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# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**(Original Version)**

**Third Session**

**(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. IV contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

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## C O N T E N T S

**Eighteenth Series, Vol. IV, Third Session, 2024/1946 (Saka)  
No. 1, Monday, November 25, 2024/ Agrahayana 4, 1946 (Saka)**

<u>S U B J E C T</u>	<u>P A G E S</u>
<b>ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA</b>	2-24
<b>OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA</b>	25
<b>COUNCIL OF MINISTERS</b>	26-34
<b>NATIONAL ANTHEM</b>	36
<b>OBITUARY REFERENCES</b>	36-37
<b>WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS</b>	
Starred Question Nos. 1 to 20	38-122
Unstarred Question Nos. 1 to 230	122-990
 <b><u>ANNEXURE – I</u></b>	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	993-994
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	995-1001
 <b><u>ANNEXURE – II</u></b>	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	1002
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	1003-1004

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Saroj, Shri Pushpendra (Kaushambi)  
Savara, Dr. Hemant Vishnu (Palghar)  
Sawant, Shri Arvind Ganpat (Mumbai South)  
Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah (Lakshadweep)  
Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M. (Guna)

Sehrawat, Shrimati Kamaljeet (West Delhi)  
Selja, Kumari (Sirsa)  
Selvaganapathi, Shri T. M. (Salem)  
Selvam, Shri G. (Kancheepuram)  
Senthil, Shri Sasikanth (Tiruvallur)  
Seth, Shri Sanjay (Ranchi)  
Sethi, Shri Avimanyu (Bhadrak)  
Shabari, Dr. Byreddy (Nandyal)  
Shah, Shri Amit (Gandhinagar)  
Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajyalaxmi (Tehri Garhwal)  
Shakya, Shri Devesh (Etah)  
Shambhavi, Shrimati (Samastipur)  
Sharma, Dr. Mahesh (Gautam Buddha Nagar)  
Sharma, Shri Alok (Bhopal)  
Sharma, Shri Anurag (Jhansi)  
Sharma, Shri Vishnu Datt (Khajuraho)  
Sharma, Shrimati Manju (Jaipur)  
Sheikh, Shri Abdul Rashid (Baramulla)  
Shekhar, Adv. Chandra (Nagina)  
Shekhawat, Shri Gajendra Singh (Jodhpur)  
Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar (Zahirabad)  
Shettar, Shri Jagadish (Belgaum)  
Shihora, Shri Chandubhai Chhaganbhai (Surendranagar)  
Shinde, Dr. Shrikant Eknath (Kalyan)

Shinde, Sushri Praniti Sushilkumar (Solapur)  
Sigriwal, Shri Janardan Singh (Maharajganj)  
Singh, Dr. Amar (Fatehgarh Sahib)  
Singh, Dr. Bhola (Bulandshahr)  
Singh, Dr. Jitendra (Udhampur)  
Singh, Rao Inderjit (Gurgaon)  
Singh, Shri Amritpal (Khadoor Sahib)  
Singh, Shri Devendra Singh Alias Bhole (Akbarpur)  
Singh, Shri Dharambir (Bhiwani-Mahendragarh)  
Singh, Shri Dushyant (Jhalawar-Baran)  
Singh, Shri Ganesh (Satna)  
Singh, Shri Giriraj (Begusarai)  
Singh, Shri Kali Charan (Chatra)  
Singh, Shri Karan Bhushan (Kaiserganj)  
Singh, Shri Kirti Vardhan (Gonda)  
Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar (Araria)  
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan (Purvi Champaran)  
Singh, Shri Raj Nath (Lucknow)  
Singh, Shri Raja Ram (Karakat)  
Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh *alias* Lalan (Munger)  
Singh, Shri Rao Rajendra (Jaipur Rural)  
Singh, Shri Sudhakar (Buxar)  
Singh, Shri Ujjwal Raman (Allahabad)  
Singh, Shri Virendra (Chandauli)

Singh, Shrimati Himadri (Shahdol)  
Sinha, Shri Abhay Kumar (Aurangabad)  
Sinha, Shri Shatrughan (Asansol)  
Sivanath, Shri Kesineni (Vijayawada)  
Solanky, Shri Mahendra Singh (Dewas)  
Somanna, Shri V. (Tumkur)  
Sonowal, Shri Sarbananda (Dibrugarh)  
Sonwane, Shri Bajrang Manohar (Beed)  
Soren, Shri Nalin (Dumka)  
Sreekandan, Shri V. K. (Palakkad)  
Srikumar, Dr. Rani (Tenkasi)  
Srinivas, Shri Tangella Uday (Kakinada)  
Subba, Dr. Indra Hang (Sikkim)  
Subhadarshini, Shrimati Anita (Aska)  
Sudhakar, Dr. K. (Chikballapur)  
Sudhakaran, Shri K. (Kannur)  
Suklabaidya, Shri Parimal (Silchar)  
Sule, Shrimati Supriya (Baramati)  
Suman, Dr. Alok Kumar (Gopalganj)  
Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil (Mavelikkara)  
Surya, Shri Tejasvi (Bangalore South)  
Sutariya, Shri Bharatbhai Manubhai (Amreli)  
Swaraj, Ms. Bansuri (New Delhi)  
Syngkon, Dr. Ricky A. J. (Shillong)

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



Ulaka, Shri Saptagiri Sankar (Koraput)  
Unnithan, Shri Rajmohan (Kasaragod)  
V., Shri. Selvaraj (Nagapattinam)  
Vaiko, Shri Durai (Tiruchirappalli)  
Vaithilingam, Shri Ve. (Puducherry)  
Vallabhaneni, Shri Balashowry (Machilipatnam)  
Valmiki, Shri Anoop Pradhan (Hathras)  
Vanlalmangaiha, Shri Richard (Mizoram)  
Varma, Shri Bhupathi Raju Srinivasa (Narsapuram)  
Vasanth, Shri Vijayakumar *Alias* Vijay (Kanyakumari)  
Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai (Bharuch)  
Vasava, Shri Parbhubhai Nagarbhai (Bardoli)  
Veeraswamy, Dr. Kalanidhi (Chennai North)  
Vemireddy, Shri Prabhakar Reddy (Nellore)  
Venkatesan, Shri S. (Madurai)  
Venugopal, Shri K. C. (Alappuzha)  
Verma, Shri Lalji (Ambedkar Nagar)  
Verma, Shri Rajesh (Khagaria)  
Verma, Shri Ram Shiromani (Shrawasti)  
Vira, Shrimati Ruchi (Moradabad)  
Wadiyar, Shri Yaduveer (Mysore)  
Wagh, Shrimati Smita Uday (Jalgaon)  
Waikar, Shri Ravindra Dattaram (Mumbai North-West)  
Waje, Shri Rajabhau Parag Prakash (Nashik)

Wakchaure, Shri Bhausahab Rajaram (Shirdi)

Wankhade, Shri Balwant Baswant (Amravati)

Wankhede, Dr. Lata (Sagar)

Warring, Shri Amrinder Singh Raja (Ludhiana)

Yadav, Shri Aditya (Badaun)

Yadav, Shri Akhilesh (Kannauj)

Yadav, Shri Akshay (Firozabad)

Yadav, Shri Ashok Kumar (Madhubani)

Yadav, Shri Bhupender (Alwar)

Yadav, Shri Dharmendra (Azamgarh)

Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra (Madhepura)

Yadav, Shri Giridhari (Banka)

Yadav, Shri Surendra Prasad (Jahanabad)

Yadav, Shrimati Dimple (Mainpuri)

**OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA**

**THE SPEAKER**

Shri Om Birla

**PANEL OF CHAIRPERSONS**

Shri Jagdambika Pal

Shri P. C. Mohan

Shrimati Sandhya Ray

Shri Dilip Saikia

Kumari Selja

Shri A. Raja

Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar

Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti

Shri Awadhesh Prasad

**SECRETARY GENERAL**

Shri Utpal Kumar Singh

**COUNCIL OF MINISTERS****CABINET MINISTERS**

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

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

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

**MINISTERS OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)**

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

**MINISTERS OF STATE**

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



Shri V. Somanna

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

Dr. Chandra Sekhar Pemmasani

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

Prof. S. P. Singh Baghel

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

Kumari Shobha Karandlaje

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

Shri Kirti Vardhan Singh

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

Shri B. L. Verma

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

Shri Shantanu Thakur

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

Shri Suresh Gopi	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism
Dr. L. Murugan	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
Shri Ajay Tamta	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
Shri Bandi Sanjay Kumar	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs
Shri Kamlesh Paswan	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development
Shri Bhagirath Choudhary	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
Shri Satish Chandra Dubey	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Coal; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Mines
Shri Sanjay Seth	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence
Shri Ravneet Singh	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways
Shri Durga Das Uikey	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Shrimati Raksha Nikhil Khadse	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
Dr. Sukanta Majumdar	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region
Shrimati Savitri Thakur	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Women and Child Development
Shri Tokhan Sahu	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Dr. Raj Bhushan Choudhary	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Jal Shakti
Shri Bhupathi Raju Srinivasa Varma	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Heavy Industries; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel
Shri Harsh Malhotra	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
Shrimati Nimuben Jayantibhai Bambhaniya	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
Shri Murlidhar Mohol	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Cooperation; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation

Shri George Kurian

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

Shri Pabitra Margherita

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

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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Vol. IV First Day of the Third Session of the Eighteenth Lok Sabha No. 1

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LOK SABHA

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Monday, November 25, 2024/ Agrahayana 4, 1946 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**NATIONAL ANTHEM**

*The National Anthem was played.*

**11.01 hrs**

**OBITUARY REFERENCES**

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं अत्यंत दुःख के साथ, सभा को 18वीं लोक सभा के हमारे दो साथियों और तीन पूर्व साथियों के निधन के बारे में सूचित करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री वसंतराव बलवंतराव चव्हाण महाराष्ट्र के नांदेड संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से इस लोक सभा के सदस्य थे। वे महाराष्ट्र विधान सभा और महाराष्ट्र विधान परिषद के सदस्य भी रहे।

श्री चव्हाण एक शिक्षाविद थे, जिन्होंने नायगांव, महाराष्ट्र में अनेक शैक्षणिक संस्थान स्थापित किए। श्री वसंतराव बलवंतराव चव्हाण का निधन 70 वर्ष की आयु में 26 अगस्त, 2024 को तेलंगाना के गाचीबोवली में हुआ।

श्री एस.के. नुरुल इस्लाम पश्चिम बंगाल के बसीरहाट संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से 18वीं लोक सभा के सदस्य थे। वे 15वीं लोक सभा के सदस्य भी रहे।

श्री नुरुल इस्लाम ने कृषि संबंधी समिति के सदस्य के रूप में कार्य किया। इससे पूर्व, वह पश्चिम बंगाल विधान सभा के सदस्य भी रहे। श्री एस. के. नुरुल इस्लाम का निधन 60 वर्ष की आयु में 25 सितम्बर, 2024 को पश्चिम बंगाल के उत्तर चौबीस परगना में हुआ।

श्री एम.एम. लॉरेंस केरल के इडुक्की संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से सातवीं लोक सभा के सदस्य थे। श्री लॉरेंस ने गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों संबंधी समिति के सदस्य के रूप में कार्य किया। श्री एम.एम. लॉरेंस का निधन 95 वर्ष की आयु में 21 सितम्बर, 2024 को केरल के एरनाकुलम में हुआ।

श्रीमती एम. पार्वती आंध्र प्रदेश के ओंगोले संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से ग्यारहवीं लोक सभा की सदस्य थीं। वह आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य विधान सभा की सदस्य भी रहीं। श्रीमती एम. पार्वती का निधन 77 वर्ष की आयु में 25 सितम्बर, 2024 को चेन्नई में हुआ।

श्री हरीशचन्द्र देवराम चव्हाण महाराष्ट्र के डिंडोरी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चौदहवीं, पन्द्रहवीं और सोलहवीं लोक सभा के सदस्य थे।

श्री चव्हाण ने अनेक संसदीय समितियों में कार्य किया। इससे पूर्व, श्री चव्हाण महाराष्ट्र विधान सभा के सदस्य रहे थे।

श्री हरीशचन्द्र देवराम चव्हाण का निधन 72 वर्ष की आयु में 14 नवम्बर, 2024 को महाराष्ट्र के नासिक में हुआ।

अब, यह सभा दिवंगत आत्माओं के सम्मान में थोड़ी देर मौन रहेगी।

#### **11.04 hrs**

*The members than stood in silence for a short while.*

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** ओम शांति: शांति: शांति:।

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### STRATEGIES TO PROMOTE INTERNSHIP UNDER PMIS

#### \*1. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB

##### SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has started Prime Minister Internship Scheme (PMIS) with a target to provide 1.25 lakh internships in the current financial year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the strategies implemented by the Government within the PMIS to promote internships in emerging sectors like fintech and green technologies, ensuring that interns gain relevant experience aligned with future job market trends;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the Prime Minister Internship Scheme has effectively addressed the skill gaps in the corporate sector, particularly for underrepresented and marginalised communities; and
- (e) the specific metrics used to evaluate the success of these initiatives and whether the aspiring youth's end goal of securing a job is one of them?

#### THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

##### (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN):

- (a) and (b): The Prime Minister's Internship Scheme (PMIS) was announced in the Budget 2024-25. It aims to provide internship opportunities to one crore youth in top 500 companies in five years. As an initiation to this Scheme, Ministry of



Corporate Affairs has launched a Pilot Project of the Scheme on 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2024, which is targeted to provide internship opportunities to 1.25 lakh youth in the Financial Year 2024-25. Guidelines containing details for Prime Minister's Internship Scheme - Pilot Project are available at <https://pminternship.mca.gov.in>.

(c): The list of the top 500 companies selected on the basis of average Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure in the last 3 years, covers a large number of diverse sectors including Aviation and Defence, Automotive, Banking and Financial Services, Chemical Industry, Oil, Gas and Energy etc. Further, to promote internships in emerging sectors Scheme guidelines have a provision that any company/ bank/ financial institution desirous of participating in the Scheme may approach the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), which would take a view keeping in view under represented sectors.

(d): PM Internship Scheme provides an opportunity to the youth to get training and gain experience and skills within the real-life environment of various businesses or organizations with the intention of enhancing their employability by bridging the gap between academic learning and industry requirements. At least half of the internship period of 12 months is to be spent in the actual working experience/ job environment. The Scheme is being implemented through an online portal which has features enabling companies to upload internship opportunities, application by youth for internships, followed by the selection by the company and joining process. A pool of candidates, based on the applications, is shortlisted for each internship opportunity through the portal. The shortlisting process is based on

criteria which prioritizes lower employability and is aimed at promoting diversity and social inclusivity in the internship program.

(e): The Guidelines of the PM Internship Scheme Pilot Project provide for constitution of a Monitoring and Steering Committee comprising of all stakeholders including industry representatives to oversee design implementation, operations and other aspects. Further, a concurrent Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) framework is also provided for to enable tracking of the outcomes as well as ensure corrective actions during the course of implementation of the pilot project. Additionally, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), in collaboration with IIM Bangalore, Delhi School of Economics and Symbiosis Institute of Business Management, has initiated a survey to gather feedback from various stakeholders and analyze the scheme's impact as it continues to be implemented.

### **NEW BUILDING FOR MMLWO SCHOOLS**

**\*2. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:**

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

- (a) whether the Buildings of Mica Mines Labour Welfare Organisation (MMLWO) Schools at Kalichedu and Talupur villages are more than 67 years old and are in dilapidated condition and none of these school buildings are in habitable condition;
- (b) whether the Government has received any proposals for the construction of New School Buildings; and
- (c) if so, the stipulated time for completion of New School Buildings?

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

(a) to (c): After inspection, Central Public Works Department (CPWD) informed that school buildings at Kalichedu and Talupur village, Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh are more than 67 years old and in dilapidated conditions, and no special repair can be taken up to make building structurally good. CPWD recommended school buildings may be dismantled for taking up of construction of new buildings in place of existing buildings. CPWD has given preliminary drawing for school buildings. Meanwhile, Ministry has requested State Government for a makeshift facility where classes can be held, which could be in the form of temporary classroom or any suitable alternative. Response of State Government is awaited.

**DISPARITIES IN EDUCATIONAL AND DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN URBAN AND RURAL SCHOOLS**

**\*3. SHRI HIBI EDEN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the recent reports highlighting severe disparities in educational and digital infrastructure, such as internet connectivity and device accessibility between urban and rural schools;
- (b) the details of the initiatives being undertaken to ensure equitable digital access across rural areas;
- (c) whether any specific programmes have been introduced/launched by the Government to improve school infrastructure including basic facilities like

classrooms, libraries, sanitation and laboratories in rural regions and the funds allocated for this purpose;

(d) the details of the data on the availability of qualified teachers in rural schools compared to urban counterparts;

(e) whether there are any plans to incentivize teacher placements in underserved rural areas to bridge this gap;

(f) the details of the impact of such a divide on student performance and outcomes; and

(g) whether the Government has any roadmap to monitor and reduce dropout rates of students in rural schools, particularly girl students?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):**

(a): As per UDISE+ 2021-22, the availability of Educational and Digital infrastructure in urban and rural schools is as under:

<b>Component</b>	<b>Rural Area (Physical No.)</b>	<b>Urban Area (Physical No.)</b>
Total Schools	1234788	254327
Drinking Water	1210348	252322
Boys toilet	1167874	238554
Girls toilet	1194125	245794
Ramp	909307	160488
Electricity	1083569	246736
Playground	935109	210858
Library/Book bank/Reading Corner	1074617	225312

Furniture	826581	212587
Classroom (Total)	7122314	2865237
<b>Digital Infrastructure (For Class VI to XII)</b>		
Total Schools	553894	174761
ICT Labs	68305	17877
Smart Classrooms	86798	43906
Internet facility	228057	120257
Tinkering Labs	15482	11056

**Source: UDISE+ 2021-22**

(b): Details of initiative being undertaken to ensure equitable digital access across rural areas are enclosed as **Statement**.

(c): The Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education is implementing Samagra Shiksha from 2018-19 across the entire country. The scheme has been aligned with the recommendations of the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020. It aims to ensure that all children have access to quality education with an equitable and inclusive classroom environment which should take care of their diverse background, multilingual needs, different academic abilities and make them active participants in a continuous learning process.

Under Samagra Shiksha, States/UTs are supported for strengthening of school infrastructure such as classrooms, libraries, sanitation, Laboratories etc. As per PRABANDH 2018-19 to 2023-24, the fund allocated for infrastructure in rural schools for major components is as under:

Sl. No.	Component	Allocation of Fund (Rs in Lakhs)
1	Classrooms, Laboratories, Library etc	672956.09
2	Boys and Girls Toilets	211132.57
3	Drinking Facilities	37479.35
4	Ramp	12096.41
5	Electricity	37102.76
	<b>Total</b>	<b>970767.18</b>

**Source: PRABANDH (2018-19-2023-24)**

(d): As per Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+), 2021-22, out of 66.63 lakh teachers in rural schools, 58.55 lakh (87.9%) are qualified teachers. Further, out of 28.43 lakh teachers in urban schools 24.70 lakhs (86.9%) are qualified teachers.

(e): Recruitment of teachers, their service conditions and deployment come under the purview of the respective State Governments and Union Territory administrations. Recruitment is a continuous process and vacancies get generated due to a number of factors like retirement, resignation, increased requirement of teachers as a result of the enhanced students' strength. The Department of School Education and Literacy, from time to time, through review meetings and advisories, requests the State Governments and UT administrations to fill up these vacancies through Autonomous Teacher Recruitment Board and their rational deployment. Further, the Central Government through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha provides financial assistance to the States and UTs to maintain appropriate Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) for various levels of schooling.

(f): The National Achievement Survey conducted in 2017 and 2021 has not shown much significant differences in the level of Achievements between Urban and Rural Schools. The availability of resources in terms of digital divide between urban and rural areas has not been studied under this survey.

(g): Under the Samagra Shiksha scheme, financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for undertaking various activities for reducing dropout rate such as: -

- i) opening/strengthening of new schools upto senior secondary level;
- ii) construction of school buildings & additional classrooms;
- iii) setting up, upgradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas;
- iv) setting up of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas;
- v) construction of hostels under PM Janman and DA-JGUA scheme;
- vi) free uniforms, free text books and transport allowance as per entitlement;
- vii) undertaking enrolment & retention drives;
- viii) provision of stipend for CWSN girls - Rs. 200 per month for 10 months and
- viii) provisions of incinerators and sanitary pad vending machines have been made at appropriate locations.

Further, special training for age-appropriate admission of out of school children and residential as well as non-residential training for older children, seasonal hostels / residential camps, special training centres at worksites, transport/ escort facility are also supported to bring out of school children to the formal schooling system. Further, Government has also taken initiatives such as Vidya Samiksha Kendra (VSK) and implementation of APAAR ID to monitor the drop out and other education indicators.

VSK has been developed with strategies designed to enhance the effectiveness of monitoring of educational initiatives and their eventual outcomes. A key feature of VSK is tracking of dropout students, monitoring of students migrating from one school to the other, progress of learning outcomes and real-time monitoring of various interventions, aimed at improving access, students' academic performance and enhancing teachers' accountability in schools. Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry (APAAR), as part of the 'One

Nation, One Student ID' programme, is a 12-digit lifelong student ID that is linked to Aadhar under a consented framework, as per provisions of the Aadhar Act.

These two initiatives are designed to bring about transformational and paradigm shift in monitoring and reducing drop-out rates of students.

### **STATEMENT**

#### **Details of initiative being undertaken to ensure equitable digital access across rural areas**

To ensure equitable digital access across rural areas, a comprehensive initiative called PM e-VIDYA is underway which unifies all efforts related to e-education including digital/online/on-air education to enable multi-mode access to education. The key components of this initiative are:-

- DIKSHA - the nation's digital infrastructure for providing quality e-content for school education in States/UTs and QR coded Energized Textbooks for all grades (**one nation, one digital platform**). DIKSHA currently hosts 7,080+ textbooks energized with QR codes, including 374 NCERT textbooks and ETBs.
- DTH TV Channels - As per the Union Budget announcement for Financial Year 2022-23, the 12 DTH Channels have been expanded to 200 PM eVidya DTH TV 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 under MoE and other ministries and are operational.
- Extensive use of Radio, Community Radio and CBSE Podcast- Shiksha Vani.
- Special e-content for visually and hearing impaired developed on Digitally Accessible Information System (DAISY) and in sign language. This is available on NIOS website/ YouTube.



To promote, crucial and critical thinking skill, a vertical on Virtual Labs has also been created on DIKSHA platform. 280 Virtual Labs for Science and Mathematics for subjects Class 6<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> have been made available. Training on Virtual labs has been conducted through PM eVidya DTH TV channels for teachers and teacher educators across the country.

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and the National Curriculum Framework for Foundational stage (NCF-FS) 2022 and the National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE) 2023 emphasize on using of child's mother tongue, home language, local language, or regional language for teaching and learning at all stages of school education and higher education. Therefore, to promote language learning among young and adult learners, primers—instructional materials in book form (print or digital) are designed. Such resources facilitate reading and writing—which are crucial inputs for strengthening foundational literacy and numeracy (FLN) among young and adult learners in a specific language. Subsequently, National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT), New Delhi and Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore, have developed a total number of 79 primers and have been launched by the Ministry of Education including **67** tribal languages.

These Primers have been uploaded on NCERT web portal: <https://ncert.nic.in/primers.php?ln=en> and DIKSHA portals.

The State Governments have been advised to act based on the situation prevailing at every place to meet the demands of students and teachers for providing them with the digital access required for teaching learning digitally.

ICT and Digital Initiatives component of Samagra Shiksha covers Government and Aided Schools having classes VI to XII. Under this component financial assistance is provided for establishing ICT Lab and Smart Classrooms in schools. The non-

recurring/recurring grant under 'ICT and Digital Initiatives' is available to the States and UTs for following two options:

**(i) Option I:** Under this option schools which have not availed the ICT facility earlier can either opt for ICT or smart classrooms as per their requirement and need. In case of more than 700 enrolment, an additional ICT lab can also be considered. States/UTs have flexibility to procure hardware such as tablets/ laptops/notebooks/ integrated teaching learning devices and open source operating system as well as Hardware, Software, training and resource support. This would include support for digital boards, smart classrooms, virtual classrooms and DTH channels on pro-rata basis for number of schools approved.

**(ii) Option II:** Under this option schools which have already availed the ICT facility earlier can avail smart classrooms/tablets as per the norms of the scheme.

#### **Financial Provisions:**

**ICT Lab:** a non-recurring grant of up to Rs. 6.40 lakh per school and recurring grant of upto Rs. 2.40 lakh per school per annum for a period of 5 years.

From 2023-24, the scheme also offers step-wise funding based on school enrolment.

(Strength < 100: Rs. 2.5 Lakhs, Strength between 100 – 250: Rs. 4.5 Lakhs, Strength between 250 – 700: Rs. 6.4 Lakhs)

**Smart Classrooms:** The non-recurring grant for Smart Class rooms (2 smart classrooms per school) is of Rs. 2.40 lakh and the recurring grant is Rs. 38,000/- per school per annum (including E Content and Digital Resources, Charges for Electricity).

For internet connectivity, an advisory has been issued by the Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India to all the States and UTs to enter into an MoU/ Agreement with BSNL and provide FTTH Internet connection to all the Government

Schools which have computing devices. States/ UTs have been advised that the Internet Charges can be met from the following:

(a) For ICT Labs/ Smart Class rooms sanctioned under Samagra Shiksha, recurring charges are being released under Samagra Shiksha and the Internet Charges can be met from this amount.

(b) For Schools in which ICT/ Smart Class rooms are not sanctioned under Samagra Shiksha and which have computing devices, Internet Charges can be met from the Management Monitoring Evaluation and Research (MMER) funds being released under Samagra Shiksha or can be met from any other State / UT Government funds.

The state governments have been advised to act based on the situation prevailing at every place to meet the demands of students and teachers for providing them with the digital access required for teaching learning digitally.

### **Tinkering Labs:**

The Atal tinkering Laboratories (ATL) program is a key initiative of AIM, NITI Aayog to foster the spirit of creativity and innovation at school level. ATLs contain educational and learning 'do it yourself' kits and equipment on – science, electronics, robotics, open-source microcontroller boards, sensors and 3D printer and computers. As informed by NITI Aayog, 10,000 ATLs have been setup. In Samagra Shiksha, 5283 Tinkering Labs have been approved across 23 States/UTs. In PM SHRI, 5554 Tinkering Labs are sanctioned upto 4<sup>th</sup> Phase.

**भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थानों और केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में नियमित भर्ती**

### **\*4. श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंह:**

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले पंद्रह वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थानों (आईआईएम) में सहायक प्रोफेसर, एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर और प्रोफेसर के लिए संस्थान-वार सृजित और भरे गए नियमित पदों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) 1998 से 2021 तक केंद्रीय महाविद्यालयों और विश्वविद्यालयों में सहायक प्रोफेसर, एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर और प्रोफेसर के पद के लिए श्रेणी-वार अर्थात् अनारक्षित/सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक पिछड़ा वर्ग/अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए कितनी नियमित भर्तियां की गई;

(ग) संविदा के आधार पर (सेवा में व्यवधान सहित या बिना व्यवधान के) सहायक प्रोफेसर, एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर और प्रोफेसर के रूप में काम करने वाले संकायों का संस्थान-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थानों में आरक्षित श्रेणी के पद पर अनारक्षित श्रेणियों से नियुक्त किए गए संकाय सदस्यों की संस्थान-वार संख्या कितनी है?

**शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान):**

(क): आज की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश में 21 भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान (आईआईएम) हैं और ये सभी आईआईएम भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान अधिनियम, 2017 (2023 में संशोधित), भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान नियम, 2018 (2022 और 2023 में संशोधित) और संबंधित संस्थान द्वारा इसके तहत बनाए गए विनियमों द्वारा शासित होते हैं।

आईआईएम अधिनियम के तहत, आईआईएम के बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स (बीओजी) को अकादमिक, प्रशासनिक, तकनीकी और अन्य पदों के सृजन और उन पर नियुक्तियां करने का अधिकार है। इसके अलावा, प्रत्येक संस्थान ने अधिनियम के प्रावधानों को लागू करने के लिए विनियम बनाए हैं, जिनमें भर्ती नियमों के लिए विनियम भी शामिल हैं।

आईआईएम ने बताया है कि वे फ्लेक्सी कैडर प्रणाली का पालन करते हैं, जिसके तहत योग्यता और अनुभव के आधार पर संकाय को सहायक प्रोफेसर, एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर या प्रोफेसर के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाता है।

आईआईएम द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार पिछले पंद्रह वर्षों के दौरान (2009 से 2024) सृजित और भरे गए नियमित संकाय पदों की कुल संख्या संलग्न **विवरण-1** में दी गई है।

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार 1998 से 2021 तक यूजीसी द्वारा वित्तपोषित केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में सहायक प्रोफेसर, एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर और प्रोफेसर के लगभग 16000 अनारक्षित, 2900 एनसी-ओबीसी, 3900 एससी और 2900 एसटी के रिक्त पद भरे गए।

(ग): आईआईएम ने सूचित किया है कि आईआईएम में सहायक प्रोफेसर/एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर/प्रोफेसर के पदों पर कोई संविदा नियुक्ति नहीं है। कुछ आईआईएम ने सूचित किया है कि वे अनुबंध के आधार पर संबंधित उद्योगों और शिक्षा जगत से विजिटिंग प्रोफेसर और प्रैक्टिस प्रोफेसरों की नियुक्ति करते हैं।

केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में अनुबंध के आधार पर सहायक प्रोफेसर, एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर और प्रोफेसर के रूप में कार्यरत संकाय सदस्यों का ब्यौरा **विवरण -II** में संलग्न है।

(घ) जुलाई, 2019 में अधिसूचित केंद्रीय शैक्षिक संस्थान (शिक्षक संवर्ग में आरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2019 में केंद्रीय शैक्षिक संस्थानों (सीईआई) में शिक्षक संवर्ग में स्वीकृत पदों में से सीधी भर्ती में पदों का आरक्षण निर्दिष्ट किया गया है, जो आईआईएम के लिए भी लागू है।

#### विवरण-I

पिछले पंद्रह वर्षों के दौरान (2009 से 2024) आईआईएम में सृजित और भरे गए संकाय पदों का आईआईएम-वार ब्यौरा।

क्र. सं.	आईआईएम	2009 से 2024 के दौरान सृजित संकाय पद	2009 से 2024 के दौरान भरी गई रिक्तियां
1	अहमदाबाद	0	107
2	कलकत्ता	38	92
3	बैंगलोर	0	93
4	लखनऊ	0	67
5	इंदौर	116	154
6	कोझिकोड	82	99
7	शिलांग	46	36
8	रोहतक	92	129

9	रायपुर	80	49
10	रांची	91	93
11	तिरुचिरापल्ली	94	72
12	उदयपुर	60	72
13	काशीपुर	64	36
14	अमृतसर	60	18
15	सिरमौर	53	44
16	बोधगया	144	63
17	संबलपुर	65	56
18	नागपुर	60	54
19	विशाखापत्तनम	48	48
20	जम्मू	62	65
21	मुंबई	63	53

विवरण – II

केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में संविदा के आधार पर (सेवा में व्यवधान सहित या बिना व्यवधान के) काम करने वाले संकायों का ब्यौरा (01.11.2024 तक)					
क्र.सं.	केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम	प्रोफेसर	एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर	सहायक प्रोफेसर	कुल
1	आंध्र प्रदेश केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	34	34
2	आंध्र प्रदेश केंद्रीय तकनीकी विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	1	1
3	राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	0	0
4	दक्षिण बिहार केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	1	0	0	1
5	महात्मा गांधी केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	0	0
6	गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	0	0
7	दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	0	0
8	जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया	0	0	78	78
9	जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	0	0
10	एसएलबीएस राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत	0	0	0	0

	विश्वविद्यालय				
11	केंद्रीय संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	351	351
12	गुजरात केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	0	0
13	हरियाणा केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	10	10
14	हिमाचल प्रदेश केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	0	0
15	जम्मू केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	1	1
16	कश्मीर केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	48	48
17	झारखंड केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	12	12
18	कर्नाटक केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	48	48
19	केरल केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	0	0
20	डॉ. हरिसिंह गौर विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	5	5
21	इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	0	0
22	एम जी ए हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	31	31



23	ओडिशा केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	0	0
24	पंजाब केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	17	17
25	पांडिचेरी विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	6	6
26	राजस्थान केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	1	0	12	13
27	तमिलनाडू केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	0	0
28	एम.ए. एन. उर्दू विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	157	157
29	हैदराबाद विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	0	0
30	अंग्रेजी और विदेशी भाषा विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	0	0
31	एच.एन.बी. गढ़वाल विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	0	0
32	अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	127	127
33	बनारस हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	74	74
34	बी.बी.ए. विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	0	0
35	इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	0	0
36	विश्व भारती	0	0	0	0

37	असम विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	0	0
38	तेजपुर विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	3	3
39	राजीव गांधी विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	0	0
40	मणिपुर विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	0	0
41	नॉर्थ ईस्टर्न हिल विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	0	0
42	मिजोरम विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	0	0
43	नागालैंड विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	5	5
44	सिक्किम विश्वविद्यालय	1	3	4	8
45	त्रिपुरा विश्वविद्यालय	0	0	6	6

## BANKRUPT COMPANIES

### \*5. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

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

- (a) the list of companies that have filed for bankruptcy with the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) during the years 2018 to 2024 till date, sector-wise with details of financial implications;
- (b) the reasons of these companies for bankruptcy; and
- (c) the number of such cases that have been resolved by NCLT and the total outcome thereof?

### THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

#### (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN):

(a): A total of 40,943 cases have been filed in National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) till 30 September, 2024.

S. No.	Financial Year	Filing
1.	April, 2018 to March, 2019	9,243
2.	April, 2019 to March, 2020	12,373
3.	April, 2020 to March, 2021	3,392
4.	April, 2021 to March, 2022	4,855
5.	April, 2022 to March, 2023	4,730
6.	April, 2023 to March, 2024	4,014
7.	April, 2024 to September, 2024	2,336
Total		40,943

The broad sectoral details are available in the IBBI's quarterly newsletter published on the website of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India ([www.ibbi.gov.in](http://www.ibbi.gov.in)) which is periodically updated.

(b): No such data is maintained by the Government.

(c): The details of cases that have been resolved till September 2024 are as under:

<b>Process</b>	<b>No. of Cases</b>	<b>Amount realized (Rs. In Cr.)</b>
Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process	1068	355374.74
Liquidation Process	769	7608.82
Voluntary Liquidation Process	1533	11106.00
Insolvency Resolution Process of Personal Guarantors	26	102.78

### **CONSTRUCTION OF 30-BEDDED ESI HOSPITAL**

**\*6. DR. C. M. RAMESH:**

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

- (a) whether the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has approved for construction of 30-bedded Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospital at Atchutapuram in Anakapalli district of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, whether the land has already been acquired and the boundary wall has been constructed;
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for construction of hospital; and
- (d) the details of the budget allocated, sanctioned, released and spent so far?

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

(a) to (d): Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has accorded approval for setting up of 30-bedded ESI Hospital at Atchutapuram in Andhra Pradesh on 21.02.2020. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has allotted 2 acres of land. ESIC has awarded the work of construction to Central Public Work Department (CPWD) and also issued the expenditure sanction of Rs.62,21,23,770/- in August 2024. The boundary wall has been constructed.

**DEMARCATIION OF ECOLOGICAL SENSITIVE AREAS**

**\*7. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:**

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

- (a) whether the State Government of Kerala has proposed to limit its Ecological Sensitive Area (ESA) to 8,711.98 sq.km. in 98 villages by confining the ESA to forests and protected areas including wildlife sanctuaries, national parks and tiger reserves of the State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the said State has also indicated that it may come up with a final proposal later;
- (d) whether any such final proposal has been received from the State; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) 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.

In order to address the issues raised by the stakeholders including the respective State Governments while finalizing the draft notification, the Ministry has constituted a Committee to examine the suggestions of the six State Governments 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 and to give its recommendations.

## **PRESERVATION AND PROMOTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE OF TRIBALS**

**\*8 SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is taking steps to promote Tribal Home Stays as a means to boost tourism;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether the Government is taking steps to preserve and promote the cultural heritage of tribal communities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM**

**(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) to (d): Yes, Government has approved the initiative to develop tribal home-stays under Swadesh Darshan scheme of the Ministry of Tourism as part of 'Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Unnat Gram Abhiyan'. The said intervention includes development of 1000 homestays with support of upto Rs.5 Lakh per unit (for new construction), upto Rs.3 Lakhs (renovation) and Rs.5 lakh for village community requirement.

The Ministry of Tourism under its ongoing scheme of Swadesh Darshan sanctioned 76 projects in the country for developing tourism facilities at destinations for Rs.5287.90 Crore which includes 4 projects sanctioned under Tribal Circuit theme for Rs.371.47 Crore. The list of the projects sanctioned under Tribal Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme is enclosed as **Statement**. The Ministry of Tourism has now revamped the Swadesh Darshan Scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations, following a destination and tourist-centric approach and has sanctioned 34 projects for Rs.793.20 Crore in the Country, which includes project 'Tribal Cultural Experience at Midway Retreat', Chumuoukedima, Nagaland for Rs.21.56 Crore.

In addition, the Ministry of Tourism as part of its ongoing endeavour promotes various tourism destinations and products of the country including heritage of tribal communities through promotional activities, events, website, social media promotions etc.

**STATEMENT**

The list of the projects sanctioned under 'Tribal Circuit' theme of Swadesh Darshan scheme is as under:

Amount in (₹ Crore)

S. No.	State	Year of sanction	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Nagaland	(2015-16)	Development of Circuit at Peren- Kohima- Wokha	97.36
2.	Chhattisgarh	(2015-16)	Development of Jashpur- Kunkuri- Mainpat- Ambikapur- Maheshpur -Ratanpur- Kurdar- Sarodadadar- Gangrel- Kondagaon- NathiyaNawagaon- Jagdalpur- Chitrakoot- Tirthgarh.	96.10
3.	Telangana	(2016-17)	Development of Mulugu- Laknavaram- Medavaram- Tadvai- Damaravi- Mallur- Bogatha Waterfalls.	79.87
4.	Nagaland	(2016-17)	Development of Mokokchung- Tuensang-Mon	98.14
<b>Total</b>				<b>371.47</b>

**PROMOTION OF KANNADA LANGUAGE IN SCHOOLS**

**\*9. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:**

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to promote Kannada in schools and higher education levels across the country;



- (b) the details of students enrolled for the study of Kannada language in secondary and higher secondary level schools across different States of the country;
- (c) whether the Government has any plan to open new Navodaya schools, Eklavya Model Residential Schools, Kendriya Vidyalayas in Chikkaballapur Lok Sabha Constituency, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) the details and the number of children from Chikkaballapur Lok Sabha Constituency who have been granted scholarships under various Schemes of the Government; and
- (f) whether any fund has been allotted for promoting indigenous languages or learning in the mother-tongue across the country, if so, the details of the initiatives taken by the Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):**

(a): The National Education Policy, 2020 lays emphasis on promoting multilingualism and making efforts to keep Indian languages including Kannada vibrant. Chapter 4 of NEP 2020, "Promotion of Indian Languages, Arts, and Culture" lays down a number of initiatives to foster languages, arts, and culture in school children, early implementation of the three-language formula to promote multilingualism; teaching in the home/local language wherever possible; conducting more experiential language learning etc.

NEP 2020 emphasizes that wherever possible, the medium of instruction until at least Grade 5, but preferably till Grade 8 and beyond, is to be the home language/mother tongue/local language/regional language. Thereafter, the home/local language shall continue to be taught as a language wherever possible. This will be followed by both public and private schools. High-quality textbooks, including in

science, will be made available in home languages/mother tongue. All efforts will be made early on to ensure that any gaps that exist between the language spoken by the child and the medium of teaching are bridged. In cases where textbook material in home language/mother tongue is not available, the language of transaction between teachers and students will still remain the home language/mother tongue wherever possible.

In keeping with this recommendation of the NEP 2020, 79 Indian Language Primers have been released with a focus on enabling young learners and adults to access education in their mother tongue, including in Kodava and Tulu language of Karnataka. Further, Primer in Kannada stands prepared. Additionally, funds are provided to States and UTs under the Samagra Shiksha scheme for promotion of mother tongue/local languages through interventions such as Teaching Learning Materials under NIPUN Bharat Mission and Innovation head for State Specific Projects for improvement of Quality and access of Education. In addition, 5 PM e-Vidya DTH TV Channels have been allocated to Karnataka, to offer high quality education content in Kannada/local regional languages.

Further, the National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCFSE), 2023 lays emphasis on promoting multilingualism and proficiency in local languages keeping in view the social linguistic diversity and how the social multilingualism enables children in school to develop multilingual proficiency beginning their schooling in their mother tongue / home language / local language and move on to add many more languages i.e. mother tongue-based multilingualism.

NEP 2020 also envisages that more Higher Educational Institutions(HEIs), and more programmes in higher education, will use the mother tongue/local language as a

medium of instruction, and/or offer programmes bilingually, in order to increase access and GER and also to promote the strength, usage, and vibrancy of all Indian languages including Kannada. The policy further provides encouragement and incentivization of Indian languages as medium of instruction/offer of bilingual programmes.

Government of India has declared Kannada as a classical language in 2008. Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysuru, works for promotion of all languages including Kannada language. Southern Regional Language Centre, Mysuru, CIIL, offers a 10-month “Diploma in Language Education” in Kannada as a second language to school teachers. Govt of India has established Centre of Excellence for Studies in Classical Kannada under CIIL. This center promotes, propagates and preserves the classical Kannada language. The center has organized training programme to the high school teachers for promoting Classical Kannada language.

The Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (Diksha) portal: DIKSHA (<https://diksha.gov.in/>) an initiative of the Ministry of Education for digital online education, has QR coded textbooks and specialized e-content available in 38 Indian languages including Kannada. Rashtriya e-Pustakalaya is a free digital library and serves as a national repository of knowledge and stories, tailored specifically for the young minds of India. It provides access to over 1,000 non-academic titles from more than 40 esteemed publishers, available in over 22 languages, including Kannada.

Moreover, as informed by the Govt. of Karnataka, all students in government and private schools in Karnataka are required to study Kannada as a compulsory subject, either as their 1st or 2nd language, regardless of their mother tongue or background. This requirement extends to students from other states and migrants. In

state government schools, Kannada is mandated as the medium of instruction for primary education. Private schools have the flexibility to choose English or another language as the medium of instruction, but Kannada must still be taught as a subject.

(b): As per UDISE+ 2021-22, total number of students enrolled in the schools teaching in Kannada medium at secondary and higher Secondary level, state-wise is as follows:

<b>State Name</b>	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>Higher Secondary</b>	<b>Total Enrolment</b>
Andhra Pradesh	2757	0	2757
Goa	196	0	196
Karnataka	1246870	656132	1903002
Kerala	7069	6242	13311
Maharashtra	5437	3795	9232
Tamil Nādu	1273	1491	2764
Telangana	279	0	279

As per the information received from the State Govt. of Karnataka, the Details of Students enrolled in the study of Kannada at Secondary level in Karnataka State is as follows:

<b>Management</b>	<b>Total no of students</b>	<b>Kannada as first language</b>	<b>Kannada as second language</b>	<b>Kannada as Third language</b>
Department of Education	828917	827687	1093	137

Pvt. Aided	543787	540633	879	2275
Pvt. Unaided	145336	145011	203	122
Other	5463	5463	0	0
Total	1523503	1518794	2175	2534

(c) and (d): Opening of new **Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs)** is a continuous process. The proposals are subject to approval of the competent authority as per extant procedures. At present, 4 KVs namely (i) KV AFS Yelahanka, (ii) KV CRPF Yelahanka (iii) KV RWF Yelahanka and (iv) KV Gauribidnur are functioning in the Chikkaballapur Lok Sabha Constituency. No proposal has been received so far from the State Government of Karnataka/District Administration for opening of a new KV in the Chikkaballapur Lok Sabha Constituency. Further, KVs are not opened on the basis of Parliamentary Constituency.

**Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme** envisages opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district of the country. 03 districts i.e. Chikkaballapur, Bengaluru Urban & Bengaluru Rural fall under the Chikkaballapur Lok Sabha Constituency. One JNV in each of these districts is functional. Therefore, opening of new / additional JNV in any of these districts is not feasible as per the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme.

**Eklavya Model Residential Schools:** Ministry of Tribal Affairs has set the target to set up total of 728 EMRSs benefitting around 3.5 lakh ST students across the country including State of Karnataka. At present, Karnataka has 12 EMRSs and all are reported to be functional. There is no proposal for establishment of new EMRS in Chikkaballapur.

(e): Under central sector scheme “National Means- cum-Merit Scholarship-Scheme (NMMSS)”

For State of Karnataka, allotted quota of fresh scholarships under NMMSS is 5534 per year. The details of the number of fresh and renewal scholarships released during last 5 years including current year to NMMSS beneficiaries of Chikkaballapur Distt., Karnataka as per data made available by NIC- NSP are as follows:-

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>No of Scholarships (Fresh+ Renewals)</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned (Rupees in lakh)</b>
1.	2020-21	205	24,60,000 /-
2.	2021-22	191	22,92,000/-
3.	2022-23	199	23,88,000/-
4.	2023-24	186	22,32,000/-
5.	2024-25*	190	Sanction under process

\* For the year 2024-25, NSP is operational with effect from 30.06.2024 and the last date for registration of scholarship applications was 15.11.2024. The last date for L1 or Level L1 verification (by Institute Nodal Officer) is 30.11.2024 and L2 or Level 2 verification (by District Nodal officer or DNO) is 15.12.2024. Applications which are finally verified on NSP will be considered for sanction of scholarship in a project year for the preceding academic year.

(f): Bharatavani project under Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL) has been dedicated for sharing knowledge resources in 121 languages (22 Scheduled Languages and 99 Non-Scheduled Languages) including Kannada language. This project aims to promote learning in and about the indigenous languages through variety of resources

and tools including transliteration in its web platform and mobile app. CIIL, Mysuru has been allotted the following grants for last four years including current year which includes Bharatavani project also. The details are as follows:

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Grant (in Crore)</b>
1.	2021-22	57.88
2.	2022-23	60.00
3.	2023-24	61.37
4.	2024-25	42.07

### **BENEFICIARIES UNDER PM MUDRA YOJANA (PMMY)**

**\*10. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:**

**SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M .S. :**

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken an assessment of the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) since its inception in 2015 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number and value of MUDRA Loan applications received and amount of loans disbursed since its commencement, social category-wise, religious group-wise, year-wise and State-wise including Telangana, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan along with the number of women beneficiaries and SC and ST category beneficiaries in Bhilwara district;

(c) whether the Government has taken any specific measures to ensure that marginalized groups are afforded easy access to MUDRA Yojana and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has identified any challenges in implementation of PMMY and if so, the measures taken/being taken to address them along with the steps taken by the Government to ensure better outreach to the underserved regions and sections of the society, particularly women and small businesses; and

(e) whether the Government has any plans to enhance the loan limit or relax the criteria for accessing PMMY loans for specific sectors in the future?

## **THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS**

### **(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN):**

(a): The Government has undertaken two assessments of the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) since its inception in 2015, details of which are as under:

(i) Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) - A large sample survey was conducted at the national level to estimate employment generation under PMMY. As per the survey results, PMMY has helped in generation of 1.12 crore net additional employment during a period of approximately 3 years (*i.e.* from 2015 to 2018).

(ii) NITI Aayog (November 2023)- The findings, issues and challenges have been summarized which, *inter-alia*, consist of Scheme Design, Implementation, Institutional Mechanism and Monitoring and Evaluation.

(b): The number of loans, amount disbursed social category-wise, year-wise and State-wise along with Telangana, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan including the number of women, SC and ST category beneficiaries in Bhilwara District, since the launch of the MUDRA Scheme is given in the enclosed **Statement** (Pages 1-10). Details of applications received and religious group wise data for loans under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) are not centrally maintained.



(c): Any individual, who is otherwise eligible to take a loan and has a business plan for small business enterprise can avail loan under the Scheme.

All the groups of the society, including marginalized groups are provided easy access to loans under MUDRA Yojana. Collateral free institutional credit upto Rs.20 lakh is being extended by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) to unfunded micro/small business units. Loans under the Scheme are extended for income generating activities in the manufacturing, trading, services sector including activities allied to agriculture across four loan products, viz. Shishu (loans upto Rs. 50,000), Kishor (loans above Rs. 50,000 , upto Rs. 5 lakh), Tarun (loans above Rs. 5 lakh and upto Rs. 10 lakh) and Tarun Plus (loans above Rs.10 lakh and upto Rs.20 lakh for those entrepreneurs who have availed and successfully repaid previous loans under the 'Tarun' category w.e.f 24.10.2024).

(d): Government has taken various steps towards effective implementation of the Scheme. These, *inter-alia*, include publicity campaigns, simplification of application form, Credit Guarantee Scheme, nomination of Mudra Nodal Officer, frequent reviews at various levels to monitor the achievement against allocated target, etc. Platforms like Jansamarth portal, PSB Loans in 59 Minutes and Udyamimitra portal provide a quick and efficient way to get loans for individuals and businesses, with approvals based on digital evaluation of the applicant's data. Further, many banks and financial institutions have implemented online platforms and mobile apps to facilitate loan applications, reducing the need for physical paperwork and in-person visits.

(e): The limit of Mudra loans has been enhanced to ₹ 20 lakh from the current ₹10 lakh for those entrepreneurs who have availed and successfully repaid previous loans under the 'Tarun' category.

## STATEMENT

The number of loans, amount disbursed social category-wise, year-wise and State-wise along with Telangana, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan including the number of women, SC and ST category beneficiaries in Bhilwara District, since the launch of the MUDRA Scheme

(Amount inRs.Crore)

S.No.	F.Y.2015-16 State/U.T.Name	General		SC		ST		OBC		Total		Women Entrepreneurs(outofTotal)	
		No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount
1	AndamanandNicobarIslands	7,069	88.72	2,805	25.00	606	7.57	14,239	91.49	24,719	212.78	4,729	65.51
2	AndhraPradesh	5,06,669	3,863.31	62,782	414.92	15,811	151.92	2,10,426	1,360.64	7,95,688	5,790.79	2,45,181	1,899.52
3	ArunachalPradesh	1,123	16.76	474	2.81	2,430	47.71	598	4.34	4,625	71.62	883	13.01
4	Assam	2,96,621	1,249.19	25,888	101.67	19,996	88.89	84,767	288.71	4,27,272	1,728.46	3,02,775	658.95
5	Bihar	5,59,426	2,592.44	3,65,827	945.78	88,078	225.16	14,38,108	3,502.53	24,51,439	7,265.91	20,47,823	3,763.43
6	Chandigarh	19,362	188.14	1,458	6.17	45	0.45	1,740	9.76	22,605	204.52	7,275	36.29
7	Chhattisgarh	2,29,730	1,122.72	77,035	211.94	70,655	186.07	2,62,291	635.41	6,39,711	2,156.14	4,88,968	928.09
8	DadraandNagarHaveli&DamanandDiu	1,817	28.12	101	1.07	170	0.82	257	3.28	2,345	33.29	609	4.83
9	Delhi	2,67,967	2,488.58	51,358	147.53	10,927	32.63	64,136	189.23	3,94,388	2,857.97	2,17,247	810.95
10	Goa	29,611	323.67	420	3.76	9,732	22.99	5,708	25.62	45,471	376.04	16,327	86.79
11	Gujarat	6,10,222	4,471.21	77,612	286.75	68,179	194.30	3,30,394	957.76	10,86,407	5,910.02	7,49,287	2,153.58
12	Haryana	3,20,634	2,017.11	2,34,981	572.39	16,487	55.96	1,73,433	507.16	7,45,535	3,152.62	5,26,852	1,452.06
13	HimachalPradesh	57,383	707.46	14,425	117.15	3,759	68.10	9,997	72.99	85,564	965.70	23,322	177.23
14	Jharkhand	3,81,245	1,523.76	63,853	184.04	51,791	194.26	3,75,979	943.60	8,72,868	2,845.66	6,53,345	1,194.51
15	Karnataka	27,27,987	11,452.95	4,78,054	1,305.20	2,34,098	625.91	10,19,470	3,085.37	44,59,609	16,469.43	38,19,070	9,039.34
16	Kerala	3,34,500	2,978.68	1,54,712	316.93	21,010	47.25	3,20,189	1,384.52	8,30,411	4,727.38	6,43,571	1,869.32
17	Lakshadweep	251	1.58	4	0.06	463	3.39	22	0.32	740	5.35	199	0.99
18	MadhyaPradesh	8,26,855	3,808.25	4,41,349	979.99	2,29,970	565.11	10,13,017	2,415.94	25,11,191	7,769.29	21,92,664	4,371.80
19	Maharashtra	15,40,297	8,960.48	5,85,853	1,274.16	2,67,564	538.02	11,41,351	2,599.76	35,35,065	13,372.42	29,40,363	6,895.82
20	Manipur	9,362	63.97	584	5.80	6,686	33.16	7,389	17.10	24,021	120.03	15,845	43.36
21	Meghalaya	5,695	47.35	1,080	11.94	11,037	95.47	1,339	7.65	19,151	162.41	13,341	66.00
22	Mizoram	757	6.23	388	4.72	6,374	63.02	253	3.81	7,772	77.78	2,933	27.21
23	Nagaland	1,108	17.46	275	4.42	3,562	51.42	189	3.24	5,134	76.54	1,749	22.08
24	Odisha	5,24,515	2,295.22	3,93,585	676.45	1,72,827	307.69	12,52,334	2,156.90	23,43,261	5,436.26	21,04,820	3,247.37
25	Pondicherry	27,723	145.70	17,705	31.57	423	1.03	37,015	153.61	82,866	331.91	64,932	156.88
26	Punjab	2,92,093	2,453.42	2,93,335	736.89	11,684	34.44	56,861	259.74	6,53,973	3,484.49	4,36,183	1,217.95
27	Rajasthan	4,89,172	3,547.28	2,17,923	466.71	1,02,801	221.55	3,49,923	1,012.74	11,59,819	5,248.28	8,25,729	1,857.37
28	Sikkim	5,060	36.01	492	5.08	749	7.24	588	6.28	6,889	54.61	3,446	27.04
29	TamilNadu	27,29,682	9,740.49	10,10,204	2,040.24	47,955	141.64	9,93,726	3,574.49	47,81,567	15,496.86	41,48,794	9,215.52
30	Telangana	2,79,781	2,772.21	26,782	216.66	14,739	144.77	79,459	560.70	4,00,761	3,694.34	1,00,652	1,020.57
31	Tripura	34,416	193.98	13,143	51.11	9,178	42.27	11,409	49.90	68,146	337.26	45,546	125.18
32	UttarPradesh	12,08,541	6,457.55	9,35,266	2,163.94	94,323	222.61	11,07,252	3,036.83	33,45,382	11,880.93	26,18,405	5,557.72
33	Uttarakhand	1,49,093	1,146.34	92,858	251.63	29,244	84.43	88,812	262.68	3,60,007	1,745.08	2,74,697	684.93
34	West Bengal	19,50,387	5,893.88	4,69,406	1,085.07	53,784	198.75	1,54,971	562.71	26,28,548	7,740.41	20,76,842	4,336.30
35	UnionTerritoryofJammuandKashmir	53,271	1,058.18	2,720	42.24	1,209	36.03	774	15.70	57,974	1,152.15	13,861	162.93
36	UnionTerritoryofLadakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,64,79,425</b>	<b>83,758.40</b>	<b>61,14,737</b>	<b>14,691.79</b>	<b>16,78,346</b>	<b>4,742.03</b>	<b>1,06,08,416</b>	<b>29,762.51</b>	<b>3,48,80,924</b>	<b>1,32,954.73</b>	<b>2,76,28,265</b>	<b>63,190.43</b>
S.No.	DistrictName	General		SC		ST		OBC		Total		WomenEntrepreneurs	
1	Bhilwara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\*District-wisedataisavailablew.e.f.01.04.2016

Source:As perdatauploadedbyMemberLendingInstitutions (MLI)onMudraPortal

PradhanMantri MudraYojana(PMMY)													
(AmountinRs.Crore)													
	F.Y.2016-17	General		SC		ST		OBC		Total		Women Entrepreneurs(ou tofTotal)	
S.No.	State/U.T.Name	No. ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No. ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No. ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No. ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No. ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No. ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount
1	AndamanandNicobar Islands	3,210	74.46	10	0.29	-	-	133	3.59	3,353	78.34	706	8.36
2	AndhraPradesh	3,82,336	4,377.96	52,791	274.44	12,101	73.75	1,40,341	1,005.65	5,87,569	5,731.80	1,79,110	1,207.00
3	ArunachalPradesh	5,181	47.53	112	1.89	730	26.70	86	2.55	6,109	78.67	613	13.69
4	Assam	8,53,391	3,289.21	88,939	331.23	46,006	179.14	2,67,418	1,024.96	12,55,754	4,824.54	7,79,850	2,515.25
5	Bihar	10,91,430	4,708.04	4,70,295	1,191.65	1,05,184	260.57	20,89,807	5,425.37	37,56,716	11,585.63	30,29,715	7,509.25
6	Chandigarh	14,107	206.78	2,604	5.82	155	0.28	2,173	8.38	19,039	221.26	3,099	25.48
7	Chhattisgarh	3,07,263	1,685.62	1,10,086	287.58	89,102	237.48	3,78,490	999.18	8,84,941	3,209.86	6,72,626	1,650.60
8	DadraandNagarHaveli& DamanandDiu	2,311	28.45	474	2.42	325	1.81	251	2.01	3,361	34.69	2,237	10.90
9	Delhi	1,42,004	3,383.48	33,379	109.10	5,095	17.67	44,497	190.26	2,24,975	3,700.51	1,09,477	638.86
10	Goa	21,325	323.80	875	4.65	564	3.75	8,525	40.58	31,289	372.78	16,444	88.69
11	Gujarat	5,24,355	5,575.67	1,03,057	375.17	70,612	255.81	4,05,429	1,485.42	11,03,453	7,692.07	7,45,754	2,551.95
12	Haryana	2,30,179	2,428.43	3,04,152	729.13	14,828	39.29	1,67,463	500.74	7,16,622	3,697.59	4,27,711	1,221.85
13	HimachalPradesh	52,643	1,076.43	16,637	69.49	2,217	26.63	11,354	41.47	82,851	1,214.02	24,004	181.38
14	Jharkhand	3,95,343	2,254.43	1,04,584	243.32	50,917	133.60	4,72,749	1,277.64	10,23,593	3,908.99	7,89,300	1,890.65
15	Karnataka	19,82,647	11,228.80	5,13,533	1,475.68	2,37,308	679.18	12,00,090	3,907.04	39,33,578	17,290.70	28,88,347	7,579.84
16	Kerala	3,96,952	3,758.92	1,24,851	308.19	23,381	56.33	4,37,076	2,017.00	9,82,260	6,140.44	6,32,213	2,271.69
17	Lakshadweep	149	1.25	2	0.03	319	3.22	3	0.01	473	4.51	92	0.83
18	MadhyaPradesh	8,87,088	5,231.56	4,77,276	1,142.15	2,48,355	615.52	10,70,333	3,202.68	26,83,052	10,191.91	20,08,028	5,034.57
19	Maharashtra	12,94,124	11,591.44	5,78,930	1,513.03	2,20,336	509.63	12,50,764	3,362.66	33,44,154	16,976.76	27,47,979	6,998.03
20	Manipur	19,902	122.17	408	2.66	1,025	11.60	530	6.04	21,865	142.47	17,765	68.07
21	Meghalaya	14,183	119.99	872	4.64	8,139	55.30	721	5.81	23,915	185.74	11,347	60.69
22	Mizoram	2,296	28.46	10	0.05	4,656	61.59	11	0.21	6,973	90.31	4,001	36.91
23	Nagaland	9,224	69.44	24	0.44	1,746	33.28	57	0.67	11,051	103.83	6,800	38.02
24	Odisha	6,32,522	3,362.04	4,25,032	889.01	1,80,923	380.91	13,68,292	2,968.72	26,06,769	7,600.68	24,09,957	5,170.16
25	Pondicherry	44,207	188.85	21,713	55.10	654	1.99	63,786	239.55	1,30,360	485.49	1,02,069	294.07
26	Punjab	2,35,783	3,261.55	3,91,934	974.62	20,504	50.60	57,348	225.51	7,05,569	4,512.28	3,49,584	1,101.80
27	Rajasthan	4,52,591	5,285.77	2,56,885	764.68	1,04,306	348.38	3,91,055	2,424.47	12,04,837	8,823.30	7,46,973	2,193.02
28	Sikkim	16,706	72.83	898	4.80	1,314	9.93	947	8.98	19,865	96.54	6,924	30.72
29	TamilNadu	25,16,192	9,954.49	10,19,776	2,320.61	54,535	116.27	17,19,354	5,365.02	53,09,857	17,756.39	37,38,516	9,719.40
30	Telangana	2,47,711	2,752.32	63,720	237.90	24,407	131.69	1,46,856	658.58	4,82,694	3,780.49	57,525	581.28
31	Tripura	1,02,159	454.81	58,860	187.73	45,106	158.70	47,682	167.31	2,53,807	968.55	1,99,746	641.83
32	UttarPradesh	12,75,658	8,928.00	8,91,344	2,193.18	83,958	198.74	10,86,587	3,433.67	33,37,547	14,753.59	22,69,508	5,654.43
33	Uttarakhand	1,29,561	1,449.72	76,080	204.44	7,160	24.31	73,778	235.41	2,86,579	1,913.88	1,98,110	635.90
34	WestBengal	28,31,098	10,130.41	9,42,762	2,586.54	1,25,254	361.97	6,67,391	2,401.11	45,66,505	15,480.03	39,55,741	10,443.28
35	UnionTerritoryofJammuandKashmir	83,798	1,530.28	2,666	30.54	401	7.86	691	11.91	87,556	1,580.60	14,577	167.75
36	UnionTerritoryofLadakh	1,224	48.98	53	1.89	879	32.05	-	-	2,156	82.91	446	13.58
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,72,00,853</b>	<b>1,09,032.37</b>	<b>71,35,624</b>	<b>18,524.09</b>	<b>17,92,502</b>	<b>5,105.53</b>	<b>1,35,72,068</b>	<b>42,650.16</b>	<b>3,97,01,047</b>	<b>1,75,312.15</b>	<b>2,91,46,894</b>	<b>78,249.78</b>
S.No.	DistrictName	General		SC		ST		OBC		Total		WomenEntrepreneurs	
1	Bhilwara	16,258	196.90	5,417	17.30	2,293	6.68	15,755	61.58	39,723	282.46	29,187	82.59

Source:As perdatauploadedbyMemberLendingInstitutions (MLIs)onMudraPortal

PradhanMantriMudraYojana(PMMY)													
(Amount inRs.Crore)													
	F.Y.2017-18	General		SC		ST		OBC		Total		Women Entrepreneurs(outofTotal)	
S.No.	State/U.T.Name	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount
1	AndamanandNicobarIslands	2,874	93.90	64	1.13	300	0.95	591	4.28	3,829	100.26	328	7.22
2	AndhraPradesh	5,02,486	7,776.46	1,01,780	663.05	16,201	137.20	1,81,378	1,637.39	8,01,845	10,214.10	2,23,069	1,868.88
3	ArunachalPradesh	9,004	66.16	646	1.94	1,205	30.46	149	4.71	11,004	103.27	504	13.10
4	Assam	12,76,644	4,721.72	99,302	402.14	63,138	252.11	2,73,920	1,194.35	17,13,004	6,570.32	9,86,982	3,564.17
5	Bihar	11,32,360	6,552.61	6,81,338	1,708.84	1,89,864	456.10	23,11,299	6,679.20	43,14,861	15,396.75	34,10,909	9,324.20
6	Chandigarh	14,076	389.70	3,231	10.27	125	0.42	825	8.76	18,257	409.15	6,551	49.48
7	Chhattisgarh	3,60,158	2,737.03	1,17,200	326.37	1,22,543	328.90	3,62,178	1,109.18	9,62,079	4,501.48	6,87,053	1,795.97
8	DadraandNagar Haveli&DamanandDiu	3,171	48.29	583	3.16	442	2.15	298	5.26	4,494	58.86	2,539	14.68
9	Delhi	1,73,156	4,015.54	28,208	103.69	5,384	17.62	35,049	220.50	2,41,797	4,357.35	1,33,909	775.31
10	Goa	30,099	439.48	738	4.91	685	3.69	7,875	36.37	39,397	484.45	21,736	129.50
11	Gujarat	9,22,429	8,592.16	1,03,761	439.63	87,953	364.76	3,87,083	1,805.97	15,01,226	11,202.52	8,06,936	3,130.88
12	Haryana	3,06,073	4,262.46	3,16,782	868.32	18,026	49.08	1,45,447	565.17	7,86,328	5,745.03	5,21,453	1,724.42
13	HimachalPradesh	66,548	1,613.79	15,885	89.05	2,495	36.89	7,064	61.71	91,992	1,801.44	33,054	225.08
14	Jharkhand	4,34,494	3,044.79	1,52,725	378.83	79,361	224.92	5,46,091	1,584.51	12,12,671	5,233.05	9,61,533	2,447.02
15	Karnataka	25,80,527	15,314.17	5,52,220	1,816.95	2,44,315	822.44	11,91,431	4,547.11	45,68,493	22,500.67	31,99,056	9,291.09
16	Kerala	8,98,496	6,165.74	3,10,198	421.46	61,784	97.55	10,19,327	2,597.82	22,89,805	9,282.57	18,03,211	3,867.27
17	Lakshadweep	431	6.59	16	0.15	515	3.97	82	0.82	1,044	11.53	184	1.13
18	MadhyaPradesh	8,56,385	7,436.61	5,23,757	1,622.85	3,52,355	963.08	11,66,626	4,334.98	28,99,123	14,357.52	21,37,658	6,028.22
19	Maharashtra	17,53,502	16,439.20	5,65,029	1,650.56	2,13,483	594.28	10,64,606	3,582.16	35,96,620	22,266.20	28,52,879	8,397.92
20	Manipur	25,610	151.03	1,049	7.55	4,112	26.29	2,415	15.81	33,186	200.68	16,028	78.28
21	Meghalaya	18,369	147.60	1,890	6.65	7,932	51.11	655	6.68	28,846	212.04	15,805	71.78
22	Mizoram	4,036	41.87	1,252	2.62	7,067	107.03	45	1.38	12,400	152.90	6,571	60.16
23	Nagaland	12,522	89.06	21	0.51	1,576	34.37	22	0.67	14,141	124.61	9,713	51.52
24	Odisha	11,57,330	5,592.57	5,82,401	1,337.41	2,79,839	588.06	14,50,742	3,597.84	34,70,312	11,115.88	28,96,524	6,797.37
25	Pondicherry	63,781	531.96	14,471	52.88	1,128	6.47	71,097	290.46	1,50,477	881.77	1,21,088	466.43
26	Punjab	2,91,043	4,846.65	4,42,965	1,309.46	33,907	98.03	51,921	269.98	8,19,836	6,524.12	4,21,602	1,420.43
27	Rajasthan	7,73,258	8,878.89	3,07,284	945.28	2,29,904	680.28	4,36,302	2,999.31	17,46,748	13,503.76	10,83,056	3,314.77
28	Sikkim	19,352	86.57	679	5.29	929	11.54	628	9.25	21,588	112.65	7,148	33.14
29	TamilNadu	30,66,902	16,505.38	7,85,805	2,081.45	56,580	184.54	19,50,878	6,209.55	58,60,165	24,980.92	38,04,042	11,894.61
30	Telangana	3,66,823	4,643.55	1,10,500	427.83	40,227	230.23	2,71,765	1,129.20	7,89,315	6,430.81	5,15,138	2,031.19
31	Tripura	1,85,258	728.17	80,072	268.11	80,968	263.17	53,001	201.15	3,99,299	1,460.60	2,89,417	988.51
32	UttarPradesh	11,72,367	12,570.02	15,22,668	3,394.06	1,80,576	446.58	15,25,606	4,763.80	44,01,217	21,174.46	22,29,895	6,648.09
33	Uttarakhand	1,32,686	2,008.29	60,802	214.70	6,172	28.14	55,123	228.96	2,54,783	2,480.09	1,47,365	604.04
34	WestBengal	31,96,588	13,810.28	10,18,563	3,099.22	1,46,005	489.01	6,06,130	2,572.25	49,67,286	19,970.76	41,81,055	12,703.04
35	UnionTerritoryofJammuandKashmir	96,094	2,339.43	2,269	17.47	397	6.42	997	19.76	99,757	2,383.09	23,534	331.12
36	UnionTerritoryofLadakh	1,547	62.74	7	0.41	1,814	68.61	-	-	3,368	131.75	713	20.55
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,19,06,479</b>	<b>1,62,750.46</b>	<b>85,06,161</b>	<b>23,684.20</b>	<b>25,39,307</b>	<b>7,706.45</b>	<b>1,51,78,646</b>	<b>52,296.30</b>	<b>4,81,30,593</b>	<b>2,46,437.41</b>	<b>3,35,58,238</b>	<b>1,00,170.57</b>
S.No.	DistrictName	General		SC		ST		OBC		Total		WomenEntrepreneurs	
1	Bhilwara	22,360	241.68	8,652	26.21	3,487	10.45	17,059	92.16	51,558	370.50	41,115	122.79

Source:As perdatauploadedbyMemberLendingInstitutions (MLIs)onMudraPortal

## PradhanMantri MudraYojana(PMMY)

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

S.No.	F.Y.2018-19 State/U.T.Name	General		SC		ST		OBC		Total		Women Entrepreneurs(outofTotal)	
		No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount
1	AndamanandNicobar Islands	2,289	82.22	685	3.37	534	1.75	214	2.42	3,722	89.76	303	10.08
2	AndhraPradesh	4,62,370	8,092.46	1,17,322	704.22	19,172	162.24	1,83,843	1,710.33	7,82,707	10,669.25	1,40,162	1,873.57
3	ArunachalPradesh	12,699	78.35	557	2.34	1,091	30.67	108	2.80	14,455	114.16	722	16.07
4	Assam	18,83,209	7,679.08	1,17,933	457.74	92,503	335.89	3,29,323	1,325.62	24,22,968	9,798.33	11,68,698	4,656.68
5	Bihar	22,14,940	11,447.51	8,75,728	2,402.87	2,90,511	752.69	26,18,461	8,465.25	59,99,640	23,068.32	39,08,706	12,559.66
6	Chandigarh	16,591	371.01	11,881	32.28	264	0.62	1,279	8.52	30,015	412.43	8,395	58.43
7	Chhattisgarh	4,95,276	3,433.59	1,51,846	425.38	1,77,328	465.45	3,77,122	1,242.93	12,01,572	5,567.35	5,75,698	1,977.26
8	DadraandNagarHaveli&DamanandDiu	2,914	53.98	286	1.95	212	1.44	169	3.63	3,581	61.00	2,181	14.73
9	Delhi	3,29,717	4,373.95	1,29,863	385.31	37,058	99.57	2,41,079	775.00	7,37,717	5,633.83	5,71,431	2,032.01
10	Goa	35,801	437.07	504	3.04	526	2.46	7,950	34.67	44,781	477.24	17,200	124.42
11	Gujarat	11,50,011	10,046.22	1,42,997	525.82	1,44,029	538.20	3,89,170	1,873.32	18,26,207	12,983.56	9,89,631	3,888.12
12	Haryana	3,98,615	5,100.64	4,43,576	1,284.58	30,837	87.30	2,08,944	809.01	10,81,972	7,281.53	7,22,809	2,548.89
13	HimachalPradesh	85,151	1,948.36	21,659	129.01	3,618	49.43	9,167	65.40	1,19,595	2,192.20	47,786	333.57
14	Jharkhand	5,68,950	3,929.36	2,10,054	579.84	1,03,297	319.21	5,54,667	1,871.82	14,36,968	6,700.23	9,74,054	3,058.11
15	Karnataka	37,58,643	21,399.92	5,62,228	2,048.62	2,82,723	944.47	12,03,342	4,952.43	58,06,936	29,345.44	35,86,677	12,242.47
16	Kerala	12,18,479	8,433.50	2,09,347	597.26	61,443	162.43	6,32,050	2,773.92	21,21,319	11,967.11	12,87,110	4,823.47
17	Lakshadweep	142	1.06	12	0.06	455	4.53	17	0.01	626	5.66	147	1.27
18	MadhyaPradesh	12,66,574	9,612.06	5,42,484	1,651.92	4,20,334	1,242.74	10,53,331	4,285.61	32,82,723	16,792.33	19,85,580	6,759.76
19	Maharashtra	24,67,040	19,331.21	6,10,847	1,881.66	2,40,155	694.11	10,67,939	3,835.01	43,85,981	25,741.99	31,88,535	10,565.86
20	Manipur	68,961	284.20	6,965	13.89	2,387	23.86	7,826	22.27	86,139	344.22	18,739	112.27
21	Meghalaya	23,779	191.27	1,372	6.46	8,525	56.89	1,898	8.74	35,574	263.36	14,603	89.02
22	Mizoram	6,023	58.94	1,197	2.73	8,612	153.37	26	0.82	15,858	215.86	8,999	98.28
23	Nagaland	14,970	116.68	310	0.41	1,696	33.40	472	1.08	17,448	151.57	11,774	73.69
24	Odisha	17,45,165	8,269.64	6,30,432	1,733.13	2,92,563	800.98	14,96,272	4,480.87	41,64,432	15,284.62	28,03,960	8,275.51
25	Pondicherry	1,06,788	834.58	12,380	60.70	2,568	13.79	56,036	313.52	1,77,772	1,222.59	1,36,409	673.37
26	Punjab	4,19,460	5,731.97	6,14,950	1,727.58	39,739	115.92	1,08,787	400.07	11,82,936	7,975.54	5,89,070	2,092.12
27	Rajasthan	11,27,846	11,077.80	5,43,125	1,628.52	3,92,959	1,121.47	6,63,649	3,179.56	27,27,579	17,007.35	15,67,904	5,048.65
28	Sikkim	21,089	146.22	2,291	10.58	1,944	29.46	1,364	16.12	26,688	202.38	10,069	53.15
29	TamilNadu	54,22,868	25,690.30	5,26,828	1,785.23	83,234	278.57	14,07,732	6,053.77	74,40,662	33,807.87	42,09,011	14,944.79
30	Telangana	3,62,416	5,050.90	2,40,740	852.75	89,094	384.80	2,89,954	1,372.43	9,82,204	7,660.88	7,72,785	3,111.21
31	Tripura	2,52,777	1,069.34	68,421	268.07	73,153	284.98	46,763	204.09	4,41,114	1,826.48	2,61,323	1,065.40
32	UttarPradesh	15,47,087	15,052.57	15,44,043	4,047.46	2,17,321	517.97	16,67,510	5,270.92	49,75,961	24,888.92	25,96,732	8,288.09
33	Uttarakhand	1,47,358	2,285.29	73,420	236.34	10,017	37.83	72,545	285.28	3,03,340	2,844.74	1,83,104	784.48
34	WestBengal	39,73,826	18,907.76	10,33,307	3,474.58	2,08,591	738.98	6,40,324	2,770.97	58,56,048	25,892.29	46,74,626	16,383.57
35	UnionTerritoryofJammuandKashmir	1,23,990	3,109.22	2,921	23.13	500	9.00	1,909	25.41	1,29,320	3,166.76	26,696	484.22
36	UnionTerritoryofLadakh	1,409	59.52	8	0.53	2,336	93.77	5	0.39	3,758	154.21	933	30.97
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,17,35,223</b>	<b>2,13,787.75</b>	<b>94,52,519</b>	<b>28,989.36</b>	<b>33,41,329</b>	<b>10,590.24</b>	<b>1,53,41,247</b>	<b>58,444.01</b>	<b>5,98,70,318</b>	<b>3,11,811.36</b>	<b>3,70,62,562</b>	<b>1,29,153.22</b>
S.No.	DistrictName	General		SC		ST		OBC		Total		WomenEntrepreneurs	
1	Bhilwara	27,970	287.65	17,386	53.59	5,644	18.56	25,385	116.45	76,385	476.25	54,088	191.49

Source:As perdatauploadedbyMemberLendingInstitutions (MLIs)onMudraPortal

PradhanMantriMudraYojana(PMMY)													
(AmountinRs.Crore)													
	F.Y.2019-20	General		SC		ST		OBC		Total		WomenEntrepreneurs(outofTotal)	
S.No.	State/U.T.Name	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount
1	AndamanandNicobarIslands	1,674	70.90	12	0.54	6	0.08	41	1.60	1,733	73.12	312	10.55
2	AndhraPradesh	4,85,851	7,560.28	1,45,650	763.76	21,368	200.52	1,91,632	1,566.14	8,44,501	10,090.71	1,74,094	1,950.38
3	ArunachalPradesh	909	38.90	3,450	8.92	9,240	78.28	9,689	24.47	23,288	150.56	684	22.24
4	Assam	13,35,688	6,250.80	77,923	292.18	62,019	238.39	1,92,717	790.23	16,68,347	7,571.60	7,79,736	2,924.64
5	Bihar	25,80,692	12,622.98	10,52,729	3,213.97	3,53,105	1,066.88	27,25,968	9,436.48	67,12,494	26,340.31	41,97,683	14,495.08
6	Chandigarh	13,993	351.86	9,015	29.35	168	0.75	1,137	8.18	24,313	390.16	9,288	63.98
7	Chhattisgarh	4,85,485	3,908.05	1,64,541	532.99	1,98,679	656.01	4,12,313	1,594.64	12,61,018	6,691.69	6,73,430	2,449.27
8	DadraandNagarHaveli&DamanandDiu	3,301	60.07	95	0.83	157	1.58	112	2.68	3,665	65.15	1,979	11.15
9	Delhi	2,69,094	4,175.64	1,11,083	330.46	20,096	55.82	1,68,323	507.40	5,68,596	5,069.32	4,55,907	1,546.24
10	Goa	29,065	434.70	711	3.64	446	2.27	8,818	39.86	39,040	480.46	16,825	116.28
11	Gujarat	13,06,795	10,142.55	1,57,094	570.56	2,00,260	742.51	4,32,244	2,074.11	20,96,393	13,529.73	12,55,370	4,686.65
12	Haryana	4,16,851	4,964.46	4,90,650	1,626.87	33,602	105.84	2,14,814	926.08	11,55,917	7,623.25	7,63,565	2,854.43
13	HimachalPradesh	77,040	1,977.66	20,581	131.40	11,210	50.26	7,434	67.00	1,07,865	2,226.32	41,758	323.16
14	Jharkhand	5,84,281	4,003.01	3,01,985	908.27	1,38,600	432.87	6,95,619	2,422.95	17,20,485	7,767.09	12,22,813	4,022.95
15	Karnataka	37,88,268	21,368.50	5,32,368	2,128.90	2,35,789	935.02	1,17,702	5,270.49	57,33,127	29,702.91	33,37,300	12,146.41
16	Kerala	12,07,917	8,670.37	2,16,560	730.66	65,075	209.65	6,87,337	3,310.45	21,76,889	12,921.14	14,22,951	6,106.21
17	Lakshadweep	244	2.00	8	0.06	539	4.04	5	0.05	796	6.15	217	1.17
18	MadhyaPradesh	13,52,119	9,896.59	6,04,245	2,040.44	4,60,454	1,551.54	11,41,130	5,089.48	35,57,948	18,578.04	22,41,666	7,937.69
19	Maharashtra	27,61,392	20,163.55	6,07,650	2,054.93	2,60,723	855.21	11,40,123	4,320.88	47,69,888	27,394.57	34,78,991	12,080.60
20	Manipur	71,166	323.02	4,720	10.97	2,351	24.40	11,938	35.04	90,175	393.43	25,579	126.16
21	Meghalaya	17,287	171.94	3,009	9.61	20,068	71.91	4,052	12.99	44,416	266.45	16,997	91.76
22	Mizoram	4,254	70.86	1,855	5.70	11,927	152.10	2,399	7.44	20,435	236.09	6,418	58.22
23	Nagaland	11,425	118.57	25	0.55	3,586	49.74	46	0.98	15,082	169.84	10,220	70.92
24	Odisha	14,40,381	7,596.19	6,52,391	2,109.74	2,97,027	929.51	13,25,536	4,518.91	37,15,335	15,154.36	27,43,233	8,830.68
25	Pondicherry	92,293	506.34	6,707	36.58	1,249	4.76	39,195	208.95	1,39,444	756.63	1,04,096	446.76
26	Punjab	4,02,821	5,643.72	7,24,586	2,363.47	34,579	121.50	1,19,321	477.06	12,81,307	8,605.75	6,86,067	2,584.03
27	Rajasthan	11,97,979	11,767.23	6,07,743	2,093.70	5,23,035	1,785.99	6,65,777	3,719.17	29,94,534	19,366.09	17,93,764	6,245.83
28	Sikkim	9,904	125.41	2,258	10.19	7,235	25.61	465	10.46	19,862	171.67	4,999	39.91
29	TamilNadu	53,59,717	26,556.53	4,78,699	1,759.24	1,12,015	410.38	11,67,235	5,888.97	71,17,666	34,615.11	43,12,369	17,463.27
30	Telangana	4,97,061	5,108.48	2,80,500	1,086.17	1,86,559	747.89	4,71,506	2,044.27	14,35,626	8,986.82	9,05,309	3,785.46
31	Tripura	1,95,872	858.46	66,419	231.18	86,700	285.69	48,103	179.98	3,97,094	1,555.30	2,43,950	891.41
32	UttarPradesh	17,81,894	16,431.73	18,91,389	5,616.30	2,98,484	806.11	18,89,655	6,947.22	58,61,422	29,801.37	32,80,280	11,256.91
33	Uttarakhand	1,34,287	2,173.59	80,767	291.27	8,617	39.49	78,325	326.06	3,01,996	2,830.41	1,90,621	820.91
34	WestBengal	44,21,208	20,068.51	9,80,583	3,282.79	2,28,515	842.93	5,46,223	2,263.66	61,76,529	26,457.88	46,73,653	15,809.89
35	UnionTerritoryofJammuandKashmir	1,49,090	3,405.31	2,968	26.07	991	12.48	2,104	26.63	1,55,153	3,470.50	29,772	539.71
36	UnionTerritoryofLadakh	1,968	61.92	10	0.50	3,622	112.18	2	0.06	5,602	174.66	1,453	35.29
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,24,89,266</b>	<b>2,17,650.68</b>	<b>1,02,80,979</b>	<b>34,302.76</b>	<b>38,89,696</b>	<b>13,610.19</b>	<b>1,55,78,040</b>	<b>64,121.02</b>	<b>6,22,37,981</b>	<b>3,29,684.64</b>	<b>3,91,03,349</b>	<b>1,42,846.20</b>
S.No.	DistrictName	General		SC		ST		OBC		Total		WomenEntrepreneurs	
1	Bhilwara	32,015	347.91	20,587	81.36	6,801	29.29	26,645	154.48	86,048	613.04	58,888	224.01

Source:As perdatauploadedbyMemberLendingInstitutions (MLIs)onMudraPortal

PradhanMantriMudraYojana(PMMY)													
(AmountinRs.Crore)													
	F.Y.2020-21	General		SC		ST		OBC		Total		Women Entrepreneurs(outofTotal)	
S.No.	State/U.T. Name	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount
1	AndamanandNicobarIslands	3,332	89.12	99	1.03	18	0.40	2,019	28.77	5,468	119.32	1,459	14.64
2	AndhraPradesh	8,70,881	8,946.25	54,699	627.86	18,925	179.25	2,07,647	1,811.30	11,52,152	11,564.66	4,35,429	2,656.10
3	ArunachalPradesh	2,316	56.00	175	4.22	3,095	100.57	573	11.33	6,159	172.12	1,888	14.13
4	Assam	9,35,108	6,067.97	63,750	322.11	51,080	289.78	1,39,891	719.81	11,89,829	7,399.67	8,53,482	3,648.38
5	Bihar	19,92,563	12,045.19	8,13,317	2,542.02	2,75,762	812.52	22,25,052	8,620.05	53,06,694	24,019.78	32,62,994	12,013.15
6	Chandigarh	15,386	405.31	3,889	16.44	112	1.58	908	8.89	20,295	432.22	7,243	42.32
7	Chhattisgarh	3,41,462	3,474.38	1,46,784	555.13	1,54,801	630.30	3,84,219	1,763.26	10,27,266	6,423.07	6,33,209	2,436.71
8	DadraandNagarHaveli&DamanandDiu	4,372	64.84	57	0.31	278	2.17	220	2.90	4,927	70.22	3,109	38.14
9	Delhi	2,41,673	3,630.34	34,336	127.70	7,509	24.24	46,979	221.55	3,30,497	4,003.83	1,61,462	742.44
10	Goa	31,408	464.62	736	3.98	291	1.96	5,085	30.91	37,520	501.47	17,931	130.67
11	Gujarat	7,76,717	8,109.83	1,09,010	454.82	1,50,870	657.43	3,94,359	2,091.16	14,30,956	11,313.24	9,14,455	3,700.86
12	Haryana	3,58,210	4,781.37	4,15,994	1,461.05	28,873	99.97	2,02,376	960.71	10,05,453	7,303.10	6,43,639	2,497.87
13	HimachalPradesh	90,284	1,892.33	25,337	138.07	3,397	54.94	11,476	78.48	1,30,494	2,163.82	40,754	224.54
14	Jharkhand	6,52,987	4,594.92	2,71,969	911.79	1,35,869	480.86	6,07,456	2,190.21	16,68,281	8,177.78	12,52,260	4,315.28
15	Karnataka	27,40,440	20,540.95	5,38,167	2,526.77	2,33,477	1,021.56	11,33,112	5,696.01	46,45,196	29,785.29	31,03,875	12,437.79
16	Kerala	8,58,413	8,021.12	1,82,045	571.41	51,095	147.06	4,94,705	2,498.96	15,86,258	11,238.55	11,05,155	4,271.41
17	Lakshadweep	376	4.28	21	0.17	1,195	17.54	207	0.95	1,799	22.94	506	4.12
18	MadhyaPradesh	10,46,173	8,708.51	5,54,339	1,939.97	4,26,785	1,563.36	12,21,861	5,611.00	32,49,158	17,822.84	20,99,143	7,740.64
19	Maharashtra	19,80,394	17,844.60	5,17,174	1,729.49	2,32,924	804.22	10,23,671	4,245.75	37,54,163	24,624.06	29,57,673	11,036.66
20	Manipur	53,643	335.68	4,780	17.87	2,534	20.51	8,949	32.62	69,906	406.68	27,806	132.04
21	Meghalaya	17,949	276.74	4,174	16.84	14,473	92.75	3,882	16.10	40,478	402.43	28,334	126.62
22	Mizoram	2,809	59.05	57	0.66	9,805	150.51	45	0.94	12,716	211.16	7,658	84.63
23	Nagaland	7,029	140.93	574	3.80	10,295	80.21	1,889	19.54	19,787	244.48	14,286	101.34
24	Odisha	13,11,288	7,808.29	7,10,803	2,134.42	2,95,575	877.01	13,17,332	4,099.31	36,34,998	14,919.03	27,30,228	8,267.37
25	Pondicherry	70,935	397.13	4,729	34.25	1,770	6.80	31,341	168.73	1,08,775	606.91	77,157	322.45
26	Punjab	3,87,940	4,717.54	5,90,494	1,833.94	33,236	115.95	82,473	397.68	10,94,143	7,065.11	5,82,580	2,054.19
27	Rajasthan	7,14,771	9,607.88	6,12,021	2,386.15	4,37,861	1,749.86	7,16,643	4,479.50	24,81,296	18,223.39	16,53,640	6,260.98
28	Sikkim	12,174	156.02	1,314	7.55	1,177	19.10	691	10.42	15,356	193.09	7,641	67.58
29	TamilNadu	35,12,334	21,510.45	3,58,707	1,418.87	86,397	327.67	9,90,294	5,277.57	49,47,732	28,534.56	30,36,978	12,500.42
30	Telangana	4,78,346	5,460.92	25,596	240.62	13,368	251.13	1,18,909	812.36	6,36,219	6,765.03	2,82,466	1,350.54
31	Tripura	1,63,099	1,152.92	60,747	343.22	60,881	278.88	42,128	265.33	3,26,855	2,040.35	2,08,478	1,110.98
32	UttarPradesh	16,96,512	15,967.77	13,25,566	4,452.08	1,81,713	698.09	15,34,661	6,757.20	47,38,452	27,875.14	26,73,110	9,580.36
33	Uttarakhand	1,49,585	2,305.03	69,099	273.07	10,416	43.95	72,770	331.52	3,01,870	2,953.57	1,71,327	800.30
34	WestBengal	40,60,029	23,332.06	8,94,228	3,229.07	1,80,124	720.84	3,16,539	1,247.88	54,50,920	28,529.85	42,45,652	16,736.98
35	UnionTerritoryofJammuandKashmir	2,80,654	5,254.18	3,617	32.88	1,945	17.43	8,285	97.45	2,94,501	5,401.94	58,087	857.61
36	UnionTerritoryofLadakh	3,107	81.63	13	0.51	5,356	141.59	1	0.02	8,477	223.75	2,510	49.89
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,58,64,699</b>	<b>2,08,306.15</b>	<b>83,98,417</b>	<b>30,360.14</b>	<b>31,23,282</b>	<b>12,481.99</b>	<b>1,33,48,648</b>	<b>60,606.17</b>	<b>5,07,35,046</b>	<b>3,11,754.45</b>	<b>3,33,03,604</b>	<b>1,28,370.13</b>
S.No.	DistrictName	General		SC		ST		OBC		Total		WomenEntrepreneurs	
1	Bhilwara	28,819	359.67	20,678	91.39	9,064	40.39	32,863	195.90	91,424	687.35	64,625	292.28

Source:As perdatauploadedbyMemberLendingInstitutions (MLIs)onMudraPortal

PradhanMantriMudraYojana(PMMY)													
(AmountinRs.Crore)													
	F.Y.2021-22	General		SC		ST		OBC		Total		Women Entrepreneurs(outofTotal)	
S.No.	State/U.T.Name	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount
1	AndamanandNicobarIslands	1,766	71.02	12	0.46	10	0.32	113	4.73	1,901	76.53	347	9.16
2	AndhraPradesh	7,42,919	8,683.18	70,090	637.54	23,006	204.08	2,81,907	1,920.62	11,17,922	11,445.42	6,14,391	3,012.39
3	ArunachalPradesh	2,434	41.99	87	1.05	2,956	40.25	228	3.22	5,705	86.51	3,596	22.58
4	Assam	5,43,555	3,643.68	36,547	217.39	29,302	190.99	73,485	525.22	6,82,889	4,577.28	6,51,561	3,259.10
5	Bihar	23,22,723	13,038.29	10,64,641	3,760.10	3,60,626	1,242.75	29,30,165	12,683.93	66,78,155	30,725.07	47,05,150	20,330.37
6	Chandigarh	8,117	234.85	4,060	20.12	195	1.41	2,554	16.66	14,926	273.04	1,763	26.75
7	Chhattisgarh	3,05,396	2,901.82	1,28,954	493.36	1,51,683	577.81	3,84,363	1,824.48	9,70,396	5,797.47	7,29,217	2,861.82
8	DadraandNagarHaveli&DamanandDiu	4,005	63.65	34	0.52	233	2.12	125	1.96	4,397	68.25	3,532	28.06
9	Delhi	1,17,412	2,176.24	34,166	139.48	6,711	24.30	36,546	219.56	1,94,835	2,559.58	1,13,585	688.61
10	Goa	28,682	434.48	867	3.97	559	2.47	5,842	31.95	35,950	472.87	16,610	139.35
11	Gujarat	7,86,904	7,839.27	1,32,312	552.86	2,00,365	905.25	4,71,379	2,692.66	15,90,960	11,990.04	10,36,032	4,731.33
12	Haryana	3,31,116	4,361.71	4,59,187	1,841.55	31,743	123.20	2,35,917	1,247.72	10,57,963	7,574.18	5,93,037	2,546.09
13	HimachalPradesh	68,678	1,728.13	25,105	159.36	3,019	48.88	10,754	91.06	1,07,556	2,027.43	26,301	159.17
14	Jharkhand	6,54,248	4,444.34	3,12,747	1,080.65	1,49,607	514.22	6,61,280	2,576.22	17,77,882	8,615.43	14,68,060	5,497.45
15	Karnataka	25,04,604	19,136.44	4,93,594	2,341.28	2,07,913	971.03	10,92,370	5,926.17	42,98,481	28,374.92	29,88,512	11,954.46
16	Kerala	9,80,190	8,737.10	1,70,534	537.41	43,305	130.78	4,26,139	2,144.29	16,20,168	11,549.58	11,66,805	5,086.11
17	Lakshadweep	95	2.70	7	0.06	615	13.49	8	0.20	725	16.45	130	2.36
18	MadhyaPradesh	9,07,072	7,766.78	5,96,359	2,127.39	4,28,630	1,656.10	12,99,743	6,668.17	32,31,804	18,218.44	23,16,849	9,217.03
19	Maharashtra	21,37,305	17,620.06	5,88,411	2,050.18	2,80,764	955.78	11,51,572	4,790.45	41,58,052	25,416.47	35,89,300	14,506.42
20	Manipur	57,764	296.39	4,484	20.34	2,222	26.30	9,668	36.18	74,138	379.21	22,323	151.89
21	Meghalaya	7,901	129.02	357	3.49	8,250	68.47	384	3.02	16,892	204.00	12,452	92.84
22	Mizoram	2,505	48.85	157	1.51	8,705	141.41	29	0.52	11,396	192.29	8,689	91.14
23	Nagaland	5,012	111.48	392	3.92	8,554	85.85	1,233	8.24	15,191	209.49	10,954	95.48
24	Odisha	14,42,036	9,373.00	6,15,857	1,879.35	3,46,307	1,038.30	12,66,707	4,266.62	36,70,907	16,557.27	28,97,689	9,743.66
25	Pondicherry	85,375	536.29	5,546	36.12	3,087	15.10	37,517	207.79	1,31,525	795.30	87,320	397.87
26	Punjab	3,36,839	5,062.35	6,56,699	2,293.30	36,055	139.26	80,217	431.16	11,09,810	7,926.07	6,21,930	2,484.08
27	Rajasthan	6,58,393	8,352.64	6,97,811	2,834.46	4,75,111	1,933.93	8,36,683	5,607.92	26,67,998	18,728.95	17,70,874	7,057.06
28	Sikkim	8,319	114.82	1,448	9.71	815	20.28	477	12.09	11,059	156.90	6,827	79.12
29	TamilNadu	40,72,367	24,526.80	4,53,630	2,083.35	1,29,718	518.65	9,69,431	5,134.14	56,25,146	32,262.94	37,04,525	15,789.55
30	Telangana	4,04,359	4,643.53	16,214	221.47	10,386	224.69	1,02,586	920.78	5,33,545	6,010.47	3,52,999	1,936.27
31	Tripura	1,44,963	1,067.49	78,807	533.86	81,608	465.42	51,926	378.95	3,57,304	2,445.72	2,86,215	1,861.15
32	UttarPradesh	17,58,861	16,148.54	16,99,186	6,087.16	2,38,124	805.50	20,91,811	9,809.60	57,87,982	32,850.80	37,26,510	15,234.52
33	Uttarakhand	1,30,297	2,020.03	79,744	348.86	14,936	59.88	1,08,937	511.14	3,33,914	2,939.91	2,27,311	1,167.39
34	West Bengal	41,79,711	26,987.67	9,31,188	4,558.66	2,25,243	950.09	2,91,089	1,453.38	56,27,231	33,949.80	46,02,264	22,976.27
35	UnionTerritoryofJammuandKashmir	2,49,485	5,569.20	5,452	43.59	2,294	24.84	5,414	58.91	2,62,645	5,696.54	63,204	1,154.23
36	UnionTerritoryofLadakh	2,731	79.13	16	0.69	5,427	151.64	2	0.09	8,176	231.55	2,395	50.76
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,59,94,139</b>	<b>2,07,992.96</b>	<b>93,64,702</b>	<b>36,924.57</b>	<b>35,18,084</b>	<b>14,274.84</b>	<b>1,49,18,601</b>	<b>72,209.80</b>	<b>5,37,95,526</b>	<b>3,31,402.17</b>	<b>3,84,29,259</b>	<b>1,64,441.89</b>
S.No.	District Name	General		SC		ST		OBC		Total		Women Entrepreneurs	
1	Bhilwara	24,674	295.02	18,797	86.57	7,011	32.07	30,165	203.15	80,647	616.81	55,893	263.47

Source:As perdatauploadedbyMemberLendingInstitutions (MLIs)onMudraPortal



PradhanMantriMudraYojana(PMMY)													
(AmountinRs.Crore)													
	F.Y.2022-23	General		SC		ST		OBC		Total		Women Entrepreneurs(outofTotal)	
S.No.	State/U.T.Name	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount
1	AndamanandNicobarIslands	3,102	112.80	47	1.82	50	1.30	264	8.42	3,463	124.34	562	13.21
2	AndhraPradesh	8,68,504	12,238.21	83,556	805.98	26,474	275.61	3,70,059	2,892.49	13,48,593	16,212.29	6,89,779	4,452.41
3	ArunachalPradesh	8,648	115.03	780	4.78	7,096	84.91	669	9.87	17,193	214.59	7,712	46.45
4	Assam	4,48,444	5,060.34	31,500	240.96	34,233	245.98	85,036	634.91	5,99,213	6,182.19	3,51,662	2,270.10
5	Bihar	31,43,981	20,710.27	12,99,929	5,250.39	3,67,584	1,481.27	36,77,737	18,006.66	84,89,231	45,448.59	65,32,391	30,500.20
6	Chandigarh	8,501	239.69	5,537	31.68	498	3.37	2,725	18.84	17,261	293.58	2,792	29.25
7	Chhattisgarh	4,23,129	4,652.08	1,32,546	615.90	1,60,910	726.29	3,98,342	2,268.30	11,14,927	8,262.57	8,11,878	3,771.98
8	DadraandNagar Haveli&DamanandDiu	5,092	95.43	48	1.13	191	2.17	181	3.47	5,512	102.20	3,116	23.49
9	Delhi	2,24,147	3,251.17	37,723	176.60	6,593	31.42	69,013	300.03	3,37,476	3,759.22	1,91,195	795.18
10	Goa	34,484	639.93	1,041	6.83	709	3.85	6,511	49.58	42,745	700.19	24,131	203.40
11	Gujarat	9,94,986	12,459.69	1,01,198	570.91	2,09,932	1,163.68	4,78,321	3,313.21	17,84,437	17,507.49	11,41,667	5,883.22
12	Haryana	3,83,674	5,681.22	4,88,997	2,264.16	30,328	139.31	3,15,809	1,860.10	12,18,808	9,944.79	6,95,327	3,562.60
13	HimachalPradesh	91,418	2,427.69	35,710	342.01	5,299	103.67	19,306	206.84	1,51,733	3,080.21	41,759	363.85
14	Jharkhand	6,69,227	5,362.44	3,94,079	1,534.49	1,92,573	755.36	8,00,280	3,444.80	20,56,159	11,097.09	16,21,485	6,533.48
15	Karnataka	34,50,861	28,157.60	5,63,811	3,101.10	2,47,204	1,319.19	13,30,190	8,168.19	55,92,066	40,746.08	38,86,919	17,996.61
16	Kerala	11,42,014	11,257.04	1,18,240	576.16	26,882	134.82	4,94,338	3,111.19	17,81,474	15,079.21	11,23,464	6,630.60
17	Lakshadweep	205	4.56	20	0.22	1,389	21.68	9	0.28	1,623	26.74	456	3.35
18	MadhyaPradesh	10,99,937	11,119.24	7,02,552	2,944.85	4,94,022	2,201.57	14,05,150	8,366.94	37,01,661	24,632.60	26,64,770	12,166.52
19	Maharashtra	28,33,265	25,297.29	6,34,833	2,576.40	3,38,947	1,343.14	14,46,279	6,887.69	52,53,324	36,104.52	43,49,579	18,711.57
20	Manipur	21,592	346.05	2,006	17.20	2,668	42.39	13,478	65.57	39,744	471.21	27,882	200.46
21	Meghalaya	11,571	191.52	750	5.81	11,911	125.64	705	8.56	24,937	331.53	12,721	105.05
22	Mizoram	9,566	103.42	766	3.60	12,993	311.93	69	1.97	23,394	420.92	16,256	171.05
23	Nagaland	9,517	205.01	220	4.68	5,023	79.28	412	7.81	15,172	296.78	7,915	93.17
24	Odisha	16,44,018	12,477.02	6,20,959	2,310.54	3,17,170	1,141.66	13,40,364	5,575.92	39,22,511	21,505.14	31,94,666	13,362.14
25	Pondicherry	65,127	474.04	6,683	47.26	419	8.80	26,165	205.65	88,394	735.75	57,541	324.87
26	Punjab	4,54,418	7,213.22	6,92,088	2,866.24	27,888	136.76	85,497	550.16	12,59,891	10,766.38	7,33,555	3,658.16
27	Rajasthan	8,41,987	11,575.67	7,69,565	3,560.15	4,13,241	2,024.23	9,52,647	7,332.57	29,77,440	24,492.62	18,96,203	8,922.27
28	Sikkim	10,874	163.34	1,385	10.73	874	25.60	672	19.63	13,805	219.30	7,634	89.49
29	TamilNadu	45,84,787	31,166.85	6,26,198	3,731.66	36,466	283.05	11,59,062	8,548.83	64,06,513	43,730.39	47,06,514	25,398.09
30	Telangana	4,42,885	5,823.02	20,533	297.41	12,436	268.69	1,63,469	1,606.17	6,39,323	7,995.29	3,83,898	2,652.60
31	Tripura	1,44,231	1,176.31	68,766	410.38	89,080	439.13	48,582	323.78	3,50,659	2,349.60	2,50,570	1,514.63
32	UttarPradesh	21,79,406	25,266.30	19,21,248	8,044.39	2,31,725	1,026.38	24,76,342	13,090.18	68,08,721	47,427.25	43,54,563	19,527.50
33	Uttarakhand	1,85,130	3,057.93	1,09,603	501.65	14,020	70.92	1,36,575	673.04	4,45,328	4,303.54	2,82,274	1,459.29
34	WestBengal	41,05,728	31,230.53	8,51,234	4,327.57	1,99,748	1,042.21	2,70,206	1,753.55	54,26,916	38,353.86	41,02,497	22,115.06
35	UnionTerritoryofJammuandKashmir	3,08,904	6,996.22	11,744	85.89	3,135	41.44	7,180	96.16	3,30,963	7,219.71	78,600	1,422.17
36	UnionTerritoryofLadakh	3,240	97.57	19	0.71	6,715	187.18	14	0.41	9,988	285.87	2,880	61.06
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,08,56,600</b>	<b>2,86,445.74</b>	<b>1,03,35,914</b>	<b>47,272.24</b>	<b>35,36,426</b>	<b>17,293.88</b>	<b>1,75,81,658</b>	<b>99,411.77</b>	<b>6,23,10,598</b>	<b>4,50,423.63</b>	<b>4,42,56,813</b>	<b>2,15,034.53</b>
S.No.	DistrictName	General		SC		ST		OBC		Total		WomenEntrepreneurs	
1	Bhilwara	31,818	388.73	22,814	117.10	8,326	43.36	35,976	300.48	88,934	849.67	54,040	275.30

Source:As perdatauploadedbyMemberLendingInstitutions (MLIs)onMudraPortal

PradhanMantriMudraYojana(PMMY)													
	F.Y.2023-24	General		SC		ST		OBC		Total		Women Entrepreneurs(outofTotal)	
S.No.	State/U.T. Name	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount
1	AndamanandNicobar Islands	2,908	115.27	38	1.89	23	1.07	162	7.90	3,131	126.13	571	13.26
2	AndhraPradesh	10,03,237	13,783.65	1,20,971	1,395.16	22,123	354.50	4,42,351	4,039.73	15,88,682	19,573.04	7,50,822	6,244.33
3	ArunachalPradesh	13,731	186.87	559	5.20	10,534	139.18	1,607	15.39	26,431	346.64	11,026	86.15
4	Assam	5,80,052	5,675.25	31,785	275.46	31,807	295.43	78,581	601.30	7,22,225	6,847.44	2,03,922	1,097.59
5	Bihar	38,78,972	27,716.40	14,55,742	6,854.48	3,97,795	1,862.36	38,98,768	20,407.85	96,31,277	56,841.09	64,94,879	31,466.95
6	Chandigarh	8,960	249.10	4,981	31.60	254	2.36	1,390	11.73	15,585	294.79	3,479	30.51
7	Chhattisgarh	4,39,352	4,829.24	1,20,182	688.69	1,42,400	762.70	3,33,640	2,155.74	10,35,574	8,436.37	6,80,785	3,586.93
8	DadraandNagarHaveli&DamanandDiu	4,484	94.41	76	1.59	167	2.00	259	5.81	4,986	103.81	492	6.87
9	Delhi	2,26,611	3,654.16	39,769	222.56	5,066	36.11	44,179	353.05	3,15,625	4,265.88	1,04,885	495.61
10	Goa	32,074	674.18	1,899	11.40	726	6.95	7,806	63.92	42,505	756.45	18,886	181.38
11	Gujarat	11,58,165	13,816.53	1,43,637	980.05	1,99,812	1,271.45	4,58,850	3,572.28	19,60,464	19,640.31	10,53,086	5,593.00
12	Haryana	4,46,583	6,587.50	3,83,127	2,206.16	23,308	144.44	2,42,954	1,781.45	10,95,972	10,719.55	5,17,474	3,030.67
13	HimachalPradesh	96,002	2,538.99	30,072	363.45	5,141	120.20	15,256	219.35	1,46,471	3,241.99	36,693	337.50
14	Jharkhand	7,36,640	6,087.84	3,90,349	1,826.33	1,98,196	956.71	8,04,008	4,016.69	21,29,193	12,887.57	15,39,551	6,812.25
15	Karnataka	39,84,934	33,233.57	6,93,590	4,335.53	2,82,400	1,724.87	14,98,016	10,216.54	64,58,940	49,510.51	46,00,828	23,450.78
16	Kerala	11,64,939	12,738.96	1,60,340	978.81	37,094	194.60	6,11,096	4,102.70	19,73,469	18,015.07	13,17,404	7,892.42
17	Lakshadweep	586	8.86	44	0.31	1,599	30.01	80	0.72	2,309	39.90	227	5.31
18	MadhyaPradesh	11,82,426	11,746.28	6,94,492	3,624.59	4,33,535	2,199.09	11,35,022	7,702.22	34,45,475	25,272.18	22,76,897	10,679.46
19	Maharashtra	29,04,543	30,029.60	6,77,760	3,405.11	3,49,706	1,717.53	13,47,970	7,621.51	52,79,979	42,773.75	40,96,893	19,700.76
20	Manipur	7,245	174.81	483	5.80	586	15.74	2,352	17.27	10,666	213.62	5,274	60.61
21	Meghalaya	17,797	270.00	818	6.51	11,793	133.26	1,225	10.26	31,633	420.03	11,893	104.26
22	Mizoram	14,359	186.28	930	4.13	13,088	383.09	352	3.15	28,729	576.65	21,386	561.76
23	Nagaland	15,840	313.31	364	5.31	4,069	67.54	741	8.53	21,014	394.69	7,559	103.29
24	Odisha	17,09,551	13,811.61	5,73,612	2,602.46	2,96,958	1,275.41	11,81,425	5,666.50	37,61,546	23,355.98	29,84,794	13,844.95
25	Pondicherry	89,998	723.05	12,321	91.87	1,153	13.31	29,885	231.46	1,33,357	1,059.69	87,011	554.36
26	Punjab	4,62,876	7,666.94	4,83,068	2,333.35	18,340	126.95	75,025	541.13	10,39,309	10,668.37	4,75,957	2,684.99
27	Rajasthan	9,48,186	13,525.53	6,44,684	3,876.08	3,25,097	1,994.34	7,75,589	7,359.33	26,93,556	26,755.28	15,01,159	7,746.63
28	Sikkim	13,064	171.92	2,166	23.25	2,751	35.82	1,309	29.62	19,290	260.61	7,363	72.23
29	TamilNadu	50,96,432	40,723.52	7,65,009	5,109.65	79,467	677.09	12,63,093	10,860.15	72,04,001	57,370.41	54,60,898	34,173.79
30	Telangana	5,85,844	7,448.55	62,314	679.73	22,843	341.96	2,76,058	2,251.83	9,47,059	10,722.07	4,00,264	2,905.41
31	Tripura	1,77,648	1,534.30	54,587	345.62	57,494	332.16	35,068	253.51	3,24,797	2,465.59	1,13,784	523.25
32	UttarPradesh	28,12,588	32,372.67	20,01,579	9,937.31	2,24,556	1,281.67	26,40,795	14,943.39	76,79,518	58,535.04	45,15,469	21,144.60
33	Uttarakhand	1,94,578	3,300.53	1,09,233	592.99	13,982	107.86	1,27,425	727.26	4,45,218	4,728.64	2,49,202	1,327.72
34	WestBengal	50,71,199	39,278.35	7,18,790	4,509.58	1,38,628	1,066.06	2,53,255	1,858.28	61,81,872	46,712.27	28,46,929	14,097.25
35	UnionTerritoryofJammuandKashmir	3,42,696	7,866.54	10,102	99.15	4,947	56.23	8,397	98.00	3,66,142	8,119.92	91,351	1,622.69
36	UnionTerritoryofLadakh	4,689	136.12	72	1.58	6,038	165.69	214	3.59	11,013	306.98	2,934	57.72
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,54,29,789</b>	<b>3,43,270.69</b>	<b>1,03,89,545</b>	<b>5,743.74</b>	<b>33,63,476</b>	<b>19,895.74</b>	<b>1,75,94,203</b>	<b>11,759.14</b>	<b>6,67,77,013</b>	<b>5,32,358.31</b>	<b>4,24,92,281</b>	<b>2,22,297.24</b>
S.No.	DistrictName	General		SC		ST		OBC		Total		WomenEntrepreneurs	
1	Bhilwara	29,305	410.87	16,762	112.39	5,923	41.70	26,577	266.34	78,567	831.30	30,692	159.54

PradhanMantriMudraYojana(PMMY)													
(AmountinRs.Crore)													
	F.Y.2024-25#	General		SC		ST		OBC		Total		Women Entrepreneurs(outofTotal)	
S.No.	State/U.T.Name	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No.ofLoan A/cs	Disbursed Amount
1	AndamanandNicobarIslands	1,456	68.46	26	1.22	21	1.16	95	5.54	1,598	76.38	268	7.90
2	AndhraPradesh	4,13,482	6,046.01	60,689	585.60	10,872	196.61	2,18,404	2,013.71	7,03,447	8,841.93	2,79,796	2,588.62
3	ArunachalPradesh	6,065	120.13	165	2.80	4,156	84.09	558	8.51	10,944	215.53	3,102	30.46
4	Assam	3,21,839	3,284.13	23,189	215.92	12,525	133.25	39,583	333.23	3,97,136	3,966.53	94,414	564.02
5	Bihar	10,50,287	10,417.76	5,53,059	2,788.92	1,46,263	764.66	13,23,486	7,396.74	30,73,095	21,368.08	20,71,706	10,530.16
6	Chandigarh	3,581	128.34	3,238	18.46	164	1.62	2,106	11.10	9,089	159.52	2,900	20.56
7	Chhattisgarh	1,80,797	2,450.84	50,993	285.11	75,641	413.70	1,30,992	924.90	4,38,423	4,074.55	2,70,570	1,579.68
8	DadraandNagarHaveli&DamanandDiu	1,956	50.74	75	1.09	306	2.08	135	2.31	2,472	56.22	148	4.43
9	Delhi	76,289	1,859.62	9,982	66.82	964	13.36	11,256	122.77	98,491	2,062.57	22,538	184.94
10	Goa	10,476	274.93	1,048	5.70	281	2.37	1,702	15.03	13,507	298.03	6,427	62.88
11	Gujarat	3,74,529	6,022.24	44,461	275.64	77,924	512.55	2,56,593	1,944.85	7,53,507	8,755.28	3,99,579	2,433.39
12	Haryana	1,48,254	2,902.32	1,18,251	679.19	5,638	44.90	77,264	622.20	3,49,407	4,248.61	1,34,508	1,001.64
13	HimachalPradesh	42,505	1,194.09	9,412	79.08	1,639	33.02	6,456	74.00	60,012	1,380.19	17,552	177.30
14	Jharkhand	2,52,518	2,767.43	1,67,094	793.20	86,670	431.60	2,97,435	1,613.57	8,03,717	5,605.80	5,76,019	2,647.65
15	Karnataka	14,52,999	14,119.08	3,12,804	1,963.45	1,42,923	890.63	7,26,960	5,300.59	26,35,686	22,273.75	18,61,281	10,289.71
16	Kerala	7,29,327	6,839.53	49,337	291.76	15,925	97.45	2,33,124	1,861.04	10,27,713	9,089.78	7,06,128	3,870.16
17	Lakshadweep	349	5.46	27	0.27	951	17.74	46	0.38	1,373	23.85	308	3.53
18	MadhyaPradesh	4,56,852	5,584.47	2,66,274	1,365.23	1,87,747	997.78	4,61,782	3,358.83	13,72,655	11,306.31	9,39,248	4,936.33
19	Maharashtra	12,30,667	16,717.12	2,91,905	1,514.91	1,58,655	837.87	5,91,966	3,677.53	22,73,193	22,747.43	17,71,168	10,060.42
20	Manipur	4,148	113.69	200	3.83	359	11.49	506	7.94	5,213	136.95	2,026	34.43
21	Meghalaya	9,747	161.67	363	4.27	4,672	62.08	478	4.92	15,260	232.94	4,214	43.36
22	Mizoram	9,238	120.08	88	0.78	6,396	260.63	137	1.27	15,859	382.76	7,898	121.38
23	Nagaland	10,455	210.73	86	1.94	782	25.62	301	5.52	11,624	243.81	3,236	44.92
24	Odisha	5,13,210	5,710.29	2,20,898	1,035.27	1,20,735	564.48	4,57,178	2,401.08	13,12,021	9,711.12	10,34,861	4,996.63
25	Pondicherry	27,972	277.11	2,474	24.60	304	6.49	9,832	85.90	40,582	394.10	21,319	149.59
26	Punjab	1,54,088	3,294.86	99,235	602.41	3,452	45.51	24,961	226.26	2,81,736	4,169.04	93,545	773.57
27	Rajasthan	3,44,406	6,061.51	2,36,195	1,378.04	1,09,950	711.01	3,08,226	2,939.53	9,98,777	11,090.09	5,75,627	3,686.79
28	Sikkim	6,000	80.81	348	5.42	585	12.28	604	11.42	7,537	109.93	2,445	23.96
29	TamilNadu	13,61,723	13,905.39	2,19,667	1,780.52	14,440	259.44	4,76,519	4,730.76	20,72,349	20,676.11	14,74,825	11,108.22
30	Telangana	2,88,418	3,888.29	40,761	268.80	13,684	151.24	1,97,518	1,371.33	5,40,381	5,679.66	2,38,900	1,584.85
31	Tripura	79,876	731.85	23,633	169.22	21,462	138.72	15,171	115.26	1,40,142	1,155.05	40,716	201.40
32	UttarPradesh	9,61,037	15,315.66	6,94,972	3,677.73	76,147	574.72	8,96,369	5,730.85	26,28,525	25,298.96	15,17,837	7,978.26
33	Uttarakhand	74,049	1,541.09	33,687	201.95	2,977	32.78	32,248	222.08	1,42,961	1,997.90	70,736	458.50
34	WestBengal	17,58,489	17,046.80	2,91,475	1,984.50	48,737	523.30	1,84,654	1,544.47	22,83,355	21,099.07	8,67,407	4,830.12
35	UnionTerritoryofJammuandKashmir	1,56,593	3,348.18	5,574	48.18	2,757	29.25	4,442	48.46	1,69,366	3,474.07	40,077	662.46
36	UnionTerritoryofLadakh	2,098	74.52	40	0.90	2,649	82.36	131	2.84	4,918	160.62	1,196	25.86
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,25,15,775</b>	<b>1,52,735.23</b>	<b>38,31,725</b>	<b>22,122.73</b>	<b>13,59,353</b>	<b>8,967.84</b>	<b>69,89,218</b>	<b>48,736.72</b>	<b>2,46,96,071</b>	<b>2,32,562.52</b>	<b>1,51,54,525</b>	<b>87,718.08</b>

S.No.	DistrictName	General		SC		ST		OBC		Total		Women Entrepreneurs	
1	Bhilwara	10,863	193.83	6,329	39.90	2,795	18.02	8,805	83.10	<b>28,792</b>	<b>334.85</b>	13,171	91.16

#ProvisiPovisional (as on 01.11.2024)

Source:As per data uploaded by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) on Mudra Porta

**OBJECTIVES OF PM JAN DHAN YOJANA****\*11. PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:****SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE PATIL:**

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

(a) the main objectives of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana and the way by which it aims at promoting financial inclusion among underserved communities along with the details of accounts opened under the PMJDY since its inception in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the operational accounts under PMJDY and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is constant decline in operational accounts and if so, the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the percentage of PMJDY accounts held by women and the manner in which the scheme has contributed to financial inclusion and empowerment of women in rural areas;

(e) the campaigns or outreach efforts undertaken by the Government to increase awareness of PMJDY among underserved communities; and

(f) the efforts made by the Government to increase the number of branches of Public Sector Banks in rural areas to make PMJDY more successful?

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

(a) The Government initiated the National Mission for Financial Inclusion (NRFI), namely, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) in August, 2014 to provide universal banking services for every unbanked household. The guiding principles of

PMJDY are banking the unbanked, securing the unsecured, funding the unfunded and serving unserved and underserved areas.

In order to give impetus to financial inclusion initiatives of the Government, PMJDY was extended beyond 14.08.2018 with the focus on opening of accounts shifting from “every household” to “every unbanked adult”. The scheme was made more attractive with upward revision in: -

(i) OD limit from Rs.5,000 to Rs.10,000; and

(ii) accident insurance cover on RuPay card holders from Rs.1 lakh to Rs.2 lakh.

PMJDY has been successful in increasing banking penetration and to promote financial inclusion across the country. This is evident from the fact that a total of 53.92 crore Jan Dhan accounts have been opened till 30.10.2024 under PMJDY. Further, a total of 3.60 crore accounts have been opened under PMJDY in the state of Maharashtra since its inception.

(b) and (c) 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. Banks continuously make concerted efforts to monitor the percentage of operative accounts and the progress is being regularly monitored by the Government. As a result, there has been an increase in the percentage of operative PMJDY accounts from 60.38% (March'17) to 79.13% (October'24).

(d) and (e) Out of the total Jan Dhan accounts opened, 55.7% accounts have been opened by women at country level. Further, out of the total accounts opened by women, approximately 67% accounts have been opened in rural and semi-urban areas which indicates that primarily women of these areas have availed the

benefits of the Scheme and have become part of the financial mainstream. Banks also organise awareness camps at regular intervals starting from the ground level to inculcate good banking habits, including the benefits of keeping the account active / operative.

(f) Government continuously monitors the availability of banking outlets (bank branch / business correspondent / Indian Post Payments Bank (IPPB) branch) for providing banking services within 5 km of all inhabited villages. As on 31.10.2024, of the 6,01,328 mapped inhabited villages, 99.88% villages are covered by a banking outlet through 1.76 lakh Branches, 12.63 lakh BCs, and 1.65 lakh IPPBs.

Further, as per the extant guidelines of RBI dated 18.5.2017, permission has been granted to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks), to open banking outlets at any place in the country, without seeking prior approval of RBI in each case. This is subject to at least 25 percent of the total number of banking outlets opened during a financial year being in unbanked rural centres i.e. centres having population less than 10,000 (Tier 5 and Tier 6 centres).

### **SMART CLASSROOMS IN SCHOOLS**

**\*12 SHRI A. MANI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has set any goals for the implementation of Smart Classrooms in schools across the country, if so, the time by which these are achieved;
- (b) whether the Government is according high priority for promotion of smart classrooms in schools all over the country;

(c) if so, the number of smart classrooms that have been set up in the State of Tamil Nadu during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the details of the fund allocated for this purpose and quantum of fund utilized;

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up smart class system in all the classrooms of the schools; and

(f) if so, the details of the target set for this purpose and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):**

(a) to (d): The Department of School Education and Literacy is implementing Samagra Shiksha – an Integrated Scheme for School Education from 2018-19. It is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education. Samagra Shiksha is implemented in partnership with all the States and UTs and financial assistance is provided for various components including Smart Classrooms. Till date, 1,30,536 smart classrooms are sanctioned to States/UTs.

The physical and financial details of smart classrooms approved and functional in the State of Tamil Nadu during each of the last three years and in the current year are as under: -

Year	No.of Smart Classrooms	No. of Smart	Amount Approved (Rs.	Expenditure Amount (Rs. in
2021-22	865	1	2076.00	0
2022-	0	860	0	2076.00
2023-24	0	4	0	0
2024-25	6284	0	14995.50	0

Source: PRABANDH



(e) and (f): Smart classroom component of Samagra Shiksha covers Government and Aided schools having classes VI to XII. Under this component financial assistance is provided for establishing Smart Classrooms in schools which includes interactive Digital Board/display unit, Operating System (OS), LCD/LED/plasma screen, printer, scanner, laptops/tablets/desktops etc.

**Financial Provisions:**

**Smart classrooms:** The non-recurring grant for Smart Class rooms (2 smart classrooms per school) is of Rs.2.40 lakh and the recurring grant is Rs.38000/- (including E Content and Digital Resources, Charges for Electricity).

Education is in the Concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the administrative control of respective State Government and UT Administration. Central Government provides funds for digital initiatives component under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for School Education- Samagra Shiksha, on the basis of proposals received from State/UT Governments. However, the States/UTs are free to provide additional funds as per their requirement.

**FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN  
PERFORMING ARTS**

**\*13. DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN**

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

- (a) the details of number of grants given under financial assistance for cultural activities in Performing Arts for Building Grants including Studio Theatres;
- (a) whether any such grants were given to beneficiaries in Tamil Nadu; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM**

**(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a): The Ministry of Culture administers a scheme by the name 'Scheme for Financial Assistance for Building Grants including Studio Theatres' under which it provides grants/ financial support to NGOs, Trust, Societies, Govt. Sponsored bodies, University, College etc. for creation of conventional cultural spaces for Performing Arts (i.e. studio theatre, auditoria, rehearsal hall, classroom etc.) and provision of facilities like electrical, air conditioning, acoustics, light and sound systems etc. Under this scheme, the maximum amount of assistance provided is up to Rs.50.00 Lakhs for metro cities and up to Rs.25.00 Lakhs for non- metro cities. Central financial assistance is provided up to 60% of the total approved project cost [up to 90% in case of North Eastern Region (NER) projects] and remaining amount is borne by the recipient State Govt./NGO or concerned organization as its matching share. The state-wise details of the financial assistance released to organizations under the said scheme since F.Y. 2020-21 to F.Y. 2024-25 (as on 21.11.2024) are placed at enclosed **Statement**.

(b) and (c): Since 2014, only 3 proposals have been received from the state of Tamil Nadu seeking grant under the scheme, the details of which are as under:

Year	Organization Name	Recommended/ Not Recommended	Remarks
2017-18	Sri Thyaga Brahma Gana Sabha, 103 (Old No. 50) G.N. Chetty Road, T. Nagar, Chennai - 600 017	Recommended for financial assistance of Rs. 25,00,000/-.	The recommended financial assistance of Rs. 25,00,000/- has been released to the organization and the case has been closed.

2023-24	Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for women, Bharathi Park Road, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu-641043	Not recommended	The application was found incomplete for want of mandatory approval of the Local Civic Authority.
2023-24	Charsur Arts Foundation, 72 M 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor, Sruti Aswin Apartments, CP Ramaswamy Alwarpet, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Not recommended	The application was found incomplete for want of mandatory documents such as recommendation letter from State Govt., valid Bond and building plan duly certified by the competent authority.

### STATEMENT

**Details of funds released under the Scheme for Financial Assistance for Building Grants including Studio Theatres since F.Y. 2020-21 to F.Y. 2024-25 (as on 21.11.2024)**

Sl. No.	Financial Year	(Amount in lakhs)									
		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024		2024-25	
		No. of Orgs	Amount released (Rs.)	No. of Orgs	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Orgs	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Orgs	Amount released (Rs.)	No. of Orgs	Amount released (Rs.)
1.	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	<b>Assam</b>	2	15.4	2	10.3	1	5.4	0	0	0	0
3.	<b>Bihar</b>	0	0	0	0	1	0.6	1	6	0	0
4.	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	1	7.5	0	0	1	7.5	0	0	0	0
5.	<b>Delhi</b>	1	6.6	1	10.25	0	0	2	11.20	1	1.25
6.	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	1	7.5	3	20.82	1	12.79	1	6	1	12.50
7.	<b>Karnataka</b>	2	14	6	49.8	3	26.4	1	25	0	0
8.	<b>Kerala</b>	0	0	0	0	1	1.4	0	0	0	0
9.	<b>Madhya</b>	2	7.26	1	4	1	3	0	0	1	9.00

Sl. No.	Financial Year	(Amount in lakhs)									
		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024		2024-25	
		No. of Orgs	Amount released (Rs.)	No. of Orgs	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Orgs	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Orgs	Amount released (Rs.)	No. of Orgs	Amount released (Rs.)
	<b>Pradesh</b>										
10.	<b>Maharashtra</b>	1	8.8	2	5.4	0	0	2	8	1	10
11.	<b>Manipur</b>	6	31.1	2	11.93	4	15.98	6	35.23	1	3.27
12.	<b>Meghalaya</b>	0	0	0	0	0	00	0	0	1	4.50
13.	<b>Nagaland</b>	3	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	<b>Odisha</b>	4	12.73	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	11.25
15.	<b>Punjab</b>	0	0	1	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	<b>Rajasthan</b>	1	10	0	0	1	7.5	1	2	0	0
17.	<b>Telangana</b>	1	2.86	0	0	1	4.29	0	0	0	0
18.	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	1	5.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	<b>West Bengal</b>	2	22.2	3	15.35	5	34.62	1	15	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>193.47</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>133.05</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>119.48</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>108.43</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>51.77</b>

### शिरडी में नया केन्द्रीय विद्यालय/नवोदय विद्यालय

#### \*14. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा महाराष्ट्र के शिरडी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय/नवोदय विद्यालय स्थापित करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाया गया है/उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान):

(क) से (ग) नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों (के.वि.) का खोला जाना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय पूरे देश में शिक्षण का समान कार्यक्रम प्रदान करके मुख्य रूप से रक्षा और अर्ध-सैन्य कर्मियों, केन्द्रीय स्वायत्त निकायों, केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) और केन्द्रीय उच्च शिक्षण संस्थान (आईएचएल) सहित केंद्र सरकार के स्थानांतरणीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शैक्षिक आवश्यकताओं

को पूरा करने के लिए खोले जाते हैं। नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों या विभागों/राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी) प्रशासनों द्वारा इस प्रतिबद्धता के साथ प्रायोजित किए जा सकते हैं कि वे मानदंडों के अनुसार नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए भूमि और अस्थायी आवास सहित अपेक्षित संसाधन उपलब्ध कराएं। ये प्रस्ताव मौजूदा प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन के अधीन हैं।

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, इस समय महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 59 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय कार्यात्मक हैं, जिनमें अहमदनगर जिले में 03 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय नामतः अहमदनगर सं. I, अहमदनगर सं. II (एमआईआरसी) और अहमदनगर सं. III (वीआरडीई) शामिल हैं, जो शिरडी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आते हैं। शिरडी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में नया केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार/जिला प्रशासन से अभी तक कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

नवोदय विद्यालय योजना में देश के प्रत्येक जिले में एक जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय खोलने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

नवोदय विद्यालय समिति (न.वि.स.) से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, दिनांक 31.05.2014 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार महाराष्ट्र राज्य के 33 जिलों (दो जिलों अर्थात् मुंबई शहर और मुंबई उपनगरीय क्षेत्र को छोड़कर जहां 100% शहरी आबादी है) को नवोदय विद्यालय योजना के तहत पहले ही शामिल किया जा चुका है और नंदुरबार जिले (एसटी बाहुल्य) में एक अतिरिक्त जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय सहित कुल 34 जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय महाराष्ट्र राज्य में स्थापित किए गए हैं। शिरडी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत अहमदनगर जिले में एक जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय पहले से ही संस्वीकृत है जो 1987-1988 से कार्यात्मक है।

### सेंटर फॉर प्रोसेसिंग एक्सेलेरेटेड कॉरपोरेट एग्जिट (सी-पेस) की स्थिति

**\*15. श्री महेश कश्यप**

**श्री प्रवीण पटेल**

क्या कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) कंपनियों की 'स्ट्राइक ऑफ' प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाने के लिए सेंटर फॉर प्रोसेसिंग एक्सेलेरेटेड कॉर्पोरेट एग्जिट (सी-पेस) की स्थापना की स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) 'अनुपालन में सुगमता' और 'व्यवसाय करने में सुगमता' को बढ़ावा देने की दिशा में हासिल की गई अन्य उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) अनुपालन में सुगमता और व्यवसाय करने में सुगमता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

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

**(क):** सेंटर फॉर प्रोसेसिंग एक्सेलेरेटेड कॉर्पोरेट एग्जिट (सी-पेस) की स्थापना **एमसीए अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1269(अ) दिनांक 17 मार्च 2023** के माध्यम से की गई की ताकि भारत में 'ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस' की सुविधा के लिए फास्ट-ट्रैक मोड में कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 248 (2) के तहत कंपनियों की स्वैच्छिक स्ट्राइक-ऑफ प्रक्रिया को केंद्रीकृत और तेज किया जा सके।

इसकी स्थापना के बाद से वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 में आरओसी सी-पेस के माध्यम से कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 248(2) के तहत 13,560 कंपनियों और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में 15 नवंबर, 2024 तक 11,855 कंपनियों को स्ट्राइक ऑफ कर दिया गया है। ऐसे आवेदनों को संसाधित करने में लगने वाला औसत समय घटकर 70-90 दिनों के बीच हो गया है।

5 अगस्त 2024 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 475 (अ) के माध्यम से मंत्रालय ने एलएलपी को स्ट्राइक ऑफ करने से संबंधित ई-प्ररूप के प्रसंस्करण के लिए सी-पेस को सशक्त बनाकर सीमित देयता भागीदारी (एलएलपी) को स्ट्राइक ऑफ करने का केंद्रीकरण किया है।

27 अगस्त 2024 से, आरओसी सी-पेस के माध्यम से एलएलपी को स्ट्राइक ऑफ करने के प्रसंस्करण के लिए ई-प्ररूप चालू कर दिए गए हैं और 15 नवंबर, 2024 की स्थिति को, सीमित देयता भागीदारी नियम 2009 के नियम 37के साथ पठित, सीमित देयता भागीदारी अधिनियम, 2008 की धारा 75 के तहत 3,264 एलएलपी को हटा दिया गया है।

**(ख) और (ग):** व्यवसाय करने में आसानी में सुधार लाने और अनुपालन में आसानी बढ़ाने के लिए, एमसीए ने हाल के दिनों में कई कदम उठाए हैं जिनमें कुछ प्रमुख कदम शामिल हैं: -

- (i) कंपनी और एलएलपी अधिनियमों के तहत 63 अपराधों का विअपराधीकरण। कारपोरेटों को राहत प्रदान करते हुए, गैर-अपराधीकरण का एक उद्देश्य न्यायिक न्यायालयों में मुकदमेबाजी के बोझ को कम करना और अभियोजन मामलों को न्यायनिर्णयन की ओर स्थानांतरित करना भी रहा है;
- (ii) 54 से अधिक प्ररूपों को स्ट्रेट थ्रू प्रोसेस (एसटीपी) में परिवर्तन करना, जिसके लिए पहले क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के अनुमोदन की आवश्यकता थी;
- (iii) कंपनी के निगमन के समय एक ही स्थान पर विभिन्न सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए नाम आरक्षण, निगमन, पैन, टैन, डीआईएन, ईपीएफओ पंजीकरण, ईएसआईसी पंजीकरण, जीएसटी संख्या, बैंक खाता खोलने आदि जैसी विभिन्न सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए एजाइल प्रो-एस नामक एक लिंकड प्ररूप के साथ ई-प्ररूप स्पाईस+ पेश करना। इसी तरह, एक ही आवेदन में समान सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए नया ई-प्ररूप एफआईएलएलआईपी (सीमित देयता भागीदारी के निगमन के लिए प्ररूप) पेश किया गया था;
- (iv) लघु कंपनी की प्रारंभिक सीमा को बढ़कर लघु कंपनी की परिभाषा में संशोधन किया गया है जिसमें लघु कंपनी की प्रदत्त पूंजी जो 2.00 करोड़ रुपए से 4.00 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक न हो और टर्नओवर 20.00 करोड़ रुपए से 40.00 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक नहो, को बढ़ाकर कर दिया गया है। इसी प्रकार, छोटे एलएलपी की अवधारणा पेश की गई है जो अनुपालन की लागत को कम करने के लिए कम अनुपालन, कम शुल्क के अध्यक्षीन है;
- (v) निगमन प्रक्रिया में एकरूपता प्रदान करने के लिए निगमन के लिए एक केंद्रीकृत रजिस्ट्रार ऑफ कंपनीज (सीआरसी) की स्थापना;
- (vi) एसटीपी के तहत फाइल ई-प्ररूपों की केंद्रीकृत जांच के लिए एक केंद्रीय जांच केंद्र (सीएससी) की स्थापना;
- (vii) निर्दिष्ट गैर-एसटीपी ई-प्ररूपों के केंद्रीकृत प्रसंस्करण के लिए एक केंद्रीय प्रसंस्करण केंद्र (सीपीसी) की स्थापना;

- (viii) कंपनी अधिनियम से संबंधित अपराधों के निर्णय के लिए एक ई-एडजुडिकेशन पोर्टल की स्थापना;
- (ix) 15.00 लाख रुपये तक की अधिकृत पूंजी वाली कंपनी के निगमन के लिए शून्य शुल्क;
- (x) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के तहत विलय के लिए विस्तारित फास्ट ट्रैक प्रक्रिया में अन्य स्टार्टअप और लघु कंपनियों के साथ स्टार्टअप के विलय को शामिल किया गया है, ताकि विलय और समामेलन की प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाई जा सके;
- (xi) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 233 (प्रादेशिक निदेशकों के अनुमोदन के माध्यम से त्वरित विलय और समामेलन) का दायरा बढ़ाया गया। अब इसमें भारत के बाहर निगमित एक हस्तांतरणकर्ता विदेशी कंपनी (एक होल्डिंग कंपनी होने के नाते) का भारत में निगमित अपनी पूर्ण स्वामित्व वाली सहायक कंपनी के साथ विलय भी शामिल है;
- (xii) किसी कंपनी के पंजीकृत कार्यालय के स्थानांतरण के लिए शून्य लागत;
- (xiii) वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंस (वीसी) के माध्यम से एक कंपनी की वार्षिक आम बैठक (एजीएम) और असाधारण आम बैठक (ईजीएम) आयोजित करना;
- (xiv) कंपनी (अनुमत क्षेत्राधिकारों में इक्विटी शेयरों की लिस्टिंग) नियम, 2024 जारी किए गए हैं, जिसमें भारतीय सार्वजनिक कंपनियों को जीआईएफटी आईएफएससी में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्टॉक एक्सचेंज (जों) पर अपने इक्विटी शेयरों को सूचीबद्ध करने की अनुमति दी गई है।

### **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR VETERAN ARTISTS**

**\*16. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:**

**SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:**

Will the MINISTER OF **CULTURE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of number of artists who are selected under the Scheme for Financial Assistance for Veteran Artists and the amount of pension received per month, State-wise;



- (b) the number of veteran artists from the State of West Bengal getting Financial Assistance under the Scheme of the Government and the details and number of requisite applications for pension pending during the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that several veteran artists from the State of Kerala are not receiving their pension amounts even after the submission of requisite documents for the last two years;
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the month from which the pension is pending and the total pension amount pending for payment as on 31.10.2024 for veteran artists from the State of Kerala;
- (e) whether the Government considers expediting the payment of pending pension to all such artists;
- (f) if so, the time frame set for the same; and
- (g) whether the Government intends to increase the monthly pension amount to veteran artists, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The Ministry of Culture administers a Scheme by the name of 'Financial Assistance for Veteran Artists' in its various forms with the objective to support old and poor artists. The financial assistance being provided to the artists under the scheme is not any kind of pension in the conventional sense. Instead, it is meant for extending support in the form of financial assistance provided for improving the financial and socio-economic status of the old artists. Financial assistance under this scheme is provided @ Rs. 6000/- per month to the selected artists of all States/UTs. However, artist pension if any, is received by the selected artists

from their respective State Government/UT Administration, the same is deducted before release of the assistance to such artists. The number of artists selected and supported under Scheme 'Financial Assistance for Veteran Artists' upto the year 2024-25 is given in the enclosed **Statement** .

