृति की आध्यात्मिक प्रतीक भारत माँ है, मगर प्रश्न उठता है कि बहुत-से देश अपनी जन्मभूमि को पिता कहते हैं, बहुत-से मुल्कों में से कोई इसे बन्धु कहता है, कोई भाई कहता है, कोई बहन कहता है। मगर, भारत माँ 'माँ' ही क्यों है, क्योंकि माँ जननी है, माँ पालनहारी है। भारत की संस्कृति में माँ ही करुणामयी है। माँ ही है, जो चाहती है कि उसकी हर संतान फले-फूले, खुश रहे, हर संतान को वरदान मिले, हर संतान के प्रति करुणा हो, जैसे कि इस गीत के आगे के अक्षरों में कहा गया है। वह माँ ही है, जिसके लिए हर संतान बराबर है। राज नाथ सिंह जी ने कहा कि भारत माँ के लिए 'जन-गण-मन' और 'वंदे मातरम्' बराबर है। मगर वह माँ ही है, जिसके लिए हर संतान बराबर है। संतान-संतान में भेद नहीं हो सकता, चाहे वह संतान किसी भी धर्म के है, चाहे वह किसी जाति के है, किसी भाषा की है, यह उन्होंने नहीं कहा। वह माँ ही है, जो हमेशा चाहती है कि उनकी संतान आपस में प्यार से रहे, मोहब्बत से रहे। उनका आपस में लड़ाई-झगड़ा न हो। हर संतान के लिए माँ से बढ़ कर कुछ भी नहीं हो सकता। मातृभक्ति का भाव हर संतान के दिल में पवित्र होता है। कोई संतान यह नहीं कह सकता कि मुझे माँ से ज्यादा प्यार है और तुझे माँ से कम प्यार है। इसलिए, दूसरों की देशभक्ति करने पर प्रश्नचिह्न लगाने वाले सच्चे देशभक्त नहीं हो सकते। माँ ही क्यों, क्योंकि हमारी सृष्टि और संस्कारों में माँ से बड़ा कोई नहीं हो सकता। माँ से बड़ा कोई व्यक्ति नहीं हो सकता। माँ से बड़ा कोई संगठन नहीं हो सकता। माँ से बड़ी कोई सरकार नहीं हो सकती। माँ से बड़ी कोई विचारधारा नहीं हो सकती। माँ से बड़ा कुछ नहीं हो सकता और भारत माँ से बड़ा तो कुछ भी नहीं हो सकता, यह हमारे संस्कार हैं।

कोई सच्चा मातृभक्त अपनी माँ को कभी भी अपनी राजनीति का हथियार नहीं बना

सकता। वह मातृभक्ति क्या, जो राजनीति में अपनी माँ को घसीटे! आज मैं देखता हूँ, तो मुझे दुख होता है, जब मातृभक्ति की आड़ में वोटभक्ति की लालच दिखाई देती है। आज मैं देखता हूँ, तो मुझे दुख होता है, जब राष्ट्रवाद को वोटवाद के लिए प्रयोग करने के प्रयास होते हैं। मातृभक्ति पवित्र होनी चाहिए। अपनी राजनीतिक शक्ति बटोरने के लिए मातृभक्ति का प्रयोग नहीं होना चाहिए। कुछ लोग 'वंदे मातरम्' से ज्यादा 'वंदे वोटरम्' का उच्चारण करते हैं। इसे आज यह देश देख रहा है। विभिन्नताओं और अनेकताओं से भरा यह देश है। अगर इस देश को कोई एकता के भाव में पिरो सकता था तो अपनी माता के लिए जो भाव उत्पन्न हुआ, वह पिरो सकता था। यही कारण था कि आजादी के आंदोलन में देश एक हुआ। अंग्रेजों के फूट डालो और राज करो -डिवाइड एंड रूल, जाति व धर्म के आधार पर देश व समाज को तोड़ो और भारत माँ को गुलामी की जंजीर में जकड़े रहो। अंग्रेजों की उस रणनीति को देश ने एक होकर विफल किया। इसी एकता का भाव बंगाल में बंग-भंग के विरोध में जो आंदोलन हुआ, उसमें दिखा। यही एकता का भाव वर्ष 1950 में दिखा, जब संविधान सभा ने एक स्वर और एक मत से सब ने इसको राष्ट्रगीत के रूप में चुना। वहां यही एकता का भाव दिखा। भारत माँ के प्रति जो भाव था और उसमें कैसे सब लोग एकसूत्र में बंधते चले गए, इसका मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। शाहजहांपुर से दो दोस्त आए - पंडित राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल और क्रांतिकारी अशफाक उल्ला खान। इन दोनों को ब्रिटानिया हुकूमत ने जब फांसी की सजा सुनाई तो अशफाक उल्ला खान क्या लिखते हैं! फांसी पर लटकने से पहले उनकी कलम क्या लिखती है! उन्होंने जो लिखा, उसे मैं पढ़ना चाहूंगा। अशफाक उल्ला खान ने लिखा - 'जाऊंगा खाली हाथ, मगर यह दर्द साथ ही जाएगा, जाने किस दिन हिन्दुस्तान आजाद वतन कहलाएगा।' बिस्मिल कहते हैं - 'फिर आऊंगा, फिर आऊंगा, फिर आकर भारत माँ तुझको आजाद कराऊंगा।' अशफाक उल्ला खान कहते हैं - 'जी करता है, मैं भी कह दूँ, पर मजहब से बंध जाता हूँ। मैं मुसलमान हूँ, पुनर्जन्म की बात नहीं कर पाता हूँ। हाँ, खुदा अगर कहीं मिल गया तो अपनी झोली फैला दूंगा और जन्नत के बदले, उससे यहीं पुनर्जन्म मांगूंगा।' एक मुस्लिम युवक के हृदय में देशभक्ति क्या हिलोरे मार रही थी। वह कह रहे हैं कि अगर खुदा मिल गया, पुनर्जन्म की इजाजत नहीं है, लेकिन

मैं उससे जा कर मांगूंगा और भारत माँ की गोदी में पुनर्जन्म लेने की बात खुदा से कहूंगा ।

लेकिन फिर भी कुछ लोग नारों में विवाद खोजते हैं । कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि ये नारा इससे अच्छा है, वो नारा इससे अच्छा है । कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि मैं ये नारा बोलूंगा, कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि मैं ये नारा बुलवाऊंगा । नारों में तुलना नहीं हो सकती है । देशभक्ति की भावना पवित्र है या नहीं, इस नारे के पीछे इस बात की चर्चा तो हो सकती है, लेकिन नारे में तुलना और नारों में विवाद से देश का भला नहीं हो सकता है । बहुत से नारे आए । ‘भारत माता की जय’ यह नारा गूँजा । महात्मा गांधी, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू, सरदार पटेल, कांग्रेस पार्टी और आजादी के आंदोलन की सभाओं में ‘भारत माता की जय’ का नारा गूँजा । बंकिम चन्द्र चटर्जी की कलम से वंदे मातरम् आया । नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस, आजाद हिन्द फौज हम कैसे भूल जाएं, जिनसे जय हिन्द का नारा आया । हम शहीद-ए-आज़म भगत सिंह को कैसे भूल जाएं, जिन्होंने ‘इंकलाब जिन्दाबाद’ और ‘हिन्दुस्तान जिन्दाबाद’ का नारा दिया । हम कैसे भूल जाएं अजीमुल्लाह खान को जिन्होंने मादर-ए-वतन हिन्दुस्तान जिन्दाबाद का नारा दिया ।

राष्ट्रभक्ति के मार्ग के नारे, भारतमाता की वंदना के नारे और इन वंदना के नारों में विवाद, ये देशहित में नहीं है । देश की आजादी की हमने एक पिकचर आनन्द मठ देखी है, जहाँ लता मंगेशकर जी ने वंदे मातरम् का गीत गाया और हमने देश की आजादी की 50वीं सालगिरह पर ए. आर. रहमान द्वारा वंदे मातरम्, माँ तुझे सलाम, अब माँ तुझे सलाम का गीत भी हमने सुना । कुछ लोग हैं, जो इन गीतों के पीछे के शब्दों को पकड़ते हैं, लेकिन असली राष्ट्रभक्त वे हैं, जो इनके पीछे सच्ची राष्ट्रभक्ति है या नहीं है, उस बात को समझने का प्रयत्न करते हैं । अपने दिल में जो राष्ट्रभक्ति का भाव है, उसमें पवित्रता लाने का तप करना, यही मैं समझता हूँ कि आज सार्थक बात होगी ।

देश की आजादी के आंदोलन में जब स्वतंत्रता सेनानी वंदे मातरम् का नारा देते थे, वे पवित्र भाव के साथ देते थे, क्योंकि उस समय वंदे मातरम् बोलने पर जेल की चोट मिलती थी, चुनाव की वोट नहीं मिलती थी । आज उस भाव को याद करने की जरूरत है ।

आजाद हिन्दुस्तान के 75 वर्ष पर भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहूँगा । आज हम वंदे मातरम् का उद्घोष

कर रहे हैं, तो पिछले 75 वर्ष की गौरवगाथा को भी हम याद कर रहे हैं। वंदे मातरम्, क्योंकि पिछले 75 वर्षों में हम भारतमाता की संतानों ने विंस्टन चर्चिल जैसे उन लोगों को गलत साबित किया, जो कहते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान में इतनी अनेकताएँ हैं कि टुकड़े-टुकड़े हो जाएगा, देश एक नहीं रहेगा, लेकिन पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू, बाबा साहब अंबेडकर और सरदार पटेल ने देश की जो नींव रखी थी, उस नींव पर 75 साल में देश एक भी रहा है। देश ने अपितु सिक्किम जैसे प्रदेश को एकतरफ अपने तरफ मिलाया, तो गोवा से पुर्तगालियों को भगाने का काम किया, इसीलिए वंदे मातरम्।

वंदे मातरम् इसीलिए कि वंदे मातरम् का विरोध करने वाले मोहम्मद अली जिन्ना के पाकिस्तान के दो टुकड़े करके हिन्दुस्तान ने दुनिया के भूगोल को बदलने का काम किया इसीलिए वंदे मातरम्। वंदे मातरम् इसीलिए कि आज तक के इतिहास में आज विश्व का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र अगर कहीं है, तो वह भारतवर्ष है इसीलिए वंदे मातरम्। देश-दुनिया की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था वंदे मातरम्। देश की आजादी के समय 30 करोड़ देशवासियों को बाहर से अनाज आयात करके पेट भरना पड़ता था। उस देश के किसानों ने आज देश के 140 करोड़ देशवासियों का पेट भी भरने का काम किया और हमारे गोदामों को भरने का काम किया इसीलिए वंदे मातरम्। वंदे मातरम् इसीलिए कि जो देश की फौज, जय हिन्द, जो दुनिया की सर्वश्रेष्ठ सेना है, उस सेना ने कभी भारतमाता का शीश झुकने नहीं दिया इसीलिए वंदे मातरम्। वंदे मातरम्, हम सबसे प्राचीन सभ्यता हैं, मगर सबसे युवा देश हैं। ओल्डर सिविलाइजेशन मगर यंगेस्ट नेशन इसीलिए वंदे मातरम्। वंदे मातरम् इसीलिए क्योंकि नेहरू जी के कार्यकाल में बने आईआईटीज़, आईआईएम्स, एम्स से निकले डॉक्टर्स और इंजीनियर्स, जब दुनिया के कोने-कोने में गए तो पूरी दुनिया ने माना कि अगर सबसे सर्वश्रेष्ठ डॉक्टर्स, इंजीनियर्स कहीं से आए हैं, प्रोफेशनल्स आए हैं, तो वो हिन्दुस्तान के माने गए इसीलिए वंदे मातरम्। वंदे मातरम् इसीलिए कि जो इसरो बनाई गई, उस इसरो के माध्यम से अमरीका के मुकाबले 20 प्रतिशत बजट में हमारा मंगलयान मार्श पहुँच गया इसीलिए वंदे मातरम्।

वंदे मातरम् इसीलिए कि देश के सामने पिछले 75 वर्षों में जो आंतरिक चुनौतियां आईं, वे

अलगाववादी ताकतें, आतंकवादी ताकतें, उन्होंने जब सर उठाया, तो हमने कुर्बानी देनी थी। लाखों लोगों ने कुर्बानी दी। हमारी पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी ने भी अपनी जान की कुर्बानी दी, राजीव गांधी जी ने भी अपनी जान की कुर्बानी दी। लेकिन इन आतंकवादी, अलगाववादी विचारधाराओं को पनपने नहीं दिया और देश को एकजुट रखा। आज भी भारत माता एक है, इसीलिए वंदे मातरम्। वंदे मातरम् इसीलिए कि कोई चाहे न चाहे इस देश को आगे ले जाने में सभी का योगदान था, सभी का योगदान है और सभी का योगदान रहेगा। भारत माता सबकी थी, भारत माता सबकी है, भारत माता सबकी रहेगी। इसीलिए वंदे मातरम्, वंदे मातरम्, वंदे मातरम्।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Minister, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat.

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपके अनुरोध पर सम्माननीय सदस्यों की स्वीकृति से सदन का समय बढ़ाया गया है। सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों की सदन में उपस्थिति चर्चा को समृद्ध कर रही है। क्योंकि देर तक संसद का सत्र चलने की संभावना है, इसलिए माननीय संसद सदस्यों के लिए रात्रि भोज की व्यवस्था एमपी डाइनिंग, प्रथम तल, संसद भवन में की गयी है। माननीय सदस्य कृपया यथा-सुविधा जा कर भोजन का आनंद ले सकते हैं।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, Shri Biplab Deb.

श्री बिप्लब कुमार देब (त्रिपुरा पश्चिम) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मुझे एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय के ऊपर आपने बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। वंदे मातरम् एक स्पंदन है, वंदे मातरम् हमारे सांस में बसे हुए शब्द हैं। वर्ष 1757 से लेकर वर्ष 1947 तक दो सौ वर्षों का जो अंग्रेजों का शासन है, उसमें बड़ी मात्रा में हमारे सेनानियों का त्याग, तपस्या, बलिदान, संघर्ष और स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का जो इतिहास है, वह दो सौ वर्षों का है। आप इसे लिखेंगे तो बहुत लम्बे समय तक इसे पढ़ना भी पड़ेगा और लिखना भी पड़ेगा। इसकी सीमाएं असीम हैं, किन्तु जो शब्द मैंने बोले हैं, यह दो सौ वर्षों तक हमारे संघर्ष और बलिदान का इतिहास है। इनको एक लाइन में जो जोड़ सकता है, वह लाइन है- वंदे मातरम्। दो सौ वर्षों तक की कहानी पूरी दुनिया को बताने की जरूरत नहीं है। हम वंदे मातरम् का उच्चारण करते हैं, तो अपने आप वह समाहित हो जाता

है। अंग्रेजों ने वंदे मातरम् बोलने वाले हजारों-लाखों शहीदों को फंसी के मंच पर झुलाया है। वही शब्द था, वही वाक्य थे- वंदे मातरम्।

मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। वंदे मातरम् के 150 वर्ष जब हमने पूरे किए, तब आपने पूरे देश भर में अलग-अलग सरकारी तौर पर और गैर-सरकारी तौर पर बहुत सारे आयोजन किए, डाक टिकट रिलीज किए। पूरे वर्ष के कार्यक्रम की रचना की, लेकिन इसकी जरूरत क्यों है? आज की नयी जनरेशन जब तक इसको नहीं मनाएगी, तब तक स्वाधीनता संग्राम में जिन ऋषि-मुनियों और स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने बलिदान दिया है, उनके बारे में वह कैसे जान पाएंगे? एआई का जरूरत है, किंतु सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल को जानें, इसकी भी जरूरत है। नेता जी सुभाष चंद्र बोस को जानें, इसकी भी जरूरत है। श्री बंकिमचन्द्र चटर्जी को जानें, इसकी भी जरूरत है। स्वामी विवेकानंद को जानें, इसकी जरूरत है। जब लोग देश को प्यार करते हैं, देश को मानते हैं, तभी देश आगे बढ़ता है। वह देश आगे जाकर सशक्त और शक्तिशाली बनता है। इसलिए हम इतिहास का स्मरण करते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, आज लोकतंत्र के मंदिर से मैं बंकिमचन्द्र चटर्जी को प्रणाम करना चाहता हूँ। जो ऋषि हैं, मुनि हैं और साथ ही साथ जिन्होंने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में बलिदान दिया है, मैं उन सभी को प्रणाम करता हूँ। मेरा सौभाग्य है कि आपने मुझे इस पर बोलने का अवसर दिया। प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी चाहते हैं कि देश के लोग इस बात को जानें। श्री बंकिमचन्द्र चटर्जी का वंदे मातरम् केवल कुछ पंक्तियाँ नहीं हैं, यह एक आत्मा है और इसकी सुंदरता को किसने पहली बार गाकर बढ़ाया था? कविवर श्री रविंद्रनाथ ठाकुर ने पहली बार इसको गाया था।

वंदे मातरम् के बैकग्राउंड के बारे में संसद में सुबह से चर्चा हो रही है। सभी लोगों ने इस चर्चा में भाग लिया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वंदे मातरम् की चर्चा में भाग लेते हुए प्रियंका जी यहां बोल रही थीं कि कांग्रेस देश के लिए है और बीजेपी चुनाव के लिए है। लेकिन संसद में सत्य बोलना पड़ेगा कि कांग्रेस परिवार के लिए है और बीजेपी देश के लिए है। मैं दीपेन्द्र हुड्डा जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि गौरव गोगोई जी के सामने उन्होंने हिम्मत करके डॉ. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी का नाम

तो लिया। नहीं तो डॉ. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी का नाम लेना भी उनको खटकता है। आज इस संसद ने दिखा कि कांग्रेस के एक सांसद ने डॉ. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी का नाम लिया।

अकेले वंदे मातरम् की रचना बंगाल से हुई, ऐसा नहीं है। बंगाल से ऐसे बहुत सारे ऋषि-मुनि हुए हैं, जिन्होंने भारत की वंदना की है। मैं कुछ पंक्तियां बंगाली में पढ़ना चाहता हूँ- Spoke in Bengali

स्वामी विवेकानंद जी ने भी भारत की हर संतान को बोला है कि तुम जन्म से ही भारत के लिए बलि प्रदत्त हो। बंगाल के जो महाहपुरुष हैं, मैं उनका नाम गर्व से लेना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि 'वंदे मातरम्' के साथ अगर इन महापुरुषों का नाम न लिया जाए तो इसकी पूर्णता नहीं होगी। स्वामी विवेकानंद, बंकिम चंद्र चट्टोपाध्याय, शरत चट्टोपाध्याय, महर्षि अरविंदो घोष, ईश्वर चंद्र विद्यासागर, गुरुदेव श्री रविंद्र नाथ ठाकुर, कालीप्रसन्न सिंह, राजा राम मोहन राय, काज़ी नजरूल इस्लाम, डॉ.श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी, देशबंधु चित्तरंजन, ऐसे बहुत सारे मुनि-ऋषि हैं। इस धरती पर बंगाल के क्रांतिकारियों में नेताजी सुभाषचंद्र बोस, अमर शहीद खुदीराम बोस, बाघा जतिन, सचींद्रनाथ सान्याल, रासबिहारी बोस, मास्टर सूर्य सेन, प्रफुल्ल चाकी, वीणा दास, कल्पना दत्त, प्रीतिलता वादार, अनंत सिंह, कंवला सिंह, बिनाय बादल, जैसे महान ऋषि लोगों ने बंगाल में जन्म लिया है। अनुशीलन समिति, युगान्तर जैसी पहली क्रांतिकारी संस्था बंगाल में ही बनी थी। उसी के कारण बंगाल के स्वाधीनता संग्रामी और बंगाल की भूमि, 'वंदे मातरम्' की तपस्या और उसका तेज अंग्रेजों के लिए मुश्किलात लाए थे। इसीलिए, अंग्रेजों ने डरते हुए वर्ष 1911 में बंगाल से परिवर्तित करके दिल्ली को राजधानी बनाया था।

सभापति महोदय, जब त्रिपुरा में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की पहली बार सरकार बनी तो मुख्यमंत्री के नाते मुझे काम करने का मौका मिला था। वहां लंबे समय तक कम्युनिस्ट रहे। आपको जानकर हैरानी होगी कि त्रिपुरा की असेम्बली में न 'वंदे मातरम्' होती थी, न 'जन-गण-मन' होती थी। नेशनल फ्लैग तो दूर की बात थी। मैंने वहां जाकर परम्परा शुरू की कि असेम्बली की शुरुआत 'जन-गण-मन' से शुरू होगी और 'वंदे मातरम्' से समाप्त होगी। यह कम्युनिस्ट का चेहरा है। वहां

उन्होंने 35 साल तक राज किया। वहां 'वंदे मातरम्' और 'जन-गण-मन' नहीं होता था। त्रिपुरा में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनने के बाद यह शुरू हो गया है।

सभापति महोदय, भारतीय शास्त्र की दृष्टि से 'वंदे मातरम्' का अर्थ पृथ्वी माता है। अब हमें तो बोलना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि यहां महुआ मोइत्रा जी और प्रियंका गांधी जी ने राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ का नाम लिया है। राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ की स्थापना वर्ष 1925 में हुई थी। हम उसमें भारत माता का जयगान करते हैं और 'नमस्ते सदा वत्सले मातृभूमे' बोलते हैं। जैसे ही 'नमस्ते सदा वत्सले मातृभूमे' बोलते हैं और भारत का पूजन करते हैं तो हम साम्प्रदायिक हो जाते हैं। भारत माता का पूजन क्यों करते हैं, 'नमस्ते सदा वत्सले मातृभूमे' क्यों बोलते हैं, मैं सदन में एक बात रखना चाहता हूं कि वर्ष 1875 में 'वंदे मातरम्' को बंकिम चंद्र चटर्जी जी ने लिखा था, उस समय संघ का जन्म नहीं हुआ था, लेकिन उसके पहले से भारत माता के पूजन की बात इस देश में होती थी। यह पुरातन काल से होती आ रही है। अभी महुआ जी ने बोला कि जो शहीद हुए थे, वे 68 पर्सेंट बंगाल से हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि 68 पर्सेंट बंगाल से हैं, लेकिन आज बंगाल की हालत क्या है? क्या 68 पर्सेंट भागीदारी हर क्षेत्र में बंगाल की है। आप लोग सत्ता में बैठे हैं, इससे पहले 34 साल तक कम्युनिस्ट रहे। शिवदास बंदोपाध्याय जी ने एक गीत लिखा था, वह भी भारत माता को माता के रूप में वंदना करके, महिला रूप में वंदना करके ही लिखा था। वह भी बंगाल से ही हैं। उसकी कुछ पंक्तियां मैं बंगाली में बोलूंगा -

Bharat Amar Bharat Barsha /Swadesh Amar Swapno Go /Tomate Amra
Loviya Jonmo Dhonno Hoyechi Dhonno Go/Kiritdharini Tusarsringge/ Sobuj
Sajano Tomar Desh/ Tomar Upoma Tumi E To Maa /Tomar Upoma Tumi E To
Maa/ Tomar Ruper Nahi To Sesh

Which means 'India, O' my people of India/ self-governance is my
dream dear/Having taken birth in your lap, blessed I have been, blessed/
Wears crown of row of snow, graced by green is your nation./Your simile is

only you, O' mother, your beauty has no horizon./If dense clouds descend all of sudden in vast skies of yours. /Holding hands in hands, we all together shall dawn a new aurore.'

द्विजेन्द्रलाल राय बंगाल के ही कवि हैं, उन्होंने भी भारत माता को माता रूप में ही कल्पना करके जो गीत गाया था, उसकी दो पंक्तियां मैं पढ़ना चाहूंगा।

"O shey Sokol Desher Rani, shey je amar jonmobhumi" which means

O' she is the queen of all lands,

She is my motherland

आज जो प्रश्न उठा था। राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ ने जो राष्ट्र वंदना की थी और भारत माता का पूजन किया था, इससे पहले इसकी शुरुआत हो चुकी थी। मैं साथ ही साथ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज उस बंगाल की हालत क्या है, जिस बंगाल के बारे में महुआ जी बोल रही थीं। 68 पर्सेंट बंगाल से जन्मे स्वाधीनता संग्राम सेनानियों ने बलिदान दिया। मैं मानता हूं और जानता भी हूं, किंतु यह बलिदान देने के बाद भी जिस बंगाल की जीडीपी वर्ष 1953 में 25 पर्सेंट से 27 पर्सेंट होती थी, जो बंगाल, देश को मजबूत करता था आज उसकी जीडीपी सिंगल डिजिट में क्यों चली गई? वहां पर लगातार 34 साल कम्युनिस्ट की सरकार रही है, तो स्टालिन, लेनिन, माओवादी यह सब चलता है। मैं मानता हूं। वर्ष 2011 में बंगाल में तृणमूल की सरकार आई। बंगाल किस चीज के लिए जाना जाता था? बंगाल नम्बर - 1 पर क्यों था? आज जो बंगाल सोचता है, उसे कल पूरा भारत सोचता है, यह क्यों बोला जाता था?

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Please conclude now.

श्री बिप्लब कुमार देब : आज बंगाल की इंडस्ट्री कहां गई? आज बंगाल की मुख्य मंत्री बोलती हैं कि बंगाल में महिला की पूजा की जाती है, कुमारी पूजा होती है। इतने कवियों ने कविताएं लिखी हैं और बंगाल की मुख्य मंत्री बोलती हैं कि 7 बजे के बाद महिलाएं घरों से न निकलें। मैं आज पूछना चाहता हूं कि देश का पहला स्टील प्लांट कहां लगाया गया था? वह बंगाल में लगाया गया था। देश का

पहला मोटर कारखाना कहां था- वह बंगाल में था । गंगा आकर दो भाग में बह गई, हुगली और पद्मा कहां हैं- बंगाल में हैं । मेरा कहना है कि तृणमूल के सांसद, हमारे मित्र बंगाल के बारे में कह रहे थे, आपके पास बंगाल शासन करने का दायित्व है, तो आपने बंकिम चंद्र के घर की क्या हालत की है? अभी 21 नवम्बर को इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में लेख आया था कि जो बंकिम चंद्र का घर है, उस घर की हालत बहुत खराब है । मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल का गुजरात में जन्म हुआ और उन्होंने दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा स्टेचू गुजरात में सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल का बनाया है, किंतु बंगाल में बंकिम चंद्र का स्टेचू क्यों नहीं बना, बंगाल में रविन्द्रनाथ टैगोर का सबसे ऊंचा स्टेचू क्यों नहीं बना? नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस का क्यों नहीं बना?

कम्युनिस्ट ने स्टेच्यू नहीं बनाया, मैंने मान लिया, किंतु तृणमूल कांग्रेस ने क्यों नहीं बनाया, ममता बनर्जी ने क्यों नहीं बनाया? ... (व्यवधान) बंगाल के इतने ऋषि, मुनियों ने बलिदान दिया, तो भी वहां पर किसी एक का स्टेच्यू दिखाई नहीं पड़ता है ।... (व्यवधान) मैं प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी से अपील करता हूं, बंगाल का समय हो चुका है । ... (व्यवधान) आप आइए, बंगाल को आगे लेकर जाइए । ... (व्यवधान) भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनने के बाद सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल जैसी बंकिम चन्द्र चटर्जी की मूर्ति बंगाल में जरूर बनाइएगा ।... (व्यवधान) मैं इतना कहकर अपने विषय को समाप्त करता हूं ।... (व्यवधान)

***SHRI S. VENKATESAN (MADURAI):** Hon. Chairperson Sir, Vanakkam. Vande Mataram song of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee has been discussed in detail in this country for more than a century. Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore who composed the tune for this song for the first time also wrote about this song in his novel *Ghare Baire* (The Home and the World) written after twenty years after

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

that incident.

The Constituent Assembly even discussed in detail and decided to accept only two stanzas of this song leaving aside four other stanzas. Now this ruling party has desired to have a discussion on the 150th anniversary of this song. As mentioned by Hon Prime Minister, Vande Mataram remained as the soul of the freedom struggle. This is true. Not only this slogan, even Jai Hind is another slogan which is equally important like Vande Mataram. Inkulab Jindabad slogan is also equally important. Lakhs of people came together with each of these slogans and sloganeering. Those who were hanged to death; who showed their chest for bullets; who were killed by firing of cannons; who were kicked by the horse hooves; who were attending public meeting at Jallianwala Bagh; who looted the Chittagong arms depot; who went on Dandi march for salt making; and who operated ships in Tuticorin- thus lakhs of people came together for a noble cause at every slogan. But on which slogan you came together? You were behind those people against whom these slogan were raised.

Even though if you happen to participate in the freedom struggle, you wrote apology letter for participating by mistake in that struggle and due to which you were released. Those who raised these slogan were the one who wrote those slogans and who participated in the freedom struggle. You were all the time on the opposite side. But now you are insisting to have a discussion. This clearly shows that there lies your politics in action. And I am duty-bound to say this openly to the citizens of this country about your double-standards. This nation has a pluralism. Eswara, Allah Tere Naam is the slogan of ours.

This slogan even was used more often than Vande Mataram. Have you ever said Eswara, Allah Tere Naam? But on the other side, what are you doing now? The States where BJP is in power are sending circulars to sing all the six stanzas of Vande Mataram. Maharashtra State has even sent such a circular. We want to ask this question that who gave you the freedom to decide what the lips of others should utter? Injuries should be treated and cured. But you are adding salt to the injuries.

You have kept 12 statues inside this new building of Parliament. Do you know whose statues are kept? Shiva, Vishnu, Brahma, Durga, Midhuna, Manjsree, Yogini, Lingeswar are the statues which are placed in the new building of Parliament. Why have you not kept any statue of Christianity or any physical identity as per Holy Quran? You do not want the pluralistic identity of this nation to be reflected in this House or Building. Whereas you are preaching about patriotism. Friends, where does this pluralism come from? This is our history. This history even stretches beyond this place and up to Tirupparankunram. Every person is looking at the lamp which was lit at the top of Uchi Pillayar temple. But only Dargah is visible to your eyes. People want devotion. But you want enmity. Everybody wants spirituality. But you want riots.

While talking about the poem and novel of Shri Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, I am reminded of a story told by a famous poet of Tamil Nadu Kaviyarasu Kannadasan. I want to share that story with you. Wall between Heaven and Hell got collapsed. Both sides were quarrelling on who will be given the task of building that wall. Lastly, people on the heaven side said that they

would file a case for a decision in this matter. Then the people on the side of Hell said that they were sure to win as the person who is expected to give the judgement belongs to their side. This story suits the present day Tamil Nadu very much. Lamps can be lit by the holy people as per the stone pillar inscriptions found at the temple and this has been the practice followed for last several hundreds of years. But a stubborn holy person is in denial mode for lighting the lamp. We will say this in this House that Justice will not go in vain.

This is the important message for this august House. I do not know from where you got the original source to authenticate the 150 years of this national song. First two stanzas were written. Then four stanzas were written in the novel titled Ananda Math. There is no clear mention about the year in which it was written. But you have a need. The need is relating to the forthcoming elections in West Bengal. You always this of elections every time.

The nation needs something else. But your requirement is winning elections. Four labour codes have affected Crores of labour force of our country. But you are not ready to discuss about that in this august House. Aviation sector has come to a standstill. But you are not ready to discuss about that. Delhi is very much affected by air pollution. You would not speak about that issue.

Hon Prime Minister reminded about Mahakavi Bharathi. In the year 1908, Mahakavi Bharathi translated Vande Mataram song in Tamil. Since Prime Minister reminded about Mahakavi Bharathi, I want to say this. These are the wonderful lines of the great poet Mahakavi Bharathi. "Those who cannot make efforts to stop famine killing our mother; will simply say Vande Mataram as lip

service.” This are the lines said by Mahakavi for you. Thank you for this opportunity.

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY (ONGOLE): Thank you very much, hon. Chairperson, Sir for giving an opportunity for me to speak on 150th anniversary of the National Song: Vande Mataram.

Sir, I rise today on behalf of my party and my leader Sri Nara Chandrababu Naidu Garu with great humility and pride to speak on a subject that lies at the heart of our national identity, our freedom struggle, and our national song: Vande Mataram.

Sir, this hymn is not merely poetry. It was a call to awaken a sleeping nation to take back control. It was a call towards a religion of patriotism. It placed a motherland, our Bharat Mata, at the centre of devotion, sacrifice and duty.

Sir, from Bengal to Bombay, from Amritsar to Andhra Pradesh, this song became the marching rhythm of our freedom struggle.

Sir, if you know, the popular music director, who has composed music for this song also, like A. R. Rahman ji and Hariharan ji, if you hear the song, you will get Goosebumps. This song provokes everybody to feel happy. Sir, the song Vande Mataram has also gone totally into the minds of the children. It has great impact on their minds.

Sir, now, I would like to talk about the role of Andhra Pradesh in the freedom movement. The spirit of Vande Mataram stirred the youth of Andhra Pradesh as well. In 1938, students at Osmania University in Hyderabad challenged the Nizam's ban on singing Vande Mataram.

Sir, at that time, the brave 350 students were expelled and also, our former Prime Minister P.V. Narsimha Rao was there. National leaders praised their bravery and condemned the repression of their voice by the Nizam. Being brave in the face of wrong has never been difficult for my people and perhaps one name shines in this regard, a name that fills every heart in Andhra Pradesh with pride, Maanyam Veerudu Alluri Sitaram Raju.

His story is not merely a history, it is an epic of courage, sacrifice and love for his people.

Alluri Sitarama Raju was a courageous leader, who shook the British Empire. When British soldiers surrounded him and shot at him, he shouted 'Vande Mataram'.)

Sir, he was the greatest man. When he was surrendered by the British Army, when they were shooting him also, he has shouted "Vande Mataram."

19.00 hrs

(Kumari Selja *in the Chair*)

Madam Chairperson, Alluri Sitaram Raju was born in 19th century. By the age of 18, he became a *sanyasi* and died at the age of 27. He always worked for the development of all tribal communities. His life was short but his impact was eternal. He showed that resistance was not merely an act. For the people of Andhra Pradesh, Alluri is not a chapter in a textbook. He is like a legacy, a living memory, a source of pride that echoes in every hill, every river, every household. His death at the tender age of 27 brought an early end to a brilliant man. Mahatama Gandhi honoured his bravery. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru called him a hero and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose praised his determination and

supreme sacrifice.

Madam Chairperson, mentioning the freedom movement in Andhra Pradesh, I would like to state that from Andhra Kesari Tanguturi Prakasam to Narsimha Reddy to Acharya NG Ranga, we are culminating the glory of Alluri Sitaram Raju. This shows that it is our responsibility to ensure that the courage of our freedom fighters is never forgotten. Their stories must forever live in the minds and hearts of our youth. With these words, I bow my head to the heroes of our land and to *Bharat Mata*. I love my India. *Jai Bharat, Jai Andhra* and *Vande Mataram*.

SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY (TIRUPATI): Thank you, hon. Chairperson Madam, for giving me the opportunity to speak on *Vande Mataram*. Hon. Chairperson, Madam, *Vande Mataram* was written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee about 150 years ago. It is much more than a song. It is a salute to our motherland. *Vande Mataram* inspires ordinary Indians to become fearless freedom fighters and reminds them that the nation's honour and the people's welfare are sacred.

Hon. Chairperson, Madam, that spirit demands that every Government and every institute protects the dignity, health and future of its citizens, especially of the poorest and the most vulnerable sections. Recent leaders like Shri YS Jagan Mohan Reddy, with their focus on welfare, social justice and transparent delivery of schemes to mothers, farmers, students, and the poor, represent a modern continuation of that spirit of service to *Bharat Mata*. Yet in recent times, considering my State of Andhra Pradesh, there have been painful lapses that go

against this ideal. ...*(Interruptions)* The growing push towards the privatisation of medical education is making access to medical colleges and healthcare careers a privilege for a few instead of a service to many people. Farmers are struggling without assured Minimum Support Price and are being pushed into distress, despite feeding the nation... *(Interruptions)*. Last-mile delivery failures, where welfare schemes are announced with great fanfare, do not effectively reach beneficiaries on the ground. There is shocking negligence where school children have been hospitalised after consuming substandard food in hostels and mid-day meals... *(Interruptions)*. There have been deeply disturbing incidents of sexual assault in campuses.

Madam, these are not just administrative failures, but they are moral betrayals that wound the soul of the Republic and defeat the very purpose of the great history and spirit of Vande Mataram.

Hon. Chairperson, Madam, true patriotism today means not only celebrating our National Song and our glorious past, but also having the courage to confront these injustices; to demand accountability; and to work tirelessly so that every policy, every budget, and every decision reflects genuine respect for Bharat Mata and her children.

Vande Mataram. Jai Hind.

DR. ANGOMCHA BIMOL AKOIJAM (INNER MANIPUR): Thank you, Madam Chairperson for giving me this opportunity to share some of my thoughts on today's debate. One of the first things that came to my mind when I heard about this 10 hour dedicated discussion on Vande Mataram is what is the purpose of

this discussion. Why are we discussing this topic? There are real issues that we face. In our time as Legislators here, we have important issues to discuss, which are, huge unemployment issue in this country; issue of the quality of air in Delhi; the civil aviation crisis; and not to mention about the tragedy of Manipur. We have been demanding that we should, at least, have around about three to five hours discussion on Manipur, but nobody cares about it. And you think that this is *Desh Bhakti*.

To deny a legitimate discussion on the present real issues such as, unemployment issue in this country, or the pollution issue, or the Manipur crisis, the fact is that you still have 65,000 people homeless in Manipur due to this crisis, which was caused by the failure of the Government to impose a Constitutional order in that State. We do not discuss that and you want to discuss and sing Vande Mataram, and by doing that, you think that that will infuse patriotic feelings in the people. That is the first thought that struck me.

The second part is this. After all, the discussion can have a meaning in itself because this Song had played a very crucial role in our freedom struggle against the Britishers. So, we need to reflect on and give homage to the writer of this Song as well as thousands and thousands of patriots who had sacrificed their lives singing this Song as they fought against the Britishers.

Many of the things that I wanted to say have already been enunciated by my fellow Members here. So, I will not go into it but I will just pick up one of the reasons why such commemorative discussions entail, which is, to reflect on what is that Song all about and what is its relevance for us today. First of all, I

realize that the BJP Government wants to discuss this because Bengal elections are coming up. There is another reason which is very crucial for us to understand as to why this discussion has been brought to the House. It is the kind of an imagination of India that they have and their nationalist project which is rooted in religious and cultural models, particularly, in the world, what we have seen of the German variety, which speaks the common language and which shares a cultural trait constituting a nation. It is something that they wanted to pursue. There is an ideological project and that was clearly seen in the speeches given by the Members of the Treasury Benches including the Prime Minister and our Defence Minister.

But the fact must be recorded that when this Song was written, as it has been noted here, it was not *Bharat Mata* but it was *Bang Mata*. And in the iconography which was drawn by Rabindranath Tagore in 1905, in the light of the partition of Bengal, that picture of the *Bang Mata* -- including the lyrics, as some of the Members have already pointed out -- tells you that seven crores clearly refers to Bang Mata and not Bharat Mata.

Of course, it has generated patriotic feelings. So, the fact that it was imagined is not a national-level imagination of India or Bharat. This song was a rallying point for the freedom-struggle in Bengal. I must also mention that this idea of '*Bongo Mata*' has a similar kind of imagination in my home State. In the 1930s, there was a song we used to sing as follows:

* “The daughter of Bharat our loving mother Manipur, we bow to you”.

The “Mother” we were referring to was Manipur in the 1930s, but Manipur was not the only one. If you remember, in Karnataka you have a similar song in the 1930s:

‘Jaya Bharata Jananiya Tanujate, Jaya He Karnataka Mata’

“The mother Karnataka, daughter of Bharat.” Kuvempu’s famous line. What we understand from history is that, just as the Bengalis imagined *‘Bongo Mata’*, Manipur also had the imagination of *‘Manipur Mata’*, just as *Karnataka Mata* exists. How this acquires a national character is part of the trajectory, and we must revisit this trajectory as we commemorate the 150th year of this song.

The idea of “nation” in this country, it must be reminded, was an alien concept. None other than the person we call the National Poet – Shri Rabindranath Tagore, insisted on this. He said that a nation has turned humanity into a “geographical demon.” He was very sceptical of the idea of a nation. Everybody knows this, and yet we call him our national poet.

Similarly, Mahatma Gandhi was very sceptical of the institution called the ‘modern State’. He thought it was an impersonal machine rooted in violence; that is why he suggested “village republics.” But the irony is that, the way we have begun to imagine this ‘nation’, there are two competing ideologies: one represented by the Indian National Congress, and the other, which some authors call “communal ideological moorings.” Then the side, which the BJP loves to do

..... English translation of this part of speech was originally delivered in Manipuri.

it, the religious-cultural imagination was an organic conception of the nation. That is clearly seen in today's speech as well.

They invoke the idea of "blood and soil." If you remember, our Prime Minister has said that the colour of blood is more important than the colour of a passport. This is a familiar slogan from 1930s Italy fascist. They used to say "*Blut und Boden*" (Blood and Soil). The cultural nationalists project to see this country as an organic entity by flattening its diversity. That is one kind of imagination of nationhood, and that is why this song becomes important to the ruling party.

In contrast to this imagination of *Bharat Mata*, you have another competing image presented by people like Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. In his book 'The Discovery of India', he asks: Who is this *Bharat Mata*? And he insists that Bharat Mata is nothing but you and me – the millions of people in this country. When you say "victory to Mother India," you mean victory to these people. You and me and different speakers – whether it is Karnataka Mata, Manipur Mata, or Bongo Mata – have all come together. This coming together is what has created the country that we are familiar with and which we represent in this House. That history must be remembered as we discuss *Vande Mataram*. We must remember that this coming together of various elements, speakers of different languages, and people of diverse faiths is what makes this country India – the country we know and the country codified in our Constitution.

In the preceding constitutions, Section 5 of the Government of India Act, 1935, this country was described as a 'Federation of India'. Under that same

Act, Manipuris joined as part of a 'Federated State' under Section 8.

This federation of India turned India into Union of States as we know today in our Constitution. This coming together of India, that is what Bharatmata would mean - different individuals, different cultures. It is this what our Constitution says, we should be providing Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. That is what we promised to ourselves on 26th November, 1949 and we implemented on 26th January, 1950. The question that we must be asking today as we mark this *Vande Mataram's* 150th year is this. Have we been able to deliver that Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity to the end? Just as we keep on singing about Vande Mataram, you exclude people.

Take, for example, the North East. For 75 years, it is not a myth. Just as Europeans have said India has past, not history. And Bengali nationalists say that we must have a history. That is the nationalist imagination. Today, the North East is still not included in the so-called Indian history. Dalits have been excluded. You are suspicious of minorities like Muslims. You keep on excluding people. You are not doing justice to Bharat Mata which is the millions of citizens in this country. So, the true meaning of celebrating Vande Mataram is to uphold what we have promised to ourselves in our Constitution. And it is in this sense, just as you are able to spend 10 hours for the discussion here, I dare the nationalist feeling in you, the *desh bakti*, the devotion in you, which calls for a discussion on Manipur at least for three hours. For Heaven's sake, let us discuss Manipur and then, we will know what is *Vande Mataram* means to all of us.