(b) The number of veteran artists from the State of West Bengal getting Financial Assistance under the scheme during last three years and current year is given below:

Financial Year	Number of Veteran Artist supported	Amount disbursed (Rs. in Lakh)
2021-22	32	12.31
2022-23	27	11.71
2023-24	35	28.53
2024-25 (as on 21.11.2024)	17	08.89

Release of financial assistance to the selected artists depends on the submission of certain mandatory documents such as, Digital Life Certificate (DLC) once in a year, annual income certificate once in every five years, documents showing receipt of artist pension, if any, from the concerned State Government/UT Administration. Once the requisite mandatory documents are received from them, which is a continuous process throughout the year, all efforts are made to disburse the financial assistance expeditiously.

(c) and (d) It has been the constant endeavor of the Government to help the selected artists of all States/UTs including State of Kerala by releasing financial

assistance under the scheme at the earliest upon receipt of requisite documents from them. Accordingly, the number of veteran artists from the State of Kerala getting Financial Assistance under the scheme during last two years is given below:

Financial Year	Number of Veteran Artist supported	Amount disbursed (Rs. in Lakh)
2022-23	51	25.3
2023-24	67	64.21

(e) and (f) Ministry of Culture had entrusted the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) for disbursing the financial assistance to the selected beneficiaries prior to the year 2017. With effect from 2017, the Ministry itself started the disbursement of assistance to the old artists upon receipt of requisite documents from them. To further streamline the disbursement of financial assistance to the beneficiaries under the scheme, an MoU has been signed between the Ministry and Canara Bank on 28.06.2023 which has led to increase in the disbursement of financial assistance from Rs. 18.17 crore in 2022-23 to Rs. 28.96 crore in 2023-24.

(g) The scheme was last reviewed in 2022 and monthly financial assistance under the scheme has been increased from Rs. 4000/- to Rs. 6000/- from 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2022.

#### **STATEMENT**

**Number of artists selected and supported under Scheme 'Financial Assistance for Veteran Artists' upto the year 2024-25**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No of Artists Benefitted
1	Andhra Pradesh	507

2	Assam	36
3	Bihar	41
4	NCT of Delhi	34
5	Haryana	21
6	Jharkhand	13
7	Karnataka	834
8	Kerala	344
9	Madhya Pradesh	55
10	Maharashtra	1995
11	Manipur	116
12	Nagaland	4
13	Odisha	2049
14	Rajasthan	9
15	Tamil Nadu	264
16	Telangana	673
17	Uttar Pradesh	231
18	Uttarakhand	13
19	West Bengal	94
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7333*</b>

\*After Covid-19, an intensive study was undertaken to figure out the actual number of beneficiaries availing benefits under the scheme and to close the cases (around 400) of demised beneficiaries. During the study it was found that 7333 had submitted their requisite documents and availed the benefit of financial assistance under the scheme at some time or the other over the years.

### **NATIONAL CLEAN AIR PROGRAMME**

**\*17. SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:**

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

- (a) the details of the achievements regarding air quality and mitigating pollution under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) and 15th Finance Commission Air Quality Performance Grants; and
- (b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for controlling pollution and improving air quality in coal mining areas in the State of Jharkhand?

**THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

**(SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV):**

(a): National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) was launched by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) in January 2019 with an aim to improve air quality in 130 cities (non-attainment cities and Million Plus Cities in 24 States/UTs through implementation of National, State and City level clean air action plans. NCAP envisages reduction in PM10 level up to 40% or achievement of national standards (60 microgram/cubic meter) by 2025-26.

City Specific Clean Air Action Plans have been prepared by all cities to implement air quality improvement measures in respective cities. These plans target air pollution sources like soil & road dust, vehicular emissions, waste burning, Construction & Demolition activities, and industrial pollution. 48 Million Plus cities are funded under XVth Finance Commission Million Plus City Challenge Fund and remaining 82 cities are funded under Control of Pollution Scheme of MoEF&CC. An amount of Rs. 11,211.13 crore was provided to cities during 2019-20 till 2023-24 under the Programme. In addition to this, NCAP emphasises on implementation of City Action Plans (CAPs) through the convergence of resources from various Central Government schemes such as Swachh Bharat Mission

(Urban), AMRUT, Smart City Mission, SATAT, and Nagar Van Yojana, as well as resources from State Govts./UT administration and agencies like Municipal Corporations and Urban Development authorities.

Due to efforts made under the programme, 97 cities out of 130 cities have shown improvement in air quality in terms of annual PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations in FY 2023-24 with respect to the levels of FY 2017-18. 55 cities have achieved reduction of 20% and above in PM10 levels in 2023-24 with respect to the levels of 2017-18. 18 cities have met National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for PM<sub>10</sub> (60 µg/m<sup>3</sup>) in FY 2023-24. Details of air quality improvement of 130 cities are given at enclosed **Statement-I**.

**(b):** Steps taken by the Government for controlling air pollution in coal mining areas of Jharkhand are given at enclosed **Statement-II**.

### STATEMENT- I

<b>Improvement in PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations of 130 Cities in FY 2023-24 w.r.t. FY 2017-18</b>				
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Cities</b>	<b>PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations in 2017-18 (µg/m<sup>3</sup>) (Annual Avg.)</b>	<b>PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations in 2023-24 (µg/m<sup>3</sup>) (Annual Avg.)</b>	<b>Percentage reduction in PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations in 2023-24 with respect to the year 2017-18 (%)</b>
1.	Varanasi	230	73	68
2.	Bareilly	207	80	61
3.	Firozabad	247	102	59
4.	Dehradun	250	109	56
5.	Dhanbad	315	138	56
6.	Tuticorin	123	57	54
7.	Nalagarh	146	68	53
8.	Moradabad	222	115	48
9.	Khurja	195	104	47
10.	Trichy	88	47	47

11.	Kohima	127	68	46
12.	Lucknow	253	137	46
13.	Kanpur	227	125	45
14.	Kadapa	75	42	44
15.	Sivasagar	73	41	44
16.	Sunder Nagar	78	44	44
17.	Agra	202	116	43
18.	Greater Mumbai	161	94	42
19.	Rishikesh	129	76	41
20.	Parwanoo	66	39	41
21.	Byrnihat	175	104	41
22.	Ahmedabad	164	98	40
23.	Ghaziabad	285	172	40
24.	Rajkot	150	92	39
25.	Jalandhar	178	111	38
26.	Raebareli	145	91	37
27.	Amritsar	189	119	37
28.	Baddi	174	111	36
29.	Kolkata	147	94	36
30.	Jammu	157	101	36
31.	Silchar	49	32	35
32.	Jodhpur	189	124	34
33.	Vijayawada	91	61	33
34.	Naya Nangal	87	59	32
35.	Dimapur	142	97	32
36.	Khanna	142	100	30
37.	Durgapur	150	106	29
38.	Kurnool	79	56	29
39.	Dera Baba Nanak	79	56	29
40.	Vadodara	133	95	29
41.	Allahabad	169	124	27

42.	Asansol	147	108	27
43.	Srinagar	132**	96	27
44.	Hyderabad	110	81	26
45.	Gorakhpur	150	111	26
46.	Ananthpur	78	59	24
47.	Ranchi	141	107	24
48.	Bengaluru	92	70	24
49.	Akola	111	85	23
50.	Durg Bhilainagar	86	68	21
51.	Surat	130	103	21
52.	Noida	229	182	21
53.	Howrah	139	111	20
54.	Thane	138	111	20
55.	Latur	82	66	20
56.	Nellore	64	52	19
57.	Gajraula	204	167	18
58.	Faridabad	229**	190	17
59.	Alwar	152	127	16
60.	Chittur	70	59	16
61.	Kala Amb	118	100	15
62.	Mandi Gobindgarh	148	126	15



63.	Amravati	102	87	15
64.	Patiala	106	91	14
65.	Jaipur	172	148	14
66.	Ongole	65	56	14
67.	Delhi	241	208	14
68.	Chandrapur	118	102	14
69.	Nashik	82	72	12
70.	Jhansi	109	96	12
71.	Sangli	87	77	11
72.	Devanagere	74	66	11
73.	Kota	139	124	11
74.	Rajahmundry	85	76	11
75.	Hubli-Dharwad	79	71	10
76.	Jabalpur	101	91	10
77.	Ujjain	93	84	10
78.	Guntur	66	61	8
79.	Kalinga Nagar	109	101	7
80.	Meerut	159	149	6
81.	Nagpur	100	94	6
82.	Eluru	72	68	6
83.	Madurai	72	68	6
84.	Damtal	55	52	5
85.	Haldia	92	87	5

86.	Anpara	175	166	5
87.	Badlapur	160	152	5
88.	Udaipur	127	121	5
89.	Sangareddy	85	81	5
90.	Chennai	66	63	5
91.	Ludhiana	168	161	4
92.	Pune	102	98	4
93.	Jamshedpur	135	130	4
94.	Kolhapur	89	86	3
95.	Ulhasnagar	153	149	3
96.	Srikakulam	69	68	1
97.	Kashipur	99	98	1
98.	Talcher	113	113	0
99.	Nalgonda	59	59	0
100.	Bhopal	112	113	-1
101.	Sagar	73	74	-1
102.	Vizianagaram	72	73	-1
103.	Chandigarh	114	116	-2
104.	Gulbarga	55	56	-2
105.	Jalna	99	102	-3
106.	Patna	172	178	-3
107.	Korba	57	59	-4
108.	Paonta Sahib	84	90	-7

109.	Gwalior	126	136	-8
110.	Raipur	70	76	-9
111.	Navi Mumbai	88	98	-11
112.	Rourkela	99	111	-12
113.	Muzaffarpur	147	168	-14
114.	Barrackpore	86	99	-15
115.	Guwahati	103	119	-16
116.	Dera Bassi	88	102	-16
117.	Solapur	81	96	-19
118.	Dewas	83	99	-19
119.	Indore	82	99	-21
120.	Vasai Virar	99	125	-26
121.	Nagaon	82	107	-30
122.	Aurangabad	75	98	-31
123.	Gaya	79	104	-32
124.	Bhubaneswar	85	114	-34
125.	Jalgaon	70	97	-39
126.	Cuttack	93	129	-39
127.	Nalbari	87	127	-46
128.	Balasore	84	124	-48
129.	Visakhapatnam	76	120	-58
130.	Angul	97	167	-72

\*\* PM<sub>10</sub> levels in the FY 2017-18 for Faridabad and Srinagar are not available. PM<sub>10</sub> levels of FY 2020-21 for Faridabad and PM<sub>10</sub> levels of FY 2018-19 for Srinagar have been considered as a baseline.

\* Patancheru non-attainment city has been merged with Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration and accordingly revised number of cities covered under NCAP is 130.

### **STATEMENT-II**

**Steps taken by the Government for controlling air pollution in coal mining areas of Jharkhand State are as follows:**

- (i). Prior Environmental Clearance (EC) is issued under EIA notification, 2006 for coal mines having an area of more than 500 Ha at Central level & for mining having an area of less than or equal to 500 Ha at State level. Several conditions regarding environmental compliance along with implementation of Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMP) are stipulated in the Environmental Clearance inter-alia include the following:
  - a) Construction of a dedicated pucca road for transportation of coal with dense plantation and development of greenbelt on either side of the road;
  - b) Installation of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations;
  - c) Installation of fog cannon (mist sprayer) and sprinklers along the coal transportation route;
  - d) Installation of dedicated mechanized system for transportation of coal through close pipe conveyor system;

- e) Dense plantation along mine roads, on overburden dumps and non-dump areas with local species.
- (ii). Air quality standards for coalmines have been notified under environment (protection rules 1986) for pollutants, namely Suspended Particulate Matter, Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter, Sulphur Dioxide, Oxides of Nitrogen and are enforced by the respective State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) through consent mechanism under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
- (iii). Under National Clean Air Programme launched by MoEF&CC, Dhanbad, Ranchi and Jamshedpur cities have prepared city action plan to take measures to improve air quality which includes measures for improving air quality in coal mining operations and transportation of coal.
- (iv). As part of NCAP, an amount of Rs. 279.44 crore was provided under XV<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Million Plus Cities Challenge Grant to cities of Jharkhand (Dhanbad, Ranchi, and Jamshedpur) during 2019-20 till 2023-24 to implement air quality improvement measures.
- (v). Coal mines have installed online monitoring system as per guidelines of CPCB.
- (vi). Nagar Nigam has intensified regulatory oversight of mining operations to ensure adherence to environmental standards.
- (vii). Regular advisories have been issued and consultative meetings held with mining units to promote awareness and accountability.
- (viii). 21 Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations have been installed to monitor and capture air pollution from different sources including mining.

- (ix). State Pollution Control Board disseminates weekly air quality bulletin to generate awareness among public regarding air quality recorded during the week.

### वैश्विक बाज़ार में भारतीय कुशल पेशेवर

**\*18. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:**

**श्री नारायण तातू राणे:**

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

- (क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि वैश्विक बाजार में भारतीय कुशल पेशेवरों की हिस्सेदारी लगातार घट रही है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई समीक्षा की है तथा तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है;
- (ग) वैश्विक कार्यबल में देश के कुशल पेशेवरों की हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए/उठाए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कदमों का ब्योरा क्या है;
- (घ) देश की जनसंख्या के संबंध में कौशल के आनुपातिक अंतर की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए/उठाए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कदमों का ब्योरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार का वैश्विक बाजार में भारतीय कार्यबल के लिए रोजगार के गैर-पारंपरिक क्षेत्रों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है; और
- (च) समाज में वंचित वर्ग के लोगों के लिए रोजगार सृजित करने और सामाजिक सुरक्षा कवरेज प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

**कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री**

**(श्री जयंत चौधरी):**

- (क) विदेश मंत्रालय द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, यह डेटा केवल उन भारतीय कामगारों के संबंध में रखा जाता है जिनके पास उत्प्रवास जांच अपेक्षित (ईसीआर) पासपोर्ट है, जो ईसीआर श्रेणी के किसी भी देश में ई-माइग्रेट पोर्टल के माध्यम से विदेशी रोजगार के लिए आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। ईसीआर पासपोर्ट धारक

आम तौर पर अकुशल या अर्ध-कुशल कामगार होते हैं। ऐसे कामगारों को दी गई उत्प्रवास मंजूरी (ईसी) वास्तव में पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान बढ़ी है। पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान दी गई ईसी का डेटा नीचे तालिका 1 में दिखाया गया है।

**तालिका 1: पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान ईसीआर पासपोर्ट वाले श्रमिकों को दी गई उत्प्रवास मंजूरी (ईसी)**

वर्ष	प्रदान की गई उत्प्रवास मंजूरी की संख्या
2023	3,98,317
2022	3,73,425
2021	1,32,675

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) सरकार भारतीय श्रमिकों के साथ-साथ छात्रों, शिक्षाविदों, शोधकर्ताओं, व्यापारियों आदि की वैश्विक गतिशीलता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए संस्थागत तंत्र स्थापित करने की दिशा में काम कर रही है। सरकार गंतव्य देशों के साथ प्रवास और गतिशीलता भागीदारी, श्रम गतिशीलता और श्रम कल्याण समझौते, कौशल विकास और व्यावसायिक शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण जैसे विविध समझौता ज्ञापनों/समझौतों के माध्यम से भारतीय कार्यबल के लिए गतिशीलता को सक्रिय रूप से आगे बढ़ा रही है, जो कानूनी प्रवास के लिए एक मजबूत ढांचा स्थापित करते हैं। ये समझौते/समझौता ज्ञापन भारतीय श्रमिकों के लिए वैश्विक रोजगार के अवसरों को बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ उनके श्रम अधिकारों की रक्षा, अनियमित प्रवास को रोकने और कौशल विकास का समर्थन करने का प्रयास करते हैं। प्रवास और गतिशीलता भागीदारी पर समझौते/समझौता ज्ञापन फ्रांस, यूके, जर्मनी, ऑस्ट्रिया, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, इटली और डेनमार्क के साथ हस्ताक्षरित किए गए हैं। जापान, पुर्तगाल, मॉरीशस, इजरायल, ताइवान और मलेशिया के साथ श्रम गतिशीलता समझौतों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं।

(घ) देश की जनसंख्या के संबंध में कौशल अंतर को पाटने के लिए, कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय विभिन्न स्कीमों अर्थात् प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षुता संवर्धन स्कीम (एनएपीएस) और शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण स्कीम (सीटीएस) देश भर में औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से कौशल विकास केंद्रों/कॉलेजों/संस्थानों

आदि के व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से कौशल, पुनर्कौशल और कौशल-उन्नयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान कर रहा है। इन स्कीमों का संक्षिप्त विवरण इस प्रकार है:

**प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई):** पीएमकेवीवाई स्कीम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित देश भर के युवाओं को अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) के माध्यम से कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने और पूर्व शिक्षा की मान्यता (आरपीएल) के माध्यम से कौशल उन्नयन और पुनः कौशल प्रदान करने के लिए है।

**जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस) स्कीम:** जेएसएस का मुख्य लक्ष्य 15-45 वर्ष की आयु के निरक्षर, नव-साक्षर और प्राथमिक स्तर की शिक्षा प्राप्त व्यक्तियों तथा 12वीं कक्षा तक स्कूली पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़ने वाले लोगों को व्यावसायिक कौशल प्रदान करना है, जिसमें दिव्यांगजनों और अन्य योग्य मामलों में उचित आयु में छूट दी जाती है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों और शहरी कम आय वाले क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग और अल्पसंख्यकों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

**राष्ट्रीय शिक्षता संवर्धन स्कीम (एनएपीएस):** यह स्कीम शिक्षता प्रशिक्षण को बढ़ावा देने और प्रशिक्षुओं को वृत्तिका के भुगतान के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके प्रशिक्षुओं की भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए है। प्रशिक्षण में बुनियादी प्रशिक्षण और उद्योग में कार्यस्थल पर कार्यरत प्रशिक्षण/व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण शामिल है।

**शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण स्कीम (सीटीएस):** यह स्कीम देश भर में औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से दीर्घकालिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए है। आईटीआई कई तरह के व्यावसायिक/कौशल प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करते हैं, जो बड़ी संख्या में आर्थिक क्षेत्रों को कवर करते हैं, जिसका उद्देश्य उद्योग को कुशल कार्यबल प्रदान करना और युवाओं को स्व-रोजगार प्रदान करना है।

(ड) भारत सरकार का लक्ष्य भारत को वैश्विक कौशल केंद्र बनाना तथा विश्व भर में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए विश्वसनीय और उच्च कुशल कार्यबल का स्रोत बनाना है।



विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की कौशल विकास आवश्यकताओं की पहचान करने तथा घरेलू और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दोनों ही उद्योगों की कुशल जनशक्ति की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से, राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास निगम (एनएसडीसी) द्वारा संबंधित क्षेत्रों में अग्रणी उद्योगपतियों के नेतृत्व में 36 क्षेत्र कौशल परिषदों (एसएससी) की स्थापना की गई है। कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों के तहत पाठ्यक्रमों को एसएससी से प्राप्त इनपुट के साथ समय-समय पर अद्यतन किया जाता है ताकि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में पहचाने गए कौशल अंतराल को पाटा जा सके।

तदनुसार, प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) 4.0 के तहत, सरकार ने कोडिंग, एआई, रोबोटिक्स, मेक्ट्रोनिक्स, आईओटी, 3डी प्रिंटिंग, ड्रोन, क्लाउड कंप्यूटिंग जैसे आधुनिक युग और भविष्य के पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं। कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय (डीजीटी) भी ड्रोन, कृत्रिम मेधा, मेक्ट्रोनिक्स, इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स, साइबर सुरक्षा, सेमीकंडक्टर आदि जैसे 29 नए युग/भविष्य के कौशल पाठ्यक्रमों में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान कर रहा है।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (माईटी) ने नेसकॉम के साथ संयुक्त रूप से "फ्यूचरस्किल्स प्राइम" नामक एक कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है, जिसका उद्देश्य नई/उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों जैसे कि कृत्रिम मेधा, रोबोटिक प्रोसेस ऑटोमेशन, ऑगमेंटेड/वर्चुअल रियलिटी, इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स, बिग डेटा एनालिटिक्स, एडिटिव मैनुफैक्चरिंग/3डी प्रिंटिंग, क्लाउड कंप्यूटिंग, सोशल एंड मोबाइल, साइबर सुरक्षा और ब्लॉकचेन में उम्मीदवारों पुनर्कौशल प्रदान करना/कौशलान्जन करना है।

(च) रोजगार सृजन के साथ-साथ नियोजनीयता में सुधार करना सरकार की प्राथमिकता है। तदनुसार, भारत सरकार ने देश में रोजगार सृजन के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं।

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, आवास और शहरी मामलों के मंत्रालय, वित्त मंत्रालय, वस्त्र मंत्रालय, इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय आदि जैसे भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालय/विभाग प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी), महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार स्कीम (एमजीएनआरईजीएस), दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई), ग्रामीण स्व-रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय

योजना-राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम), प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना आदि जैसी विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन स्कीमें कार्यान्वित कर रहे हैं, जिनमें रोजगार सृजन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पूंजीगत व्यय में वृद्धि भी शामिल है। भारत सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही विभिन्न रोजगार स्कीमों का विवरण [https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes\\_programmes](https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes) पर देखा जा सकता है।

इसके अलावा, सरकार ने बजट 2024-25 में 2 लाख करोड़ रुपए के केंद्रीय परिव्यय के साथ 5 वर्ष की अवधि में 4.1 करोड़ युवाओं के लिए रोजगार, कौशल और अन्य अवसरों को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए 5 स्कीमों और पहलों के प्रधान मंत्री पैकेज की घोषणा की।

असंगठित श्रमिक सामाजिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2008 के अनुसार, सरकार को जीवन और दिव्यांगता कवर, स्वास्थ्य और मातृत्व लाभ, वृद्धावस्था सुरक्षा आदि से संबंधित मामलों पर उपयुक्त कल्याणकारी स्कीमें तैयार करके असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करना अनिवार्य है। जीवन और दिव्यांगता कवर प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना (पीएमजेजेबीवाई) और प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना (पीएमएसबीवाई) के माध्यम से प्रदान किया जाता है। स्वास्थ्य और मातृत्व लाभ आयुष्मान भारत-प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (एबी-पीएमजेएवाई) के माध्यम से बीमित हैं। राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम के तहत वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड योजना के माध्यम से सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली, महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम, प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना, पीएमएसवी निधि आदि जैसी अन्य स्कीमों में भी असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों के लिए उनकी पात्रता मानदंडों के आधार पर उपलब्ध हैं।

## UPGRADATION OF PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN SCHOOLS

**\*19 SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:**

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

(a) whether the Government has carried out any survey regarding the status of the physical infrastructure of schools across the country;

(b) if so, the details of the total number of schools surveyed and those having proper classrooms, boards, tables, potable water and hygienic conditions;

(c) the details of schools having separate and hygienic washrooms for female students, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh and in Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency;

(d) the details of schools having disabled-friendly infrastructure such as ramps, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh and in Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the infrastructure of schools and funds allocated and utilized to upgrade schools across the country during the last five years, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh and in Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):**

(a) and (b): The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education maintains “Unified District Information System for Education Plus (U-DISE+)” as Management Information Systems(MIS) that collects information from all the schools (government, aided and private) annually on various educational indicators including infrastructure of schools across all States and UTs. State/UT-wise details of various educational indicator in schools across all State and UTs are available on <https://dashboard.udiseplus.gov.in/#/home>. The details of schools having classrooms, boards, tables, potable water and hygienic conditions are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c): The detail of schools having separate toilets for girls, State-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and the details of Andhra Pradesh and Bapatla Constituency is as under:

Activities	Andhra Pradesh State		Bapatla Constituency	
	No. of Schools	Availability	No. of Schools	Availability
Separate toilets for girls	44499	42449	1566	1521

**Source : A.P. Government**

(d) The detail of schools having CWSN friendly infrastructure such as Ramps State-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement-II** and the details of Andhra Pradesh and Bapatla is as under:

Activities	Andhra Pradesh State		Bapatla Constituency	
	No. of Schools	Availability	No. of Schools	Availability
Ramps	44499	26919	1566	965

**Source : A.P. Government**

(e) Under Samagra Shiksha program the components like, Construction of Additional Classrooms, Toilets for Girls & Boys with running water facilities, Boundary Walls, Major Repairs, Drinking Water with RO Plant, Paintings to Schools, Supply of Furniture, Green Chalk Boards and IFB Panels for digital education etc., are also being covered.

The details of funds allocated and utilized for providing infrastructure facilities in schools during the last five years (2019-20 to 2023-24) are given in the enclosed **Statement -III** and the details of Andhra Pradesh and Bapatla Constituency is as under:

**(Rs. in crores)**

SI.No.	Budget	Andhra Pradesh State	Bapatla Constituency
1	Approved Budget	619.10	11.93
2	Utilized Budget	202.82	1.97

**Source : A.P. Government**

In addition to the above, for rejuvenation of basic infrastructure in 1,93,000 Government Schools under Samagra Shiksha, an additional allocation of Rs. 4590.45 crore including central share of Rs. 2867.98 crore was approved in January, 2023. This includes rejuvenation of 5000 schools in Andhra Pradesh with an amount of Rs.117.90 crore including central share of Rs. 70.74 crore.

**STATEMENT-I**

**State/UT-wise details of the basic infrastructure facilities including separate toilets for boys and girls, hand wash facilities, drinking water, ramps, furniture, classrooms and digital board in schools including Andhra Pradesh.**

State/Uts	Total Govt School	Government Schools with facilities - 2021-22(Numbers)							
		Boys toilet	Girls toilet	Hand Wash Facilities	Drinking Water	Ramp	Furniture	Class-rooms	Digital Boards
A & N Islands	342	340	342	342	342	238	334	2735	165
Andhra Pradesh	45137	36821	43254	44286	45107	27232	45137	165051	1289
Arunachal Pradesh	2985	2712	2681	1067	2353	776	2551	16175	48
Assam	45490	41824	43636	44063	44266	40760	42830	165790	868
Bihar	75558	72787	74064	64329	75355	59611	39141	461720	184
Chandigarh	123	123	123	123	123	119	121	3595	16
Chhattisgarh	48743	46811	47549	47756	48731	43137	21956	181132	624
Daman & Diu & D & N Haveli	388	384	385	388	388	386	388	2480	27
Delhi	2762	1999	1913	2762	2762	2762	2762	59609	656
Goa	814	814	814	814	814	722	814	2659	8
Gujarat	34699	33219	33516	34037	34687	33490	30447	200934	3754
Haryana	14562	13054	13655	14474	14508	12354	12995	88824	3024
HP	15380	15078	15200	15273	15376	13402	13921	62890	1052
J & Kashmir	23173	19384	20012	22190	22439	10238	13033	93310	1404
Jharkhand	35840	34761	35406	32693	35144	26482	34212	184030	508
Karnataka	49679	46215	48319	43556	49477	41290	38354	250775	914
Kerala	5010	4887	4941	4947	4989	4558	5007	63288	608
Ladakh	838	795	775	496	834	725	736	4020	82
Lakshadweep	38	38	38	38	38	36	38	504	13

State/Uts	Total Govt School	Government Schools with facilities - 2021-22(Numbers)							
		Boys toilet	Girls toilet	Hand Wash Facilities	Drinking Water	Ramp	Furniture	Class-rooms	Digital Boards
MP	92695	88142	89738	85451	91264	79711	20323	382227	467
Maharashtra	65639	61135	62615	64269	65091	63278	59448	269356	2662
Manipur	2889	2495	2469	2338	2865	1933	2713	14373	19
Meghalaya	7783	7156	6687	2929	3908	3465	7707	23182	33
Mizoram	2563	2404	2356	1988	2296	1543	2547	10295	9
Nagaland	1960	1743	1727	1058	1178	911	1959	13708	17
Odisha	49072	46388	47436	47679	48520	42392	17804	193312	1585
Puducherry	422	395	401	419	422	387	422	3638	67
Punjab	19259	18604	18964	19249	19257	18048	19138	101434	712
Rajasthan	68948	63524	67160	66400	66957	51103	27238	354220	1889
Sikkim	864	855	780	836	858	317	858	7357	147
Tamil Nadu	37636	37020	37284	37636	37636	33691	37038	238691	1456
Telangana	30023	22043	26066	26155	28164	23777	8914	129289	257
Tripura	4262	3879	3845	3619	3523	2887	3870	25266	88
Uttar Pradesh	137024	132449	134493	15835	135867	115655	57345	698375	742
Uttarakhand	16484	15292	15480	131277	15858	12339	14970	55017	304
West Bengal	83302	80676	82432	81759	83000	70307	73339	459100	1049
<b>Total</b>	<b>1022386</b>	<b>956246</b>	<b>986556</b>	<b>962531</b>	<b>1004397</b>	<b>840062</b>	<b>660410</b>	<b>4988361</b>	<b>23304</b>

Source : UDISE+2021-22

\* Boys toilet calculated based on Co-Educational and Boys Schools only

\*Girls toilet calculated based on Co-Educational and Girls Schools only

**STATEMENT-II****State/UT-wise schools having disabled-friendly infrastructure such as  
CWSN toilets and ramps with handrails**

India/State/UT	2021-22		
	CWSN toilets	Ramps	Ramps with Handrails
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	96	261	147
Andhra Pradesh	12336	33306	22251
Arunachal Pradesh	376	884	637
Assam	11094	42188	37468
Bihar	13433	66179	34949
Chandigarh	171	204	126
Chhattisgarh	41249	47177	34411
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	394	427	403
Delhi	5619	5619	5619
Goa	102	917	831
Gujarat	18812	44126	31935
Haryana	10386	17236	10881
Himachal Pradesh	4238	13987	11807
Jammu & Kashmir	1236	11334	4280
Jharkhand	2330	28803	16630
Karnataka	13027	53834	44735
Kerala	4149	12675	9895
Ladakh	235	770	306
Lakshadweep	23	36	29
Madhya Pradesh	12856	100824	47933
Maharashtra	57747	101637	86420
Manipur	377	2291	1681
Meghalaya	382	4436	3099
Mizoram	690	1732	742
Nagaland	148	1029	446
Odisha	34134	50128	43285
Puducherry	280	481	426
Punjab	22039	24849	23574

India/State/UT	2021-22		
	CWSN toilets	Ramps	Ramps with Handrails
Rajasthan	21097	69459	44080
Sikkim	189	366	254
Tamil Nadu	17579	43520	24163
Telangana	2405	32393	13761
Tripura	433	3105	1739
Uttar Pradesh	61861	166323	121938
Uttarakhand	1572	14072	9210
West Bengal	28392	73187	50304
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>401487</b>	<b>1069795</b>	<b>740395</b>

Source :UDISE+ 2021-22



**STATEMENT-III****Fresh Outlay and Expenditure\* including spill over in Infrastructure (Amount in Lakhs)**

Sl No	State/UTs	2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024	
		Fresh Allocation	Expenditure including spill over	Fresh Allocation	Expenditure including spill over	Fresh Allocation	Expenditure including spill over	Fresh Allocation	Expenditure including spill over	Fresh Allocation	Expenditure including spill over
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	0.00	155.75	389.69	285.00	483.77	106.07	400.08	206.68	579.90	339.82
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	8827.28	5644.05	6613.95	8149.95	13616.39	3297.74	8902.65	14241.81	9240.85	0.00
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1372.18	185.10	3277.13	1673.38	236.01	3706.55	4313.51	8344.59	7141.75	10751.81
4	ASSAM	15992.29	12160.58	10322.57	14189.67	6615.24	3976.06	24286.00	6226.12	44802.84	10430.65
5	BIHAR	33175.71	12293.36	1410.08	12106.75	2011.06	1114.26	109717.70	16466.52	28218.18	407.45
6	CHHATTISGARH	8402.17	742.03	860.96	13163.84	7055.90	8341.73	9752.60	6697.69	13820.73	6129.04
7	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	504.88	244.16	431.32	0.00	10.88	0.00	168.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	DELHI	3022.50	379.74	3244.15	6181.24	403.00	0.00	354.12	0.00	739.00	0.00
9	GOA	127.98	22.73	141.46	13.51	35.84	11.19	424.66	196.92	99.19	0.00
10	GUJARAT	10069.98	10370.26	10411.78	11691.82	858.05	6532.96	16674.54	1453.37	6541.52	0.00
11	HARYANA	5813.17	6236.71	796.03	1469.23	9278.46	2072.36	20084.98	7459.13	19796.74	1684.55
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	775.05	1636.50	2984.90	798.94	3439.45	663.15	7673.54	934.57	7804.45	1926.68
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	34825.28	3356.97	4244.47	11709.07	10361.38	3870.59	21906.76	29675.68	25515.18	12114.17
14	JHARKHAND	2499.84	7713.08	992.94	3743.38	2085.37	1720.45	13164.17	3045.14	7058.44	8.03
15	KARNATAKA	0.00	0.00	1006.11	0.00	279.65	3431.67	7111.07	0.00	2507.64	982.60
16	KERALA	3178.75	2779.18	765.23	3221.09	903.20	1948.07	7558.39	1200.42	530.54	451.48
17	LADAKH	659.66	0.00	2431.91	10.00	1138.93	0.00	1544.57	3662.21	1827.59	370.84
18	MADHYA PRADESH	42849.65	56061.02	2326.59	39365.66	1127.20	14824.01	24204.86	5970.00	23849.20	7055.53
19	MAHARASHTRA	6001.49	8744.82	4419.64	4601.07	2112.78	457.26	52225.86	2620.93	6342.00	1354.23
20	MANIPUR	14311.61	6527.65	2466.16	7829.04	10928.89	7312.21	16842.24	11668.30	13127.80	6901.28

### Fresh Outlay and Expenditure\* including spill over in Infrastructure (Amount in Lakhs)

SI No	State/UTs	2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024	
		Fresh Allocation	Expenditure including spill over	Fresh Allocation	Expenditure including spill over	Fresh Allocation	Expenditure including spill over	Fresh Allocation	Expenditure including spill over	Fresh Allocation	Expenditure including spill over
21	MEGHALAYA	945.00	992.19	2393.70	2310.63	4751.66	3808.03	1170.26	4141.28	5752.40	928.65
22	MIZORAM	3476.29	468.63	2322.39	338.59	2798.92	729.75	7231.78	2718.45	7090.96	309.82
23	NAGALAND	152.00	930.58	414.70	370.51	3177.92	4102.68	2543.47	2757.96	9390.77	289.21
24	ODISHA	22775.58	16604.51	1766.79	9389.40	823.37	73.60	40211.14	39186.60	7338.95	4225.05
25	PUDUCHERRY	155.28	7.91	0.00	118.22	65.80	15.71	151.15	0.00	0.00	118.15
26	PUNJAB	1936.93	8388.97	7618.92	15673.29	5762.84	3467.46	10562.06	8855.30	13176.10	10783.30
27	RAJASTHAN	22077.91	21403.46	9838.04	51536.63	18840.89	30411.91	70029.87	34777.24	42283.67	8448.29
28	SIKKIM	142.80	276.23	951.40	669.92	1188.41	507.91	1324.20	1814.07	2031.80	425.67
29	TAMIL NADU	16495.63	17779.94	28510.88	26655.02	3384.60	0.00	21872.55	9298.38	14746.80	6095.80
30	TELANGANA	10789.54	6233.83	2927.68	6438.48	3200.62	1390.29	13814.01	8803.22	7025.00	1317.84
31	TRIPURA	7038.35	4627.97	6883.75	159.86	1830.03	9512.20	5288.08	7921.51	5970.22	1045.12
32	UTTAR PRADESH	5057.09	6403.78	26284.77	23662.36	20425.05	9987.73	105321.46	35996.51	62414.66	37776.66
33	UTTARAKHAND	7439.46	6087.52	6369.92	10915.44	9090.88	9120.50	10477.98	4011.59	9538.46	6455.56
34	WEST BENGAL	24244.43	15035.31	10543.76	8935.05	20116.33	10768.40	22783.07	912.37	7422.10	5440.52
	<b>Total</b>	<b>255768.30</b>	<b>210055.68</b>	<b>144350.35</b>	<b>260971.29</b>	<b>145476.30</b>	<b>135081.82</b>	<b>512471.68</b>	<b>235778.84</b>	<b>323741.91</b>	<b>122638.05</b>

\*Expenditure includes state share, opening balance and other receipts

## PROMOTION OF TOURISM AT RIVERFRONT GHATS

**\*20 SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has schemes or policies aimed at promoting tourism of riverfront ghats across the country, including those on significant rivers that hold cultural, religious or historical importance;
- (b) whether the Government plans to allocate any funds for the development of such ghats and areas in and around the river and for setting up additional infrastructure such as roads, accommodation or public amenities and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there exists a scheme for the construction and maintenance of ghats along the Yamuna River near Kairana to promote festivals and religious tourism and the timeline for the same; and
- (d) the manner in which the Government ensures the development of these ghats to effectively capitalise on the region's strategic location at the junction of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan to boost tourism?

### **THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM**

**(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Tourism through its multiple initiatives promotes various tourism destinations and products of the country including river fronts, ghats etc. across the country which hold cultural, religious or historical importance. Such promotions are undertaken through different marketing initiatives undertaken on various platforms, events, websites, social media promotions, publicity material etc. Ministry of Tourism also provides

financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations for organizing fairs and festivals and events which have the potential for promoting tourism, including religious tourism, at various locations including ghats and, riverfronts.

In addition, the Ministry of Tourism through its ongoing schemes of Swadesh Darshan, 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' complements the efforts of the State Governments (SGs)/UT Administrations (UTs) by extending financial assistance to SGs/UTs/Central Agencies for tourism infrastructure development including development of facilities at river fronts, ghats etc.

Though the Ministry of Tourism does not have any specific scheme or policy dedicated solely to the construction and maintenance of ghats across the country including the States of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, it encourages State Governments/UT Administrations to improve its tourism facilities, undertake operation and maintenance of the created assets and to market its destinations and products in domestic and international markets.

### **STEPS TO CHECK AIR POLLUTION**

1. **SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:**

**SHRIMATI GENIBEN NAGAJI THAKOR:**

**SHRI RADHESHYAM RATHIYA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is taking any steps to check air pollution in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the rising pollution level has been checked so far, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by the industrial houses and local administration to reduce pollution level in Jharsuguda and Brajrajnagar districts in Odisha and Raigarh and Tamnar districts in Chhattisgarh which have become one of the most polluted areas in the country; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to send a high-level team to suggest modern techniques specifically aimed at reducing pollution levels in the said districts, 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):**

Government has launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in 2019 as a national level strategy to reduce air pollution levels in targeted 130 Non-attainment Cities/ Million Plus Cities across the country through implementation of National, State and City level action plans. NCAP envisages reduction by 20-30% in PM concentration over baseline year 2017 by 2024. Target has been revised to achieve reduction in PM<sub>10</sub> level up to 40% or achievement of national standards (60 µg/m<sup>3</sup>) by 2025-26.

Cities under NCAP have prepared city action plans to take measures to improve air quality as per the objectives of National Clean Air Programme (NCAP). An amount of Rs. 11,211 crore has been provided to cities under the programme to implement city action plans. In addition to this, NCAP emphasises on implementation of City Action Plans (CAPs) through the convergence of resources from various Central Government schemes such as Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), AMRUT, Smart City Mission, SATAT, and Nagar Van Yojana, as well as resources from State Govts./ UT administration and agencies like Municipal Corporations and Urban Development authorities.

As per the annual performance assessment carried out for FY 2023-24 under the Programme, 97 cities have achieved reduction in PM10 levels in 2023-24 with respect to the levels of 2017-18. 55 cities have achieved reduction of 20% and above in PM10 levels in 2023-24 with respect to the levels of 2017-18. 18 cities have met National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for PM10 levels in 2023-24. Further, regulatory measures taken by the Government are given at enclosed **Statement-I**. Details of air quality improvement in cities covered under NCAP is given at enclosed **Statement-II**.

**(c) and (d):** Brajrajnagar is part of Ib Valley industrial region which was earlier categorised as Critically Polluted Area in 2009 with Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) score of 74. Further, Jharsuguda industrial area has been categorised Critically Polluted Area with CEPI score of 73.34 in 2009. State Pollution Control Board, Odisha has prepared and implemented comprehensive action plan for abatement of pollution in Ib Valley and Jharsuguda industrial region

alongwith various stakeholders including local administration. Industries have installed Electrostatic Precipitators (ESP), Fume Treatment Plants, Bag Filters at the Chimneys. Internal roads inside the plant premises have been concreted. Water sprinklers have been installed at coal handling plant, material handling area and dust generating points to control fugitive dust emissions. Major industrial units have installed online Continuous Emission Monitoring System (CEMS) and Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring stations with data connectivity to RT-DAS server of the State Pollution Control Board. Also, these industries have installed HD IP surveillance camera with data connectivity to the SPCB server to view the emission from stacks and fugitive emission of the plant from remote location. Due to implementation of the said action plan, the CEPI score of IB Valley has been brought down to 58.85 in 2024. Further, CEPI score of Jharsuguda has been brought down to 37.2 in 2018. These regions are currently out of Critically Polluted Area.

Tamnar industrial area in Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh has major industrial activities such as coal mining, and thermal power plants which are regulated through grant of environmental clearance under EIA Notification 2006 and consent issued under The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 by Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board (CECB).

Industries in Raigarh District have set up air pollution control measures, such as electrostatic precipitators, bag filters, scrubber, water sprinkling system, fog cannons, wheel washing system, greenbelt. Five ambient air quality monitoring

stations have been set up in the region to monitor air quality. Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board issued directions under Section 31A of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and imposed Environmental Compensation to the industries in the region for violation of environmental norms.

### **STATEMENT- I**

#### **Regulatory Measures taken by the Government to control pollution:**

- i. Emission standards for more than 80 industries have been notified
- ii. Emission standards recently notified/revised:
  - a) Thermal power plants
  - b) Diesel/petrol/CNG generator sets
  - c) Industrial boilers
  - d) Lime Kilns
  - e) Brick kilns and conversion of zig-zag technology
  - f) Calcinated petcoke industry
  - g) Hot mix plants
- iii. Leapfrogging to Bharat Stage-VI (BS-VI) emissions norms from 1st April 2020
- iv. Vehicle Scrapping Policy, Rules for Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities and Automated Testing Stations by MoRTH
- v. Waste management rules for solid waste, plastic waste, hazardous waste, e-waste, battery waste, biomedical waste, 100% ash utilisation by Thermal Power Plants



- vi. Market-based Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regulations introduced for waste categories, viz. plastic packaging, e-waste, battery waste, waste tyres & used oil
- vii. 12 identified Single-Use Plastics (SUP) having high littering potential and low utility were banned from 1st July, 2022
- viii. Mandate for utilisation of minimum 5% of crop residue along with coal (pellets/brickettes) in thermal power plants in NCR and adjoining areas

**STATEMENT- II**

<b>Improvement in PM10 concentrations of 130 Cities in FY 2023-24 w.r.t. FY 2017-18</b>				
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Cities</b>	<b>PM10 concentrations in 2017-18 (µg/m<sup>3</sup>) (Annual Avg.)</b>	<b>PM10 concentrations in 2023-24 (µg/m<sup>3</sup>) (Annual Avg.)</b>	<b>Percentage reduction in PM10 concentrations in 2023-24 with respect to the year 2017-18 (%)</b>
1.	Varanasi	230	73	68
2.	Bareilly	207	80	61
3.	Firozabad	247	102	59
4.	Dehradun	250	109	56
5.	Dhanbad	315	138	56
6.	Tuticorin	123	57	54
7.	Nalagarh	146	68	53
8.	Moradabad	222	115	48
9.	Khurja	195	104	47
10.	Trichy	88	47	47
11.	Kohima	127	68	46
12.	Lucknow	253	137	46

13.	Kanpur	227	125	45
14.	Kadapa	75	42	44
15.	Sivasagar	73	41	44
16.	Sunder Nagar	78	44	44
17.	Agra	202	116	43
18.	Greater Mumbai	161	94	42
19.	Rishikesh	129	76	41
20.	Parwanoo	66	39	41
21.	Byrnihat	175	104	41
22.	Ahmedabad	164	98	40
23.	Ghaziabad	285	172	40
24.	Rajkot	150	92	39
25.	Jalandhar	178	111	38
26.	Raebareli	145	91	37
27.	Amritsar	189	119	37
28.	Baddi	174	111	36
29.	Kolkata	147	94	36
30.	Jammu	157	101	36
31.	Silchar	49	32	35
32.	Jodhpur	189	124	34
33.	Vijayawada	91	61	33
34.	Naya Nangal	87	59	32
35.	Dimapur	142	97	32
36.	Khanna	142	100	30
37.	Durgapur	150	106	29
38.	Kurnool	79	56	29
39.	Dera Baba Nanak	79	56	29
40.	Vadodara	133	95	29
41.	Allahabad	169	124	27
42.	Asansol	147	108	27
43.	Srinagar	132**	96	27

44.	Hyderabad	110	81	26
45.	Gorakhpur	150	111	26
46.	Ananthpur	78	59	24
47.	Ranchi	141	107	24
48.	Bengaluru	92	70	24
49.	Akola	111	85	23
50.	Durg Bhilainagar	86	68	21
51.	Surat	130	103	21
52.	Noida	229	182	21
53.	Howrah	139	111	20
54.	Thane	138	111	20
55.	Latur	82	66	20
56.	Nellore	64	52	19
57.	Gajraula	204	167	18
58.	Faridabad	229**	190	17
59.	Alwar	152	127	16
60.	Chittur	70	59	16
61.	Kala Amb	118	100	15
62.	Mandi Gobindgarh	148	126	15
63.	Amravati	102	87	15
64.	Patiala	106	91	14
65.	Jaipur	172	148	14
66.	Ongole	65	56	14
67.	Delhi	241	208	14
68.	Chandrapur	118	102	14
69.	Nashik	82	72	12
70.	Jhansi	109	96	12
71.	Sangli	87	77	11
72.	Devanagere	74	66	11
73.	Kota	139	124	11
74.	Rajahmundry	85	76	11

75.	Hubli-Dharwad	79	71	10
76.	Jabalpur	101	91	10
77.	Ujjain	93	84	10
78.	Guntur	66	61	8
79.	Kalinga Nagar	109	101	7
80.	Meerut	159	149	6
81.	Nagpur	100	94	6
82.	Eluru	72	68	6
83.	Madurai	72	68	6
84.	Damtal	55	52	5
85.	Haldia	92	87	5
86.	Anpara	175	166	5
87.	Badlapur	160	152	5
88.	Udaipur	127	121	5
89.	Sangareddy	85	81	5
90.	Chennai	66	63	5
91.	Ludhiana	168	161	4
92.	Pune	102	98	4
93.	Jamshedpur	135	130	4
94.	Kolhapur	89	86	3
95.	Ulhasnagar	153	149	3
96.	Srikakulam	69	68	1
97.	Kashipur	99	98	1
98.	Talcher	113	113	0
99.	Nalgonda	59	59	0
100.	Bhopal	112	113	-1
101.	Sagar	73	74	-1
102.	Vizianagaram	72	73	-1
103.	Chandigarh	114	116	-2
104.	Gulbarga	55	56	-2
105.	Jalna	99	102	-3
106.	Patna	172	178	-3
107.	Korba	57	59	-4

108.	Paonta Sahib	84	90	-7
109.	Gwalior	126	136	-8
110.	Raipur	70	76	-9
111.	Navi Mumbai	88	98	-11
112.	Rourkela	99	111	-12
113.	Muzaffarpur	147	168	-14
114.	Barrackpore	86	99	-15
115.	Guwahati	103	119	-16
116.	Dera Bassi	88	102	-16
117.	Solapur	81	96	-19
118.	Dewas	83	99	-19
119.	Indore	82	99	-21
120.	Vasai Virar	99	125	-26
121.	Nagaon	82	107	-30
122.	Aurangabad	75	98	-31
123.	Gaya	79	104	-32
124.	Bhubaneswar	85	114	-34
125.	Jalgaon	70	97	-39
126.	Cuttack	93	129	-39
127.	Nalbari	87	127	-46
128.	Balasore	84	124	-48
129.	Visakhapatnam	76	120	-58
130.	Angul	97	167	-72

\*\* PM10 levels in the FY 2017-18 for Faridabad and Srinagar are not available.

PM10 levels of FY 2020-21 for Faridabad and PM10 levels of FY 2018-19 for Srinagar have been considered as a baseline.

\* Patancheru non-attainment city has been merged with Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration and accordingly revised number of cities covered under NCAP is 130.

**FACILITIES TO CHILDREN UNDER SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN****2. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:**

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

(a) the details of the facilities being provided by the Government to the children under the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan;

(b) the details of the allocation made under the schemes during the last three years; and

(c) the details of funds sanctioned, released, utilized, and number of districts covered under the scheme in Gujarat during each of the last three years and the current year?

**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. The scheme treats school education holistically, without segmentation from pre-primary to class XII and is in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal for Education (SDG-4). The scheme provides support for the implementation of the RTE Act.

The Scheme has now been aligned with the recommendations of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and aims to ensure that all children have

access to quality education with an equitable and inclusive classroom environment which should take care of their diverse background, multilingual needs, different academic abilities and make them active participants in the learning process.

Under Samagra Shiksha, financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for providing various facilities to the children for implementing the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 as also for implementation of various provisions of Samagra Shiksha Scheme which include free uniform to eligible children at elementary level, free textbooks at elementary level, development of primers/textbooks for tribal language, teaching learning materials, transport/escort facility up to secondary level, special training for age appropriate admission of out of school children and residential as well as non-residential training for older children, seasonal hostels / residential camps, special training centres, age-appropriate residential and non-residential training, support to Out of School Children (16 to 19 years) for completion of education through NIOS/SIOS, Holistic Progress Card, bilingual teaching material and books, support to Children with Special Needs (CWSN). Further, under the student oriented component for the children with special needs, financial assistance is provided for identification and assessment of children with special needs, aids and appliances, braille kits and books, appropriate teaching learning material and stipend to girl students with disability etc.

Also, under the Scheme financial assistance is provided to the States and UTs for Universalization of School Education including opening/strengthening of new schools upto senior secondary level, construction of school buildings & additional classrooms, development/strengthening of school infrastructure in northern border areas under Vibrant Village Programme, setting up, up-gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, construction of hostels for PVTGs under PM-JANMAN, setting up of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas, construction of hostels under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan for unsaturated ST population, reimbursement under RTE Act, various qualitative components, strengthening of teacher education and strengthening of DIETs/BRCs/CRCs, provision of ICT and digital interventions.

(b): Central allocation under the Samagra Shiksha scheme during the last three years is as under:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Revised Estimates</b>
2021-22	Rs. 30,000.00 Cr
2022-23	Rs. 32,514.67 Cr
2023-24	Rs. 33,000.00 Cr

*Source: Finance Division*

(c): The details of funds allocated, released and utilized under the Samagra Shiksha scheme in Gujarat for all 33 districts of the state during each of the last three years and the current year is:



Year	Central allocation	Central Release	Expenditure*
2021-22	Rs. 1,009.74 Cr	Rs. 893.75 Cr	Rs. 1,863.86 Cr
2022-23	Rs. 1,371.20 Cr	Rs. 1,321.25 Cr	Rs. 1,807.22 Cr
2023-24	Rs. 1,316.73 Cr	Rs. 1,132.53 Cr	Rs. 2,102.98 Cr
2024-25	Rs. 1,598.43 Cr	Rs. 255.04 Cr (as on 20.11.24)	Rs.736.47 Cr (as on 20.11.24)

Source: PAB minutes for **Central allocation**, PRABANDH portal for **release** and PRABANDH portal for **expenditure in 2021-22 & 2022-23** and state brief for **expenditure in 2023-24** and PFMS for **expenditure in 2024-25**

\* **Expenditure** includes central share, state share and other receipts received by the State Government.

### महिला सम्मान बचत प्रमाण पत्र (एमएसएससी) योजना

3. श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह,  
श्री मनीष जायसवाल,  
डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा,  
श्री लुम्बा राम,  
श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो,  
श्री अशोक कुमार रावत,  
श्री भर्तृहरि महताब,  
श्री महेश कश्यप,  
श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया,  
श्री नव चरण माझी,  
श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया,

**श्रीमती अपराजिता सारंगी,**

**श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप:**

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

- (क) महिला सम्मान बचत प्रमाणपत्र योजना की (एमएसएससी) प्रमुख विशेषताएं और इसके उद्देश्य क्या हैं और उक्त योजना विशेषकर बचत की आदत और वित्तीय स्वतंत्रता को बढ़ावा देने के संबंध में महिलाओं और लड़कियों के लिए आकर्षक और लाभकारी क्यों बनी हुई है; और
- (ख) देश में एमएसएससी योजना के अंतर्गत विशेषकर हिमाचल प्रदेश के शिमला संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, झारखंड के हजारीबाग और रामगढ़, महाराष्ट्र के पालघर जिले और उत्तर प्रदेश के मिश्रिख निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में खोले गए खातों की नवीनतम राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):**

(क) 'आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव' के उपलक्ष्य में यह योजना महिला और लड़कियों के लिए दिनांक 31.03.2023 को शुरू की गई थी। इस योजना के अंतर्गत खाता किसी महिला द्वारा स्वयं के लिए या बालिका की ओर से अभिभावक द्वारा दिनांक 31 मार्च, 2025 तक या उससे पहले खोला जा सकेगा।

इस योजना की कुछ प्रमुख विशेषताएं निम्नानुसार हैं :

1. यह खाता न्यूनतम 1000 हजार रुपये और अधिकतम 2 लाख रुपये से केवल 2 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए खोला जा सकता है।
2. एमएसएससी के लिए ब्याज दर प्रति वर्ष 7.5% है जिसे खाते में तिमाही आधार पर संयोजित और जमा किया जाता है।
3. इस योजना के तहत अनुकंपा आधार पर खाते से आंशिक निकासी और परिपक्वता पूर्ण होने से पहले इसे बंद करने की सुविधा भी उपलब्ध है।

सरकार द्वारा यह योजना आकर्षक ब्याज दर देकर देश की महिलाओं के वित्तीय स्वावलंबन को बढ़ावा देने और भारत सरकार द्वारा यथा निर्धारित वित्तीय समावेशन के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में सहायता के लिए भी शुरू की गई थी।

(ख) महिला सम्मान बचत प्रमाणपत्र योजना (एमएसएससी) के तहत 31.10.2024 तक खोले गए खातों की कुल संख्या का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** के रूप में संलग्न है।

खातों की संख्या के संबंध में जानकारी जिले-वार रखी जाती है।

एमएसएससी के तहत 31.10.2024 तक खोले गए खातों की कुल संख्या का जिले-वार विवरण (संदर्भित संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में आने वाले जिले) इस प्रकार हैं: -

क्र.सं.	राज्य	जिला	खातों की संख्या
1	हिमाचल प्रदेश	शिमला	20792
2	झारखंड	हजारीबाग	2000
3	झारखंड	रामगढ़	1520
4	महाराष्ट्र	पालघर	13036
5	उत्तर प्रदेश	सीतापुर जिला (जिसमें मिश्रिक शामिल है)	3840

<b>विवरण</b>		
31.10.2024 तक एमएसएससी के तहत खोले गए खातों की राज्य-वार संख्या दर्शाने वाला ब्यौरा		
क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	योजना की शुरुआत के बाद से खोले गए खाते
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	984
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	211016
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1663
4	असम	64060
5	बिहार	74019
6	चंडीगढ़	9728
7	छत्तीसगढ़	66656
8	दिल्ली	109687
9	गोवा	12061
10	गुजरात	155267
11	हरियाणा	106274
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	143704
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	23060
14	झारखंड	41702
15	कर्नाटक	293007

16	केरल	114534
17	लद्दाख	584
18	लक्षद्वीप	49
19	मध्य प्रदेश	139506
20	महाराष्ट्र	746223
21	मणिपुर	1774
22	मेघालय	3125
23	मिजोरम	2239
24	नागालैंड	1950
25	ओडिशा	416989
26	पुडुचेरी	7474
27	पंजाब	90048
28	राजस्थान	222169
29	सिक्किम	1282
30	तमिलनाडु	547675
31	तेलंगाना	107199
32	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	1519
33	त्रिपुरा	10454
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	269532
35	उत्तराखंड	78131
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	254777
<b>कुल</b>		<b>4330121</b>

### IMPACT OF DIGITAL COMPETITION BILL ON CCI

**4 SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:**

**SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:**

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

- (a) whether the ongoing examination of the Digital Competition Bill is likely to impact the resources and case workflows of the Competition Commission of India (CCI);
- (b) if so, the steps taken/being taken to address any spillover effect on the funds allocated to CCI for the current financial year and whether additional funding or support will be considered to ensure efficient operations;
- (c) the timeline for finalizing the Comprehensive Cadre Review and Restructuring process for CCI and the Director General's office;
- (d) whether these changes will have an affect on the handling and resolution of pending case volumes; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): There will be no impact on existing resources and case workflows of CCI and no additional funds would be required for the ongoing examination of Digital Competition Bill.

(c) to (e): Cadre Review and Restructuring is a periodic exercise based on assessment of administrative requirements. Accordingly, CCI has prepared draft amendments to the Recruitment Rules and invited stakeholders to submit written comments on the same. The purpose of such an administrative exercise is to facilitate expeditious handling and resolution of pending cases.

## **COMPANIES REGISTERED UNDER SPICE+ FORM A**

### **5. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI**

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

- (a) the number of companies registered under Spice+ Form A of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs;
- (b) whether there is any stipulated window within which the Government plans to issue approval for the incorporation of the company and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the list of the total number of companies registered as Section 8 company i.e. non-profit company under the MCA Act, 1956?

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

(a): The number of companies registered during the following Financial Years are as under:

Financial Year	Total Companies
2021-22	1,67,086
2022-23	1,59,302
2023-24	1,85,318
2024-25[till 31 Oct 2024]	1,00,320

(b): The Central Registration Centre (CRC) was operationalised in January 2016 to provide speedy incorporation related services in line with global best practices. This initiative has provided greater Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) to the

stakeholders and has resulted in faster processing of incorporation related applications and uniformity in the application of rules.

(c): The number of companies registered as Section 8 company during the following Financial Years are as under:

Financial Year	Total Section 8 Companies
2021-22	9,282
2022-23	8,271
2023-24	11,358
2024-25[till 31 Oct 2024]	6,090

### VACANT POSTS OF PRIMARY TEACHERS

#### 6 SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

#### SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

- (a) whether expenditure on education in the country is more than countries like China and Japan, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether more than 8 lakh posts of primary teachers are lying vacant in the schools across the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (d) whether the Union Government has issued any directives to the State Governments to fill up these vacant posts as soon as possible;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Governments in this regard; and

(f) the other measures/steps taken/being taken by the Government to fill these vacant posts 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 (f): The details of Government expenditure on Education for India, China and Japan for the years 2020 and 2021 are as follows:

Countries	Government Expenditure on Education (% of GDP) <sup>1</sup>		Government Expenditure on Education (% of Government Expenditure) <sup>2</sup>	
	2020	2021	2020	2021
India	4.0	4.6	15.0	14.6
Japan	3.3	3.3	7.3	7.4
China	4.2	4.0	10.5	10.9

Data Source: data.worldbank.org

1. [Government expenditure on education, total \(% of GDP\) | Data](#)
2. [Government expenditure on education, total \(% of government expenditure\) | Data](#)

Education is a subject in the Concurrent list of the Constitution and a majority of the schools are under the administrative control of respective State Governments/Union Territory administrations. Recruitment of teachers, their service conditions and deployment come under the purview of the respective State Governments and Union Territory administrations. Further, recruitment is a continuous process and vacancies get generated due to a number of factors like



retirement, resignation, increased requirement of teachers as a result of the enhanced students' strength.

The Department of School Education and Literacy, from time to time, through review meetings and advisories, requests the State Governments and UT administrations to fill up these vacancies through Autonomous Teacher Recruitment Board and their rational deployment. Further, the Central Government through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha provides financial assistance to the States and UTs to maintain appropriate Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) for various levels of schooling, as per norms prescribed in the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, as amended from time to time.

## **PROMOTION OF SPORTS AMONG YOUTH IN UP**

### **7. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:**

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

- (a) the details of the fund allocated to promote sports under Central Government schemes amongst youth in the country including in Mau and Ballia districts of Uttar Pradesh for the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;
- (b) the details of any new sports centres opened by the Government in Mau and Ballia districts in Uttar Pradesh in last ten years;
- (c) whether any efforts have been made to upgrade the facilities at the Sport centres in these two districts; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d) 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including promotion of sports amongst the youth in the country, opening of new sports centres and their upgradation, rests primarily with the State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports implements the following schemes to promote sports in the country, including in Uttar Pradesh:

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

Details of the above schemes are available in the public domain on the websites of this Ministry and of Sports Authority of India(SAI).

Further, funds are allocated scheme-wise and not State-wise in this Ministry. The details of funds allocated under the sports development schemes/programmes of this Department, including in Uttar Pradesh, during the last three years are as under:

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Budget Allocation (in ₹ crore)</b>
<b>2021-22</b>	<b>1993.00</b>
<b>2022-23</b>	<b>1907.69</b>
<b>2023-24</b>	<b>2380.86</b>

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, including in Uttar Pradesh. The details of the sports infrastructure sanctioned under Khelo India Scheme and NSDF, across the country, including in Uttar Pradesh, 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>. Further, State-wise details of Khelo India Centres and Accredited Academies under the Khelo India Scheme, including in Uttar Pradesh, are available at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/state-wise-khelo-india-centers>.

### **INITIATIVES TO SUPPORT MSMEs**

#### **8. DR. BHOLA SINGH:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has introduced any initiatives to support Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) recently in accessing credit under the Companies Act;

- (b) if so, the details thereof including the provisions made for MSMEs to address financial challenges and ease of doing Business;
- (c) whether the Government has monitored the effectiveness of these initiatives; and
- (d) if so, the outcomes observed so far in supporting MSMEs 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) to (d):- The Government has taken a number of initiatives to support MSMEs to address financial challenges, in accessing credit and for Ease of Doing Business as given below:

- (i) Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, through Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises, provides guarantee to its Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) for the credit extended by them to Micro and Small Enterprises. Collateral free loan up to a limit of Rs. 500 lakh to Micro and Small Enterprises, with a guarantee coverage up to 85 % for various categories of loan is provided under Credit Guarantee Scheme. Since inception of the scheme till 31.10.2024, 97.68 lakh guarantees were approved involving an amount of Rs. 7.57 lakh crore.
- (ii) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a major credit-linked subsidy programme which aims at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and rural/urban unemployed youth. A

loan of upto Rs. 50 lakh for manufacturing sector and Rs. 20 lakh for service sector is provided under the scheme.

- (iii) PM Vishwakarma Scheme provides end-to-end support to artisans and craftspeople including credit support at 5% interest rate along with guarantee coverage.
- (iv) Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) has been operationalized to address the problem of delayed payments to MSMEs.
- (v) The Government has introduced MSME Form I for reporting outstanding payments beyond 45 days to Micro and Small enterprises by companies, promoting prompt payment to MSMEs, and ensuring transparency in transactions involving small vendors and suppliers.
- (vi) Rs. 5 lakh crore Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS), for businesses, including MSMEs was announced as a part of Atmanirbhar Bharat package. A total of 1.19 crore number of guarantees were issued to businesses, including MSMEs. Of this, 1.13 crore guarantees amounting to Rs. 2.42 lakh crore were issued to MSMEs. State Bank of India's research report dated 23.01.2023 on ECLGS, indicates that almost 14.6 lakh MSME accounts were saved due to ECLGS Scheme (including restructured) from becoming NPA, of which 98.3% of the accounts were in micro and small category.
- (vii) New revised criteria for classification of MSMEs based on both investment size and turnover has been issued.

- (viii) New registration of MSMEs through "Udyam Registration" for Ease of Doing Business.
- (ix) No global tenders for procurement up to Rs. 200 crore.
- (x) Inclusion of retail and whole sale trades as MSMEs w.e.f. 02.07.2021.
- (xi) Non-tax benefits extended for 3 years in case of an upward change in status of MSMEs.
- (xii) Under Vivad se Vishwas – I, relief by way of refund of 95% of the deducted performance security, bid security and liquidated damages was provided to MSMEs. Relief was also provided to MSMEs debarred for default in execution of contracts.
- (xiii) Launch of Udyam Assist Platform to bring the Informal Micro Enterprises under the formal ambit for availing the benefit under Priority Sector Lending.

### नालंदा का सौंदर्यीकरण

#### 9. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार नालंदा में प्राचीन धरोहर स्थलों के सौंदर्यीकरण हेतु कुछ विशेष कदम उठाने पर विचार कर रही है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार राजगीर आने वाले तीर्थयात्रियों और विदेशी पर्यटकों को बेहतर सुविधाएं प्रदान करने हेतु पांच सितारा होटल के निर्माण के लिए कोई कार्य योजना कार्यान्वित करने पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): नालंदा जिले में 9 केंद्रीय संरक्षित स्मारक हैं और वे भली-भांति परिरक्षित हैं। इसके अलावा, कुछ स्मारकों में सुविधाएं, भूनिर्माण, सुरक्षा आदि प्रदान करने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं। ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है। इसके अलावा भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (एएसआई) द्वारा नालंदा पुरातत्व स्थल संग्रहालय का व्यापक नवीकरण का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपनी केंद्रीय सेक्टर योजना 'स्वदेश दर्शन' के तहत राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के साथ परामर्श करके उनके द्वारा शुरू किए गए पर्यटन विकास प्रयासों के लिए उन्हें वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके उनकी सहायता करता है। मंत्रालय ने स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के हिस्से के रूप में बिहार राज्य में 262.72 करोड़ रु. वाली 5 परियोजनाओं सहित विभिन्न विषयों के अंतर्गत 5287.90 करोड़ रु. वाली 76 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है।

(ख) और (ग): देश में पर्यटक आवास इकाइयों का विकास मुख्य रूप से निजी क्षेत्र द्वारा किया जाता है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार होटलों के वर्गीकरण/अनुमोदन की अपनी स्वैच्छिक योजना के तहत केवल चालू होटलों को ही वर्गीकृत करता है। वर्तमान में पर्यटन मंत्रालय 5 सितारा होटलों सहित किसी भी श्रेणी के होटल बनाने की किसी योजना को कार्यान्वित नहीं करता है।

### विवरण

**वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए नालंदा और राजगीर , जिला नालंदा का वार्षिक संरक्षण कार्यक्रम (एसीपी)**

क्रम सं.	स्मारक का नाम स्थान / जिला	2024-25 के लिए एसीपी का प्रावधान ( लाख रु. में)	कार्य की मद
	<b>नालंदा</b>		
1.	उत्खनित अवशेष, नालंदा में मठ संख्या 09 की क्षतिग्रस्त ईंट चिनाई और गिरी हुई दीवार के संरक्षण का लघु निर्माण कार्य(विशेष मरम्मत)	8.00	पारंपरिक मोर्टार ,पॉइंटिंग आदि में विशेष आकार की ईंट की लगाना।
2.	नालंदा में मंदिर संख्या 13 के उत्तरी भाग	5.50	विशेष आकार की ईंटों ,

	के निचले हिस्से के संरक्षण का लघु निर्माण कार्य से (विशेष मरम्मत)		पॉइंटिंग कार्यों ,चूना कंक्रीट आदि के साथ जीर्णोद्धार
3.	नालंदा में मंदिर संख्या 12 के पार्श्व भाग के संरक्षण का लघु निर्माण कार्य	25.00	पारंपरिक मोर्टार आदि के साथ विशेष आकार की ईंट संरचना ,चूना कंक्रीट ,फर्श आदि पूर्ण बहाली ।
4.	नालंदा में उत्खनित अवशेषों के मंदिर संख्या 12 और 13 के पीछे की ओर चारदीवारी) पश्चिमी ओर के निर्माण का लघु निर्माण कार्य(विशेष मरम्मत)	15.50	चारदीवारी का निर्माण कार्य पूर्ण।
5.	नालंदा में मंदिर संख्या 03 के शीर्ष भाग के संरक्षण और जीर्णोद्धार का लघु निर्माण कार्य जिसमें ऊपर से 3 मीटर तक सीधी संरचना को हटाना और दीवारों में पैचवर्क करना ,साथ ही उत्तर-पश्चिम की ओर स्तूप का जीर्णोद्धार करना शामिल है।	20.00	पैच कार्य ,विशेष आकार की ईंटों के साथ जीर्णोद्धार कार्य , पॉइंटिंग ,चूना कंक्रीट कार्य आदि।
6.	जी-20 आयोजन के आलोक में नालंदा महाविहार के उत्खनित अवशेषों पर सुविधाओं और रोशनी आदि के उन्नयन के लिए लघु निर्माण कार्य ।	10.00	लघु वीडियो के प्रदर्शन के लिए सीएनबी ,एलईडी स्क्रीन आदि।
7.	नालंदा में मठ संख्या 08 के संरक्षण का लघु निर्माण कार्य (विशेष मरम्मत)	0.25	पारंपरिक मोर्टार में चूना कंक्रीट ,विशेष आकार की ईंट की दीवार ,पॉइंटिंग ,ईंट फर्श आदि का जीर्णोद्धार पूर्ण ।
8.	नालंदा में मंदिर संख्या 14 के संरक्षण का लघु निर्माण कार्य (विशेष मरम्मत)	10.00	चूना ,रेत ,सुर्खी , ईंट , ठोस , विशेष आकार की ईंटों आदि की आपूर्ति।
9.	नालंदा में प्रवेश द्वार के संरक्षण के लिए लघु निर्माण कार्य	0.25	नालंदा में प्रवेश द्वार का नवीनीकरण
10.	नालंदा में संरचनाओं के चारों ओर प्लिंथ संरक्षण के लिए लघु निर्माण कार्य ।	38.50	पारंपरिक गारे में चूना कंक्रीट , क्षतिग्रस्त एल.सी.सी .को निकालना तथा मंदिर सं. 13 के निचले भाग में एल.सी.सी . बिछाना आदि कार्य पूर्ण ।



11.	नालंदा में नालंदा संग्रहालय की चारदीवारी की मरम्मत के लिए लघु निर्माण कार्य(पी)	13.00	चारदीवारी का निर्माण एवं मरम्मत का कार्य पूर्ण।
12.	नालंदा में उत्खनित अवशेषों की चारदीवारी का निर्माण कार्य	10.50	चारदीवारी का निर्माण कार्य पूर्ण।
13.	नालंदा में उत्खनित अवशेष के मुख्य द्वार पर ईंट से पथ का निर्माण का लघु निर्माण कार्य(पी)।	2.50	रास्ते के किनारे ईंटों का निर्माण ,प्रवेश द्वार के पास सीसीटीवी कैमरा आदि।
14.	नालंदा , जिला - नालंदा में उत्खनित अवशेषों के स्मारक और उद्यान क्षेत्र के चारों ओर विद्युत केबल के बदलने का लघु निर्माण कार्य	15.00	केबल बिछाने के लिए खाई , रेत भरना ,पीवीसी पाइप ,चार कोर बखतरबंद केबल ,केबल बिछाने के लिए विद्युत उपकरण ,एचए कार्यालय के लिए बिजली फिटिंग ,विश्राम कक्ष ,अभिलेखीय फोटो , सौर लाइट आदि को लगाना।
15.	नालंदा, महाविहार नालंदा में आजादी के 75वें अमृत महोत्सव के तहत पर्यटक सुविधाओं के विकास और उन्नयन के लिए लघु निर्माण कार्य	7.50	आगंतुक शेड ,ब्रेल लिपि में सी.एन.बी .आदि।
16.	जगदीशपुर , नालंदा में रुक्मिणीस्थान का संरक्षण (एमसीईडब्ल्यू 2024-25)	40.00	विशेष आकार की ईंटों , पारंपरिक चूना मोर्टार के साथ चूना कंक्रीट ,पॉइंटिंग आदि के साथ जीर्णोद्धार ।
17.	नालंदा में उत्खनित अवशेषों पर मंदिर संख्या 03 के चारों ओर बैरिकेडिंग लगाने के लिए लघु निर्माण कार्य ।	25.00	सम्पूर्ण कार्य के साथ एमएस बैरिकेडिंग लगाना।

क्रम सं.	स्मारक का नाम स्थान / जिला	2024- 25 के लिए एसीपी का प्रावधान (रुपये लाख में)	कार्य की मद
	<b>राजगीर , जिला नालंदा</b>		
1.	जी-20 सम्मेलन के मद्देनजर राजगीर में नई किले की दीवार और अन्य स्थलों पर	7.00	पीएनबी ,सीएनबी ,अन्य लंबित बिल आदि।

	सुविधाओं और रोशनी आदि के उन्नयन के लिए लघु निर्माण कार्य		
2.	जी-20 के आलोक में सोन भंडार और मनियार मठ तथा अन्य स्थल में सुविधाओं और रोशनी आदि के उन्नयन के लिए लघु निर्माण कार्य	24.00	सीएनबी ,पीएनबी ,कैनोपी सहित बेंच ,आरओ सहित पेयजल इकाई का निर्माण , मनियार मठ के लिए शेड आदि।
3.	राजगीर , राजगीर में मनियार मठ के संरक्षण के लिए लघु निर्माण कार्य	30.00	विशेष आकार की ईंट , पॉइंटिंग ,चूना कंक्रीट आदि से जीर्णोद्धार।
4.	राजगीर , राजगीर में जरासंध की बैठक के संरक्षण के लिए लघु निर्माण कार्य	3.00	सीएनबी ,पीएनबी ,डस्टबिन आदि।
5.	राजगीर , राजगीर में जरासंध का अखाड़ा के संरक्षण के लिए लघु निर्माण कार्य	36.00	वनस्पति ग्रोथ को हटाना,अखाड़े के चारों ओर आरआर पत्थर की चिनाई में एप्रन प्रदान करना , आरआर पत्थर की चिनाई में ग्रिल बाड़ लगाने के साथ छोटी दीवार , खराब और गिरी हुई आरआर पत्थर की चिनाई को फिर से स्थापित करना , जोड़ों पर प्वाइंटिंग करना आदि।
6.	राजगीर , राजगीर में नए उत्खनित स्तूप और अज्ञतशत्रु स्तूप के लोहे के ग्रिल बाड़ के संरक्षण के लिए लघु निर्माण कार्य	41.00	खुदाई में मिट्टी का काम , सीमेंट कंक्रीट ,आरसीसी पोस्ट ,कांटेदार तार की बाड़ , सीएनबी ,लोहे की ग्रिल की बाड़ ,ग्रिल पेंटिंग आदि।

**वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए पटना मंडल के अधीन नालंदा जिला में उद्यान का वार्षिक अनुरक्षण और रख-रखाव तथा उद्यान के विकास कार्य**

कार्य का नाम		एसीपी प्रावधान
1.		2.
1.	मनियार मठ उद्यान ,राजगीर , जिला नालंदा में पुरातत्व उद्यान	2500000.00

	के एम .एवं यूक.	
2.	नालंदा , जिला नालंदा , जिला नालंदा में पुरातत्व उद्यान के एम और यूके	7500000.00
3.	राजगीर , नालंदा में नए उत्खनित स्तूप में पुरातत्व उद्यान का एम और यूके	3000000.00
4.	उत्खनित अवशेष नालंदा में मंदिर संख्या 12 के अंदर और आसपास उद्यान के विकास के लिए विशेष मरम्मत	4893527.00
5.	उत्खनित अवशेष नालंदा , नालंदा में 3 नंबर सारी पुत्र स्तूप के उत्तर पूर्वी हिस्से की खाली जमीन में नर्सरी के विकास के लिए विशेष मरम्मत	4259304.00
6.	नालंदा,जिला नालंदा के उत्खनित अवशेष में मंदिर संख्या 12 से 13 के मार्ग के साथ उद्यान का विकास ।	3500000.00

### SKILL GAP TASK FORCE

#### 10. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government had partnered with the World Economic Forum and Infosys to constitute a Task Force for Closing the Skills Gap in 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the milestones achieved by the task force during the last five years and the current year;

(c) whether it is a fact that the National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015 declared that 25% of the country's schools would integrate skilling with formal education by 2020 as an objective; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the number of schools that have integrated skilling with formal education 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) and (b) Yes Sir. A Task Force for Closing the Skills Gap in India was launched in collaboration with Infosys and the World Economic Forum. The goal of the Task Force was to develop an action plan to address skills gaps in India and make the Indian workforce ready for jobs of future.

After its launch, the Closing the Skills Gap Accelerator India convened the leadership group for multiple physical meetings including one at the India Economic Summit 2019, to finalize the national action plan and launching of 4 working groups. Accelerator members had the opportunity to choose and contribute to one or more of 4 Working Groups through innovative collaborative projects. The Accelerator ratified National Action Plan; however, the work was stalled further due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Post-pandemic, the discussions reinforced the need for models and initiatives that can accelerate dynamic job transitions, job creation and improving job quality.

(c) Yes Sir. As per the Policy framework of National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015, 25 per cent of the schools would integrate skilling with formal education from class 9 onwards, over the next 5 years, to make skill development aspirational. National Education Policy 2020 also recommended integration of vocational education into mainstream education in all educational institutions.

(d) A total of 29,342 schools have been approved for integrating skilling with formal education in the country, out of which it has been implemented in 18,003 schools with a reported enrolment of 24,55,215 students.

### **DEVELOPMENT OF SRI KODANDA RAMA TEMPLE**

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

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

- (a) the details of development of the ongoing projects under the PRASAD Scheme in Andhra Pradesh State;
- (b) the details of funds allocated for the development of the temples under the said scheme and the funds utilised;
- (c) whether the Government has received any proposals for the development of Sri Kodanda Rama Temple at Vontimitta;
- (d) if so, the status of the proposal;
- (e) whether the Government has any plan to expand the scope of PRASAD scheme to include more temples; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM**

**(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) to (f): Ministry of Tourism under its 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive' (PRASHAD) Scheme provides Financial Assistance to the State Government and Union Territories Administration for development of Tourism Infrastructure at the Pre-Identified Pilgrimage destinations/Heritage Cities.

Ministry under its PRASHAD Scheme has sanctioned 3 projects in Andhra Pradesh. The details of which are enclosed as **Statement**. Additionally, 2 sites named 'Annaram, Kakinada District' and 'Vedagiri Lakshmi Narasimhawamy Temple, Nellore District' are identified for development under PRASHAD Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.

The Ministry from time to time receives proposals from various sources, which are evaluated based on the scheme guidelines and established procedures.

### **STATEMENT**

**The details of the projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme of Ministry of Tourism in the state of Andhra Pradesh.**

**(Rs. in Crore)**

State/UT	S. No.	Project Name	Sanction Year	Approved Cost	Amount Released
Andhra Pradesh	<b>1</b>	Development of Pilgrim Amenities at Amaravati	2015-16	27.77	27.77
	<b>2</b>	Development of Srisailem Temple	2017-18	43.08	43.08
	<b>3</b>	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Varaha Lakshmi Narsimha Swami Vari Devasthanam at Simhachalam	2022-23	54.04	13.69

### रोजगार के अतिरिक्त अवसर

#### 12. श्री मनोज तिवारी:

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

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

- (क) क्या विगत दस वर्षों के दौरान कार्यान्वित की गई विकास योजनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप देश में रोजगार के अतिरिक्त अवसर सृजित हुए हैं;

- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) सरकारी अभिलेखों के अनुसार विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है; और
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन के अवसरों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आरंभ किए गए राष्ट्रीय शहरी युवा रोजगार कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत सृजित नौकरियों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) रोजगार और बेरोजगारी के आंकड़ों का सरकारी डेटा स्रोत है जो वर्ष 18-2017 से सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) द्वारा आयोजित किया जा रहा है। इस सर्वेक्षण की अवधि, प्रति वर्ष जुलाई से जून तक होती है। नवीनतम उपलब्ध वार्षिक पीएलएफएस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, देश में 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों का सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर अनुमानित कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात (डब्ल्यूपीआर) और बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर) निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	डब्ल्यूपीआर (% में)	यूआर (% में)
2017-18	46.8	6.0
2018-19	47.3	5.8
2019-20	50.9	4.8
2020-21	52.6	4.2
2021-22	52.9	4.1
2022-23	56.0	3.2
2023-24	58.2	3.2

स्रोत: पीएलएफएस, एमओएसपीआई

उपरोक्त तालिका के आंकड़े दर्शाते हैं कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में डब्ल्यूपीआर यानी रोजगार में वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति है और बेरोजगारी दर में कमी की प्रवृत्ति है।

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) द्वारा प्रकाशित केएलईएमएस (के: पूंजी, एल: श्रम, ई: ऊर्जा, एम: सामग्री और एस: सेवाएं) डेटाबेस अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर रोजगार के रुझान प्रदान करता है। डेटाबेस के नवीनतम आंकड़ों के अनुसार, 2023-24 के अनंतिम अनुमान के अनुसार, देश में रोजगार 2014-15 में 47.5 करोड़ की तुलना में वर्ष 2023-24 में बढ़कर 64.33 करोड़ हो गया। 2014-15 से 2023-24 के दौरान रोजगार में कुल वृद्धि लगभग 17 करोड़ है।

देश के युवाओं को एक मंच पर विभिन्न रोजगार संबंधी सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए, भारत सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा (एनसीएस) पोर्टल ([www.ncs.gov.in](http://www.ncs.gov.in)) लॉन्च किया है जिसमें पोर्टल के माध्यम से रोजगार खोज और मिलान, करियर परामर्श, व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन, कौशल विकास पाठ्यक्रमों की जानकारी, इंटरनशिप आदि जैसी सेवाएं शामिल हैं। वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान (15.11.2024 तक), एनसीएस पोर्टल पर 1.12 करोड़ रिक्तियां पोस्ट की गईं और 2015 में पोर्टल की शुरुआत के बाद से, इस पोर्टल पर 3.53 करोड़ से अधिक रिक्तियां जुटाई गईं।

इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार ने 'माय भारत' मंच भी प्रारंभ किया है जो युवाओं को सार्थक गतिविधियों में शामिल करने के उद्देश्य से पोर्टल में उपस्थित विभिन्न संगठनों के माध्यम से युवाओं को असंख्य अवसर प्रदान करता है। माय भारत पोर्टल की कल्पना युवाओं के विकास और युवाओं द्वारा विकास के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण, प्रौद्योगिकी-संचालित सुविधा प्रदाता के रूप में की गई है, जिसका प्रमुख लक्ष्य युवाओं को उनकी आकांक्षाओं को साकार करने के लिए सशक्त बनाने के लिए समान अवसर प्रदान करना है।

नियोजनीयता में सुधार करते हुए रोजगार का सृजन करना सरकार की प्राथमिकता रही है। तदनुसार, भारत सरकार ने देश भर में रोजगार के अवसरों का सृजन करने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए हैं।

भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालय/विभाग जैसे सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय, वित्त मंत्रालय, वस्त्र मंत्रालय, इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय आदि जैसे विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम जैसे प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार



सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी), महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (एमजीएनआरईजीएस), पं. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई), ग्रामीण स्व-रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई), दीन दयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम), प्रधान मंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई) आदि कार्यान्वित कर रहे हैं जिनके तहत रोजगार सृजन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पूंजीगत व्यय में वृद्धि शामिल है। भारत सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों के ब्यौरे को [https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes\\_programmes](https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes) पर देखा जा सकता है।

इसके अलावा, सरकार ने बजट 2024-25 में 2 लाख करोड़ रुपये के केंद्रीय परिव्यय के साथ 5 साल की अवधि में 4.1 करोड़ युवाओं के लिए रोजगार, कौशल और अन्य अवसरों की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए पांच योजनाओं और पहल संबंधी प्रधानमंत्री पैकेज की घोषणा की।

### **NON-ENROLMENT OF WOMEN IN RURAL AREAS IN HIGHER EDUCATION**

#### **13. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of non-enrolment of women in rural areas of the country in higher education after school education;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to promote higher education among women in rural areas;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to set up new institutions and universities to provide higher education to the women of rural areas in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with other measures being taken by the Government to educate women belonging to the educationally backward areas of 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) According to the publication of results of secondary and Higher Secondary Examination-2022, the total number of female students who passed the Higher Secondary Examination is 62,90,139. As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2022-23 (Provisional), the total female student enrolment for first year undergraduate programs (regular mode) is 55,59,472.

(c) to (e) As per AISHE 2022-23 (Provisional), 19 Universities and 4674 Colleges are exclusively for Women.

Education being in the Concurrent List, enhancing the quality of education is the responsibility of both the Central and State Governments. Various schemes/ projects/ programmes run by the Ministry have been aligned with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. NEP 2020 aims to ensure that no child loses opportunity to learn and excel because of the circumstances of birth or background. This policy aims at bridging the social category gaps in access, participation, and learning outcomes, including providing greater access to women. The Central Government has taken various measures to promote higher education among the students across the nation including women, such as fee reductions, establishment

of more institutes, scholarships, priority access to national level scholarships to aid students with poor financial backgrounds to pursue their education.

University Grants Commission (UGC) is implementing scholarship scheme “National Scholarship for Post Graduate Studies (NSPG)” to provide scholarship to students pursuing Post Graduate Programs. UGC is also providing fellowships to pursue Ph.D. in all disciplines including STEM education, under UGC NET-Junior Research Fellowship and Savitribai Jyoti Rao Phule Single Girl Child Fellowship.

Similarly, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) also offers various scholarships like AICTE Pragati Scholarship Scheme for Women (Degree & Diploma), AICTE PG scholarship Scheme, AICTE Doctoral Fellowship (ADF), AICTE Saksham Scholarship Scheme (Degree & Diploma) and AICTE Swanath Scholarship Scheme (Degree & Diploma). AICTE has also launched the AICTE Post-Doctoral Fellowship (PDF) scheme in June 2024 from the academic year 2024-25 for girls and boys of AICTE approved Institutions.

With a view to improve female enrolment in the Undergraduate Programmes in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and National Institutes of Technology (NITs), supernumerary seats were created which increased the female enrolment from less than 10% to more than 20%. Women constitute 43% of enrolment in STEM education, one of the highest in the world.

Further, Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and National Institutes of Technology (NITs) also provide 100% tuition fee waiver for SC/ST/PwD undergraduate students. Besides, the most economically backward students (whose family income is less than Rs.1.00 lakh per annum) gets full remission of

the fee and the other economically backward students with family income between Rs.1.00 lakh to Rs.5.00 lakh get 2/3rd fee remission.

Apart from this, UGC is implementing the scheme of “Development of Women’s Studies in Indian Universities and Colleges”. This scheme provides funds for setting up Women Studies Centers (WSCs) in universities and colleges, focusing on teaching, research, curriculum development, training and outreach activities. The objectives of the scheme are to provide financial support in advancing Women’s Studies through teaching, research and practical work.

Synergising the School Education and Higher Education, the IIT-Madras has undertaken “Vidya Shakti” scheme which aims at enhancing conceptual and foundational learning skills of children from rural areas to enhance enrolment (including women) in STEM branches in Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs).

The Department of Science and Technology (DST) offers fellowships to promote research in basic and applied sciences among women through programs under Women in Science and Engineering- KIRAN (WISE-KIRAN) and SERB-Promoting Opportunities for Women in Exploratory Research (SERB-POWER) Fellowship scheme to identify and reward outstanding women researchers and innovators working in various Science and Technology program in Indian academic institutions and R&D laboratories.

The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has been supporting several programs to promote science education and research and offers various scholarship for the higher education and provides opportunities to female researchers for participation in schemes of the Department such as DBT- Junior

Research Fellowship Program and DBT- Research Associateship Program in which female candidates are given an age relaxation of 05 years. The Biotechnology Career Advancement and Re-orientation Programme (BioCARE) is a special programme of the DBT with a vision to promote and support women in science.

### वन संरक्षण

14. श्री जुगल किशोर :

श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर :

श्री चिन्तामणि महाराज :

श्री नव चरण माझी :

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

- (क) वनों, वृक्षों और मैंग्रूव वनस्पति से आच्छादित भूमि के कुल क्षेत्रफल का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) सरकार द्वारा सम्पूर्ण देश में, विशेषकर गुजरात के दाहोद में, वन और वृक्षाच्छादित क्षेत्र में वृद्धि करने तथा मैंग्रूव वनस्पति और आर्द्रभूमि के संरक्षण हेतु उठाए गए कदमों और कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में कार्यान्वित की जा रही विभिन्न योजनाओं का और इसके लिए किए गए बजटीय आवंटन का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री कीर्ति वर्धन सिंह):

- (क) भारतीय वन सर्वेक्षण (एफएसआई), देहरादून, जो मंत्रालय के अधीन एक संगठन है, देश के वन और वृक्षावरण का द्विवार्षिक रूप से आकलन करता है और इसके निष्कर्ष भारत वन स्थिति रिपोर्ट (आईएसएफआर) में प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं। आईएसएफआर 2021 के अनुसार देश के वन आवरण, वृक्ष आवरण और कच्छ वनस्पति क्षेत्र का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में

दिया गया है।

(ख) वनों का संरक्षण और प्रबंधन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन की जिम्मेदारी है। वन और वृक्षावरण की सुरक्षा के लिए भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927, वन्य जीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 और स्थानीय वन अधिनियमों/नियमों में उपयुक्त कानूनी प्रावधान किए गए हैं।

इसके अलावा, केंद्र सरकार वन और वृक्षावरण में वृद्धि करने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों जैसे राष्ट्रीय हरित भारत मिशन (जीआईएम), वन्यजीव पर्यावासों का विकास, प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण कोष प्रबंधन और आयोजना प्राधिकरण (काम्पा), नगर वन योजना, तटरेखा पर्यावास और वास्तविक आय के लिए मैंग्रोव पहल (मिष्टी), आदि के तहत राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है।

सरकार द्वारा तटीय राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कच्छ वनस्पति के संरक्षण हेतु विनियामक उपायों के माध्यम से कई कदम उठाए गए हैं, जिनमें तटीय विनियमन क्षेत्र (सीआरजेड) अधिसूचना (2019), पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986; वन्य जीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972; भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927 और स्थानीय वन अधिनियम; जैव विविधता अधिनियम, 2002 और इन अधिनियमों के तहत समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित नियमों के अंतर्गत सुरक्षा हेतु प्रावधान शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा सरकार ने पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 के प्रावधानों के तहत आर्द्रभूमियों (संरक्षण और प्रबंधन) नियम, 2017 को भी देश भर में आर्द्रभूमियों के संरक्षण और प्रबंधन के लिए विनियामक ढांचे के रूप में अधिसूचित किया है, ताकि आर्द्रभूमि की पारिस्थितिकीय विशेषताओं को संरक्षित, प्रबंधित और अनुरक्षित किया जा सके।

गुजरात सरकार के वन विभाग से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, गुजरात के दाहोद जिले के लिए विभिन्न वानिकी कार्यक्रमों का आरंभ करने के लिए 68.25 करोड़ रुपये तक का वित्तीय आवंटन किया गया है। दाहोद जिले के लिए वित्तीय आवंटन का योजनावार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में

दिया गया है।

(ग) सरकार द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत/जारी निधियों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्रमशः संलग्न **विवरण-III, IV, V, VI** और **VII** में दिया गया है।

### विवरण -I

आईएसएफआर 2021 के अनुसार वन आवरण, वृक्ष आवरण और मैंग्रोव आवरण का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा

(क्षेत्रफल वर्ग किलोमीटर में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वन आवरण	वृक्ष आवरण	मैंग्रोवावरण #
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	29,784	4,679	405
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	66,431	1,001	-
3	असम	28,312	1,630	-
4	बिहार	7,381	2,341	-
5	छत्तीसगढ़	55,717	5,355	-
6	दिल्ली	195	147	-
7	गोवा	2,244	244	27
8	गुजरात	14,926	5,489	1,175
9	हरियाणा	1,603	1,425	-
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	15,443	675	-
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	21,387	2,867	-
12	झारखंड	23,721	7,494	-
13	कर्नाटक	38,730	2,820	१३
14	केरल	21,253	8,054	9
15	मध्य प्रदेश	77,493	12,108	-
16	महाराष्ट्र	50,798	169	324
17	मणिपुर	16,598	698	-
18	मेघालय	17,046	444	-
19	मिजोरम	17,820	365	-
20	नगालैंड	12,251	5,004	-
21	ओडिशा	52,156	1,138	259
22	पंजाब	1,847	8,733	-
23	राजस्थान	16,655	39	-
24	सिक्किम	3,341	4,424	-

25	तमिलनाडु	26,419	2,848	45
26	तेलंगाना	21,214	228	-
27	त्रिपुरा	7,722	7,421	-
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	14,818	1,001	-
29	उत्तराखंड	24,305	2,349	-
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	16,832	23	2,114
31	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	6,744	15	616
32	चंडीगढ़	22.88	32	-
33	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	227.75	3,511	3
34	लद्दाख	2,272	954	-
35	लक्षद्वीप	27.10	0.05	-
36	पुदुचेरी	53.30	23	2
	<b>कुल योग</b>	<b>7,13,789</b>	<b>95,748</b>	<b>4,992</b>

# मैग्रीव आवरण वाले राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र।

### विवरण -II

गुजरात के दाहोद जिले सहित गुजरात राज्य में कार्यान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख योजनाओं का ब्यौरा  
(करोड़ रुपए में)

योजना का नाम	गुजरात के लिए वित्तीय आवंटन	दाहोद जिले के लिए वित्तीय आवंटन
वन प्रबंधन और विकास	436.70	21.98
घास संवर्धन परियोजना	62.00	5.39
काम्पा	246.73	11.18
सामाजिक वानिकी योजनाएँ	530.09	29.70
मिष्ठी परियोजना	49.37	0.00*
कुल	1324.89	68.25

\* दाहोद एक भू-आबद्ध क्षेत्र है। इसलिए यहां मिष्ठी परियोजना के अंतर्गत कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं है।



**विवरण -III**

राष्ट्रीय हरित भारत मिशन (जीआईएम) के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को आवंटित/जारी की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	राज्य	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में आवंटित/जारी कुल राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)
1	हरियाणा	12.19
2	जम्मू और कश्मीर	4.50
3	कर्नाटक	4.99
4	मध्य प्रदेश	23.61
5	सिक्किम	12.24
6	उत्तराखंड	25.16
	<b>कुल</b>	<b>82.70</b>

**विवरण -IV**

केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना - 'वन्यजीव पर्यावासों का विकास' के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों को जारी धनराशि का ब्यौरा

(लाख रुपए में)

क्र.सं.	राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का नाम	वर्ष 2024-25
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	0
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	696.546
4	असम	1234.4652
5	बिहार	0
6	चंडीगढ़	0
7	छत्तीसगढ़	135.5825
8	गोवा	66.44425
9	गुजरात	0
10	हरियाणा	116.4861
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	172.31067

12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	73.97099
13	झारखंड	71.93619
14	कर्नाटक	800.8251
15	केरल	356.13915
16	मध्य प्रदेश	486.77709
17	महाराष्ट्र	0
18	मणिपुर	390.593805
19	मेघालय	389.5938
20	मिजोरम	344.3258
21	नगालैंड	1044.063
22	ओडिशा	882.5023
23	राजस्थान	0
24	सिक्किम	221.17
25	तमिलनाडु	661.7872
26	तेलंगाना	0
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	393.86725
28	उत्तराखंड	652.247066
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	0
30	पुदुचेरी	0
31	लक्षद्वीप	108.5925
32	दिल्ली	0
33	त्रिपुरा	0
34	लद्दाख केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	0
	<b>कुल योग</b>	<b>9300.655961</b>

### विवरण -V

काम्पा के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय प्राधिकरण द्वारा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की वार्षिक परिचालन योजना में स्वीकृत धनराशि का ब्यौरा

(करोड रुपए में)

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	वर्ष 2024-25
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	5.59

2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	12.63
3	आंध्र प्रदेश	13.59
4	असम	0.37
5	बिहार	5.495
6	चंडीगढ़	शून्य
7	छत्तीसगढ़	19.74
8	दिल्ली	6.56
9	गोवा	3.691
10	गुजरात	18.93
11	हरियाणा	39.57
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	6.27
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	3.31
14	झारखंड	11.498
15	कर्नाटक	23.87
16	केरल	2.3116
17	मध्य प्रदेश	6.94
18	महाराष्ट्र	12.24
19	मणिपुर	शून्य
20	मेघालय	0.77
21	मिजोरम	0.86
22	लद्दाख	शून्य
23	ओडिशा	70.18
24	पंजाब	43.65
25	राजस्थान	15.7756
26	सिक्किम	6.66
27	तमिलनाडु	8.396
28	तेलंगाना	59.34
29	त्रिपुरा	2.4
30	उत्तर प्रदेश	19.0034
31	उत्तराखंड	6.76
32	पश्चिम बंगाल	1.96
	<b>कुल</b>	<b>428.36</b>

**विवरण -VI**

नगर वन योजना के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों को जारी धनराशि का ब्यौरा  
(लाख रुपए में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	वर्ष 2024-25
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	3604.55
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	24.00
3.	गुजरात	79.50
4.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	658.330
5.	कर्नाटक	1598.65
6.	मध्य प्रदेश	3260.97
7.	राजस्थान	914.95
8.	सिक्किम	279.43
9.	तेलंगाना	1890.00
10.	उत्तर प्रदेश	831.60
11.	<b>कुल</b>	<b>13141.99</b>

**विवरण -VII**

राष्ट्रीय काम्पा के माध्यम से मिट्टी परियोजना के अंतर्गत राज्य को जारी/आबंटित धनराशि का ब्यौरा \*

क्रम सं.	राज्य	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में जारी/आबंटित कुल धनराशि (करोड़ रुपए में)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	4.71
2	ओडिशा	0.70
	<b>कुल</b>	<b>5.41</b>

\* राष्ट्रीय प्राधिकरण काम्पा में मिट्टी कार्यक्रम के लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि का प्रावधान है। जब भी संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से परियोजनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को धनराशि जारी कर दी गई है।

## FOREX RESERVES

### 15. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

(a) whether for the first time Forex reserves have crossed US\$ 700 billion as of last week of September, 2024;

(b) whether India has 4th largest Forex reserves after China, Japan and Switzerland;

(c) whether increasing Forex reserves help the country to be in a comfortable position in the contemporary geopolitical scenario in the world; and

(D) the status of gold reserves in the country?

### THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

#### (SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):

(a) The Foreign Exchange Reserves (FER) of the country crossed USD 700 billion mark for the first time during the week ended on September 27, 2024 standing at USD 704.88 billion.

(b) As per official reserve assets data available on IMF website, as at end September 2024 India had 4<sup>th</sup> largest forex reserves after China, Japan, and Switzerland.

(c) For almost all economies, whether developed, emerging, or developing, holding prudent reserves, in conjunction with sound policies and fundamentals, can bring significant benefits. They reduce the likelihood of balance-of-payments crises,

help preserve economic and financial stability against pressures on exchange rates and disorderly market conditions and create space for policy autonomy.

**(d)** As at end-September 2024, the Reserve Bank of India held 854.73 metric tonnes of gold out of which 510.46 metric tonnes is held domestically. The total value of the gold holdings is USD 65.75 billion as at end-September 2024.

### **EX-GRATIA FOR LOSS OF LIFE DUE TO WILD ANIMAL ATTACKS**

#### **16. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has revised ex-gratia to Rs.10 Lakh for the relief payable for loss of human life due to wild animal attacks, if so, the details and guidelines thereof;
- (b) whether the ex-gratia of Rs.10 Lakh is fully given from the Central fund or are the States also bearing part of the same;
- (c) the number of human deaths occurred due to wild animal attacks during the last three years, State-wise;
- (d) whether ex-gratia has been paid in all the cases, if so, the details thereof and if not, the details of pending cases, State-wise;
- (e) whether the Government has received any request from the State Government of Kerala regarding shortage of funds for payment of ex-gratia to

the victims of wild animal attacks, if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

- (f) the details of funds provided to the said State under Central schemes related to wildlife activities during the last three 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) and (b) The Ministry has enhanced the amount of ex-gratia relief in case of death or permanent incapacitation due to wild animal attacks during December 2023 from Rs. 5 lakhs to 10 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme- Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats. The fund sharing ratio under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme between the Central Government and State Government is 60:40, except for North Eastern States and Himalayan States where it is 90:10.
- (c) The details of human deaths during the last three years due to attacks by elephants and tigers as reported by States are given in the enclosed **Statement -I** and **-II** respectively.
- (d) Information related to the amount of ex-gratia relief disbursed by States/Union Territory Governments is not collated at the level of the Ministry.
- (e) and (f) The Ministry has provided financial assistance to State of Kerala under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes - Development of

Wildlife Habitats, Project Tiger and Project Elephant for better protection of wildlife and improvement of habitat including for activities to curb human wildlife conflict. The details of funds released to Kerala under these schemes during last three years are given in the enclosed **Statement- III** and **IV**.

**STATEMENT-I**

**DETAILS OF HUMAN DEATHS DUE TO MAN- ELEPHANT CONFLICT**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	NR	5	6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0
3	Assam	63	80	74
4	Chhattisgarh	64	69	51
5	Jharkhand	133	96	87
6	Karnataka	27	29	48
7	Kerala	35	27	22
8	Maharashtra	0	2	5
9	Meghalaya	3	3	7
10	Nagaland	2	1	1
11	Odisha	112	148	154
12	Tamil Nadu	37	43	61
13	Tripura	2	2	1
14	Uttar Pradesh	0	4	4
15	Uttarakhand	NR	4	8
16	West Bengal	77	97	99
<b>Total</b>		<b>557</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>628</b>

\*NR- Information not received from State



**STATEMENT-II****DETAILS OF HUMAN DEATHS DUE TO MAN- TIGER CONFLICT**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024 (upto 30-06- 2024)</b>
1	Bihar	4	9	-	1
2	Chhattisgarh	0	0	3	0
3	Karnataka	1	1	8	1
4	Madhya Pradesh	2	3	10	6
5	Maharashtra	32	82	35	20
6	Tamil Nadu	3	0	1	0
7	Uttar Pradesh	11	11	25	10
8	Uttarakhand	1	3	-	6
9	West Bengal	5	1	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>44</b>

**STATEMENT-III**

**Details of funds released to State of Kerala under CSS-‘Development of Wildlife Habitats’ during the last three years.**

**(₹. in lakhs)**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Years</b>	<b>Rs in Lakhs</b>
1.	2021-22	295.7737
2	2022-23	224.4735
3	2023-24	921.0361

**STATEMENT-IV**

**Details of funds released to State of Kerala under CSS-‘Project Tiger and Elephant’ during the last three years.**

**(₹. in lakhs)**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of Scheme</b>	<b>Years</b>	<b>Rs in Lakhs</b>
1.	Project Tiger	2021-22	868.78
	Project Elephant		580.96765
2	Project Tiger	2022-23	417.59
	Project Elephant		270.09
3	*Project Tiger & Elephant	2023-24	996.22425

\*Centrally Sponsored Scheme Project Elephant and Centrally Sponsored Scheme Project Tiger have been merged and now known as Centrally Sponsored Scheme Project Tiger & Elephant

**WORK RELATED STRESS IN CORPORATE SECTOR**

**17. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:**

**ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:**

**PROF. SOUGATA RAY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the tragic death of a woman in her twenties due to severe work stress who work in a major consultancy firm in Pune;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor;

- (c) whether the Government initiated an inquiry into the matter on the report, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the inquiry report has been received;
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) whether the Government is concerned about toxic work culture in large number of multinational companies of the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (g) whether the Government has any proposal to regulate the practices including working hours in multinational companies; and
- (h) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (h): Labour being a subject under the Concurrent List, the enforcement of labour laws is done by the State Governments and the Central Government in their respective jurisdictions. While in the Central Sphere, the enforcement is done through the inspecting officers of Central Industrial Relations Machinery, the compliance in the State Sphere is ensured through the State Labour Enforcement Machinery.

As per the existing labour laws, working conditions including working hours, are regulated through the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 and the Shops and Establishments Acts of the respective State Governments.

Major consultancy firms including multinational companies are covered under the Shops and Establishments Act, appropriate government for which is the State Government.

Pursuant to the death of a woman employee, the Government of Maharashtra on 28.10.2024 has forwarded a response received from the Pune-based company, providing information on the working conditions and working hours of their employees, as asked by the Central Government.

### राज्य सरकारों को विकास निधियां

#### 18. श्री राहुल कस्वां:

##### श्री विष्णु दयाल राम:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार राज्यों के विकास के लिए विभिन्न शीर्षों के अंतर्गत राज्य सरकारों को निधि प्रदान करती है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान तत्संबंधी राजस्थान सहित राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा राज्यों को विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत विकास हेतु लोगों को सुविधाएं और सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए प्रदान की गई धनराशि का पूर्ण उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है और यदि हो, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और ऐसी कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं हैं;
- (घ) क्या उक्त निधि से हुए व्यय की निगरानी हेतु कोई तंत्र विकसित किया गया है और यदि हो, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त तंत्र किस प्रकार कार्य करता है;
- (ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(च) क्या सरकार ने संबंधित विभागों के अधिकारियों की जिम्मेदारी तय करने और राज्यों को उपलब्ध कराई गई ब्याज आधारित निधि के उपयोग की निगरानी के लिए कोई व्यवस्था की है; और

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

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):**

**(क) और (ख):** केंद्र सरकार राज्यों के विकास के लिए वित्त आयोग अंतरण, केंद्र प्रायोजित स्कीमों (सीएसएस), केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीमों (सीएस), बाह्य सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं (ईएपी) के लिए अतिरिक्त केंद्रीय सहायता (एसीए), विशेष सहायता, पूंजीगत निवेश/व्यय के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता हेतु स्कीम आदि शीर्षों के अंतर्गत मंत्रालयों/विभागों के माध्यम से राज्यों को निधियां प्रदान करती है।

वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 से 2023-24 के दौरान विभिन्न शीर्षों के अंतर्गत राजस्थान सहित राज्यों को निधियों के अंतरण का वर्ष-वार और राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

**(ग) से (घ):** संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा विभिन्न कल्याणकारी स्कीमों के तहत राज्यों को निधियों का आवंटन/निधियों का जारी करना स्कीम के अनुमोदित दिशानिर्देशों के आधार पर किया जाता है। राज्यों को निधियाँ सामान्य वित्तीय नियमावली (जीएफआर) तथा केंद्र सरकार के पास कुल बजटीय सहायता (जीबीएस) में निधियों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार जारी की जाती हैं। अप्रयुक्त निधियां अगले वर्ष के दौरान देय सहायता अनुदान में समायोजित की जाती हैं। साथ ही, वांछित उद्देश्य के लिए सरकारी धन के व्यय की स्वतंत्र लेखापरीक्षा के लिए उचित प्रक्रिया विद्यमान है। इसके अतिरिक्त, नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक राज्य व्यय की लेखापरीक्षा कराता है तथा लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्ट राज्य विधानमंडल के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत की जाती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सार्वजनिक वित्तीय प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) ने राजकोष और बैंक इंटरफेस के माध्यम से कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वयन के सभी स्तरों पर व्यय की रिपोर्टिंग सहित भारत सरकार

की सभी कल्याणकारी स्कीमों के अंतर्गत जारी निधियों की ट्रैकिंग के लिए एक ऑनलाइन वित्तीय प्रबंधन सूचना तथा निर्णय सहायता प्रणाली की स्थापना की है।

### विवरण

#### क) राज्यों को वित्त आयोग अंतरण

(करोड़ रुपए में)

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	21342.43	13174.27	9640.84
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	439.69	210.40	220.80
3	असम	8916.05	7605.00	5599.23
4	बिहार	8116.52	6732.65	7662.52
5	छत्तीसगढ़	2379.79	1772.80	1770.90
6	गोवा	119.55	54.20	10.80
7	गुजरात	5002.42	5304.63	5257.89
8	हरियाणा	1493.43	1620.75	1973.33
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	11044.26	10703.96	9525.41
10	झारखंड	2318.80	1826.59	2378.28
11	कर्नाटक	7862.34	4435.08	3768.62
12	केरल	22171.13	15382.30	7245.69
13	मध्य प्रदेश	5946.40	5494.77	7028.14
14	महाराष्ट्र	8748.90	9968.16	8815.73
15	मणिपुर	2674.38	2387.70	2122.80
16	मेघालय	1494.65	1144.70	775.20
17	मिजोरम	1910.29	1685.50	1635.90
18	नागालैंड	4763.51	4737.00	4534.80
19	उड़ीसा	5056.77	4220.80	4867.22
20	पंजाब	12435.61	10258.45	7388.82
21	राजस्थान	17210.67	10521.20	5590.55
22	सिक्किम	852.71	528.20	323.26
23	तमिलनाडु	10116.77	5791.68	6250.76
24	तेलंगाना	1850.93	3359.39	2924.42
25	त्रिपुरा	4911.08	4654.90	4577.16
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	12306.42	12383.74	14837.44

27	उत्तराखंड	9424.10	8501.24	8050.20
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	23867.47	19824.48	14614.37
<b>कुल*</b>		<b>214777.05</b>	<b>174284.53</b>	<b>149391.05</b>

\*: उपरोक्त सभी आंकड़ों में राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रतिक्रिया कोष (एनडीआरएफ) और राष्ट्रीय आपदा शमन कोष (एनडीएमएफ) शामिल हैं।

### राज्यों को केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं (सीएसएस) का अंतरण

(करोड़ रुपए में)

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	10624.13	16776.19	14669.63
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4878.69	4353.28	4466.85
3	असम	23147.28	24804.39	23070.95
4	बिहार	21893.52	25174.75	22991.69
5	छत्तीसगढ़	9335.47	13530.07	13525.13
6	गोवा	173.43	341.21	381.99
7	गुजरात	12701.04	14472.83	14063.05
8	हरियाणा	4014.29	4405.84	4022.60
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	6902.81	5861.33	5047.57
10	झारखंड	9626.26	11172.22	11754.97
11	कर्नाटक	18297.56	19191.78	19421.42
12	केरल	8299.85	10249.13	8061.35
13	मध्य प्रदेश	30383.61	30145.75	26249.99
14	महाराष्ट्र	16785.19	24443.01	30293.86
15	मणिपुर	3537.43	3634.16	1898.38
16	मेघालय	4423.31	4467.45	6206.81
17	मिजोरम	1872.91	2470.16	2538.07
18	नागालैंड	2403.95	2880.78	3466.75
19	ओडिशा	17940.66	17287.91	21804.50
20	पंजाब	4963.21	5023.71	4348.19
21	राजस्थान	25423.81	26912.37	21732.04
22	सिक्किम	1095.25	1318.13	1444.98
23	तमिलनाडु	24397.22	24164.13	28017.89

24	तेलंगाना	12753.72	13093.88	13890.73
25	त्रिपुरा	4709.49	4705.62	5347.36
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	44286.03	51425.59	63921.69
27	उत्तराखंड	5734.52	6819.50	7081.52
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	18545.33	13137.88	11386.27
<b>कुल</b>		<b>349149.97</b>	<b>382263.05</b>	<b>391106.23</b>

ख) केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाएं (सीएस)

(करोड़ रुपए में)

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	13841.42	11279.85	11218.13
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	666.71	319.15	372.75
3	असम	5908.91	4711.93	7118.27
4	बिहार	15289.36	18002.26	13020.61
5	छत्तीसगढ़	13252.79	10695.63	8103.89
6	गोवा	1925.21	2918.15	3454.74
7	गुजरात	17124.73	19567.52	15937.95
8	हरियाणा	12856.79	13683.57	15258.51
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1335.84	1170.13	1019.05
10	झारखंड	2190.16	1987.80	2000.48
11	कर्नाटक	14426.64	15274.59	13692.40
12	केरल	6898.96	7262.03	6039.77
13	मध्य प्रदेश	24715.68	18115.53	27251.71
14	महाराष्ट्र	122781.80	112496.95	74800.00
15	मणिपुर	681.59	412.19	339.24
16	मेघालय	2858.53	2309.51	2175.06
17	मिजोरम	536.57	154.25	205.84
18	नागालैंड	626.17	238.59	259.52
19	ओडिशा	16799.37	15383.36	21790.80
20	पंजाब	4631.71	2791.38	4317.48
21	राजस्थान	18750.94	27821.98	20998.58
22	सिक्किम	313.54	117.79	91.87
23	तमिलनाडु	16831.48	18915.90	16782.24



24	तेलंगाना	21088.64	25830.62	22811.45
25	त्रिपुरा	628.95	444.34	405.49
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	43480.97	59618.44	52503.19
27	उत्तराखंड	3655.06	2901.65	1834.82
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	18847.09	22565.68	15508.57
<b>कुल</b>		<b>402945.61</b>	<b>416990.77</b>	<b>359312.41</b>

ग) बाह्य सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं (ईएपी) के लिए सहायता अनुदान

(करोड़ रुपए में)

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	7.35	20.57	25.75
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	असम	1390.34	1219.35	1806.71
4	बिहार	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	छत्तीसगढ़	7.56	8.87	20.16
6	गोवा	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	गुजरात	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	हरियाणा	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	762.23	801.29	1198.65
10	झारखंड	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	कर्नाटक	5.50	13.79	0.00
12	केरल	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	मध्य प्रदेश	18.42	8.24	13.27
14	महाराष्ट्र	0.62	0.19	0.24
15	मणिपुर	373.44	974.56	483.54
16	मेघालय	204.98	500.69	611.60
17	मिजोरम	88.48	53.12	96.24
18	नागालैंड	153.03	128.37	157.08
19	ओडिशा	3.81	0.00	0.00
20	पंजाब	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	राजस्थान	1.87	0.00	0.00
22	सिक्किम	7.21	22.50	10.58
23	तमिलनाडु	8.69	14.34	9.49
24	तेलंगाना	0.00	0.00	0.00

25	त्रिपुरा	58.07	74.43	310.91
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	उत्तराखंड	774.80	856.97	733.72
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	0.00	0.58	0.89
	<b>कुल</b>	<b>3866.40</b>	<b>4697.87</b>	<b>5478.83</b>

## घ) विशेष सहायता (अनुदान)

(करोड़ रुपए में)

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	2785.39	1671.233	11188.748
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.00	500.00	0.00
3	असम	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	बिहार	250.00	0.00	0.00
5	छत्तीसगढ़	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	गोवा	150.00	0.00	200.00
7	गुजरात	431.00	0.00	0.00
8	हरियाणा	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	झारखंड	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	कर्नाटक	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	केरल	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	मध्य प्रदेश	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	महाराष्ट्र	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	मणिपुर	0.00	0.00	250.00
16	मेघालय	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	मिजोरम	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	नागालैंड	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	उड़ीसा	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	पंजाब	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	राजस्थान	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	सिक्किम	0.00	100.00	0.00
23	तमिलनाडु	150.00	0.00	0.00
24	तेलंगाना	0.00	0.00	0.00

25	त्रिपुरा	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	उत्तराखण्ड	0.00	0.00	56.46
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>कुल</b>		<b>3766.39</b>	<b>2271.233</b>	<b>11695.208</b>

(च) पूंजीगत निवेश/व्यय के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता योजना

(करोड़ रुपए में)

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	501.79	6105.56	4090.81
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	371.19	1564.10	2363.42
3	असम	600.00	4300.14	5804.43
4	बिहार	1246.50	8455.85	8814.80
5	छत्तीसगढ़	423.00	2941.97	3365.25
6	गोवा	111.04	572.75	695.20
7	गुजरात	432.00	4045.82	4254.32
8	हरियाणा	135.00	1267.00	1702.05
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	800.00	650.80	1515.97
10	झारखंड	246.00	2964.32	4580.61
11	कर्नाटक	451.50	3399.35	3879.24
12	केरल	238.50	1902.74	0.00
१३	मध्य प्रदेश	1512.36	7360.20	12636.21
14	महाराष्ट्र	771.73	6744.16	5376.31
15	मणिपुर	212.85	467.22	542.70
16	मेघालय	281.20	1049.02	1293.06
17	मिजोरम	299.99	297.50	743.28
18	नागालैंड	300.00	504.16	973.20
19	ओडिशा	517.12	75.00	3532.14
20	पंजाब	223.50	798.22	0.00
21	राजस्थान	692.41	5595.64	8513.42
22	सिक्किम	300.00	551.36	797.85
23	तमिलनाडु	505.50	4011.27	5326.42

24	तेलंगाना	214.14	2500.98	1948.34
25	त्रिपुरा	118.54	349.79	662.92
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	1483.00	7940.50	19215.08
27	उत्तराखंड	263.92	1124.01	1911.71
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	933.00	3655.92	5015.58
<b>कुल</b>		<b>14185.78</b>	<b>81195.35</b>	<b>109554.30</b>

### छत्तीसगढ़ के युवाओं के लिए कौशल विकास हेतु योजना

#### 19. श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने छत्तीसगढ़ के युवाओं, विशेषकर 'गरीबी रेखा से नीचे' श्रेणी में आने वाले युवाओं के कौशल विकास हेतु कोई योजना तैयार की है;

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

(ग) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक आयोजित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों की कुल संख्या का ब्योरा क्या है;

(घ) कितने व्यक्तियों/युवाओं को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है; और

(ङ) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ को आवंटित कुल राशि का ब्योरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) भारत सरकार, कुशल भारत मिशन (सिम) के अंतर्गत, कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) विभिन्न स्कीमों अर्थात् प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षता संवर्धन स्कीम (एनएपीएस) और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण स्कीम (सीटीएस) के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में गरीबी रेखा से नीचे की श्रेणी के परिवारों सहित देश भर में समाज के सभी वर्गों को कौशल विकास केंद्रों/संस्थानों के व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से कौशल, पुनर्कौशल और कौशलान्मयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान

करता है। सिम का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को उद्योग प्रासंगिक कौशल से लैस करके भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना है। इन स्कीमों का संक्षिप्त विवरण इस प्रकार है:

**प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई):** पीएमकेवीवाई स्कीम का उद्देश्य देश भर के युवाओं को अल्पावधि प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) के माध्यम से कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना और पूर्व शिक्षण मान्यता (आरपीएल) के माध्यम से कौशलोलन्नयन करना है।

**जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस) स्कीम:** जेएसएस का मुख्य लक्ष्य 15-45 वर्ष की आयु के निरक्षर, नव-साक्षर और 8वीं कक्षा तक की प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्राप्त तथा 12वीं कक्षा तक स्कूली पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़ने वाले व्यक्तियों को व्यावसायिक कौशल प्रदान करना है। महिलाओं, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग और अल्पसंख्यकों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

**राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन स्कीम (एनएपीएस):** यह स्कीम शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण को बढ़ावा देने और शिक्षु को वृत्तिका के भुगतान के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके शिक्षुता की भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए है। प्रशिक्षण में बुनियादी प्रशिक्षण और उद्योग में कार्यस्थल पर कार्यरत प्रशिक्षण/व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण शामिल है।

**शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण स्कीम (सीटीएस):** यह स्कीम देश भर में औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से दीर्घावधि प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए है। आईटीआई कई प्रकार के व्यावसायिक/कौशल प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करते हैं, जो बड़ी संख्या में आर्थिक क्षेत्रों को कवर करते हैं, जिसका उद्देश्य उद्योग को कुशल कार्यबल प्रदान करना और युवाओं को स्व-रोजगार प्रदान करना है।

(ग) और (घ) छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में एमएसडीई की स्कीमों के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थियों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

स्कीम का नाम	छत्तीसगढ़ में प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थियों की संख्या
पीएमकेवीवाई (वर्ष 2015-16 से दिनांक 31.10.2024)	1,99,419
एनएपीएस (वर्ष 2018-19 से दिनांक 31.10.2024)	16,632
जेएसएस (वर्ष 2018-19 से दिनांक 10.11.2024)	1,10,819
सीटीएस (वर्ष 2019-20 से वर्ष 2023-24)	1,08,764

(ड) वर्ष 2015 में पीएमकेवीवाई की प्रारंभन से लेकर वर्ष 2023-24 तक छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में को कौशल प्रदान करने के लिए 127.08 करोड़ रुपए का उपयोग किया गया है। जेएसएस स्कीम के अंतर्गत गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (एनजीओ) को निधि सीधे जारी की जा रही हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में जेएसएस (एनजीओ) को वर्ष 2018-19 से वर्ष 2023-24 तक 30.28 करोड़ रुपए जारी किए गए हैं। आईटीआई के संबंध में दिन-प्रतिदिन के प्रशासन के साथ-साथ वित्तीय नियंत्रण संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के पास है। एनएपीएस के तहत, प्रतिष्ठानों को वृत्तिका सहायता के माध्यम से प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है।

#### **OBJECTIVES OF PMKVY-2.0, 3.0 AND 4.0**

**20. SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:**

**SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE PATIL:**

**SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:**

**SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:**

**SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:**

**PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:**

**SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:**

**DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:**

WILL THE MINISTER OF **SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**  
BE PLEASED TO STATE:

(a) the primary objectives of PMKVY-2.0, and the manner in which they are compared to objectives of PMKVY-3.0 and PMKVY-4.0;

(b) the number of the individuals who have been trained under each phase of PMKVY (2.0, 3.0, and 4.0) in Maharashtra and the details of the percentage of trainees that have secured employment;

(c) the major achievements of PMKVY-2.0, PMKVY-3.0, and PMKVY-4.0 in terms of skill development across different sectors and regions;

(d) whether Skill Development Training Centres under PMKVY are functioning in Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the youth enrolled for the Skill Development Training under PMKVY during the last three years and the current year from Maharashtra State;

(f) whether assessment is done by the Government to know the dropout status of youth provided with employment and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the number of dropouts and to again provide employment to them; and

(g) the other initiatives that are in place to ensure that PMKVY-2.0, 3.0, and 4.0 benefit marginalized and disadvantaged communities, including women, SC/ST and persons with disabilities?

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

(a) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2.0 focused on mobilization and structured skill delivery. PMKVY 3.0 introduced systemic reforms to make the program candidate-driven and integrated with educational institutions. Building on the learnings from implementation of earlier phases of the scheme, PMKVY 4.0 has

been re-designed to prioritize flexibility, emerging technologies, and lifelong learning to meet dynamic market needs.

The objectives of PMKVY 2.0, 3.0 and 4.0 are given below:

<b>Objectives of PMKVY 2.0</b>	<b>Objectives of PMKVY 3.0</b>	<b>Objectives of PMKVY 4.0</b>
<p>The objective of this Scheme is to encourage and promote Skill Development for the youth throughout the country by aligning itself with the Common Norms guidelines. The scheme also needs to be aligned to complement all other Missions of the Government, such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat, and Smart Cities. Specifically, the Scheme aims to:</p> <p>i. Enable and mobilize a large number of youth to take up industry designed quality skill training,</p>	<p>The objectives of the scheme are to:</p> <p>i. Create an ecosystem for the youth to make informed choices on the available skilling avenues.</p> <p>ii. Provide support to youth for skill training and certification.</p> <p>iii. Promote sustainable Skill Centres for greater participation of private sector.</p> <p>iv. Benefit 8 lakh youth over the scheme period (2020-21).</p>	<p>The objectives of the scheme are to:</p> <p>i. Promote an enabling ecosystem for the youths to get skilled and choose a career path aligned with their abilities and aspirations.</p> <p>ii. Enable 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.</p> <p>iii. Process simplification of the skill ecosystem by leveraging technology and digitalization.</p> <p>iv. Enhance access to skilling by setting up a network of skill development infrastructure in remote parts of the country to cater to the needs of difficult geographies such as hilly terrain, LWE-affected areas, border areas, etc. by designing special</p>



<p>become employable and earn their livelihood.</p> <p>ii. Increase productivity of the existing workforce, and align skill training with the actual needs of the country.</p> <p>iii. Encourage standardisation of the Certification process and put in place the foundation for creating a registry of skills.</p> <p>iv. Benefit 10 million youth over the period of four years (2016-2020).</p>		<p>projects.</p> <p>v. Improve inclusivity by ensuring that SC, ST, women, and other marginalized communities can undertake skill training and eventually access gainful wage and self-employment.</p> <p>vi. Provide opportunity for lifelong skilling through the crucial pillars of upskilling and reskilling to address the dynamic needs of the ever-changing market.</p> <p>vii. Quality training delivery through trained pedagogy, standardized assessments, and industry relevant curriculum.</p> <p>viii. Facilitate to enhance employability of candidates through training in transferable skills and incentives for employment generation.</p> <p>ix. Provide candidate-centric training with emphasis on industry relevant skills.</p>
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(b) Under PMKVY 2.0 and 3.0, placement opportunities were provided to Short Term Training (STT) certified candidates, and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) involves the process of certification of already existing skills. Under PMKVY4.0, the focus was 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 candidates trained,

certified and reported placed under STT component in the State of Maharashtra, as on 31.10.2024, is given below:

<b>Phase of PMKVY</b>	<b>Trained (STT)</b>	<b>Certified (STT)</b>	<b>Reported Placed</b>	<b>Placement percentage of Certified Candidates</b>
<b>PMKVY 2.0</b>	2,38,270	1,85,225	69,061	37.28%
<b>PMKVY 3.0</b>	32,346	21,020	1,045	4.97%
<b>PMKVY 4.0</b>	67,000	30,595	-	-

(c) Under PMKVY 2.0, 3.0 and 4.0, 1.38 crore (approx.) candidates have been trained till 31.10.2024 in various sectors across India. Sector-wise and State/UT-wise number of candidates trained (STT and RPL) under PMKVY 2.0, 3.0 and 4.0, as on 31.10.2024, are given at enclosed **Statement-I** and **II** respectively.

(d) Under PMKVY 4.0, 519 Training Centres have imparted training in the State of Maharashtra.

(e) The number of the candidates enrolled for the skill development training under PMKVY in the State of Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year are given below:

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Candidates Enrolled</b>
2021-22	49,479
2022-23	17,658
2023-24	92,957
2024-25	22,949

(f) 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 PMKVY4.0, the focus was 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.

(g) The PMKVY scheme is demand driven and its benefits are available to all the sections of the society across the country including marginalized and disadvantaged communities, women, SC/ST and persons with disabilities. The scheme aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready and industry ready skills. The PMKVY 4.0 scheme is being implemented since 2022 with the focus to improve inclusivity by ensuring that Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), women, and other marginalized communities can undertake skill training and eventually access gainful wage and self-employment. Further, boarding and Lodging and transport facilities is to be provided to special groups (Women and Persons with Disability (PwD)) and Special Areas for training within and outside Special Areas. In addition, Projects/ Training under Special Projects may be taken up with the residential training targeting marginalized and vulnerable groups like women. Conveyance facility is permissible for Women and PwDs in case of Non-Residential training.

Category-wise number of candidates trained under PMKVY 2.0, 3.0 and 4.0 across India, as on 31.10.2024, is given below:

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Particular(s)</b>	<b>Candidates Trained</b>
1	Scheduled Castes (SCs)	18,02,380
2	Scheduled Tribes (STs)	6,93,547
3	Other Backward Castes (OBC)	45,22,893
4	Women	62,33,468
5	Minority	16,60,073
6	Persons with Disability (PwD)	51,364

**STATEMENT-I**

**Sector-wise number of candidates trained (STT and RPL) under PMKVY 2.0, 3.0 and 4.0, as on 31.10.2024:**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Sector Name</b>	<b>PMKVY 2.0</b>	<b>PMKVY 3.0</b>	<b>PMKVY 4.0</b>
1.	Aerospace and Aviation	11,800	3,218	3,286
2.	Agriculture	7,89,602	16,973	1,02,746
3.	Apparel	10,26,514	90,323	1,83,935
4.	Automotive	2,52,663	13,405	60,737
5.	Beauty and Wellness	4,28,123	26,476	1,22,446
6.	BFSI	1,54,780	541	4,683
7.	Capital Goods	64,149	13,287	20,622
8.	Construction	5,63,107	29,355	53,089
9.	Directorate General Training	-	25,963	30,226
10.	Domestic Workers	1,90,239	1,622	-
11.	Electronics and Hardware	10,51,172	85,414	3,96,230
12.	Food Processing	1,68,248	7,888	48,908
13.	Furniture and Fittings	1,64,204	5,760	8,904
14.	Gems and Jewellery	1,15,270	5,952	9,120
15.	Green Jobs	4,45,221	2,174	50,883
16.	Handicrafts and Carpet	2,58,752	16,638	1,75,770
17.	Healthcare	1,43,301	1,30,592	78,479
18.	Hydrocarbon	1,78,141	491	15,774
19.	IASC	95,722	-	14,826

20.	Information Technology	-	-	548
21.	Infrastructure Equipment	35,519	4,946	2,325
22.	Iron and Steel	39,142	7,338	18,548
23.	IT-ITeS	3,45,303	64,046	2,04,703
24.	Leather	1,87,220	4,910	15,997
25.	Life Sciences	74,797	7,523	12,076
26.	Logistics	6,00,538	30,946	38,242
27.	Management	4,99,694	12,239	48,517
28.	Media and Entertainment	6,10,647	14,758	81,391
29.	Mining	80,778	359	2,994
30.	Paints And Coatings	39,308	4,045	-
31.	Persons with Disability	45,840	-	1,108
32.	Plumbing	1,25,566	5,884	9,908
33.	Power	1,21,737	5,581	23,985
34.	Retail	6,58,837	15,444	10,057
35.	Rubber	2,49,396	6,778	11,043
36.	Sports	90,915	220	4,634
37.	Telecom	3,39,444	36,242	94,956
38.	Textiles And Handlooms	2,54,866	8,817	17,366
39.	Tourism & Hospitality	5,00,153	31,354	52,083
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,10,00,708</b>	<b>7,37,502</b>	<b>20,31,145</b>

### STATEMENT -II

**State/UT-wise number of candidates trained (STT and RPL) under PMKVY 2.0, 3.0 and 4.0, as on 31.10.2024:**

SN.	State/UT	PMKVY 2.0	PMKVY 3.0	PMKVY 4.0
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,797	923	1,517
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3,00,610	20,317	57,838
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	73,188	9,621	13,231
4.	Assam	6,54,610	32,722	1,03,574
5.	Bihar	5,01,505	39,665	90,330

6.	Chandigarh	20,460	1,428	878
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,33,201	8,862	20,054
8.	Delhi	3,77,441	19,362	17,710
9.	Goa	8,786	780	321
10.	Gujarat	3,32,819	34,577	55,954
11.	Haryana	5,38,692	26,357	78,122
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1,13,133	12,717	18,044
13.	Jammu And Kashmir	2,63,444	29,731	1,01,103
14.	Jharkhand	2,31,033	14,409	33,551
15.	Karnataka	4,06,146	34,041	48,039
16.	Kerala	2,20,753	18,482	16,668
17.	Ladakh	2,267	977	728
18.	Lakshadweep	150	120	120
19.	Madhya Pradesh	6,83,036	56,140	2,29,740
20.	Maharashtra	10,53,149	54,704	87,752
21.	Manipur	80,499	8,285	15,209
22.	Meghalaya	41,355	4,701	8,969
23.	Mizoram	25,442	5,794	8,093
24.	Nagaland	34,980	6,091	8,978
25.	Odisha	4,65,966	25,894	43,056
26.	Puducherry	20,023	3,003	3,281
27.	Punjab	3,21,821	28,700	1,00,845
28.	Rajasthan	9,17,622	42,959	2,38,847
29.	Sikkim	11,099	1,818	5,238
30.	Tamil Nadu	5,51,251	39,201	93,192
31.	Telangana	2,91,613	22,112	30,224
32.	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman And Diu	9,363	283	1,393
33.	Tripura	1,18,513	6,078	15,475
34.	Uttar Pradesh	15,92,668	82,315	3,88,996
35.	Uttarakhand	1,74,762	13,841	42,535
36.	West Bengal	4,26,511	30,492	51,540
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,10,00,708</b>	<b>7,37,502</b>	<b>20,31,145</b>

## **E-SHRAM PORTAL**

### **21. SHRI RAJU BISTA:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that on an average 60,000-90000 registrations per day are being done on e-Shram Portal;
- (b) if so, the details of current number of unorganised workers registered on e-Shram Portal and the key social security benefits they are accessing through this portal;
- (c) the details of steps taken to ensure seamless integration of State Government portals with e-Shram Portal for improving last-mile connectivity;
- (d) the specific social security schemes integrated with e-Shram Portal and the manner in which these align with the “One Nation-One Ration Card” and other key programmes; and
- (e) the details of plans for further expansion of welfare schemes on e-Shram Portal to cover all eligible unorganised workers?

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

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

Aadhaar. eShram portal is meant to register and support the unorganised workers by providing them a Universal Account Number (UAN).

In October 2024, on an average about 60,000 registrations happened on eShram per day and a single day registration reached 97,839 on 09.10.2024. As on 19<sup>th</sup> November 2024, over 30.40 crore unorganised workers have registered on eShram portal, on a self-declaration basis. The key social security benefits extended to the unorganised workers through eShram portal are as follows:

- (i). eShram has been integrated with National Career Service (NCS) Portal. An unorganised worker can register on NCS using his/ her Universal Account Number (UAN) and search for suitable job opportunities. An option/ link has also been provided to registrant on eShram portal to seamlessly register on NCS.
- (ii). eShram is also integrated with Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM). PM-SYM is a pension scheme for unorganised workers who are aged between 18-40 years. Using UAN (eShram), any unorganised worker can easily register on Maandhan portal.
- (iii). To provide skill enhancement and apprenticeship opportunities to unorganised worker, eShram has been integrated with Skill India Digital portal of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.
- (iv). eShram is also integrated with myScheme portal. myScheme is a National Platform that aims to offer one-stop search and discovery of the Government schemes. It provides an innovative, technology-based solution to discover scheme information based upon the eligibility of the citizen.



Further, Ministry of Labour and Employment has also launched the eShram– “One-Stop-Solution” on 21<sup>st</sup> October 2024. eShram– “One-Stop-Solution” entails integration of different Social Security/ Welfare schemes at single portal i.e., eShram. This enables unorganised workers registered on eShram to access social security schemes and see benefits availed by them, through eShram. So far, twelve (12) Social Security/ Welfare Schemes have been integrated/ mapped with eShram which includes: - One Nation One Ration Card, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, National Social Assistance Programme (Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme, National Family Benefit Scheme) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), etc.

eShram data is being shared with State/ UTs Labour Departments through integration and Data Sharing Portal (DSP) based on Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and guidelines prepared by Ministry of Labour and Employment in consultation with National Informatics Centre (NIC), Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) and States/ UTs. All States/UTs have been on boarded on Data Sharing Portal (DSP) and 10 States/UTs have completed integration.

Integration of Social Security/ Welfare Schemes with eShram is a continuous process.

### वन क्षेत्रों में अतिक्रमण

#### 22. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा :

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने देश में पर्यावरण संरक्षण के मद्देनजर वन क्षेत्र की पहचान कर भूमि का सीमांकन किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार को देश में कई स्थानों पर वन क्षेत्र में किए जा रहे अतिक्रमण के बारे में जानकारी है; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे अतिक्रमण को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) “भूमि” राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, वन भूमि सहित विभिन्न प्रकार की भूमि की पहचान, सर्वेक्षण और सीमांकन का कार्य संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है।
- (ख) और (ग) वन क्षेत्रों में अतिक्रमण संबंधी ब्यौरा संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा रखा जाता है और इस संबंध में रिपोर्ट मंत्रालय को प्रस्तुत की जाती है।
- वनों के संरक्षण और प्रबंधन की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन की है। अतिक्रमण को रोकने के लिए भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927, वन्यजीव संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1972 और स्थानीय वन अधिनियमों/नियमों में समुचित कानूनी प्रावधान किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, अतिक्रमण को रोकने के लिए राज्य वन विभागों द्वारा विभिन्न उपाय किए जाते हैं, जिनमें वन क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण और सीमांकन, वन की सीमा पर खंभे लगाना तथा फील्ड स्टॉफ द्वारा नियमित रूप से गश्त लगाना शामिल है। गांवों के स्तरों पर संयुक्त वन प्रबंधन समितियों का भी गठन किया गया है, जिनमें वनों की सुरक्षा, संरक्षण और प्रबंधन के लिए स्थानीय समुदायों को शामिल किया गया है।

## **ROBUST INTERNSHIP ECOSYSTEM**

### **23. SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that by working hand in hand, students, Educational

Institutions, industry partners and the Government can create a robust internship ecosystem that enhances employability, addresses the current job market challenges, and contributes to the country's overall economic growth;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government keeping in mind that by immersing students in professional environments, internships can connect theoretical knowledge with practical application, enhancing graduates' employability; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): Government of India launched National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 with an aim to provide holistic development of students. NEP 2020 envisages integration of practical exposure and skill courses with regular programs. NEP 2020 also emphasizes the importance of industry-academic connect to enhance employability of students/youth.

To achieve the objectives of NEP 2020 and to create a robust ecosystem of internship in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued Internship Embedded Degree Programme Guidelines. This has enabled HEIs to offer programs with practical exposure approved by UGC. To ensure general exposure of industry to technical education students, AICTE has made internship mandatory component of model curriculum/programmes approved

by AICTE. With an aim to provide internship to every student/learner, Ministry of Education in collaboration with AICTE has launched National Internship Portal.

As informed by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the “Prime Minister’s Internship Scheme”, has been launched in the year 2024 to create a skilled, empowered and knowledgeable workforce. This ambitious initiative implemented through an online portal aims to provide internship opportunities to students/youth allowing them to immerse themselves in diverse business environments and explore a variety of professions. The internship provides opportunity for students/youth to gain real-world experience while benefiting from financial support and comprehensive training

### **ENRICHMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE**

**24. SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:**

**SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:**

**DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:**

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

- (a) the details of the initiatives undertaken by the Government to enrich India’s Cultural Heritage during the last five Years;
- (b) the details of the number, names and schemes launched to revise India’s Cultural Heritage at International Level;
- (c) the details of the funds allocated for advertisement of such schemes and the amount of budget utilised on such schemes; and

- (d) the details of the number, names and schemes launched to revise India's Cultural Heritage in the States of Maharashtra and Bihar?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM**

**(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

- (a) Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) carries out upkeep of all Nationally protected monuments. Besides, Amenities and information has been provided at important monuments to enrich the experience of the visitors. Furthermore, the Government of India has launched Adopt A Heritage 2.0 Programme in 2023 to create framework for engaging public/private sector companies, NGOs, Trusts, Societies etc. to provide amenities at protected monuments to enhance visitors experience to make them visitor friendly. Through the academies and ZCCs; the focus is on cultural preservation, documentation, research, publication, cultural exchange programmes, capacity building and conservation.
- (b) The Government of India promotes Indian folk Arts and Culture abroad through Global Engagement Scheme under which Festivals of India are organized in other countries showcasing folk art and other cultural events as exhibitions, dance, music, theatre, food fest, film fest, yoga etc. and through grant-in-aid to Indo-Foreign Friendship Cultural Societies for organizing programmes and activities including folk art and other cultural activities for their promotion abroad.
- (c) The Government of India has taken several initiatives for enrich India's cultural heritage during last 5 years. An Umbrella Scheme 'Kala Sanskriti

Vikas Yojana' comprising several sub-schemes has been developed to provide financial assistance for the promotion of Arts and Culture, such as :

- A) Promotion of Guru Shishya Parampara.
- B) Promotion of Art and Culture.
- C) Construction of Tagore Cultural Complex.
- D) Scheme for Scholarship and fellowship for Promotion of Art and Culture.

The Details of funds disbursed under Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana in the last five years and are given as under:-

(Amount Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	Years	Total funds disbursed
1.	2020-21	100.31
2.	2021-22	126.18
3.	2022-23	182.25
4.	2023-24	166.95
5.	2024-25 (Up to 21.11.2024)	59.98

(d) MoUs have been signed under 'Adopt A Heritage 2.0' for the following monuments in the State of Bihar and Maharashtra:

S. No.	Name of State	Name of Monument
1.	Bihar	Buddhist Stupa, Kesariya, Champaran
2.	Maharashtra	Elephanta Caves, Raigarh (Maharashtra)

The details of financial assistance to the States of Maharashtra and Bihar under “kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana” scheme is given below:-

(Amount Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	Years	Total funds disbursed	
		Bihar	Maharashtra
1.	2020-21	2.69	4.48
2.	2021-22	3.40	6.98
3.	2022-23	6.28	8.54
4.	2023-24	8.19	16.28
5.	2024-25 (Up to 21.11.2024)	1.45	4.79

### ग्रामीण पर्यटन को प्रोत्साहन

#### 25. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का दादरा और नागर हवेली के ग्रामीण परिवारों की आय में वृद्धि करने के लिए ग्रामीण पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से कोई नई योजना बनाने का विचार है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने देश में विशेषकर दादरा और नागर हवेली में ग्रामीण पर्यटन के विकास के लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि का निवेश किया है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो विगत तीन वर्षों का तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): देश में ग्रामीण पर्यटन की अपार संभावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने भारत में ग्रामीण पर्यटन के विकास और ग्रामीण होमस्टे के संवर्धन के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्यनीति तैयार की है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय विविध पहलों के माध्यम से समग्र रूप से भारत का संवर्धन करता है। जारी गतिविधियों के भाग के रूप में, ग्रामीण पर्यटन और ग्रामीण होमस्टे सहित विभिन्न पर्यटन गंतव्यों और उत्पादों का संवर्धन किया जाता है।

इसके अलावा, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने अपनी स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत ग्रामीण परिपथ को थीमेटिक परिपथ में से एक के रूप में चिह्नित किया है। योजना के ग्रामीण परिपथ के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना पर्यटक और गंतव्य केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण को अपनाते हुए स्थायी और सुरक्षित गंतव्यों के विकास के उद्देश्य से शुरू की गई है। इस योजना के तहत उत्तराखंड के गुंजी में ग्रामीण पर्यटन क्लस्टर अनुभव परियोजना स्वीकृत की गई है।

सरकार ने 'प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय उन्नत ग्राम अभियान' के भाग के रूप में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के अंतर्गत ट्राइबल होमस्टे के विकास की पहल को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है। उक्त पहल में 5 लाख रु. प्रति इकाई तक (नए निर्माण के लिए), 3 लाख रु. तक (नवीकरण के लिए) और गांव की सामुदायिक आवश्यकता के लिए 5 लाख रु. तक की सहायता के साथ 1000 होमस्टे का विकास शामिल है।

### विवरण

स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के ग्रामीण परिपथ के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि	जारी राशि
1.	बिहार	(2017-18)	गांधी परिपथ: भितिहरवा-चंद्रहिया-तुरकौलिया का विकास	44.27	40.31



2.	केरल	(2018-19)	मालानाड मालाबार कूज पर्यटन परियोजना का विकास	57.35	45.88
			कुल	101.62	86.19

## NATIONAL PLAN FOR CONSERVATION OF AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS

26. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI:

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

- the guidelines and criteria established for identifying and declaring wetlands;
- the number of wetlands in the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
- whether any wetlands in the said State have been designated under the Ramsar Convention and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- the number of wetlands and lakes restored under National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA) in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- the details of funds that have been released to Andhra Pradesh under the Plan during the last five years, year-wise; and
- the number of projects that have been selected under the Scheme along with the physical and financial progress 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) India is a signatory to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands since 1<sup>st</sup> February 1982. As per the convention, wetlands are *“areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres”*.

(b) As per the information provided by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, there are 23,352 wetlands in the state. The district-wise list of wetlands is enclosed as **Statement** .

(c) Kolleru Lake covering an area of 90,100 ha in Andhra Pradesh is the only wetland designated as a Ramsar site on 19<sup>th</sup> August 2008.

(d) to (f) Under the scheme of National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems (NPCA), MoEF&CC has provided financial assistance to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for conservation and management of Kolleru Lake during 1987 to 2010. So far, an amount of Rs. 249.569 lakhs has been released as central share for various conservation activities, which include eco-development activities, development of eco-tourism, sanctuary protection, sustainable resource development, livelihood improvement, public awareness and nature education. During the last five years, no grant has been released to the Government of Andhra Pradesh under NPCA due to non-receipt of Integrated Management Plans (IMPs) from the State. Under the NPCA scheme, MoEF & CC

has since inception provided financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 1138.90 crores as central share to the States/UTs for 168 wetlands across the country. Out of these, 131 projects for Rs. 1028.27 crore stand completed while works of 37 projects for Rs. 110.63 crore are under progress.

### **STATEMENT**

**The details of the district-wise number of wetlands in the state of Andhra Pradesh:**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>District Name (Andhra Pradesh)</b>	<b>Number of Wetlands</b>
1	ANNAMAYYA	1438
2	TIRUPATI	2064
3	CHITTOOR	2217
4	ANANTHAPURAMU	445
5	SRI SATYA SAI	1349
6	VISAKHAPATNAM	250
7	VIZIANAGARAM	2263
8	SRIKAKULAM	1595
9	PARVATHIPURAM MANYAM	476
10	ANAKAPALLI	992
11	ALLURI SITHARAMA RAJU	197
12	KURNOOL	333
13	YSR KADAPA	571
14	NANDYAL	516
15	BAPATLA	597
16	PALNADU	460
17	PRAKASAM	992
18	GUNTUR	335
19	SRI POTTI SRIRAMULU NELLORE	1616
20	EAST GODAVARI	512
21	ELURU	1062
22	KAKINADA	759

23	KONASEEMA	458
24	KRISHNA	706
25	NTR	356
26	WEST GODAVARI	793
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>23352</b>

## **ENCOURAGEMENT OF WOMEN FOR STEM COURSES**

### **27. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:**

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

(a) whether the Government has data on gender-wise enrollment and completion rates in STEM courses at secondary and tertiary levels across various States, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there are any scholarships and support programmes specifically designed to encourage women in STEM courses; and

(c) whether there is district-level data available on STEM education facilities and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) As per Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) 2021-22 and All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2022-23(Provisional) the gender-wise enrolment at Higher secondary and tertiary levels in STEM courses is as under:

Education Level	Male	Female	Total
Higher Secondary (2021-22) (11 <sup>th</sup> and 12 <sup>th</sup> Standards)	56,78,265	47,19,128	1,03,97,393
Tertiary (2022-23) (Total UG, PG, MPhil, Phd for STEM courses)	56,45,364	43,30,477	99,75,841

As per the publication of Results of secondary and Higher Secondary Examination-2022 and All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2022-23 (Provisional) the gender-wise passed out students data in STEM Courses is as under:

Education Level	Passed Out Students		
	Male	Female	Total
Higher Secondary Examination (12 <sup>th</sup> Standard Science Stream)	29,11,944	23,25,805	52,37,749
Tertiary (Final Year Examination of UG, PG, MPhil, Phd )	12,30,932	10,40,352	22,71,284

(b) Education being in the Concurrent List, enhancing the quality of education is the responsibility of both the Central and State Governments. Various schemes/ projects/ programmes run by the Ministry have been aligned with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. NEP 2020 aims to ensure that no child loses

opportunity to learn and excel because of the circumstances of birth or background. This policy aims at bridging the social category gaps in access, participation, and learning outcomes, including providing greater access to women. The Central Government has taken various measures to promote higher education among the students across the nation including women, such as fee reductions, establishment of more institutes, scholarships, priority access to national level scholarships to aid students with poor financial backgrounds to pursue their education.

University Grants Commission (UGC) is implementing scholarship scheme “National Scholarship for Post Graduate Studies (NSPG)” to provide scholarship to students pursuing Post Graduate Programs. UGC is also providing fellowships to pursue Ph.D. in all disciplines including STEM education, under UGC NET-Junior Research Fellowship and Savitribai Jyoti Rao Phule Single Girl Child Fellowship.

Similarly, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) also offers various scholarships like AICTE Pragati Scholarship Scheme for Women (Degree & Diploma), AICTE PG scholarship Scheme, AICTE Doctoral Fellowship (ADF), AICTE Saksham Scholarship Scheme (Degree & Diploma) and AICTE Swanath Scholarship Scheme (Degree & Diploma). AICTE has also launched the AICTE Post-Doctoral Fellowship (PDF) scheme in June 2024 from the academic year 2024-25 for girls and boys of AICTE approved Institutions.

With a view to improve female enrolment in the Undergraduate Programmes in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and National Institutes of Technology (NITs), supernumerary seats were created which increased the female enrolment

from less than 10% to more than 20%. Women constitute 43% of enrolment in STEM education, one of the highest in the world.

Further, Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and National Institutes of Technology (NITs) also provide 100% tuition fee waiver for SC/ST/PwD undergraduate students. Besides, the most economically backward students (whose family income is less than Rs.1.00 lakh per annum) gets full remission of the fee and the other economically backward students with family income between Rs.1.00 lakh to Rs.5.00 lakh get 2/3rd fee remission.

Apart from this, UGC is implementing the scheme of “Development of Women’s Studies in Indian Universities and Colleges”. This scheme provides funds for setting up Women Studies Centers (WSCs) in universities and colleges, focusing on teaching, research, curriculum development, training and outreach activities. The objectives of the scheme are to provide financial support in advancing Women’s Studies through teaching, research and practical work.

Synergising the School Education and Higher Education, the IIT-Madras has undertaken “Vidya Shakti” scheme which aims at enhancing conceptual and foundational learning skills of children from rural areas to enhance enrolment (including women) in STEM branches in Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs).

The Department of Science and Technology (DST) offers fellowships to promote research in basic and applied sciences among women through programs under Women in Science and Engineering- KIRAN (WISE-KIRAN) and SERB-Promoting Opportunities for Women in Exploratory Research (SERB-POWER) Fellowship scheme to identify and reward outstanding women researchers and

innovators working in various Science & Technology program in Indian academic institutions and R&D laboratories.

The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has been supporting several programs to promote science education & research and offers various scholarship for the higher education and provides opportunities to female researchers for participation in schemes of the Department such as DBT- Junior Research Fellowship Program and DBT- Research Associateship Program in which female candidates are given an age relaxation of 05 years. The Biotechnology Career Advancement and Re-orientation Programme (BioCARE) is a special programme of the DBT with a vision to promote and support women in science.

(c) Yes, data of higher education is collected from all Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) for all courses including STEM courses for all district in All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE).

### बिहार में पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों की संख्या

#### 28. श्री अजय कुमार मंडल:

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

(क) बिहार में प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत कितने कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र कार्यरत हैं;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान बिहार के भागलपुर जिले में पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण हेतु कुल कितने नामांकन हुए हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में युवाओं को प्रदान किए गए रोजगार या नौकरियों का कोई ब्यौरा रखा है; और



(घ) यदि हां, तो बिहार राज्य का तत्संबंधी जिले-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

**कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री**

**(श्री जयंत चौधरी):**

(क) पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 स्कीम के अंतर्गत, दिनांक 31.10.2024 तक बिहार राज्य में कुल 512 प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों को सूचीबद्ध किया गया है और इनमें से 208 केन्द्र कार्यरत हैं और निरंतर प्रशिक्षण प्रदान कर रहे हैं।

(ख) पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत, वित्त-वर्ष 2021-22 से वित्त-वर्ष 2023-24 तक विगत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान बिहार राज्य के भागलपुर जिले में 4418 उम्मीदवारों का नामांकन किया गया है।

(ग) पीएमकेवीवाई स्कीम के अंतर्गत, इस स्कीम के पहले तीन संस्करणों में अल्पावधि प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) घटक में नियोजन को ट्रैक किया गया था, जो कि पीएमकेवीवाई 1.0, पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 और पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0 है, जिसे वित्त-वर्ष 2015-16 से वित्त-वर्ष 2021-22 तक कार्यान्वित किया गया। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, हमारे प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को अपने विविध करियर पथ चुनने के लिए सशक्त बनाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया था और वे इसके लिए उपयुक्त रूप से उन्मुख हैं। इसके अलावा स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) जैसे विभिन्न आईटी उपकरण भी यह अवसर प्रदान करते हैं।

(घ) पीएमकेवीवाई के पहले तीन संस्करणों के अंतर्गत, बिहार राज्य में नियुक्त उम्मीदवारों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

### विवरण

**बिहार राज्य में पीएमकेवीवाई स्कीम के प्रथम तीन संस्करणों के अंतर्गत नियोजित अभ्यर्थियों का जिला- ब्यौरा**

जिले का नाम	कुल सूचित नियोजन
अररिया	1,129
अरवल	872
औरंगाबाद	4,000

बांका	2,872
बेगूसराय	2,340
भागलपुर	3,352
भोजपुर	4,611
बक्सर	2,977
चंपारण	0
दरभंगा	3,767
गया	3,705
गोपालगंज	4,668
जमुई	2,415
जहानाबाद	2,201
कैमूर (भभुआ)	3,287
कटिहार	3,636
खगरिया	2,634
किशनगंज	2,221
लखीसराय	1,174
मधेपुरा	1,479
मधुबनी	4,596
मुंगेर	1,137
मुजफ्फरपुर	6,638
नालन्दा	4,419
नवादा	1,507

पश्चिम चंपारण	4,566
पटना	9,059
पूर्वी चंपारण	4,763
पूर्णिया	4,172
रोहतास	6,135
सहरसा	3,879
समस्तीपुर	2,636
सारण	6,424
शेखपुरा	1,356
शिवहर	1,330
सीतामढ़ी	965
सिवान	5,525
सुपौल	1,313
वैशाली	4,095
योग	1,27,855

### IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CODES

#### 29. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

- (a) whether the Government has sought the co-operation of various trade unions to implement the controversial legislation as the Codes are not yet operational owing to their objections;

(b)whether some States are yet to frame the Rules for the said Codes and the Government is helping those States which could not draft the Rules to complete the process, if so, the details thereof;

(c)whether the Central Trade Unions (CTUs) had opposed the implementation of the Codes citing that the rights of Trade Union and social security measures for workers are curtailed, if so, the details thereof; and

(d)the present status of their implementation along with corrective steps being taken by the Government in this direction, Code-wise and State-wise?

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

(a) and (b): "Labour" as a subject is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India and under the Codes, the power to make rules has been entrusted to Central Government as well as State Governments. As a step towards implementation of four Labour Codes, the Central Government has pre-published the draft Rules.

After notifying Codes, Government has undertaken three tripartite consultations on the draft Central Rules under all the four Codes on 21.12.2020, 12.01.2021 and 20.01.2021.

As per available information, 32, 31, 31 and 31 States/Union Territories have pre-published the draft Rules under the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational, Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, respectively. For remaining

States/ UTs, several meetings were held for facilitating them to frame their respective Rules within the ambit of Labour Codes.

(c): With a view to strengthen the collective bargaining power, Government has incorporated the concept of Negotiating Union and Negotiating Council for industrial establishments in the Industrial Relations Code, 2020. Further, provisions for extending the coverage of social security benefits to unorganized workers, including gig workers and platform workers have also been envisaged in the Code on Social Security, 2020.

(d): As per available information, 04, 05, 05 and 05 States/Union Territories have not pre-published their draft Rules under the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational, Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, respectively. Meetings were held with those States/UTs to facilitate them for framing draft Rules within the ambit of Labour Codes.

### **IMPACT OF INCREASING AIRFARE ON TOURISM**

#### **30 SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any recent assessments or studies to analyze the impact of increasing airfares on domestic tourism and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether the Government is working with airlines and regulatory bodies to promote transparent pricing and ensure that air travel remains affordable for domestic tourists and if so, the details of action taken so far;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed the financial impact on local tourism businesses i.e. hotels, restaurants, tour operators that may be experiencing a downturn due to reduced tourist numbers;
- (d) whether there is any collaboration underway between the Ministry of Tourism and the Ministry of Civil Aviation to address airfare increases, possibly through subsidies or incentives for domestic tourism; and
- (e) the details of the long-term strategies of the Government to ensure that domestic tourism can thrive without being significantly impacted by fluctuations in travel costs, especially airfares?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM**

**(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) to (e): No such studies have been conducted by the Ministry of Tourism to analyze the impact of increasing airfare on domestic tourism.

Ministry of Civil Aviation has informed that Airfares are neither established nor regulated by the Government. Under the provisions of the Aircraft Rules 1937, every air transport undertaking engaged in scheduled air services is required to established tariff having regard to all relevant factors, including cost of operation, characteristic of services, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. Airlines are free to charge reasonable airfares as per their operational viability subject to compliance to the above said rule.

Effective and adequate connectivity is one of the important aspect for developing a tourist destination. For this purpose, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India has launched RCS-UDAN scheme, whose primary objective is to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. Ministry of Tourism has collaborated with the Ministry of Civil Aviation to extend financial support in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF) under the Champion Service Sector Scheme (CSSS), with the purpose of further improving connectivity to important tourist places including Iconic sites.

**CURTAILMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR  
OPENING SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN**

31 **SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that financial assistance provided for opening residential schools for women has been curtailed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the names of the States where such women schools are being run with the financial assistance provided by the Government; and
- (d) the procedure followed by the Government for management of such schools?

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

(a) to (d): Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL), Ministry of Education is implementing a centrally sponsored Integrated Scheme for School Education 'Samagra Shiksha', effective from 2018-19. Under Samagra Shiksha, there is a provision of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) which are residential schools from class VI to XII for girls belonging to disadvantaged groups such as SC, ST, OBC, Minority and Below Poverty Line (BPL). A total of 5133 KGBVs are functional across 30 States/UTs in India with an enrolment of 7.11 lakh girls. List of these 30 States/UTs is given in the enclosed **Statement**. KGBVs have been approved in all Educationally Backward Blocks.

Education is a subject in the concurrent list of the Constitution and a majority of the schools are under the administrative control of respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The matters related to operationalization and management of KGBVs come under the purview of concerned State/UT Government. DoSEL provides financial support to the States/UTs as per norms of the Samagra Shiksha. As KGBVs is component of Samagra Shiksha, it is run in the same manner as the Samagra Shiksha Scheme.

In addition to this, Navodaya Vidyalayas, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Schools and Eklavya Model Residential Schools also provide residential education facilities to girls in a co-educational set up.

### **STATEMENT**

#### **List of States/UTs having Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>State/UT having KGBV</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh



2	Arunachal Pradesh
3	Assam
4	Bihar
5	Chhattisgarh
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
7	Gujarat
8	Haryana
9	Himachal Pradesh
10	Jammu and Kashmir
11	Jharkhand
12	Karnataka
13	Kerala
14	Ladakh
15	Madhya Pradesh
16	Maharashtra
17	Manipur
18	Meghalaya
19	Mizoram
20	Nagaland
21	Odisha
22	Punjab
23	Rajasthan

24	Sikkim
25	Tamil Nadu
26	Telangana
27	Tripura
28	Uttar Pradesh
29	Uttarakhand
30	West Bengal

### **SCHEMES FOR LABOUR WELFARE**

**32. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND :**

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

- (a) the details of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes being implemented by the Government for labour welfare including the State of Tamil Nadu during the last five years and the current year;
  - (b) the details of the funds allocated, sanctioned, released and utilized for each of the above scheme during the last five years and the current year, year-wise, scheme-wise and district-wise;
  - (c) the number of labourers who got benefited from the above schemes including Tamil Nadu during the said period;
  - (d) whether the Government has studied and documented the challenges faced while implementing these schemes for the labourers and if so, the details thereof;
- and

(e) whether the Government intends to provide adequate financial assistance to the State Governments to improve the condition of labourers in the country and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): The schemes of Ministry of Labour and Employment are Central Sector schemes. Major welfare schemes being implemented are (i) Labour Welfare Scheme (LWS) for welfare of Beedi / Cine/ Non-Coal Mine workers and their family members covering three components viz. health, scholarship and housing; (ii) Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) to incentivise employers for creation of new employment and restoration of loss of employment during Covid-19 pandemic; (iii) National Career Service (NCS) for establishment of Model Career Centres (MCCs); (iv) Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 implemented through EPFO; (v) Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PMSYM), a voluntary contributory scheme with matching contribution by Government of India for old age pension; (vi) Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers for identification and rehabilitation of bonded labourers; (vii) health services through Employees State Insurance Corporation.

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

Challenges in implementation of the schemes such as awareness and mobilisation of beneficiaries, through State Governments, are addressed with support of State and local authorities, by organizing awareness camps, facilitating enrolment etc.

### **STATEMENT**

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

**1. PRADHAN MANTRI SHRAM YOGI MAANDHAN (PM-SYM) PENSION SCHEME:**

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)
2020-21	319.71
2021-22	324.23
2022-23	269.91
2023-24	162.51
2024-25 (as on 20.11.2024)	95.18

As on 20.11.2024, more than 50 lakh beneficiaries have been enrolled on Maandhan portal under PMSYM scheme including 68,641 beneficiaries in State of Tamil Nadu.

**2. LABOUR WELFARE SCHEME (LWS):**

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)
2019-20	53.66
2020-21	86.25

2021-22	64.21
2022-23	80.79
2023-24	81.31

The total beneficiaries during the last five years are 96,08,540, out of which beneficiaries in Tamil Nadu region are 15,22,782.

**3. National Career Service (NCS):**

Year	Expenditure(Rs. in Crore)
2019-20	63.93
2020-21	43.80
2021-22	24.30
2022-23	43.99
2023-24	46.90
2024-25 (as on 15.11.2024)	24.25

Jobseekers / beneficiaries under NCS during the above financial years (till 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2024) are 3,70,18,111, out of which 13,83,407 are in the State of Tamil Nadu.

**4. Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY):**

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

2021-22	4046.44
2022-23	4593.08
2023-24	1197.89

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

**5. Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC):** Under the ESIC scheme, in the State of Tamil Nadu, there are 11 hospitals (3 ESIC and 8 ESIS) and 241 dispensaries and in-principle approval for 7 new hospitals have been given. There are 43,77,090 insured persons in the State.

**6. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour Scheme:**

This scheme is demand driven where funds are provided to States / UTs on receipt of proposals from them. The details of number of beneficiaries and amount released for their rehabilitation in recent years in the State of Tamil Nadu is as under:

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of Bonded Labourer Rehabilitated in the State of Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>Amount Released for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer (Rs. in lakhs) for the State of Tamil Nadu</b>
2021-22	1016	204.73
2022-23	297	59.40

2023-24	176	56.80
2024-25	03	0.60

### **SYNTHETIC TRACK AT DAVANGERE DISTRICT**

**33. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:**

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

- (a) whether any synthetic track has been provided for the Davangere district stadium during 2021; and
- (b) 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) and (b) Yes, Sir. One project, namely, Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at District Davangere, was sanctioned under the Khelo India Scheme in Financial Year 2022-23. However, the project was cancelled by this Ministry in March 2024, due to non-compliance of the necessary formalities by the State Government of Karnataka as per the Scheme.

### **JOB SECURITY IN INFORMAL SECTOR**

**34. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has planned for improving job security and fair wages for workers in the informal sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof regarding the number of jobs created in rural areas through recent employment schemes;
- (c) the details of steps taken/being taken by the Government to address labour migration from rural areas to cities and the manner in which the rural job market being strengthened; and
- (d) the in which Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has been effective in providing employment during the last fiscal year?

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

(a) to (d): Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority concern of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). The Make in India, Skill India, Digital India schemes are being implemented by the Government and these are likely to enhance the employment base. MUDRA



and START UPS scheme are initiated by the Government for facilitating self-employment.

Further, the Government launched e-Shram portal in August, 2021 with an objective to create National Database of Unorganised Workers and to facilitate delivery of Social Security Schemes/Welfare Schemes to the unorganised workers.

Ministry of Labour and Employment has now launched the eShram– “One-Stop-Solution” on 21<sup>st</sup> October 2024. eShram– “One Stop-Solution” entails integration of different Social Security/ Welfare schemes at single portal i.e., eShram. This enables unorganised workers registered on eShram to access social security schemes and see benefits availed by them so far, on single portal i.e., eShram. For example, workers will be able to see MGNREGA job card, PMAY-G statement, PM-SYM statement, Ration card details, search of NCS job opportunities etc. on eShram – One Stop Solution.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand driven wage employment scheme which provides for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

The employment provided under MGNREGA scheme (in person-days generated) in the year 2023-24 is 312.26 crore and funds released in the year 2023-24 is Rs. 88554.76 crore.

**PROMOTION OF TOURISM SECTOR IN AMRIT KAAL**

35 **SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:**

**SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to boost the tourism sector in the country during Amrit Kaal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of the foreign tourists visiting India at present;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure an increase in foreign tourists visiting India;
- (e) whether there is a need to improve railway network and other infrastructures to strengthen the tourism sector in the country; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the railway network and other infrastructures to attract the foreign tourists?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM**

**(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) to (f): In order to boost tourism sector in the country during Amrit Kaal, the Ministry of Tourism has taken the following initiatives: -

- The Ministry of Tourism undertakes several promotional activities in potential international & domestic markets to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country in holistic manner. This includes release of media

campaigns, social media promotions, webinars, participation & support to promotional events, dissemination of information and engagement through website etc. In addition, Indian Missions overseas also undertake various promotional activities to attract more global travellers to various tourist destinations of the country.

- Ministry of Tourism launched the Incredible India Content Hub on the revamped Incredible India digital portal which is a comprehensive digital repository, featuring a rich collection of high-quality images, films, brochures and newsletters related to tourism in India. This repository is intended for the use of a diverse range of stakeholders, including tour operators, journalists, students, researchers, film makers, authors, influencers, content creators, government officials and ambassadors.
- The Ministry of Tourism under the schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan', National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' provides financial assistance to State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations/ Central Agencies for the development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities at various tourism destinations in the country.
- Ministry has revamped Swadesh Darshan Scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible destinations following a destination centric approach.

- Ministry of Tourism has been providing financial assistance to State Governments/ UT Administrations for organising fairs/festivals and tourism related events.
- Ministry is conducting Programmes under the 'Capacity Building for Service Providers' (CBSP) Scheme to train and upgrade manpower to provide better service standards.
- To enhance the overall experience of tourists by making available a pool of local, trained professionals at tourist sites across the country, Ministry launched the Incredible India Tourist Facilitator (IITF) Certification Programme – a Pan-India online learning program.

Indian Railways have taken various steps to improve the railway network and other infrastructures, which are outlined below:

- i) Railway Infrastructure Projects are taken up on the basis of remunerativeness, last mile connectivity, missing links and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines, socio-economic considerations, enhancing connectivity to tourist and cultural places etc. depending upon liabilities of ongoing projects, overall availability of funds and competing demands. As on 01.04.2024, out of 488 Railway Infrastructure projects (187 New Line, 40 Gauge Conversion and 261 Doubling) of total length 44,488 Km costing approx. Rs. 7.44 lakh crore, 12,045 Km length has been commissioned across Indian Railways with an expenditure of Rs. 2.92 lakh

crore. Augmenting railway infrastructures across Indian Railways is an ongoing and continuous process.

- ii) The Ministry of Railways has recently launched the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for development of Railway stations on Indian Railways. The Scheme envisages development of stations on a continuous basis with a long-term approach. It involves preparation of Master Plans and their implementation in phases to improve amenities at stations, like improvement of station access, circulating areas, waiting halls, toilets, lift/escalators as necessary, platform surfacing and cover over platform, cleanliness, free Wi-Fi, kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product', better passenger information systems, Executive Lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station. So far, 1337 stations have been identified under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme over Indian Railways.
- iii) Under the National Rail Plan (NRP), around 243 tourist destinations in India were identified. Out of these, 111 places are already connected with the existing rail network, 30 tourist places are within a distance of 10 kms from the nearest railway station and 30 are within a distance of 15 kms from the nearest railway station. The remaining 72 locations are primarily wildlife sanctuaries, beaches and areas located in hilly and mountainous terrain where providing rail connectivity is either not advisable or difficult.

Further, with a view to provide enhanced amenities and facilities for tourists, projects for joint development of tourist amenities at 22 railway stations by the

Ministry of Railways (MoR) and Ministry of Tourism were sanctioned on cost sharing basis.

Details of month-wise Foreign Tourist arrivals (FTAs) in the country during 2023 and 2024 (till August) are given below:

Month	Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) (in Lakhs)	
	2023	2024 @
January	8.91	9.59
February	8.93	10.03
March	8.25	8.60
April	6.26	6.51
May	6.18	6.00
June	6.68	7.06
July	7.86	7.76
August	6.64	6.36
September	6.67	-
October	8.32	-
November	9.49	-
December	11.02	-
<b>Total (Jan-Aug)</b>	<b>59.71</b>	<b>61.91</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>95.21</b>	<b>-</b>

@: Provisional

Source: Bureau of Immigration (BOI)

## ACTION TAKEN AGAINST DEFAULTER COMPANIES

### 36. SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

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

- (a) the number of registered companies exists in the country as on date;
- (b) the number of registered companies which have not filed returns with Audited Statements during the last five years;
- (c) the details of action taken against such defaulting companies; and
- (d) the number of companies which were detected as Shell companies or indulged in money laundering?

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

(a) The number of registered companies as on 14<sup>th</sup> November, 2024 is 27,75,567 and the number of active companies in India as on 14<sup>th</sup> November, 2024 is 17,83,418.

(b) The number of Companies who have not filed the Annual Returns and Audited Financial Statements during the last five years are shown below:

Financial Year	No. of Companies who have not filed Financial Statements	No. of companies who have not filed Annual Returns
2018-19	1,79,697	1,75,034
2019-20	2,18,237	2,19,854

2020-21	2,61,785	2,58,961
2021-22	3,70,886	3,70,021
2022-23	5,30,076	5,14,343

(c) and (d) : Registrar of Companies take action against the defaulting companies who fail to file their Annual Returns and /or Financial Statements by either filing prosecution under sections 92, 96, 99, 137 of the Companies Act, 2013 or by striking off the name of the companies under section 248(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Removal of names of companies from the Register of Companies) Rules, 2016. Further, total 322 prosecutions have been filed during the last five years against the defaulting companies and total 1,39,136 companies have been struck off for non-filing their Annual Returns and audited Financial Statements. There is no definition of "Shell Company" under the Companies Act. However, action is taken against companies for diversion, siphoning or fraud etc. as the case may be, whenever a contravention of the Companies Act, 2013 is found.

### **INTERNATIONAL TOURIST FOOTFALL**

37 **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:**

**SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:**

**SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:**

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



- (a) the details of marketing and promotional strategies incorporated by the Government in order to increase the footfall of international tourists in the country especially in Himachal Pradesh State and Shimla constituency; and
- (b) the details of current rate structure pertaining to services provided as part of tours?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM**

**(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a): The Ministry of Tourism undertakes various promotional activities in important and potential tourist generating markets with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential and promoting tourism to the country, including the state of Himachal Pradesh. Details of promotional activities are as follows:

- i. Participation in international travel fairs and exhibitions such as World Travel Market (WTM) London, Feria Internacional de Turismo (FITUR) Madrid, International Travel & Hospitality Show (MITT) Moscow, Asia-Pacific Incentives and Meetings Event (AIME) Sydney, Internationale Tourismusbörse (ITB) Berlin, Arabian Travel Market (ATM) Dubai, International Meeting Exchange (IMEX) Frankfurt, International & French Travel Market (IFTM) Top Resa Paris, Japan Expo, Internationale Tourismusbörse Asia (ITB Asia), Singapore etc.
- ii. The Chalo India initiative has been launched by the Ministry to encourage the huge Indian diaspora to become Incredible India ambassadors and encourage their five non-Indian friends to visit India, every year.

- iii. A Chalo India portal has also been developed for registration of the Indian diaspora. Further gratis e visa to one lakh foreign tourists, visiting India under the referral program was announced.
  - iv. Ministry of Tourism has launched the Incredible India Content Hub on the revamped Incredible India digital portal ([www.incredibleindia.gov.in](http://www.incredibleindia.gov.in)) on 27th September, 2024. The Incredible India Content Hub is a comprehensive digital repository of high-quality images, films, brochures and newsletters which can be easily accessed by the industry stakeholders (travel media, tour operators, travel agents) across the globe required to amplify Incredible India in all their marketing and promotional efforts. The revamped Incredible India Digital Portal is a tourist-centric, one-stop digital solution designed to enhance the travel experience for visitors to India.
  - v. Inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry.
  - vi. The promotions are being carried out in association with the State Governments and the Overseas Indian Missions including the 20 identified Indian Missions.
- (b): Ministry of Tourism, Government of India is not the regulatory authority for deciding the rate structure charged by Tourism Stakeholders.

### **FREE EDUCATION FROM CLASS I TO XII**

#### **38. DR. KALYAN VAIJINATHRAO KALE:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plan to provide free education to all from class first to class twelfth, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to provide any other facilities to students in order to take interest for higher education, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the budget allocation for higher education for schools in rural and under privileged areas during the last three years; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to provide more funds for free education especially in rural schools?

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

(a) and (b) The Right to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 effective from 1st April, 2010 is applicable to all States and UTs and mandates the appropriate Government to provide free and compulsory elementary education to every child of the age 6 to 14 years in a neighborhood school. Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, 2009 provides for admission of children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in the schools specified in sub-clauses (iii) and (iv) of clause (n) of section 2 in Class I (or below) to the extent of at least 25 percent of the strength of that class.

Samagra Shiksha had been launched throughout the country as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with effect from the year 2018-19. This programme subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). It is

an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education. The scheme has also been aligned with the recommendations of National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 to ensure that all children have access to quality education with an equitable and inclusive classroom environment which should take care of diverse background, multilingual needs, different academic abilities and make them active participants in the learning process.

The main objectives of the scheme are provision of quality education and enhancing learning outcomes of students, bridging social and gender gaps in school education, ensuring minimum standards in schooling provision, support to states in the implementation of RTE Act, 2009 and strengthening of teacher education institutions throughout country including rural areas. This scheme focuses on providing support to all States/ UTs for different interventions like; in-service training of teachers and schools heads, conduct of achievement surveys at National and State level, composite school grant to every school for providing a conducive learning environment, library grants, provision of textbooks and school uniforms as per eligibility, Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA), remedial teaching for academically weaker students, ICT and digital initiatives, grants for sports and physical education, School Evaluation, Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat (PBBB), Performance Indicators for Teachers (PINDICS), Kala Utsav, Excursion trips for students, Twinning of Schools and Student and Teacher Exchange Programme.

Also, under the Scheme financial assistance is provided to the States and UTs for Universalization of School Education including opening/strengthening of new schools upto senior secondary level, construction of school buildings & additional classrooms, development/strengthening of school infrastructure in northern border areas under Vibrant Village Programme, setting up, up-gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, construction of hostels for PVTGs under PM-JANMAN, setting up of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas, construction of hostels under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan for unsaturated ST population, reimbursement under RTE Act, various qualitative components, strengthening of teacher education and strengthening of DIETs/BRCs/CRCs, provision of ICT and digital interventions.

The Samagra Shiksha scheme also gives attention to urban deprived children, children affected by periodic migration and children living in remote and scattered habitations. Under the scheme, provision has been made for giving preference to Special Focus Districts (SFDs), Educationally Backward Blocks (EEBs), LWE (Left Wing Extremism) affected districts, and aspirational districts while planning interventions.

(c) Budget allocation under the Samagra Shiksha scheme during the last three years is as under :

S.No.	Year	Revised Estimates (Rs. In crore)
1.	2021-22	30,000.00
2.	2022-23	32,514.67
3.	2023-24	33,000.00

*Source : Finance Division*

A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme named Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI) has been launched in 2022. These 14500 schools, including elementary, Secondary and Higher Secondary, are to showcase the implementation of the National Education Policy 2020 and emerge as exemplar schools over a period of time, and also offer leadership to other schools in the neighbourhood. Revised estimate of PM-SHRI scheme for the year 2023-24 was Rs. 2800 crore.

(d) The Central Government makes appropriate allocation of funds to State and Union Territories from time to time under various schemes.

### **SKILL TRAINING UNDER PMKVY IN ASSAM**

#### **39. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:**

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

- (a) the specific targets set for skill training under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) in Assam and the progress made so far in achieving these targets;
- (b) the details for the number of training centers established in Assam under PMKVY and the capacity of these centers to provide quality training, district-wise;
- (c) the details of the beneficiaries currently enrolled in the program, district-wise; and
- (d) the initiatives undertaken by the Government to facilitate the placement of PMKVY-trained individuals in Assam along with the success rate of these placement efforts?

**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 aims to provide skilling to 1.5 Crore candidates across the country during the implementation period i.e. FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-26. However, State-wise target has not been set under PMKVY 4.0.

(b) District-wise details of number of training centers established in Assam under PMKVY are given in the enclosed **Statement- I**.

(c) District-wise details of the beneficiaries enrolled in PMKVY 4.0 are given in the enclosed **Statement- II**.

(d) Under PMKVY, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship organizes Kaushal Mahotsavs/Rozgar Mela across the country to facilitate employment opportunities to the certified candidates. To improve the employability of the candidates, modules on employability skills, soft skills, entrepreneurship and financial literacy are integrated with the core training. Kaushal Mahotsav/Rozgar Mela is an event where skilled candidates and employers are brought to a common platform to ensure best recruitment/selection choices for an employer and appropriate job opportunities for a skilled candidate. As on 31<sup>st</sup> October 2024, 43

Rozgar Melas/ Kaushal Mahotsav have been organized in the State of Assam and 4621 candidates have been registered in these Rozgar Melas.

**STATEMENT - I**

**District-wise details of number of training centers established in Assam under PMKVY**

SI. No.	District of Assam	PMKVY 1.0	PMKVY 2.0	PMKVY 3.0	PMKVY 4.0
1.	Baksa	4	10	9	34
2.	Barpeta	10	34	13	46
3.	Biswanath	-	3	5	4
4.	Bongaigaon	6	9	5	10
5.	Cachar	12	11	9	10
6.	Charaideo	-	5	1	5
7.	Chirang	-	3	5	19
8.	Darrang	19	12	6	38
9.	Dhemaji	4	10	3	24
10.	Dhubri	15	17	6	27
11.	Dibrugarh	21	24	5	22
12.	Dima Hasao	2	4	1	5
13.	Goalpara	13	11	6	30
14.	Golaghat	8	2	5	13
15.	Hailakandi	2	3	4	14
16.	Hojai	-	3	2	2



17.	Jorhat	20	20	7	17
18.	Kamrup	65	50	11	94
19.	Kamrup Metro	1	21	21	37
20.	Karbi Anglong	5	15	3	19
21.	Karimganj	7	8	4	8
22.	Kokrajhar	5	7	7	29
23.	Lakhimpur	9	6	3	16
24.	Majuli	-	4	5	7
25.	Marigaon	4	9	4	14
26.	Nagaon	21	19	11	37
27.	Nalbari	19	15	8	30
28.	Sivasagar	11	14	4	8
29.	Sonitpur	14	14	6	14
30.	South SalmaraMancachar	-	4	4	3
31.	Tinsukia	16	19	7	14
32.	Udalguri	-	9	9	45
33.	West Karbi Anglong	-	2	1	3
34.	Bajali	0	0	0	0
35.	Tamulpur	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>698</b>

**STATEMENT-II****District-wise details of the beneficiaries enrolled in PMKVY 4.0**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>District of Assam</b>	<b>Number of enrolled candidates</b>
1.	Baksa	4,822
2.	Barpeta	11,657
3.	Biswanath	714
4.	Bongaigaon	5,033
5.	Cachar	2,859
6.	Charaideo	778
7.	Chirang	3,475
8.	Darrang	5,862
9.	Dhemaji	3,650
10.	Dhubri	7,049
11.	Dibrugarh	3,816
12.	Dima Hasao	806
13.	Goalpara	5,592
14.	Golaghat	2,681
15.	Hailakandi	3,180
16.	Hojai	814
17.	Jorhat	3,158
18.	Kamrup	16,898

19.	Kamrup Metro	7,789
20.	Karbi Anglong	4,077
21.	Karimganj	2,343
22.	Kokrajhar	6,119
23.	Lakhimpur	4,178
24.	Majuli	2,059
25.	Marigaon	2,781
26.	Nagaon	5,576
27.	Nalbari	8,443
28.	Sivasagar	1,208
29.	Sonitpur	2,636
30.	South SalmaraMancachar	1,332
31.	Tinsukia	3,572
32.	Udalguri	5,587
33.	West Karbi Anglong	655
34.	Bajali	0
35.	Tamulpur	0
	Total	1,41,199

### NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR CRUISE TOURISM

#### 40 SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

- (a) the details of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTVs) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) in the State of Karnataka during the last five years;
- (b) the proactive measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to rejuvenate the tourism, travel and hospitality industry in the State of Karnataka, especially to utilize the large beaches and tourist attractions in the Coastal Karnataka;
- (c) the total funds allocated to various tourism development and infrastructure projects in the State of Karnataka during the last five years; and
- (d) whether the Government has prepared a draft regarding National Strategy for Cruise Tourism and if so, the strategic pillars identified in the strategy document?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM**

**(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

- (a): The details of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTVs) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) in the State of Karnataka during 2019-2024 (figures in Lakh) are given below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>DTVs</b>	<b>FTVs</b>
2019	2279.35	6.09
2020	774.53	1.65

2021	813.34	0.72
2022	1824.13	1.29
2023	2841.21	4.09
2024(Jan-July)(P)	1823.02	2.53

(P): Provisional Data

Source: State Tourism Department

(b): As per the information received from the State Government of Karnataka, the Department of Tourism, has undertaken several initiatives to promote best tourism practices amongst tourism stakeholders in Karnataka. Karnataka's pristine coastline about 320 km spanning across Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, and Uttara Kannada districts. These districts have been identified as Focus Tourism Destinations. Furthermore, Government of Karnataka focussed on Coastal Tourism Development Cell for the development of beach and coastal tourism in Karnataka.

(c): The Ministry of Tourism under the schemes of "Swadesh Darshan", "National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)" and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' provides financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations/Central Agencies for the development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities at various tourism destinations in the country including Karnataka. Ministry of Tourism has now revamped its Swadesh Darshan scheme in the form of Swadesh Darshan 2.0 with the mission to create a robust framework 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.

The details of projects sanctioned, identified and funds allocated under the above-mentioned Schemes in the State of Karnataka are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d): Ministry of Tourism has prepared a draft National Strategy for Cruise Tourism. Following Strategic pillars have been identified in the strategy document:

- (i) Infrastructure & Circuit Enablement
- (ii) Market Development
- (iii) Ease of Doing Business for Cruise Tourism
- (iv) Integrated Tourism around cruise terminals
- (v) Fiscal Support
- (vi) Investment Facilitation and Promotion
- (vii) Skilling Development for Cruise Tourism

## (viii) Institutional Structure and Governance

**STATEMENT****PRASHAD Scheme for the State of Karnataka****(Rs. in Crore)**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Sanction Year</b>	<b>Approved Cost</b>	<b>Amount Released</b>	<b>Physical Progress %</b>
Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Chamundeshwari Devi Temple	2023-24	45.71	0.00	0%

**List of sanctioned projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 in Karnataka**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Destination</b>	<b>Name of the Experience</b>	<b>Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)</b>
1.	Hampi	Setting up of 'Traveller nooks'	26.30
2.	Mysuru	Tonga ride Heritage experience zone	4.12
3.	Mysuru	Ecological Experience Zone	18.36

**List of projects identified under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) in Karnataka**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Destination</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Funding Amount (₹ Crore)</b>
1.	Bidar	Culture & Heritage	25.00
2.	Udupi	Ecotourism and AmritDharohar Sites	10.00

**CRUISE TOURISM**

41 **SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:**

**SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:**

**SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment to identify the potential routes for cruise tourism including but not limited to inland and coastal in the country, if so, the details thereof State-wise, including the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of the steps/initiatives undertaken by the Government for the promotion of such cruise tourism across the country especially in the State of Andhra Pradesh;



- (d) the details regarding the skill development initiatives undertaken by the Government specifically for such cruise tourism across the country, State-wise especially in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (e) the details regarding the steps/initiatives undertaken by the Government for attracting investments for development of such cruise tourism;
- (f) whether the Government has established a simpler tax regime with regards to cruise tourism as announced in the Budget 2024-25, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (g) whether the Government has/is planning to establish a National Cruise Tourism Board and a National Coordination Body for coordination among different bodies, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

## **THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM**

### **(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) to (g): Development and promotion of tourist destinations and products, including cruise tourism, is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration.

As part of its on-going activities, the Ministry of Tourism regularly promotes India as a holistic tourism destination including cruise tourism through various mediums including social media and websites.

A Task Force on Cruise Tourism has been formed jointly by the Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Shipping with representatives of all major ports and stakeholders for

coordinated efforts to create an enabling ecosystem for the development of Cruise Tourism in India.

Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the Central Government Agencies for development of tourism, including Cruise Tourism and Cruising along rivers on receipt of complete proposals under the Scheme of 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development'.

In addition, Ministry of Tourism has identified Coastal Circuit as one of the fifteen thematic circuits for development under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

As conveyed by the Ministry of Ports, Shipping & Waterways, the following steps/initiatives have been undertaken by the Government for the promotion of such cruise tourism in the country:

- (i) For berthing, cruise vessels are given priority over cargo vessels.
- (ii) Rationalized cruise tariff has been introduced in terms of standard port charges and a nominal passenger head tax. Further, provision of discount ranging from 10% to 30% based on volume of their calls is also provided for in Port Tariff.
- (iii) Removal of ousting charges to attract cruise vessels.
- (iv) Cabotage has been waived for foreign cruise vessels. This relaxation allows foreign cruise ships to transport Indian Nationals from one Indian Port to another Indian Port during its domestic leg.
- (v) E-Visa and on-arrival visa facilities have been extended.

- (vi) Conditional IGST exemption has been approved for foreign flag foreign going vessels when it converts to coastal run, subject to its re-conversion to foreign going vessels within six months.
- (vii) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for uniform & pre-defined services by various stakeholders like Ports, Customs, Immigration, CISF, Port Health, Cruise agent, Cruise Terminal Operators, State Government, Tourism Boards, etc. has been implemented.
- (viii) Single e-Landing Card has been introduced which is valid for all ports in cruise itinerary.
- (ix) Cruise Bharat Mission has been launched in September, 2024.

The Ministry of Tourism conducts demand driven training courses under its "Capacity Building for Service Providers (CBSP)" scheme.

The Union Budget 2024-25 has put in place a presumptive taxation regime for domestic cruise ship operations of non-residents. Further, exemption is provided for any income of a foreign company from lease rentals of cruise ships, received from a related company which operates such ships in India. The same are given effect by insertion of section 44BBC and clause (15B) of section 10 in the Income Tax Act, 1961.

## **REVAMPING OF GOLDEN TEMPLE AREA**

42 **SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes a special grant on the lines of special grant allocated for the development of Varanasi or otherwise or initiative to equip the Golden Temple area with world class facilities like a ropeway, capsule elevators, and adequate parking infrastructure for the revamping and modernisation of the Golden Temple area in Amritsar, which receives an estimated 150,000 tourists daily as this would greatly benefit the local economy and improve tourist satisfaction;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any plans or discussions to this effect, or considers prioritising such an initiative for Amritsar; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM**

**(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) to (d): Ministry of Tourism, through its central sector scheme of 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive' (PRASHAD) and 'Swadesh Darshan' supports tourism infrastructure development by providing financial assistance to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

Ministry has sanctioned 2 projects named 'Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar' and 'Development of Chamkaur Sahib' at the cost of Rs.6.40 Crore and Rs.31.57 Crore, respectively and 1 site named 'Durgyana Temple, Amritsar District is identified for development in Punjab under its PRASHAD Scheme.

Moreover, under Swadesh Darshan Scheme, Ministry has sanctioned a project named 'Development of Anandpur Sahib - Fatehgarh Sahib - Chamkaur Sahib - Ferozpur - Khatkar Kalan – Kalanour - Patiala' at the cost of Rs.85.32 Crore in Punjab and 2 projects named 'Border Tourism Experience at Attari' at Amritsar and 'Eco Tourism experience at Kanjli wetland' at Kapurthala are sanctioned at the cost of Rs.25.90 Crore and Rs.20.06 Crore, respectively in Punjab under its Swadesh Darshan 2.0. Scheme.

Furthermore, 2 destinations named Ferozpur (Hussainiwala Border) and Rupnagar (Anandpur Sahib) are identified under Challenge Based Destination Development, a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan 2.0.

### **UPGRADATION OF SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE**

43. **SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:**

**SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:**

**SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:**

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

- (a) the improvements in creation and upgradation of sports infrastructure; and
- (b) the details and the impact of Fit India Movement in giving a healthy lifestyle to the people?

**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 29<sup>th</sup> 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.

### वृक्षारोपण

**44. श्री अमरा राम :**

**श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा :**

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

- (क) क्या वन क्षेत्र में लगातार कमी हो रही है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा वृक्षारोपण एवं वन क्षेत्र को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं/उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है;
- (ग) सरकार द्वारा हवा में ऑक्सीजन के स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए लगाए जा रहे/लगाए जाने वाले पौधों की प्रजातियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान वन विभाग द्वारा सीकर संसदीय क्षेत्र में लगाए गए कुल वृक्षों की संख्या कितनी है तथा वर्तमान में जीवित बचे वृक्षों की संख्या कितनी है; और
- (ङ.) इस संबंध में किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) और (ख): भारतीय वन सर्वेक्षण (एफएसआई), देहरादून, जो पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय का एक अधीनस्थ संगठन है, वर्ष 1987 से द्वि-वार्षिक आधार पर देश के वनाच्छादन का

आकलन करता है और उसके निष्कर्ष भारत वन स्थिति रिपोर्ट (आईएसएफआर) में प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं। एफएसआई द्वारा प्रकाशित आईएसएफआर के अनुसार पिछले दशक में वन क्षेत्र में रिनंतर वृद्धि हुई है। पिछले दशक के दौरान, आईएसएफआर-2011 की तुलना में आईएसएफआर-2021 के आकलन में वन क्षेत्र में 21,762 वर्ग किलोमीटर की वृद्धि सूचित की गई है।

केंद्र सरकार, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) को राष्ट्रीय हरित भारत मिशन (जीआईएम), वन्यजीव पर्यावासों का विकास, प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण कोष प्रबंधन और आयोजना प्राधिकरण (काम्पा), नगर वन योजना, तटरेखा स्थित पर्यावासों और ठोस आय के लिए मैंग्रोव पहल (मिष्टी) आदि जैसी योजनाओं एवं कार्यक्रमों के तहत वन क्षेत्रों में और उनके बाहर वनीकरण के माध्यम से पारिस्थितिकीय बहाली, पर्यावास में सुधार, मृदा एवं जल संरक्षण उपायों, वनों की सुरक्षा आदि के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है।

(ग): वन क्षेत्र में वनीकरण के लिए वृक्ष प्रजातियों के चयन के संबंध में राज्य वन विभागों द्वारा स्थानीय दशाओं पर विचार करके और विशेषतः देशी प्रजातियों को चयन करके निर्णय लिया जाता है ताकि वन संरक्षण के प्रयासों में तेजी लाई जा सके और पारिस्थितिकीय तंत्र से उपलब्ध होने वाली सेवाओं में वृद्धि प्राप्त की जा सके।

(घ) और (ड.): राज्य वन विभाग, राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, गत दो वर्षों के दौरान सीकर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में लगाए गए वृक्षों की कुल संख्या और वृक्षारोपण पर किए गए व्यय के साथ-साथ जीवित बचे पेड़ों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:-

वर्ष	लगाए गए वृक्षों की कुल संख्या	जीवित बचे वृक्षों की कुल संख्या	किया गया व्यय (लाख रुपए में)
2022-23	9,39,000	7,37,621	626.895
2023-24	8,75,000	7,54,838	600.384



## CASES OF FINANCIAL FRAUD

### 45. PROF. SOUGATA RAY

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a large number of cases of financialfrauds reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such reported cases during the last three years, State-wise;and

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to bring new rules to curb financial frauds in the country and if so, the details thereof?

### THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

#### (SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):

(a) to (c): As per Reserve bank of India (RBI) data on frauds in respect of amount involved of Rs. 1 lakh and above in each case and based on the date of occurrence, amounts involved in fraud cases in commercial banks and all India financial institutions have declined from Rs. 9,298 crore in FY 2021-22 to Rs. 3,607 crore in FY 2022-23 to Rs. 2,715 crore in FY 2023-24.

State-wise details of number of cases of frauds and amount involved in these frauds for the last three financial years are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Comprehensive steps have been taken to keep a check on the banking frauds and deter fraudsters, which resulted in decline in amount involved in frauds over the years. Further, based on a comprehensive review of the earlier Master Directions, Circulars and emerging issues, RBI, on 15.7.2024 has issued revised Master Directions on Fraud Risk Management in commercial banks and AIFIs. Salient features of the said Master Direction, include, *inter alia* the following:

- (i) Strengthening of the role of the Board in overall governance and oversight of fraud risk management.
- (ii) Emphasis on the need for instituting robust internal audit and controls framework.
- (iii) Framework on Early Warning Signals and Red Flagging of Accounts has been strengthened further for early detection and prevention of frauds and timely reporting to Law Enforcement Agencies and Supervisors.
- (iv) Establishment of dedicated data analytics and market intelligence unit in banks have been mandated for facilitating collection and processing of relevant information to enable an early detection and prevention of potentially fraudulent activities.

**STATEMENT**

**Details of frauds in Commercial Banks and AIFIs, in respect of amount involved of Rs. 1 lakh and above in each case, based on the date of occurrence**

Amount in crore Rs.

<b>FY</b>	<b>2021-22</b>		<b>2022-23</b>		<b>2023-24</b>	
<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Amount Involved</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Amount Involved</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Amount Involved</b>
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	--	--	2	0.02	6	0.17
Andhra Pradesh	186	183.96	336	458.61	588	140.87
Arunachal Pradesh	3	1.57	1	0.05	13	0.47
Assam	68	11.11	113	14.99	291	15.44
Bihar	247	51.95	269	28.59	591	25.85
Chandigarh	83	34.98	72	70.88	94	4.48
Chhattisgarh	85	34.67	157	76.30	204	12.12
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	5	0.11	8	0.54	17	0.48
Goa	40	3.37	34	6.98	61	2.83
Gujarat	401	160.52	624	188.26	1,575	107.51

Haryana	554	92.91	813		138.60	1,239	83.64
Himachal Pradesh	33	4.77	52		6.15	117	4.19
Jammu and Kashmir	45	19.04	49		28.51	84	8.77
Jharkhand	116	35.57	125		10.77	240	12.84
Karnataka	435		987				
		119.60			246.07	1,499	243.43
Kerala	166		373		54.42		
		103.40				1,256	200.61
Ladakh	3	0.57	--		--	2	0.02
Lakshadweep	--	--	--		--	1	0.15
Madhya Pradesh	291	50.14	467		41.36	709	53.20
Maharashtra							
	2,233	1,257.66	3,882		441.45	7,586	391.78
Manipur	2	4.13	5		0.97	12	2.26
Meghalaya	6	0.12	5		1.11	11	0.78
Mizoram	1	0.85	--		--	2	0.93
Nagaland	7	8.88	6		4.19	8	0.19
NCT of Delhi	715						
		2,630.77	1,743		762.26	2,370	141.63
Odisha	238	75.59	568		36.74	449	28.64

Puducherry	5	0.33	11	1.33	21	0.91
Punjab	329	214.03	353	58.08	646	149.34
Rajasthan	324	114.06	456	51.74	1,423	88.73
Sikkim	--	--	10	0.64	18	0.55
Tamil Nadu	577	252.36	3,192	418.27	6,468	663.63
Telangana	257	265.14	513	111.48	1,009	98.76
Tripura	11	0.76	29	2.79	34	1.73
Uttar Pradesh	708	169.31	977	177.62	1,723	100.00
Uttarakhand	41	5.13	65	7.61	175	10.93
West Bengal	537	3,391.04	920	159.85	1,821	116.78

Source: RBI

### HOSTING 2036 OLYMPICS

#### 46. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

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

- (a) whether it is true that the Government has formally applied for the hosting rights for the 2036 Olympics, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the preparedness for organising the Olympics along with the the improvements in creation and upgradation of sports infrastructure in the country during the last ten years; and

(c) the details and impact of the Khelo India Movement in unearthing sporting talent?

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

(a) Bidding to host Olympics in India is the responsibility of the Indian Olympic Association (IOA). On 01.10.2024 IOA issued Letter of Intent to International Olympic Committee (IOC) to host Olympic and Paralympic Games in India, in 2036.

(b) and (c) Augmentation of sports infrastructure for organising sports events including multi sports events in the country is an ongoing process. The Central Government is implementing the Khelo India Scheme, since 2016-17, under which support is provided for Creation and Upgradation of sports infrastructure. Further, the details and impact of the Khelo India scheme are as under:

- i. 323 new sports infrastructure projects approved in 32 States / Union Territories.
- ii. A total of 1041 KICs across the country have been notified till date across 36 States/UTs, out of which 960 KICs are currently operational.
- iii. A total of 301 academies have been accredited for the training of Khelo India athletes (KIAs).

- iv. A total of 2781 Khelo India Athletes have been notified across 21 sports (including para sports). These have been selected from various national championships, open selection trials, and assessment camps.
- v. A total of 15 Editions of Khelo India Games have been organised so far including 6 Editions of Khelo India Youth Games, 4 Editions of Khelo India University Games, 4 Editions of Khelo India Winters Games and 1 Edition of Khelo India Para Games, with the participation of more than 48,000 Athletes.
- vi. Various initiatives under the Fit India Movement have been undertaken to promote a culture of fitness and healthy lifestyle. These initiatives are Fit India Quiz, National Sports Day, Fit India Swachhata Freedom Run, Fit India Week, Fit India Mobile App, Fit India Influencers and Fit India Champions Podcast.

### **VACANT TEACHING POSTS IN CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES**

**47. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:**

**SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:**

**DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:**

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

- (a) the number and the percentage of teaching posts vacant in all the Central Universities across the country including Tamil Nadu State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof as of 31 October 2024;

- (c) the number of temporary teachers in all the central universities in the country and whether the Government is planning to fill all the vacant teaching positions in central universities, if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor;
- (d) the number of vacancies of teaching positions filled during the last ten years and the current year as against their vacancies;
- (e) the number of posts reserved for SC, ST and OBC categories remain vacant and the impact of these vacancies on the quality education and student outcomes in these universities and the specific measures taken by the Government to mitigate this impact; and
- (f) the action taken and the timeline set by the Government for filling these vacancies and the challenges that have been identified in the recruitment process?

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

(a) to (f): Central Universities under the purview of Ministry of Education are statutory autonomous organizations established under respective Central Acts of Parliament and governed by provisions of the Acts/Statutes/Ordinances/Regulations made thereunder. As on 31.10.2024, there are 5182 vacant teaching posts in Central Universities, including 28 vacant teaching posts of Central University of Tamilnadu. As on 31.10.2024, the number of vacant posts for SC is 740 for ST is 464 and for OBC is 1546.



Occurring of vacancies and filling thereof is a continuous process. The vacancies arise due to retirement, resignation and additional requirements on account of enhanced students' strength; the onus of filling up the posts lies on the Central Universities (CUs). Ministry of Education and University Grants Commission (UGC) regularly monitor the institutions and the Central Universities have been directed to fill up the vacancies in regular mode. Through special recruitment drives more than 7650 teaching positions have been filled in the Central Universities including 1048 positions belonging to SC category, 512 of ST category and 1734 of OBC Category. UGC has launched a unified recruitment portal called CU-Chayan on 02.05.2023 to provide a common platform for listing of vacancies/advertisement/jobs across all Central Universities. Further, to continue studies as unaffected, CUs also engage adhoc faculty. There are 105 adhoc faculties in Central Universities.

Moreover, the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers Cadre) Act, 2019 has been notified on 09.07.2019 which provides for reservation of posts in direct recruitment for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs), and Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) in the Teacher's Cadre of Central Educational Institutions established, maintained, or aided by the Central Government. This Act removes the difficulty regarding the reservation of posts in appointment by treating University/Central Educational Institution as a cadre or unit for the purpose of reservation instead of individual departments.

**PM SHRI SCHEME IN PUNJAB****48 SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:**

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

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to implement the Prime Minister's School for Rising India (PM SHRI) Scheme in the State of Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of schools that were proposed to be covered under the Scheme in Punjab;

(d) whether any funds have been allocated by the Government to Punjab State for the Scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any funds have been released by the Government to State Government of Punjab for the Scheme and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Cabinet has approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme named Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI) on 7th September, 2022. These schools showcase the implementation of the National Education Policy 2020 and emerge as exemplar schools over a period of time, and also offer leadership to other schools in the neighbourhood. They provide leadership in their respective regions in providing high-quality education in an equitable, inclusive and joyful school environment that takes care of the diverse background, multilingual needs,

and different academic abilities of children and makes them active participants in their own learning process as per the vision of NEP 2020. Under the scheme, there is a provision of setting up of more than 14500 PM-SHRI Schools by strengthening the existing schools from amongst schools managed by Central government/State/UT Government/local bodies.

An overall budget of Rs. 209.46 Crore has been recommended by the Project Approval Board (PAB) for the FY 2024-25 for implementation of PM-SHRI scheme in the State of Punjab.

(c): A total number of 233 schools have been selected from Punjab as PM-SHRI Schools which includes 59 Secondary and 174 Senior Secondary schools.

(d) and (e): An overall budget of Rs. 209.46 Crore has been allocated by the Project Approval Board (PAB) for the FY 2024-25 for undertaking the activities approved under the PM-SHRI scheme as per the details below:

<b>Funds Allocated (Rs in Crore)</b>				
<b>Non-Recurring</b>	<b>Recurring</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
118.89	90.57	209.46	125.68	83.78

The funds are released to the state on the receipt of proposal on the basis of pace of expenditure, receipt of commensurate state share, audited accounts, statement

cumulative state share, statement on outstanding advances and up-to date expenditure statement.

### **LEARNERS AND TEACHERS REGISTERED ON OTLAS PORTAL**

#### **49. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:**

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

(a) the details and total number of non-literates registered on the Online Teaching, Learning and Assessment System (OTLAS) since 2022, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details and total number of learners who have appeared and certified under Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Assessment Test (FLNAT) on OTLAS since 2022, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the details and the number of volunteer teachers registered on OTLAS since 2022, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) the details and the number of States which have conducted surveys to identify non-literates (beneficiary) and volunteer teachers through the New India Literacy Programme (NILP) online survey app and the States which do not have since 2022, year-wise; and

(e) the details regarding the number of beneficiaries tagged with volunteer teachers and the number of untagged beneficiaries and volunteer teachers since 2022, State-wise and year-wise?

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

(a) to (d) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme, introduced in 2022-23 as New India Literacy Programme (NILP), now popularly known as ULLAS - Nav Bharat SaakshartaKaryakram, is being implemented from the F.Y. 2022-23 to 2026-27. The Non-Literates/ Learners and Volunteer Teachers (VTs) can register themselves online through ULLAS Portal or ULLAS Mobile App. The States/ UTs implementing the scheme conduct surveys on hybrid mode to identify non-literates (beneficiary) and Volunteer Teachers (VTs) in the State/ UTs. The Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Assessment Test (FLNAT) is an evaluation conducted under the ULLAS scheme to assess basic reading, writing, and numeracy skills along with financial, digital and critical life skills of the non-literates, certifying them as “neo-literates” upon passing the assessment test by the NIOS.

The online data of Learners, Volunteer Teachers and Certified Neo-Literates registered may be seen at the ULLAS portal at the URL <https://ullas.education.gov.in/nilp>.

Year-wise and State-wise details indicating the total number of non-literates and Volunteer Teachers (VTs) registered, since 2022 are given in the enclosed

**Statement I and III** respectively. Year-wise and State-wise details indicating the total number of learners who appeared in FLNAT and certified since 2022 are given in the enclosed **Statement II**. Until now, 34 States/ UTs have been implementing ULLAS Schemein their respective States/ UTs.

(e) Year-wise and State-wise details regarding the number of beneficiaries tagged with volunteer teachers and the number of untagged beneficiaries and volunteer teachers since 2022 are given in the enclosed **Statement IV**.

**STATEMENT-I**

**Non- literates registered year-wise and State-wise**

Sl. No	States/UT's	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Grand Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11,881	242	37	12,160
2	Andhra Pradesh	30,39,299	5,533	26,124	30,70,956
3	Arunachal Pradesh	19,995	21	7	20,023
4	Assam	2	4,20,929	2,11,943	6,32,874
5	Bihar	22,914	4,84,884	189	5,07,987
6	Chandigarh	3,000	656	11	3,667
7	Chhattisgarh	-	1,20,992	6,91,503	8,12,495
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	-	25,254	73	25,327
9	Delhi	2,861	21,117	1,594	25,572

10	Goa	-	2,983	242	3,225
11	Gujarat	98	30,054	286	30,438
12	Haryana	-	48,974	3,19,083	3,68,057
13	Himachal Pradesh	2,518	92,490	762	95,770
14	Jammu and Kashmir	-	6,21,993	64,679	6,86,672
15	Jharkhand	29,243	94,632	70,714	1,94,589
16	Karnataka	3,33,554	4,24,338	1,40,904	8,98,796
17	Kerala	91,012	83	5	91,100
18	Ladakh	7,337	2	2	7,341
19	Lakshadweep	-	7	-	7
20	Madhya Pradesh	31,06,461	1,408	6,352	31,14,221
21	Maharashtra	26	6,61,895	3,58,199	10,20,120
22	Manipur	8,291	334	3	8,628
23	Meghalaya	1,287	1,203	146	2,636
24	Mizoram	10	13	29	52
25	Nagaland	10	8	2	20
26	Odisha	36,297	631	1,55,131	1,92,059
27	Puducherry	-	11	1,240	1,251
28	Punjab	9,304	72,013	10,619	91,936
29	Rajasthan	5,72,114	5,19,298	13,52,65 1	24,44,063
30	Sikkim	-	4,024	620	4,644

31	Tamil Nadu	10,08,882	90	123	10,09,095
32	Telangana	-	14	61	75
33	Tripura	-	375	1,987	2,362
34	Uttar Pradesh	5,36,311	4,43,373	1,27,945	11,07,629
35	Uttarakhand	3,720	8,016	1,791	13,527
36	West Bengal	-	37	26	63
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>88,46,427</b>	<b>41,07,927</b>	<b>35,45,083</b>	<b>1,64,99,437</b>



**STATEMENT-II****Consolidated FLNAT Data under ULLAS: Nav Bharat SaakshartaKaryakram**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	FLNAT March 2023		FLNAT September 2023		FLNAT March 2024		FLNAT September 2024 (Tentative)		Total Appeared	Total Certified
		Appeared	Certified	Appeared	Certified	Appeared	Certified	Appeared	Certified		
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands					7,000				7,000	0
2	Andhra Pradesh									-	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	19,286	13,591	2,358	1,846	2,519	1,961			24,163	17,398
4	Assam							70,000		70,000	0
5	Bihar									-	0
6	Chandigarh	3,000	2,596	550	548					3,550	3,144
7	Chhattisgarh					154,085	152,805			154,085	152,805
8	Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli			3,743	1,879					3,743	1,879
9	Delhi					14,675	13,991	8,163		22,838	13,991
10	Goa					645	472	1289		1,934	472
11	Gujarat					5,700	4,590	1000		6,700	4,590
12	Haryana							350,000		350,000	0

13	Himachal Pradesh							15351		15,351	0
14	Jammu & Kashmir					156,552	134,797			156,552	134,797
15	Jharkhand	46,485	37,750	82,369	63,291	125,585	107,434	99,135		353,574	208,475
16	Karnataka					357,722	356,328			357,722	356,328
17	Kerala			63,169	58,826					63,169	58,826
18	Ladakh	12,865	11,963	17,956	16,433	3,547	3,541			34,368	31,937
19	Lakshadweep			100	100					100	100
20	Madhya Pradesh	918,674	805,641	1,021,696	936,264	1,213,749	1,133,497	1,647,000		4,801,119	2,875,402
21	Maharashtra					403,644	354,735			403,644	354,735
22	Manipur					3,261	2,701			3,261	2,701
23	Meghalaya	1,320	828	7,142	4,627	3,724	3,216			12,186	8,671
24	Mizoram					320	253			320	253
25	Nagaland							28754		28,754	0
26	Odisha	36,297	24,947	46,094	33,002			2,41,990		3,24,381	57,949
27	Puducherry									-	0
28	Punjab	9,304	8,990	61,882	57,384	59,193	56,231	65,000		195,379	122,605
29	Rajasthan	548,052	525,645	267,721	262,144	245,211	240,520	520,379		1,581,363	1,028,309
30	Sikkim					3,765	3,243	2728		6,493	3,243
31	Tamilnadu	528,511	528,439			480,740	478,090	509589		1,518,840	1,006,529

32	Telangana									-	0
33	Tripura					576	431			576	431
34	Uttar Pradesh	113,716	81,784	231,956	190,634	116,342	109,046	150,000		612,014	381,464
35	Uttarakhand			13,586	7,077	13,502	10,983	9459		36,547	18,060
36	West Bengal									-	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22,37,510</b>	<b>20,42,174</b>	<b>18,20,322</b>	<b>16,34,055</b>	<b>33,72,057</b>	<b>31,68,865</b>	<b>37,19,837</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,11,49,726</b>	<b>68,45,094</b>

**STATEMENT-III**  
**Volunteer Teachers Year-wise & State-wise**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>States/UT's</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>	<b>2024-25</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,397	64	15	1,476
2	Andhra Pradesh	27,83,418	425	1,837	27,85,680
3	Arunachal Pradesh	-	13	2	15
4	Assam	-	33,009	20,072	53,081
5	Bihar	614	26,478	59	27,151
6	Chandigarh	-	175	2	177
7	Chhattisgarh	-	12,671	65,630	78,301
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	-	988	41	1,029
9	Delhi	399	4,446	309	5,154
10	Goa	-	3	4	7
11	Gujarat	40	7,963	248	8,251
12	Haryana	-	13,469	1,00,531	1,14,000
13	Himachal Pradesh	535	18,665	146	19,346
14	Jammu and Kashmir	-	52,535	3,209	55,744
15	Jharkhand	-	9,082	4,299	13,381
16	Karnataka	-	36,414	6,562	42,976
17	Kerala	-	8	3	11
18	Ladakh	-	-	1	1

19	Lakshadweep	-	6	-	6
20	Madhya Pradesh	1,32,793	111	439	1,33,343
21	Maharashtra	3	1,11,157	74,575	1,85,735
22	Manipur	-	15	33	48
23	Meghalaya	-	30	4	34
24	Mizoram	2	1	4	7
25	Nagaland	2	5	2	9
26	Odisha	-	61	9,491	9,552
27	Puducherry	-	27	75	102
28	Punjab	-	19,223	1,855	21,078
29	Rajasthan	64,234	39,985	79,661	1,83,880
30	Sikkim	-	641	27	668
31	Tamil Nadu	33	29	43	105
32	Telangana	-	11	40	51
33	Tripura	-	44	40	84
34	Uttar Pradesh	68,774	56,312	10,816	1,35,902
35	Uttarakhand	281	490	141	912
36	West Bengal	-	19	17	36
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>30,52,525</b>	<b>4,44,575</b>	<b>3,80,233</b>	<b>38,77,333</b>

**STATEMENT-IV****Beneficiaries (Tagged & Untagged)**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>States/UT's</b>	<b>Tagged Learner</b>	<b>Untagged Learner</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	12,144	12,160
2	Andhra Pradesh	17,191	30,53,765	30,70,956
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	20,022	20,023
4	Assam	4,42,582	1,90,292	6,32,874
5	Bihar	1,77,388	3,30,599	5,07,987
6	Chandigarh	381	3,286	3,667
7	Chhattisgarh	6,14,002	1,98,493	8,12,495
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1,856	23,471	25,327
9	Delhi	13,786	11,786	25,572
10	Goa	8	3,217	3,225
11	Gujarat	8,686	21,752	30,438
12	Haryana	3,21,625	46,432	3,68,057
13	Himachal Pradesh	95,208	562	95,770
14	Jammu and Kashmir	4,97,914	1,88,758	6,86,672
15	Jharkhand	69,394	1,25,195	1,94,589
16	Karnataka	1,80,479	7,18,317	8,98,796

17	Kerala	1	91,099	91,100
18	Ladakh	-	7,341	7,341
19	Lakshadweep	-	7	7
20	Madhya Pradesh	1,585	31,12,636	31,14,221
21	Maharashtra	7,11,163	3,08,957	10,20,120
22	Manipur	2	8,626	8,628
23	Meghalaya	3	2,633	2,636
24	Mizoram	49	3	52
25	Nagaland	16	4	20
26	Odisha	47,206	1,44,853	1,92,059
27	Puducherry	1,104	147	1,251
28	Punjab	57,130	34,806	91,936
29	Rajasthan	21,36,233	3,07,830	24,44,063
30	Sikkim	1,286	3,358	4,644
31	Tamil Nadu	135	10,08,960	10,09,095
32	Telangana	61	14	75
33	Tripura	134	2,228	2,362
34	Uttar Pradesh	6,17,143	4,90,486	11,07,629
35	Uttarakhand	2,639	10,888	13,527
36	West Bengal	46	17	63
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>60,16,453</b>	<b>1,04,82,984</b>	<b>1,64,99,437</b>

**KHELO INDIA SCHEME IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

50. **SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:**

**SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:**

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

(a) the details regarding the total number of Sports Infrastructure/centres/stadiums presently existing / under construction / proposed to be set up under the Khelo India scheme in Andhra Pradesh in a district wise manner, especially in Nellore and Prakasam Districts;

(b) the details regarding the total funds allocated and utilised for the purposes of completions/ upkeep of above specified centres/stadiums/complexes under the Khelo India scheme in Andhra Pradesh over the last five years in a district wise manner, especially in Nellore and Prakasam Districts;

(c) the details regarding the total number of proposals received by the Central government for sports centres/stadiums/complexes in Andhra Pradesh over the last five years and their present status;

(d) whether the Government has carried out any activities/campaigns to increase use of centres/stadiums/complexes set up under Khelo India across India, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has set up any proposed timeline for their consideration and completion, if so, the details thereof?

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



(a) and (b) The details of the sports infrastructure projects approved and their sanctioned cost, funds released and their physical and financial progress, under Khelo India Scheme, across the country, including in Nellore and Prakasam districts of Andhra Pradesh, are available in public domain on the dashboard at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in>.

(c) 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including construction of sports centres/stadiums/complexes, rests primarily with the State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government supplements their efforts. The proposals received in this Ministry are considered on case-to-case basis. The proposals received from the State/UT Governments and other eligible entities are considered for financial support, subject to their completeness, technical feasibility and availability of funds under the Scheme. The details of the sports infrastructure sanctioned under Khelo India Scheme and National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), across the country, including in the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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>.

(d) The responsibility of operation and maintenance of projects sanctioned under the Khelo India Scheme lies with the grantee. The Central Government only supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps through financial assistance.

(e) As per the existing guidelines of the Khelo India Scheme, 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.

## डिजिटल शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहन

### 51. श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार देश में डिजिटल शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं/उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) प्राथमिक स्तर पर डिजिटल पाठ्यक्रम को शामिल करने के लिए पंजाब राज्य से चयनित विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 (एनईपी- 2020) डिजिटल शिक्षा के लिए एक परिवर्तनकारी दृष्टिकोण की कल्पना करती है, जिसका उद्देश्य सभी के लिए उच्च-गुणवत्ता, सुलभ और समान शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी का लाभ उठाना है। यह नीति शिक्षा प्रणाली में डिजिटल उपकरणों, संसाधनों और प्लेटफार्मों के एकीकरण को बढ़ावा देती है।

एनईपी 2020 के लक्ष्य और उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए, शिक्षा की पहुंच, गुणवत्ता और वहनीयता में सुधार के लिए कई पहल की गई हैं। शिक्षा मंत्रालय एक व्यापक योजना "सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी के

माध्यम से शिक्षा पर राष्ट्रीय मिशन” (एनएमईआईसीटी) को कार्यान्वित करता है। इसका उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित सहित कई कार्यकलापों के माध्यम से डिजिटल शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देना है:

i. **स्वयम** -स्वयम का उद्देश्य व्यापक मुक्त ऑनलाइन पाठ्यक्रम (एमओओसी) के माध्यम से गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा तक समान पहुँच प्रदान करना है, जिससे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों और विषयों में छात्रों, पेशेवरों और आजीवन शिक्षार्थियों के लिए समावेशी अधिगम अवसरों को बढ़ावा मिलता है। स्वयम ने अपनी स्थापना के बाद से 4.63 करोड़ से अधिक नामांकन के साथ 3500 से अधिक अनूठे पाठ्यक्रम पेश किए हैं। पंजाब राज्य में स्वयम कोर्स क्रेडिट अपनाने वाले विश्वविद्यालयों की सूची **विवरण** | में दी गई है, जिसे [https://www.education.gov.in/parl\\_ques](https://www.education.gov.in/parl_ques) पर देखा जा सकता है।

ii. **स्वयम प्रभा**:स्वयम प्रभा 48 डीटीएच चैनलों का एक समूह है जो उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले शैक्षिक कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण के लिए समर्पित है, जिसका उद्देश्य विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के छात्रों के लिए शिक्षा को सुलभ बनाना है। ये चैनल पंजाब राज्य सहित देश भर के सभी शिक्षार्थियों के लिए निःशुल्क उपलब्ध हैं तथा डीडी फ्री डिश और इंटरनेट अनुप्रयोग के माध्यम से प्रसारित किए जाते हैं। दिनांक 21 नवंबर 2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, 1.5 लाख से अधिक अद्वितीय शैक्षिक वीडियो व्याख्यान हैं, जिनका कुल देखने का समय 92,000 घंटे से अधिक है।

iii. **स्वयम प्लस**:शिक्षा मंत्रालय और आईआईटी मद्रास ने अग्रणी उद्योग भागीदारों के सहयोग से उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले पाठ्यक्रमों वाला एक ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म शुरू किया है। इसका उद्देश्य छात्रों और आजीवन शिक्षार्थियों के बीच रोजगार क्षमता को बढ़ावा देना है। आज की स्थिति के अनुसार, प्रतिष्ठित उद्योग भागीदारों के साथ 55 समझौता ज्ञापनों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं। यह प्लेटफॉर्म स्वास्थ्य सेवा, आतिथ्य और पर्यटन, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी और सेवाएँ, बैंकिंग, वित्त सेवाएँ और बीमा आदि सहित उभरते क्षेत्रों से 322 पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करता है। दिनांक 21 नवंबर 2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, स्वयम प्लस प्लेटफॉर्म पर नामांकित शिक्षार्थियों की कुल संख्या 1.2 लाख से अधिक है।

iv. **साथी:** यह प्लेटफॉर्म देश भर के सभी छात्रों/शिक्षार्थियों को प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं जैसे जेईई, नीट, एसएससी, आईसीएआर, सीयूईटी और आईबीपीएस आदि के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण संसाधनों तक निःशुल्क पहुंच प्रदान करता है।

इस विषय-वस्तु को प्रतिष्ठित संस्थानों जैसे कि भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी) और अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान (एम्स) के शिक्षाविदों द्वारा तैयार किया गया है, जो छात्रों/शिक्षार्थियों को प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी में मदद करने के लिए अपनी विशेषज्ञता का योगदान देते हैं। यह प्लेटफॉर्म 10,000 से अधिक वीडियो व्याख्यान, 80,000+ समस्याएँ, मॉक टेस्ट, एक एआई चैटबॉट प्रदान करता है और जेईई, नीट, एसएससी आदि के उम्मीदवारों को मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करता है।

V. **समर्थ** –सरकार ने शैक्षणिक संस्थानों को भविष्य के लिए तैयार डिजिटल परिसर बनाने के लिए समर्थ ईआरपी समाधान शुरू किया है। समर्थ का उद्देश्य उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों (एचईआई) को एक ही मंच पर 40 से अधिक मॉड्यूल वाले 9 पैकेजों के साथ पूरी तरह से प्रबंधित, क्लाउड-आधारित, व्यापक ईआरपी (उद्यम संसाधन योजना) समाधान प्रदान करना है। दिनांक 21 नवंबर 2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, पंजाब के 13 विश्वविद्यालयों/उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों ने **विवरण** II में दिए गए प्लेटफॉर्म को अपना लिया है, जिसे [https://www.education.gov.in/parl\\_ques](https://www.education.gov.in/parl_ques) पर देखा जा सकता है।

## PM-SHRI SCHOOL IN ANDHRA PRADESH

### 52 SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

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

(a) the details and number of schools that have been selected in the State of Andhra Pradesh for Prime Minister's School for Rising India (PM-SHRI) scheme, district-wise;

(b) the funds sanctioned and utilised for the infrastructure development of these schools in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

(c) the details of the procedure adopted for selection of schools for PM-SHRI schools;

(d) the number of schools that meet the minimum prescribed benchmark to be selected under PM SHRI schools in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise; and

(e) the number of schools that have fulfilled the challenging conditions and have been certified through physical inspection in the State of Andhra Pradesh, 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) Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, in which PM SHRI Schools are set up by strengthening the existing schools from amongst schools managed by Central government/State/UT Government/local bodies. These schools are to showcase all the initiatives of National Education Policy 2020 and emerge as exemplar schools over a period of time, and also offer leadership to other schools in the neighbourhood. They provide leadership in their respective regions in providing high-quality education in an equitable, inclusive and joyful school environment that takes care of the diverse background, multilingual needs, and different academic abilities of children and

makes them active participants in their own learning process as per the vision of NEP 2020.

In Andhra Pradesh, a total of 855 PM SHRI Schools have been selected under PM SHRI Scheme through transparent challenge method which includes 35 Primary Schools, 27 Elementary School, 658 Secondary Schools and 135 Senior Secondary Schools. The district-wise details of schools selected from the state of Andhra Pradesh is enclosed as **Statement- I**.

(b) A total of 1056.44 crore (Central Share& State Share) has been sanctioned in FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25for855 PM SHRI Schools inthe state of Andhra Pradesh under PM SHRI Scheme. The Central Share of this amount is 633.88 crore, out of which a total of 293.66crore has been sanctioned as non-recurring fund for the infrastructure development of PM SHRI schools in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Selection of PM SHRI schools is through Challenge Mode wherein Schools compete for support to become exemplar schools. Selection is done through a three-stage process with definite time lines, which is as follows: -

Stage-1: States/UTs would sign MoU with Centre laying down the commitments for supporting these schools for achieving specified quality assurance as PM SHRI schools.

Stage-2: In this stage, a pool of schools that are eligible to be selected as PM SHRI Schools would be identified based on prescribed minimum benchmark through UDISE+ data.

Stage-3: This stage is based on the challenge method for fulfilling certain criteria. School of Urban areas need to score minimum 70%, whereas Schools of Rural areas need to score minimum 60% to be selected as PM SHRI Schools. Fulfilment of conditions would be certified by states/KVS/JNV through physical inspection.

States/UTs are required to recommend the list of schools to Ministry of Education and an Expert committee headed by Secretary (SE&L), at Ministry of Education, Government of India, has been constituted to make the final school selection through challenge method.

(d) and (e)The number of schools (Phase wise and District Wise) that have met the minimum benchmark criteria through UDISE+ data, fulfilled the challenge parameters and have been certified through physical inspection at the district level in the state of Andhra Pradesh is enclosed as **Statement-II**.

### **STATEMENT-I**

**The details of the PM SHRI schools selected in the State of Andhra Pradesh is:**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of State</b>	<b>Number of PM SHRI Schools</b>
1	AlluriSitharamaRaju	23
2	Anakpalli	35
3	Anantapur	42
4	Annamayya	36
5	Bapatla	31

6	Chittoor	40
7	East Godavari	20
8	Eluru	33
9	Guntur	25
10	Kakinada	31
11	Konaseema	26
12	Krishna	29
13	Kurnool	52
14	Nandyal	40
15	NTR	27
16	Palnadu	38
17	Prakasam	48
18	ParvathipuramManyam	19
19	Sri Saatyasai	37
20	Srikakulam	35
21	SPSR Nellore	42
22	Tirupati	40
23	Visakhapatnam	5
24	Vizianagaram	34
25	West Godavari	25
26	Y.S.R	42
<b>Total</b>		<b>855</b>



**STATEMENT-II**

The details of the schools that have met the minimum benchmark criteria through UDISE+ data, fulfilled the challenge parameters and have been certified through physical inspection at the district level in the state of Andhra Pradesh is as follows:

<b>PHASE-I of selection of PM SHRI Schools under PM SHRI Scheme</b>					
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>Total Benchm-arked Schools</b>	<b>School Passed the Challenge Criteria</b>	<b>School Passed After District Verification</b>	<b>State Recommended</b>
1	AlluriSitharamaRaju	272	155	155	28
2	Anakapalli	561	403	402	31
3	Anantapur	756	357	327	48
4	Annamayya	400	289	289	39
5	Bapatla	393	247	247	28
6	Chittoor	483	316	316	40
7	East Godavari	557	322	322	29
8	Eluru	611	379	379	36
9	Guntur	435	230	230	22
10	Kakinada	666	337	337	25
11	Konaseema	431	242	242	26

12	Krishna	386	262	262	33
13	Kurnool	849	377	377	45
14	Nandyal	551	275	275	43
15	NTR	422	278	278	21
16	Palnadu	750	415	415	47
17	ParvathipuramManyam	259	169	169	22
18	Prakasam	777	453	453	49
19	SPSR Nellore	563	318	318	47
20	Sri Sathya Sai	416	208	204	30
21	Srikakulam	599	508	507	47
22	Tirupati	480	282	282	27
23	Visakhapatanam	300	197	197	6
24	Vizianagaram	579	355	355	35
25	West Godavari	505	292	292	27
26	Y.S.R.	454	216	216	44
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13455</b>	<b>7882</b>	<b>7846</b>	<b>875</b>

**PHASE-II of selection of PM SHRI Schools under PM SHRI Scheme**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>Total Bench m- arked School</b>	<b>School Passed the Challeng e Criteria</b>	<b>School Passed After District Verificatio</b>	<b>State Recom mende d</b>
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		<b>s</b>		<b>n</b>	
1	AlluriSitharamaRaju	248	169	169	41
2	Anakapalli	537	376	376	51
3	ANANTAPUR	717	305	305	74
4	Annamayya	372	197	197	63
5	Bapatla	368	205	205	56
6	CHITTOOR	453	309	309	68
7	EAST GODAVARI	539	299	266	40
8	Eluru	583	339	339	59
9	GUNTUR	414	196	196	43
10	Kakinada	646	333	333	54
11	Konaseema	410	194	194	51
12	KRISHNA	358	244	244	55
13	KURNOOL	820	359	359	57
14	Nandyal	523	227	227	65
15	NTR	405	278	272	41
16	Palnadu	722	349	349	71
17	ParvathipuramManyam	243	150	150	36
18	PRAKASAM	736	421	421	84
19	SPSR NELLORE	523	292	292	80
20	Sri Sathya Sai	391	202	202	73
21	SRIKAKULAM	567	436	435	67

22	Tirupati	457	280	280	72
23	VISAKHAPATANAM	296	184	184	10
24	VIZIANAGARAM	549	344	344	62
25	WEST GODAVARI	481	293	293	49
26	Y.S.R.	420	190	190	72
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12778</b>	<b>7171</b>	<b>7131</b>	<b>1494</b>

### **INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME SCHEME**

**53. SHRI VARUN CHAUDHRY:**

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

- (a) the names of the 500 companies wherein internship programme will take place;
- (b) the number of the persons who have registered under the PMIS scheme;
- (c) the budget allocated and spent till date; and
- (d) the details of the action taken under the scheme as announced in the budget 2024-25?

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

- (a): The Prime Minister's Internship Scheme (PMIS) announced in the Budget 2024-25, aims to provide internship opportunities to one crore youth in top 500 companies in five years. As an initiation to this Scheme, Ministry of Corporate

Affairs has launched a Pilot Project of the Scheme on 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2024, which is targeted to provide internship opportunities to 1.25 lakh youth in the Financial Year 2024-25. The list of the top 500 companies on the basis of average Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure in the last 3 years is available on <https://pminternship.mca.gov.in> (portal). Participation of the companies in this scheme is voluntary.

- (b): The portal was opened for registrations of the youth from 12<sup>th</sup> October, 2024 to 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2024; a total of 4.87 lakh eligible applicants completed their KYC and registered themselves during this time period.
- (c): An amount of Rs.2,000 crore was allocated in the Budget for FY 2024-25. An amount of Rs.6.04 crores have been spent till 20<sup>th</sup> November, 2024.
- (d): As an initiation to PMIS, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has launched a Pilot Project of the Scheme on 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2024, which is targeted to provide internship opportunities to 1.25 lakh youth in the FY 2024-25. The Scheme is being implemented through an online portal <https://pminternship.mca.gov.in>. The Portal serves as a centralized platform for end-to-end Scheme implementation and internship lifecycle management. As on date, 1.27 lakh Internship Opportunities have been posted by companies. Against these approximately 6.21 lakh applications have been received and selection process by the companies is ongoing.

## रिकार्ड का डिजिटलीकरण एवं संरक्षण

### 54. श्री तनुज पुनिया :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) सरकार के पास संग्रहित अभिलेखों की कुल संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त अभिलेखों में से क्षतिग्रस्त, बहाल, डिजिटाइज्ड तथा अभी डिजिटाइज्ड किए जाने वाले अभिलेखों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या उक्त अभिलेखों के संरक्षण के लिए विश्व स्तरीय तकनीकों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है;
- (घ) क्या इस संबंध में कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षित किया जा रहा है; और
- (ङ.) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) : राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार (एनएआई), भारत सरकार के स्थायी महत्व के अभिलेखों का संरक्षक है। इसकी स्थापना 11 मार्च, 1891 को कोलकाता में इम्पीरियल रिकॉर्ड विभाग के रूप में की गई थी और यह दक्षिण एशिया के सबसे बड़े अभिलेखीय संग्रहों में से एक है। इसमें सार्वजनिक अभिलेखों का बहुत बड़ा संग्रह मौजूद है जिसमें फाइलें, पुस्तक खण्ड, मानचित्र, राष्ट्रपति से स्वीकृति प्राप्त विधेयक, संधियां, दुर्लभ पांडुलिपियां, प्राच्य अभिलेख, निजी कागजात, नक्शानवीसी अभिलेख, राजपत्र और भौगोलिकी संग्रह, जनगणना अभिलेख, विधानसभा और संसद के वाद-विवाद, प्रतिबंधित साहित्य, यात्रा वृत्तांत आदि सम्मिलित हैं।
- राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार के संरक्षण में अभिलेखों के संग्रहों की कुल संख्या 34 करोड़ पृष्ठ (लगभग) है जिसमें विभिन्न मंत्रालयों, विभागों के अभिलेखों के साथ-साथ निजी और प्राच्य अभिलेखों के संग्रह भी शामिल हैं।

- (ख): ऐसा अनुमान है कि अभिलेखों की 2.25 करोड़ (लगभग) शीटें अत्यंत भुरभुरे अभिलेख हैं और इन अभिलेखों की मरम्मत और जीर्णोद्धार के लिए अपेक्षित कार्य, मिशन मोड में एक बाह्य स्रोत एजेंसी के माध्यम से किया जा रहा है।  
अब तक, एनएआई ने अभिलेखों के लगभग 5,50,58,949 पृष्ठ डिजिटलीकृत किए हैं और अभिलेखों के 28,49,41,031 पृष्ठ अभी डिजिटलीकृत किए जाने हैं।
- (ग): राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार के संरक्षण के अंतर्गत अभिलेखीय रिकॉर्डों की मरम्मत और पुनरुद्धार के लिए विश्व भर में अपनाई जाने वाली निवारक, उपचारात्मक और जीर्णोद्धारक संरक्षण जैसी सभी अपेक्षित संरक्षण प्रक्रियाएं अपनाई जा रही हैं।
- (घ) और (ङ): जी, हां। राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार के "अभिलेखीय अध्ययन विद्यालय" में अभ्यर्थियों को अभिलेखागार और अभिलेख प्रबंधन में एक वर्षीय डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम के अंतर्गत अभिलेखों की मरम्मत और पुनरुद्धार का प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार द्वारा अभिलेखों की सर्विसिंग और पुस्तकों, पांडुलिपियों और अभिलेखागार के संरक्षण संबंधी अल्पावधि पाठ्यक्रम भी संचालित किए जाते हैं। उपर्युक्त के अलावा, राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार ने कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमिता मंत्रालय के सहयोग से 900 अभ्यर्थियों को अभिलेखों के संरक्षण और परिरक्षण संबंधी प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया है।

### पंच राष्ट्रीय उद्यान में मछली पकड़ने पर रोक

#### 55. श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे :

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

- (क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश की सीमा पर स्थित पंच राष्ट्रीय उद्यान में आदिवासी लोगों द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर मछली पकड़ने का व्यवसाय किया जाता था,

लेकिन इस स्थान को राष्ट्रीय उद्यान घोषित किए जाने के बाद वहां मछली पकड़ने के व्यवसाय पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार को यह भी जानकारी है कि पेंच राष्ट्रीय उद्यान में आदिवासी लोगों पर लगाए गए मछली पकड़ने के व्यवसाय पर प्रतिबंध के कारण बड़े पैमाने पर आदिवासी लोग बेरोजगार हो गए हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार आदिवासी लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए मछली पकड़ने के व्यवसाय पर प्रतिबंध हटाने का है; और

(ङ.) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार पेंच राष्ट्रीय उद्यान में मछली पकड़ने के व्यवसाय को पहले की तरह चलाने के लिए एक सुरक्षित गलियारा बनाने का है ताकि जंगली जानवरों को नुकसान पहुंचाए बिना आदिवासी समुदाय/समाज द्वारा मछली पकड़ने का व्यवसाय किया जा सके?

**पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री**

**(श्री कीर्ति वर्धन सिंह):**

(क) से (ङ): वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 के तहत राज्य सरकारों को किसी क्षेत्र को एक राष्ट्रीय उद्यान के रूप में घोषित करने हेतु अधिसूचना जारी करने की शक्ति प्रदान की गई है, जिसका उद्देश्य उसमें रहने वाले वन्यजीवों या उसके पर्यावरण को सुरक्षित, संवर्धित एवं विकसित करना है। इस अधिनियम के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों के रूप में क्षेत्रों की अधिसूचना से पहले, अधिकारों का समाधान करना और उन्हें राज्य सरकारों में निहित करना आवश्यक है।

मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र राज्यों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश की सीमा पर टोटलाडोह जलाशय में मछुआरों द्वारा मछली पकड़ने की गतिविधियां की जाती थीं। तदुपरांत, पेंच राष्ट्रीय उद्यान की अंतिम अधिसूचना से पहले स्थानीय मछुआरों के मछली पकड़ने के अधिकारों का समाधान किया गया।



जैसाकि मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, पेंच राष्ट्रीय उद्यान की अंतिम अधिसूचना जारी करने हेतु पात्र मछुआरों के अधिकारों का समाधान करने के लिए उन्हें 68 लाख रु. का मुआवजा प्रदान किया गया। तब से, वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 के प्रावधानों के तहत पेंच राष्ट्रीय उद्यान में मछली पकड़ने की गतिविधि प्रतिबंधित है।

मछली पकड़ने की गतिविधियों को सुकर बनाने हेतु पेंच राष्ट्रीय उद्यान की सीमाओं में बदलाव के लिए मंत्रालय के पास संबंधित राज्य सरकारों से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

## IMPACT OF COASTAL EROSION

### 56. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

- (a) whether any studies have been undertaken to assess the sea-level rise and its impact on the country's coastal region and if so, the details thereof specially for the State of Karnataka, including Dakshina Kannada;
- (b) whether the Government has any plans to address the threat of coastal erosion arising from this threat of rising sea-levels;
- (c) if so, whether there is any policy to secure the lives or rehabilitate those who are at the threat of losing their land each year owing to coastal erosion and rising sea levels; and

(d) whether there are any coastal protection measures and shoreline management efforts that have been put in place for the vulnerable coastal stretches of the State of Karnataka?

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

(a) Indian National Centre for Ocean Information and Services (INCOIS), an autonomous institute under Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has prepared the Multi-Hazard Vulnerability Maps (MHVM) for the mainland of India at 1:25000 scale. These maps were prepared based on the composites of extreme water levels recorded by the tide gauges and other published scientific literature, shoreline change rate estimated from satellite data, rate of sea level change and high-resolution topographic data (Airborne Lidar Terrain Mapping, and Digital Terrain Models derived from Cartosat-1 data). The MHVM indicates the probable areas of the coast that would get flooded due to oceanogenic disasters like tsunamis and storm surges in 100-year return periods.

Coastal erosion is one of the impact of sea level rise along the Indian coastline. National Centre for Coastal Research, (NCCR), an attached office of MoES, has monitored the shoreline changes for the entire Indian coastline using multi-spectral satellite images along with field-surveyed data for the period 1990-2018. As per NCCR study, it has been observed that 33.6% of the Indian coastline is under erosion, 26.9% is under accretion (growing) and 39.6% is in a stable state. In

Karnataka, around 50% of the Karnataka coast is in stable conditions, 26% and 24% is under accretion and erosion respectively. The study has also estimated the coastal erosion along various coastal districts of Karnataka and the details are given below:

District	Coastal Length (In km)	Erosion		Stable		Accretion	
		km	%	km	%	km	%
Uttar Kannada	175.65	21.64	12.3	107.8	61.4	46.22	26.3
Udipi	100.71	34.96	34.7	40.97	40.7	24.78	24.6
Dakshin Kannada	36.66	17.74	48.4	8.02	21.9	10.9	29.7
Total	313.02	74.34	23.7	156.78	50.1	81.9	26.2

(b) to (d) The Government of India is committed for taking proactive steps in combating sea erosion and protection of India's coastal areas and the coastal communities. Some of the important measures taken are as follows:

- i. Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) in association with Survey of India (SOI) has delineated the hazard line for the entire coast of the country. The hazard line is indicative of the shoreline changes, including sea level rise due to climate change. This line is to be used by agencies in Coastal States as a tool for Disaster Management including planning of adaptive and mitigation measures. The hazard line features in the new Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMP) of the coastal States/Union territories approved by the MoEF&CC.

- ii. MoEF&CC has notified Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2019 with a view to conserve and protect coastal stretches, marine areas and to ensure livelihood security to the fisher and other local communities. The coastal regulations, however, permit setting up of erosion control measures in the coast. The notification also provides for No Development Zones (NDZ) along various categories of coastal areas to protect India's coastline from encroachment and erosion.
- iii. The Ministry has issued directions to Coastal States/UTs for incorporation of the Shoreline Management Plan in CZMP as per the provisions CRZ Notification, 2019.
- iv. MoEF&CC has framed a national strategy for coastal protection along with guidelines for all Coastal States and Union Territories.
- v. Mangrove and shelterbelt plantations also helps in control of coastal erosion. Union Budget 2023-24 announced 'Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats & Tangible Incomes (MISHTI)' to promote and conserve mangroves, which will also work as a bio shield.
- vi. The Flood Management Scheme of Ministry of Jal Shakti, including anti-sea erosion schemes, are planned and executed by the State Governments with their own resources as per priorities of States. Union Government provided assistance to states which is technical, advisory, catalytic and promotional in nature.
- vii. Considering the importance of collection of data on coastal processes towards coastal protection measures, a new component "Coastal

Management Information System (CMIS)" was initiated under the Central Sector Plan Scheme "Development of Water Resources Information System". CMIS is a data collection activity carried out to collect near shore coastal data which can be used in planning, design, construction and maintenance of site specific coastal protection structures at vulnerable Coastal stretches. Establishment of three sites each in the State of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and UT of Puducherry has been completed.

- viii. The 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission has recommended Rs. 1000 crore for resettlement of displaced people affected by erosion for 2021-26 under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). In addition, Rs.1500 crore is earmarked for mitigation measures to prevent river and coastal erosion for the same period under National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF). For both funds (NDRF and NDMF), state governments will have to avail resources on a cost-sharing basis.
- ix. National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) Phase-II is implemented in 6 Coastal States (Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal) with an overall budget/outlay of Rs. 1864.38 Cr (Gol share Rs.1465.16 Cr, State Share Rs. 399.22 Cr), since July 2015 to March 2023.
- x. The Government of Karnataka has prepared the Shoreline Management Plan in compliance to the provisions of CRZ Notification, 2019. Further, Government Karnataka is in the process of implementation of Karnataka Strengthening Coastal Resilience and the Economy (K- SHORE) Project under World Bank assistance, with an objective to enhance coastal protection

and resilience of coastal infrastructure, strengthening of livelihood of the coastal communities and tackling of marine plastic pollution.

### ई-श्रम पोर्टल के अंतर्गत पहलें एवं उपलब्धियां

#### 57. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

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

- (क) ई-श्रम पोर्टल के अंतर्गत की गई पहलों और प्राप्त उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ख) गुजरात के दाहोद में अब तक किए पंजीकरण का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(क) और (ख): श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय ने असंगठित कामगारों के लिए आधार द्वारा सत्यापित और इससे जुड़े एक व्यापक राष्ट्रीय डेटाबेस (एनडीयूडब्ल्यू) बनाने के लिए, दिनांक 26 अगस्त 2021 को राष्ट्रव्यापी ई-श्रमपोर्टल (eshram.gov.in) की शुरुआत की। ई-श्रमपोर्टल असंगठित कामगारों को एक यूनिवर्सल अकाउंट नंबर (यूएन) प्रदान कर उन्हें पंजीकृत करने और उनकी सहायता करने के लिए है। दिनांक 19 नवंबर 2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, 30.40 करोड़ से अधिक असंगठित कामगारों ने ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर पंजीकरण कराया है और दाहोद, गुजरात में 5.79 लाख असंगठित कामगारों ने पंजीकरण कराया है।

ई-श्रम पोर्टल के तहत पहल और उपलब्धियों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

- i. पोर्टल में पंजीकरण आधार द्वारा सत्यापित और आधार से जुड़ा है। कोई भी असंगठित कामगार स्व-घोषणा के आधार पर पोर्टल पर अपना पंजीकरण करा सकता है।
- ii. प्रवासी कामगारों के परिवार संबंधी जानकारी प्राप्त करने हेतु ई-श्रम में प्रावधान किया गया है।

- iii. संबंधित भवन और अन्य सन्निर्माण कामगार (बीओसीडब्ल्यू) बोर्ड द्वारा पंजीकरण की सुविधा के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ सन्निर्माण कामगारों के डेटा को साझा करने हेतु ई-श्रम में प्रावधान जोड़ा गया है।
- iv. ई-श्रम पोर्टल को राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा (एनसीएस) पोर्टल के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है। कोई असंगठित कामगार अपने यूनिवर्सल अकाउंट नंबर (यूएन) का उपयोग कर एनसीएस पर पंजीकरण कर सकता है और उपयुक्त नौकरी के अवसरों की खोज कर सकता है। एनसीएस पर निर्बाध रूप से पंजीकरण करने हेतु ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर पंजीकरणकर्ता को विकल्प/लिंक भी प्रदान किया गया है।
- v. ई-श्रम को प्रधानमंत्री श्रम-योगी मानधन (पीएम-एसवाईएम) के साथ भी एकीकृत किया गया है। पीएम-एसवाईएम जैसे असंगठित कामगारों के लिए एक पेंशन योजना है जिनकी आयु 18-40 वर्ष के बीच है। यूएन (ई-श्रम) नंबर का उपयोग करके, कोई भी असंगठित कामगार मानधन पोर्टल पर आसानी से पंजीकरण कर सकता है।
- vi. असंगठित कामगारों को कौशल वृद्धि और प्रशिक्षुता के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए, ई-श्रम को कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के कौशल भारत डिजिटल पोर्टल के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है।
- vii. ई-श्रम को माइ-स्कीम पोर्टल के साथ भी एकीकृत किया गया है। माइ-स्कीम एक राष्ट्रीय प्लेटफॉर्म है जिसका उद्देश्य सरकारी योजनाओं की एक ही स्थान पर खोज और पता लगाना है। यह नागरिक की पात्रता के आधार पर योजना की जानकारी खोजने के लिए एक प्रौद्योगिकी-आधारित समाधान प्रदान करता है। यह प्लेटफॉर्म नागरिकों को सही सरकारी योजनाएं खोजने में मदद करता है। यह विभिन्न सरकारी योजनाओं के लिए आवेदन करने के तरीके के बारे में भी मार्गदर्शन करता है। इस एकीकरण के माध्यम से, सभी ई-श्रम पंजीकरणकर्ता उन योजनाओं की जांच कर सकते हैं जिनके लिए वे पात्र हैं।

- viii. श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 21 अक्टूबर 2024 को ई-श्रम- “वन-स्टॉप-सॉल्यूशन” शुभारंभ किया। ई-श्रम- “वन-स्टॉप-सॉल्यूशन” में विभिन्न सामाजिक सुरक्षा/कल्याणकारी योजनाओं को एकल पोर्टल यानी ई-श्रम पर एकीकृत करना शामिल है। इससे ई-श्रम पर पंजीकृत असंगठित कामगारों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं तक पहुँच प्राप्त बनाने और ई-श्रम के माध्यम से अब तक उनके द्वारा प्राप्त लाभों को देखने में मदद मिलती है।

### महिलाओं के लिए कौशल विकास केंद्रों की स्थापना

58. श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकर:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

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

- (क) सरकार द्वारा महाराष्ट्र सहित देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में महिलाओं को कौशल प्रदान करने के लिए उठाए गए सुधारात्मक कदमों का ब्योरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का विचार महिलाओं की प्रतिभा को बढ़ावा देने और उन्हें आत्मनिर्भर बनाने तथा उन्हें प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में और अधिक कौशल विकास केंद्र स्थापित करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है;
- (ग) महाराष्ट्र में खोले गए नए कौशल विकास केन्द्रों का जिलावार ब्योरा क्या है;
- (घ) उपरोक्त केंद्रों पर सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि खर्च किए जाने की संभावना है; और
- (ङ) इन केंद्रों की स्थापित करने की अवधि तथा इनके समापन संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है?

**कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री**

**(श्री जयंत चौधरी):**

- (क) भारत सरकार के कौशल भारत मिशन (एसआईएम) के तहत, कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) विभिन्न स्कीमों के तहत कौशल विकास केंद्रों/संस्थानों आदि के व्यापक नेटवर्क



के माध्यम से कौशल, पुनः कौशल और कौशलान्मन्यन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षता संवर्धन स्कीम (एनएपीएस) और शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण स्कीम (सीटीएस) को औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से महाराष्ट्र राज्य के साथ-साथ देश भर में महिलाओं सहित समाज के सभी वर्गों के लिए सिम का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को उद्योग प्रासंगिक कौशल से लैस करके भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना है।

पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए, परिवहन लागत और आवास और भोजन की सुविधाओं के लिए व्यय प्रदान किया जाता है। जेएसएस स्कीम के अंतर्गत, महिलाओं और अन्य कमजोर वर्गों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया जा रहा है। सभी आईटीआई (सरकारी और निजी) में सभी पाठ्यक्रमों में महिला उम्मीदवारों के लिए, 30% सीटों का आरक्षण स्वीकृत किया गया है और ये सीटें प्रत्येक संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सामान्य आरक्षण नीति के आधार पर भरी जा सकती हैं। महिलाओं के लिए 19 राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (एनएसटीआई) और 300 से अधिक आईटीआई हैं।

(ख) से (ड.) एमएसडीई की विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित पूरे देश में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए आवश्यकता के आधार पर प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (टीसी) स्थापित/संलग्न किए जाते हैं।

एनएपीएस के अंतर्गत औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों में शिक्षता प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। विगत एक वर्ष और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान महाराष्ट्र राज्य में कोई नया जेएसएस (एनजीओ) स्थापित नहीं किया गया है।

सीटीएस स्कीम के तहत, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में विगत एक वर्ष और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान खोले गए नए आईटीआई का जिला-वार विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	आईटीआई के नाम
1	जलगांव	त्रिमूर्ति औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान
2	चंद्रपुर	मानिकगढ़ प्राइवेट औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान खमोना
3	वर्धा	पनसरोड निजी औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, वर्धा

4	लातूर	संवेदना दिव्यांग औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, लक्ष्मी नगर
5	नासिक	श्री वी ए सावंत प्राइवेट औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान नासिक
6	जलगांव	छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज प्राइवेट आईटीआई
7	पुणे	समीर प्राइवेट औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान
8	थाणे	यशोदीप सामाजिक विकास संस्था सरलगांव प्राइवेट आईटीआई
9	औरंगाबाद	श्री धनेश्वरी मानव विकास मंडल वालुज प्राइवेट औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान
10	औरंगाबाद	चंद्रलोप प्राइवेट औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान
11	रत्नागिरि	श्री रामेश्वर शिक्षण संस्थान प्राइवेट औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, रत्नागिरी दाभिल
12	बीड	श्री वैद्यनाथ (पी) औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान हलम बीड
13	बीड	स्वामी विवेकानन्द प्राइवेट औद्योगिक संस्थान,

पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र राज्य में संचालित प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों का जिला-वार विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	जिला	प्रशिक्षण भागीदार
1	अहमदनगर	प्रेट मुलर डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स लिमिटेड
2	अहमदनगर	सिल्वर ओक शॉप्स एंड ऑफिस को-ऑप हाउसिंग सोसाइटी लिमिटेड
3	अकोला	ओरियन एडुटेक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
4	अमरावती	ओरियन एडुटेक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
5	औरंगाबाद	एम्पावर प्रगति वोकेशनल एंड स्टाफिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
6	बीड	गौतम बुद्ध वेलफेयर सोसाइटी

7	हिंगोली	मोजेक वर्कस्किल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
8	जलगांव	प्रेट मुलर डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स लिमिटेड
9	जलना	एम्पावर प्रगति वोकेशनल एंड स्टाफिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
10	कोल्हापुर	रुमन टेक्नोलॉजीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
11	नागपुर	महेंद्रा स्किल्स ट्रेनिंग एंड डेवलपमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
12	नासिक	प्रेट मुलर डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स लिमिटेड
13	उस्मानाबाद	रुमन टेक्नोलॉजीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
14	परभनी	मोजेक वर्कस्किल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
15	पुणे	फनफर्स्ट ग्लोबल स्किल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
16	रायगढ़	जवाहरलाल नेहरू पोर्ट ट्रस्ट
17	रायगढ़	प्रेट मुलर डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स लिमिटेड
18	सांगली	रुमन टेक्नोलॉजीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
19	सोलापुर	सिल्वर ओक शॉप्स एंड ऑफिस को-ऑप हाउसिंग सोसाइटी लिमिटेड
20	थाणे	फनफर्स्ट ग्लोबल स्किल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
21	थाणे	सिल्वर ओक शॉप्स एंड ऑफिस को-ऑप हाउसिंग सोसाइटी लिमिटेड
22	वर्धा	ओरियन एडुटेक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
23	वाशिम	एम्पावर प्रगति वोकेशनल एंड स्टाफिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
24	यवतमाल	ओरियन एडुटेक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
25	मुंबई शहर	एआईटीएमसी वेंचर्स लिमिटेड
26	मुंबई उपनगर	एआईटीएमसी वेंचर्स लिमिटेड
27	मुंबई उपनगर	एआईटीएमसी वेंचर्स लिमिटेड
28	बुलढाना	ओरियन एडुटेक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड

## छत्तीसगढ़ एवं असम में नए केंद्रीय विद्यालय

**59. श्री राधेश्याम राठिया:**

**मोहम्मद रकिबुल हुसैन:**

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार छत्तीसगढ़ के रायगढ़ लोक सभा क्षेत्र में तमनार, घरघोड़ा और अन्य निकटवर्ती गांवों में नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (केवी) स्थापित करने का है;

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

(ग) असम राज्य में वर्तमान में संचालित कुल केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने असम के धुबरी जिले में एक नया केन्द्रीय विद्यालय स्थापित करने की योजना बनाई है/रखी है और यदि हां, तो इसकी स्थापना कब तक हो जाएगी?

**कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री**

**(श्री जयंत चौधरी) :**

(क) से (घ) नए केंद्रीय विद्यालय (केवि) खोलना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। केवि पूरे देश में शिक्षा का एक समान कार्यक्रम प्रदान करने हेतु मुख्य रूप से रक्षा और अर्ध-सैन्य कर्मियों, केंद्रीय स्वायत्त निकायों, केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) और केंद्रीय उच्च शिक्षा संस्थान (आईएचएल) सहित स्थानांतरणीय केंद्र सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शैक्षिक जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए खोले जाते हैं। नए केवि खोलने के प्रस्तावों पर तभी विचार किया जाता है जब भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों या विभागों/ राज्यसरकारों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी) प्रशासनों द्वारा प्रायोजित किए जाते हैं जिसमें मानदंडों के अनुसार एक नए केवि स्थापित करने के लिए भूमि और अस्थायी आवास सहित अपेक्षित संसाधन उपलब्ध कराने की प्रतिबद्धता शामिल होगी। नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए प्रायोजक प्राधिकारियों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की विभिन्न स्तरों पर जांच/प्रक्रिया की जाती है तथा वे विद्यमान प्रक्रिया के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन के अध्वधीन होते हैं।

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (केविसं) से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, केविसं को छत्तीसगढ़ के रायगढ़ लोकसभा क्षेत्र में तमनार, घरघोड़ा और आसपास के गांवों में तथा असम के धुबरी जिले में नए केवि खोलने के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/जिला प्रशासनों से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

वर्तमान में, देश भर में 1253 केवि कार्य कर रहे हैं, जिनमें छत्तीसगढ़ और असम में क्रमशः 36 केवी और 57 केवी शामिल हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ में 36 केवि में से, रायगढ़ लोकसभा क्षेत्र में 02 केवि अर्थात् केवि जशपुर और केवि रायगढ़ कार्य कर रहे हैं और असम में 57 केवी में से, धुबरी जिले में 01 केवी अर्थात् केवि बीएसएफ पनबारी कार्य कर रहा है।

### **SUICIDE CASES OF SC/ST AND OBC STUDENTS IN IITs**

#### **60 SHRI ANTO ANTONY:**

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

- (a) the number of students' suicides reported in IITs during the last five years, year-wise and institute-wise;
- (b) the number of such students belonged to Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and Other Backward Classes (OBCs), year-wise and IIT-wise;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent suicides in IITs; and
- (d) the present number of mental health professionals in each IIT?

**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. Details of the number of suicides of students in 2022 is available in the Accidental Death & Suicide in India (ADSI) 2022 report of the NCRB which is accessible at

<https://ncrb.gov.in/uploads/nationalcrimerecordsbureau/custom/adsiyearwise2022/1701611156012ADSI2022Publication2022.pdf>

As per the Accidental Deaths & Suicide in India (ADSI), 2022, Report of NCRB, there are various causes of suicides like professional/career problems, sense of isolation, abuse, violence, family problems, mental disorders, addiction to alcohol, financial loss, chronic pain etc.

To address the issue of suicide, the Government takes preventive measures and provides psychological support to students, teachers and families for mental and emotional well-being to avoid incidences of suicide. Ministry of Education (MoE), has launched an initiative, Manodarpan, with the aim to provide psychosocial support to students, their families and teachers across the country, for mental health and well-being. All activities undertaken under the Manodarpan initiative are aimed towards supporting the mental health and well-being of students from schools, colleges and universities, including those students who are preparing for competitive examinations.

The Ministry on 10.07.2023 has also circulated a broad framework for emotional and mental well being of students in Higher Education Institutes (HEIs)

with request to take proactive measures to incorporate the same in the institutional functioning and instil a feeling of confidence in the student community.

The higher educational institutions take various steps such as conducting workshops/seminars on Happiness and Wellness, regular sessions on Yoga, induction programs, extracurricular activities including sports and cultural activities, assigning of one faculty adviser for small group of students to support with their academics and monitor their progress, and appointment of Student Counsellors for overall personality development and de-stressing students. Further, students, wardens and caretakers are sensitized to bring to notice the signs of depression in fellow students to the authorities so that timely clinical consultation may be provided. IIT Madras, IIT Delhi, IIT Guwahati and IIT Gandhinagar have also conducted workshops on Mental Wellness & Stress Management, in Northern, Western and Southern regions during May-August, 2023, involving multiple educational Institutions and experts in the field of mental health, to develop a comprehensive approach to suicide prevention and mental health promotion.

A Capacity Building Programme is also launched to enhance mental health resilience and wellbeing in HEIs, which offers a platform to share best practices and collaborate with experts on student's mental health. From May to October 2024, more than 900 faculty members participated in various sessions held across HEIs. Additionally, the National Wellbeing Conclave was conceptualized to create a collaborative platform for students and faculty to exchange ideas, showcase initiatives, and share best practices. First National Wellbeing Conclave has been

held on 9-10 November 2024 at IIT Hyderabad, the Conclave brought together more than 300 stakeholders from centrally funded institutions, with more than 50 HEIs showcasing emerging practices.

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, which provides for promoting physical fitness and sports activities for students; creating safeguards against academic pressure, peer pressure, behavioral issues, stress, career concerns, depression and other issues on the mental health of students; to teach positive thinking & emotions in the student community; and to promote a positive and supportive network for students.

IITs have established Student Wellness Centres (SWCs) to offer comprehensive mental health support through on-campus, online, and off-campus counselling services. Additionally, IITs promote student well-being through volunteer programs, gatekeeper training, and grievance redressal mechanisms. Beyond utilizing professional online counselling platforms, IITs also employ over 130 mental health professionals, including counsellors, psychiatrists, and psychometricians.

## **UNIFORM TAX STRUCTURE FOR TOURISM INDUSTRY**

61 **SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:**

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

- (a) whether the Government acknowledges that different services provided by the tourism industry in the country are subject to varying tax slab rates under



- the Goods and Services Tax (GST), and, if so, the details and reasons for these varied rates;
- (b) the details of the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to establish a Uniform Tax Structure for the tourism sector to simplify operations for service providers and enhance industry coherence;
- (c) whether the Government has any plans to consider similar policies to boost tourism in the country in light of successful international strategies, such as those employed by the Thailand i.e. event marketing, promoting secondary destinations, engaging celebrities and influencers and providing visa exemptions, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the manner in which adjustments in tax rates and GST play a role in the country; and
- (e) the manner in which the plans proposed by the Government to simplify, rationalize and streamline regulations in the Indian tourism industry?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM**

**(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) and (b): Yes. The Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance has informed that GST rates and exemptions are prescribed on the recommendations of the GST Council, which is a constitutional body comprising representatives from both the Centre and the States/UTs. The existing GST rate structure for services provided by the tourism industry is as below:

Service	GST rate
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<b>Tour operator Service</b>	<p>5% without input tax credit (but ITC of input services in the same line of business is allowed) subject to the following condition:</p> <p>The bill issued for supply of this service indicates that it is inclusive of charges of accommodation and transportation required for such a tour and the amount charged in the bill is the gross amount charged for such a tour including the charges of accommodation and transportation required for such a tour.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>18% with ITC.</p>
<b>Hotel accommodation services</b>	<p>12% (where value of supply of a unit of accommodation is less than or equal to Rs. 7500/- per unit per day or equivalent).</p> <p>18% (where value of supply of a unit of accommodation is more than Rs.7500/- per unit per day or equivalent).</p>
<b>Restaurant services</b>	<p>5% without input tax credit in all cases other than where the restaurant service is provided at 'specified premises'.</p> <p>18% - where the restaurant service is provided at 'specified premises'.</p> <p>"Specified premises" means premises providing 'hotel</p>

	accommodation' services having declared tariff of any unit of accommodation above seven thousand five hundred rupees per unit per day or equivalent.
<b>Cruise Tourism</b>	Currently, Cruise Tourism attracts the standard rate of 18% GST.

On the basis of the recommendations made by the GST Council in the past, the following steps have been taken in relation to the tourism industry with a view to create uniformity in the tax structure:

- i. The rate of GST applicable on hotel rooms above Rs. 7,500 has been reduced from 28% to 18%.
- ii. The rate of GST applicable on hotel rooms of Rs. 7,500 and below has been streamlined at a uniform rate of 12%.
- iii. A uniform rate of GST on restaurants of 5%, without input tax credit, has been implemented irrespective of whether the restaurants are air-conditioned or not.

(c): The Ministry of Tourism holistically promotes tourism in India through an integrated marketing and promotional strategy, and a synergized campaign in association with the travel trade, State Governments and Indian Missions overseas. The following promotional activities are undertaken to increase footfalls of foreign visitors to India:

- (i) Participation in international travel fairs and exhibitions such as World Travel Market (WTM) London, Feria Internacional de Turismo (FITUR) Madrid,

International Travel & Hospitality Show (MITT) Moscow, Asia-Pacific Incentives and Meetings Event (AIME) Sydney, Internationale Tourismusbörse (ITB) Berlin, Arabian Travel Market (ATM) Dubai, International Meeting Exchange (IMEX) Frankfurt, International & French Travel Market (IFTM) Top Resa Paris, Japan Expo, Internationale Tourismusbörse Asia (ITB Asia), Singapore etc.

- (ii) The Chalo India initiative has been launched by the Ministry to encourage the huge Indian diaspora to become Incredible India ambassadors and encourage their five non-Indian friends to visit India, every year.
- (iii) Chalo India portal has also been developed for registration of the Indian diaspora. Further gratis e visa to one lakh foreign tourists, visiting India under the referral program was announced.
- (iv) Ministry of Tourism has launched the Incredible India Content Hub on the revamped Incredible India digital portal ([www.incredibleindia.gov.in](http://www.incredibleindia.gov.in)) on 27th September, 2024. The Incredible India Content Hub is a comprehensive digital repository of high-quality images, films, brochures and newsletters that is easily accessible by the industry stakeholders (travel media, tour operators, travel agents) across the globe for use in all their marketing and promotional efforts to amplify Incredible India. The revamped Incredible India Digital Portal is aimed to be a tourist centric, one-stop digital solution designed to enhance the travel experience for visitors to India.
- (v) Inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry.

- (vi) The promotions are being carried out in association with the State Governments and the Overseas India Missions including the 20 identified Indian Missions.
- (vii) In order to facilitate smooth visa issue, Government of India provides e-visa facilities to nationals of 167 countries. E-Visa is presently available under nine sub-categories and processed totally on the online platform. Further, Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that nationals of Thailand may be granted 30 days e-Tourist visa with double entry on gratis basis for six months from 1st July 2024 to 31st December 2024 or till further orders. Further, Malaysian nationals may also be granted 30 days e-Tourist visa with double entry on gratis basis for one year from 1st July 2024 to 30th June 2025, or till further orders.
- (d): The adjustment in tax rates and GST play important role in balancing the needs of the industry to grow and generate revenue for Government to meet the expenditure for developmental activities.
- (e): The Ministry of Tourism registers/approves/classifies hotels, heritage hotels, legacy vintage hotels, guest houses, Timeshare Resorts, Operational Motels, Bed & Breakfast/Homestay Establishments, Tented Accommodation, as well as Online Travel Aggregators, Stand-alone Air Catering Units, Convention Centres, Standalone Restaurants and other tourism service providers such as tour operators, travel agents and tourist transport operators as per the extant Guidelines issued for the categories as mentioned above.

## EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH

### 62. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

- (a) the details of employment generated by the Government in Public and Private Sectors in the country during 2023-24 and 2024-25 till date, sector-wise and year-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has set any target to provide jobs to youth of the country during 2024-25;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, sector-wise and State-wise;
- (d) the manner in which the number of employment increased/decreased during 2nd quarter of 2024-25 in comparison to 2nd quarter of 2023-24, sector-wise and State-wise;
- (e) whether the Government has failed to provide adequate employment to the youths; and
- (f) if so, the reasons thereof and corrective steps are to be taken/being taken by the Government proposes for employment generation during 2024-25?

**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 data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which is conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. The survey period is July to June every year.

As per the latest available Annual PLFS Reports, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) indicating employment, including public and private sector on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above during the years 2021-22 to 2023-24 are as follows:

(in %)

Survey Year	WPR
2021-22	52.9
2022-23	56.0
2023-24	58.2

Source: PLFS

The data indicates that the worker population ratio, indicating employment, has an increasing trend over the years in the country.

The State/UT-wise estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for persons of age 15 years and above on usual status during 2021-22 to 2023-24 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Further, as per the annual PLFS report, WPR for youth of age 15-29 years is as below:

(in %)

Survey Year	WPR		
	Rural	Urban	Rural+ Urban
2021-22	38.0	33.6	36.8
2022-23	42.3	34.3	40.1
2023-24	44.0	36.3	41.7

Source: PLFS

The above data indicates that the youth employment has an increasing trend in both Rural and Urban sectors.

State/UT-wise details of WPR for persons of age 15-29 years during 2021-22 to 2023-24 is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

As per the latest available quarterly PLFS Reports, the estimated WPR on Current Weekly Status (CWS) in urban areas for persons of age 15 years and above during July – September 2024 and July – September 2023 are as follows:

(in %)

Survey Period	WPR
Q2 (July – September) 2023-24	46.0
Q2 (July – September) 2024-25	47.2

Source: PLFS

The data indicates that the WPR, indicating employment, has increased in Q2 of 2024-25 as compared to Q2 of 2023-24.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Accordingly, the Government of India has taken various steps for generating employment in the country. The various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India like Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Textile, etc. are implementing different employment generation schemes/ programmes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt.



DeenDayalUpadhyayaGrameenKaushalyaYojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), DeenDayalAntodayaYojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), PradhanMantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), etc. The details of various employment generation schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government of India may be seen at [https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes\\_programmes](https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes).

Further, Government announced in the Budget 2024-25, the Prime Minister's package of 5 schemes and initiatives to facilitate employment, skilling and other opportunities for 4.1 crore youth over a 5-year period with a central outlay of Rs. 2 lakh crore.