Thank you, Madam Chairperson.

सुश्री बाँसुरी स्वराज (नई दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदया, धन्यवाद ।

महोदया, वंदे मातरम् एक मंत्र है । यह भारत की भक्ति का मंत्र है और यह भारत के रस का भी मंत्र है । वंदे मातरम् केवल एक जयघोष ही नहीं, बल्कि यह भारत की राष्ट्र आत्मा की अनंत प्रतिध्वनि है । भारत में राष्ट्रवाद एक राजनीतिक संरचना नहीं, बल्कि एक आध्यात्मिक चेतना है । जहां भूमि भूखंड नहीं, मां के तौर पर देखी जाती है । जहां पर हम भारत को भौगोलिक सीमाओं में नहीं, बल्कि संस्कारों में निहित देखते हैं ।

सभापति महोदया, यहां तक कि अगर हम आध्यात्मिक चेतना की बात करें, तो यह सिर्फ कोइंसिडेंस या इत्तेफाक की बात नहीं कि 7 नवंबर, 1875 को जब बंकिम बाबू ने वंदे मातरम् की रचना की, तब उस दिन अक्षय नवमी भी थी । अक्षय नवमी भारतीय संस्कृति का एक बहुत पावन और महत्वपूर्ण दिन है । यह वह दिन है, जब भगवान कृष्ण ने अपनी बाल लीला समाप्त करके धर्म की स्थापना के लिए मथुरा प्रस्थान किया ।

सभापति महोदया, आज मैं यह जरूर कहूंगी कि वंदे मातरम् हमारा राष्ट्र ज्ञान, धर्म, कर्तव्य और राष्ट्र धर्म की साक्षात प्रेरणा कर्मयोगी भगवान कृष्ण से प्राप्त करके ही संचालित करता है । इसीलिए, पूरे देश को, कश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक, यह गीत एकता के सूत्र में बांधता है ।

सुजलाम् सुफलाम् मलयजशीतलाम्,

शस्यश्यामलाम् मातरम् । वन्दे मातरम् ।

यह सिर्फ एक वाक्य नहीं है, यह दिखाता है कि प्राकृतिक वरदानों से सुशोभित भारत माता अपनी संतानों को, अपनी जन-समृद्धि, अपने फलों से, अपनी पावन और शीतल हवा से किस तरह उसका लालन-पोषण करती है ।

सभापति महोदया, इसीलिए, भारत माता हमारे लिए एक अमूर्त, अनाम अवधारणा नहीं है, बल्कि मां दुर्गा, मां काली, मां लक्ष्मी, मां सरस्वती का साक्षात जीता-जागता स्वरूप है, जो कि शक्ति, साहस, सौम्यता और ज्ञान का रूप है ।

आज विपक्ष के उपनेता ने एक बात कही कि उन्होंने कहा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने कभी भी वंदे

मातरम का विरोध नहीं किया। मैं दो पत्र आपके समक्ष और सभा के पटल पर रखना चाहती हूँ। पहला पत्र है, जो तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने डॉक्टर श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी को 21 जून, 1948 में लिखा था। मैं इसको कोट कर रही हूँ और अंग्रेज़ी में पढ़कर सुनाऊँगी, ताकि किसी भी प्रकार की भ्रांति न हो। उन्होंने कहा कि :-

“Personally, I do not think Vande Mataram is at all feasible as a national anthem, chiefly because of its tune, which does not suit orchestral or band rendering. Our national anthem has to be played by a foreign orchestra all over the world.”

महोदया, अजीब सी बात है कि भारत की आज़ादी का यह मंत्र नेशनल ऐन्थम इसलिए नहीं बन पाया, क्योंकि तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री को यह लगा कि यह गीत विदेशी ऑर्केस्ट्रा पर यह ढंग से नहीं बज सकता है। ऐसा लगता है कि आज़ादी के बाद भी कांग्रेस पार्टी मानसिक रूप से स्वाधीन नहीं हुई थी। मैं दूसरा पत्र सभा के पटल पर रखती हूँ, जो तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने तत्कालीन गवर्नर श्री प्रकाश जी को 8 अगस्त, 1949 को लिखा था। उन्होंने कहा कि -“For my part, I think, it would be most unfortunate for *Vande Mataram* to be adopted as the National Anthem.” यानी, व्यक्तिगत तौर पर तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री वंदे मातरम् का नेशनल ऐन्थम बनना दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण मानते थे। आज एक बहुत ही वरिष्ठ सांसद, जो विपक्ष की तरफ बैठे हुए हैं और एक दल के नेता भी हैं। उन्होंने हमसे एक सवाल पूछा था। उन्होंने पूछा कि “आप कितने सेक्यूलर हैं?” मैं विपक्ष से पूछना चाहती हूँ और खासकर उस नेता से तथा कांग्रेस पार्टी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि धर्मनिरपेक्षता की आड़ में सांप्रदायिक ताकतों के आगे कांग्रेस पार्टी ने घुटने टेके, जिसने वर्ष 1937 में त्रिदेवी, यानी हमारी शक्ति की आवाहन वाले सभी छंदों को बेरहमी से वंदे मातरम से काट दिया, लेकिन आप हमसे पूछते हैं कि हम कितने सेक्यूलर हैं?

महोदया, जब ऐसे तुष्टिकरण की राजनीति के पटल पर वंदे मातरम् की बलि चढ़ा दी गई थी, इसलिए स्वर्गीय श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज को वर्ष 1996 में इस सदन के पटल पर यह कहना पड़ा कि

“हाँ, हम सांप्रदायिक हैं, क्योंकि हम वंदे मातरम् गाने की वकालत करते हैं, क्योंकि हम राष्ट्रध्वज के सम्मान के लिए लड़ते हैं।”

महोदया, यह मोदी का नया भारत है। यह भारत वंदे मातरम् के मूल मंत्र को केवल आत्मसात ही नहीं करता, बल्कि ग्राउंड पर उसको चरितार्थ भी करता है। यह मोदी का नया भारत है, जहाँ पर बिना माँगे मैटरनिटी लीव को 12 से 26 हफ्ते बढ़ा दिया जाता है। यह है - वंदे मातरम्। यह मोदी का नया भारत है, जो नारी शक्ति वंदन अधिनियम पारित करके महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण के लिए पथ प्रशस्त करता है। यह है - वंदे मातरम्। यह मोदी का नया भारत है, जो आयुष्मान भारत योजना के माध्यम से विश्व की सबसे बड़ी हेल्थ इंश्योरेंस ही नहीं, हेल्थ एंश्योरेंस स्कीम देता है। उस स्कीम में पांच लाख रुपये का मुफ्त इलाज प्रदान करता है तथा वय वंदना कार्ड से हमारे वरिष्ठ नागरिकों का भी ख्याल रखता है। यह है - वंदे मातरम्। यह मोदी का नया भारत है, जो न्यूक्लियर एनर्जी और भारत की स्पेस को एकाधिकार, यानी सरकारी एकाधिकार से निकालकर भारत की युवा शक्ति उसमें योगदान दे पाए, इसके लिए उसको खोलता है। यह है - वंदे मातरम्।

महोदया, यह वंदे मातरम् की पराकाष्ठा है कि मोदी के नए भारत में भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था 11वें नंबर से वैश्विक पटल पर आज चौथे नंबर पर आ गई है। यह मोदी का नया भारत है, जहाँ पर वंदे मातरम् चरितार्थ होता है। मेरे देश के युवाओं के लिए भारत की स्टार्टअप इकोनॉमी वैश्विक पटल पर थर्ड लाजेंस्ट इकोसिस्टम बन जाती है। लेकिन, आज मेरा मन बहुत व्यथित है, क्योंकि एक बहुत ही माननीय सांसद महोदया ने कहा कि वंदे मातरम् की बहस हो रही है। शायद मेरी तरह वह भी पहली बार की एमपी हैं। हम दोनों ने इस सदन में मात्र 12 महीने ही गुजारे हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से उनसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह चर्चा है, जो सकारात्मक होती है, बहस नहीं है।

माननीय सांसद ने कहा कि आप अतीत में क्यों मंडरा रहे हैं। महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूंगी कि जो सभ्यता अपने इतिहास को भुला देती है, उसका कोई भविष्य नहीं होता है, क्योंकि यदि आप इतिहास की गलतियों से सीखते नहीं हैं, तो इतिहास वो गलतियाँ आपके लिए दोहराता है। आज उन्होंने कहा कि यह चर्चा एक चुनावी अमले में है, क्योंकि उन्होंने बंगाल के चुनाव

की बात की है। मैं आपके माध्यम से उनको कहना चाहूंगी कि बंगाल वंदे मातरम् की जन्म भूमि है। बंगाल वह पावन धरती है, जिसने आजादी का यह मूल मंत्र दिया, यह जयघोष दिया, जिसने स्वदेशी का यह उदघोष दिया, लेकिन आज मेरा बंगाल बहुत गंभीर और चिंताजनक स्थिति में है। क्यों? क्योंकि वहां की रूलिंग डिस्पेंसेशन वंदे मातरम् की आत्मा का गला घोट रही है। आज राजनैतिक स्वार्थ के कारण राजनैतिक हिंसा बहुत ही गहराई से वहां पर जड़ें पकड़ रही है। आपके माध्यम से इस सदन को और इस देश को मैं आश्वस्त करना चाहती हूं कि भगवा श्रीराम का रंग है। भगवा क्रांति का रंग है और मैं बंगाल की जनता को कहूंगी कि बहुत जल्दी वे इस अराजकता से मुक्त होंगे। क्योंकि हो गई है जीत की तैयारी, आ रहे हैं भगवाधारी। महोदया, बिहार तो केवल झांकी है, पश्चिम बंगाल बाकी है। मैं अंत में अपनी वाणी को विराम देने से पहले आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को धन्यवाद भी देती हूं और अभिनंदन भी करती हूं कि उन्होंने वंदे मातरम् की 150 साल की वर्षगांठ का एक वर्ष का स्मरणोत्सव जो मनाया है, इससे उन्होंने भारत के युवा को पुनः अपनी धरोहर से जोड़ दिया है। महोदया, वंदे मातरम् सतत् है, शाश्वत है, समृद्ध भारत की प्रेरणा है, विकसित भारत की आधारशिला है। वंदे मातरम्। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER (MALAPPURAM): Madam, a strange situation is prevailing in contemporary India. There were a lot of disputes with regard to '*Vande Mataram*', but because of the wise deeds of our leaders, we were able to cool that down. Since 1930, everything has been settled which is a great thing. There were a lot of controversies and disputes. Finally, because of the interventions of our leaders like Mahatma Gandhi ji, Pandit Nehru ji, Rabindranath Tagore ji, Rajendra Prasad ji, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and many others, we wisely rose up to the occasion and had discussions. We arrived at the conclusion that we would not take the disputes forward.

There are two specific reasons for that. The song '*Vande Mataram*'

consisted of six stanzas. It was finally decided that we would sing only the first two stanzas and we will continue with that. I do not want to go into the reasons. Secondly, it was decided that nobody should be compelled to recite that. It is because of these two particular wise reasons, things were in a settlement mode. Now, why I said that it is a strange situation is because there are bad situations.

This House should deal with the issues in an amicable way and we have succeeded in that because we all love the nation, whatever may be the differences of opinion.

Sir, I will tell you two or three examples of the contributions of our leaders. On 26th October, 1937, Shri Rabindranath Tagore wrote a letter to the committee formed by the Congress addressing it to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru stating that only the first two stanzas of the *Vande Mataram* song should be sung and that no one should be forced to sing the rest. Further, two days before the Constitution of India was adopted and brought into force, President Rajendra Prasad announced that only the first two stanzas of the song would be given the status of the national song. There was no dispute.

Who is creating problem now? Certainly, the Opposition is not doing that. We want peace, harmony, and cordiality. But here, adding fuel to fire type of work is going on the part of the Government. They are precipitating the situation. We have to realise it. Now, a propaganda has been started by the Ruling Party which is glorifying Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. I have not read the books but I know what exactly it is because I read the review. I was trying to understand what exactly his prediction was. You are trying to glorify him. The situation is

such that it will flare up.

The hon. Prime Minister participated in the 150th anniversary of *Vande Mataram* in Delhi on 7th November, 2025. It was a widely attended meeting. In that gathering, the hon. Prime Minister, Narendra Modi ji, said: “In 1937, important lines from *Vande Mataram* were separated from it. That very separation sowed the seeds for partition. Why was that separation done? The divisive mentality remained a challenge for the country. Even today, the condescending Nehru's leadership committed a historical sin and mistake by associating this song with religion.” Are we reopening all these things, Sir? In a country like this, which believes in peace and cordiality, this kind of thing should not be there.

If anybody asks you, what is the greatest treasure India has, everybody's reply will be, ‘the Constitution of India and the National Anthem’. We are proud of that. Unfortunately, when we have such a great National Anthem, why should we have all these disputes? We have to be proud of that. The Indian National Anthem, ‘*Jana Gana Mana*’, is the profound expression of the spirit, unity, and timeless civilisation and heritage of India. Written by Rabindranath Tagore, the Anthem celebrates the idea of a nation that is diverse in language, culture, geography, but united in purpose, and destiny. The powerful verses evoke a sense of pride, reminding every citizen that India's strength lies in its unity, and in the guiding spirit that leads the nation through challenges and triumphs.

Similarly, Madam, the Anthem is more than a song. It is a reflection of India's collective identity, a tribute to its freedom struggle, and daily reminder of

the values of harmony, sacrifice, and patriotism.

When we are having this treasure with us, why should we quarrel, why should we make new issues? I humbly suggest that this House, after this discussion, should send a message to the world that we are united. We are not here to fight. That message should be given. That should be the outcome of this discussion. I hope, we will unitedly fight against all kinds of disunity in this country.

With these few words, I conclude. Thank you.

***SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG (ANANDPUR SAHIB):** Madam Chairperson, I thank you for providing me the opportunity to speak on the important issue of completion of 150 years of Vande Matram song. Remembering the spirit of Vande Matram song, I would like to say that martyrs like Kartar Singh Sarabha, Gadari Babas and several others from Punjab made supreme sacrifice for the independence of the country. Infact, at the time of completion of 150 years of Vande Matram song, it was needed to introspect whether the present government of the country is safeguarding the spirit of Vande Matram song. I feel that very motive behind this discussion is the forthcoming elections, more particularly as mentioned by several members that it the turn of West Bengal now. It is only to divide the nation.

When the groups of young people of 17 to 20 years with the spirit of Vande Matram, major sacrifices were done by Punjab and West Bengal because these

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

states had to face the division. Maximum martyrs came from these two states and lacs of people had to migrate to other parts. Even after getting independence, the spirit of Vande Matram in these states has withstood the difficult times, be it legacy of General Harbax Singh or Abdul Hameed. But it seems that as on date, too, that the nation needs the spirit of Vande Matram for uniting the people. Present government of the country is crushing the human rights of particular minorities. Where they are unable to form the government like the state of Punjab that gave a number of martyrs, the conspiracy for taking charge of its capital is being attempted.

Partition of Punjab didn't take place at the time of independence only, Haryana was also snatched from us which was a part of Punjab. Madam, it is your state also.

Guru sahibs, particularly Guru Nanak Dev ji many centuries ago had said- Pawan Guru Pani Pita Mata Dharat Mahatt. They had accorded significance to the mother earth centuries ago. Our martyrs like Shahid Bhagat Singh, Chandra Shekhar Azad, Kartar Singh Sarabha had understood the spirit of brotherhood and unity of this country which was shown to us by the Rishis, Munis and saints in the form of "Manas ki jaat sabhe ek pehachanbo". They made sacrifices to strengthen this spirit. I feel that on the occasion of 150 years of Vande Matram and as hon. Prime Minister had also mentioned about the commemoration of 350 years of martyrdom of Guru Tegh Bahadur, it was needed to discuss safeguarding of human rights. Guru Tegh Bahadur ji sacrificed his life when the Pandits of Jammu & Kashmir went to him for saving their lives. This event should

have been discussed today. Message of his martyrdom was needed to be discussed.

Today in the disguise of 150 years of Vande Matram song, the Govt is trying to divide the society and country. Govt should have avoided the politics of vote bank. While I convey my thanks to you, I appeal to the Govt of the day that the need of the hour is to strengthen the spirit of brotherhood. If the nation has to be strengthened, the real spirit of the brotherhood in the country is to be safeguarded as was done by Guru Rabindra Nath Thankur and Guru Gobind Singh ji for taking the country to the top position. Bringing such discussions for the vote bank politics, it is not required today. I, once again, thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the subject.

सुश्री इकरा चौधरी (कैराना) : सभापति महोदया, आज हमारे राष्ट्र गीत के 150 वर्ष पूरे होने पर हो रही महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा में गर्व के साथ एक भारतीय होने के नाते मैं अपने विचार यहां रखना चाहती हूं। सदन में इतिहास को तोड़-मरोड़ कर पेश करके फिर से मुस्लिम तुष्टिकरण के नाम पर भारतीय मुसलमानों को कटघरे में खड़े करने की कोशिश की जा रही है, लेकिन मैं सदन में बताना चाहूंगी कि हम भारतीय मुसलमान जिन्ना के आह्वान को ठुकरा कर अपने इस प्यारे वतन की इस मिट्टी के साथ मजबूती से जुड़े रहें। हमने महात्मा गांधी जी, बाबा साहेब भीम राव अम्बेडकर जी, रविन्द्र नाथ टैगोर जी, सुभाष चंद्र बोस जी, मौलाना अबुल कलाम आजाद जी और अशफाक उल्ला खां साहब के विचारों को अपनाया है। हम भारतीय मुसलमान इंडियंस बाय चॉइस हैं, बाय चांस नहीं। वंदे मातरम् के किन छंदों को राष्ट्रगीत के तौर पर अपनाया जाए, यह फैसला सर रविन्द्र नाथ टैगोर और सुभाष चंद्र बोस जी जैसे नेताओं के परामर्श के बाद हुआ है। क्या अब हम उन महान नायकों की समझ पर प्रश्न चिन्ह उठाएंगे, उन्हें देश को बांटने वाला और तुष्टिकरण करने वाला कहने का पाप करेंगे? उन महान हस्तियों ने वंदे मातरम् के उन छंदों को अपनाया, जिन्होंने देश के हर वर्ग हर धर्म को मानने

वालों को एक सूत्र में पिरोने का काम किया है।

सभापति महोदया, मैं एक घटना आप लोगों के सामने रखना चाहती हूँ। वर्ष 1998 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के मंत्री रविन्द्र शुक्ला जी ने स्कूलों में राष्ट्र गीत को गाना अनिवार्य कर दिया था लेकिन तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने, जो उस समय लखनऊ के दौरे पर थे, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के इस फैसले पर नाराजगी जताई और यूपी सरकार ने राष्ट्रगीत को अनिवार्य करने वाले मंत्री को बर्खास्त कर दिया था।...(व्यवधान)

अब मैं सत्ता पक्ष से सवाल करना चाहूंगी कि राष्ट्र गीत को स्वेच्छा पर छोड़ने का जो विजन आजादी के समय लोगों का था, उसी का अनुसरण माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने किया तो क्या वह भी मुस्लिम तुष्टिकरण कर रहे थे, जी नहीं, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी राज धर्म निभा रहे थे। देश में सब धर्मों को एक साथ लाना सबके जज्बात का एहसास करना ही सबसे बड़ा राष्ट्रवाद है।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, आज हमें वंदे मातरम् के असली भाव को समझना जरूरी है। यह गीत देश के जल, जंगल, जमीन, हरियाली और निर्मल हवा की वंदना को समर्पित है। यह भारत की जन-जन की मंगल कामना करती है कि भारत का हर नागरिक स्वस्थ रहे, सुरक्षित रहे और सम्मान के साथ जी सके। सुजलाम् सुफलाम् का अर्थ है – ऐसा देश जहां स्वच्छ और पर्याप्त जल हो। जहां नदियां जिंदा हों, बहती हों और जीवन देती हों, लेकिन आप यमुना का हाल देखिए। दिल्ली प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति की वर्ष 2025 की रिपोर्ट बताती है कि यमुना के कई हिस्सों में बीओडी का स्तर 127 एमजी पर लीटर तक पहुंच चुका है, जबकि किसी जीवित नदी के लिए वह 3 एमजी पर लीटर से कम होना चाहिए। यह सिर्फ नदी का संकट नहीं है। यह किसान का संकट है।

नमामि गंगे के नाम पर हजारों करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो गए, लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि आज भी गंगा और यमुना के किनारे किसान मजबूरी में उसी जहरीले पानी से खेती कर रहे हैं, वही ज़हर अनाज में उतरता है। और वही ज़हर किसानों की जिंदगी को धीरे-धीरे खत्म कर देता है।

सभापति महोदया, जब पानी ज़हर होगा, तो सुजलाम् कैसे होगा? जब किसान बर्बाद होगा,

तो सुफलाम् कैसे होगा?

मलयज शीतलाम् - मलय का अर्थ मलय पर्वत से बहने वाली ठंडी, सुगन्धित चंदन जैसी हवा, जो जीवन देती है, बीमारी नहीं देती है। आज मैं इस सदन से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या आज के भारत की हवा मलयज शीतलाम् है, नहीं। बस, संसद से बाहर कदम रखिए, गहरी सांस लीजिए। यह चंदन की महक नहीं, बल्कि यह ज़हर है, जो आपके और हमारे फेफड़ों में उतर रहा है।

दुनिया के 20 सबसे प्रदूषित शहरों में से 13 भारत में हैं, दिल्ली की हवा में सांस लेना रोज 20 सिगरेट पीने जैसा है। भारत हर साल सर्दियों में जहरीली हवा के प्रकोप से घिर जाता है, एक्यूआई गंभीर स्तर पर आ जाता है। ठंडी हवा का सपना गैस चेम्बर की हकीकत बन चुका है। हम वह देश हैं, जहां सरकार प्रकृति पर बने गीत का मान मर्दन तो करती है, किन्तु उसी प्रकृति जंगल, हवा और पेड़ को बचाने वाले कानूनों को धीरे-धीरे खुद ही खत्म कर रही है। यही है आज के मलयज शीतलाम् की अफसोसजनक सच्चाई, अगर हम हवा को साफ नहीं कर पाए, न सुजलाम बचेगा न सुफलाम बचेगा।

सभापति महोदया, शस्य श्यामालम का अर्थ है, ऐसा देश जहां उपजाऊ जमीन हो, जहां खेत फसल से भरे हो, किसान कर्ज और निराशा में न डूबा हो। आज किसान सिर्फ मौसम से नहीं लड़ रहा है, प्रदूषण और नीतियों की बेरुखी, सिस्टम की नाइंसाफी से लड़ रहा है। एक तरफ कॉर्पोरेट लोन माफ होते हैं, दूसरी तरफ किसान को उसका वाजिब एमएसपी भी नहीं मिल पाता है। आप ग्लोबल सुपर पॉवर बनने की बात करते हैं, लेकिन हमारी पर कैपिटा इनकम दुनिया में 136वें नम्बर पर है। हम अपने छोटे पड़ोसी देश से भी पीछे हैं।

हमारे लोग ढाई हजार डॉलर तक एक साल में नहीं कमा पा रहे हैं। जिन अरबपतियों की ये रक्षा करते हैं, वे इतना पैसा एक सेकंड में कमा लेते हैं। आज वंदे मातरम् को बुनियाद बनाकर राजनीति की जा रही है। लेकिन जमीन और जंगल पूंजीपतियों को सौंपी जा रही है, आदिवासियों को उनके घरों से उजाड़ा जा रहा है। मातरम् में जो मातरम् आता है वह सिर्फ मातृभूमि की वंदना नहीं है, वह

इस धरती की हर नारी, देश की हर बेटा और हर महिला के सम्मान की भी बात करती है। लेकिन अगर आप आंकड़े देखेंगे, एनसीआरबी की हाल की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार देश में हर वर्ष लगभग 30 हजार से अधिक बलात्कार हो रहे हैं यानी एक दिन में 80 से अधिक महिलाएं यौन हिंसा की शिकार होती हैं और ये सिर्फ दर्ज मामले हैं। जब जम्मू-कश्मीर की एक बच्ची हिंसक अत्याचार की शिकार होती है, जब सत्ता से जुड़े लोगों पर आरोप लगते हैं और कार्रवाई वर्षों लटक जाती है, जब उन्नाव की पीड़िता लखनऊ के दरबार में इंसाफ के लिए अपनी जान देने पर आमादा होती है, जब बिलकिस बानो के अपराधियों का सरकार के लोगों द्वारा स्वागत किया जाता है तो ये घटनाएं वंदे मातरम् की आत्मा पर चोट पहुंचाती है।

मैं अंत में इतना ही कहना चाहती हूं, वंदे मातरम् सिर्फ अतीत की ललकार नहीं बल्कि वर्तमान की जिम्मेदारी है। यह आत्ममंथन की घड़ी है। यही समय है कि हम वंदे मातरम् को सिर्फ नारा नहीं, नीति और जिम्मेदारी बनाएं। मैं अपने जज्बात को आलम ए इकबाल तराना ए हिन्द के साथ इस सदन में रखना चाहती हूं,

सारे जहां से अच्छा हिन्दुस्तां हमारा,
हम बुलबुले हैं इसकी ये गुलसितां हमारा,
मजहब नहीं सिखाता आपस में बैर रखना,
हिन्दी हैं हम वतन हैं हिन्दुस्तां हमारा।

[محترمہ اقرا چودھری (کیرانہ): چیرمین صاحبہ، آج ہمارے راشٹریہ گیت کے 150 سال مکمل ہونے پر ہوری اہم چرچا میں فخر کے ساتھ ایک ہندوستانی ہونے کے ناطے اپنے خیالات یہاں رکھنا چاہتی ہوں۔ ایوان میں تاریخ کو توڑ مروڑ کر پیش کر کے پھر سے مسلم تہذیبی کرکے نام پر بھارتیہ مسلمانوں کو کٹ گھڑے میں کھڑا کرنے کی کوشش کی جارہی ہے، لیکن میں ایوان میں بتانا چاہوں گی کہ ہم بھارتیہ مسلمان جناح کی انڈیولوجی

کو ٹھکرا کر اپنے اس پیارے وطن کی اس مٹی کے ساتھ مضبوطی سے جڑے رہے۔ ہم نے مہاتما گاندھی جی، بابا صاحب بہیم راؤ امبیڈکر جی، رویندر ناتھ ٹیگور جی، سبھاش چندر بوس جی مولانا ابولکلام آزاد جی اور اشفاق اللہ خان صاحب کے وچاروں کو اپنایا۔ ہم بھارتیہ مسلمان انڈین بائی چوائیس ہیں، بائی چانس نہیں۔ وندے ماترم کے کن چھندوں کو راشٹریہ گیت کے طور پر اپنایا جائے، یہ فیصلہ سررویندر ناتھ ٹیگور اور سبھاش چندر بوس جی جیسے نیتاؤں کے مشورے کے بعد ہوا کیا ہم اب ان عظیم نائکوں کی سمجھ پر سوال اٹھائیں گے، انہیں دیش کو باٹنے والا اور ٹٹٹی کرنے کرنے والا کہنے کا پایا کریں گے؟ ان عظیم لوگوں نے وندے ماترم کے ان چھندوں کو اپنایا، جنہوں نے ملک کے ہر طبقے اور ہر مذہب کے ماننے والوں کو ایک سوتر میں پرونے کا کام کیا ہے۔ چیرمین صاحبہ، میں ایک واقعہ آپ لوگوں کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتی ہوں۔ سال 1998 میں اتر پردیش سرکار کے منتری رویندر شکلا جی نے اسکولوں میں راشٹریہ گیت کو گانا کمپلسری کر دیا تھا لیکن تتکالین پردھان منتری جناب اٹل بہاری واجپئی جی نے جو اس وقت لکھنؤ کے دورے پر تھے، اتر پردیش سرکار کے اس فیصلے پر ناراضگی جتائی اور یو۔پی۔ سرکار نے راشٹریہ گیت کو کمپلسری کرنے والے منتری کو برخاست کر دیا تھا (مداخلت)

اب میں ستا پکش سے سوال کرنا چاہوں گی کہ راشٹریہ گیت کو اپنی مرضی پر چھوڑنے کا جو ویزن آزادی کے وقت لوگوں کا تھا، اسی کا انوسرن محترم اٹل بہاری واجپئی جی نے کیا تو کیا وہ بھی مسلم ٹٹٹی کرن کر رہے تھے، جی نہیں، اٹل بہاری واجپئی جی راج دھرم نبھا رہے تھے۔ ملک میں سبھی مذاہبوں کو ایک ساتھ لانا، سب کے جذبات کا احساس کرنا ہی سب سے بڑا راشٹرواد ہے۔ محترمہ چیرمین صاحبہ، آج ہمیں وندے ماترم کے اصلی بھاؤ کو سمجھنا

ضروری ہے۔ یہ گیت ملک کے جل، جنگل، زمین، ہریالی اور نرمل ہوا کی وندنا کو سمرپت ہے۔ یہ بھارت کی جن-جن کی منگل کامنا کرتی ہے، اور بھارت کا ہر شہری صحت مند رہے، محفوظ رہے اور عزت کے ساتھ جی سکے۔ سُجلام، سُفلا کا مطلب ہے ایسا ملک جہاں صاف اور بھرپور پانی ہو۔ جہاں ندیاں زندہ ہوں، بہتی ہوں اور جیون دیتی ہوں، لیکن آپ جمنا کا حال دیکھئے۔ دہلی پردوشن نینترن کی سال 2025 کی رپورٹ بتاتی ہے کہ جمنا کے کئی حصوں میں بی-اوڈی۔ کا اسٹر 127 ایم-جی پر لیٹر تک پہنچ چکا ہے، جبکہ کسی جیوت ندی کے لئے یہ 3 ایم-جی۔ پر لیٹر سے کم ہونا چاہئے۔ یہ صرف ندی کا سنکٹ نہیں ہے۔ یہ کسان کا سنکٹ ہے۔

نمامی گنگے کے نام پر ہزاروں کروڑ روپے خرچ ہو گئے، لیکن سچائی یہ ہے کہ آج بھی گنگا اور جمنا کے کنارے کسان مجبوری میں اسی زہریلے پانی سے کھیتی کر رہے ہیں، وہی زہر اناج میں اترتا ہے، اور وہی زہر کسانوں کی زندگی کو دھیرے دھیرے ختم کر دیتا ہے۔

چیرمین صاحبہ، جب پانی زہریلا ہوگا، تو سُجلام کیسے ہوگا؟ جب کسان برباد ہوگا تو سُفلام کیسے ہوگا؟

ملیج شیتلام، ملنے کا مطلب ملے پر بت سے بہنے والی ٹھندی، سُگندھت چندن جیسی ہوا، جو زندگی دیتی ہے، بیماری نہیں دیتی ہے۔ آج میں اس ایوان سے پوچھنا چاہتی ہوں کہ کیا آج کے بھارت کی ہوا ملیج شیتلام ہے، نہیں۔ بس، سندس سے باہر قدم رکھئے، گہری سانس لیجئے۔ یہ چندن کی مہک نہیں بلکہ یہ زہر ہے، جو آپ کے اور ہمارے پھیپھڑوں میں اتر رہا ہے۔

دنیا کے 20 سب سے آلودگی والے شہروں میں سے 13 بھارت میں ہیں،

دہلی کی ہوا میں سانس لینا روز 20 سیگریٹ پینے جیسا ہے۔ بھارت ہر سال زہلی ہوا کے پرکوپ سے

گھر جاتا ہے، اے۔ قیو۔ آئی۔ گمبھیر استر پر آجاتا ہے۔ ٹھندی ہوا کا سپنا گیس چمپر کی حقیقت بن چکا ہے۔ ہم وہ دیش ہیں، جہاں سرکار پر کرتی پر بنے گیت کا مان مردن تو کرتی ہے لیکن اسی پر کرتی جنگل، ہوا اور پیڑ کو بچانے والے قانونوں کو دھیرے دھیرے خود ہی ختم کر رہی ہے۔ یہی ہے آج کے ملیج شیتلام کی افسوس جنک سچائی، اگر ہم ہوا کو صاف نہیں کر پائے، نا شُجلام بچے گانہ سُفلام بچے گا۔

چیرمین صاحبہ، شسیہ شیاملم کا مطلب ہے، ایسا دیش جہاں اُچاؤ زمین ہو، جہاں کھیت فصل سے بھرے ہوں، کسان قرض اور نا امیدی میں نہ ڈوبا ہو۔ آج کسان صرف موسم سے نہیں لڑ رہا ہے، پردوشن اور نیتوں کی بے رخی، سسٹم کی نا انصافی سے بھی لڑ رہا ہے۔ ایک طرف کارپوریٹ لون معاف ہوتے ہیں، دوسری طرف کسان کو اس کا واجب ایم۔ ایس۔ پی۔ بھی نہیں مل پاتا ہے۔ آپ گلوبل سپر پاؤر بننے کی بات کرتے ہیں لیکن ہماری پر کپٹا انکم دنیا میں 136 نمبر پر ہے۔ ہم اپنے چھوٹے پڑوسی دیشوں سے بھی پیچھے ہیں۔

ہمارے لوگ ڈھائی ہزار ڈولر تک ایک سال میں نہیں کما پا رہے ہیں۔ جن ارب پتیوں کی یہ حفاظت کرتے ہیں، وہ اتنا پیسہ ایک سیکنڈ میں کما لیتے ہیں۔ آج وندے ماترم کو بنیاد بنا کر راجنیتی کی جا رہی ہے۔ لیکن زمین اور جنگل پونجی پتیوں کو سوپے جا رہے ہیں، آدی واسیوں کو ان کے گھروں سے اُجاڑہ جا رہا ہے۔ ماترم میں جو ماترم آتا ہے وہ صرف ماتر بھومی کی وندنا نہیں ہے، وہ اس دھرتی کی ہر ناری، دیش کی ہر بیٹی اور ہر مہیلا کے سَمّان کی بھی بات کرتی ہے۔ لیکن اگر آپ آنکڑے دیکھیں گے، این۔ سی۔ آر۔ بی۔ کی حال کی رپورٹ

کے مطابق دیش میں ہر سال لگ بھگ 30 ہزار سے زیادہ ہلاتکار ہو رہے ہیں یعنی ایک دن میں 80 سے زیادہ مہیلائیں یوں ہنسا کا شکار ہوتی ہیں اور یہ صرف درج معاملے ہیں۔ جب جموں کشمیر کی ایک بچی ہنسک اتیاچار کی شکار ہوتی ہے، جب ستا سے

جڑے لوگوں پر آروپ لگتے ہیں اور کاروائی سالوں تک لٹک جاتی ہے، یا اناؤ کی پیڑیتا لکھنوں کے دربار میں انصاف کے لئے اپنی جان دینے پر آمادہ ہوتی ہے، جب بلقیس بانوں کے اپرادھیوں کا سرکار کے لوگوں دوارہ سواگت کیا جاتا ہے تو یہ گھٹنائیں وندے ماترم کی آتما کو چوٹ پہنچاتی ہیں۔

میں آخر میں اتنا ہی کہنا چاہتی ہوں، وندے ماترم صرف اتیت کی للکار نہیں بلکہ ورتمان کی ذمہ داری ہے۔ یہ آتم منتھن کی گھڑی ہے۔ یہی وقت ہے کہ ہم وندے ماترم کو صرف نارہ نہیں، نیتی اور ذمہ داری بنائیں۔ میں اپنے جذبات کو علامہ اقبال کے ترانائے ہند کے ساتھ اس ایوان میں رکھا چاہتی ہوں۔

سارے جہاں سے اچھا ہندوستان ہمارا

ہم بلبلے ہیں اس کی یہ گلستاں ہمارا

مذہب نہیں سکھا تا آپس میں بیر رکھنا

ہندی ہیں ہم وطن ہیں ہندوستان ہمارا اشکریہ]

माननीय सभापति : आपको हिन्दुस्तान से प्रॉब्लम है?

श्रीमती लवली आनंद (शिवहर) : सभापति महोदया, आपने मुझे राष्ट्रीय गीत वंदे मातरम् के 150 वर्ष पूरे होने के उपलक्ष्य में सदन में चल रही चर्चा में भाग लेने के लिए अनुमति दी है, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं अपनी पार्टी और बिहार के माननीय मुख्यमंत्री श्री नीतीश कुमार जी को धन्यवाद देती हूँ। मुझे हर्ष हो रहा है कि आज हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीय गीत पर सदन में चर्चा हो रही है। भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति डॉक्टर राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी ने 24 जनवरी, 1950 को भारतीय संविधान में प्रस्ताव

रखा और वंदे मातरम् को राष्ट्रीय गीत के रूप में अपनाया गया ।

सभापति महोदया, 150 वर्ष पहले 7 नवम्बर, 1875 को बंकिम चन्द्र चटर्जी की रचना वंदे मातरम् साहित्यिक पत्रिका 'बंग दर्शन' में प्रकाशित हुई थी और बाद में आनंद मठ उपन्यास में 1882 में प्रकाशित हुई थी । बाद में 1896 में माननीय रबिन्द्र नाथ टैगोर जी द्वारा इसे मुख्य नारे के रूप में स्थापित किया जिसने आजादी के आंदोलन में लोगों को एक डोर में बांधने का काम किया, जिसके कारण अंग्रेजों की नींद उड़ गई थी । यही कारण था कि अंग्रेजों ने डरकर इस गीत की लोकप्रियता को देखते हुए सार्वजनिक गायन पर प्रतिबंध लगाया । किन्तु इसके बाद भी इसका गायन बंद नहीं हुआ और आजादी के आंदोलन में यह प्रेरणा का स्रोत बना ।

सभापति महोदया, राष्ट्रगीत वंदे मातरम् की रिकॉर्डिंग का भी इतिहास है, जो वर्ष 1907 को माननीय हेमचंद्र बंदोपाध्याय जी के द्वारा पहली बार रिकॉर्ड किया गया था । स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की अमर धरोहर और देशभक्ति की अलख जगाने वाले राष्ट्रगीत वंदे मातरम् का सदन और पूरे देश में देशभक्ति के कार्यक्रमों को आयोजित कराने के लिए मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को हृदय से धन्यवाद देती हूँ । प्रधान मंत्री जी की दूरदर्शी सोच आज देश के चहुंमुखी विकास की ओर अग्रसर है । देश की आर्थिक तरक्की हो रही है । लोगों में खुशहाली है । विकास की रफ्तार इतनी तेजी से बढ़ रही है कि दूसरी तिमाही में जीडीपी 8.2 प्रतिशत की दर से आगे बढ़ रही है । इस कारण आलोचकों को चिंतित होना तो स्वाभाविक ही है, उन्हें विश्वास नहीं होता है । फिर भी हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने देश को विकसित भारत बनाने में अपने सफल प्रयास को वर्ष 2047 तक पूरा करने के लक्ष्य को निर्धारित कर दिया है । इसके प्रमाण भी सामने हैं । भारत विश्व की चौथी अर्थव्यवस्था से तीसरी अर्थव्यवस्था की ओर अग्रसर है । इसके लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी बधाई के पात्र हैं । इसके साथ ही मैं बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री आदरणीय श्री नीतीश कुमार जी को गत विधान सभा में मिली शानदार सफलता पर भी बधाई देती हूँ । यह दो दशकों की उनकी सेवाओं, आम जनता का उनके प्रति अटूट विश्वास का ही प्रतिफल है । उन्होंने गिनीज बुक ऑफ वर्ल्ड रिकॉर्ड कायम करते हुए 10वीं बार मुख्य मंत्री पद की शपथ ली । आगे वे पूरी निष्ठा व तत्परता से बिहार को सजाने-संवारने में लगे हैं और गांधी जी,

लोहिया जी और जय प्रकाश जी के सपनों को बिहार पूरा करने में कामयाब हो, यह मेरी हार्दिक कामना है।

महोदया, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि वंदे मातरम् केवल दो शब्द नहीं हैं। यह हमारे राष्ट्र की आत्मा है। जब हम वंदे मातरम् कहते हैं, तो हम अपने देश के प्रति कृतज्ञता, सम्मान व प्रेम व्यक्त करते हैं। यह हमें याद दिलाता है कि हमारा राष्ट्र हमारी सबसे बड़ी पहचान है और इसकी रक्षा, उन्नति और सम्मान हमारा कर्तव्य है। हमारी पहचान, हमारी संस्कृति और हमारे राष्ट्र का गौरव, सब-कुछ वंदे मातरम् में समाया हुआ है। हमारे देश में विविधता है, भाषा, जातियाँ, परंपराएँ हैं, लेकिन इन सबको एक सूत्र में बांधने वाली आवाज है- वंदे मातरम्। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगी कि जो विपक्ष के लोग कह रहे हैं कि अतीत को यहां पर दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं है। देश और समाज मर जाता है, जो अपने महापुरुषों को याद नहीं करता है, जो अपनी वीरांगनाओं को याद नहीं करता है, अपने वीरों की कुर्बानी को याद नहीं करता है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के प्रति मैं पुनः आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ कि उन्होंने वंदे मातरम् पर यहां चर्चा का अवसर प्रदान किया। वंदे मातरम् हमारी रग-रग में है। हमारी तीन-तीन पीढ़ियों ने देश की आजादी के लिए बलिदान दिया है। आनंद मोहन के दादाजी और मेरे दादाजी स्वतंत्रता सेनानी थे। आनंद मोहन जी जेपी आंदोलन की उपज हैं। 17 साल की उम्र से उन्होंने जेपी आंदोलन के साथ वंदे मातरम् को भी गाया है। यह उनकी रग-रग में है। देश की स्वाधीनता जब खतरे में थी, देश में काला कानून था, तो आनंद मोहन जी ने जेपी आंदोलन के माध्यम से आवाज उठाई।

महोदया, वीर कुंवर सिंह जी बहुत बड़े स्वतंत्रता सेनानी थे। उन्होंने 80 वर्ष की उम्र में अंग्रेजों के छक्के छुड़ा दिए और जब उनके बायें हाथ में गोली लगी, तो दायें हाथ से उस हाथ को काटकर गंगा मैया को समर्पित कर दिया। यह हमारा वंदे मातरम् है। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि यहां वीरों का गुणगान होता है, साथ ही वीरांगनाओं ने भी बड़ी कुर्बानियाँ दी हैं। उनका भी यह वंदे मातरम् है। हमें अपने देश को सजा-संवारकर रखना है। आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए यह सबक है-वंदे मातरम्, क्योंकि उन्हें बताना जरूरी है कि हमारा इतिहास क्या था, तभी हम वर्तमान और भविष्य को सजा सकते हैं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS (KAKINADA): Hon. Chairperson and respected Members of the House, I rise today on behalf of Jana Sena Party with immense pride to speak on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of Vande Mataram, a song that is not just words and melody, but the soul of our nation's struggle for freedom.