#### **Statement-I**

#### **State/UT-wise details of Working Population Ratio (WPR) for persons of age 15 years and above**

State/UTs	Working Population Ratio (%)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Andhra Pradesh	57.8	58.6	57.8
Arunachal Pradesh	47.1	64.9	68.5
Assam	52.1	54.5	64.3
Bihar	39.3	47.0	51.6
Chhattisgarh	64.9	70.1	69.7
Delhi	42.3	45.8	45.5

Goa	41.6	45.1	47.4
Gujarat	56.8	61.5	63.9
Haryana	42.5	44.9	47.8
Himachal Pradesh	71.2	73.8	70.3
Jharkhand	60.7	60.9	63.0
Karnataka	53.0	55.6	55.2
Kerala	48.8	50.5	52.2
Madhya Pradesh	60.7	63.4	68.3
Maharashtra	55.9	57.6	57.0
Manipur	40.6	48.7	56.0
Meghalaya	60.5	65.8	72.1
Mizoram	48.9	55.2	53.0
Nagaland	58.4	69.4	68.1
Odisha	52.4	58.9	62.9
Punjab	48.5	50.2	52.7
Rajasthan	54.7	58.8	61.7
Sikkim	69.9	74.0	74.4

Tamil Nadu	55.8	54.7	56.8
Telangana	58.1	57.7	59.2
Tripura	50.6	54.3	62.0
Uttarakhand	48.7	53.5	58.1
Uttar Pradesh	50.1	53.9	55.1
West Bengal	52.7	56.1	59.6
Andaman & N. Island	59.2	60.0	58.0
Chandigarh	42.2	45.6	50.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	65.8	65.0	67.8
Jammu & Kashmir	58.3	60.7	60.4
Ladakh	58.1	57.0	59.3
Lakshadweep	37.2	35.5	42.7
Puducherry	51.2	49.6	50.0
<b>All India</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>58.2</b>

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

**STATEMENT-II****State/UT-wise details of Working Population Ratio (WPR) for persons of age 15-29 years**

State/UTs	Working Population Ratio (%)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Andhra Pradesh	40.6	40.7	37.7
Arunachal Pradesh	20.0	35.1	40.0
Assam	37.6	44.6	44.0
Bihar	21.8	27.0	31.2
Chhattisgarh	47.9	55.6	57.8
Delhi	34.1	33.2	33.3
Goa	30.1	36.6	33.5
Gujarat	47.3	50.3	55.8
Haryana	28.7	30.8	34.6
Himachal Pradesh	51.3	54.6	52.9
Jharkhand	49.2	46.7	49.3
Karnataka	37.1	40.5	38.1
Kerala	28.9	28.9	28.5

Madhya Pradesh	44.7	49.8	56.6
Maharashtra	38.0	39.6	40.1
Manipur	18.7	26.3	24.3
Meghalaya	38.8	41.6	53.1
Mizoram	25.0	25.1	22.5
Nagaland	31.3	38.9	36.5
Odisha	36.3	42.2	46.3
Punjab	37.0	39.2	37.8
Rajasthan	37.6	41.1	44.1
Sikkim	50.2	47.2	52.6
Tamil Nadu	34.5	32.9	35.0
Telangana	38.2	36.3	40.7
Tripura	34.2	36.4	43.9
Uttarakhand	32.3	37.5	44.2
Uttar Pradesh	34.7	38.5	39.0
West Bengal	39.1	43.3	44.6
Andaman & N. Island	39.2	45.9	43.3

Chandigarh	29.6	34.3	44.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	57.9	60.9	56.9
Jammu & Kashmir	40.2	41.2	40.2
Ladakh	29.1	25.0	31.0
Lakshadweep	19.4	21.0	31.4
Puducherry	35.8	31.6	36.5
<b>All India</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>41.7</b>

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

### उच्चतर शिक्षा में झारखंड के छात्रों के सामने आने वाली चुनौतियाँ

**63. श्री दुलू महतो:**

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) झारखंड राज्य विशेषकर धनबाद में उच्चतर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने में छात्रों के सामने आने वाली चुनौतियां क्या हैं तथा छात्रों को उच्चतर शिक्षा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं/किए जाने हैं;

(ख) क्या झारखंड राज्य के धनबाद जिले के छात्रों के पास उच्चतर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए पर्याप्त संसाधन और सुविधाएं हैं;

(ग) कक्षाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी को किस प्रकार एकीकृत किया जा रहा है तथा इसके मार्ग में क्या चुनौतियां आ रही हैं;

(घ) आम छात्रों के लिए उच्चतर शिक्षा तक पहुंच किस प्रकार सुनिश्चित की जाती है तथा इस संबंध में किन पहलुओं पर ध्यान दिया जाना है; और

(ङ) उच्चतर शिक्षा तक पहुंच बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जाने हैं तथा छात्रों को बेहतर अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए क्या उपाय प्रस्तावित हैं?

### **शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री**

**(डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार):**

(क) और (ख): झारखंड राज्य में छह केंद्रीय वित्तपोषित उच्चतरशैक्षिक संस्थान (एचईआई) जैसे झारखंड केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, रांची; भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान –आईएसएम, धनबाद; भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान, रांची; राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, जमशेदपुर; भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईआईटी) रांची; राष्ट्रीय उन्नत विनिर्माण प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, हटिया, रांची हैं।

धनबाद जिले में बिनोद बिहारी महतो कोयलांचल विश्वविद्यालय (बीबीएमकेयू) के तत्वावधान में प्रबंधित सुस्थापित उच्चतरशैक्षिक अवसंरचना है, जो प्रबंधन, शिक्षा, जनसंचार, कला और संस्कृति, कानून, विदेशी भाषा, जीवन विज्ञान, कंप्यूटर विज्ञान और पर्यावरण विज्ञान और आपदा प्रबंधन जैसे विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों सहित 27 पीजी विभागों में स्नातकोत्तर कार्यक्रम प्रदान करता है। अवर स्नातक स्तर पर, धनबाद जिले में 09 घटक कॉलेज और 11 संबद्ध कॉलेज हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, 13 बी.एड. कॉलेज, 01 मेडिकल कॉलेज और 01 विधि महाविद्यालय हैं जो क्षेत्र के छात्रों को विशेष व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्रदान करते हैं। सामूहिक रूप से, विश्वविद्यालय में कुल 89,889 छात्र नामांकित हैं, जिनमें से 43,054 छात्राएँ हैं, जो उच्चतर शिक्षा में महिलाओं की भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करता है। जबकि मौजूदा संसाधन और सुविधाएँ यथोचित रूप से विकसित हैं, वे क्षेत्र में छात्रों की ज़रूरतों को बेहतर ढंग से पूरा करने के लिए निरंतर सुधार कर रहे हैं।

(ग) से (ङ): एनईपी 2020 की घोषणा के पश्चात उच्चतर शिक्षा में कई रूपांतरकारी बदलाव हुए हैं। उच्चतर शिक्षा में, विभिन्न पहल/सुधार जैसे नेशनल क्रेडिट फ्रेमवर्क (एनसीआरएफ) और राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा योग्यता कार्यदांचा (एनएचईक्यूएफ) जैसे दिशानिर्देश / विनियमनों के साथ अवर स्नातक कार्यक्रम के लिए पाठ्यक्रम और क्रेडिट फ्रेमवर्क; उच्चतरशैक्षिक संस्थानों द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रम में एकाधिक प्रवेश और निकास; उच्चतरशैक्षिक संस्थानों को बहु-विषयक संस्थानों में रूपांतरित करना; एक साथ दो शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रमों का चलाना; प्रत्येक छात्र की स्वचालित स्थायी शैक्षणिक खाता रजिस्ट्री (एपीएएआर आईडी) जो पूर्व-प्राथमिक से उच्चतर शिक्षा तक उनकी शैक्षिक यात्रा और उपलब्धियों कापता करने के लिए आजीवन पहचान के रूप में कार्य करेगी; ओडीएल/ऑनलाइन शिक्षा का संशोधित विनियमन;स्वयं मंच का उपयोग करके नियमित पाठ्यक्रमों में 40%क्रेडिट की अनुमति; विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में नियोजित मौजूदा जनशक्ति के कौशल संवर्धन और कौशल उन्नयन एवं पुनः कौशल निर्मित करने के लक्ष्य के साथ नए स्वयम प्लस पोर्टल की शुरुआत; समर्थ के माध्यम से प्रवेश से डिग्री प्रदान करने तक उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थानों के प्रशासन में प्रौद्योगिकी का एकीकरण;उच्चतरशैक्षिक संस्थानों को एक शैक्षणिक वर्ष में दो बार प्रवेश की अनुमति देना; अंतर्राष्ट्रीय रैंकिंग में भारतीय उच्चतरशैक्षिक संस्थानों की प्रतिष्ठा में वृद्धिकिए गए हैं।

उच्चतर शिक्षा तक पहुंच बढ़ाने के लिए कई पहल किए गए हैं जैसे:

(i)और अधिक उच्चतरशैक्षिक संस्थान खोलना –एआईएसएचईके तहत पंजीकृत विश्वविद्यालयों/विश्वविद्यालय स्तर के संस्थानों की संख्या वर्ष 2014-15 में 760 से बढ़कर वर्ष 2021-22 में 1168 हो गई है। इसी तरह, एआईएसएचई के तहत पंजीकृत कॉलेजों की संख्या वर्ष 2014-15 में 38498 से बढ़कर वर्ष 2021-22 में 45473 हो गई है।

(ii)अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति/अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग और अल्पसंख्यक छात्रों तथा वंचित क्षेत्रों के छात्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए विभिन्न छात्रवृत्ति और फैलोशिप योजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन करना।



(iii) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) द्वारा श्रेष्ठ प्रदर्शन करने वाले उच्चतरशैक्षिक संस्थानों (एनएएसी और एनआईआरएफ रैंकिंग के आधार पर) को गुणवत्ता मापदंडों के आधार पर पूर्ण मुक्त दूरस्थ शिक्षा/ऑनलाइन कार्यक्रम प्रदान करने की अनुमति देना।

(iv) उच्चतरशैक्षिक प्रणाली में अधिक आवश्यक लचीलापन और उचित निकास तथा पुनः प्रवेश विकल्प उपलब्ध कराना, ताकि विद्यार्थियों को अपने अधिगम की दिशा चुनने में सुविधा हो।

(v) यंग ऐम्पायरिंग माइंड्स के लिए सक्रिय शिक्षण हेतु स्टडी वेब्स (स्वयं) मंच के माध्यम से सभी प्रशिक्षार्थियों को किसी भी समय, कहीं भी अधिगम के अवसर प्रदान करना, जो विभिन्न विषयों में उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले संरचित ऑनलाइन पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करता है।

(vi) छात्रों की सुविधा के लिए जेईई, नीट (यूजी) और साझा विश्वविद्यालय प्रवेश परीक्षा (सीयूईटी) परीक्षाओं को 13 भाषाओं में आयोजित करना और छात्रों, विशेष रूप से स्थानीय/ग्रामीण पृष्ठभूमि से आने वाले छात्रों की सुविधा के लिए भारतीय भाषाओं में पाठ्यपुस्तकें उपलब्ध कराना।

(vii) आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग के लिए 10% आरक्षण; अ.जा./अ.ज.जा./अ.पि. के लिए आरक्षण; जेईई परीक्षा में बैठने के लिए अ.जा./अ.ज.जा. के लिए तैयारी कक्षाएं; स्थानीय/क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में आयोजित की जाने वाली जेईई परीक्षा।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 (एनईपी 2020) में पूर्ण पहुँच, समानता और समावेशिता सुनिश्चित करने के प्रावधान किए गए हैं। चूँकि शिक्षा समवर्ती सूची का विषय है, इसलिए एनईपी 2020 का क्रियान्वयन केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों की संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी है। सरकार सभी को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।

## DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN ANDHRA PRADESH

64 **SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has proposed any schemes and financial assistance to the State of Andhra Pradesh for development of tourism;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of number of projects being selected and considered for development;
- (d) the details of the financial assistance sanctioned/being sanctioned for each project; and
- (e) the details of the projects identified particularly in the district of Kadapa, in Andhra Pradesh State?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM**

**(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) to (e): The Ministry of Tourism through its central sector schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan (SD)' and 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive' (PRASHAD) complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations including the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned 3 projects each under its Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD schemes in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Further, under its scheme of 'Assistance to Central Agencies', the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned 2 projects in Andhra Pradesh. The details of the projects sanctioned under SD, PRASHAD and Assistance to Central Agencies schemes are enclosed as **Statement**.

Ministry of Tourism has revamped the Swadesh Darshan Scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations, following a destination & tourist-centric approach. In consultation with the States/UTs and in line with the scheme guidelines, the Ministry has identified 'Gandikota' and 'Araku-Lambasingi' as destinations in Andhra Pradesh and has sanctioned the project 'Borra Cave Experience at Araku' in 2023-24 for Rs.29.87 Crore.

Further, Ministry of Tourism under 'Challenge Based Destination Development' (CBDD), a sub-scheme under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 has identified 'Nagarjuna Sagar' & 'Ahobilam Temple' and 'Annavaram' & 'Vedagiri Lakshmi Narasimhawamy' Temple under PRASHAD scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

### **STATEMENT**

#### **Details of the projects sanctioned under SD, PRASHAD and Assistance to Central Agencies schemes**

**(i). The list of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh is as under:-**

**(Amount in ₹ crore)**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>State/ UT</b>	<b>Circuit / Sanction Year</b>	<b>Name of the Project</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit 2014-15	Development of Kakinada - Hope Island - Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary - Passarlapudi - Aduru	67.83

			- S Yanam – Kotipally	
2	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nellore - Pulikat Lake - Ubblamadugu Water Falls – Nelapattu- Kothakoduru- Mypadu - Ramateertham – Iskapalli	49.55
3	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam- Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda -Amravati- Anupu	35.24

(ii). The list of the projects sanctioned under PRASHAD scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh is as under:-

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Project Name	Sanction Year	Approved Cost
1	Development of Pilgrim Amenities at Amaravati	2015-16	27.77
2	Development of Srisailam Temple	2017-18	43.08
3	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Varaha Lakshmi Narsimha Swami Vari Devasthanam at Simhachalam	2022-23	54.04

(iii). **List of Projects Sanctioned under the Scheme Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development in the State of Andhra Pradesh is as under:-**

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Year	Name of Project	Agency	Amount sanctioned
1	2017-18	Sound and Light Show at Puttaparthi, Andhra Pradesh	ITDC	7.08
2	2018-19	Construction of Cruise Berth at Channel Berth in outer Harbour of Patnam Port	Visakhapatnam Port Trust	38.50

### भीलवाड़ा, राजस्थान में केंद्र प्रायोजित शिक्षा योजनाएं

#### 65. श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों विशेषकर भीलवाड़ा जिले में सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही केंद्र प्रायोजित शिक्षा योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विगत पांच वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष तथा चालू वर्ष के दौरान राजस्थान में उक्त योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत लाभान्वित हुए लोगों/बच्चों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान राजस्थान में उक्त योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों के लिए जिला-वार कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने शिक्षा क्षेत्र में विभिन्न केंद्र प्रायोजित कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन में समेकित दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है; और

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

**कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री**

**(श्री जयंत चौधरी):**

(क): पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान भीलवाड़ा जिले सहित राजस्थान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित केन्द्र प्रायोजित शिक्षा योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित किए जा रहे हैं:

1. स्कूली शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग ने वर्ष 2018-19 से स्कूली शिक्षा के लिए एकीकृत केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना – समग्र शिक्षा शुरू की है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि प्री-स्कूल से लेकर कक्षा 12 तक के सभी बच्चों को एक समान और समावेशी कक्षा के माहौल के साथ गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा मिले, जिसमें उनकी विविध पृष्ठभूमि, बहुभाषी आवश्यकताओं, विभिन्न शैक्षणिक क्षमताओं का ध्यान रखा जाए और उन्हें अधिगम प्रक्रिया में सक्रिय भागीदार बनाया जाए। यह योजना एनईपी और सतत विकास लक्ष्य (एसडीजी-4) के अनुरूप है, जो गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा पर केंद्रित है। इस योजना का लक्ष्य बुनियादी साक्षरता और संख्याज्ञान, समग्र और एकीकृत पाठ्यक्रम और नवीन शैक्षणिक पद्धतियों को भी शामिल करना है, जिसका उद्देश्य शिक्षा में सामाजिक और लैंगिक अंतर को पाटना है।

2. विश्व बैंक द्वारा सहयोग प्रदान किए गए राज्यों के लिए शिक्षण-अधिगम और परिणाम को सुदृढ़ बनाने (स्टार्स) परियोजना को केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना (सीएसएस) के रूप में छह राज्यों हिमाचल प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र, ओडिशा और केरल में 5 वर्षों की अवधि में यानी वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 तक कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है और इसका उद्देश्य स्कूलों में मूल्यांकन प्रणाली में सुधार करना और सभी के लिए समान शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करना है। परियोजना का कुल वित्तीय परिव्यय लगभग 5718 करोड़ रुपये है, जिसमें से 500 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर लगभग 3700 करोड़ विश्व बैंक से ऋण के रूप में आ रहे हैं और शेष सीएसएस के फंडिंग पैटर्न के अनुसार छह भाग लेने वाले राज्यों से

आ रहे हैं। वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से 2023-24 तक राजस्थान को कुल आवंटन 190.21 करोड़ रुपये है। इसके अलावा, वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान राजस्थान को कुल 70.64 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं, जिसमें से 3.90 करोड़ रुपये भीलवाड़ा जिले को आवंटित किए गए हैं। स्टार्स परियोजना स्कूली शिक्षा क्षेत्र के लिए समग्र शिक्षा योजना के प्रयासों का पूरक है। इसमें प्री-प्राइमरी से लेकर 12वीं कक्षा तक के शिक्षक और छात्र लाभार्थी हैं।

3. केंद्र सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री स्कूल फॉर राइजिंग इंडिया (पीएम-श्री) नामक एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना को भी मंजूरी दी है, जिसे 2022-23 से 2026-27 तक 5 वर्ष की अवधि में लागू किया जाएगा। इस योजना के तहत, केंद्र सरकार/राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार /स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा प्रबंधित स्कूलों में से मौजूदा स्कूलों को मजबूत करके 14,500 से अधिक पीएमएसएचआरआई स्कूल स्थापित करने का प्रावधान है। पीएम श्री स्कूल चयन के विभिन्न चरणों में केंद्रीय विद्यालयों (केवि)/नवोदय विद्यालयों (एनवि) सहित विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से कुल 12,084 स्कूलों का चयन किया गया है। राजस्थान में 639 पीएम श्री स्कूलों का चयन किया गया है, जिसमें भीलवाड़ा जिले के 27 पीएम श्री स्कूल शामिल हैं।

4. प्रधानमंत्री पोषण शक्ति निर्माण (पीएमपोषण) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ साझेदारी में कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली प्रमुख अधिकार आधारित केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं में से एक है, जिसका उद्देश्य सरकारी और सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के बालवाटिका (पूर्व-प्राथमिक कक्षाएं) और पहली से आठवीं कक्षा तक पढ़ने वाले बच्चों को सभी स्कूल दिवसों में एक बार गर्म पका हुआ भोजन उपलब्ध कराना है।

5. उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग ने जून 2023 में प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (पीएम-श्री) के रूप में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (आरयूएसए) के तीसरे चरण की शुरुआत की है, जिसका उद्देश्य शैक्षणिक रूप से वंचित/अल्पसुविधा प्राप्त क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए वर्ष 2023-24 से 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए 12926.10 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय है। यह एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना

है जिसका उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित राज्य सरकार के विशिष्ट विश्वविद्यालयों और कॉलेजों को वित्तपोषित करना है, ताकि निर्धारित मानदंडों और मानकों के अनुरूप उनकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

(ख): पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान में विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत लाभान्वित बच्चों का जिलावार और वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्रमशः संलग्न **विवरण - I, II और III** में दिया गया है।

(ग): पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान में विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत आवंटित धनराशि का जिलावार एवं वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्रमशः संलग्न **विवरण -IV, V, VI एवं VII** में दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ): शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा संचालित विभिन्न योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों को एनईपी के साथ अनुकूलित किया गया है और योजनाओं के सुचारु कार्यान्वयन के लिए एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ नियमित अनुवर्ती और समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं।

### विवरण -I

समग्र शिक्षा के संबंध में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान में लाभान्वित बच्चों का जिलावार ब्यौरा:

क्र. सं.	जिला	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	अजमेर	319097	333598	373915	344348	149811
2	अलवर	394180	417887	477297	430864	221218
3	बांसवाड़ा	400418	403640	414845	400430	372918
4	बारां	167568	174763	193582	178082	154777



5	बाड़मेर	521252	551357	597605	579524	347760
6	भरतपुर	265973	288106	334393	298999	135445
7	भीलवाड़ा	361648	378653	415945	394732	231562
8	बीकानेर	277296	292230	334930	309250	275339
9	बूंदी	157182	169421	192280	179284	161488
10	चित्तौड़गढ़	207160	215010	233884	216441	197313
11	चुरू	229995	238956	267386	243938	214976
12	दौसा	194386	205562	229680	205842	175329
13	धौलपुर	194678	208168	232112	212615	190916
14	डूंगरपुर	310591	316649	327557	312000	293759
15	गंगानगर	206524	212619	234276	214762	121622
16	हनुमानगढ़	173641	180181	203738	185860	167647
17	जयपुर	464875	489284	554435	486681	347151
18	जैसलमेर	119914	128110	142678	135377	118288
19	जालौर	277682	292930	318474	298548	131499
20	झालावाड़	210642	216726	229833	216675	195361
21	झुंझुनू	151071	161394	179071	151944	100710

22	जोधपुर	397340	429129	493924	446173	271191
23	करौली	167186	181264	209880	190802	127512
24	कोटा	151252	158305	182041	169010	151776
25	नागौर	343847	363894	408263	375982	179715
26	पाली	257837	270271	298184	276717	185727
27	प्रतापगढ़	182574	186213	196526	190400	176246
28	राजसमंद	197247	203783	218643	206803	187449
29	सवाईमाधोपुर	142930	156823	182195	162894	91251
30	सीकर	229743	250431	277991	238648	147437
31	सिरोही	158988	171958	187198	175535	163316
32	टोंक	162598	172655	193691	175217	143039
33	उदयपुर	520323	532907	571391	552436	393737
	कुलयोग	<b>8517638</b>	<b>8952877</b>	<b>9907843</b>	<b>9156813</b>	<b>6523285</b>

स्रोत: प्रबंध

विवरण -II

प्रधानमंत्री पोषण के संबंध में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान में लाभान्वित बच्चों का जिलावार ब्यौरा:

क्र. सं.	जिला	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	अजमेर	165281	224840	224840	226380	173441	83666
2	अलवर	192609	278477	278477	298513	236587	105271
3	बांसवाड़ा	162864	276059	276059	234692	194487	191168
4	बारां	124833	124870	124870	123504	109892	90731
5	बाड़मेर	336594	405718	405718	416879	338458	200095
6	भरतपुर	141293	193948	193948	220519	171216	74961
7	भीलवाड़ा	<b>214949</b>	<b>253903</b>	<b>253903</b>	<b>264432</b>	<b>208010</b>	<b>145726</b>
8	बीकानेर	131464	189556	189556	201187	155792	151381
9	बूंदी	84579	112083	112083	119880	98692	94579
10	चित्तौड़गढ़	106722	148298	148298	150375	117675	116563
11	चुरू	130996	162203	162203	166016	137474	128585
12	दौसा	89228	120345	120345	131220	102493	92569
13	धौलपुर	98771	133712	133712	159293	128734	91904

14	डूंगरपुर	122157	207753	207753	197328	162536	159616
15	गंगानगर	110542	138729	138729	137412	112121	68127
16	हनुमानगढ़	85368	105801	105801	119915	96788	92754
17	जयपुर	217740	296063	296063	311035	257466	201529
18	जैसलमेर	70934	95223	95223	100053	78069	83348
19	जालौर	154851	193199	193199	205370	137494	80627
20	झालावाड़	106317	145784	145784	143976	114921	112685
21	झुंझुनूं	86256	92912	92912	101888	84504	70743
22	जोधपुर	215204	285526	285526	311892	242017	26305
23	करौली	98168	120806	120806	135751	106740	76033
24	कोटा	81081	109203	109203	104369	73169	83162
25	नागौर	205329	255217	255217	264524	216129	103137
26	पाली	143713	180524	180524	183386	142581	109599
27	प्रतापगढ़	106763	131294	131294	116913	99904	97755
28	राजसमंद	108147	141639	141639	137587	108472	94169
29	सवाईमाधोपुर	80115	98248	98248	115182	98283	47516
30	सीकर	117443	153450	153450	159455	128920	82775

31	सिरोही	83599	116177	116177	119185	96432	85305
32	टोंक	91359	112739	112739	117008	90769	79992
33	उदयपुर	258408	376752	376752	365597	297546	243732
	कुलयोग	<b>4523677</b>	<b>5981051</b>	<b>5981051</b>	<b>6160716</b>	<b>4917812</b>	<b>3566108</b>

स्रोत: प्रबंध

### विवरण -III

प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी कीम हत्वाकांक्षी प्रधानमंत्री पीएमश्री योजना के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2023-24 एवं 2024-25 के लिए राजस्थान में लाभान्वित बच्चों का जिलावार ब्यौरा:

क्र. सं.	जिला	2023-24	2024-25
1	अजमेर	7481	12573
2	अलवर	8229	14667
3	बांसवाड़ा	7515	10833
4	बारां	5370	7953
5	बाड़मेर	10102	12834
6	भरतपुर	8218	11842
7	भीलवाड़ा	<b>7068</b>	<b>12263</b>
8	बीकानेर	4699	6898

9	बूंदी	2554	5407
10	चित्तौड़गढ़	5242	7428
11	चुरू	3637	9267
12	दौसा	5758	9264
13	धौलपुर	5608	8201
14	डूंगरपुर	6806	8656
15	गंगानगर	4801	7743
16	हनुमानगढ़	5690	8646
17	जयपुर	13530	14600
18	जैसलमेर	3621	5070
19	जालौर	6059	9895
20	झालावाड़	6268	8877
21	झुंझुनूं	5128	8653
22	जोधपुर	10709	12594
23	करौली	3733	6661
24	कोटा	4552	6914
25	नागौर	7201	12367

26	पाली	6558	11518
27	प्रतापगढ़	4317	5815
28	राजसमंद	3166	6115
29	सवाईमाधोपुर	2929	4931
30	सीकर	5972	11914
31	सिरोही	2600	4538
32	टोंक	4081	8107
33	उदयपुर	11426	13882
	कुलयोग	<b>200628</b>	<b>306926</b>

स्रोत: प्रबंध

**विवरण -IV**

राजस्थान में समग्र शिक्षा के संबंध में पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान आवंटित धनराशि का जिलावार ब्यौरा:

(रूपये लाख में)

क्र. सं.	जिला	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	अजमेर	13658.171	16149.539	16613.370	18362.432	22172.651	19150.083
2	अलवर	21477.780	23731.097	25337.404	26084.866	28340.537	24926.314
3	बांसवाड़ा	18694.075	21056.490	21225.681	25707.497	26080.246	20417.525
4	बारां	11349.169	14703.249	13301.969	15590.678	14943.478	12179.463
5	बाड़मेर	31234.631	37327.606	35557.767	39256.415	39845.755	34508.316
6	भरतपुर	12708.219	13474.928	14777.393	16375.721	19262.957	15277.503



7	भीलवाड़ा	<b>20215.501</b>	<b>21190.292</b>	<b>22222.405</b>	<b>23968.246</b>	<b>26198.750</b>	<b>21830.953</b>
8	बीकानेर	14303.320	15996.382	17165.303	18877.248	20475.585	21900.215
9	बूंदी	8789.184	11466.770	10375.843	11734.254	13144.582	8405.881
10	चित्तौड़गढ़	15320.852	16819.471	15949.204	17306.905	19545.358	16871.060
11	चुरू	11340.101	12733.922	13142.395	13079.774	15482.638	14478.374
12	दौसा	10828.665	12795.810	12772.874	14666.645	17308.106	13635.380
13	धौलपुर	9917.068	14260.851	12583.138	14115.516	14582.761	11141.443
14	झुंजरपुर	16796.379	18879.263	18629.109	22162.679	23027.580	17522.495
15	गंगानगर	12757.362	13307.667	13864.596	16194.619	16649.105	11999.275
16	हनुमानगढ़	9894.450	11272.213	11417.572	12178.144	13576.867	11291.557
17	जयपुर	28080.895	33644.992	37066.624	37947.725	44953.184	43838.097

18	जैसलमेर	9401.827	12556.125	11670.752	13608.464	14046.359	11442.338
19	जालौर	15795.137	17489.679	17820.100	20058.608	22086.997	17432.373
20	झालावाड़	12409.388	17225.916	16101.303	17009.453	17254.173	14082.075
21	झुंझुनूं	11446.345	12722.957	14012.334	14863.512	16248.896	14068.651
22	जोधपुर	29412.854	34865.518	33821.488	36844.187	42698.380	36975.563
23	करौली	10934.798	13973.633	14136.774	15930.986	16628.387	11544.406
24	कोटा	9194.198	10895.153	11215.138	10879.460	12974.159	13317.160
25	नागौर	22965.100	27533.414	25969.591	27042.494	31128.028	27860.945
26	पाली	15215.635	17033.108	17198.484	18281.076	20958.254	17989.260
27	प्रतापगढ़	8977.307	10508.657	9751.016	12820.446	12912.670	9706.496
28	राजसमंद	12339.737	12815.801	12977.107	14722.709	16172.338	13790.689

29	सवाईमाधोपुर	9461.617	11538.981	10708.500	11978.251	13356.274	11371.914
30	सीकर	16155.433	20019.404	20603.096	20698.022	23769.714	18341.643
31	सिरोही	8183.486	9171.945	8932.542	10476.264	11337.682	9458.135
32	टोंक	11545.093	13830.998	13309.760	14420.251	16436.240	11962.991
33	उदयपुर	26621.929	28529.783	28749.786	33251.790	33075.324	27937.503
	कुलयोग	<b>497425.706</b>	<b>579521.613</b>	<b>578980.416</b>	<b>636495.337</b>	<b>696674.015</b>	<b>586656.074</b>

विवरण -V

प्रधानमंत्री पोषण के संबंध में पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान राजस्थान में आवंटित धनराशि का जिलावार ब्यौरा:

(रूपये लाख में)

क्र. सं.	जिला	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	अजमेर	2610.86	4429.95	3260.65	5397.78	2799.60	441.41

2	अलवर	4352.71	5530.23	4086.20	6805.64	3369.61	701.14
3	बांसवाड़ा	3027.83	5236.09	4412.17	4968.19	2046.06	1119.56
4	बारां	1563.28	2353.30	1661.72	4483.78	1038.40	492.41
5	बाड़मेर	9747.81	6810.36	5561.27	14765.85	3210.93	1184.65
6	भरतपुर	2177.32	3577.07	2382.59	6829.45	1788.90	447.99
<b>7</b>	<b>भीलवाड़ा</b>	<b>2569.82</b>	<b>5521.11</b>	<b>4434.78</b>	<b>4590.36</b>	<b>3031.20</b>	775.42
8	बीकानेर	2147.45	3749.96	2937.05	4982.46	2598.15	797.95
9	बूंदी	1284.67	2313.31	1713.75	2477.42	901.74	483.15
10	चित्तौड़गढ़	1423.81	3261.25	2556.03	2917.46	1701.84	619.06
11	चुरू	2602.63	2898.77	2135.32	5465.81	1196.86	678.68
12	दौसा	1464.04	2471.09	2370.02	2021.60	1348.73	489.79

13	धौलपुर	1694.80	2459.23	3098.27	1719.40	1236.63	637.44
14	डूंगरपुर	1707.54	4379.45	3106.65	3870.86	1862.64	852.33
15	गंगानगर	1544.99	2894.45	2212.72	3074.08	854.78	361.37
16	हनुमानगढ़	1400.64	2207.64	1397.31	3725.61	1141.96	490.81
17	जयपुर	3089.85	5574.25	5113.73	4320.29	4066.66	1030.33
18	जैसलमेर	1293.05	1861.44	1356.66	2877.74	2479.53	445.07
19	जालौर	1930.68	4014.77	2077.67	7651.91	2250.55	431.89
20	झालावाड़	2632.36	2741.52	1740.55	5528.71	1578.99	603.76
21	झुंझुनूं	724.17	1917.40	1313.96	3297.85	643.61	373.57
22	जोधपुर	2934.58	5623.89	4289.52	6796.21	1701.94	859.51
23	करौली	1050.74	2547.26	2188.69	1748.52	1675.57	418.78

24	कोटा	992.77	2123.62	1498.04	3456.36	856.30	470.77
25	नागौर	3227.02	5072.69	3505.44	6486.94	1408.45	603.67
26	पाली	2275.38	3225.72	2361.35	7313.33	3291.59	578.18
27	प्रतापगढ़	1628.99	2292.76	1583.79	4713.21	284.89	525.18
28	राजसमंद	1836.35	3177.85	2176.64	3062.81	1429.29	608.69
29	सवाईमाधोपुर	1545.42	1894.56	1456.99	3938.40	737.98	300.45
30	सीकर	1296.13	3199.31	2235.80	4279.36	1205.15	435.99
31	सिरोही	940.11	2043.39	1601.03	3422.88	1776.60	507.69
32	टोंक	1493.58	2363.05	1971.48	2248.08	1829.72	428.1
33	उदयपुर	4641.40	7185.83	5890.39	7712.30	2030.50	1300.46
	कुलयोग	<b>74852.76</b>	<b>116952.55</b>	<b>89688.22</b>	<b>156950.65</b>	<b>59375.34</b>	<b>20495.25</b>

**विवरण -VI**

प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी की महत्वाकांक्षी प्रधानमंत्री पीएमश्री योजना के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2023-24 एवं 2024-25 के दौरान राजस्थान में आवंटित धनराशि का जिलावार ब्यौरा:  
(रूपये लाख में)

क्र. सं.	जिला	2023-24	2024-25
1	अजमेर	183.03	94.88
2	अलवर	335.48	127.42
3	बांसवाड़ा	170.82	98.25
4	बारां	139.33	84.17
5	बाड़मेर	300.54	151.65
6	भरतपुर	184.66	115.30
7	भीलवाड़ा	226.74	94.09
8	बीकानेर	101.5	63.72
9	बूंदी	96.07	39.07
10	चित्तौड़गढ़	132.59	83.42
11	चुरू	146.63	44.95
12	दौसा	165.88	85.63

13	धौलपुर	63.24	62.58
14	डूंगरपुर	121.09	107.54
15	गंगानगर	189.18	83.82
16	हनुमानगढ़	405.23	81.19
17	जयपुर	88.4	196.09
18	जैसलमेर	67.48	55.27
19	जालौर	195.75	70.05
20	झालावाड़	166.03	82.60
21	झुंझुनूं	183.8	83.96
22	जोधपुर	96.45	167.06
23	करौली	46.69	63.45
24	कोटा	275.24	66.81
25	नागौर	91.99	111.61
26	पाली	172.65	103.21
27	प्रतापगढ़	58.85	65.83
28	राजसमंद	67.24	57.93
29	सवाईमाधोपुर	170.96	58.40



30	सीकर	96.22	92.62
31	सिरोही	113.37	45.43
32	टोंक	127.7	70.94
33	उदयपुर	348.61	184.02
	कुलयोग	<b>5329.44</b>	<b>2992.96</b>

**विवरण -VII**

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान में पीएम-उषा में आवंटित धनराशि का जिलावार ब्यौरा:

(रूपये लाख में)

क्र. सं.	ज़िला	पीएम- यूएसएचएकेअंतर्गतस्वीकृतियां
1	अजमेर	-
2	अलवर	-
3	बांसवाड़ा	3500
4	बारां	1000
5	बाड़मेर	1000
6	भरतपुर	500

7	भीलवाड़ा	500
8	बीकानेर	2000
9	बूंदी	1000
10	चित्तौड़गढ़	-
11	चुरू	-
12	दौसा	-
13	धौलपुर	1000
14	डूंगरपुर	500
15	गंगानगर	-
16	हनुमानगढ़	-
17	जयपुर	-
18	जैसलमेर	1500
19	जालौर	1500
20	झालावाड़	500
21	झुंझुनूं	-
22	जोधपुर	12000
23	करौली	1000

24	कोटा	-
25	नागौर	1500
26	पाली	1000
27	प्रतापगढ़	1000
28	राजसमंद	1000
29	सवाईमाधोपुर	-
30	सीकर	-
31	सिरोही	-
32	टोंक	-
33	उदयपुर	-
	कुल	<b>32000</b>

### पौराणिक धरोहरों का संरक्षण

#### 66. श्री विष्णु दयाल राम:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या पौराणिक धरोहरों को संरक्षित करने तथा उन्हें पर्यटन स्थलों के रूप में विकसित करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) झारखंड में सभी पर्यटन स्थलों के रखरखावसौंदर्यीकरण तथा विकास के लिए आवंटित धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): पर्यटन मंत्रालय 'तीर्थ स्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्धन अभियान' (प्रशाद) नामक अपनी योजना के तहत पूर्व-चिह्नित तीर्थ स्थलों/विरासत वाले शहरों में पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने अपनी प्रशाद योजना के तहत 46 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है। मंत्रालय ने झारखंड में अपनी प्रशाद योजना के तहत 36.79 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 'बाबा बैद्यनाथ धाम का विकास' नामक एक परियोजना को मंजूरी दी है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत, मंत्रालय ने झारखंड में 30.44 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 'इको पर्यटन परिपथ का विकास: दलमा-बेतला राष्ट्रीय उद्यान- मिरचैया-नेतरहाट' नामक एक परियोजना को मंजूरी दी है और झारखंड राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 के तहत चांडिल नामक एक गंतव्य की पहचान की गई है। इसके अलावा, स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 की सीबीडीडी नामक उप-योजना के तहत 'रामरेखा धाम' नामक एक गंतव्य की पहचान की गई है। प्रशाद योजना के तहत 46 परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण** के रूप में संलग्न है।

### विवरण

प्रशाद योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा :

(करोड़ रुपए में)

राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	अनुमोदित लागत
आंध्र प्रदेश	1	अमरावती में तीर्थयात्री सुविधाओं का विकास	2015-16	27.77
	2	श्रीशैलम मंदिर का विकास	2017-18	43.08

	3	सिंहाचलम में श्री वराह लक्ष्मी नरसिम्हा स्वामी वारी देवस्थानम में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधाओं का विकास	2022-23	54.04
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4	परशुराम कुंड का विकास	2020-21	37.88
असम	5	कामाख्या मंदिर में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधाओं का विकास	2015-16	29.80
बिहार	6	पटना साहिब में विकास	2015-16	29.62
	7	विष्णुपद मंदिर में मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास	2014-15	3.63
छत्तीसगढ़	8	माँ बम्लेश्वरी देवी मंदिर में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधाओं का विकास	2020-21	48.44
गुजरात	9	द्वारका का विकास	2016-17	13.08
	10	सोमनाथ में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधाओं का विकास	2016-17	45.36
	11	सोमनाथ में प्रोमेनेड का विकास	2018-19	47.12
	12	सोमनाथ गुजरात में कतार प्रबंधन परिसर के साथ तीर्थयात्री प्लाजा का विकास	2021-22	49.97
	13	अम्बाजी मंदिर में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधाओं का विकास	2022-23	50.00
हरियाणा	14	माता मनसा देवी मंदिर एवं नाडा साहेब गुरुद्वारा का विकास	2019-20	48.53
जम्मू और	15	हज़रतबल दरगाह का विकास	2016-17	40.46

कश्मीर				
झारखंड	16	बाबा बैद्यनाथधाम का विकास	2018-19	36.79
कर्नाटक	17	चामुंडेश्वरी देवी मंदिर में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधाओं का विकास	2023-24	45.71
केरल	18	गुरुवयूर मंदिर का विकास	2016-17	45.19
मध्य प्रदेश	19	अमरकंटक का विकास	2020-21	49.99
	20	ओंकारेश्वर का विकास	2017-18	43.93
महाराष्ट्र	21	त्र्यंबकेश्वर का विकास	2017-18	42.18
मेघालय	22	नोंगस्वालिया चर्च, नार्तियांग शक्ति पीठ, ऐटनार पूल और चरणतला काली मंदिर में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधा का विकास	2020-21	29.29
मिजोरम	23	चितेवांग, जुआंगताई, रीएक और आइजोल में तीर्थयात्रा एवं विरासत पर्यटन के लिए अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	44.89
नगालैंड	24	मोलुंगकिमोंग , नोक्सेन चर्च, ऐज़ुटो , वोखा और कोहिमा में तीर्थयात्रा अवसंरचना का विकास	2018-19	25.20
	25	जुन्हेबोटो में तीर्थ संबंधी पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	18.18
ओडिशा	26	पुरी में अवसंरचना का विकास	2014-15	50.00
पंजाब	27	अमृतसर में करुणासागर वाल्मीकि स्थल का विकास	2015-16	6.40

	28	चमकौर साहिब का विकास	2021-22	31.57
राजस्थान	29	पुष्कर /अजमेर का एकीकृत विकास	2015-16	32.64
सिक्किम	30	युक्सोम के फोर पैट्रन सेंट्स में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधा का विकास	2020-21	33.32
तमिलनाडु	31	कांचीपुरम का विकास	2016-17	13.99
	32	वेलंकन्नि का विकास	2016-17	4.86
तेलंगाना	33	जोगुलाम्बा देवी मंदिर का विकास	2020-21	38.90
	34	रुद्रेश्वर में रामप्पा मंदिर में तीर्थयात्रा और विरासत पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	62.00
	35	भद्राचलम में तीर्थयात्रा अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	41.38
त्रिपुरा	36	त्रिपुर सुंदरी मंदिर का विकास	2020-21	34.43
उत्तर प्रदेश	37	वाराणसी का विकास – चरण – I	2015-16	18.73
	38	मेगा पर्यटन परिपथ के रूप में मथुरा- वृंदावन का विकास (चरण-II)	2014-15	10.98
	39	वाराणसी में नदी क्रूज पर्यटन का विकास	2017-18	9.02
	40	वृंदावन में पर्यटक सुविधा केंद्र का निर्माण	2014-15	9.36
	41	वाराणसी का विकास – चरण II	2017-18	44.60
	42	गोवर्धन में मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास	2018-19	37.59
उत्तराखंड	43	केदारनाथ का एकीकृत विकास	2015-16	34.77
	44	बद्रीनाथ जी धाम में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधा के लिए अवसंरचना का विकास	2018-19	56.15
	45	गंगोत्री और यमुनोत्री धाम में तीर्थयात्रा संबंधी	2021-22	54.36

		मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विस्तार		
पश्चिम बंगाल	46	बेलूर मठ का विकास	2016-17	30.03
<b>कुल</b>				<b>1605.20</b>

### **GOLD SEIZED FROM AIRPORTS IN KERALA**

#### **67. ADV DEAN KURIAKOSE:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the total amount of gold seized at the airports in Kerala during the last five years and the present status of the seized gold;
- (b) the details of the gold of international origin seized by the Kerala Police during the above period and the present status of such gold;
- (c) whether the Government has taken note of the grave allegations that the police illegally snatching gold of international origin as raised by an MLA from Kerala, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government considers for a formal enquiry of such grave allegations; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof ?

#### **THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

#### **(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):**

- (a) 2746.49 kg of gold has been seized at the airports in Kerala by Customs field formations and DRI during the financial years 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22,



2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 (upto 31.10.2024). The seized gold is disposed in the manner prescribed by instructions after following due procedure.

(b) During the last five financial years and current financial year (upto 31.10.2024), 112.62 kg of gold of international origin has been seized by the Kerala Police and handed over to Customs under the provisions of CrPC 1973/BNSS 2023 and the Customs Act,1962.

(c) to (e) No specific incident with verifiable facts has come to notice of Customs. However, it has been informed that Government of Kerala has ordered a vigilance enquiry by the State Vigilance & Anti-corruption Bureau, into the allegation of misappropriation of seized gold by certain officers, raised by Shri P. V. Anvar, MLA, Nilambur.

### **MODEL SCHOOLS IN TAMIL NADU**

68. **SHRI NAVASKANI K.:**

**SHRI G. SELVAM:**

**SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:**

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

(a) the number of model schools established by the Government across the country;

(b) the criteria fixed by the Government for selection of their locations;

(c) the total number of districts and States covered by the model schools and the percentage of rural and underserved areas that have been prioritized;

- (d) the present status of vacancies of teachers in these schools;
- (e) the number of proposals received/sanctioned during the last three years and the current year for setting up of such schools along with the locations where such schools have been opened, State-wise especially in Tamil Nadu;
- (f) the details of financial assistance provided by the Government during the said period for these schools, State-wise, location-wise especially in Tamil Nadu;
- (g) the details of enrollment rates in model schools, particularly among girls and students from scheduled castes/scheduled tribes communities; and
- (h) the other steps taken by the Government to ensure that model schools maintain high standards of education and follow an innovative and modern curriculum?

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

(a) to (h): The Model School Scheme envisaged setting up of one model school per block as a benchmark of excellence at the block level. The scheme has two modes of implementation, viz. (i) setting up of schools in educationally backward blocks (EBBs) through State/UT Governments, and (ii) the remaining schools under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not educationally backward. The model schools are meant to be schools of excellence and are expected to be pace setters for neighbourhood schools. Basically a model school has infrastructure and facilities of the same standard as in a Kendriya Vidyalaya and with stipulations on pupil-teacher ratio, ICT usage,

holistic educational environment, appropriate curriculum and emphasis on output and outcome.

The scheme has been delinked from the support of the Government of India with effect from 2015-16 and stands transferred to States/UTs. Since Model School Scheme has been transferred to States / UTs w.e.f. 2015-16, therefore no proposal has been received / sanctioned since 2015-16.

The administrative control of the Model School Scheme is with the State Government and since Education is a subject in the concurrent list of the Constitution, majority of the schools and teachers in the country are under the administrative control of the State Governments and UT Administrations.

### **AIR POLLUTION CAUSED BY STUBBLE BURNING**

69. **SHRI PARVATAGOUDA CHANDANAGOUDA GADDIGOUDAR:**

**DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:**

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

- (a) whether the practice of burning paddy stubble/crop residue in various States continue unabated leading to high air pollution level in cities and metros resulting in increasing level of pollution in the Delhi and NCR;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has directed all States to formulate a comprehensive policy for providing incentives, new technologies and

- infrastructural assistance to farmers to stop them and if so, the details and the response of the State Governments thereto;
- (c) whether the Government has convened meeting of various States to work out a clear mechanism on transportation, use of stubble as fuel in power plants and pollution check, if so, the details and outcomes thereof;
  - (d) the details of the schemes/facilities provided by the Government to the State Governments for management of stubble;
  - (e) whether the Government is assisting the State Governments to set up paddy straw pellet units in various areas including in thermal plants, if so, the details thereof; and
  - (f) the details of corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken to prevent/ban burning of paddy stubble/crop residue and control air pollution?

**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)** :Air pollution in Delhi and NCR is a collective result of multiple factors including high level of anthropogenic activities in the high-density populated areas in NCR, arising from various sectors viz. Vehicular Pollution, Industrial Pollution, Dust from Construction and Demolition activities, Road and Open Areas Dust, Biomass Burning, Municipal Solid Waste burning, Fires in Landfills and air pollution from dispersed sources, etc. During post-monsoon and winter months, lower temperature, lower mixing heights, inversion conditions and stagnant winds lead to trapping of the

pollutants resulting in high pollution in the region. This is further aggravated due to the emissions from episodic events like stubble burning, firecrackers, etc.

Incidences of paddy stubble burning in the northern states of Punjab, Haryana, NCR districts of UP and other areas in NCR are a matter of concern and impact the air quality in the NCR, particularly in the period between October and November.

Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) developed a standard protocols, in consultation with major stake holders including Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), for recording and monitoring of crop residue burning events and paddy burnt area estimation, to avoid a diverse assessment of fire events/counts. As recorded through the standard ISRO protocol, the number of such incidents of paddy stubble burning, have witnessed a significant decline on year-to-year basis as evident from the following:

**Paddy Residue Burning events (Period: 15th September- 18th November)**

Punjab			Haryana			Uttar Pradesh (NCR)		
2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
48489	33719	9655	3380	2052	1118	72	108	192

**(b) to (f):**The Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas (CAQM) from time to time has appropriately communicated and issued directives & advisories to various stakeholders including the 11 Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) located within 300 km of Delhi, State Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh on “*Ex-Situ* Stubble Management” and to establish an ecosystem

and robust supply chain mechanism to boost ex-situ utilisation of straw for tackling the problem of stubble burning. CAQM has also directed coal based TPPs including co-generating Captive TPPs situated in NCR to (i) initiate immediate steps to co-fire biomass-based pellets (with focus on paddy straw utilization) with coal through a continuous and uninterrupted supply chain targeting at least 5% co-firing of biomass pellets. (ii) TPPs to strictly comply with the standards of emissions, at all times and with immediate effect, as stipulated vide MoEFCC's Notification S.O. 3305(E), dated 07.12.2015 and its amendments from, time to time.

Further, as per revised model contract for use of biomass in TPPs, issued by Ministry of Power, these power plants shall use minimum 50% of raw material as stubble/ straw/crop residue of rice paddy sourced from Punjab, Haryana or NCR. Further, emission standards for power plants have been notified and these are to be enforced by State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs). As per last co-firing status obtained from MoP till October, 2024, out of targeted 22.64 LMT for FY 2024-25, 11 TPPS within 300 Km of Delhi co-fired 6.04 LMT till October, 2024 (~28%), compared to 2.58 LMT (~14 %) against targeted 18.03 LMT in FY 2023-24.

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) has launched a scheme to provide financial assistance to Compressed Bio-gas producers for procurement of biomass aggregation equipment for ex-situ management of paddy straw.

Further, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW) in 2018 launched scheme for providing subsidy for purchase of crop residue management machinery and establishment of custom hiring centres (CHCs) in NCT of Delhi and the States of

Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for in-situ management of paddy straw. During the period from 2018 to 2024-25 (till 15.11.2024), a total of Rs. 3623.45 crores have been released (Punjab - Rs. 1681.45 crores, Haryana - Rs. 1081.71 crores, Uttar Pradesh - Rs. 763.67 crores, NCT of Delhi - Rs. 6.05 Crores and ICAR-Rs. 83.35 crores). The states have distributed more than 3.00 lakh machines to the individual farmers and to more than 40000 CHCs in these 4 States, which also include more than 4500 Balers & Rakes which are used for collection of straw in the form of bales for further ex-situ utilization. MoA&FW in 2023 revised guidelines under the scheme to support establishment of crop residue/paddy straw supply chain, by providing financial assistance on the capital cost of machinery and equipment.

Based on the deliberations and discussions held in series of meetings with the State Governments of Punjab, Haryana, UP, Rajasthan, Government of NCT of Delhi, State Pollution Control Boards of NCR States and Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) and various other stakeholders viz. ISRO, ICAR, Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), CAQM has provided a Framework to the states concerned for control / elimination of crop residue burning and directed these to draw up detailed state-specific action plans based on the major contours of the framework.

Based on the framework advised by CAQM through Direction dated 10.06.2021 to the concerned State Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Government of NCT of Delhi to prepare state specific detailed, monitorable action plans based on learnings from the years 2021, 2022 and 2023. Action plans were reviewed, updated and finalised by the all concerned State Governments for the year 2024. Accordingly, a statutory direction for strict implementation of the framework and

revised action plan for prevention and control of paddy stubble burning during the year 2024, to eliminate the practice through strict enforcement was issued to the respective States on 12.04.2024. The Action Plans, inter-alia, comprises of following components: -

i. In-situ Crop Residue Management:

- a) Availability and allocation of CRM machinery
- b) High yield and short duration paddy varieties, as substitute of PUSA-44.
- c) Harvesting schedule staggered to improve machine utilization
- d) Super SMS mandated with Combine harvester
- e) Extensive use of Bio-decomposer developed by IARI

ii. Ex-situ Crop Residue Management

CAQM, vide Direction dated 12.04.2024, has also asked the States concerned for effective implementation of revised action plan for control / elimination of crop residue burning. Further, to ensure effective enforcement mechanism for implementation of the plans of action for prevention and control of Paddy Stubble Burning, CAQM, in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 14(2), vide Direction dated 10.10.2024 has authorised 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/ prosecution 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.

Various other corrective measures have been taken by the Government to tackle air pollution from stubble burning, which include:

- i. 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. In case of setting up of palletisation plant, Rs. 28 lakhs per tonne per hour (TPH), or 40% of the capital cost considered for plant and machinery of a 01TPH plant, whichever is lower, is provided as one-time financial assistance with a maximum total financial support of Rs. 1.4 crore per proposal. In case of setting up of torrefaction plants, Rs. 56 lakhs per TPH, or 40% of the capital cost considered for plant and machinery of a 01TPH plant, whichever is lower, is provided as one-time financial assistance with a maximum total financial support of Rs. 2.8 crore per proposal.
- ii. A total of 17 applications for establishment of pelletization and Torrefaction plants under the above mentioned CPCB Guidelines have been sanctioned so far, out of which 02 plants are not coming up. Pellet production capacity of 15 sanctioned plants is 2.07 lakh tonne/annum. These plants are expected to utilize 2.70 lakh tonne of paddy straw per annum.
- iii. CPCB has deployed 26 teams (in 16 districts of Punjab and 10 districts of Haryana) for the period 01<sup>st</sup> October - 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2024 to intensify monitoring and enforcement actions regarding stubble burning. These teams

are coordinating with concerned authorities/ officers deployed at the district level by the State Govt. and reporting to CAQM.

- iv. MoA&FW had deputed 31 Central Teams, which have conducted Quality Survey work w.e.f. 1-15<sup>th</sup> September, 2024 in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Utatr Pradesh and the Teams had visited 275 manufacturers and conducted quality audit of 910 agricultural machines. Further, 10 Central Teams have conducted survey on utilization of machines in States of Punjab and Haryana during 15<sup>th</sup> October-31<sup>st</sup> October 2024. A Team comprising members from DA&FW, CAQM and ICAR and other stakeholders had visited to the State of Punjab to witness the activities of paddy straw management on 14<sup>th</sup> November, 2024.

### **WOMEN INCOME TAX PAYERS**

**70. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:**

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

the details regarding the number of women Income Tax payers during the last five years in the country, Year-wise and State-wise?

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

STATE-WISE SUMMARY ON WOMEN INCOME-TAX RETURN FILERS (UPTO 30-SEP-2024)

S.No	Name of State/ UT	AY 2019-20	AY 2020-21	AY 2021-22	AY 2022-23	AY 2023-24
1	Andaman and	10,113	10,230	12,508	10,134	11,116

	Nicobar Islands					
2	Andhra Pradesh	5,52,300	5,23,418	5,36,312	5,86,859	6,53,218
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3,493	3,375	3,661	4,131	4,765
4	Assam	2,01,939	1,88,232	1,94,034	2,04,830	2,17,090
5	Bihar	3,95,728	4,02,289	4,35,928	4,68,480	5,10,234
6	Chandigarh	89,873	88,904	85,146	83,291	88,115
7	Chattisgarh	2,98,771	2,98,112	3,13,680	3,36,696	3,66,373
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8,595	8,293	8,378	8,453	9,001
9	Daman and Diu	5,429	5,395	5,553	5,523	5,854
10	Delhi	10,89,803	10,86,085	10,84,178	11,21,370	12,08,531
11	Foreign	15,475	22,359	27,879	31,267	40,327
12	Goa	80,262	76,950	80,230	84,942	92,626
13	Gujarat	18,08,749	18,48,233	19,50,499	20,84,639	22,50,098
14	Haryana	7,34,540	7,46,814	8,33,016	9,22,157	9,77,403
15	Himachal Pradesh	1,28,638	1,21,568	1,29,724	1,42,523	1,65,059
16	Jammu & Kashmir	78,781	76,203	86,147	1,03,439	1,17,514
17	Jharkhand	2,46,714	2,48,427	2,65,070	2,87,886	3,18,065
18	Karnataka	11,34,903	11,08,557	11,67,825	12,88,107	14,30,345

19	Kerala	5,76,300	5,68,916	6,12,093	6,85,201	7,73,842
20	Ladakh	30	242	269	171	205
21	Lakshadweep	1,108	950	934	1,254	1,125
22	Madhya Pradesh	7,15,357	7,13,234	7,58,352	8,17,269	8,77,857
23	Maharashtra	29,94,756	29,83,114	31,53,173	33,89,737	36,83,457
24	Manipur	14,039	12,799	14,832	17,404	18,697
25	Meghalaya	8,011	7,934	8,757	9,830	11,175
26	Mizoram	1,068	1,144	1,296	1,833	2,090
27	Nagaland	4,708	4,543	5,195	6,043	6,793
28	Orissa	2,79,965	2,77,619	2,98,853	3,30,353	3,69,410
29	Puducherry	30,892	29,909	31,190	33,554	36,624
30	Punjab	9,70,801	9,52,516	11,00,730	12,60,517	13,22,580
31	Rajasthan	10,77,487	10,91,899	11,58,517	12,47,240	13,52,202
32	Sikkim	2,976	2,912	3,107	3,421	4,136
33	Tamil Nadu	12,92,028	12,48,720	13,10,279	14,16,364	15,51,769
34	Telangana	6,13,207	6,00,346	6,86,825	7,79,088	8,55,113
35	Tripura	18,642	17,264	18,448	20,373	22,791
36	Uttar Pradesh	15,81,627	16,02,701	17,05,427	18,70,873	20,43,794
37	Uttarakhand	1,94,330	1,91,330	2,04,484	2,24,600	2,46,667
38	West Bengal	10,50,755	10,55,110	11,13,569	11,89,293	12,95,506
39	Unapportioned	7	153	169	388	420

	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,83,12,2</b>	<b>1,82,26,7</b>	<b>1,94,06,26</b>	<b>2,10,79,53</b>	<b>2,29,41,9</b>
		<b>00</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>87</b>

**Note:**

1. The latest e>Returns in ITR-1/2/2A/3/4/4S submitted by individuals (women) for specified AYs upto 30-Sep-2024 have been considered. The Gender of the individual ITR filer has been taken from PAN Master.
2. The State mentioned in the communication address in Part-A General of Income-Tax Returns has been taken, failing which the State mentioned in address in PAN Master has been taken.
3. The blank or incorrect States mentioned in addresses have been classified as 'Unapportioned'.

**UNCLAIMED FUNDS WITH EPFO**

71. **SHRI MANISH TEWARI:**

**SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:**

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

- (a) the details regarding total number of inoperative Employees' Provident Fund accounts and unclaimed amount held in inoperative Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) during the last five years, State/year-wise;
- (b) whether the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) will return the amount held in the inoperative accounts to the concerned beneficiaries and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

- (c) whether it is a fact that a large number of employees do not transfer or claim their EPFO funds while changing employers or upon retirement;
- (d) if so, the details on the quantum of funds associated with inoperative accounts resulting from non-transfer of funds during job changes and at retirement;
- (e) the steps being taken to raise awareness and improve the utilisation of EPFO funds by employees, particularly those in the MSME sector; and
- (f) whether the benefits of the recently announced scheme for first-time workers, which includes a one-month wage subsidy, extend to the unorganised sector?

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

(a): There are no unclaimed accounts in Employees' Provident Fund (EPF). However, as per Para 72(6) of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, certain accounts are classified as: Inoperative accounts.

Year-wise details of total number of inoperative accounts as well as the total amount therein are as under:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total no. of Inoperative Accounts</b>	<b>Total Amount therein as on 31<sup>st</sup> March</b> <i>(In Rs. Crores)</i>
2018-19	6,91,774	1,638.37
2019-20	9,77,763	<u>2827.29</u>
2020-21	<u>11,72,923</u>	<u>3930.85</u>

2021-22	<u>13,41,848</u>	<u>4962.70</u>
2022-23	17,44,518	6804.88
2023-24	21,55,387	8,505.23 (Un-audited)

(b): The EPFO will return the amount held in the inoperative accounts to the concerned beneficiaries. The amount settled from Inoperative Accounts in last five years is as follows: -

<b>Year</b>	<b>Amount settled from Inoperative Account during the year (in Rs.Crores)</b>
2018-19	2881.53
2019-20	4123.82
2020-21	1855.55
2021-22	2269.75
2022-23	2673.97
2023-24	2632.29 (Un-audited)

All such inoperative accounts have definite claimants and whenever such a member files a claim in EPFO, the same is settled after scrutiny.

(c) and (d): The members transfer their PF accumulations while changing employers and get final settlement upon retirement. The details of transfer claims processed and final settlement made during the last 05 years are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Claim settled for final settlement (Form 19/20) (in lakhs)</b>	<b>Total Claims settled for transfer cases (Form 13) (In lakhs)</b>
<b>2018-19</b>	57.62	19.33
<b>2019-20</b>	51.44	38.89
<b>2020-21</b>	57.56	46.31
<b>2021-22</b>	53.61	60.95
<b>2022-23</b>	46.66	68.85
<b>2023-24</b>	47.58 (Un-audited)	78.23 (Un-audited)

(e): Several steps are being taken to raise awareness and improve the utilization of EPFO funds by employees through multimedia activities like educative videos, webinars, social media, print media, etc. (Details are enclosed as **Statement**)

(f): As per Budget announcement, the benefits under Scheme for first time workers will be provided on registration in EPFO.

### **STATEMENT**

**Steps being taken to raise awareness and improve the utilisation of EPFO funds by employees are given below.**

**Nidhi Aapke Nikat -2.0:** Nidhi Aapke Nikat 2.0 was launched to increase accessibility and visibility of the organization, in all the districts of the country, with regular periodicity.



The Nidhi Aapke Nikat 2.0 is a grievance redressal platform and an information exchange network between EPFO and its various stakeholders. Under the Nidhi Aapke Nikat 2.0, EPFO is organizing camps at the district level on the 27th of every month or the next day in case of a holiday.

**Educative Videos:** To educate our stakeholders, EPFO releases one short film every Friday at 6 PM on the YouTube channel @socialepfo. Example - Videos on EPF Scheme and Types of EPF Advances, EPF Transfer from exempted to un - exempted, Nidhi Aapke Nikat 2.0 etc

These videos educates our subscribers from every sector including MSME sector to use their PF fund judiciously. These videos have simple graphics and clear language for easy understanding for the general public.

**Weekly Webinars:** Field Offices are conducting Webinars to create awareness and educate various stakeholders of EPFO. Webinars are conducted weekly on topics related to EPF & MP Act 1952. Pensioners, Employees and employers along with other stakeholders participate in these webinars.

**Social Media Activities:** C&PR Division is entrusted with the responsibility of educating and making the stakeholders aware through social media by posting creatives, cartoons, GIFs and videos on Facebook, Twitter, Public App, Instagram and YouTube regularly. These creative materials creates awareness on new initiatives and latest developments in the Organization.

**You Tube live session:** It is conducted on second Tuesday of every month .The objective of these live sessions is educating general public and replying their queries along with gathering important feedback from stakeholders .

Live sessions have been conducted on topics like Digital Services, EPS 95 , Freezed Accounts etc.

**Regional Youtube Channels:** Regional You Tube channels have been started to facilitate dissemination of information in local language of the region. Educative content is translated into regional language and posted on the Regional You Tube channels.

**Press Briefs:** Press Briefs are important tool for communication with stakeholders. Regular press releases ensure that new initiatives and any changes in EPFO are communicated to the general public and the media.

## **UTILISATION AND IMPACT OF THE SHRAM SUVIDHA PORTAL**

### **72. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:**

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

- (a)the number of businesses and employers registered on the Shram Suvidha Portal since its inception, including a breakdown by the industry sectors;
- (b)the details of the total funds allocated and utilised for the development and maintenance of the said portal for the FY 2024-25; and

(c) the measurable impact of the said portal on compliance with labour laws and the ease of doing business for employers in the organised and unorganised sectors?

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

(a) to (c): Since its inception in October, 2014 and till November 18, 2024, a total of 46,10,233 Labour Identification Number (LIN) have been issued on-line to Business and Employers Registered on Shram Suvidha Portal (SSP). The sector wise details are enclosed as **Statement**.

Provision for the maintenance of SSP is made in the object / budget head of professional services of the Ministry. In the financial year 2024-25, an expenditure of Rs. 16.36 lakhs has been incurred for SSP.

The portal has eased complexity of compliance by providing the facilities of online registration, licence, return filing to business entities along with a randomised risk based inspection system, thereby reducing subjectivity, for the law implementing agencies.

Since its inception and till November 18, 2024, 1,20,663 licences have been issued on-line. Further, a total of 4,35,376 returns have been filed on-line.

**STATEMENT**

**The sector wise breakup of registrations (LIN issued) on Shram Suvidha Portal since its inception in October, 2014**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Industrial Sector</b>	<b>No. of LIN issued</b>
1	Accommodation and Food service activities	85563
2	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	204
3	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services producing activities of households for own use	563
4	Administrative and support service activities	298847
5	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	50516
6	Arts, entertainment and recreation	44426
7	Construction	251643
8	Education	150366
9	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	32685
10	Financial and insurance activities	109981
11	Human health and social work activities	36286
12	Information and communication	14656
13	Manufacturing	997170
14	Mining and quarrying	43546
15	Other service activities	2114025
16	Professional, scientific and technical activities	191620
17	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1550
18	Real estate activities	502

19	Transportation and storage	49191
20	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	3565
21	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	133328
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>46,10,233</b>

### CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

#### 73. **DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:**

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

- (a) the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes being implemented by the Ministry in the State of Maharashtra during the last five years, year/scheme/district-wise, particularly for Nashik and Dhule;
- (b) the details of funds allocated, sanctioned, released and utilized for each of the above Schemes during said period, year/scheme/district-wise;
- (c) the details of physical targets set and achieved while implementing the above Schemes during the said period, year/scheme/district-wise;
- (d) whether there is time and cost overrun of any of the above Schemes and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether any proposal regarding such Schemes has been sent by the State Government of Maharashtra to the Union Government during the last five years; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(a) and (b) The details of Central Sector Schemes (CS) and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) pertaining to the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEFand CC) and details of CS funds released to implementing agencies in Maharashtra and financial assistance under CSS to the Govt. of Maharashtra may be seen in the enclosed **Statement.**

(c) to (f) MoEF and CC releases funds to Implementing Agencies under CS (100%) and provides financial assistance to States under CSS on cost sharing basis between the Centre and State. These Schemes are implemented by State Governments and their agencies. All the works under these schemes are carried out and monitored by the respective State Governments. This Ministry only ensures the compliance of applicable guidelines.

<b><u>STATEMENT</u></b>						
<b><u>Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change</u></b>						
<b>Funds released and utilized under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (upto 31.03.2024) to Government of Maharashtra</b>						
(Figures : Rs. in Crore)						
<b>S.No</b>	<b>Scheme</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>
1	Green India Mission (9153)	0.00	4.55	0.00	0.00	0
2	Conservation of Aquatic Eco-system (3095)	3.90	8.10	3.00	0.00	0
3	Biodiversity Conservation (3094)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0

4	Forest Fire Prevention and Management System (0257)	4.28	0.00	0.00	3.96	1.47
5	Development of Wild Life Habitats (9186)	7.73	1.46	0.00	3.50	5.55
6	Project Elephant (0260)	0.44	0.18	0.00	0.29	26.14
7	Project Tiger (9155)	72.20	30.98	29.91	8.10	
<b>Total</b>		<b>88.55</b>	<b>45.27</b>	<b>32.91</b>	<b>15.85</b>	<b>33.16</b>
<b>Funds released to Implementing agencies in State of Maharashtra under Central Sector Schemes (upto 31.03.2024)</b>						
<b>S.No</b>	<b>Scheme</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>
1	Control of Pollution	53.46	35.26	11.9	65.83	70.08
2	National Coastal Management Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
3	Environmental Education, Awareness, Research and Skill Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Environmental Knowledge and Capacity Building	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>53.46</b>	<b>35.26</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>65.83</b>	<b>70.12</b>

### **EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME**

#### **74. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:**

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

- (a) the details of the current statistics on the number of workers enrolled under the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Scheme across the country including Tamil Nadu, State/sector-wise;
- (b) the measures that are being taken to increase awareness and enrollment among workers in informal sectors, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas, who may be eligible for the ESI Scheme but remain uninsured;
- (c) the manner in which the Government assess effectiveness of ESI Scheme in providing healthcare and social security benefits to enrolled workers and the details of improvements that have been made based on this assessment;

(d) whether there are specific initiatives in place to enhance the quality of healthcare services provided under the ESI Scheme, particularly in terms of accessibility and response times and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to address issues related to delays in claims processing and service delivery for workers enrolled under the ESI Scheme?

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

(a): The details of employees enrolled under Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Scheme as on 31.3.2024 in the country including Tamil Nadu is enclosed as **Statement.**

(b): ESI Act is applicable to factories and establishments employing 10 or more persons (including factories belonging to the Govt.) other than seasonal factories and drawing wages up to Rs 21,000/- per month (Rs. 25,000/- per month in case of persons with disability) in the notified area. As such, the Act does not apply to the Informal Sectors (unorganized sector). ESIC carries out public awareness about ESI Scheme benefits through its website and various social media handles.

(c) to (e): ESIC has formulated Common Support Mission to review the ESIS medical infrastructure and identify the gap areas for improvement and upgradation of ESIS medical infrastructure. The Medical Commissioners, Zonal Officers visit



regularly to the ESI Health facilities to assess effectiveness and suggest remedial measures. Besides, effectiveness is also assessed through regular meetings in the headquarter. Further, ESIC has designed the Service Level to ensure high standards of patient care, safety and service delivery.

ESIC has been regularly monitoring timely settlement of medical reimbursement claim bills of Insured Persons. Field offices have been instructed to settle the medical re-imburement claim within 30 days from the receipt of the bill.

### **STATEMENT**

**The details of employees enrolled under Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Scheme as on 31.3.2024 in the country**

S.No.	State	Employees
	ANDHRA PRADESH	
1	I)VIJAYAWADA	594990
2	II)TIRUPATHI	270400
3	iii)VISAKHAPATNAM	341380
	NORTH-EAST REGION	
4	ASSAM	292640
5	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1700
6	MEGHALAYA	14360
7	NAGALAND	4500
8	TRIPURA	18380

9	MANIPUR	4300
10	MIZORAM	2550
11	BIHAR	418110
12	CHANDIGARH(UT)	124700
13	CHATTISGARH	525460
	DELHI	
14	I) RAJENDER PLACE	294560
15	ii)NAND NAGARI	157820
16	iii) ROHINI	219520
17	iv) OKHLA	511700
18	GOA	174170
	GUJARAT	
19	i) AHMEDABAD	750680
20	ii) VADODRA	423870
21	iii) SURAT	451780
	HARYANA	
22	I) FARIDABAD	888450
23	II)GURGOAN	1067750
24	iii) KARNAL	288850
25	HIMACHAL PRADESH	345100
26	JAMMU & KASHMIR	126580
27	JHARKHAND	487560

	KARNATAKA	
28	i) BANGALORE	867770
29	ii) HUBLI	355490
30	III)PEENYA	452430
31	IV)BOMASUNDRA	594510
32	V) GULBARGA	183620
33	VI) MYSORE	245880
34	vii) MANGALORE	185780
	KERALA	
35	I)THRISSUR	146310
36	II)ERNAKULAM	359010
37	III)KOLLAM	124400
38	IV) KOZHIKODE	157170
39	v) THIRUNANTHANPURAM	118750
	MADHYA PRADESH	
40	i) INDORE	639480
41	ii)BHOPAL	441570
	MAHARASHTRA	
42	i) LOWER PAREL	427840
43	ii) MAROL	659790
44	iii) THANE	676540
45	iv) NAGPUR	361730

46	V) AURANGABAD	284160
47	v) PUNE	1327730
48	VI) NASIK	247920
	ODISHA	
49	i) BHUBANESHWAR	695000
50	ii) JHARSUGUDA	217020
51	PUDUCHERRY & MAHE & YENAM	101180
	PUNJAB	
52	I)CHANDIGARH (PUNJAB)	474100
53	II)JALANDHAR	305400
54	III)LUDHIANA	393020
	RAJASTHAN	
55	I)JAIPUR	686090
56	ii)UDAIPUR	223500
57	III)JODHPUR	196150
58	iv) ALWAR	282690
59	SIKKIM	25970
	TAMIL NADU	
60	i) CHENNAI	1709800
61	ii) AN ISLANDS	5010
62	iii) TRIRUNELVELLI	196440
63	iv) SALEM	525830

64	v) COIMBATORE	781290
65	vi) MADURAI	437820
66	TELANGANA	1553610
	UTTAR PRADESH	
67	I)KANPUR	507350
68	ii) VARANASI	145960
69	III) NOIDA	1257530
70	IV) LUCKNOW	602550
71	UTTRAKHAND	583850
	WEST BENGAL	
72	i) KOLKATA	1320800
73	ii) BARRACKPORE	304290
74	III) DURGAPUR	295130
ALL INDIA		31487120

### GREEN CREDIT PROGRAMME

**75. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:**

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

- (a) the detailed framework and objectives of Green Credit Programme, including its scope and targeted sectors;

- (b) the current status of implementation of the Green Credit Programme including the timeline for full rollout and any pilot projects underway;
- (c) the mechanisms put in place to measure, report, and verify green credits earned under this programme;
- (d) the number and types of entities that have registered or shown interest in participating in the Green Credit Programme so far; and
- (e) whether the Government has introduced any programmes or campaigns to increase awareness regarding the Green Credit initiative among industries, businesses, and the general public, 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). The Central Government has notified Green Credit Rules, 2023 on 12<sup>th</sup> October 2023 under the Environment Protection Act, 1986 to encourage voluntary environmental positive actions resulting in issuance of Green Credits (enclosed **Statement - I**).

To begin with, voluntary tree plantation/eco-restoration is envisaged on degraded land under the control and management of Forest Departments.

The Ministry published notification for 'Methodology for calculation of green credit in respect of tree plantation' on 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2024 (enclosed **Statement - II**). Current status of implementation of activity of tree plantation/eco-restoration on degraded forest land under GCP is at enclosed **Statement - III**.

- (c) The Ministry has constituted a technical committee during October 2023 to develop methodologies and monitoring, reporting and verification mechanism for green credits in tree plantation based activity. Further, the detailed modalities for taking up tree plantation under Green Credit Programme have been brought out by the Ministry in February 2024 vide O.M. No. HSM-12/24/2023(pt2)-Part(1) (enclosed **Statement - IV**).
- (d) So far, a total of 384 entities have registered for participation in the Green Credit Programme (GCP), encompassing a diverse range of participants, including individuals, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private sector units, organizations, and public sector undertakings (PSUs). 40 registrations pertaining to public sector units (PSUs) have been activated on the GCP Portal.
- (e) Presently, the stakeholders of tree plantation/eco-restoration activity under the Green Credit Programme are State Forest departments and Central/State Public Sector Undertakings. They been apprised through meetings, consultations and correspondences. GCP portal has also been developed and is in the public domain. (<https://www.moefcc-gcp.in>)

STATEMENT - I

REGD.No.D.L.-33004/99



# भारत का राजपत्र

## The Gazette of India

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NEW DELHI, THURSDAY, OCTOBER12, 2023/ASVINA 20, 1945

### MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

#### NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 12<sup>th</sup> October, 2023

**S.O.4458 (E).**—WHEREAS a Green Credit programme is being launched at national level to leverage a competitive market-based approach for green credit for incentivising environmental actions of various stakeholders;

AND WHEREAS the Government of India has introduced 'LiFE'-Lifestyle for Environment', as a grass-root, mass movement, for protection and conservation of environment and for other environmental and climate gains, by enhancing environmental actions that propagate a healthy and sustainable way of living based on traditions and values of conservation and moderation, and for sustainable and environment-friendly development;

AND WHEREAS an innovative market-based mechanism to incentivize environment positive actions will help promote the LiFE movement, which aims at encouraging sustainable lifestyles by driving consumer and community towards behavioural changes that promote environment friendly actions;

AND WHEREAS the Green Credit programme is independent of the carbon credit under the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme, 2023 made under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 (52 of 2001), an environmental activity generating green credit may have climate co-benefits, such as reduction or removal of carbon emissions and an activity generating green credit under Green Credit programme may also get carbon credit from the same activity under the said Scheme;

AND WHEREAS the draft Green Credit Programme Implementation Rules, 2023 was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), *vide* notification number S.O. 2779(E), dated the 26<sup>th</sup> June 2023 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons;

AND WHEREAS all the objections and suggestions received have been duly considered by the Central Government;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, section 6 and section



25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

**1. Short title and commencement.**—(1) These rules may be called the Green Credit Rules, 2023.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

**2. Objectives of Green Credit programme.**— (1) The green credit programme shall incentivise environmental positive actions through market-based mechanism and generate green credit, which shall be tradable and made available for trading on a domestic market platform.

(2) The green credit will arise from taking measures by a person of any environment activities referred to in sub-rule (2) of rule 4.

(3) The green credit programme shall encourage industries, companies and other entities to meet their existing obligations or other obligations under any law for the time being in force, and encourage other persons and entities, to undertake voluntary environmental measures referred to in rule 4 by generating or buying green credit:

Provided that the green credit generated or procured to fulfil any obligation in compliance of any law for the time being in force shall not be tradable.

**3. Definitions.**—(1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “Administrator” means the Administrator referred to in rule 7;

(b) “designated agency” means an entity designated as such under rule 13;

(c) “Green Credit” means a singular unit of an incentive provided for a specified activity, delivering a positive impact on the environment;

(d) “Registry” means the Green Credit Registry established under rule 10.

(2) Words and expressions used in these rules and not defined herein but defined in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in the Act.

**4. Green Credit programme.**— (1) Any person or entity may take any measure specified under sub-rule (2) for the purposes of protection, preservation, or conservation of the environment.

(2) The measures referred to in sub-rule (1) may include the following activities ,namely:—

(i) Tree plantation—to promote activities for increasing the green cover across the country;

(ii) Water management—to promote water conservation, water harvesting and water use efficiency or water savings, including treatment and reuse of wastewater;

(iii) sustainable agriculture—to promote natural and regenerative agricultural practices and land restoration to improve productivity, soil health and nutritional value of food produced;

(iv) waste management—to promote circularity, sustainable and improved practices for waste management, including collection, segregation, and environmentally sound management;

(v) air pollution reduction—to promote measures for reducing air pollution and other pollution abatement activities;

(vi) mangrove conservation and restoration—to promote measures for conservation and restoration of mangroves;

(vi) ecomark label development—to encourage manufacturers to obtain ecomark label for their goods and services;

(vii) sustainable building and infrastructure—to encourage the construction of sustainable buildings and other infrastructure using environment friendly technologies and materials.

(3) A person or entity desirous of obtaining green credit shall register the activity with the Administrator for any activity referred to in sub-rule (2) undertaken by him for grant of green credit.

(4) An application for registration under sub-rule (3) shall be made to the Administrator electronically through a website established by the Central Government for that purpose.

- (5) On receipt of the application under sub-rule (4), the Administrator shall cause the activity to be verified by a designated agency.
- (6) The designated agency shall, after making such verification and inquiry as it may deem necessary, in accordance with the guideline made in this behalf, submit a report to the Administrator verifying the activities undertaken by the applicant.
- (7) On receipt of the report under sub-rule (6) verifying the activities undertaken by the applicant, the Administrator shall grant the applicant certificate of green credit.

**5. Methodology of generating green credit.**—(1) The methodology for calculating the green credit in respect of any activity undertaken shall be such as may be notified by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Administrator.

(2) The calculation of green credit in respect of any activity undertaken shall be based on equivalence of resource requirement, parity of scale, scope, size and other relevant parameters required to achieve the desired environmental outcome.

**6. Procedure for generation of green credit.**— (1) The methodology for evaluation and verification of the activities undertaken for the purpose of calculation of green credit shall be such as may be determined by the Administrator.

(2) The manner of registration of the activities and the details required for such registration shall be determined by the Administrator.

(3) The Administrator shall develop the website for registration of activities, evaluation and verification of activities undertaken and award of green credit in respect of such verified activities, electronically.

**7. Administrator.**— (1) The Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860) vide Registration No.596/1990-91, dated the 12<sup>th</sup> March, 1991 and an autonomous body as declared by the then Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India vide Resolution No.1-8/89-RT, dated the 22<sup>nd</sup> June, 1990, shall be the Administrator under these rules.

(2) The Administrator shall be responsible for the effective implementation of the Green Credit programme, including its management and operation under these rules.

(3) The responsibilities of the Administrator shall include the following, namely:—

- (a) develop guidelines, processes and procedures for the implementation of the green credit programme under these rules;
  - (b) develop methodologies, registration process, guidelines and associated measurement, reporting and verification mechanism;
  - (c) establish methodologies and processes for issuance of green credit (including issuance of digital green credit), and equivalence of green credit generated from each identified activity;
  - (d) develop guidelines for the establishment and operation of the Green Credit Registry and trading platform; for self-certification or third-party certification for the registration of an activity for issuance of green credits and its inspection and verification by designated agency, for empanelment of auditors and audit by such auditors;
  - (e) establish or designate the Green Credit Registry, and trading platform service provider in accordance with the approved guidelines;
  - (f) develop guidelines for the green credit programme portal, the knowledge and data platform, and for the fees from the registered entities;
  - (g) develop guidelines for filing of annual returns and progress reports by designated agency, Registry, trading platform and knowledge and data platform;
  - (h) develop guidelines for the market stability mechanism for trading of green credit.
  - (i) regulate matters relating to trading of green credit certificates and to safeguard interest of sellers and buyers; and take preventive and corrective actions to prevent fraud or mistrust.
- (4) The Administrator shall seek approval of the Central Government for guidelines and methodology under sub-rule (3).

**8. Steering Committee.**— (1) A Steering Committee to be constituted by the Central Government shall be responsible for the monitoring of the implementation of the Green Credit programme under these rules.

(2) The Steering Committee shall comprise of representatives from the Ministries or Departments, experts from the field of environment, industry associations and other relevant stakeholders as the Central Government may consider appropriate.

(3) The Steering Committee shall, from time to time, review the Green Credit programme under these rules and make recommendations to the Central Government in respect of following, namely:—

- (a) activities and sectors to be included in the Green Credit programme; and
- (b) any matter referred to it by the Central Government.

**9. Technical Committee.**— (1) The Central Government, based on the recommendations of the Administrator, may constitute Technical Committees for each activity which shall assist the Administrator in implementation of the Green Credit programme under these rules.

(2) Each Technical Committee shall comprise of members from the Ministries and Departments, organisations and experts having the knowledge and experience in the field related to the activity;

(3) Technical Committee shall develop and make recommendations to the Administrator which will inter alia include—

- (a) methodology for calculation of one unit of Green Credit, on the basis of equivalence of resource requirement, parity of scale, scope, size and other relevant parameters required to achieve the desired environmental outcome;
- (b) mechanism for registration, verification, evaluation, measurement and reporting process in respect of each activity.

(4) The Technical Committee shall advise on any other technical matter referred to it by the Administrator.

**10. Green Credit Registry.**— (1) The Administrator or designated agency shall establish and maintain a Green Credit Registry for the registration and issuance of each Green Credit.

(2) The Registry shall be an electronic database, which, inter alia, shall contain common data elements relevant to the registration and issuance of green credit.

(3) The Registry shall discharge the following functions, namely:—

- (a) Registration of activities and issuance of green credit;
- (b) ensure accurate accounting of the issuance of green credit;
- (c) maintain secure database with all required and essential security protocols;
- (d) any other function assigned to it by the Administrator.

**11. Trading platform.**— (1) The Administrator shall establish and maintain a trading platform with the approval of the Central Government.

(2) The trading platform shall perform functions regarding the trading of green credit, in accordance with the guidelines made by the Administrator with the approval of the Central Government.

**12. Knowledge and data platform.**— (1) The Administrator shall develop and maintain a knowledge and data platform, with approval of the Central Government, for providing transparency on various activities being undertaken and for reporting sectoral progress under these rules.

(2) The knowledge and data platform may collate key data points generated from the Registry and other information, such as sectoral achievements, best practices, information on capacity building, etc.

**13. Designated agency.**— (1) The Administrator shall designate such entities to act as designated agency in accordance with the guidelines approved by the Central Government.

(2) The designated agency shall conduct verification and submit reports to the Administrator in accordance with the guidelines as regard to the verification of the activities undertaken by an applicant for issuance of green credit under these rules.;

(3) The designated agency shall file annual returns to the Administrator in accordance with the guidelines.

**14. Demand generation for green credit.**— (1) The participation to the Green Credit programme under these rules shall be based on voluntary participation.

(2) The Steering Committee shall recommend measures to generate demand for green credit in the country.

**15. Auditors.**— (1) The activities of the Administrator, designated agency, Registry, trading platform and knowledge and data platform shall be audited within a period of one year at the end of every third financial year by independent auditors to be appointed by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Steering Committee.

(2) The auditor referred to in sub-rule (1) shall submit its audit report to the Administrator.

(3) The Administrator shall submit an action taken report on the audit report to the Central Government within a period of six months from the date of the receipt of the audit report.

[F.No.12/24/2023–HSM(pt2)]

NAMEETA PRASAD, Jt. Secy.

**STATEMENT- II****REGD.No.D.L.-33004/99**

# भारत का राजपत्र

# The Gazette of India

**CG-DL-E-26022024-252377****EXTRAORDINARY**  
**PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)****PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY****No.844]****NEW DELHI, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 2024/PHALGUNA 7, 1945****MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE****NOTIFICATION**New Delhi, the 22<sup>nd</sup> February, 2024

**S.O.884 (E).**—Whereas, the Central Government made the Green Credit Rules, 2023 (hereinafter referred to as the said Rules) under section 3, 6, 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) vide notification number S.O. 4458 (E), dated the 12<sup>th</sup> October, 2023 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub Section (ii);

AND WHEREAS, rule 5 of the said Rules provides that the Central Government shall, on the recommendation of the Administrator, notify the methodology for calculating the green credit in respect of any activity undertaken under the said Rules;

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 5 of the Green Credit Rules, 2023, the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Administrator, hereby notifies the following methodology, for calculation of green credit in respect of tree plantation, namely: -

1. The Forest Department of every State and Union territory shall identify degraded land parcels, including open forest and scrub land, waste land and catchment areas, under their administrative control and management, which shall be made available for tree plantation to promote activities for increasing the green cover across the country for the purposes of generation of Green Credit under the said Rules.
2. The land parcel identified for plantation under paragraph 1 must be free from all encumbrances and must have size of five hectares or above.
3. Any person or entity desirous of undertaking tree plantation for the purposes of generation of

Green Credit may apply to the Administrator.

4. On receipt of the application under paragraph 3, the Administrator shall identify any land referred to in paragraph 1 and assign the same to the applicant and require him to submit a proposal for undertaking tree plantation for generation of Green Credit in lieu thereof under the said Rules.
5. On receipt of the proposal under paragraph 4, the Administrator shall prepare and issue a demand note to the applicant which shall include the cost of tree plantation and administrative expenses, if any, to be paid to the Administrator within a period specified in the demand note.
6. The applicant shall pay the amount to the Administrator on or before the period specified in the demand note through a bank draft or such other means of payment as may be decided by the Administrator.
7. On the payment of the amount under paragraph 6, the Administrator shall direct the Forest Department to carry out tree plantation in line with the management plan or working plan and shall be completed within a period of two years from the date of payment.
8. On completion of tree plantation, the Forest Department shall submit a report in this regard to the Administrator and issue a certificate of completion of tree plantation to the applicant.
9. On receipt of the report under paragraph 8, the Administrator, after evaluation and verification of the tree plantation activity may generate and issue Green Credit to the applicant under the said Rules, based on the total number of trees planted in assigned land parcel and on the report and certification of completion of tree plantation activity.
10. The Green Credit shall be calculated at the rate of one Green Credit per tree grown through the tree plantation on such land parcel, subject to minimum density of 1100 trees per hectare, based on the local silvi-climatic and soil conditions, on the certification of completion of tree plantation provided by the Forest Department concerned.
11. The Green Credit generated under the said Rules, may be exchanged for meeting the compliance of the compensatory afforestation in case of diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes under the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980 (69 of 1980), as applicable.
12. The Green Credit generated in lieu of tree plantation under the said Rules may be used for reporting under environmental, social and governance leadership indicator or under corporate social responsibility under the applicable rules made under any law for the time being in force.

[F.No.HSM-12/24/2023-HSM(pt2)-Part(1)]

NAMEETA PRASAD,Jt.Secy.

## STATEMENT- III

Current status of implementation of the Green Credit Programme:

- Total State Forest Department participating in GCP: 17 as implementing agencies.
- Total 1900 land parcels registered under GCP containing 48,074 hectares of degraded land
- In which 1020 land parcels approved for Eco-restoration containing 26,542 hectares of degraded land

S. No	State	All Registered		Approved Eco-Restoration Blocks		Selected Eco-Restoration Blocks		Eco-restoration activities started	
		No	Area (ha)	No	Area (ha)	No	Area (ha)	No	Area (ha)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	206	3601.47	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ASSAM	10	454	10	454	10	454	10	454
3	BIHAR	57	4106.71	12	881.36	10.5	880	6	410
4	CHHATTISGARH	94	1954.92	55	1217	50	1163	29	516
5	GOA	2	10	1	5	0	0	0	0
6	GUJARAT	342	6760.21	277	5410.75	256.5	5102.15	59	974.9
7	HARYANA	13	148	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	JHARKHAND	292	4875.88	78	1142.16	77.5	1141.16	0	0
9	KARNATAKA	32	836.6	2	50	0	0	0	0
10	MADHYA PRADESH	305	14375.3	227	10715.09	181.5	8736.49	13	410
11	MAHARASHTRA	104	1537.55	86	1305	46	799	24	335
12	ODISHA	105	1024.63	44	439.63	44	439.63	7	85
13	RAJASTHAN	17	908	11	415	10	390	3	175
14	TAMIL NADU	166	4658.4	95	2349.28	29	1725.23	0	0
15	TELANGANA	77	1738.02	70	1574.02	44	1309	1	50
16	UTTAR PRADESH	67	883.96	49	525.72	49	525.72	0	0
17	UTTARAKHAND	11	200.03	3	57.5	3	57.5	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1900</b>	<b>48073.68</b>	<b>1020</b>	<b>26541.51</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>22722.9</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>3409.9</b>

**STATEMENT-IV**

**F. No. HSM-12/24/2023-HSM(pt2)-Part(1), E-220847  
Government of India  
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change  
Hazardous Substances Management Division**

\*\*\*\*\*

**3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Prithvi Block  
Indira Paryavaran Bhawan  
Jor Bagh Road  
New Delhi - 110003  
Dated: 22<sup>nd</sup> February, 2024**

**Office Memorandum**

**Subject: Modality for taking up Tree Plantation under Green Credit Programme - regarding**

**1. Introduction:**

**1.1** The Green Credit Rules have been notified by the Government of India on 12<sup>th</sup> October 2023 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The Green Credit Programme (GCP) encourages industries, companies and other entities to meet their existing obligations or other obligations under any law for the time being in force, and encourage other persons and entities, to undertake voluntary environmental measures *inter-alia* "tree plantation", resulting in award of Green Credits.

**1.2** To begin with, tree plantation may be undertaken on degraded land under the control and management of Forest Departments. In this regard, notification for Methodology for Tree Plantation based Green Credit has been published in official gazette.

**1.3** In view of the above, the following modality, for taking up tree plantation on degraded forest land under the Green Credit Programme, is prescribed.

**2. Modality:****2.1 Registration of Implementing Agency:**

Forest Departments/ Forest Development Corporations of States and UTs applicant shall be the Implementing Agency (IA) for implementing Tree Plantation based Green Credit Programme. A State Nodal officer (SNO) of the rank of Principal Chief Conservator of Forests/Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests) for the State/UT shall be appointed by each IA, who shall be responsible for overall coordination and monitoring of Tree Plantation based Green Credit Programme in the state/UT. Implementing Officer (IO) shall be registered by each IA for each Forest Division. Registration of IA, SNO and IO shall be done through



GCP Portal by providing details like name of State/UT, district, division, name of officer, designation, office address, bank account details, etc.

## **2.2 Criteria for selection of land:**

### **2.2.1 Type of land:**

Degraded land parcels under the control and management of Forest Department of the States and UTs shall be eligible for GCP. Only such land parcels and areas suitable for plantation, shall be registered as plantation block in the GCP Portal.

### **2.2.2 Density of tree plantation:**

Plantation block with potential of planting minimum 1100 trees per hectare, taking into account on the local silvi-climatic and soil conditions, shall be selected for registration.

### **2.2.3 Size of plantation blocks:**

Every plantation block shall be a compact area having a minimum size of 5 hectares.

### **2.2.4 Other conditions:**

Plantation block shall be free from all types of encumbrances and plantation to be undertaken in line with management plan/working plan.

## **2.3 Registration of plantation block:**

After selection of land for plantation as above, registration of plantation block shall be done through self-certification on the portal by the IA. Each plantation block shall be registered separately with unique ID.

## **2.4 Registration of Entity/ Green Credit Applicant (GCA):**

Government Institutions (like PWD, CPWD, Irrigation department, etc.), Public Sector Undertakings (State and Central), Non-Government Organisations, Private Companies/Organisations/entities, Philanthropists, Individuals, Group of Individuals registered under Societies Registration Act will qualify as GCA under tree plantation based GCP. Registration of GCA shall be done by providing required details like name & address, proof of identity, contact details, registration details, etc. on the GCP portal.

## **2.5 Selection of land for the plantation by GCA:**

Registered GCAs desirous to apply for Green Credits (GCs) shall request for the allocation of land parcel for plantation from the plantation block registered on the portal.

## **2.6 Preparation of demand note:**

Estimate in INR with provision for plantation and its maintenance (advance work in 1<sup>st</sup> year and maintenance till 10<sup>th</sup> year considering cost of escalation) shall be prepared as per Schedule of Rates by the concerned IO. All necessary provisions shall be made while preparing estimate to make the plantation successful.

Plantation estimate with details of Technical and Administrative sanction/approval and other necessary information shall be provided on GCP portal for scrutiny and approval of SNO. After approval of SNO, the Administrator will further scrutinize the estimate from technical point of view and by including administrative cost for monitoring and verification (10% of estimated cost) and a demand note will be generated on the portal (Mechanism of utilization of the administrative cost shall be developed by Administrator separately). Thereafter, entity shall make the payment in the bank account of the Administrator through NEFT/RTGS. After making payment, the IA shall formally allot land parcel/plantation block to the GCA. Preparation of estimate as well as payment shall be done within the stipulated time as specified by the Administrator.

### **2.7 Plantation and its maintenance:**

Plantation works shall be started immediately after receipt of payment from the entity. It shall be the responsibility of the IA to ensure completion of plantation within two years after receipt of payment. All details of plantation and maintenance works along with item-wise expenditure, as prescribed by the Administrator, shall be provided on the portal by IA and IO.

### **2.8 Issuance of Green Credits (GCs):**

As advance works are carried out and seedlings are sourced in the first year and plantation is carried out in the second year, Green Credits will be awarded two years after receipt of payment from the entity. GCs will be awarded to the entity by the Administrator based on total number of trees planted in selected blocks and plantation completion certificate generated online by IA. GCs will be allocated to the entity at the rate of one GC per tree in a standard format through the GCP portal.

### **3. Monitoring and Audit of Plantation:**

Plantation records/details shall be maintained online in a standard format as prescribed by the Administrator. Intensive monitoring by the field officers of the Implementing Agency shall be carried out and reporting shall be done in a prescribed format on the portal to ensure that there is no violation of prevailing methodology, guidelines, rules, etc. under GCP. A monitoring committee of 3-members under the chairmanship of IO, including Assistant Conservator of Forests (ACF) and the entity/GCA as its members shall be constituted. Monitoring committee shall submit half yearly monitoring reports on the GCP portal, as prescribed by the Administrator. Third party shall be engaged for independent monitoring. Separate guidelines shall be issued for accreditation/empanelment of verifiers for verification/monitoring of plantation. The GCP portal will track the

progress and proper records shall be maintained in public domain.

**4. Accounting and audit:**

Separate savings account in a nationalized bank for the Administrator, SNO, IO and concerned Range Forest Officer shall be opened and maintained for Green Credit Programme. After receipt of payment from GCA, the Administrator will release the funds to SNO to complete the advance works of plantation. Subsequent release of fund to the SNO will be done in installments, as per the progress of the plantation work. Separate guidelines will be developed for fund flow mechanism, fund disbursement, financial and accounting procedures, record keeping process, auditing, etc.

**5. Advantages of GCs:**

**5.1** The plantation taken under GCP, may be exchanged for compliance of Compensatory Afforestation (CA) in case of diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes under Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980, as applicable.

**5.2** GCs earned may be used for reporting under ESG leadership indicator or under CSR, as per applicable rules.

This issues with approval of the Competent Authority.



(Nameeta Prasad)

Joint Secretary to Government of India

Email: nameeta.prasad@gov.in

Tel. No.: 011-20819324

**To,**

The Chief Secretary,  
All State/UT Governments

**Copy to:**

1. Sr. PPS to Secretary/PPS to DGF&SS/PPS to Addl. DGF(FC)
2. Principal Secretary (Forests), All States/UTs

3. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (HoFF), all State/UTs;
4. AS/JS, In-Charge GCP
5. DG, ICFRE
6. IGF, NAEB
7. PPS to CEO, NCAMPA/ADG (FC), MoEF&CC, New Delhi;
8. NIC, MoEF&CC with a request to upload a copy on MoEFCC website.

## PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES

### 76. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

- (a) the details of efforts made by the Government during the last five years to protect endangered species in the country including conservation programs, sanctuaries and habitat restoration projects;
- (b) the data on population trends of endangered species across the country especially in the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise and species and region-wise along with the changes recorded during the last five years;
- (c) the funds allocated and utilised for endangered species conservation including support for wildlife reserves, anti-poaching efforts, and community awareness programs, especially in the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
- (d) the details of collaborations between the Government, NGOs, international organisations or private entities focused on endangered species conservation including objectives and outcomes thereof; and
- (e) the statistics on poaching and illegal wildlife trade involving endangered species during the last five years in the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise along with the actions taken and penalties enforced in this regard, species and region-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) The Government has taken a number of steps for protection and conservation of wildlife. Important measures include:

- i. Creation of Protected Areas (National Parks, Sanctuaries, Community Reserves and Conservation Reserves) under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, for conservation of wildlife and its habitat.
- ii. Eco-Sensitive Zones are notified around National Parks and Sanctuaries in order to strengthen conservation of wildlife, under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- iii. Rare and endangered species of animals have been listed in the schedules-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, thereby providing them highest degree of protection.
- iv. Financial assistance to States/UTs including State of Andhra Pradesh under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Project Tiger and Elephant' and 'Development of Wildlife habitats'.
- v. Species recovery programme for 22 identified critically endangered species is supported under Centrally Sponsored scheme of 'Development of Wildlife Habitats'.
- vi. Wild Life Crime Control Bureau has been set up to gather intelligence about illegal wildlife trade in wild animals and animal articles and to

achieve interstate and trans boundary coordination in enforcement of wildlife laws.

- (b) Population estimation of tiger and leopard is undertaken at the national level once every four years. Details of the population of tigers and leopards in last two assessments are placed at **Statement-I** and **II** respectively.
- (c) The Details of funds released to States/UTs under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Project Tiger and Elephant', and 'Development of Wildlife habitats' are placed at **Statement-III** and **IV** respectively.
- (d) India is party to Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Convention on Conservation of Migratory species of Wild Animals, International Whaling Commission, World Heritage Convention and is implementing obligation under these conventions. In addition, Ministry is also implementing Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded projects in collaboration with GEF agencies.
- (e) As informed by the State of Andhra Pradesh, details of poaching and illegal wildlife trade involving endangered species since 2020-21 is as below:

Sl. No.	Year	District/Division	Name of the species	No. of Poaching/Illegal Wildlife trade
1	2020-21	Rajahmundry	Leopard	1
		Kurnool	Black Bucks	2

2	2021-22	Kurnool	Black Bucks	1
3	2022-23	Kurnool	Black Bucks	12
4	2023-24	Guntur	Tiger	1
5	2024-25	Chittoor	Leopard	1
<b>Total No. of Cases</b>				<b>18</b>

### STATEMENT - I

#### Details of population estimation of tigers in India

State	Tiger Population	
	2018	2022
<b>Shivalik Hills &amp; Gangetic Plain Landscape</b>		
Bihar	31	54
Uttarakhand	442	560
Uttar Pradesh	173	205
Shivalik Gangetic	<b>646</b>	<b>819**</b>
<b>Central Indian Landscape and Eastern Ghats</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	48	63
Telangana	26	21



Chhattisgarh	19	17
Jharkhand	5	1*
Madhya Pradesh	526	785
Maharashtra	312	444
Odisha	28	20
Rajasthan	69	99
Central India & Eastern Ghats	<b>1033</b>	<b>1439</b>
<b>Western Ghats Landscape</b>		
Goa	3	5
Karnataka	524	563
Kerala	190	213
Tamil Nadu	264	306
Western Ghats	<b>981</b>	<b>1087</b>
<b>Northeast Hills and Brahmaputra flood Plains</b>		

Arunachal Pradesh	29#	9
Assam	190	229
Nagaland	0	0
Northern West Bengal	0	2
North East Hills and Brahmaputra	<b>219</b>	<b>236</b>
Sundarbans	88	101
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2967</b>	<b>3682</b>

\*: scat DNA based population

\*\* : Ranipur (Uttar Pradesh) is added in Shivalik landscape for convenience

#: MaxEnt predicted population, this should not be used to compare the trends

#### STATEMENT - II

**Estimated leopard numbers in each landscape from 2018 and 2022**

State	2018 Population	2022 Population
Bihar	98	86
Uttarakhand	839	652

Uttar Pradesh	316	371
<b>Shivalik Hills &amp; Gangetic Plains</b>	<b>1253</b>	<b>1109</b>
Andhra Pradesh	492	569
Telangana	334	297
Chhattisgarh	852	722
Jharkhand	46	51
Madhya Pradesh	3421	3907
Maharashtra	1690	1985
Odisha	760	568
Rajasthan	476	721
<b>Central India &amp; Eastern Ghats</b>	<b>8071</b>	<b>8820</b>
Goa	86	77
Karnataka	1783	1879
Kerala	650	570
Tamil Nadu	868	1070
<b>Western Ghats</b>	<b>3387</b>	<b>3596</b>
Arunachal	11	42

Pradesh		
Assam	47	74
Northern West Bengal	83	233
<b>North East Hills and Brahmaputra Floodplains</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>349</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,852</b>	<b>13,874</b>

### STATEMENT - III

Details of funds released to State/ UT Governments under CSS-'Project Tiger and Elephant' during last five years. (₹. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24
		Project Tiger	Project Elephant	Project Tiger	Project Elephant	Project Tiger	Project Elephant	Project Tiger	Project Elephan t	*Project Tiger & Elephant
1	Andhra Pradesh	114.48	127.03	266.51	77.28	292.11	20.5565	0.00	0.00	149.421
2	Arunachal Pradesh	846.31	103.2683 1	803.76	282.256	869.08	157.7615	0.00	26.8875	1119.9145
3	Assam	2198.76	-	2513.90	35.284	1476.75	126.716	336.22	167.4	2619.30784
4	Bihar	562.84	57.02752	628.89	39.08	552.72	-	0.00	0.00	308.9825
5	Chhattisgarh	358.53	-	471.16	-	355.85	24.785	82.88	0.00	292.855
6	Haryana	0.00	16.80	0.00	11.04	0.00	4.2345	0.00	17.4	26.1
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.61
8	Jharkhand	1432.07	161.4443	128.45	111.86522	195.06	86.682	17.26	78.05	405.785

			8							
9	Karnataka	2252.03	412.4823	2118.01	330.40376	2956.70	261.195	235.24	97.8453	2613.0834
			9							
10	Kerala	607.07	432.132	402.88	574.56	868.78	580.9676	417.59	270.09	996.22425
							5			
11	Madhya Pradesh	3501.91	13.695	2551.26	-	3523.52	12.613	1172.51	11.388	4303.794
12	Maharashtra	7220.39	44.1944	3098.03	17.98	2991.06	-	0.00	28.524	2614.45167
13	Manipur	0.00	10.944	0.00	-	0.00	5.40	0.00	0.00	14.121
14	Meghalaya	0.00	177.8976	0.00	9.36	0.00	141.75	0.00	32.14	65.25
15	Mizoram	337.70	-	161.53	-	374.13	-	0.00	0.00	144
16	Nagaland	0.00	213.9498	0.00	92.50	0.00	279.759	0.00	235.575	337.77
17	Odisha	1303.32	387.036	680.07	577.99	1056.86	567.045	190.27	212.769	1012.58764
									5	
18	Rajasthan	1203.19	35.28	1008.89	-	841.05	15.18	0.00	6.18609	968.3004
19	Tamil Nadu	1586.91	275.1576	1336.14	-	1576.22	181.8464	0.00	85.9405	2547.96648
20	Telangana	359.91	-	351.97	-	543.26	-	0.00	0	323.308
21	Tripura	0.00	45.38	0.00	24.71	-	-	0.00	7.36516	27.0855
22	Uttarakhand	1242.49	417.312	1671.30	204.85	1463.71	244.1237	0.00	18.7415	1495.5241
							5			
23	Uttar Pradesh	2289.18	37.74	923.29	-	1304.85	45.993	0.00	9.858	1031.9767
24	West Bengal	758.47	113.254	333.96	64.1958	708.28	87.8717	0.00	30.05	522.58101
		<b>28175.5</b>	<b>3082.025</b>	<b>19450.0</b>	<b>2453.355</b>	<b>21949.9</b>	<b>2844.48</b>	<b>2034.38</b>	<b>1336.21</b>	<b>23960</b>
		6		0		9			1	

### STATEMENT - IV

Details of funds released to State/ UT Governments under CSS-  
'Development of Wildlife Habitats' during last five years.

(₹. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
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1	A& N Islands	132.64	0	135.77	25.125	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	512.69	312.5865	419.80617	276.44062	672.462
4	Assam	164.26	0	0	209.1464	565.10763
5	Bihar	148.142	205.1644	410.85952	0	336.37223
6	Chandigarh	0	25.16	0	21.6241	16.498
7	Chhattisgarh	310.0318	104.35936	274.5903	104.457	116.24868
8	Goa	111.654	0	0	0	50.10
9	Gujarat	0	124.5849	0	200.01	206.99
10	Haryana	237.6078	18.2212	127.331	30.1575	167.85
11	Himachal Pradesh	375.76554	187.63518	197.09452	114.3205	94.15328
12	Jammu & Kashmir	0	80.62863	0	0	69.57972
13	Jharkhand	93.96	198.2265	79.53315	0	14.91025
14	Karnataka	739.046	586.126341	1256.59314	291.71146	581.52346
15	Kerala	845.026	731.2845	295.7737	224.4735	921.0361
16	Madhya	629.266	801.60127	389.34906	265.5508	471.81959

	Pradesh					
17	Maharashtra	715.781	146.08135	0	350.3879	554.69645
18	Manipur	396.455	241.11948.	142.50646	180.64379	231.72407
19	Meghalaya	238.839	263.50463	530.51253	0	243.56611
20	Mizoram	431.79	339.60855	198.9678	190.1977	304.207
21	Nagaland	953.69	260.00105	342.0315	725.6565	1306.3275
22	Odisha	701.504	694.18819	726.80273	967.4976	1005.08612
23	Rajasthan	741.315	309.12634	1007.64845	86.78886	0
24	Sikkim	557.355	349.623	182.97174	239.66048	187.03237
25	Tamil Nadu	409.505	334.0354	390.75715	132.95205	373.8902
26	Telangana	0	36.59304	0	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	426.251	312.9244	169.06261	266.7472	290.64425
28	Uttarakhand	1401.19	441.61031	226.34415	212.9662	498.497
29	West Bengal	891.073	710.61953	757.25599	201.30866	385.29988
30	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	5.22
31	Lakshadweep	193.272	462.859	462.086	269.9055	124.655
32	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
33	Tripura	90.317	260.679	0	0	186.05514
34	Ladakh UT	0	223.17292	31.95	61.11591	0.06
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12448.42614</b>	<b>8761.324971</b>	<b>8755.59767</b>	<b>5648.84523</b>	<b>9981.61203</b>

## लॉकर से चोरी की घटनाएं

77 श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या विगत तीन वर्षों से अब तक विभिन्न राज्यों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की विभिन्न शाखाओं में डकैती, लॉकरों से धन एवं आभूषणों की चोरी की घटनाओं में तीव्र वृद्धि हुई है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी घटनाओं का वर्ष-वार/बैंक-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या इनमें से प्रत्येक मामले की जांच की गई है;
- (घ) क्या उक्त मामलों में बैंक कर्मचारियों/अधिकारियों की मिलीभगत पाई गई है;
- (ङ.) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है अथवा किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):**

**(क) से (च):** जी, नहीं। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों (पीएसबी) द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, विभिन्न राज्यों में पीएसबी की शाखाओं में लॉकरों से डकैती और चोरी के मामलों की संख्या वित्तीय वर्ष (एफवाई) 2021-22 के दौरान रिपोर्ट किए गए छह मामलों से घटकर वित्तीय वर्ष (एफवाई) 2022-23 के दौरान चार मामले और वित्तीय वर्ष (एफवाई) 2023-24 के दौरान एक मामला दर्ज किया गया।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि पूर्वोक्त सभी मामलों में एफआईआर दर्ज की गई थी और मामलों की जांच की गई थी। इस अवधि के दौरान एक मामले में बैंक कर्मचारी की मिलीभगत पाई गई थी और स्टाफ जवाबदेही संबंधी वर्तमान नीतिगत दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार बैंक द्वारा कार्रवाई की गई थी।



भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने दिनांक 18.8.2021 के परिपत्र के माध्यम से बैंकों को यह सलाह दी है कि वे बैंकों की लापरवाही के कारण लॉकरों की सामग्री को किसी भी नुकसान या क्षति के लिए बैंक द्वारा अपनी जिम्मेदारियों को रेखांकित करते हुए एक विस्तृत बोर्ड अनुमोदित नीति लागू करें।

## **GST ON HEALTHCARE AND LIFE INSURANCE**

### **78. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:**

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

- (a) the details of revenue earned by the Government from GST on cancer and other lifesaving drugs during the last five years;
- (b) the revenue generated from GST on insurance and related items during the last five years;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps towards rate reduction of GST on health and life insurance after numerous complaints of high GST rates from the beneficiaries; and
- (d) the rationale behind having a high GST rate on health insurance, life insurance and lifesaving drugs in comparison to luxury items like diamonds?

### **THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY):**

(a): The data regarding revenue earned on cancer drugs and life-saving drugs is not maintained. However, specified cancer, lifesaving and other critical medicines attract concessional GST rate of 5%.

(b): The revenue generated from GST on Healthcare and Life insurance services is tabulated below:

<b>GST collected in cash* (Rs. Crores)</b>				
Category	Insurance		Re-insurance	
	(Life)	(Health)	(Life)	(Health)
FY				
2019-2020	1,106	995	12	10
2020-2021	2,160	1,350	15	18
2021-2022	8,541	5,356	337	826
2022-2023	9,132	7,638	530	963
2023-2024	8,135	8,263	561	1,484

\* Data Source: GSTN.

(c): GST rates and exemptions on all services (including health and life insurance) are prescribed on the recommendations of the GST Council which is a constitutional body comprising of members from both the Union and State/UT Governments.

The issue of GST on life and health insurance was placed before the GST Council in its 54th Meeting held on 09th September 2024 at New Delhi. After detailed deliberations, the GST Council recommended to constitute a Group of Ministers (GoM) to holistically look into the issues pertaining to GST on life insurance and health insurance. Accordingly, a Group of Ministers (GoM) on Life and Health Insurance was constituted under the Chairmanship of Sh. Samrat Chaudhary, Hon'ble Deputy CM, Bihar. First meeting of the GoM was held on 19th October 2024 at New Delhi where the issues of GST rates on health and life insurance policies were discussed.

(d): GST rates and exemptions on all services and goods are prescribed on the recommendations of the GST Council which is a constitutional body comprising of members from both the Union and State/UT Governments.

At present, GST on health insurance services is levied at standard rate, i.e., 18 per cent.

Specific health insurance schemes catering to the needs of differently abled and economically weaker sections of the society, such as Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), Universal Health Insurance Scheme, Jan Arogya Bima Policy, Niramaya Health Insurance Scheme are exempt from GST.

Pure term life insurance services, i.e. insurance policies not involving saving/investment element, are also at standard rate i.e. 18 per cent.

Life insurance services provided under specific schemes such as Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandan Yojana, etc are exempt from GST.

Furthermore, all the fully government sponsored insurance schemes, such as Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY, are also exempt from GST.

In pre-GST (service tax) period also, health and life insurance services were taxed at the standard rate and similar exemptions were given for specific health and term life insurance schemes catering to the needs of economically weaker sections of society.

As mentioned above, medicines are levied to concessional rates of GST at 5% or 12%. Specified medicines, which generally include lifesaving and other critical medicines attract lower GST of 5%.

## **VRS BY IRS/INCOME TAX (GROUP-A) OFFICERS**

### **79. DR. SHIVAJI BANDAPPA KALGE:**

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

- (a) whether a large number of IRS/Income tax officers (Group-A) have taken retirement under VRS during 2014 to 2024, if so, the details thereof, year-wise;

(b) the details of IAS, IPS and IRS (Indirect taxes) Officers (Group-A) who took voluntary retirement under VRS during the same period, year-wise; and

(c) the date on which the faceless assessment scheme in Income Tax Department was launched on pilot/experiment basis and also on regular basis?

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

(a) The year-wise details of IRS (Income Tax) officers (Group-A) who have taken retirement under VRS during 2014-2024, are as under: -

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
No. of Officers	20	19	14	15	35	31	23	53	58	58	57

(b) The year-wise details of IRS (Custom & Indirect Taxes) Officers (Group-A) who have taken retirement under VRS during 2014-2024, are as under: -

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
No. of Officers	24	30	40	30	45	61	32	30	49	56	73

Voluntary Retirement of IAS and IPS Officers is governed by Rule 16(2) and 16(2A) of the All-India Services (Death Cum Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958. State Governments are the Competent Authority to accept voluntary

retirement of IAS and IPS officers after completion of 30 years in service whereas Central Government is the Competent Authority after completion of 20 years of service (15 years in case of service borne on the cadre of Assam-Meghalaya, Manipur-Tripura, Nagaland and Sikkim). The consolidated data of IAS and IPS Officers who took voluntary retirement is not centrally maintained.

(c) Initially, E-assessment Scheme, 2019 was notified by the Government vide Notification-S.O. 3264 (E) dated 12.09.2019 to conduct assessment of cases selected for scrutiny under section 143(3) of the Income Tax Act in centralised manner, without disclosing the identity of the Assessing Officer to the taxpayers. Further, the E-assessment Scheme, 2019 was modified to Faceless Assessment Scheme (FAS), 2019 by Notification S.O. 2745(E) and 2746(E) on 13.08.2020 specifying that all the assessment orders shall be passed in faceless manner through FAS, 2019, except cases assigned to Central and International Taxation charges. Subsequently, the faceless assessment was made part of the statute and section 144B of the Income Tax Act was introduced by Taxation and other laws (Relaxation and Amendment of Certain Provisions) Act, 2020 with effect from 01.04.2021.

### **INCREASE IN TIGER POPULATION**

80. **SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:**

**SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBAJIRAO MANE:**

Will the MINISTER OF **ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether tiger population in the country has shown a remarkable growth during the last few years;
- (b) if so, the total number of tigers increased during the last three years, Statewise;
- (c) whether increased population of tigers in the country has given rise to incidents of human tiger conflicts and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has taken any measures to prevent human tiger conflicts in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether due to the increase in number of tigers, the cases of tiger poaching is also on rise in the country; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the number of tigers killed during the last three years, State-wise?

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

- (a) and (b) The tiger population has increased as per the All India Tiger Estimation done in 2022, with an estimated number of 3682 (range 3167-3925) as

compared to the 2018 estimation of 2967 (range 2603-3346) and 2014 estimation of 2226 (range 1945-2491). The tiger population is increasing at a rate of 6% per annum in India when consistently sampled areas are compared. The details of tiger estimation pertaining to tiger landscapes in the country, for the years 2006, 2010, 2014, 2018 and 2022 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) and (d)The Government of India, through the National Tiger Conservation Authority, has advocated a three pronged strategy to manage human-wildlife negative interactions as follows:-

- (i) **Material and logistical support:** Funding support through the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, is provided to tiger reserves for acquiring capacity in terms of infrastructure and material, to deal with tigers dispersing out of source areas. These are solicited by tiger reserves through an Annual Plan of Operation (APO) every year which stems out from an overarching Tiger Conservation Plan (TCP), mandated under Section 38 V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. *Inter alia*, activities such as payment of ex-gratia and compensation, periodic awareness campaigns to sensitize, guide and advise the general populace on man-animal conflict, dissemination of information through various forms of media, procurement of



immobilization equipment, drugs, training and capacity building of forest staff to deal with conflict events are generally solicited.

**(ii) Restricting habitat interventions:** Based on the carrying capacity of tigers in a tiger reserve, habitat interventions are restricted through an overarching TCP. In case tiger numbers are at carrying capacity levels, it is advised that habitat interventions should be limited so that there is no excessive spill over of wildlife including tigers thereby minimizing man-animal conflict. Further, in buffer areas around tiger reserves, habitat interventions are restricted such that they are sub-optimal vis-à-vis the core/critical tiger habitat areas, judicious enough to facilitate dispersal to other rich habitat areas only.

**(iii) Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs):** The National Tiger Conservation Authority has issued following three SOPs to deal with human-animal conflict, which are available in public domain:

- i. To deal with emergency arising due to straying of tigers in human dominated landscapes
- ii. To deal with tiger depredation on livestock
- iii. For active management towards rehabilitation of tigers from source areas at the landscape level.

The three SOPs *inter alia* include the issue of managing dispersing tigers, managing livestock kills so as to reduce conflict as well as relocating tigers from source areas to areas where density of tiger is low, so that conflict in rich source areas does not occur.

Also as per Tiger Conservation Plans need based and site-specific management interventions are undertaken by the tiger reserves for improving the quality of wildlife habitat and funding support for these activities is provided under the Project Tiger Component of the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats.

(e) and (f) As reported by States, the details of tigers lost due to confirmed unnatural causes (poaching, seizures and unnatural not poaching) during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

### **STATEMENT-I**

**Details of tiger estimation pertaining to tiger landscapes in the country, for the years 2006, 2010, 2014, 2018 and 2022 (As per All India Tiger Estimation Reports)**

State	Tiger Population				
	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022
<i>Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex</i>					
Uttarakhand	178	227	340	442	560

Uttar Pradesh	109	118	117	173	205
Bihar	10	8	28	31	54
<b>Shivalik Gangetic</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>819</b>
<i>Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex</i>					
Andhra Pradesh	95	72	68	48	63
Telangana	-	-	-	26	21
Chhattisgarh	26	26	46	19	17
Madhya Pradesh	300	257	308	526	785
Maharashtra	103	169	190	312	444
Odisha	45	32	28	28	20
Rajasthan	32	36	45	69	88
Jharkhand	-	10	3	5	1
<b>Central India</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>1033</b>	<b>1439</b>
<i>Western Ghats Landscape Complex</i>					
Karnataka	290	300	406	524	563
Kerala	46	71	136	190	213
Tamil Nadu	76	163	229	264	306
Goa	-	-	5	3	5
<b>Western Ghats</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>1087</b>
<i>North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains</i>					
Assam	70	143	167	190	229
Arunachal Pradesh	14	-	28	29	9
Mizoram	6	5	3	0	0
Nagaland	-	-	-	0	0
Northern West Bengal	10	-	3	0	2
<b>North East Hills, and Brahmaputra</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>236</b>
<i>Sunderbans</i>	-	70	76	88	101
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1411</b>	<b>1706</b>	<b>2226</b>	<b>2967</b>	<b>3682</b>

## **STATEMENT-II**

**Details of tiger lost due to confirmed unnatural causes (poaching, seizures and unnatural not poaching) during last three years and current, State-wise**

State	2021			2022			2023			2024 (as on 20.11.2024)		
	P	S	UNP	P	S	UNP	P	S	UNP	P	S	UNP
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	3	-	1	5	1	1	5	-	3	1	-	-
Maharashtra	5	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

P – Poaching

S – Seizure

UNP – Unnatural not poaching

**PROMOTION OF LOCAL/INDIGENOUS SPORTS OF INDIA**

81. **SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:**

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

(a) whether the Government provides for financial assistance and support of local/indigenous sports of India under national schemes such as the Khelo India Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof sports recognized along with the funds allotted to the same over the last five years in a State-wise manner, especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details regarding the total number of indigenous sports from Andhra Pradesh and nationally recognized sports federations regulating the same;

(d) the details regarding the funds allotted under national schemes by the Government for the promotion and development of local/indigenous sports in India, especially to the State of Andhra Pradesh over the last five years; and

(e) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has provided any proposal/submission for the promotion/maintenance of its indigenous sports, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including promotion of traditional sports and holding their

competitions, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government only supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. However, the 'Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games' sub-component of the Khelo India Scheme, is specifically dedicated to the development and promotion of rural and indigenous games in the country. Indigenous games like Mallakhamb, Kalaripayattu, Gatka, Thang-Ta, Yogasana and Silambam have been identified for promotion under this component and were made part of Khelo India Games. Grants are sanctioned for infrastructure development, equipment support, appointment of coaches, training of coaches and scholarships to the athletes identified under this component.

(c) 'Sports' being a State subject, the list of indigenous sports played in the States is maintained by the respective States. At present, at national level, a total of 49 National Sports Federations (NSFs), including those for indigenous sports, are recognized by the Ministry. Details of the same are as per enclosed **Statement**.

(d) Funds are allocated scheme-wise and not State-wise in this Ministry. The details of funds allocated under the sports development schemes/programmes of this Department ,for the country, including that for the promotion and development of local/indigenous sports in Andhra Pradesh, during the last five years ,are as under:

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Budget Allocation (in ₹ crore)</b>
<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2000.00</b>

<b>2020-21</b>	<b>1313.40</b>
<b>2021-22</b>	<b>1993.00</b>
<b>2022-23</b>	<b>1907.69</b>
<b>2023-24</b>	<b>2380.86</b>

(e) No, Sir.

### **STATEMENT**

#### **List of recognised National Sports Federations**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>National Sports Federation</b>
1	Athletics Federation of India
2	Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India
3	Boxing Federation of India
4	Cycling Federation of India
5	Gymnastic Federation of India
6	Indian Golf Union
7	Indian Pencak Silat Federation
8	Kho-Kho Federation of India
9	Archery Association of India
10	All India Chess Federation
11	All India Football Federation
12	All India Tennis Association

13	Equestrian Federation of India
14	Hockey India
15	Indian Weightlifting Federation
16	KIFI Association
17	Paralympic Committee of India
18	Squash Racket Federation of India
19	Rowing Federation of India
20	Sepaktakraw Federation of India
21	Wushu Association of India
22	Wako India Kickboxing Federation
23	Yogasana Bharat
24	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India
25	School Games Federation of Indi
26	Indian Polo Association
27	Netball Federation of India
28	Badminton Association of India
29	Fencing Association of India
30	All India Sports Council for Deaf
31	Basketball Federation of India
32	Billiards & Snookers Federation of India
33	Bridge Federation of India



34	Cycle Polo Federation of India
35	Indian Rugby Football Union
36	Indian Triathlon Federation
37	Indian Kayaking & Canoeing Association
38	Roller Skating Federation of India
39	National Rifle Association of India
40	Special Olympic Bharat
41	Swimming Federation Of India
42	Table Tennis Federation of India
43	Yachting Association of India
44	Roll Ball Federation of India
45	Shooting Ball Federation of India
46	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation
47	Atya Patya Federation of India
48	Taekwondo Federation of India
49	Softball Association of India

**EDUCATION QUALITY AND STUDENT WELFARE IN GOVERNMENT  
SCHOOLS IN NANDYAL**

**82. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted an audit on the student-teacher ratio in Government schools in Nandyal district in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details of the comparison of national standards and the action taken by the Government to address the deficits;
- (b) whether there are instances of misuse of funds in Mid-Day-Meal scheme reported in Nandyal district during the last three years and if so, the steps taken by the Government to improve accountability and food quality; and
- (c) the specific steps taken by the Government to prevent school dropouts in Nandyal district especially among girl students, and the measurable outcomes achieved by the Government till date?

**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 Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) norms for primary and upper primary level are 30:1 and 35:1 respectively. The Department of School Education and Literacy

(DoSEL), Ministry of Education has developed the Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) system to record data on indicators of school education from all the States and Union Territories. As per UDISE+ 2021-22, Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) of Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh and India is as follows:

### **Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)**

Location	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
Kurnool	34	21	11	23
Andhra Pradesh	24	16	10	25
India	28	23	18	27

***(Note- Nandyal district was formed in 2022 from the Kurnool district in the state of Andhra Pradesh)***

Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution as such the recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers come under the purview of the respective State and Union Territory (UT) Government. The recruitment of teachers in schools is a continuous process and the vacancies keep arising on account of enhanced students' strength/new schools. Further, under Samagra Shiksha, Central Government provides assistance to the State

Governments and UTs for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the prescribed norms for various levels of schooling. The Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and redeployment of teachers with the States and UTs. Advisories to maintain appropriate Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) have also been issued to States and UTs from time to time.

(b): The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported that there are no issues of misappropriation of fund in PM POSHAN scheme in Nandyal district during the last three years.

(c): The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an Integrated Centrally Sponsored Scheme for School Education- Samagra Shiksha with effect from 2018-19. The Scheme has now been aligned with the recommendations of NEP 2020 to ensure that all children have access to quality education with an equitable and inclusive classroom environment which should take care of their diverse background, multilingual needs, different academic abilities and make them active participants in the learning process. Further, the State Government has also taken various steps namely Special Enrollment Drive, Improved Access to Education, Residential School Facilities, Re-enrollment of Secondary School Certificate (SSC) Failed Students, Provision of Free Educational Resources and Enrollment in Alternative Educational Facilities (Enrollment in AP Open School and Skill Hubs and Vocational Training) to reduce dropout. As per UDISE+ 2021-22, School Dropouts of Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh and India is as follows:

Location	Primary Dropout Rate			Upper Primary Dropout Rate			Secondary Dropout Rate		
	Girls	Boys	Overall	Girls	Boys	Overall	Girls	Boys	Overall
KURNOOL	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	4.1	4.4	19.7	20.5	20.1
Andhra Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.7	1.6	15.0	17.5	16.3
All India	1.4	1.6	1.5	3.3	2.7	3.0	12.3	13.0	12.6

***(Note- Nandyal district was formed in 2022 from the Kurnool district in the state of Andhra Pradesh)***

### CO-LENDING AGREEMENTS

#### 83. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

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

- the number of co-lending agreements signed between private sector and public sector banks during the last ten years;
- whether the Government has any substantiation for the claim that co-lending has increased lending to agriculture and MSME;
- if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken to ensure that the co-lending agreements are transparent and accountable?

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

(a) to (c): Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide its circular dated 5.11.2020 has permitted Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to co-lend with all registered Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) including Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) based on a prior agreement to the priority sector in order to improve the flow of credit to the unserved and underserved sectors of the economy and make funds available to the ultimate beneficiary at an affordable cost, considering the lower cost of funds from banks and greater reach of the NBFCs. Outstanding advances under co-lending arrangement by PSBs have increased from ₹1,618.23 Crore in March 2022 to ₹11,497.14 crore in March 2024 under Agriculture and MSME segment.

(d): Further, RBI vide circular dated 5.11.2020 has instructed banks and NBFCs to formulate Board approved policies for entering into Co-Lending arrangement and place the Board approved policies on their websites. Based on their Board approved policies, a Master Agreement is required to be entered into between the two partner institutions which shall, inter-alia, include terms and conditions of the arrangement, the criteria for selection of partner institutions, the specific product

lines and areas of operation, along with provisions related to segregation of responsibilities as well as customer interface and protection issues.

PSBs have informed that in order to ensure the transparency and accountability in co-lending agreements they have adopted several measures which, inter alia, includes vetting of Co-lending Master Agreement (CMA) by the legal Department, thorough deliberation of terms of agreements through bilateral discussions, drafting of well-defined and comprehensive roles and responsibilities of co-lending partners in the agreement in compliance with regulatory guidelines.

### **SC/ST CELLS OF CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES**

#### **84 DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:**

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

- (a) whether it is true that SC/ST cells in Central Universities are non-functional and have not conducted any awareness campaign in the country;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the existing Central Universities which do not have any SC/ST cells comply with the UGC guidelines;
- (c) whether there is a lack of funds for the existing SC/ST cells of Central Universities in the country;
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure allocation and disbursement of adequate funds for these cells; and

(e) whether many of the cells do not have any room allotted for meetings and discussions and do not have information regarding reservation or mechanism to check the implementation of reserved quota in the Central 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 (e):** The Central Universities have functional Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST) Cells to promote inclusivity and ensure the effective implementation of Government policies. SC/ST cells organize awareness programs for students, teaching staff, and non-teaching staff. The Central Government through University Grants Commission (UGC), provides grants to the Central Universities from which expenditure for SC/ST Cell activities is met.

Central Universities under Ministry of Education are statutory autonomous institutions established under respective Central Acts of Parliament and are governed by the provisions of their Acts/Statutes/Ordinances/Regulations. The SC/ST Cells of the Central Universities utilise the infrastructure of their universities for holding meetings and discussions. Further, UGC issues regular advisories to Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) to prevent discrimination against SC/ST candidates and effective implementation of reservation policies as per Government of India norms.



## कौशल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और कुशल श्रमिकों की मांग को बढ़ाना

85. श्रीमती भारती पारधी:

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे:

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

- (क) क्या देश पर्याप्त रोजगार अवसर पैदा करने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहा है, जबकि नौकरी बाजार में प्रवेश करने वाले पेशेवरों में आवश्यक कौशल की कमी है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इससे बेरोजगारी दर में वृद्धि हुई है और रोजगार की संभावना कम हुई है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्योरा क्या है और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;
- (घ) क्या रोजगार के अवसरों और नौकरी चाहने वालों के कौशल के बीच की खाई को पाटने, बेरोजगारी दरों को कम करने और भारत की उभरती अर्थव्यवस्था में कुशल श्रमिकों की बढ़ती मांग को पूरा करने के लिए कार्यबल का कौशल विकास आवश्यक है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या उक्त मुद्दों केस माधान के लिए सरकारी सहायता, निजी क्षेत्र केस हयोग, बढी हुई जागरूकता, बेहतर प्रशिक्षण गुणवत्ता और परिणामों के नियमित मूल्यांकन को शामिल करते हुए एक बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है; और
- (च) कौशल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को बढ़ाने और अधिक समृद्ध भविष्य के लिए कार्यबल को सशक्त बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री जयंत चौधरी):

- (क) से (ग) वर्ष 2014 में, यह अनुमान लगाया गया था कि कार्यबल में लगभग हर 4 में से 3 भारतीय अकुशल थे और प्रत्येक वर्ष कार्यबल में शामिल होने वाले 1.5 करोड़ लोग अकुशल थे। कार्यबल में कौशल की भारी कमी को दूर करने के लिए भारत सरकार के कुशल भारत मिशन (सिम) को

कार्यान्वित किया गया है। सिम का उद्देश्य युवाओं को कौशल, पुनर्कौशल और कौशलान्नयन प्रदान करना है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि वे अर्थव्यवस्था के बढ़ने के साथ-साथ वे बड़ी संख्या में आने वाले अवसरों के लिए तैयार हैं। सिम का उद्देश्य हमारे युवाओं को भविष्य और उद्योग के लिए तैयार कौशल प्रदान करना है।

दरअसल, नवीनतम आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस 2023-24) अनुमानों के अनुसार सामान्य स्थिति में बेरोजगारी दर वर्ष 2017-18 में 6.0 प्रतिशत से घटकर वर्ष 2023-24 में 3.2 प्रतिशत हो गई है।

सिम के अंतर्गत, कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) विभिन्न स्कीमों अर्थात् प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षता संवर्धन स्कीम (एनएपीएस) और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण स्कीम (सीटीएस) के जरिए देश भर में समाज के सभी वर्गों को कौशल, पुनर्कौशल और कौशलान्नयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है।

तीसरे पक्ष मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट में पाया गया है कि जेएसएस स्कीम के 77.05% लाभार्थी शिक्षुओं ने व्यावसायिक बदलाव किए हैं। आईटीआई स्नातकों के ट्रेसर अध्ययन में उल्लेख किया गया है कि कुल आईटीआई उत्तीर्णों में से 63.5% को रोजगार मिला (वैतनिक + स्व), जिनमें से 6.7% स्व-रोजगार में थे। इस स्कीम के पहले तीन संस्करणों में पीएमकेवीवाई के अल्पावधि प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) घटक में नियोजन को ट्रैक किया गया था, जो कि पीएमकेवीवाई 1.0, पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 और पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0 है, जिन्हें वित्त-वर्ष 2015-16 से वित्त-वर्ष 2021-22 तक कार्यान्वित किया गया। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत, हमारे प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को उनके विविध कैरियर पथ चुनने के लिए सशक्त बनाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया था और उन्हें इसके लिए उपयुक्त रूप से उन्मुख किया गया था। इसके अलावा, स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) जैसे विभिन्न आईटी उपकरण भी यह अवसर प्रदान करते हैं।

(घ) समय-समय पर कौशल अंतराल अध्ययन किए जाते हैं जो विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में आवश्यक कौशल और कौशल अंतराल के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान करते हैं। इस तरह के अध्ययन उद्योग की जरूरतों के अनुसार कार्यबल तैयार करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार के अन्तःक्षेप का मार्गदर्शन करते हैं। इसके अलावा, जिला कौशल समितियों (डीएससी) को जमीनी स्तर पर विकेंद्रीकृत योजना और कार्यान्वयन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जिला कौशल विकास योजना (डीएसडीपी) तैयार करने का काम सौंपा गया है। डीएसडीपी रोजगार के अवसरों के साथ-साथ जिले में कौशल की संबंधित मांग वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करते हैं और कौशल प्रशिक्षण के लिए उपलब्ध सुविधाओं का मानचित्रण करते हैं। सरकार के कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में पहचाने गए कौशल अंतराल को पाटने के लिए डिज़ाइन और कार्यान्वित किए जाते हैं।

(ङ) और (च) कौशल इकोसिस्टम को बढ़ाने और कार्यबल को उनके समृद्ध भविष्य के लिए सशक्त बनाने हेतु, एमएसडीई ने बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है जिसमें निम्नलिखित उपाय शामिल हैं:

(i) व्यावसायिक शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण के क्षेत्र में गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विनियमन और मानक स्थापित करने वाले एक व्यापक विनियामक के रूप में राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीवीईटी) की स्थापना की गई है।

(ii) एनसीवीईटी द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त अवार्डिंग निकायों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे उद्योग मांग के अनुसार अर्हताएं विकसित करें तथा उन्हें श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के राष्ट्रीय व्यवसाय वर्गीकरण 2015 के अनुसार पहचाने गए व्यवसायों के समकक्ष लाएं और उद्योग से स्वीकार्यता प्राप्त करें।

(iii) एमएसडीई ने भारत सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों/स्कीमों के लिए सामान्य लागत मानदंड स्थापित किए हैं। कौशल विकास स्कीमों को कार्यान्वित करने वाले लगभग 20 अन्य मंत्रालय/विभाग हैं।

(iv) एमएसडीई की स्कीमों के अंतर्गत प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम बाजार मांगों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उद्योगों के सहयोग से विकसित किए जाते हैं। राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास निगम (एनएसडीसी)

द्वारा संबंधित क्षेत्रों में अग्रणी उद्योगपतियों के नेतृत्व में 36 क्षेत्र कौशल परिषदों (एसएससी) की स्थापना की गई है, जिन्हें संबंधित क्षेत्रों की कौशल विकास आवश्यकताओं की पहचान करने के साथ-साथ कौशल अर्हता मानकों को निर्धारित करने का दायित्व सौंपा गया है।

(v) प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय (डीजीटी) फ्लेक्सी एमओयू स्कीम और प्रशिक्षण की दोहरी प्रणाली (डीएसटी) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। इन पहलों का उद्देश्य आईटीआई छात्रों को औद्योगिक वातावरण में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना है।

(vi) एनएपीएस के तहत शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण और शिक्षुता कार्यक्रमों को शुरू करने के लिए औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के साथ जुड़ाव बढ़ाने को बढ़ावा दिया जाता है।

(vii) भारत सरकार ने कुशल जनशक्ति की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय गतिशीलता के लिए व्यावसायिक शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण/कौशल विकास में 7 देशों (अर्थात् ऑस्ट्रेलिया, डेनमार्क, जर्मनी, जापान, कतर, सिंगापुर और यूएई) के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

(viii) डीजीटी ने राज्य और क्षेत्रीय स्तरों पर संस्थानों के लिए उद्योग संबंध सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आईबीएम, सिस्को, फ्यूचर स्किल राइट्स नेटवर्क (पूर्ववर्ती क्वेस्ट अलायंस), अमेज़ॉन वेब सर्विसेज (एडब्ल्यूएस) और माइक्रोसॉफ्ट जैसी आईटी टेक कंपनियों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

(ix) एनएसडीसी, बाजार आधारित कार्यक्रम के तहत, प्रशिक्षण प्रदाताओं को सहायता प्रदान करता है जो उद्योग-मांग के साथ कौशल पाठ्यक्रमों को सहयोग और संरेखित करते हैं।

(x) उद्योग 4.0 की आवश्यकता को संबोधित करते हुए भावी जॉब रोलों, ड्रोन, कृत्रिम मेधा (एआई), रोबोटिक्स, मेक्ट्रॉनिक्स आदि जैसे उभरते क्षेत्रों को पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत प्राथमिकता दी गई है। सीटीएस के अंतर्गत भी, उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों में भावी जॉब रोलों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए आधुनिक युग के पाठ्यक्रम विकसित किए गए हैं।

(xi) स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (एसआईडीएच) पोर्टल को कौशल, रोजगार और उद्यमशीलता इकोसिस्टम के लिए डिजिटल सार्वजनिक अवसंरचना के रूप में स्थापित किया गया है।

**PROPOSAL TO START SPECIAL SKILL AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP  
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

**86. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:**

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

- (a) whether in view of the special needs of OBC and SC youths for skill education and training, the Government has been running or has proposal to start special skill and entrepreneurship development programmes for them in the country in general and in Madhya Pradesh in particular;
- (b) if so, whether these skill projects are also linked to their placement or employment;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) Under the Govt. of India's Skill India Mission (SIM), the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres/ institutes etc.

under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society including OBC and SC youths across the country and State of Madhya Pradesh. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills. The brief of these schemes is as under:

**Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY):** PMKVY Scheme is for imparting skill development training through Short-Term Training (STT) and up-skilling and re-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youth across the country including rural areas.

**Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme:** The main target of the JSS is to impart vocational skills to the non-literates, neo-literates and the persons having rudimentary level of education and school dropouts upto 12th standard in the age group of 15-45 years, with due age relaxation in case of "Divyangjan" and other deserving cases. Priority is given to Women, SC, ST, OBC and Minorities in the rural areas and urban low-income areas.

**National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS):** This Scheme is for promoting apprenticeship training and increasing the engagement of apprentices by providing financial support for payment of stipend to apprentices. Training consists of Basic Training and On-the-Job Training / Practical Training at workplace in the industry.

**Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS):** This scheme is for providing long-term training through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) across the country. The ITIs offer a range of vocational/skill training courses covering a large number of economic sectors with an objective to provide skilled workforce to the industry as well as self employment of youth.

In addition to the above schemes for skill development, MSDE is also implementing programmes for entrepreneurship development through National Institute of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) across the country including State of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) to (d) Among the schemes of MSDE, placements were specifically tracked only in the Short Term Training (STT) component of PMKVY in the first three versions i.e., PMKVY 1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0 of the scheme implemented from FY 2015-16 to FY 2021-22. The total number of OBC and SC candidates reported placed under PMKVY 1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0 till 31.10.2024 is 1,35,991. Under PMKVY4.0, the focus was 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.

**ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION DUE TO ILLEGAL MINING**

87. **DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the ravaging of river basins by illegal mining mafia in the country specially in the State of Jharkhand and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government proposes any action against the erring State and State officials in this regard and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of illegal mining spots in the country where mining activities are carried out and causing environmental degradation and hazards; and
- (d) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to review and protect the illegal mining spots 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) to (d) Section 23C of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation Act) Act (MMDR Act) 1957, empowers the State Governments to frame rules to prevent illegal mining and the State Governments may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make such rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals and for the purposes connected therewith. Accordingly,



control of illegal mining falls under the legislative and administrative purview of the State Governments.

The Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has issued the Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining in 2020, supplemental to Sustainable Sand Management Guidelines, 2016, to regulate the Sand Mining in the Country from its identification to its final end-use by the consumers and the general public and to control the instance of illegal mining through IT-enabled services and latest technologies for surveillance of the Sand mining at each step. This document serves as a guideline for collection of critical information including the water level and other environmental parameters for enforcement of the regulatory provision(s) and it also highlights the essential infrastructural requirements necessary for effective monitoring for Sustainable Sand Mining and to control illegal mining.

Further, MoEF&CC has taken several steps to ensure adherence to the environmental safeguards due to mining of minerals. These include, inter-alia, mandating the requirement of prior environmental clearance under the provisions of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, as amended from time to time. Baseline data generation forms a vital part of the Environment Impact Assessment studies for the projects scheduled in the EIA Notification 2006. This study helps in evaluation and prediction of impacts on the various environmental attributes in the study /project area by using scientifically

developed & widely accepted environmental impact methodology that covers air quality, water, noise, land environment, ecology, biodiversity and socio-economic parameters.

### खेल अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए धनराशि

#### 88. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने हरियाणा में विशेष रूप से सोनीपत लोक सभा क्षेत्र में खेल अवसंरचना, प्रशिक्षण और कोचिंग सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए धनराशि आवंटित की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी वर्ष-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) हरियाणा में सोनीपत लोक सभा क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत जींद में भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण का क्षेत्रीय केंद्र और राष्ट्रीय खेल अकादमी स्थापित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उत्कृष्ट खिलाड़ियों को विदेश में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के साथ-साथ अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रसिद्ध विदेशी प्रशिक्षकों से प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की है;

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

(च) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने वाले खिलाड़ियों की सूची क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, खेल की अवसंरचना, प्रशिक्षण और कोचिंग सुविधाओं के विकास का उत्तरदायित्व मुख्य रूप से राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र सरकारों का है। केंद्र सरकार केवल महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर करके उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। इस मंत्रालय में धनराशि स्कीम-वार आबंटित की जाती है, राज्य-वार नहीं।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस विभाग की खेल विकास स्कीम/कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत आबंटित धनराशि का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में है।

(ग) भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई) ने अपनी मौजूदा खेल प्रोत्साहन स्कीमों के पुनर्गठन के संबंध में उपलब्ध अवसंरचना और वित्तीय बाधाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए किए गए अभ्यास के आधार पर, केवल मौजूदा केंद्रों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने का निर्णय लिया है।

(घ) से (च) जी हां। टारगेट ओलंपिक पोडियम स्कीम (टीओपीएस) और राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों को सहायता स्कीम के अंतर्गत, उचित प्रक्रिया का पालन करने के बाद चुने गए होनहार एथलीटों/टीमों को प्रतिष्ठित भारतीय और विदेशी कोच/सहायक स्टाफ, वैज्ञानिक और चिकित्सा सहायता, खेल किट आदि की सेवाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं। उन्हें विदेशों में प्रशिक्षण और भारत और विदेशों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग लेने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान की जाती है।

टीओपीएस के अंतर्गत शामिल एथलीटों का विवरण

<https://sportsauthorityofindia.nic.in/sai/target-olympic-podium> पर उपलब्ध है।

### विवरण

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान खेल विभाग की खेल विकास स्कीम/कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत आबंटित धनराशि

वित्तीय वर्ष	बजट आवंटन (₹ करोड़)
2021-22	1993.00

2022-23	1907.69
2023-24	2380.86

### **SCHEME TO DEVELOP GREEN SCHOOLS**

89 **SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:**

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

(a) whether the Government has approved any scheme to develop green schools equipped with solar panels, LED lights, waste management and water conservation facilities along with providing high-quality education, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of schools in the State of Kerala where the Scheme will be implemented; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated and the target set by the Government for the State of Kerala under the Scheme?

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

(a) Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, in which PM SHRI Schools are set up by strengthening the existing schools from amongst schools managed by Central government/State/UT

Government/local bodies. These schools are to showcase all the initiatives of National Education Policy 2020 and emerge as exemplar schools over a period of time, and also offer leadership to other schools in the neighbourhood. They provide leadership in their respective regions in providing high-quality education in an equitable, inclusive and joyful school environment that takes care of the diverse background, multilingual needs, and different academic abilities of children and makes them active participants in their own learning process as per the vision of NEP 2020.

Under the scheme, there is a provision of setting up of more than 14500 PM SHRI Schools by strengthening the existing schools from amongst schools managed by Central government/State/UT Government/local bodies out of which 12,084 PM SHRI Schools have been selected so far.

These schools are to be developed as Green Schools incorporating environment friendly aspects like Energy efficient using solar panels and LED lightings, nutrition gardens with natural farming, waste management, plastic free, water conservation and harvesting, study of traditions/practises related to protection of environment, climate change related hackathons and awareness generation to incorporate organic lifestyle.

(b) and (c): The state of Kerala is yet to sign the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to implement the PM SHRI Scheme.

**MINIMUM WAGES FOR THE WORKERS****90. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware about complaint filed by the All-Assam Contractor Workers Union to ensure minimum wages to the workers of Chabua Air Force Station, Dibrugarh, Assam;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of steps that are being taken/will be taken in future by the Government to ensure minimum wages to the workers employed in all Union Government associated holdings and specifically for Chabua Air Force Station, Dibrugarh, Assam?

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

**(a) and (b):** Yes, the complaint dated 24.05.2024 was filed before the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dibrugarh with a request to get the establishment inspected. Later, it was decided by the competent authority to get all the contractors mentioned in the complaint inspected.

**(c):** Does not arise.

**(d):** Both the Central and the State Governments are appropriate Governments to enforce the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, and the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, including the provisions relating to non-payment or underpayment of minimum wages, in their respective jurisdictions. In the Central sphere, the enforcement is done through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) and the compliance in the State sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. The designated inspecting officers conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any case of non- payment or underpayment of minimum wages, they direct the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non- compliance, penal provisions prescribed under sections 17A and 20 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and section 22 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 are taken recourse to.

### **PAYMENT TO SMEs BY BIG COMPANIES**

91. **SHRI ARUN NEHRU:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the 45day deadline for payment to SMEs by big companies has been causing loss of business to SMEs; and
- (b) if so, the action proposed by the Government to resolve the payment issue to SMEs and to ensure that their businesses are not adversely affected?

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

(a) and (b) Section 15 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 provides that payments to micro and small enterprises shall be within the time as per the written agreement, which cannot be more than 45 days. If there is no such written agreement, it is provided that the payment shall be made within 15 days. This provision has been there in the MSMED Act, 2006 since the time of its coming into force on 6.6.2006.

Under the provisions of the MSMED Act, 2006, Micro & Small Enterprises Facilitation Councils (MSEFCs) have been set up in the States/Union Territories to deal with cases of payments of the Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) delayed by buyers. Further measures are contained in sections 16 and section 23 of MSMED Act 2006. So far, 159 MSEFCs have been set up, with more than one MSEFC set up in States like Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Ministry of MSME launched Samadhaan Portal for filing of grievances and for monitoring of the outstanding dues to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) from the buyers of goods and services and created a special sub-portal within Samadhaan Portal for reporting the dues and monthly payments by Central



Ministries/Department/Public Sector Enterprises to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

Government of India has also instructed Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and all companies with the turnover of Rs. 250 Crore or more to get themselves on-boarded on the Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS), an electronic platform for facilitating the discounting of trade receivables of MSMEs through multiple financiers.

Companies which get supplies of goods or services from MSEs and whose payment to MSEs exceeds 45 days from the date of acceptance or the date of deemed acceptance of the goods or services, also need to submit a half yearly return to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs stating the amount of payments due and the reasons of the delay.

Vide Finance Act 2023, clause (h) was inserted in Section 43B of the Income-tax Act 1961 to provide that any sum payable by the assessee to a micro or small enterprise beyond the time limit specified in section 15 of the MSMED Act 2006 shall be allowed as deduction only on actual payment. It can be allowed on accrual basis if the payment is within the time mandated under section 15 of the MSMED Act, 2006.

A number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) associations have endorsed the intervention introduced in the budget last year to ensure timely

payments as being beneficial to the Micro and Small enterprises, which were grappling with the issue of delayed payments, cash flow and the risk of business getting closed due to financial constraints.

The above measures aim to provide timely payments to Micro and Small enterprises.

### राजस्थान में प्रदूषण

#### 92. श्री लुम्बा राम:

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

- (क) सरकार द्वारा औद्योगिक क्रियाकलापों के कारण राजस्थान राज्य में भूमि प्रदूषण की समस्या के समाधान के लिए क्या रणनीति बनाई गई है;
- (ख) राज्य में, विशेष रूप से शहरीकरण और औद्योगिकीकरण के संदर्भ में पारिस्थितिकी संतुलन बनाए रखने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;
- (ग) राज्य में वायु गुणवत्ता में गिरावट को रोकने के लिए क्या विशिष्ट उपाय किए जा रहे हैं; और
- (घ) स्वास्थ्य पर उक्त प्रदूषण के प्रभाव को कम करने की क्या योजना है?

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

(क) से (घ) स्वास्थ्य पर प्रदूषण के प्रभाव को ध्यान में रखते हुए, पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (एमओईएफएंडसीसी) ने देश भर में औद्योगिक गतिविधियों से उत्पन्न प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं।

- i. पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार पर्यावरण संरक्षण नियम, 1986 की अनुसूची-I के अंतर्गत “विभिन्न उद्योगों से पर्यावरण प्रदूषकों के उत्सर्जन या निर्वहन के लिए मानक” अधिसूचित करता है। पर्यावरण संरक्षण नियम, 1986 की अनुसूची-VI के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित सामान्य मानक उन स्थानों पर लागू होते हैं जहाँ औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के लिए विशिष्ट मानक उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एसपीसीबी) और प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति (पीसीसी) उक्त मानकों के कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करती हैं।
- ii. सीपीसीबी ने अत्यधिक प्रदूषण संभाव्यता वाले उद्योगों की सभी 17 श्रेणियों और साझा अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं को निगरानी प्रणाली को मजबूत करने और स्व-नियामक प्रणाली तथा प्रदूषण के स्तर पर निरंतर निगरानी के माध्यम से प्रभावी अनुपालन हेतु ऑनलाइन सतत अपशिष्ट/उत्सर्जन निगरानी प्रणाली (ओसीईएमएस) स्थापित करने का निर्देश दिया है। ओसीईएमएस के माध्यम से उत्सर्जित व्यावसायिक बहःस्रावों और उत्सर्जन के पर्यावरणीय प्रदूषकों के वास्तविक समय के आंकड़ों को सीपीसीबी और संबंधित एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी को 24x7 आधार पर ऑनलाइन प्रेषित किया जाता है। केंद्रीय सॉफ्टवेयर डेटा को प्रोसेस करता है और यदि प्रदूषक मानकों का मान निर्धारित पर्यावरणीय मानदंडों से अधिक है, तो एक स्वचालित एसएमएस अलर्ट जारी होता है और इसे औद्योगिक इकाई, एसपीसीबी और सीपीसीबी को भेजा जाता है, ताकि उद्योग द्वारा तुरंत सुधारात्मक उपाय किए जा सकें और संबंधित एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी/सीपीसीबी द्वारा उचित कार्रवाई की जा सके।

- iii. भारत में संभावित/पुष्टिकृत दूषित स्थलों की जांच के लिए, पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय और सीपीसीबी द्वारा निम्नलिखित दस्तावेज/दिशानिर्देश तैयार किए गए हैं:

क. "दूषित स्थलों का आंकलन और उपचार" पर मार्गदर्शी दस्तावेज़।

ख. "दूषित स्थलों की पहचान, निरीक्षण और आंकलन" के लिए संदर्भ दस्तावेज़।

- iv . पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने देश भर में वायु प्रदूषण के स्तर को कम करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर की कार्यनीति के रूप में वर्ष 2019 में राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (एनसीएपी) शुरू किया है। केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) ने 10 लाख से अधिक आबादी वाले/मानकों को प्राप्त न करने वाले 130 शहरों (एनएसी) की पहचान की है, जिनमें शहर विशिष्ट स्वच्छ वायु कार्य योजनाएँ तैयार की गई हैं और वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए राजस्थान के पाँच शहरों अर्थात् जयपुर, जोधपुर, कोटा उदयपुर और अलवर को शामिल करते हुए इन योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन शुरू किया गया है।

स्वच्छ वायु कार्य योजना, शहरी विशिष्ट वायु प्रदूषण स्रोतों जैसे मिट्टी और सड़क की धूल, वाहन, घरेलू ईंधन, एमएसडब्ल्यू को जलाना, निर्माण सामग्री और उद्योगों को अल्पकालिक प्राथमिकता कार्रवाई के साथ-साथ शहरी स्थानीय निकाय, यातायात विभाग, पुलिस विभाग, एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी आदि जैसी जिम्मेदार एजेंसियों के साथ माध्यम से दीर्घ अवधि की सीमा में कार्यान्वित करने के लिए लक्षित करती है। एनसीएपी का उद्देश्य एनसीएपी और पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग अनुदानों के अलावा राज्य कोष से वित्त पोषण और एसबीएम 2.0, अमृत, सतत, स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन आदि जैसी विभिन्न योजनाओं के अभिसरण के माध्यम से वायु गुणवत्ता पर असर डालने वायु प्रदूषण को निवारण, नियंत्रण और उपशमन करना है। एनसीएपी और XVFC (पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग) के तहत, वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20

से वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 तक राजस्थान के 5 एनएसी को कुल 610.25 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि जारी की गई है और दिनांक 19.11.2024 तक 525.16 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का उपयोग किया गया है। जारी की गई राशि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

प्राण (PRANA) पर उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, वायु प्रदूषण के नियंत्रण के लिए राजस्थान के उपर्युक्त पांच एनएसी में एनसीएपी/ पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग अनुदान का उपयोग करके निम्नलिखित गतिविधियां शुरू की गई हैं।

(क) सड़कों के एक छोर से दूसरे छोर तक डामर बिछाकर पक्का करना और उन्हें गड्ढों से मुक्त बना रखना।

(ख) यातायात गलियारों, खुले क्षेत्रों, उद्यानों, सामुदायिक स्थानों, स्कूलों और आवासीय सोसाइटियों को हरा-भरा बनाना।

(ग) प्रदूषण के स्रोत और नियंत्रण उपायों के बारे में जन जागरूकता पैदा करना।

(घ) शहर में निर्माण और विध्वंस अपशिष्ट के प्रबंधन के लिए कई अलग-अलग स्थानों/क्षेत्रों का निर्माण करना।

(ङ) नगरपालिका की नालियों की सफाई और गाद निकालने से एकत्रित ठोस अपशिष्ट को निपटान के लिए हटाना।

(च) सड़क की सतहों की नियमित सफाई और धूल को दबाने के लिए पानी का छिड़काव करने हेतु वाटर स्प्रींकलर की खरीद।

(छ) अपशिष्ट का नियमित संग्रहण, पृथक्करण और वैज्ञानिक रूप से निपटान।

(ज) सड़क की धूल/गाद को नियमित रूप से हटाने के लिए यांत्रिक स्वीपर की खरीद।

### विवरण

प्राण के अनुसार दिनांक 19.11.24 तक वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 तक जारी और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का शहरवार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	मानकों को प्राप्त न करने वाले शहर	वित्तीय प्रगति: एनसीएपी वित्त पोषित शहर												
		जारी की गई धनराशि (रूपए करोड में)						उपयोग की गई धनराशि (रूपए करोड में)						
		वित्तीय वर्ष	वित्तीय वर्ष	वित्तीय वर्ष	वित्तीय वर्ष	वित्तीय वर्ष	कुल	वित्तीय वर्ष	वित्तीय वर्ष	वित्तीय वर्ष	वित्तीय वर्ष	वित्तीय वर्ष	वित्तीय वर्ष	कुल
19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24		19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25			
1	अलवर	0.06	1.9	-	7.66	12.27	21.89	-	-	0.04	1.65	5.20	6.85	13.74
2	उदयपुर	0.06	1.9	-	10.6	4.94	17.50	-	-	1.20	0.75	8.22	3.37	13.55
3	जयपुर*	6.00	-	-	-	-	6	-	2.30	2.73	-	-	-	5.04
4	जोधपुर*	6.00	-	-	-	-	6	-	1.67	3.12	0.61	0.38	-	5.78
5	कोटा*	6.00	-	-	-	-	6	-	1.6	3.96	0.43	-	-	5.99
<b>कुल</b>		<b>18.12</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18.26</b>	<b>17.21</b>	<b>57.39</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>11.05</b>	<b>3.44</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>10.22</b>	<b>44.10</b>

\* पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा वित्त पोषित किया गया लेकिन वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-2020 में भी एनसीएपी के तहत धनराशि जारी की गई

क्र.सं.	मानकों को प्राप्त न करने वाले शहर	वित्तीय प्रगति: पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग में वित्तपोषित शहर										
		जारी की गई धनराशि (रूपए करोड में)					उपयोग की गई धनराशि (रूपए करोड में)					
		वित्तीय वर्ष 20-21	वित्तीय वर्ष 21-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 22-23	वित्तीय वर्ष 23-24	कुल	वित्तीय वर्ष 20-21	वित्तीय वर्ष 21-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 22-23	वित्तीय वर्ष 23-24	वित्तीय वर्ष 24-25	कुल
1	जयपुर	165	90.35	64.5	18.85	<b>338.70</b>	-	4.18	143.85	155.99	26.45	<b>330.47</b>
2	जोधपुर	62	12.34	-	38.35	<b>112.69</b>	-	2.10	34.60	21.77	5.12	<b>63.59</b>
3	कोटा	54	20.25	21	6.22	<b>101.47</b>	-	5.22	50.21	30.09	1.49	<b>87.01</b>
<b>कुल</b>		<b>281</b>	<b>122.94</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>63.42</b>	<b>552.86</b>	-	<b>11.49</b>	<b>228.66</b>	<b>207.85</b>	<b>33.06</b>	<b>481.07</b>

## **NIRF RANKINGS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION**

### **93. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:**

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

- (a) the detailed description of the parameters considered under the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) rankings, including the weightage assigned to each parameter;
- (b) whether NIRF relies on bibliometrics from commercial databases, and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the measures taken by the Government to expand the NIRF rankings beyond traditional research contributions and incorporate qualitative factors such as relevance to industry, innovation, and social impact in the rankings process;
- (d) whether the Government ensures credibility and reliability in self-reported data from participating institutions, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether any studies or reports have been undertaken to explore more qualitative approach to rankings instead of a quantitative one 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): The National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) outlines a methodology to rank universities and institutions across the country. The methodology identifies



broad parameters for ranking various universities and institutions which cover “Teaching, Learning and Resources,” “Research and Professional Practices,” “Graduation Outcomes,” “Outreach and Inclusivity,” and “Perception”. Details of weightage assigned to each parameter are enclosed as **Statement**.

(b): NIRF relies on bibliometrics from commercial databases. Data on publications, citations, and highly cited publications are provided by Scopus (Elsevier Science) and Web of Science (Clarivate Analytics), whereas Derwent Innovation provides data on patents.

(c) to (e): The existing framework of Rankings not only considers the quantitative factors but also focuses on qualitative factors like outreach and inclusivity, multiple entry-exit, publications on SDG etc. Moreover, in India Rankings 2024, NIRF has introduced a new category of innovation ranking focusing on innovation, establishing start-ups and entrepreneurship.

The responsibility of data authenticity and appropriate entry lies with the participating institutions. However, NIRF uses triangulation method to detect and correct data issues in consultation with the concerned institutions. Stakeholders (that include the public or other individuals or entities having an interest in one or more institutions) are invited to give their feedback through the “Online Feedback System” on the data submitted by the institutions, through a public advertisement in the newspapers and other media.

## STATEMENT

**The parameter-wise details for ranking various Universities and Institutions in respect of the “Overall Category”**

**1. Teaching, Learning & Resources (TLR) 100 Marks (Ranking weight: 0.30)**

- i. Student Strength including Doctoral Students (SS): 20 marks
- ii. Faculty-student ratio with emphasis on permanent faculty (FSR): 25 marks
- iii. Combined metric for Faculty with PhD (or equivalent) and Experience (FQE): 20 marks
- iv. Financial Resources and their Utilisation (FRU): 20 marks
- v. Online Education: Online Completion of Syllabus & Exams and Swayam (OE): 10 marks
- vi. Combined metric for Multiple Entry/Exit, Indian Knowledge System and Regional languages (MIR): 5 marks

**2. Research and Professional Practices (RP) 100 Marks (Ranking weight: 0.30)**

- i. Combined metric for Publications (PU): 30 marks
- ii. Combined metric for Quality of Publications (QP): 30 marks
- iii. IPR and Patents: Published and Granted (IPR): 15 marks
- iv. Footprint of Projects and Professional Practice (FPPP): 15 marks
- v. Combined metric for Publications & Citations in SDGs (PSDGs): 10

**3. Graduation Outcomes (GO)100 Marks (Ranking weight: 0.20)**

- i. Metric for University Examination (GUE): 60 marks
- ii. Metric for Number of Ph.D. Students Graduated (GPHD): 40 marks

**4. Outreach and Inclusivity (OI)100 Marks (Ranking weight: 0.10)**

- i. Percentage of Students from Other States/Countries (Region Diversity RD): 30 marks
- ii. Percentage of Women (Women Diversity WD): 30 marks
- iii. Economically and Socially Challenged Students (ESCS): 20 marks
- iv. Facilities for Physically Challenged Students (PCS): 20 marks

**5. Perception (PR)100 Marks\*(Ranking weight: 0.10)**

- i. Peer Perception: Academic Peers and Employers (PR): 100 marks

\*However, for universities in the PR parameter, 70% weight was given to Peer Perception and 30% to Accreditation.

**ENROLLMENT UNDER ATAL PENSION YOJANA****94. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU****SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO**

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

- (a) whether the Government has received any cases regarding income taxpayers availing the facility of Atal Pension Yojana, if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government to address the same;

- (b) the details regarding the States/UTs enrolled under the Atal Pension Yojana for the FY 2023-2024 and FY 2024-2025, especially in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) whether the Government is considering doubling the minimum guaranteed amount of the Atal Pension Yojana and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether any measures have been taken or likely to be taken by the Government to oversee the functioning of the scheme and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) Atal Pension Yojana (APY) was launched on 09.05.2015, with the objective of creating a universal social security system for all Indians, especially the poor, the under-privileged and the workers in the unorganised sector. For better targeting of the scheme, from 01.10.2022 an income tax payer is not eligible to join APY.
- (b) The State/UT-wise details of enrolments under APY for FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25, including Andhra Pradesh, is enclosed as **Statement**.
- (c) APY scheme offers flexible minimum guaranteed pension of Rs. 1000, Rs. 2000, Rs. 3000, Rs.4000 or Rs. 5000 per month. Accordingly, per month subscription amount presently varies from Rs. 42 to Rs. 1454 based on age of joining and pension amount chosen. Any increase in pension amount is likely to increase the subscription amount substantially and put further burden on the subscriber. Presently, it has been decided to continue the scheme with same

terms and conditions and not to further increase the pension and consequential subscription amount.

(d) The following steps are being undertaken by PFRDA and the Government to oversee the functioning of the scheme:

- i. Regular monitoring of Banks and State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBCs) is undertaken in respect of enrolments.
- ii. The performance of APY is monitored through regular review meetings with Banks at senior level.
- iii. Periodic advertisements are published in print, electronic, and social media for awareness creation.
- iv. Physical APY outreach program and townhall meetings are organised at various locations pan India.

### **STATEMENT**

#### **State-wise and Year-wise gross enrolments under APY**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>FY 2023-24</b>	<b>FY 2024-25 (till 31.10. 2024)</b>
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4,708	1,292
2	Andhra Pradesh	5,63,430	3,23,765
3	Arunachal Pradesh	19,975	3,224
4	Assam	3,40,923	1,39,423
5	Bihar	11,62,827	5,47,646
6	Chandigarh	21,650	6,200

7	Chhattisgarh	2,72,699	1,56,018
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	24,112	8,229
9	Delhi	1,69,868	60,157
10	Goa	25,115	7,711
11	Gujarat	3,92,456	2,10,286
12	Haryana	2,62,303	1,21,897
13	Himachal Pradesh	82,979	42,976
14	Jammu & Kashmir	38,885	16,925
15	Jharkhand	4,07,257	2,35,993
16	Karnataka	5,25,912	4,08,785
17	Kerala	1,89,356	1,61,241
18	Ladakh	769	280
19	Lakshadweep	511	285
20	Madhya Pradesh	8,05,804	3,80,042
21	Maharashtra	10,52,392	5,09,618
22	Manipur	20,545	7,429
23	Meghalaya	20,912	6,621
24	Mizoram	8,432	1,675
25	Nagaland	28,513	5,570
26	Odisha	4,52,948	2,42,424

27	Puducherry	11,790	6,469
28	Punjab	3,36,653	1,73,425
29	Rajasthan	6,79,175	3,49,625
30	Sikkim	55,266	16,897
31	Tamil Nadu	7,15,766	3,73,230
32	Telangana	3,50,615	1,80,883
33	Tripura	51,519	25,457
34	Uttar Pradesh	21,23,924	10,53,235
35	Uttarakhand	1,30,340	62,615
36	West Bengal	9,42,444	4,82,921
37	NRI / Others	717	1,539
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,22,93,490</b>	<b>63,32,008</b>

**Source: PFRDA**

### **IMPROVEMENT OF EMPLOYABILITY OF YOUTH**

95. **SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:**

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

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to improve employability of youth and to cater to new job roles, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether the Government is planning new digital courses under Skill India Digital initiative, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the number of centres working in Sitapur, Hardoi, Kanpur district, in the State of U.P;
- (d) the salient features and objectives of the Skill India Digital (SID) initiative launched by the Government;
- (e) whether the initiative taken by the Government will promote the adoption of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) in the country and the manner in which the said initiative is likely to support the Industry 4.0, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of the benefits likely to be availed by a citizen by using the SID?

**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) In order to improve employability of youth of the country and to cater to new job roles, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) under Skill India Mission (SIM), delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres/ institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to



all the sections of the society across the country. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready & industry ready skills.

Following specific steps have been taken to align the training programs to market needs and improve the employability of trainees:

- i. 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.
- ii. Future ready job-roles addressing the requirement of Industry 4.0, emerging sectors like Drone, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Robotics, Mechatronics, etc., have been prioritized under PMKVY 4.0. Under CTS also, new age courses have been developed to meet the demand of futuristic job roles in emerging technologies.
- iii. The National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has been set up as an overarching regulator establishing regulations and standards to ensure quality in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) space.
- iv. The Awarding Bodies recognised by NCVET are expected to develop the qualifications as per the industry demand and map them with the identified

occupations as per the National Classification of Occupation, 2015, of Ministry of Labour and Employment and obtain industry validations.

v. Directorate General of Training (DGT) is implementing Flexi MoU Scheme and Dual System of Training (DST). These initiatives are meant to provide training to ITI students in industrial environment.

vi. Courses aligned to National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) also have components of On Job Training (OJT) and employability skills.

vii. DGT has also signed MoU with IT Tech companies like IBM, CISCO, Future Skill Rights Network (erstwhile Quest Alliance), Amazon Web Services (AWS) and Microsoft to ensure industry linkages for the institutes at the state and regional levels under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives.

viii. NSDC, under the Market led program, provides support to training providers that collaborate and align skill courses with industry demand.

ix. Under NAPS, apprenticeship training and increasing engagement with industrial establishments for undertaking apprenticeship programmes is promoted.

x. Government of India has signed Migration and Mobility Agreement with ten countries viz., U.K.; France, Germany, Israel, Taiwan, Austria, Mauritius, Australia, Portugal and Finland for aligning skilling with demand in these countries.

xi. Government of India has announced setting up of 30 Skill India International Centers for catering to the demand for skilled workers for foreign countries.

(b) and (d) to (f) The Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) is a comprehensive digital platform designed to synergize and transform the skills, education, employment, and entrepreneurship landscape in India. It represents the aspirations of millions of Indians seeking better opportunities by providing access to industry-relevant skill courses, job opportunities, and entrepreneurship support. As the Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for Skilling, Education, Employment, and Entrepreneurship, SIDH serves as a comprehensive information gateway for government initiatives in these domains, making it a go-to hub for citizens pursuing career advancement and lifelong learning. The primary objectives of SIDH include facilitating digital access to skill development, integrating the skilling ecosystem, enhancing employability and entrepreneurship, promoting lifelong learning, serving as an information gateway, and leveraging data-driven decision-making.

SIDH is designed to promote the adoption of DPI in the country. SIDH is one of the most important DPI for India's skill development, education, employment and entrepreneurship landscape as it provides a foundational digital ecosystem that supports and integrates various public and private stakeholders. It serves as a scalable and interoperable infrastructure that facilitates access, delivery, and management of resources. SIDH plays a crucial role in preparing the Indian

workforce for Industry 4.0 by offering futuristic courses on Big Data, Machine Learning and Analytics, etc. provided by its digital learning partners. Industry 4.0 course such as Python with Advanced Artificial Intelligence (AI), Artificial Intelligence Foundation, Generative AI, Build Classical Machine Learning Models with Supervised Learning, Data Analytics Essentials, Analytics Data in a Relational Data Warehouse, Cyber security Essentials, Introduction to Data Science, Kisan Drone Operator, EV Service Technician, Bio-waste Management, along with other certification courses, are being offered on the platform.

SIDH offers numerous benefits to citizens, including access to high-quality, industry-aligned training programs and resources, available anytime and anywhere, through the digital platform. SIDH provides recognized certifications to enhance credibility and employability, connects job seekers with employers and job opportunities, and promotes continuous learning and upskilling. It aims to bridge the skill gap across different regions and communities, ensuring inclusive growth and equitable access to opportunities. Furthermore, SIDH supports aspiring entrepreneurs by providing resources, training, and support to help them start and grow their businesses successfully, thereby contributing to overall economic and social development.

SIDH is the unified platform for the Indian skilling ecosystem. Individuals can explore and enroll in skill programmes/ courses offered by central government, state government, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives and private partners. SIDH is also integrated with the National Institute for Entrepreneurship &

Small Business Development's (NIESBUD') UdhyaKart to list products of NIESBUD's trained entrepreneurs and empower small businesses.

(c) The number of training centres working in Sitapur, Hardoi and Kanpur Districts of the State of Uttar Pradesh are as under:

<b>Scheme</b>	<b>Sitapur</b>	<b>Hardoi</b>	<b>Kanpur</b>
PMKVY	6	5	20
JSS	0	1	2
NAPS*	73	58	359
CTS (ITI)	13	15	99

*\*The data is for number of establishments as the apprenticeship*

*training in NAPS scheme is provided through the same.*

### **ESTABLISH ITIs AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRES**

96. **DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:**

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

(a) whether the Government has established Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and Vocational Training Centres in tribal dominated areas across the country, especially in Gadchiroli in Maharashtra State;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government plans to take steps to ensure the upskilling of the tribal population and provide adequate employment opportunities, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of tribals placed in employment after receiving the skill training at ITI Centres, State/UT-wise?

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

(a) to (c) Sir, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through a network of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) for providing long term training. It is also running schemes like Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) scheme for providing short term 'Skill Development' training to the youth belonging to all sections including the tribal community.

Under Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS), at present, there are 15,012 ITIs established in the country, out of which 1,624 ITIs (525 Government ITIs and 1099 Private ITIs) are established in tribal dominated areas.

In the State of Maharashtra, at present, there are 1049 ITIs running in the state, out of which 124 ITIs (62 Government ITIs and 62 Private ITIs) are established in tribal dominated areas of Maharashtra State. In Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra state, at present, there are 17 ITIs running, all of which are Government ITIs.

The ITIs are under the administrative and financial control of the State Government. However, MSDE also runs schemes, from time to time, to provide financial support to the State/UT Governments for helping in establishment of ITIs in the country including in tribal dominated areas.

Till recently, the MSDE was implementing two schemes, namely "Skill Development in 48 Districts Affected by LWE (LWE scheme)" and "Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States (ESDI)," to provide financial assistance to State Governments for the establishment of ITIs in the country.

Under LWE scheme, 41 ITIs have been covered in tribal dominated areas across the country, out of these 41 ITIs, one ITI is located in the tribal-dominated Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra. Total financial assistance of Rs. **191.02** crore has been released under LWE scheme as central share for establishment of ITIs including Rs. **2.54** crore for Gadchiroli district. Under ESDI scheme, 23 ITIs have been covered in tribal districts of 8 North Eastern States and total financial assistance of Rs. 210.06 crore has been released under the scheme for establishment of new ITI under the scheme.

The Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) is a scheme under MSDE implemented through the agencies, to impart skill training to non-literates, neo-literates, persons with rudimentary level of education, school dropouts up to 12th class, and graduates in the age group of 15-45 years in rural areas and urban slums. The priority groups are women, SCs, STs, OBC and minorities in the rural areas and urban low-income areas.

At present, there are 289 JSSs centres running across the country, out of which 72 are established in tribal dominated areas of the country. In the State of Maharashtra, at present, there are 21 JSS centres, out of which 6 are established in tribal dominated areas. Among these 6 centres, one is situated in Gadchiroli district.

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is also implementing its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), since 2015, with an objective to enable Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training for a better livelihood. Under PMKVY, skill development training has been imparted through Short-Term Training (STT) and up-skilling and re-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL).

Under PMKVY 4.0, as on 31st October 2024, 11,882 training centres have been empanelled across the country, out of which 1,618 are in the tribal dominated areas of the country. Under PMKVY 4.0, as on 31st October 2024, 519 training centres have been empanelled in the State of Maharashtra, out of which 76 are in the tribal dominated areas of the Maharashtra State. Among these 76 PMKVY centres, 9 centres are situated in Gadchiroli district.

In the last five financial years, i.e., from 2019-20 to 2023-24, 5,28,866 and 3,40,089 candidates from Scheduled Tribes category have been trained in ITIs and JSS centres respectively. Under PMKVY, 7,77,462 candidates have been trained till date from Scheduled Tribes category since inception, i.e., year 2015.



List of State wise number of ITIs, PMKVY centres and JSS centres in tribal dominated areas of the country is enclosed as **Statement**.

In addition to above mentioned schemes, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has taken various steps for upskilling and livelihood promotion of the tribal population through its various schemes:

- i. 'Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission' (PMJVM) scheme: Through this scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) provides funds for establishment of Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs) which are primarily clusters of tribal Self-Help Groups who are benefitted through value addition and marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFPs) / non-MFPs. A maximum amount of Rs 15.00 lakh is provided to State Governments for establishing a VDVK Centre. Training and capacity building of VDVK members is an integral component for setting up these VDVKs.
- ii. Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN): The Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), a Scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) aims at targeted development of 75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) residing in 18 States including 1 Union Territory. The scheme focuses on 11 critical interventions related to 9 key Ministries, in about 22,000 villages in 200 districts. One of the key interventions in the mission is facilitating skill and vocational training in PVTG habitations, development of multipurpose centres, tribal

hostels, training/skilling/ entrepreneurship developments in Vandhan Vikas Kendra as per the suitable skills of these communities.

(d) As per report of a tracer study of ITI pass outs, conducted by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through an Independent Agency and published in 2018, about 63.5 % of ITI Graduates (including tribal population) are employed out of which 6.7 % are self-employed.

### **STATEMENT**

**State wise number of ITIs, PMKVY centres and JSS centres in tribal dominated areas of the country**

Sr. No.	State/UT	No. of ITIs		No. of PMKVY Training Centres	No. of JSS Centres
		Govt.	Pvt.		
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	4	29	42	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	7	0	67	1
4	Assam	6	1	175	0
5	Bihar	23	247	93	6
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	78	35	106	12
8	Delhi	0	0	0	0
9	Goa	0	0	0	0

10	Gujarat	68	60	57	2
11	Haryana	0	0	0	0
12	Himachal Pradesh	13	9	18	2
13	Jammu And Kashmir	7	0	24	0
14	Jharkhand	67	197	164	13
15	Karnataka	0	0	0	0
16	Kerala	0	0	0	0
17	Ladakh	0	0	0	0
18	Lakshadweep	1	0	1	1
19	Madhya Pradesh	74	182	235	7
<b>20</b>	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>6</b>
21	Manipur	5	0	20	2
22	Meghalaya	6	1	87	1
23	Mizoram	3	0	84	1
24	Nagaland	9	0	74	2
25	Odisha	39	123	79	13
26	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
27	Punjab	0	0	0	0
28	Rajasthan	25	143	101	0
29	Sikkim	4	0	37	0
30	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0

31	Telangana	1	8	7	1
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	2	0	4	1
33	Tripura	13	0	57	1
34	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0
35	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
36	West Bengal	7	2	10	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>525</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>72</b>

### पुरातात्विक स्थलों का संरक्षण एवं विकास

#### 97. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार राजस्थान के उदयपुर एवं बांसवाड़ा संभाग में विभिन्न पुरातात्विक स्थलों के संरक्षण एवं विकास के लिए किसी योजना पर काम कर रही है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई धनराशि आवंटित एवं व्यय 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) और (ख): ऐसी कोई स्कीम विचाराधीन नहीं है। तथापि, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण पूरे देश में राजस्थान राज्य में 163 में से उदयपुर और बांसवाड़ा संभागों में स्थित 33 स्मारकों/स्थलों सहित पेयजल, शौचालय ब्लॉक, रास्ते और लैंडस्कैपिंग आदि जैसी सुविधाओं का प्रावधान करने सहित स्मारकों की आवश्यकता और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार संरक्षित स्मारकों और स्थलों का नियमित रूप से संरक्षण और अनुरक्षण संबंधी कार्य करता है। उदयपुर और बांसवाड़ा संभागों में स्मारकों/स्थलों की सूची **विवरण** के रूप में संलग्न है।

(ग) से (ड.): पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान के उदयपुर और बांसवाड़ा संभागों में संरक्षित स्मारकों और पुरातत्वीय स्थलों के संरक्षण और अनुरक्षण के लिए आवंटित निधियां और उन पर किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है :

(राशि करोड़ रु में)

वित्त वर्ष	आवंटन	व्यय
2021-22	2.96	2.96
2022-23	4.07	4.07
2023-24	6.51	6.51

### विवरण

उदयपुर और बांसवाड़ा संभागों में स्मारकों/स्थलों की सूची

क्रम सं.	स्मारक/ स्थल का नाम	ज़िला
1.	महाकाल और दो अन्य मंदिर	भीलवाड़ा

2.	पार्श्वनाथ मंदिर परिसर में शिलालेख (12वींशताब्दी ई.)	भीलवाड़ा
3.	कनेरी-की- पुतली के नाम से ज्ञात प्राचीन मंदिर	भीलवाड़ा
4.	महाराणा प्रताप का खंडहर महल, चावंड	उदयपुर
5.	प्राचीन खंडहर, कल्याणपुर	उदयपुर
6.	सास बहू मंदिर, नागदा	उदयपुर
7.	हवा महल के नाम से ज्ञात महल, वीरपुरा (जयसमंद )	उदयपुर
8.	रूठी रानी का महल के नाम से ज्ञात हवा महल, वीरपुरा ( जयसमंद )	उदयपुर
9.	संपूर्ण कुम्भलगढ़ किला	राजसमंद
10.	नवचौकी में शिलालेखों, मंडपों और तोरणों सहित घाट	राजसमंद
11.	बलीचा में चेतक समाधि	राजसमंद
12.	प्राचीन स्थल, गिलुंड	राजसमंद
13.	हल्दीघाटी	राजसमंद
14.	खमनोरमें रक्त तलाई	राजसमंद
15.	खमनोर में बादशाही बाग	राजसमंद
16.	संपूर्ण चित्तौड़गढ़ किला	चित्तौड़गढ़
17.	मेनाल में महानाल मंदिर और मठ	चित्तौड़गढ़
18.	प्राचीन खंडहर, नागरी	चित्तौड़गढ़
19.	ज्योरा ( निलोध ) में प्राचीन स्थल एवं अवशेष	चित्तौड़गढ़
20.	बडोली में श्रृंगार चावड़ी.	चित्तौड़गढ़
21.	बडोली में अष्टमाता का मंदिर	चित्तौड़गढ़
22.	बडोली स्थित गणेश मंदिर	चित्तौड़गढ़
23.	बाडोली में शेषशयन का मंदिर	चित्तौड़गढ़
24.	बडोली में शिवमंदिर और कुंड	चित्तौड़गढ़
25.	बडोली में त्रिमूर्ति का मंदिर	चित्तौड़गढ़
26.	बडौली में नारद मंदिर के नाम से ज्ञात वामनावतार का मंदिर	चित्तौड़गढ़

27.	बडोली स्थित घाटेश्वर मंदिर	चित्तौड़गढ़
28.	बडोली में कुंड	चित्तौड़गढ़
29.	नागरी में हाथीवाड़ा	चित्तौड़गढ़
30.	शिवमंदिर और खंडहर, अर्थूना	बांसवाड़ा
31.	प्राचीन अवशेष, विठ्ठलदेवा	बांसवाड़ा
32.	बड़ौदा में जैन मंदिर शिलालेख	डूंगरपुर
33.	देवसोमनाथ में सोमनाथ मंदिर	डूंगरपुर

### SPECIAL POLICY FOR COASTAL STATES

**98. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that coastal States are affected by natural disasters every year, if so, whether the Government has formulated any policy to address this issue, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the Government has any data on the total losses caused by natural disasters in 36 coastal areas, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of total assistance provided by the Government to the affected people to mitigate these losses?

**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 inputs from the India Meteorological Department (IMD), the coastal States are affected by natural disasters every year.

The Disaster Management is a State subject and States have primary responsibility in dealing with natural disasters. However, Central Government supplements efforts of State Governments as per their requirement. The Government with its continuous efforts has significantly improved its preparedness to deal with natural calamities. As mandated by the Disaster Management (DM) Act, 2005, the National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM), had been issued, with the vision to build a safe and disaster resilient India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and response.

There are institutional mechanisms at the National, State & District level in the country viz. National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) & District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) respectively to develop appropriate preparedness, coordination, and prompt response mechanism for effective management of natural disasters. Central Government has also set up the National Disaster Response Force



(NDRF) for providing a specialist response to threatening disaster situations or disasters.

Further, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has undertaken various tasks/initiatives including laying down policy and various guidelines on cross cutting issues on disaster management. The NDMA is implementing the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) with the objective to reduce vulnerability of coastal communities to cyclones and other hydro-meteorological hazards and increase the capacity of the State entities to effectively plan for and respond to disasters in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Gujarat, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal. The NDMA has launched 'Yuva Aapda Mitra Scheme' to train volunteers in disaster response covering all States prone to landslides, cyclones, earthquake and floods.

For timely detection and improving early warning of weather-related disasters, IMD and other centres of the Ministry of Earth Sciences have implemented projects from time to time, in phased manner. 'Atmosphere and Climate Research- modelling Observing Systems and Services- ACROSS' project and recently launched Mausam Mission are among such projects. The ACROSS is for modernisation, expansion and improvement in weather and climate service. The Mausam Mission is to support various weather and climate sensitive sectors like agriculture, irrigation, shipping, water resource management, health, aviation, transport sector, disaster management, offshore oil management, public safety etc. by mitigating the impact of climate change and extreme weather events and

strengthen the resilience of the communities to severe weather phenomena like tropical cyclones, severe thunderstorms, dust storms, heavy rains and snowfall events, cold and heat waves, etc.

The National Disaster Management Information System (NDMIS) has been launched by the Ministry of Home Affairs for capturing sector-wise data on disaster losses etc. from States.

The State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural disasters from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), already placed at the disposal the States, in accordance with approved items and norms of the Government of India. Additional financial assistance is provided from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), constituted under the DM Act, 2005, as per the norms laid down by the Government of India. The allocation and releases of funds from SDRF and NDRF during 2024-2025 as on 01.10.2024 are detailed below:

**(Rs. in crore)**

Total	Allocation of SDRF			Releases from SDRF		Release from NDRF
	Central	State Share	Total	1 <sup>st</sup> Instalment	2 <sup>nd</sup> Instalment	

	<b>Share</b>					
	20,550.40	6,291.20	26,841.60	<b>10,728.00</b>	<b>4,150.40</b>	4,043.37

**# = includes arrears of previous year**

## **NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP PROMOTION SCHEME -2**

### **99. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:**

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

- (a) the details regarding the number of registered establishments under the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme-2 (NAPS-2) in the North Eastern Region (NER) and the number that have engaged at least one apprentice since registration;
- (b) whether less than a third of the registered establishments under NAPS-2 in the NER have engaged at least one apprentice since registration and if so, the reasons thereof;
- (c) the details regarding the number of districts in the NER from where there are zero apprentices;

(d) whether the Government has evaluated the number of apprentices who dropped out of the NAPS-2 from the NER before completion, if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government maintains data on the number of individuals hired by employers following the completion of their apprenticeship period and if so, the details thereof for the NER?

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

(a) and (b) National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) aims to promote apprenticeship training in the country, including North Eastern Region, by providing partial stipend support to the apprentices engaged under the Apprentices Act, 1961 and Rules there under. National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) was launched in August 2016. The scheme was extended to continue as NAPS-2 from 2022-23. The number of establishments of NER registered on the portal is 2,636. Around 855 of these establishments have engaged at least one apprentice which is near to 1/3<sup>rd</sup> (32.44%) . Significant reason to this is that the establishments even though they have registered on the portal, most of them are small in nature and face challenges to conduct the apprenticeship training programme.

(c) Out of total 129 districts of NER, in 48 districts, apprentices have not registered on the portal. The state-wise breakup of the 48 districts is given in table-1 below.

Table-1:

<b>S.No</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Number of districts in which apprentices are not registered on the portal</b>
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	20
2.	Assam	4
3.	Manipur	4
4.	Meghalaya	7
5.	Mizoram	4
6.	Nagaland	7
7.	Sikkim	2
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>48</b>

Data source: <https://www.apprenticeshipindia.gov.in/>

(d) and (e): As per the provision of the Apprentices Act, 1961, either the establishment or apprentice makes a request to the concerned Apprenticeship Adviser for the termination of the contract who subsequently terminates the same.

A total of 4,756 of apprenticeship contracts have been terminated. With reference to evaluation study of NAPS conducted, the reasons cited for contract termination are higher studies, regular job opportunity, personal/medical reasons, establishment is far away from domicile, apprentices leaves the training without informing the establishment, apprentice not joined the establishment after contract registered/ approved. The State-wise details is given in table-2 below. The training under the scheme is governed by the Apprentices Act, 1961 and Rules there under, wherein it is not obligatory for establishments to hire apprentices as an employee.

Table-2:

<b>S.No</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Contract Terminated</b>
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
2.	Assam	4,349
3.	Meghalaya	82
4.	Mizoram	2
5.	Nagaland	2
6.	Sikkim	202
7.	Tripura	115
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,756</b>

Data source: <https://www.apprenticeshipindia.gov.in/>

**WELFARE SCHEMES FOR UNORGANISED WORKERS****100. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:**

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

- (a) the details regarding the schemes for the welfare of the unorganised workers;
- (b) the details regarding the number of workers registered under the e-Shram Portal especially in Tamil Nadu during the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) the details regarding the number of workers who have registered for Pradhan Mantri Shram-yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM) scheme and the details regarding the number of beneficiaries availing pension benefits under the scheme presently, State-wise; and
- (d) the details regarding the number of unorganised workers who have been provided skill enhancement and apprenticeship opportunities after registering in the e-Shram Portal during the last three years?

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

(a) to (d): Central Government runs various welfare schemes including for the unorganized workers (i) Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (ABPMJAY), (ii) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), (iii) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), (iv) Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan- Dhan (PM-SYM), (v) Labour Welfare Scheme and health care facilities for

Beedi/ Cine & Non-coal Mine workers, (vi) Employees State Insurance Scheme, (vii) Public Distribution System through One-Nation-One-Ration-Card Scheme under National Food Security Act, (viii) Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Kaushal Yojana, (ix) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, (x) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana, (xi) Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana, (xii) PMSVANidhi, (xiii) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana among others.

Apart from this, State Governments also run specific schemes for the welfare of the labourers.

The details regarding the number of workers registered under the eShram Portal including in Tamil Nadu during the last three years, State-wise is enclosed as **Statement**.

The PM-SYM was launched in February, 2019 for the unorganised workers in the age group of 18-40 years. As on 19.11.2024, total number of 50,73,265 workers are registered under the PM-SYM scheme. The financial assistance as pension to the beneficiaries will start only after attaining the age of 60 years, the beneficiaries will get first pay out pension in 2039.

To enhance skills and provide apprenticeship opportunities for unorganised workers, eShram portal has been integrated with the Skill India Digital Portal (SIDH) under the Ministry of Skill Development and



Entrepreneurship. Unorganised workers registered on the e-Shram portal can now access skill development programs available on the SIDH portal.

### **STATEMENT**

**The details regarding the number of workers registered under the eShram Portal including in Tamil Nadu during the last three years, State-wise**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Registration in FY 2021-22</b>	<b>Registration in FY 2022-23</b>	<b>Registration in FY 2023-24</b>	<b>Registration in FY 2024-25 (till 18.11.2024)</b>
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	26,713	1,794	2,536	1,212
2	Andhra Pradesh	42,06,913	37,49,535	1,13,921	52,559
3	Arunachal Pradesh	84,430	56,805	4,721	49,104
4	Assam	65,43,679	4,01,878	2,05,463	4,11,431
5	Bihar	2,80,17,350	5,69,357	5,29,823	4,26,866
6	Chandigarh	1,70,642	3,858	4,597	5,694
7	Chhattisgarh	78,91,585	3,85,758	1,53,976	84,847

8	Delhi	31,89,328	66,601	1,08,534	68,398
9	Goa	21,759	37,911	9,288	5,836
10	Gujarat	81,82,356	27,78,802	6,08,573	2,91,260
11	Haryana	51,61,259	98,242	49,425	38,261
12	Himachal Pradesh	18,60,546	64,654	35,670	19,472
13	Jammu & Kashmir	32,07,846	1,78,939	70,055	67,082
14	Jharkhand	89,24,942	2,49,404	1,53,939	2,60,206
15	Karnataka	60,29,383	15,05,940	9,31,684	17,36,456
16	Kerala	58,25,540	80,051	51,295	43,835
17	Ladakh	22,187	7,398	2,716	916
18	Lakshadweep	465	1,976	92	191
19	Madhya Pradesh	1,56,21,11 1	13,68,260	5,53,747	8,26,711
20	Maharashtra	1,16,91,68 9	18,60,056	8,42,684	28,38,330
21	Manipur	3,78,972	26,861	30,882	14,423
22	Meghalaya	2,05,732	86,523	18,777	14,129
23	Mizoram	30,611	27,745	5,481	1,045
24	Nagaland	2,05,259	13,508	2,950	9,478
25	Odisha	1,32,46,65	86,619	63,107	1,18,572

		4			
26	Puducherry	1,74,414	2,152	7,606	4,719
27	Punjab	53,99,180	1,00,818	1,10,128	1,48,681
28	Rajasthan	1,19,09,26 3	9,37,838	8,76,937	4,59,973
29	Sikkim	11,137	14,656	13,044	3,075
30	Tamil Nadu	70,48,372	13,58,240	1,65,811	2,91,182
31	Telangana	34,08,125	7,43,269	1,99,660	87,896
32	The Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	71,685	1,271	659	641
33	Tripura	8,15,560	29,821	25,346	12,460
34	Uttar Pradesh	8,26,12,22 6	4,04,713	4,71,177	2,37,481
35	Uttarakhand	29,32,554	43,430	40,355	33,987
36	West Bengal	2,53,96,79 4	4,20,468	4,32,884	1,43,519
<b>Total</b>		<b>27,05,26,2 61</b>	<b>1,77,65,15 1</b>	<b>68,97,54 3</b>	<b>88,09,928</b>

## INCREASE IN COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY\*

### 101. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

(a) whether the number of counterfeit Rs. 500 notes of the new series which have been detected has nearly quadrupled between the years 2018-19 and 2023-24, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that the number of fake Rs. 2,000 notes has tripled since the year 2020-21;

(c) whether the counterfeit notes have become rife once again, despite the claims by the Government that the number of counterfeit notes detected has fallen; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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\* Part (a) to (d) given in the answer to USQ 101 dated 25.11.2024 regarding 'Increase in Counterfeit Currency' were subsequently corrected through a correcting statement made in the House on 2.12.2024 and accordingly reply has been revised as follows:

Part/s of the Question Answered	FOR	READ
	(Previous reply)	(Corrected reply)
Part (a) and (b) (In Table)	million pieces(mpcs)	(Number of pieces)
Part (c) and (d)	3,17,384 mpcs in the year 2018-19 to 2,22,639 mpcs	3,17,384 pieces in the year 2018-19 to 2,22,639 pieces

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

(a) and (b): As per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the data regarding counterfeit notes of ₹500 [Mahatma Gandhi (New) Series] and ₹2000 denominations, detected / reported in the banking system since 2018-19 is given below:

Denomination (₹)	2018-	2019-	2020-	2021-	2022-	2023-
	19	20	21	22	23	24
	<b>million pieces (mpcs)</b>					
500 [Mahatma Gandhi (New) Series]	21,865	30,054	39,453	79,669	91,110	85,711
2000	21,847	17,020	8,798	13,604	9,806	26,035

As per RBI, on account of the ongoing withdrawal of ₹2000 banknotes from circulation and processing of these notes in large numbers, counterfeit notes detected in this denomination increased during the year 2023-24.

(c) and (d): As per the data provided by RBI, the total number of counterfeit currency notes of all denominations detected / reported in the banking system has seen a decline, from 3,17,384 mpcs in the year 2018-19 to 2,22,639 mpcs in the year 2023-24.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW ITIs UPGRADATION SCHEME**

102. **SHRI G LAKSHMINARAYANA:**

**SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched a new scheme for the upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), if so, the details thereof along with the specific objectives of this scheme;
- (b) the number of ITIs proposed to be upgraded under the scheme, the criteria for selecting ITIs for upgradation, especially in terms of infrastructure, course offerings, alignment with industry needs;
- (c) whether the scheme will ensure that upgraded ITIs cater to emerging sectors like electronics, renewable energy and automation to meet the skills demand in both the national and global job markets, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the timeline for the implementation of the ITI upgradation scheme;
- (e) whether the Government will monitor and assess the impact of upgraded ITIs on the skilling and employment outcomes for youth, if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any funding has been allocated for the ITI upgradation initiative in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof and the number of ITIs in the State that are set to benefit from this scheme; and

(g) whether the scheme will ensure that upgraded ITIs cater to emerging sectors like electronics, renewable energy and automation to meet the skills demand in both the national and global job markets?

**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, Sir. A new scheme has been announced in the Union Budget 2024 under the Prime Minister's package for skilling, for the upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). The scheme aims to upgrade 1,000 ITIs through hub-and-spoke arrangements, focusing on outcome orientation in collaboration with state governments and industry. It also includes the capacity augmentation of five national institutes for the training of trainers.

(b) As per Union Budget 2024 announcement 1,000 ITIs to be upgraded under the scheme. The selection of ITIs is proposed to be done based on the Strategic Investment Plan (SIP) proposals submitted by the State/UT governments in consultation with industry partners.

- (c) Yes, Sir. Under the scheme, course content and design is proposed to be aligned with the skill needs of the industry, and new courses will be introduced to address emerging demands.
- (d) The scheme is proposed for a duration of five years.
- (e) Yes, Sir. The upgraded ITIs is proposed to be monitored for impact through evaluation studies and field studies conducted over the duration of the scheme.
- (f) No, Sir. No allocation has been made to any state under the scheme as on date.
- (g) Yes, Sir. Under the scheme, existing course content and design is proposed to be aligned with the skill needs of the industry, and new courses will be introduced to address emerging demands.

## **ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT SCHEMES FOR UTTAR PRADESH**

103. **SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:**

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

- (a) The mechanism in place to implement and monitor pollution control measures effectively in the State of Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) Whether any new or expanded environment management schemes is specially tailored for Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof; and



- (c) The steps taken to curb air and water pollution in urban and rural areas and whether there are provisions for regular assessments to ensure their long-term success, 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): Uttar Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) has been constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 in Uttar Pradesh to implement and monitor pollution control measures in the state as stipulated in above said Acts. UPPCB also performs roles under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(b) and (c): Government of India has launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in 2019 as a national level strategy to reduce air pollution levels across the country. Based on the available international experiences and national studies, the tentative national level target under NCAP is 20%–30% reduction of particulate matter concentration by 2024. Target has been revised to achieve reduction in PM10 level up to 40% or achievement of National Ambient Air Quality Standards ( $60 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) by 2025-26.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 130 million plus / non-attainment cities (cities exceeding National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), consecutively for five years) including 17 cities of Uttar Pradesh

namely Agra, Allahabad, Anpara, Bareilly, Firozabad, Gajraula, Ghaziabad, Jhansi, Kanpur, Khurja, Lucknow, Moradabad, Noida, Rae Bareli, Varanasi, Gorakhpur and Meerut. City Specific Clean Air Action Plans have been prepared and rolled out for implementation in all these 130 non-attainment/million plus cities to improve the air quality. Besides above Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) also implemented in all National capital Region (NCR cities) and other Non-attainment Cities of Uttar Pradesh.

These city specific clean air action plans target city specific air polluting sources like Soil & Road Dust, Vehicles, Domestic Fuel, Solid Waste Burning, Construction Material and Industries with short-term priority action as well as those to be implemented in a medium to longer time frame along with the responsible agencies.

Further, all States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh are in the process of preparation of State Action Plans, which includes specific actions for Vehicles, Construction & Demolition Waste, Road Dust Management, Biomass burning and Industries.

NCAP aims to Prevent, Control and Abate air pollution through funding from State funds & convergence of various schemes such as SBM2.0, AMRUT, SATAT, SMART City Mission etc. that have a bearing on air quality, apart from NCAP and XVFC grants. Under NCAP and XVFC grant, a total amount of **Rs. 2261.03 Cr** have been released to 17 cities of Uttar Pradesh from FY 2019-20 to till date (19.11.2024) for air quality improvement and an amount of

**Rs. 1698.05 Cr** has been utilized till 19.11.2024. To attain the fixed targets under NCAP, performance based funds / grants are being released under NCAP/XVFC from FY 2019-20 till FY 2025-26. Details of city wise fund released and utilized is attached at **Statement-I**

“PRANA” – Portal for Regulation of Air-pollution in Non-Attainment cities, has been developed as a portal for monitoring implementation of National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) and is available on [www.prana.cpcb.gov.in](http://www.prana.cpcb.gov.in). PRANA endeavours to track physical as well as financial progress of cities under NCAP and disseminate information about the programme to public. Comprehensive information related to NCAP such as programme details, implementation updates by city/state/national level agencies, air quality data and trends, support from multilateral organisations, reference documents, events, best practices and citizen’s corner, etc., are available in public domain of PRANA.

Steering, Monitoring and Implementation committees have been constituted at central, state and city level for overseeing implementation of NCAP. Air Quality Managements (AQM) cells have been constituted in ULBs of all 130 million plus and non-attainment cities for ground level implementation of air quality management measures.

CPCB in association with all State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) has established Ambient Air Quality Network under National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP)

and Water Quality Monitoring Network under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP). Accordingly, the number of NAMP and NWMP stations operated in the State of Uttar Pradesh are 141 & 163 locations (urban & rural) respectively. The country has a total network of 1524 ambient air quality monitoring stations (558 continuous and 966 manual) covering 550 cities in 28 States & 7 UTs and 4736 water quality monitoring locations in the country.

Polluted stretch of 14 Rivers namely Yamuna, Varuna, Kali, Hindan, Gomti, Ganga, Ramganga, Betwa, Ghaghra, Rapti, Saryu, Ami, Tamsa and Sai has been identified. Action Plans for control of water pollution has been implemented. Monitoring carried out at 109 points in 14 River. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) improved at 60 points out of total 109 points in the year 2023-2024 with respect to 2019-2020.

Further, steps taken by Govt. to improve the air quality in the country are enclosed as **Statement - II**. The measures taken by the government for prevention and control of water pollution are given as **Statement -III**.

**Statement -I**

Under NCAP:

**City Wise Fund Sanctioned & Utilization details under NCAP for FY 19-20,20-21, 21-22, 22-23, 23-24 & 24-25 as on 19.11.2024 as per PRANA (in Cr.)**

State	S.No.	Cities	Fund Sanctioned/Received/ Released							Fund Utilized							
			FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	Total	Grand Total	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	Total	Grand Total
			1	2	3	4	5	6=1+2+3+4+5		7	8	9	10	11	12	13=7+8+9+10+11+12	
Uttar Pradesh	1	Agra	9.45					9.45	397.14		3.12	3.57	2.49	0.16	0.01	9.35	313.60
	2	Allahabad/ Prayagraj	9.45					9.45			2.77	4.59	1.43	0.42	0.24	9.45	
	3	Kanpur	9.45					9.45			1.95	2.56	2.86	1.26	0.00	8.63	
	4	Lucknow	9.45					9.45			0.53	5.73	2.27	0.62	0.04	9.19	
	5	Varanasi	9.47					9.47			1.50	4.19	3.39	0.21	0.24	9.53	
	6	Moradabad	0.2	1.90		33.20	43.79	79.09			0.01		1.75	27.66	31.48	60.90	
	7	Bareilly	0.2	1.90		23.03	48.22	73.35			0.01		1.91	24.77	29.99	56.68	
	8	Firozabad	0.2	1.90		18.83	26.85	47.78			0.01		1.65	21.35	17.17	40.18	
	9	Jhansi	0.2	1.14		5.70	4.04	11.08			0.01		1.09	5.65	4.23	10.98	
	10	Khurja	0.1	1.90		6.96	9.41	18.37			0.01		1.55	6.62	5.53	13.71	
	11	Anpara	0.1	1.14		0.72	0.45	2.41			0.01		0.79	1.31		2.11	
	12	Gajraula	0.1	1.14		2.43	0.74	4.41			0.01		0.66	2.34		3.01	
	13	Raebareli	0.1	1.14		5.88	8.50	15.62			0.01		5.70	5.70	1.56	12.97	
	14	Gorakhpur			9.64	27.87	29.36	66.87						39.00	24.47	63.47	
	15	Noida			6.67	15.28	8.94	30.89						1.43	2.01	3.44	
<b>Total</b>			<b>48.47</b>	<b>12.16</b>	<b>16.31</b>	<b>139.9</b>	<b>180.3</b>	<b>397.14</b>			<b>9.95</b>	<b>20.64</b>	<b>27.54</b>	<b>138.5</b>	<b>116.97</b>	<b>313.60</b>	

## Under XVFC:

City-wise fund sanctioned and utilization details under XVFC from FY 2020-21 to FY 2023-24 (till date 19.11.24) as per PRANA (in Cr.)

State	S. No	City	Fund Released					Fund Utilized							
			FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	Grand Total	Total	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	Total	Total
			1	2	3	4	5=1+2+3+4		6	7	8	9	10	11=6+7+8+9+10	
Uttar Pradesh	1	Agra UA	90.00	11.25	65.22	108.97	275.44	1863.89	0.00	34.86	32.17	80.98	19.71	167.71	1384.45
	2	Allahabad/ Prayagraj UA	62.00	38.35	70.98	32.54	203.87		5.43	48.79	51.42	53.70	16.31	175.65	
	3	Ghaziabad UA	121.00	15.25		17.17	153.42		0.00	39.79	34.64	58.12	4.16	136.71	
	4	Kanpur UA	148.00	63.60	28.29	147.90	387.79		0.00	72.42	103.28	72.77	25.96	274.43	
	5	Lucknow UA	148.00	25.18	203.20	16.99	393.37		0.00	98.06	57.46	117.01	61.88	334.41	
	6	Meerut UA	72.00	13.59	53.60	14.43	153.62		6.93	20.67	23.12	67.13	18.97	136.81	
	7	Varanasi UA	73.00	35.10	111.64	76.63	296.37		0.00	10.62	31.64	77.89	38.59	158.73	
<b>Total</b>			<b>714</b>	<b>202.32</b>	<b>532.93</b>	<b>414.63</b>	<b>1863.88</b>		<b>12.36</b>	<b>325.21</b>	<b>333.73</b>	<b>527.6</b>	<b>185.58</b>	<b>1384.45</b>	

## **Statement -II**

### **Steps for management of air quality in the country**

#### **1.0 National Clean Air Programme:**

- National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) has been launched by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) in January 2019 with an aim to improve air quality in 130 cities (non-attainment cities and Million Plus Cities) in 24 States by engaging all stakeholders.
- NCAP envisages reduction by 20-30% in PM concentration over baseline in year 2017 by 2024. Target has been revised to achieve reduction in PM10 level up to 40% or achievement of national standards (60 µg/m<sup>3</sup>) by 2025-26.
- City Action Plans (CAPs) have been prepared by all 130 cities and being implemented by Urban Local Bodies.
- The city specific clean air action plans target city specific air polluting sources like Soil & Road Dust, Vehicles, Domestic Fuel, MSW Burning, Construction Material and Industries.
- Performance based financial support is being provided to these 130 cities for implementation of activities of City Action Plan.
- Further, funding for implementation of CAPs is being mobilised through convergence of resources from various schemes of Central Government such as Swachh Bharat Mission SBM (Urban), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart City Mission, Sustainable Alternative towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT), Faster Adoption and Manufacturing

of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME-II), Nagar Van Yojna, etc. and resources from State/UT Governments and its agencies such as Municipal Corporation, Urban Development authorities and Industrial development authorities etc.

- Public Grievance Redressal Portal (PGRP)/helpline have been developed by all 130 cities to address public complaints of air pollution in timely manner.
- Emergency Response System (ERS/ GRAP) have been developed by all 130 cities for taking action in air emergencies
- 95 cities out of 130 cities have shown improvement in air quality in terms of annual PM10 concentrations in FY 2023-24 with respect to levels of FY 2017-18.

## **2.0 Measures for control of vehicular emissions:**

- Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards since 1st April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi and from 1st April, 2020 for the rest of the country.
- Introduction of BS VI compliant vehicles across the country since April, 2020.
- Installation of Vapour Recovery System (VRS) in new and existing petrol pumps selling gasoline >100kl per month in million plus cities and those selling >300kl per month in cities with population between 1 lakh to 1 million to control vehicular refuelling emissions.
- Promotion of electric vehicles through Electric Mobility Promotion Scheme 2024 (EMPS 2024) scheme of Ministry of Heavy Industries, Government of India



- Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) has been launched as an initiative to set up Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) production plants and make CBG available in the market for use in automotive fuels.

**Further, specific actions in case of NCR are given below:**

- Environment Compensation Charges introduced for commercial vehicles entering Delhi in compliance of Hon'ble Supreme Court order
- Operationalization of Eastern and Western Peripheral Expressways to divert non-destined traffic from entering Delhi
- Directions issued by CAQM to Government of NCT of Delhi and State Governments of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh for migration of public transport services, especially buses in NCR to cleaner modes. All state govt. bus services between Delhi and any city/town in the states of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh to be operated only through EV /CNG/BS-VI diesel w.e.f. 01.11.2023.
- Ban on 15-year-old petrol and 10-year-old diesel vehicles as per Hon'ble Supreme Court and Hon'ble NGT orders.
- Installation of VRS system at 3256 petrol pumps in Delhi-NCR in compliance with orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court and Hon'ble NGT.

### **3.0 Measures for control of industrial emission:**

- For strengthening monitoring mechanism and effective compliance through self-regulatory mechanism, CPCB directed all 17 categories of highly polluting industries to install OCEMS. There are 4,315 units under 17 categories of

industries, out of which 3,734 units have installed OCEMS and closure directions are still in-force for 581 units.

- The Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Government of India notifies industry specific discharge standards under Schedule-I: 'Standards for Emission or Discharge of Environmental Pollutants from various Industries' of Environment Protection Act, 1986. So far, industry specific environmental standards, for 79 industrial sectors (including emission standards for 56 sectors) have been notified. Industrial sectors, for which specific standards are not available, general standards as notified under Schedule-VI of Environment Protection Rules, 1986 shall be applicable.
- Ban on use of imported pet coke in the country since July 26, 2018, with exception for use in permitted processes.
- CPCB has come out with System and Procedure for Emission Compliance Testing of Retro-fit Emission Control Devices (RECD) for Diesel Power Generating Set Engines up to Gross Mechanical Power 800 kW.

**Further, specific actions in case of NCR are given below:**

- Installation of Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS) in red category air polluting industries in Delhi-NCR
- Industrial units in Delhi have shifted to PNG/cleaner fuels and, operational units in NCR have shifted to PNG/Biomass.
- Directions issued for conversion of brick kilns to zig-zag technology in Delhi and NCR. A total of 3003 out of 4608 brick kilns have converted to zig-zag

technology including 1762 kilns in Haryana, 1024 kilns in U.P. and 217 kilns in Rajasthan. Brick kilns not converted to zig-zag technology are not permitted to operate.

- In order to control DG set emissions, CPCB is also funding retrofitment/ upgradation of DG sets in Govt. hospitals in Delhi-NCR and guidelines have been issued in this regard.
- Ban on use of pet coke and furnace oil as fuel in NCR States since October 24, 2017.
- An approved fuel list is in force in Delhi-NCR w.e.f. 01.01.2023. Industries operating on only PNG or biomass are permitted in NCR, except for specific requirement of other fuels by specific industries owing to technical, technological and process requirements. Out of 7759 fuel based industries in NCR, 7449 have been shifted to approved fuels, with the balance 310 industries under closure.
- Stringent PM emission norms for biomass based boilers have been prescribed for compliance in NCR.

#### **4.0 Measures for control of emissions from Stubble Burning in NCR:**

- MoA&FW in 2018 launched scheme for providing subsidy for purchase of crop residue management machinery and establishment of custom hiring centers (CHCs) in NCT of Delhi and the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. Under the said scheme, financial assistance is provided to the farmers for purchase of crop residue management machinery and establishment of custom hiring centers. 50% subsidy on the cost of crop residue management machinery

is provided to the individual farmers and 80% subsidy is provided for establishment of Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs) of crop residue management machinery. During 2018-2024, total fund released to Delhi and other states under the said scheme is Rs. 3398.56 crores using which, over 2.7 lakh crop residue machineries have been delivered to individual farmers and CHCs, and over 39,000 CHCs have been established. Further, MoA&FW in 2023 revised guidelines under the scheme to support establishment of crop residue/paddy straw supply chain, by providing financial assistance on the capital cost of machinery and equipment required for Establishment of crop residue/paddy straw supply chain.

- An Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Special secretary, MoAFW for convergence of scheme for convergence of Schemes/Initiative supporting Ex-situ management of paddy straw.
- CAQM has issued directions for co-firing of 5-10% biomass with coal in thermal power plants located within 300 kms of Delhi, and, in captive power plants of industrial units located in NCR.
- Directions issued by CAQM to State governments of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to strictly and effectively implement revised action plan to eliminate and control stubble burning.
- CPCB has framed guidelines for providing one-time financial assistance for setting up of paddy straw based pelletization and torrefaction plants which may help in addressing the supply chain issues and the issue of open burning of paddy straw in agriculture fields in Northern Region. A corpus of Rs. 50 crores

have been earmarked for utilization through the guidelines. Under this scheme, funds have been released to 10 plants (Mansa- 03, Patiala- 01, Hoshiarpur- 01, Amritsar- 01, Roopnagar-01, Bhatinda-01 in Punjab and Sirsa- 01, Palwal-01 in Haryana), which are also operational with cumulative capacity of 40 TPH.

### **5.0 Air Quality Monitoring and Network**

- National Air Quality Index (AQI) was launched in 2015. Information is being disseminated to public through daily air quality bulletins.
- Ambient Air Quality Network: The country has a network of 1524 ambient air quality monitoring stations (558 continuous and 966 manual) covering 550 cities in 28 states and 7 UTs.
- A centralized air quality monitoring portal is operated by Central Pollution Control Board wherein, tracking of various information such as hourly PM concentrations, Live Air Quality Data of Monitoring stations and Live Air Quality Index is being carried out.
- Daily AQI Bulletin is published on CPCB website giving AQI information for cities across India.

### **6.0 C&D Waste**

- CPCB published following guidelines (available on website of CPCB)
  1. Environmental Management of Construction & Demolition (C & D) Wastes' in March, 2017
  2. 'Guidelines on DUST Mitigation Measures in Handling Construction Material & C&D Wastes' in November 2017.

3. Disposal of legacy waste by bio-mining and bio-remediation to address open burning and landfill fires

- CPCB has issued direction to all SPCBs/ PCCs for deployment of Anti-Smog Gun and implementation of adequate dust mitigation measures at construction projects/ sites having area more than 20,000 sq. meters. CPCB has issued guidelines/ mechanism for use of anti-smog guns in Construction and Demolition projects.

**Further, specific actions in case of Delhi-NCR are given below:**

- Directions issued to DPCC and NCR SPCBs to enforce installation of anti-smog guns and other dust control measures at C&D sites.
- Directions issued for setting up of a “Dust Control and Management Cell” by road owning/ maintaining/ construction agencies for monitoring and effective implementation of dust control measures in the NCR.
- Online monitoring mechanism (through web portal) introduced for monitoring compliance of dust mitigation measures for construction sites.

## **7.0 Technical Interventions in NCR**

- Trial study of various new technologies for control of air pollution have been got conducted by CPCB out of which encouraging results were observed in case of Dust Suppressant for control of emissions at construction sites and road dust. Advisory have been issued for use of dust suppressant by road owning and construction agencies in Delhi-NCR.

### **8.0 Close Monitoring & Ground level implementation in NCR**

- 40 teams have been deputed by CPCB since December 2021, to assist CAQM, for conducting incognito inspections of air polluting industries, C&D sites, DG sets in Delhi-NCR to check implementation status of pollution control measures and compliance of other provisions of the Air (P&CP) Act, 1981. A total of 18976 units/ entities/ projects have been inspected as on Nov 08, 2024. Based on these inspections, CAQM has issued Closure Directions in 1122 cases and out of these resumption orders have been issued in 862 cases while 166 cases are still under closure and cases of 94 balance units have been transferred to SPCBs / DPCC for final decision.
- During stubble burning season of 2023 (10.11.23 onwards), 33 scientists of CPCB were deployed as flying squads for assisting CAQM in NCR and adjoining areas for intensifying monitoring and enforcement actions towards prevention of paddy stubble burning incidents in 22 districts of Punjab and 11 districts of Haryana. The flying squads coordinated with state govt/nodal officers//officers from respective districts and sent their daily report to CAQM.
- This year also 26 teams have been deputed from October 01, 2024 to November 30, 2024 for intensified monitoring and enforcement actions regarding stubble burning. Out of 26 teams, 16 teams have been deputed in Punjab and remaining 10 have been deputed in Haryana.

### **9.0 Regular Stakeholder Consultation, Public & Media Outreach**

- CPCB has developed a mobile app i.e. SAMEER, where Real-time Ambient air quality data of various parameters including AQI is also given. Sameer app also

facilitates the public in lodging of air pollution related complaints in NCR region and such complaints are assigned to various local agencies.

- Dedicated media corner, Twitter and Facebook accounts have also been created for public outreach.
- Complaint redressal on SAMEER app and social media platforms is monitored and redressal status is shared with respective agencies.
- Daily AQI status is shared on social media platforms. Various campaigns as well as informative posts related to air pollution, firecrackers, vehicular pollution, stubble burning, sustainable lifestyle, etc. are also posted regularly on social media platforms.
- CPCB issues a daily report comprising of AQI of Delhi and NCR towns, comparative AQI status, year-wise trends of PM concentration, hotspots for the day, AFE counts, contribution of stubble burning and meteorological forecast. This report is prepared based on the inputs available from various sources such as IMD, SAFAR, IARI, etc., and disseminated through CPCB website.

## **10.0 Regulatory Actions in NCR**

- Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) was formulated for Delhi-NCR to tackle the issue of sudden rise in air pollution levels which was notified by MoEF&CC in January 2017 on recommendation of CPCB for implementation. A comprehensive review of actions listed under GRAP was carried out by CPCB in 2020 based on actions taken and improvement observed in air quality in recent years. Based on the inputs given by CPCB, the revised GRAP was published by



Commission for Air Quality Management in NCR and adjoining areas (CAQM) and further directions were issued for its implementation. Actions listed for different AQI levels under GRAP are invoked from time to time by a sub-committee constituted by CAQM, having CPCB as a member.

- For air pollution abatement and control in Delhi / NCR, the Commission for Air Quality Management in NCR and Adjoining Areas has devised a comprehensive policy for air pollution abatement in NCR in July 2022, stipulating sector-specific action points quantifying targets along with timelines and implementation plan by various agencies in NCR States. The policy framework details sector-wise interventions, quantified targets and timelines for various sectors contributing to air pollution.
- Directions prescribing measures for control of pollution from various sources such as implementation of RECD system/ dual fuel kits in DG sets, use of cleaner fuels in industries, shift to EV/ CNG/ BS VI diesel fuel in transport sector, implementation of dust control measures at C&D sites etc., have been issued by CAQM, wherein CPCB is also a member and provides technical inputs to CAQM. Further, policy to curb air pollution in NCR has also been formulated.

### **STATEMENT -III**

**The measures taken by the government for prevention and control of water pollution are given below-**

- Govt. of India enacted The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and various provisions under The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for

protection of water bodies and The Central & State Pollution Control Boards are implementing the provisions of both The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 & The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to prevent and control pollution of aquatic resources.

- SPCBs/PCCs have been directed under Section 18(1) (b) of The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to direct concerned agencies in the State/UT to develop infrastructure for sewage treatment.
- Government of India stipulated General discharge standards and industry specific effluent discharge standards under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 with an aim to prevent pollution in the water bodies.
- 'Indicative Guidelines for restoration of water bodies' have been issued by CPCB as a guidance to the Stakeholders for ensuring restoration/ rejuvenation of water bodies.
- Revised Guidelines on Idol Immersion in Water Bodies "are being implemented in the country with effect from January 01st, 2021.
- CPCB also organized one-day workshop on 'Restoration of Water Bodies' on 30.01.2020 for stakeholders with aim to facilitate preparation and execution of action plans for restoration of water bodies and for ensuring compliance to Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT).
- CPCB vide letter dated 17.02.2023 requested all the SPCBs/PCCs to ensure necessary action to prevent, control/abate pollution of stagnant water bodies in

respective States/UTs as per provisions of Section 17.1. (a) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

- CPCB has directed all 17 categories of high pollution potential industries, Grossly Polluting Industries of Ganga basin and common waste treatment facilities to install Online Continuous Effluent/ Emission Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) for strengthening monitoring mechanism and effective compliance through self-regulatory mechanism and constant vigil on pollution levels. Real-time values of environmental pollutants of trade effluent and emissions generated through OCEMS are transmitted online to CPCB and concerned SPCB/PCC on 24x7 basis. Central software processes the data and in case of value of pollutant parameter exceeds prescribed environmental norms, an automatic SMS alert is generated and sent to industrial unit, SPCB and CPCB, so that corrective measures can be taken by the industry immediately to ensure regular compliance and to prevent various actions including closure (mainly in case which likely to have grave injury to the environment).

Further, the steps taken by CPCB to curb pollution in river Ganga and its tributaries are as follows:

- Annual inspection of grossly polluting industries (GPIs) operating in the Ganga main stem states of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand & West Bengal has been carried out under the Namami Gange Programme since 2017. Year 2020 onwards, GPIs operating in the Yamuna main stem states of

Uttarakhand, Haryana, Delhi & Uttar Pradesh were also included for annual inspection.

- Industry-specific discharge standards for various types of industrial categories have been notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986. The industries are required to provide adequate treatment to the effluent through an effluent treatment plant (ETP) so as to meet the notified effluent discharge standards. Defaulting industries are issued appropriate directions, including show-cause notices and closure directions.
- The physical verification, sealing and power disconnection of non-complying GPIs which are issued closure directions are enforced through District Magistrates.
- Charter, which is a voluntary program of upgradation of process technology and ETP system, were implemented in major industrial sectors like Pulp & Paper, Sugar, Distillery, Textile and Tannery resulting in reduction in fresh water consumption, wastewater discharge & pollution load and improvement in compliance.
- Monitoring of 716 drains discharging into river Ganga and its Tributaries namely Banganga, Ramganga, Kali-East, Pandu, Yamuna, Moorva/Varuna, Jargo/Ojhala and others is being carried out on a half-yearly basis (Pre-monsoon & Post monsoon).

- Monitoring of 147 sewage treatment plants (STPs) in river Ganga-front towns in the Ganga main stem states of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal is being carried out on a tri-annual basis.
- Manual water quality monitoring of river Ganga at 112 locations in five States viz. Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal is being undertaken on a fortnightly basis in association with the concerned SPCBs.
- CPCB has prepared action plans for rejuvenation/restoration of water quality of six rivers namely (i) river Kali-East during 2019 (ii) rivers Varuna, Assi, Morwa & Basuhi during 2021 and (iii) river Hindon & its tributaries (Dhamola, Kali-West & Krishni) during 2023.

### शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता सुधारने हेतु योजना

#### 104. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता सुधारने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके उद्देश्य क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या इस योजना के अंतर्गत किसी विशिष्ट श्रेणी के विद्यार्थियों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या इस योजना के लिए कोई बजट का प्रावधान किया गया है; और

(ड.) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): प्राथमिक से लेकर विश्वविद्यालय स्तर तक सभी स्तरों पर शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करना एक सतत और निरंतर प्रक्रिया है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 (एनईपी 2020) की घोषणा के बाद, स्कूल और उच्चतर शिक्षा दोनों में कई परिवर्तनकारी बदलाव हुए हैं। स्कूली शिक्षा में कई पहलें की गई हैं जैसे स्कूलों के उन्नयन के लिए पीएम श्री (पीएम स्कूल्स फॉर राइजिंग इंडिया); सभी बच्चों के लिए समावेशी और समता मूलक कक्षा वातावरण के साथ गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए समग्र शिक्षा; तीसरी कक्षा के अंत तक मूलभूत साक्षरता और संख्याज्ञान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए समझ और संख्या ज्ञान के साथ पढ़ने में दक्षता के लिए राष्ट्रीय पहल (निपुण भारत); विद्या-प्रवेश-तीन महीने के खेल-आधारित स्कूल तैयारी मॉड्यूल के लिए दिशानिर्देश; पीएम ई-विद्या शिक्षा तक सुसंगत मल्टी-मोड पहुंच को सक्षम करने के लिए डिजिटल/ऑनलाइन/ऑन-एयर शिक्षा से संबंधित सभी प्रयासों को एकीकृत करेगा, दीक्षा (डिजिटल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फॉर नॉलेज शेयरिंग) ई-बुक्स और ई-कॉन्टेंट वाले वन नेशन वन डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के रूप में 3 से 8 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों के लिए खेल-आधारित शिक्षण सामग्री के लिए, प्रारंभिक चरण में राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या की रूपरेखा (एनसीएफ एफएस) और जादुई पिटारा का शुभारंभ; परख (प्रदर्शन मूल्यांकन, समीक्षा एवं समग्र विकास के लिये ज्ञान का विश्लेषण); निष्ठा (स्कूल प्रमुखों और शिक्षकों की समग्र उन्नति के लिए राष्ट्रीय पहल) 1.0, 2.0 और 3.0; विद्या समीक्षा केंद्र; एकीकृत शिक्षक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम; शिक्षकों के लिए राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक मानक (एनपीएसटी); शिक्षा पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को सक्रिय और उत्प्रेरित करने के लिए एक एकीकृत राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल अवसंरचना के निर्माण के लिए राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल शिक्षा वास्तुकला (एनडीईएआर), 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के सभी निरक्षरों को लक्षित करते हुए "न्यू इंडिया साक्षरता कार्यक्रम या उल्लास" योजना का कार्यान्वयन, आदि।

उच्चतर शिक्षा में विभिन्न पहल/सुधार किए गए हैं जैसे पूर्व-स्नातक कार्यक्रम के लिए पाठ्यक्रम और क्रेडिट फ्रेमवर्क जैसे दिशानिर्देशों/विनियमों के संयोजन में राष्ट्रीय क्रेडिट फ्रेमवर्क (एनसीआरएफ) और राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा योग्यता फ्रेमवर्क (एनएचईक्यूएफ) तैयार करना; उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों द्वारा प्रस्तावित

शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रम में एकाधिक प्रवेश और निकास; उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों को बहु-विषयक संस्थानों में बदलना; एक साथ दो शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रम चलाना; प्रत्येक छात्र की स्वचालित स्थायी शैक्षणिक खाता रजिस्ट्री (एपीएआर आईडी) जो पूर्व-प्राथमिक से उच्चतर शिक्षा तक उनकी शैक्षिक यात्रा और उपलब्धियों का पता करने के लिए आजीवन पहचान के रूप में कार्य करेगी; मेधावी छात्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए पीएम-विद्यालक्ष्मी योजना की शुरुआत, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ एक सरल, पारदर्शी और छात्र-अनुकूल और पूरी तरह से डिजिटल आवेदन प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से जमानत मुक्त, गारंटर मुक्त ऋण सक्षम करना; ओडीएल/ऑनलाइन शिक्षा का संशोधित विनियमन; स्वयं प्लेटफॉर्म का उपयोग करके नियमित पाठ्यक्रमों में 40% तक क्रेडिट की अनुमति; विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत मौजूदा जनशक्ति के कौशल और अपस्किलिंग और रीस्किलिंग को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से नए स्वयं प्लस पोर्टल का शुभारंभ; समर्थ के माध्यम से उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों के प्रशासन में प्रवेश से लेकर डिग्री प्रदान करने तक प्रौद्योगिकी का एकीकरण; उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों को उद्योग विशेषज्ञों के साथ काम करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए प्रैक्टिस के प्रोफेसर संबंधी दिशानिर्देश; भारतीय उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों में विदेशी छात्रों को प्रवेश देने के लिए अतिरिक्त सीटों के लिए दिशानिर्देश तथा एक शैक्षणिक वर्ष में दो बार प्रवेश की अनुमति देना; अंतर्राष्ट्रीय रैंकिंग में भारतीय उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों की प्रतिष्ठा में वृद्धि; शिक्षा में भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली को शामिल करना आदि।

(ग): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति **2020** (एनईपी **2020**) का लक्ष्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि कोई भी बच्चा जन्म या पृष्ठभूमि की परिस्थितियों के कारण सीखने और उत्कृष्टता हासिल करने का अवसर न खोए। इसमें सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से वंचित समूहों (एसईडीजी) की चिंताओं को ध्यान में रखा गया है जिसमें महिला और ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, अल्पसंख्यक और अन्य श्रेणियां शामिल हैं। इस नीति का उद्देश्य स्कूल शिक्षा के साथ-साथ उच्च शिक्षा में पहुँच, भागीदारी और अधिगम परिणामों में सामाजिक श्रेणी के अंतर को पाटना है।

(घ) और (ड): केंद्र और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र शिक्षा क्षेत्र में सार्वजनिक निवेश को बढ़ाकर सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का 6% करने के लिए मिलकर काम कर रहे हैं। शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा संचालित विभिन्न

योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों को एनईपी 2020 के साथ अनुकूलित किया गया है। जहां तक केंद्र सरकार का संबंध है, वर्ष 2021-22 से 2024-25 तक का बजट आवंटन नीचे दिया गया है:

वर्ष	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
बजट आवंटन (रुपए करोड़ में)	93,224.31	1,04,277.72	1,12,899.47	1,21,117.77

### पुराने 2000 रुपये के नोट जमा करना

#### 105 श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) की सभी शाखाएं अभी भी 2000 रुपये के पुराने नोटों को जमा करना स्वीकार कर रही है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो 19 मई, 2023 को विमुद्रीकरण की घोषणा के बाद और 30 सितंबर या 1 अक्टूबर, 2023 की अंतिम समय-सीमा के बाद आरबीआई में जमा किए गए 2000 रुपये के विमुद्रीकृत नोटों की कुल संख्या कितनी रही;
- (ग) क्या लोग 1 अक्टूबर, 2023 के बाद जमा किए गए 2000 रुपये के विमुद्रीकृत नोटों के बदले में धनराशि प्राप्त कर रहे हैं; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

#### वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

- (क) से (घ): भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) के अनुसार, ₹2000 के बैंक नोटों को बदलने और जमा करने की सुविधा देश की सभी बैंक शाखाओं में दिनांक 07 अक्टूबर, 2023 तक उपलब्ध थी। दिनांक 19 मई, 2023 से, ₹2000 के बैंक नोटों को बदलने की सुविधा आरबीआई के 19 निर्गम कार्यालयों में उपलब्ध



है। दिनांक 09 अक्टूबर, 2023 से, आरबीआई के निर्गम कार्यालय भी व्यक्तियों/संस्थाओं से उनके बैंक खातों में जमा करने के लिए ₹2000 के बैंक नोट स्वीकार कर रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, ₹2000 के बैंक नोटों को भारत में बैंक खातों में जमा करने के लिए देश के किसी भी डाकघर से भारतीय डाक द्वारा आरबीआई के 19 निर्गम कार्यालयों में से किसी भी कार्यालय को भेजा जा सकता है। ₹2000 मूल्यवर्ग के बैंक नोट वैध मुद्रा बने रहेंगे। सभी स्रोतों (निर्गम कार्यालय, भारत में बैंक शाखाएं, डाकघर) से आरबीआई को वापस प्राप्त हुए ₹2000 के बैंक नोटों से संबंधित विवरण नीचे तालिकाबद्ध है:

दिनांक तक की स्थिति के अनुसार	प्रचलन में ₹2000 के बैंक नोट (₹ करोड़)	प्रचलन से वापस प्राप्त हुए ₹2000 के बैंक नोट (₹ करोड़)
19 मई, 2023	3,55,858	-
30 सितम्बर, 2023	13,018	3,42,840
01 नवंबर, 2024	6,967	3,48,891

### कुशल और अकुशल प्रवासी श्रमिकों के लिए सुविधाएं

#### 106. श्री राजेश रंजन:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने विशेष रूप से बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों के कुशल और अकुशल प्रवासी श्रमिकों के लिए अन्य राज्यों में काम के लिए जाने/प्रवास करने हेतु किलोमीटर में कोई दूरी सीमा निर्धारित की है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या नियोक्ताओं द्वारा ऐसे प्रवासी श्रमिकों को कार्यस्थल पर सुरक्षित आवास और जीवन बीमा जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ड) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का प्रवासी श्रमिकों को नियोक्ताओं द्वारा उपरोक्त सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए कार्रवाई करने का विचार है?

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

(क) से (ड): कामगारों का एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में प्रवासन एक सतत प्रक्रिया है।

प्रवासी कामगारों के हितों के रक्षोपाय हेतु, केन्द्र सरकार ने अंतर्राज्यिक प्रवासी कामगार (नियोजन एवं सेवा शर्तों का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1979 अधिनियमित किया था। इस अधिनियम को अब व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कार्य दशाएं (ओएसएच) संहिता, 2020 में शामिल किया गया है। ओएसएच संहिता में प्रवासी कामगारों सहित संगठित और असंगठित कामगारों की सभी श्रेणियों के लिए मर्यादित कार्य दशाएं, न्यूनतम मजदूरी, शिकायत निवारण तंत्र, टोल फ्री हेल्पलाइन, दुर्व्यवहार और शोषण से संरक्षण तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा का प्रावधान शामिल है।

देश में प्रवासी कामगारों के लिए सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं: (i) प्रधान मंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना (पीएमजेजेबीवाई) (ii) प्रधान मंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना (पीएमएसबीवाई) (iii) पीएम-स्वनिधि (iv) प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना (v) आयुष्मान भारत प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (एबी-पीएम-जेवाई)।

आयुष्मान भारत प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (एबी-पीएम-जेवाई) कमजोर परिवारों को माध्यमिक और तृतीयक देखभाल हेतु अस्पताल में भर्ती होने के लिए प्रति वर्ष प्रति परिवार 5 लाख रुपये का स्वास्थ्य कवर प्रदान करती है। इन परिवारों में निर्धारित पात्रता के अनुसार प्रवासी कामगारों सहित असंगठित कामगार भी शामिल हैं।

वृद्धावस्था संरक्षण प्रदान करने हेतु, भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2019 में प्रधान मंत्री श्रम योगी मान-धन (पीएम-एसवाईएम) पेंशन योजना शुरू किया। इस योजना में 60 वर्ष की आयु पूरी होने के बाद 3,000/- रुपये की मासिक पेंशन प्रदान की जाती है। 18-40 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग के कामगार जिनकी मासिक आय 15,000/-

रुपये या उससे कम है और वे ईपीएफओ/ईएसआईसी/एनपीएस (सरकार द्वारा वित्त पोषित) के सदस्य नहीं हैं, वे पीएम-एसवाईएम योजना में शामिल हो सकते हैं। इस योजना के तहत लाभार्थी द्वारा 50% मासिक अंशदान और केंद्र सरकार द्वारा समान अंशदान का भुगतान किया जाता है, इस योजना के तहत सरकार के अंशदान के लिए धनराशि फंड मैनेजर के नाते एलआईसी को दी जाती है।

### छत्तीसगढ़ में पीएमआईएस का कार्यान्वयन

#### 107. श्री चिन्तामणि महाराज :

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा कारपोरेट क्षेत्र में कौशल अंतर को पाटने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री इंटरशिप योजना, 2024 के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त योजना के तहत इंटरशिप के लिए छत्तीसगढ़ में प्राप्त आवेदनों और चयनित आवेदकों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) उन कंपनियों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनमें चयनित आवेदकों को इंटरशिप प्रदान की जा रही है?

**कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री**

**(श्री हर्ष मल्होत्रा):**

**(क):** बजट 2024-25 में घोषित प्रधान मंत्री इंटरशिप योजना (पीएमआईएस) का उद्देश्य शीर्ष 500 कंपनियों में पांच साल में एक करोड़ युवाओं को इंटरशिप के अवसर प्रदान करना है। इस योजना की शुरुआत के रूप में, कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय ने 3 अक्टूबर, 2024 को योजना की एक पायलट परियोजना शुरू की है, जिसका लक्ष्य वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में 1.25 लाख युवाओं को इंटरशिप के अवसर प्रदान करना है। पीएम इंटरशिप योजना युवाओं को अकादमिक शिक्षा और उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के बीच के अंतर को पाटकर उनकी रोजगार क्षमता बढ़ाने के इरादे से विभिन्न

व्यवसायों या संगठनों के वास्तविक जीवन के माहौल में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने और अनुभव और कौशल प्राप्त करने का अवसर प्रदान करती है।

**(ख) और (ग):** योजना की पायलट परियोजना में छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में कंपनियों द्वारा कुल 3326 इंटरनशिप अवसर पोस्ट किए गए हैं। इन इंटरनशिप अवसरों के लिए कुल 12789 आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। आज की तारीख में, चयन प्रक्रिया जारी है।

### **PROMOTION OF REGIONAL LANGUAGES**

108. **SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:**

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

- (a) the details of the specific initiatives that are in place to support and promote regional languages, traditional art forms, and performing arts that are at risk of extinction; and
- (b) the details of the Plan of action of the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Culture is committed to the preservation, conservation and promotion of India's rich cultural heritage, including regional languages, traditional art forms, and performing arts that are at risk of extinction. Through its autonomous bodies and Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs), several targeted initiatives are carried out by the ministry.

Sahitya Akademi (SA) works for the promotion of literature in 24 recognized languages and various unrecognized and tribal languages by organizing language conventions and awarding the Bhasha Samman to scholars for their contributions to unrecognized languages like Haryanvi, Koshali-Sambalpuri, Paite, Magahi, Tulu, Kurukh, Ladakhi, Halbi, Saurashtra, Kumauni, Bhili, Warli, Banjara/Lambadi, Khasi, Mising, Kodava, Chakma, Rajbanshi, Awadhi, Bundeli, Garhwali, Kachchhi, Himachal, Ao, Karbi, Angami, Gondi, Ho, Chhattisgarhi, Gojri, Bhojpuri, Ahirani, Lepcha, Mundari, Garo, Bhili, Kui, Khasi, Mizo, Pahari, Kokborok.

Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA) and Lalit Kala Akademi (LKA) undertake initiatives to preserve endangered performing arts and visual arts, respectively, by organizing workshops, exhibitions, and residencies, and creating platforms like Museum of Performing Arts and the PARI project to showcase regional art and talent. Several other initiatives like Kala Deeksha, Kala Dharohar, Museum of Performing Arts, Kala Pravah (Temple Festival Series), Jyotirgamaya, camps for puppetry, Dokra Casting, Mask Making, Rangoli Workshop, Tribal art conclave, have been undertaken by these autonomous bodies for the preservation of the dying and rare performing art forms across the country.

Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) focuses on documenting endangered languages and art forms through films, texts, digital archives, and workshops. National Mission on Manuscripts undertakes the works of conserving manuscripts to tap into the vast potential of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) and to make rare manuscripts accessible to scholars, researchers, and the general public.

Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) play a pivotal role in reviving rare and vanishing art forms through schemes like Guru-Shishya Parampara, which trains disciples under eminent Gurus, and the Young Talented Artists Award to encourage young talents. Other notable initiatives include Theatre Rejuvenation, which supports stage shows and workshops, Shilpgram, which promotes rural crafts and organizes fairs, and National Cultural Exchange Programme (NCEP), which fosters cross-cultural understanding.

The Ministry's plan of action includes sustained documentation of endangered art forms and languages, expanding digital archives for research, and ensuring intergenerational transmission through training programs like Guru-Shishya Parampara. It is envisaged to organize cultural festivals, exhibitions, and exchange programs across the country through public-private collaborations, and state-level partnerships to enhance awareness and appreciation of India's diverse heritage with a view to safeguard the country's cultural legacy for future generations. Honouring artists and scholars with awards like Bhasha Samman and promoting North-East cultural heritage through initiatives like Octave are among the integral parts of the Ministry's strategy.

### मुद्रास्फीति दर

#### 109. श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा मुद्रास्फीति दर को कम करने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

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

(ग) पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान मुद्रास्फीति दर की स्थिति क्या है?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):**

(क) और (ख): मुद्रास्फीति की दर को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों में आवश्यक खाद्य पदार्थों के बफर स्टॉक को मजबूत करना और समय-समय पर खुले बाजार में उपलब्ध कराना, चावल, गेहूं का आटा, दालें और प्याज जैसी वस्तुओं की विनिर्दिष्ट बिक्री केन्द्रों में रियायती खुदरा बिक्री, शुल्कों को तर्कसंगत बनाकर आवश्यक खाद्य पदार्थों के आयात को आसान बनाना, स्टॉक सीमाओं के अधिरोपण/संशोधन और निगरानी के माध्यम से जमाखोरी की रोकथाम, विभिन्न आवश्यक वस्तुओं पर जीएसटी दरों में समय-समय पर कमी और प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना के लाभार्थियों हेतु एलपीजी की लक्षित सब्सिडी शामिल है। प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना काफी हद तक कमजोर वर्गों को खाद्यान्न की कीमतों के बोझ से बचाती है।

(ग) उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक-संयुक्त के आधार पर अखिल भारतीय खुदरा मुद्रास्फीति दर की स्थिति इस प्रकार है:

वर्ष	मुद्रास्फीति की दर (%) (आधार 2012 = 100)
2014-15	5.9
2015-16	4.9
2016-17	4.5
2017-18	3.6
2018-19	3.4

2019-20	4.8
2020-21	6.2
2021-22	5.5
2022-23	6.7
2023-24	5.4
2024-25 (अप्रैल-अक्तूबर)	4.8

स्रोत: एमओएसपीआई

### SKILL DEVELOPMENT COURSES UNDER PMKVY

110. **SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:**  
**SHRI G. SELVAM:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is offering Skill Development courses under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY);
- (b) if so, the details thereof of the skill development courses offered;
- (c) the number of Skill Development Centres established in the State of Tamil Nadu during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (d) whether the Government provides additional funds to State Governments for advertisement to promote Kaushal Vikas Yojana;
- (e) if so, the details of the funds sanctioned to Tamil Nadu State;



- (f) the number of persons who got employment after training under various courses offered by PMKVY in the State of Tamil Nadu; and
- (g) whether any specific measures has been taken to increase participation of SC/ST women in skill training and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing its flagship scheme, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) since 2015 for imparting industry relevant Skill Development training to the youth of the country through empanelled training centres. Currently, under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0 (PMKVY 4.0) (2022-26), 853 National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned job roles (courses) have been approved for imparting Skill Development training across various sectors. Details in this regard are available on Ministry's website at <https://msde.gov.in/en/useful-links/parl-ques/loksabha>.

(c) In the State of Tamil Nadu, 37 (Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras) PMKKs have been established and out of which, 23 are operational. Training under PMKVY 4.0 is being conducted at 553 Training Centres including PMKKs.

(d) and (e) PMKVY 4.0 is a Central Sector Scheme, no funds have been provided to State Governments for advertisement to promote Kaushal Vikas Yojana.

(f) Placements were tracked in the Short-Term Training (STT) component across the first three versions of the Scheme-PMKVY 1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0- implemented from FY 2015-16 to FY 2021-22. However, in PMKVY 4.0, the current

version of the scheme being implemented from FY 2022-23 onwards, placement is delinked. The job role (course) wise detail of number of candidates reported placed under PMKVY 1.0 to 3.0, in the State of Tamil Nadu is available on Ministry's website at <https://msde.gov.in/en/useful-links/parl-ques/loksabha>.

(g) The Ministry has taken various measures to increase participation of SC, ST, women, and other marginalized communities which includes provision to provide Boarding and Lodging and transport, conveyance facilities to special groups (Women and PwD) and special areas, as defined in Common Norms, for training within and outside special areas.

In addition to above mentioned schemes, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has taken various steps for upskilling and livelihood promotion of the tribal population through its various schemes:

- i. 'Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission' (PMJVM) scheme: Through this scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) provides funds for establishment of Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs) which are primarily clusters of tribal Self-Help Groups who are benefitted through value addition and marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFPs) / non-MFPs. A maximum amount of Rs 15.00 lakh is provided to State Governments for establishing a VDVK Centre. Training and capacity building of VDVK members is an integral component for setting up these VDVKs.
- ii. Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN): The Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), a Scheme

of Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) aims at targeted development of 75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) residing in 18 States including 1 Union Territory. The scheme focuses on 11 critical interventions related to 9 key Ministries, in about 22,000 villages in 200 districts. One of the key interventions in the mission is facilitating skill and vocational training in PVTG habitations, development of multipurpose centres, tribal hostels, training/skilling/entrepreneurship development in Vandhan Vikas Kendra as per the suitable skills of these communities.

### **GST EXEMPTION ON HEALTH AND LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES**

#### **111. SHRI N. K.PREMACHANDRAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to exempt GST on health insurance and life insurance policies, if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;
- (b) whether the State Governments have supported the proposal for exempting GST on health insurance and life insurance policies, if so, the details thereof along with the name of State Governments;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to establish a monitoring system to ensure that insurance companies disburse the claims as per the terms and conditions of the policy within the stipulated time, if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to establish a system for providing health insurance to all by reducing the premium on health policies, if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

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

**(a) and (b):** GST rates and exemptions on all services (including health and life insurance) are prescribed on the recommendations of the GST Council which is a constitutional body comprising of members from both the Union and State/UT Governments.

Specific health insurance schemes catering to the needs of differently abled and economically weaker sections of the society, such as Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), Universal Health Insurance Scheme, Jan Arogya Bima Policy, Niramaya Health Insurance Scheme are exempt from GST.

Life insurance services provided under specific schemes such as Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana, etc are exempt from GST.

Furthermore, all the fully government sponsored insurance schemes, such as Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY, are also exempt from GST.

The issue of exempting/reducing the GST on life and health insurance was placed before the GST Council in its 54th Meeting held on 09th September 2024 at New Delhi. After detailed deliberations, the GST Council recommended to constitute a Group of Ministers (GoM) to holistically look into the issues pertaining to GST on life insurance and health insurance. Accordingly, a Group of Ministers (GoM) on Life and Health Insurance was constituted under the Chairmanship of Sh. Samrat Chaudhary, Hon'ble Deputy CM, Bihar. First meeting of the GoM was held on 19th October 2024 at

New Delhi where the issues of GST rates on health and life insurance policies were discussed. The recommendations of the GoM when received will be placed before the GST Council.

**(c) and (d):** Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has been established *vide* IRDAI Act, 1999 to, *inter-alia*, protect the interests of holders of insurance policies. Further, IRDAI (Protection of Policyholders' Interests, Operations and Allied Matters of Insurers) Regulations, 2024, *inter-alia*, states that insurers shall have in place, systems and processes for expeditious settlement of claims and ensure that claims registered are settled in a timely manner not exceeding the turnaround times for settlement of claims as per their Board approved policy and in the manner as may be specified. IRDAI has mandated that the Grievance Redressal Procedure shall be followed scrupulously by all insurers and distribution channels. The insurers are mandated to publicize their grievance redressal procedure and ensure its availability on their website.

Additionally, the Insurance Ombudsman System has been established under the Insurance Ombudsman Rules, 2017. It offers a quick and cost-effective way for policyholders to resolve grievances including claim settlement with insurance companies and intermediaries through its 17 offices. The Ombudsman must resolve the issue within 90 days, and its decision is binding on insurers and intermediaries. However, the policyholder/complainant is free to exercise further available legal remedies, if not satisfied.

Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) is monitored directly by the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, Government of India. It is an online portal available to citizens to lodge their complaints to the public authorities on any subject related to service delivery including claim settlement. It is a single portal connected to all the Ministries/Departments of Government of India and States.

Further, Ayushman Bharat, a flagship scheme of Government of India, was launched in 2018 to achieve the vision of Universal Health Coverage (UHC). It provides health cover of Rs 5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization to vulnerable families. Taking the mission ahead, the Union Cabinet in September 2024 has approved health coverage to all senior citizens aged 70 and above, regardless of their income. This expansion aims to benefit around 4.5 crore families, including 6 crore senior citizens, by providing them with free health insurance coverage of up to Rs 5 lakh per family. On 29.10.2024, Ayushman Vaya Vandana Cards were rolled out and as on 21.11.2024, 10 lac senior citizens have been enrolled, out of which 4 lacs are women and a sum of Rs. 9 Crore has been authorized towards treatment of senior citizens.

Further, IRDAI envisages that every citizen has an appropriate life, health and property insurance cover and every enterprise is supported by appropriate insurance solutions by 2047. As part of this plan, IRDAI has created State Insurance Plans wherein states and union territories are allotted to one life, one general and one health insurer and the lead insurers are required to promote adoption of insurance.

## **POLICIES TO SUPPORT WOMEN EMPLOYEES**

**112. DR. AMAR SINGH:**

Will the Minister of **CORPORATE AFFAIRS**

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is in concurrence with the view that Businesses must deepen their Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DE&I) efforts by actively listening to women in the workplace and utilizing data-driven insights to ensure they make informed decisions to remove barriers to progress and reframing policies that support women employees at different life stages;

(b) if so, the details of the initiatives taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS**

**( SHRI HARSH MALHOTRA):**

(a) and (b) 1. The Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013), administered by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, has many provisions intending to nurture a safe, secure and non-discriminating environment for women at workplace which are as under;

(a) 2<sup>nd</sup> Proviso to the Section 149 of the Companies Act read with Rule 3 of Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, makes it mandatory for every listed company and every other public company having paid up share capital of Rs. 100 crore or more or having turnover of Rs. 300 crore or more to appoint at least one woman director.

- (b) Every company in its Board Report, to be attached with the Financial Statement filed annually, has to include a statement that the company has complied with provisions relating to the constitution of Internal Complaints Committee under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 [14 of 2013]
- (c) SCHEDULE VII of the Companies Act, 2013, listing out the activities which may be included by companies in their Corporate Social Responsibility Policies, includes, among other things, activities relating to, “promoting gender equality and empowering women;” and “reducing child mortality and improving maternal health;”

**2. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has** taken a number of initiatives to support women employees and women owned enterprises, as follows:

- (a) To support women entrepreneurs under Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, additional benefits, of 10% concession in annual guarantee fees and 10% additional guarantee coverage of up to 85% as against the 75% for other entrepreneurs, is provided.
- (b) Under Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), which is a major credit-linked subsidy program, of the total beneficiaries, 39% are women who are provided higher subsidy (35%) viz-a-viz non-special category (upto 25%)
- (c) Stand-Up India (SUI) Scheme has the objective to facilitate loans from Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) of value between Rs. 10 lakh and Rs.



1 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and one women borrower per bank branch for setting up greenfield enterprise.

(d) PM Vishwakarma Scheme provide a number of benefits to the traditional artisans and craftspeople including women, engaged in 18 trades. The enrollment of women artisans has been 75.46% of the total enrollment under the Scheme.

(e) An initiative namely "Yashasvini", was launched on 27.06.2024, which aims to campaign for women entrepreneurs and empower women by building their capacity, with a focus in Tier-II/III towns.

(f) The Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Code on Wages, 2019 have provisions regarding maternity benefits to women workers and non-discrimination on grounds of gender respectively.

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

3. Ministry of Women and Child Development has taken several initiatives to support women employees, as follows:

(a) **The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (SH Act)** provides a legislative framework for prevention of sexual harassment at workplace. The Act provides for constitution of Internal Committee (IC) where the number of

employees is 10 or more and also mandates for constitution of Local Committee (LC) by the District Officer notified under the Act to deal with the cases of workplaces where the number of employees is less than 10 or when the complaint is against the employer itself.

- (b) In order to provide for a centralized platform for details of ICs and LCs available in the country as well as for providing a platform to the aggrieved woman to file her complaint, a revamped version **Sexual Harassment electronic-Box (SHe-Box)** was launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) on 29.08.2024, marking a significant advancement in addressing and managing complaints of sexual harassment at workplace, which would also provide a common platform to file complaints and track the status of such complaints. This is an effort of Government of India to provide a single window access to every woman, irrespective of her work status, whether working in organised or unorganised, private or public sector, to facilitate the registration of complaint related to sexual harassment.
- (c) Under **Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017**, Section 11(a) of, stipulates that every establishment having fifty or more employees shall have the facility of creche.
- (d) To facilitate working mothers in giving due care and protection to their children, 'Palna'- a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was introduced w.e.f. 01 April 2022, for providing day care facilities and protection to children.

(c) Does not arise.

## MUSEUM GRANT SCHEME

### 113. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

- (a) the salient features of the Museum Grant Scheme along with the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized under this scheme during the last three years and the current year in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) whether the allocations under the Museum Grant Scheme have remained under-utilized during the last three years and if so, the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to address the above under-utilisation;
- (c) the details of the number of museums renovated/maintained under this scheme during the above-mentioned period, State/UT-wise;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to open some new museums in Rajahmundry Parliamentary Constituency and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government on such proposals; and
- (e) the details of new museums built by Andhra Pradesh Government under Museum Grant Scheme during the last three years?

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

- (a) The salient features of the Museum Grant Scheme are as under:
  - 1. To provide financial assistance to Central/State Governments, Societies, Autonomous bodies, local bodies, Academic Institutions, Public Sector Undertakings and Trusts registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 for

establishment/development of new/existing museums at regional state and district level

2. Museum Grant Scheme consist of three components which are as under:-

(A) Development and Establishment of New Museums, upgradation & modernization of the existing Museums at the Central, State and District level.

(i) **Category I:** Central or State Government owned museums in State Capitals including Museums owned by Public Sector Undertakings.

(ii) **Category II:** Central or State Govt. owned museums including Museums of Public Sector Undertakings.

(iii) **Category III:** All other museums including Museums of Public Sector Undertakings.

(B) Digitization of Museum Collections

(i) **Category I:** Government-owned State/Capital level museums including museums of PSU

(ii) **Category II:** All Other Museum

(C) Capacity Building and Training of Museum Professionals.

(i) **Category I:** All Museum under Central and State Government.

(ii) **Category II:** All Other Museum.

3. Component wise funding pattern under museum Grant Scheme are as under:-

Component (A):

Purpose	Maximum Amount of financial assistance  (Rs. In Crores)
<b>Category I</b>	15
<b>Category II</b>	
Setting up of New Museums	10
Development of Existing Museums	8
<b>Category III</b>	
Setting up of New Museums	5
Development of Existing Museums	4

## Component (B)

Maximum Amount of financial assistance  (Rs. in Lakhs)	
<b>Category I:</b> Government-owned State/Capital level museums including museums of PSU	50.00
<b>Category II:</b> All Other Museum	25.00

## Component (C)

Maximum Amount of financial assistance	
(Rs. in Lakhs)	
<b>Category I:</b> All Museum under Central and State Government.	30.00
<b>Category II:</b> All Other Museum	25.00

4. Museum Grant Scheme is applicable to all the states, and available throughout the year.

The details of the funds/grants released to various organization/institutions for establishment/development of museums under the Museum Grant Schemes during the last three year and current year are enclosed as **Statement-I**.

- (b) Under the Museum Grant Scheme, funds are given to Central/State Governments owned museums, museums owned by Societies, Autonomous Bodies, Local Bodies, Academic Institutions, Public Sector Undertakings and Trusts registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 for establishment/development of new/existing museums at the Regional, State and District level.

To facilitate for better utilization of funds under the scheme guidelines of Museum Grant Scheme were revised in November, 2021 and two new components viz. Virtual Experiential Museums (VEM) and Projects of National importance have been added in the scheme. Further, the procedural aspects have also been streamlined to ensure that more organisations/entities come forward with projects under this scheme.

- (c) 16 museums have been renovated/maintained under the Museum Grant Scheme during the last three years and current year in the States/UTs. The details of museums are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.
- (d) Ministry has not received any proposal to open new museums in Rajahmundry Parliamentary constituency from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for setting up of new museum during the last three years and current year.
- (e) Ministry received one proposal for setting up of new museum from Government of Andhra Pradesh. The details of museum are enclosed as **Statement-III**.

**STATEMENT-I**

**Year-wise details of the funds released under the Museum Grant Scheme for setting up of New Museum/Development of Existing Museum during the last three years and current year.**

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of museum	Project Cost	Sanctioned amount	FY:	FY:	FY:	FY:	Utilized
						2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	
1	Andhra Pradesh	Padamasree Kalluri Subba Rao memorial Museum, (Govt. of Andhra Pradesh) Anantpur Town & District, Andhra Pradesh	Existing Museum	715.00	572.77	-	-	286.00	-	572.77
2		Science City of Andhra Pradesh, Govt of Andhra Pradesh for Establishment of New Museum at Kailasgiri (Dovari Konda),	New Museum	469.00	375.20	-	187.60	-	-	58.46



S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of museum	Project Cost	Sanctioned amount	FY: 2021-22	FY: 2022-23	FY: 2023-24	FY: 2024-25	Utilized
1	Andhra Pradesh	Padamasree Kalluri Subba Rao memorial Museum, (Govt. of Andhra Pradesh) Anantpur Town & District, Andhra Pradesh	Existing Museum	715.00	572.77	-	-	286.00	-	572.77
		Visakhapatnam,								
3		Archaeology and Museum, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for Development of Rallabandi Subba Rao Archaeology East Godavari District,	Existing Museum	1000.00	400.00	-	200.00	-	-	140.043

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of museum	Project Cost	Sanctioned amount	FY: 2021-22	FY: 2022-23	FY: 2023-24	FY: 2024-25	Utilized
1	Andhra Pradesh	Padamasree Kalluri Subba Rao memorial Museum, (Govt. of Andhra Pradesh) Anantpur Town & District, Andhra Pradesh	Existing Museum	715.00	572.77	-	-	286.00	-	572.77
<b>Total</b>				<b>2184.00</b>	<b>1347.97</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>387.60</b>	<b>286.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>771.273</b>

**STATEMENT-II**

**Year-wise details of the fund released under the Museum Grant Scheme for Development of Existing Museum during the last three years and current year.**

**(Rs. in lakhs)**

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	FY 2021- 22	FY 2022- 23	FY 2023- 24	FY: 2024- 25
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Archaeology and Museum, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for Development of Rallabandi Subba Rao Archaeology East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh	-	200.00	-	-
2.		Padamasree Kalluri Subba Rao memorial Museum, (Govt. of Andhra Pradesh) Anantpur Town & District, Andhra Pradesh	-	-	286.00	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Department of Cultural Affairs, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	360.00	-
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Dept. of Language and Culture Govt. of Himachal Pradesh	-	333.87	-	-

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	FY 2021- 22	FY 2022- 23	FY 2023- 24	FY: 2024- 25
		Pradesh part of 1st installment for Digitization, Design, Modification, Development of Bantony Castle, Shimla HP				
5.	Haryana	NSG Wives Welfare Association (NWYA), Manesar, Gurgaon	27.734	-	-	-
6.		Gujari Mahal Museum, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh (Govt of MP)	78.00	-	-	-
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board, Madhya Pradesh for Modernization/Development of Moti Mahal City Palace,	-	-	750.00	-
8.		Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh	-	-	250.00	-
9.	Maharashtra	Funds & Properties of the Parsi Panchayet Bombay, of Framji	35.52	-	64.48	-

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	FY 2021- 22	FY 2022- 23	FY 2023- 24	FY: 2024- 25
		Dadabhoy Alpiwalla Museum, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Mumbai				
10		Symbiosis Society's for Development of Afro Asian Cultural Museum, Pune	-	17.807	8.90	-
11	Rajasthan	Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Museum, City Palace, Jaipur Rajasthan	-	-	200.00	-
12	Tamilnadu	High Court of Madras, George Town, Chennai	19.00	-	-	-
13		Allahabad High Court, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	-	-	10.488	-
14	Uttar Pradesh	Vrindavan Research Institute. Raman Reti Marg, Vrindavan, Mathura. U.P. for Construction of New 6 Number of Galleries at VRI Braj Culture Museum	-	-	170.52	-

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	FY	FY	FY	FY:
			2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
15	Uttarkhand	Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, Uttrakhand	39.665	-	-	-
16	Delhi	International Society for Krishna Consciousness, East of Kailash (ISKCON), New Delhi	-	200.00	-	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>119.919</b>	<b>751.677</b>	<b>2100.38</b>	<b>-</b>

**STATEMENT- III**

**Year-wise details of the fund released under the Museum Grant Scheme during the last three years and current year.**

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of museum	FY:	FY:	FY	FY	FY:
				2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2024-25
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Science City of Andhra Pradesh,	New Museum	-	-	-	187.60	-

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of museum	FY: 2019-20	FY: 2020-21	FY: 2021-22	FY: 2022-23	FY: 2024-25
		Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for Establishment of New Museum at Kailasgiri (Dovari Konda), Visakhapatnam,						

### BURDEN OF LOANS ON STUDENTS

114 **SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing burden of education loans on students and their families, particularly in the context of rising education costs;
- (b) the specific measures being taken to address the challenges faced by students in repaying their loans, including any initiatives for loan waivers or interest subsidies;
- (c) whether the Government has any plans to enhance scholarship programmes, particularly for marginalized and economically disadvantaged students, to promote access to higher education;

- (d) the current status of existing scholarship schemes, including their reach and effectiveness in supporting students from underprivileged backgrounds;
- (e) whether the Government has consulted Educational Institutions and student organizations to assess the needs and gaps in current loan and scholarship programmes; and
- (f) the anticipated outcomes of these initiatives on increasing enrollment rates, reducing dropout rates, and improving overall educational equity for marginalized students across the country?

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

(a) to (f) Education Loans to students are provided by the banks under the Model Education Loan Scheme of Indian Banks' Association (IBA). The scheme was last revised in 2022. The details are available at <https://www.iba.org.in/retail-banking/educational-loan-scheme.html>. To ease the burden of loan, Interest is computed at simple annual rate on the outstanding principal amount of education loan during moratorium period (course period plus one year). Further, repayment can be done upto 15 years after the moratorium period.

Further, the Union Cabinet on 06.11.2024 has approved the PM-Vidyalaxmi, a new Central Sector scheme to provide financial support to meritorious students of Quality Higher Education Institution (QHEIs). Under the PM Vidyalaxmi scheme, any student who gets admission in QHEIs will be eligible to get collateral free, guarantor free loan



from banks and financial institutions to cover full amount of tuition fees and other expenses related to the course. Further, under PM-Vidyalaxmi, a 3% interest subvention support during moratorium period will be given every year to one lakh fresh students having an annual family income of up to Rs. 8 lakhs and not eligible for benefits under any other government scholarship or interest subvention schemes.

In addition, Ministry of Education provides student financial aid in the form of interest subsidy on education loans for technical and professional courses in India under the Pradhan Mantri Uchcharat Shiksha Protsahan (PM-USP) Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme (CSIS). The guidelines are available at <https://www.education.gov.in/scholarships-education-loan-4>.

The Government is implementing various scholarship schemes for marginalized and economically disadvantaged students. The details of these schemes including the number of slots, assistance offered and eligibility criteria are available in the following websites:

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Ministry/ Department</b>	<b>Website links</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Department of Higher Education</b>	<a href="https://www.education.gov.in/pm-usp-scholarships-education-loan">https://www.education.gov.in/pm-usp-scholarships-education-loan</a>
<b>2.</b>	<b>University Grants Commission</b>	<a href="https://www.ugc.gov.in/Home/student_Coerner">https://www.ugc.gov.in/Home/student_Coerner</a>

3.	<b>All India Council for Technical Education</b>	<a href="https://www.aicte-india.org/bureaus/rfd/Scholarship-Schemes">https://www.aicte-india.org/bureaus/rfd/Scholarship-Schemes</a>
4.	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	<a href="https://socialjustice.gov.in/scheme-cat">https://socialjustice.gov.in/scheme-cat</a>
5.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	<a href="https://tribal.nic.in/ScholarshiP.aspx">https://tribal.nic.in/ScholarshiP.aspx</a>
6.	<b>Ministry of Minority Affairs</b>	<a href="https://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/show_content.php?lang=1&amp;level=2&amp;ls_id=661&amp;lid=823">https://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/show_content.php?lang=1&amp;level=2&amp;ls_id=661&amp;lid=823</a>
7.	<b>Department of Science and Technology</b>	<a href="https://dst.gov.in/inspire-scheme-innovation-science-pursuit-inspired-research">https://dst.gov.in/inspire-scheme-innovation-science-pursuit-inspired-research</a>

The above mentioned scholarship schemes are spread across the country, and the applicants from underprivileged backgrounds can avail the benefits of the scheme as per the scheme's eligibility conditions and norms. Consultation with stakeholders, namely students & educational institutions is a continuous process. The schemes envisages that no deserving and meritorious student is denied the opportunity to pursue higher education because of financial constraints.

## **ESTABLISHMENT OF ESI HOSPITAL**

### **115. SHRI T. R. BAALU:**

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to establish an ESI hospital at Sriperumbudur, as the several thousands of workers employed in the number of large, medium and small industries located in the industrial estates at Irungattukottai, Padappai etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): Employees State Insurance (ESI) Corporation has approved a proposal for setting up of 100 bedded ESI hospital at Sriperumbudur in Tamil Nadu. ESI Corporation has assigned the construction work of hospital to Central Public Work Department (CPWD) and also issued the expenditure sanction of Rs. 178 Crore.

## **SETTING UP OF SKILL UNIVERSITY IN TRIPURA**

### **116. SHRIMATI KRITI DEVI DEBBARMAN:**

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to set up a Skill University in the Sixth Schedule Tribal Areas of Tripura;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to empower the indigenous youth residing in the Sixth Schedule area of Tripura with industry-relevant skills and to promote local entrepreneurship and employment opportunities?

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

(a) to (c) No Sir. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship does not have any specific scheme to set up Skill University in the States/UTs. However, the States/UTs may establish the Skill University with an objective of promoting the vocational education and training in an integrated and holistic manner.

(d) Under the Govt 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/colleges/institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Sikhshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society, including youth, across the country including the State of Tripura.

With a view to encourage and assist training in North-East States including the State of Tripura, special provisions in the Common Norms for Skill Development

scheme implemented by Government of India have been provided as per details below:

(i) Transport Cost- For candidates from Special Areas, such as North Eastern States who are undergoing training outside of such Special Areas, to and fro transport cost as per actuals, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000/- per trainee, is payable.

(ii) Over and above the Base Cost, an additional amount equal to 10% of the Base Cost is permitted for Skill Development programmes conducted in special areas including the North Eastern States.

(iii) To enable the newly skilled persons to settle into their jobs/vocations under wage employment, post placement support would be provided directly to the candidate at the rate of Rs. 1500/- per month for the following durations:

Post placement support @ Rs. 1500 /- per month	Men	Women
Placement within District of domicile	1 Month	2 Months
Placement outside District of domicile	2 Month	3 Months

## **EVALUATING LABOUR WELFARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE INFORMAL AND GIG ECONOMY**

117. **SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has recently evaluated the effectiveness of existing labour welfare schemes in the informal sector, which constitutes a significant portion of the workforce and if so, the key findings of this evaluation;
- (b) the details of specific measures being taken to strengthen social security for gig and platform workers given their increasing presence in the labour market;
- (c) whether the Government is developing policies to integrate technology-driven employment opportunities with comprehensive worker protections and if so, the details of these initiatives;
- (d) the progress made in implementing the provisions of the new labour codes, especially in relation to enhancing worker benefits and simplifying compliance for employers and any challenges faced in their rollout; and
- (e) the manner in which these efforts are contributing to job stability, skill development and overall economic growth and the details of impact expected in the next five years?

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

(a) to (e): The Government of India has introduced a pension scheme for unorganised workers namely **Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM)** to ensure old age protection for Unorganised Workers. The scheme was launched in March, 2019. The third party evaluation of PM-SYM was done by Indian Institute of Public Administration that recommended inter-alia, to increase income limit from

Rs.15000 to Rs.18000 and entry age for eligibility criteria to be relooked to 18 to 50 years.

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 been enacted by the Parliament. 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 Ministry of Labour and Employment had launched the e-Shram-“One Stop-Solution” on 21<sup>st</sup> October 2024. This entails integration of different social security/welfare schemes at single portal i.e. e-Shram. This enables unorganised workers registered on e-Shram to access social security schemes and see benefits availed by them so far, on single portal i.e. e-Shram.

“Labour” as a subject is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India and under the Codes, the power to make rules has been entrusted to Central Government as well as State Governments. As a step towards implementation of the four Labour Codes, the Central Government has pre-published the draft Rules under Labour Codes. As per available information, 32, 31, 31 and 31 State/Union Territories have also pre-published the draft Rules under the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, respectively.

The Labour Codes strengthen the protection available to workers, including unorganized workers in terms of statutory minimum wage, social security and

healthcare of workers. The Code on Wages, 2019 has envisaged statutory right for minimum wages and timely payment of wages to all workers to support sustainable growth and inclusive development. Besides, the Code on Social Security, 2020 aims to extend social security benefits to all workers both in the organised and unorganised sectors. The Labour Codes have been aligned with the present economic scenario and technological advancements along with reduction in multiplicity of definitions & authorities. The Codes also ease compliance mechanism aiming to promote ease of doing business/setting up of enterprises and catalyze creation of employment opportunities while ensuring safety, health and social security of every worker. Use of technology, such as, web-based Inspection has been introduced in order to ensure transparency & accountability in enforcement. A provision for worker reskilling fund has been envisaged in the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 for re-skilling the retrenched workers which provides for crediting fifteen days' wages last drawn by the worker.