Vande Mataram was composed by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in 1875 and later immortalized in his novel Anandmath. It became a unifying chant for Indians across the country. Every time an Indian sang this song, it inspired courage, unity, and a resolve to reclaim our freedom.

Singing it is an act of resistance, a declaration that India would never bow down to the colonial rule. Across the country, the call for freedom inspired countless communities and along the coast of Andhra Pradesh, East Godavari emerged as one of the most vibrant centres of resistance. Before the era of non-violence, East Godavari had already produced fearless warriors who took up arms for freedom. The foremost among them was Dwarabandala Chandraya, the fearless revolutionary who led an armed rebellion against the British in the late 19th century. With unmatched courage, Chandraya Dora united locals and tribals. Communities struck at colonial outposts and challenged the might of the empire at a time when rebellion meant certain death. His sacrifice stands as a proud reminder that the flame of patriotism burned intensely in Andhra Pradesh even before national movements took shape. But East Godavari's contribution went beyond armed resistance.

It also gave India inspiring leaders like Duvvuri Subbamma, who mobilised

women to join the nationalist cause fearlessly and stood firm. She faced imprisonment while organising communities, inspiring countless women to participate in meetings, protests and civil disobedience. The involvement of women from Andhra was a powerful reminder that the struggle for freedom was truly inclusive, drawing courage and commitment from every segment of society. Building on the spirit of mass awakening, East Godavari became a forefront region for Gandhi's civilian disobedience. While nations watched Gandhi march from Sabarmati to Dandi, the same wave of resistance rose on our shores.

The Salt Satyagraha in Uppada and Kothapalli of Pithapuram taluk became East Godavari's answer to Gandhi. Volunteers walked to the beach, boiled seawater and made salt in open protests against British authority. Even when faced with raids and lathi charges, the people refused to step back, ensuring the Andhra coast stood shoulder to shoulder with Gujarat in the national movement.

Today, the spirit of Vande Mataram continues to guide us under the leadership of our hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modi ji. The spirit of national unity and cultural pride has become stronger across the country. His emphasis on *Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat* reinforces the very ideals that Vande Mataram embodies -- unity, resilience and unwavering love for our motherland.

In response to renewed external claims over Arunachal Pradesh, every citizen proudly sang the National Song on the streets, in schools and public spaces. Their courage demonstrates that no pressure can shake their Indian identity or other devotion to the nation.

Sir, we celebrate 150 years of Vande Mataram. Let us carry its spirit forward, supporting patriotism, inspiring the next generation, and working together to build a stronger nation, a united and prosperous India.

Jai Hind.

श्री धैर्यशील संभाजीराव माणे (हातकणंगले) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदया । इस गौरवपूर्ण क्षण में आपने मुझे अपनी बात रखने का अवसर दिया, इस हेतु मैं आपके तहेदिल से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ । भारत की गौरवशाली परंपरा और भारत के राष्ट्रीय गीत का गुणगान आज यह संसद सबके सामने साझा कर रही है । इस उपलब्धि को डेढ़ सौ साल हो गए हैं । एक शब्द, जिसने अखंड भारत को एक संघ करने का काम किया, जो भारत अनेक खंडों, प्रांतों, भाषाओं में बंटा हुआ था, केवल एक शब्द के जादू से सबको एक साथ ले जाने का काम बंकिम जी ने उस समय किया ।

वंदे मातरम् के एक शब्द ने अखंड भारत को एक संघ में लाने का काम किया । अनेक देश बने, अनेक देशों के गीत बने, लेकिन भारत का यह इकलौता ऐसा देश है, जिसमें देश को अपनी मां का दर्जा दिया गया है । बंकिम जी के इस गीत के माध्यम से पूरी दुनिया में भारत का परचम लहरा है । आज भारत का नौजवान जिस भी क्षेत्र में जाता है, वह भारत माता की जय कहता है और वंदे मातरम् कहकर अपनी शुरुआत करता है । मैं फख्र महसूस करता हूँ कि यह केवल किसी एक जाति या केवल समुदाय का शब्द नहीं है । यह अखंड भारत की विचारधारा को दर्शाता है । जिन्होंने अपने प्राणों की आहुति दी, देश हेतु अपने प्राणों को समर्पित किया, वे किसी एक जाति के नहीं थे ।

20.00 hrs

हर जाति के लोग यहां पर आए, उन्होंने अपना समर्पण किया और वे बहुमान, गर्व से 'वंदे मातरम्' कहते हैं । आज जो संसद में चर्चा चल रही है, विपक्ष के नेता जो कह रहे हैं, मैं बहुत ही आहत हुआ हूँ, एक नेत्री ने कहा कि जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी की बात को उन्होंने कोट किया, उन्होंने कहा कि वे कभी भी यह नहीं चाहते थे कि इसकी कुछ पंक्तियां निकाल दी जाएं । अगर यह बात सही है तो क्या संसद इन पंक्तियों को वापस जोड़ने का काम कर सकती है और क्या आप उसका समर्थन

करेंगे? मैं इस बारे में निश्चित रूप से उनसे पूछना चाहूँगा। दोगली राजनीति हम लोग नहीं कर रहे हैं। देश को जब हम आगे रखते हैं, अभी आपने बांसुरी स्वराज जी का भाषण सुना, उनके पिताजी का निधन दो दिन पहले हुआ है, लेकिन देश 'वन्दे मातरम्' की बात कर रहा है, तो देश की बिटिया यहां पर आकर, वह मातम नहीं मनाकर बैठी, वह 'वन्दे मातरम्' कहने के लिए इस सभाग्रह में उपस्थित रही।

यह जज्बा है, यह जोश है, एक भावना है और इस भावना के साथ भारत देश एक साथ आगे बढ़ रहा है। जो लोग यहां सभाग्रह में बैठे हैं, 'वन्दे मातरम्' कुछ लोग नहीं कहते थे, लेकिन मैं मोदी जी का अभिनन्दन करना चाहूँगा कि 150 साल पुराना होने के बाद, आज जो 'वन्दे मातरम्' नहीं कहते थे, उनको भी 'वन्दे मातरम्' कहना पड़ेगा और 'वन्दे मातरम्' कहकर ही उनको शुरुआत करनी पड़ेगी। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी भाषा को विराम देता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र के शिवाजी महाराज ने जो स्वराज्य का सपना देखा था, उसको साकार करने का काम इतिहास में जिन भी लोगों ने किया, उनको नमन करते हुए मैं अपनी बात को विराम देता हूँ। जय हिन्द।

श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिया) : महोदया, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

मैं अपनी बात रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर जी की एक बात से करता हूँ। रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर ने संकीर्ण राष्ट्रवाद पर सवाल उठाया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि देशभक्ति को मानवता पर विजय प्राप्त करनी चाहिए। उन्होंने विश्वबंधुत्व पर जोर दिया और प्रसिद्ध रूप से कहा कि देशभक्ति हमारा अंतिम आध्यात्मिक आश्रय नहीं हो सकती है। मेरी शरण मानवता से है। उन्होंने सच्ची आजादी के बारे में सवाल उठाए और पूछा कि क्या आप अस्वस्थ हैं, क्या आप स्वतंत्र हैं, क्या आप खुश हैं और लोगों की सच्ची आजादी के लिए संकीर्णता से ऊपर उठने की चुनौती उन्होंने दी। टैगोर की देशभक्ति की दृष्टि जो आमार सोनार बांग्ला जैसी कविता में दिखाई देती है, कि भारत की आध्यात्मिकता, महानता और मानवीय संबंधों पर केन्द्रित थी, न कि राजनीति पर। उन्होंने दूसरी बात 100 वर्ष पहले कही थी कि हमें बंगाल का इतिहास चाहिए, अन्यथा बंगाली बच नहीं पाएंगे। बंगाल का इतिहास चाहे जैसा भी लिखा जाए, यह मातृभूमि के लिए पुष्पांजलि है। क्या एक गरीब व्यक्ति जो सोना और चांदी इकट्ठा

करने में असमर्थ है, उसे जंगली फूलों से मातृभूमि को श्रद्धांजलि नहीं देनी चाहिए। यह बात रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर जी ने कही थी। तीसरी पंक्ति उन्होंने यह कही थी कि शक्ति, बुद्धि और धन मानवता का हिस्सा हो सकता है, लेकिन क्या शांति, सद्भाव और अच्छाई इससे भी उच्चतर हिस्सा नहीं है।

मैडम, इनको समझ में नहीं आयेगा कि राष्ट्रीय गीत हमारे जीवन की संस्कृति है, हमारा संस्कार है, हमारा चरित्र है, हमारा विचार है, वह हमारे चिंतन में है, वह हमारे समर्पण में है, वह हमारे आहार, व्यवहार, खान-पान में है। वह हमारे दायित्व और कर्तव्य की मूल आत्मा है और भावना है। अब ये 150 साल के बाद इस तरह की बात इस सदन में कर रहे हैं, जहां समय, काल, पात्र, टाइम, पर्सन, प्लेस, दुनिया पूरी इकोनॉमी की बात कर रहा है, पानी की बात कर रहा है, हवा की बात कर रहा है। पूरी दुनिया आर्थिक आजादी की बात कर रही है, हर व्यक्ति की खुशी की बात कर रही है। ये हमें संस्कार पढ़ा रहे हैं। इनका कोई संस्कार नहीं है, ये वे लोग हैं। 'वन्दे मातरम्' सिर्फ एक चीज नहीं है, वह निभाने की चीज होती है। राष्ट्रीय गीत सम्माननीय है, लेकिन राष्ट्र की समस्या का समाधान, यह बात हम नहीं कह रहे हैं, यह बात रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर जी ने कही थी, साहस, बलिदान और राष्ट्रभक्ति का प्रतीक राष्ट्रवाद से ज्यादा मानवतावाद, नव मानवतावाद, नैतिकतावाद, मूल्यवाद एवं रोटीवाद की महत्वपूर्ण परिभाषा है। देशभक्ति भूखे पेट नहीं चलती है। इसीलिए उन्होंने कहा था कि 'वन्दे मातरम्' सिर्फ गीत नहीं मूल्यों का प्रतीक है।

उन्होंने साफ शब्दों में एक बात कही थी कि कुछ लोग कभी आएं और शेर की खाल पहनेंगे और उसकी शकल में शेर बनकर भारत की मूल आत्मा की बात करेंगे। मैडम, मुझे थोड़ा सा समय दीजिए। संविधान को किसने जलाया था? देश के संविधान ने भारत को लोकतंत्र बनाया, जलाकर आपने किसे संस्कार का परिचय दिया? मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि 53 साल आपने राष्ट्रीय झंडा क्यों नहीं लगाया? मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि आपकी संस्था में, संगठन में और आपके संघ में कभी वंदे मातरम् का संगीत और गीत क्यों नहीं हुआ? ... (व्यवधान) कभी उसका सम्मान क्यों नहीं हुआ? ... (व्यवधान)

मैं आपसे एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि आप यहां अपनी कमियों को ढकने के लिए, छुपाने के

लिए डेढ़ सौ साल के बाद, जिसका पूरी दुनिया सम्मान करती है, पूरा राष्ट्र जिस सच्चाई के रास्ते पर चलता है, आप एक बात बताइए कि आप आजादी के वक्त कहां थे? नेहरू जी 10 साल जेल में रहे, मिट्टी पर रहे, आप आजादी के बाद कहां थे? सुभाषचंद्र बोस हेडगेवार के पास गए, हेडगेवार जी ने उन्हें लौटा दिया, फिर वे सावरकर जी के पास गए, फिर उन्होंने लौटा दिया। संघ और इनके नेताओं ने हमेशा अंग्रेजों का सपोर्ट किया। हमेशा ब्रिटिश हुकूमत के साथ रहे।

मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि कौन सी सोच आपके लिए तिरंगे, नारे और राष्ट्रगान से बड़ा बन गई? मैं आपसे ढोंग के बारे में नहीं पूछूंगा, लेकिन इतना पूछूंगा कि जो जिद्ध, अहंकार और वफादारी, आप जिसके लिए कर रहे थे, आप वह बता दीजिए। आप हमें एक बात बताइए कि ये मोदी जी के भारत की बात करते हैं। मैं दो मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा।

मैडम, मैं मोदी जी की दो करोड़ नौकरी से शुरू करता हूं। वर्तमान में भारत का हर व्यक्ति बंदी बना हुआ है, करोड़ों लोग बंदी बने हुए हैं। आप इंडिगो को देख लीजिए। मैडम, पूरा भारत गुलाम बन चुका है। ... (व्यवधान)

दूसरा, मैं स्विस् बैंक के पैसे से शुरू करता हूं। ... (व्यवधान) मैडम, दो मिनट दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपको ज्यादा समय दे चुके हैं। आप खत्म कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश रंजन: मैडम, मैं शुरू करता हूं डॉलर से, मैं शुरू करता हूं नोट बंदी से, मैं शुरू करता हूं जीएसटी से, मैं शुरू करता हूं किसान की आत्महत्या से। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप शुरू नहीं, खत्म कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश रंजन : आप बिहार में बुलडोजर चला रहे हो। आप गरीबों पर जुल्म कर रहे हो। आप बात करते हो, राष्ट्रवाद की। आपके जीवन में मानवतावाद नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) आप इकोनॉमी की बात नहीं करते हो, आप एजुकेशन की बात नहीं करते हो, आप वाटर की बात नहीं करते हो,

आप प्रदूषण की बात नहीं करते हो, आप रुपया की बात नहीं करते हो, आप शेयर मार्केट की बात नहीं करते हो । ... (व्यवधान) आप स्टार्टअप की बात नहीं करते हो ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए, अब खत्म कीजिए । राजेश रंजन जी आप बंद कर दीजिए । अब खत्म कीजिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश रंजन : आप बात करते हो, कब्रिस्तान, श्मशान, ईद, बकरीद की । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप खत्म कीजिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश रंजन : आप बात करते हो, नफरत की । आप नफरत पैदा करते हो ।... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. संबित पात्रा (पुरी) : सभापति महोदया, मैं आज वंदे मातरम् से आपका अभिनंदन करता हूं और सभा गृह में मौजूद सभी सांसदों को, यहां न पक्ष है, न विपक्ष है । यहां सभी भारतीय बैठे हैं, सभी बंधुओं को वंदे मातरम् । ... (व्यवधान) मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा । सही मायने में देखा जाए, तो जब से भारत आजाद हुआ है, पहली बार वंदे मातरम् का उत्सव सदन में मन रहा है, क्योंकि जब शताब्दी वर्ष हुआ था, आज सुबह भी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बताया कि उस समय आपातकाल की स्थिति थी । भारतवर्ष, भारत माता जंजीरों में जकड़ी हुई थी और इमरजेंसी चल रही थी । उसके बाद वर्ष 2006 में यूपीए वन ने एक बार प्रयास किया था, लेकिन वह गलत डेट में प्रयास किया था, वंदे मातरम् को उत्सव के रूप में मनाने का । अगर सही मायने में देखा जाए तो आज आज़ाद हिन्दुस्तान में पहली बार सदन के सभागृह में 'संगच्छध्वं, संवदध्वं सं वो मनाः' अर्थात् सभी एक साथ, एक मन के साथ, एक आवाज़ में, एक साथ चलते हुए 'वंदे मातरम्' का उत्सव मना रहे हैं ।

महोदया, 'वंदे मातरम्' एक गीत नहीं है, यह एक मंत्र है । कई बार दो शब्द होते हैं, जो पर्यायवाची लगते हैं, मगर पर्यायवाची नहीं होते हैं । उनका अर्थ अलग होता है, जैसे कि देश और राष्ट्र । देश और राष्ट्र में भिन्नता है, पार्थक्यता है । जो देश है, वही राष्ट्र नहीं है । देश की सीमाएं

होती हैं। देश में मंत्री होते हैं, देश में विभाग होता है। देश में नदियां होती हैं, देश में समुद्र होता है, देश का एक वित्त होता है, देश की एक अर्थ नीति होती है, देश की रक्षा नीति होती है, मगर राष्ट्र आत्मा होता है, राष्ट्र की सीमाएँ नहीं होतीं, राष्ट्र विचार में रहता है, राष्ट्र का स्पंदन होता है। उदाहरण के लिए, अगर देश कहा जाए तो गंगा मात्र एक नदी है, एक नदी, जिसका एक उद्गम स्थल है और वह एक सागर 'गंगा सागर' में जाकर समाहित हो जाती है। उसमें कितना पानी है, उसमें क्या बॉयो डायवर्सिटी है, देश के अन्तर्गत यह सब चर्चा की जा सकती है, मगर जैसे ही हम कहते हैं कि भारतवर्ष एक राष्ट्र है, तत्क्षणात् उसी समय गंगा एक नदी नहीं रहती, बल्कि गंगा 'माँ' का रूप धारण कर लेती है, वह गंगा मैया हो जाती है।

20.11 hrs

(Shrimati Sandhya Ray in the Chair)

यदि देश कहा जाए तो हिमालय केवल एक पर्वत श्रृंखला होती है, लेकिन अगर राष्ट्र कहा जाए तो भारतवर्ष में हिमालय वह आलय है, जहां से दुर्गा आविर्भाव लेती है, जहां कैलाश में शिव शंकर शम्भू विराजमान हैं, यह एक विचार है। ठीक उसी प्रकार, जिस प्रकार देश और राष्ट्र में पार्थक्यता है, गीत और मंत्र में पार्थक्यता है। गीत शरीर को स्पर्श करता है, गीत कर्णप्रिय हो सकता है, गीत की एक कालावधि होती है, किन्तु मंत्र अक्षय होता है, मंत्र अनंत होता है। मंत्र आत्मा को स्पर्श करता है, जैसे 'वंदे मातरम्' आत्मा को स्पर्श करती है।

अभी बाँसुरी जी ने भी बताया और सभी ने बताया कि 7 नवम्बर, 1875 को जब 'वंदे मातरम्' लिखा गया, वह तिथि अक्षय नवमी की तिथि थी, जिसको 'आँवला नवमी' भी कहते हैं और यह कार्तिक पूर्णिमा से कुछ दिन पहले का यह जो विशेष दिन है, यह 'वंदे मातरम्' को अक्षय बनाता है।

'आनंदमठ' नामक जिस पुस्तक में, जिस उपन्यास में 'वंदे मातरम्' निहित है, मैंने उसे पढ़ा है। मैं उसका वह एक पन्ना मूल स्वरूप में पढ़ना चाहता हूँ, जहां 'वंदे मातरम्' लिखा गया है। मैं इसे बंगाली में ही, मूल स्वरूप में, पढ़ूँगा –

"Mahendra Bolilo, "E toh Desh, e toh Maa noy". Bhabananda Bolilo, "Amra onno maa manina, janani jonmobhumishyo, sarbarupi gariyoshe. Amra boli

jonmobhumi jononi, amader maa nei, baap nei, bhai nei, bondhu nei, stree nei, putra nei, ghor nei, bari nei, amader ache kebol sei sujalaam sufalaam malayaj sheetalaam sasyashyaamalaa". Tokhon bujhiya Mahendra Bolilo "tobe abar gao. Abar gao".

Which means "Mahendra exclaimed, "Your narration is about the country. This is not about the mother." Bhabananda replied, "The only mother we worship is the motherland. We don't have parents, brother, wife, friends, children or kin or even a house — we only have the Motherland which is rich and prosperous in natural resources." Mahendra understood everything and asked, "Then please sing again."

महेन्द्र ने समझ लिया और उन्होंने कहा, अच्छा भवानन्द, फिर से मुझे एक बार गाकर सुनाओ।

सुजलाम्, सुफलाम्, मलयज शीतलाम्,
शस्य श्यामला मातरम्, वन्दे माऽऽऽऽऽऽतरम् ॥

This is the way it was sung for the first time in *Deshraga* in 'Anandmath'. 'आनंदमठ' में इस पंक्ति में भवानंद कहते हैं कि हमारी पत्नी नहीं है, हमारा पुत्र नहीं है, कोई हमारी माता नहीं है, कोई हमारा पिता नहीं है, मेरा घर नहीं है, मेरा कोई संसार नहीं है, मेरी एक ही जननी है, वह है - 'वंदे मातरम्,' सुजलाम्, सुफलाम् भारत माँ ही तो मेरी माँ है।

मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि आज हम उस विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। उस पर आज हम चिंता कर रहे हैं। आज यहां तुष्टिकरण की राजनीति के विषय में जो बात हुई, यहां कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने अपने विषय को रखा। उस विषय को तोड़ने-मोड़ने की भी कोशिश की गई। यह कहा गया कि सुभाष चंद्र बोस जी ने जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी को चिट्ठी लिखी थी, जिसके आधार पर नेहरू जी ने स्पष्टीकरण दिया था। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि सुभाष चंद्र बोस जी ने नेहरू जी को इसलिए

चिट्ठी लिखा था, क्योंकि कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी की मीटिंग कोलकाता में 26 अक्टूबर, 1937 में होने वाली थी।

उससे पहले 9 अक्टूबर को उसका एजेंडा आया था। एजेंडे में लिखा हुआ था कि सीडब्ल्यूसी इस बार तय करेगी कि 'वंदे मातरम्' का क्या करना है, इसे रखना है या विसर्जित कर देना है। सुभाष चंद्र बोस तड़प उठे थे। उन्होंने तड़पते हुए क्या लिखा था, उसे मैं पढ़ना चाहूंगा। मैं यह किताब पढ़ रहा हूँ - वंदे मातरम् - दी बायोग्राफी ऑफ ए सॉन्ग - सब्यसाची भट्टाचार्य। इस किताब में लिखा है - While writing to you, I also plan to write to Jawaharlal Ji. वह टैगोर जी को लिख रहे हैं। Discussions are ongoing in the Congress circles on the subject of *Vande Mataram*. On 26th October 1937, the Congress Working Committee at their meeting in Calcutta will address the issue. Perhaps the Committee will decide to discard the song. I do not know your opinion in this matter and that is why I write to you. In Bengal, and among Hindus outside of Bengal, great excitement has been caused and I write to you to know what you feel. यह सुभाष जी ने लिखा था। अब मैं यहां पर उद्धृत करूंगा कि पंडित नेहरू ने 'वंदे मातरम्' के लिए क्या-क्या कहा है। यह सब कुछ इस किताब में ऑन रेकॉर्ड हैं। इसे मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ। Nehru had only recently read the novel *Anandmath*, only six days before the Working Committee meeting. उन्होंने केवल छह दिन पहले 'आनन्द मठ' आनन-फानन में पढ़ लिया। उसके बाद नेहरू जी ने चिट्ठी लिखी। Nehru writes on 20th October 1937: "I have managed to get an English translation of *Anandmath*. I am reading it at present to get the background of the song. It does seem that this background is likely to irritate the Muslims. I do not understand it without the help of a dictionary. आप चिंता कीजिए। नेहरू देश के प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री थे। वे 'आनन्द मठ' जैसी महान किताब, बंकिम ऋषि के उस महान ग्रंथ को आनन-फानन में छह दिन पहले पढ़ रहे थे, ताकि 'वंदे मातरम्' को रखना है या विसर्जित करना है, उसका वह

निर्णय ले सकें। आप सोच कर देखिए कि भारतवर्ष के साथ यह किस प्रकार की धृष्टता थी। पंडित नेहरू जी कहते हैं कि मैं तो डिक्शनरी के बगैर 'वंदे मातरम्' समझ भी नहीं सकता हूँ। एलओपी का भी वही हाल है, तभी आज वह नदारद हैं। बिना डिक्शनरी के यह वंदे मातरम् क्या है, वे समझ भी नहीं सकते हैं। धन्यवाद है कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने आज उनको मौका दिया है। कुछ लोगों ने घर में डिक्शनरी पढ़ कर आज यहां भाषण किया है, वरना अभी तक 'वंदे मातरम्' का अर्थ भी समझ में नहीं आता। आगे नेहरू जी क्या कहते हैं, उसे मैं पढ़ कर आपको सुनाऊंगा। नेहरू जी के सब कुछ कहने के बाद कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी की मीटिंग होती है। रिजोल्यूशन मेरे हाथ में है, वह इस किताब में है। वंदे मातरम् को लेकर कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी की जो रिजोल्यूशन है, उसमें बहुत कुछ है, लेकिन मैं कुछ पोर्शन पढ़ रहा हूँ। The other stanzas of the song are little known and hardly ever sung. They contain certain illusions and a religious ideology which may not be in keeping with the ideology of other religious groups in India. The Committee recognizes the validity of the objections raised by the Muslim friends to certain parts of the song. While the Committee have taken note of such objections insofar as it has intrinsic value, the Committee wishes to point out that the modern evolution of the use of song as part of national life is of infinitely great importance. इसमें मैं आगे पढ़ता हूँ। Taking all things into consideration therefore, the Committee recommended that whether the Vande Mataram is sung at national gatherings, only the first two stanzas should be sung with perfect freedom to organizers to sing any other song of any unobjectionable character. मतलब उनके मन में था कि 'वंदे मातरम्' ऑब्जेक्शनेबल है और ऑर्गनाइजर्स के ऊपर छोड़ दिया गया कि आप कोई और गाना भी गा सकते हैं, जो कि ऑब्जेक्शनेबल नहीं है।

बार-बार आप देखिए नेहरू जी का क्या कहना है? नेहरू जी, सरदार जाफरी को चिट्ठी लिखते हैं- "Nehru told Sardar Jafri that the song contains too many difficult words which

people do not understand and the ideas.”

मैं रिपीट कर रहा हूँ, इसे ध्यान से सुना जाए, नेहरू कह रहे हैं- “Its contents are out of keeping with the modern notions of nationalism and progress.”

वंदे मातरम् में नेहरू कहते हैं, जो आइडियाज़ निहित हैं, वो मॉडर्न इंडिया के आइडियाज़ नहीं हैं, वो मॉडर्न नेशनलिज्म के आइडियाज़ नहीं हैं, इसलिए मैं चिंता में हूँ कि मुझे वंदे मातरम् को रखना है या नहीं रखना है। आप सोचकर देखिए देश के प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री, जिसके विषय में अभी माननीया प्रियंका जी ने भी बहुत कुछ बताया कि वन्स एंड फार ऑल नेहरू जी के ऊपर चर्चा हो जाए। अगर वन्स एंड फार ऑल नेहरू जी के ऊपर चर्चा हो गई, तो फिर मैं यही कहूँगा कि कई लोगों की लिगेसी को दबाकर नेहरू की लिगेसी बनाने की चेष्टा की गई है। सरदार पटेल की लिगेसी को दबाया गया है। यहाँ तक दबाया गया कि जब सरदार पटेल के अंतिम संस्कार का समय आया, तब नेहरू जी ने अपने कैबिनेट के क्लीग्स को मना कर दिया था कि कोई भी सरदार पटेल की अंत्येष्टि में न जाए, इससे खराब और क्या हो सकता है?... (व्यवधान) केवल सरदार पटेल नहीं, बंगाल भी आज सुने और ओडिशा भी सुने, क्योंकि ओडिशा के भी माननीय सांसद बैठे हैं और पश्चिम बंगाल के भी माननीय सांसद बैठे हैं। सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की लिगेसी को कांग्रेस पार्टी और नेहरू ने दबाया है।

आज प्रियंका जी ने कहा कि इन नेताओं में अहंकार हो गया है, जो इतने बड़े-बड़े लोगों के लिए ऐसे शब्दों के प्रयोग करते हैं। मैं आदरणीय प्रियंका जी से कहना चाहूँगा कि प्रियंका जी अहंकार किसके पास था किस सरकार में था। एनसीईआरटी के वर्ष 2012 की हिस्ट्री की किताब में देखिए, वो जो कॉर्टून है, जिस कॉर्टून में एक केंचुए के ऊपर बाबा साहेब अंबेडकर बैठे हुए हैं, केंचुए में लिखा हुआ है 'कांस्टीट्यूशन ऑफ इंडिया' और पीछे हंटर लेकर बाबा साहेब को पंडित जवाहर नेहरू कोड़े मार रहे हैं। ये एनसीईआरटी की किताब में नेहरू को बड़ा और बाबा साहेब अंबेडकर को छोटा दिखाने के लिए कांग्रेस पार्टी ने किया था और इनकी हिम्मत है कि ये कहते कि हैं कि हम अहंकारी हैं। बाबा साहेब अंबेडकर को जो कोड़े मारने के कॉर्टून को एनसीईआरटी की किताब में छाप सकता है, मैं उनसे पूछता हूँ कि आप अहंकारी हैं कि हम अहंकारी हैं?

तीसरा विषय में यहाँ रखना चाहूँगा। In a cartoon also, you cannot insult Baba Sahib Ambedkar. I am sorry that, you feel that you can insult Baba Saheb Ambedkar.

मैं आज श्री महर्षि अरविन्दो जी को कोट करना चाहूँगा। जब महर्षि अरविन्दो जी से उनके शिष्य ने पूछा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने कई पैराग्राफ हटा दिए केवल दो स्टेन्जा ही रखे हैं। उसमें दुर्गा नाम था, सरस्वती जी का वर्णन था इसलिए हटा दिया गया, तो अरविन्दो जी ने वर्ष 1939 में झन्ना जाते हैं और अपने शिष्य को कहते हैं। मैं कोट कर रहा हूँ। अंग्रेजी में ही कहा था और अंग्रेजी में ही बोलता हूँ। Sir, Aurobindo commented:

"But it is not a religious song, it is a national song and the Durga spoken of is India as the mother. Why should not the Muslims accept it? In the Indian concept of nationality, the Hindu view would naturally be there. If it cannot find the place there, the Hindus may as well be asked to give up their culture in future."

उन्होंने कहा कि क्यों वंदे मातरम् में अगर दुर्गा लिखा गया है, उसमें अगर हिन्दू व्यू भी है, तो इतना कॉम्प्रोमाइज करके घबराने की क्या बात है? स्वाभाविक है, यह भारतवर्ष है, इस भारतवर्ष में हिन्दू व्यू आया ही, सनातन का व्यू आया ही। क्यों नहीं आए, क्यों नहीं आए? अनादिकाल से जो गंगा अविरल बह रही है, जो विचारधारा अविरल बह रही है, उस विचारधारा को हम शर्मिदा होकर खंडित क्यों करें?

महात्मा गांधी जी ने क्या कहा था, आप वह भी सुन लीजिए। महात्मा गांधी जी ने कहा था-

"No matter what source was and how and when it was composed, it has become a most powerful battle cry among the Hindus and Musalmans of Bengal during the partition days. It was anti-imperialistic

cry. As a lag, when I knew nothing of Anandmath or even Bankim, its immortal author, Vande Mataram had gripped me and when I first heard it, sang it, it has unfurled me.”

I associated the purest national spirit with it. It never occurred to me that it was a Hindu song or meant only for the Hindus. Unfortunately, now we have fallen on evil days. मैडम मैं बस दो मिनट लूंगा ।

“त्वं हि दुर्गा दशप्रहरणधारिणी कमला कमलदलविहारिणी वाणी विद्यादायिनी,
नमामि त्वाम् नमामि कमलां अमलां अतुलां सुजलां सुफलां मातरम् । वन्दे
मातरम् ।”

अंत में मैं मेरे बंगाल के साथियों से कहना चाहूंगा, क्या मां दुर्गा का नाम लेना सांप्रदायिकता है? बंगाल और ओडिशा हम सब एक संस्कृति, महाप्रभु जगन्नाथ जी को मानने वाले लोग हैं । 100 वर्ष पहले श्री बीरेंद्र कृष्ण भद्र ने महालय का वह आरती गाया है, जो हर बंगाली, हर ओडिया महालय के दिन सुबह पांच बजे उठ कर सुनता है । उसमें बीरेंद्र कृष्ण भद्र कहते हैं -

“त्वं स्वाहा त्वं स्वधा त्वं हि वषट्कारः स्वरात्मिका, सुधा त्वमक्षरे नित्ये त्रिधा
मात्रात्मिका स्थिता । अर्धमात्रा स्थिता नित्या यानुच्चार्या विशेषतः । त्वमेव सन्ध्या
सावित्री त्वं देवी जननी परा ।”

अर्थात् हे मां तू ही जननी है । क्या बंगाल दुर्गा को जननी कहने से डरेगी? क्या बंगाल की टीएमसी, ममता बनर्जी जिन्ना के आगे झुकेगी? मैं पूछता हूं, दुर्गा के आगे झुकना है या जिन्ना के आगे झुकना है । यह निर्णय टीएमसी करे । बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद ।

माननीय सभापति : श्री आगा रूहुल्लाह मेहदी जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री आगा सैय्यद रूहुल्लाह मेहदी (श्रीनगर) : मैडम चेयरपर्सन, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया इस डिबेट में हिस्सा लेने के लिए आपने समय दिया । सुबह से नेशनल सॉन्ग वंदे मातरम् पर डिस्कशन

हो रही है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इस मुल्क में इस नेशनल सॉन्ग के साथ न किसी का ऐतराज है, न कोई दो राय है। इस सॉन्ग को लेकर हर किसी का ऐहताराम है, मगर मसला सिर्फ तब पेश आता है, जब सुबह से बीजेपी और उनकी तरफ वाली पार्टियों की तरफ से तकरीरें शुरू होती हैं। जब यह कहा गया कि हिन्दुस्तान में रहना है तो वंदे मातरम् गाना है। यह कहा गया कि आप तभी इस मुल्क के बाशिंदे हो, जब आप ये गाना गाओ, ऐतराज तब शुरू होता है। आप वंदे मातरम् को नेशनल सॉन्ग मानते हैं, हम सभी मानते हैं। आप गाते हैं, हम नहीं गा सकते हैं। इसकी एक वजह है और उस वजह की आजादी हमें इस मुल्क की आईन ने ही दी है। कभी-कभी कुछ मामलों में दो चीजों के दरम्यान क्लैश होता है- एक नेशनल कॉन्सेप्ट और आपकी रिलीजियस फेथ। यह यूनिवर्सल है, इटरनल फैक्ट है। चाहे किसी भी मजहब से कोई भी वाबस्ता हो। मुसलमान हो, हिन्दू हो, सिक्ख हो, वह इटरनल आइडेंटिटी अपने मजहबी अकीदों को मानता है। वह अपनी मजहबी अकीदों को प्रायोरिटी देता है। मैं एक छोटा-सा उदाहरण दूंगा, इस मुल्क में पिछले कुछ वर्षों से सिटीजनशिप छोड़ने की तादाद लाखों में है। उनमें मैजोरिटी हिन्दू धर्म से वाबस्ता लोग हैं, जिन्होंने दूसरे मुल्कों में सिटीजनशिप ली है और इस मुल्क की सिटीजनशिप को वालंटियरली छोड़ा। मगर जब उन्होंने अपनी इस टेम्पररी आइडेंटिटी को तब्दील किया, नेशनेलिटी को तब्दील किया। क्या उन्होंने अपनी रिलीजियस आइडेंटिटी को तब्दील किया? क्या वे हिन्दू से किसी और मजहब में तब्दील हुए? नहीं। उन्होंने टेम्पररी आइडेंटिटी को तब्दील किया, मगर इटरनल आइडेंटिटी को उन्होंने थामे रखा। क्योंकि वह उनके लिए इटरनल आइडेंटिटी है। मजहब, धर्म इटरनल आइडेंटिटी है, इटरनल बिलिफ है। कल हम सब इस दुनिया से चले जायेंगे। पासपोर्ट, आधार कार्ड यहीं पर छोड़ कर चले जायेंगे। ये जब जायेंगे, तब वह अपने साथ धार्मिक काम, जो काम किये हैं, उसे साथ में ले जायेंगे।

जब मैं इस दुनिया से चला जाऊंगा तो पासपोर्ट, आधार कार्ड, टेम्पररी आइडेंटिटी यहीं पर रह जाएगी। मेरी इटरनल आइडेंटिटी, मेरी मजहबी आइडेंटिटी, मेरी मजहब के अकाइद मेरे साथ चलेंगे, जिस तरह इनके साथ जाएंगे। वह इटरनल आइडेंटिटी है। जब यह क्लेश क्लैश सामने आता है तब हमें कॉन्स्टिट्यूशन ही आजादी देता है कि आपकी रिलिजस फंडामेंटल जो फ्रीडम है, आप

उस रिलिजस फ्रीडम को इस मुल्क में कॉन्स्टिट्यूशन के हवाले से एक्सरसाइज़ कर सकते हैं। वंदे मातरम् का जब मसला पेश आता है और यह कहा जाता है कि आपको यह जबरदस्ती गाना पड़ेगा, तब हम यह कहते हैं कि आप गाएं, हम एहताराम देते हैं। नेशनल सॉन्ग है, हम उसका एहताराम करते हैं, इसमें दो राय नहीं है। आप गाएं हम एहताराम के लिए खड़े हो जाएंगे, मगर आप यह चाहेंगे कि हम भी गाएं तो मुमकिन ही नहीं है, हो ही नहीं सकता है। ... (व्यवधान) सब्र कीजिए, सुबह से इतने लोग बोल रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आप चेयर को एड्रेस करें।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री आगा सैय्यद रुहुल्लाह मेहदी : जवाब सुनने का भी माद्दा रखो।... (व्यवधान) आप गाइए, आप बोलिए नेशनल सॉन्ग है। इसको कोई दो राय नहीं है। मगर हम पर थोपिए मत। हमें कॉन्स्टिट्यूशन इसकी आज़ादी देता है। आप खुद कहते हैं कि वंदे मातरम् ईजाद ही आज़ादी के लिए हुआ। बेशक हुआ, लेकिन आज़ादी किस चीज़ के लिए? आज़ादी इस चीज़ के लिए हिन्दू के हिन्दू होने की आज़ादी और इसी तरह से मुसलमान के मुसलमान होने की आज़ादी। सिक्ख के सिक्ख होने की आज़ादी और वह आज़ादी आप मुझे से छीन नहीं सकते हैं। किसी नाम पर नहीं छीन सकते हैं। किसी दबाव में नहीं छीन सकते हैं। किसी भी सिक्ख से उसके मज़हब की आज़ादी नहीं छीन सकते हैं। किसी भी हिन्दू से उसके मज़हब की आज़ादी नहीं छीन सकते हैं। किसी भी मुसलमान से उसके मुसलमान होने की आज़ादी नहीं छीन सकते हैं। कोई भी दबाव मुझे मजबूर नहीं कर सकता है। आप गाइए और हमें वह आज़ादी दे दीजिए। यह मज़हबी आज़ादी मुझे आपसे दूर नहीं करता। वही मज़हब जो मुझे कहता है लकुम दीनुकुम वलीया दीन। आपके लिए आपका दीन, मेरे लिए मेरा दीन। जिसको कॉन्स्टिट्यूशन ने आज़ादी दी, यह कहकर कि रिलिजियस फ्रीडम फंडामेंटल राइट है। हमारा कॉन्स्टिट्यूशन हमारे कुरान की उसी आयत की तर्जुमानी करता है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, प्लीज़ चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए।

श्री आगा सैय्यद रुहुल्लाह मेहदी : मैडम, मुझे दो मिनट दे दीजिए। कॉन्स्टिट्यूशन भी इसकी

तर्जुमानी करता है कि आप अपने दीन पर चलिए और हमें अपने दीन पर अमल करने की आज़ादी दे दीजिए, आप ही की तरह। बात ज़बरदस्ती की है, बात किसी और चीज़ की नहीं है।

माननीय सभापति : आप तीस सेकेंड में अपनी बात कम्प्लीट कीजिए।

श्री आगा सैय्यद रुहुल्लाह मेहदी : मैडम, मैं एक मिनट में पूरा कर रहा हूँ। यह डिबेट सिर्फ और सिर्फ इसलिए हो रहा है कि जब हिन्दुस्तान का हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिक्ख इनसे पीने के लिए साफ पानी मांगे, सांस लेने के लिए साफ हवा मांगे, रोज़गार मांगे, जब इनसे महंगाई के बारे में जवाब मांगे, जब इनसे रोज़गार मांगे तब ये सिर्फ यह बोल सकें कि रोज़गार के बारे में बात मत करो, वो देखो मुसलमान, उसको हमने वंदे मातरम् गाने के लिए मजबूर किया। वो देखो मुसलमान, हमने उसकी मज़हबी आज़ादी को खत्म किया। मुसलमान को दबाने की आद में आप अपनी नालायकी छुपाना चाहते हैं और इस मुल्क पर राज करना चाहते हो। उसकी कुर्बानी मुसलमान को बनाना चाहते हो। मुसलमान इस बेगैरती पर कुर्बान कभी नहीं होगा। हमने इस मुल्क की आज़ादी के लिए खून दिया है और इस मुल्क में आज़ादी को बचाने के लिए भी अगर खून देना पड़े तो हमें देंगे। हम उनके साथ भी लड़े हैं और आपके साथ अगर हजार साल भी लड़ना पड़े तो हम लड़ेंगे। उसी गैरत से लड़ेंगे, उसी जज्बे से लड़ेंगे।... (व्यवधान)

***SHRI SELVARAJ V. (NAGAPATTINAM):** Hon. Chairperson Madam, Vanakkam. Thank you for allowing me to take part in this discussion. Vande Mataram is a slogan. It is an ideology; a feeling; a moment of pride; a song and a mantra. The meaning is I bow to you, my motherland. This song was written by Shri Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in Bengali in the year 1875. Gurudev Rabindranath composed music for this song. We are celebrating today the 150th anniversary of this song. But while celebrating we should not blame Congress

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Party and the Opposition parties. Our country India is particularly divided in the name of caste, religion and creed. Unity of our country is our motto. Saint Bavanandar who attained sainthood to save this nation said that the country where we are given birth should be praised as our motherland and tributes are to be paid to it.

This is a song of tribute to motherland. Swami Vivekanand wanted to read Anandha Math so as to read about Vande Mataram. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee wanted us to worship the motherland. There is aspect of love in politics. Sri Aurobindo said that love is expressed as the feeling towards nation, its citizens; its creed; its pride and happiness. It was the time when Bengal is seen in the form of Goddess Kali and revolutionary activities were carried out in the name of socio-nationalism. It was that time when Sikhs in Punjab paid homage to Guru Gobind Singh while singing songs in his praise. In Mumbai, the land of Tilak, revolutionary activities were carried out by praising and saluting the great Maratha Warrior Maharaja Shivaji and through Ganapathi worship. In Tamil Nadu Poet Mahakavi Bharathi and several leaders worshipped Goddess Sakthi and spearheaded the movement of extremist nationalism and revolutionary ideas.