## **ELEPHANT CENSUS**

118. **SHRI KULDEEP INDORA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plan to conduct a new elephant census in order to have an estimate of elephant's population in the country;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and



- (c) the steps being taken to identify and restrict the development projects which pose a threat to the elephant's population 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 Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, in coordination with Wildlife Institute of India and the State Forest Departments, has initiated 'All India Synchronized Elephant Estimation' in 2022-23.
- (c) The management of wildlife habitats including elephant conservation is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/UT Administrations. Considerable part of the Elephant Reserves are overlapping with Tiger Reserves, Protected Areas, Reserved Forest and Protected Forest areas, which are protected under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, Indian Forest Act, 1927 and other State Acts. The activities related to infrastructure development projects are regulated as per the existing Acts, Rules and Guidelines. Further necessary mitigation measures are also taken in developmental projects as and where applicable.

### **DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM AT GARHMUKTESHWAR**

119. **SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:**

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to boost the tourism sector in the country on the banks of holy river Ganga particularly at Garhmukteshwar during Amrit Kaal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure an increase in domestic as well as foreign tourists visiting India to such holy places;
- (d) the details of funds allocated and utilised for development of tourism for various ghats along River Ganga particularly for Garhmukteshwar, Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise;
- (e) whether there is a need to improve railway network and other infrastructures to strengthened tourism sector on various such places; and
- (f) if so, the response of the Government in this regard and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the railway network and other infrastructures in such places?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM**

**(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) to (f): Ministry of Tourism promotes the tourism destinations of the country, including destinations on the bank of holy Ganga, in a holistic manner in the domestic and important global markets. The following initiatives have been taken by the Ministry to boost the tourism sector in the country and promote travel within and to the country, including travel to religious places: -

- Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination in various markets to increase India's share of the global tourism market including spiritual destinations of India. These objectives are met through an integrated marketing

and promotional strategy and a synergized campaign in association with the Travel Trade, State Governments and Indian Missions overseas. The Government continuously engages with industry experts and other relevant stakeholders and take their suggestions and feedback for promotion of varied tourism products of India.

- Ministry of Tourism has launched the Incredible India Content Hub on the revamped Incredible India digital portal ([www.incredibleindia.gov.in](http://www.incredibleindia.gov.in)). The Incredible India Content Hub is a comprehensive digital repository of high-quality images, films, brochures and newsletters which can be easily accessed by the industry stakeholders (travel media, tour operators, travel agents) across the globe required to amplify Incredible India in all their marketing and promotional efforts. The revamped Incredible India Digital Portal is aimed to be a tourist centric, one-stop digital solution designed to enhance the travel experience for visitors to India.
- **The Ministry of Tourism under the schemes of ‘Swadesh Darshan’, National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)’ and ‘Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development’ provides financial assistance to State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations/ Central Agencies for the development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities at various tourism destinations in the country. Projects sanctioned under these schemes also include spiritual destinations and components of development and beautification of Ghats.**

- Ministry of Tourism has been providing financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations for organising fairs/festivals and tourism related events. Some of the events for which assistance has been provided under the scheme include Ganga Mahotsav, Varanasi; Deepotsav, Ayodhya and Sonapur Fair, Bihar.
- Ministry is conducting Programmes under the 'Capacity Building for Service Providers' (CBSP) Scheme to train and upgrade manpower to provide better service standards.
- To enhance the overall experience of tourists by making available a pool of local, trained professionals at tourist sites across the country, Ministry launched the Incredible India Tourist Facilitator (IITF) Certification Programme – a Pan-India online learning program.
- Introduction of e-visa facility is one of the most significant steps taken to liberalize and simplify the Indian Visa regime. E-visa facility is presently available to nationals of 167 countries for entry through 31 designated international airports and 06 major seaports. E-Visa is presently available under nine sub-categories. Processing of e-visa is totally on the online platform.

Details of projects sanctioned for development of Tourism Infrastructure in the State of Uttar Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The proposals for projects at identified destinations are formulated by the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations. Reviewing and sanctioning of the projects is an ongoing process and is done as per procedures and requirements stipulated in the scheme guidelines.

Indian Railways have taken various steps to improve the railway network and other infrastructures, which are outlined below:

- i) Railway Infrastructure Projects are taken up on the basis of remunerativeness, last mile connectivity, missing links and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines, socio-economic considerations, enhancing connectivity to tourist and cultural places etc. depending upon liabilities of ongoing projects, overall availability of funds and competing demands. As on 01.04.2024, out of 488 Railway Infrastructure projects (187 New Line, 40 Gauge Conversion and 261 Doubling) of total length 44,488 Km costing approx. Rs.7.44 lakh crore, 12,045 Km length has been commissioned across Indian Railways with an expenditure of Rs.2.92 lakh crore. Augmenting railway infrastructures across Indian Railways is an ongoing and continuous process.
- ii) The Ministry of Railways has recently launched the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for development of Railway stations on Indian Railways. The Scheme envisages development of stations on a continuous basis with a long-term approach. It involves preparation of Master Plans and their implementation in phases to improve amenities at stations, like improvement of station access, circulating areas, waiting halls, toilets, lift/escalators as necessary, platform surfacing and cover over platform, cleanliness, free Wi-Fi, kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product', better passenger information systems, Executive Lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station. So far,

1337 stations have been identified under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme over Indian Railways.

- iii) Under the National Rail Plan (NRP), around 243 tourist destinations in India were identified. Out of these, 111 places are already connected with the existing rail network, 30 tourist places are within a distance of 10 kms from the nearest railway station and 30 are within a distance of 15 kms from the nearest railway station. The remaining 72 locations are primarily wildlife sanctuaries, beaches and areas located in hilly and mountainous terrain where providing rail connectivity is either not advisable or difficult.

Further, with a view to provide enhanced amenities and facilities for tourists, projects for joint development of tourist amenities at 22 railway stations by the Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Tourism were sanctioned on cost sharing basis.

### **STATEMENT**

**List of Projects sanctioned under various schemes of the Ministry for development of Tourism Infrastructure in the State of Uttar Pradesh**

#### **Swadesh Darshan Scheme**

(₹ in Crore)

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Circuit / Sanction Year</b>	<b>Name of the Project</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>	<b>Amount Released</b>	<b>Amount Utilised*</b>
1.	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilwastu	87.89	72.56	68.43

2.	Ramayana Circuit 2016-17	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45	64.09	56.03
3.	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Ahar- Aligarh-Kasganj-Sarosi (Unnao)-Pratapgarh- Kausambi-Mirzapur- Gorakhpur- Domariyaganj-Basti- Barabanki-Azamgarh- Kairana- Baghat- Shahjahanpur	71.91	69.63	69.63
4.	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Bijnor- Meerut- Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda- Ghazipur- Salempur- Ghosi- Balia- Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh- Fatehpur- Deoria- Mahoba- Sonbhadra- Chandauli- Mishrikh- Bhadohi	67.51	64.14	63.62
5.	Heritage Circuit	Development of Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- Maghar	36.65	32.27	36.65

	2016-17	Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)- Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mahuar shaheed Sthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut)			
6.	Ramayana Circuit 2017-18	Development of Ayodhya	127.21	115.46	113.22
7.	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda	12.03	11.43	11.69
8.	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Gorakhnath Temple (Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple (Domariyagunj)	18.30	18.12	18.12

\* Includes amount of authorization to CNA through TSA Model I for Central Sector Scheme.



**Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Destination</b>	<b>Name of the Experience</b>	<b>Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)</b>
1	Prayagraj	Azad Park and Dekho Prayagraj Trail Exp	13.02
2	Naimisaranya	Vedic- wellness Experience	15.94

**PRASHAD Scheme****(Rs. in Crore)**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Sanction Year</b>	<b>Approved Cost</b>
1	Development of Varanasi –Phase –I	2015-16	18.73
2	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	10.98
3	Development of River Cruise Tourism at Varanasi	2017-18	9.02
4	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan	2014-15	9.36
5	Development of Varanasi – Phase II	2017-18	44.60
6	Development of Infrastructure facilities at Govardhan	2018-19	37.59

**Scheme Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development**  
(Rs. in Crore)

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Sanction Date</b>	<b>Name of Project</b>	<b>Amount sanctioned</b>
1	28.02.2015	Illumination of monuments in Varanasi/Sarnath (Dhamekh Stupa in Sarnath Chaukhandi Stupa in Sarnath, Tomb of Lalkan in Sarnath and Man Mahal in Banaras).	5.12
2	21.12.2017	Illumination of three monuments in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh- 1. Dashashwamedh Ghat to Darbhanga Ghat (stretch of 300 m) 2. Tulsi Manas Mandir 3. Sarnath Museum	2.93

**LOAN SETTLEMENT OF WEALTHY INDIVIDUALS**

120. **SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:**

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

(a) whether the Government allowed the settlement of wealthy individual 49,000 crore debt towards for just 455 crore, which is only 0.92% of the total debt owed to the banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether such settlements represent a case of crony capitalism, where large corporations and wealthy individuals are treated leniently while common citizens and small businesses are burdened with high-interest loans and penalties;

(d) whether the Government or any official was directly involved in facilitating the above settlement and if so, the steps taken by the Government to protect public interest in this matter; and

(e) whether the Government treat ordinary loan defaulters differently than big corporates and if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

**(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):**

(a) to (e): Sought information pertain to corporate insolvency resolution process (CIRP) of a corporate debtor (CD), wherein creditors had submitted aggregated claims of Rs. 49,668 crore, however, claims amounting to Rs. 47,251 crore was admitted by the adjudicating authority, out of which claims of Rs. 41,397 crore pertained to financial creditors. As per the order dated 19.12.2023 of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Mumbai, out of the total admitted claims of financial creditors, the direct lending to the CD was Rs. 182.20 crores (0.44% of total debt) only. The balance amounts were admitted on the basis of corporate guarantees and other similar/ third party obligations related to three group companies of the CD. These obligations are also part of the admitted claims in CIRPs of these group companies. Out of these, CIRPs of two group companies are still under process and insolvency resolution proceedings for personal guarantor(s) of this group are also underway in the National

Company Law Tribunal. Further, as per the approved resolution plan, liquidation value of the CD was Rs. 428.59 crore and aggregate amount realisable to creditors was Rs. 455.92 crore.

Once the CIRP application is admitted by the NCLT, the CD is resolved through a transparent and market-driven process, wherein resolution plans are submitted by prospective resolution applicants. Committee of Creditors within its commercial wisdom assesses the feasibility and viability of the resolution plan, which is then approved by the NCLT. Further, the realisation by creditors through CIRP is dependent on quality of assets at the time of its resolution.

Further, as per the provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, CIRP application in the NCLT is filed against a CD if the minimum amount of default is Rs. 1 crore, and similar process for resolution is followed in all such cases.

## **EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY**

**121. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:**

**SHRI RAJESH VERMA:**

**SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:**

**SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:**

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

(a) whether there has been on ground effective implementation of the New Education Policy (NEP);

(b) whether there has been an increase in the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) since the inception of NEP, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there has been any significant upliftment in providing educational access to Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDG) since the inception of NEP, 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): A number of transformative changes have taken place both in school and higher education after announcement of NEP 2020. In School Education several initiatives have been taken such as PM SHRI (PM Schools for Rising India) for upgradation of schools; Samagra Shiksha for providing quality education with an inclusive and equitable classroom environment for all children; National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN Bharat) for ensuring foundational literacy and numeracy by the end of Grade 3; 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; PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic

Development); NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement) 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0; 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.

In Higher Education, various initiatives / reforms have been carried out such as National Credit Framework (NCrF) and National Higher Education Qualification Framework (NHEQF) in conjunction with guidelines / regulations like Curriculum and Credit Framework for Undergraduate Programme; Multiple Entry and Exit in Academic Programme offered by Higher Education Institutions; Transforming HEIs into multi-disciplinary Institutions; pursuing two Academic Programme simultaneously; Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry (APAAR ID) of individual student which will act as lifelong identity to track their educational journey and achievements from, pre-primary to higher education; introduction of PM-Vidyalaxmi scheme to provide financial support to meritorious students inter-alia enabling collateral free, guarantor free loan through a simple, transparent and student-friendly and entirely digital application process; revised regulation of ODL / Online Education; permitting up to 40% credits in regular courses using SWAYAM platform; launch of new SWAYAM Plus portal with aim to enhance skill and upskilling and reskilling of existing manpower employed in different sectors; Integration of technology in administration of HEIs from admission to grant of degree through SAMARTH; guidelines on Professor of Practice

to enable HEIs to work with industry experts; guidelines for supernumerary seats for admitting students from abroad in Indian HEIs and permitting HEIs for two admission cycles in an academic year; enhanced reputation of the Indian HEIs in international ranking; embedding of Indian Knowledge system in the education etc.

(b): Several initiatives taken by the Government have resulted in increase of GER. As per AISHE 2021-2022 the current GER is 28.4 % as compared to 27.1% in 2019-20.

(c): Government has been taking various initiatives for making higher education accessible to the Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs) such as scholarships / fellowships offered to SC/ST students; 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Section; reservation for SC/ST/OBC; preparatory classes for SC/STs for appearing in JEE exam; JEE exam being conducted in local / regional languages etc.

## **DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN ODISHA UNDER SDS 2.0**

### **122. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:**

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

- (a) the details of sites selected by the Government for inclusion under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme (SDS) in the State of Odisha, particularly in the Keonjhar district for developing them as tourist destination in the country;
- (b) whether the Government has sanctioned/released or proposes to sanction/release any fund for the development of these sites, particularly located in the Keonjhar district;

- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which funds are likely to be sanctioned/released;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to operationalize the Raisuan Airstrip also known as Kendujhar or Keonjhar Airstrip located at Gopinathpur in the Kendujhar district to promote tourism in the Kendujhar;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (f) the details of other measures taken/being taken by the Government to promote tourism in the State of Odisha and particularly in Kendujhar

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM**

**(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) to (c): The Ministry of Tourism has recently revamped the scheme of Swadesh Darshan as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations in the country. Under this scheme, the Ministry of Tourism has identified 'Koraput' and 'Debrigarh along with special attraction of Khinda Village' in Odisha. The projects under the scheme are sanctioned on receipt of the suitable project proposal from the State Government and subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, availability of funds etc. No project is sanctioned under SD2.0 in the State of Odisha, however, the Ministry of Tourism in 2016-17 sanctioned a project 'Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara' under coastal circuit theme for Rs.70.82 Crore under Swadesh Darshan scheme.

(d) and (e): As per the information received from Ministry of Civil Aviation, Raisuan Airstrip in Keonjhar District of Odisha is listed in the tentative list of unserved airstrips in the UDAN Documents. Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN is a market



driven Scheme wherein bidding rounds are conducted from time to time for covering more destinations and routes under the scheme. Revival/ Up-gradation of unserved airports is undertaken upon its identification through a valid bid and award to the Selected Airlines Operator (SAO). As of now, no proposal has been submitted by any airlines to operate flights to/from Raisuan Airstrip.

The Government is also taking various steps to promote tourism/connectivity in the State of Odisha. Resultantly, Jharsuguda, Rourkela, Utkela and Jeypore airports in the State of Odisha have already been operationalised under the UDAN Scheme.

(f): The Ministry of Tourism as part of its ongoing endeavour promotes various tourism destinations and products of the country including Odisha through promotional activities, events, website, social media promotions etc.

### **TEACHING OF REGIONAL LANGUAGE IN KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS**

#### **123 SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:**

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

- (a) whether regional languages are compulsorily taught in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) located in each State;
- (b) whether Marathi language is being taught in class I to XII in the KVs in Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether apart from native/regional language, other regional languages are being taught in any KV 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 (c) Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence & Para-Military personnel, Central Autonomous Bodies, Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Central Institute of Higher Learning (IHL) by providing a common programme of education. So, to ensure uniformity in all the KVs, two languages viz., Hindi and English are taught in classes I-V, three languages are taught in the classes VI-VIII viz., Hindi, English, and Sanskrit and two languages i.e., English and Hindi/Sanskrit in classes IX-X.

KVs are following a common scheme of education as per its mandate, with common syllabus, text books and language so that the students are not inconvenienced when they move from one KV to the other when their parents are transferred. However, as per Article 112 of Education Code for Kendriya Vidyalayas, “additional arrangement for teaching of the regional language/ mother tongue shall be made, provided 15 or more students are willing to opt for the same”. Temporary teachers are engaged to teach local/regional languages including Marathi, provided there is a demand and sufficient numbers of student are available.

**MALAVIYA MISSION TEACHERS TRAINING PROGRAMME**

**124. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI:**

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

(a) the details of breakdown of Malaviya Mission Teachers Training Programme Centres in the country including their specific district locations, State-wise;

(b) the details of faculty members from Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) who have registered on the UGC portal for teacher training, and the number of faculties who have completed the course as against the set targets, categorised State-wise and Institution-wise; and

(c) whether any impact assessment has been conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the Malaviya Mission Teachers Training Programme and if so, the details thereof including outcome?

**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): 136 Malaviya Mission Teachers Training Centres have been identified throughout the country since re-launch of the Malaviya Mission Teachers Training Programme (MMTTP) on 05.09.2023. The state-wise list of these Centres with specific district locations, number of faculty benefitted from different programs is available on MMTTP Portal at <https://mmc.ugc.ac.in/Uploads/Status%20of%20136%20MMTTCs%20as%20on%2021.11.2024.pdf>.

Apart from invitation of applications on UGC portal, nominations are also invited from HEIs for other programs like Academic Leadership Program, Capacity Building

Program on Specific Learning Disabilities and Capacity Building for Promoting Positive Mental Health, Resilience and Wellbeing in HEIs etc. In Academic Leadership Program, 57 VCs/Directors/Heads of Universities/Institutions have been trained so far. In Capacity Building Program on Specific Learning Disabilities, total 432 faculty of 27 HEIs have been trained in Cycle I and around 300 faculty of 33 HEIs have been trained in Cycle II so far. In Capacity Building for Promoting Positive Mental Health, Resilience and Wellbeing in HEIs, around 1020 faculty members from 112 HEIs have been trained so far.

(c): To assess and review the progress of the scheme, meeting of Project Approval Board (PAB) constituted under the Scheme is conducted at regular interval. Since re-launch of the scheme, 2 meetings of PAB have been held so far. In these meetings, objective, mode of programs, modalities, targeted beneficiaries, physical & financial targets, outcomes, etc. are discussed and reviewed. As part of outreach activities, Zone wise Regional Workshop are also organised to review the progress of the program, evaluate outcomes, and share the best practices adopted by Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Centers (MMTTCs).

## **COMMITTEE REPORT ON NEET EXAM PAPER LEAK**

### **125. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:**

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

- (a) whether Dr. K. Radhakrishnan Committee constituted after NEET exam paper leak has submitted its report;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of salient recommendations of the said Committee; and
- (d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to stop rampant paper leaks in exams conducted by National Testing Agency?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION**

**(DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):**

- (a) to (d) In order to suggest effective measures for transparent, smooth and fair conduct of examinations by National Testing Agency (NTA), the Ministry of Education constituted a High-Level Committee of Experts (HLCE) on 22.06.2024 headed by Dr. K. Radhakrishnan, former Chairman ISRO and Chairman BoG, IIT Kanpur. The Committee has submitted its report on 21.10.2024 and has recommended Reformation of National Common Entrance Testing including strengthening of NTA, institutional linkage with States, involvement of Test Indenting Agencies as Knowledge and Examinations partner etc. The Committee has also recommended constitution of a High-Powered Steering Committee to monitor the implementation of recommendations of HLCE on NTA.

As deterrence to unfair means in public examinations, the Central Government has enacted the Public Examination (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024. The Act has come into force w.e.f. 21st June, 2024 and Rules thereunder have been notified on 23rd June, 2024.

**STATE OF INDIA'S BIRDS REPORT 2023****126. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:**

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

- (a) the State of India's Birds Report 2023 indicates a 39 per cent decline in bird populations over the past decades, particularly among species that depend on vertebrates, carrion, and invertebrates, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether birds endemic to the Western Ghats and the Sri Lanka biodiversity hotspot, such as the Great Gray Shrike, have seen a decline of over 80 per cent;
- (c) the details of initiatives taken by the Government in response to said Report; and;
- (d) the details of any improvements in the population of these bird species as a result of said initiatives?

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

- (a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has not published any report titled 'State of India's Birds Report'. The Ministry undertakes population estimation of flagship species like Asian Elephant, Tiger, Leopard and Snow Leopard. Population assessments are also carried out by the respective States/Union Territories for many other wild

animals including birds.

The steps taken by the Ministry for protection of wildlife including bird species of the country include:

- i. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 lists 208 species of birds in Schedule I and 1134 species of birds in Schedule II, thereby according them protection from hunting.
- ii. Protected Areas, viz., National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats have been created all over the country under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- iii. The Ministry has notified the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017, for better protection of wetlands in the country.
- iv. A specific component of 'Recovery programmes for saving critically endangered species and habitats' is included in the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Development of Wildlife Habitats' for focused conservation action on 22 critically endangered species including Bustards, Edible nest Swiftlets, Nicobar Megapode, Jerdon's Courser and Vultures.
- v. Financial and technical assistance is provided to the State/UT Governments for protection and management of Protected Areas under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Development of Wildlife Habitats'.

**STATUS AND CONSERVATION OF ELEPHANTS IN INDIA REPORT 2022-23****127. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:**

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

- (a) the details of current status of the "Status of Elephants in India in 2022-23" Report and expected timeline for the release of this Report to the public;
- (b) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to address the reported 20% decline in the elephant population including the 41% decline observed in the Central Indian and Eastern Ghats regions; and
- (c) whether the Government has conducted assessments to evaluate the long term impacts of current and proposed developmental projects on elephant populations and 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) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, in coordination with Wildlife Institute of India and the State Forest Departments, has initiated 'All India Synchronized Elephant Estimation" in 2022-23. All such estimation reports are made public after their completion.
- (c) The management of wildlife habitats including elephant conservation is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/UT Administrations. Considerable part of the Elephant Reserves are overlapping with Tiger Reserves, Protected Areas, Reserved Forest and Protected Forest areas,



which are protected under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, Indian Forest Act, 1927 and other State Acts. The activities related to infrastructure development projects are regulated as per the existing Acts, Rules and Guidelines. Further necessary mitigation measures are also taken in developmental projects as and where applicable.

### **NOC FOR HYDROCARBON/GAS EXPLORATION PROJECTS**

#### **128. KUMARI SUDHA R:**

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

- (a) the number of Environmental Clearance given to Hydrocarbon Projects in the Cauvery Delta Districts, especially Mayiladuthurai and Thanjavur during the last five years;
- (b) the details of number of applications pending for seeking No-Objection Certificate (NOC) or Environmental Clearance for Hydrocarbon or Gas Exploration Projects in the said districts during the last five years along with the list of locations and the companies that have sought permission for explorations; and
- (c) whether there is any central policy to declare Delta districts as protected zone and to ban oil and gas exploration projects in view of Delta districts being declared as special agricultural zone by the State Government of 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): No fresh Environmental Clearance (EC) to Hydrocarbon Projects in the Cauvery Delta Districts, especially Mayiladuthurai and Thanjavur, has been granted by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) during the last five years. However, MoEF&CC has granted extension of EC validity for three project during last five years.

(b): The following three proposals seeking Environmental Clearance (EC) for Hydrocarbon projects under B2 category, as per MoEF&CC notification dated 16.01.2020 during last five years, are pending with SEIAA, Tamil Nadu:

(i) M/s. ONGC proposal for Drilling of Exploratory wells 20Nos in CY-ONHP-2018/3 OALP Block in Ramanathapuram District.

(ii) M/s. Vedanta Limited (Division Cairn Oil & Gas), Proposal CY-OSHP-2017/2 Hydrocarbon Block located in the coast of Nagapattinam and Cuddalore districts in Tamil Nadu and Karaikal District of Puducherry in Bay of Bengal.

(iii) M/s. Vedanta Limited (Division Cairn Oil & Gas), Proposal CY-OSHP-2017/1 Hydrocarbon Block located in the coast of Cuddalore and Villupuram Districts in Tamil Nadu and U.T. of Puducherry in Bay of Bengal.

(c): Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change notifies certain areas as Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESZ)/ Eco-Sensitive Area (ESA) to address the need of special protection under the provisions of Environment Protection Act, 1986, based on proposal received from the State government. There is no such proposal received in

the Ministry from the Tamil Nadu State Government. Further, Exploration and Production of Hydrocarbons in India is administered by The Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 and its attendant PNG rules, 1959 (as amended from time to time) which do not have any such provision.

### **WASTE LEAKAGE INTO RIVER**

129. **SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:**

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

- (a) the plan proposed by the Government to address the issue of waste leakage from the cities into rivers and water bodies; and
- (b) the details of steps taken by the Government to segregate mixed waste to increase the performance of waste-to-energy industry?

**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):** For addressing the garbage and waste disposal the Ministry has comprehensively revised all waste management Rules, including solid and plastic waste management rules in the year 2016. The Rules, along with the mandate of various Ministries, Departments, Urban Local Bodies, Gram Panchayat, prescribe criteria for setting up of solid waste processing and treatment facility, waste to energy process, site selection etc. The steps taken by the Government to check the pollution of water bodies, inter alia, include

formulation and notification of standards for effluents from industries into land masses / water bodies, operations or processes; enforcing of these standards by State Pollution Control Boards ( SPCBs) / Pollution Control Committee (PCCs) through a consent mechanism to establish / operate and regular monitoring; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of water quality; installation of Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) to check the discharge of effluent directly into water bodies; promotion of cleaner production processes; installation of Sewage Treatment Plants in cities; installation of Common Effluent Treatment Plants for cluster of Small Scale Industrial units etc. Moreover, as per Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, waste generators are mandated to segregate and store the waste generated by them in three separate streams namely bio-degradable, non -bio-degradable and domestic hazardous wastes in suitable bins and handover segregated wastes to authorized waste pickers or waste collectors as per the direction or notification by the local authorities from time to time. Further, waste generators are prohibited from throwing, burning or burying solid waste by them on streets, open public spaces outside his premises or in the drain or water bodies.

## **SECURED EMPLOYMENT THROUGH SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**

### **130. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:**

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

(a) the details of the effectiveness of the program run by the Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Ministry and the manner the children of Assam has been impacted; and

(b) the details of the number of students that have received training through this program and the number of individuals that have secured employment as a result?

**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 / institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Sikhshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country including Assam. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills. The brief of these schemes is as under:

**Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY):** PMKVY Scheme is for imparting skill development training through Short-Term Training (STT) and up-skilling and re-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youth across the country.

**Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme:** The main target of the JSS is to impart vocational skills to the non-literates, neo-literates and the persons having rudimentary level of education and school dropouts upto 12th standard in the age group of 15-45

years, with due age relaxation in case of “Divyangjan” and other deserving cases. Priority is given to Women, SC, ST, OBC and Minorities in the rural areas and urban low-income areas.

**National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS):** This Scheme is for promoting apprenticeship training and increasing the engagement of apprentices by providing financial support for payment of stipend to apprentices. Training consists of Basic Training and On-the-Job Training / Practical Training at workplace in the industry.

**Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS):** This scheme is for providing long-term training through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) across the country. The ITIs offer a range of vocational/skill training courses covering a large number of economic sectors with an objective to provide skilled workforce to the industry as well as self-employment of youth.

The number of candidates received training through above schemes of MSDE is as under:

Scheme	No of candidates Trained	
	PAN India	Assam
<b>PMKVY</b> (Since inception to October, 2024)	15755371	824314
<b>JSS</b> (FY 2018-19 to November 2024)	2735435	55147
<b>NAPS</b>	3365404	40594

(FY 2018-19 to October 2024)		
<b>CTS (2019 to 2023)</b>	6501712	18548

Amongst the schemes of MSDE, placements were tracked under the STT component of PMKVY in the first three versions, which is PMKVY 1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0 implemented from FY 2015-16 up to FY 2021-22. The number of candidates reported placed are 2,53,296, 21,41,575 and 43,016 in PMKVY 1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0 respectively. Under PMKVY4.0, the focus was 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.

### राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीतियों में निवेश

#### 131. श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 सहित विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीतियों के अंतर्गत यथा अधिदेशित कुल छह प्रतिशत निवेश के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए कार्यान्वित की गई योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार प्रमुख मानव विकास सूचकांकों और उनमें प्रतिव्यक्ति व्यय में सुधार लाने के लिए पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों सहित आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े राज्यों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कोई उपाय कर रही है; और

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

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

(क): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 (एनईपी 2020) में केंद्र सरकार और सभी राज्य सरकारों द्वारा शिक्षा में सार्वजनिक निवेश में पर्याप्त वृद्धि का स्पष्ट रूप से समर्थन और परिकल्पना की गई है। केंद्र और राज्य शिक्षा क्षेत्र में सार्वजनिक निवेशको बढ़ाने के लिए मिलकर काम करते हैं ताकि इसे जल्द से जल्द जीडीपी के 6% तक पहुँचाया जा सके। शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा संचालित विभिन्न योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों को एनईपी 2020 के अनुरूप बनाया गया है।

जहां तक शिक्षा मंत्रालय का संबंध है, बजट आवंटन में 99,311.52 करोड़ रुपये (2020-21) से 1,21,117.77 करोड़ रुपये (2024-25) तक की वृद्धि हुई है, जो लगभग 21.95% की वृद्धि है।

(ख) और (ग): भारत सरकार समावेशी विकास पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर रही है और इसके द्वारा कई लक्षित योजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं जिनका उद्देश्य गरीबी और असमानता को कम करना, सामाजिक सुरक्षा, आय सृजन और आजीविका के विकल्प प्रदान करना और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों सहित देश में आबादी के कमजोर वर्गों के जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करना है।

सरकार द्वारा लक्षित पहलों में प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना, उज्ज्वला, स्वच्छ भारत, जनधन, आयुष्मान भारत - पीएमजेएवाई, आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर, प्रधानमंत्री भारतीय जन औषधि परियोजना, पीएम-मुद्रा योजना, सौभाग्य, स्टार्ट-अप इंडिया आदि शामिल हैं, ताकि लोगों के जीवन की गुणवत्ता में समग्र सुधार लाया जा सके। इसके अलावा, वित्तीय सहायता के संबंध में कुछेक उपायों में प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना, प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना, पीएम-मुद्रा योजना, स्टैंड अप इंडिया और अटल पेंशन योजना, सुकन्या समृद्धि योजना (एसएसवाई) जैसी पहलें शामिल हैं, जिन्हें लागू किया जा रहा है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों सहित पूरे देश में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में समग्र शिक्षा, पीएम पोषण, न्यू इंडिया लिटरेसी प्रोग्राम (एनआईएलपी) और प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (पीएम-यूएसएचए) जैसी केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं को भी लागू कर रहा है।



इन पहलों के साथ, एसडीजी इंडिया इंडेक्स 2023-24 के अनुसार गरीबी उन्मूलन, सभ्य कार्य प्रदान करने, आर्थिक विकास, जलवायु कार्रवाई और भूमि पर जीवन के संबंध में सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (एसडीजी) में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति दर्ज की गई है। एसडीजी इंडिया इंडेक्स 2023-24 के अनुसार, देश के लिए समग्र एसडीजी स्कोर 2023-24 के लिए 71 है, जिसमें 2020-21 में 66 और 2018 में 57 (बेसलाइन रिपोर्ट) की तुलना में उल्लेखनीय सुधार है। लक्ष्य 3 – अच्छे स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण के तहत, समग्र स्कोर 2018 में 52 से 2023-24 में 77 तक काफी हद तक सुधरा है; लक्ष्य 4 – गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा के तहत, समग्र स्कोर 2018 में 58 से बढ़कर 2023-24 में 61 हो गया; और लक्ष्य 8 – सभ्य कार्य और आर्थिक विकास के तहत, समग्र स्कोर 2018 में 65 से बढ़कर 2023-24 में 68 हो गया। सभी राज्यों ने समग्र स्कोर में सुधार दिखाया है।

इन उपायों का उद्देश्य क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं को दूर करना, मानव विकास सूचकांक में सुधार करना, प्रतिव्यक्ति आय में वृद्धि करना और समावेशी शैक्षिक विकास को सक्षम बनाना है।

## **GST ON EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS**

**132. DR. D. RAVI KUMAR:**

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

(a) whether Goods and Services Tax (GST) is collected for education, educational books, educational institutions, and education-related services;

(b) if so, the details of GST collected from the above services during the last three years;

(c) whether GST is collected for issuing education-related certificates to students, such as migration certificates, duplicate certificates, etc.;

(d) if so, whether the Government has any plans to exempt the above education-related services from GST; and

(e) the measures proposed to be taken to provide relief to the education sector in terms of GST to ensure affordability and accessibility for students?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

**(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):**

**(a):** GST rates and exemptions are prescribed on the basis of the recommendations of the GST Council, which is a constitutional body comprising of members from both the Union and State/UT Governments.

Services provided by educational institutions to its students, faculty, and staff are exempt from GST.

‘Educational institution’ has been defined under GST exemption notification to mean an institution providing services by way of:

- (i) pre-school education and education up to higher secondary school or equivalent;
- (ii) education as a part of a curriculum for obtaining a qualification recognised by any law for the time being in force;
- (iii) education as a part of an approved vocational education course.

Furthermore, supply of services relating to admission or conduct of examination by educational institutions are exempt from GST.

Additionally, the following services provided to schools, up to higher secondary, are also exempt:

- (i) transportation of students, faculty and staff;
- (ii) catering, including mid-day meals sponsored by government;
- (iii) security or cleaning or housekeeping services.

Services of affiliation provided by a Central or State Educational Board or Council or any other similar body, by whatever name called, to Government schools have been given exemption from GST w.e.f. 10.10.2024 as recommended by GST Council in its 54<sup>th</sup> meeting.

Other than the above exempted education services, the services such as commercial training and coaching services attract 18% GST rate.

Printed books including Braille books, Newspapers, journals and periodicals, whether or not illustrated or containing advertising material, and Children's picture, drawing or coloring books attract Nil GST rate.

**(b):** The data for GST collected on education services, which are not exempted, such as commercial training and coaching, for the past three years is tabulated below:

**SAC Code : 9992**

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>GST Collected in Cash*  (Rs Crores)</b>

2021-2022	2,859.49
2022-2023	4,342.26
2023-2024	4,792.40

\* *Data Source: GSTN.*

**(c):** The fee charged for issuance of migration certificates and duplicate certificates by educational institutions to its students is exempt from GST.

**(d)and (e):** GST rates and exemptions are prescribed on the basis of the recommendations of the GST Council, which is a Constitutional body comprising of members from both the Union and State/UT Governments. Details of exemptions from GST on education related services have been given in the reply to parts (a) &(c) above. Currently there is no recommendation from the GST Council for further exemption in this regard.

### **SPORTS FACILITIES IN CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES CAMPUSES**

**133. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that sports facilities are inadequate in the campuses of Central Universities;

(b) whether the Government has any plans or schemes to ensure that the infrastructure of sports for students in Central Universities are met effectively, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there are any ongoing or upcoming projects aimed at addressing these infrastructure needs, particularly many complaints regarding the shortage of sports facilities in some institutions, such as the Central University of Kerala State; 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) and (b):** Sports facilities are available in all Central Universities under the purview of Ministry of Education. However, no specific issues regarding inadequate sports facilities in Central Universities have come to the notice of the Government. Further, the expenditure related to development of infrastructure for sports is met by the Central Universities out of the grants provided by Ministry of Education.

**(c) and (d):** The financial support for creation and upgradation of sports infrastructure along with sports equipment's are also provided to the Central Universities, including the Central University of Kerala by the Government under various schemes.

**मूल्यांकन समिति (ईएसी) का गठन**

**134. श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:**

क्या कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में किसी मूल्यांकन समिति (ईएसी) का गठन किया है;

(ख) ईएसी के गठन के पश्चात् सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गए मानदण्डों का ब्यौरा क्या है;और

(ग) ईएसी द्वारा आज की तिथि तक अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय ने किसी मूल्यांकन समिति (ईएसी) का गठन नहीं किया है।

### **PROMOTION OF DOMESTIC TOURISM**

#### **135. DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken various initiatives to promote domestic tourism;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and fund allocation during the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) the details of domestic and foreign tourists that have visited the State of Maharashtra during the last three years, district-wise, including Palghar district;
- (d) whether the Government has any plans for developing new Eco Tourism and Coastal Tourism in the State of Maharashtra including Palghar district;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of steps being taken by the Government for the growth of eco-tourism in the country?

#### **THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM**

**(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

**(a) and (b):** Ministry of Tourism promotes India in a holistic manner, as a tourist destination, through various initiatives including promotional events, assistance to State Governments for organizing fairs and festivals, etc. The Ministry also promotes various tourist destinations and products through its website and social media.

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

Details of fund allocated under Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality scheme during last three years is as under:-

**(In Rs. Crore)**

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Budget Estimates</b>
<b>2022-23</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>2023-24</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>2024-25</b>	<b>176.97</b>

**(c):** The details of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTVs) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) in Maharashtra during 2021-2023 is given below:-

**(In lakh)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>DTVs*</b>	<b>FTVs*</b>
<b>2021</b>	435.69	1.86
<b>2022</b>	1112.98	15.12
<b>2023</b>	1613.60	33.88

\*Estimated data

(d) to (f): Ministry of Tourism has undertaken various initiatives to promote eco-tourism and Coastal Tourism in the country. The Ministry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme has developed Sindhudurg - Sagareshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach & Creek), Mitbhav under Coastal Circuit in the state of Maharashtra.

The Ministry has revamped its Swadesh Darshan scheme in the form of Swadesh Darshan 2.0 with the mission to create a robust framework for integrated development of tourism destinations in partnership with the States/UTs for promoting sustainable and responsible tourism in the country. Under this scheme, Sindhudurg in Maharashtra has been selected for development.

Through a combination of infrastructure development, capacity building, tourism promotions, National strategy for Ecotourism, the Ministry of Tourism is working to make eco-tourism a key pillar of sustainable development in the country.

### **FUNDS ALLOTTED BY PSUs UNDER CSR**

#### **136. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:**

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

- (a) the details of funds allotted by the PSUs under Corporate Social Responsibility during the past three years, sector-wise;
- (b) the details of funds allotted to Tamil Nadu under Corporate Social Responsibility during the last three years, sector-wise; and
- (c) the details of CSR funds allotted and spent on various schemes by Neyveli Lignite Corporation of India for the last three years, 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) and (b): There is no provision of allocation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds under the Companies Act, 2013. The legal framework for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has been provided under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'), Schedule VII of the Act and Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014. Section 135 of the Act mandates every company having net worth of Rs. 500 crore or more, or turnover of Rs. 1000 crore or more, or net profit of Rs. 5 crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year, to spend at least two per cent of the average net profits of the company made over immediately preceding three financial years towards CSR as per the CSR Policy of the Company. 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. CSR framework provides that CSR activities may be undertaken by the company itself or through the entities as mentioned in Rule 4(1) of Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014.

The CSR framework is disclosure based and companies are required to file details of CSR activities annually in the MCA21 registry. All data related to CSR filed by companies in MCA21 registry, including Company-wise, State-wise, District-wise, Development Sector-wise and projects implemented by the companies, is available in public domain at [www.csr.gov.in](http://www.csr.gov.in). (enclosed as **Statement-I**)

On the basis of annual filings, the details of the sector-wise CSR expenditure incurred by the PSUs in the country for the last three financial year (FY) i.e. 2020-21, 2021-22 & 2022-23 is attached as Statement-I. Further, the details of the sector-wise CSR expenditure in the state of Tamil Nadu for the last three financial years (FY) i.e 2020-21, 2021-22 & 2022-23 is attached as **Statement-II**.

(c): The details of the sector-wise CSR expenditure incurred by Neyveli Lignite Corporation of India for the last three financial years (FY) i.e 2020-21, 2021-22 & 2022-23 is attached as **Statement-III**.

**STATEMENT-I**

<b>Sector-wise CSR expenditure by PSUs from 2020-21 to 2022-23</b>				
<b>(Amount in Rs. in crores)</b>				
S. No.	<b>Development Sector</b>	<b>FY 2020-21</b>	<b>FY 2021- 22</b>	<b>FY 2022-23</b>
1	Agro forestry	0.04	2.43	0.64
2	Animal welfare	1.93	3.16	2.70
3	Armed Forces, Veterans, War Widows/ Dependants	15.20	9.51	4.77
4	Art And Culture	272.12	26.36	69.68
5	Conservation of natural resources	8.99	10.18	21.19
6	Education	676.54	822.23	665.44
7	Environmental Sustainability	102.33	274.09	263.93
8	Gender Equality	0.25	1.28	2.89

9	Health Care	946.77	1,379.32	1,524.10
10	Livelihood Enhancement Projects	42.81	28.38	154.79
11	Other Central Government Funds	966.21	865.46	403.56
12	Poverty, Eradicating Hunger, Malnutrition	389.46	119.32	23.26
13	Rural development projects	464.25	379.05	371.73
14	Safe drinking water	29.91	31.46	39.66
15	Sanitation	149.28	142.64	225.78
16	Senior citizens welfare	1.59	7.32	4.74
17	Setting up homes and hostels for women	7.88	1.67	6.10
18	Setting up orphanage	1.40	1.37	1.99
19	Slum area development	66.94	36.23	2.21
20	Socio-economic inequalities	4.78	14.32	20.50
21	Special education	7.65	3.94	11.48
22	Technology incubators	7.96	0.61	-
23	Training To Promote Sports	26.48	56.61	102.15
24	Vocational skills	115.66	134.28	142.97
25	Women Empowerment	11.56	19.01	29.49
26	NEC (Not Elsewhere Covered)/ Not Mentioned *	168.28	-	-
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,486.27</b>	<b>4,370.20</b>	<b>4,095.78</b>

(Data upto 31.03.2024) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

\* Companies did not specify the names of sector where projects were undertaken.

**STATEMENT-II**

<b>Sector-wise CSR expenditure in Tamil Nadu from 2020-21 to 2022-23</b>				
<b>(Amount in Rs. in crores)</b>				
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Development Sector</b>	<b>FY 2020-21</b>	<b>FY 2021-22</b>	<b>FY 2022-23</b>
1	Agro forestry	1.19	1.60	2.63
2	Animal welfare	5.61	9.28	8.80
3	Armed Forces, Veterans, War Widows/ Dependants	0.27	1.19	1.00
4	Art And Culture	43.40	8.96	35.79
5	Conservation of natural resources	10.33	14.46	26.67
6	Education	407.72	412.33	635.04
7	Environmental Sustainability	98.73	135.73	93.67
8	Gender Equality	1.12	3.46	1.65
9	Health Care	294.53	427.45	345.08
10	Livelihood Enhancement Projects	35.81	37.62	65.03
11	Poverty, Eradicating Hunger, Malnutrition	71.03	195.05	35.77
12	Rural development projects	59.02	48.54	81.43
13	Safe drinking water	18.63	10.82	12.29
14	Sanitation	34.09	16.88	27.44
15	Senior citizens welfare	2.44	3.40	8.05
16	Setting up homes and hostels for women	6.21	8.31	0.73

17	Setting up orphanage	0.37	1.78	2.21
18	Slum area development	4.07	1.14	6.53
19	Socio-economic inequalities	6.18	16.80	5.97
20	Special education	8.10	9.07	17.04
21	Technology incubators	4.89	0.26	0.38
22	Training To Promote Sports	11.23	16.38	28.45
23	Vocational skills	39.00	35.98	93.56
24	Women Empowerment	10.06	15.57	23.45
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,174.03</b>	<b>1,432.06</b>	<b>1,558.66</b>

(Data upto 31.03.2024) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

### **STATEMENT-III**

<b>Sector-wise CSR expenditure by Neyveli Lignite Corporation of India from 2020-21 to 2022-23</b>				
<b>(Amount in Rs. in crores)</b>				
S. No.	Development Sector	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
1	Armed Forces, Veterans, War Widows/ Dependants	0.05	0.05	0.05
2	Art and culture	1.29	0.05	0.02
3	Education	14.54	12.92	22.34
4	Environmental sustainability	0.23	0.35	0.08
5	Gender equality	0.12	-	-
6	Health care	7.12	18.51	9.03

7	Rural development projects	5.53	0.69	2.06
8	Safe drinking water	1.39	-	0.16
9	Sanitation	15.39	5.07	4.29
10	Special education	-	-	0.76
11	Training To Promote Sports	-	0.31	0.53
12	Vocational skills	0.76	0.81	1.77
	<b>Total</b>	<b>46.42</b>	<b>38.76</b>	<b>41.09</b>

(Data upto 31.03.2024) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

### **KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS IN RURAL AREAS OF JAIPUR**

#### **137. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:**

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

- (a) the details of the fund allocated by the Government to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) for opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country during the last five years including the current financial year, State-wise and year-wise;
- (b) the details of the number of new KVs opened in the State of Rajasthan during the last five years and also the current year, district-wise;
- (c) the details of new KVs that have been made operational in the country during the last five years and also in the current financial year specifically in Rajasthan;

- (d) whether the Government has any proposals to establish KV in the rural Lok Sabha constituencies in Jaipur, if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether any time line has been fixed by the Government to established these KVs?

**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 budgetary support is provided to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) every year as Grants-in-aid under three distinct Heads of Account viz. Salaries, General and Creation of Capital Assets for opening and functioning of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs). Funds are not allocated to KVS State/UT-wise. The funds allocated to KVS during the last five financial years and current year are as under: -

**(Rs. in crore)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Funds Allocated</b>
2019-20	6331.40
2020-21	6437.68
2021-22	6800.00
2022-23	7461.25
2023-24	8500.00
2024-25 (BE)	9302.67

(b) to (e) As per information received from KVS, 48 KVs under Civil / Defence (including 02 KVs in the State of Rajasthan) and 12 KVs under Institute of Higher Learning (IHL) / Project Sector, have been opened and made operational during the last five years and current financial year (i.e. 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25) across the country. State/UT-wise details are enclosed as **Statement**.

At present, 77 KVs including 08 KVs in Jaipur district are functioning in the State of Rajasthan. Opening of new KVs is a continuous process. KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence & Para-military personnel, Central Autonomous Bodies, Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Central Institute of Higher Learning (IHL) by providing a common programme of education throughout the country. Proposals for opening of new KVs may be sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India / State Governments / Union Territories (UTs) Administrations, with commitment to provide requisite resources including land and temporary accommodation for setting up a new KV as per norms. The proposals are subject to approval of the competent authority as per extant procedure. KVs are not opened on the criteria of State/ UT/ District/Parliamentary Constituency-wise.

As per information received from KVS, no feasible proposal, as per norms of KVS, has been received for opening of a new KV in Jaipur, Rajasthan.



**STATEMENT****STATE/UT WISE DETAILS OF KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS  
OPENED DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS AND CURRENT YEAR**

<b>Year</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of KV</b>
<b>KVs opened under the Civil/Defence Sector</b>			
<b>2019- 20</b>	Uttar Pradesh	1.	Bhadohi, Distt. Bhadohi
		2.	Mirzapur, Distt. Mirzapur
		3.	Kauhar Gauriganj, Distt. Amethi
		4.	Aayer, Distt. Varanasi
		5.	Railway Idgah, Distt. Agra
		6.	39 <sup>th</sup> Bn SSB Gadnia Palia Kalan, Distt. Lakhimpur Khiri
		7.	59 <sup>th</sup> Bn. SSB Nanpara, Distt. Behraich
	Uttarakhand	8.	Khatima, Distt. Udham Singh Nagar
	Chhattisgarh	9.	GC CRPF Bilaspur, Distt. Bilaspur
		10.	Kondagaon, Distt. Kondagaon
	Jammu & Kashmir	11.	Jodhpur, Distt. Doda
	Odisha	12.	Gunupur, Distt. Rayagada
		13.	Anandpur, Distt. Keonjhar
	Assam	14.	210 Cobra, CRPF BN Dalgaon
		15.	N.F. Railway Rangapara, Distt. Sonitpur

	Haryana	16.	GC CRPF, Sonapat	
		17.	CRPF Kadarapur, Gurgaon	
	Andhra Pradesh	18.	Kandukur Town, Distt. Prakasam	
		19.	Irlapadu Village, Nadendla, Distt. Guntur	
	Madhya Pradesh	20.	Anuppur, Distt. Anuppur	
		21.	Shamgarh, Distt. Mandsaur	
		22.	Agar-Malwa, Distt. Agar-Malwa	
		23.	Alirajpur, Distt. Alirajpur	
		24.	CRPF Group Centre AB Road, Nayagaon, Gwalior	
	Arunachal Pradesh	25.	Daporijo, Distt. Upper Subansri	
		26.	Namsai, Distt. Namsai	
	Jharkhand	27.	Koderma, Distt. Koderma	
		28.	Sarai Kelakharsawan, Distt. Saraikela	
	Rajasthan	29.	<b>Railway Colony Bandikui, Distt. Dausa</b>	
		30.	<b>Pratapgarh, Distt. Pratapgarh</b>	
	Tamil Nadu	31.	Udumalpet, Distt. Tiruppur	
	West Bengal	32.	N.F.R. New Jalpaiguri, Distt. Jalpaiguri	
		33.	GC CRPF Siliguri, Distt. Darjeeling	
	Karnataka	34.	Railway Yashwanthpur, Distt. Bengaluru	
	2020-21	Jharkhand	35.	SER Dangoaposi, Distt West Singhbhum
			36.	Palamu, Distt. Palamu
		Uttarakhand	37.	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn. SSB Champawat, Distt.

			Champawat
	Uttar Pradesh	38.	Madhupuri, Distt. Fatehpur
		39.	Sumerpur, Distt. Hamirpur
	Tamilnadu	40.	ITBP, Idiyapatti, Distt. Madurai
		41.	ITBP Illuppaikudi Shivgangai, Distt. Shivgangai
	Arunachal Pradesh	42.	KV Hayuliang, Distt. Anjaw
	Odisha	43.	Chhatarpur, Distt. Ganjam
<b>2021-22</b>	Karnataka	44.	Sadalgah, Distt, Belagavi
	Haryana	45.	Bilaspur, District Yamuna Nagar
<b>2022-23</b>	Tripura	46.	BSF Gokulnagar, Distt-Sepahaijala
	Himachal Pradesh	47.	Dharampur, Distt. Mandi
<b>2024-25</b>	Bihar	48.	205 Cobra BN CRPF Barachatti, Gaya
<b>KVs opened under Project/Institute of Higher Learning</b>			
<b>2019-20</b>	Delhi	49.	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Kendriya Vidyalaya, President Estate, New Delhi. (Special Mode)
	Bihar	50.	IIT Patna (Bihta), Distt. Patna
<b>2020-21</b>	Madhya Pradesh	51.	IIT Indore

<b>2021-22</b>	Punjab	52.	IIT Ropar, Distt. Roopnagar
<b>2022-23</b>	Odisha	53.	IIT Bhubaneswar, Distt. - Khordha
		54.	MCL Subhadra Area, Distt- Angul
		55.	MCL Jagannath Area, Distt- Angul
<b>2023-24</b>	Gujarat	56.	Deen Dayal Port Authority Gandhi Dham
	Arunachal Pradesh	57.	NIT Arunachal Pradesh, Jote Distt. Papum Pare
<b>2023-24</b>	Punjab	58.	Central University of Punjab, Ghudda, Distt Bhatinda
<b>2024-25</b>	Andhra Pradesh	59.	IIT Tirupati
	Odisha	60.	NIT Rourkela

**प्रमाणपत्र पाठ्यक्रमों के माध्यम से डिजिटल लर्निंग**

138. श्री अनूप संजय धोत्रे:

श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह:

श्री प्रवीण पटेल:

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी:

श्री चिन्तामणि महाराज:

डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा:

श्री भर्तृहरि महताब:

श्री महेश कश्यप:

श्री मनीष जायसवाल:

श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

श्री खगेन मुर्मु:

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे:

श्री जुगल किशोर:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे छात्रों को प्रमाणपत्र पाठ्यक्रम के माध्यम से डिजिटल शिक्षा का अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं/ उठाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) विशेषकर झारखंड के हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ जिलों सहित कितने विश्वविद्यालयों ने ई-लर्निंग के लिए एसडब्ल्यूआईएम (स्वयं) प्लेटफॉर्म को अपनाया है और डिजिटल शिक्षा का लाभ उठाने के मामले में उनकी स्थिति क्या है;
- (ग) उच्च शिक्षा में डिजिटल शिक्षा हेतु सर्वोत्तम गुणवत्ता वाली विषय-वस्तु सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) ज्ञान की भागीदारी हेतु डिजिटल अवसंरचना (दीक्षा) के एक भाग के रूप में वन नेशन वन डिजिटल प्लेटफार्म का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) उक्त प्लेटफार्म पर उपलब्ध विभिन्न ई-पुस्तकों, ई-विषय-वस्तु का ब्यौरा क्या है और उसे किस प्रकार प्राप्त किया जा सकता है?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार):

(क) से (ड.): भारत सरकार ने प्रौद्योगिकी के एकीकरण के माध्यम से बहु-विषयक शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से “राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020” की घोषणा की है।

एनईपी 2020 के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए, शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने आईआईटी मद्रास के सहयोग से “कोई भी, कहीं भी, कभी भी सीखने” के दृष्टिकोण के साथ शिक्षार्थियों को उच्च गुणवत्तापूर्ण सामग्री निःशुल्क उपलब्ध कराने के लिए स्टडी वेब्स ऑफ एक्टिव-लर्निंग फॉर यंग एस्पायरिंग माइंड्स (स्वयम) पोर्टल शुरू किया है। स्वयम विभिन्न डोमेन में उच्च गुणवत्तापूर्ण शैक्षिक सामग्री प्रदान करता है, जिसे एक पूर्ण अधिगम अनुभव हेतु प्रमुख संस्थानों द्वारा क्यूरेट किया जाता है।

दिनांक 21 नवंबर तक 3,500 से अधिक विशिष्ट पाठ्यक्रम तैयार किए गए हैं और कई पाठ्यक्रम अनेक भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रदान किए जा रहे हैं। स्वयमएमओओसी ने अपनी शुरुआत के बाद से 4.63 करोड़ का संचयी नामांकन देखा है और कुल 31.1 लाख प्रमाणपत्र प्रदान किए गए हैं। इसके अंगीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने स्वयम क्रेडिट स्वीकार करने वाले विश्वविद्यालयों को अपने छात्रों के लिए अपने परिसरों में स्वयम प्रोक्टर्ड परीक्षा देने की अनुमति दी है। विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा स्वयम को राज्य-वार अपनाने और जुलाई 2024 सेमेस्टर के लिए नामांकन अनुलग्नक-1 में दिया गया है, जिसे [https://www.education.gov.in/parl\\_ques](https://www.education.gov.in/parl_ques) पर देखा जा सकता है।

छात्रों/शिक्षार्थियों की रोजगार क्षमता बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से, शिक्षा मंत्रालय और आईआईटी मद्रास ने उद्योग भागीदारों के साथ मिलकर स्वयम प्लस शुरू किया है। यह उन क्षेत्रों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है जो उभरती हुई तकनीक जैसे विनिर्माण, ऊर्जा, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, आतिथ्य और पर्यटन आदि के माध्यम से तेजी से बदल रहे हैं।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने प्रौद्योगिकी और नवाचार का लाभ उठाकर शिक्षा प्रदान करने के तरीके को बदलने के लिए दीक्षा प्लेटफॉर्म शुरू किया है। इसका उद्देश्य छात्रों को पारंपरिक कक्षाओं से परे एक समग्र अधिगम अनुभव प्रदान करना है। यह समग्र शिक्षा योजना के तहत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में स्कूली शिक्षा के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण ई-सामग्री प्रदान करता है। प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के पास अपने शिक्षकों, शिक्षार्थियों और प्रशासकों के

लिए कार्यक्रम डिजाइन करने और चलाने के लिए मंच की विभिन्न क्षमताओं और समाधानों का उपयोग करने की स्वतंत्रता और विकल्प है।

दीक्षा पोर्टल वह सुविधा प्रदान करता है जो शिक्षकों को विभिन्न चरणों में पाठ्यक्रम का अनुपालन करने में सहायता करती है। महत्वपूर्ण और समीक्षात्मक विचार-कौशल को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, दीक्षा प्लेटफॉर्म पर वर्चुअल लैब्स पर एक वर्टिकल भी बनाया गया है। कक्षा 6वीं से 12वीं तक के विषयों के लिए विज्ञान और गणित के 280 वर्चुअल लैब उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं। पंजीकृत उपयोगकर्ताओं, ई-संसाधनों जैसे डिजिटल पाठ्य पुस्तकों, ई-सामग्री और प्रमाणपत्रों का ब्यौरा <https://diksha.gov.in/data/> पर उपलब्ध है।

#### **UPGRADATION OF SKILLING OF YOUTH UNDER SKILL INDIA MISSION**

**139. SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH: SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:**  
**SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:**  
**SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:**  
**SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY: SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:**  
**DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY: SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:**  
**SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP: SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps under the Skill India Mission, for youth to upgrade their skills and whether these skills are helping them get jobs in relevant sectors, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of candidates that have been trained under PMKVY; and
- (c) the number of candidates that have been trained in the States of Gujarat, Jharkhand, Chatra constituency, Himachal Pradesh, Shimla constituency, Uttar

Pradesh Misrikh constituency, under PMKVY (Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana), State-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) In order to upgrade the skills of the youth and to help them get jobs in relevant sectors, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) under Skill India Mission delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill programme, through an extensive network of skill development Centres/ Institutes across the country, under various schemes viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) to all the sections of the society across the country. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready & industry ready skills.

Following specific steps have been taken to align the training programs to market needs and improve the employability of trainees:

i. 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.



- ii. Future ready job-roles addressing the requirement of Industry 4.0, emerging sectors like Drone, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Robotics, Mechatronics, etc., have been prioritized under PMKVY 4.0. Under CTS also, new age courses have been developed to meet the demand of futuristic job roles in emerging technologies.
- iii. The National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has been set up as an overarching regulator establishing regulations and standards to ensure quality in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) space.
- iv. The Awarding Bodies recognised by NCVET are expected to develop the qualifications as per the industry demand and map them with the identified occupations as per the National Classification of Occupation, 2015, of Ministry of Labour and Employment and obtain industry validations.
- v. Directorate General of Training (DGT) is implementing Flexi MoU Scheme and Dual System of Training (DST). These initiatives are meant to provide training to ITI students in industrial environment.
- vi. Courses aligned to National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) also have components of On Job Training (OJT) and employability skills.
- vii. DGT has also signed MoU with IT Tech companies like IBM, CISCO, Future Skill Rights Network (erstwhile Quest Alliance), Amazon Web Services (AWS) and Microsoft to ensure industry linkages for the institutes at the state and regional levels under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives.
- viii. NSDC, under the Market led program, provides support to training providers that collaborate and align skill courses with industry demand.

ix. Under NAPS, apprenticeship training and increasing engagement with industrial establishments for undertaking apprenticeship programmes is promoted.

x. Government of India has signed Migration and Mobility Agreement with ten countries viz., U.K.; France, Germany, Israel, Taiwan, Austria, Mauritius, Australia, Portugal and Finland for aligning skilling with demand in these countries.

xi. Government of India has announced setting up of 30 Skill India International Centers for catering to the demand for skilled workers for foreign countries.

Among the schemes of MSDE, placements were specifically tracked only in the Short Term Training (STT) component of PMKVY in the first three versions i.e., PMKVY 1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0 of the scheme implemented from FY 2015-16 to FY 2021-22. Under PMKVY4.0, the focus was 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 sector-wise number of candidates reported placed under STT component of PMKVY is given at **Statement**.

(b) and (c) The number of candidates trained since inception and upto 31.10.2024 under PMKVY is as under;

<b>All-India/State/District</b>	<b>Candidates Trained under PMKVY</b>
Pan-India	1,57,55,371
Gujarat	4,67,349
Jharkhand	3,07,766
Chatra District	6,888
Himachal Pradesh	1,66,785

Shimla District	17,571
Uttar Pradesh	23,36,352
Sitapur (Misrikh)	18,327

**STATEMENT**

**Sector-wise number of candidates reported placed under STT component of PMKVY since 2015-16 upto 31.10.2024**

<b>Sector Name</b>	<b>Reported Placed</b>
Aerospace and Aviation	1,514
Agriculture	91,447
Apparel	4,20,848
Automotive	42,884
Beauty and Wellness	1,48,122
BFSI	45,802
Capital Goods	23,062
Construction	86,938
Directorate General Training	0
Domestic Workers	10,273
Electronics and Hardware	4,07,892
Food Processing	11,515
Furniture and Fittings	8,616
Gems and Jewellery	14,768

Green Jobs	18,378
Handicrafts and Carpet	8,494
Healthcare	70,929
Hydrocarbon	328
IASC	0
Information Technology	0
Infrastructure Equipment	1,012
Iron and Steel	16,315
IT-ITeS	1,27,363
Leather	38,863
Life Sciences	10,953
Logistics	2,04,476
Management	34,119
Media and Entertainment	39,644
Mining	7,728
Paints And Coatings	0
Persons with Disability	16,665
Plumbing	18,381
Power	40,258
Retail	2,15,261
Rubber	13,557
Sports	1,523

Telecom	1,31,031
Textiles And Handlooms	34,799
Tourism & Hospitality	78,241
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,41,999</b>

### खिलाड़ियों के कल्याण के लिए योजनाएं

#### 140. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के खिलाड़ियों के कल्याण के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है अथवा बनाने का विचार है;

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

(ग) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान आज तक सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के खिलाड़ियों के कल्याण पर वर्ष- वार कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है?

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

(क) से (ग): 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण देश में खेलों के संवर्धन और विकास की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार की है। केंद्र सरकार उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय देश में खिलाड़ियों के कल्याण के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीमों को क्रियान्वित करता है। (i) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खेल स्पर्धाओं के पदक विजेताओं और उनके कोचों के लिए नकद पुरस्कार की स्कीम, (ii) मेधावी खिलाड़ियों के लिए पेंशन और (iii) खिलाड़ियों के लिए पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय

राष्ट्रीय कल्याण कार्यक्रम। इस मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट <https://yas.nic.in> पर उक्त स्कीमों संबंधी वित्तीय परिव्यय का विवरण उपलब्ध है।

## **EXCAVATION BY ASI IN GUJARAT**

### **141. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:**

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

- (a) the details of ancient sites where Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has conducted excavations in Gujarat State during the last five years;
- (b) the details of funds that have been earmarked to ASI exclusively for carrying out excavations during the same period; and
- (c) whether the ancient sites put to excavations have been identified based upon archaeological problems and if so, the details with respect to each site?

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

- (a) During last five years Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has conducted excavation on the following sites in Gujarat:- Taranga, District Mehsana (2017-18 and 2018-19), Gunja, District Mehsana (2018-19), Vadnagar, District Mehsana (2019-20 to 2021-22) Vihar, District Gandhi Nagar (2021-22) Sarval, District Patan (2022-23 and 2023-24). An exploration has also been conducted at Sanjan, District-Valsad.
- (b) Funds allotted for Archaeological excavation during last five years are as under:

Year	Amount (In Cr.)
2019-20	3.6
2020-21	2.5
2021-22	6.09
2022-23	10.00
2023-24	11.30

(c) The sites for excavations are identified based upon surface findings and following the literary and oral traditions. The excavations are conducted on such identified sites to retrieve the material evidence of ancient cultures and to reconstruct history. Excavations on these sites have unearthed archaeological remains, as stupa, vihara, temple remains, etc. assignable from Late Harappan to Early Historical period.

## **SPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **142. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:**

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

- (a) whether the Central Government is providing sporting equipment to States under the Khelo India Mission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof State-wise;
- (c) the details of the list of the total amount of financial support provided to training athletes in the Khelo India Scheme and National Events, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the details of the total number of track and field stadiums in the country and a list of the proposed stadiums along with their work status?

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

(a) and (b) 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of providing sports equipment in the country, rests primarily with the State/UT 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, financial assistance is provided to State/UT governments and other eligible entities for procurement of sports equipment. Further, financial assistance is also provided to Khelo India Centres and Accredited Academies for procurement of equipment. State-wise details of Khelo India Centres and Accredited Academies under the Khelo India Scheme, are available at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/state-wise-khelo-india-centers>.

(c) State-wise details of amount of financial support provided to training athletes in the Khelo India Scheme and National Events are available at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/state-wise-khelo-india-centers>.

(d) The track and field stadiums present in various parts of the country are under the jurisdiction of the respective bodies/Department of State/UT Governments. The information about them is maintained by the respective State/UT. However, there are 27 Athletic tracks under Sports Authority of India (SAI), an Autonomous Body under the aegis of this Ministry and the detail is as per enclosed **Statement**.



**STATEMENT**

Athletic Track		
SN	Centre Name	Centre Type National Centre of Excellence (NCoE) / SAI Training Centre (STC)
1	Regional Centre (RC)	SAI Training Centre, Ludhiana
2	Chandigarh	National Centre of Excellence, Hamirpur
3		National Centre of Excellence, Guwahati
4	Regional Centre (RC) Guwahati	SAI Training Centre, Kokrajhar
5		SAI Training Centre, Shillong
6	Regional Centre (RC) Imphal	National Centre of Excellence, Imphal
7		SAI Training Centre, Dimapur
8		National Centre of Excellence, Kolkata
9	Regional Centre (RC)Kolkata	SAI Training Centre, Agartala
10		SAI Training Centre, Hazaribagh
11	Netaji Subhash National	National Centre of Excellence, Patiala
12	Institute of Sport (NS NIS)	National Centre of Excellence, Patiala
13	Patiala	High Altitude Training Centre (HATC), Shailaroo
14		National Centre of Excellence, Trivandrum
15	Lakshmibai National College of	SAI Training Centre, Thalassery

16	Physical Education (LNCPE)	SAI Training Centre, Kollam
17	Kerala	SAI Training Centre, Chennai
18		SAI Training Centre, Mayiladuturai
19	Regional Centre (RC) Bangalore	National Centre of Excellence, BANGALORE
20	Regional Centre (RC) MUMBAI	National Centre of Excellence, Kandivali, Mumbai
21	Regional Centre (RC), LUCKNOW	National Centre of Excellence, Lucknow
22	Regional Centre (RC) Gandhinagar	National Centre of Excellence, Gandhinagar
23	Regional Centre (RC) Sonapat	National Centre of Excellence, Sonapat
24	Regional Centre (RC) Bhopal	National Centre of Excellence, Bhopal
25		SAI Training Centre, Dhar
26	Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium	Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium
27	Delhi	Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium

### PROMOTION OF INDIA'S DIVERSE TRAVEL LANDSCAPES

**143 SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:**

**SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:**

**SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:**

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to expand direct international flights, simplify visa processes and promote India's diverse travel landscapes to boost tourist arrivals in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Odisha State;
- (c) the details of places selected by the Government initially to be developed as tourist hubs and help India reach new heights in global tourism, State-wise, district-wise and place-wise including from the State of Odisha, particularly from the Keonjhar district;
- (d) whether the Government has identified the emerging destinations in the country to elevate India's inbound tourism and if so, the details thereof, State-wise, district-wise;
- (e) the details of tourist destination selected for the said purpose, State-wise and district-wise including from the State of Odisha, particularly from the Keonjhar district;
- (f) whether the Government proposes to create a separate corpus fund for these selected destination and if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) whether the Government proposes to increase the country's inbound tourism to tenfold by the year 2047 and if so, the details thereof and steps taken in this direction?

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

(a) and (b): As informed by Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government provides an enabling environment for growth of civil aviation sector but does not interfere in the

operational plans of the airlines. The airlines are free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate within the ambit of bilateral agreements. The airlines provide air services to specific places including Odisha depending upon passenger demand, availability of slots, the economic viability of the route, and other associated factors.

As regards simplification of visa process Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that introduction of e-visa facility is one of the most significant steps taken to liberalize and simplify the Indian Visa regime. E-visa facility is presently available to nationals of 167 countries for entry through 31 designated international airports and 06 major seaports. E-Visa is presently available under nine sub-categories. Processing of e-visa is totally on the online platform.

Further, Visa-on-Arrival facility is available to nationals of Japan, South Korea and UAE for tourism, business, conference and medical purposes for 60 days with double entry for entry through 6 designated airports.

Liberalization and simplification of the visa regime, including the visa for foreign tourists, is an ongoing process which is done after taking into consideration the issues of security, inbound tourism and investments, bi-lateral relations etc.

The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination in various markets to increase India's share of the global tourism market including spiritual destinations of India. These objectives are met through an integrated marketing and promotional strategy, and a synergized campaign in association with the Travel Trade, State Governments and Indian Missions overseas. The Government continuously engages

with industry experts and other relevant stakeholders and take their suggestions and feedback for promotion of varied tourism products of India including state of Odisha.

(c) to (f): The Ministry of Tourism has issued Operational Guidelines and template for Detailed Project Report for Special assistance to States for capital investment- Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale. The scheme aims is to infuse long term interest free loans for a period of 50 years to States for comprehensively develop iconic tourist centers in the country, branding and marketing them at global scale.

(g): Ministry of Tourism has undertaken several promotional activities to increase footfalls of foreign visitors to India which are as follows:

- i. Participation in international travel fairs and exhibitions such as World Travel Market (WTM) London, Feria Internacional de Turismo (FITUR) Madrid, International Travel & Hospitality Show (MITT) Moscow, Asia-Pacific Incentives and Meetings Event (AIME) Sydney, Internationale Tourismusbörse (ITB) Berlin, Arabian Travel Market (ATM) Dubai, International Meeting Exchange (IMEX) Frankfurt, International & French Travel Market (IFTM) Top Resa Paris, Japan Expo, Internationale Tourismusbörse Asia (ITB Asia), Singapore etc.
- ii. The Chalo India initiative has been launched by the Ministry to encourage the huge Indian diaspora to become Incredible India ambassadors and encourage their five non-Indian friends to visit India, every year.
- iii. A Chalo India portal has also been developed for registration of the Indian diaspora. Further gratis e visa to one lakh foreign tourists, visiting India under the referral program was announced.

- iv. Ministry of Tourism has launched the Incredible India Content Hub on the revamped Incredible India digital portal ([www.incredibleindia.gov.in](http://www.incredibleindia.gov.in)) on 27th September, 2024. The Incredible India Content Hub is a comprehensive digital repository of high-quality images, films, brochures and newsletters which can be easily accessed by the industry stakeholders (travel media, tour operators, travel agents) across the globe required to amplify Incredible India in all their marketing and promotional efforts. The revamped Incredible India Digital Portal aimed to be tourist-centric, one-stop digital solution designed to enhance the travel experience for visitors to India.
- v. Inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry.
- vi. The promotions are being carried out in association with the State Governments and the Overseas India Missions including the 20 identified Indian Missions.

It has also taken following measures under various schemes to improve the infrastructure facilities at tourist sites: -

- i. The Ministry of Tourism is also promoting cultural and heritage tourism by providing financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations/Central Agencies under the 'Swadesh Darshan', 'National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' Schemes for the development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities to provide an enriching tourism experience to the visitors.

- ii. "Challenge Based Destination Development", a sub-scheme under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 provides 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 Scheme, the Ministry has identified 42 destinations under 4 categories- (i) Spiritual Tourism, (ii) Culture & Heritage, (iii) Vibrant Village Program, (iv) Eco Tourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites.

The Government is taking cumulative efforts of marketing, promotion and infrastructure development, for inbound tourism to grow substantially.

### **POLICY FOR WRITE-OFF LOANS OF WILLFUL DEFAULTERS**

#### **144. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:**

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy to write-off loans of willful defaulters during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of loans written off by the Government during the last three years, sector-wise and State-wise;

(d) the reasons for advancing these loans to the borrowers without valid collaterals;  
and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to recover these loans before write-off?

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

(a): No sir.

(b): Does not arise.

(c): Government does not write-off loans given to borrowers by banks. Banks write-off non-performing assets, including, *inter-alia*, those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years, as per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines and policy approved by banks' Boards. Such write-off does not result in waiver of liabilities of borrowers and therefore, write-off does not benefit the borrower. The borrowers continue to be liable for repayment and banks continue to pursue recovery actions initiated in these accounts. Sector-wise details of loans written-off by scheduled commercial banks (excluding regional rural banks and payment banks) during the last three financial years are given in the enclosed **Statement**. Further, RBI has apprised that state-wise information regarding the loans written-off is not maintained by it.

(d): As per inputs received from RBI, it has advised banks to have in place a loan policy duly vetted by their Boards. Banks take credit related decisions, including requirement of collaterals, based on their internal assessment of the commercial viability of the loan within their Board-approved policies and broad regulatory guidelines.

(e): Before writing-off loans, banks initiate recovery actions through various recovery mechanisms available to them, such as filing of a suit in civil courts or in Debts



Recovery Tribunals, action under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002, filing of cases in the National Company Law Tribunal under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, through negotiated settlement/compromise, and through sale of non-performing assets.

### STATEMENT

#### Loans written-off by Scheduled Commercial Banks

(Amounts in crore Rs.)

Sector	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
<b>Agriculture and Allied Activities</b>	32,253	30,733	38,764
<b>Industry</b>	1,67,000	2,16,865	1,80,506
<b>Services</b>	57,508	86,869	52,862
<b>Retail Loans</b>	94,617	1,02,511	90,470

Source: RBI

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN SCHOOLS IN RURAL AREAS UNDER NEP 2020

**145. DR. BHOLA SINGH:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to ensure implementation of digital infrastructure in schools across rural areas in the country under the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020;

(b) if so, the details of digital resources or devices provided to schools in underprivileged areas as part of NEP;

(c) the budget allocated and utilized in this regard; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to monitor and assess the effectiveness of digital learning programs?

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

(a) to (d): Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under domain of respective State and UT Governments. Samagra Shiksha, an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII, is running in the country including the rural areas. The vision of the scheme is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education in accordance with the National Education Policy 2020.

Under Samagra Shiksha, financial assistance is provided to States/UTs including rural areas inter-alia for various ICT and Digital initiatives for setting up of ICT labs and smart classrooms in the schools. The non- recurring/recurring grant under 'ICT and Digital Initiatives' is available to the States and UTs for following two options:

**(i) Option I:** Under this option schools which have not availed the ICT facility earlier can either opt for ICT or smart classrooms as per their requirement and

need. In case of more than 700 enrolment, an additional ICT lab can also be considered. States/UTs have flexibility to procure hardware such as tablets/ laptops/notebooks/ integrated teaching learning devices and open source operating system as well as Hardware, Software, training and resource support. This would include support for digital boards, smart classrooms, virtual classrooms and DTH channels on pro-rata basis for number of schools approved.

- (ii) **Option II:** Under this option schools which have already availed the ICT facility earlier can avail smart classrooms/tablets as per the norms of the scheme.

#### **Financial Provisions:**

**ICT Lab:** a non-recurring grant of up to Rs. 6.40 lakh per school and recurring grant of upto Rs. 2.40 lakh per school per annum for a period of 5 years.

From 2023-24, the scheme also offers step-wise funding based on school enrolment. (Strength <100 : Rs. 2.5 Lakhs, Strength between 100 – 250 : Rs. 4.5 Lakhs, Strength between 250 – 700 : Rs. 6.4 Lakhs)

- **Smart Classrooms:** The non-recurring grant for Smart Class rooms (2 smart classrooms per school) is of Rs. 2.40 lakh and the recurring grant is Rs. 38,000/- (including E Content and Digital Resources, Charges for Electricity).

The details of funds allocated and utilized for ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms for the year 2023-24 is given below: -

(Rs. in Lakh)

<b>ICT Labs</b>		<b>Smart Classrooms</b>	
Fund Approved	Fund Utilized	Fund Approved	Fund Utilized
55904.4	78672.62	53729.71	36947.14

\*Expenditure includes spillover

For internet connectivity, an advisory has been issued by the Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India to all the States and UTs to enter into an MoU/ Agreement with BSNL and provide FTTH Internet connection to all the Government Schools which have computing devices. States/ UTs have been advised that the Internet Charges can be met from the following:

- For ICT Labs / Smart Class rooms sanctioned under Samagra Shiksha, internet charges can be met from the recurring charges being released under Samagra Shiksha.
- For Schools in which Smart Classroom are not sanctioned under Samagra Shiksha and which have computing devices, internet Charges can be met from the Management monitoring Evaluation and Research (MMER) funds being released under Samagra Shiksha or can be met from any other State/UT Government funds.

To achieve the objectives of NEP 2020, a comprehensive initiative called PM e-VIDYA is in place which unifies all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable multi-mode access to education, with a target to benefit nearly 25 crore school going children across the country. The key components of this initiative are DIKSHA - the nation's digital infrastructure, 200 PM e-VIDYA DTH TV Channels to provide

supplementary education in various Indian languages for classes 1-12, ePathshala initiative to disseminate Digital Books and eContents, eJaadui Pitara is a digital app to supplement and a complement to the physical Jaadui Pitara, a vertical on Virtual Labs created on DIKSHA platform where 280 Virtual Labs for Science and Mathematics for subjects Class 6<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> have been made available.

The above digital initiatives of Department of School Education & Literacy especially “ICT and Smart Classroom component” provide basic infrastructure to the students and transform the classroom into tech-driven class. The students increase engagement with multimedia content and interactive activities, while availing wider range of resources. This fosters deeper understanding, collaboration, and digital literacy for students, enriching their overall educational experience.

### फेमा विनियमों में संशोधन

**146. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:**

**श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:**

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने 5 करोड़ रुपये तक के विदेशी मुद्रा उल्लंघन के मामलों को जुर्माना भरकर बंद करने की अनुमति देने के लिए फेमा नियमों में संशोधन किया है;
- (ख) उक्त संशोधन से कितने लोगों को लाभ होने की संभावना है; और
- (ग) क्या उक्त संशोधन चल रहे मामलों पर भी लागू होंगे और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):**

(क) और (ख): विदेशी मुद्रा प्रबंध अधिनियम, 1999 (फेमा) की धारा 15 (1)में प्रावधान किया गया है कि उक्त अधिनियम के किसी भी प्रकार के उल्लंघन के मामले में, ऐसा उल्लंघन करने वाले व्यक्ति द्वारा आवेदन

करने पर, केंद्र सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में प्राधिकृत भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक(आरबीआई) और प्रवर्तन निदेशालय (डीओई) के अधिकारियोंद्वारा शमन किया जा सकता है। केंद्र सरकार ने इन प्रदत्तशक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, विदेशी मुद्रा (शमन कार्यवाही) नियम, 2000 जारी किए थे, जिन्हें दिनांक 12 सितंबर, 2024 को अधिसूचित विदेशी मुद्रा (शमन कार्यवाही) नियम, 2024 द्वारा अधिक्रमित किया गया था। इन नियमों में इस प्रकार की शमन की प्रक्रिया का प्रावधान किया गया है और आरबीआई तथा डीओई में विभिन्न स्तरों पर अधिकारियों को उक्त उल्लंघन में शामिल राशि के अनुसार शमन करने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया गया है।

**(ग):** विदेशी मुद्रा (शमन कार्यवाही) नियम, 2024 शुरू होने की तारीख को शमन प्राधिकरण के समक्ष लंबित कोई भी शमन आवेदन विदेशी मुद्रा (शमन कार्यवाही) नियम, 2000 के प्रावधानों द्वारा शासित होगा।

## **HEAL IN INDIA**

### **147. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:**

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

- (a) whether any steps are being taken by the Government to boost Tamil Nadu as a medical tourism hub in line with the 'Heal in India' brand;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any schemes have been developed in alignment with the National Strategy and Roadmap for Medical Wellness Tourism; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Tourism promotes India in a holistic manner, through various initiatives. As part of the on-going activities, promotion of various tourism destinations and products including medical and wellness tourism are taken up.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has launched a portal for Medical Value Travel (MVT) for those who want to avail medical treatment in India. The portal can be accessed by web-link <https://healinindia.gov.in>.

To facilitate the visit of foreign nationals to come to India for medical treatment, the Government of India has extended e-medical visa/e-medical attendant visa facility to nationals of 167 countries.

### **QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN JHARKHAND AND RAJASTHAN**

**148. SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:**

**SHRI LUMBA RAM:**

**SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:**

**SHRI DULU MAHATO:**

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

- (a) whether the Government assessed/is assessing the obstacles and hindrance faced by the children in getting quality education in the rural areas of Rajasthan and Jharkhand, especially in Hazaribagh, Ramgarh and Dhanbad;
- (b) the steps being taken by Government to improve the quality of education in Government schools in these States especially in the field of teacher training and curriculum development;
- (c) whether any guidelines/directions has been issued by the Government in this regard especially for State Government of Jharkhand;

- (d) whether the socio-economic disparities in the States affect children's educational opportunities and outcome; and
- (e) if so, the major reason for the same alongwith the measures being 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): The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha focuses on providing quality education for all States/UTs including the rural areas of Rajasthan & Jharkhand through different interventions like in-service training of teachers and school heads, composite school grant to every school for providing a conducive learning environment, grants for library, sports and physical activities, support for Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan, ICT and digital initiatives, conduct of achievement surveys at state and national level, School Leadership development programme, remedial teaching for academically weaker students, etc.

The scheme of Samagra Shiksha has been aligned with National Education Policy, 2020 with focus on improving the quality of education through various measures such as introduction of new pedagogical and curricular structure, Early Childhood Care and Education, Foundational Literacy and Numeracy and Transforming Assessment for Student Development, Experimental and Competency based Learning, etc.

Further, there is a dedicated component of Quality and Innovation under Samagra Shiksha with a focus on improving the learning levels of students, wherein funds are provided to states, including for Jharkhand and Rajasthan, for interventions such as



Holistic Progress Card; Libraries; Skill Exhibition cum Competition; Internship for Skill Education; Student/Teacher Diary, etc.

Moreover, the State Councils of Educational Research and Training (SCERTs) and the District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) are an integral part of the Samagra Shiksha scheme. One of the major objectives under the scheme is strengthening and upgradation of SCERTs/State Institutes of Education and DIET as nodal agencies for curriculum development and teacher training.

The following initiatives have been taken by the Department of School Education and Literacy, MoE to improve the quality of education for all States/UTs including Rajasthan & Jharkhand:

- I. National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN Bharat) has been launched under Samagra Shiksha for ensuring that every child in the country necessarily attains foundational literacy and numeracy (FLN) and e-content for the same has been released at DIKSHA platform.
- II. NISHTHA Integrated Teacher Training Programme has been introduced for different stages of school education for Teachers, Head Teachers/Principals, Master Trainers and other stakeholders in Educational Management.
- III. VIDYA PRAVESH-Guidelines for Three-month Play-based School Preparation Module for Grade-I Children have been released on 29<sup>th</sup> July, 2021 for all children to expose to a warm and welcoming environment in Grade-I.
- IV. Under Samagra Shiksha, interventions such as Teaching Learning Materials under the NIPUN Bharat Mission and more progressive interventions such as Holistic progress Card and Learning Enhancement Programme are implemented

by identifying the learning gaps and equipping students with the core learning pre-requisites for the particular grade.

- V. The National Curriculum Framework for Foundational stage (NCF FS) and the National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF SE) have been released. Textbooks for classes 1 and 2 based on NCF FS and textbooks for classes 3 and 6 based on NCF SE have been released for the academic session 2024-25.

Implementation of the above interventions are being monitored through periodical meetings with States/UTs and data furnished by States on PRABANDH Portal.

According to the information received from the State Government of Jharkhand, following steps have been taken by the State to ensure quality education in all districts including Hazaribagh, Ramgarh and Dhanbad:

- CM School of excellence have been established (Hazaribagh-4, Ramgarh-3, Dhanbad-3).
- Block Level Leader School have been established (Hazaribagh-19, Ramgarh-6, Dhanbad-17).
- Language mapping exercises conducted by state in all districts of the state.
- Enrichment of classrooms with various reading and playing materials to engage students meaningfully in the classrooms in all districts.
- Weekly Test (RAIL) introduced for the better learning outcomes across the State.
- Comprehensive Reading promotion programme initiated under FLN in all districts of the State.

- All districts of the State including Hazaribagh, Dhanbad and Ramgarh participated in National Achievement Survey (NAS) and Foundational Learning Study (FLS) conducted by Ministry of Education. Gap analysis related to basic facilities like Bench-desk, Electricity, Toilets, Girls Toilets, Class rooms etc. done and provided to meet the gaps and ICT, Smart classes are established to augment quality of education.

The National Education Policy 2020 provides for bridging the socio-economic gaps in access, participation and learning outcomes in school education. Technical and financial assistance is provided by Department of School Education & Literacy for delivering inclusive, equitable and affordable school education.

### **SPORTS SUPPORT SCHEMES FOR SC/ST/OBC**

#### **149. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:**

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

- (a) whether there are Central Government schemes in order to support and incentivise SC/ST/OBC children especially who aspire to be sportspersons;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including scheme to encourage and promote sports among the youths of rural areas, rests primarily with the State/Union Territory Governments. The Union

Government supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports (MYAS) implements the following schemes to promote sports in the country, including among SC/ST/OBC children:

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

Details of the above schemes are available in the public domain on the websites of this Ministry and of Sports Authority of India(SAI).

The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education, has introduced the Samagra Shiksha scheme to promote holistic development in children, incorporating sports, physical activities, yoga, and co-curricular activities. Under this scheme, grants ranging from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 25,000 are provided to government schools annually for sports equipment, with an additional grant of upto Rs. 25,000 per school available , if at least two students win medals in the Khelo India National School Games. In line with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 recommendations, the scheme's sports guidelines were revised in August 2023 to emphasize on daily sports activities, indigenous games, procurement of age-appropriate equipment, infrastructure development, and the role of sports committees and physical education teachers. These updated guidelines have been shared with States and Union Territories.

(c) Does not arise.

### **PROMOTING SPORTS IN TIRUPATI**

#### **150. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:**

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

- (a) the details of the Government schemes and the amount allocated for Tirupati Parliament Segment to encourage rural sports activities under the "Khelo India" Programme in the last three years;
- (b) whether the Government is focusing on developing special facilities to encourage children/youth from rural areas of the country to participate in national/international tournaments and represent the country;
- (c) If so, the details thereof, State and district-wise, including Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) the steps that have been taken to improve sports infrastructure in tier-2 and tier-3 cities in the country?

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

(a) The 'Khelo India – National Programme for Development of Sports' of this Ministry aims at strengthening the entire sports ecosystem to promote the twin objectives of mass participation and promotion of excellence in sports across the country, including Tirupati Parliament Segment. It focuses on broad-basing of sports among the youth and promotion of sports activities throughout the country, including rural areas. One of the sub-components of this Scheme, "Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games" is specifically dedicated to promote rural sports activities. Funds are allocated

Scheme-wise and not State-wise in this Ministry. Details of funds allocated under the Khelo India Scheme during the last three years are as under:

(₹in crore)

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Funds allocated</b>
1.	2021-22	869.00
2.	2022-23	600.00
3.	2023-24	880.00

(b) and (c) Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility to develop special facilities to encourage children/youth from rural areas of the country rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government supplements their efforts.

Under Khelo India Scheme, various initiatives have been undertaken with an aim to identification of talented athletes across country and nurturing them through training and exposure at par with the International standards in various facilities of Sports Authority of India and Khelo India Accredited academies. These athletes participate in Khelo India Games where benchmark of technical conduct is of International standards. Further, these athletes compete with National/International athletes at various forum which enhances their capabilities and strengthen the bench strength of the country for future National/International events.

(d) 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, including in tier-2 and tier-3 cities. 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>.

### पाठ्य पुस्तक समीक्षा समिति की सिफारिशें

#### 151. श्री मनोज तिवारी:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने पाठ्य पुस्तक समीक्षा समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार शिक्षा मंत्रालय की भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है;

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

(ग) क्या पाठ्य पुस्तक समीक्षा समिति द्वारा शिक्षा मंत्रालय की भागीदारी से राज्य विशिष्ट सांस्कृतिक पाठ्यक्रम प्रारंभ किये गये हैं?

**कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री**

#### (श्री जयंत चौधरी):

(क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 और स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या की रूपरेखा (एनसीएफ-एसई), 2023 के अनुसरण में, राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) ने विभिन्न विषय क्षेत्रों में कक्षा 3-12 के लिए नई पाठ्यपुस्तकें तैयार करने की सम्पूर्ण प्रक्रिया का मार्गदर्शन करने हेतु राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यक्रम और शिक्षण-अधिगम सामग्री समिति (एनएसटीसी) का गठन किया है। एनएसटीसी के तहत, नई पाठ्यपुस्तकें तैयार करने और उनकी समीक्षा करने के लिए 13 पाठ्यचर्या क्षेत्र

समूहों (सीएजी) का गठन किया गया था। प्रत्येक सीएजी के तहत, प्रत्येक संबंधित पाठ्यपुस्तक के लिए एक अलग पाठ्यपुस्तक विकास दल (टीडीटी) का गठन किया गया है। एनएसटीसी पाठ्यपुस्तकों के विकास और समीक्षा की पूरी प्रक्रिया का मार्गदर्शन कर रहा है। एनसीएफ-एसई के परिप्रेक्ष्य को पाठ्यपुस्तकों में शामिल करने हेतु राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा निरीक्षण समिति का भी गठन किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, एनईपी, 2020 में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह भी प्रावधान है कि "राज्य अपनी स्वयं की पाठ्यचर्या तैयार करेंगे (जो यथासंभव एनसीईआरटी द्वारा तैयार एनसीएफएसई पर आधारित हो सकती है) और आवश्यकतानुसार राज्य के स्वरूप और सामग्री को शामिल करते हुए पाठ्यपुस्तकें तैयार करेंगे (जो यथासंभव एनसीईआरटी पाठ्यपुस्तक सामग्री पर आधारित हो सकती है)। ऐसा करते समय, यह ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिए कि एनसीईआरटी पाठ्यक्रम को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर स्वीकार्य मानदंड के रूप में लिया जाएगा।"

### **TIMELINE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PMIS**

#### **152. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:**

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

- (a) whether there is a timeline for the implementation of the Prime Minister's Internships Scheme –Pilot Project 4;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any dedicated team assigned to oversee the scheme and reach out to companies for participation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof,
- (e) whether the government is gathering any feedback of the scheme's model and guidelines to improve its implementation; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?



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

- (a) and (b): The Prime Minister's Internship Scheme (PMIS) announced in the Budget 2024-25, aims to provide internship opportunities to one crore youth in top 500 companies in five years. As an initiation to this Scheme, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has launched a Pilot Project of the Scheme, which is targeted to provide internship opportunities to 1.25 lakh youth in Financial Year 2024-25. As on date, 1.27 lakh Internship Opportunities have been posted by companies. Against these approximately 6.21 lakh applications have been received and selection process by the companies is ongoing.
- (c) and (d): For smooth operation and to oversee the progress in implementation of the Scheme in Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) a PM Internship Cell (PMIS Cell) has been created. This Cell is working with industry representative organizations, concerned Ministries, State Governments etc. to implement the pilot project. As an initiation to PMIS, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has launched a Pilot Project of the Scheme on 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2024, which is targeted to provide internship opportunities to 1.25 lakh youth in the FY 2024-25. The Scheme is being implemented through an online portal <https://pminternship.mca.gov.in>. The Portal serves as a centralized platform for end-to-end Scheme implementation and internship lifecycle management.
- (e) and (f): The Guidelines of the PM Internship Scheme Pilot Project provide for constitution of a Monitoring and Steering Committee to oversee design

implementation, operations and other aspects. Further, a concurrent Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) framework is also provided for to enable tracking of the outcomes as well as ensure corrective actions during the course of implementation of the pilot project.

### **FITMENT COMMITTEE REPORT ON GST RATIONALIZATION**

#### **153. DR. C. M. RAMESH:**

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

**(a) whether the Group of Ministers looking into GST rationalization has referred the matter to the Fitment Committee comprising Central and State tax officials for further analysis;**

**(b) if so, whether the Fitment Committee submitted its Report; and**

**(c) if so, the recommendations made by the Fitment Committee and action taken by the Government thereon?**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

**(SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY):**

(a): As per the Terms of Reference of the Group of Ministers (GoM) on Rate Rationalization, the role of Fitment Committee is to assist the Group of Ministers. Accordingly, no such reference has been made.

(b) and (c) :Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

**DUMMY SCHOOLS****154. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:****PROF. SOUGATA RAY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of schools are involved in the practice of dummy admission and are creating a big menace for CBSE;
- (b) if so, the details of the dummy schools running in the country, State-wise and district-wise;
- (c) whether the coaching institutes and dummy schools are complimenting each other thereby violating the Board's bye-laws;
- (d) if so, the action plan of the Government to address the problem;
- (e) whether any inspection/raids conducted by CBSE over such schools and, if so, the details of irregularities found by CBSE in these schools and action taken against them;
- (f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure minimum mandatory attendance in classes.
- (g) whether the Government is aware that a large number of schools do not have sufficient infrastructure/manpower to take classes, if so, the details of such schools, State-wise; and
- (h) whether the Government has any proposal for direct appointment of teachers in all the CBSE schools across 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) to (e): As per information received from Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), a few schools were not following Examination and Affiliation Bye Laws of the Board and were sponsoring students (for Board examination) who were not attending regular classes from the school. Clause 14.2.4 of the Affiliation Bye-Laws of the Board provides that “No affiliated school shall present the candidates to the Board’s examination who are on its roll but have not attended the school regularly or do not meet the requirement of minimum attendance for appearance in the Board’s examination”. Therefore, registration/ List of Candidates (LoC) data of students of classes IX, X, XI and XII of various schools were analyzed by CBSE and abnormalities in the data of a few schools were found. Hence, on 03.09.2024, surprise inspection of 27 CBSE affiliated schools had been conducted by CBSE. As reported by the inspection Committee, these schools were involved in the practice of sponsoring dummy/non attending students.

After issuing Show Cause Notices to these schools and considering their replies, action against all these schools have been taken by the Board in accordance with the provision of Affiliation Bye-Laws of the Board, which included disaffiliation of 21 schools (**Statement -I**) and down gradation of 06 schools (**Statement -II**).

(f): Various rules / guidelines have been incorporated by CBSE in its Affiliation and Examination Bye laws to ensure that the students attend regular classes in their schools. Clause 6.5, Clause 13.1(i) and Clause 13.2(i) of the Examination Bye-Laws

of the Board, inter alia, prescribe that the students attend regular classes in their schools to ensure their eligibility for Board Examination.

(g): The Board has specified norms pertaining to minimum infrastructural/manpower and other necessary requirement for its schools in the Affiliation Bye Laws which is mandatory for all the CBSE affiliated schools to follow.

(h): CBSE Affiliation Bye-Laws, inter alia, prescribe that its affiliated schools shall devise and follow a well-organized system for the recruitment of staff (teaching and non-teaching).

**STATEMENT-I****LIST OF DISAFFILIATED SCHOOLS**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Affiliation Number</b>	<b>School Name</b>	<b>Address</b>
1.	2730840	Khemo Devi Public School	Khasra No. 33/4, Street No Safiabad Road, Village Near Bharat Gas Agency,Narela,Delhi-110040
2.	2730752	The Vivekanand School	Shiv Mandir Colony Narela Delhi-110040
3.	2730631	Sant Gyaneshwar Model School	Lakhmi Enclave, Extened Lal Dora, Alipur, Delhi- 110036
4.	2730551	P D Model Secondary School	88,Paschimi Friends Enclave Sector-6, Sultanpuri Road,110041
5.	2730705	Sidhhartha Public School	Tatesar Extn., Kanjhawal, North West Delhi-110081
6.	2730792	Rahul Public School	D-16, Rajiv Nagar Extn., Delhi- 110086

7.	1730430	PrinceUch Vidyalaya	Madhyamik	Palwas Road, Sikar, Rajasthan332001
8.	2730694	Bharti Vidya Niketan School	Public	A-26, Ranjeet Vihar, Chander Vihar,West Delhi, Delhi-110041
9.	2730719	U.S.M. Public Sec.School		Veena Eclave Nangloi Delhi- 110041
10.	2730728	R.D. International School		297, Nangli Viha rExtn. ,Baprola, New Delhi-110043
11.	2730638	Heera Lal Public School		Bhagya Vihar, Jain Colony, Madanpur Dabas, North West Delhi,110081
12.	2730851	B.R. International School		Main Qutabgarh Road, Mungeshpur, Delhi-110039
13.	1730790	Lord Buddha Public School		IPD-08 Institutional Area, Riico Ranpur Kota, Rajasthan 325003
14.	2730723	S.G.N.Public School		H-243, Kunwar Singh Nagar, Nangloi, Delhi-110041
15.	2730503	M D Memorial Public School		Friends Enclave Sultanpuri Indrajkeel Nangloi Delhi

16.	1730726	LBS Convent School	IPD-2 Riico Institutional Area Ranpur Kota, Rajasthan 325003
17.	2730767	Hansraj Model School	B-220, Ramesh Enclave Opp. R.K.Plaza, Rohini Sector-21, Delhi, 110086
18.	1730536	Shiv Jyoti Convent Senior Secondary School	Rathkankara, Kota, Rajasthan, 324010
19.	1730262	Vidya Bharti Public School	Todi Nagar, Sikar Rajasthan, 332001
20.	2730619	K.R.D. International School	Vill. And Post Office Issa Pur, Main Dhansa Road, New Delhi-110073
21.	2730681	M.R. Bharti Model Sr. Sec. School	K-53/15, Friends Colony, Mundka, 110041



**STATEMENT-II****LIST OF DOWNGRADED SCHOOLS**

<b>Sl.no</b>	<b>Affiliationno.</b>	<b>Schoolname</b>	<b>Address</b>
1	2730229	Adarsh Jain Dharmic Shiksha Sadan	Thana Road Najafgarh New Delhi, 110043
2	2730772	B.S. International School	Plot No. 26, Dalip Vihar, Nilothi Extn., Delhi - 110041
3	2730293	BharatMata Saraswati Bal Mandir	Bawana Road Narela Delhi, 110040
4	2730493	Ch Baldev Singh Model School	Baldev Park Main Mukankipur Road Kirari Extn, Distt North West Delhi, Delhi, 110041
5	2730695	Dhruva Public School	G - 11, Jai Vihar, New Delhi - 110043
6	2730406	Naveen Public School	Village Nithari Nangloi Delhi- 110041

**FINAL NOTIFICATION ON WESTERN GHATS****155. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:****SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:****SHRI ANTO ANTONY:****ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has released a draft notification classifying parts of the Western Ghats in six States as Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESA);
- (b) whether it is true that all affected States have objected to specific places that have been included in the ESA regions, if so, the details of the objections raised by the concerned States, State-wise;
- (c) the details of the steps taken by the Government on the recommendation of the newly appointed committee to re-examine the suggestions raised by the States in a holistic manner, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has received suggestions/representations from the States including Kerala for exclusion of villages demarcated as ESA on Western Ghats Conservation report after the last iteration of draft notification, if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto, State wise;
- (e) whether the Government has deputed a central team to Goa as per the request of that State Government, if so, the details thereof including the

recommendations of the team and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

- (f) whether the Government has taken any decision about the final notification on the Dr. Kasturirangan panel report relating to the conservation of Western Ghats, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the final notification is likely to be issued; and
- (g) whether the Government has considered separate final notification for States, 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) In order to protect the rich biodiversity of the Western Ghats, this Ministry has issued 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).

(c) to (g) Further, in order to address the issues raised by the stakeholders including the respective State Governments while finalizing the draft notification, the Ministry has constituted a Committee to examine the suggestions received in this regard 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.

The Government of Kerala has submitted a revised proposal on 02.11.2024, requesting for declaring 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. The committee undertakes visits of States from time to time including Goa to give its recommendations. The concerned stakeholders including State Governments give their suggestions/recommendations on the draft notification which are examined by the Committee on merit before submitting its recommendations.

### **MERGER OF REGIONAL RURAL BANKS**

#### **156. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is planning to merge Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in the country;
- (b) if so, the specific details of the proposed merger plan and if not, the reasons for deciding against such a merger; and
- (c) whether the Government has made any consultations with stakeholders, including RRB employees, banking associations, and rural communities, regarding the proposed merger;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e) The amalgamation of RRBs is governed under section 23A of Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (RRBs Act) which provides that two or more RRBs may be amalgamated by Central Government, after consultation with the concerned State Government, NABARD and the Sponsor Bank, if it is of the opinion that it is necessary in the public interest or in the interest of the development of the area served by any Regional Rural Bank or in the interest of the Regional Rural Banks themselves. Accordingly, Government of India initiated structural consolidation of RRBs in 2004-05, which has resulted in reduction in the number of RRBs from 196 to 43 till 2020-21 in 3 phases. Presently, there are 16 States with one RRB and 12 States with more than one RRBs. In order to derive the benefits of scale efficiency and cost-rationalisation, the Government has continued with the process of further consolidation of RRBs, towards the goal of 'One State One RRB' and sought comments from the concerned sponsor banks and the respective State governments under the said provisions of the RRBs Act.

**छत्तीसगढ़ से प्राप्त प्रस्ताव****157. श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल:**

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

(क) इस मंत्रालय के तहत केंद्रीय योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ख) उक्त प्रस्तावों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

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

(क) पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय केंद्र और राज्य के बीच लागत साझाकरण के आधार पर विभिन्न केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं (सीएसएस) के तहत राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार को पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान जारी की गई धनराशि का ब्योरा संलग्न **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) इन केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं (सीएसएस) का क्रियान्वयन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है। इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत सभी कार्य और उनकी निगरानी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की जाती है। यह मंत्रालय केवल लागू किए गए दिशा-निर्देशों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करता है।

<b>विवरण -I</b>				
<b>पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय</b>				
<b>छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार को केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं के अंतर्गत जारी धनराशि</b>				
<b>( 31.03.2024 तक )</b>				
<b>(आंकड़े : करोड़ रुपए में)</b>				
<b>क्र.सं.</b>	<b>योजना</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>
1	ग्रीन इंडिया मिशन (9153)	11.68	0.00	0.09
2	जलीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र का संरक्षण (3095)	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	जैव विविधता संरक्षण (3094)	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	दावानल निवारण एवं प्रबंधन प्रणाली	1.40	0.00	0.82

	(0257)			
5	वन्य जीव पर्यावासों का विकास (9186)	2.75	1.04	1.16
6	हाथी परियोजना (0260)	0.25	0.00	2.93
7	बाघ परियोजना (9155)	3.56	1.66	
	<b>कुल</b>	<b>19.64</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>5.00</b>

### PM SHRI SCHEME

**158. SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:**

**SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE PATIL:**

**SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:**

**SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:**

**SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:**

**PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:**

**SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:**

**DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:**

**SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:**

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

(a) the main objectives of the Prime Minister's School for Rising India (PM SHRI)

Scheme to transform and modernize school education in the country;

- (b) whether the Government has finalized the modalities for the establishment of PM SHRI schools across the country, if so the details thereof State/UT-wise and Location wise;
- (c) the number of schools that are planned to be upgraded under the PM SHRI scheme and the criteria fixed for selection of schools under the Scheme;
- (d) the details of schools selected under PM SHRI Scheme in Maharashtra and funds allocated for them during the last two years;
- (e) the details of parameters for opening such schools and criteria fixed for admission of the students therein;
- (f) whether the new infrastructure and facilities will be developed in PM SHRI schools to enhance the quality of education
- (g) whether the Government has proposed to develop PM-SHRI schools across the country, if so, the details and current status thereof, State-wise;
- (h) the other steps being taken by Government for the functioning of PM-SHRI schools; and
- (i) the manner by which PM SHRI plan to integrate vocational and skill based training for students to prepare them for employment opportunities?

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

- (a) PM SHRI Schools are set up by strengthening the existing schools from amongst schools managed by Central government/State/UT Government/local bodies. These schools are to showcase all the initiatives of National Education



Policy 2020 and emerge as exemplar schools over a period of time, and also offer leadership to other schools in the neighbourhood. They provide leadership in their respective regions in providing high-quality education in an equitable, inclusive and joyful school environment that takes care of the diverse background, multilingual needs, and different academic abilities of children and makes them active participants in their own learning process as per the vision of NEP 2020.

The major features in the PM SHRI Scheme are:

1. Quality and Innovation (Learning Enhancement Programme, Holistic Progress Card, Innovative Pedagogies, Bagless days, Internships with Local artisans, Capacity building etc.)
2. Beneficiary oriented Entitlements under Right to Education (RTE) Act.
3. Annual School Grants (Composite School grants, Library grant, Sports grant)
4. Early Childhood Care and Education including Balvatika and Foundational Literacy and Numeracy
5. Equity and Inclusion including provision of safe and appropriate infrastructure for girls and children with special needs (CwSN).
6. Encouraging flexibility in choice of subjects offered to students.
7. Encouraging mother tongue as medium of instruction using technological interventions to help bridge language barriers between teachers and students.
8. ICT, smart classrooms and digital libraries for using digital pedagogy.
9. Strengthening of existing infrastructure

10. Vocational interventions and Enhancing internship/entrepreneurship opportunities especially with local industry. Mapping of skills with developmental projects/nearby industry and develop courses/curriculum accordingly.

(b) and (c) Under the scheme, there is a provision of setting up of more than 14500 PM SHRI Schools by strengthening the existing schools from amongst schools managed by Central government/State/UT Government/local bodies out of which 12,084 PM SHRI Schools have been selected so far. The details of State/UT/KVS/NVS wise selected schools upto 4th phase of selection under PM SHRI Scheme is attached as **Statement I**.

Selection of PM SHRI schools is through Challenge Mode wherein Schools compete for support to become exemplar schools. Selection is done through a three-stage process with definite time lines, which is as follows: -

Stage-1: States/UTs would sign MoU with Centre laying down the commitments for supporting these schools for achieving specified quality assurance as PM SHRI schools.

Stage-2: In this stage, a pool of schools that are eligible to be selected as PM SHRI Schools would be identified based on prescribed minimum benchmark through UDISE+ data.

These benchmarks are automatically populated from UDISE+ portal based on the latest data. The minimum benchmarks that the school fulfils are as follows:

- i. The school should have its own pucca building in good condition.
- ii. Barrier free access -Ramp.
- iii. The school must be safety oriented.

- iv. The enrolment of students at Elementary (Class 1-5/1-8) level and Senior Secondary (Class 6-12/ 6-10/ 1-10/ 1-12) level must be more than the state average enrolment, for the category.
- v. The school should have at least one separate toilet each for boys and girls.
- vi. The school must have potable drinking water facility.
- vii. The school must have separate hand washing facility.
- viii. All teachers should have Photo ID Card as per extant guidelines.
- ix. Electricity supply should be in working condition.
- x. School should have Library/library corner facilities and Sports equipment.

Stage-3: This stage is based on the challenge method for fulfilling certain criteria. School of Urban areas need to score minimum 70%, whereas Schools of Rural areas need to score minimum 60% to be selected as PM SHRI Schools. Fulfilment of conditions would be certified by states/KVS/JNV through physical inspection.

States/UTs are required to recommend the list of schools to Ministry of Education and an Expert committee headed by Secretary (SEandL), at Ministry of Education, Government of India, has been constituted to make the final school selections through challenge method.

(d) Under the PM SHRI Scheme, a total number of 827 schools are selected from the state of Maharashtra which includes 207 primary schools, 468 elementary schools, 110 secondary schools and 42 senior secondary schools.

The district-wise details of schools selected from the state of Maharashtra is attached as **Statement II**.

In FY 2023-24, a total of 211.35 cr was approved for 516 schools from the state of Maharashtra in Project Approval Board (PAB) Meeting. In FY 2024-25, a total of 504.63 cr is approved for 827 schools from the state of Maharashtra.

(e) Education is in the concurrent list of Constitution of India and an admission criterion in schools is determined by respective State/UT Government.

(f) To enhance the quality of education, PM SHRI Schools are to be saturated with components such as Bala feature and Jadui Pitara, Support at Pre-school Education, Child Friendly Furniture, Outdoor Play Materials etc. in Primary and Elementary Schools and Furniture, Fully equipped integrated Science Lab/Physics Lab/Chemistry Lab/ Biology Lab, Smart Classrooms, Computer Lab/ ICT Lab, Atal Tinkering Lab, Skill Lab, School Innovation Councils, Playground with well-equipped sports facilities etc. for secondary and senior secondary schools.

(g) Under the scheme, there is a provision of setting up of more than 14500 PM SHRI Schools by strengthening the existing schools from amongst schools managed by Central government/State/UT Government/local bodies out of which 12,084 PM SHRI Schools have been selected so far. The details of State/UT/KVS/NVS wise selected schools upto 4th phase of selection under PM SHRI Scheme is attached at **Statement -I**.

(h) The PM SHRI Scheme has provision of Teaching Learning Materials for activity-based learning and school readiness modules. It also promotes activities

like science circles and Math Circles, mentoring by eminent experts and exposure visits of students. There is also provision of setting up of like Eco Clubs, Youth Clubs and organizing Sports Day, Annual Day, Cultural Day, and sessions on citizenship skills, constitutional values. The scheme also emphasizes teacher capacity-building, vocational training, and career guidance and mental health counselling.

(i) The PM SHRI scheme, aligned with NEP 2020, integrates vocational education into the mainstream curriculum at the secondary and senior secondary levels, equipping students with essential skills for the future. There is a provision of setting up of Vocational and Skill Labs by providing Tools and Equipment, Raw Materials, trainers, in-service and induction trainings for trainers, hands on training for students, linkages with sector skill councils. Students gain hands-on experience through internships with local retailers, artisans, and micro-enterprises, along with exposure to advanced technologies like IT, Artificial Intelligence, 3-D printing etc.

### **STATEMENT-I**

**The details of State/UT/KVS/NVS wise selected schools upto 4<sup>th</sup> phase of selection under PM SHRI Scheme:**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>States/UTs</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	AandN ISLANDS	11
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	855
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	91
4	ASSAM	382

5	BIHAR	804
6	CHANDIGARH	2
7	CHHATTISGARH	341
8	DND-DNH	6
9	GOA	25
10	GUJARAT	448
11	HARYANA	241
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	180
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	396
14	JHARKHAND	339
15	KARNATAKA	478
16	LADAKH	36
17	LAKSHADWEEP	11
18	MADHYA PRADESH	693
19	MAHARASHTRA	827
20	MANIPUR	105
21	MEGHALAYA	55
22	MIZORAM	30
23	NAGALAND	43
24	ODISHA	450
25	PUDUCHERRY	12
26	PUNJAB	233

27	RAJASTHAN	639
28	SIKKIM	43
29	TELANGANA	794
30	TRIPURA	84
31	UTTAR PRADESH	1710
32	UTTARAKHAND	226
33	KVS	869
34	NVS	625
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12084</b>

**STATEMENT-II**

The details of the PM SHRI schools selected in the State of Maharashtra is:

S.No.	District Name	Total
1	AHMEDNAGAR	28
2	AKOLA	18
3	AMRAVATI	33
4	AURANGABAD	17
5	BEED	22
6	BHANDARA	43
7	BULDHANA	12
8	CHANDRAPUR	30
9	DHULE	9
10	GADCHIROLI	22

11	GONDIA	20
12	HINGOLI	10
13	JALGAON	35
14	JALNA	18
15	KOLHAPUR	27
16	LATUR	18
17	MUMBAI SUBURBAN	2
18	NAGPUR	34
19	NANDED	35
20	NANDURBAR	13
21	NASHIK	44
22	OSMANABAD	19
23	PALGHAR	22
24	PARBHANI	20
25	PUNE	38
26	RAIGAD	26
27	RATNAGIRI	16
28	SANGLI	24
29	SATARA	24
30	SINDHUDURG	16
31	SOLAPUR	39
32	THANE	20



33	WARDHA	17
34	WASHIM	16
35	YAVATMAL	40
	<b>Total</b>	<b>827</b>

### **EXPANSION OF PRADHAN MANTRI MUDRA YOJANA (PMMY)**

#### **159. SHRI RAJU BISTA:**

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

- (a) whether the recent expansion of the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) loan limit to 20 lakh has resulted in increased access to capital for micro and small enterprises;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries with details of disbursements under Shishu, Kishore, Tarun, and the newly introduced Tarun Plus categories during the year 2023-24 and 2024-25;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure effective outreach to women and minority entrepreneurs under PMMY;
- (d) the way by which the Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro Units (CGFMU) has contributed to enhance loan security; and
- (e) the implementation strategy to ensure smooth access to PMMY funds in rural and remote areas of Darjeeling Parliamentary constituency in West Bengal?

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

(a) The recent expansion of PMMY loan limit to Rs 20 Lakhs is in line with the changing market trends enabling micro and small enterprises to access increased collateral free capital required for their business. It shall be helpful for those entrepreneurs who have availed and successfully repaid previous loans under 'Tarun' category.

(b) The number of beneficiaries (loan accounts) with details of disbursements under Shishu, Kishor, Tarun, categories during the year 2023-24 and 2024-25 is as under :

<b>FY</b>	<b>2023-24</b>		<b>2024-25 (upto 01.11.2024)</b>	
<b>Category</b>	<b>No. of loan a/cs</b>	<b>Amt disbursed</b>	<b>No. of loan a/cs</b>	<b>Amt disbursed</b>
Shishu	4.16 crore	1.47 lakh crore	1.39 crore	50,969 crore
Kishor	2.36 crore	2.57 lakh crore	0.99 crore	1.13 lakh crore
Tarun	0.15 crore	1.27 lakh crore	0.08 crore	67,881 crore
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.67 crore</b>	<b>5.32 lakh crore</b>	<b>2.49 crore</b>	<b>2.32 lakh crore</b>

The guidelines for newly introduced Tarun plus category have been circulated to the Member Lending Institutions on 24.10.2024 . Further, Banks are actively reaching out to prospective and eligible borrowers i.e. those who have successfully repaid loans under Tarun Category through their network, to popularize the Tarun Plus category.

(c): Loans disbursed to women and minority beneficiaries are treated as part of advance to the “weaker section” segment under the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) guidelines of RBI.

Banks through its Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSeTIs) organize locational and residential self-employment training programs for skill development and credit linkage of trained individuals through Branches. Banks also conduct Credit Outreach camps etc. for creating awareness about various Schemes among all sections of the society including women and minorities. Field functionaries to identify units run by women and minority entrepreneurs in their service area and assess their financial needs and offer fresh loans under PMMY.

(d):The introduction of Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro Units (CGFMU) has provided a cushion/ assurance to Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) for extending collateral free loans (upto Rs.20 lakhs) under the PMMY Scheme. Subsequent to introduction of CGFMU, the lenders have availed guarantee cover to the extent of Rs.3.86 lakh crore in respect of loans extended under PMMY upto October 31, 2024. The Scheme has circumvented the requirement of collateral and helped micro borrowers get loans for their businesses. The features of collateral free loans wherein guarantee cover mitigates the risk, has enhanced security for MLIs.

(e): Government has taken various steps towards effective implementation of the scheme. These, inter-alia, include publicity campaigns, simplification of application form, Credit Guarantee Scheme, nomination of Mudra Nodal Officer,

frequent reviews at various level by Government and Banks to monitor the achievement against allocated target, etc. As on 01.11.2024, a total number of 13.15 lakh loans amounting to Rs. 8,518 crore has been sanctioned in Darjeeling District of West Bengal.

### **DISCUSSIONS WITH TRADE UNIONS**

#### **160. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government has held discussions with Trade Unions on issues like the implementation of Labour Codes, Employment Linked Incentive and the Unified Pension Scheme and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Indian National Trade Union Congress and the All Trade Union Coordination Centre were not invited to the said meeting;
- (c) whether it is a fact that ten unions have objected to not inviting INTUC and TUCU to the said meeting, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether it is also a fact that most of the Trade Unions were of the view that the Labour Codes were in favour of the giant corporate, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) to(d): "Labour" as a subject is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India and under the Codes, the power to make rules has been entrusted to Central

Government as well as State Governments. As a step towards implementation of four Labour Codes, the Central Government has pre-published the draft Rules. Majority of States/UTs have also pre-published their draft Rules. The Government had undertaken three tripartite consultations on the draft Central Rules under all the four Codes on 21.12.2020, 12.01.2021 and 20.01.2021 in which Central Trade Unions also participated.

### **PROMOTION OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

#### **161 SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:**

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

(a) whether the Government subscribes to the view that it can promote entrepreneurship by creating a culture that values and supports it, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the initiatives that are proposed to be taken by the Government keeping in mind that this can be done through public awareness campaigns and by recognizing and celebrating the contributions of entrepreneurs?

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

(a) and (b) The Government of India subscribes to the view that it can promote entrepreneurship by creating a culture that values and supports it. The Government has launched various initiatives to foster an entrepreneurial culture

by promoting entrepreneurship education, providing targeted training, advocating for inclusivity, and facilitating seamless access to entrepreneurial networks.

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has been working for promoting entrepreneurship development across all sections of the society, across the country through its Autonomous Institutes, namely, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE). MSDE has taken up various initiatives in fostering and promoting an entrepreneurial ecosystem through interventions to build entrepreneurial mindset, capabilities.

As per the National Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Policy 2015, the entrepreneurship policy framework has been developed to create an enabling ecosystem of culture, finance, expertise, infrastructure, skills and business friendly regulations. The Government is creating public awareness through Entrepreneurship Awareness Programme (EAP), Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) and Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDP). These programmes have enhanced the entrepreneurial skills of participants through interventions such as Digital Marketing, Financial/Credit and Market Linkages and Industry connect.

Further, to celebrate the achievements and contributions of entrepreneurs, the success stories of entrepreneurs are documented and published in various in-house publications and also given wide publicity through social media, print media and various digital platforms. Social Media initiatives such as “PM-Udyami talks”

on Youtube hosted by NIESBUD, MSDE are being utilized for showcasing and celebrating the achievements of entrepreneurs.

The details of the initiatives taken by MSDE to promote culture of entrepreneurship are enclosed at **Statement-I**. Further, in addition to these initiatives, various Ministries/Departments of Government of India have taken several initiatives to promote entrepreneurship in the country. The details of some of the key initiatives are enclosed at **Statement-II**.

### **STATEMENT – I**

**Details of the initiatives taken up by the ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) for promoting a culture of entrepreneurship**

**1. Rashtriya Udyamita Vikas Pariyojana on Pilot Basis for PM Svanidhi**

**Beneficiaries** - MSDE has collaborated with Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) to train PM-SVANidhi beneficiaries through pilot project-Rastriya Udyamita Vikas Pariyojana. The project is being implemented by NIESBUD and IIE and includes one week of classroom program and 21 weeks of mentoring and hand-holding support. The project which had commenced from February 2024, has an outlay to train 2050 beneficiaries of PM SVANidhi, with more than 40% participation from women. The project is being funded as a Special Project under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY).

**2. Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) -**

**MSDE through its autonomous institute** - NIESBUD and IIE is implementing the skilling and entrepreneurship component of Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyaan (PM-JANMAN) – a scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs for

upliftment of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). The project is being implemented with support of Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) in 18 States across the country under which a total of 500 VDVK is to be set up by TRIFED.

3. **Capacity Building Programme for Fair Price Shop Owners** - MSDE, in collaboration with Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, has undertaken a project of Capacity Building Programme for Fair Price Shop (FPS) Owners. The programme will cover 3000 FPS owners at PAN India level in its first phase. The programme has been designed by NIESBUD in collaboration with Department of Food and Public Distribution to enable the FPS owners to run their businesses in consonance with the contemporary practices being adopted by Retail Entrepreneurs. The programme aims to equip the participants with in-depth knowledge of various facets of entrepreneurship, financial and digital literacy, and government support ecosystem. The skilling component of the project is being funded as a Special Project under PMKVY.

4. **Establish, Develop and Manage EDC and Incubation Centers (IC) in North East Region's Educational Institutions** - Under this Project, IIE shall Establish, Develop and Manage Entrepreneurship Development Centre (EDC) and Incubation Centers (IC) in North East Region's Educational Institutions. The key features of the Project includes Establishing, developing and managing 30 EDCs and four ICs in eight states of NER, Identifying and training 600 mentors from 30 target districts, Identifying and training 3600 youth from 30 target districts,



Incubating 100 business ideas in four ICs, Supporting 900 business ideas in 30 EDCs through convergence and Seed fund for top 50 incubates in four ICs.

**5. Entrepreneurship based Skill Development Programme (ESDP) on**

**Solar Entrepreneurship-** NIESBUD is implementing a project for Entrepreneurship based Skill Development Programme (ESDP) on Solar Entrepreneurship supported by MSDE in collaboration with Ministry of New and Renewable Energy under PM - Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana. The programme aims to create skilled entrepreneurs capable of installing and maintaining solar PV systems.

**6. Strengthening Entrepreneurial Climate through Capacity Building, Incubation Support, Mentoring and Handholding under SANKALP Scheme –**

MSDE through NIESBUD is implementing a project for strengthening the entrepreneurship ecosystem of different marginalized sections of the society with the support of the Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) Programme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The project aims at creating, fostering and promoting the spirit of entrepreneurship among the various target groups through Capacity Building, Incubation Support, Mentoring and Handholding.

**7. Udyam Disha– Mentor Platform –**

MSDE through NIESBUD has developed a web-based mentor platform to handhold and guide aspiring and existing entrepreneurs from diverse and remote locations. This platform is used as a tool to connect Mentor and Mentee, buyers and sellers, donors and

investors, etc. and will act as a repository for information on entrepreneurship, government schemes, financial institutions, investors, donors, etc.

8. **National Level Content on Entrepreneurship** – MSDE through NIESBUD has developed a National level content on Entrepreneurship education to be used by the Government for their different Entrepreneurship Development Programmes in order to bring in uniformity and standardization in Entrepreneurship Development Education and have measurable learning outcomes.

### **STATEMENT-II**

#### **Some of the key initiatives taken up by Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India for promoting a culture of entrepreneurship**

1. **Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)** - Ministry of MSME, through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), is implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for assisting entrepreneurs in setting up of new enterprises in the non-farm sector. It aims to provide employment opportunities to traditional artisans/ rural and urban unemployed youth at their doorstep. PMEGP being a Central Sector Scheme 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, Trans-genders, beneficiaries belonging to Northeastern Region, Hill and Border areas, and Aspirational Districts, the Margin Money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of project is Rs. 50 lakhs in the

manufacturing sector and Rs. 20 lakhs in the service sector. Also, own contribution of beneficiaries under Special Category including women is 05% and 10% for General Category beneficiaries. Since 2018-19, existing PMEGP/REGP/MUDRA enterprises are also supported based on past good performances with 2nd loan for upgradation and expansion. Under 2nd Loan, maximum project cost admissible for Margin Money (MM) subsidy under Manufacturing sector is Rs. 1.00 crore and for Service sector is Rs. 25 Lakhs. Eligible subsidy on 2nd loan for all categories is 15% of project cost (20% for NER and Hill States).

2. **Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)** – The Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) scheme, is bank-led and Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)-funded initiative aimed at promoting skill development and entrepreneurship among rural youth. Established in various districts, RSETIs offer training programs that equip individuals with the skills and knowledge needed to start and manage small businesses. Government also reimburses training expenditure of the rural youth. In addition, RSETIs also facilitate access to financial support by connecting entrepreneurs with banks for easier access to loans. This initiative helps people, especially women, in rural areas start and grow their own businesses, promoting self-reliance. MoRD aims to establish RSETIs in every uncovered district across the country to foster entrepreneurship and support skill development in rural areas.

3. **Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)** – Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) initiated a scheme titled

"Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE 2.0)" in the year 2019 to promote tech entrepreneurship through financial and technical support to incubators engaged in supporting ICT startups using emerging technologies. The scheme aims to provide comprehensive support to tech-startups in seven thematic areas of National concern by leveraging emerging technologies. The supported thematic areas are Healthcare, Education, Agriculture, Financial inclusion (including digital payments), Infrastructure and Transportation and Environment, and Clean Tech. The Scheme is being implemented through 51 incubators through a three tiered structure with an overarching objective to promote incubation activities at institutes of higher learning and premier RandD organizations. The scheme is envisaged to provide incubation support to approximately 2000 tech start-ups over a period of five years."

4. **Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) under Ministry of Commerce and Industry** - The Government with intent to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation and encouraging investments launched the Startup India initiative on 16th January 2016. As per eligibility conditions prescribed under G.S.R. notification 127 (E) dated 19th February 2019, entities are recognized as 'startups' under the Startup India initiative by the DPIIT. For attaining specific objectives, various programs are implemented by the Government under the Startup India initiative. All the steps undertaken by the Government under the initiative are inclusive and are implemented across age-groups, States/Union Territories (UTs), cities, towns, and rural areas. The

recognized startups have reported to have created over 15.5 lakh direct jobs. There are recognized startups from every State and UT of the country. The details of various programs undertaken by the Government to promote startups across the country are as under:

- i. **Startup India Action Plan:** An Action Plan for Startup India was unveiled on 16th January 2016. The Action Plan comprises of 19 action items spanning across areas such as “Simplification and handholding”, “Funding support and incentives” and “Industry-academia partnership and incubation”. The Action Plan laid the foundation of Government support, schemes and incentives envisaged to create a vibrant startup ecosystem in the country.
- ii. **Startup India: The Way Ahead:** Startup India: The Way Ahead at 5 years celebration of Startup India was unveiled on 16th January 2021 which includes actionable plans for promotion of ease of doing business for startups, greater role of technology in executing various reforms, building capacities of stakeholders and enabling a digital Aatmanirbhar Bharat.
- iii. **Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS):** Easy availability of capital is essential for entrepreneurs at the early stages of growth of an enterprise. The capital required at this stage often presents a make-or-break situation for startups with good business ideas. The Scheme aims to provide financial assistance to startups for proof of concept, prototype development, product trials, market entry and commercialization. Rs. 945

crore has been sanctioned under the SISFS Scheme for period of 4 years starting from 2021-22.

- iv. **Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) Scheme:** The Government has established FFS with corpus of Rs. 10,000 crore, to meet the funding needs of startups. DPIIT is the monitoring agency and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) is the operating agency for FFS. The total corpus of Rs. 10,000 crore is envisaged to be provided over the 14th and 15th Finance Commission cycles based on progress of the scheme and availability of funds. It has not only made capital available for startups at early stage, seed stage and growth stage but also played a catalytic role in terms of facilitating raising of domestic capital, reducing dependence on foreign capital and encouraging home grown and new venture capital funds.
- v. **Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS):** The Government has established the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups for providing credit guarantees to loans extended to DPIIT recognized startups by Scheduled Commercial Banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Venture Debt Funds (VDFs) under SEBI registered Alternative Investment Funds. CGSS is aimed at providing credit guarantee up to a specified limit against loans extended by Member Institutions (MIs) to finance eligible borrowers viz. DPIIT recognised startups.

- vi. **Regulatory Reforms:** Over 55 regulatory reforms have been undertaken by the Government since 2016 to enhance ease of doing business, ease of raising capital and reduce compliance burden for the startup ecosystem.
- vii. **Ease of Procurement:** To enable ease of procurement, Central Ministries/ Departments are directed to relax conditions of prior turnover and prior experience in public procurement for all DPIIT recognised startups subject to meeting quality and technical specifications. Further, Government e-Marketplace (GeM) also facilitates and promotes procurement of products and services by the Government from startups.
- viii. **Self-Certification under Labour and Environmental laws:** Startups are allowed to self-certify their compliance under 9 Labour and 3 Environment laws for a period of 3 to 5 years from the date of incorporation.
- ix. **Income Tax Exemption for 3 years:** Startups incorporated on or after 1st April 2016 can apply for income tax exemption. The recognized startups that are granted an Inter-Ministerial Board Certificate are exempted from income-tax for a period of 3 consecutive years out of 10 years since incorporation.
- x. **Faster Exit for Startups:** The Government has notified Startups as 'fast track firms' enabling them to wind up operations within 90 days vis-a-vis 180 days for other companies.
- xi. **Exemption for the Purpose Of Clause (VII)(b) of Sub-section (2) of Section 56 of the Act (2019):** A DPIIT recognized startup is eligible for exemption from the provisions of section 56(2)(viib) of the Income Tax Act.

- xii. **Support for Intellectual Property Protection:** Startups are eligible for fast-tracked patent application examination and disposal. The Government launched Start-ups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP) which facilitates the startups to file applications for patents, designs and trademarks through registered facilitators in appropriate IP offices by paying only the statutory fees. Facilitators under this Scheme are responsible for providing general advisory on different IPRs, and information on protecting and promoting IPRs in other countries. The Government bears the entire fees of the facilitators for any number of patents, trademark or designs, and startups only bear the cost of the statutory fees payable. Startups are provided with an 80% rebate in filing of patents and 50% rebate in filling of trademark vis-a-vis other companies.
- xiii. **Startup India Hub:** The Government launched a Startup India Online Hub on 19th June 2017 which is one of its kind online platform for all stakeholders of the entrepreneurial ecosystem in India to discover, connect and engage with each other. The Online Hub hosts Startups, Investors, Funds, Mentors, Academic Institutions, Incubators, Accelerators, Corporates, Government Bodies and more.
- xiv. **International Market Access to Indian Startups:** One of the key objectives under the Startup India initiative is to help connect Indian startup ecosystem to global startup ecosystems through various engagement models. This has been done through international Government to Government partnerships, participation in international forums and hosting



of global events. Startup India has launched bridges with around 20 countries that provides a soft-landing platform for startups from the partner nations and aid in promoting cross collaboration.

- xv. **Startup India Showcase:** Startup India Showcase is an online discovery platform for the most promising startups of the country chosen through various programs for startups exhibited in a form of virtual profiles. The startups showcased on the platform have distinctly emerged as the best in their fields. These innovations span across various cutting-edge sectors such as Fintech, EnterpriseTech, Social Impact, HealthTech, EdTech, among others. These startups are solving critical problems and have shown exceptional innovation in their respective sectors. Ecosystem stakeholders have nurtured and supported these startups, thereby validating their presence on this platform.
- xvi. **National Startup Advisory Council:** The Government in January 2020 notified constitution of the National Startup Advisory Council to advise the Government on measures needed to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation and startups in the country to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities. Besides the ex-officio members, the council has a number of non-official members, representing various stakeholders from the startup ecosystem.
- xvii. **National Startup Awards (NSA):** National Startup Awards is an initiative to recognize and reward outstanding startups and ecosystem enablers that are building innovative products or solutions and scalable enterprises, with

high potential of employment generation or wealth creation, demonstrating measurable social impact. Handholding support is provided to all the finalists across various tracks viz. Investor Connect, Mentorship, Corporate Connect, Government Connect, International Market Access, Regulatory Support, Startup Champions on Doordarshan and Startup India Showcase, etc.

- xviii. **States' Startup Ranking Framework (SRF):** States' Startup Ranking Framework is a unique initiative to harness strength of competitive federalism and create a flourishing startup ecosystem in the country. The major objectives of the ranking exercise are facilitating states to identify, learn and replace good practices, highlighting the policy intervention by states for promoting startup ecosystem and fostering competitiveness among states.
- xix. **Startup Champions on Doordarshan:** Startup Champions program on Doordarshan is a one-hour weekly program covering stories of award winning/ nationally recognised startups. It is telecasted in both Hindi and English across Doordarshan network channels.
- xx. **Startup India Innovation Week:** The Government organises Startup India Innovation week around the National Startup Day i.e., 16th January, with the primary goal was to bring together the country's key startups, entrepreneurs, investors, incubators, funding entities, banks, policymakers, and other national/international stakeholders to celebrate entrepreneurship and promote innovation.

- xxi. **ASCEND:** Under ASCEND (Accelerating Startup Caliber and Entrepreneurial Drive), sensitization workshops on startups and entrepreneurship were conducted for all eight North Eastern States with the objective to capacitate and augment knowledge on key aspects of entrepreneurship and continue efforts towards creating a robust startup ecosystem in these States.
  - xxii. **The Startup India Investor Connect Portal** has been co-developed under the Startup India Initiative with SIDBI, serving as an intermediary platform that links startups and investors in order to help entrepreneurs from various industries, functions, stages, regions, and backgrounds in mobilizing capital. The portal has been built with the aim to enable in particular; early-stage startups located anywhere in the country to showcase themselves to leading investors/ venture capital funds.
  - xxiii. **National Mentorship Portal (MAARG):** In order to facilitate accessibility to mentorship for startups in every part of the country, the Mentorship, Advisory, Assistance, Resilience, and Growth (MAARG) program has been developed and launched under the Startup India Initiative.
5. **Department of Financial Services** - Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) was launched on 08.04.2015 to extend collateral free credit up to Rs.10 lakh by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs), i.e., Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs). Any individual, who is otherwise eligible to take a loan and has a business plan for small business enterprise can avail loan under the Scheme

for income generating activities in the manufacturing, trading, service sectors including activities allied to agriculture across three loan categories, viz. Shishu (loans up to Rs. 50,000/-), Kishor (loans above Rs. 50,000/- and up to Rs. 5 lakh), Tarun (loans above Rs. 5 lakh and up to Rs. 10 lakh) and Tarun Plus (loans above Rs. 10 lakh and up to Rs. 20 lakh for those entrepreneurs who have availed and successfully repaid previous loans under the "Tarun" category w.e.f 24.10.2024).

Stand-Up India (SUI) Scheme launched on 05.04.2016 has been extended up to the year 2025. The objective of the Scheme is to facilitate loans from Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) of value between Rs. 10 lakh and Rs. 1 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and one Women borrower per bank branch for setting up greenfield enterprise in manufacturing, services or trading sector including activities allied to agriculture.

## **BIODIVERSITY LOSS DUE TO URBANIZATION AND INDUSTRIALIZATION**

**162. SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:**

**SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:**

**DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:**

**SHRI RAJESH VERMA:**

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

(a) the details of the measures inducted by the Government to address

- the challenges of biodiversity loss due to urbanization and industrialization during last five years;
- (b) the amount of budget utilized on such steps/measures;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps to protect endangered species and their habitats in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has taken any steps/ measures to promote sustainable practices in agriculture to mitigate climate change impacts, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the steps undertaken by the Government for enhancing public awareness and involvement in environmental conservation efforts?

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

- (a) to(c) The Government of India has enacted the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 which provides for diligence to be taken before approval for any activity is accorded by the State Government within a protected area to ensure conservation and protection of biodiversity. For ensuring protection of flora and fauna within protected areas, management plans are prepared by State Forest Departments, which inter alia include a schedule of activities to be taken up over a period of ten years.

Furthermore, the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and its

amendment, has also been enacted with the aim to conserve biological resources of the country and regulation of access to these resources to ensure equitable sharing of benefits arising out of their use, under which a National Biodiversity Authority and State Biodiversity Boards in all States have been set up for implementing the provisions of the Act.

The Biological Diversity Rules, 2024 has been notified under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 for regulation of access to biological resources to ensure equitable sharing of benefits arising out of their use.

The Government of India provides financial assistance to States and Union Territories under species-oriented Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat, Project Tiger and Project Elephant. Further, organizations including the Botanical Survey of India and Zoological Survey of India aid in survey, inventorization, taxonomic validation, threat assessment of floral and faunal resources along with ex-situ conservation.

Some of the measures taken towards implementation of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 include – formation of State Biodiversity Boards and Union Territory Biodiversity Councils in all States and Union Territories, declaration of 47 Biodiversity

Heritage Sites, establishment of Biodiversity Management Committees and preparation of People's Biodiversity Registers in 28 States and 5 Union Territories. Under this Act, this Ministry, in consultation with the State Governments concerned, has also notified threatened species in 18 States and 2 Union Territories. This notification confers power to the State Biodiversity Boards and Union Territories Biodiversity Councils to regulate access to the notified species and to take measures to preserve those species.

Further, the Government of India has taken several steps to address the challenges of biodiversity loss in the country which includes implementation of National Mission on Sustainable Habitat; National Water Mission; National Mission for Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem; Green India Mission; National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems; Amrit Dharohar; Water Resources programme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water bodies; Nagar Van Yojana; Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes; and Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management. These initiatives promote afforestation, tree planting, ecological restoration and eco-development activities and wetlands conservation in the country, including biodiversity conservation.

In addition, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has released and uploaded the India's updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and National Biodiversity Targets, aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, on the dedicated portal of Convention on Biological Diversity.

- (d) Towards promoting sustainable agriculture practices to mitigate climate change impacts, the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture and National Mission for Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem, under the National Action Plan for Climate Change, are being implemented. Under these Missions, research on climate resilient agriculture is being promoted and the technologies are being demonstrated in farmers' field for developing the climate resilient agricultural villages. Efforts to develop climate resilient agriculture are also being taken by various State Governments.
- (e) The Government of India has launched the National Green Corps (Eco-Clubs) to engage school students in activities such as tree plantation and waste management. Further, various campaigns are being taken up including Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and Namami Gange which emphasize the importance of public involvement in sanitation and river conservation efforts. In 2022,



the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change launched Mission Sahbhagita as an essential step towards participatory conservation and wise use of wetlands and in 2023 the Save Wetlands Campaign was launched to sensitize people about wetlands values. Environmental education is incorporated into school curricula, and awareness is further fostered through national observances like World Environment Day. The Green Skill Development Program is also being implemented by the Government of India which equips youth with vital conservation skills and encourage local communities to participate in forest management practices.

During the updation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change conducted several National and Regional workshops with relevant stakeholders, ministries and departments. In addition, the Government of India has also launched Mission Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE) and a Campaign 'Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam' that are aimed at improving public awareness and participation in environmental conservation activities.

## खेलो इंडिया कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित किए गए खिलाड़ी

### 163. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

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

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान पूरे देश, विशेषकर दादरा और नगर हवेली में खेलो इंडिया कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे खिलाड़ियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा दादरा और नगर हवेली में जमीनी स्तर पर खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उठाए जा रहे विभिन्न कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है, ताकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के खिलाड़ी इससे लाभान्वित हो सकें; और

(ग) विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत दादरा और नगर हवेली सहित विभिन्न राज्यों को जारी की गई निधियों का राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

**श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री; तथा युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्री**

**(डॉ. मनसुख मांडविया):**

(क) चालू वर्ष और पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान दादरा और नगर हवेली सहित देश भर में खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के तहत प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे खिलाड़ियों का विवरण <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/state-wise-khelo-india-centers> पर उपलब्ध है।

(ख) 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, जमीनी स्तर पर खेलों को बढ़ावा देने सहित खेलों के संवर्धन की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की है। केंद्र सरकार महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर कर उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय (एमवाईएस) दादरा और नगर हवेली सहित देश में खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीमों को लागू करता है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के खिलाड़ी इससे लाभान्वित हों:

(i) खेलो इंडिया- राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास कार्यक्रम; (ii) राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों को सहायता; (iii) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खेल स्पर्धाओं में विजेताओं और उनके प्रशिक्षकों को विशेष पुरस्कार; (iv) राष्ट्रीय खेल पुरस्कार; (v) मेधावी खिलाड़ियों को पेंशन; (vi) खिलाड़ियों के लिए पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय

राष्ट्रीय कल्याण कार्यक्रम; (vii) राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि; और (viii) भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण के माध्यम से खेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र चलाना।

उपर्युक्त स्कीमों का विवरण इस मंत्रालय और भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई) की वेबसाइट पर सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

(ग) इस मंत्रालय में निधियां स्कीम-वार जारी की जाती हैं, न कि राज्य-वारा पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के तहत जारी की गई निधि का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

(करोड़रूपये में)

क्र.सं.	वित्तीय वर्ष	जारी की गई निधि
1.	2019-20	575.52
2.	2020-21	338.06
3.	2021-22	764.29
4.	2022-23	596.39
5.	2023-24	872.20
6.	2024-25 (01.11.2024 तक)	422.32

## PROGRAMME AND INCENTIVES FOR RETURNING RURAL YOUTH IN UTTAR PRADESH

### 164. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced any programme to support rural youth returning to Uttar Pradesh from urban areas;

(b)if so, the details thereof, including information on skill training, entrepreneurship support, and financial assistance available to returning youth; and

(c)whether there are plans to expand or create new incentives to support returning youth in establishing local businesses in traditional industries 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 (c): Under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM), the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres / institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Sikhshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country including rural and urban areas of the State of Uttar Pradesh. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

The Government has taken various steps to support youths in the country including in the State of Uttar Pradesh like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment

Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) , Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission(DAY-NULM), The Prime Minister's Internship Schemes, The PM Vishwakarma Scheme, and PM-SVANidhi Scheme.

## **SWADESH DARSHAN SCHEME 2.0 IN KARNATAKA**

### **165 DR. K. SUDHAKAR:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has received any new recommendations from the State of Karnataka regarding Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has proposed any tourism projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 or any other schemes for Chikkaballapur, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of steps and procedures required for submission of proposals under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 and the criteria of evaluation of the proposals;
- (d) whether the Government conducts State-wise evaluation of Tourism departments across the country, if so, the details regarding the performance of Karnataka State in comparison to other States; and
- (e) the details of projects approved for tourism development in the State of Karnataka under various schemes of the Government?

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

(a) to (e): The Ministry of Tourism has recently revamped the scheme of Swadesh Darshan as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations in the country. Under this scheme, the Ministry of Tourism has identified 'Hampi' and 'Mysuru' in Karnataka as destinations and has sanctioned the following projects under SD2.0 in Karnataka:-

<b>Destination</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Sanctioned Cost (Rs. In Crore)</b>
Hampi	Setting up of Travellers Nook	26.30
Mysuru	Tonga Ride Heritage Experience	4.12
Mysuru	Ecological Experience Zone	18.36

In addition, the Ministry of Tourism also provides financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations under 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' with the aim to create pilgrimage/spiritual tourism infrastructure at the identified destinations and has sanctioned the project 'Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Chamundeshwari Devi Temple' in 2023-24 for Rs.45.71 Crore in the State of Karnataka.

The Ministry of Tourism encourages State Governments/UT Administrations of the country to promote their tourism destinations/ products, undertake sustainable

tourism development, focus on Public Private Partnership (PPP) and operation and maintenance of the assets created under various schemes etc. In addition, Ministry of Tourism also monitors progress of the projects sanctioned under its schemes in different States/UTs of country including Karnataka from time to time.

### **QUALITY EDUCATION IN HEIs**

#### **166. SHRI AJAY KUMAR MANDAL:**

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

- (a) the details and status of higher educational institutions in Bihar in proportion to population of the State;
- (b) whether the Government grants permission and provides assistance to students for pursuing higher education abroad;
- (c) if so, the number of children provided financial assistance along with the amount of assistance, course-wise, country-wise and institution-wise;
- (d) whether it is true that every year lakhs of children migrated to foreign countries for pursuing higher education;
- (e) if so, the details of the initiatives taken by the Government to prevent such migration and provide quality education to such children within the country;
- (f) whether the Government proposed to set up Vikramshila University in Bhagalpur district of Bihar under the PM package to attract Indian and foreign students and if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the time by which the said project is likely to be completed and the academic year from which education is likely to be imparted in the proposed 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): As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2021-22, Bihar has 1,444 Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) as registered in AISHE 2021-22 comprising 37 universities, 1,092 colleges and 315 standalone institutions. The total projected population (based on Census 2011) of Bihar in the age group of 18-23 years is 15,374,000.

(b) and (c): The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MSJE), Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MTA) and Ministry of Science and Technology provide assistance to Indian students for higher education abroad. Moreover, based on requests received from friendly foreign countries/institutions, the Ministry of Education disseminates information on scholarships offered by such donor countries for Indian students of all the States and Union Territories to study abroad. As per information received from the MSJE and the MTA, in the year 2023-24, 125 students were selected for the National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Caste students and an expenditure of Rs. 88.56 crore was incurred as scholarship; and the National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Tribe Students was provided to 65 students and Rs. 7 crore was given as scholarship.

(d) The Bureau of Immigration (BoI), Ministry of Home Affairs captures the data of Indians going abroad for higher education on the basis of their verbal disclosure at the time of immigration clearance, or the type of visa obtained for the destination country. As per information received from the BoI, in the year 2023,



the number of Indian nationals who have mentioned their purpose of visit as “STUDENT” during departure was nearly 8.95 lakhs.

(e): The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 advocates Indian HEIs to attain the goal of global quality standards. It further states that top universities in the world will be facilitated to operate in India. In this regard, the following initiatives have been undertaken:

- University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued enabling Regulations to facilitate establishment of campuses of Foreign Higher Institutions (FHEIs) in India. The regulations are available at <https://fhei.ugc.ac.in/Downloads/Regulations.pdf>.
- The UGC has also issued Regulations to enable Indian Institutions to collaborate with FHEIs to offer Twinning, Joint Degree and Dual Degree Programmes. The regulation may be accessed at [https://www.ugc.gov.in/pdfnews/4555806\\_UCG-Acad-Collab-Regulations.pdf](https://www.ugc.gov.in/pdfnews/4555806_UCG-Acad-Collab-Regulations.pdf).
- World-Class Foreign Universities and Institutions have been allowed to establish their campus in Gujarat International Finance Tec-City (GIFT City) and offer courses in Financial Management, FinTech, Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics. Foreign Universities and Institutions can set up their Branch Campuses in GIFT City as per the criteria and standards laid down in the International Financial Services Centers Authority (Setting up and Operation of International Branch Campuses and Offshore Education Centers) Regulations, 2022. (weblink:

<https://ifsc.gov.in/Document/Legal/ifsc-ibc-and-oec-regulations-202213102022113639.pdf> ).

- Two universities, namely, Deakin University and University of Wollongong from Australia have established their campus in GIFT City. The first batch of Deakin University commenced on 3rd July, 2024. The admissions for University of Wollongong's first batch are still open.
- A Letter of Intent (LoI) was issued to the University of Southampton (UoS), UK, allowing them to establish their first-ever campus in India. UoS is ranked among the top 100 Higher Educational Institutions globally.

(f) and (g): The PM Package for Bihar, 2015 inter-alia provides for establishment of a new Central University near Bhagalpur at the historic site of Vikramshila University.

The State Government has to provide suitable land free of cost and free from all encumbrances for the proposed University. This Ministry requested the State Govt of Bihar in the year 2015 to provide suitable site of 500 Acre. However, considering the request of the State Govt, it was decided that the State Govt may provide 200 Acres of land to begin with and identify another 300 Acres for future expansion. Thereafter, the sites offered by the State Govt of Bihar were visited in February 2022 by the Site Selection Committee (SSC) of this Ministry. However, the sites were not found suitable as the sites were flood prone, away from the ancient site and not easily accessible. In the year 2024, the Government of Bihar offered another site at Malakpur and Antichak in Kahalgaon measuring about

205.05 Acre for the proposed University which has been accepted by this Ministry. Based on the details, the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi has been entrusted the work to prepare the Detailed Project Report for the University.

### **INCOME TAX REVISION FOR SENIOR CITIZENS**

#### **167. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:**

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

- (a) whether some States Elders' Welfare Associations have sought an Income Tax (I-T) revision for senior citizens from the current fiscal year;
- (b) whether the Government proposes that senior citizens will be provided tax rebate till annual income of 7.5 lakh, and levied 5 per cent Income Tax up to annual income of 10 lakh;
- (c) whether the tax deduction for the national saving certificate investment for senior citizens will be revised from 1.5 lakh to 3 lakh from this fiscal year; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

#### **THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY):**

- (a) As part of the budgetary exercise every year, a number of proposals are received seeking amendments in the Income-tax Act, 1961 and deliberated upon, and the results of such deliberations is reflected in the Finance Bill presented that year.

(b) to (d) No such proposal is presently under consideration.

**VIDYALAXMI SCHEME TO STUDENTS OUTSIDE TOP-RANKED  
INSTITUTIONS**

**168. SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN:**

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

(a) the measures taken by the Government to expand the Vidyalaxmi scheme to students outside top-ranked institutions, especially those in rural areas and Tier-2 or Tier-3 cities;

(b) the time by which the scheme is expected to be fully operational, and whether there be any interim support for students currently struggling with financial constraints, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any specific benchmarks or metrics that will be used to assess the impact of the scheme in terms of student enrollment and completion rates;

(d) the manner in which the Government ensure the sustainability of this scheme and whether there is a roadmap for increasing or adjusting the budget allocation as the number of beneficiaries grows, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there are any provisions to ease loan repayment terms or provide loan forgiveness for students who may face financial challenges upon graduation, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) The Union Cabinet on 06.11.2024 has approved PM-Vidyalaxmi, a new Central Sector scheme that seeks to provide financial support to meritorious students of Quality Higher Education Institution (QHEIs). For AY 2024-25, 860 HEIs of the country based on NIRF ranking have been identified. The QHEIs are spread across the country including in Tier-2 or Tier-3 cities. Under the PM-Vidyalaxmi scheme, any student who gets admission in Quality Higher Education Institution (QHEIs) will be eligible to get collateral free, guarantor free loan from banks and financial institutions to cover full amount of tuition fees and other expenses related to the course. Students who have taken education loans from 07.11.2024 for degree/diploma courses in these QHEIs are eligible under the scheme. The scheme will be applicable to the top quality higher educational institutions of the nation, as determined by the NIRF rankings - including all HEIs, government and private, that are ranked within the top 100 in NIRF in overall, category-specific and domain specific rankings; state government HEIs ranked in 101-200 in NIRF and all central government governed institutions. An outlay of Rs. 3,600 Crore has been made during 2024-25 to 2030-31, and 7 lakh fresh students are expected to get the benefit of this interest subvention during the period. For loan amount up to Rs. 7.5 lakhs, the student will also be eligible for a credit guarantee of 75% of outstanding

default. This will give support to banks in making education loans available to students under the scheme.

### **SOVEREIGN GREEN BONDS**

**169. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:**

**SHRI MAHESH KASHYAP:**

**SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:**

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

- (a) the framework for Sovereign Green Bonds; and
- (b) the amount raised through issuance of Sovereign Green Bonds and the status thereof?

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

- (a) Framework for Sovereign Green Bonds (SGrBs) was released on 9<sup>th</sup> November, 2022 by the Government of India, which can be accessed at <https://dea.gov.in/sites/default/files/Framework%20for%20Sovereign%20Green%20Bonds.pdf>.
- (b) In FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24, the Government of India raised Rs. 16,000 crores and Rs. 20,000 crores, respectively, through the issuance of Sovereign Green Bonds (SGrBs). During the FY 2024-25, Rs. 1,697.398 crore has been raised through SGrBs so far. The proceeds from these bonds are allocated under the eligible green schemes/projects of the various Ministries/Departments, which

help in reducing the economy's carbon intensity, as per the Framework of Sovereign Green Bonds.

### प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटन स्थलों का विकास

**170. श्री नारायण तातू राणे:**

**श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:**

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने 17 प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटन स्थलों को विश्वस्तरीय पर्यटन स्थलों के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए बजट 2019-20 में घोषित योजना को अनुमोदित कर दिया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) इस योजना की घोषणा के अनुसार अब तक जारी की गई कुल धनराशि का राज्य-वार/योजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से पर्यटन स्थलों को प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटन स्थलों के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए चयन करने का अनुरोध किया है;
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा इस पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;
- (च) क्या सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र राज्य में विभिन्न पर्यटन स्थलों के विकास और आधुनिकीकरण के लिए निधियां जारी की हैं; और
- (छ) यदि हां, तो विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान जारी की गई निधियों का वर्ष-वार और पर्यटन स्थल-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (छ): पर्यटन मंत्रालय की स्वदेश दर्शन योजना में प्रतिष्ठित गंतव्यों का विकास करने वाले घटकों को शामिल किया गया है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 2014-15 में अपनी प्रमुख योजना स्वदेश दर्शन योजना (एसडीएस) शुरू की और महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 2 परियोजनाओं सहित देश भर में 5287.90 करोड़ रुपये की 76 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी। इसके अलावा, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने सतत और सुरक्षित गंतव्यों के विकास के उद्देश्य से स्वदेश दर्शन योजना को स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0) के तौर पर नया रूप दिया है और महाराष्ट्र में 1 परियोजना सहित 34 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है। एसडीएस और एसडी 2.0 के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्योरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत पर्यटक सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए परियोजनाएं संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों के परामर्श से शुरू की जाती हैं और यह योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों के साथ परियोजना अलाइनमेंट, निधियों की उपलब्धता आदि के अध्यधीन होती हैं।

### विवरण

(i). स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची इस प्रकार है:

राशि (करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	परिपथ/ स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि	जारी राशि*
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	तटीय परिपथ 2016-17	लॉन्ग द्वीप-रॉस स्मिथ द्वीप - नील द्वीप- हैवलॉक द्वीप- बरटांग द्वीप-पोर्ट ब्लेयर का विकास	27.57	22.13
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	तटीय परिपथ 2014-15	काकीनाडा - होप आइलैंड- कोरिंगा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य-पसारलापुडी - अडुरु - एस यनम - कोटिपल्ली का	67.83	67.83



			विकास		
3.	आंध्र प्रदेश	तटीय परिपथ 2015-16	नेल्लोर-पुलिकट झील- उब्लमडुगु जल प्रपात-नेलापट्टू - कोठाकोडुरु - मायपाडु - रामतीर्थम - इस्कापल्ली का विकास	49.55	49.55
4.	आंध्र प्रदेश	बौद्ध परिपथ 2017-18	बौद्ध परिपथ: शालीहुंडम- बाविकोंडा- बोज्जनकोंडा-अमरावती- अनूपु का विकास	35.24	30.03
5.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2014-15	भालुकपोंग-बोमडिला और तवांग का विकास	49.77	47.28
6.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	नफरा - सेप्पा- पप्पू, पासा, पक्के घाटियाँ- संगडूपोटा- न्यू सागली- जीरो- योम्चा का विकास	96.72	91.88
7.	असम	वन्यजीव परिपथ 2015-16	मानस - प्रोबितोरा- नामेरी- काजीरंगा- डिब्रू- सैखोवा का विकास	94.68	94.68
8.	असम	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	तेजपुर-माजुली-शिवसागर का विकास	90.98	90.97
9.	बिहार	तीर्थकर परिपथ	वैशाली-आरा-मसद-पटना-राजगीर- पावापुरी-चंपापुरी का विकास	33.96	30.04

		2016-17			
10.	बिहार	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	कांवड़िया मार्ग: सुल्तानगंज-धर्मशाला- देवघर का विकास	44.76	42.52
11.	बिहार	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	बौद्ध परिपथ का विकास- बोधगया में कन्वेंशन सेंटर का निर्माण	95.18	95.18
12.	बिहार	ग्रामीण परिपथ 2017-18	भित्तिहरवा-चंद्रहिया-तुर्कोलिया का विकास	44.27	40.31
13.	बिहार	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2017-18	मंदार हिल और अंग प्रदेश का विकास	44.55	42.32
14.	छत्तीसगढ़	जनजातीय परिपथ 2015-16	जशपुर-कुनकुरी-मैनपत-कमलेशपुर- महेशपुर-कुर्दार-सरोधदादर-गंगरेल- कोंडागांव-नथियानवागांव-जगदलपुर- चित्रकूट-तीर्थगढ़ का विकास	96.10	94.23
15.	गोवा	तटीय परिपथ 2016-17	सिंक्वेरिम-बागा, अंजुना-वागाटोर, मोरजिम-केरी, अगौडा किला और अगौडा जेल का विकास	97.65	97.65
16.	गोवा	तटीय परिपथ 2017-18	तटीय परिपथ II: रुआ डी ओरम क्रीक - डोना पाउला -कोलवा - बेनौलिम का विकास	99.35	99.35

17.	गुजरात	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	अहमदाबाद-राजकोट-पोरबंदर- बारडोली-दांडी का विकास	59.17	56.21
18.	गुजरात	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	वडनगर-मोढेरा का विकास	91.12	87.25
19.	गुजरात	बौद्ध परिपथ 2017-18	जूनागढ़ - गिर सोमनाथ – भरूच- कच्छ-भावनगर-राजकोट-मेहसाणा का विकास	26.68	22.28
20.	हरियाणा	कृष्ण परिपथ 2016-17	कुरुक्षेत्र में महाभारत से संबंधित स्थानों पर पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	77.39	76.74
21.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	हिमालयन परिपथ: कियारीघाट, शिमला, हाटकोटी, मनाली, कांगड़ा, धर्मशाला, बीड़, पालमपुर, चंबा का विकास	68.34	64.54
22.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	जम्मू-श्रीनगर-पहलगाम-भगवती नगर- अनंतनाग-सलामाबाद-उरी-कारगिल- लेह का विकास	77.33	67.37
23.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	जम्मू-राजौरी-शोपियां-पुलवामा में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास।	81.60	67.35

24.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास - पीएम विकास पैकेज के तहत 2014 में बाढ़ में नष्ट हुई परिसंपत्तियों के बदले परिसंपत्तियों का निर्माण	90.43	74.70
25.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	मंतलाई और सुधमहादेव में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	91.99	91.92
26.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	अनंतनाग-पुलवामा-किश्तवाड़- पहलगाम-जंस्कर पदुम-दक्सुम-रंजीत सागर बांध में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	86.39	69.95
27.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	गुलमर्ग- बारामूला- कुपवाड़ा-कारगिल -लेह में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	91.84	82.16
28.	झारखंड	इको परिपथ 2018-19	इको पर्यटन परिपथ: दलमा-बेतला राष्ट्रीय उद्यान- मिरचैया- नेतरहाट का विकास	30.44	28.04
29.	केरल	इको परिपथ 2015-16	पथनमतिट्टा-गवी-वागामोन-तेक्कडी का विकास	64.08	64.08
30.	केरल	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ	सबरीमाला - एरुमेली-पम्पा- सन्निधानम का विकास	46.54	33.39

		2016-17			
31.	केरल	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	श्रीपद्मनाभ अर्णामूला का विकास	78.08	73.77
32.	केरल	ग्रामीण परिपथ 2018-19	मालानाड मालाबार कूज पर्यटन परियोजना का विकास	57.35	45.88
33.	केरल	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	शिवगिरी श्री नारायण गुरु आश्रम- अरुवीपुरम-कुन्नुमपारा श्री सुब्रह्मन्या- चेम्बझंथी श्री नारायण गुरुकुलम का विकास	66.42	42.01
34.	मध्य प्रदेश	वन्यजीव परिपथ 2015-16	पन्ना-मुकुंदपुर-संजय-दुबरी-बांधवगढ़- कान्हा-मुक्की-पेंच में वन्यजीव परिपथ का विकास	92.10	86.31
35.	मध्य प्रदेश	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	सांची- सतना- रीवा- मंदसौर- धार का विकास	74.02	72.75
36.	मध्य प्रदेश	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	ग्वालियर – ओरछा – खजुराहो – चंदेरी – भीमबेटका – मांडू का विकास	89.82	89.49
37.	मध्य प्रदेश	इको परिपथ 2017-18	गांधीसागर बांध - मंडलेश्वर बांध- ओंकारेश्वर बांध-इंदिरा सागर बांध-तवा बांध-बरगी बांध-भेड़ा घाट-बाणसागर बांध- केन नदी का विकास	93.76	93.59

38.	महाराष्ट्र	तटीय परिपथ 2015-16	सिंधुदुर्ग तटीय परिपथ- सागरेश्वर, तरकरली, विजयदुर्ग (बीच और क्रीक), मितभाव का विकास	19.06	18.10
39.	महाराष्ट्र	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	वाकी-अदासा-धापेवाड़ा-पारदसिंघा-तेलखंडी-गिराड का विकास	45.47	43.19
40.	मणिपुर	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	मणिपुर: इम्फाल-खोंगजोम में पर्यटक परिपथ का विकास	72.23	61.25
41.	मणिपुर	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	श्री गोविंदजी मंदिर, श्री बिजॉय गोविंदजी मंदिर – श्री गोपीनाथ मंदिर – श्री बोंशिबोदोन मंदिर – श्री कैना मंदिर का विकास	45.34	45.33
42.	मेघालय	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2016-17	उमियम (लेक व्यू), यू लुम सोहपेटबनेंग-मावदियांगडियांग - ऑर्किड लेक रिजॉर्ट का विकास	99.13	99.11
43.	मेघालय	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2018-19	पश्चिमी खासी हिल्स (नोंगखलों-क्रेमटिरोट - खुदोई और कोहमांग फॉल्स - क्री नदी- मावथाद्रेशन, शिलांग), जयंतिया हिल्स (क्रांग सूरी फॉल्स- शिरमंग- इयूक्सी), गारो हिल्स (नोकरेक रिजर्व, कट्टा बील, सिजू	84.97	84.96

			गुफाएं) का विकास		
44.	मिजोरम	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	थेनजोल और दक्षिणी ज़ोटे, जिला सेरछिप और रेइक का विकास।	92.26	92.26
45.	मिजोरम	इको परिपथ 2016-17	इको-एडवेंचर परिपथ आइजोल - रावपुइचिप - खवफाप - लेंगपुई - चटलांग- सकाब्रहमुइटुइतलांग - मुथी - बेराटलांग -तुइरियल एयरफील्ड - हमुइफांग का विकास	66.37	53.09
46.	नागालैंड	जनजातीय परिपथ 2015-16	जनजातीय परिपथ पेरेन- कोहिमा- वोखा का विकास	97.36	97.36
47.	नागालैंड	जनजातीय परिपथ 2016-17	मोकोकचुंग-तुएनसांग-मोन का विकास	98.14	98.14
48.	ओडिशा	तटीय परिपथ 2016-17	गोपालपुर, बरकुल, सतपाड़ा और तंपारा का विकास	70.82	67.28
49.	पुडुचेरी	तटीय परिपथ 2015-16	दुबरायपेट- अरिकामेडु -वीरमपट्टिनम - चुन्नम्बर - नल्लवाडु/नरमबाई- मनापेट- कालापेट-पुडुचेरी- यनम का विकास	58.44	58.44

50.	पुडुचेरी	विरासत परिपथ 2017-18	फ्रेंको-तमिल गांव, कराईकल, माहे और यनम का विकास	49.44	45.70
51.	पुडुचेरी	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2017-18	पुडुचेरी में आध्यात्मिक परिपथ का विकास	34.96	31.40
52.	पंजाब	विरासत परिपथ 2018-19	आनंदपुर साहिब - फतेहगढ़ साहिब - चमकौर साहिब - फिरोजपुर - खटकर कलां - कलानौर - पटियाला का विकास	85.32	81.05
53.	राजस्थान	मरुस्थल परिपथ 2015-16	सांभर लेक टाउन और अन्य स्थलों का विकास	50.01	50.01
54.	राजस्थान	कृष्ण परिपथ 2016-17	गोविंद देव जी मंदिर (जयपुर), खाटू श्याम जी (सीकर) और नाथद्वारा (राजसमंद) का विकास	75.80	73.85
55.	राजस्थान	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ - 'चुरु (सालासर बालाजी) - जयपुर (श्री समोद के बालाजी, घाटके बालाजी, बंधेके बालाजी)- विराटनगर (बीजक, जैनसिया, अंबिका मंदिर)- भरतपुर (कमान क्षेत्र)-धौलपुर (मुचकुंड)-	87.05	72.23



			मेहंदीपुर बालाजी- चित्तौड़गढ़ (सांवलियाजी) का विकास		
56.	राजस्थान	विरासत परिपथ  2017-18	विरासत परिपथ राजसमंद (कुंभलगढ़ किला) - जयपुर (जयपुर और नाहरगढ़ किले के अग्रभाग में प्रकाश व्यवस्था) -झालावाड़ (गगरोन किला) - चित्तौड़गढ़ (चित्तौड़गढ़ किला)- जैसलमेर (जैसलमेर किला) - हनुमानगढ़ (गोगामेड़ी) - उदयपुर (प्रताप गौरव केंद्र) - धौलपुर (बाग-ए-निलोफर और पुरानी छावनी) - नागौर (मीरा बाई स्मारक, मेड़ता) - टोंक (सुनहरी कोठी) का विकास	70.61	66.99
57.	सिक्किम	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ  2015-16	रंगपो (प्रवेश)- रोराथांग- अरितार- फादमचेन-नाथंग-शेराथांग- सोंगमो- गंगटोक-फोडोंग- मंगन- लाचुंग- युमथांग- लाचेन- थांगु-गुरुडोंगमेर- मंगन- गंगटोक- तुमिनलिंगी- सिंगतम (निकास) को जोड़ने वाले पर्यटक परिपथ का विकास	98.05	97.41
58.	सिक्किम	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ	सिंगतम - मका- टेमी-बेरमोइकटोकेल- फोंगिया- नामची-जोरथांग- ओखारे-	95.32	95.32

		2016-17	सोम्बारिया-दारमदिन- जोरेथांग- मेल्ली (निकास) को जोड़ने वाले पर्यटक परिपथ का विकास		
59.	तमिलनाडु	तटीय परिपथ 2016-17	(चेन्नई- मामल्लपुरम - रामेश्वरम - मानपाडु - कन्याकुमारी) का विकास	73.13	71.03
60.	तेलंगाना	इको परिपथ 2015-16	महबूबनगर जिले में इको पर्यटन परिपथ का विकास	91.62	91.25
61.	तेलंगाना	जनजातीय परिपथ 2016-17	मुलुगु- लकनावरम- मेदवरम- तडवई- दमारवी- मल्लूर-बोगाथा झरनों का विकास	79.87	79.87
62.	तेलंगाना	विरासत परिपथ 2017-18	कुतुब शाही विरासत पार्क - पैगाह मकबरे- हयात बख्शी मस्जिद- रेमंड के मकबरे का विकास	96.90	70.61
63.	त्रिपुरा	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	अगरतला - सिपाहीजला - मेलाघर- उदयपुर-अमरपुर- तीर्थमुख- मंदिरघाट-डंबूर-नारिकेलकुंज- गंडाचरा-अंबासा का विकास	82.85	77.76
64.	त्रिपुरा	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2018-19	सूरमाचेर्रा - उनाकोटी - जम्पुई हिल्स- गुनाबती-भुवनेश्वरी-नीरमहल- बॉक्सनगर -चोड्राखोला- पिलक- अवांगचारा का विकास	44.83	35.25

65.	उत्तर प्रदेश	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	श्रावस्ती, कुशीनगर और कपिलवस्तु का विकास	87.89	72.56
66.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रामायण परिपथ 2016-17	चित्रकूट और श्रृंगवेरपुर का विकास	69.45	64.09
67.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	अहर-अलीगढ़-कासगंज-सरोसी (उन्नाव)-प्रतापगढ़-कौशांबी-मिर्जापुर-गोरखपुर-डुमरियागंज-बस्ती-बाराबंकी-आजमगढ़-कैराना-बागपत-शाहजहांपुर का विकास	71.91	69.63
68.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	बिजनौर-मेरठ- कानपुर- कानपुर देहात- बांदा- गाजीपुर- सलेमपुर-घोसी- बलिया- अम्बेडकर नगर-अलीगढ़- फतेहपुर- देवरिया- महोबा-सोनभद्र- चंदौली- मिश्रिख- भदोही का विकास	67.51	64.14
69.	उत्तर प्रदेश	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	कालिंजर किला (बांदा)-मगहर धाम (संत कबीर नगर)- चौरी चौरा, शहीद स्थल (फतेहपुर)- महुआर शहीद स्थल (घोसी)-शहीद स्मारक (मेरठ) का विकास	36.65	32.27
70.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रामायण परिपथ 2017-18	अयोध्या का विकास	127.21	115.46

71.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	जेवर-दादरी-सिकंदराबाद-नोएडा- खुर्जा-बांदा का विकास	12.03	11.43
72.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	गोरखनाथ मंदिर (गोरखपुर), देवीपट्टन मंदिर (बलरामपुर) और वटवाशनी मंदिर (डुमरियागंज) का विकास	18.30	18.12
73.	उत्तराखंड	इको परिपथ 2015-16	टिहरी झील और उसके आस-पास के क्षेत्र को नये गंतव्य के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए,इको-टूरिज्म एडवेंचर स्पोर्ट्स एवं संबद्ध पर्यटन संबंधी अवसंरचना का समेकित विकास	69.17	69.17
74.	उत्तराखंड	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	कुमाऊं क्षेत्र -कटारमल-जोगेश्वर- बैजनाथ-देवीधुरा में विरासत परिपथ का एकीकृत विकास	76.32	68.91
75.	पश्चिम बंगाल	तटीय परिपथ 2015-16	तटीय परिपथ: उदयपुर- दीघा- शंकरपुर- ताजपुर- मंदारमणि- फ्रेजरगंज-बक्खलाई- हेनरी द्वीप का विकास	67.99	65.07
76.	-	मार्गस्थ सुविधाएं 2018-19	सडक परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय के सहयोग से उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में वाराणसी-गया; कुशीनगर-गया- कुशीनगर में मार्गस्थ सुविधाओं का	15.07	14.32

			विकास		
				कुल	5287.90 4949.14

\* केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के लिए टीएसए मॉडल I के माध्यम से सीएनए को प्राधिकार की राशि शामिल है।

(ii). पर्यटन मंत्रालय की स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची निम्न प्रकार है:

राशि (करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य	गंतव्य	एक्सपीरियंस का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	अराकू-लम्बासिंगी	अराकू में बोर्डा केव एक्सपीरियंस	29.87
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	नाचो	अनलॉक नाचो अभियान	14.02
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	मेचुका	मेचुका सांस्कृतिक हाट	18.48
4	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	मेचुका	मेचुका एडवेंचर पार्क	12.75
5	असम	कोकराझार	कोकराझार वेटलैंड एक्सपीरियंस	26.67
6	असम	जोरहाट	रीइमेंजिंग सिन्नामारा टी एस्टेट	23.91
7	गोवा	पोरवोरिम	पोरवोरिम क्रीक एक्सपीरियंस	23.56
8	गोवा	कोलवा	कोलवा बीच एक्सपीरियंस	15.65
9	कर्नाटक	हम्पी	'ट्रैवलर नूक्स' की स्थापना	26.30
10	कर्नाटक	मैसूर	टोंगा राइड हेरिटेज एक्सपीरियंस जोन	4.12
11	कर्नाटक	मैसूर	ईकोलोजिकल एक्सपीरियंस जोन	18.36
12	केरल	कुमारकोम	कुमारकोम पक्षी अभयारण्य एक्सपीरियंस	13.92
13	लद्दाख	लेह	जूले लेह जैव विविधता पार्क	24.89

14	लद्दाख	कारगिल	एक्सप्लोरिंग एलओसी और हुंडरमन विलेज एक्सपीरियंस	12.01
15	मध्य प्रदेश	ग्वालियर	फूलबाग एक्सपीरियंस जोन	16.73
16	मध्य प्रदेश	चित्रकूट	चित्रकूट में आध्यात्मिक एक्सपीरियंस	27.21
17	महाराष्ट्र	पुणे	शिवसृष्टि एतिहासिक थीम पार्क-चरण 3	76.22
18	मेघालय	सोहरा	वॉटरफाल ट्रेल्स एक्सपीरियंस	27.84
19	मेघालय	सोहरा	मेघालयन एज केव एक्सपीरियंस	32.45
20	नागालैंड	चुमौकेदिमा	चुमौकेदिमा व्यू पॉइंट में इको-टूरिज्म एक्सपीरियंस	7.87
21	नागालैंड	चुमौकेदिमा	मिडवे रिट्रीट में जनजातीय सांस्कृतिक एक्सपीरियंस	21.56
22	पुडुचेरी	कराईकल	कराईकल तट और वॉटरफ्रॉन्ट एक्सपीरियंस	20.29
23	पंजाब	कपूरथला	कांजिली वेटलैंड में इको टूरिज्म एक्सपीरियंस	20.06
24	पंजाब	अमृतसर	अटारी में सीमा पर्यटन का एक्सपीरियंस	25.90
25	राजस्थान	बूंदी	आध्यात्मिक एक्सपीरियंस, केशोरायपाटन	17.37
26	सिक्किम	ग्यालशिग	युकसोम क्लस्टर में इको-वेलनेस एक्सपीरियंस	15.40
27	सिक्किम	गंगटोक	गंगटोक सांस्कृतिक गांव	22.59
28	तमिलनाडु	मामल्लपुरम	शोर मंदिर में इमर्सिव एक्सपीरियंस	30.02
29	तेलंगाना	भोंगीर	भोंगीर किला एक्सपीरियेंशियल जोन	56.81
30	तेलंगाना	अनंतगिरि	अनंतगिरि वन में इको टूरिज्म जोन	38.00

31	उत्तर प्रदेश	प्रयागराज	आजाद पार्क और देखो प्रयागराज ट्रेल एक्सपीरियंस	13.02
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	नैमिषारण्य	वैदिक- वेलनेस एक्सपीरियंस	15.94
33	उत्तराखंड	पिथौरागढ़	गुंजी में ग्रामीण पर्यटन क्लस्टर एक्सपीरियंस	32.20
34	उत्तराखंड	चंपावत	टी गार्डन एक्सपीरियंस	11.21
कुल				793.20

### DISBURSEMENT OF FUND FROM EPF

#### 171. SHRI ESWARASAMY K. :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that profit is made by disbursement of funds from EPF through different means;
- (b) if so, the means through which funds have been disbursed till the year 2023 along with the amount so disbursed, separately; and
- (c) the annual profit estimated to be earned by each of the said means?

**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): No profit is made by EPFO through disbursement of funds from EPF through different means.

**ATHLETES TRAINED AT KICS****172. DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:**

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

- (a) the number of athletes who got trained at Khelo India Centres (KICs), State and district-wise including Tamil Nadu and the details of the achievements that have been made by these athletes at State, National and International levels;
- (b) the total number of KICs and sports academies operational across the country, State and district-wise including Tamil Nadu;
- (c) whether the Government has any proposal to open more KICs across the country particularly in Tamil Nadu;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons there for;
- (e) the details of the funds allocated and utilized for the establishment/creation, operation and upgradation of sports infrastructure in these centres during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and
- (f) whether the Government is planning to enhance the scope of the scheme, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) State-wise and district-wise athletes who got trained at Khelo India Centres (KICs), including in Tamil Nadu and the details of achievements by these athletes at State, National and International levels are available at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/state-wise-khelo-india-centers>.



(b) State-wise details of operational Khelo India Centres and Accredited Academies under the Khelo India Scheme, including in Tamil Nadu, are available at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/state-wise-khelo-india-centers>.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to open 1250 KICs across the country, including in Tamil Nadu. Details of all KICs notified till date under the Khelo India Scheme are available at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/state-wise-khelo-india-centers>.

(e) State-wise details of funds allocated and utilized for the establishment/creation, operation and upgradation of sports infrastructure in KICs during the last three years and the current year are available at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/state-wise-khelo-india-centers>.

(f) No, Sir.

## **YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN INDIA**

### **173. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is in concurrence with Reports of International Labour Organisation (ILO) that youth unemployment rates in India are now higher than the global levels;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Indian economy has not been able to create enough jobs for educated youths during the last ten years;
- (c) whether rise in so called gig jobs or temporary and low paying employment is alarming for employment situation in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken by the Government on these issues?

**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 Employment Report, 2024 of Institute for Human Development (IHD) - International Labour Organisation (ILO) mentioned that in ILO's Global Report Trends for Youth, 2022, the worldwide youth unemployment rate was 15.6 per cent in 2021. Further, as per World Employment and Social Outlook Trends, 2024 by ILO, globally, in 2023, the youth unemployment rate was 13.3 per cent. The official data source of Employment/ Unemployment indicator in India at present is the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. The survey period is July to June of the next year. As per the latest available Annual PLFS reports, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for youth of age 15-29 years in the country in the year 2023-24 was 10.2% which is lower than global levels. Further, the Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for youth indicating employment has increased from 31.4% in 2017-18 to 41.7% in 2023-24.

Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) Payroll Data gives an idea of the level of employment in the formal sector. More than 1.3 crore net subscribers joined EPFO during 2023-24. Moreover, during September 2017 to August, 2024, more than 7.03 crore net subscribers have joined EPFO, indicating increase in formalisation of employment.

All the labour force indicators are providing evidence of improved employment scenario in the country.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Accordingly, the Government of India has taken various steps for generating employment in the country.

The various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India like Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Textile, etc. are implementing different employment generation schemes/ programmes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), Deen Dayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), etc. The details of various employment generation schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government of India may be seen at [https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes\\_programmes](https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes).

## **CSR FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

### **174. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has any data on CSR funds allocated to rural development by corporate entities during the last year and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the status of cases filed under the Companies Act during the last two years, and the effectiveness of the resolution mechanism;
- (c) the incentives which are being offered to companies for adopting environmentally sustainable business practices;
- (d) whether the Government has taken any steps to simplify regulatory compliance for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) companies and startups; and
- (e) 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): There is no provision of allocation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds under the Companies Act, 2013. The legal framework for CSR has been provided under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'), Schedule VII of the Act and Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014. Section 135 of the Act mandates every company having net worth of Rs. 500 crore or more, or turnover of Rs. 1000 crore or more, or net profit of Rs. 5 crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year, to spend at least two per cent of the average net profits of the company made over immediately preceding three financial years towards CSR as per the CSR Policy of the Company. Every eligible company has to constitute a CSR Committee comprising three or more

directors. The Committee shall formulate and recommend the CSR policy which indicates the activities to be undertaken by the company in area or subject specified in Schedule VII. CSR framework provides that CSR activities may be undertaken by the company itself or through the entities as mentioned in Rule 4(1) of Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014. The Board of the company plans, decides, executes and monitors the CSR activities of the company based on the recommendation of its CSR Committee. Further, Item No.(x) of the Schedule VII of the Act inter alia mentions "Rural Development Projects".

On the basis of filings made in the MCA21 registry by the companies, the CSR spent in Rural Development Project for the last three financial years 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 is at **Statement-I**.

(b): Status of cases filed under the Companies Act during the last two years is as under:

S. No.	Period	Cases filed in courts	Disposed off	Withdrawn
1.	2022-23	1,946	1,000	108
2.	2023-24	1,452	1,160	6,267
3.	01.04.2024 to 31.10.2024	953	1,056	41

Further, the only resolution mechanism available under the Companies Act, 2013 is under Section 441 of the Companies Act, 2013, by way of compounding of offences.

The number of cases which have been compounded and fee imposed are at **Statement II.**

(c)to(e): The Government has taken many steps for adopting environmentally sustainable business practice and to simplify regulatory compliance for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) companies and startups. Some of the important measures are as under:

- i. Amendments made in CA-13 in 2019 to de-criminalize technical and procedural violations under Companies Act.
- ii. Amendments made in CA-13 in 2020 to facilitate ease of doing business, further decriminalization of offences and improve compliance requirements, specifically for Small Companies, One Person Companies, Start-ups and Producer Companies.
- iii. Various Rules prescribed under the CA-13 have been notified as well as amended from time to time to address the difficulties experienced and suggestions made by the industry chambers and other stakeholders.
- iv. Extended the fast track process for mergers under the Companies Act, 2013 to also include mergers of Startups with other Startups and with Small companies, so that the process of mergers and amalgamations is completed faster for such companies.

- v. New section 446B for lesser penalties for One Person Companies, small companies, startups and Producer Companies.
- vi. Provisions relating to Producer Companies (Earlier Part IXA of Companies Act, 1956) included in the Companies Act, 2013.
- vii. The Ministry has amended the Companies (Adjudication of Penalties) Rules, 2014 on 05.08.2024 (effective from 16.09.2024) to provide that the adjudication proceedings under Section 454 of the Companies Act, 2013 by the Adjudicating Officers and Regional Directors shall take place in electronic mode only through the e- adjudication platform developed by the Ministry for this purpose. This would enable adjudication of such proceedings to be in a faster and user-friendly manner.
- viii. Amendment has been made in rule 25A of the Companies (Compromises, Arrangements and Amalgamations) Rules, 2016 on 9<sup>th</sup> Sep. 2024 (effective from 17<sup>th</sup> Sep. 2024). Pursuant to this amendment, merger of a holding company incorporated abroad with its wholly owned subsidiary incorporated in India would require approval of Central Government (delegated to Regional Directors). Prior to this amendment, such mergers required approval of the NCLT. This would make this process speedier and would allow NCLT to concentrate on other areas.
- ix. As per Section 2(40) of the Companies Act 2013, One Person Company and Small Company do not need to prepare and file cash flow statements as part of their financial statement.

- x. As per the proviso to Section 92(1) One Person Company and Small Company are not mandatorily required to get the Annual Return signed by Company Secretary. One Person Company and Small Company also have lesser compliance requirement in comparison to others when it comes to meeting of board under Section 173 of this act.

**STATEMENT-I**

<b>CSR Expenditure for Rural Development Projects from 2020-21 to 2022-23</b>			
<b>Sector</b>	<b>FY</b>	<b>FY</b>	<b>FY</b>
	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>
Rural Development Projects (INR Cr.)	1,850.71	1,833.76	2,005.37

(Data upto 31.03.2024) [Source: Corporate Data Management Cell]

**STATEMENT-II**

**Number of cases which have been compounded and fee imposed**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Cases filed for compounding/period</b>	<b>Status</b>		<b>Compounding fee imposed</b>
		<b>No. of cases compounded</b>	<b>Pending</b>	<b>Pending</b>
1.	2022-23	999	744	21,87,09,410
2.	2023-24	954	764	22,20,44,825
3.	01.04.2024 to 31.10.2024	507	513	13,59,65,810



**INDIAN TOURISM INDUSTRY****175. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:****SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:**

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

- (a) whether worldwide tourism is ranked second highest revenue-generating industry;
- (b) if so, whether it is necessary to differentiate between different type of tourists to understand and analyse their purpose of visits;
- (c) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard and the achievements made so far;
- (d) whether the Indian tourism industry has been facing various challenges/ issues/ difficulties;
- (e) if so, the response of the Government thereto;
- (f) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to resolve the said issues and the achievements made so far; and
- (g) the measures taken by the Government for generation of additional employment during the Twelfth Five Year Plan to help in resolving issues relating to tourism industry?

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

(a) to (c): As per the UNWTO Barometer published in September 2024, export revenues from international tourism in 2023 were recorded at USD 1.8 trillion, which includes receipts from tourism activities as well as passenger transport.

Based on data from the Bureau of Immigration, the Ministry of Tourism classifies foreign tourists into 6 categories according to their purpose of visit. The total Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) stood at 9.52 million in 2023. A breakdown of the same is provided below:

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Tourist Category</b>	<b>Percentage share</b>
1	Leisure Holiday and Recreation	46.2
2	Indian diaspora	26.9
3	Business and professional	10.3
4	Medical	6.9
5	Student	0.5
6	Others (including unknown)	9.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(d) to (g): Ministry of Tourism has undertaken several steps to revitalize the tourism industry such as:

1. Improve the quality of infrastructure and facilities at various tourist destinations across the country under schemes such as 'Swadesh Darshan', 'PRASHAD', and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development', in collaboration with States/UTs, Central agencies and private stakeholders.
2. Enhance connectivity and accessibility at various tourist destinations across the country in collaboration with Line Ministries. The Ministry of Tourism has partnered with the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Railways, and Ministry of Ports, Shipping, and Waterways to achieve this goal.
3. Enhance the overall quality and visitor experience through initiatives focused on capacity building, skill development such as Incredible India Tourist Facilitator (IITF), 'Paryatan Mitra' and 'Paryatan Didi' and also through events and campaigns such as 'Dekho Apna Desh,' 'Chalo India,' 'International Tourism Mart' and 'Bharat Parv'.

### **SEXUAL HARASSMENT AGAINST WOMEN AT SAI**

#### **176. SHRI S. VENKATESAN:**

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

- (a) the details of the number of Sports Academies, Regional Centres, National Centres of excellence, Sports training centres and other bodies under Sports

Authority of India (SAI) and the details of the number of them are having Internal Complaint Committee (ICC) against Sexual harassment against women at work places, category-wise;

(b) the details of the institutions/centres not having ICCs against Sexual harassment against women at work places;

(c) whether all ICCs are having outside members also, if so, the details thereof institutions/centres not having such member; and

(d) the number of complaints received and disposed by the above institutions/centres during the last five years, year-wise?

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

(a) to (c): SAI Head Office and all its 12 Regional Centres have established Internal Complaints Committees (ICC) which ensures that all employees/athletes at these locations have access to a mechanism for addressing complaints related to sexual harassment. These ICC also cater the issues related to sub-centres like National Centres of excellence (NCOEs), SAI Training Centres (STCs), Extension Centres, etc. falling under the jurisdiction of respective Regional Centres. Further, all the ICC have a member from outside.

(d) The details of complaints received and disposed during last five years are as under:

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of Complaints Received</b>	<b>No. of Complaints Disposed Of</b>
2020	01	01
2021	04	04
2022	06	05
2023	06	05
2024 (as on date)	05	03

### **PRASHAD SCHEME**

**177. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:**

**SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:**

**SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:**

**SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:**

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

- (a) the number of proposals received under the PRASHAD Scheme, State-wise and year-wise;
- (b) the number of proposals that have been accepted under the said Scheme along with the details of implementation, state-wise and year-wise;
- (c) the number of sanctioned projects alongwith the details of the projects that have been inaugurated to date;

- (d) the details of amount sanctioned, utilized and allocated along with the physical and financial progress of all the projects selected under the said Scheme year-wise and State wise including the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (e) whether new proposals are being accepted or under consideration by the Government under the PRASHAD Scheme; State-wise including the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (f) if so, the details and the status of the new proposals that have been submitted for acceptance from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh; and
- (g) if not, the reasons for non-acceptance of such proposals?

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

(a) to (g): Ministry of Tourism under its 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive' (PRASHAD) Scheme provides Financial Assistance to the State Governments and Union Territories Administration for development of Tourism Infrastructure at the Pre-Identified Pilgrimage destinations/Heritage Cities. Under this Scheme, infrastructure interventions are carried out in consultation with the State Governments/UTs.

Ministry of Tourism, from time to time receives proposals from various sources regarding development of infrastructure under PRASHAD Scheme and these proposals are evaluated as per scheme guidelines and established procedures.

Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned 46 projects under its PRASHAD Scheme including 3 projects in Andhra Pradesh. A total of 29 sites are identified for

development under the PRASHAD Scheme including 2 sites in Andhra Pradesh. The details of the projects sanctioned and sites identified are enclosed as **Statement.**

### STATEMENT

**List of projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme of Ministry of Tourism given below:-**

**(Rs. in Crore)**

State/ UT	Sr. No.	Project Name	Sanction Year	Approved Cost	Amount Released	Physical Progress %	Financial Progress %
Andhra Pradesh	4	Development of Pilgrim Amenities at Amaravati	2015-16	27.77	27.77	100	100
	5	Development of Srisailem Temple	2017-18	43.08	43.08	100	100
	6	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Varaha Lakshmi Narsimha Swami Vari Devasthanam at Simhachalam	2022-23	54.04	13.69	28	25
Arunachal Pradesh	7	Development of Parshuram Kund	2020-21	37.88	21.95	86	58
Assam	8	Development of Pilgrimage amenities at Kamakhya Temple	2015-16	29.80	29.80	100	100
Bihar	9	Development at Patna Sahib	2015-16	29.62	29.62	100	100
	10	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple	2014-15	3.63	3.63	100	100
Chhattisgarh	11	Development of Pilgrimage amenities at Maa Bamleshwari Devi Temple	2020-21	48.44	32.13	84	66
Gujarat	12	Development of Dwarka	2016-17	13.08	10.46	100	80
	13	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Somnath	2016-17	45.36	45.36	100	100

	14	Development of Promenade at Somnath	2018-19	47.12	47.12	100	100
	15	Development of Pilgrim Plaza with Queue management complex at Somnath Gujarat	2021-22	49.97	0.00	0	0
	16	Development of Pilgrimage Facilities at Ambaji Temple	2022-23	50.00	10.54	30	21
Haryana	17	Development of Mata Mansa Devi Temple and Nada Saheb Gurudwara	2019-20	48.53	34.68	74	71
Jammu and Kashmir	18	Development at Hazratbal Shrine	2016-17	40.46	34.30	90	85
Jharkhand	19	Development of Baba Baidya Nath Dham	2018-19	36.79	34.95	100	89
Karnataka	20	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Chamundeshwari Devi Temple	2023-24	45.71	0.00	0	0
Kerala	21	Development at Guruvayur Temple	2016-17	45.19	45.19	100	100
Madhya Pradesh	22	Development of Amarkantak	2020-21	49.99	34.73	68	69
	23	Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	43.93	43.93	100	100
Maharashtra	24	Development of Trimbakeshwar	2017-18	42.18	29.93	93	57
Meghalaya	25	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation at Nongswalia Church, Nartiang Shakti Peeth, Aitnar Pool and Charantala Kali Temple	2020-21	29.29	24.92	100	100
Mizoram	26	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism at Chite Vang, Zuangtai, Reiek and Aizawl	2022-23	44.89	13.18	22	29
Nagaland	27	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure at Molungkimong, Noksen Church, Aizuto, Wokha and Kohima	2018-19	25.20	21.33	100	84



	28	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure at Zunheboto	2022-23	18.18	10.90	62	60
Odisha	29	Infrastructure Development at Puri	2014-15	50.00	10.00	-	20
Punjab	30	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	2015-16	6.40	6.40	100	100
	31	Development of Chamkaur Sahib	2021-22	31.57	17.49	79	55
Rajasthan	32	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	2015-16	32.64	26.11	92	80
Sikkim	33	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation at Four Patron Saints, Yuksom	2020-21	33.32	28.31	87	85
Tamil Nadu	34	Development of Kanchipuram	2016-17	13.99	13.99	100	100
	35	Development of Velankanni	2016-17	4.86	4.86	100	100
Telangana	36	Development of Jogulamba Devi Temple	2020-21	38.90	33.07	72	85
	37	Development of Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism Infrastructure at Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple	2022-23	62.00	12.82	37	21
	38	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure at Bhadrachalam	2022-23	41.38	8.43	15	20
Tripura	39	Development of Tripura Sundari Temple	2020-21	34.43	25.62	63	68
Uttar Pradesh	40	Development of Varanasi – Phase –I	2015-16	18.73	18.73	100	100
	41	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	10.98	10.98	100	100
	42	Development of River Cruise Tourism at Varanasi	2017-18	9.02	9.02	100	100
	43	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan	2014-15	9.36	9.36	100	100
	44	Development of Varanasi – Phase II	2017-18	44.60	31.77	100	71
	45	Development of Infrastructure facilities at	2018-19	37.59	30.97	99	78

		Govardhan					
	46	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	2015-16	34.77	34.77	100	100
Uttarakh and	47	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham	2018-19	56.15	27.43	62	49
	48	Augmentation of Pilgrimage Infrastructure Facilities at Gangotri and Yamunotri Dham	2021-22	54.36	10.22	100	18
West Bengal	49	Development of Belur Math	2016-17	30.03	23.39	92	78
		Total		1605.20	1036.96		

**List of Identified sites under PRASHAD Scheme:**

S.No.	State/UT	Project / Subject
1	Andhra Pradesh	Annavaram, Kakinada District
2	Andhra Pradesh	Vedagiri Lakshmi Narasimhawamy Temple, Nellore District
3	Bihar	Simariya Ghat, Begusarai District
4	Bihar	Aami Mandir, Saran District
5	Chhattisgarh	Kudargarh Temple, Surajpur District
6	Goa	Bom Jesus, Old Goa District
7	Gujarat	Shri Nilkanth Mahadev Temple, Sunak, Mahesana District
8	Himachal Pradesh	Maa Chintpurni Temple, Una District

9	Jammu and Kashmir	Utterbehni and Purmandal, Samba District
10	Karnataka	Sri Renuka Yallamma Temple, Saudatti, Belagavi District
11	Karnataka	Papnash Temple, Bidar District
12	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Peetmbra Peetha, Datia District
13	Madhya Pradesh	Shanidev Temple, Morena District
14	Maharashtra	Shri Ghrushneshwar Shivalaya, Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar District
15	Maharashtra	Tuljapur, Dharashiv District District
16	Maharashtra	Shre Kshetra Rajur, Ganpati Temple, Jalna District
17	Mizoram	Vangchhia, Champhai District
18	Odisha	Chausath Yogini Temple, Ranipur, Jharial, Balangir District
19	Odisha	Maa Kichakeswari Temple in Kiching, Mayurbhanj District
20	Puducherry	Navagriha Temple- Sri Dharbaranyeswarar Temple and Spiritual Park, Karaikal District
21	Punjab	Durgyana Temple, Amritsar District
22	Rajasthan	Shri Karni Mata Mandir, Bikaner District
23	Rajasthan	Sun Temple, Budhahita, Kota District
24	Rajasthan	Malaseri Dungri

25	Tamil Nadu	<p>Navagriha Temple at 8 places in Tamil Nadu</p> <p>Sri Kailasanathar Temple, Thingalur, Thanjavur District</p> <p>Guru Bhagvan Temple, Alangudi, Thanjavur District</p> <p>Sri Naaganathar Temple, Thirunageshwaram, Thanjavur District</p> <p>Sri Suryanaar Temple, Thiruvudaimaruthur, Suriyanar Kovil, Thanjavur District</p> <p>Sri Agneeswarar Temple, Kanjanur, Thanjavur District</p> <p>Sri Vaitheeshwaran Temple, Vaitheeswaran Kovil, Mayiladuthurai District</p> <p>Sri Naganatha Swamy Temple, Keelaperumpallam, Mayiladuthurai District</p> <p>Suweathaaranyshwarar Temple, Thiruvankadu, Mayiladuthurai District</p>
26	Telangana	<p>Goddess Yellamma Temple at Balkampet, Hyderabad District</p>
27	Uttar Pradesh	<p>Shri Kali Mandir established by Adiguru Shankaracharya, Chowk, Lucknow District</p>
28	Uttar Pradesh	<p>Pilgrimage sites of Braj, Mathura District</p>
29	Uttarakhand	<p>Timmersian MahaDev (Devnath), Chamoli District</p>

**NATIONAL CULTURE FUND****178. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has set up National Culture Fund (NCF) to facilitate Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the field of heritage conservation and if so, the details thereof, including objectives, features, etc.;
- (b) the details of projects undertaken during the last five years along with the funds sanctioned, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to review the functioning of NCF for its effective implementation?

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

- (a) Government has set up National Culture Fund (NCF) as a Trust on 28<sup>th</sup> November, 1996 under the Charitable Endowment Act, 1890 with a view to mobilize resources through Public Private Partnerships (PPP) towards promoting, protecting and preserving India's cultural heritage. A donor/sponsor while making contributions to the NCF may indicate a project along with any specific location/aspect.

The following are some of the major objectives of NCF:

- i) To administer and apply the Fund for conservation, maintenance, promotion, protection, preservation and up gradation of monuments protected or otherwise;
- ii) For the training and development of a cadre of specialists and cultural administrators;
- iii) The promotion and reinforcement of oral and other intangible forms of culture expression and recording documentation of forms that are dying out or are threatened with extinction;
- iv) Protection and promotion of artistic endeavor in all its forms, particularly innovative experiments in arts.

Features of NCF:

- i) The NCF is managed and administered through a Council chaired by the Minister of Culture and has a maximum strength of 25 Members to decide the policies.
- ii) A Executive Committee headed by Secretary (Culture) and has a maximum strength of 11 Members, to execute those policies.
- iii) Donations to the National Culture Fund are eligible for 100% tax benefit under Section 80G(ii) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- iv) NCF's activities are covered under Schedule VII No. (v) of the Companies Act, 2013 as valid receptacle of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contribution under :-  
*“(v) Protection of national heritage, art and culture including restoration of buildings and sites of historical importance and*

*works of art; setting up public libraries; promotion and development of traditional arts and handicrafts.”*

Annual Accounts are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

- (b) The state wise details of projects undertaken during last five years along with funds sanctioned State/UT-wise are attached as **Statement**.
- (c) Department from time to time takes review of the activities under National Culture Fund.

### **STATEMENT**

#### **STATE WISE DETAILS OF PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN DURING LAST FIVE YEARS ALONG WITH FUNDS SANCTIONED STATE/UT-WISE**

S.No.	Donor	Details of Project	Funds Spent (Rs. in lakhs)
<b>Assam</b>			
1	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC)	Conservation of Ahom Monuments	221.00
Total			221.00
<b>Bihar</b>			
1	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Conservation and development of the excavated remains at	14.50

	(NTPC)	Vikramshila	
2	National Culture Fund	Preparation of DPR for Nalanda Site Museum	24.80
Total			39.30
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>			
1	Bhilai steel plant	Restoration and Development of National Heritage Site at Deobaloda	150.86
Total			150.86
<b>Delhi</b>			
1	Apeejay Surrendra Hotels Ltd.	Conservation and enhancement of Jantar Mantar, New Delhi	7.20
2.	State Bank of India, Mumbai	Atmanirbhar Bharat Project (ABCD Project)	380.00
3.	NCF funded	Barh ki Chowki (Restoration and Conservation of "BARH KI CHOWKI" Delhi)	14.63
4.	NCF funded	The Legends of Jyotirlingam – Sunaina (Society for the upliftment of the National Arts of India)	30.00
5.	India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd.	Installation of Turnstile system at Humayun Tomb, Purana	43.19



	(IIFCL)	Quilla, Qutub Minar	
		Total	475.02
<b>Gujarat</b>			
1.	Rural Electrification Corporation (REC)	Crafts and sustainable skill development in Gujarat (Self-employed women's association-SEWA)	2.41
2.	National Culture Fund	Setting up of National Maritime Heritage Complex	1500.00
3.	India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd. (IIFCL)	Installation of Turnstile system at Rani Ki Vav	33.00
		Total	1535.41
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>			
1.	UCO Bank, Chandigarh	Hidimba Devi Temple	9.25
		Total	9.25
<b>Karnataka</b>			
1.	Airports Authority of India	Digital upgradation of the ASI Hampi Museum at Kamalapura	280.30
2.	ShrimatiNagarathnamma	Conservation work and providing tourist amenities at Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Temple Nuggehalli,	110.00

		Bengaluru	
3.	NCF funded	Sanskriti Foundation Authentic and Critical study and presentation of 64 Arts (Chatusshasti Kalas) that form the bedrock of Indian culture heritage	18.90
4.	NCF funded	Sanskriti Foundation Bringing out a comprehensive Monograph on the 16 Samskara-s" and a mini - encyclopaedic version of the 64 Arts of India	7.12
Total			416.32
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
1.	Infosys Foundation	Conservation of Vishnu Temple, Bateshwar	190.00
2.	Armored Vehicles Nigam Limited	Developmental activities at Temple of Somnath and ruins at Badgaon.	11.40
Total			201.40
<b>Maharashtra</b>			
1.	Pune Municipal Corporation	To enliven the environs and recreate the splendor of	1.01

		Shaniwarwada Palace, Pune	
2.	Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum, Pune	Gallery and museum development	6.63
3.	ShrimatiUttaradevi Charitable and Research Foundation	Restoration of Shri Bhulleshwar Temple	9.12
4	India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd. (IIFCL)	Installation of Turnstile system (Bibi-ka-Maqbara, Ellora Caves, Shaniwarwada)	43.32
Total			60.08
<b>Odisha</b>			
1.	Armoured Vehicles Nigam Limited	Providing of public amenities like, smart toilet, Childcare room, Rest room for Senior Citizens at Sun temple, Konark, Dist.-Puri	14.20
2	India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd. (IIFCL)	Installation of Turnstile system at Sun Temple, Konark, Dist.-Puri	23.32
Total			37.52
<b>Rajasthan</b>			
1.	World Monument Fund	Jaisalmer Fort, Rajasthan( for SMP)	17.29
2.	NCF funded	Rekhta Foundation (Preserving	32.80

		the oral traditions of Rajasthan	
Total			50.09
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
3.	Armoured Vehicles Nigam Limited	Expanding the illumination to the exterior portion of the Prakara wall and entrance area of Brihadiswara Temple, Thanjavur	6.54
Total			6.54
<b>Telangana</b>			
1.	India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd (IIFCL)	Execution of the replica of the 120 ft. Tall Flag post at Rashtrapati Nilayam, Hyderabad	275.00
Total			275.00
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
1.	Sony India Pvt. Ltd.	Up gradation of Sarnath Site and Museum	118.81
2.	India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd. (IIFCL)	Installation of Turnstile system at Taj Mahal	52.76
Total			171.57
<b>West Bengal</b>			
1.	Children's Academy of Culture, Durgapur	Training Centre for Performing Arts, Children's Art gallery,	1.59

		Museum, Auditorium	
			Total
			1.59

### **ULLAS SCHEME IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

**179. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:**

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

(a) the details and the number of people enrolled under the ULLAS scheme, since its inception, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number of women, SC/ST/OBC/Minorities, Persons with Special Needs (Divyangjans), Marginalized/ Nomadic/ Construction workers/ laborers enrolled under the scheme, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the amount of funds allocated and utilized under the scheme, since its inception, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the number of people who have appeared in the Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Assessment Test (FLNAT), State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) and (b) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme, introduced in 2022-23 as New India Literacy Programme (NILP), now popularly known as ULLAS - Nav Bharat Saaksharta Karyakram, is being implemented from the F.Y. 2022-23 to 2026-27.

State-wise details of people enrolled under ULLAS Scheme especially in Andhra Pradesh is enclosed as **Statement-I**. The figures include the number of women, SC/ST/OBC/Minorities, Persons with Special Needs (Divyangjans), Marginalized/ Nomadic/ Construction workers/ laborers enrolled under the scheme.

(c) The details of the amount of funds allocated and utilized under the scheme, since its inception, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh is enclosed as **Statement-II**.

(d) The details of the number of people who have appeared in the Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Assessment Test (FLNAT), State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh is enclosed as **Statement-III**.

### **STATEMENT-I**

#### **State-wise details of learners enrolled under the ULLAS Scheme**

SI. No.	States/UT's	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Grand Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11,881	242	37	12,160
2	Andhra Pradesh	30,39,299	5,533	26,124	30,70,956
3	Arunachal Pradesh	19,995	21	7	20,023
4	Assam	2	4,20,929	2,11,943	6,32,874
5	Bihar	22,914	4,84,884	189	5,07,987
6	Chandigarh	3,000	656	11	3,667
7	Chhattisgarh	-	1,20,992	6,91,503	8,12,495

8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	-	25,254	73	25,327
9	Delhi	2,861	21,117	1,594	25,572
10	Goa	-	2,983	242	3,225
11	Gujarat	98	30,054	286	30,438
12	Haryana	-	48,974	3,19,083	3,68,057
13	Himachal Pradesh	2,518	92,490	762	95,770
14	Jammu and Kashmir	-	6,21,993	64,679	6,86,672
15	Jharkhand	29,243	94,632	70,714	1,94,589
16	Karnataka	3,33,554	4,24,338	1,40,904	8,98,796
17	Kerala	91,012	83	5	91,100
18	Ladakh	7,337	2	2	7,341
19	Lakshadweep	-	7	-	7
20	Madhya Pradesh	31,06,461	1,408	6,352	31,14,221
21	Maharashtra	26	6,61,895	3,58,199	10,20,120
22	Manipur	8,291	334	3	8,628
23	Meghalaya	1,287	1,203	146	2,636
24	Mizoram	10	13	29	52
25	Nagaland	10	8	2	20
26	Odisha	36,297	631	1,55,131	1,92,059
27	Puducherry	-	11	1,240	1,251
28	Punjab	9,304	72,013	10,619	91,936

29	Rajasthan	5,72,114	5,19,298	13,52,65 1	24,44,063
30	Sikkim	-	4,024	620	4,644
31	Tamil Nadu	10,08,882	90	123	10,09,095
32	Telangana	-	14	61	75
33	Tripura	-	375	1,987	2,362
34	Uttar Pradesh	5,36,311	4,43,373	1,27,945	11,07,629
35	Uttarakhand	3,720	8,016	1,791	13,527
36	West Bengal	-	37	26	63
	<b>Total</b>	<b>88,46,427</b>	<b>41,07,92 7</b>	<b>35,45,08 3</b>	<b>1,64,99,43 7</b>

**STATEMENT-II**

**State-wise details of funds allocated and released under the scheme**

(In Lakh)

Sl. No.	State /UT	Allocation of Budget 2022-23	Release of Central Share 2022-23	Allocation of Budget 2023-24	Release of Central Share 2023-24	Allocation of Budget 2024-25	Release of Central Share 2024-25
1	Andaman and Nicobar	52.72	39.54	62.70	0	25.04	0.00



	Islands						
2	Andhra Pradesh	512.69	384.51	943.09	0	871.07	0.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	86.28	64.72	165.89	0	89.29	0.00
4	Assam	1227.88	827.17	227.40	0	2,089.52	1044.76
5	Bihar	1137.58	0	2105.41	1,579.06	-	0.00
6	Chandigarh	82.18	61.63	130.28	0	91.00	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	238.92	0	563.24	140.81	911.71	300.00
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	69.09	51.81	86.75	0	56.78	0
9	Delhi	0.00	72.95	169.59	0	72.31	0.00
10	Goa	27.05	16.71	27.47	0	5.76	5.75
11	Gujarat	506.73	380.05	623.11	0	538.51	0.00
12	Haryana	227.02	170.26	564.76	0		0.00

						725.40	
13	Himachal Pradesh	186.98	0	186.98	46.74	159.12	79.56
14	Jammu and Kashmir	447.65	0	548.04	274.02	522.80	0.00
15	Jharkhand	357.95	268.46	1826.51	0	2,274.90	0.00
16	Karnataka	592.43	444.32	1909.05	0	1,435.58	0.00
17	Kerala	119.90	89.92	159.56	0	97.84	0.00
18	Ladakh	55.00	112.67	155.43	0	-	0.00
19	Lakshadweep	33.18	24.89	39.58	0	-	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	655.52	491.63	2203.04	427.85	2,268.24	0.00
21	Maharashtra	756.69	567.52	1398.16	0	1,398.17	0.00
22	Manipur	109.85	82.39	185.26	25.72	190.94	0.00
23	Meghalaya	119.14	89.35	169.02	19.92	679.74	339.87
24	Mizoram	39.32	29.49	145.19	28.92	14.12	0.00

25	Nagaland	109.32	81.98	237.24	38.81	327.15	0.00
26	Odisha	429.37	322.02	957.58	0	921.58	0.00
27	Puducherry	24.67	0	22.87	4.93	12.39	12.35
28	Punjab	256.78	192.58	465.82	0	286.26	0.00
29	Rajasthan	673.37	505.03	1242.77	0	2,062.32	1031.16
30	Sikkim	50.40	37.8	74.38	9.14	12.41	0.00
31	Tamil Nadu	590.05	590.05	108.38	372.99	552.00	276.00
32	Telangana	512.69	0	940.52	0	940.52	470.26
33	Tripura	144.13	108.10	249.20	0	105.07	0.00
34	Uttar Pradesh	2042.20	313.80	2868.99	0	2,869.00	0.00
35	Uttarakhand	270.90	203.17	275.58	0	203.79	0.00
36	West Bengal	780.50	0	0.00	0	-	0.00

	Total	13526.13	6624.52	22038.84	2,968.91	22,810.31	3559.71
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**STATEMENT-III**

**State-wise details of Learners appeared in the Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Assessment Test (FLNAT)**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Learners Appeared
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,000
2	Andhra Pradesh	*
3	Arunachal Pradesh	24,163
4	Assam	70,000
5	Bihar	-
6	Chandigarh	3,550
7	Chhattisgarh	1,54,085
8	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,743
9	Delhi	22,838
10	Goa	1,934
11	Gujarat	6,700
12	Haryana	3,50,000
13	Himachal Pradesh	15,351

14	Jammu and Kashmir	1,56,552
15	Jharkhand	3,53,574
16	Karnataka	3,57,722
17	Kerala	63,169
18	Ladakh	34,368
19	Lakshadweep	100
20	Madhya Pradesh	48,01,119
21	Maharashtra	4,03,644
22	Manipur	3,261
23	Meghalaya	12,186
24	Mizoram	320
25	Nagaland	28,754
26	Odisha	3,24,381
27	Puducherry	-
28	Punjab	1,95,379
29	Rajasthan	15,81,363
30	Sikkim	6,493
31	Tamilnadu	15,18,840
32	Telangana	-
33	Tripura	576
34	Uttar Pradesh	6,12,014
35	Uttarakhand	36,547

36	West Bengal	-
	Total	1,11,49,726

\* State of Andhra Pradesh has not conducted FLNAT so far.

## **CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES**

**180. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:**

**SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR:**

**SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:**

**SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:**

**SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:**

**SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:**

**SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:**

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

- (a) the details of different cultural exchange programmes signed between India and other countries;
- (b) the impact of Cultural Exchange Programmes in showcasing Indian Culture to the World;
- (c) the impact of organizing the "Festival of India" as a tool for cultural diplomacy of India?

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

- (a) and (b) Ministry of Culture signs Cultural Exchange Programmes (CEPs) for disseminating Indian art and culture across the globe.

The Cultural Exchange Programmes promote India's soft power for developing and strengthening India's inter-cultural relations with other countries. The CEPs facilitate cultural exchanges with the other countries in different areas like music and dance, theatre, museums and science museums, libraries, archives, protection and conservation of historic monuments and archaeological sites, literature, research and documentation, festival, among others.

As on date Ministry of Culture has CEPs under negotiation with 144 countries. There are valid signed CEPs with 84 countries as listed in enclosed **Statement**.

(c) The Festival of India (Fol) abroad seek to promote India's rich cultural heritage and enhance India's image in the global arena in a concerted manner. Fols are organized with the aim of having a lasting impact on the people of the country where Fol is held. Thus, they are tools of inter-cultural understanding and cultural diplomacy that project the softpower of India. This soft approach is expected to benefit Indian in the fields of tourism, health, education, commerce etc. and provide strategic depth to the growing influence of India.

The main focus of Fol is to connect and enhance the perception of India in the minds of citizens of the countries where the festival is being held. This would ultimately lead to more tangible results in terms of trade and commerce, inbound tourism, medical tourism, Ayush, etc. Broadly, Festivals of India abroad are conducted with the objectives to:

- i. Promote Indian Culture abroad.
- ii. Strengthen bonds of foreign countries with India.

- iii. Promote bilateral cultural contacts.
- iv. Project India's cultural image abroad.
- v. Promote inbound tourism.

Since 2013-14 till date, 62 Festivals of India in 59 countries have been held.

### **STATEMENT**

#### **LIST OF COUNTRIES WITH WHOM MINISTRY OF CULTURE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HAS SIGNED CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of Country</b>	<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of Country</b>	<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of Country</b>
1.	Australia	31.	Hungary	61.	Sierra Leone
2.	Algeria	32.	Italy	62.	Seychelles
3.	Armenia	33.	Iceland	63.	Suriname
4.	Bangladesh	34.	Jamaica	64.	Sudan
5.	Bahrain	35.	Kenya	65.	South Africa
6.	Brunei	36.	Kazakhstan	66.	Saudi Arabia
7.	Belarus	37.	Kyrgyzstan	67.	Spain
8.	Brazil	38.	Lithuania	68.	Sri Lanka
9.	Benin	39.	Mexico	69.	South Korea
10.	Botswana	40.	Malaysia	70.	Tajikistan
11.	Bulgaria	41.	Malawi	71.	Timor-Leste



12.	Bolivia	42.	Mauritania	72.	Turkmenistan
13.	Czech Republic	43.	Morocco	73.	Tanzania
14.	Cuba	44.	Maldives	74.	Tunisia
15.	Chile	45.	Mauritius	75.	Thailand
16.	Cambodia	46.	Mali	76.	Uganda
17.	China	47.	Netherlands	77.	United Kingdom
18.	Comoros	48.	Norway	78.	Ukraine
19.	Croatia	49.	Nigeria	79.	UAE
20.	Canada	50.	Oman	80.	Uzbekistan
21.	Colombia	51.	Panama	81.	Vietnam
22.	Denmark	52.	Portugal	82.	Venezuela
23.	Djibouti	53.	Peru	83.	Zambia
24.	Ethiopia	54.	Rwanda	84.	Zimbabwe
25.	Ecuador	55.	Romania		
26.	Egypt	56.	Russian Federation		
27.	Finland	57.	Serbia		

28.	France	58.	Slovakia		
29.	Ghana	59.	Slovenia		
30.	Guyana	60.	Senegal		

### ईएसआई अस्पताल स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव

#### 181. श्री अमरा राम:

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

(क) देश में ईएसआई अस्पताल स्थापित करने के मानदंड क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सीकर संभाग मुख्यालय में ईएसआई अस्पताल स्थापित करने का है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक स्थापित किया जाएगा; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): बीमित व्यक्ति की संख्या के आधार पर नए अस्पताल स्थापित करने के मुख्य मानदंड निम्नानुसार हैं:-

क्र.सं.	बिस्तर की संख्या	बीमित व्यक्तियों की न्यूनतम संख्या
1	30 बिस्तर वाला अस्पताल	20,000
1.	100 बिस्तर वाला अस्पताल	50,000
2.	150 बिस्तर वाला अस्पताल	1,00,000

3.	200 बिस्तर वाला अस्पताल	1,50,000
4.	250 बिस्तर वाला अस्पताल	2,00,000
5.	300 बिस्तर वाला अस्पताल	2,50,000
6.	350 बिस्तर वाला अस्पताल	3,00,000
7.	400 बिस्तर वाला अस्पताल	3,50,000
8.	500 बिस्तर वाला अस्पताल	4,00,000
9.	600 बिस्तर वाला अस्पताल	5,00,000

पहाड़ी क्षेत्र/उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र के मामले में, नए 100 बिस्तर वाले अस्पताल की स्थापना के लिए न्यूनतम 15000 बीमित व्यक्तियों की आवश्यकता होती है। 25 कि.मी. के दायरे में बीमित व्यक्तियों की संख्या देखी जाती है और वहां पर 50 कि.मी. के दायरे के भीतर कोई ईएसआई अस्पताल नहीं होना चाहिए। दिनांक 31.03.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, के सीकर जिले में, बीमित व्यक्तियों की जनसंख्या 9394 है। 30 बिस्तर वाले अस्पताल की स्थापना के लिए मानदंड 20,000 बीमित व्यक्तियों की न्यूनतम संख्या हैं।

### **ACTION TAKEN AGAINST SHELL COMPANIES**

#### **182. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:**

##### **SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:**

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

(a) whether the Government has detailed information about the dormant and fraudulent companies in the country which do not conduct any real business but register only for tax evasion and money laundering and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government has taken any action against such companies via Serious Fraud Investigation Office and other such Investigative Divisions to identify shell companies in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the list of such companies identified by the Government during the last three years, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there has been an increase in the number of shell companies during the last five years; and

(d) if so, the measures taken by the Government to control such fraudulent companies known as shell companies?

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

(a) to (d): 'Dormant Company' is defined under Section 455 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) as (i) any company formed for a future project or to hold an asset or intellectual property and has no significant accounting transaction or (ii) any inactive company which has not been carrying business or operation or has not made significant accounting transactions during last two Financial Years or has not filed Financial Statements and Annual Returns during last two Financial Years and such company or inactive company, as the case may be, has obtained 'dormant status' from the Registrar of Companies (ROC) with due compliance of Companies (Miscellaneous) Rules, 2014. There is no definition of the terms 'fraudulent company' or 'shell company' under the Act.

However, in terms of Section 248 (1) of the Act read with the Companies (Removal of Names of Companies from the Register of Companies) Rules, 2016,

Registrar of Companies can strike off name of companies for certain defaults such as failure to commence business within one year of incorporation, not carrying on any business or operation for a period of two immediately preceding Financial Years and not making any application within such period for obtaining the status of a dormant company, not carrying on any business or operation, as revealed after the physical verification etc. Action has been taken from time-to-time for striking off such companies.

The number of companies identified and struck off under section 248 (1) of the Act during the last five years, listed state-wise including Andhra Pradesh, are shown below:

<b>State</b>	<b>FY 2019- 2020</b>	<b>FY 2020- 2021</b>	<b>FY 2021- 2022</b>	<b>FY 2022- 2023</b>	<b>FY 2023- 2024</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
Andaman Nicobar	14	2	3	53	6	78
Andhra Pradesh	935		1354	2402	400	5091
Arunacha I Pradesh	24	3	27	32	4	90
Assam	330	65	362	588	90	1435

Bihar	1942	184	1771	2815	185	6897
Chandigarh	329	169	461	303	51	1313
Chhattisgarh	345	47	324	446	67	1229
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	1	14	13	1	39
Daman and Diu	7	2	5	12	12	38
Delhi	10284	1972	5166	16064	2151	35637
Goa	286	34	213	184	78	795
Gujarat	1740	252	3401	2626	665	8684
Haryana	2165	408	1076	4813	585	9047
Himachal Pradesh	173	201	260	303	27	964

Jammu and Kashmir	135		322	451	29	937
Jharkhan d	401	136	975	888	185	2585
Karnatak a	5439	1027	6117	4342	2317	19242
Kerala	2666	956	2124	1558	459	7763
Ladakh			5	5		10
Lakshad weep	1	1			2	4
Madhya Pradesh	1128	107	541	2427	446	4649
Maharas htra	7619	2250	11662	12049	3276	36856
Manipur	31	4	52	147	4	238
Meghalay a	33	10	29	21	7	100
Mizoram	5		9	18	2	34

Nagaland	19	2	19	27	6	73
Orissa	704	75	1014	1332	81	3206
Pondiche rry	115	35	80	82	18	330
Punjab	559	330	902	927	125	2843
Rajastha n	4458	505	1707	1902	426	8998
Sikkim			1			1
Tamil Nadu	3141	1294	6077	4666	965	16143
Telangana	2518	693	4992	3798	1763	13764
Tripura	25	3	27	91	4	150
Uttar Pradesh	5789	1934	1594	12093	1234	22644
Uttarakha nd	78		244	960	73	1355
West Bengal	6547	4	9345	3687	721	20304



Grand	59995	12706	62275	82125	16465	233566
Total						

(Source: Data has been provided from MCA-21 Portal)

### **BACKLOG OF TEACHING AND NON-TEACHING POSTS IN EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**

**183. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:**

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

(a) whether there is any backlog of teaching and non-teaching posts in the Education Department;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps has been taken by the Government to clear the backlog;  
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) and (b): The number of backlog vacancies of teaching and non-teaching posts as on 01.01.2024 has been reported by 125 Centrally Funded Higher Educational Institutions (CFHEIs) under Department of Higher Education and 7 Autonomous Bodies under Department of School Education and Literacy. Details of backlog vacancies, as reported, is as under: -

<b>SC</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>OBC</b>	<b>Total</b>
1162	776	1394	3332

(c) and (d): The filling up of vacancies including vacancies of SCs, STs and OBCs has been taken up in this Ministry as part of Government of India's ongoing Mission-Mode Recruitment Drive (Rozgar Mela). Since the launch of the drive in August, 2021, all CFHEIs have been instructed from time to time to fill up vacancies in their teaching and non-teaching positions by calculation of vacancies with proper reservation roster, drawing up of monthly calendar for publication of advertisements, screening of applications, conduct of tests/ selection committee meetings/ declaration of results/ issue of offer of appointments etc.

As a result of the drive, a total number of 22,286 teaching and non-teaching posts have been filled up by all CFHEIs upto 12.02.2024 out of which 13121 are teaching posts (including 1614-SC, 653-ST and 2690-OBC) and 9165 are non-teaching posts (including 1106-SC, 435-ST and 1937-OBC).

### **NATIONAL MISSION ON LIBRARIES**

#### **184. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:**

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

- a) the details of the number of State Central Libraries that have been selected for development under the National Mission on Libraries;
- b) the details of the number of District Central Libraries that have been selected for development under the National Mission on Libraries;
- c) the details of funds allocated for these libraries along the amount of funds utilized, year wise;
- d) whether new libraries can be selected for assistance under the said scheme; and
- e) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) The total number of 26 State Central Libraries (SCL) and the total number of 40 District Central Libraries (DCL) have been provided financial assistance by National Mission on Libraries under its following different components: -

- i. Improvement of Infrastructure
- ii. Up-gradation of Technology and Modernization of Services
- iii. Creation of Facilities for Specially Abled groups
- iv. Procurement of Reading Resources to meet local need and Advocacy and Outreach Programmes

The details of fund allocated for 26 SCL and 40 DCL is enclosed at **Statement-I**.

(d) and (e) National Mission on Libraries (NML) Scheme, under its Setting up of NML Model Library component, provides financial assistance to 1 State Central Library and 1 District Library in each State /UT, as per the recommendation of the

State Authorities concerned and 6 Libraries identified by Ministry of Culture. However, till now 26 nos of State Central Libraries and 40 nos. of District Central Libraries have rendered Financial Assistance, details of which is enclosed at **Statement-II.**

**STATEMENT-I**

**FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED UNDER SETTINGUP OF NML  
MODEL LIBRARY IN VARIOUS STATE / UTs**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<b>SI No</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Name of the Library</b>	<b>Amt Sanctioned</b>	<b>Total Payment Released</b>
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	State Central Library, Port Blair	223.00	0.00
2	Andaman and Nicobar Island	District Library, Car Nicobar	87.00	0.00
3	Andhra Pradesh	*State Regional Library, Guntur	50.00	0.00
4	Andhra Pradesh	*Regional Library, Rajamundry	30.00	0.00
5	Arunachal Pradesh	State Central Library, Itanagar	223.00	219.71
6	Arunachal Pradesh	District Library, Phasighat	87.00	84.90

7	Assam	*District Library, Jorhat, Assam	40.00	39.99
8	Assam	*District Library, Guwahati, Assam	70.00	69.59
9	Bihar	*District Central Library, Jamui, Bihar	81.41	62.21
10	Bihar	*District Central Library, Hajipur, Vaishali	87.00	50.00
11	Chandigarh	Central State Library, Chandigarh	164.50	0.00
12	Chandigarh	Divisional Library	82.72	0.00
13	Chhattisgarh	District Library, Raigarh	87.00	41.32
14	Daman and Diu	District Library, Diu	87.00	0.00
15	Daman and Diu	Central Library, Daman	223.00	0.00
16	Goa	Dr. Francisco Luis Gomes District Library	87.00	3.38
17	Goa	KrishnadasShama State Central Library	223.00	21.68
18	Gujarat	State Central Library, Gandhinagar	104.04	101.00
19	Gujarat	Government District Library, Bhavnagar	87.00	87.00

20	Haryana	State Central Library, Ambala Cantt.	223.00	122.65
21	Haryana	District Library, Narnaul	84.00	46.20
22	Himachal Pradesh	Government District Library, Bilaspur	86.87	74.66
23	Himachal Pradesh	Central State Library, Solan	223.00	0.00
24	Jammu and Kashmir	Gani Memorial U.T Central Library, Srinagar	223.00	100.00
25	Jammu and Kashmir	District Library, Samba	32.50	0.00
26	Jharkhand	State Central Library, Dhanbad	223.00	0.00
27	Jharkhand	District Library, Palamau	87.00	0.00
28	Karnataka	State Central Library, Bangalore	223.00	200.00
29	Karnataka	District Central Library, Shimoga	87.00	79.26
30	Kerala	State Central Library, Thiruvananthapuram	116.61	116.61
31	Kerala	State Public Library Research Centre	37.50	22.55
32	Lakshadweep	State Central Library, Kavaratti	168.00	0.00
33	Lakshadweep	District Library, Kadmat	27.64	0.00
34	Madhya	Govt. District Library, Khandwa	73.20	65.59

	Pradesh			
35	Madhya Pradesh	Govt. Shri Ahilya Central Library, Indore	87.00	43.67
36	Maharashtra	*District Library, Nandurbar, Maharashtra	21.90	18.43
37	Maharashtra	*Govt. Divisional Library, Aurangabad	60.55	57.21
38	Manipur	State Central Library, Imphal, Manipur	218.87	45.25
39	Manipur	District Library, Senapati, Manipur	85.54	1.00
40	Meghalaya	State Central Library, Shillong	223.00	27.77
41	Meghalaya	District Library, Tura	87.00	0.00
42	Mizoram	State Central Library, Aizwal, Mizoram	141.24	137.04
43	Mizoram	District Library, Kolasib, Mizoram	50.00	50.00
44	Nagaland	State Central Library, Kohima	177.49	175.48
45	Nagaland	District Library, Dimapur	73.81	69.75
46	Odisha	H.K.M.State Library, Bhubaneswar	223.00	133.00
47	Odisha	District Library, Ganajam	40.36	0.00
48	Pondicherry	Romain Rolland Library, State Central Library,	166.47	142.37

49	Pondicherry	Dr. S. R. Ranganathan Government Public Library, Karaikal	76.04	66.17
50	Punjab	Guru Nanak District Library, Kapurthala	87.00	0.00
51	Punjab	MM Central State Library, Patiala	223.00	0.00
52	Rajasthan	Dr. RadhakrishnanRajyaKendriyaPu stakalaya, Jaipur	183.51	94.81
53	Rajasthan	RajakiyaSarvajanik Mandal Pustakalaya, Kota	63.46	63.21
54	Sikkim	Sikkim State Central Library, Gangtok	217.20	65.30
55	Sikkim	District Library, Mangan	86.58	10.78
56	Tamil Nadu	District Library, Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu	70.00	68.16
57	Tamil Nadu	District Library, Vellore, Tamil Nadu	87.00	79.27
58	Telangana	District Central Library, Mahabubnagar	52.00	50.00
59	Telangana	State Central Library, Hyderabad	112.25	103.72



60	Tripura	Birchandra State Central Library	223.00	222.93
61	Tripura	Unakoti District Library	87.00	86.92
62	Uttar Pradesh	State Central Library, Prayagraj	206.00	203.75
63	Uttar Pradesh	Government District Library, Etawah	87.00	85.93
64	Uttarakhand	Government District Library, Suman Pustakalaya, New Tehri	86.20	50.00
65	West Bengal	West Bengal State Central Library	222.81	219.82
66	West Bengal	North Bengal State Library, Coochbehar	86.98	79.73
			7,952.25	4,059.77

\*Since, the States of Andhra Pradesh; Assam; Bihar and Maharashtra do not have Central Libraries, hence two District Libraries in each these states have been identified.

### **STATEMENT-II**

#### **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED UNDER SETTING UP OF NML MODEL LIBRARY TO MoC IDENTIFIED LIBRARIES**

Sl.No	Name of the MoC identified Library	Total Payment	
		Amt Sanctioned	Released
1	National Library, Kolkata	431.04	84.67
2	Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi	207.38	126.28

3	Delhi Public Library, New Delhi	391.37	274.19
4	KhudaBaksh Oriental Public Library, Patna (Bihar)	398.78	199.39
5	Thanjavur MSSM Library, Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu)	715.20	667.48
6	Rampur Raza Library, Rampur (Uttar Pradesh)	724.20	0.00
	Total	2867.97	1352.01

**Total amount sanctioned (A) + (B) = Rs. 10820.22 Lakhs**

**Total Amount released (A) + (B) = Rs. 5411.78 Lakhs**

### **SCHOLARSHIPS TO UNDERPRIVILEGED STUDENTS**

**185. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:**

**SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:**

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

(a) the types of scholarships available for socially and economically underprivileged students, including eligibility criteria, financial assistance provided, and renewal requirements;

(b) the details and the total number of beneficiaries under above specified scholarships from Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, especially from Nellore and Prakasam districts, District-wise;

(c) the details of the total amount of funds allocated and utilised for the purposes of above specified scholarships to Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, especially to Nellore and Prakasam districts; and

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to provide support to students who complete their education on the basis of above specified scholarships, especially in regards to employment, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Government is implementing various scholarship schemes **for socially and economically underprivileged students**. The details of these schemes including the eligibility criteria, financial assistance provided, and renewal requirements are available in the following websites:

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Ministry/ Department</b>	<b>Website links</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Department of Higher Education</b>	<a href="https://www.education.gov.in/pm-usp-scholarships-education-loan">https://www.education.gov.in/pm-usp-scholarships-education-loan</a>
<b>2.</b>	<b>University Grants Commission</b>	- <a href="https://www.ugc.gov.in/Home/student_Corner">https://www.ugc.gov.in/Home/student_Corner</a>
<b>3.</b>	<b>All India Council for</b>	<a href="https://www.aicte-">https://www.aicte-</a>

	<b>Technical Education</b>	<a href="http://india.org/bureaus/rfd/Scholarship-Schemes">india.org/bureaus/rfd/Scholarship-Schemes</a>
4.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	<a href="https://socialjustice.gov.in/scheme-cat">https://socialjustice.gov.in/scheme-cat</a>
5.	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	<a href="https://depwd.gov.in/scholarship/">https://depwd.gov.in/scholarship/</a>
6.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	<a href="https://tribal.nic.in/ScholarshiP.aspx">https://tribal.nic.in/ScholarshiP.aspx</a>
7.	<b>Ministry of Minority Affairs</b>	<a href="https://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/show_content.php?lang=1andlevel=2andls_id=661andlid=823">https://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/show_content.php?lang=1andlevel=2andls_id=661andlid=823</a>

Moreover, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Empowerment for Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Tribal Affairs and All India Council for Technical Education provide scholarships to all underprivileged students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, subject to their parental income ceiling. The number of beneficiaries under the scholarship schemes during the last 5 years from Andhra Pradesh

district-wise may be accessed at [https://www.education.gov.in/parl\\_ques](https://www.education.gov.in/parl_ques).

The details of funds utilization under the scholarship schemes during the last 5 years from Andhra Pradesh district-wise may be accessed at [https://www.education.gov.in/parl\\_ques](https://www.education.gov.in/parl_ques).

**SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES ESTABLISHED UNDER PMKVY IN NTR,  
ANDHRA PRADESH**

**186. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:**

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

- (a) the number of skill centres established under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) and Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the NTR district of Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, year-wise;
- (b) the number of youth trained in these centres along with the number of youth who have been given jobs during the last five years, year-wise;
- (c) the list of skills for which trainings have been provided in the NTR district during the last five years, year-wise;
- (d) whether skill centres related to automobile training have been provided in the skill centres at NTR district; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason 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) 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 centers/ institutes under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Sikhshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country including NTR district of Andhra Pradesh. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

The number of Training Centers (TCs) under PMKVY, JSS and CTS Schemes of MSDE in NTR district of Andhra Pradesh are as under:

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Scheme</b>	<b>No. of Training Centres (TCs)</b>
1	PMKVY	01
2	JSS	01
3	CTS(ITIs)	11

During the last five years, only one PMKVY centre has been established in year 2023-24 in NTR District of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The number of candidates trained under PMKVY, JSS and CTS Schemes of MSDE in NTR district of Andhra Pradesh during last five years, year-wise, is as under:

Sl. No.	Scheme	2019-2020	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	PMKVY	-	-	-	-	96
2	JSS	1800	1320	1799	2700	1800
3	CTS	1,341	1,092	1,109	1,120	1,078

Amongst the schemes of MSDE, placements were tracked under the STT component of PMKVY in the first three versions (PMKVY 1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0) implemented from FY 2015-16 upto FY 2021-22. The placement is delinked from the current version of scheme (PMKVY 4.0) which is under implementation from FY 2022-23 onwards.

(c) The list Job roles for which skill training have been provided under PMKVY, JSS and CTS Schemes of MSDE in NTR district of Andhra Pradesh is given at the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) and (e) Yes, JSS Vijayawada is imparting skill training in Job roles like Taxi Drivers and Helper- 2/3 Wheeler Mechanic in NTR district of Andhra Pradesh. Further, the skill training in Mechanic Diesel and Motor Mechanic (Vehicle) trades are offered under CTS in ITIs in NTR district of Andhra Pradesh .

### STATEMENT

**(a) List of Job roles for which skill training have been provided under PMKVY of MSDE in NTR district of Andhra Pradesh:**

Sr. No.	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1.	-	-	-	--	-	Junior Software Developer

**(b) List of Job roles for which trainings have been provided by JSS Vijayawada under JSS Scheme of MSDE in NTR district of Andhra Pradesh:**

Sr. No.	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Batik Printing and Painting and Tie and Dye/Bandhini (Module I and II)	Fashion Designing	Hand Embroiderer (Addawala)	Sewing Machine Operator- Knits	Assistant Hand Embroider - (Phulkari / Chickankari / Kashmiri / Zari Zardozi / Kantha)	Assistant Carpet Weaver- Knotted	Assistant Dress Maker
2	Make up (Module I)	Fruit and Vegetable Processing and Preservation	Self Employed Tailor	Assistant Beauty Therapist	Assistant Computer Operator	Assistant Hand Embroider - (Phulkari / Chickankari / Kashmiri / Zari Zardozi / Kantha)	Layerman
3	Cutting and Tailoring (Module I)	Helpers for Hospitals and Nursing Homes	Assistant Beauty Therapist	Field Technician - Other Home Appliances	Assistant - Plumbing and Sanitary Work	Assistant Computer Operator	Beauty Care Assistant
4	Dress Designing and Garments Making (Module II)	Jute Textile Products (Module II)	Assistant Hair Stylist	Craft Baker	Assistant Dress Maker	Assistant Dress Maker	Assistant- Fruits And Vegetable Processing And Preservation
5	Embroidery (Module III)	Loader	Service Technician - Home	Pickle Making Technician	Helper- Two/ Three Wheeler	Helper- Two/ Three Wheeler	Assistant Hand Embroider -



			Appliances		Mechanic	Mechanic	(Phulkari / Chickankari / Kashmiri / Zari Zardozi / Kantha)
6	Basic-Electricity, Electronics and House Wiring (Module I)	Photography and Videography (Module I and II)	Squash and Juice Processing Technician	Traditional Snack and Savoury Maker	Beauty Care Assistant	Beauty Care Assistant	Assistant-Jute Craft Product Maker
7	Fruit and Vegetable Processing and Preservation	Plumbing (Module I)	Jute Product Stitching Operator	Applique Artisan	Helper-Electrical Technician	Assistant Welder and Fabricator	Stringing/ Beading Artisan ( Fashion Jewellery)
8	Jute Textile Products (Module II)	Repair and Manitenance of commercial referigeration and air conditioning equipments and Plants (Module II)	Traditional Hand Embroiderer	Handloom Weaver (Carpets)	Helper-Wireman	Helper-Electrical Technician	Assistant Textile Printer
9	Repair and Manitenance of commercial referigeration and air conditioning equipments and Plants (Module II)	Batik Printing and Painting and Tie and Dye/Bandhini (Module I and II)	Domestic Data entry Operator	Traditional Hand Embroiderer	Assistant-Fruits and Vegetable Processing and Preservation	Helper-Wireman	
10	Screen Printing	Make up and Hair Care and setting (Module I and II)	Sewing Machine Operator- Knits	Domestic Data entry Operator	Assistant Hand Embroider - (Phulkari / Chickankari / Kashmiri / Zari Zardozi / Kantha)	Assistant-Fruits and Vegetable Processing and Preservation	
11	Gas Welding and cutting (Module I)	Computer Application Basic (Module I)	Taxi Driver	Hand Operated Knitting Machine Operator (Circular and Flat)	Assistant-Jute Craft Product Maker	Assistant Hand Embroider - (Phulkari / Chickankari / Kashmiri / Zari Zardozi / Kantha)	

## (c) List of trades offered under CTS in ITIs of NTR district in Andhra Pradesh

Sr. No	Name of the Trade
1	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Technician
2	Mechanic Diesel
3	Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)
4	Early Childhood Educator
5	Plastic Processing Operator
6	Painter General
7	Draughtsman (Civil)
8	Wood Work Technician
9	Wiremen
10	Electrician
11	Electronics Mechanic
12	Welder
13	Health Sanitary Inspector
14	Computer Operator and Programming Assistant
15	Information Communication technology System Maintenance
16	Turner
17	Machinist
18	Fitter

19	Draughtsman (Mechanical)
20	Sewing Technology

**FORMULATION OF EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME FOR THE  
UNORGANISED SECTOR WORKERS**

**187. SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to formulate an employment guarantee scheme for the workers of the unorganised sector in cities on the lines of employment guarantee scheme for the rural areas 'MGNREGA' and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether unorganised workers are not getting benefits of various Government schemes, if so, the State-wise details of the beneficiaries along with those who remain deprived of such benefits;
- (c) whether a large number of unorganised workers are engaged in such industries where labour law does not apply; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to make special law for the same, 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): As per the provisions of the Unorganised Workers' Social Security (UWSS) Act, 2008, the Government is committed to provide Social Security to all the workers of the unorganised sector including daily labourers by formulating suitable welfare schemes on the matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover; (ii) health and maternity benefits; (iii) old age protection; and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government.

The UWSS Act, 2008 is subsumed in the Code on Social Security, 2020.

The Life and Disability cover is provided through Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) respectively.

The Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (ABPMJAY) provides an annual health cover of Rs. 5 lakhs per eligible family for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization. The Government of India has extended the Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY) to **all senior citizens aged 70** and above.

In order to provide old age social security cover, the Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan (PM-SYM) pension scheme in 2019. It provides monthly pension of Rs. 3000/- after attaining the age of 60 years. The workers in the age group of 18-40 years whose monthly income is Rs.15000/- or less and who are not a member of EPFO/ESIC/NPS (Govt. funded) can join the PM-SYM Scheme. Under this scheme 50% monthly contribution is

payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand driven wage employment scheme which provides for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

Apart from above, other schemes such as Public Distribution System through One Nation One Ration Card scheme under National Food Security Act, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Kaushal Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana, Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana, PMSVANidhi, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY) and etc. are also available for the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility criteria.

Further, the Government has launched eShram portal in August, 2021 with an objective to create National Database of Unorganised Workers and to facilitate delivery of Social Security Schemes/Welfare Schemes to the unorganised workers.

Ministry of Labour and Employment has now launched the eShram– “One-Stop-Solution” on 21<sup>st</sup> October 2024. eShram– “One Stop-Solution” entails integration of different Social Security/ Welfare schemes at single portal i.e.,

eShram. This enables unorganised workers registered on eShram to access social security schemes and see benefits availed by them so far, on a single portal i.e., eShram. For example, workers will be able to see MGNREGA job card, PMAY-G statement, PM-SYM statement, Ration card details, search of NCS job opportunities etc. on eShram – One Stop Solution.

### रामटेक को रामायण सर्किट से जोड़ना

#### 188. श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का विचार पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए रामटेक लोक सभा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में अंभोरा रामटेक और अदासा तीर्थ स्थलों में अवसंरचनात्मक विकास के लिए निधि आवंटित करने का है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि रामटेक भगवान राम के लिए प्रसिद्ध है क्योंकि भगवान राम यहां रुके थे और इसे महाराष्ट्र राज्य के प्रयाग के रूप में भी जाना जाता है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार रामटेक को रामायण सर्किट से जोड़ने का है; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार का विचार नागार्जुन नामक बौद्ध तीर्थस्थल और भगवान शिव के एक प्राचीन मंदिर, जो रामटेक लोक सभा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में रामटेक दर्शन के लिए आकर्षण का केंद्र है, के बीच रोपवे प्रदान करने का है?

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

(क) से (ख): पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपनी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं, 'तीर्थयात्रा जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्धन अभियान' (प्रशाद) और 'स्वदेश दर्शन' के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके पर्यटन संबंधी बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास में सहायता करता है।

मंत्रालय ने 42.18 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 'त्र्यंबकेश्वर का विकास' नामक एक परियोजना को मंजूरी दी है और 'श्री घृणेश्वर शिवालय, छत्रपति संभाजी नगर जिला', 'तुलजापुर, धाराशिव जिला' और 'श्रीक्षेत्र राजूर, गणपति मंदिर, जालना जिला' नामक 3 स्थलों की 'प्रशाद' योजना के तहत पहचान की गई है।

इसके अलावा, स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत, मंत्रालय ने महाराष्ट्र में क्रमशः 19.06 करोड़ रुपये और 45.47 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली 'सिंधुदुर्ग तटीय सर्किट सागरेश्वर, तारकरली, विजयदुर्ग (समुद्र तट और क्रीक), मितभव' का विकास और 'वाकी-अदसा-धापेवाड़ा-पराडसिंहा-तेलनखंडी-गिरद का विकास' नामक कुल 2 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है और स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के तहत 76.22 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 'शिवसृष्टि ऐतिहासिक थीम पार्क- चरण 3' नामक एक परियोजना को मंजूरी दी है। इसके अलावा, महाराष्ट्र में स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना की एक उप-योजना, चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास के तहत 'अहमदनगर' नामक एक गंतव्य की पहचान की गई है।

(ग) से (घ): इस मंत्रालय के समक्ष ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

## **STRATEGY FOR INCREASING MEDAL TALLY AT THE OLYMPICS**

### **189. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:**

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

(a) whether any roadmap/strategy has been formulated to increase the medal tally at the Olympics and increase the participation of Indian athletes from the current 15- 20 sports to all 32 listed sports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the number of athletes getting trained through Khelo India in Karnataka;

(d) whether the Government plans to set up any new Khelo India centres in Karnataka and Dakshina Kannada in specific, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government plans to introduce traditional Indian sports under Khelo India; if so the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Preparation for International events including Olympics is an ongoing and continuous process. Plans/Proposals of the National Sports Federations (NSFs) relating to training, competitive exposure, Coaches and support personnel including foreign coaches, for preparing sportspersons/teams for the international events including mega-sports events such as Olympics, Asian Games etc are deliberated and finalized in the Annual Calendar for Training and Competition (ACTC) meetings.

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports supports the Indian sportspersons/teams through various schemes, such as Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations and Target Olympic Podium Scheme. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, the National Sports Federations (NSFs), including the Indian Olympic Association (IOA), and the Sports Authority of India (SAI) are working in close coordination for providing best facilities, training, equipment support as also a wholesome nutritious diet required for preparation of the teams and sportspersons for the forthcoming international sports events, including Olympics.



Further, the selection for customized training of the elite athletes who are medal prospects for mega sports events is done through the Ministry's Mission Olympic Cell (MOC). A performance review is also held at regular intervals under this mechanism.

For participation in Olympics, qualification criteria/standards are fixed by the concerned International Federation of the respective sports disciplines and the participation in Olympics is dependent upon the sportspersons qualifying in the Olympic Qualifiers and meeting the criteria fixed by international federation.

(c) and (d) Under Khelo India Scheme, at present, a total of 1115 athletes, under various components of Khelo India Centres (KICs) are getting trained in the State of Karnataka. At present one KIC in Mangala Stadium, Mangalore in Dakshina Kannada, is already operational. Further, the details of all KICs notified till date, including in state of Karnataka, are available on the dashboard at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/state-wise-khelo-india-centers#>

(e) The traditional/indigenous sports are also supported under Khelo India Scheme. KICs have been notified in various traditional sports such as Kho Kho, Kabaddi, Mallakhamb, etc. Apart from this, indigenous games namely, Mallakhamb, Kalaripayattu, Gatka, Thang-Ta and Yogasana were included as competitive sports in the Khelo India Youth Games 2021 Haryana and Khelo India Youth Games 2022 Madhya Pradesh and also Mallakhamb and Yogasana were part of Khelo India University Games 2021 in Karnataka and Khelo India

University Games 2022 in Uttar Pradesh. Recently, Silambam was included as a demo Sport in Khelo India Youth Games 2023, Tamil Nadu.

### अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों की संख्या बढ़ाए जाने की रणनीतियां

**190. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:**

**श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:**

**श्री जुगल किशोर:**

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार द्वारा भारत में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों की संख्या बढ़ाए जाने के लिए अपनाई गई विभिन्न विपणन और प्रचार रणनीतियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) दाहोद, गुजरात में उक्त रणनीतियों के अपनाए जाने का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है;
- (ग) पर्यटन से संबंधित सेवाओं के लिए वर्तमान दर संरचना का विवरण क्या है;
- (घ) विशेष रूप से गुजरात राज्य के संबंध में तीर्थयात्रा कायाकल्प और आध्यात्मिक संवर्धन अभियान (प्रसाद) योजना के अंतर्गत आवंटित निधि की राशि के साथ स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक कुल कार्यान्वित विभिन्न परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): पर्यटन मंत्रालय, भारत की पर्यटन क्षमता को प्रदर्शित करने और गुजरात राज्य सहित, देश में समग्र रूप से पर्यटन का संवर्धन करने के उद्देश्य से महत्वपूर्ण और संभावित पर्यटक सृजक बाजारों में विभिन्न संवर्धनात्मक कार्यकलाप करता है। देश में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने वाले इन प्रचार कार्यकलापों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

- i. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय यात्रा मेलों और प्रदर्शनियों, जैसे वर्ल्ड ट्रेवल मार्ट (डब्ल्यूटीएम) लंदन, फेरिया इंटरनेशनल डी टूरिज्मों (फिटूर) मैड्रिड, इंटरनेशनल ट्रेवल एण्ड हॉस्पिटैलिटी शो (एमआईटीटी) मॉस्को, एशिया-पैसिफिक इंसेंटिव्स एंड मीटिंग्स इवेंट (एआईएमई) सिडनी, इंटरनेशनल टूरिज्मसबोर्स (आईटीबी) बर्लिन, अरेबियन ट्रेवल मार्ट (एटीएम) दुबई, इंटरनेशनल मीटिंग एक्सचेंज (आईएमईएक्स) फ्रैंकफर्ट, इंटरनेशनल एंड फ्रेंच ट्रेवल मार्केट (आईएफटीएम) टॉप रेसा पेरिस, जापान एक्सपो, इंटरनेशनल टूरिज्मसबोर्स एशिया (आईटीबी एशिया) सिंगापुर आदि में भागीदारी।
- ii. मंत्रालय द्वारा एक बड़े भारतीय डायस्पोरा को अतुल्य भारत का दूत बनने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने और हर वर्ष अपने पांच गैर-भारतीय मित्रों को भारत आने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु 'चलो इंडिया' पहल शुरू की गई है।
- iii. प्रवासी भारतीयों के पंजीकरण के लिए 'चलो इंडिया' पोर्टल भी तैयार किया गया है। इसके अलावा, रेफरल कार्यक्रम के तहत भारत आने वाले एक लाख विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए निःशुल्क ई-वीजा की घोषणा की गई थी।
- iv. पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 27 सितंबर, 2024 को नवीकृत अतुल्य भारत डिजिटल पोर्टल ([www.incredibleindia.gov.in](http://www.incredibleindia.gov.in)) पर अतुल्य भारत कंटेंट हब लॉन्च किया है। अतुल्य भारत कंटेंट हब उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली छवियों, फिल्मों, ब्रोशर और समाचार पत्रों का एक व्यापक डिजिटल भंडार है, जिसे दुनिया भर में उद्योग के हितधारकों (ट्रेवल मीडिया, टूर ऑपरेटर, ट्रेवल एजेंट) द्वारा आसानी से देखा जा सकता है और जो सभी विपणन और प्रचार संबंधी प्रयासों में अतुल्य भारत के संवर्धन के लिए आवश्यक है। यह नवीकृत अतुल्य भारत डिजिटल पोर्टल एक पर्यटक-केंद्रित, वन-स्टॉप डिजिटल समाधान है, जिसे भारत आने वाले अतिथियों के लिए उनके यात्रा अनुभव को बेहतर बनाने हेतु डिज़ाइन किया गया है।
- v. मंत्रालय के आतिथ्य कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत देश की यात्रा करने के लिए मीडिया हस्तियों, टूर ऑपरेटरों और विचारकों को आमंत्रित करना।

vi. विदेशों में ये संवर्धन कार्य राज्य सरकारों और 20 चिह्नित भारतीय मिशनों सहित प्रवासी भारतीय मिशनों के सहयोग से किए जा रहे हैं।

(ग): पर्यटन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार पर्यटन संबंधी हितधारकों द्वारा वसूल की जाने वाली दर की रूपरेखा के संबंध में निर्णय लेने वाला विनियामक प्राधिकरण नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ): गुजरात सहित 46 परियोजनाओं के लिए तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार और आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्धन अभियान संबंधी राष्ट्रीय मिशन (प्रशाद) के अंतर्गत 1605.20 करोड़ रुपये की राशि मंजूर की गई थी, जिसका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

### विवरण

प्रशाद योजना के अंतर्गत परियोजनाओं के लिए मंजूर की गई राशि का ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रु. में)					
राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	अनुमोदित लागत	जारी की गई राशि
आंध्र प्रदेश	1.	अमरावती में तीर्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	2015-16	27.77	27.77
	2.	श्रीशैलम मंदिर का विकास	2017-18	43.08	43.08
	3.	सिंहाचलम में श्री वराह लक्ष्मी नरसिम्हा स्वामी वरी देवस्थानम में तीर्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	2022-23	54.04	13.69
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4.	परशुराम कुंड का विकास	2020-21	37.88	21.95
असम	5.	कामाख्या मंदिर में तीर्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	2015-16	29.80	29.80
बिहार	6.	पटना साहिब में विकास	2015-16	29.62	29.62
	7.	विष्णुपद मंदिर में मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास	2014-15	3.63	3.63

छत्तीसगढ़	8.	मां बमलेश्वरी देवी मंदिर में तीर्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	2020-21	48.44	32.13
गुजरात	9.	द्वारका का विकास	2016-17	13.08	10.46
	10.	सोमनाथ में तीर्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	2016-17	45.36	45.36
	11.	सोमनाथ में प्रोमेनेड का विकास	2018-19	47.12	47.12
	12.	सोमनाथ में क्यू मैनेजमेंट काम्प्लेक्स के साथ तीर्थ प्लाजा का विकास	2021-22	49.97	0.00
	13.	अंबाजी मंदिर में तीर्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	2022-23	50.00	10.54
हरियाणा	14.	माता मनसा देवी मंदिर और नाडा साहेब गुरुद्वारा का विकास	2019-20	48.53	34.68
जम्मू और कश्मीर	15.	हजरतबल दरगाह में विकास	2016-17	40.46	34.30
झारखंड	16.	बाबा बैद्यनाथधाम का विकास	2018-19	36.79	34.95
कर्नाटक	17.	श्री चामुंडेश्वरी देवी मंदिर में तीर्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	2023-24	45.71	0.00
केरल	18.	गुरुवायूर मंदिर का विकास	2016-17	45.19	45.19
मध्य प्रदेश	19.	अमरकंटक का विकास	2020-21	49.99	34.73
	20.	ओंकारेश्वर का विकास	2017-18	43.93	43.93
महाराष्ट्र	21.	त्रयंबकेश्वर का विकास	2017-18	42.18	29.93

मेघालय	22.	नोंगस्वालिया चर्च, नर्तियांग शक्ति पीठ, ऐतनार पूल और चरणतला काली मंदिर में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधा का विकास	2020-21	29.29	24.92
मिजोरम	23.	चितेवांग, जुआंगताई, रीक और आइजोल में तीर्थयात्रा और विरासत पर्यटन के लिए अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	44.89	13.18
नागालैंड	24.	मोलुंगकिमोंग, नोकसेन चर्च, ऐजुतो, वोखा और कोहिमा में तीर्थयात्रा के अवसंरचना का विकास	2018-19	25.20	21.33
	25.	जुन्हेबोटो में तीर्थयात्रा पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	18.18	10.90
ओडिशा	26.	पुरी में अवसंरचना विकास	2014-15	50.00	10.00
पंजाब	27.	अमृतसर में करुणासागर वाल्मीकि स्थल का विकास	2015-16	6.40	6.40
	28.	चमकौर साहिब का विकास	2021-22	31.57	17.49
राजस्थान	29.	पुष्कर/अजमेर का एकीकृत विकास	2015-16	32.64	26.11
सिक्किम	30.	फोर पैट्रन सेंट्स, युक्सोम में तीर्थ सुविधा का विकास	2020-21	33.32	28.31
तमिलनाडु	31.	कांचीपुरम का विकास	2016-17	13.99	13.99
	32.	वेलंकन्नी का विकास	2016-17	4.86	4.86

तेलंगाना	33.	जोगुलम्बा देवी मंदिर का विकास	2020-21	38.90	33.07
	34.	रुद्रेश्वर (रामप्पा) मंदिर में तीर्थयात्रा और विरासत पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	62.00	12.82
	35.	भद्राचलम में तीर्थ अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	41.38	8.43
त्रिपुरा	36.	त्रिपुरा सुंदरी मंदिर का विकास	2020-21	34.43	25.62
उत्तर प्रदेश	37.	वाराणसी का विकास – चरण-I	2015-16	18.73	18.73
	38.	मेगा पर्यटक परिपथ के रूप में मथुरा-वृंदावन का विकास (चरण-II)	2014-15	10.98	10.98
	39.	वाराणसी में नदी कूज पर्यटन का विकास	2017-18	9.02	9.02
	40.	वृंदावन में पर्यटक सुविधा केंद्र का निर्माण	2014-15	9.36	9.36
	41.	वाराणसी का विकास – चरण-II	2017-18	44.60	31.77
	42.	गोवर्धन में अवसंरचना सुविधाओं का विकास	2018-19	37.59	30.97
उत्तराखंड	43.	केदारनाथ का एकीकृत विकास	2015-16	34.77	34.77
	44.	बद्रीनाथ धाम में तीर्थ सुविधा के लिए अवसंरचना का विकास	2018-19	56.15	27.43
	45.	गंगोत्री और यमुनोत्री धाम में तीर्थ संबंधी मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विस्तार	2021-22	54.36	10.22

पश्चिम बंगाल	46.	बेलूर मठ का विकास	2016-17	30.03	23.39
		<b>कुल</b>		<b>1605.20</b>	<b>1036.96</b>

### पिछड़े और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में केंद्रीय विद्यालयों की स्थापना

#### 191. श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकर:

##### श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में केंद्रीय विद्यालयों (केवी) के कार्यकरण की हाल ही में समीक्षा की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या परिणाम रहें;

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान महाराष्ट्र सहित देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थापित केंद्रीय विद्यालयों की स्थान-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) वर्तमान योजना की शेष अवधि में स्थापित किए जाने वाले केंद्रीय विद्यालयों का स्थान-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) देश के पिछड़े और जरूरतमंद क्षेत्रों विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र में जिले-वार केंद्रीय विद्यालयों को स्थापित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं/किए जाने हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (के.वि.सं.) के कामकाज की नियमित रूप से समीक्षा और निगरानी की जाती है। संगठन के कार्यनिष्पादन का मूल्यांकन आवधिक रूप से के.वि.सं. के शासी बोर्ड और सामान्य सभा द्वारा किया जाता है। कार्यनिष्पादन की निगरानी के लिए मुख्य परिणाम क्षेत्रों के साथ-साथ वार्षिक कार्य योजना



और मध्यम अवधि की कार्यनीतिक योजनाएं तैयार की जाती हैं। के.वि.सं. के निष्पादन की जानकारी प्रति वर्ष इसकी वार्षिक रिपोर्टों और संपरीक्षित लेखा विवरणों के माध्यम से संसद को भी दी जाती है।

(ग) से (ङ): के.वि.सं. से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, विगत तीन वर्षों और मौजूदा वर्ष (अर्थात् 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 और मौजूदा वर्ष 2024-25) के दौरान पूरे देश में सिविल/रक्षा/उच्च शिक्षा संस्थान/परियोजना क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत 14 नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (केवि) खोले गए हैं। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

वर्तमान में महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 59 केवि कार्यात्मक हैं। नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों का खेला जाना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय मुख्य रूप से रक्षा एवं अर्धसैनिक बलों, केन्द्रीय स्वायत्त निकायों, केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) और केन्द्रीय उच्च शिक्षा संस्थान (आईएचएल) के कार्मिकों सहित केन्द्र सरकार के स्थानांतरणीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शैक्षिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पूरे देश में शिक्षा का एक साझा कार्यक्रम प्रदान करके खोले जाते हैं। नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों या विभागों/राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) के प्रशासनों द्वारा प्रायोजित किए जा सकते हैं, जिनमें मौजूदा प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना के लिए भूमि और अस्थायी आवास सहित अपेक्षित संसाधन उपलब्ध कराने की प्रतिबद्धता शामिल होती है। प्रस्ताव मौजूदा प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन के अधीन हैं। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय पिछड़े/जरूरतमंद क्षेत्रों के मानदंड पर नहीं खोले जाते हैं।

विवरण

विगत तीन वर्षों और मौजूदा वर्ष के दौरान खोले गए केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा

वर्ष	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	क्रम संख्या	केवि का नाम
2021-22	कर्नाटक	1.	सदलगाह, जिला, बेलगावी
	पंजाब	2.	आईआईटी रोपड़, जिला-रूपनगर
	हरियाणा	3.	बिलासपुर, जिला यमुनानगर
2022-23	त्रिपुरा	4.	बीएसएफ गोकुलनगर, जिला-सिपाहिजाला
	ओडिशा	5.	एमसीएल सुभद्रा क्षेत्र जिला-अंगुल
		6.	एमसीएल जगन्नाथ क्षेत्र जिला- अंगुल
		7.	आईआईटी भुवनेश्वर, जिला-खोरधा
	हिमाचल प्रदेश	8.	धरमपुर जिला मंडी
2023-24	गुजरात	9.	दीन दयाल बंदरगाह प्राधिकरण गांधीधाम
	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	10.	एनआईटी अरुणाचल प्रदेश, जोटे जिला. पापुम पारे
	पंजाब	11.	पंजाब केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, घुद्धा, जिला भटिंडा
2024-25	आंध्र प्रदेश	12.	आईआईटी तिरुपति

	बिहार	13.	205 कोबरा बीएन सीआरपीएफ बाराचट्टी, गया
	ओडिशा	14.	एनआईटी राऊरकेला

### CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

#### 192. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S. :

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

(a) the details of the various Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) being implemented by the Government for the welfare of workers and labourers, particularly in the unorganized sector;

(b) the details of total financial allocation for labour welfare schemes under CSS in the current financial year;

(c) the details of the financial allocation disbursed and utilized in sectors such as construction, domestic work and migrant labour in the State of Tamil Nadu so far;

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that the benefits of these schemes reach the workers, particularly in rural and underserved areas;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any evaluation of the effectiveness of the CSS for labour welfare, if so, the key findings regarding

the impact of these schemes improving socioeconomic conditions of workers; and

(f) whether there are any proposals to expand or introduce new CSS to address emerging challenges in the labour sector, such as gig workers, migrant labour 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 schemes of Ministry of Labour and Employment are Central Sector schemes. Major welfare schemes being implemented are (i) Labour Welfare Scheme (LWS) for welfare of Beedi / Cine/ Non-Coal Mine workers and their family members covering three components viz. health, scholarship and housing; (ii) Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) to incentivise employers for creation of new employment and restoration of loss of employment during Covid-19 pandemic;

(iii) National Career Service (NCS) for establishment of Model Career Centres (MCCs); (iv) Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 implemented through EPFO; (v) Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PMSYM), a voluntary contributory scheme with matching contribution by Government of India for old age pension; (vi) Rehabilitation of Bonded

Labourers for identification and rehabilitation of bonded labourers; (vii) health services through Employees State Insurance Corporation.

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

The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 provides safety, health and welfare measures for the building and other construction workers (BOCW). For the purposes of the above said Act, a cess is levied and collected at the rate of 1% of the cost of construction by the State Governments under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act (BOCW), 1996. The States, through their respective State BOCW Welfare Boards, constituted under BOCW Act, utilize the cess fund as per BOCW Act, 1996.

Issues of increasing awareness of the benefits of the scheme and mobilization of beneficiaries are addressed through State Governments and local authorities, by organizing awareness camps, facilitating enrolment etc.

The reviews/ evaluations/ revision of schemes is a continuous and dynamic process in the Ministry and decision on

suggestion/recommendations of the stakeholders/studies to ensure better transparency and accountability are taken from time to time.

Gig workers and platform workers have been defined for the first time in the Code on Social Security 2020, which has been enacted by the Parliament. Social Security & Welfare related provisions for the gig and platform workers have been mentioned in the code. 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 also provides for setting up a Social Security Fund to finance the welfare scheme.

### **STATEMENT**

**The details of expenditure under the major welfare schemes and number of beneficiaries including in the State of Tamil Nadu are as under:**

#### **1. PRADHAN MANTRI SHRAM YOGI MAANDHAN (PM-SYM) PENSION**

##### **SCHEME:**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)</b>
2024-25 (as on 20.11.2024)	95.18

As on 20.11.2024, more than 50 lakh beneficiaries have been enrolled on Maandhan portal under PMSYM scheme including 68,641 beneficiaries in State of Tamil Nadu.

**2. LABOUR WELFARE SCHEME (LWS):**

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)
2024-25 ( As on 11.11.2024)	9.34

The total beneficiaries during the last five years are 96,08,540, out of which beneficiaries in Tamil Nadu region are 15,22,782.

**3. National Career Service (NCS):**

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)
2024-25 (as on 15 <sup>th</sup> November, 2024)	24.25

Jobseekers/beneficiaries under NCS during the above financial years (till 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2024) are 3,70,18,111 out of which 13,83,407 are in the State of Tamil Nadu.

**4. Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY):**

ABRY was launched on 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2020. The scheme is open for the period from the wage month of October, 2020 to wage month of June, 2021 for registration of new employees.

Year	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Crore)
2023-24	1197.89

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

**5. Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC):** Under the ESIC scheme, in the State of Tamil Nadu, there are 11 hospitals (3 ESIC and 8

ESIS) and 241 dispensaries; and in-principle approval for 7 new hospitals have been given. There are 43,77,090 insured persons in the State.

**6. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour Scheme:**

This scheme is demand driven where funds are provided to States / UTs on receipt of proposals from them. The details of no. of beneficiaries and amount released for their rehabilitation in the current financial year in the State of Tamil Nadu is as under:

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of Bonded Labourer Rehabilitated in the State of Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>Amount Released for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer (Rs. in lakhs) for the State of Tamil Nadu</b>
2024-25	03	0.60

**HUMAN-ANIMAL CONFLICTS**

**193. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:**

**SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:**

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

- (a) the number of human-animal conflicts reported during the last five years along with the number of human casualties resulting from these incidents, year-wise and State-wise;



- (b) the number of wildlife fatalities caused by human activities during the last five years, species-wise;
- (c) the number of crop damage incidents caused by wild animals reported during the last five years, and the estimated economic loss resulting from these incidents;
- (d) the number of compensation claims filed for damages related to human-animal conflict, the number of claims resolved successfully;
- (e) the action taken by the Government to address the rising number of human-animal conflicts, especially on the periphery of forest areas; and
- (f) the action proposed by the Government to avoid the mismanagement of funds after the merger of Project Tiger and Project Elephant?

**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 human deaths during the last five years due to attacks by elephants and tigers as reported by States are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **Statement-II**.
- (b) The number of tiger and elephant deaths other than natural causes during the last five years as reported by States are given in the enclosed **Statements – III to VII** respectively.
- (c) and (d) Protection and management of wildlife is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/UT Administrations. The data regarding crop damage

incidents and compensation claims due to human-wildlife conflicts are collated at the state level.

(e) and (f) The important steps taken by Government for protection of wildlife and to address the rising number of human-animal conflicts include the following:

- i. A network of Protected Areas namely viz., National Park, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitat have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.
- ii. The Central Government provides financial assistance to State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes 'Development of Wildlife Habitats' and 'Project Tiger and Elephant' for management of wildlife and its habitat in the country. The activities supported under the schemes include construction/erection of physical barriers such as solar powered electric fence, bio-fencing, boundary walls etc. to prevent the entry of wild animals into crop fields.
- iii. Ministry has awarded a project to Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, titled "Population Management of Species involved in Human Wildlife Conflict" to study the applicability of reproductive control for conflict mitigation on Population management of species in January, 2018. The project aims to develop and implement a range of mitigation strategies including immune-contraception for managing conflict with wild animal

populations in the country.

- iv. An advisory on dealing with human-wildlife conflict has been issued by the Ministry in February 2021. The Advisory recommends coordinated interdepartmental action, identification of conflict hot spots, adherence to Standard Operating Procedures, establishment of rapid response teams, formation of State and District level committees to review the quantum of ex-gratia relief, and issuing guidance/instructions for expedited payments etc.
- v. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has also issued Guidelines to States/UTs on 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 2022 on managing Human Wildlife conflict including damage to crops.
- vi. The Ministry has also issued species-specific guidelines to deal with human-wildlife conflict situations on 21.03.2023.
- vii. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides regulatory functions for dealing with human wildlife conflict situations.

Further, no mismanagement of funds has been reported by the States/ UTs after the merger of Project Tiger and Project Elephant.

**STATEMENT-I****Details of human deaths due to elephant attack**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	4	6	NR	5	6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	2	0	0
3	Assam	75	91	63	80	74
4	Chhattisgarh	77	42	64	69	51
5	Jharkhand	84	74	133	96	87
6	Karnataka	30	26	27	29	48
7	Kerala	13	27	35	27	22
8	Maharashtra	1	NR	0	2	5
9	Meghalaya	4	6	3	3	7
10	Nagaland	0	0	2	1	1
11	Odisha	117	93	112	148	154
12	Tamil Nadu	58	57	37	43	61
13	Tripura	2	1	2	2	1
14	Uttar Pradesh	6	1	0	4	4

<b>15</b>	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	NR	NR	NR	4	8
<b>16</b>	<b>West Bengal</b>	116	47	77	97	99
<b>Total</b>		<b>587</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>628</b>

\*NR- Information not received from State

### STATEMENT-II

#### Details of human deaths due to tiger attack

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024 (upto 30-06-2024)</b>
1	Bihar	0	1	4	9	-	1
2	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	3	0
3	Karnataka	4	0	1	1	8	1
4	Kerala	0	2	0	0	0	0
5	Madhya Pradesh	1	11	2	3	10	6
6	Maharashtra	26	25	32	82	35	20
7	Rajasthan	5	0	0	0	-	0
8	Tamil Nadu	0	1	3	0	1	0

9	Telangana	0	2	0	0	-	0
10	Uttar Pradesh	8	4	11	11	25	10
11	Uttarakhand	2	0	1	3	-	6
12	West Bengal	3	5	5	1	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>44</b>

**STATEMENT -III**

**Details of tiger deaths reported by States due to poaching, seizure and unnatural causes**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Poaching</b>	<b>Seizure</b>	<b>Unnatural causes</b>	<b>Total</b>
2019	17	4	3	24
2020	15	3	2	20
2021	8	1	11	20
2022	12	2	15	29
2023	12	4	9	25
2024 (As on 20.11.2024)	1	0	0	01
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>119</b>

**STATEMENT -IV****Elephant deaths due to train accidents**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>
1	Assam	2	5	8	7	2
2	West Bengal	5	0	0	1	4
3	Tamil Nadu	0	1	3	0	0
4	Jharkhand	1	1	0	1	1
5	Kerala	3	0	0	2	0
6	Odisha	1	4	3	3	5
7	Tripura	0	0	0	0	1
8	Uttarakhand	2	NR	NR	1	4
9	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
10	Karnataka	0	1	1	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>

**\*NR-Information not received from State.**

**STATEMENT -V****Elephant Deaths due to Electrocutation**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>
1	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	5	1	NR	5	6
2	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	0	0	NR	1	0
3	<b>Assam</b>	11	13	12	8	11
4	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	2	7	4	9	10
5	<b>Jharkhand</b>	5	5	4	6	10
6	<b>Karnataka</b>	8	9	7	15	13
7	<b>Kerala</b>	4	2	6	7	10
8	<b>Maharashtra</b>	0	NR	0	0	2
9	<b>Meghalaya</b>	5	0	1	1	1
10	<b>Nagaland</b>	2	1	1	0	1
11	<b>Odisha</b>	9	8	13	26	15



12	TamilNadu	15	9	5	14	6
13	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
14	UttarPradesh	3	0	2	0	1
15	Uttarakhand	2	NR	NR	3	1
16	WestBengal	5	10	2	5	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>94</b>

\*NR-Information not received from State.

### STATEMENT -VI

#### Elephant Deaths due to poaching

S. No	State	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Assam	0	0	0	2	1
2	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	0
3	Kerala	1	1	0	0	0
4	Maharashtra	0	NR	0	0	0

<b>5</b>	<b>Meghalaya</b>	4	7	0	3	0
<b>6</b>	<b>Nagaland</b>	0	2	0	0	0
<b>7</b>	<b>Odisha</b>	3	2	1	8	3
<b>8</b>	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	0	2	3	1	4
<b>9</b>	<b>WestBengal</b>	0	0	0	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>

\*NR-Information not received from State.

### STATEMENT -VII

#### Elephant Deaths due to poisoning

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>
1	<b>Assam</b>	0	1	6	2	1
2	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	0	1	0	1	0
3	<b>West Bengal</b>	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>

## EMPLOYMENT LINKED INCENTIVE (ELI) SCHEME

### 194. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government acknowledges the effectiveness of the Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme in improving user-friendliness, transparency and efficiency in addressing employment-related issues for various stakeholders, including employers and employees, if so, the specific improvements observed, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the measures being taken by the Government to expand the scope and functionalities of the ELI Scheme to address a broader range of grievances and enhance its effectiveness, particularly in terms of streamlining documentation and reducing grievance resolution times;
- (c) whether there are any plans to integrate additional provisions or adjustments into the ELI Scheme to cover more categories of employment-related issues, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government is leveraging digital technologies to enhance the accessibility and usability of the ELI Scheme, including initiatives such as mobile applications and real-time monitoring mechanisms?

**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 ELI scheme is aimed at formalization of workforce by providing social security through EPFO, enhancing employability and additional employment generation through incentives to employees and employers.

The ELI Scheme addresses these challenges by reducing costs both for employees and employers, through direct incentives, simplified IT-enabled procedures and payment through DBT in Aadhar authenticated bank accounts of beneficiaries.