We should look at how Mahakavi Bharathi looks at Motherland and how he worships her. "Our mother India which has 30 Crore people; but has only one face. Our mother India has 18 languages but her thought is one", Mahakavi Subramania Bharathi said. In Tamil Nadu, leaders like Mahakavi Subramania Bharathi, V.O. Chidamabaranar who started Swadeshi Ship Company,

Subramania Siva, Tiruppur Kumaran who is called as the saviour of national flag, Vanchinathan who shot dead Ash Durai, Anjalai Ammal who fought against the British with lots of courage, have all sung this Vande Mataram song during the freedom struggle at home and in streets. British banned this song. Then again people sang this song beyond that ban. At the time when we discuss this issues, there are several other issues which are less discussed. I urge that those issues have to be taken up for discussion. But without discussion the pertinent issues, we are having this celebration on 150 years of Vande Mataram. Particularly in areas of Tamil Nadu including Nagappattinam, 31 fishermen have been arrested by Sri Lankan Navy and are languishing in places which are difficult to live. I urge that these fishermen should be immediately released and brought back to Tamil Nadu soon. Similarly Dittwah cyclone has devastated the lives of several thousands of people living in Delta districts such as Nagappattinam, Thanjavur and Tiruvarur. People are living here without any relief measures. I urge that a central team should be sent to the cyclone affected areas and whatever demands are put by Tamil Nadu, the Union Government should come forward to fulfill those demands at the earliest. Similarly digitally the enumeration is being done and I request you that changes are to be made in this regard, Bharathiyar, sang Vande Mataram song in Tamil in an appreciable manner. I recite before you some lines of this song.

Let us say Vande Mataram; Let us bow before mother of our State.

Let us chant Vande Mataram

Let us not think about castes and religions;

As we have been given birth in this great nation;

Be it Brahmins or the ones belonging to other Castes, All are one.

Let us chant Vande Mataram

Let us bow before our Mother of State and country

We can have thousands of Castes, but how can a foreigner come to teach us

Justice

We can have thousands of Castes, but how can a foreigner come to teach us

Justice

We were given birth through one mother

even if we fight amongst us we are brothers

Let us say Vande Mataram

Let us bow before our Mother of our State

Let us Chant Vande Mataram; Let us say Vande Mataram.

Thank you. Jai Hind.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (SREERAMPUR): Thank you hon. Chairperson, Madam, it has been just sung.

As we celebrate 150 years of this timeless masterpiece, let us remember, great nations are not built by monuments or markets alone. They are built by the stories they choose to honour, the values they choose to preserve, and the songs they choose to pass on to the next generation.

If we want our children to inherit not only a prosperous India but a soulful India, then we must pass down not just the words of Vande Mataram, but the sense of responsibility it awakens.

As we stand at this 150 year milestone, let us rise once again not as spectators of history, but as carriers of its flame. Let us say with the same depth, the same modesty, and the same unshaken pride that our freedom fighters once felt – Vande Mataram, I salute thee, Mother.

Madam, today's debate was commenced with a political undertone. Today, we gather not for a ritual, not for a formality, but to honour 150 years of a song that once held our entire freedom movement together like a spine. A song that travelled from Bengal to the rest of India not as a poem, but as a pulse – Vande Mataram.

When Bankim Chandra wrote those two words in 1875, he could not have known that one day they would rise higher than any speech, any slogan, any political promise. He was writing quietly, almost secretly. No empire could defeat it. No jail could silence it. No bullet could overpower it. Because this song was not created for politics, it was created for the soul. But unfortunately, today, it has been made a political debate purpose.

Freedom fighters did not sing Vande Mataram to show power. They sang it to remember who they were. They sang it as they walked to jail, as they faced lathis, as they burnt foreign cloth, as they marched barefoot under the burning sun with only – the strength of loving their motherland.

Today, 150 years later, we must ask ourselves an honest question: Are we worthy inheritors of that legacy, the resilience of a civilisation that had endured a thousand storms and still stood unbent?

When the British banned its public recital, the song became even more

dangerous and even more beloved. It was whispered in the prison cells by young revolutionaries who did not fear death. It was sung on streets during the Swadeshi movement when common people found uncommon courage. It was carried on the lips of protesters who had nothing in their hands except the trembling but invincible power of hope.

Subhash Chandra Bose, Bhagat Singh, Rash Behari Bose, Chittaranjan Das, Aurobindo, leaders of different temperaments, but hearts tuned to the same rhythm – all found their fire stoked by these very words. This was not merely a song, it was a heartbeat shared by the millions.

It was a National Song in spirit before it was in status; before India had a Constitution; before India had a Parliament, before India even had a flag of its own. *Vande Mataram* means unity. It means not uniformity, but unity; not rhetoric, but responsibility; not loudness, but depth. Perhaps, this is why the Song still moves us. It calls upon a something timeless, the instinctive feelings of belonging somewhere, of being part of a continuum that stretches backwards beyond memory and forward beyond imagination.

On this 150th year, let us not only celebrate the past, let us understand it, interpret it, and carry it forward with the intellectual honesty it deserves. *Vande Mataram* is not just a salute, but a reminder of the Mother whose soil sustains us, whose history humbles us, and whose future depends on us. It blends Sanskritic imagery with the emotional directions of Bengali. It merges geography with spirituality. It elevates the idea of Motherland from a physical territory to a moral force.

During the Swadeshi Movement, it transformed into a cultural weapon, one that rejuvenated confidence where people had been taught to feel powerless. It united diverse communities, regions, and social backgrounds under one emotional umbrella. And yet, despite its political use, the Song itself remains above politics; its heart, its culture, civilizational, ethical.

Today, in an age of rapid modernization, globalization, and ideological conflict, *Vande Mataram* offers a reminder of what nationhood truly means, not uniformity.

Madam, I will just conclude. Yet, Bankimchandra did not write a national anthem in the modern sense, he wrote a devotional hymn to the lands, to the rivers, to the abundance and the divinity that Indian civilization had always recognized as feminine, as nurturing, as sacred. In that sense, *Vande Mataram* is not merely a literary composition, it is a civilisational metaphor. This Song is structurally remarkable. *Vande Mataram*. I salute the Mother.

Thank you, Madam.

डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले (भन्डारा-गोंदिया) : सभापति महोदया, आज जब हम वंदे मातरम् की 150वीं वर्षगांठ मना रहे हैं, तो यह केवल एक गीत की वर्षगांठ नहीं है, बल्कि यह भारत की आत्मा, हमारी मातृभूमि की पुकार और हमारी राष्ट्रीय चेतना के जागरण का दिन है। वंदे मातरम्, ये दो शब्द उस समय के महामंत्र बन गए, जब भारत अंग्रेजों की गुलामी में था। इन दो शब्दों ने देश को एक सूत्र में पिरोया। इसने त्याग, बलिदान और मातृभूमि प्रेम की भावना को जन-जन में जाग्रत कराया।

महोदया, महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि वंदे मातरम् हमारे आंदोलन की आत्मा है। श्री अरविंदो ने इसे भारत माता की दिव्य पुकार कहा था। मौलाना अब्दुल कलाम और खान अब्दुल ने वंदे मातरम् को राष्ट्र की प्रेरणा कहा था।

महोदया, आज डेढ़ सौ वर्षों के बाद वंदे मातरम् की प्रासंगिकता और भी बढ़ गई है। यह गीत हमें हमारी मातृभूमि के प्रति कर्तव्य की याद दिलाता है। जब मैं वंदे मातरम् कहता हूं तो सबसे पहले मुझे उस किसान की याद आती है, जो अपनी धरती को अपने खून से सींचता है। उसी धरती में फसल कभी बाढ़ में बह जाती है, कभी सूखे में जल जाती है, कभी बेमौसम बारिश से टूट जाती है, तो कभी रोगों की मार से बर्बाद हो जाती है। 2,359 रुपये गुणा 16, अगर एक किसान की आमदनी देखते हैं तो वह 37 से 38 हजार रुपये होती है।

उसका खर्च 25,000-30,000 प्रति एकड़ है, अगर हम प्रतिदिन की आय देखें तो मात्र 40 रुपये है। क्या यही सपना स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने देखा था, जिन्होंने हमारे लिए बलिदान दिया? मोदी जी, आपने कैसा देश बना दिया, जहां किसान अपनी बेटी की शादी नहीं कर पाता, अपने बच्चों की पढ़ाई पूरी नहीं करा पाता और अपनी पत्नी की बीमारी का इलाज नहीं करा पाता। जब सारे रास्ते बंद हो जाते हैं तो वह किसान उसी तरह से बलिदान करता है जिस तरह से स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने हंसते-हंसते फांसी का फंदा पहन लिया था। पूरे देश के अन्नदाता की स्थिति कितनी दर्दनाक है कि आज वह अपनी मां की खातिर प्राण त्याग देता है। मोदी जी, अगर आज 'वंदे मातरम्' को सच्चे अर्थों में जीना है, सबसे पहले इस धरती में के पुत्रों यानी किसानों को बचाना होगा। 'वंदे मातरम्' हमें केवल धरती माता का स्मरण नहीं कराता है बल्कि हमें हर उस रूप की रक्षा की जिम्मेदारी देता है, जिसे हम मां कहते हैं।

आज मुझे मणिपुर की महिलाएं याद आती हैं, जिन्हें हिंसा और जातीय तनाव में सुरक्षा के अभाव में नग्न कर दिया था। उनकी वेदना शब्दों में बयान नहीं की जा सकती है। मुझे कामकाजी महिलाएं याद आती हैं, जो रोजगार से लौटते समय भूखे भेड़ियों जैसी मानसिकता वाले लोगों का शिकार बन जाती हैं। दलित महिलाओं पर अत्याचार की घटनाएं हर दिन बढ़ती जा रही हैं। जब देश की बेटी सुरक्षित नहीं है तो भारत माता कैसे सम्मानित होगी? जिस देश में मां के दूसरे पुत्र यानी दलित अपमानित हों, उस देश में 'वंदे मातरम्' का नारा खोखला लगता है। इस समय देश की हालत ठीक नहीं है, देश में बेरोजगारी का संकट बढ़ रहा है। देश के युवा मातृभूमि के लिए योगदान देने के

लिए उत्सुक हैं लेकिन उन्हें सैनिक नहीं अग्निवीर बना दिया जाता है और चार साल बाद सेना से निकाल दिया जाता है। महंगाई पूरी कमाई को खा जाती है। अन्नदाता, किसान और गरीब टूट रहे हैं। देश में सांप्रदायिक तनाव बढ़ रहा है। 'वंदे मातरम्' का जो गीत जोड़ता था, अब समाज को बांट रहा है। पर्यावरण विनाश की चरम सीमा पर है। हम नदियों को मां कहते हैं तो फिर मां क्यों प्रदूषण से दम तोड़ रही है? विकास के नाम पर धरती मां का अस्तित्व ही खतरे में डाला जा रहा है। चुनाव आयोग जैसी संस्थाओं को कमजोर किया जा रहा है। पत्रकार हो या समाज सेवी हो, सरकार के खिलाफ उठने वाली हर आवाज को दबा दिया जाता है।

महोदया, 'वंदे मातरम्' तब सार्थक होगा, जब किसान सुरक्षित होगा, दलित सम्मानित होगा, महिलाएं सुरक्षित होंगी, युवाओं को रोजगार के उचित अवसर मिलेंगे, जनता को न्याय मिलेगा, देश में कानून का राज रहेगा और सरकार आलोचना को सुनने का साहस दिखाएगी। 'वंदे मातरम्' केवल देश की भूमि को प्रणाम नहीं है, जनता के हर रूप को प्रणाम है जो इस देश को जीवित रखता है। मिट्टी में मां है, किसान में मां है, बेटी में मां है, दलित में मां है। 'वंदे मातरम्' कहने का हक तब कमाएंगे जब हर मां का सम्मान सच में निभाएंगे। ... (व्यवधान) मोदी जी आपातकालीन की बात करते हैं, वर्ष 2047 की बात करते हैं। हमें संविधान सिखाता है। ... (व्यवधान) हम भारत के लोग हैं, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हम अडाणी के लोग बन जाएं। ... (व्यवधान)

अंत में, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहूंगा। मिट्टी की मोहब्बत में जो आंसू बहा न पाए, वो क्या समझेंगे 'वंदे मातरम्' का सच्चा अर्थ क्या है?

वंदे मातरम्।

डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान (बागपत) : आपने मुझे राष्ट्रीय गीत 'वंदे मातरम्' के 150 वर्ष पूर्ण होने पर चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर प्रदान किया, मैं इसके लिए आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूं।

मैं सदन में एक ऐसे विषय पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं, जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय आत्मा की गहराई से जुड़ा हुआ है। 'वंदे मातरम्', ये दो शब्द मात्र अभिवादन नहीं, बल्कि सामूहिक पहचान, त्याग, अखंडता और एकता का सामर्थ्यपूर्ण आह्वान है। 'वंदे मातरम्' को 19वीं शताब्दी में बंकिम

चन्द्र चटर्जी जी ने रचा और यह स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान जन-जन का प्रेरणा स्रोत बना। इसे वर्ष 1896 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के अधिवेशन में पहली बार गुरुदेव रविन्द्र नाथ टैगोर द्वारा गाया गया था।

तभी से यह अनगिनत भारतीयों को भयमुक्त होकर अन्याय के विरुद्ध खड़े होने और स्वतंत्र भारत का सपना देखने की प्रेरणा देता रहा। बंकिम बाबू के उपन्यास 'आनंद मठ' से लिया गया यह काव्य हमारी मातृभूमि को केवल एक भौगोलिक सीमा के रूप में नहीं, बल्कि शक्ति, करुणा और समृद्धि की दिव्य प्रतिमूर्ति के रूप में चित्रित करता है। इसकी पंक्तियाँ हमारी धरती की उर्वरता, हमारे लोगों के साहस और हमारी मिट्टी की पवित्रता को सजीव कर देती हैं।

माननीय महोदया, वर्ष 1950 में संविधान सभा ने अपने सामूहिक विवेक से जन-गण-मन को राष्ट्रीय गान का दर्जा दिया, जबकि वंदे मातरम् को राष्ट्रीय गीत के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान की गई। यह कोई समझौता नहीं था, बल्कि हमारे बहुलतावादी मूल्यों का उत्सव था। यह एक स्पष्ट घोषणा थी कि विविधताओं से भरे इस महान राष्ट्र में हम राष्ट्रीय गौरव के अनेक प्रतीकों को सम्मान दे सकते हैं।

महोदया, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की वीरभूमि, विशेषकर बागपत की पवित्र धरती से हूँ। मातृभूमि के प्रति समर्पण किसी ग्रंथ में लिखा नहीं जाता, बल्कि यह हमारे अस्तित्व, हमारी सांसों और हमारी धड़कनों में रचा-बसा हुआ है। यहाँ का हर युवा, हर किसान, हर माँ-बहन अपने भीतर जन्मजात देशभक्ति लेकर चलते हैं। वंदे मातरम् हमारे लिए केवल एक गीत नहीं, बल्कि हमारी आत्मा का स्वर, हमारे गौरव की पुकार और राष्ट्र निर्माण की अनंत प्रेरणा है।

महोदया, मेरठ की क्रांतिधरा की 10 मई, 1857 की घटना का इतिहास गवाह है, जहाँ से प्रथम स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की शुरुआत हुई थी। वहाँ के अनेक क्रांतिकारियों ने बलिदान दिया। बाबा शाहमल जैसे महान क्रांतिकारी, धनसिंह कोतवाल जैसे महान क्रांतिकारी और पंडित कल्याण सिंह, चौधरी धर्मवीर सिंह, मौलाना इरशाद अली, बाबा हरनाम सिंह जैसे अनेक अनाम-गुनाम वीरों ने अंग्रेजी सत्ता के विरुद्ध संघर्ष की ज्योति प्रज्वलित की। यही कारण है कि यहाँ राष्ट्र प्रेम विरासत में

नहीं, बल्कि रक्त में बहता है। आज हम इस गौरवशाली सदन में वंदे मातरम् पर पुनर्विचार कर रहे हैं। आइए, इसे अतीत की धरोहर नहीं, बल्कि हमारी एकता में विविधता के जीवंत प्रतीक के रूप में पुनर्स्थापित करें। इसका उच्चारण स्वैच्छिक देशभक्ति का भाव रहे, न कि निष्ठा की किसी कसौटी का आधार। हमें अपने बच्चों को इसे केवल याद ही नहीं कराना, बल्कि इसके अर्थ, इतिहास और इसकी आत्मा से परिचित कराना चाहिए।

अंत में, मैं उन असंख्य स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की भावना को प्रणाम करता हूँ। जिन्होंने इसकी धुन में साहस पाया और इसकी पंक्तियों में अपना मार्ग पाया। वंदे मातरम् हमें सदैव सत्यनिष्ठा, समावेश और मातृभूमि की सेवा के प्रति अटूट समर्पण की प्रेरणा देता रहे।

वंदे मातरम्, जय हिंद।

श्री राजा राम सिंह (काराकाट) : सभापति महोदया, महात्मा गाँधी जी का उद्धरण बहुत लोगों ने दिया, मैं भी उन्हीं से शुरू करना चाहता हूँ। वंदे मातरम् पर चर्चा में महात्मा गाँधी की बात को याद रखना चाहिए। उस उद्धरण में है कि कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता कि इसका स्रोत क्या था और यह कैसे और कब रचा गया था।

यह बंगाल के हिंदुओं और मुसलमानों के बीच सबसे शक्तिशाली युद्धघोष बन गया था। निष्कर्ष के तौर पर संविधान सभा ने वंदे मातरम् पर चर्चा की थी और गीत के पहले दो छंदों को भारत के राष्ट्रीय गीत के रूप में स्वीकार किया था, जबकि जन-गण-मन को राष्ट्रगान का दर्जा दिया था। यह बहस सुलझ चुकी है।

आज हमें जिस पर बहस करने की आवश्यकता है, वह यह है कि क्या कंपनी राज के पुनर्जन्म और ब्रिटिशों के साम्प्रदायिक विभाजनकारी एजेंडे की अनुमति दी जानी चाहिए? क्या मतदाता सूची में व्यवस्थित हेर-फेर और डोनाल्ड ट्रंप के जबरन शुल्क-युद्ध के सामने आज के शासकों की अधीनता के खिलाफ भारतीय लोगों की संप्रभुता की रक्षा की जानी चाहिए?

महोदया, मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि आज प्रधान मंत्री ने और रक्षा मंत्री ने राष्ट्रगान के रूप में इतने दिनों से जो गाया जा रहा है, उस स्टैंजा को यहाँ उद्धृत नहीं किया। उन्होंने वंदे मातरम् के

बाकी स्टैंजाज़ को यहाँ पर उद्धृत किया ।

21.00 hrs

जो बहस सैटल हो चुकी है, उसे री-ओपन करने की कोशिश की । यह बहुत ही अफसोसनाक है, यह बहुत ही खेदजनक है । मोदी जी में यह साहस है कि वे एक साथ बिरसा का नाम ले सकते हैं और दूसरी तरफ जंगलों की बड़े पैमाने पर कटाई, उस पर आदिवासियों के अधिकार से वंचना एक साथ कर सकते हैं । वे बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर का नाम ले सकते हैं और एक साथ संविधान का उल्लंघन कर सकते हैं । ये दोनों साहस उनमें हैं और इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर वे साहस के साथ बोल सकते हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद पर बात की जाए, तो सच पूछिए तो भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद एंटी ब्रिटिश मूवमेंट के दौर में यह विकसित हुआ और खड़ा हुआ । इसके पहले तो कहीं पटियाला राज था, कहीं ग्वालियर राज था, कहीं सिंधिया राज था, तो कहीं कुछ राज था । सन् 1857 के पहले एक राजा दूसरे राजा को हराकर अपने राज्य का विस्तार करता था । लेकिन सन् 1857 का जो मूवमेंट था, जो एक एंटी ब्रिटिश मूवमेंट था, जिससे एक भारतीय राष्ट्र की बात शुरू हुई थी । वहाँ से इंडियन नेशन की बात शुरू हुई । आज इस बहस को लाने की जरूरत है कि क्या आज के साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ भारतीय राष्ट्र को हम खड़ा कर पा रहे हैं या डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प के सामने सरेंडर कर रहे हैं ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस बंगाल में बंग भंग आन्दोलन के बाद यह नारा बन गया था, वह बंग भंग आन्दोलन किस आधार पर हुआ था? वह धार्मिक एजेंडे के आधार पर हुआ था । वह हिन्दू-मुसलमान के आधार पर हुआ था । मैं समझता हूँ कि उसी के खिलाफ, बंग भंग के खिलाफ एक विद्रोह के रूप में बंगाल एक हुआ था, वह आन्दोलन में उतरा था । मैं समझता हूँ कि वह आन्दोलन पूरे बंगाल की भावना का, भाषा की एकता का प्रतिनिधि आन्दोलन था ।

आने वाले चुनाव में, फिर से आज कौन-से लोग साम्प्रदायिक विभाजन कर रहे हैं? धर्म के आधार पर कौन देश को बांट रहे हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि आज फिर बंगाल वंदे मातरम् के गीत को गाते हुए, उस एकता की भावना का इज़हार करेगा और ऐसी ताकतों को, जैसे उस समय पराजित किया

था, वह आज भी पराजित करेगा।

मैं आपके सामने अंतिम बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जो सार्वजनिक मताधिकार की बात थी, व्यक्ति के धार्मिक, जातीय, लिंग और अन्य पहचान के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में ये सारे लोग एक थे। इसलिए हमारे संविधान ने साफ-साफ कहा था कि संविधान लिंग, जाति, धर्म और भाषा के आधार पर अपने नागरिकों के बीच भेद-भाव नहीं करता है। वह केवल नेहरू की चिंता नहीं थी, आज वह हमारी भी चिंता है कि देश में जितने भी समुदाय हैं, चाहे वे हिन्दू हों, मुसलमान हों, सिख हों, ईसाई हों या बौद्ध हों, उन सारे लोगों की भावनाओं का रिप्रजेंटेशन इस देश में कैसे मिलेगा, यह हमारी भी चिंता है। यह केवल नेहरू की चिंता नहीं थी। आज यह इंडिया गठबंधन की भी चिंता है।

हम यह मानें कि बहुमत की सरकार चलेगी, लेकिन बहुमतवाद की सरकार नहीं चलनी चाहिए। बहुमतवाद की सरकार को भी हमारी बात को सुनना होगा। जाति को सुनना होगा, धर्म को सुनना होगा, भाषा को सुनना होगा। यह नहीं चलेगा, यही फासीज्म है। इसी के खिलाफ देश में हमने बतौर लोकतंत्र की पद्धति को अख्तियार किया था।

इसी के साथ, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

***SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE (RAIGAD):** Hon'ble Chairperson, we all are very fortunate to be here in this august House which is a heritage of democracy. These two words were source of inspiration for thousands of freedom fighters which ignited them to fight with britishers. 'Vande Mataram' was the prime cause for them to face any kind of inhuman oppressions and bear all the pains. 'Vande Mataram' holds the love, affection, and feelings which no other words can bear and I believe it firmly Hundreds of freedom fighters fought

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

relentlessly to free our Mother India.

Today, we are celebrating 150 years of power and energy of these two words. I rise here to express my heartfelt feelings and emotions on this 150th year of this powerful mantra. I am very proud that I belong to Raigad and represent it here in Lok Sabha. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was the first one to establish an independent self-rule State by removing the chains of slavery. Son of the soil Lokmanya Tilak declared that, “freedom is my birthright, and I shall have it.” I belong to Maharashtra and we know that this song is a symbol of commitment, honor, pride and sacrifice. This song is very close to my heart as it is very emotional and patriotic in nature. Shri Bankimchandra Chatterjee wrote this song sitting in a very small darkroom in the year 1875 for the novel ‘Anandmath’. He never thought that these two words would tie entire nation one in one strong string. Ours is a very diverse country and that is why it is very difficult to keep all Indians together. But, we come together to fight against british rule by uttering this powerful slogan ‘Vande Mataram’. It was not a simple song but a Bugle call for war. During the partition of Bengal in 1905, all protesters shout this slogan to rage the agitation against britishers. Rabindranath Tagore sang this song and all the freedom fighters chose it as their life principle. It was not a political slogan as song but it was an expression of our love for our country. Great freedom fighters and martyrs like Bhagat Singh, Khudiram Bose sung it. We must keep in our minds that this song is a symbol of our heritage, history, freedom movement and sacrifices.

In the year 1927, Architect of Indian constitution, Mahamanav,

Bharatratna Dr. Babasahed Ambedkar fought for equal rights at Mahad Lake in Raigad. To commemorate this human rights movement, Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi should visit Mahad Lake and give a strong message for social equality.

It will complete 100 years of this agitations against untouchability in 2027 and to mark this historic event, we must plan for a Rs 300 crore project for this remarkable place. This year we are celebrating social assimilation and to spread this message of social quality, this Government must come forward.

I, being an MP from Raigad, would like to request you to accept my proposal to celebrate valuable constitution of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar in a fight against untouchability.

Jai Hind. Jai Maharashtra.

Jai Vande Mataram.

श्री असादुद्दीन ओवैसी (हैदराबाद) : मोहतरमा, आपने मुझे एक अहम मौजू पर बोलने का मौका इनायत फरमाया है, उसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। बड़े अफ़सोस की बात है कि बड़ी धूमधाम से हुकूमत की तरफ से इस बात को रखा गया है, मगर यहां पर 30 से ज्यादा एमपीज़ मौजूद नहीं हैं।

मैडम, पहले तो मैं वज़ीर-ए-आज़म की इस बात की मज़मूमत करता हूं और उनको बताना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने जिन्ना के बारे में जो कहा था, हम तो जिन्ना के सख्त मुख़ालिफ़ हैं, इसीलिए मैंने भारत को अपना वतन माना है।

मगर सन् 1942 में आपके प्यारे वीर और जिन्ना की पार्टी ने नॉर्थ-वेस्ट फ्रंटियर, सिंध और बंगाल में मिलकर हुकूमत चलाई थी। उस हुकूमत ने 1.5 लाख हिन्दू और मुसलमानों को अंग्रेज़ों की फौज में शामिल किया था, ताकि वे लड़ सकें। किसी शायर ने वज़ीर-ए-आज़म के बारे में अच्छा

कहा था कि

“फरेब देकर जमाने को पारसा न बनिए,

इन्हें कहो कि वो बंदा बने, खुदा न बने,

अमीर-ए-शहर यही चाहता या हज़रत कि हमारी चीख गले में रहे, सदा न बने।”

मैडम, हमारे वज़ीर-ए-दिफ़ा जनाब राज नाथ सिंह साहब जी ने उम्मुल मोमिनीन और उम्मुल किताब के बारे में बड़ी ही अजीब-ओ-गरीब और तकलीफदेह बात कही है। उम्मुल मोमिनीन उनको कहते हैं, जो हमारे पैगंबर मुहम्मद (सल्लल्लाहु अलैहि वसल्लम) की पत्नी हैं। वे हम तमाम मुसलमानों की मां हैं, हम उनको तसव्वुर करते हैं। मगर हम उनकी इबादत नहीं करते हैं। हम अपनी मां की इबादत नहीं करते हैं। उम्मुल किताब कुरान है। हम कुरान की इबादत नहीं करते हैं। कुरान अल्लाह का भेजा हुआ कलाम है। उसके बारे में भी शायर ने अच्छा कहा है कि

“खबर नहीं जिन्हें अपने दीन-ओ-मज़हब की,

हमें वे दीन का मतलब सिखाने निकले हैं।”

मैडम, अहम बात यह है कि हमारे मुल्क के आईन का इस लफज़ से आगाज़ होता है कि “We, the people”. इसका आगाज़ भारत माता के नाम से नहीं होता है। हमारे संविधान की जो प्रस्तावना है, वह कहती है - liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship. अगर दस्तूर का यह पहला सफा, यह बात करता है, तो फिर कैसे किसी शहरी को किसी खुदा, देवी और देवता की इबादत करने या सज़दा करने पर मजबूर किया जा सकता है। आप ही की पार्टी के सदस्यों ने आज जो बातें कही हैं, वे इसी की हो रही हैं।

मैडम, कॉन्स्टिट्यूट असेम्बली में मोहतरमा रोहिणी कुमार चौधरी जी ने एक तज़वीज़ दी थी कि प्रस्तावना किसी देवी के नाम से शुरू हो। उन्होंने खासतौर से वंदे मातरम् का ज़िक्र किया, मगर उसको कुबूल नहीं किया गया। फिर के. वी. कामथ साहब ने एक तज़वीज़ दी कि ‘इट्स सिटिजन्स’ को बदलकर ‘हर सिटिजन्स’ किया जाए और खुदा के नाम से शुरू किया जाए। उस तरमीम को ही मुस्तरद कर दिया। हमारे संविधान का उसूल ये है कि भारत क्या है? वह उसकी आवाम है। आवाम

ही कानून की मुसन्निफ है। आवाम की मर्जी ही सबसे बालातर है। आवाम ही हाकिम है। मुल्क किसी खुदा, देवी, देवता या मज़हबी इलामत के नाम से नहीं चलता है और न ही मुल्क किसी एक मज़हब की मिल्कियत है।

इसीलिए बाबासाहेब अंबेडकर जी ने एक बात कही थी। उन्होंने मदर इंडिया के नज़रिए को मुस्तरिद किया था। बाबासाहेब ने एक नई इस्तेला वाज़ह कर दी और कहा – विकसित भारत। बाबासाहेब अंबेडकर ने यह कहा था। अगर मज़हबी आज़ादी इस आईन का बुनियादी उसूल है, तो सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि उस वक्त जनाब राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जो कि कॉन्स्टिट्यूट असेंबली के प्रेसीडेंट थे, उन्होंने किस बुनियाद पर वंदे मातरम् को कौमी तराना करार दिया? इस बारे में कोई स्टैट्यूरी रेज़ोल्यूशन नहीं है।

मैडम, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि ज्यूडिशियरी क्या कहती है। वर्ष 1986 का एक बिजो इमैनुएल केस है, जिसमें विटनेस जेहोआ ने कहा कि मैं नेशनल एंथम के वक्त खड़ी रहूंगी, मगर पढ़ूंगी नहीं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि उसने कोई गुनाह नहीं किया है। वहीं अश्विनी उपाध्याय का वर्ष 2017 का सुप्रीम कोर्ट एक केस है। उन्होंने कहा कि वंदे मातरम् पर गाइडलाइन्स दी जाएं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उस पर न कह दिया। उसके बाद आप 'प्रिवेंशन और इंसल्ट टू नेशनल ऑनर एक्ट, 1971' पर आ जाइए। इसमें नेशनल सॉन्ग नहीं है, सिर्फ नेशनल इम्बेलम और नेशनल एंथम है। उसके बाद 40वां संशोधन, आर्टिकल 51(क) पर आ जाइए। वह वर्ष 1976 में पास हुआ। उसमें भी इसका कोई ज़िक्र नहीं है।

मैडम मैं आपके सामने बताना चाहूंगा कि हमारे भारत का मज़मुआ क्या है? इसमें हिन्दू हैं, मुसलमान हैं, सिख हैं, ईसाई हैं, जैन हैं, एथिस्ट हैं, मेहनतकश हैं, किसान हैं, गरीब, मज़लूम और दलित लोग हैं। जो तकारीर आज हमने यहां सुनी है और बाहर जो सुनते हैं, अगर भारत को देवी कहना है और उसके आगे सज़दा करना है, तो दरअसल कौमपरस्ती और वतन से मोहब्बत को मज़हब में तब्दील कर रहे हैं। फिर यहां पर बोल रहे हैं कि अगर भारत में रहना है, तो वंदे मातरम् गाना पड़ेगा। यह संविधान के खिलाफ है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट के खिलाफ है।

मैडम, वंदे मातरम् अगर कौमियत का मियार है, तो सवाल यह है हज़रत मोहानी की कौमियत क्या थी, जिसने इंकलाब ज़िंदाबाद का नारा दिया? अगर यूसुफ मेहर अली ने क्विट इंडिया, साइमन गो बैक का नारा दिया, तो उसकी कौमियत क्या थी? अगर हैदराबाद से मौलवी अलाउद्दीन जो काला पानी में मक्का मस्जिद का पहला मुजरिम है और तुरेबाज़ खान, जिसे मारकर उसकी लाश को हैदराबाद में आठ दिनों तक लटका दिया था, उसकी कौमियत क्या थी? इनायतुल्लाह कासी, जिसने मुरादाबाद में अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ जिहाद का फतवा दिया, उन्हें दो दिनों में फांसी की सज़ा दी गई। जब वे फांसी की सज़ा के लिए जा रहे थे, तो मौलाना कासी की ज़बान पर क्या था? वे हमारे रसूलुल्लाह प्रॉफेट की नाद पढ़ रहे थे। वे पढ़ रहे थे कि -

“कोई गुल बाकी रहेगा, न चमन रह जाएगा।

पर रसूलुल्लाह का दीन-ए-हसन रह जाएगा।।”

उनकी कौमियत क्या थी? महमूद उल हसन, हुसैन अहमद मदनी छः महीने माल्टा की जेल की ग्राउंड में पड़े रहे। उनकी कौमियत क्या थी? अल्लामा फ़ज़ल-ए-हक खैराबादी का काला पानी का वह सेल पुकार-पुकार इनसे पूछ रहा है। जो वहीं पर मर गए, जिनकी कब्र वहां पर है, बताओ मेरी कौमियत क्या थी?

मैडम, मैं एक मुसलमान हूं। मैं इस्लाम को मानने वाला बावेकार इंसान हूं। मेरे मज़हब की बुनियादी तालीम तौहीद है। ‘ला इलाहा इल्लल्लाह’ - नहीं है कोई खुदा सिवाए अल्लाह के। कुरान में अल्लाह क्या बोल रहा है - इय्यका नाअबुदु वा-इय्यका नस्ताआऐन। तुम मेरी इबादत करो और मुझे मानो। यह मुझे कहां से मिल रहा है? आर्टिकल-25 से मिल रहा है। मुझे कहां से मिल रहा है? Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship से मिल रहा है। इसलिए, इसको जोड़ना बहुत ही खतरनाक होगा।

हमारे प्रॉफेट मोहम्मद सालेह अलैहिस्सलाम जब मदीने को गए, तो उन्होंने उस वतन के लिए दुआ की। उन्होंने कहा कि अल्लाह, मदीने की मोहब्बत हमारे दिलों में और इज़ाफ़ा कर दे, मक्के से ज्यादा कर दे। इस्लाम मुसलमान होना, हमारे ईमान में मुल्क की मोहब्बत बीच में नहीं

आती। मुल्क से मोहब्बत है और हमेशा रहेगी, क्योंकि ये असीम कुर्बानियां यहां पर शामिल हैं, जिन्होंने जंग-ए-आज़ादी में हिस्सा नहीं लिया, आज अगर वे वतन की मोहब्बत का दर्स देंगे, तो बड़ा गलत होगा।

मैडम, मैं आपके सामने एक चीज पढ़ूंगा। रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर जी ने सुभाष चंद्र बोस जी को लैटर लिखा, किसी ने उसे यहां नहीं पढ़ा। टैगोर साहब ने क्या कहा? “But Parliament is a place of union for all religious groups, and there the song cannot be appropriate. When Bengali Mussulmans show signs of stubborn fanaticism, we regard these as intolerable. When we too copy them and make unreasonable demands, it will be self-defeating”. मैं इसको ले करूंगा, आप इसे देख लीजिएगा।

मैडम, जितने तकरीर यहां पर हुए, सब जन-गण-मन पर तनक्रीद किए। मुझे यह कहना पड़ेगा कि जन-गण-मन पर आप लोग इतनी तकलीफ क्यों उठा रहे हैं? आखिर इतनी तकलीफ क्यों है? मैंने जब जाकर देखा, तो मुझे 28 दिसंबर का ऑर्गनाइज़र मैग्ज़ीन का आर्टिकल मिला, जिसमें ऑर्गनाइज़र लिखता है - What is the moral sanction behind Government's choice of Jana Gana Mana except that it can be made an item of entertainment at the sumptuous parties thrown by Government officials? आप बताइए कि इस पर आप क्या बोलेंगे? फिर उसके क्लाइंट कैसा करते हैं? It will mean we cannot love our motherhood. It will mean that Vande Mataram is buried alive with the words 'Jana Gana Mana' on the tombstone, and that tomb will also be the Jana Gana Mana as the will of the people. इस पर आप क्या बोलेंगे?

मैडम, मैं आपको यह बताना चाह रहा हूं कि वतन की मोहब्बत हमारे लिए बहुत अहम है। मगर, आप हमको यह बताइए कि अभी यहां पर आनंद मठ के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया। मैं आपको सिर्फ दो मिसालें देता हूं। आनंद मठ के पेज नंबर - 79 और 80 को पढ़ लीजिए। इसके बाद सनातन, जहां मुसलमानों के घर पाते थे, उन्हें आग लगा देते थे। आप पेज नंबर - 98 पढ़ लीजिए - हमें सिर्फ

इन मुसलमानों को जड़ से खत्म करना है, क्योंकि ये खुदा के दुश्मन बन चुके हैं। फिर आप पेज नंबर - 115 और 116 देखिए। फिर मुख्तलिफ इलाकों में ये मुसलमानों को सजा देने के लिए भेजे जाते, जहां मुसलमान आबादी नजर आती, जला दिया जाता।

मैडम, फिर आप पेज नंबर - 120 देख लीजिए। बंकिम लिखते हैं कि सनातियों को मालूम नहीं था कि अंग्रेज हिंदुस्तान को निजात दिलाने वाले हैं। ये आप क्यों कर रहे हैं? मैडम, मैं ये पेपर्स ले कर दूंगा। भारत में हमारी आजादी इसलिए आई और बेकरारी रही, क्योंकि हमने मुल्क और मज़हब को एक चीज नहीं बनाया। हमने ऐलान किया कि हमारी मुल्क मुख्तलिफ तबकाद मज़ाहिब पर मुश्तमिल है। हमारी मुश्तरिका तकदीर हमारी कौमियत का सरचश्मा है। यह खास ज़बान सखबदे-मज़हब नहीं है। अगर वंदे मातरम् का मतन कौम और मज़हब को एक बना देते हैं, अगर हम इसे वफादारी का टैस्ट बनाते, तो फिर मान लीजिए कि गांधी, अंबेडकर, टैगोर, बोस और आजादी के लाखों सिपाहियों की सोच को छोड़कर गोडसे की सोच की हिंदू ... (व्यवधान) मैडम, मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) हिंदू कौम परस्तान को इख्तियार करेंगे।

मैडम, मुझे वतन से बेइंतेहा मोहब्बत है और इंशा-अल्लाह हमेशा रहेगी। लेकिन, बावजूद इसके कि मेरी मस्जिद, मेरी इबादतगाह, मेरे कपड़े, मेरे कारोबार पर हमले होते हैं, मगर, मैं फिर भी कहता हूँ कि वतन मेरा है और वतन को हम छोड़कर नहीं जाएंगे। हुकबुल वतनी का क्या मुतालिबा है? हुकबुल वतनी यह कहता है कि वतन से मोहब्बत है, जो जुर्म को खत्म करो, गरीबी को खत्म करो, बेरोजगारी को खत्म करो, जबर का खात्मा करो, अमन का गहवारा बनाओ, पाकिस्तान की दहशतगर्दी को खत्म करो, एक्सप्लॉयटेशन को रोको, शरारत को रोको, मुल्क के खिलाफ की जाने वाली साजिश को खत्म करो।

मैडम, भारत एक चमन है, जहां पर हर फूल को खिलना चाहिए। अगर सारे फूल खिलेंगे, तो उनकी खुशबू से ही यह वतन मुअत्तर होगा। लेकिन, अगर इस चमन का माली यह कहेगा कि सिर्फ एक ही फूल खिलेगा, तो मैं जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह रहा हूँ कि अगर एक ही फूल खिलेगा, तो वह सेहरा बन जाएगा और माली माली नहीं रहेगा, वह जल्लाद कहलाएगा। ... (व्यवधान)

इसलिए, मैडम, हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि हुकूमत इस पर ज़ोर-जबर न करे। ... (व्यवधान)

मैडम, हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि हुकूमत इस पर ज़ोर ज़बर न करे। मेरा राइट है और यकीनन मैं जानता हूँ कि आजादी की लड़ाई में वंदे मातरम् का नारा था। अगर आप इसको ज़बर करेंगे, तो यह संविधान के खिलाफ है। वफादारी का सर्टिफिकेट हमसे मत लीजिए। आपके बुजुर्गों की किसी एक किताब में कहां पर क्या लिखा है, बता दीजिए। मैं एक शेर से अपनी बात को खत्म कर रहा हूँ। मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर देता हूँ, क्योंकि आप बहुत जल्दी में हैं।

“भारत जिंदाबाद, हिन्दू-मुसलमान जिंदाबाद,

दलित जिंदाबाद, ईसाई जिंदाबाद, आदिवासी जिंदाबाद,

जो किसी खुदा को नहीं मानते, वे भी जिंदाबाद।”

मैडम, हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि इस रूह को आप समझेंगे। क्या आप सिर्फ अपनी आइडियोलॉजी को लेकर चलेंगे? जनाब बंकिमचन्द्र साहब के बारे में मैं आपके सामने डॉक्यूमेंट लेकर रहा हूँ कि उन्होंने बीए का एग्जाम पास नहीं किया था। वह सात मार्क्स से फेल हो गए थे। मैं यह आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ। आप जिनको लिटरली जायन्ट बता रहे हैं। ऐसा नहीं है। आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

[جناب اسدالدين اویسی) حیدرآباد(محترمہ آپ نے مجھے ایک اہم موضوع پر بولنے کا موقع عنایت فرمایا ہے، اس کے لئے آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔ بڑے افسوس کی بات ہے کہ بڑی دھوم دھام سے حکومت کی طرف سے اس بات کو رکھا گیا ہے، مگر یہاں پر 30 سے زیادہ ایم۔پیز موجود نہیں ہیں۔

میڈم، پہلے تو میں وزیر اعظم کی اس بات کی مذمت کرتا ہوں اور ان کو بتانا چاہوں گا کہ انہوں نے جناح کے بارے میں جو کہا تھا، ہم تو جناح کے سخت مخالف ہیں، اس لئے ہم نے بھارت کو اپنا وطن مانا ہے۔

مگر سال 1942 میں آپ کے پیارے ویر اور جناح کی پارٹی نے نارتھ۔

ویسٹ فرنٹیر، سندھ اور بنگال میں مل کر حکومت چلائی تھی۔ اس حکومت نے 1.5 لاکھ ہندو اور مسلمانوں کو انگریزوں کی فوج میں شامل کیا تھا، تاکہ وہ لڑ سکیں۔ کسی شاعر نے وزیر اعظم کے بارے میں اچھا کہا تھا کہ

فریب دیکر زمانے کو پارسا نہ بنے
انہیں کہو کہ وہ بندہ بنیں خُدا نہ بنے
امیر شہر کی یہی چاہتا ہے یا حضرت
ہماری چیخ گلے میں رہے صدا نہ بنے

میڈم، ہمارے وزیر دفاع جناب راجناتھ سنگھ جی نے ام المونین اور ام الکتاب کے بارے میں بڑی ہی عجیب و غریب اور تکلیف دہ بات کہی ہے۔ ام المونین انکو کہتے ہیں جو ہمارے پیغمبر محمد ﷺ کی بیوی ہیں۔ وہ ہم تمام مسلمانوں کی ماں ہیں، ہم ان کو تصور کرتے ہیں۔ مگر ہم ان کی عبادت نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ ہم اپنی ماں کی عبادت نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ ام الکتاب قرآن ہے۔ ہم قرآن کی عبادت نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ قرآن اللہ کا بھیجا ہوا کلام ہے۔ اس کے بارے میں بھی شاعر نے اچھا کہا ہے کہ

خبر نہیں جنہیں اپنے دین و مذہب کی
ہمیں وہ دین کا مطلب سکھانے نکلے ہیں

میڈم، اہم بات یہ ہے کہ ہمارے ملک کے آئین کا اس لفظ سے آغاز ہوتا ہے We the People اس کا آغاز بھارت ماتا کے نام سے نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ ہمارے آئین کی جو پرستاونہ ہے، وہ کہتی ہے۔ Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship. اگر دستور کا یہ پہلا صفہ، یہ بات کرتا ہے، تو پھر کیسے کسی شہری کو کسی خُدا، دیوی اور دیوتا کی عبادت کرنے یا سجدہ کرنے پر مجبور کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ آپ ہی کی پارٹی کے ممبران نے آج جو بات کہی ہے، وہ اسی کی ہو

رہی ہے۔

میڈم، کانسٹیٹوینٹ اسمبلی میں محترمہ روہنی کمار چودھری جی نے ایک تجویز دی تھی کہ پرستاؤنا کسی دیوی کے نام سے شروع ہو۔ انہوں نے خاص طور سے وندے ماترم کا ذکر کیا، مگر اس کو قبول نہیں کیا گیا۔ پھر کے۔وی۔کامت صاحب نے ایک تجویز دی اٹس سٹیزن کو بدل کر ہر سٹیزن کیا جائے اور خدا کے نام سے شروع کیا جائے۔ اس ترمیم کو ہی مسترد کر دیا۔ ہمارے آئین کا اصول یہ ہے کہ بھارت کیا ہے؟ وہ اس کی عوام ہے۔ عوام ہی قانون کی مصنف عوام ہے، عوام کی مرضی ہی سب سے بالاتر ہے۔ عوام ہی حاکم ہے۔ ملک کسی خدا، دیوی، دیوتا یا مذہبی علامت کے نام سے نہیں چلتا ہے، اور نہ ہی ملک کسی ایک مذہب کی ملکیت ہے۔

اسی لئے بابا صاحب امبیڈکر جی نے ایک بات کہی تھی۔ انہوں نے مدر انڈیا کے نظریہ کو مسترد کیا تھا۔ بابا صاحب نے ایک نئی اصطلاح واضح کر دی اور کہا۔ وکست بھارت۔ بابا صاحب امبیڈکر نے یہ کہا تھا اگر مذہبی آزادی اس آئین کا بنیادی اصول ہے، تو سوال یہ پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ اس وقت جناب راجندر پرساد جو کہ کانسٹیٹوینٹ اسمبلی کے پریذیڈنٹ تھے انہوں نے کس بنیاد پر وندے ماترم کو قومی ترانہ قرار دیا؟ اس بارے میں کوئی اسٹیچوری ریزولوشن نہیں ہے۔

میڈم، میں آپ کو بتانا چاہوں گا کہ جیوڈیشری کیا کہتی ہے، سال 1986 کا ایک بیجوامینول کیس ہے، جس میں وٹتیس جے ہوا نے کہا کہ میں نیشنل اینتھم کے وقت کھڑی رہوں گی، مگر پڑھوگی نہیں۔ سپریم کورٹ نے کہا کہ اس نے کوئی گناہ نہیں کیا ہے۔ وہیں اشونی آپادھیائے کا سال 2017 کا سپریم کورٹ کا ایک کیس ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ وندے ماترم پر گائڈ لائنس دی جائیں۔ سپریم کورٹ

نے اس پر نہ کہہ دیا۔ اس کے بعد آپ پریوینشن اور انسٹلٹ ٹو نیشنل اونر ایکٹ، 1971 پر آجائے۔ اس میں نیشنل سونگ نہیں ہے، صرف نیشنل ایمبلم اور نیشنل اینتھم ہے۔ اس کے بعد چالیسواں امینڈمینٹ، آرٹیکل 51 (اے) پر آجائے۔ وہ سال 1976 میں پاس ہوا۔ اس میں بھی اس کا کوئی ذکر نہیں ہے۔

میڈم، میں آپ کے سامنے بتانا چاہوں گا کہ ہمارے بھارت کا مجموعہ کیا ہے؟ اس میں ہندو ہیں، مسلمان ہیں، سکھ ہیں، عیسائی ہیں، جین ہیں، ایتھکس ہیں، محنت کش ہیں، کسان ہیں، غریب، مظلوم اور دلت لوگ ہیں۔ جو تقاریر آج ہم نے یہاں سنی ہیں اور باہر جو سنتے ہیں، اگر بھارت کو دیوی کہنا ہے اور اس کے آگے سجدہ کرنا ہے تو دراصل قوم پرستی اور وطن سے محبت کو مذہب میں تبدیل کر رہے ہیں۔ پھر یہاں پر بول رہے ہیں کہ اگر بھارت میں رہنا ہے، تو وندے ماترم گانا پڑے گا۔ یہ آئین کے خلاف ہے، سپریم کورٹ کے ججمنٹ کے خلاف ہے۔

میڈم، وندے ماترم اگر قومیت کا معیار ہے، تو سوال یہ ہے کہ حسرت موہانی کی قومیت کیا تھی، جس نے انقلاب زندہ باد کا نعرہ دیا تھا؟ اگر یوسف مہر علی نے کوٹ انڈیا، سائمن گو بیک کا نارہ دیا، تو اس کی قومیت کیا تھی؟ اگر حیدرآباد سے مولوی علاؤالدین جو کالا پانی میں مکہ مسجد کا پہلا مجرم ہے اور طرے باز خان، جسے مار کر اس کی لاش کو حیدرآباد میں 8 دنوں تک لٹکا دیا تھا، اس کی قومیت کیا تھی؟ عنایت اللہ کاسی، جس نے مرادآباد میں انگریزوں کے خلاف جہاد کا فتویٰ دیا انہیں دو دنوں میں پھانسی کی سزا دی گئی۔ جب وہ پھانسی کی سزا کے لئے جا رہے تھے تو مولانا کاسی کی زبان پر کیا تھا؟ وہ ہمارے رسول اللہ ﷺ کی نعت پڑھ رہے تھے۔ وہ پڑھ رہے تھے کہ

کوئی گل باقی رہے گا، نہ چمن رہ جائے گا

پر رسول اللہ ﷺ کا دین حسن رہ جائے گا

ان کی قومیت کیا تھی؟ محمود الحسین، حسین احمد مدنی 6 مہینے مالٹا کی جیل کی گراؤنڈ میں پڑے رہے۔ ان کی قومیت کیا تھی؟ علامہ فضل حق خیر آبادی کا کالا پانی کا وہ سیل پکار پکار کر ان سے پوچھ رہا ہے۔ جو وہی پر مر گئے، جنکی قبر وہاں پر ہے، بتاؤ میری قومیت کیا تھی؟

میڈم، میں ایک مسلمان ہوں۔ میں اسلام کو ماننے والا با وقار انسان ہوں۔ میرے مذہب کی بنیادی تعلیم توحید ہے۔ لا الہ الا اللہ، نہیں ہے کوئی معبود سوائے اللہ کے۔ قرآن میں اللہ کیا بول رہا ہے۔ ایاک نعبدو وایاک نستعین تم میری عبادت کرو اور مجھے مانو۔ یہ مجھے کہاں سے مل رہا ہے؟ آرٹیکل 25 سے مل رہا ہے۔ مجھے کہاں سے مل رہا ہے؟ Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship سے مل رہے ہیں، اس لئے اس کو جوڑنا بہت ہی خطرناک ہوگا۔

ہمارے پروفیٹ محمد صالح علیہ السلام جب مدینے گئے تو انہوں نے اس وطن کے لئے دعا کی۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ اللہ مدینے کی محبت کا ہمارے دلوں میں اور اضافہ کر دے، مکہ سے زیادہ کر دے۔ اسلام میں مسلمان ہونا، ہمارے ایمان میں ملک کی محبت بیچ میں نہیں آتی۔ ملک سے محبت ہے اور ہمیشہ رہے گی۔ کیونکہ یہ عظیم قربانیاں یہاں پر شامل ہیں، جنہوں نے جنگ آزادی میں حصہ نہیں لیا، آج اگر وہ وطن کی محبت کا درس دیں گے تو بڑا غلط ہوگا۔

میڈم، میں آپ کے سامنے ایک چیز پڑھوگا۔ رویندر ناتھ ٹیگور جی نے سبھاش چندر بوس جی کو ایک لیٹر لکھا، کسی نے اسے یہاں نہیں پڑھا۔ ٹیگور

صاحب نے کیا کہا؟ "But Parliament is a place

of union for all religious groups, and there the song cannot be appropriate.

When Bengali Musalmans show signs of stubborn fanaticism, we regard these

as intolerable. When we too copy them and make unreasonable demands, it will be self defeating". آپ اسے دیکھ لیجئے گا۔

میڈم، جتنے تقریر یہاں پر ہوئے ، سب جن-گن-من- پر تنقید کیئے۔ مجھے یہ کہنا پڑے گا کہ جن-گن-من- پر آپ لوگ اتنی تکلیف کیوں اٹھا رہے ہیں؟ آخر اتنی تکلیف کیوں ہے۔ میں نے جب جا کر دیکھا، تو مجھے 28 دسمبر کا آرگنائزر میگزین آرٹیکل ملا، جس میں آرگنائزر لکھتا ہے۔ What is the moral sanction behind Government's choice of Jana.Gana.Mana except that it can be made an item of entertainment at the sumptuous parties thrown by Government Officials? آپ بتائیے کہ اس پر کیا بولیں گے؟ پھر اس کے کلائنٹ کیسا کرتے ہیں؟ It will mean the cannot love over motherhood. It will mean that Vande Mataram is buried alive with the words Jana Gana Mana on the tombstone, and the tomb will also be the Jana Gana Mana as the the will of the people.

گے؟

میڈم، میں آپ کو یہ بتانا چاہ رہا ہوں کہ وطن کی محبت ہمارے لئے بہت اہم ہے۔ مگر، آپ ہم کو یہ بتائیے کہ ابھی یہاں پر آنند مٹھ کے بارے میں بہت کچھ کہا گیا۔ میں آپ کو صرف دو مثالیں دیتا ہوں۔ آنند مٹھ کے پیج نمبر 79 اور 80 کو پڑھ لیجئے۔ اس کے بعد سناتن، جہاں مسلمانوں کے گھر پاتے تھے، انہیں آگ لگا دیتے تھے، آپ پیج نمبر 98 پڑھ لیجئے، ہمیں صرف ان مسلمانوں کو جڑھ سے ختم کرنا ہے، کیونکہ یہ خدا کے دشمن بن چکے ہیں۔ پھر آپ پیج نمبر 115-116 دیکھئے۔ پھر مختلف علاقوں میں یہ مسلمانوں کو سزا دینے کے لئے بھیجے جاتے، جہاں مسلم آبادی نظر آتی جلا دیا جاتا۔

میڈم، پھر آپ پیج نمبر 120 دیکھ لیجئے۔ بنکم لکھتے ہیں کہ سناتنیوں کو معلوم نہیں تھا کہ انگریز ہندوستان کا نجات دلانے والے ہیں۔ یہ آپ کیوں کر رہے ہیں؟ میڈم، میں یہ پیپرس لے کر دوں گا۔ بھارت میں ہماری آزادی اس لئے آئی اور برقرار رہی کیونکہ ہم نے ملک اور مذہب کو ایک نہیں بنایا۔ ہم نے اعلان کیا کہ ہمارا ملک مختلف طبقات، مختلف مذاہب پر مشتمل ہے۔ ہماری مشترکہ تقدیر ہماری قومیت کا

سر چشمہ ہے۔ یہ خاص زبان سخاوت مذہب نہیں ہے۔ اگر وندے ماترم کا مطن قوم اور مذہب کو ایک بنا دیتے ہیں، اگر ہم اسے وفاداری کا ٹیسٹ بناتے ہیں تو پھر مان لیجئے کہ گاندھی، امبیڈکر، ٹیگور، بوس اور آزادی کے لاکھوں سپاہیوں کی سوچ کو چھوڑ کر گوڈسے کی سوچ کہ ہندو (مداخلت) میڈم، میں اپنی بات ختم کر رہا ہوں۔ (مداخلت)

میڈم، مجھے وطن سے بے انتہا محبت ہے اور انشا اللہ ہمیشہ رہے گی۔ لیکن باوجود اس کے کہ میری مسجد، میری عبادت گاہ، میرے کپڑے، میرے کاروبار پر حملے ہوتے ہیں، مگر میں پھر بھی کہتا ہوں کہ وطن میرا ہے اور وطن کو ہم چھوڑ کر نہیں جائیں گے۔ حب الوطنی کا کیا مطالبہ ہے، حب الوطنی یہ کہتا ہے کہ وطن سے محبت ہے۔ تو جرم کو ختم کرو، غریبی کو ختم کرو، بے روزگاری کو ختم کرو، ایکسپلائٹیشن کو روکو، شرارت کو روکو، ملک کے خلاف کی جانے والی سازشوں کو ختم کرو۔

میڈم، بھارت ایک چمن ہے، جہاں پر ہر پھول کو کھلنا چاہئے۔ اگر سارے پھول کھلیں گے تو ان کی خوشبو سے ہی یہ وطن معطر ہوگا۔ لیکن اگر اس چمن کا مالی یہ کہے گا کہ صرف ایک ہی پھول کھلے گا، تو میں ذمہ داری کے ساتھ کہہ رہا ہوں کہ اگر ایک ہی پھول کھلے گا، تو وہ سہرا بن جائے گا اور مالی مالی

نہیں رہے گا، وہ جلاّد کہلائے گا (مداخلت)

اس لئے میڈم، ہم امید کرتے ہیں کہ حکومت اس پر زور زبر نہ کرے۔۔
(مداخلت)

میڈم، ہم امید کرتے ہیں کہ حکومت اس پر زور زبر نہ کرے۔ میرا رائٹ ہے اور یقیناً میں جانتا ہوں کہ آزادی کی لڑائی میں وندے ماترم کا نارہ تھا۔ اگر آپ اس کو زبردستی کریں گے تو یہ آئین کے خلاف ہے۔ وفاداری کا سرٹیفکیٹ ہم سے مت لیجئے۔ آپ کے بزرگوں کی کسی ایک کتاب میں کہاں پر کیا لکھا ہے، بتا دیجئے۔ میں ایک شعر سے اپنی بات ختم کر رہا ہوں۔ میں اپنی بات ختم کر دیتا ہوں۔ کیونکہ آپ بہت جلدی میں ہیں۔

بھارت زندہ باد، ہندو مسلمان زندہ باد

دلت زندہ باد، عیسائی زندہ باد آدی واسی زندہ باد

جو کسی خدا کو نہیں مانتے، وہ بھی زندہ باد

میڈم، ہم امید کرتے ہیں کہ اس روح کو آپ سمجھیں گے۔ کیا آپ صرف اپنی آئیڈیولوجی کو لیکر چلیں گے؟ جناب بنکم چندر صاحب کے بارے میں آپ کے سامنے ڈاکیومنٹ لے کر رہا ہوں کہ

انہوں نے بی۔اے۔ کا ایگزام پاس نہیں کیا تھا۔ وہ سات مارکس سے فیل ہو گئے تھے۔ میں یہ آپ کے سامنے رکھ رہا ہوں۔ آپ جن کو لٹرلی جائنٹ بتا رہے ہیں۔ ایسا نہیں ہے۔ آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ ---]

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर (नगीना) : सभापति महोदया, धन्यवाद । मैं इस सदन का ध्यान भारत के राष्ट्रीय गीत वंदे मातरम् के इतिहास, उसके राष्ट्रीय महत्व और उसकी संवैधानिक स्थिति की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । हालांकि, सब लोग इस पर बोल चुके हैं, लेकिन जो हमें सुनने वाले हैं, वे भी सुनेंगे, इसलिए इस पर चर्चा करना बहुत जरूरी है । वंदे मातरम् कोई साधारण गीत नहीं है । यह

भारत की आज़ादी की लड़ाई का सबसे प्रज्ज्वलित उद्घोष रहा है। प्रख्यात बांग्ला लेखक बंकिमचंद्र चटर्जी ने इसे वर्ष 1875 में लिखा। वर्ष 1905 में जब लॉर्ड कर्जन ने बंगाल विभाजन की घोषणा की, तब यही गीत ब्रिटिश शासन के विरुद्ध जन-प्रतिरोध की गूँज बन गया। ब्रिटिश पुलिस जब भारतीयों की आवाज दबाने के लिए लाठियाँ चलाती थी, गोलियाँ दागती थी, तब हमारे क्रांतिकारी नायक-नायिकाएं वंदे मातरम् की गर्जना से आसमान गुंजा देते थे। अनेक वीरों ने फाँसी के तख्ते पर चढ़ते हुए, गोलियों का सामना करते हुए अंतिम शब्द वंदे मातरम् ही कहे थे। इतना ही नहीं, अंग्रेज इस गीत से इतने भयभीत हुए कि उन्होंने इस पर प्रतिबंध तक लगा दिया था।

महोदया, वर्ष 1937 में जब राष्ट्रगान तय करने का प्रश्न उठा, तो इसके लिए एक समिति बनाई गई। वर्ष 1937 में बनी वह तीन सदस्यीय समिति, जिसमें नेहरू जी, नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस और गुरुदेव रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर जैसे महानायक शामिल थे। टैगोर जी की ही सलाह पर वंदे मातरम् के पहले दो अंतरों को राष्ट्रीय गीत के रूप में स्वीकार करने की अनुशंसा की गई। इस अनुशंसा को संविधान सभा ने 24 जनवरी, 1950 को पूर्ण सहमति से राष्ट्रीय गीत का दर्जा प्रदान किया। ऐसे में आज उसकी स्थापित, स्वीकृत और सर्वमान्य स्थिति पर अनावश्यक विवाद खड़ा करना न केवल इतिहास के तथ्य और संविधान की मर्यादा के विपरीत है, बल्कि यह उन महान विभूतियों, विशेषकर बोस जी और रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर का भी अपमान है, जिन्हें आज भाजपा स्वयं अपना आदर्श बताती है।

मुझे याद है कि पश्चिम बंगाल विधान सभा चुनाव के दौरान माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी टैगोर जी का लुक धारण किए हुए हम सब ने देखे थे। ऐसे में उन्हीं टैगोर जी की स्पष्ट सलाह पर निर्धारित राष्ट्रीय गीत की स्थिति पर सवाल उठाना, उनके विचारों और उस ऐतिहासिक समिति दोनों के प्रति असम्मान की श्रेणी में आता है। 24 जनवरी, 1950 को संविधान सभा द्वारा राष्ट्रीय गीत घोषित किए जाने के बावजूद यह भी सत्य है कि संविधान में अनुच्छेद 51(A) के तहत राष्ट्रगान “जन गण मन” का सम्मान करना अनिवार्य है, जबकि वंदे मातरम् के लिए कोई संवैधानिक बाध्यता नहीं बनाई गई है। इसलिए वंदे मातरम् का सम्मान हमारा नैतिक कर्तव्य है, लेकिन किसी भी नागरिक पर इसे

अनिवार्य करना संविधान की भावना के अनुरूप नहीं है और हम संविधान को मानने वाले लोग हैं। हमारे महान स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने एक ऐसा भारत चाहा था, जहाँ देशभक्ति, स्वतंत्रता और सबकी आस्था तीनों का सम्मान साथ-साथ रहे।

सभापति महोदया, वंदे मातरम् इस देश की आत्मा में बसता है, परंतु देशभक्ति को किसी एक नारे, एक गीत या एक प्रतीक तक सीमित करना भी उचित नहीं है। हमारा भारत, संविधान, विविधता और स्वतंत्रता पर विश्वास करने वाला भारत है। इसी संदर्भ में, मैं संविधान निर्माता परम पूज्य डॉ. बाबा साहेब की एक अमर पंक्ति कोट करना चाहता हूँ, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा कि - “राष्ट्र व्यक्ति से बनते हैं, मिट्टी से नहीं।” यानी, राष्ट्र की असली शक्ति उसके नागरिक हैं, उनकी चेतना, उनके अधिकार और उनकी स्वतंत्रता है। मैं इस सदन में यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि वंदे मातरम् हमारा गर्व है, हमारी विरासत है, लेकिन गर्व को कभी जबरन नहीं थोपा जाता है। गर्व दिल से स्वीकार किया जाता है। वंदे मातरम् वह गीत है, जिसने अंग्रेजी साम्राज्य हिला दिया था। आज इसे राजनीति में घसीटना उसकी महानता को कम करना है। वंदे मातरम् हमें जोड़ता है और तोड़ने वालों की पहचान भी बता देता है। जो इसे हथियार बनाए, उनकी नीयत देश नहीं, सिर्फ अपनी राजनीति चमकाना होता है।

सभापति महोदया, मैं एक अधिवक्ता हूँ। उत्तराखण्ड के देहरादून में अधिवक्ता 29 दिन से कड़क ठंड में बैठे हैं। वे इसी राष्ट्र गीत को गुनगुनाते हुए आंदोलन कर रहे हैं कि उत्तराखण्ड की सरकार हमें सरकारी चैम्बर दे। मैं आपको यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि हमने किसान आंदोलन देखा, पहलवान बेटियों का आंदोलन देखा, अध्यापकों का आंदोलन देखा, युवाओं का आंदोलन देखा, लेकिन मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि सत्ता इस पर राजनीति कर रही है और अंत में कहना चाहूंगा कि

वंदे मातरम् है दिल की धड़कन, इसे लड़ाई की दीवार न बनाओ

मां के नाम पर नफरत की राजनीति का बाजार न सजाओ

हम सम्मान से कहेंगे, यह फर्ज है हमारा,

पर किसी नागरिक की आजादी पर पहरा, यह संस्कार नहीं है हमारा ।

सभापति महोदया, इतिहास पर बात होगी, जो आज नहीं हैं, उन पर बात होगी, लेकिन वर्तमान पर भी तो बात होनी चाहिए न । वर्तमान में इतिहास से हमें सीख लेनी चाहिए । आज देश का हाल क्या है? लोगों को बुनियादी सुविधाएं नहीं मिल रही हैं । रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान की व्यवस्था नहीं है । जुल्म, जाति, अन्याय, अत्याचार, दलितों पर, पिछड़ों पर, मुसलमानों पर, आदिवासियों पर लगातार जारी हैं और कोई कहने, सुनने वाला नहीं है । जब भी कोई अपनी आवाज उठाएगा, उसको देश विरोधी घोषित कर दोगे । धर्म विरोधी घोषित कर दोगे । इस प्रथा से क्या देश आगे बढ़ सकता है? एक ऐतिहासिक प्रमाण बता रहा हूं, रामप्रसाद बिस्मिल जी ने आजादी की लड़ाई के लिए हिंदुस्तान रिपब्लिकन एसोसिएशन बनाया, लेकिन जब उन्हें लगा कि एक धर्म, एक जाति या एक क्षेत्र के लोग आजादी की लड़ाई नहीं लड़ सकते, तो वर्ष 1928 में शहीद-ए-आजम सरदार भगत सिंह जी ने उसमें सोशलिस्ट वर्ड जोड़ा । हिंदुस्तान सोशलिस्ट रिपब्लिकन एसोसिएशन क्यों बना? क्योंकि जब हम मिलकर रहेंगे, तभी देश आगे बढ़ सकता है और आज जब मैंने सत्ता पक्ष को सुना, तो मुझे पूरा ऐसा लगा कि वे राजनीतिक एजेंडे के जरिए सिर्फ मुसलमानों को टारगेट करते हुए इस बहस को लाना चाहते थे, इसके पीछे उनका कोई और तर्क नहीं था । सभापति महोदया जी, अपनी बात खत्म करते हुए मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि आज का नौजवान अपना हक मांग रहा है, आज की बेटियां उड़ान चाहती हैं, उनके लिए सरकार की कोई योजना नहीं है । बस लगातार इसी एजेंडे में फंसाकर वह देश के नौजवानों को कुचलना चाहती है । यह ज्यादा दिन नहीं चलेगा । मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि बुनियादी मुद्दों पर चर्चा करें । बेरोजगारी पर चर्चा करें । मंहगाई पर चर्चा करें । महिला सुरक्षा, सम्मान और उनके सशक्तिकरण पर चर्चा करें । देश की तरक्की में कैसे मिल कर आगे बढ़ें इस पर चर्चा करें । बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद । जय भीम, जय भारत, जय संविधान, जय मंडल, जय जोहार ।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर) : सभापति महोदया, आपने मुझे आज राष्ट्रगीत वंदे मातरम् के 150 वर्ष पूर्ण होने पर सदन में हो रही विशेष चर्चा पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद । देश

वंदे मातरम् के 150 वर्ष पूर्ण होने का महोत्सव मना रहा है। यह पुण्य अवसर हमें नई प्रेरणा देगा, देशवासियों को कोटि-कोटि नई ऊर्जा से भरेगा। इस दिन को इतिहास की तारीख में अंकित करने के लिए भी आज सब लोग मिल कर चर्चा कर रहे थे, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य इस बात का है जो संख्या हाउस के अंदर होनी चाहिए, लोग इसको इतना सीरियस नहीं ले रहे हैं। न इधर के लोग ले रहे हैं, न उधर के लोग ले रहे हैं। इधर के नेता बात कर रहे थे, अब तो कोई नहीं दिख रहा है। तीन-तीन, चार-चार लोग बैठे हैं। यह तो हम सिंगल मेंबर हैं जो लोक सभा का कोरम पूरा कर रहे हैं। सभापति महोदया, मैं इस देश के महापुरुषों, अनगिनत स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों और भारत मां की संतानों को वंदे मातरम् के इस मंत्र के लिए अपना जीवन खपाने के लिए आज श्रद्धापूर्वक नमन करता हूं। मैं देशवासियों को इस अवसर पर बधाई देता हूं।

सभापति महोदया, मेरे से पूर्व नगीना और हैदराबाद से आने वाले सांसदों ने इस देश के वर्तमान हालत की बात कही है। वंदे मातरम् की रचना बंकिम चन्द्र चट्टोपाध्याय जी ने वर्ष 1875 में की थी और बाद में वर्ष 1881 में उनके उपन्यास आनंद मठ में यह प्रकाशित हुआ। जब बंकिम बाबू ने वंदे मातरम् की रचना की, तब भारत अपने स्वर्णिम दौर, जो सोने की चिड़ियां कहलाता था, उससे बहुत दूर जा चुका था। उस समय विदेशी आक्रमणकारियों के हमले, लूटपाट, अंग्रेजों की शोषणकारी नीतियों के चलते हमारा देश गरीबी और भुखमरी के चंगुल से कराह रहा था, तब भी बंकिम बाबू ने इस बुरे हालात की स्थिति में, जब चारों तरफ दर्द था, विनाश था, शोक था, सबकुछ डूबता हुआ नजर आ रहा था, ऐसे समय बंकिम बाबू ने संपूर्ण भारत का आह्वान किया क्योंकि उन्हें विश्वास था कि मुश्किलें कितनी भी क्यों न हों, भारत अपने स्वर्णिम दौर को पुनर्जिवित कर सकता है। इसलिए उन्होंने वंदे मातरम् का आह्वान किया। भारत की आजादी के आंदोलन में वंदे मातरम् जैसी रचना की बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही है। इसलिए गुलामी के उस कालखंड में वंदे मातरम् इस संकल्प का उदघोष बन गया था और वह उदघोष था भारत की आजादी का। मां भारती के हाथों से गुलामी की बेड़ियां टूटेंगी और उसकी संतानें स्वयं अपने भाग्य की भाग्य विधाता बनेंगी।

सभापति महोदया, मैं राजस्थान की धरती से आता हूं। यह धरती भी शक्ति, भक्ति और वीरों

की धरती रही है। हमारे स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों और बहुत से लोगों ने आजादी के आंदोलन में अपनी शहादत दी। हमारे आजादी के आंदोलन में भगत सिंह, चंद्रशेखर आजाद, सुभाष चंद्र बोस, सुखदेव, राजगुरु, रानी लक्ष्मीबाई, राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल, मंगल पांडे, उधम सिंह और लाला लाजपत राय जैसी विभूतियों ने अपने बलिदान से देशवासियों को प्रेरित किया।

मैं जिस कौम से आता हूँ, उस जाट कौम ने भारत के इतिहास में सबसे ज्यादा मातृभूमि के लिए प्राण न्यौछावर किये। भारत की आजादी की लड़ाई में जाट समुदाय के कई प्रमुख क्रांतिकारियों, जिनमें राजा महेंद्र प्रताप सिंह, राजा नाहर सिंह, शाह मल, भगत सिंह, उधम सिंह, बलदेव राम बुरडक और अवतार सिंह शराबा जैसे नाम शामिल हैं, जिन्होंने देश के लिए अपना जीवन समर्पित किया तथा हंसते-हंसते फांसी के फंदे को चूम लिया।

सभापति महोदया, जो हालात बन रहे हैं, आज वंदे मातरम् पर जो ऐतिहासिक बहस हो रही है, उसके बाद हमें इन चीजों की ओर भी सोचना होगा कि आज देश के हालात क्या हैं? उस समय इस गीत से गोरे अंग्रेज बहुत डर गए थे और उस समय हमारे पास साधन, संसाधन नहीं थे। इस नारे को लोकप्रिय बनाने वाले लोगों में रविंद्रनाथ टैगोर, बिपिन चंद्र पाल और श्री अरविंदो जैसे महान विभूतियों को कई बार नजरबन्द किया। ब्रिटिश सरकार इनसे इतनी परेशान हुई कि जगह-जगह वन्दे मातरम् को बोलने पर पाबंदियां लगा दी गईं। हम जो यह चर्चा कर रहे हैं, निश्चित रूप से आपका एजेंडा क्या होगा, इनका एजेंडा क्या होगा, मैं इसमें नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन सभी कौम के महापुरुषों ने इस देश को आजाद कराने में अपना योगदान दिया। हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, सिख, ईसाई तमाम जातियों ने, आदिवासियों का अलग आंदोलन था, किसान अलग आंदोलन कर रहे थे, सारे क्रांतिकारियों ने इस देश को बचाने का काम किया। राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गाँधी के नेतृत्व में सिर्फ हिन्दू, सिख ही नहीं, बल्कि मुसलमान भाई-बहनों का भी प्रमुख योगदान रहा। मौलाना अबुल कलाम आजाद, अशफाक उल्ला खां, खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खान, डॉ. जाकिर हुसैन, मौलाना मोहम्मद अली जौहर, हसरत मोहानी, बेगम हजरत महल और यूसुफ मेहर अली जैसे प्रमुख लोग इसके अंदर शामिल रहे।

सभापति महोदया, यह अच्छी बात है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वंदे मातरम् पर चर्चा की शुरुआत की। वंदे मातरम् और जय हिंद देश की संस्कृति एवं स्वतंत्रता संग्राम से जुड़े नारे हैं। लेकिन इसी सरकार ने राज्य सभा में इन नारों के इस्तेमाल पर प्रतिबंध संबंधी अधिसूचना जारी की थी। राज्य सभा बुलेटिन में सांसदों को शिष्टाचार और परंपरा का हवाला देते हुए जय हिंद तथा वंदे मातरम् जैसे नारे नहीं लगाने की सलाह दी।... (व्यवधान) सरकार का नाम आते ही आपने घंटी बजा दी।... (व्यवधान) यहां पर कितने लोगों ने अपनी बातें कहीं, आप मुझे थोड़ा बहुत बोलने दीजिए।... (व्यवधान) जब इन्हीं पर चर्चा करते हैं तो बहुत कुछ हास्यास्पद लगता है। उम्मीद है कि वंदे मातरम् पर व्यापक और सार्थक चर्चा होगी। यह चर्चा पश्चिम बंगाल चुनाव को ध्यान में रखकर किसी एजेंडे में न बदल जाए और चर्चा करते समय राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर देश हित को प्राथमिकता दे। लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य है कि आज इस चर्चा में भाजपा के ज्यादातर लोग राजनीति कर रहे थे और कांग्रेस वाले यहां नहीं हैं। यह भी बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है। आप देखिये।

वर्तमान सरकार को सिर्फ इस विषय पर नहीं, बल्कि देश के सामने मौजूद जटिल समस्याओं महंगाई, बेरोजगारी, आर्थिक विकास, महिला सुरक्षा, किसानों की व्यापक समस्याओं, सांप्रदायिक हिंसाओं, समाज में बढ़ते अपराध, युवाओं में बढ़ता नशा – इन पर रोक लगाने की आवश्यकता है।

हाल के सितम्बर महीने में, जिनको लोग गोदी मीडिया कहते हैं, इंडिया टुडे सी वोटर द्वारा किए गए सर्वे के मुताबिक पीएम के नेतृत्व में पिछले 11 सालों में उनकी सबसे बड़ी असफलता युवाओं में बढ़ती बेरोजगारी है। 27.1 फीसदी लोगों का मानना है कि बेरोजगारी इस सरकार की सबसे बड़ी असफलता है। 6.5 फीसदी लोगों ने आर्थिक उन्नति के धीमे होने की बात कही। 5.8 फीसदी लोगों के मुताबिक मोदी सरकार के रहते हुए अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय में भय का माहौल है। 5.3 फीसदी लोगों के मुताबिक महिला सुरक्षा और 4.8 फीसदी लोगों के मुताबिक आतंकवाद को न संभाल पाना भी दिक्कत है।

मैंने बहुत उम्मीद की थी और जब मैं पिछली बार जीत कर आया था तो मैं भी एनडीए में था। ऑपरेशन सिंदूर और उसके बाद जो हालात बने, वर्ष 2014 में सरकार आई, वर्ष 2019 और

वर्ष 2024 में सरकार आई तो नौजवानों ने एक सपना सोचा कि अब बॉर्डर पर शहादत नहीं होगी। अब देश सुरक्षित हो गया, लेकिन अभी भी उतने ही लोग हमारे शहीद हो रहे हैं। यह शहादत कब रुकेगी, देश यह जानना चाहता है।

मैं एक घटना का जिक्र करना चाहूंगा। वर्ष 1905 में बंग-भंग आंदोलन के दौरान अंग्रेजों ने वंदे मातरम् के सार्वजनिक पाठ पर प्रतिबंध लगाया। फिर भी 14 अप्रैल, 1906 को बारीसाल में हजारों लोगों ने अंग्रेजों के आदेश को नहीं माना तब पुलिस ने उन पर लाठीचार्ज किया।

आज सरकार वंदे मातरम् पर चर्चा जरूर करवा रही है मगर बारीसाल में वर्ष 1906 में जो अंग्रेजी हुकूमत ने किया, क्या भाजपा की सरकार भी उसी नीति पर नहीं चल रही है? हरियाणा का जाट आरक्षण आंदोलन, राजस्थान का गुर्जर आरक्षण आंदोलन, पहलवान बेटियों का आंदोलन या फिर किसान आंदोलन का जिक्र करें, तो आपकी पार्टी की सरकारों ने आंदोलन को अंग्रेजों की तर्ज पर ही कुचलने का काम किया। ऐसे में आपको राष्ट्र गीत के महत्व को आत्मसात करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं बस एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूं। मुझे लग रहा है कि मैं जैसे ही थोड़ी सी बात कहता हूं, तो आप घंटी बजा देती हैं।

सभापति महोदया, यहां आज सब लोग चर्चा में भाग ले रहे हैं। हम सब यहां शाम तक बैठे हैं, तो आपको भी सभी को सुनने की आदत रखनी चाहिए, क्योंकि यदि आप सुनेंगी ही नहीं, तो सुधार कैसे होगा। मैं अपनी बात बस एक मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूं। मेरा बस इतना ही निवेदन था कि आज हम इतनी बड़ी चर्चा कर रहे हैं, हाउस चल रहा है। इंडिगो की फ्लाइट्स रद्द हो गईं, लेकिन आज साढ़े पांच बजे इंडिगो फ्लाइट के अंदर लूथरा ब्रदर्स, जो दोनों भाई हैं, उनके गोवा के नाइट क्लब में आग लग गई, 27 लोग मारे गए। उसके बाद यहीं से इंडिगो फ्लाइट से दोनों भाई भाग गए। हमारी पार्लियामेंट चल रही है, इससे बड़ा दुर्भाग्य और नहीं हो सकता। इसकी जांच आप लोग लगाएं, यह भी मेरा निवेदन रहेगा। धन्यवाद।

SHRI DURAI VAIKO (TIRUCHIRAPPALLI): Thank you, Madam. *Vande Mataram* means *I bow to thee, mother*. Here, 'mother' refers to Mother India.

Vande Mataram is not just a poem. *Vande Mataram* is an emotion. It was an inspiration behind freedom movement, a rallying cry against oppression. *Vande Mataram* rises above language boundaries. It rises above caste, creed, and religion and binds us together as Indians. When the British banned *Vande Mataram*, thousands of Hindus and Muslims marched here, chanting together: *Vande Mataram, Vande Mataram*.

*Vande Mataram means I bow to thee, my mother. Here, Mother refers to Mother India. Vande Mataram is not only a poem but a feeling. It was an inspiration for our Indian freedom struggle. It was a clarion call against the slavery of the British. Leaving aside all our differences in the name of language, religion, race, etc., this song united us as Indians. When Vande Mataram was banned by the British, thousands of patriotic Hindus and Muslims chanted slogans of Vande Mataram and sacrificed their lives for the sake of our nation.

Mahatma Gandhiji said that Vande Mataram is the unified strong voice raised by Hindus and Muslims against the Partition of Bengal. Mahakavi Bharati wrote this song “Let us chant Vande Mataram; Let us bow to thee, our Mother of State” and he made this reverberate throughout the State of Tamil Nadu. Mahakavi Bharathi, V.O. Chidambaran Pillai who operated Swadeshi Ships, Subramania Siva, all three together spread Vande Mataram song throughout the State of Tamil Nadu. On 7 November 1875, this song was written by Shri Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. On this day only two stanzas of the song

..... English translation of this part of speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

was written by him. These two stanzas portrayed the natural beauty and grandeur of Bengal. Later four more Stanzas were included to this song by Shri Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.

These four Statzas portrayed Mother India as Goddess Durga guiding us to worship with devotion. These 4 stanzas have created controversy. Those 4 stanzas added to this song created controversy as it is considered to mention about a particular religion, God and Bangladesh as well. Indians live together as equals in the name of Hindus, Christians, Sikhs and followers of Islam. It was also questioned as this song particularly highlights a particular God of a religion, should it be sung as a national sang. Therefore during 1937, Scholars like Nethaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, have declared the first two stanzas as non-religious and announced as the National song.

As our National song is conceived with the intention and on the basis of Unity in Diversity, four stanzas have been removed. This was the one proposed by Rabindranath Tagore as well. Religious forces wanted those four stanzas to be included to the Original song. Godse even criticized Mahatma Gandhi for this so badly.*

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in his address before the INA in Singapore on July 5th, 1943 said, "I have said that today is the proudest day of my life. For enslaved people, there can be no greater pride, no greater honour than to be the first soldier in the army of liberation. But this honour carries with it a corresponding responsibility and I am deeply conscious of it. I assure you that I

shall be with you in darkness and sunshine, in sorrow and joy, in suffering and victory.”

*Netaji who created the INA wanted that those controversial four Stanzas are to be removed from that song. Whether this kind of thought process was right or the religious forces which encouraged partition was right?

Whether the views of father of our nation Mahatma Gandhi was right or the views of the first terrorist of free India Godse was wrong? Today's religious and communal forces are just portraying the same views expressed by Godse. They are devising their poll strategy through petty and partition politics. Vande Mataram will be a controversial matter because there elections due in West Bengal next year. Similarly Tirupparankunram is another issue surrounded with controversy. Therefore they want to create electoral gains with bloodshed by Hindus and Muslims. This will never take place and we will not allow them. This soil of our mother India does not belong only to you or me. But this belongs to Muslims, Christians and people of other religions as well. Let us unite ourselves with the motto of Unity in Diversity. Vande Mataram, Thank you, Vanakkam.*

SHRI TEJASVI SURYA (BANGALORE SOUTH): Hon. Chairperson, Madam, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this debate on the joyous occasion of the nation commemorating 150 years of *Vande Mataram*. In the history of our nation, *Vande Mataram* is not just any patriotic song. It is the spark that ignited our freedom struggle. It is the mantra that awakened millions to

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national duty. It was the clarion call that inspired millions of masses to aspire for freedom and independence, gave them the confidence and courage to act on this confidence, this awakening, and gave the strength to re-find civilization of strength and confidence.

The song *Vande Mataram* was set to tune in Raag Desh, only natural because the song was synonymous with the country and this *Vande Mataram* united the nation by uniting people from all over the country across our diversities. It echoed in the prisons; it worked with the satyagrahis; it gave confidence to those freedom fighters who entered the gallows. A few songs in world history have moved so many people, united so many people towards one unifying cause like *Vande Mataram* did. It is unfortunate that a song that occupied such a pristine place in this country's history was cut into two portions, was truncated because a section of communal leadership in the country thought that the song did not accede to their religious sentiments. The Muslim League's objections began way before Independence. Owaisi Ji was making a speech which was about the Constitution and its repercussions after Independence. But the thought, the principle that opposed *Vande Mataram* started way before Independence. In 1937, the Congress leadership led by Pandit Nehru surrendered to this demand of sectarian leadership and truncated *Vande Mataram*.

21.45 hrs

(Shri Dilip Saikia *in the Chair*)

Vande Mataram was cut into and truncated in 1937. Because of this surrendering principle, because of this political cowardice, India was cut into two

in 1947. The same principle that went into truncation of *Vande Mataram* in 1937 led to the Partition of India later in 1947. It was not accommodation, it was appeasement. It was not secularism, it was political surrender to communalism.

Madam Speaker, Babasaheb Ambedhkar understood the pitfalls of following this principle of appeasement and in his seminal work thoughts on Pakistan, he makes it a very important observation, and that is difference between appeasement and settlement. He says, "It seems to me that the Congress has failed to realise two things. The first thing which the Congress has failed to realise is the fact that there is a difference between appeasement and settlement and the difference is an essential one. Appeasement means to offer to buy-off the aggressor by collaborating with him in rape, murder and arson on innocent Hindus who happened, for the moment, to be the victims of his displeasure. On the other hand, settlement means laying down the bounds which neither party to it can transgress. Appeasement sets no limits to the demands and aspirations of the aggressor, but settlement does it. The second thing that the Congress has failed to realise is that the policy of concession has increased their aggressiveness and what is worse is that the Muslims interpret these concessions as a sign of defeatism on the part of the Hindus and the absence of their will to resist. This policy of appeasement will involve the Hindus in the same fearful situation in which the allies found themselves as the result of policy of appeasement which they adopted towards Hitler." This was what Babasaheb Ambedhkar said. But the Congress party neither learnt a lesson then, nor learnt a lesson today.

This morning, Shrimati Priyanka Gandhi Vadra ji, the hon. Member was asking why are we debating this today, when there are so many contemporary issues to debate about. The reason why we are debating *Vande Mataram* and its history today is because the country and the present generation has to resolve that we will not make the mistakes of the past so that the future will not repeat the same mistakes. The concession that the Congress party did with the 1937 with *Vande Mataram* became a pattern - compromising cultural identity, compromising cultural confidence, compromising the borders of the country. The same mindset later carried into post independence era and into governance after independence. Appeasement became the political instinct of the Congress party. The point where it became the mainstay, the template that all so-called secular parties of this country follow was this. What this template, Sir, is the same mentality that agreed to truncate the *Vande Mataram*. It is the same mentality that opposed the Shah Bano verdict of the Supreme Court and overturned the Supreme Court Judgement. It is the same mentality. It is the same mentality that opposed *Vande Mataram*; It was the same mentality that banned books and films because it would hurt a section of the minorities. वही मानसिकता थी जो वंदे मातरम् को अपोज किया था, वही मानसिकता थी जो राम जन्म भूमि आंदोलन का भी विरोध किया था। It was the same mentality that supported Batla House encounter by calling it fake. It is the same mentality that opposed the decriminalisation of triple *talaq*. It is the same mentality that even today, opposes Uniform Civil Code in the country. It is the same mentality that opposes *Vande Mataram* and that continues to oppose Article 370's abrogation. It is the same mentality that

advocated for partitioning of *Vande Mataram*, that led to the eventual partition of the country. It is the same mentality that even today, they are anti-CAA and does not support NRC in the country. It is the same mentality that is opposing SIR in the country. It is the same mentality that even today says that the Places of Worship Act should not be revisited.

It is the same mentality that is even today present in organisations like the All India Muslim Personal Law Board and Jamaat-e-Islami who even today oppose Vande Mataram. आज भी कांग्रेस पार्टी के कई ऐसे नेता हैं, जो वंदे मातरम् के खिलाफ बयान देते हैं। And even today, the Congress Party's leadership has not shown the spine to condemn such statements. This is the continuity of the appeasement policy of the Congress Party that has been a template of secular politics in this country.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, what we have learnt from history is that if you yield an inch to the aggressor, he will reach for a province and if you give him a province, he will reach for the nation. This was the template that led to the partitioning of the country. The lesson the country must learn while commemorating 150 years of Vande Mataram celebration is that never again, never again, will we not yield an inch more to aggressors and appeasers; and we will not yield another thought, another inch of land, for those who think that appeasement is the template of secular and accommodative politics in the country.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, the lesson the country needs to learn today is that the country cannot place religion above the Republic. The speeches of

Asaduddin Owaisi ji and other Members of the Opposition made only one point that they will always place – this was their assertion – *Mazhab* over *Desh*. I want to tell them that this generation and the future generation of the country have learnt the lessons from the past. *Desh* will always be above *Mazhab* and this is the resolve of this country. The Constitution will always be above sectarian personal laws. The country's Constitution will always be placed above Sharia. This is the message that the Constitution and the Parliament are giving in one note today that the country is above creed; that appeasement creates division and not unity; that appeasement will only buy you temporary peace and not permanent integration; and that the Constitution must be above the religious commands.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, as the country today is celebrating 150 years of the Vande Mataram, we must remember the great words of Rishi Bankim Chandra ji, who gave before us the conceptualization of Maa Bharati as '*Durga*', as '*Saraswati*', and as '*Lakshmi*'. Today, under the leadership of our Prime Minister, the country has emerged as the fourth largest economy in the world and is on the way to becoming the third-largest economy. The blessings of Maa Lakshmi is ever present on this bountiful and prosperous land of this country. The blessings of Maa Durga is always present in the '*Kshatra*' spirit of this country; whether it is in Operation Sindoor or it is in surgical strikes against her enemies, the country will give a strong response for those who try to object her and those who try to belittle her.

In today's age of knowledge-based economies, where the world is hurtling

towards new changes through technologies like Artificial Intelligence and quantum computing, India will also show global leadership because the blessings of Maa Saraswati is always on this country.

This country will emerge as the 'Vishwa Guru' of the world by imbibing the qualities of Durga, of Lakshmi, and of Saraswati, and that will be the tribute the country will give to the great Rishi Bankim Chandra who gave this country the clarion call of Vande Mataram.

Thank you so much, hon. Chairperson, Sir.

Vande Mataram.

***SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY (BHONGIR):** Today we are having a discussion on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of our national song Vande Mataram. But this does not appear to be an attempt to pass on the spirit of Vande Mataram to the younger generations of our country, instead it appears to be an attempt to malign Congress and other opposition parties. This song was first sung by Rabindranath Tagore in the National Congress meeting in 1896. Later on, in 1907 madam Bhikaji Cama inscribed Vande Mataram on our national flag and hoisted in Berlin, Germany. This is the proof that the Congress party took forward the spirit of Vande Mataram for the future generations of this country.

The Congress party made Rabindranath Tagore sing this song for the first time. By referring to 1937 treasury benches are trying to malign pandit

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

Jawaharlal Nehru and other Congress leaders, they don't have any intention to move unitedly and carry forward the spirit of Vande Mataram to the youth of this country. They are repeatedly referring to what happened in 1937.

They are trying to project that some words from Vande Mataram song were removed at the behest of pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, but our leaders Priyanka Gandhi and Gaurav Gogoi made it very clear that a committee consisting of Rabindranath Tagore, Acharya Narendra Dev, Maulana Azad, pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was constituted to look into this matter.

Rabindranath Tagore was asked to suggest some words that will reflect democratic and secular character of our country. Now people of our country came to know these historical facts otherwise BJP was misleading the people of this country by blaming the Congress party.

Chairman sir, I am a new member of parliament and I am here for the last one and half years. Our country is facing numerous problems. Rupee weakened against the dollar and it fell to 90 rupees per dollar. Indigo passengers are stranded in various airports in our country. In Delhi there is severe air pollution, old and young are affected but we are not interested in discussing these burning issues.

Then, what are we interested in discussing? We are discussing either what happened before 1947 or about viksit Bharat of 2047. We are discussing the 30 trillion economy, but we are not interested in what is happening in our country right now. You are not discussing any pertinent issue in this winter session of 15 sittings. The Minister for Civil aviation should respond to the crisis

in the aviation sector. There should be answers for pollution in Delhi.

We should know the reasons for weakening rupee against the dollar. Why are we not discussing the unemployment issue of our country? Your intention is to erase history pertaining to pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. What can you erase? He was the first prime Minister who established IITs, IIMs, BHEL, ICRISAT, LIC, PSUs, Steel plants and many other institutions. Bhakra Nangal and Nagarjuna Sagar projects were constructed for the welfare of farmers. Can you erase this history? You are talking about Viksit Bharat 2047 and 30 trillion economy but to realise that, you will have to put all other states first. Today the Telangana government is conducting the Telangana summit and 'Telangana Rising 2047' to create a 3 trillion economy. Speaker sir please give me one more minute.

I want to say that it is important to discuss the 150th anniversary of Vande Mataram song but at the same time you will have to look at the issues of our country.

The development should not be confined to double engine governments, we should also serve even those parties which are not here in this house. We should give appropriate importance to all stakeholders. Telangana Chief Minister is visiting Delhi several times to apprise Union Ministers regarding various issues faced by the Telangana like RRR, Metro, Musi Rejuvenation etc., I will conclude sir, please give me one more minute. I was waiting for this opportunity for quite some time.

Our chief minister Revanth Reddy has flagged many issues, therefore, the Central government should help us solve these problems. We should take 'Viksit

Bharat' goal along with 'Telangana Rising', only then we can achieve the development of our country. If we try to indulge in politics and caste based hatred, that will only harm our society. We should take forward the spirit of Vande Mataram and give it to our future generations.

Vande Mataram. Jai Hind. I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

22.00 hrs

एडवोकेट प्रिया सरोज (मछलीशहर) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। वंदे मातरम्, ये दो शब्द मात्र नहीं, एक मंत्र है। बंकिम चंद्र चटर्जी ने जब इसे 1875 में रचा और 1896 में गुरुदेव रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर ने इसे मंच से पहली बार गाया, तब यह कोई सरकारी आदेश नहीं था। यह उस समय के दबे हुए भारतीय आम जनता की पुकार थी।

वंदे मातरम् एक ऐसा राष्ट्रगीत है, जिसने जाति, धर्म, भाषा की दीवारों को तोड़ दिया। अंग्रेजी हुकूमत ने डिवाइड एंड रूल की नीति से हमें बांटने की कोशिश की थी। ऐसी स्थिति में एक हुंकार, एक मंत्र की जरूरत थी, जो पूरे देश को जोड़ दे। वंदे मातरम् वही मंत्र बना। इस गीत ने अनगिनत स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को प्रेरणा दी और भारत की राष्ट्रीय पहचान तथा एकता का स्थायी प्रतीक बन गया। जब भी वंदे मातरम् गूँजा, परतंत्र भारत के नौजवानों में जोश भर गया, डर की बेड़ियां टूटीं और मातृभूमि के लिए बलिदान का जज्बा जाग उठा। यह कोई साधारण गीत नहीं है, बल्कि देशभक्ति की चिंगारी थी, जिसने विदेशी साम्राज्य की नींव को हिला दिया।

इतिहास खुद को दोहराता है, लेकिन इस बार किरदार बदल गए हैं। आजादी की लड़ाई में, वंदे मातरम् का यह नारा ब्रिटिश राज के लिए एक बड़ी चुनौती थी। ब्रिटिश राज इससे डरता था, क्योंकि यह नारा धर्म, प्रांत, जाति और भाषा के भेद को मिटाकर भारतीय को एकजुट करती थी। ब्रिटिश राज का हथियार था कि फूट डालो और राज करो, मतलब डिवाइड एंड रूल। आज भी देश में वही होता दिख रहा है। मौजूदा बीजेपी सरकार भी धर्म और जाति के आधार पर देश को बांटकर उसी डिवाइड और रूल की राह पर चलती हुई नजर आ रही है। ब्रिटिश राज की तरह मौजूदा

सरकार भी वंदे मातरम् की सच्ची ताकत से शायद डरती है, क्योंकि यह नारा एकता का प्रतीक है। यही वजह है कि इन्होंने एकता को मजबूत करने के बजाय, इस नारे का इस्तेमाल कर देशवासियों को बांटने के लिए किया है। ये देशभक्ति का सर्टीफिकेट बांटते हैं कि कौन देश को मानता है और कौन नहीं, लेकिन इस देश की जनता अच्छी तरह समझ चुकी है कि जो लोग देशभक्ति को सर्टीफिकेट में कैद करते हैं, वह असल में देश की एकता से खौफ खाते हैं।

“तुम संसद में घूम रहे हो वंदे मातरम् के शोर से
और देश जल रहा है महंगाई के, बेरोजगारी के जोर से।
यह कैसा प्रेम है उस मां से, जो भूखे बच्चों को सुलाती है
तुम्हारी नीति तो बस अमीरों की तिजोरी को प्यार से सहलाती है।”

ध्यान देने वाली बात है कि संविधान निर्माताओं ने राष्ट्रगान और राष्ट्रगीत को जनता पर थोपे जाने लायक नहीं समझा। उन्होंने जन-गण-मन को राष्ट्रगान और वंदे मातरम् को राष्ट्रगीत का सम्मान दिया। उन्होंने कहीं यह नहीं लिखा कि हर नागरिक को जबरदस्ती इसे गाना होगा। इसका मतलब साफ है कि देशभक्ति दिल से होनी चाहिए, दिखावे के लिए नहीं। आजाद भारत ने इसे लोगों की पसंद और श्रद्धा पर छोड़ना बेहतर समझा।

हमारे राष्ट्रीय गीत वंदे मातरम् के 150 वर्ष पूरे होने पर मैं आप सभी को बधाई देती हूँ। यह हमारे लिए गर्व का विषय है, पर क्या केवल गर्व कर लेना पर्याप्त है? जिस भारत मां की हम बात करते हैं, उसकी संतानों की आज क्या स्थिति है? देश से किए वादों और स्वतंत्रता के मूल्यों को हम कितना निभा पाए हैं?

आज की बहस असल में वंदे मातरम् को लेकर नहीं है। असल सवाल यह है कि देशभक्ति का मतलब क्या बताया जा रहा है? आजादी के समय देशभक्ति में सबको साथ लेकर चलने, एक-दूसरे की समझ को रखने और आगे बढ़ने की सोच थी। देशभक्ति का मतलब लोगों की सेवा करना था। आज देशभक्ति का मतलब बना दिया गया है कि सिर्फ नारे लगाओ और सवाल मत पूछो। संसद के शीतकालीन सत्र की शुरुआत में ही सरकार ने जोर दिया कि पहले दिन वंदे मातरम् पर चर्चा हो,

इसलिए इन्होंने इस पर राजनीति गर्मा दी, वह भी कुछ महीने पहले क्यों? ताकि वे खुद को देशभक्ति का एकमात्र ठेकेदार साबित कर सकें। विपक्ष चुनावी सुधार जैसे गम्भीर मुद्दों पर चर्चा करना चाहता है। महंगाई, बेरोजगारी, प्रदूषण, चुनावी सुधार बाद में, पहले वंदे मातरम् पर इनके मुताबिक सियासत होनी चाहिए। यह स्पष्ट है कि मौजूदा हंगामा सिर्फ ध्यान भटकाने और भावनाएं भड़काने का साधन है।

आप जरा हकीकत पर नजर डालिए। जो नेता दिन-रात वंदे मातरम् और भारत माता की जय के नारे लगवाते हैं, उनकी नीतियों ने देश के लिए क्या किया? बेरोजगारी चरम पर है, युवाओं का भविष्य अंधकार में है, अर्थव्यवस्था संघर्ष कर रही है, लेकिन भाषणों में सब 'अमृत काल' बताया जा रहा है। समाज में जहर खोला जा रहा है और भाईचारे की जगह नफरत पर जोर है। क्या यही राष्ट्रभक्ति है?

आज मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहती हूँ कि देशभक्ति को मत बांटिए, इसे जीना शुरू कीजिए। वंदे मातरम् कहने का अधिकार हर भारतीय को उतना ही है, जितना आपको है। मैं एक छोटे से निवेदन के साथ समाप्त करना चाहती हूँ कि हम सब वंदे मातरम् की भावना को दिल से अपनाएं। इस बहस को किसी धर्म या दल की लड़ाई मानने के बजाए भारत की एकता के प्रतीक बनें। मैं देश के हित में सरकार को आगाह करती हूँ कि राष्ट्र प्रेम के दिखावे की राजनीति से ऊपर उठें। आपने वंदे मातरम् को अपना नारा बना दिया और हमने इसे मां की पुकार समझा। आपने इससे वोट मांगा, हमने इससे आजादी पाई। आपने इसे बांटने का जरिया बनाया, हमने इससे जोड़ने की कसम खाई।

महोदय, आपने इसे मंच पर गाया, हमने इसे खेत, खलिहान, जेल और शहादत में जिया। जब आप वंदे मातरम् पर बहस करते हैं, तो मैं दिल से बात कहती हूँ, आप नहीं समझे थे, आप नहीं समझेंगे।

वंदे मातरम्, जय हिंद, जय भारत, जय समाजवाद।

श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत (सुपौल) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे देश की आजादी एवं भारतीय इतिहास

के मार्मिक काल तथा तत्कालीन वेदनाओं से ओत-प्रोत आजादी की आशा और उम्मीद के रूप में राष्ट्र गीत वंदे मातरम् पर चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर दिया, उसके लिए मैं आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि चर्चा के माध्यम से मुझे उन सभी हुतात्माओं को श्रद्धांजलि देने का अवसर मिला, जिन्होंने अपनी जान राष्ट्रहित में गंवा दी।

महोदय, वंदे मातरम् भारत का राष्ट्रीय गीत है, जिसे बंकिम चंद्र चटोपाध्याय ने 1870 के दशक में लिखा और अपने उपन्यास आनंद मठ में 1882 में शामिल किया। यह रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर द्वारा पहली बार गाया गया था और सन् 1950 में संविधान सभा द्वारा इसे राष्ट्रीय गीत के रूप में अपनाया गया, जो स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का प्रतीक बन गया और आज भी राष्ट्रवाद, एकता और गौरव का प्रेरणा स्रोत है। वंदे मातरम् गीत के बोल, भारत की मातृभूमि की सुंदरता और शक्ति का वर्णन करते हैं, जिसमें "सुजलाम सुफलां मलयज शीतलां शस्यश्यामलां मातरम्", जल से परिपूर्ण, फलदायी, सुगंधित, हरी-भरी भूमि वाली मां, जैसे वाक्यांश शामिल हैं, जो मां के रूप में भारत को नमन करते हैं और उसकी महिमा का गुणगान करते हैं, जिसमें दुर्गा, लक्ष्मी और सरस्वती जैसे देवी-देवताओं का भी उल्लेख है। इस गीत से सदियों से सुप्त भारत देश जग उठा और आधी शताब्दी तक यह भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का प्रेरक बना रहा।

महोदय, वंदे मातरम्, राष्ट्र जागरण का अविस्मरणीय और अमर स्वर है। वंदे मातरम् हमारे देश की एकता अखंडता और भाईचारे का संदेश देने वाला है। भारत की आजादी के लिए हमारे स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने जो बलिदान दिया, उसके लिए हम सभी ऋणी हैं। भारत माता के सपूत और बंगाल की माटी के लाल बंकिमचंद्र चटर्जी जैसे सुप्रसिद्ध लेखक ने उस वंदे मातरम् की रचना की, जो भारत की आजादी का सबसे बड़ा स्वर और हथियार बन गया। "सुजलाम सुफलां मलयज शीतलां शस्यश्यामलां मातरम्", बच्चों, युवाओं और बुजुर्गों, सभी ने वंदे मातरम् गाया। फांसी के तख्त पर झूलते हुए, जो वंदे मातरम् बोलेते हुए, करोड़ों हुतात्मा देश के लिए मर मिटे। ये वंदे मातरम् की ही शक्ति थी जो पूरब से पश्चिम और उत्तर से दक्षिण तक पूरा भारतवासी एकजुट भी हुआ और एकाकार भी हुआ।

महोदय, वंदे मातरम् के 150वें गौरवमय वर्ष पर हमारे यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने सच ही कहा है कि वंदे मातरम्, एक मंत्र है, एक ऊर्जा है, एक स्पष्ट है, एक संकल्प है, मां भारती की साधना है, आराधना है। वंदे मातरम् हमें इतिहास में ले जाता है। ऐसा कोई संकल्प नहीं जिसकी सिद्धि न हो सके, वंदे मातरम् इसी को प्रमाणित करता है।

महोदय, देश आज वंदे मातरम् के 150वें गौरवमय वर्ष के आयोजन का साक्षी बन रहा है। हमारी सरकार ने इस ऐतिहासिक अवसर को नई पीढ़ी के लिए भी स्मरणीय बनाने के लिए सिक्का और डाक टिकट जारी किया है।

महोदय, अंत में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि :

राष्ट्र की जय चेतना का गान वंदे मातरम्।

राष्ट्रभक्ति प्रेरणा का गान वंदे मातरम्।

बंशी के बहते स्वरों का प्राण वंदे मातरम्।

झल्लरी झनकार झनके नाद वंदे मातरम्।

शंख के संघोष का संदेश वंदे मातरम्।

सृष्टि बीज मंत्र का है मर्म वंदे मातरम्।

राम के वनवास का है काव्य वंदे मातरम्।

दिव्य गीता ज्ञान का संगीत वंदे मातरम्।

हल्दीघाटी के कणों में व्याप्त वंदे मातरम्।

दिव्य जौहर ज्वाल का है तेज वंदे मातरम्।

वीरों के बलिदान की हुंकार वंदे मातरम्।

जन-जन के हर कंठ का हो गान वंदे मातरम्।

अरिदल थर-थर कांपे सुनकर नाद वंदे मातरम्।

वीर पुत्रों की अमर ललकार वंदे मातरम्।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख (बारामूला) : सर, आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है कि मुझे टाइम दीजिए, क्योंकि आप

तो घर जाएंगे, पर मुझे वापस जेल जाना है। आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

“निसार तेरी गलियों पर ऐ वतन,

कि जहां चली है रस्म कोई सिर उठा कर न चले।”

अपनी मातृभूमि से किसको प्यार नहीं हो सकता? मैं सलाम करता हूं उस धरती को, जिसने अंग्रेजों से आज़ादी तो ले ली, लेकिन अंग्रेजों की चालाकी और लीडरशिप की ना-अहली की वज़ह से उस अनडिवाइडेड इंडिया के तीन हिस्से कर दिए।

मैं सलाम पेश करता हूं उस धरती को, जिसने मुझे जन्म तो दिया, लेकिन साढ़े छः सालों से मैं उसकी एक झलक देखने को तरस रहा हूं। मैं सलाम पेश करता हूं उस कश्मीर की धरती को, जिसे पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू, मुहम्मद अली जिन्ना, सरदार पटेल, मरहूम शेख मुहम्मद अब्दुल्ला, महाराजा हरि सिंह की ना-आक्रिबत अंदेशों की वज़ह से 1947 से आज तक एक सियासी अखाड़ा बनाकर उसे ... * बना दिया गया।

माननीय सभापति : ...** - इसको एक्सपंज कर दीजिए।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख : मैं सलाम करता हूं उस जम्मू-कश्मीर की धरती को, जिसे वर्ष 1947 में खूनी लकीर के जरिए दो टुकड़ों में तकसीम कर दिया गया।

मैं सलाम पेश करता हूं उस मातृभूमि को, जिसके साथ मोहतरम जवाहर लाल नेहरू से लेकर नरेन्द्र मोदी जी तक ने बहुत बड़े वादे किए, लेकिन एक भी वादा पूरा नहीं किया। मैं सलाम करता हूं अपनी उस मातृभूमि को, जहां 1999 से आज तक जंगलराज जारी है, हजारों लोग मरे हैं, न मारने वाले को पता कि मैंने क्यों मारा, न मरने वाले को पता कि मेरे साथ क्या हुआ।

सर, मैं सलाम पेश करता हूं उस मातृभूमि को, where people ask me about my identity and my religion. मैं सलाम पेश करता हूं उस मातृभूमि को, जहां टी.वी. चैनल्स यह डिसाइड करती हैं कि इस देश की फॉरेन पॉलिसी क्या होगी, जहां टी.वी. चैनल्स हमें राष्ट्रवाद का

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

** Not recorded.

सबक पढ़ाती हैं। मैं सलाम पेश करता हूँ उस अपनी धरती को, उस अपनी मातृभूमि को, जिसे भारत ने अपना ताज़ तो माना, लेकिन ताज़ की हिफाजत कभी नहीं की, ताज़ सिर पर रखना आया नहीं, ताज़ को संभालना आया नहीं।

सर, मैं सलाम पेश करता हूँ अपनी उस मातृभूमि को, जहां वर्ष 1987 में नेहरू खानदान, मुफ्ती खानदान और शेख खानदान ने रिकॉर्ड तोड़ धांधली करके बंदूक को जन्म दिया, जिसकी वज़ह से हजारों लोग कब्रिस्तान में सो गए।

सर, मैं सलाम करता हूँ जम्मू-कश्मीर की उस मातृभूमि को, जहां के लोकल अफसरों को डिस-एम्पॉवर किया गया। मैं सलाम करता हूँ जम्मू-कश्मीर की उस धरती को, जिससे 5 अगस्त, 2019 को इस सरकार ने सब कुछ छीन लिया, स्टेट के दो हिस्से कर दिए, 370 छीना, 35ए छीना।

मैं सलाम करता हूँ उस धरती को, जहां से मेरे कश्मीरी पंडित भाइयों को 1990 में एक साजिश के तहत वहां से निकाल दिया गया।

सर, न्याय कीजिए, न्याय कीजिए। मैं सलाम करता हूँ कश्मीर की उस धरती को, जहां रहने वालों की हालत हिरण के उस बच्चे की-सी हो गयी है, जिसे जंगल में चारों तरफ से शिकारियों ने घेरा है। मैं सलाम करता हूँ देश की उस धरती को, जिसने ऋषि सुनक, ममदानी और कमला हैरिस जैसे लोगों को पैदा किया, जिनकी जड़ें हिन्दुस्तान से जुड़ी हैं, लेकिन बदकिस्मती से मुसलमानों को गैर-मुल्की कहा जाता है, टीपू सुल्तान की इंसल्ट की जाती है।

मैं सलाम करता हूँ उस धरती को, जहां मुझे बदकिस्मती से मुस्लिम इन्तिहा-पसन्द कहा जाता है, लेकिन जम्मू में माता वैष्णो देवी कॉलेज में धर्म के नाम पर एडमिशन मांगा जाता है। मैं सलाम करता हूँ जम्मू-कश्मीर की उस धरती को, जहां आज की तारीख में कोई गवर्नेंस नहीं है, ...*

माननीय सभापति : ...**- इसको एक्सपंज कीजिए।

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

** Not recorded.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख : मैं हाथ फैलाकर, दामन फैलाकर यही गुजारिश करता हूँ, सलाम करता हूँ उस धरती को, जहाँ UAPA के तहत हजारों लोग तिहाड़ में बंद हैं।

लास्ट में, बस एक शेर अर्ज करता हूँ –

मेरे कारवां में शामिल कोई कमज़र्फ नहीं है,
जो न मिट सके वतन पे मेरा हमसफ़र नहीं है।

आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

माननीय सभापति : वंदे मातरम्, भारत माता की जय बोलिए।

श्री राजकुमार रोट (बांसवाड़ा) : माननीय सभापति, आज आपने मुझे राष्ट्रीय गीत 'वंदे मातरम्' पर बोलने के लिए अवसर प्रदान किया है, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

महोदय, आज हम राष्ट्रीय गीत 'वंदे मातरम्' के 150 वर्ष पूर्ण होने पर संसद में चर्चा कर रहे हैं। इस गीत ने आजादी की लड़ाई में, हमारे देश के जो क्रांतिकारी थे, उनके अंदर जान फूंकने का काम किया था। मेरा आपके माध्यम से इस देश के आवाम से अपील है कि जो राष्ट्रीय गीत 'वंदे मातरम्' है, उसे देश प्रेम से ही जोड़ कर रखा जाए। उसे धार्मिक विवाद में नहीं डाला जाए। उसे धर्म से जोड़ कर विवाद उत्पन्न नहीं किया जाए। आज इस बात की चर्चा हो रही है कि कौन राष्ट्र प्रेमी है, कौन राष्ट्र विरोधी है, कौन 'वंदे मातरम्' से प्रेम कर रहा है, कौन इससे प्रेम नहीं कर रहा है। आखिर आज इसकी चर्चा की क्यों आवश्यकता पड़ी? इसका उद्देश्य क्या है? मेरा इस सदन से अपील है, विशेष कर सत्ता पक्ष के साथियों से अपील है। आप दिल पर हाथ रख कर सच्चाई बताएं कि क्या आप वंदे मातरम् से प्रेम करते हैं? क्या आपकी पार्टी 'वंदे मातरम्' की भावना के अनुरूप कार्य कर रही है? 'वंदे मातरम्' का अर्थ इस धरती की पूजा करना है और इस धरती को मातृभूमि मानना है। 'वंदे मातरम्' का अर्थ है कि हमें धरती को पूजनीय मानना है।

महोदय, आज वर्तमान समय में देखा गया है कि भारत की धरती को उद्योगपतियों के हवाले छोड़ा गया है। हम देख रहे हैं कि मातृभूमि को एक संसाधन माना गया है। इसे संसाधन मान कर हर जगह इसका अंधाधुंध खनन किया जा रहा है। पूरे देश में हमारी सुंदर नदियां हैं, नाले हैं, पहाड़ हैं।

आज उनको उद्योगपतियों के हवाले कर दिया गया है। आज हसदेव, रायगढ़, छत्तीसगढ़ का आदिवासी धरती माँ की रक्षा के लिए रात-दिन आंदोलन कर रहे हैं। आज यहां 'वंदे मातरम्' का उद्बोधन किया जा रहा है। जल, जंगल और जमीन को उजाड़ने वाले जो उद्योगपति हैं, उनका साथ देने का काम किया जा रहा है। चाहे राजस्थान के करौली-सवाई माधोपुर का ट्राइबल प्रोजेक्ट हो, डूंगरी बांध हो, वहां भी लोग धरती माँ के लिए आंदोलन कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, आज की ही सूचना है कि मध्य प्रदेश के सिंगरौली में सीआरपीएफ पुलिस जवानों के बल पर आठ गांवों के आदिवासियों को बंधक बना कर पूरे जंगल को काटा जा रहा है। वहां की जमीन को उद्योगपतियों के हवाले किया जा रहा है। आज देश में एक पेड़ माँ के नाम से आंदोलन चल रहा है, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश के सिंगरौली में पांच लाख पेड़ काटे जा रहे हैं। एक तरफ हम 'वंदे मातरम्' की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ धरती की सत्यानाश कर रहे हैं। आजादी की लड़ाई में 'वंदे मातरम्' गीत ने क्रांति लाया। उसी तरह भील प्रदेश के मानगढ़ का इतिहास व गोविंद गुरु का अंग्रेजों को ललकारने वाला एक क्रांतिकारी भजन था, जो अंग्रेजों से लड़ने के लिए गोला-बारूद से भी ज्यादा कारगर था। इसकी कुछ पंक्तियां मैं भीली बोली में रखना चाहूंगा। माननीय महोदय जी का अनुरोध आया था। मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि एक-दो पंक्तियां भीली बोली में प्रस्तुत करूं। मानगढ़ का जो इतिहास था, जहां के भील आदिवासी समुदाय ने अंग्रेजों को ललकारा था। इसे मैं भीली बोली में रखना चाहूंगा-

नई मानू रे, नई मानू भुरेटिया, नई मानू

दिल्ली में मारी गादी है, बेणका में मारी कलमें हैं

नई मानू रे, नई मानू भुरेटिया, नई मानू

लिमड़ी में मारो फेरो है, झालोद मारो व्यापार है,

नई मानू रे, नई मानू अंग्रेजीया

गोधरा में मारो दीवो हैं, अहमदबाद में मारी जाजम है,

नई मानू रे, नई मानू रे, नई मानू भुरेटिया।

सभापति जी, माननीय महोदय का अनुरोध था, इसलिए मैंने यह गीत सुनाया। मेरी जो मूल बात है, उसको मैं यहां रखना चाहूंगा। आजादी के वक्त क्रांतिकारियों ने 'वंदे मातरम्' गीत गा कर अंग्रेजों से हमारी मातृभूमि को आजाद करवाने का काम किया। उन्होंने अंग्रेजों से लड़ने का काम किया। आज आपके राज्य में फोर्स के दम पर छत्तीसगढ़ और मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासी बाहुल्य क्षेत्र में उद्योगपतियों के हाथ हमारी मातृभूमि को दिया जा रहा है। देश के आदिवासी, दलित और पिछड़ा समुदाय जल, जंगल और जमीन को देवी के समान मानते हैं। लेकिन, आप उसे संसाधन मान कर दोहन कर रहे हैं।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आपका विषय आ गया है।

श्री राजकुमार रोट : महोदय, हमारी कुछ मुख्य बात हैं। हमारे यहां अरावली पर्वत श्रृंखला है। हमारे माननीय मंत्री श्री शेखावत जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। अरावली पर्वत श्रृंखला को राजस्थान की रीढ़ की हड्डी माना जा रहा है। अभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट आया। हमारी मोदी सरकार वहां स्वयं गई। 100 मीटर से नीचे वाली सारी पहाड़ियों का खनन करने के लिए अनुमति दी गई है। इसके माध्यम से अरावली पर्वत श्रृंखला को खत्म किया जाएगा। इसके बाद राजस्थान खत्म हो जाएगा, क्योंकि रेगिस्तान को रोकने का काम हो रहा है।

महोदय, मैं अंत में यही कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर 'वंदे मातरम्' को सम्मान देना है तो धरती को संसाधन मान कर उसका उत्खनन करना बंद करना पड़ेगा। हमने राष्ट्रीय गौरव दिवस के रूप में बिरसा मुंडा जयंती मनायी। बिरसा मुंडा जी का उद्देश्य क्या था? वह जल, जंगल और जमीन के लिए लड़े थे। आज लाखों आदिवासियों को विस्थापित करके लाखों एकड़ जमीन उद्योगपतियों को दिया जा रहा है। अगर 'वंदे मातरम्' का सम्मान करना है तो जमीन का उत्खनन करना बंद करना पड़ेगा।

श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल (दमन और दीव) : सभापति महोदय जी, सर्वप्रथम मैं वंदेमातरम् कहकर अपनी बात शुरू करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि यही दो शब्द आजादी की लड़ाई की वो चिंगारी है, जो आज तक हमारे सीने में जलने वाली उस आग का नाम है, जिसने इस देश को आजादी दिलाई

और आज भी राष्ट्रभक्ति की सबसे जीवंत अभिव्यक्ति है। लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय जी, वंदेमातरम् कोई नुमाइश का विषय नहीं है। यह कोई राजनीतिक हथियार नहीं है। यह हमारी मातृभूमि के प्रति श्रद्धा का स्वाभाविक उद्गार है। इसे सदन में चर्चा का मुद्दा बनाना, मेरे विचार से, उसकी पवित्रता का अपमान है।

सभापति महोदय जी, जब देश बेरोजगारी, महंगाई, प्रदूषण, किसान संकट, महिला सुरक्षा, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, भुखमरी जैसी कई ज्वलंत समस्याओं से जूझ रहा है। जब लाखों युवा नौकरी की आस में भटक रहे हैं, जब हमारे किसान आत्महत्या करने को मजबूर हो रहे हैं, तब हम यहाँ "वंदेमातरम्" को लेकर बहस कर रहे हैं कि कौन कितना बड़ा राष्ट्र भक्त है और कौन नहीं? क्या हमसे जनता को यही उम्मीद है?

महोदय, पिछले 10 वर्षों में लोकसभा की कार्यक्षमता के औसतन मात्र 55 से 60 प्रतिशत रही है। इस वर्ष के मानसून सत्र में तो केवल 37 प्रतिशत ही काम हुआ है। बाकी समय नारेबाजी, हंगामा, तख्तियाँ और वेल में कब्जा कर सदन का बहुमूल्य समय व्यर्थ कर दिया गया। सदन चलाने का एक दिन का खर्च आँकड़ों की मानें तो लगभग 9 करोड़ रुपये है। ऐसे देखा जाए तो पिछले 5 सालों में हंगामे की वजह से 1,500 से अधिक घंटे बर्बाद हुए। अनुमानित आँकड़ों की मानें, तो जनता के 2,000 से 3,000 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान होने की बात है। अनुमानित आँकड़ों की मानें तो केवल 543 लोकसभा सांसदों पर सालाना करीब 650 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होते हैं। साथ में विविध समितियों के टूर एवं अन्य खर्चे जोड़ दें तो यह खर्चा सालाना 1,000 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा हो जाता है। हम सांसदों को तो अच्छा है, सदन चले या न चले वेतन मुफ्त, बिजली मुफ्त, पानी मुफ्त ट्रेन सफर और प्रतिवर्ष 34 फ्री एयर जर्नी, फ्री और फ्री।

महोदय, अनुमानित आँकड़ों के अनुसार एक सांसद पर लगभग 1 से 1.25 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होता है। जो गरीब जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई से आता है और जब सदन नहीं भी चलता, तब भी सांसदों को पूरा वेतन और भत्ता मिलता है। यह हम सांसदों के लिए "नो वर्क और फुल पे" की व्यवस्था है।

महोदय, पिछले मानसून सत्र में कई महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक लंबित थे, जो बिना चर्चा के या अधूरी

चर्चा के पारित कर दिए गए।

माननीय सभापति : आप वंदे मातरम् पर प्रकाश डालिए।

श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल : कहा जाता है कि शून्य काल में 800 से अधिक मुद्दे उठने थे, वो सारे मुद्दे सदन में हमारे आपसी हंगामे की भेंट चढ़ गए। शून्यकाल एवं प्रश्नकाल भी नहीं चले। नतीजा? न सरकार से जवाब माँगा गया, न जनता की समस्याएँ उठीं।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य आप वंदे मातरम् पर प्रकाश डालिए।

श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल : सर, पांच मिनट ही तो मिलने हैं, वह पांच मिनट पूरे कर लेने दीजिए।

माननीय सभापति : चर्चा वंदे मातरम् पर है।

श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल : सर, मैं वही बात कर रहा हूँ। सत्तापक्ष कहता है कि विपक्ष हंगामा करता है। विपक्ष कहता है कि सरकार चर्चा से भागती है, तो मैं विपक्ष के साथियों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्रश्नकाल और शून्यकाल में तो सरकार की जवाबदेही होती है, तो यह प्रश्नकाल और शून्यकाल आपने सदन क्यों नहीं चलने दिया? किसने सरकार को भागने का मौका दिया? मैं सत्ता पक्ष और विपक्ष के दोनों साथियों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हम ऐसे मुद्दे पर चर्चा कर एक-दूसरे पर कीचड़ उछालकर नीचा दिखाने के लिए आये हैं या फिर जनता ने हमें सड़क की लड़ाई सदन में लड़ने के लिए चुना है? नहीं, बिल्कुल नहीं, जनता ने हमें सदन के अन्दर तर्क से, तथ्यों से, नीतियों से सार्थक चर्चा कर, जनहित एवं राष्ट्रहित के कार्य करने के लिए सदन में भेजा है।

महोदय जी, मैं दमन-दीव का एकमात्र लोकसभा का सांसद हूँ। हमारे पास विधानसभा नहीं है, हमारे पास राज्यसभा में प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है। हमारी हर उम्मीद इसी सदन से है, लेकिन जब सदन ही नहीं चलता, तो हम अपनी जनता की आशाएं, अपेक्षाएं, उनकी आवाज़ और उनकी समस्याएँ कहाँ लेकर जाएँ?

महोदय जी, केवल वंदेमातरम् पर चर्चा करने से ही वंदेमातरम् का भाव सार्थक नहीं होगा, बल्कि "वंदे मातरम्" का उद्घोष और राष्ट्रप्रेम तभी सार्थक होगा, जब सत्तापक्ष और विपक्ष दोनों

मिलकर आपसी मतभेदों से ऊपर उठ कर, संसद की गरिमा को अक्षुण्ण रखें और देश के अंतिम छोर पर खड़े अंतिम व्यक्ति तक उसकी हर मूलभूत आवश्यकता को पूरा करने में, उसे हर संभव सुख-सुविधाएँ एवं न्याय पहुँचाने में पूर्णतः सफल हों। अंत में, अध्यक्ष महोदय जी, वंदेमातरम् का सच्चा सम्मान तभी होगा, जब यह सदन सुचारु रूप से चले, जब यहाँ सार्थक चर्चा हो, जब जनता के मुद्दों पर काम हो। सर, एक ही मिनट है, मैं पांच मिनट के अंदर पूरा ही कर दूंगा।

सर, मैं पांच मिनट में पूरा कर दूंगा। जब सब मिलकर इस देश को मजबूत बनायें। वंदे मातरम् को नारा बनाना बंद कीजिए, उसे जीना शुरू कीजिए। सदन को चलने दीजिए, जनता के काम कीजिए। वंदे मातरम् गाने से नहीं, जीने से सार्थक होगा। जब तक हम अपनी मातृभूमि को अपने निजी स्वार्थ, पार्टी हित और सत्ता लोभ से ऊपर नहीं रखेंगे, तब तक यह नारा सिर्फ एक औपचारिकता ही बना रहेगा। जब तक हम हर दिन, हर पल अपने कर्म से ये सिद्ध न कर दें कि हमारा सर्वस्व मातृभूमि के चरणों में न्यौछावर है, तब तक यह वंदे मातरम् सार्थक नहीं होगा। जब जनता की हर तरह की आशाएं, अपेक्षाएं पूरी होंगी, तभी वंदे मातरम् का भाव सार्थक होगा। जय हिन्द, जय भारत। वंदे मातरम्।

माननीय सभापति : श्री जी. लक्ष्मीनारायण।

***SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA (ANANTAPUR):** Vande Mataram is not just a song, it is the voice of the soul of India. The song was written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in 1875, which was later composed by Rabindranath Tagore. When this song was sung in front of the public in 1896, this song became the emotion of our country. Gradually it emerged as a war cry, sign of unity and sacrifice and also a source of inspiration for the freedom struggle. This song served as a bonding strength between various cultures, languages, castes, traditions and

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

helped us take forward the spirit of unity in diversity. This song was widely sung in various public meetings and rallies.

It became a song for our freedom struggle and resulted in the National movement. On 24 January 1950 the constituent assembly accepted this song as our national song with full honours. That was not just a respect for that song but that was also an honour for the spirit which promoted unity and courage in our country. We are celebrating the 150th anniversary of our national song and we are conducting various National programs and public celebrations to promote this spirit amongst people of our country.

The spirit of Vande Mataram was not confined to Bengal or Delhi, it spread to the farther places like Anantapur in Rayalaseema of Andhra Pradesh. Mahatma Gandhi visited places like Tadipatri and Hindupur to spread the spirit of freedom struggle. The place where public meeting was conducted by Gandhiji in Hindupur is now being called as Gandhi chowk which silently witnessed the spirit of freedom struggle. People of Rayalaseema embraced the spirit of Vande Mataram. Schools established by Keshav Pillai, had secret meetings. A.M. Linganna Sevashramam in Parigi was the center for planning strategies for the freedom struggle. Villages displayed unprecedented courage in opposing colonial rule. I would like to cite an incident, which happened in Vidapanu mandalam, Kothapalli.

The villagers stopped Britishers from transporting forest produce from Anantapur to Bellary by destroying a bridge. As a result Britishers got angry and imposed a heavy penalty of rupees 5000 on these villagers. Villagers paid that

penalty by silently digesting the humiliation. Later on when the government returned that penalty back to the villagers, they constructed a primary school with that money. This is the greatness of Vande Mataram song.

Tribal leader Alluri Sitarama Raju participated in our freedom struggle and sacrificed his life. At a very young age he was attracted towards Vande Mataram song and participated in the freedom struggle. He stood against the Britishers and displayed the valour of Telugu people. It is a matter of pride to remember such great leaders and convey their courage to our future generations through this platform. On this occasion, I pay my tributes to all those leaders who sacrificed their lives in the freedom struggle and propagated the spirit of Vande Mataram. While we are celebrating the 150th anniversary of Vande Mataram, we also remember that the spirit is very much alive in the hearts of people in Anantapur. Their sacrifices remind us that patriotism means service, unity and courage. With these words I conclude my speech.

Vande Mataram. Jai Hind.

श्री संतोष पांडेय (राजनंदगाँव) : सम्माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा चल रही है। मुझे माता के चरणों में शब्द पुष्प चढ़ाने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का जितना आभार व्यक्त किया जाए, कृतज्ञता से यह मस्तक झुक जाता है। जैसे राजेन्द्र बाबू ने सोमनाथ मंदिर का पुनरुद्धार किया, भगवान राम की जन्मभूमि पर भव्य मंदिर का निर्माण हुआ, गुलामी के चिन्हों को मिटाने का काम किया, पथों के नाम बदले गए, उद्यानों के नाम बदले, रेलवे स्टेशन का नाम बदला, देश का सम्मान किया और इतना ही नहीं, देश के अधिकांश लोगों को जानकारी नहीं थी कि सरदार पटेल ने 562 रियासतों का

विलयीकरण किया था। अधिकांश जनसंख्या को, हमारी युवा पीढ़ी को अभी जानकारी हुई है। इसके लिए माननीय मोदी जी का बहुत-बहुत आभार और धन्यवाद। आज जिस विषय पर हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं, इसके विषय में यदि मैं यह कहूँ-

“जिनको न निज गौरव तथा निज देश का अभिमान है

वह नर नहीं पशु निरा और मृतक समान है।”

हमारे राष्ट्र गीत को जो गौरव स्वतंत्रता के बाद मिलना चाहिए था और जिसे पूरे देश के हर कंठ में, चाहे वह वृद्ध हो, नर-नारी हो, नौजवान हो, चाहे बच्चे हों, सबके कंठ में यह गीत होता, क्योंकि यही गीत है, जिसने प्राण फूंकने का काम किया। हम सब जानते हैं, वंदे मातरम् यानी माता को प्रणाम। वह माता कौन सी है? कौन है वह माता? हम सब जब प्रातः काल उठते हैं तो सबसे पहले धरती माता को प्रणाम करते हैं और इतना ही नहीं जन्म से लेकर अंत काल में, जब मृत्यु का समय आता है तो परिवार के लोग कहते हैं कि अब धरती माता की गोद में उतारा जाए। यह वही माता है, जिसकी गोद में हम खेलते हैं, कूदते हैं, आगे बढ़ते हैं, विकास करते हैं, समृद्धि आती है। यह वही भारत माता है, जिसे पुराण, ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद, वाल्मीकि रामायण या तुलसीकृत हो, सभी ने माता का सम्मान किया है। भारत भारती में कवि ने कहा है-

“भू लोक का गौरव, प्रकृति का पुण्य लीला स्थल कहाँ?

फैला मनोहर गिरि हिमालय और गंगा जल जहाँ।

सम्पूर्ण देशों से अधिक किस देश का उत्कर्ष है?

उसका कि जो ऋषि भूमि है, वह वृद्ध भारतवर्ष है।

हां, वृद्ध भारतवर्ष ही संसार का सिरमोर है

ऐसा पुरातन देश कोई विश्व में क्या और है?

भगवान की भवभूतियों का यह प्रथम भंडार है

विधि ने किया नर सृष्टि का पहले यहीं विस्तार है।”

इस भारत माता को सामने बैठे विपक्ष के लोगों ने जब नेहरू जी के विषय में बात हुई तो

कांग्रेस वाले किस प्रकार से बात करते थे, जिन्होंने केवल इसे जमीन का टुकड़ा माना। मात्र भूमि और मातृ भूमि में अंतर है। यह मात्र भूमि नहीं, यह मातृ भूमि है। इसीलिए हम सब जानते हैं कि वर्ष 1962 के भारत-चीन युद्ध के दौरान संसद में तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू के उस बयान की कड़ी आलोचना की गयी। पंडित नेहरू ने कहा था कि अक्साई चिन बंजर भूमि है, जहां घास का तिनका भी नहीं उगता है। जिस पर महावीर त्यागी जी ने अपनी टोपी उतारकर, अपना गंजा सिर दिखाते और सहलाते हुए तंज कसा था कि यहां भी कुछ नहीं उगता तो क्या इसको भी चीन को दे दें? यह घटना मातृ भूमि के प्रति उनके समर्पण, देश की जमीन के प्रति उनके समर्पण, नेहरू की नीतियों पर यह टिप्पणी की गयी थी। उसको पूरा देश जानता है।

नेहरू सरकार की, कांग्रेस सरकार की अक्साई चीन पर चीन के कब्जे के लेकर उदासीनता के बारे में महावीर त्यागी जी ने कहा था कि वे एक-एक इंच जमीन भी खोने के खिलाफ थे। कांग्रेस और नेहरू के लिए यह मात्र जमीन का टुकड़ा था, जिसे हम मातृभूमि कहते हैं, वह हमारी भारत माता है।

सभापति महादेव, हम सब जानते हैं, अथर्ववेद में भी कहा गया है-

"ये ग्रामा यद् रण्यं या सभा अधिभुभ्याम्,

ये संग्रामाः संमितयस्तेसु चारुवंदेम ते।"

इसी प्रकार से रामायण में वाल्मीकि जी ने वर्णन किया है कि जब लक्ष्मण जी सोने की लंका को देखकर वहां की प्रकृति, वहां की छटाएं और वहां के सौंदर्य के बारे में बोलते हैं तो भगवान राम समझ जाते हैं और वे पंक्ति में कहते हैं -

"अपि स्वर्णमयी लंका न मे लक्ष्मण रोचते,

जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी।"

लक्ष्मण मेरा अवध इस सोने की लंका से बढ़कर है। हमारी जन्मभूमि हमारी मातृभूमि है। इसी प्रकार से हम सब जानते हैं कि इसके एक नहीं, अनेक उदाहरण हैं- 'गायन्ति देवा किलगीतकानि'। यह ऐसी भूमि है, जिसके बारे में रसखान ने गाया है। रसखान ने जिन शब्दों में वर्णन किया है,

उसको मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। वे अपने भाव में कहते हैं कि मैं यदि पक्षी बनूँ तो कदम्ब के डाल की पक्षी बनूँ। मैं यदि पशु बनूँ तो जिसे भगवान कृष्ण चराते हैं, वैसा पशु बनूँ।

"मानुष हों तो वही रसखान, बसों ब्रज गोकुल गांव के ग्वारन,
जो पशु हो तो कहा बस मेरो, चरौ नित नंद की धेनु मझारन,
पाहन हो तो वही गिरिको धरयो कर छत्र पुरंदर कारण।"

यह ऐसी धरती है और इसीलिए कहा गया है कि

"गार्यन्ति देवाः किलगीति कानि,
धन्यास्तुये भारत भूमि भागे,
स्वर्गापवर्गा स्पद हेतु भूते।"

यहां देवता भी जन्म लेने के लिए तरसते हैं। इस भरत भूमि के लिए, जिस प्रकार के शब्द कह गए हैं, यह भाव ही नहीं है। एक दल और भी है, जो सामने बैठे हैं, जिनके नेता ने भारत माता को डायन कहा था। एक इनके नेता जो कांग्रेस के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष थे, देवकांत बरूआ, जिन्होंने कहा था- 'Indira is India, India is Indira', यदि इनके लिए कोई भारत माता है तो वही हैं, जो इंदिरा गांधी थीं। आप इनके भाव को समझ सकते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, जिस प्रकार से राष्ट्र के वंदे मातरम् के ऐतिहासिक महत्व की उपेक्षा की गई, हम सबको एक बार फिर से इसको जागृत करने की जरूरत है। वर्ष 1757 तक मुगलों के अधीन लंबे समय तक रहने के बाद ब्रिटिश शासन का युग शुरू हुआ। वर्ष 1857 के विद्रोह के बाद देश भर के लोगों के मन में आशंका थी कि क्या राष्ट्रकवि स्वराज के सपनों को साकार कर पाएगा। उस समय बंकिम चंद चटर्जी ने राष्ट्रीय चेतना के इस महान स्रोत की रचना की। रविंद्र नाथ ठाकुर ने कहा था कि वंदे मातरम् जादुई शब्द है, जो लौह द्वार को खोल देगा, खजाने की दीवार तोड़ देगा, यह ग्लोरियस थॉट ऑफ टैगोर किताब के पृष्ठ 165 पर अंकित है। स्वयं बंकिम बाबू ने यह कहा कि मेरी सारी कृतियां गंगा में डूबो दी जाएं, उससे कोई हानि नहीं होगी। परन्तु यदि एक शाश्वत महान गीत बचा रहेगा तो मैं देश के हृदय में जीता रहूंगा। एक दिन ऐसा आएगा जब बंग भूमि इस गीत को सुनकर

नाचने लगेंगे। यह भाव था 'वंदे मातरम्' के विषय में।

सभापति महोदय, मैं केवल इतना कहते हुए अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ कि आज फिर से पुनर्स्थापना सम्मान देने का काम माननीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने किया है और यह जन-जन तक पहुंचे यही मेरी भावना है।

श्रीमती ज्योत्सना चरणदास महंत (कोरबा) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, बहुत इंतजार के बाद मुझे बोलने का अवसर मिला। आज मैं 'वंदे मातरम्' की 150वीं वर्षगांठ पर हो रही इस ऐतिहासिक चर्चा में भाग लेने के लिए अत्यंत गर्व से और नम्रतापूर्वक खड़ी हुई हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं उस छत्तीसगढ़ की माटी से आती हूँ, जहां के आदिवासियों ने भी अंग्रेजों की गोलियों का सामना इसी 'वंदे मातरम्' के उद्घोष के साथ किया था। बंकिम बाबू के गीत में ये शब्द केवल शब्द नहीं हैं, बल्कि ये शक्ति मंत्र हैं। उनका हर शब्द शक्ति मंत्र है, जिसने हमारे सोये हुए राष्ट्र को जगा दिया। एक माँ, एक महिला सांसद होने के नाते मैं इस गीत की भावनाओं को गहराई से महसूस करती हूँ। मेरे दादा जी और मेरे ससुर जी स्वतंत्रता सेनानी रहे, तो मैंने भी इसे बहुत करीब से सुना है।

हम जब 'वंदे मातरम्' कहते हैं, तो हम अपनी धरती माँ को सम्मान देते हैं, माँ का दर्जा देते हैं। वह माँ जो कभी अपने बच्चों में भेदभाव नहीं करती, चाहे वह किसी भी धर्म के हों, लेकिन बहुत अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि आज कुछ राजनैतिक लाभ लेने के लिए इतिहास को तोड़-मरोड़कर इस 'वंदे मातरम्' को झगड़े में डाल दिया गया है और अक्सर यह सवाल उठाया जा रहा है कि इसे छोटा क्यों किया गया है? हमारी प्रियंका जी ने इसको विस्तृत रूप से इस सदन में रखा।

मुझे इस बारे में ज्यादा नहीं कहना पड़ेगा, लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहती हूँ कि वर्ष 1937 में यह फैसला गुरुदेव रविंद्र नाथ टैगोर, नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस, पंडित नेहरू और मौलाना आजाद की उपस्थिति में सहमति से लिया गया था। पहले दो अंतरे माँ भारती के प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य पर आधारित हैं, इन्हें हर धर्म का व्यक्ति सम्मान से गा सकता था। उस समय हमारा लक्ष्य अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ पूरे हिंदुस्तान को एक करना था, न कि बांटना। आज जो लोग इस फैसले पर सवाल उठाते हैं, वे उन

नेताओं पर सवाल उठाते हैं, जिन्होंने इस देश को आजादी दिलाई। उन पर प्रश्न उठाकर वे लोग उनकी राष्ट्रभक्ति पर सवाल उठाते हैं, जो बहुत निंदनीय है।

महोदय, हमारे छत्तीसगढ़ में कबीर साहब का बहुत प्रभाव है। संत कबीर ने एक दोहा कहा है कि

“साधू ऐसा चाहिए, जैसा सूप सुभाय।

सार सार को गहि रहे, थोथा देय उड़ाय।।”

हम उस विचारधारा के हैं और हमारी कांग्रेस भी उसी विचारधारा की है कि हम गलत चीजों को सूपे की तरह उड़ा देते हैं और अच्छी चीजों को अपनाते हैं, लेकिन जो हमारी विचारधारा है, वे उससे अलग हैं। हर तरफ नफरत और गांधी, नेहरू के प्रति अपशब्द सुनना हम लोगों की आदत सी हो गई है और लगभग पिछले छह सालों से मैं इस सदन में यह सुन रही हूँ, उन गांधी जी के लिए जिन्होंने ‘वंदे मातरम्’ का सपना साकार करने के लिए अपना जीवन न्यौछावर कर दिया, वे आज अपमान के घेरे में खड़े हुए हैं, यह आश्चर्य की बात है। आज मैं एक और बात कहना चाहूंगी कि यह हमारे ‘वंदे मातरम्’ की 150वीं वर्षगांठ है।

‘सुजलाम्, सुफलाम् मलयज-शीतलाम् शस्यश्यामलाम् मातरम्’ हमारी धरती माँ की हरियाली, नदियाँ, पहाड़, स्वच्छ हवा, जल, जंगल, जमीन से भरपूर है, लेकिन आज अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि हमारे आदिवासियों ने, जिन्होंने अपने भारत को स्वतंत्र करने के लिए, उन आदिवासियों की जल, जंगल, जमीन आज खतरे में हैं। आज न पानी स्वच्छ है, न हवा स्वच्छ है, दिल्ली की हवा इतनी प्रदूषित है कि जहरीली हवा बन गई है। क्या यह जहरीला प्रदूषण हम लोगों के हिस्से में आएगा?

यह सरकार महिला विरोधी है, किसान विरोधी है, शिक्षा विरोधी है, बेटियाँ विरोधी है, यहां पर कोई भी सुरक्षित नहीं है। मैं यह दावे के साथ कह सकती हूँ कि यहां पर कोई भी सुरक्षित नहीं है। अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि यदि ये सब और हम सब मिल करके ‘वंदे मातरम्’ को सम्मान देना चाहते हैं, तो 150 वर्ष बाद आज फिर एक बार हम यह सोचें कि बेरोजगारी, महंगाई और वायु

प्रदूषण, जिससे हमारा देश लगातार जूझ रहा है, उससे निजात दिलाएं, ताकि हम राष्ट्रीय गीत की सभी पंक्तियों को साकार रूप दें और उसे सार्थक करें। मैं इसके साथ ही यह भी कहूंगी – जय हिंद, 'वंदे मातरम्'।

श्री पुष्पेंद्र सरोज (कौशाम्बी) : महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। वंदे मातरम् केवल एक राष्ट्रीय गीत नहीं है, बल्कि उस भारत माता की कल्पना है, जिनके लिए हमारे पूर्वजों ने जान की कुर्बानी दी और इसी देश की मिट्टी को चादर की तरह ओढ़कर उसी मिट्टी में समा गए। यह वही भारत माता है जिनके लिए रानी लक्ष्मी बाई और बेगम हजरत महल जैसी वीरांगनाओं ने बलिदान दिया।

आज सवाल इसका नहीं है कि वंदे मातरम् से कौन सी पंक्तियां हटाई गईं और किसने हटाई, बल्कि सवाल इसका है कि क्या हमारे महापुरुष सुभाष चंद्र बोस, मौलाना अबुल कलाम आजाद, सरोजनी नायडू, गुरुदेव रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर जैसे महापुरुषों की विरासत, विवेक और देशभक्ति को मानने के लिए यह सरकार तत्पर है कि नहीं?

महोदय, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आज सुबह अपने भाषण में कहा कि अंग्रेजों के समय में इस देश में बंगाल के माध्यम से ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी का राज था। वे हमें लूट पाए, क्योंकि उन्होंने फूट डालो और राज करो की नीति अपनाई। वही रास्ता आज यह सत्ताधारी पार्टी अपना रही है। आज कुछ अरबपतियों के साथ गुजरात के जरिए एक नई वेस्ट इंडिया कंपनी बन गई है। यह वेस्ट इंडिया कंपनी जो समाज में विभाजन पैदा करती है और देश में प्रभाव एवं नियंत्रण स्थापित करने में पूरा जोर लगा रही है। जिस देश में 1 प्रतिशत लोगों के पास 40 प्रतिशत संपत्ति हो, जिस सरकार का लक्ष्य वर्ष 2030 तक 90 प्रतिशत बंदरगाहों को निजी हाथों को सौंपना हो, जहां 11 नए हवाई अड्डों के निजीकरण पर विचार किया जा रहा हो, वहां यह महसूस होना बिल्कुल स्वाभाविक है कि मानो सरकार नहीं, बल्कि कंपनियां ही देश की दिशा तय कर रही हैं। जिस तरीके से ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी ने अपने समय में इंडिगो के जरिए हमारी जनता को सताने का काम किया, आज यही वेस्ट इंडिया कंपनी अपने इंडिगो के जरिए हमारी जनता को, इस देश की जनता को सताने का काम कर

रही है। जिस तरह अंग्रेजों ने हमारे महापुरुषों की सामूहिक समझ और देशभक्ति पर प्रहार किया, उनकी नीतियों पर प्रहार किया, उसी तरह से आज उत्तर प्रदेश में दलितों, गरीबों, पिछड़ों के घरों पर बुलडोजर चलाया जा रहा है। ब्रिटिश राज में उन्होंने अपनों को भी नहीं बख्शा। आज इस सरकार ने कई वर्ष तक इनके समर्थक रहे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री के क्षेत्र के दाल मंडी इलाके में अपने ही समर्थकों की दुकान तोड़ने का काम इस सरकार ने किया। यह यही बताता है कि सत्ता की भूख में अपनों की भी नीलामी लग जाती है।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बंकिम बाबू जी का बहुत जिक्र किया, लेकिन वे भूल गए कि बाबू जी ने स्वयं कहा था कि सामाजिक असमानता, राष्ट्र को कमजोर करने वाला एक विष है। बाबा साहेब अंबेडकर ने उनकी इसी सीख को संविधान में उतारकर हमारे देश को मजबूत बनाने का काम किया। आज भाजपा सरकार अंबेडकर के चेहरे का इस्तेमाल कर केवल वोट पाने का काम करती है। वह उनकी सिखाई हुई विचार धारा पर बिल्कुल अमल नहीं करती। वर्ष 1948 में देश के पहले शिक्षा मंत्री मौलाना अबुल कलाम आजाद साहब ने शिक्षा को राष्ट्र निर्माण की सबसे मजबूत नींव बताया था। आज यही सरकार उसकी धज्जियां उड़ा रही है। आज मुझे इस देश का सबसे नौजवान सांसद होने के तहत यह बहुत शर्मनाक रूप से कहना पड़ रहा है कि इसी संसद परिसर के बाहर जब नीट और एसएससी के लिए लोग प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे, छात्र प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे, टीचर्स प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे, तो इसी सरकार ने उनको मारा-पीटा, बस में डाला।

महोदय, जिस सरकार का स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में कोई योगदान नहीं है, वह राष्ट्रवाद का सर्टीफिकेट बांटती है। जिस देश में भगत सिंह, अशफाक उल्ला खान जैसे कई नौजवान खुशी-खुशी आजादी के लिए फांसी चढ़ रहे थे और खून-पसीना बहा रहे थे, तब इनके नेता अंग्रेजों के सामने अपने माफीनामे लिख रहे थे। मैं सत्ता पक्ष से सीधा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब इनके खुद के कई सांसद, कई नेता वंदे मातरम् का पूरा उल्लेख नहीं कर पाते हैं, स्वयं राष्ट्रगीत का पाठ नहीं कर पाते हैं, तो वे उसके नाम पर राजनीति कैसे कर सकते हैं?

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने नेहरू जी का जिक्र करते हुए कहा कि वे मुस्लिम लीग के आगे झुक गए

थे। स्वाभाविक सवाल उठता है कि आज वंदे मातरम् की इस सदन में चर्चा करके बार-बार बंगाल और तमिलनाडु का जिक्र करके, क्या उसके पीछे यही मंसूबा है कि खुद की कुर्सी बचाने की भी राजनीति हो रही है? क्या आज सत्ता पाने के लिए खुद प्रधान मंत्री जी झुक रहे हैं?

मैं आखिर में सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा :

इस अहंकार में जी रहे हैं, जैसे उनको तो मरना ही नहीं।

तख्त पर ऐसे बैठे हैं वो, जैसे उनको उतरना ही नहीं।

यूं जहन्नुम का वो टिकट दे रहे हैं, जैसे खुद को खुदा मान बैठे हैं वो।

ऐसी सरकार को, इस अहंकार को मैं नहीं जानता, मैं नहीं मानता।

ऐसी तकरीर को, ऐसी तहरीर को मैं नहीं मानता, मैं नहीं जानता।

वंदे मातरम्, जय हिंद, जय भीम।

***SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN (BISHNUPUR):** Vande Mataram! Vande Mataram!

Hon. Chairperson Sir, on the 150th glorified year, the discussion which has been introduced by our Honorable Prime Minister, is the reason behind my proud feeling. This day is very significant to me, because on the occasion of my birthday, I have got an opportunity to speak on Vande Mataram. So, I have to thank Bharatiya Janata Party because they have introduced the discussion on Vande Mataram which is our national slogan. King of literature Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay said with grief that when Britishers do bird hunting it also becomes a news, but Bengalis don't have any history. He was the first person who showed the path to get freedom from the British boundary. In subjugated India sage Bankim Chandra gifted us Vande Mataram songs. The word Vande

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

Mataram means to venerate mother and worship your motherland.

As per the words of sage Aurobindo, Vande Mataram is the vision of the mother. Today, when we follow Mahatma Gandhi Ji's words, "When we sing the oath of the motherland, Vande Mataram we sing it to be the whole of India." As per Rabindranath Tagore who is our Kaviguru, Vande Mataram mantra is not only for worshipping Bengal, this is to venerate the mother earth. If we raise our voice for this song for worship, in the whole world today, then in future it could be heard in every single house. Our sage Aurobindo Ghosh said " The mantra has been given and in a single day a whole people have been converted to the religion of patriotism."

Today with this Vande Mataram, my Bishnupur is associated, because Jadunath Bhatta ji who belongs to Bishnupur, was the first composer of Vande Mataram and composed it. So, as a resident of Bishnupur, I feel proud because Jadunath Bhatta ji composed the song Vande Mataram. In 1905, a procession was started with the slogan of Vande Mataram in Barishal. When Khudiram Bose went on the gallows, he raised the slogan Vande Mataram. But it's unfortunate that Congress and Trinamool Congress are saying we should discuss something else, apart from Vande Mataram. I strongly condemn them, and I am asking why hasn't Bankim Chandra been discussed in 150 years? Why hasn't Rabindranath Tagore been discussed? Why Dwijendralal Roy hasn't been part of the discussion? Why are only the Bharatiya Janata Party and the Central government raising this issue?

I am grateful to Bharatiya Janata Party for doing the discussion. It really

makes me very happy. The RSS has been blamed always, but it is the only organisation that worships Bharat Mata. We see India as our mother. It's a matter of pride for me. If we say Vande Mataram then also they are feeling sad. I would say only one thing that today Trinamool Congress speaks on so many things but they have been incapable of structuring a statue of Swami Vivekananda. In West Bengal, they also have been failed to construct a statue of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. Those who take part in procession with Vande Mataram, face attack. This is a matter of shame to me. Because of uttering Vande Mataram, one person from Murshidabad was martyred. Today the Bankim Chandra's house is in a dilapidated condition. The state government is not taking care of that.

I would say only one thing that only slogan which carried our country forward. This is the slogan for which we feel proud not only as a bengali but as an Indian also. India got independence only because of Vande Mataram and many of them are relating Vande Mataram with different races. I feel ashamed of it. Why did the Bharatiya Janata Party raise its voice after 150 years? Before that Congress government was in power. Has it ever occurred to you to discuss Vande Mataram? They

only cared for self-independence and all family members should hold position as MP, Minister, Prime Minister even their grandsons will get everything and apart from them, no one is going to get anything. On the other hand in the Bharatiya Janata Party, Prime Minister Narendra Modi ji, Home Minister Amit Shah ji and Defence Minister Rajnath Singh ji set an example of hard working

that leads to success. I would say one thing only, that in West Bengal when we march with the Indian flag and Vande Mataram then Trinamool Congress workers attack us with stick. Why would this happen? If we utter Vande Mataram then we will be sent to jail. In West Bengal, women are not safe. It makes me sad, that from Trinamool, no one has said that we will build a big statue of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and Bankim Chandra. They didn't even mention that we will worship Swami Vivekananda.

We are proud of being Bengali. There are so many rebels in Bengali but apart from Hon. Prime Minister no one had given land. I didn't witness Netaji's statue in Delhi in my childhood but now our Honorable Prime Minister unveiled the statue of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose that's why I bow and pay my respect to Hon. Prime Minister. He is the only person who pays respect to all Bengali people. We used to sing:

"Lavished with a wealth of grains and flowers is our Mother Earth...

In the midst of this is a land, more splendid than all other lands...

She is created by dreams, she is surrounded by memories...

Nowhere will you discover such a land as this...

O' she is the queen of all lands,

She is my motherland."

We must utter Vande Mataram. Apart from vande mataram, there are so many invaluable things that being imposed on the students of West Bengal for study. They have been directed to speak in Bangladeshi accent. I feel very sad because they aren't not talking about Babri mosque which is going to be

constructed but when we worship Maa Durga, started procession from Bankim Chandra's house with the slogan of Vande Mataram and also when do procession with Swamiji's idol, we face obstacles. I am very grateful to Hon. Prime Minister because Bengali people are raising their voice, moving forward in every direction and working very hard only because of him. The Bengali people have received deep respect only from Bhartiya Janata Party.

I would also like to thank our Hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modi ji who has given immense respect to Bengali people. Now at the end of my speech I would like to add something. Bankim Chandra ji said about a small fact repeatedly and no one has mentioned it till now. There is a story that when Bankim Chandra Ji's daughter was singing too well but after singing Vande Mataram she said that 'No one is liking it.' Then he said 'if not today, then after twenty years from now, this Vande Mataram will take the country forward and this will unite everyone with a single thread.' He also said that, 'I might not be alive but you may be here to see the success of Vande Mataram. It's very similar to the Hon. Narendra Modi Ji's vision of building 'Vikshit Bharat' in 2047. We will take our country forward with continuous chanting of Vande Mataram and in the whole world we would be the best of the best. We should say once again Vande Mataram! Vande Mataram!

श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील (सांगली) : सभापति महोदय, इस अवसर के लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि वंदे मातरम् लिखे जाने के 150 वर्ष पूरे होने पर उन्होंने चर्चा कराई। इसी साल जनवरी में राष्ट्रगीत को बने हुए 75 वर्ष पूरे हुए हैं। उसे भी सेलिब्रेट करना चाहिए था। वर्ष 2021 में 125 वर्ष पूरे हुए, जब पहली बार गुरुदेव जी ने यह गाना

गाया था, उसे भी सेलिब्रेट करना चाहिए था। शायद उस वक्त बंगाल में चुनाव नहीं थे, तो उन्हें यह जरूरत महसूस नहीं हुई। स्वातंत्र्य संग्राम में लोगों को एकजुट करने में संगीत और कविता ने बहुत अहम भूमिका निभाई है। जैसे बंगाल में वंदे मातरम् और पंजाब में रंग दे बसंती है, वैसे ही हमारे महाराष्ट्र में साने गुरुजी ने कहा है -

बालसागर भारत होवो, विश्व शोभूनि राहो।

हमारे सांगली के जी. डी. माडगूळकर साहब ने कहा था:

“वेद मंत्राहून आम्हा वंद्य वंदे मातरम्।”

23.00 hrs

उसका जिक्र श्री अरविन्द सावंत जी ने किया था, इसलिए मैं उस पर और नहीं बोलूँगा। हमारे सांगली के शंकरराव निकम जी ने क्रांति से नाना पाटिल की जो पैरलल सरकार बनी थी, उसमें लोगों को इकट्ठा करने के लिए और लोगों को प्रेरित करने के लिए बहुत से गाने लिखे थे और गाये भी थे। मेरे दादा वसंत दादा पाटिल जी जब

अंग्रेजों से लड़े और छाती पर गोली खायी थी, तब उन्हें भी वंदे मातरम् एवं अन्य गीतों से प्रेरणा मिली होगी। इन गीतों में देश के आम दुश्मन- अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए और देश को एकजुट करने का काम किया था।

दुर्भाग्य यह है कि उन्हीं गीतों का प्रयोग आज सरकार लोगों को बांटने में कर रही है। मैं सत्ता पक्ष के कई वक्ताओं की बात सुन रहा था। वर्ष 1937 में क्या हुआ, इससे उनकी सुई आगे ही नहीं बढ़ रही थी। किसने क्या काटा, किस पर कितनी चर्चा हुई, इसी पर बात चल रही थी। हमें 150 साल पहले लिखे गये दो छन्दों का जश्न मनाना चाहिए था। जो चार श्लोक वर्ष 1882 में लिखे गये थे, उनका डेढ़ सौ साल पूरा होने में अभी सात वर्ष बाकी है। सात साल बाद भी बाकी की चर्चा हो सकती थी, लेकिन शायद सरकार यह समझती है कि सात साल बाद वे सत्ता में नहीं रहेगी, इसलिए अभी चर्चा कर रही है।

जन-गण-मन भी एक लम्बी कविता का हिस्सा है, जिसे हमने अपना लिया है। वैसे ही, हमारे

राजनीतिक विचार कैसे भी हों, पार्टी अलग-अलग हो, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र में भी 'जय-जय महाराष्ट्र माझा' को राज्य-गान बनाने का काम एकनाथ शिंदे साहब ने किया था, जब वे मुख्यमंत्री थे, इसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ। लेकिन उस कविता- 'जय-जय महाराष्ट्र' का एक हिस्सा उन्होंने काट दिया था। क्या हमने उनके मंसूबे पर शक किया? नहीं किया। Which is why I say, आज सरकार की जो यह चर्चा है, उसमें कुछ संदेह-निर्माण होता है। The fact is that the youth of today want to stop this petty politics. They want you to talk about the nation; they want you to talk about the future of the country; they want you to talk about the future of the youth; they want you to talk about education; they want you to talk about health; they want you to talk about unemployment; they want to talk about pollution. There are so many things they want to talk about. Unfortunately, the Government does not understand. I really hope that they do. अगर ये न समझ पाए, तो वह दिन दूर नहीं कि उनको वहाँ से उठकर यहाँ आना पड़ेगा।

श्री छोटेलाल (राबर्ट्सगंज) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आज आपकी अनुमति से एवं हमारे पीडीए के मसीहा, जननायक माननीय श्री अखिलेश यादव जी की अनुमति से बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण वंदे मातरम् विषय पर बोलने का मौका मिला है।

अगर वंदे मातरम् का मतलब सब समझ जाएंगे, तो मुझे लगता है कि इस देश में अन्याय नहीं होगा। वंदे मातरम् का शाब्दिक अर्थ है- मैं माँ को नमन करता हूँ या माँ, मैं तुम्हारी स्तुति करता हूँ। यह भारत माता के प्रति गहरी अभिव्यक्ति और भक्ति के भाव को व्यक्त करता है, जो अपनी भूमि, नदियों, पहाड़ों और संस्कृति का प्रतीक है। इसे भारत के राष्ट्रीय गीत के रूप में आज़ादी के समय बनाया गया है।

यह गीत विदेशी शासन का विरोध करने से कहीं अधिक है। जब देश गुलाम था और गुलामी की जंजीरों में जकड़ी हुई भारत माता कराह रही थी, तो हमारे देश के क्रांतिकारी रणबांकुरे जाँबाज़ सिपाहियों ने इस वतन की बलवेदी पर आत्म-आहुति देकर इस देश को आजाद करवाया था। वहीं

पश्चिम बंगाल की धरती से नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस ने ललकारा था- 'ऐ हिन्दुस्तानियों तुम मुझे खून दो, मैं तुम्हें आजादी दूँगा।' वहीं बिहार और झारखंड की धरती से नीलाम्बर और पीताम्बर सिंह खरवार की तलवारें हुंकार भर रही थीं और पिस्टल भी हुंकार भर रहे थे- ऐ अंग्रेजों भारत छोड़ो, वरना ये पिस्टल की गोलियाँ तुम्हारे जबड़े में उतार दी जाएंगी। चित्तू पाण्डेय और मंगल पाण्डेय जैसे तमाम क्रांतिकारियों ने जान की बाजी लगाकर इस देश को आज़ाद करवाया था। जब देश आज़ाद हुआ, तो समझ लीजिए कि 16 साल, 18 साल और 22 साल के नौजवानों ने, जैसे खुदीराम बोस, अशफाकउल्ला खान, राजगुरु, सुखदेव, भगत सिंह, चन्द्रशेखर आज़ाद, चित्तू पाण्डेय, मंगल पाण्डेय आदि क्रांतिकारियों ने अपनी जान की बाजी लगाकर देश को आज़ाद कराया था।

आज़ादी का मतलब यह नहीं होगा कि हम अन्याय करें। 'वंदे मातरम्' का मतलब होता है कि मैं मां से आराधना करता हूँ, वंदना करता हूँ। मैं यह गीत गाकर कहता हूँ कि "हे मां, मैं आज़ादी दिलवाऊंगा और भारत के लोग अच्छी तरह और न्यायपूर्वक तरीके से रहेंगे"। आज क्या हो रहा है? कहीं भी न्याय नहीं मिल रहा है। कोर्ट, कचहरी, थाना, आप जहां कहीं भी देखिए, वहां अन्याय हो रहा है। इतना ही नहीं, देश और प्रदेश के बच्चे जहरीली कफ सीरप पीने की वजह से मर रहे हैं। अवैध खनन हो रहा है, तमाम भ्रष्ट व माफिया लोग ऐसा कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपसे कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इस गीत को मात्र दो दिन पहले लागू किया गया था। 26 जनवरी, 1950 को संविधान लागू हुआ था और 24 जनवरी, 1950 को संविधान सभा ने इसको राष्ट्रीय गीत घोषित किया था। इसलिए यह गीत आया है, ऐसा न हो कि हम हिन्दूवादी हो गए हैं, तो हम हिन्दू और मुसलमानों के बीच झगड़ा पैदा करें। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, मैं कुछ पंक्तियां बोलना चाहूंगा। जब क्रांतिकारी जेल जा रहे थे, तब वे कोरा आंचल फैलाकर रहम की भीख मांग रहे थे। वे कहते थे –

“माता हो ललनवा देदा, बहिनी हो वीरनवा देदा,
देशवा के कारण भौजी, आपन तू सजनवा देदा।”

***SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE (AHMEDNAGAR):** Hon. Chairperson, I am thankful to the Nationalist Congress Party and hon. Sharad Pawarji and Honorable Supriya Suleji for giving me the opportunity to speak. I am expressing my thoughts on this historic and glorious occasion of the 150th anniversary of the national song Vande Mataram in this august house.

This is not just an anniversary but, a celebration of the spirit and cultural consciousness of the Indian freedom struggle. This song, composed by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee on 7 November 1875, has been a source of inspiration for crores of Indians. When the British partitioned Bengal in 1905, Vande Mataram became the slogan of the anti-British protesters. This slogan crossed geographical boundaries and united the compatriots.

Hon. Speaker, the land of Maharashtra has experienced the power of this song. Lokmanya Tilak spread this slogan throughout the country through his newspaper Kesari. Swatantraveer Savarkar took inspiration from this song while in prison. The tolerant rule of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and the inspired tradition of Saint Tukaram and Saint Dnyaneshwar and the culture of Maharashtra respect this song with harmony and unity.

Hon. Sharad Chandra Pawarji has clearly said that respect for Vande Mataram is mandatory. But, the proof of true nationalism is hidden in the tricolor and the Constitution. Let us recall the statement of Rajendra Prasad that it is unanimously agreed that in 1937, our nation-builder accepted the first two

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

stanzas of the song as the national song, respecting the feelings of all communities and expressing respect for the native land.

Vande Mataram will not be a force of division but, of harmony and reconciliation. Let us realize this feeling through development, social justice, and constitutional values. In Vande Mataram, Sujalam Suphalam is inverted, which means rich in fruits and water. This is to solve the challenges of the present for us. Today's youth do not want slogans, they want employment. Service to the native land will happen when we give them employment and education. Let us salute the sentiment of Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, Jai Vigyan, Jai Rozgar. The veneration of Sujalam Suphalam will be true when our farmers are free from drought and debt.

Our farmers in Marathwada and Vidarbha are struggling with a water crisis. It is the duty of the government to wipe off the tears of the farmers. The feeling of unity of Vande Mataram is important and this song makes us aware that we are Indians above caste and religion. Let us see the legacy of Vande Mataram not only as pride but also as a feeling of unity. Let us realize this by following development, social justice, and constitutional values.

Thank you.

श्री जुगल किशोर (जम्मू) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सर्वप्रथम इस ऐतिहासिक अवसर पर इस पवित्र सदन में देश के प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी का आभार प्रकट करता हूँ, जिन्होंने वन्दे मातरम् पर चर्चा का शुभारंभ किया। वन्दे मातरम् स्लोगन नहीं, यह एक मंत्र है, जो देश के प्रति समर्पण भाव और त्याग की प्रेरणा देता है। यह वह मंत्र है, जिसके माध्यम से हमें आज़ादी मिली। आज़ादी दिलाने वाले वे शहीद वन्दे मातरम् गाते-गाते फांसी पर चढ़ गए, लेकिन कांग्रेस ने उन शहीदों को न श्रेय

दिया, न सम्मान दिया और न ही वन्दे मातरम् का सम्मान किया।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी ने वन्दे मातरम् को सम्मान दिलाने का काम किया है। वन्दे मातरम् के 150 वर्ष पूरे होने पर भारतवर्ष में रैलियां निकाली जा रही हैं। वन्दे मातरम् के 150 वर्ष पूरे होने के उपलक्ष्य पर इसे उत्सव के रूप में मनाने का निर्णय देश के प्रधानमंत्री जी ने लिया है। मोदी जी ने वन्दे मातरम् को सम्मान देते हुए विशेष डाक टिकट और सिक्का भी जारी किया।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हम सब एक ऐसे अमृत अवसर के साक्षी बन रहे हैं, जिसके 150 वर्ष पूरे हो रहे हैं। वन्दे मातरम् के ये वर्ष भारत की आत्मा, राष्ट्र की शक्ति और आजादी की लौ के 150 वर्ष हैं। 150 वर्ष सिर्फ एक संख्या ही नहीं, यह भारत की धड़कनों का लेखा-जोखा है। यह वह समय है, जिसने गुलामी से स्वतंत्रता तक की यात्रा को देखा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वन्दे मातरम् का अर्थ है - मातृभूमि मैं तेरी वन्दना करता हूँ यानी यह गीत हमारी मातृभूमि भारत के प्रति असीम प्रेम और श्रद्धा का प्रतीक है।

महोदय, आजादी के समय वन्दे मातरम् सिर्फ एक गीत नहीं, आजादी का परम आह्वान था। यह राष्ट्र की प्रार्थना थी, अंग्रेजों के जुल्मों के प्रति विद्रोह का शंखनाद और सनातन संस्कृति का घोष था। आजादी के हर बांकुरे में जोश भर देने वाला स्वर था – वन्दे मातरम्।

महोदय, धन्य है वह मां, जिसने बंकिम चन्द्र चटर्जी जी को जन्म दिया। सन् 1875 में बंकिम चन्द्र चटर्जी जैसे विद्वान रचनाकार और राष्ट्रभक्त ने इस गीत की रचना की। उन्होंने यह गीत ही नहीं लिखा, बल्कि भारत की आत्मा को शब्दों में ढाला और भारत माता को एक पवित्र रूप में प्रतिष्ठित किया। वन्दे मातरम् के नारे ने अंग्रेजों के शासन के विरुद्ध संघर्ष को एकजुटता और उत्साह से भर दिया।

महोदय, वंदे मातरम् के मंत्र ने देश को एकजुट किया, जिसने अंग्रेजों को देश छोड़ने पर मजबूर किया।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह गीत स्वतंत्रता से पहले भी क्रांति था और स्वतंत्रता के

बाद भी भारत की राष्ट्रीय चेतना है। अंग्रेज साम्राज्य ने इस गीत से डर महसूस किया, क्योंकि इसकी हर पंक्ति में देशभक्ति दिखाई देती थी और अंग्रेजों को इससे डर लगता था। ब्रिटिश शासन ने इस पर प्रतिबंध लगाने का प्रयास भी किया, क्योंकि यह गीत जन-जन को जागृत कर देता था और आजादी की लड़ाई के लिए प्रेरित करता था।

महोदय, जहां-जहां यह गीत गूंजता था, वहां-वहां आंदोलन खड़े होते, सत्याग्रह जन्म लेते, क्रांतिकारी एकजुट होते और युवा देश के लिए प्राण देने को तैयार हो जाते।

महोदय, अंग्रेजों को डर भी क्यों नहीं लगता, क्योंकि वंदे मातरम् ने लाखों भारतीयों की नसों में ऊर्जा भर दी थी। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि महान क्रांतिकारी भगत सिंह जेल की कालकोठरी में इसे गाते थे।

महोदय, नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस की आजाद हिंद फौज की रैलियों में वंदे मातरम् गर्जन बनकर उठता था। राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल और अशफाक उल्लाह खान जैसे अमर बलिदानियों का यह राष्ट्रगान पसंदीदा था। चंद्रशेखर आजाद, खुदीराम बोस, लाला लाजपत राय, सरोजिनी नायडू, सभी इस गीत से प्रेरणा लेकर आजादी के संघर्ष में उतरे थे। अंग्रेजों ने भले ही हथियार उठाए हों, लेकिन, हमारे वीरों ने वंदे मातरम् को हथियार बना लिया था। यह वह मंत्र है, जिसे सुनकर अंग्रेज आगबबूला हो जाते थे और देशभक्तों पर अत्याचार करते थे।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह गीत, जिसे 150 वर्षों पहले लिखा गया था, वह आज भी उतना ही ताजा, उतना ही ओजस्वी और उतना ही ऊर्जावान है। वंदे मातरम् आज भी युवाओं को प्रेरित करता है, सैनिकों को उत्साहित करता है, मां भारती के प्रति श्रद्धा जगाता है और भारत को एक सूत्र में बांधने का काम करता है। वह मंत्र है - वंदे मातरम्।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 150 साल बाद भी यह गीत कोई पुरानी कविता नहीं, बल्कि एक जीवित राष्ट्रीय भावना है।

महोदय, वंदे मातरम् के 150 वर्ष पूरे होने पर जहां मैं यह चर्चा कर रहा हूं, वहां भारत रत्न सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल जी का नाम मैं जरूर लूंगा, क्योंकि उनकी जन्म जयंती को भी 150 वर्ष

पूरे हो रहे हैं। उन्होंने भी वही काम किया, जो वंदे मातरम् ने किया। यदि बंकिम चंद्र चटर्जी ने राष्ट्र की भावना को जन्म दिया, तो सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल की उस भावना ने देश को एकता के सूत्र में बांधने का काम किया। 565 रियासतों को एक सूत्र में बांधकर अखंड भारत का निर्माण करना, इतिहास में ऐसा दूसरा उदाहरण दुनिया में नहीं मिलता। आज यह देश गर्व के साथ कहता है कि भारत एकजुट है, क्योंकि पटेल थे।

महोदय, मैं आपका ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए अंत में इतना तो जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज वंदे मातरम् के 150 वर्ष का यह महोत्सव इसलिए भी महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि भारत में राष्ट्रवाद की एक नई ऊर्जा, एक नई चेतना जागी है, जिसके केंद्र हमारे प्रधानमंत्री माननीय श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी हैं। आज जब विश्व की सबसे ऊंची प्रतिमा स्टैच्यू ऑफ यूनिटी भारत की धरती पर खड़ी है, यह मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में पटेल के प्रति राष्ट्र की कृतज्ञता का सबसे अद्भुत प्रतीक है। मोदी जी ने हमेशा राष्ट्र की एकता और अखंडता के लिए काम किया है।

महोदय, मैं अंत में सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि भारत माता सिर्फ सम्मान की ही नहीं बल्कि अराधना की भी पात्र हैं। यह बहुत बड़ी विडंबना है कि जिस गीत ने भारत को आजादी दिलाई, उसी गीत को गाने में कांग्रेस संकोच करती है। भारत माता की जय कहने में भी कांग्रेसियों को शर्म आती है। कांग्रेस नेताओं ने वंदे मातरम् के गायन पर आपत्ति जताई थी।

महोदय, मैं अंत में आज यह गर्व से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में आर्टिकल-370 हटने पर कहा जाता था कि धारा-370 हटी, तो यहां तिरंगा नहीं फहराया जाएगा। एक समय था, जब यह कहा जाता था। लेकिन, आज वहां वादियों में, स्कूलों और बाजारों में वंदे मातरम् हर रोज गूंज रहा है। वर्गों द्वारा सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम किए जा रहे हैं। ये 150 वर्ष सिर्फ वंदे मातरम् के ही नहीं, बल्कि मानसिक गुलामी के 150 वर्षों का भी अंत है।

महोदय, अपनी बात को समाप्त करते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें वंदे मातरम् को केवल गीत के स्वरूप में नहीं, बल्कि जीवन-शैली के रूप में अपनाना चाहिए। इसे हमें अपने दिल में बसाना चाहिए और हर कार्य में अपने देश के प्रति अपनी निष्ठा और प्यार को प्रदर्शित करना

चाहिए। वंदे मातरम्।

श्री आनंद भदौरिया (धौरहरा) : सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद। मैं अपनी पार्टी समाजवादी पार्टी, अपने नेता पीडीए महानायक आदरणीय अखिलेश यादव जी के आशीर्वाद से अपनी बात रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

मैं इस अवसर पर लोक सभा के आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी का अभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ कि डेढ़ सौ वर्ष पहले मातृभूमि के वंदन का जो गीत था, जो आज़ादी के परवानों का तराना था, आज इस महान सदन में उस पर चर्चा करवाकर माँ भारती के चरणों में शब्द रूपी पुष्प अर्पित करने का हम लोगों को सौभाग्य प्रदान किया है।

आदरणीय सभापति जी, जब वंदे मातरम् की गूँज कानों में पड़ती है, तो हमारे मन-मस्तिष्क में ब्रिटानिया हुकूमत के सामने डटकर मुकाबला करने वाले शहीद अशफाक उल्ला खान, रामप्रसाद बिस्मिल, भगत सिंह जैसे तमाम अमर शहीदों के चेहरे नजर आते हैं, जिन्होंने हँसते-हँसते फाँसी के फंदे को चूमने का काम किया।

23.22 hrs

(Hon. Speaker in the Chair)

हमें जेलों में यातनाएं सह रहे तमाम अमर शहीद नजर आते हैं, स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानी नजर आते हैं। हम उन सबकी पुण्य स्मृतियों को आज इस अवसर पर सादर नमन करते हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ, देश ने सरदार पटेल जी की 125वीं जयंती मनाई है। हम इस अवसर पर उनके चरणों में भी श्रद्धा सुमन समर्पित करते हैं। चाहे इधर के लोग हों, चाहे उस तरफ के बैठे हुए लोग हों, जो अभी सरकार में हैं, क्या आज आत्ममंथन का समय नहीं है? आज किसान, जो दो वक्त की रोज़ी-रोटी के लिए संघर्ष कर रहा है, जो कर्ज़ के बोझ तले दबा हुआ है और आत्महत्या करने को मजबूर है। आज बेरोज़गार नौजवान नौकरी के लिए दर-दर भटक नहीं रहा है। महँगाई ने आम आदमी का जीना दूभर कर दिया है, क्या इस पर हम लोगों को आत्म मंथन नहीं करना चाहिए? आज जब हम 150 वर्षों की बात कर रहे हैं, तो हमें याद रखना आवश्यक है कि वंदे मातरम् केवल भावनाओं का गीत नहीं, बल्कि हमारे संवैधानिक इतिहास का भी अभिन्न हिस्सा है। वंदे मातरम् किसी एक दल की संपत्ति नहीं है,

यह पूरे राष्ट्र की साझा धरोहर है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश में मनाए जाने वाले हर कार्यक्रम में वंदे मातरम् के साथ-साथ संविधान की प्रस्तावना भी पढ़ी जाए, ताकि हम याद रखें कि जिस माँ की हम वंदना कर रहे हैं, उसी माँ ने हमें लोकतंत्र, न्याय, स्वतंत्रता, समानता और बंधुत्व की सौगात दी है।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं बंकिमचंद्र चट्टोपाध्याय जी, गुरुदेव रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर सहित तमाम ज्ञात-अज्ञात स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को नमन करते हुए केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि वंदे मातरम् नहीं, वंदित मातृभूमि के प्रति हमारी जिम्मेदारी ही इस गीत का सच्चा अर्थ है। आपने मुझे समय दिया, उसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। वंदे मातरम्। जय हिंद। जय भीम। जय समाजवाद।

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे (लातूर) : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका और अपनी कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेता तथा लातूर की जनता का धन्यवाद करता हूँ, जिन्होंने मुझे आज इस अत्यंत पावन और ऐतिहासिक विषय पर सदन में अपनी बात रखने का अवसर दिया। हम सभी आज उस अमर राष्ट्र गीत वंदे मातरम् की रचना के 150 वर्ष पूरे होने का उत्सव मना रहे हैं।

यह गीत मात्र एक रचना नहीं, बल्कि हमारी आजादी की लड़ाई का संकल्प है, यह भारत की बहुलतावादी संस्कृति का उद्घोष है, और यह हर भारतीय के हृदय में राष्ट्र-प्रेम का शाश्वत स्रोत है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इतिहास का एक निर्विवाद सत्य है कि इस गीत को राष्ट्रीय फलक पर स्थापित करने का श्रेय भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को जाता है। महोदय वर्ष 1896 में कांग्रेस के कलकत्ता अधिवेशन में गुरुदेव रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर ने इसे पहली बार गाया और तभी से यह गीत स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन का आधिकारिक उद्घोष बन गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्ष 1905 के बंगाल विभाजन के खिलाफ हुए स्वदेशी आंदोलन में 'वन्दे मातरम्' ही जन-जन का नारा बना। हमारे महान नेता, चाहे वह लाला लाजपत राय जी हों, श्री अरबिंदो घोष जी हों, सभी ने इस मंत्र को अपनी शक्ति का आधार बनाया। यह गीत मृत्यु पर विजय का प्रमाण था। खुदीराम बोस से लेकर हमारे असंख्य गुमनाम क्रांतिकारियों ने फाँसी के फंदे पर भी 'वन्दे मातरम्' का उद्घोष किया। कांग्रेस ने हमेशा इस गीत को सर्वोच्च सम्मान दिया, क्योंकि यह भारत के सभी प्रांतों और समुदायों को जोड़ने वाला पुल था। मैं यहाँ उन ऐतिहासिक तथ्यों को स्पष्ट

करना चाहता हूँ, जिन पर अक्सर भ्रम फैलाने का प्रयास किया जाता है। यह भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस ही थी जिसने अत्यंत बुद्धिमत्ता और संवेदनशीलता के साथ राष्ट्रीय गीतों के महत्व को स्थापित किया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आजादी के बाद हमारी संविधान सभा ने गहन विचार-विमर्श कर के सर्वसम्मति से 'जन-गण-मन' को राष्ट्रगान और 'वन्दे मातरम्' को राष्ट्रीय गीत का दर्जा दिया। यह फैसला इसलिए लिया गया ताकि राष्ट्रगीत की ऐतिहासिक और भावनात्मक शक्ति बनी रहे। साथ ही, राष्ट्रगान की संवैधानिक अनिवार्यता भी स्थापित हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस फैसले का बार-बार उल्लेख किया जाता है- सन 1937 में कांग्रेस कार्यसमिति ने यह स्पष्ट किया था कि 'वन्दे मातरम्' के शुरुआती दो पद भारत माता की वंदना के रूप में सर्वथा स्वीकार्य हैं और देश इसे राष्ट्र-गीत के रूप में स्वीकार करता है। यह फैसला राष्ट्र की एकता और सभी समुदायों की भावनाओं के बीच संतुलन बनाने के लिए लिया गया था, ताकि यह महान गीत कभी भी किसी राजनीतिक विवाद का हिस्सा न बने।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मिनट समय और दीजिए। अगर हम सही तरीके से 'वन्दे मातरम्' और देश के स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों का सम्मान करना चाहते हैं, तो हमें संविधान का सम्मान करना पड़ेगा। चुनाव निष्पक्ष कराने पड़ेंगे और चुनावों में हाःने वाला भ्रष्टाचार कम करना होगा। सभी युवाओं को सस्ती शिक्षा और बेरोजगारों को काम देना होगा। सभी माता, बहनों को सुरक्षा देनी होगी। सभी को अच्छी हेल्थ की सुविधाएं देनी होंगी। किसानों को उनकी उपज का सही दाम देना होगा। सभी नागरिकों को शुद्ध पानी और पेट भर खाना देना होगा। यही 'वन्दे मातरम्' का सही सम्मान होगा। धन्यवाद। जय हिंद, वंदे मातरम्।

श्री देवेन्द्र सिंह उर्फ भोले सिंह (अकबरपुर) : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, वंदे मातरम् पर चर्चा में आपके द्वारा मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया गया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी से अनुरोध किया था और उन्होंने आपसे यह बात कही इसके लिए आपको बार-बार धन्यवाद देता हूँ। वंदे मातरम् पर लोकसभा में परिचर्चा का निर्णय अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है

क्योंकि इसकी अनुगूंज हर भारतीय को प्रेरित करती है, गौरवान्वित करती है और एकता का संदेश देती है। देश के विद्यालयों में नित्य प्रति इसका गायन हमारे देश की पौथ में देश के प्रति एक समझदारी विकसित करती है। जवाबदेही उत्पन्न करती है और देश प्रथम की भावना को बलवती बनाती है। यह भी एक सुखद संयोग है कि वंदे मातरम की रचना के 150 वर्ष अभी पूर्ण हुए हैं, किंतु इस राष्ट्रीय गीत की उपयोगिता, प्रासंगिकता और निरंतरता उत्तरोत्तर उत्कर्ष की ओर अग्रसर है और इस स्थिति से हम सभी अभिभूत हैं। इस गीत की रचना सन 1875 में श्री बंकिम चंद्र चट्टोपाध्याय द्वारा की गई और उनके उपन्यास आनंदमठ में इसे शामिल किया गया। मान्यवर, सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि बंकिम चंद्र चट्टोपाध्याय जी के तरीके से उनके पद चिन्हों पर चलने वाले हमारी लोकसभा क्षेत्र में जन्मे देशभक्त, स्वतंत्रता सेनानी श्यामलाल गुप्त 'पार्षद' जी का जन्म 9 सितंबर 1896 को कानपुर के नरवल ग्राम में हुआ था, जो हमारे क्षेत्र का एक हिस्सा है। उनके पिता का नाम विश्वेश्वर प्रसाद और माता का नाम कौशल्या देवी था। महात्मा गाँधी, प० मोतीलाल नेहरू, गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त, जमना लाल बजाज, महादेव देसाई, राजश्री पुरुषोत्तमदास टंडन, सोहन लाल द्विवेदी, राम नरेश त्रिपाठी, प० लक्ष्मी नारायण अग्निहोत्री, गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी और प० प्रताप नारायण मिश्र जी के साथ भी उन्होंने काम किया है।

श्यामलाल जी भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के एक सेनानी थे। उन्होंने असहयोग आंदोलन, नमक आंदोलन और भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन में भाग लिया। उन्हें कई बार गिरफ्तार किया गया और वे कई वर्षों तक जेल में रहे। कानपुर में जन्मे भारत माता के पुत्र श्यामलाल गुप्त जी का यह गीत आज भी भारत में बहुत लोकप्रिय है, जो कि 13 अप्रैल, 1924 में जलियांवाला बाग हत्याकांड के बाद कानपुर के फूल बाग में उनके द्वारा गाया था—

विजयी विश्व तिरंगा प्यारा,

झंडा ऊंचा रहे हमारा।

सदा शक्ति बरसाने वाला,

प्रेम सुधा बरसाने वाला,

वीरों को हरषाने वाला,
मातृभूमि का तन-मन सारा,
झंडा ऊंचा रहे हमारा ।
स्वतंत्रता के भीषण रण में,
लखकर बढ़े जोश क्षण-क्षण में,
कांपे शत्रु देखकर मन में,
मिट जाए भय संकट सारा,
झंडा ऊंचा रहे हमारा ।
इस झंडे के नीचे निर्भय,
लें स्वराज्य यह अविचल निश्चय,
बोलें भारत माता की जय,
स्वतंत्रता हो ध्येय हमारा,
झंडा ऊंचा रहे हमारा ।
एक साथ सब मिलकर गाओ,
प्यारा भारत देश हमारा,
झंडा ऊंचा रहे हमारा ।
इसकी शान न जाने पाए,
चाहे जान भले ही जाए,
विश्व-विजय करके दिखलाएं,
तब होवे प्रण पूर्ण हमारा,
झंडा ऊंचा रहे हमारा ।
विजयी विश्व तिरंगा प्यारा,
झंडा ऊंचा रहे हमारा ।

मान्यवर, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी पूरी बात बताना चाहता हूँ। 24 जनवरी, 1950 को इस गीत को संविधान सभा ने राष्ट्रीय गीत के रूप में मान्यता दी। वंदे मातरम् का शाब्दिक अर्थ है— मां, मैं तुम्हे नमन करता हूँ। यह एक ऐसा वाक्य है, जो समस्त भारतवासी परिजन के रूप में दिखाई देते हैं, उसके लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी राष्ट्र प्रथम विचारधारा के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं। वर्तमान संदर्भ में इसकी चर्चा न केवल भारत के भूभाग को अंगीकृत किये हुए उसकी विशेषताओं का बखान करता है, बल्कि उसकी पारिवारिक स्थितियों को समाहित किए हुए इसके भावनात्मक, सांस्कृतिक और आध्यात्मिक पहलुओं को भी पर्याप्त रूप से रेखांकित करता है।

यह गीत भारत की एकता, साहस, आत्मबल और देशभक्ति को भी दिखाता है। इसका गायन व श्रवण हमें देश के प्रति, अपने कर्तव्यों के प्रति न केवल सजग बनाता है, बल्कि अनवरत हमें आगे बढ़ने की प्रेरणा भी देता रहता है। हमारे यहां देश भक्ति पर लिखे गए साहित्य की बहुतायत है तथा इसी वजह से हम लोग भौगोलिक, सांस्कृतिक और भाषाई भिन्नताओं के बावजूद एकसूत्र में मजबूती से बंधे हुए हैं।

यहाँ इस बात का उल्लेख करना भी मेरे लिए अत्यंत हर्ष का विषय है। केंद्र में भाजपा नीत सरकार और यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी व यशस्वी मुख्य मंत्री जी के कुशल नेतृत्व में सांसद सदस्यों को आबंटित की गई एमपी लैंड योजना की धनराशि में से लगभग 60 लाख रुपये से अधिक लगाकर वहां एक पुस्तकालय का भवन बनाया गया। तत्कालीन राष्ट्रपति श्री रामनाथ कोविंद जी के द्वारा इसका उद्घाटन किया गया।

वंदे मातरम् गीत का प्रभाव अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी है, जिसे वर्ष 1907 में मैडम भीखाजी कामा ने बर्लिन में, वर्ष 1909 में मदन लाल दींगरा ने इंग्लैंड में इसका उद्घोष किया। वर्ष 1912 में गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले का केपटाउन में स्वागत वंदे मातरम् के जयकारे से किया गया। हम लोगों की यह सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी है कि वंदे मातरम् गीत की भावना एवं प्रेरणा को देश के घर-घर तक प्रचारित-प्रसारित करें और देश भक्ति की उत्कृष्ट भावना का संचार करें।... (व्यवधान)

हमारे देश के यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी आज पूरे देश में यही कार्य कर रहे हैं।

जब हम आजाद हुए थे, तो उस समय हम किस स्थिति में थे और उसके बाद आज हम कहां पहुंचे हैं? नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में वर्ष 2047 में विकसित भारत का जो संकल्प है, उसे सामने बैठे हुए लोग किसी न किसी तरीके से रोकने के प्रयास में लगे रहते हैं। लेकिन हमारी जो भावना है, हमें अपना कार्य करने से कोई रोक नहीं सकता है।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ वंदे मातरम् कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ। जय हिंद, जय वंदे मातरम्।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : नीरज मौर्य जी, आप दो मिनट में अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दीजिएगा। घड़ी देख लीजिए।

श्री नीरज मौर्य (आंवला) : धन्यवाद माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय। मैं आपका धन्यवाद इसलिए भी करूंगा कि आपने राष्ट्रीय गीत वंदे मातरम् के 150 साल पूरे होने पर इस सदन में चर्चा कराई। माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मैं बंकिम दा को भी नमन करता हूँ। राष्ट्रीय गीत वंदे मातरम् 150 साल से इस देश के कोने-कोने में लोगों के हृदय में वास कर रहा है। आज इस गीत को यहां पर बहुत सारे लोगों ने अपने-अपने माध्यम से रखा।

वंदे मातरम्

हे मातृभूमि, तुम्हें नमन।

सुजल भूमि, सुफल भूमि

मलय पर्वत की ठंडी हवाओं वाली

लहलहाती फसलों से ढकी हे जननी!

वंदे मातरम्।

चांदनी रात में आभा बिखेरती हुई

फूलों से सजी, वृक्षों से शोभित धरा

मधुर हंसी, मधुर भाषा वाली

सुख देने वाली, वरदान देने वाली

हे माता! तुम्हें शत्-शत् नमन

वंदे मातरम् ।

मान्यवर, यह जो भाव है, आज अगर सारे भारतवासी इस पर काम करें, तो शायद जिस भाव की आज से 150 साल पहले जिसकी कल्पना की थी, वह तभी संभव है, क्योंकि आज हम देख रहे हैं कि सुजल भूमि, सुफल भूमि करने वाला जो अन्नदाता हमारा किसान है, वह किसान आज परेशान है। किसान जब भूखा मरता है, ऋण के बोझ से मरता है, आत्महत्या करता है, तो मन आहत होता है।

मान्यवर, इसमें पहाड़ों की कल्पना की गई है, पर आज पहाड़ों पर किस तरह की त्रासदी आ रही है? मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अपील करूंगा कि प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से देश को कैसे बचाया जाए? पहाड़ों पर जो घटनाएं हो रही हैं, उनसे देश को कैसे बचाया जाए, इसके लिए रोड मैप की आवश्यकता है।

मान्यवर, आज भारत के 70 प्रतिशत लोगों को स्वच्छ जल नहीं मिल रहा है। हमारे देश के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी एक बड़ी महत्वाकांक्षी योजना लेकर आए- 'हर घर नल जल योजना'। मान्यवर, मैं बहुत ही दृढ़ता के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस योजना में भ्रष्टाचार की दीमक लग गई है। मान्यवर, जैसे आज चर्चा इस पर हो रही है, उसी तरह से 'हर घर नल जल योजना' पर भी सदन में चर्चा कराकर इस महत्वाकांक्षी योजना को जमीन पर मूर्त रूप दिया जाए, जिससे लोगों को स्वच्छ जल मिल सके।

मान्यवर, आज नौजवानों को रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है। जो हमारे पी.डी.ए. के लोग हैं, उनको शिक्षा नहीं मिल रही है, चिकित्सा नहीं मिल रही है। जो मूलभूत सुविधाएं हैं, उनसे उनको वंचित किया जा रहा है। मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि आज यह कहा जा रहा है कि वर्ष 2047 तक विकसित भारत बनाएंगे, लेकिन इन 11 सालों में एक विकसित गांव नहीं बन पाया, एक स्मार्ट सिटी नहीं बन पाई।... (व्यवधान)

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल (डुमरियागंज) : नीरज जी, चर्चा वंदे मातरम् पर हो रही है और अभी आपने सुना कि कितनी जगह पर वंदे भारत गाड़ियां चल रही हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : जगदम्बिका पाल जी, आप कितनी देर तक बोलेंगे?

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका अत्यंत आभारी हूं। मैं इस बात के लिए आभारी हूं कि मैं समझता हूं कि सदन के माध्यम से आज पूरा देश, पूरा विश्व इस बात को देख रहा होगा कि 150 वर्ष पूर्व अंग्रेजों ने डिवाइड एंड रूल करके बंगाल को बांटने को कोशिश की। उस समय पूर्वी और पश्चिमी बंगाल का चाहे हिंदु हो या मुसलमान, वह उस बंटवारे के खिलाफ था। उस समय जो चिंगारी निकली, वही वंदे मातरम् की चिंगारी थी, वही बंकिम चंद्र चट्टोपाध्याय की चिंगारी थी। आज उसको जिस नजरिए से लोगों ने कहा, जैसे आज कांग्रेस की नेत्री ने कहा कि इसकी चर्चा करने की क्या जरूरत है? इसकी जरूरत इसलिए है कि जब इसके 100 वर्ष पूरे हुए थे, तब चर्चा होनी चाहिए थी। लेकिन 100 वर्ष पूरे होने पर वर्ष 1975 का वह आपातकाल याद आ रहा है। जैसे अंग्रेजों ने सारे अधिकार छीने, उसी तरह से वर्ष 1975 में जब वंदे मातरम् की चर्चा इस सदन में होनी चाहिए थी, उस समय अखबारों पर सेंसर लगाया गया, बेगुनाह लोगों को मीसा में बंद किया गया,... (व्यवधान) मौलिक अधिकारों को छीना गया। इसलिए आज इस वंदे मातरम् की चर्चा की जरूरत है। कांग्रेस के एक उप नेता ने कहा कि हमारे अशफाक उल्ला साहब उस पक्ष में थे कि वंदे मातरम् होना चाहिए।... (व्यवधान) अगर आपके सबसे बड़े नेता अशफाक उल्ला साहब पक्ष में थे, रफी अहमद किदवई पक्ष में थे, तो फिर आपने वंदे मातरम् के पंख को काटने की क्यों हिमाकत की है?

अब दोहरी राजनीति नहीं चलेगी।... (व्यवधान) मेरे पास आंकड़ें हैं। वर्ष 1907 में लाहौर की गलियों में भी वंदे मातरम् गूंजता था। ढाका के मजिस्ट्रेट ने भी लिखा था, जब बंग का डिविजन हो रहा था, पूर्वी-पश्चिमी बंगाल का बंटवारा हो रहा था, तो सभी हिन्दू-मुस्लिम वंदे मातरम् गा रहे थे। वर्ष 1930 के बाद केवल तुष्टिकरण के लिए इसका विरोध हुआ है। आज डेढ़ सौ वर्षों के बाद नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने वंदे मातरम् पर चर्चा कराई है और आपने इस पर 12 घंटों तक चर्चा की है। यह आने वाली पीढ़ियों को प्रेरित करेगा। इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, आज इस सदन में राष्ट्रीय गीत वंदे मातरम् की 150 वर्ष की यात्रा पर 66 माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार अभिव्यक्त किए हैं। सम्पूर्ण देश देख रहा है कि अर्धरात्रि को भी सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने वंदे मातरम् की 150 वर्ष की यात्रा में जिस तरह से त्याग, समर्पण और सेवा की है, मुझे आशा है कि हम सभी सदन में सामूहिकता के साथ मिल कर इस देश को इसी तरह से आगे बढ़ाते रहेंगे और इसी तरीके से ऐसे विषयों पर, जो हम सभी को गौरवान्वित करते हैं, यहां एक सक्रिय भागीदारी के साथ उन पर सकारात्मक चर्चा होती रहेगी।

मैं सभा की कार्यवाही कल मंगलवार दिनांक 9 दिसम्बर, 2025 को प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित करता हूं।

23.43 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Tuesday, December 9, 2025/Agrahayana 18, 1947 (Saka).*

ANNEXURE-I**(i) Member-wise Index to Starred Questions**

SI No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	Dr. Amol Ramsing Kolhe	109
2	Dr. Byreddy Shabari	118
3	Dr. Gumma Thanuja Rani	110
4	Dr. Kadiyam Kavya	104
5	Dr. Prashant Yadaorao Padole	108
6	Dr. Shashi Tharoor	119
7	Dr. T Sumathy Alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian	117
8	Shri Appalanaidu Kalisetti	118
9	Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat	113
10	Shri Balabhadra Majhi	120
11	Shri Balwant Baswant Wankhade	108
12	Shri Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure	115
13	Shri Dineshbhai Makwana	103
14	Shri Gaurav Gogoi	105
15	Shri Jugal Kishore	107
16	Shri K Sudhakaran	106
17	Shri Kalipada Saren Kherwal	111
18	Shri M K Raghavan	110
19	Shri Mahendra Singh Solanky	107
20	Shri Mahesh Kashyap	102
21	Shri Nalin Soren	120
22	Shri P P Chaudhary	116
23	Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi	102
24	Shri Rajkumar Roat	114
25	Shri Ravindra Shukla Alias Ravi Kishan	101
26	Shri Sukanta Kumar Panigrahi	116

27	Smt. Geniben Nagaji Thakor	112
28	Smt. Roopkumari Choudhary	103
29	Thiru D M Kathir Anand	117

(ii) Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

SI No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	Adv Dean Kuriakose	1210, 1156
2	Adv Gowaal Kagada Padavi	1338
3	Adv. Adoor Prakash	1234, 1156
4	Adv. Chandra Shekhar	1154
5	Com. Selvaraj V	1345, 1229
6	Dr. Alok Kumar Suman	1291, 1167
7	Dr. Amar Singh	1335
8	Dr. Angomcha Bimol Akoijam	1227, 1173
9	Dr. C M Ramesh	1191
10	Dr. D Ravi Kumar	1373
11	Dr. D. Purandeswari	1322
12	Dr. Ganapathy Rajkumar P	1228, 1347
13	Dr. Hemang Joshi	1168
14	Dr. Hemant Vishnu Savara	1190
15	Dr. K Sudhakar	1178, 1168
16	Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy	1358, 1181
17	Dr. Kalyan Vaijinathrao Kale	1370, 1266
18	Dr. Kirsan Namdeo	1266
19	Dr. M K Vishnu Prasad	1231, 1349
20	Dr. M P Abdussamad Samadani	1324
21	Dr. Mallu Ravi	1171
22	Dr. Manna Lal Rawat	1268
23	Dr. Mohammad Jawed	1293
24	Dr. Nishikant Dubey	1182
25	Dr. Prabha Mallikarjun	1156, 1161
26	Dr. Prashant Yadaorao Padole	1156
27	Dr. Raj Kumar Chabbewal	1354, 1266

28	Dr. Rani Srikumar	1368
29	Dr. Sambit Patra	1279, 1220
30	Dr. Sharmila Sarkar	1309
31	Dr. Shivaji Bandappa Kalge	1198, 1353
32	Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde	1361, 1211, 1201
33	Dr. Thirumaavalavan Tholkappiyan	1316
34	Dr. Vinod Kumar Bind	1303
35	Md Abu Taher Khan	1350
36	Md. Rakibul Hussain	1331
37	Mr Pathan Yusuf	1256
38	Mrs Ruchi Vira	1204
39	Ms Iqra Choudhary	1245
40	Ms Kangna Ranaut	1180
41	Ms Sayani Ghosh	1319
42	Ms. Mahua Moitra	1333
43	Ms. Praniti Sushilkumar Shinde	1321
44	Ms. S Jothimani	1300
45	Prof. Sougata Ray	1170, 1167
46	Shri Chhotelal	1241
47	Shri Radhakrishna	1310
48	Shri Selvaganapathi T.M.	1196, 1300
49	Shri Abhishek Banerjee	1277
50	Shri Adhikari Deepak Dev	1334
51	Shri Adhikari Soumendu	1286
52	Shri Aditya Yadav	1336
53	Shri Alok Sharma	1153, 1190, 1203
54	Shri Amarsing Tisso	1367
55	Shri Amra Ram	1337
56	Shri Anand Bhadauria	1366
57	Shri Anil Firojiya	1153, 1203, 1161

58	Shri Anil Yeshwant Desai	1343, 1216
59	Shri Anto Antony	1265, 1156
60	Shri Anup Sanjay Dhotre	1283, 1270
61	Shri Anurag Sharma	1159
62	Shri Anurag Singh Thakur	1237
63	Shri Arun Bharti	1311
64	Shri Arun Govil	1209
65	Shri Arun Kumar Sagar	1346
66	Shri Arup Chakraborty	1251
67	Shri Arvind Dharmapuri	1314
68	Shri Arvind Ganpat Sawant	1216
69	Shri Asaduddin Owaisi	1164
70	Shri Atul Garg	1172
71	Shri Avimanyu Sethi	1258, 1169
72	Shri Azad Kirti Jha	1188
73	Shri B K Parthasarathi	1329
74	Shri B Y Raghavendra	1230
75	Shri Babu Singh Kushwaha	1199
76	Shri Baijayant Panda	1281
77	Shri Balabhadra Majhi	1161
78	Shri Balashowry Vallabhaneni	1339
79	Shri Balya Mama Suresh Gopinath Mhatre	1179
80	Shri Bapi Haldar	1184
81	Shri Bastipati Nagaraju	1220
82	Shri Benny Behanan	1156
83	Shri Bhajan Lal Jatav	1278
84	Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab	1217, 1190, 1192
85	Shri Bhaskar Murlidhar Bhagare	1348
86	Shri Bhumare Sandipanrao Asaram	1353, 1198

87	Shri Bibhu Prasad Tarai	1168, 1161
88	Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato	1161
89	Shri Biplab Kumar Deb	1359
90	Shri Brijendra Singh Ola	1320
91	Shri Brijmohan Agrawal	1327
92	Shri Bunty Vivek Sahu	1375, 1359
93	Shri C N Annadurai	1163, 1168
94	Shri Captain Brijesh Chowta	1318, 1230, 1192
95	Shri Captain Viriato Fernandes	1297
96	Shri Chamala Kiran Kumar Reddy	1285, 1206
97	Shri Chandra Prakash Joshi	1357
98	Shri Chavan Ravindra Vasantryao	1224, 1240
99	Shri Daggumalla Prasada Rao	1329
100	Shri Damodar Agrawal	1180
101	Shri Darshan Singh Choudhary	1371, 1169
102	Shri Deepender Singh Hooda	1298
103	Shri Devesh Shakya	1262, 1173
104	Shri Dhairyasheel Sambhajirao Mane	1240, 1224
105	Shri Dharambir Singh	1161
106	Shri Dharmendra Yadav	1347
107	Shri Dilip Saikia	1217
108	Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav	1360, 1187
109	Shri Dineshbhai Makwana	1161
110	Shri Dulu Mahato	1161
111	Shri Durai Vaiko	1323
112	Shri Dushyant Singh	1205
113	Shri Eatala Rajender	1275, 1206
114	Shri Eswarasamy K	1183
115	Shri G Lakshminarayana	1301
116	Shri G M Harish Balayogi	1202

117	Shri Giridhari Yadav	1360
118	Shri Godam Nagesh	1364
119	Shri Gopal Jee Thakur	1217
120	Shri Govind Makthappa Karjol	1264
121	Shri Gyaneshwar Patil	1353, 1198
122	Shri Hanuman Beniwal	1313
123	Shri Harendra Singh Malik	1215
124	Shri Haribhai Patel	1258
125	Shri Hasmukhbhai Somabhai Patel	1195, 1169
126	Shri Hibi Eden	1282
127	Shri Imran Masood	1263
128	Shri Jagadish Chandra Barma Basunia	1226
129	Shri Jagannath Sarkar	1239
130	Shri Jagdambika Pal	1192, 1217, 1190
131	Shri Jai Parkash	1255
132	Shri Janardan Mishra	1203
133	Shri Janardan Singh Sigriwal	1341
134	Shri Jaswantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor	1212, 1180, 1161
135	Shri Jyotirmay Singh Mahato	1203
136	Shri K C Venugopal	1365, 1266
137	Shri K E Prakash	1306, 1285
138	Shri K Radhakrishnan	1290
139	Shri K Sudhakaran	1156
140	Shri Kali Charan Singh	1153
141	Shri Kalyan Banerjee	1277
142	Shri Kanwar Singh Tanwar	1292
143	Shri Karan Bhushan Singh	1248
144	Shri Karti P Chidambaram	1156
145	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	1187, 1360
146	Shri Kesineni Sivanath	1294, 1220

147	Shri Khagen Murmu	1180
148	Shri Khalilur Rahaman	1257
149	Shri Kodikunnil Suresh	1200
150	Shri Konda Vishweshwar Reddy	1197, 1153
151	Shri Kota Srinivasa Poojary	1152
152	Shri Kripanath Mallah	1280
153	Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti	1217, 1190, 1180
154	Shri Kuldeep Indora	1304
155	Shri Kunduru Raghuveer	1269
156	Shri Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu	1340
157	Shri Laxmikant Pappu Nishad	1369
158	Shri Lumbaram Choudhary	1161
159	Shri Maddila Gurumoorthy	1193
160	Shri Madhavaneni Raghunandan Rao	1155
161	Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy	1194, 1258
162	Shri Mahendra Singh Solanky	1168
163	Shri Mahesh Kashyap	1169
164	Shri Malaiyarasan D	1181, 1358
165	Shri Malvinder Singh Kang	1308
166	Shri Mani A	1207
167	Shri Manickam Tagore B	1312, 1289
168	Shri Manish Jaiswal	1325
169	Shri Manish Tewari	1330
170	Shri Manoj Tiwari	1186
171	Shri Mitesh Patel Bakabhai	1195, 1169
172	Shri Mohibullah	1328
173	Shri Muhammed Hamdullah Sayeed	1225
174	Shri Mukeshkumar Chandrakaant Dalal	1168, 1161
175	Shri Murari Lal Meena	1302
176	Shri Murasoli S	1223, 1161

177	Shri N K Premachandran	1347
178	Shri Naba Charan Majhi	1192, 1217
179	Shri Nalin Soren	1203
180	Shri Narayandas Ahirwar	1378
181	Shri Naresh Ganpat Mhaske	1211, 1361, 1201
182	Shri Navaskani K	1163
183	Shri Naveen Jindal	1295
184	Shri Neeraj Maurya	1261, 1173
185	Shri Nilesh Dnyandev Lanke	1198, 1353
186	Shri Omprakash Bhupalsinh Alias Pavan Rajenimbalkar	1274, 1185
187	Shri P C Mohan	1238, 1190, 1168
188	Shri P P Chaudhary	1168
189	Shri P V Midhun Reddy	1176
190	Shri Parbhubhai Nagarbhai Vasava	1203
191	Shri Parshottambhai Rupala	1249
192	Shri Partha Bhowmick	1276
193	Shri Patel Umeshbhai Babubhai	1267
194	Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy	1235
195	Shri Pradeep Kumar Singh	1217
196	Shri Pradeep Purohit	1250, 1157
197	Shri Pradyut Bordoloi	1271
198	Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi	1359
199	Shri Praveen Patel	1192
200	Shri Putta Mahesh Kumar	1194
201	Shri Radheshyam Rathiya	1157
202	Shri Rahul Kaswan	1222
203	Shri Raja A	1166
204	Shri Raja Ram Singh	1177
205	Shri Rajabhau Parag Prakash Waje	1208

206	Shri Rajeev Rai	1173
207	Shri Rajesh Naranbhai Chudasama	1315, 1169
208	Shri Rajesh Ranjan	1351
209	Shri Rajesh Verma	1172
210	Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy	1268
211	Shri Rajkumar Chahar	1192, 1153, 1190
212	Shri Raju Bista	1342
213	Shri Rakesh Rathor	1158
214	Shri Ramasahayam Raghuram Reddy	1247
215	Shri Ramprit Mandal	1360
216	Shri Ramvir Singh Bidhuri	1174
217	Shri Rao Rajendra Singh	1372
218	Shri Ravindra Dattaram Waikar	1361, 1211, 1201
219	Shri Ravindra Shukla Alias Ravi Kishan	1161
220	Shri Robert Bruce C	1305, 1266
221	Shri S Jagathratchakan	1344, 1299
222	Shri S Venkatesan	1189
223	Shri Sachithanantham R	1355
224	Shri Sanatan Pandey	1296
225	Shri Sanjay Haribhau Jadhav	1284, 1216, 1185
226	Shri Sanjay Uttamrao Deshmukh	1185
227	Shri Sasikanth Senthil	1165
228	Shri Satish Kumar Gautam	1151
229	Shri Satpal Brahamchari	1255
230	Shri Saumitra Khan	1243, 1359
231	Shri Selvam G	1163, 1168
232	Shri Shafi Parambil	1332
233	Shri Shankar Lalwani	1153
234	Shri Shashank Mani	1169
235	Shri Shivmangal Singh Tomar	1203, 1168

236	Shri Shrirang Appa Chandu Barne	1211, 1361, 1201
237	Shri Shyamkumar Daulat Barve	1272
238	Shri Sribharat Mathukumilli	1260
239	Shri Subbarayan K	1229, 1345
240	Shri Sudama Prasad	1236
241	Shri Sudheer Gupta	1224, 1240
242	Shri Sukanta Kumar Panigrahi	1192, 1217
243	Shri Sunil Bose	1266
244	Shri Sunil Kumar	1363, 1169
245	Shri Suresh Kumar Shetkar	1289
246	Shri T R Baalu	1176
247	Shri Tangella Uday Srinivas	1175
248	Shri Tanuj Punia	1232, 1156
249	Shri Tejasvi Surya	1153
250	Shri Tharaniventhan M S	1259
251	Shri Trivendra Singh Rawat	1242
252	Shri Ummeda Ram Beniwal	1214
253	Shri V K Sreekandan	1273
254	Shri Vamsi Krishna Gaddam	1352
255	Shri Ve Vaithilingam	1254
256	Shri Vijay Baghel	1203
257	Shri Vijay Kumar Dubey	1180, 1203, 1161, 1217
258	Shri Vijay Kumar Hansdak	1349
259	Shri Vijayakumar Alias Vijay Vasanth	1206, 1289
260	Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil	1201
261	Shri Vishnu Datt Sharma	1160
262	Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram	1218
263	Shri Vishweshwar Hegde Kageri	1244, 1190
264	Shri Y S Avinash Reddy	1252
265	Shri Yaduveer Wadiyar	1168

266	Shri Yogender Chandolia	1161
267	Shri Zia Ur Rehman	1287
268	Smt. Anita Nagarsingh Chouhan	1219, 1180
269	Smt. Anita Subhadarshini	1169
270	Smt. Bag Mitali	1167
271	Smt. Bharti Pardhi	1361, 1211, 1201
272	Smt. Bijuli Kalita Medhi	1380
273	Smt. D K Aruna	1195, 1258
274	Smt. Delkar Kalaben Mohanbhai	1162, 1353
275	Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal	1362
276	Smt. Himadri Singh	1326, 1203
277	Smt. Joba Majhi	1356
278	Smt. June Maliah	1213, 1333
279	Smt. Kamaljeet Sehwat	1190
280	Smt. Kamlesh Jangde	1217
281	Smt. Krishna Devi Shivshankar Patel	1379
282	Smt. Kriti Devi Debbarman	1192
283	Smt. Lovely Anand	1376
284	Smt. Mahima Kumari Mewar	1203
285	Smt. Mala Roy	1246
286	Smt. Manju Sharma	1317
287	Smt. Poonamben Hematbhai Maadam	1258
288	Smt. Pratima Mondal	1377
289	Smt. Priyanka Gandhi Vadra	1221
290	Smt. Rachna Banerjee	1307
291	Smt. Sajda Ahmed	1374
292	Smt. Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo	1233
293	Smt. Sanjna Jatav	1253
294	Smt. Shambhavi	1172

295	Smt. Shobhanaben Mahendrasinh Baraiya	1180, 1168
296	Smt. Smita Uday Wagh	1270
297	Smt. Supriya Sule	1348
298	Thiru Arun Nehru	1288
299	Thiru Dayanidhi Maran	1299
300	Thiru Thanga Tamilselvan	1347, 1228

ANNEXURE-II**(i) Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions**

Corporate Affairs	:
Culture	: 117
Education	: 104, 107, 110, 111, 112, 114
Environment, Forest and Climate Change	: 119, 120
Finance	: 101, 109, 118
Labour and Employment	: 105, 108
Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	: 106, 116
Tourism	: 103, 115
Youth Affairs and Sports	: 102, 113

(ii) Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Corporate Affairs	: 1156, 1161, 1180, 1195, 1204, 1212, 1232, 1258, 1332, 1335, 1336, 1340, 1346, 1351, 1367, 1368, 1371
Culture	: 1158, 1169, 1188, 1192, 1198, 1254, 1271, 1281, 1292, 1297, 1300, 1312, 1320, 1323, 1326, 1328, 1343, 1359, 1376, 1377
Education	: 1154, 1162, 1164, 1165, 1171, 1174, 1178, 1184, 1185, 1189, 1200, 1211, 1216, 1225, 1229, 1230, 1236, 1239, 1242, 1243, 1249, 1252, 1256, 1257, 1260, 1265, 1268, 1274, 1278, 1286, 1291, 1304, 1324, 1327, 1331, 1334, 1341, 1344, 1353, 1358, 1364, 1365, 1369
Environment, Forest and Climate Change	: 1170, 1173, 1177, 1186, 1190, 1193, 1202, 1205, 1209, 1210, 1221, 1240, 1247, 1263, 1266, 1269, 1275, 1285, 1298, 1299, 1309, 1321, 1348, 1349, 1355, 1362, 1363, 1370, 1375
Finance	: 1152, 1160, 1168, 1172, 1176, 1179, 1187, 1194, 1196, 1203, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1219, 1222, 1224, 1231, 1237, 1246, 1250, 1251, 1272, 1273, 1280, 1284, 1294, 1301, 1302, 1307, 1310, 1314, 1319, 1322, 1330, 1333, 1339, 1345, 1347, 1350, 1356, 1360, 1366, 1372, 1374, 1380
Labour and Employment	: 1153, 1163, 1166, 1181, 1182, 1197, 1201, 1206, 1228, 1235, 1244, 1264, 1270, 1276, 1277, 1279, 1282, 1288, 1289, 1313, 1342

Skill Development and Entrepreneurship : 1191, 1207, 1208, 1233, 1238, 1245, 1248, 1259, 1287, 1293, 1305, 1308, 1315, 1317, 1357, 1378

Tourism : 1151, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1167, 1175, 1183, 1199, 1217, 1218, 1223, 1226, 1241, 1255, 1267, 1290, 1296, 1306, 1318, 1338, 1352, 1354, 1373

Youth Affairs and Sports : 1220, 1227, 1234, 1253, 1261, 1262, 1283, 1295, 1303, 1311, 1316, 1325, 1329, 1337, 1361, 1379

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