**SIGNIFICANT DISPARITIES IN MINIMUM WAGES RATES**

**195. SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that there are significant disparities in minimum wages rates across the country as current minimum wages rates are insufficient to meet the basic standards of living;

(b) the manner in which the Government is ensuring that the minimum wages framework accounts for differences in living standards between urban and rural areas;

(c) whether the cost of accessing healthcare is taken as a factor for determining minimum wages and in the calculation for cost of living; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to revise minimum wages rates to reflect rising costs of living, inflation, and regional economic conditions and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The disparity in minimum wages is attributed to the fact that under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both the Central Government and the State Governments, as appropriate Governments, fix, periodically review, and revise the minimum wages of employees employed in the Scheduled Employments under their respective jurisdictions. The minimum wage rates are, therefore, determined and revised according to the specific needs and economic conditions of each region, which results in variations across different States and sectors.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 provides for the fixation of minimum wages based on cost of living considerations. In order to address the differences in living standards between urban and rural areas, wage rates are adjusted to reflect the regional and sectoral differences as mentioned in classification of Area as Area A, Area B and Area C are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c): In 1992, the Hon'ble Supreme Court, in a judgment in the case of Reptakos & Co. Vs. its workers directed, inter-alia, that children's education, medical requirement, minimum recreation including festivals/ceremonies, provision for old age, marriage etc. should further constitute 25% of the minimum wage and be used as a guide in fixation of minimum wage. Post the Supreme Court verdict, this criterion was added for fixation of minimum wages.

(d): To address the rising cost of living and inflation, the Central Government revises the Variable Dearness Allowance (V.D.A.) on the basic rates of minimum wages every six months, effective from 1st April and 1st October of each year, based on the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers. This is done to protect minimum wages from inflationary pressures. Latest V.D.A. as applicable from 01.10.2024 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

### STATEMENT

#### **Area wise Rates of Minimum Wages for Scheduled Employments in the Central Sphere as on 01.10.2024**

Sr. No.	Scheduled Employment	Category of Workers	Rates of Wages including V.D.A per day (in Rs.)		
			Area A	Area B	Area C
1.	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>Unskilled</b>	500	457	452
		<b>Semi-skilled/Unskilled Supervisory</b>	546	502	462
		<b>Skilled/Clerical</b>	593	546	501
		<b>Highly-skilled</b>	656	611	546

2.	<b>Sweeping and Cleaning+</b>	<b>Unskilled</b>	783	655	526
3	<b>Watch and Ward</b>	<b>Without Arms ( Upgraded to skilled with training)</b>	954	868	739
		<b>With Arms( Upgraded to highly skilled for supervision)</b>	1035	954	868
4.	<b>Loading &amp; Unloading#</b>	<b>Unskilled</b>	783	655	526
5	<b>Construction^</b>	<b>Unskilled</b>	783	655	526
		<b>Semi-skilled/Unskilled Supervisory</b>	868	739	614
		<b>Skilled/Clerical</b>	954	868	739
		<b>Highly-skilled</b>	1035	954	868
6.	<b>Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing</b>	<b>1.Excavation &amp; removal of over burden with 50 meters lead/1.5 meters lift:*</b>			
		<b>(a) Soft Soil</b>		530	
		<b>(b) Soft Soil with Rock</b>		795	
		<b>(c) Rock</b>		1053	
		<b>2. Removal and Staking of rejected stones with 50 metres lead/1.5metres lift*</b>		426	
		<b>3. Stone breaking or Stone Crushing for the stone size of category**</b>			
		<b>(a) 1.0 inch to 1.5 inches</b>		3232	

		<b>(b) Above 1.5 Inches to 3.0 Inches</b>	2764	
		<b>(c) Above 3.0 Inches to 5 Inches</b>	1623	
		<b>(d) Above 5.0 Inches</b>	1334	
7.	<b>Non - Coal Mines\$</b>		<b>Above Ground</b>  <b>{Rates of Wages including V.D.A per day (in Rs.)}</b>	<b>Below Ground</b>  <b>{Rates of Wages including V.D.A per day (in Rs.)}</b>
		<b>Unskilled</b>	526	655
		<b>Semi-skilled/Unskilled Supervisory</b>	655	783
		<b>Skilled/Clerical</b>	783	912
		<b>Highly-skilled</b>	912	1020

\*Per 2.831 cubic meters or 100 cubic feet

\*\* Per truck load of 5.662 cubic meters or 200 cubic feet

+Employees engaged in the employment of Sweeping and Cleaning excluding Activities prohibited under the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993.

#Employees engaged in the employment of Loading and Unloading in (i) Goods Sheds, Parcel Offices of Railways; (ii) Other Goods Sheds, Godowns, Warehouses and other similar employments; (iii) Docks and Ports; and (iv) Passengers Goods and Cargo Carried out at Airports (Both International and Domestic).



^Employees engaged in the employment of construction or maintenance of Roads or Runways or in Building Operations including laying down Underground Electric, Wireless, Radio, Television, Telephone, Telegraph and Overseas Communication Cables and similar other Underground Cabling Work, Electric Lines, Water Supply Lines and Sewerage Pipe Lines.

\$Employees engaged in the employment of Gypsum Mines, Barytes Mines, Bauxite Mines, Manganese Mines, China Clay Mines, Kyanite Mines, Copper Mines, Clay Mines, Magnesite Mines, White Clay Mines, Stone Mines, Steatite Mines (including the mines producing Soap Stones and Talc), Ochre Mines, Asbestos Mines, Fire Clay Mines, Chromite Mines, Quartzite Mines, Quartz Mines, Silica Mines, Graphite Mines, Felspar Mines, Laterite Mines, Dolomite Mines, Red Oxide Mines, Wolfram Mines, Iron Ore Mines, Granite Mines, Rock Phosphate Mines, Hematite Mines, Marble and Calcite Mines, Uranium Mines, Mica Mines, Lignite Mines, Gravel Mines, Slate and Magnetite Mines.

<b>AREA – “A”</b>					
Ahmedabad	(UA)	Hyderabad	(UA)	Faridabad complex	
Bangaluru	(UA)	Kanpur	(UA)	Ghaziabad	
Kolkata	(UA)	Lucknow	(UA)	Gurgaon	
Delhi	(UA)	Chennai	(UA)	Noida	
Greater Mumbai	(UA)	Nagpur	(UA)	Secunderabad	
Navi Mumbai		Pune	(UA)		
<b>AREA – “B”</b>					
Agra	(UA)	Gwalior	(UA)	Port Blair	(UA)
Ajmer	(UA)	Hubli-Dharwad	(M. Corpn)	Puducherry	(UA)
Aligarh	(UA)	Indore	(UA)	Raipur	(UA)
Allahabad	(UA)	Jabalpur	(UA)	Raurkela	(UA)
Amravati	(M. Corpn)	Jaipur	(M. Corpn)	Rajkot	(UA)
Amritsar	(UA)	Jalandhar	(UA)	Ranchi	(UA)
Asansol	(UA)	Jalandhar-Cantt.	(UA)	Saharanpur	(M. Corpn)
Aurangabad	(UA)	Jammu	(UA)	Salem	(UA)
Bareilly	(UA)	Jamnagar	(UA)	Sangli	(UA)
Belgaum	(UA)	Jamshedpur	(UA)	Shillong	
Bhavnagar	(UA)	Jhansi	(UA)	Siliguri	(UA)
Bhiwandi	(UA)	Jodhpur	(UA)	Solapur	(M. Corpn)
Bhopal	(UA)	Kannur	(UA)	Srinagar	(UA)
Bhubaneshwar	(UA)	Kochi	(UA)	Surat	(UA)
Bikaner	(M. Corpn)	Kolhapur	(UA)	Thiruvananthapuram	(UA)
Bokaro Steel City	(UA)	Kollam	(UA)	Thrissur	(UA)

Chandigarh	(UA)	Kota	(M.Corpn)	Tiruchirappalli	(UA)
Coimbatore	(UA)	Kozhikode	(UA)	Tiruppur	(UA)
Cuttack	(UA)	Ludhiana	(M.Corpn)	Ujjain	(M.Corpn)
Dehradun	(UA)	Madurai	(UA)	Vadodara	(UA)
Dhanbad	(UA)	Malappuram	(UA)	Varanasi	(UA)
Durgapur	(UA)	Malegaon	(UA)	Vasai- Virar City	(M.Corpn)
Durg-Bhilai Nagar	(UA)	Mangalore	(UA)	Vijayawada	(UA)
Erode	(UA)	Meerut	(UA)	Vishakhapatnam	(M.Corpn)
Firozabad		Moradabad	(M. Corpn)	Warangal	(UA)
Goa		Mysore	(UA)	Gorakhpur	(UA)
NandedWaghala	(M. Corpn)	GreaterVisakhapatnam	(M.Corpn)	Nasik	(UA)
Gulbarga	(UA)	Nellore	(UA)	Guntur	(UA)
Panchkula	(UA)	Guwahati	(UA)	Patna	(UA)
<p><b>Area 'C'</b> will comprise all areas not mentioned in this list.</p> <p><b>NB:</b> U.A. stands for Urban Agglomeration.</p>					

## वनों की कटाई रोकने के लिए कदम

**196. श्री दुलू महतो:**

**श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:**

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने झारखंड में वनों की कटाई की बढ़ती दर को रोकने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बनाई है और झारखंड राज्य में वनों की कटाई की बढ़ती दर के क्या कारण हैं तथा यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) सरकार द्वारा वर्तमान में वन संरक्षण के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;
- (ग) सरकार द्वारा झारखंड राज्य में पर्यावरण नियमों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए या उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या उक्त नियमों के संबंध में प्रभावी प्रवर्तन तंत्र विद्यमान है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार वनों और पर्यावरण के संरक्षण में स्थानीय समुदायों की सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम लागू कर रही है; और
- (च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): भारतीय वन सर्वेक्षण (एफएसआई), देहरादून, जोकि इस मंत्रालय के अधीन एक संगठन है, देश के वन क्षेत्र का हर दो वर्ष में आकलन करता है और उसके निष्कर्षों को भारत वन स्थिति रिपोर्ट (आईएसएफआर) में प्रकाशित किया जाता है। एक छोर से दूसरे छोर वन क्षेत्र के मानचित्रण का कार्य दूर संवेदन तकनीक का उपयोग करके किया जाता है तथा इसका गहन जमीनी

सत्यापन किया जाता है और राष्ट्रीय वन सूची से प्राप्त क्षेत्रीय आंकड़ों से मिलान भी किया जाता है। नवीनतम आईएसएफआर-2021 के अनुसार, झारखंड के वन क्षेत्र में आईएसएफआर-2019 की तुलना में 110 वर्ग किमी की वृद्धि हुई है।

(ग) और (घ): झारखंड राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, एक राज्य विनियामक निकाय के रूप में झारखंड राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड पंजीकृत औद्योगिक इकाइयों/संबंधित एजेंसियों द्वारा संबंधित अधिनियमों एवं नियमों के अनुसार अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करता है। झारखंड राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड को यह अधिकार प्राप्त है कि वह विभिन्न अधिनियमों के तहत चूककर्ता इकाइयों पर पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित करके/प्रतिसंहरण निर्देश या बंद करने के निर्देश जारी करके सुधारात्मक उपाय कर सकता है।

(ङ.) और (च): वनों और पर्यावरण के संरक्षण के लिए, सरकार विभिन्न योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों, जैसे कि राष्ट्रीय हरित भारत मिशन (जीआईएम), वन्यजीव पर्यावासों का एकीकृत विकास, प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण निधि प्रबंधन और योजना प्राधिकरण (कैम्पा), नगर वन योजना (एनवीवाई) और तटीय पर्यावासों तथा मूर्त आय के लिए मैंग्रोव पहल (मिस्टी), आदि का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है। ये योजनाएं और कार्यक्रम वन क्षेत्रों के अंदर और बाहर वनरोपण, वन परिदृश्य बहाली, पर्यावास सुधार, मृदा और जल संरक्षण उपायों तथा सुरक्षा के माध्यम से पारिस्थितिक पुनर्बहाली के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रयासों में सहायता प्रदान करते हैं। इन सभी योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों में स्थानीय समुदायों की भागीदारी शामिल है। इससे पहले, 'सहभागी वन प्रबंधन' को वन शासन और प्रबंधन के एक अभिन्न अंग के रूप में संस्थागत किया गया था। संयुक्त वन प्रबंधन (जेएफएम) कार्यक्रम के तहत, वन क्षेत्रों को स्थानीय समुदायों द्वारा राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों के साथ मिलकर निर्धारित दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार प्रबंधित किया जाता है। इन उद्देश्यों में वन संसाधनों का संधारणीय प्रबंधन सुनिश्चित करना, वन क्षेत्र में सुधार करना, अवक्रमित वन भूमि को पुनर्बहाली करना, पर्यावरण शिक्षा के

माध्यम से संरक्षण जागरूकता को बढ़ावा देना, जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों में वाटरशेड क्षमता को बहाल करना और स्थानीय समुदायों को रोजगार के अवसर सुनिश्चित करना शामिल है।

## **UTILISATION OF CSR FUNDS**

### **197. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:**

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

- (a) the details of the funds utilised and unutilised along with the major activities/ programmes undertaken by various public sector and private sector companies under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the last three years in the country, State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) whether some companies utilise CSR funds for their employees, transport facilities, beautification of the area, providing better facilities in schools and hospitals and maintaining public relations;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure proper utilisation of CSR funds as per rules?

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

(a): On the basis of annual filings made by Companies in the MCA21 registry, sector-wise and state-wise Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) spent by all public as well as private sector companies during the last three financial years (FY) i.e 2020-21, 2021-22 & 2022-23 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** respectively. Further, w.r.t unutilised CSR obligation the 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.

(b) and (c): Rule 2 (1) (d) (iv) of the Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 prescribes that CSR projects/ programmes/ activities that benefit only the employees of a company shall not be considered as CSR activities. The legal framework for CSR has been provided under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'), Schedule VII of the Act and Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014. Schedule VII of Companies Act, 2013 (Act) enlists areas or activities that may be undertaken by a company as CSR.

(d) : Every eligible company has to constitute a CSR Committee comprising three or more directors. The Committee shall formulate and recommend the CSR policy which indicates the activities to be undertaken by the company in area or subject specified in Schedule VII. The Board of the company plans, decides, executes and monitors the CSR activities of the company based on the recommendation of its CSR Committee. The Board of the company is also required to disclose the CSR Policy implemented by the company in its Board report. Under Rule 4(5) of the Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014, 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 all the companies in the 'Annual Report on CSR' including 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.

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 CSR activities implemented by the companies. The CSR framework is disclosure based and expenditure on CSR activities is required to be audited by the statutory auditors of the company. The CSR related disclosures are filed by the companies in the MCA 21 portal. Whenever violation of CSR provisions is reported, action against such non-compliant Companies is initiated as per provisions of the Act after due examination of records and following due process of law.



**STATEMENT -I****Sector-wise CSR expenditure from 2020-21 to 2022-23**

(Amount in Rs. in crores)

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Development Sector</b>	<b>FY 2020-21</b>	<b>FY 2021-22</b>	<b>FY 2022-23</b>
1	Agro forestry	20.90	34.27	65.07
2	Animal welfare	193.55	168.79	315.98
3	Armed Forces, Veterans, War Widows/ Dependants	84.05	47.22	62.27
4	Art And Culture	493.13	248.34	441.02
5	Conservation of natural resources	92.00	273.82	580.37
6	Education	6,693.25	6,569.82	10,085.78
7	Environmental Sustainability	1,030.16	2,433.24	1,960.13
8	Gender Equality	43.83	104.67	119.83
9	Health Care	7,325.83	7,816.29	6,830.60
10	Livelihood Enhancement Projects	938.91	854.78	1,654.39
11	Other Central Government Funds	3,491.30	1,620.09	1,091.86
12	Poverty, Eradicating Hunger, Malnutrition	1,407.58	1,896.95	1,232.62
13	Rural development projects	1,850.71	1,833.76	2,005.37
14	Safe drinking water	203.13	182.68	246.36
15	Sanitation	338.97	313.26	429.91
16	Senior citizens welfare	56.47	79.58	132.87
17	Setting up homes and hostels for women	44.52	100.92	48.53
18	Setting up orphanage	21.88	27.52	41.24
19	Slum area development	88.95	58.38	93.84
20	Socio-economic inequalities	149.81	164.90	154.01
21	Special education	209.24	190.52	305.67
22	Technology incubators	62.62	8.57	1.38
23	Training To Promote Sports	243.39	291.85	526.14

24	Vocational skills	717.65	1,034.18	1,164.19
25	Women Empowerment	206.00	261.34	396.99
26	NEC (Not Elsewhere Covered)/Not Mentioned *	203.14	0.59	1.50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26,210.95</b>	<b>26,616.30</b>	<b>29,987.92</b>

(Data upto 31.03.2024) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

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

### **STATEMENT-II**

<b>State-wise CSR expenditure from 2020-21 to 2022-23</b>				
(Amount in Rs. in crores)				
S. No.	State/UT	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
1	Andaman And Nicobar	2.86	9.71	2.53
2	Andhra Pradesh	719.81	656.79	954.65
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10.58	119.42	13.35
4	Assam	180.23	406.17	470.25
5	Bihar	89.89	165.97	235.37
6	Chandigarh	13.40	50.88	18.63
7	Chhattisgarh	325.63	305.29	596.11
8	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	21.98	14.11	13.71
9	Daman And Diu	5.25	4.13	9.40
10	Delhi	724.59	1,196.34	1,483.91
11	Goa	41.92	45.43	58.16
12	Gujarat	1,461.60	1,604.26	2,008.42
13	Haryana	550.86	683.95	701.07
14	Himachal Pradesh	106.31	140.22	138.63
15	Jammu and Kashmir	35.56	50.68	71.22
16	Jharkhand	226.54	193.33	388.35

17	Karnataka	1,277.81	1,839.73	1,985.82
18	Kerala	290.67	239.73	351.60
19	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.45	0.02
20	Leh & Ladakh	-	14.84	11.72
21	Madhya Pradesh	375.51	427.68	656.42
22	Maharashtra	3,464.81	5,380.41	5,497.32
23	Manipur	10.39	15.62	53.45
24	Meghalaya	17.63	19.63	21.73
25	Mizoram	0.97	6.94	10.99
26	Nagaland	3.57	12.46	13.57
27	Odisha	578.16	670.32	987.70
28	Puducherry	12.43	9.31	12.55
29	Punjab	158.46	184.89	247.57
30	Rajasthan	670.00	711.82	1,102.37
31	Sikkim	17.28	28.24	36.18
32	Tamil Nadu	1,174.07	1,432.06	1,562.48
33	Telangana	627.71	685.87	1,007.54
34	Tripura	9.29	15.91	19.26
35	Uttar Pradesh	907.32	1,339.18	1,152.57
36	Uttarakhand	160.58	228.08	301.11
37	West Bengal	471.48	567.21	762.29
38	PAN India *	7,805.03	5,525.16	6,060.98
39	PAN India (Other Centralized Funds)	3,491.30	1,613.57	948.81
40	NEC (Not Elsewhere Covered)/Not Mentioned *	169.47	0.52	20.12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26,210.95</b>	<b>26,616.30</b>	<b>29,987.92</b>

(Data upto 31.03.2024) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

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

## जलवायु परिवर्तन

**198. श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:**

**श्रीमती माला राय:**

**डॉ. कल्याण वैजीनाथराव काले:**

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

- (क) क्या सरकार संपूर्ण देश में जलवायु परिवर्तन के मुद्दे से अवगत है, यदि हां, तो इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं;
- (ख) क्या यह सही है कि भूमंडलीय तापन और वनों की कटाई के कारण पृथ्वी का तापमान प्रति वर्ष एक डिग्री बढ़ रहा है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) सरकार द्वारा सदृश पर्यावरण को मानव के लिए उपयुक्त और खेती के लिए भी अच्छा बनाने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार की योजना देश में पृथ्वी को पराबैंगनी किरणों और अधिक सौर किरणों से बचाने के लिए और अधिक वृक्षारोपण की है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान राज्य में पर्यावरण संरक्षण और संवर्धन के लिए किसी योजना पर काम करना शुरू कर दिया है, यदि हां, तो इसका जिलेवार ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और
- (च) संवेदनशील समुदायों को बढ़ते जलवायु परिवर्तन प्रभावों से बचाने के लिए जलवायु अनुकूलन की विशिष्ट योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री कीर्ति वर्धन सिंह):

(क) और (ख): वर्ष 2023 में जारी होने वाली जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधी अंतर-सरकारी पैनल (आईपीसीसी) की छठी आकलन चक्र संश्लेषण रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, मानवीय गतिविधियों, मुख्य रूप से ग्रीनहाउस गैसों के उत्सर्जन के कारण, निःसन्देह वैश्विक तापमान में वृद्धि हुई है और वैश्विक औसत सतह तापमान 2011-2020 के दशक में 1850-1900 के स्तर से 1.1 डिग्री सेल्सियस ऊपर पहुंच गया है। वैश्विक ग्रीनहाउस गैस उत्सर्जन में वृद्धि जारी है, जिसमें सभी का असमान ऐतिहासिक और सतत योगदान रहा है। जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधी संयुक्त राष्ट्र फ्रेमवर्क कन्वेंशन (यूएनएफसीसीसी) ने नोट किया है कि ग्रीनहाउस गैसों के ऐतिहासिक और वर्तमान वैश्विक उत्सर्जन का सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा विकसित देशों में पैदा हुआ है, विकासशील देशों में प्रति व्यक्ति उत्सर्जन अभी भी अपेक्षाकृत कम है और विकासशील देशों में होने वाले वैश्विक उत्सर्जन का प्रतिशत बढ़ेगा, क्योंकि उन्हें भी अपने सामाजिक और विकासात्मक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करनी होगी।

भारत सरकार जलवायु परिवर्तन की चुनौतियों के प्रति जागरूक है और उनका समाधान करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। वर्ष 2023 में जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधी संयुक्त राष्ट्र फ्रेमवर्क कन्वेंशन (यूएनएफसीसीसी) को प्रस्तुत भारत के तीसरे राष्ट्रीय सम्प्रेषण में बताया गया है कि भारत जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों की सम्पूर्ण श्रृंखला को महसूस कर रहा है।

(ग): भारत सरकार ने पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की रक्षा और संरक्षण के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं, जिनमें जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने के लिए उठाये गये कदम भी शामिल हैं। भारत ने वर्ष 2015 में निर्धारित अपने राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर निर्धारित योगदान (एनडीसी) के दो प्राथमिक लक्ष्यों को पूरा कर लिया है और वर्ष 2022 में अपने राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर निर्धारित योगदान (एनडीसी) को अद्यतित किया है और वर्ष 2030 तक गैर-जीवाश्म ईंधन के माध्यम से संचयी बिजली स्थापित क्षमता के अपने लक्ष्य को बढ़ाकर 50% कर दिया है और वर्ष 2005 के स्तर की तुलना में 2030 तक अपने सकल घरेलू उत्पाद की उत्सर्जन तीव्रता को 45% तक कम करना है। भारत सरकार ने अद्यतन

एनडीसी में एक गैर-मात्रात्मक लक्ष्य भी शामिल किया है, अर्थात् 'लाइफ'- 'पर्यावरण अनुकूल जीवनशैली' जोकि लोगों के रोजमर्रा की कार्यकलापों को शामिल करके जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने की कुंजी इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत ने अपनी एक दीर्घ कालिक निम्न उत्सर्जन विकास रणनीति (एलटी-एलईडीएस) तैयार की है और उसे यूएनएफसीसीसी को सौंप भी दिया है, जिसका उद्देश्य वर्ष 2070 तक शून्य-उत्सर्जन के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है।

भारत सरकार राष्ट्रीय जलवायु परिवर्तन पर कार्य योजना (एनएपीसीसी) का भी कार्यान्वयन कर रही है, जिसमें सौर ऊर्जा, ऊर्जा दक्षता जल, कृषि, हिमालयी पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र, संधारणीय पर्यावास, हरित भारत, मानव स्वास्थ्य और जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधी कार्यनीतिक ज्ञान के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों के मिशन शामिल हैं। संबंधित नोडल मंत्रालय इन मिशनों का कार्यान्वयन करते हैं। इन मिशनों में से एक, राष्ट्रीय संधारणीय कृषि मिशन (एनएमएसए) का उद्देश्य कृषि क्षेत्र को बदलती जलवायु के प्रति अधिक प्रत्यास्थ बनाना है। भारत सरकार जलवायु लचीला कृषि में राष्ट्रीय नवाचार (एनआईसीआरए) नामक एक नेटवर्क परियोजना का भी कार्यान्वयन कर रही है, जिसका उद्देश्य फसलों सहित कृषि पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव का अध्ययन का कार्यान्वयन करना और मौसम की चरम स्थितियों से निपटने के लिए जलवायु अनुकूल प्रौद्योगिकियों को बढ़ावा देना है।

(घ): पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय देश में वृक्षारोपण को प्रोत्साहित करने वाले विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। एनएपीसीसी के तहत मिशनों में से एक, हरित भारत के लिए राष्ट्रीय मिशन (जीआईएम) का उद्देश्य भारत के वन क्षेत्र की रक्षा करना, उसे बहाल करना और बढ़ाना है तथा संयुक्त वन प्रबंधन समितियों (जेएफएमसी) के माध्यम से वन और वनेतर क्षेत्रों में वृक्षारोपण कार्यकलापों को शुरू करके जलवायु परिवर्तन प्रति प्रतिक्रिया देना है, जिसमें स्थानीय समुदाय शामिल हैं। मंत्रालय नगर वन योजना (एनवीवाई) को भी लागू कर रहा है, जिसका प्राथमिक उद्देश्य शहरों/कस्बों के भीतर वन भूमि की सुरक्षा के उद्देश्य से नगर वन/वाटिका विकसित करके शहरी क्षेत्रों में वन/हरित स्थान बनाना है। स्कूल नर्सरी योजना का

उद्देश्य छात्रों को ऐसा परिवेश देना है जिससे कि वे प्राकृतिक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को बहाल करने और उसे बनाए रखने में पौधों के महत्व को समझ सकें।

मंत्रालय ने राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से 5 जून, 2024 को विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस पर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा शुरू किए गए अभियान "एक पेड़ मां के नाम" के तहत वृक्षारोपण के कार्यक्रमों को शुरू करने का भी अनुरोध किया है। मंत्रालय ने निर्धारित समय-सीमा से पहले इस अभियान के तहत 80 करोड़ पौधे लगाने का अपना लक्ष्य पूरा कर लिया है।

(ड.) मंत्रालय ने पर्यावरण के संरक्षण, अनुरक्षण और सुरक्षा के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए हैं, जिनमें अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर विशिष्ट योजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन भी शामिल है। मंत्रालय की कुछ महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं के तहत समय-समय पर राजस्थान राज्य को प्रदान की गई केंद्रीय सहायता का विवरण इस प्रकार है:-

- i. राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (एनसीएपी) में राजस्थान राज्य के पांच शहर नामतः अलवर, जयपुर, जोधपुर, कोटा और उदयपुर। इन शहरों को वायु प्रदूषण से निपटने के लिए शहरी कार्य योजना का कार्यान्वयन करने हेतु अब तक कुल 610.25 करोड़ रुपये की राशि प्रदान की गई है।
- ii. जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधी राष्ट्रीय अनुकूलन निधि के तहत बांसवाड़ा जिले के आनंदपुरी, अरथूना और सज्जनगढ़ ब्लॉक में जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलन और जल संचयन के लिए मुख्यमंत्री 'जल स्वावलंबन अभियान' नामक परियोजना के लिए 22.48 करोड़ का अनुदान स्वीकृत किया गया था और यह परियोजना पूरी भी हो चुकी है।
- iii. देश में आर्द्रभूमियों के संरक्षण और प्रबंधन के लिए जलीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्रों के संरक्षण की राष्ट्रीय योजना (एनपीसीए) के अंतर्गत मंत्रालय ने पांच जिलों नामतः अजमेर, जयपुर, माउंट

आबू, नागौर और उदयपुर में सात आर्द्रभूमियों/झीलों के संरक्षण और प्रबंधन के लिए केंद्रीय योगदान के रूप में 146.165 करोड़ रुपये मंजूर किए हैं।

- iv. नगर वन योजना के तहत मंत्रालय ने राजस्थान राज्य के 14 जिलों नामतः अजमेर, भरतपुर, बीकानेर, चुरू, दौसा, हनुमानगढ़, जयपुर, झालावाड़, जोधपुर, कोटा, राजसमंद, श्रीगंगानगर और उदयपुर में 32.5748 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से तेईस परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है।

(च): भारत सरकार यह मानती है कि इसकी विकास प्रक्रिया के लिए अनुकूलन अपरिहार्य और अनिवार्य है और कई मंत्रालयों यथा जल शक्ति मंत्रालय, कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय, मत्स्य पालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय, और पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, आदि की विभिन्न योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से अनुकूलन प्रयासों को मुख्यधारा में लाने के लिए कई पहल कर रही है, ताकि लोगों की अनुकूलन क्षमताओं में सुधार हो और सामाजिक-आर्थिक दुर्बलताएं दूर हो सकें। इसके अलावा, एनएपीसीसी के तहत नौ में से छह मिशन-जल, पर्यावास, कृषि, हिमालयी पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र, मानव स्वास्थ्य और जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधी कार्यनीतिक ज्ञान में अनुकूलन पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हैं। चौतीस राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने जलवायु परिवर्तन पर अपनी-अपनी राज्य कार्य योजनाएं (एसएपीसीसीएस) तैयार की हैं।

### परिचालन रोजगार कार्यालय

#### 199. श्री विष्णु दयाल राम:

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

- (क) देश में कार्यरत रोजगार कार्यालयों की झारखंड सहित राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है;



- (ख) देश में रोजगार कार्यालयों के उन्नयन और आधुनिकीकरण की राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार वर्तमान स्थिति का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों में से प्रत्येक और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान क्रमशः आवंटित, जारी और उपयोग की गई निधि का राज्य संघ/राज्यक्षेत्र- वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या इस संबंध में झारखंड सहित सभी राज्यों में लक्ष्य के अनुरूप आधुनिकीकरण की प्रगति हो रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और
- (ङ) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा अन्य क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ): राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार देश में लगभग 1008 रोजगार कार्यालय हैं, जिनमें से 43 झारखंड में हैं। देश में रोजगार कार्यालयों की राज्य-वार संख्या **विवरण-I** में दी गई है।

सरकार रोजगार संबंधी विभिन्न प्रकार की सेवाएं जैसे रोजगार मिलान, कैरियर परामर्श, व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन, कौशल विकास पाठ्यक्रमों आदि संबंधी सूचना प्रदान करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय आजीविका सेवा (एनसीएस) परियोजना कार्यान्वित कर रही है। राष्ट्रीय आजीविका सेवा परियोजना के अंतर्गत, सरकार रोजगार कार्यालयों का आदर्श आजीविका केन्द्रों (एमसीसी) में उन्नयन करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर रही है। दिनांक 22.11.24 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश में 370 रोजगार कार्यालयों को एमसीसी में उन्नयन करने के प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी दे दी गई है। पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान अनुमोदित एमसीसी की राज्य-वार सूची, आवंटित, जारी और उपयोग की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

## रोजगार कार्यालयों की संख्या

क्र.स.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	रोजगार कार्यालयों की संख्या
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	17
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	12
3	असम	52
4	बिहार	47
5	छत्तीसगढ़	26
6	दिल्ली	3
7	गोवा	2
8	गुजरात	46
9	हरियाणा	65
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	15
11	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	20
12	झारखंड	43
13	कर्नाटक	40
14	केरल	85
15	मध्य प्रदेश	49
16	महाराष्ट्र	36
17	मणिपुर	11
18	मेघालय	13
19	मिजोरम	3
20	नागालैंड	8
21	ओडिशा	40
22	पंजाब	47
23	राजस्थान	38
24	तमिलनाडु	35
25	तेलंगाना	34
26	त्रिपुरा	6
27	उत्तराखंड	24
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	100

29	पश्चिम बंगाल	77
30	अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह (यूटी)	1
31	चंडीगढ़ (यूटी)	2
32	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली (यूटी)	1
33	दमन और दीव (यूटी)	2
34	लक्षद्वीप (यूटी)	1
35	पुडुचेरी (यूटी)	5
36	लद्दाख (यूटी)	2
	<b>योग</b>	<b>1008</b>

### विवरण-II

आवंटित, जारी और उपयोग की गई राशि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्र.स.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	एमसीसी के रूप में उन्नयन किए गए ईईएक्स की संख्या	स्वीकृत कुल राशि (लाख रुपये में)	वर्ष 2021-22से वर्ष 2024-25तक	
				जारी की गई कुल राशि (लाख रुपये में)	उपयोग की गई कुल राशि (लाख रुपये में)
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	6	255.30	157.53	131.59
2	असम	12	511.77	125.25	117.14
3	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1	44.87	0.00 *	0.00 *
4	आंध्र प्रदेश	29	1447.82	293.44	119.82
5	बिहार	20	743.90	128.28	0.00 *
6	छत्तीसगढ़	12	428.97	70.33	0.00 *
7	दिल्ली	1	75.36	0.00 *	0.00 *
8	गोवा	1	13.76	1.21	0.00 *
9	गुजरात	13	382.58	23.00	0.00 *
10	हरियाणा	3	152.89	11.67	0.00 *
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2	50.80	6.90	3.94

12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	18	786.84	98.23	91.81
13	लद्दाख	2	101.18	0.00 *	0.00 *
14	झारखंड	20	852.98	184.83	0.00 *
15	कर्नाटक	13	464.82	62.74	0.00 *
16	केरल	13	724.99	0.00 *	0.00 *
17	लक्षद्वीप	1	49.56	3.55	2.30
18	महाराष्ट्र	26	1212.76	442.77	207.66
19	मेघालय	4	172.27	29.04	0.00 *
20	मध्य प्रदेश	11	563.70	58.10	0.00 *
21	मणिपुर	1	84.69	19.14	10.94
22	मिजोरम	4	151.86	66.08	28.58
23	नागालैंड	7	328.23	63.84	63.84
24	ओडिशा	30	1301.99	184.01	164.30
25	पुडुचेरी	4	155.84	25.91	0.00 *
26	पंजाब	12	403.62	130.19	49.05
27	राजस्थान	16	594.42	0.00 *	0.00 *
28	तेलंगाना	12	587.47	112.30	59.37
29	त्रिपुरा	3	150.81	35.33	0.00 *
30	तमिलनाडु	19	1026.79	282.59	127.32
31	उत्तर प्रदेश	35	1560.06	254.96	241.53
32	उत्तराखंड	4	183.95	38.48	15.74
33	पश्चिम बंगाल	15	654.44	132.55	20.79
<b>योग</b>		<b>370</b>	<b>16221.29</b>	<b>3042.25</b>	<b>1455.72</b>

\* 0 आंकड़ा यह दर्शाता है कि पिछले तीन वर्ष और चालू वर्ष (अर्थात् 2021-22 से 2024-25 तक) के दौरान राशि जारी/उपयोग नहीं की गई है।

### SWADESH DARSHAN SCHEME-2.0

200. SHRI NAVASKANI K. :

SHRI G. SELVAM:

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

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

(a) the aims and objective of launching Swadesh Darshan Scheme-2.0 (SD-2.0);

(b) whether the Government has identified the cities in Tamil Nadu State for development under Swadesh Darshan Scheme-2.0 (SD-2.0) and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds specifically given to the State of Tamil Nadu under the above-mentioned scheme;

(d) whether the Government is also implementing PRASHAD Scheme in the State of Tamil Nadu and if so, the details of sites identified for development under the said scheme; and

(e) the details of steps taken/to be taken by the Government for the promotion of Tourism in Tamil Nadu?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM**

**(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) to (e): The Ministry of Tourism revamped its Swadesh Darshan scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 with an objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations in the country following a destination & tourist-centric approach. The Ministry of Tourism has identified 'Mamallapuram' and 'The

Nilgiris' in the State of Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme and has sanctioned the project 'Immersive Experience at Shore Temple' in the State for Rs.30.02 Crore.

Ministry of Tourism through its central sector scheme of 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development by extending financial assistance to the State Government/UT Administrations in consultation with them in line with the scheme guidelines. The details of the projects sanctioned in the State of Tamil Nadu under PRASHAD scheme is as under:

State	S. No.	Project Name	Sanction Year	Approved Cost (Rs. in Crore)
Tamil Nadu	1.	Development of Kanchipuram	2016-17	13.99
	2.	Development of Velankanni	2016-17	4.86

Further, Ministry has identified 29 new sites for development under PRASHAD Scheme which includes 'Navagriha Temple at 8 places' in the State of Tamil Nadu the details of which is as under:

- i. Sri Kailasanathar Temple, Thingalur, Thanjavur District
- ii. Guru Bhagvan Temple, Alangudi, Thanjavur District
- iii. Sri Naaganathar Temple, Thirunageshwaram, Thanjavur District

- iv. Sri Suryanaar Temple, Thiruvaidaimaruthur, Suriyanar Kovil, Thanjavur District
- v. Sri Agneeswarar Temple, Kanjanur, Thanjavur District
- vi. Sri Vaitheeshwaran Temple, Vaitheeswaran Kovil, Mayiladuthurai District
- vii. Sri Naganatha Swamy Temple, Keelaperumpallam, Mayiladuthurai District
- viii. Suweatharanyshwarar Temple, Thiruvenkadu, Mayiladuthurai District

The Ministry of Tourism as part of its ongoing endeavour promotes various tourism destinations and products of the country including Tamil Nadu through promotional activities, events, website, social media promotions etc.

### **LETTER OF INTENT FOR HOSTING OLYMPIC GAMES**

#### **201.SHRI PARVATAGOUDA CHANDANAGOUDA GADDIGOUDAR:**

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

- (a) Whether India has submitted 'Letter of Intent' for hosting the Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2036;
- (b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) Whether India is also pushing for inclusion of Yoga, Twenty-20 cricket, Kabaddi, Chess, Squash and Kho-Kho in Olympics in 2036; and

(d) If so, the details thereof along with the progress made so far in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) Bidding to host Olympics in India is the responsibility of the Indian Olympic Association (IOA). On 01.10.2024, IOA has sent Letter of Intent to International Olympic Committee (IOC) to host Olympic and Paralympic Games 2036 in India.

(c) and (d) In accordance with the provisions outlined in the Olympic Charter, the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games (OCOG) for a specific edition of the Olympic Games holds the prerogative to submit a formal proposal to the International Olympic Committee (IOC) regarding the potential inclusion of one or more additional events, with such inclusion being limited exclusively to that particular edition of the Games.

At present, the bidding process of Olympics 2036 has not advanced to the stage where such a proposal may be initiated.



**SUBSTANTIAL FINANCIAL HAIRCUTS UNDER IBC PROCESS****202. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:**

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

(a) whether large corporations have received substantial financial haircuts under the IBC process, leading to significant banking sector losses and details of the top 100 companies with corresponding concessions during the last five years;

(b) the case-wise details of financial haircuts taken by nationalised banks under IBC during the last five years;

(c) the total creditor claims resolved and companies rehabilitated through ownership changes since the inception of IBC, year-wise;

(d) the details of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Processes under IBC that have crossed the time limit of 180 days extendable upto 270 days; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the proper implementation of the provisions of the IBC, preventing its misuse?

**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): Realization under IBC process is market driven and is inter-alia dependent on quality of assets at the time of its resolution. Data related to realization by nationalised banks under the IBC process are not maintained by the Government. However, a total of 1068 cases have been resolved under the

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) leading to a recovery of about Rs. 3.55 lakh crore to the creditors since inception of IBC till September 2024.

(c): Year-wise details of resolved cases and realizable value by the Financial Creditors (FC) is provided in the Table below:

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>No. of cases</b>	<b>Realisable amount by FCs (₹ crore)</b>
2017-18	18	3,807
2018-19	75	1,07,337
2019-20	132	39,240
2020-21	119	27,102
2021-22	143	47,208
2022-23	187	54,161
2023-24	270	46,340

(d): A total of 1963 CIRP cases are ongoing, out of which 1388 cases have exceeded the time limit of 270 days.

(e): To strengthen the process of Insolvency Resolution and to ensure proper implementation of the provisions of IBC, the Government has made six Amendments to the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. Further, IBBI, the Regulator, has made more than 100 amendments in regulations since inception of IBC.

## **LACK OF FOUNDATION SKILLS, BASIC KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS**

### **AMONG CHILDREN**

#### **203. SHRI A. MANI:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that many primary students have limited foundational numeracy skills and also lack basic knowledge and skills, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government intends to reassess the teaching methods and curriculum, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the lack of proper training to teachers affected education of children drastically;
- (e) whether the Government provides more trainings to teachers and evaluate their performance by holding regular test to improve the quality of education given by them; and
- (f) the details of other steps taken by the Government in order to provide quality education in schools?

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

(a) to (f): To evaluate children's progress and learning competencies, Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSE&L), Ministry of Education has been implementing a rolling programme of sample based National Achievement Survey (NAS) aimed at classes III, V, VIII and X with an interval of three years. It acts as an indicator of the health of the education system, so as to take appropriate steps for remedial actions at different levels. About 34 lakh students of 1.18 lakh schools of 720 districts from both rural and urban areas were assessed from

Government and Private Schools. Further, National, State and District report card of NAS 21 demonstrating the performance of students from each type of schools have been released in public domain on 25.05.2022 at <http://nas.gov.in>. PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development) has been setup under National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) by the DoSE&L. It has conducted State Educational Achievement Survey (SEAS) 2023. The primary objective of this survey is to evaluate the learning competencies of students in Foundational Literacy, Foundational Numeracy, Language and Mathematics at the end of each of the educational stages i.e. Foundational, Preparatory, and Middle. The SEAS-23 has included blocks in the sample to cover of students to understand the learning gaps at the block level, a strategic shift from district. Approximately 8.4 million students and 6 lakh teachers, of 4 lakh schools of 6416 educational blocks were assessed in SEAS-23.

The Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSE&L) is implementing an integrated centrally sponsored scheme for School Education- Samagra Shiksha since 2018-19. The scheme of Samagra Shiksha has been aligned with National Education Policy, 2020 with focus on improving the quality of education through various measures such as introduction of new pedagogical and curricular structure (5+3+3+4), Early Childhood Care and Education and Foundational Literacy and Numeracy, among others and covers the entire continuum of Education from 3 years of Balvatika (preschool) to class 12.

A National Mission called “National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN Bharat)” has been launched on 5<sup>th</sup> July, 2021 for ensuring that every child in the country attains foundational literacy and numeracy by the end of Grade 2. This Mission has been set up under the aegis of the centrally sponsored scheme of Samagra Shiksha- an integrated scheme for School Education. Under Samagra Shiksha, all 36 States/Union Territories are implementing NIPUN-Bharat Mission.

The National Education Policy (NEP 2020) emphasizes on developing the relevant concepts and attaining requisite competencies to facilitate optimal learning when children start schooling. Keeping in focus the holistic development, a 3 Months Play Based ‘School Preparation Module and Guidelines’ for Grade I named ‘Vidya Pravesh’ was launched on 29<sup>th</sup> July, 2021. The goal of Vidya Pravesh programme is to promote school preparedness in all children coming to Grade- I from diverse backgrounds, to ensure a smooth transition of children to Grade-I, to provide play based, age and developmentally appropriate learning experiences in a joyful and stimulating environment leading to holistic development. The 12-week module contains developmentally appropriate instructions for the children entering Grade 1 to bolster a child’s pre-literacy, pre-numeracy, cognitive and social skills. All States/UTs are implementing Vidya Pravesh programme.

To improve the Learning Outcomes in Foundational Stage (3 years of Balvatika and Grade 1 & 2), the National Curricular Framework for Foundational Stage (NCF-FS) was released on 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2022 providing a structure for the

syllabus, Training of Teachers, Learning Teaching Material (LTM), etc. Accordingly, Jaadui Pitara for Balvatika (3 years of preschool) and Books for Grade 1 & 2 have been provided by NCERT for use by States/UTs.

Jaadui Pitara -a Collection of learning- teaching material for 3 to 6 years age group has been developed and launched on 20<sup>th</sup> February, 2023. The Jaadui Pitara is a box having 53 Learning Teaching Materials (LTM) for the foundational stage. It has toys, games, puzzles, puppets, posters, flashcards, story cards, play book set for students and handbooks for teachers.

The e-Jaadui Pitara (e-JP) was launched on 10<sup>th</sup> February 2024. The e-JP is an app and website with integration of the latest technology with play-based pedagogy and a way to disseminate the learning of Jaadui Pitara and transcend it beyond the four walls of the classroom.

In order to provide continuous learning opportunities to the teachers, NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement) online was launched using DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing) platform in October 2020 to reach out to elementary teachers and its further extension to all level of teachers. It includes multiple approaches for interaction i.e., Text Modules along with videos. All these content are aligned to the three developmental goals and learning outcomes of Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN).

To prepare an initial cadre of high quality ECCE Teachers in Anganwadis, NISHTHA-ECCE and FLN have been launched in July, 2022. It is aimed towards sensitization of master trainers on developmentally appropriate pedagogy for

holistic development of children which will contribute for enhancing quality education at Foundational level. These cater to both training of Anganwadi workers and preschool teachers.

## **SUSPENSION OF FUNDS MADE TO INDIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION**

### **204. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Olympic committee (IOC) and Olympic Solidarity has suspended all payments to be made to the Indian Olympic Association except for direct payments to athletes benefiting from Olympic scholarships, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the IOA treasurer has claimed that a faulty sponsorship agreement with Reliance India Limited (RIL) led to a loss of Rs. 24 crores to the IOA, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has instituted an enquiry to review into the issue, if so, details thereof, including the findings of the investigation, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government has undertaken any action to ensure that the International Olympic Committee (IOC) recontinues the payments to be made to the Indian Olympic Association, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Indian Olympic Association (IOA) has informed that International Olympic Committee (IOC) in their letter dated 11 October, 2024 has conveyed to IOA that IOC and Olympic Solidarity will not make any payments to the IOA, except for direct payments to athletes benefiting from Olympic Scholarships.

(b) IOA has informed that IOA had entered a sponsorship agreement with Reliance Industries Ltd. in 2022 and that Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG) Audit Team has issued a half margin on 12.09.2024 giving its observations in the matter. IOA has informed that it has sent its reply on half margin to CAG Audit Team.

(c) IOA is an autonomous body registered under Societies Registration Act and is governed in terms of its constitution. Grants released by the Ministry to IOA from the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs) are monitored in terms of the norms provided under the scheme.

(d) As IOA and IOC are autonomous bodies and the relationship of IOA with IOC is governed in terms of the Olympic Charter and the instructions issued by IOC to its affiliate members, the Government does not have role in the matter.



## JAN SHIKSHAN SANSTHAN PROGRAM

### 205. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government can provide an overview of the Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) program, including its objectives and target beneficiaries, if so, the details there of;

(b) the details of the specific vocational training and skill development initiatives that are being implemented under the JSS program and the manner these initiatives address the needs of marginalized communities;

(c) whether the Government can share data on the number of Jan Shikshan Sansthans currently operational across the country including Tamil Nadu and the total number of beneficiaries who have received training through this program, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the measures that are in place to assess the effectiveness of the JSS program in improving the employability and income-generating capacity of its participants; and

(e) whether the Government plan to enhance the outreach of the JSS program to ensure that more individuals, particularly in rural and underserved areas, can benefit from vocational training opportunities, 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) The Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme, initially launched as Shramik Vidyapeeth (SVP) in 1967, aims to provide skill training in a non-formal mode at the doorsteps of the beneficiary through registered Societies (NGOs) with 100% grant from the Government of India. The objective of the scheme is to increase the household income by promoting self/wage employment through skill development training. The main target of the JSS is to impart vocational skills to the non-literates, neo-literates and persons having rudimentary level of education upto 8th standard and school drop outs upto 12th standard in the age group of 15-45 years.

(b) The job roles for vocational and skill development training being implemented under the JSS program is given in the enclosed **Statement**. The courses offered have a blend of technical and employability skills which enables the marginalized communities in learning the right set of skills to be utilized for gainful self/wage employment.

(c) Currently, 289 Jan Shikshan Sansthans are operational across the country, including Tamil Nadu, and a total of 27,35,435 beneficiaries have received training through this program till 10th November 2024.

(d) As per the JSS scheme guidelines, the JSS scheme is monitored through periodic visits, regular meetings, and the online Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) portal. At the state level, the monitoring is done by the Ministry's subordinate offices spread across States and UTs. Further, the Board of Management (BoM) of the respective JSS also periodically reviews program implementation.

(e) The operational JSSs across 26 States and 7 Union Territories provide vocational training to the beneficiaries in Aspirational, Backward, Hilly/Tribal, Island, and other districts, focusing on empowering individuals, particularly in rural and under-served areas.

### **STATEMENT**

**The job roles for vocational and skill development training being implemented under the JSS program**

<b>Sl No.</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Job Role</b>
1	Apparel. Made-Ups & Home Furnishing	Assistant Dress Maker
2	Automotive	Helper -Two/Three-Wheeler Mechanic
3	Beauty & Wellness	Beauty Care Assistant
4	Capital Goods & Manufacturing	Assistant Welder & Technician
5	Domestic Worker	Domestic Care Attendant
6	Electronics & Hardware	Helper Electrical Technician
7	Food Processing	Assistant- Fruits and Vegetable Processing and Preservation
8	IT-ITeS	Assistant Computer Operator
9	Plumbing	Assistant - Plumbing and Sanitary Work

10	Electronics & Hardware	Helper-Wireman
11	Handicrafts & Carpets	Assistant Carpet Weaver- Knotted
12	Handicrafts & Carpets	Assistant-Jute Craft Product Maker
13	Textiles & Handlooms	Assistant Textile Printer
14	Handicrafts & Carpets	Assistant Hand Embroider -(Phulkari / Chickankari / Kashmiri / Zari Zardozi / Kantha)
15	Handicrafts & Carpets	Assistant Artisan- Bamboo Craft
16	Handicraft & Carpets	Stringing/ Beading Artisan ( Fashion Jewellery)
17	Mining	Assistant Underground Mines
18	Environmental Science	Solar PV Project Helper
19	Automotive	Driving Assistant
20	Organised Retail	Retail Cashier
21	Panits & Coatings	Painting Helper
22	Rubber Industry	Plastic Waste Segregator
23	Wood & Carpentry	General Assistant-Furniture and Fittings Installation
24	Leather	Helper-Footwear Upper Making
25	Apparel, Made-ups & Home Furnishing	Layerman

*\*Data for FY 2024-25 as on 10-11-2024*

### **PM-SYM AND PMJJBY IN RAJASTHAN**

**206. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:**

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

(a) the details of beneficiaries enrolled under Pradhan Mantri-Shram Yogi Maandhan (PMSYM) Pension Yojana in the State of Rajasthan, particularly in Pali district, as of 30.10.2024;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to increase enrolment under PM-SYM in Rajasthan, especially in Pali district; and

(c) the number of unorganized workers from Rajasthan, with particular reference to Pali district, covered under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)?

**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): In state of Rajasthan total 1,45,811 (including 4,310 in Pali District) beneficiaries are enrolled under PM-SYM scheme as on 30.10.2024.

Enrolment to the Scheme is done through the Common Service Centres, with its network of about 4 lakh Centres across the country. In addition, eligible unorganised workers can also self-enroll through visiting the portal [www.maandhan.in](http://www.maandhan.in).

Steps to increase enrollment include review of enrolment under PM-SYM Scheme, requests to State/UT Governments to popularize the scheme and

mobilize the target groups/eligible workers for enrolment, IEC activities with States/UTs/Labour Welfare Offices etc.

As on 30.10.2024, total 1,24,28,992 (including 4,19,118 in Pali district) workers under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and 2,48,78,929 (including 8,37,898 in Pali district) workers under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) are covered in the State of Rajasthan.

### **CANCELLATION OF SEMINARS BY JNU**

#### **207. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:**

##### **SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:**

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

- (a) whether the Government or any external agencies pressurised Jawaharlal Nehru University to cancel the seminars featuring diplomats from Iran, Palestine, and Lebanon;
- (b) the specific reasons for cancellation of these seminars and whether these circumstances related to potential protests or other security concerns;
- (c) whether cancelling academic events featuring foreign diplomats undermines India's commitment to academic freedom and open dialogue;

- (d) whether the cancellations of such activities effect India's diplomatic relationships with these countries, and if so, the implications on our foreign policy;
- (e) whether the similar cancellations or disruptions of academic events have been reported in other universities, if so, the details thereof and the measures taken to prevent such incidents; and
- (f) the manner in which the Government ensure that universities remain spaces for open discussion and debate, free from external pressures or interference?

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

(a) to (f): Central Universities are statutory autonomous institutions established under Act(s) of Parliament and governed by their respective Act(s), Statutes and Ordinances made there-under. Central Universities exercise autonomy of decision making in the matters pertaining to administration and academics with the approval of their statutory bodies. This autonomy of functioning gives the Central Universities the space for open discussion and debate, free from external pressure and interferences. Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) also exercises functional autonomy operating within JNU Act, 1966 and statutes and ordinances made there-under. The University has informed that no seminar has been cancelled and it provides plural and democratic space catering to India's diversity

by exercising its autonomy to develop and conduct its own academic curriculum and activities through its statutory bodies.

### **NON-DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS BY NTA**

#### **208. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:**

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

(a) whether the National Testing Agency has failed to provide the due compensation to the schools, exam coordinators including Principals, staff and others for organizing exams such as CUET and NEET despite NTA making a profit of 449.21 crores over six years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore for non-disbursement of funds by the NTA;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints in this regard and the action taken thereon; and

(d) the steps taken by NTA to ensure timely payment of dues to Schools, Principals, Teachers and Staff whose services were taken by NTA?

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



(a) to (d): The National Testing Agency (NTA) has informed that remuneration to examination functionaries engaged for conducting different examinations is paid as per the remuneration rates mentioned in the examination guidelines issued by NTA. Advance amount is given to meet expenses related to arrangement of conducting large-scale pen and paper examinations. Remaining amount is disbursed, subject to settlement of bills/claims submitted by institution/examination functionaries. Delay in settlement of claims in certain cases is due to late submission of bills/claims or non-submission of supporting documents. Complaints/Grievances received for non-payment are addressed by NTA in a time bound manner.

### **FUNDS ALLOCATED TO ANDHRA PRADESH UNDER PM SANKALP SCHEME**

#### **209. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:**

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

(a) whether any funds have been allocated to Andhra Pradesh under PM SANKALP scheme for FY 2024-25, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the activities undertaken under PM SANKALP Scheme for the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) whether any projects are being executed under Strengthening of Infrastructure for Institutional Training for Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof including the funds allotted, nature of work undertaken and its current status?

**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) During the financial Year 2024-25, no funds have been allocated to Andhra Pradesh under SANKALP scheme.

(b) As part of the SANKALP initiative, various activities have been implemented in Andhra Pradesh viz. Training of Trainers (ToT), Skill Universe App, Industry Exposure Visits, Industry Summits, Women and SC/ST Specific Trainings, Entrepreneurship Development Programs (EDP), Industry Customized Skill Training Programs (ICSTP), and Job Melas.

(c) Under the "**Strengthening of Infrastructure for Institutional Training**", Directorate General of Training under the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, have provided support to Andhra Pradesh through three schemes, namely, (i) Skill Development in 48 Districts Affected by LWE; (ii) Upgradation of Existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs; and (iii) The Scheme of Polytechnics.

Under these schemes, inter alia, grants-in-aid were released to States/UTs across the country for the upgradation and establishment of new ITIs, as well as for the setting up and upgradation of polytechnics, including those in the Andhra Pradesh.

Two of these three schemes, viz., Skill Development in 48 Districts Affected by LWE and Upgradation of Existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs, have ended on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024, while the Scheme of Polytechnics is operational until 31<sup>st</sup> March 2026. Details regarding the above schemes are as under:-

i. **Skill Development in 48 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism:**

The scheme inter alia envisages the establishment of 48 new Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) (one ITI per district in 48 districts across 10 States) and the establishment of 61 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) (two SDCs per district in 31 districts across 8 States). The total cost of the scheme was Rs. 401.28 crore, and it was operational until 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024.

One district in Andhra Pradesh, i.e., Alluri Sita Rama Raju (formerly Visakhapatnam), was covered under the scheme for the establishment of a new ITI at Gadugupali, Hukumpeta Mandal. An amount of Rs. 6.51 crore (Central Share) was allocated to Andhra Pradesh under the scheme, out of which Rs. 4.12 crore was released.

ii. **Upgradation of existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs:** Under this Scheme, an existing ITI in a State was being upgraded as Model ITI which

will be evolved as an institution showcasing the best practices, efficient and high-quality training delivery. The outlay of the scheme was Rs.238.08 crore and was operational till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024. 35 ITIs of 29 States had been identified for upgradation of existing ITIs into Model ITIs.

Vishakhapatnam district of the Andhra Pradesh State was covered under the scheme for upgradation of ITI Gajuwaka. An amount of Rs. 6.30 crore (central share) had been allocated and released to the Andhra Pradesh State under the scheme.

- iii. **Scheme of Polytechnics:** Under this scheme, financial assistance is being provided to States/Union Territories, including Andhra Pradesh, for the quantitative expansion of polytechnics throughout the country, enhancement of women's participation, and improvement of the quality of polytechnic education in the country.

Details of funds allotted to Andhra Pradesh under the 'Scheme of Polytechnics' are given below:

S. No.	Name of the sub scheme	No of polytechnics covered	Funds allocated
1	Central assistance for Construction of Women's Hostels in selected Polytechnics	27	Rs. 27.00 cr.
3	Central assistance for Up-gradation of selected Polytechnics	35	Rs. 50.10 cr.

4	Scheme of Community Development Through Polytechnics (CDTP)	29	Rs. 19.72 Lakh recurring per polytechnic per year
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## LAUNCHING OF SWADESH DARSHAN SCHEME

### 210. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

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

- (a) the reason for the launch of Swadesh Darshan Scheme despite objections from the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance as per a CAG report;
- (b) the reason for continual sanction for projects exceeding Rs. 4,000 crore by 2016-17 without obtaining Cabinet approval, necessary for projects costing above Rs.1,000 crore;
- (c) whether only 0.73% of the total scheme expenditure was allocated to the Rural circuit, despite it being one of the identified circuits, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the steps being taken to address delays in project completion, with none of the 76 sanctioned projects completed within the stipulated time frame; and
- (e) whether no meetings of the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee and the Mission Directorate were held after November 2018 and October 2019

respectively and the manner in which it affected scheme implementation, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM**

**(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) to (e): The Ministry of Tourism launched its flagship scheme of Swadesh Darshan in 2014-15 and sanctioned a total number of 76 projects till 2018-19 with the approval of Cabinet. The projects under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme were sanctioned on receipt of project proposals from the State Governments/UT Administrations and subject to its alignments with scheme guidelines, availability of funds etc. Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme, the Ministry sanctioned a total of 76 projects for Rs.5287.90 Crore which includes 2 projects in Rural theme for Rs.101.62 Crore. In addition to above, the projects were also sanctioned under themes of similar nature such as Eco, Wildlife, Himalayan, Tribal, North-East etc. The Ministry of Tourism has revamped the Swadesh Darshan Scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations, following a destination & tourist-centric approach and has sanctioned 34 projects for Rs.793.20 Crore in the country. Swadesh Darshan Scheme focuses on developing projects in tier II and tier III destinations in the country and encourages the State Governments (SGs)/UT Administrations (UTs) to undertake sustainable tourism development, focus on Public Private Partnership (PPP) and operation and maintenance of the assets created.

In order to monitor and expedite progress of the projects and to guide the State Governments/UT Administrations, the Ministry of Tourism holds regular review meetings at different levels. Further, Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee and Mission Directorate meetings are also held as per requirement.

### **Fraud in UPI Transactions**

#### **211. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:**

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

- (a) the number of Unified Payment Interface (UPI) transaction conducted in the country including Bihar and Uttar Pradesh during the last two years and the current year, month-wise and state/UT-wise along with the number of incidents of frauds reported in the UPI cash transactions;
- (b) the measures taken by the government for safe and secure UPI transaction and prevention of fraud in the transactions; and
- (c) whether the Apex Bank proposes to link UPI with fast payment systems of other countries for payments and if so, the steps taken by the Government for financial sector user for ease of payments?

#### **THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

##### **(SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY):**

- (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that the Unified Payment Interface (UPI) transactions do not capture the geographical location. However, the UPI transactions conducted in the country including Bihar and

Uttar Pradesh during the last two financial years and the current financial year is enclosed as **Statement-I**.

RBI has implemented Central Payment Fraud Information Registry (CPFIR), a web-based payment related fraud reporting tool since march 2020. All the Regulated Entities (RE) are required to report the payment related frauds to the said CPFIR. The year-wise UPI domestic payments frauds reported during the last two financial years and the current financial year is enclosed as **Statement-II**.

(b) In order to prevent payment related frauds including UPI transaction frauds, various initiatives have been taken by the Government, RBI and National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) from time to time. These, inter alia, includes device binding between customer mobile number and the device, two factor authentication through PIN, daily transaction limit, limits and curbs on use cases etc. Further, NPCI provides a fraud monitoring solution to all the banks to enable them to alert and decline transactions for fraud mitigation by using AI/ML based models. RBI and Banks have also been taking awareness campaigns through short SMS, radio campaign, publicity on prevention of 'cyber-crime' etc.

In order to facilitate the citizens to report any cyber incidents including financial frauds, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has launched a National Cybercrime Reporting Portal ([www.cybercrime.gov.in](http://www.cybercrime.gov.in)) as well as a National Cybercrime Helpline Number "1930". Further, customers can also report financial frauds on the official customer care website or branches of the banks.



(c) Further Department of Telecommunications has launched Digital Intelligence Platform (DIP) and 'Chakshu' facility on Sanchar Saathi portal (<https://sancharsaathi.gov.in>). 'Chakshu' facilitates citizens to report suspected fraud communication received over call, SMS or WhatsApp with the intention of defrauding like KYC expiry or update of bank account / etc.

RBI's Payments Vision Document 2025 has outlined expanding the global outreach of UPI and RuPay cards as one of the key objectives under the 'internationalization' pillar.

In this regard, RBI is currently collaborating with various relevant stakeholders for expanding the outreach of UPI through following modes:

- i. Interlinking of UPI with Fast Payment System (FPS) of other countries for personal remittances on reciprocal basis.
- ii. Acceptance of UPI Apps via QR codes at merchant locations abroad and vice-versa.
- iii. Deployment of UPI-like infrastructure in other countries.

#### **STATEMENT- I**

**UPI transactions conducted in the country including Bihar and Uttar Pradesh during the last two financial years and the current financial year**

Months	Financial Year					
	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25*	
	Volume (Cr)	Value (Lakh Cr)	Volume (Cr)	Value (Lakh Cr)	Volume (Cr)	Value (Lakh Cr)
April	558.44	9.84	886.33	14.16	1,330.40	19.64

May	594.63	10.40	941.52	14.89	1,403.58	20.45
June	586.29	10.14	933.51	14.75	1,388.51	20.07
July	628.93	10.63	996.43	15.34	1,443.56	20.64
August	658.19	10.73	1058.60	15.77	1,496.30	20.61
September	678.08	11.16	1055.57	15.79	1,504.17	20.64
October	730.54	12.12	1140.88	17.16		
November	730.94	11.91	1123.53	17.40		
December	782.89	12.82	1202.02	18.23		
January	803.86	12.99	1220.30	18.41		
February	753.48	12.36	1210.27	18.28		
March	865.16	14.05	1344.00	19.78		
<b>Total</b>	<b>8371.43</b>	<b>139.15</b>	<b>13112.96</b>	<b>199.96</b>	<b>8,566.52</b>	<b>122.05</b>

\*Till Sep,2024

### STATEMENT- II

<b>UPI Domestic Payment Frauds</b>		
<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>No. of incidents (in Lakhs)</b>	<b>Amount Involved (INR Crore)</b>
FY 2022-23	7.25	573
FY 2023-24	13.42	1087
FY 2024-25*	6.32	485

\*Till Sep,2024

ग्रामीण, कमजोर और वंचित समुदायों के विद्यार्थियों में गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा का अभाव

212. श्रीमती भारती पारधी:

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश के तीव्र आर्थिक विकास और बढ़ती समृद्धि के बावजूद अनेक ग्रामीण, कमजोर और वंचित समुदायों की अभी भी शिक्षा तक पहुंच नहीं है और यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उक्त समुदायों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या शिक्षा के प्रति सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता के बावजूद छात्रों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए कई स्कूलों और कॉलेजों में पर्याप्त संसाधनों की कमी है और यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(ग) विद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों में गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए संसाधनों की कमी के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ङ) क्या भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली पुराने पाठ्यक्रम पर आधारित है जो विद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों में प्रयुक्त होने वाली नवीनतम तकनीकों और समाज में हुए नवीनतम विकास के अनुरूप नहीं है और यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

**कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री**

**(श्री जयंत चौधरी):**

(क) से (ङ): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और अधिकांश स्कूल/उच्च शिक्षा संस्थान संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में हैं। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र और केंद्र ग्रामीण, वंचित और अल्पसुविधा प्राप्त छात्रों सहित देश के छात्रों की शैक्षिक स्थिति के उत्थान हेतु प्रयास करते हैं।

मंत्रालय द्वारा संचालित विभिन्न योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 के अनुरूप बनाया गया है। एनईपी 2020 का उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि

कोई भी छात्र जन्म या पृष्ठभूमि की परिस्थितियों के कारण अधिगम और उत्कृष्टता प्राप्त करने का अवसर न खो दे। इसमें सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से वंचित समूहों (एसईडीजी) को सरोकारों को ध्यान में रखा गया है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ भौगोलिक पहचान जैसे कि गांवों, छोटे शहरों और आकांक्षी जिलों एवं अन्य श्रेणियों के छात्र शामिल हैं। इस नीति का उद्देश्य पहुँच, भागीदारी और अधिगम के परिणामों में सामाजिक श्रेणी के अंतर को कम करना है।

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग ने वर्ष 2018-19 से स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए एकीकृत केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना- समग्र शिक्षा कार्यान्वित की है। इसका उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि प्री-स्कूल से लेकर कक्षा 12 तक के सभी बच्चों को एक समान और समावेशी कक्षा के माहौल के साथ गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा मिले, जिसमें उनकी विविध पृष्ठभूमि, बहुभाषी आवश्यकताओं, विभिन्न शैक्षणिक क्षमताओं का ध्यान रखा जाए और उन्हें अधिगम की प्रक्रिया में सक्रिय भागीदार बनाया जाए। समग्र शिक्षा सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को विभिन्न पहलों जैसे कि अनुकूल शिक्षण वातावरण प्रदान करने के लिए प्रत्येक स्कूल को समग्र स्कूल अनुदान, पुस्तकालय, खेल और शारीरिक गतिविधियों के लिए अनुदान, पात्र छात्रों को निःशुल्क वर्दी और पाठ्य पुस्तकें, राष्ट्रीय आविष्कार अभियान के लिए सहायता, आईसीटी और डिजिटल पहल, स्कूल नेतृत्व विकास कार्यक्रम, शैक्षणिक रूप से कमजोर छात्रों के लिए सुधारात्मक शिक्षण आदि हेतु सहायता प्रदान करती है। समग्र शिक्षा के तहत ग्रामीण और वंचित छात्रों सहित राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को विभिन्न गतिविधियों जैसे कि कस्तूरबा गांधी बालिका विद्यालयों की स्थापना, उन्नयन और संचालन, नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस आवासीय विद्यालयों की स्थापना और संचालन, पीएम-जनमन, डीए-जेजीयूए के तहत छात्रावासों की स्थापना, वाइब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम के तहत चयनित सीमावर्ती गांवों के लिए विभिन्न स्कूल आधारभूत घटक आदि सहित गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा के विस्तार के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त विशेष आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों के लिए छात्र-उन्मुख घटक के अंतर्गत विशेष आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों की पहचान और मूल्यांकन, सहायक उपकरण, ब्रेल किट और पुस्तकें, उपयुक्त शिक्षण सामग्री और दिव्यांग छात्राओं को वजीफा आदि के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

एकीकृत योजना समग्र को एनईपी 2020 के अनुरूप बनाया गया है, ताकि विभिन्न उपायों, जैसे कि नई शैक्षणिक और पाठ्यचर्या संरचना की प्रस्तावना, प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था देखभाल और शिक्षा, मूलभूत साक्षरता और संख्याज्ञान तथा छात्र विकास के लिए मूल्यांकन में परिवर्तन, अनुभवात्मक एवं योग्यता आधारित शिक्षा आदि के माध्यम से शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया जा सके।

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग, शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले छात्रों सहित प्रत्येक छात्र को निर्बाध शिक्षा तक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक बहु-आयामी दृष्टिकोण अपनाया गया है। आत्म निर्भर भारत अभियान के भाग के रूप में पीएम ई-विद्या नामक एक व्यापक पहल शुरू की गई है, जो शिक्षा तक बहुविध पहुँच को सक्षम बनाने के लिए डिजिटल/ऑनलाइन/ऑन-एयर शिक्षा से संबंधित सभी प्रयासों को एकीकृत करती है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने जहां डिजिटल सुविधा (मोबाइल डिवाइस/डीटीएच टेलीविजन) उपलब्ध नहीं है, वहां सामुदायिक रेडियो स्टेशनों और सीबीएसई की शिक्षा वाणी नामक पॉडकास्ट, शिक्षार्थियों के आवास पर आपूर्ति की गई पाठ्यपुस्तकें एवं वर्कशीट, और समुदाय/मोहल्ला कक्षाएं आयोजित करने जैसी कई पहल की हैं। विभाग की नवाचार निधि का उपयोग स्कूलों में मोबाइल स्कूल, वर्चुअल स्टूडियो, वर्चुअल क्लास रूम स्थापित करने के लिए किया जाता है। सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए सतत अधिगम योजना (सीएलपी) शुरू की गई है, विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के दूरदराज के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जहां ऑनलाइन कक्षाओं का संचालन कठिन होता है, वहाँ प्री-लोडेड टैबलेट का उपयोग प्रभावी ढंग से किया जाता है।

उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग ने गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा के विस्तार के लिए विभिन्न उपाय जैसे अत्यंत आवश्यक छूट प्रदान करना, विषयों के रचनात्मक संयोजन की अनुमति देना, एकाधिक कार्यक्रम प्रदान करना, राष्ट्रीय क्रेडिट फ्रेमवर्क (एनसीआरएफ), राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा योग्यता फ्रेमवर्क, अकादमिक बैंक ऑफ क्रेडिट (एबीसी), बहु प्रवेश/निकास के माध्यम से छात्रों के लिए

समतुल्यता और गतिशीलता स्थापित करना; भारतीय भाषाओं में पाठ्यक्रम और पुस्तकें/पाठ्यक्रम सामग्री की पेशकश; शिक्षा तक पहुंच बढ़ाने के लिए तथा विश्वविद्यालयों और उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों के प्रशासन और शासन के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग; शिक्षार्थियों को स्वयम मंच से 40% क्रेडिट पाठ्यक्रम का लाभ उठाने की अनुमति देना; इंटरनशिप के लिए उद्योग अकादमिक सहयोग और उद्योग एवं सामाजिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पाठ्यक्रम और पाठ्यचर्या विकसित करना, उद्योग-अनुरूप पाठ्यक्रमों की पेशकश; शिक्षा में भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा को शामिल करना आदि किए हैं।

उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग ने वर्ष 2023-24 से 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए 12926.10 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ जून, 2023 में शैक्षिक रूप से असेवित/अल्पसेवित क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (पीएम-यूएसएचए) के रूप में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (रुसा) के तीसरे चरण की शुरुआत की है। यह एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है जिसका उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित विशिष्ट राज्य सरकार के विश्वविद्यालयों और कॉलेजों को वित्तपोषित करना है, ताकि निर्धारित मानदंडों और मानकों के अनुरूप उनकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

पीएम-उषा के तहत फोकस जिलों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। फोकस जिलों की पहचान संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा विभिन्न मानदंडों के आधार पर की जाती है, जिसमें निम्न सकल नामांकन अनुपात, लैंगिक समानता, जनसंख्या अनुपात और महिलाओं, ट्रांसजेंडरों, अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए नामांकन अनुपात, आकांक्षी/सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र/वामपंथी उग्रवाद ग्रस्त जिले आदि शामिल हैं।

भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली में पुरानी पाठ्यचर्या के स्थान पर आधुनिक शैक्षिक पद्धतियों को अपनाने हेतु नवीनतम प्रौद्योगिकियों और सामाजिक विकास के साथ तालमेल बनाए रखने के लिए

महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन हुए हैं। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 से पहले स्कूल पाठ्यक्रम राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा-2005 पर आधारित था, जो राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 1986 के परिप्रेक्ष्य का अनुसरण करता था।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 (एनईपी) के सिद्धांतों पर आधारित दो नए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा (एनसीएफ) - एनसीएफ आधारभूत चरण (2022) और एनसीएफ स्कूल शिक्षा (2023) का उद्देश्य भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली को नया रूप देना है। ये रूपरेखाएं मार्गदर्शक दस्तावेजों के रूप में कार्य करती हैं जो आधुनिक शिक्षण पद्धतियों को अपनाने और कक्षाओं में डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों के निर्बाध एकीकरण को प्रोत्साहित करती हैं तथा शिक्षार्थी-केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण पर बल देती हैं जो आलोचनात्मक सोच, रचनात्मकता और समग्र विकास को बढ़ावा देती हैं। वे छात्रों को 21वीं सदी की चुनौतियों के लिए तैयार करने हेतु प्रौद्योगिकी, कौशल विकास और बहुविषयक पाठ्यक्रम के एकीकरण पर बल देते हैं।

ये रूपरेखाएँ छात्रों की आलोचनात्मक सोच और समस्या-समाधान कौशल को बढ़ाने के लिए वास्तविक दुनिया के अनुप्रयोगों, परियोजना-आधारित अधिगम और सहयोगात्मक गतिविधियों को शामिल करने के महत्व पर बल देती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, एनसीएफ एसई पारंपरिक शिक्षण विधियों के पूरक के रूप में डिजिटल उपकरणों और संसाधनों के उपयोग की सिफारिश करता है, जिससे शिक्षकों को परिवर्तनकारी और संवादात्मक शिक्षण वातावरण बनाने में मदद मिलती है। पाठ्यक्रम में प्रौद्योगिकी को एकीकृत करके शिक्षक निर्देश को वैयक्तिकृत, तत्काल प्रतिक्रिया दे सकते हैं और छात्रों के शैक्षिक अनुभव को समृद्ध करने के लिए ऑनलाइन संसाधनों के कोष को प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

एनसीईआरटी ने कक्षा 1,2,3 और 6 के लिए नई पाठ्यपुस्तकें प्रकाशित की हैं, जिनमें शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी के परिप्रेक्ष्य को एकीकृत किया गया है। सभी नई पाठ्यपुस्तकों में क्यूआर कोड हैं, जिनमें बच्चों को बेहतर तरीके से अधिगम में सहायता हेतु विभिन्न प्रकार की ई-सामग्री और ऑडियो-वीडियो कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं।

## वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी स्टेशन

### 213. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने हरियाणा राज्य में आवश्यक न्यूनतम वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी केन्द्रों की संख्या निर्धारित करने के लिए कोई अध्ययन कराया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) उक्त राज्य में वर्तमान में स्थापित और कार्यात्मक मैनुअल और रियल टाइम कंटीन्यूअस एयर क्वालिटी मॉनिटरिंग (सीएएक्यूएम) स्टेशनों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) विगत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान खोले गए ऐसे स्टेशनों का वर्ष-वार/जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार द्वारा विकसित वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी प्रणाली को मौजूदा स्टेशनों पर स्थापित कर दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और;
- (च) क्या वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी में सुधार लाने के लिए एआई, जीआईएस मैपिंग और स्मार्ट उपकरणों जैसी प्रौद्योगिकियों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री कीर्ति वर्धन सिंह):



(क) और (ख):केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड(सीपीसीबी) द्वारा तैयार किए गए जनसंख्या आधारित नेटवर्क मानदण्डों के अनुसार परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी स्टेशन स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं। ये मानदण्ड संलग्न **विवरण- I** में दिये गये हैं।

दिल्ली-एनसीआर में वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी नेटवर्क के लिए एक व्यापक योजना तैयार करने हेतु वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन आयोग (सीएक्यूएम) द्वारा गठित एक उपसमूह ने हरियाणा के एनसीआर क्षेत्र में एक लाख से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले शहरों/कस्बों के लिए परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता स्टेशनों की न्यूनतम संख्या की गणना की है। तदनुसार, हरियाणा के एनसीआर के जिलों में निगरानी स्टेशनों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :

क्रं. सं.	जिला	शहर/कस्बे	जनसंख्या (वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार)	मानदण्डों के अनुसार स्टेशनों की अपेक्षित संख्या	
				सीएक्यूएमएस	मन्यूअल
1	झज्जर	बहादुरगढ़	170767	1	3
2	भिवानी	भिवानी	29128	0	3
3	रेवाड़ी	धारूहेड़ा/रेवाड़ी	143021	1	3
4	फरीदाबाद	फरीदाबाद	1414050	5	3
5	जींद	जींद	167592	1	3
6	करनाल	करनाल	302140	1	3
7	पलवल	पलवल	131926	1	3
8	पानीपत	पानीपत	295970	1	3
9	रोहतक	रोहतक	374292	1	3
10	सोनीपत	सोनीपत	289333	1	3
11	गुरुग्राम	गुरुग्राम	886519	3	3

कुल	16	33
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(ग) और (घ): कुल मिलाकर, राष्ट्रीय परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी कार्यक्रम (एनएएमपी) के तहत 05 मैनुअल निगरानी स्टेशन हैं और हरियाणा राज्य में 24 शहरों/कस्बों को कवर करते हुए 30 तात्कालिक संधारणीय परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी (सीएएक्यूएमएस) स्थापित किए गए हैं। पूरे हरियाणा राज्य में निगरानी स्टेशनों (स्थापित और कार्यरत) की सूची संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दी गई है। स्थापित स्टेशनों की संख्या पिछले तीन वर्षों अर्थात् वर्ष 2022-23, वर्ष 2023-24 और वर्ष 2024-25 (आज तक) में यथावत बनी हुई है।

(ड.) और (च): स्मार्ट डिवाइस जैसी तकनीक का उपयोग विशिष्ट परियोजना में वायु गुणवत्ता के गुणात्मक मूल्यांकन के लिए किया जा रहा है, जिसमें छोटे क्षेत्र में अधिक संख्या में डिवाइस लगाए जा रहे हैं और किए जा रहे उपायों के प्रभाव की निगरानी की जा रही है। हालाँकि, ऐसी प्रणालियाँ राष्ट्रीय परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं हैं इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीय वायु गुणवत्ता आंकड़ों को मानचित्रों पर दर्शाया गया है, जिसमें वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी स्टेशनों के भू-निर्देशांक दर्शाए गए हैं, ताकि मानचित्र पर वायु गुणवत्ता को बेहतर ढंग से देखा जा सके।

स्वदेशी वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी प्रणाली (एक्यू-एआईएमएस) एक संवेदक (सेंसर) आधारित वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी प्रणाली है। वर्तमान में, सेंसर सहित राष्ट्रीय परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता मानक (एनएएक्यूएस), वर्ष 2009 में विनिर्दिष्ट प्रौद्योगिकी के अलावा किसी भी अन्य तकनीक का उपयोग करके वायु गुणवत्ता डेटा उत्पादन का उपयोग नियामक उद्देश्य के लिए नहीं किया जाता है क्योंकि इसकी सटीकता, रैखिकता, विश्वसनीयता और दीर्घकालिक प्रदर्शन अभी तक पूरी तरह से स्थापित नहीं हुए हैं।

वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी उपकरणों पर स्वदेशी उत्पादों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, सरकार ने सीएसआईआर-राष्ट्रीय भौतिक प्रयोगशाला (एनपीएल) को वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी उपकरणों और साधनों के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्रमाणन एजेंसी के रूप में अधिसूचित किया है।

### विवरण-I

#### परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी नेटवर्क तैयार करने के लिए मानदंड

जनसंख्या (जनगणना 2011)	मैनुअल स्टेशनों की न्यूनतम संख्या	सीएएक्यूएम स्टेशनों की न्यूनतम संख्या	कुल
1,00,000- <5,00,000	1. पृष्ठभूमि 2. आवासीय/वाणिज्यिक	3. आवासीय	4
5,00,000-< 10,00,000	1. पृष्ठभूमि 2. आवासीय/वाणिज्यिक	1- आवासीय  1- यातायात प्रधान क्षेत्र  1- वणिज्यिक	6
10,00,000- <50,00,000	1. पृष्ठभूमि 2. आवासीय/वाणिज्यिक	2- आवासीय  1- यातायात प्रधान क्षेत्र  1- वणिज्यिक  1- औद्योगिक क्षेत्र	8
≥50,00,000	1. ऊपरी हवा की दिशा में  पृष्ठभूमि	4- आवासीय	16

	1. नीचे की ओर हवा की दिशा में पृष्ठभूमि 2. आवासीय/वाणिज्यिक	3- यातायात प्रधान क्षेत्र 3- वणिज्यिक 2- औद्योगिक क्षेत्र	
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### विवरण-II

हरियाणा राज्य में परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता नेटवर्क

(मैनुअल और रियल-टाइम) दिनांक 19.11.2024 तक

राज्य	क्रम सं.	शहर/कस्बा/गाँव	स्टेशनों की संख्या			
			सीएएक्यूएमएस		एनएएमपी	
			स्थापित	कार्यात्मक	स्थापित	कार्यात्मक
हरियाणा	1.	अंबाला	1	1	0	0
हरियाणा	2.	बहादुरगढ़	1	1	3	2
हरियाणा	3.	बल्लभगढ़	1	1	1	0
हरियाणा	4.	भिवानी	1	1	0	0
हरियाणा	5.	चरखी दादरी	1	1	3	0
हरियाणा	6.	धारुहेड़ा	1	1	2	2
हरियाणा	7.	<b>फरीदाबाद</b>	4	4	<b>2*</b>	0
हरियाणा	8.	फतेहाबाद	1	1	0	0
हरियाणा	9.	गुडगाँव	4	4	0	0
हरियाणा	10.	<b>हिसार</b>	1	1	<b>3*</b>	3
हरियाणा	11.	जींद	1	1	3	3
हरियाणा	12.	कैथल	1	1	0	0
हरियाणा	13.	करनाल	1	1	2	2

हरियाणा	14.	कुरुक्षेत्र	1	1	0	0
हरियाणा	15.	मांडीखेड़ा	1	1	1	1
हरियाणा	16.	मानेसर	1	1	0	0
हरियाणा	17.	नारनौल	1	1	3	3
हरियाणा	18.	पलवल	1	1	2	1
हरियाणा	19.	पंचकुला अर्बन एस्टेट	1	1	0	0
हरियाणा	20.	पानीपत	1	1	3	3
हरियाणा	21.	रोहतक	1	1	1	1
हरियाणा	22.	सिरसा	1	1	0	0
हरियाणा	23.	सोनीपत	1	1	2	2
हरियाणा	24.	यमुना नगर	1	1	2*	2
<b>कुल</b>			<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>25</b>

\*राष्ट्रीय परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी कार्यक्रम (एनएएमपी) के अंतर्गत मौजूदा मैनुअल स्टेशन, अन्य मैनुअल स्टेशन हरियाणा एसपीसीबी द्वारा उनके कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत स्थापित किए गए हैं।

## ZONAL CULTURAL CENTRES

### 214. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has established seven Zonal Cultural Centers (ZCC)

in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the aims and objectives of establishing these centers and the States where these centres have been/will be established;

(c) the details of the amount sanctioned and released by the Union Government for setting up of these centres; and

(d) the details of the additional steps taken by the Government to promote art and culture in the country?

### **THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM**

#### **(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) in the country with headquarters at Patiala (Punjab), Nagpur (Maharashtra), Udaipur (Rajasthan), Prayagraj (Uttar Pradesh), Kolkata (West Bengal), Dimapur (Nagaland) and Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu) to protect, promote and preserve various forms of folk art & culture throughout the country and also to set up mechanism for development of the cultures of various regions. The mandate behind setting up of these ZCCs was to bind the nation culturally while retaining the individuality of the regions that comprise them. The aims and objectives of establishing these ZCCs are:

- to preserve and promote the projection and dissemination of arts in the concerned zone;
- to develop and promote their rich cultural diversity;

- to encourage folk & tribal arts and preservation of vanishing arts;
- to involve youth in creative cultural communication and lay special emphasis on the linkages between different areas and their contribution to Indian culture.

(c) A Corpus Fund was provided to each ZCC towards cost of equipment and infrastructure including buildings. Government of India provided Rs. 10.00 crore each to all the seven ZCCs in 7<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. During 2014-15, an additional amount of Rs. 10.00 crore each was provided to six (6) ZCCs viz. North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala; South Zone Cultural Centre, Thanjavur; South Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur; West Zone Cultural Centre, Udaipur; North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Prayagraj & Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre, Kolkata and Rs. 20.00 crore was provided to North East Zone Cultural Centre (NEZCC), Dimapur towards corpus enhancement, taking the total corpus to Rs. 30.00 crore for NEZCC, Dimapur and Rs. 20.00 crore each for the remaining six ZCCs. All the administrative expenses of these ZCCs are being met by the interest accrued on this Corpus Fund. Land required by each Centre was provided free of cost by the State Governments wherein the headquarters of ZCCs are located.

(d) For the promotion of art & culture in the country, these ZCCs organize various cultural activities and programmes on regular basis throughout the year for which annual grant-in-aid is provided to them. Besides, Ministry of Culture also organizes Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsavs (RSMs) through these ZCCs where a large number of artists from all over India are engaged who showcase their

talents during these programmes. From November, 2015 onwards, fourteen (14) RSMs and four (04) Zonal Level RSMs have been organized by Ministry of Culture across the country. In addition, a minimum number of 42 Regional Festivals are organized by these ZCCs every year for promotion of art and culture.

### **GREAT NICOBAR ISLAND PROJECT**

#### **215. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:**

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of Great Nicobar Island project on the Island's ecology specifically with infrastructure upgrade proposed under the said project, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the measures proposed by the Government to protect the threat on the marine and terrestrial biodiversity of the Island;

(c) the guidelines under National Green Tribunal (NGT) suggested to formulate a high power committee to grant Environmental and Forest Clearance; and

(d) whether the said Committee has been formulated, if not, the reasons therefor?



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

(a) to (d) The decision on the proposal involving development of Great Nicobar Island project has been taken after due consideration of potential environmental impacts on island ecology and also taking into account the significant strategic, defence and national importance of the developmental projects. As per EIA notification, 2006, as amended from time to time, prior environmental clearance is required for all new projects and/or activities or modernization of existing projects or activities as listed in the schedule to the Notification, 2006. The process of prior Environmental Clearance involves an examination of the project for assessment of impacts and preparation of an Environmental Management Plan through different stages such as screening, scoping, public consultation, and appraisal.

Several studies were conducted to carry out the environmental impact assessment and studies regarding their consequent mitigation measures were undertaken by the top statutory and non-statutory bodies like Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History(SACON), the Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Indian Institute for Science(IISc) as a part of the preparation of EIA/EMP report. Independent organization with specialized skill such as Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT), National Institute of Ocean Technology(NIOT), National Centre for Coastal Research(NCCR), National

Institute of Oceanography(NIO), etc. were also involved during the appraisal process.

A detailed scrutiny of the EIA/EMP report took place during the appraisal of the project by an independent Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) having experts from the field of science and engineering. The Environmental Clearance accorded contains as many as 42 specific conditions dealing with each component of the project for the safeguard of marine and terrestrial biodiversity.

Further, three independent Monitoring Committees to oversee the implementation of Environmental Management Plan is also prescribed in the Environmental Clearance letter namely (i) Committee to oversee pollution related matters (ii) Committee to oversee biodiversity related matters (iii) Committee to oversee welfare and issues related to Shompen and Nicobarese.

Further, also a High Power Committee (HPC) was constituted by the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change pursuant to the order of the NGT dated 03/04/2023.

## NUTRITIONAL STANDARDS IN MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME

### 216. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

- (a) whether the Government ensures adherence to the nutritional standards specified in Schedule II of the National Food Security Act, 2013, for the Mid-day Meal Scheme, and if so, the measures taken by the Government to monitor compliance with these standards;
- (b) the details of the revised minimum budget allocated for Mid-Day Meal in primary and upper primary school students, including the date of revision and the factors considered in determining the budget allocation;
- (c) whether the Government is undertaking periodic revisions and indexes for the Mid-Day Meal budget allocation to account average food inflation, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to index the budget for Mid-Day Meals to inflation in order to ensure consistent nutritional standards and if so, the plans of the Government in this regard; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e): PM POSHAN is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented in partnership with States/ UTs. The overall responsibility for smooth functioning of the scheme including providing hot cooked and nutritious meal to the eligible children lies with the State Governments and UT Administrations. Detailed guidelines have been issued regarding nutritional standards specified in Schedule II of the National Food Security Act, 2013 and States/ UTs have been advised to adhere to these Guidelines. In order to improve efficiency and effectiveness, the scheme inter-alia 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, a District level Committee under the Chairpersonship of senior-most MP of Lok Sabha, District level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of District Collector. In addition, States and UTs are advised to do testing of meals through NABL accredited laboratories and do training of all Cook-cum-Helpers (CCHs). The States/UTs are advised to conduct social audits every year in all the districts. In addition, Joint Review Missions (JRMs) consisting of nutritional experts review the scheme through field visits and assess the actual implementation of the Scheme at the ground level from time to time. The Budget Estimates under the PM POSHAN Scheme is Rs. 12,467.39

crore during the 2024-25. Though PM POSHAN is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the Central Government provides 100% assistance for cost of foodgrains including transportation cost. To account average food inflation, the material cost is revised on the basis of Consumer Price Index-Rural Labour (CPI-RL) under the scheme. The material cost was revised on 01.10.2022. The National Food Security Act, 2013, Rules, Guidelines and Instructions issued under the PM POSHAN Scheme from time to time, provides that every child attending an eligible institution is to be covered under the Scheme and shall be served hot cooked nutritious meals or provided with Food Security Allowance, as applicable, on all school days. Accordingly, the State Governments and UT Administrations prepare comprehensive Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B), inter-alia, with detailed district-wise vital information on coverage of children, working days and schools; enrolment in schools; utilisation of foodgrains, utilisation of cooking cost, transportation cost, Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (MME), payment of honorarium to Cook-cum-Helper, construction of kitchen-cum-stores, procurement of kitchen devices etc. The funds are released as Central Assistance to cover children attending the school on all working days.

### **CHILD LABOUR PROJECT SCHEME**

#### **217. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:**

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

(a) the details regarding the number of children who have been rehabilitated under the Child Labour Project Scheme in a State-wise manner during the last five years, especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of children who were found to be working in hazardous conditions during the last five years in a State-wise manner, especially from Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details regarding the funds allocated and utilised during the last five years under the Child Labour Project in a State-wise manner, especially from Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) whether the Government has carried out any promotional/awareness campaign for the purposes of making Indian citizens aware of Child Labour Project and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Labour and Employment had been implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rescue and rehabilitation of child labourers under which the children in the age group of 9-14 years were rescued from work, enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres (STCs) and were provided with bridge education etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. The NCLP scheme has been subsumed with 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, including in the state of Andhra Pradesh during 2018-19 to 2022-23 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The number of cases registered under Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, State / Union Territories wise, including in the state of Andhra Pradesh for 2018 to 2022 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. The details of grants released under the NCLP scheme from 2018-19 to 2022-23 state-wise, including Andhra Pradesh, are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

The Ministry carries out public awareness about child labour through its website and various social media handles.

### **STATEMENT-I**

**No. of children rescued / withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under NCLP Scheme during 2018-19 to 2022-23.**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-2020</b>	<b>2020-2021</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>
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	18137	13761

Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment.



**STATEMENT-II**

**Number of cases registered under Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, State / Union Territories –wise during 2018 to 2022:**

S.L	State/UT	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	2	37	12	15
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	0	3
3	Assam	39	68	40	78	86
4	Bihar	14	15	3	14	98
5	Chhattisgarh	0	2	0	0	0
6	Gujarat	35	64	39	40	42
7	Haryana	6	11	1	12	4
8	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0
9	Jharkhand	17	18	27	5	6
10	Karnataka	63	83	54	58	62
11	Kerala	3	2	0	3	0
12	Madhya Pradesh	3	4	1	5	0
13	Maharashtra	90	53	29	57	87
14	Meghalaya	0	2	0	0	0
15	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1
16	Odisha	0	0	0	6	0
17	Punjab	8	8	11	8	13

18	Rajasthan	32	48	30	19	28
19	Tamil Nadu	6	3	2	26	29
20	Telangana	125	314	147	224	175
21	Tripura	0	0	1	0	0
22	Uttar Pradesh	2	9	1	1	10
23	Uttarakhand	0	27	41	25	54
24	West Bengal	5	7	3	2	0
25	Chandigarh	0	0	1	7	2
26	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu+	0	2	0	0	0
27	Delhi	15	30	6	11	36
	<b>TOTAL (ALL INDIA)</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>751</b>

**Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau.**

**STATEMENT-III**

**Grant Released under National Child Labour Project Scheme, State-wise,  
during 2018-19 to 2022-23:**

(Rs. In Lakhs)

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of State</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	309.46	202.68	306.29	32.01	116.37
2.	Assam	1109.45	198.28	49.64	81.10	140.68

3.	Gujarat	99.41	154.31	61.36	12.23	0
4.	Haryana	234.66	191.77	116.83	34.79	0
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	56.14	0	32.48	0	12.70
6.	Jharkhand	0	274.54	177.42	0	60.73
7.	Karnataka	184.23	127.38	82.74	7.53	18.14
8.	Madhya Pradesh	514.34	491.67	363.41	143.29	236.50
9.	Maharashtra	106.19	998.70	931.49	196.53	102.54
10.	Nagaland	0	4.00	0	0	0
11.	Odisha	138.62	188.57	115.16	236.66	57.24
12.	Punjab	256.88	282.35	206.41	317.35	37.53
13.	Rajasthan	319.46	281.40	124.19	16.64	0.64
14.	Tamil Nadu	878.53	811.44	482.00	323.45	184.74
15.	Telangana	204.56	132.11	152.86	71.56	94.65
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1420.72	759.66	433.83	137.70	99.91
17.	Uttarakhand	0	32.64	0	0	0
18.	West Bengal	1896.90	2503.72	463.37	203.10	424.26

Source: Ministry of Labour & Employment

**GREEN HOUSE GAS EMISSION****218. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that food-grains production has increased the Green House Gas emission across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that emission per hectare of food-grains has gone up in the country; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to mitigate it?

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

(a) to (d) As per the Third National Communication (TNC) report submitted by India to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2023, emissions from the agriculture sector in 2019 were 420.97 million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent. Despite increase in agricultural production, share of emissions from agriculture sector have progressively decreased in last two decades, from 23% in 2000 to 18% in 2010 to 13.44% of the total greenhouse

gas (GHG) emissions in 2019. The emissions per ton of food grains produced have generally declined but emissions per hectare of food grains production have risen due to increased use of fertilizers in recent years.

The government is promoting several sustainable agricultural practices which include use of organic fertilizers, biofertilizers, crop diversification, integrating legumes in crop rotations and micro-irrigation for different crops. Use of neem-coated urea across the country for crop cultivation has also resulted in a reduction of nitrous oxide emissions by approximately 5%. Other mitigation practices adopted are alternate methods of rice cultivation such as aerobic rice through micro-irrigation systems, direct seeded rice, system of rice intensification, crop diversification from paddy to alternate crops like legumes, reducing field burning of agricultural residues and crop residue recycling through vermicomposting, generating biogas etc., application of fertilizers based on soil health card and leaf colour charts, Integrated Farming Systems for risk minimization and zero till drill wheat to escape terminal heat stress in traditionally wheat growing areas.

### **SPORTS CENTRES AT DISTRICT LEVEL**

**219. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:**

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

(a) whether the Government has proposed to establish sports centres at district level in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has held any consultation with various State Governments in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the outcome or response of various State Governments in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has provided any special funds for the said purpose and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the funds sanctioned and released to the State Governments for the development of sports facilities at district level; and

(f) whether the initiative taken by the Government will be beneficial in grooming the upcoming talented sportsperson in the country, particularly from the rural areas, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) "Sports" being a State subject, the responsibility for promotion and development of sports, including establishment of Centres at district levels, primarily rests with the respective State Governments. However, the Central Government supplements their efforts through its various schemes as well as the sports promotional schemes implemented by Sports Authority of India (SAI).

Under the Khelo India Scheme, the proposals for notifying Centres/Academies as Khelo India Centres (KICs) are received from the State/Union Territory (UT) Government. Accordingly, 1041 District Level Khelo India Centres (KICs) have been notified across the country. The details of all notified KICs till date are available at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/state-wise-khelo-india-centers> .

(d) and (e) No special funds have been released for this purpose. However, SAI allocates funds to its Regional Centres for implementation of various Sports Promotional Schemes. Further, the details of funds released to States under Khelo India Scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(f) Yes. SAI implements various Sports Promotional Schemes across the country to identify talented sportspersons in various age groups and nurture them to excel at national and international levels. Many of these athletes come from rural and tribal areas of the country.

### STATEMENT

#### **Khelo India Centres (KICs)-Funds released in last three financial years (State-wise)**

S. No.	STATE / UTS	AMOUNT RELEASED (IN ₹)			
		FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	21,00,000

	(UT)				
2	Andhra Pradesh	4,00,000	1,01,00,000	1,23,00,000	22,88,400
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12,00,000	30,00,000	-	4,87,00,000
4	Assam	-	2,31,00,000	-	4,55,00,000
5	Bihar	-	-	-	3,11,31,935
6	Chandigarh (UT)	14,00,000	35,00,000	-	27,00,000
7	Chhattisgarh	-	49,00,000	-	2,30,16,116
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	2,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	25,25,000
9	Delhi (UT)	8,25,000	50,00,000	10,50,000	83,82,704
10	Goa	-	14,00,000	-	8,18,760
11	Gujarat	-	-	98,00,000	1,75,90,566
12	Haryana	22,30,000	45,00,000	1,01,50,000	1,78,25,000
13	Himachal Pradesh	6,00,000	99,25,000	15,00,000	51,91,600
14	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	2,80,00,000	24,99,167	2,12,75,000	6,46,42,419



15	Jharkhand	-	-	-	1,90,48,335
16	Karnataka	-	2,17,00,000	93,00,000	39,95,424
17	Kerala	20,00,000	66,11,667	1,34,00,000	40,75,000
18	Ladakh (UT)	22,00,000	20,00,000	-	30,00,000
19	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	9,37,500
20	Madhya Pradesh	-	3,08,00,000	2,11,14,072	61,20,212
21	Maharashtra	32,00,000	3,38,00,001	1,40,60,118	2,28,00,000
22	Manipur	6,42,500	1,22,00,000	10,00,000	1,83,61,296
23	Meghalaya	-	1,26,00,000	-	1,14,00,000
24	Mizoram	-	14,00,000	4,00,000	1,65,00,000
25	Nagaland	28,00,000	1,08,00,000	-	2,75,00,000
26	Odisha	2,00,000	5,00,000	-	1,75,00,000
27	Puducherry (UT)	-	-	-	28,00,000
28	Punjab	8,00,000	22,00,000	15,00,000	2,47,51,370
29	Rajasthan	16,00,000	50,00,000	-	3,26,62,062
30	Sikkim	-	49,00,000	-	75,00,000
31	Tamil Nadu	2,00,000	5,00,000	1,99,25,000	2,04,05,892
32	Telangana	-	14,00,000	1,25,00,000	1,32,99,690
33	Tripura	6,00,000	15,00,000	70,00,000	21,00,000

34	Uttar Pradesh	5,49,69,167	45,00,000	38,25,000	4,64,75,000
35	Uttarakhand	10,07,167	20,00,000	1,08,00,000	1,75,00,000
36	West Bengal	-	-	-	1,70,38,536
	Grand Total	<b>10,50,73,834</b>	<b>22,28,35,835</b>	<b>17,13,99,190</b>	<b>60,81,82,817</b>

## कान्वेन्ट स्कूलों की लेखापरीक्षा और वित्तीय प्रबंधन

### 220. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में राज्य-वार संचालित कॉन्वेंट स्कूलों की अवधारणा और संख्या क्या है;

(ख) राजस्थान में जिला-वार कितने कॉन्वेंट स्कूल चल रहे हैं और उनकी अवधारणा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा कान्वेन्ट स्कूलों के कार्यकलापों की लेखापरीक्षा और वित्तीय प्रबंधन किया जाता है; और

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

**कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री**

**(श्री जयंत चौधरी):**

(क) और (घ): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय है। केंद्र सरकार के स्वामित्व वाले/वित्तपोषित विद्यालयों के अतिरिक्त अन्य विद्यालय संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्राधिकार में आते हैं। इस मंत्रालय द्वारा कॉन्वेंट विद्यालयों के संबंध में विशिष्ट जानकारी/डेटा नहीं रखा जाता है, तथापि, ईसाई अल्पसंख्यक समूह द्वारा संचालित विद्यालयों की संख्या के संबंध में राज्य-वार तथा राजस्थान के लिए ज़िलावार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है। निजी विद्यालयों के वित्तीय प्रबंधन, लेखा परीक्षा आदि से संबंधित कार्यों और मुद्दों को संबंधित राज्य सरकार के नियमों और निर्देशों के अनुसार विनियमित किया जाता है।

## विवरण

ईसाई अल्पसंख्यक समूह द्वारा संचालित राज्य-वार विद्यालय		राजस्थान में ईसाई अल्पसंख्यक समूह द्वारा संचालित जिले-वार विद्यालय	
राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	ईसाई अल्पसंख्यक समूह द्वारा संचालित विद्यालय	जिले	ईसाई अल्पसंख्यक समूह द्वारा संचालित विद्यालय
		अजमेर	28
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	8	अलवर	5
आंध्र प्रदेश	574	बांसवाड़ा	9
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	78	बारां	2
असम	180	बाड़मेर	4
बिहार	186	भरतपुर	1
चंडीगढ़	12	भीलवाड़ा	6
छत्तीसगढ़	289	बीकानेर	3
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	10	बूंदी	2
दिल्ली	78	चित्तौड़गढ़	4
गोवा	204	चुरू	1
गुजरात	372	दौसा	5
हरियाणा	50	धौलपुर	2
हिमाचल प्रदेश	22	झूंगरपुर	2
जम्मू और कश्मीर	8	गंगानगर	3
झारखंड	1033	हनुमानगढ़	1
कर्नाटक	1470	जयपुर	26
केरल	2919	जैसलमेर	3
मध्य प्रदेश	412	झालावाड़	1
महाराष्ट्र	1387	झुंझुनूं	2
मणिपुर	190	जोधपुर	11
मेघालय	1006	करौली	1
नागालैंड	150	कोटा	9
ओडिशा	303	नागौर	4
पुदुचेरी	45	पाली	7
पंजाब	116	प्रतापगढ़ (राज.)	4
राजस्थान	176	राजसमंद	1
सिक्किम	21	सवाई माधोपुर	2
तमिलनाडु	219	सीकर	2
तेलंगाना	243	सिरोही	3
त्रिपुरा	70	टोक	4
उत्तर प्रदेश	601	उदयपुर	18
उत्तराखंड	134		
पश्चिम बंगाल	347		
		<b>कुल</b>	<b>176</b>
<b>कुल</b>	<b>12913</b>		

स्रोत: यू.आई.ई. 2021-22

**CLOSER/MERGER OF SCHOOLS****221. SHRI HIBI EDEN:**

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

- (a) the list of the schools that have been closed or merged as part of the school rationalisation policy since 2020-21, year- wise and State-wise;
- (b) the total number of Government, Government-aided, and private schools in India since 2019-20, year-wise; and
- (c) whether the Government has undertaken or plans to undertake any evaluation of the impact of school closures or mergers in the past 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): The Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL), Ministry of Education has developed the Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) system to record data on indicators of school education provided by all the States and Union Territories. As per UDISE+, State/UT-wise number of Government schools registered for the year 2020-21 and 2021-22 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) :As per UDISE+, number of schools managed by Government, Government-aided, private Unaided and Other management during 2019-20 to 2021-22 are as under:

Year	Government schools	Government aided Schools	Private Unaided Schools	Other Schools
2019-20	1032570	84362	337499	53277
2020-21	1032049	84295	340753	52039
2021-22	1022386	82480	335844	48405

(c): Education is in the Concurrent list of the Constitution and the opening and rationalisation of schools are within the purview of respective State Government and UT Administration. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides children's access to elementary schools within the defined area or limits of neighbourhood. In pursuance to Section 6 of the RTE Act, all States have notified area or limits of their neighbourhood norms. Further, Section 8 of the RTE Act, 2009 also mandates that the appropriate government shall provide free and compulsory elementary education to every child and will ensure availability of neighbourhood schools.

**STATEMENT****State/UT-wise number of Government Schools registered for the year 2020-21 and 2021-22**

States/UTs	2020-21	2021-22
<b>India</b>	1032049	1022386
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	342	342
Andhra Pradesh	45145	45137
Arunachal Pradesh	3061	2985
Assam	46749	45490
Bihar	75555	75558
Chandigarh	121	123
Chhattisgarh	48619	48743
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	407	388
Delhi	2751	2762
Goa	821	814
Gujarat	34967	34699
Haryana	14563	14562
Himachal Pradesh	15391	15380
Jammu and Kashmir	23167	23173
Jharkhand	35888	35840
Karnataka	49791	49679
Kerala	5020	5010

Ladakh	915	838
Lakshadweep	45	38
Madhya Pradesh	99152	92695
Maharashtra	65734	65639
Manipur	2878	2889
Meghalaya	7795	7783
Mizoram	2558	2563
Nagaland	1975	1960
Odisha	50256	49072
Puducherry	422	422
Punjab	19330	19259
Rajasthan	68813	68948
Sikkim	851	864
Tamil Nadu	37589	37636
Telangana	30015	30023
Tripura	4265	4262
Uttar Pradesh	137068	137024
Uttarakhand	16651	16484
West Bengal	83379	83302



## CONTRIBUTION OF TOURISM IN GDP

### 222. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

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

(a) the details of current percentage contribution of tourism sector to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP);

(b) whether the above contribution has increased or remained stable during the last five years, if so, the details thereof, year-wise; and

(c) whether the Government is implementing any major schemes and programmes for the development of tourism sector, if so, the details thereof?

### THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM

#### (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

(a) and (b): As per the 3<sup>rd</sup> Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), 2015-16, the percentage contribution of tourism sector to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2018-19 to 2022-23 is given below:

<b>Tourism GDP</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>
Total Share in GDP (in %)	5.01	5.18	1.50	1.75	5.00
Direct (in %)	2.61	2.69	0.78	0.91	2.60

Indirect (in %)	2.40	2.49	0.72	0.84	2.40
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The above estimates are updated using National Account statistics 2024.

(c): Ministry of Tourism has taken several initiatives over the years for development of tourism sector in the country. Some of these key initiatives are:

- i. The Ministry of Tourism under the schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan', National Mission on 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' provides financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations/ Central Agencies for the development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities at various tourism destinations in the country.
- ii. The Ministry of Tourism has revamped its Swadesh Darshan Scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible destinations following a tourist & destination centric approach.
- iii. Financial assistance has also been provided to the State Governments/UTs for organizing fairs/festivals & tourism related events under Domestic Promotion & Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH) Scheme.

- iv. Dekho Apna Desh initiative launched with the objective to encourage citizens to travel within the country.
- v. Thematic tourism like wellness tourism, culinary tourism, rural, eco-tourism, etc. amongst other niche subjects are promoted so as to expand the scope of tourism into other sectors as well.
- vi. With an aim to enable lawful inward movement of foreigners including foreign tourists, Government has taken a number of initiative over the last few years to liberalize, streamline and simplify visa regime with a view to facilitate the legitimate foreign travellers. Facility of e-Visa for 07 sub-categories i.e., e-Tourist visa, e-Business visa, e-Medical visa, e-Medical Attendant visa, e-Ayush Visa, e-Ayush Attendant Visa and e-Conference visa for the nationals of 167 countries has been provided. Visa fee has also been substantially reduced.
- vii. For improving air connectivity to important tourist destinations, Ministry of Tourism has collaborated with Ministry of Civil Aviation under their RCS-UDAN Scheme. As on date, 53 tourism routes have been operationalized.
- viii. Ministry of Tourism is running Pan-India Incredible India Tourist Facilitator (IITF) Certification Program, a digital initiative that aims at creating an online learning platform with the objective of creating a pool of well trained and professional Tourist Facilitators/Guides across the country and generating employment opportunities at local level.

- ix. Conducting Programmes under the 'Capacity Building for Service Providers' (CBSP) Scheme to train and up-grade manpower to provide better service standards.
- x. Ministry of Tourism also launched a national responsible tourism initiative by the name of 'Paryatan Mitra' and 'Paryatan Didi'.The initiative encompasses providing tourism related training and awareness to all individuals who interact and engage with tourists in a destination.

**ESIC HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL COLLEGES IN THE NORTH  
EASTERN REGION**

**223. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:**

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

- (a) the details regarding ESIC Hospitals in the North Eastern Region (NER) and the number of patients who got treated during the last five years, year-wise;
- (b) whether the Employees State Insurance Corporation intends to set up anymore ESIC hospitals in the NER and if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the process for choosing a location to establish an ESIC Medical College;
- (d) whether the Government has received any proposals to establish an ESIC Medical College in the NER; 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): The details of Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) Hospitals in the North Eastern Region and the number of patients who got treated during 2019 - 20 to 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): ESIC accords approval for setting up of new ESI Hospitals based on certain norms / Insured Person (IP) population criteria within a particular area. ESIC has given in-principle approval for setting up of two 100- bedded hospitals in the North Eastern Region viz. Rangpo in Sikkim and Shyamlibazaar, Agartala in Tripura.

(c): The guidelines issued by National Medical Commission are followed to select the location to establish a Medical College.

(d) and (e) ESIC has received a proposal to establish an ESIC Medical College at Beltola, Guwahati, Assam.

**STATEMENT**

**Details regarding ESIC Hospitals in NER and the number of patients treated during the last five years**

S. No	State	Name of the hospital	Bed sanctioned	number of patients treated during the last five years				
				2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1.	Assam	ESIC hospital, Beltola, Guwahati	85	215472	132522	174585	232826	218702
2.	Assam	ESIC hospital, Tinsukia	100	Taken over by ESI Corporation from State Govt. on 11.03.2022			1407	10406

**HONORARIUM TO COOK-CUM-HELPERS UNDER PM POSHAN****224. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:**

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

- (a) the honorarium currently provided to Cook-Cum-Helper by the Government under Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN);

- (b) whether it is true that the honorarium has not been increased since 2009;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is true that States provide additional honorarium to Cook-Cum-Helpers; and
- (e) if so, the amount of monthly additional honorarium provided to them, State/UT-wise?

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

(a) to (e): PM POSHAN Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented in partnership with the States and UTs. The overall responsibility for smooth functioning of the scheme including providing hot cooked and nutritious meal to the eligible children as well as engagement of Cook-cum-Helpers (CCHs) lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The CCHs are honorary workers who have come forward for rendering social services. As per guidelines of the Scheme, the honorarium of Rs. 1000/- per month for 10 months in a year is prescribed for the CCHs in recognition of their services and the same is being continued. The honorarium expenditure is shared between Central Government and the States and UTs as per the approved sharing pattern. Moreover, the State Governments and UT Administrations also supplement the honorarium by providing additional funds from their own resources. The

State Governments and UT Administrations have the liberty to enhance the honorarium by providing additional funds. The details of monthly honorarium of CCHs under the PM POSHAN Scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

**STATEMENT**

**Honorarium to Cook-cum-Helpers per month**

S.No.	States/UTs	Honorarium of CCH per month (in Rs.)	Additional Honorarium of CCH per month (in Rs.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3000	2000
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2000	1000
3	Assam	1500	500
4	Bihar	1650	650
5	Chhattisgarh	1500	500
6	Goa	1000	-
7	Gujarat	2500	1500
8	Haryana	7000	6000
9	Himachal Pradesh	3500	2500
10	Jharkhand	2000	1000
11	Karnataka	3700	2700



12	Kerala	12000	11000
13	Madhya Pradesh	2000	1000
14	Maharashtra	1500	500
15	Manipur	1000	-
16	Meghalaya	1000	-
17	Mizoram	1500	500
18	Nagaland	1000	-
19	Odisha	1400	400
20	Punjab	3000	2000
21	Rajasthan	1742	742
22	Sikkim	1000	-
23	Tamil Nadu	4100-12500	3100-11500
24	Telangana	3000	2000
25	Tripura	2500	1500
26	Uttar Pradesh	2000	1000
27	Uttarakhand	3000	2000
28	West Bengal	1500	500
29	A&N Islands	1000	-
30	Chandigarh	3300	2300
31	D&N and D & Diu	4408	3408

32	Delhi	1000	-
33	Jammu & Kashmir	1000	-
34	Ladakh	1000	-
35	Lakshadweep	1000	-
36	Puducherry	10000	9000

## **SOCIAL SECURITY FOR GIG AND PLATFORM WORKERS**

### **225. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government is considering/creating an inclusive framework for covering social security for gig and platform workers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government will form a dedicated Committee to take the views of all stakeholders on this;
- (d) whether the Government has set a target of three months for registering all gig and platform workers on the e-Shram portal; and
- (e) the details of the benefits that the Government intends to provide to gig and platform workers under social security?

**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): Gig workers and platform workers have been defined for the first time in the Code on Social Security 2020, which has been enacted by the Parliament. Social Security & Welfare related provisions for the gig and platform workers have been mentioned in the Code.

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 also provides for setting up a Social Security Fund to finance the welfare scheme.

A Committee comprising representatives from stakeholders has been constituted to suggest inter alia framework for providing Social Security and welfare benefits to gig and platform workers.

An advisory has also been issued by the Ministry of Labour and Employment to aggregators to register themselves and platform workers engaged with them on the e-Shram portal.

**IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPANSION OF JAN SHIKSHAN SANSTHAN (JSS)  
SCHEME IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

**226. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA :**

**SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI :**

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

(a) the details of the total number of beneficiaries enrolled, trained, and certified under the Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) scheme in Andhra Pradesh since 2022, district-wise;

(b) the details of the Jan Shikshan Sansthans (JSSs) where livelihood cells have been established to support the economic empowerment of beneficiaries;

(c) whether any Self-Help Groups (SHGs) or Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been assisted or formed by JSSs, and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Directorate of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (DJSS) has identified specific courses to promote the One District, One Product (ODOP) initiative; and

(e) whether there is a planned timeline to establish at least one JSS in each district of Andhra Pradesh, and if so, the details thereof along with the timeline?

**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 details of total number of beneficiaries enrolled, trained and certified under the Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme since 2022, in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.

(b) As per the scheme guidelines, a livelihood cell is created at each JSS headed by the Programme Officer of the concerned JSS and supported by other staff members of the JSS.

(c) As per the data provided by the JSS centres, across Andhra Pradesh, 39 Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed so far. The details are summarized are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d) The scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan provides National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned training courses based on the Local demand. The list of courses running in the JSSs in Andhra Pradesh which are mapped to One District One Product (ODOP), are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(e) No such timeline has been fixed for expansion of JSS in each district of Andhra Pradesh.

**STATEMENT-I**

**District-wise enrolled, trained and certified JSS beneficiaries since 2022 in Andhra Pradesh**

District	Financial Year	Enrolled	Trained	Certified
<b>Anantapur</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	2700	2700	2700
	<b>2023-24</b>	1800	1800	1800
	<b>2024-25*</b>	1340	560	520
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5840</b>	<b>5060</b>	<b>5020</b>
District	Financial Year	Enrolled	Trained	Certified
<b>NTR</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	2700	2700	2700
	<b>2023-24</b>	1800	1800	1800
	<b>2024-25*</b>	1120	140	100
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5620</b>	<b>4640</b>	<b>4600</b>

District	Financial Year	Enrolled	Trained	Certified
<b>Prakasam</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	2700	2700	2672
	<b>2023-24</b>	1800	1800	1787
	<b>2024-25*</b>	760	619	619
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5260</b>	<b>5119</b>	<b>5078</b>

District	Financial Year	Enrolled	Trained	Certified
<b>Tirupati</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	2700	2700	2700
	<b>2023-24</b>	1800	1800	1793
	<b>2024-25*</b>	1230	777	776
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5730</b>	<b>5277</b>	<b>5269</b>

District	Financial Year	Enrolled	Trained	Certified
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<b>Visakhapatnam</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	2700	2700	2697
	<b>2023-24</b>	1800	1800	1800
	<b>2024-25*</b>	1240	1094	1093
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5740</b>	<b>5594</b>	<b>5590</b>

<b>District</b>	<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Enrolled</b>	<b>Trained</b>	<b>Certified</b>
<b>Vizianagaram</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	2700	2700	2700
	<b>2023-24</b>	1800	1800	1799
	<b>2024-25*</b>	1040	500	440
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5540</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>4939</b>

*\* Data for FY 2024-25 as on 10-11-2024*

**STATEMENT-II****Details of Self Help Groups (SHGs) formed by JSSs in Andhra Pradesh**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of Self Help Group (SHG)</b>
1	Vyshali SHG
2	Viajayalakshmi Podupu Sangam
3	Thirumu Mahila Dwarakra Group
4	Sri Valli Podupu Sangam
5	Sri Mahalakshmi Podupu Sangam
6	Sravanthi SHG
7	Sivaiah Sangam
8	Siridi Sai Podupu Sangam
9	Shiva Ganga SHG
10	Satya Lakshmi
11	Sai SHG
12	Sai Ram Podupu Sangam
13	Putlamma Podupu Sangam
14	Parameswari SHG
15	Padamavathi SHG
16	Naga Navya Mahila Group
17	Masthanaiah Podupu Sangam
18	Manemma
19	Mahalakshmi Podupu Sangam



20	Lakshmi Narayana Mahila Podupu Sangam
21	Lakshmi Mahila Group
22	Krishna Sai Podupu Sangam
23	Kranthi Mahila Group
24	Kalimatha
25	Jassi Mahila Group
26	Jai Hanuman SHG
27	Durga Devi Podupu Sangam
28	Devasena Podupu Sangam
29	Chandraanna Swayam Sahayaka Sangam
30	Chamanthi
31	Bismilla
32	Bhanu Swayam Sahayaka Sangam
33	Bhagyasri Mahilla Group
34	Bhagyalakshmi Podupu Sangam
35	Bannu SHG
36	Balaji Podupu Sangam
37	Baba SHG
38	Ayyappaswamy SHG
39	Arshiya Mahila Swayam Sahayaka Sangam

**STATEMENT-III****List of courses mapped to ODOP in Andhra Pradesh, JSS Wise**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of JSS</b>	<b>JSS courses mapped with ODOP</b>
1	JSS Vijayawada	Assistant Dress Maker
2	JSS Tirupati	Assistant Hand Embroider
3	JSS Visakhapatnam	Assistant- Fruits & Vegetable Processing & Preservation
4	JSS Vizianagaram	Assistant-Fruits & Vegetable Processing & Preservation
5	JSS Ongole	Assistant Dress Maker
6	JSS Anantapur	Assistant-Fruits & Vegetable Processing & Preservation

**PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM THROUGH THEMATIC CIRCUITS****227. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:**

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

(a) the details of the Swadesh Darshana Scheme and the aim to promote sustainable tourism through thematic circuits across the country;

(b) the manner in which the States collaborating with the Ministry of Tourism to develop these circuits and the tangible outcomes that have been achieved in terms of infrastructure development, economic growth and preservation of local heritage;

(c) the details of the role of the private sector in this scheme;

(d) whether the initiative is helping rural and less-travelled regions gain recognition as tourism destinations, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the local communities has been benefiting, particularly in terms of employment and cultural pride, if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM**

**(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) to (e): The Ministry of Tourism under its Central Sector scheme of 'Swadesh Darshan' complements tourism development efforts undertaken by the State Governments/UT Administrations by extending financial assistance in consultation with them. The Ministry as part of Swadesh Darshan scheme sanctioned 76 projects for Rs.5287.90 Crore in various themes including Rural Tourism, the details of which are given in the enclosed **Statement -I**. The Ministry of Tourism has revamped the Swadesh Darshan Scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations, following a destination & tourist-centric approach and has sanctioned 34 projects for Rs.793.20 Crore in the country, the details of which are

given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. Swadesh Darshan scheme, tourism facilities are developed in various parts of the country including rural and lesser-known destinations.

The Ministry encourages State Governments and Union Territories to identify opportunities for Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) and to undertake operation and maintenance of the assets created under the scheme, with active involvement from the private sector. The States/UTs are also advised to ensure due consultation with the local communities in preparing the projects and emphasis is given on adoption of principles of sustainable tourism including environmental sustainability, Socio-cultural sustainability and economic sustainability so that the local communities can benefit in terms of employment and cultural pride.

### **STATEMENT-I**

**The list of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan scheme is as under:**

**Amount in (₹ Crore)**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>State/ UT</b>	<b>Circuit / Sanction Year</b>	<b>Name of the Project</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island- Havelock Island- Baratang Island-Port Blair	27.57

2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit 2014-15	Development of Kakinada - Hope Island - Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary - Passarlapudi - Aduru - S Yanam – Kotipally	67.83
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nellore - Pulikat Lake - Ubblamadugu Water Falls – Nelapattu- Kothakoduru- Mypadu - Ramateertham – Iskapalli	49.55
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam- Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda -Amravati- Anupu	35.24
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit 2014-15	Development of Bhalukpong- Bomdila and Tawang	49.77
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nafra- Seppa- Pappu, Pasa, Pakke Valleys- Sangdupota- New Sagalee- Ziro- Yomcha	96.72
7.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Development of Manas– Probitora– Nameri– Kaziranga– Dibru– Saikhowa	94.68
8.	Assam	Heritage	Development of Tezpur – Majuli –	90.98

		Circuit 2016-17	Sibsagar	
9.	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vaishali- Arrah- Masad- Patna- Rajgir- Pawapuri- Champapuri	33.96
10.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj – Dharmshala- Deoghar	44.76
11.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya	95.18
12.	Bihar	Rural Circuit 2017-18	Development of Bhitiharwa- Chandrahia- Turkaulia	44.27
13.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh	44.55
14.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Jashpur- Kunkuri- Mainpat- Kamleshpur - Maheshpur -	96.10

		2015-16	Kurdar - Sarodhadadar- Gangrel- Kondagaon– Nathiyanawagaon- Jagdapur- Chitrakoot- Tirthgarh	
15.	Goa	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sinqerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail	97.65
16.	Goa	Coastal Circuit 2017-18	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Dona Paula - Colva - Benaulim	99.35
17.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Ahmedabad- Rajkot- Porbandar –Bardoli- Dandi	59.17
18.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vadnagar- Modhera	91.12
19.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Junagadh- Gir Somnath- Bharuch-Kutch- Bhavnagar- Rajkot- Mehsana	26.68
20.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to	77.39

		2016-17	Mahabharata in Kurukshetra	
21.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit  2016-17	Development of Himalayan Circuit: Kiarighat, Shimla, Hatkoti, Manali, Kangra, Dharamshala, Bir, Palampur, Chamba	68.34
22.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit  2016-17	Development of Jammu-Srinagar- Pahalgam-Bhagwati Nagar- Anantnag-Salamabad Uri-Kargil-Leh	77.33
23.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit  2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama.	81.60
24.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit  2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities - Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package	90.43



25.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit  2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai and Sudhmahadev	91.99
26.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit  2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Anantnag-Pulwama-Kishtwar- Pahalgam-Zanskar Padum - Daksum - Ranjit Sagar Dam	86.39
27.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit  2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla- Kupwara- Kargil - Leh	91.84
28.	Jharkhand	Eco Circuit  2018-19	Development of Eco Tourism circuit: Dalma- Betla National park- Mirchaiya- Netarhat	30.44
29.	Kerala	Eco Circuit  2015-16	Development of Pathanamthitta- Gavi- Vagamon- Thekkady	64.08
30.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam	46.54

		2016-17		
31.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula	78.08
32.	Kerala	Rural Circuit 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	57.35
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development Sivagiri Sree Narayana Guru Ashram- Arruvipuram- Kunnumpara Sree Subrahmania- Chembazhanthi Sree Narayana Gurukulam	66.42
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna- Mukundpur- Sanjay- Dubri- Bandhavgarh- Kanha- Mukki- Pench	92.10
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sanchi-Satna- Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar	74.02
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Gwalior – Orchha – Khajuraho – Chanderi – Bhimbetka	89.82

		2016-17	– Mandu	
37.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit  2017-18	Development of Gandhisagar Dam- Mandleshwar Dam- Omkareshwar Dam- Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa Dam- Bargi Dam- Bheda Ghat- Bansagar Dam- Ken River	93.76
38.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit  2015-16	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit - Sagareshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach & Creek), Mitbhav	19.06
39.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit  2018-19	Development of Waki- Adasa- Dhapewada- Paradsingha- Telankhandi- Girad	45.47
40.	Manipur	North-East Circuit  2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal- Khongjom	72.23
41.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple – Shri Gopinath Temple –	45.34

		2016-17	Shri Bungshibodon Temple – Shri Kaina Temple	
42.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit 2016-17	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang – Orchid Lake Resort	99.13
43.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit 2018-19	Development of West Khasi Hills (Nongkhlaw- KremTiro – Khudoi & Kohmang Falls – Khri River-Mawthadraishan, Shillong), Jaintia Hills (Krang Suri Falls- Shyrmang-looksi), Garo Hills (Nokrek Reserve, Katta Beel, Siju Caves)	84.97
44.	Mizoram	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek.	92.26
45.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit 2016-17	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl -Rawpuichhip – Khawhphawp – Lengpui – Chatlang-Sakawrhmutuaitlang - Muthee – Beratlawng -Tuirial Airfield – Hmuifang	66.37

46.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit  2015-16	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima- Wokha	97.36
47.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit  2016-17	Development of Mokokchung- Tuensang-Mon	98.14
48.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit  2016-17	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara	70.82
49.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit  2015-16	Development of Dubrayapet – Arikamedu – Veerampattinam – Chunnambar - Nallavadu/Narambai - Manapet- Kalapet - Puducherry - Yanam	58.44
50.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit  2017-18	Development of Franco- Tamil Village, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam	49.44
51.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit  2017-18	Development  of Spiritual Circuit in  Puducherry	34.96

52.	Punjab	Heritage Circuit  2018-19	Development of Anandpur Sahib - Fatehgarh Sahib - Chamkaur Sahib - Ferozpur - Khatkar Kalan – Kalanour - Patiala	85.32
53.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit  2015-16	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations	50.01
54.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit  2016-17	Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand)	75.80
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit  2016-17	Development of Spiritual Circuit– 'Development of Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samodke Balaji, Ghatke Balaji, Bandheke Balaji)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund) - Mehndipur Balaji- Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji)	87.05

56.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit  2017-18	Development of Heritage Circuit  Development of Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort) - Jaipur (Facade Illumination in Jaipur and Nahargarh Fort) -Jhalawar (Gagron Fort) - Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) – Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) - Hanumangarh (Gogamedi) - Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra) - Dholpur (Bagh-I-Nilofor and Purani Chawani) - Nagaur (Meera Bai Smarak, Merta) - Tonk (Sunehri Kothi)	70.61
57.	Sikkim	North East Circuit  2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit  linking Rangpo (entry) – Rorathang- Aritar- Phadamchen- Nathang- Sherathang- Tsongmo- Gangtok- Phodong- Mangan- Lachung- Yumthang- Lachen- Thangu- Gurudongmer- Mangan- Gangtok- TuminLingee- Singtam (exit)	98.05
58.	Sikkim	North East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit  Linking Singtam– Maka- Temi-	95.32

		2016-17	BermoikTokel- Phongia- Namchi – Jorthang- Okharey- Sombaria- Daramdin- Jorethang- Melli (Exit)	
59.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit  2016-17	Development of (Chennai- Mamamallapuram – Rameshwaram – Manpadu – Kanyakumari)	73.13
60.	Telangana	Eco Circuit  2015-16	Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district	91.62
61.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit  2016-17	Development of Mulugu- Laknavaram- Medavaram- Tadvai- Damaravi- Mallur- Bogatha Waterfalls	79.87
62.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit  2017-18	Development of Qutub Shahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs- Hayat Bakshi Mosque- Raymond's Tomb	96.90
63.	Tripura	North East Circuit	Development of Agartala - Sipahijala - Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur- Tirthamukh- Mandirghat–	82.85



		2015-16	Dumboor- NarikelKunja- Gandachara– Ambassa	
64.	Tripura	North  East Circuit  2018-19	Development of Surma Cherra- Unakoti- Jampui Hills- Gunabati - Bhunaneshwari- Neermahal- Boxanagar- Chottakhola- Pilak- Avangchaarra	44.83
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit  2016-17	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilwastu	87.89
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit  2016-17	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit  2016-17	Development of Ahar-Aligarh- Kasganj-Sarosi (Unnao)- Pratapgarh- Kausambi-Mirzapur- Gorakhpur-Domariyaganj-Basti- Barabanki-Azamgarh-Kairana- Baghpat- Shahjahanpur	71.91
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Bijnor- Meerut- Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda- Ghazipur- Salempur- Ghosi- Balia- Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh- Fatehpur-	67.51

		2016-17	Deoria- Mahoba- Sonbhadra- Chandauli- Mishrikh- Bhadohi	
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit  2016-17	Development of Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- Maghar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)- Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mahuar shaheed Sthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut)	36.65
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit  2017-18	Development of Ayodhya	127.21
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit  2018-19	Development of Jewar-Dadri- Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda	12.03
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit  2018-19	Development of Gorakhnath Temple (Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple (Domariyagunj)	18.30
73.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit  2015-16	Integrated Development of Eco- Tourism, Adventure Sports, and Associated Tourism Related Infrastructure for Development of	69.17

			Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri	
74.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit  2016-17	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region - Katarmal -Jogeshwar-Baijnath-Devidhura	76.32
75.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit  2015-16	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digha- Shankarpur- Tajpur- Mandarmani- Fraserganj- Bakhlai- Henry Island	67.99
76.	-	Wayside Amenities  2018-19	Development of Wayside Amenities in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar at Varanasi-Gaya; Kushinagar-Gaya- Kushinagar in collaboration with MoRTH	15.07
Total				5287.90

**STATEMENT-II**

**List of Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme of Ministry of Tourism is as under:**

**Amount in (₹ Crore)**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Destination</b>	<b>Name of the Experience</b>	<b>Sanctioned Cost</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	Araku-Lambasingi	Borra Cave Experience at Araku	29.87
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Nacho	Unlock Nacho Expedition	14.02
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	Mechuka Cultural Haat	18.48
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	Mechuka Adventure Park	12.75
5	Assam	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar Wetland Experience	26.67
6	Assam	Jorhat	Reimagining Cinnamara Tea Estate	23.91
7	Goa	Porvorim	Porvorim Creek Experience	23.56
8	Goa	Colva	Colva Beach	15.65

			Experience	
9	Karnataka	Hampi	Setting up of 'Traveller nooks'	26.30
10	Karnataka	Mysuru	Tonga ride Heritage experience zone	4.12
11	Karnataka	Mysuru	Ecological Experience Zone	18.36
12	Kerala	Kumarakom	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	13.92
13	Ladakh	Leh	Julley Leh Biodiversity Park	24.89
14	Ladakh	Kargil	Exploring LOC and Hundarman village Experience	12.01
15	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Phoolbagh Experience Zone	16.73
16	Madhya Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Spiritual experience at Chitrakoot	27.21
17	Maharashtra	Pune	Shivrushti Historical Theme Park- Phase 3	76.22
18	Meghalaya	Sohra	Waterfall Trails Experience	27.84

19	Meghalaya	Sohra	Meghalayan Age Cave Experience	32.45
20	Nagaland	Chumoukedima	Eco-Tourism Exp at Chumoukedima viewpoint	7.87
21	Nagaland	Chumuoukedima	Tribal Cultural Experience at Midway Retreat	21.56
22	Puducherry	Karaikal	Karaikal beach and waterfront experience	20.29
23	Punjab	Kapurthala	Eco Tourism experience at Kanjli wetland	20.06
24	Punjab	Amritsar	Border Tourism Experience at Attari	25.90
25	Rajasthan	Bundi	Spiritual Experience, Keshavraipatan	17.37
26	Sikkim	Gyalshing	Eco-Wellness Experience at Yuksom Cluster	15.40
27	Sikkim	Gangtok	Gangtok Cultural Village	22.59
28	Tamil Nadu	Mamallapuram	Immersive experience at Shore Temple	30.02

29	Telangana	Bhongir	Bhongir Fort Experiential Zone	56.81
30	Telangana	Ananathagiri	Eco tourism zone at Ananathgiri forest	38.00
31	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	Azad Park and Dekho Prayagraj Trail Exp	13.02
32	Uttar Pradesh	Naimisaranya	Vedic- wellness Experience	15.94
33	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	Rural Tourism Cluster Experience at Gunji	32.20
34	Uttarakhand	Champawat	Tea Garden Experience	11.21
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>793.20</b>

### NPA CASES

#### 228. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE

#### SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI

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

- (a) the total number of NPA cases registered along with the details of total amount written off by the Government during the last five years, year-wise and Bank-wise;

- (b) the Bank-wise details of total NPAs or bad loans of banks as on date along with the number of cases resolved and total amount recovered during the last five years, year-wise;
- (c) the number of cases in which the Banks has approached Debts Recovery Tribunal (DRT) for the recovery of loan;
- (d) the effective measures taken by the Government to recover such bad loans and NPA amount from defaulters; and
- (e) whether any imprisonment has been awarded to the accused apart from recovery of loan amount with interest and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

**(SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY)**

(a) and (b): Government does not write-off loans given to borrowers by banks. Banks write-off non-performing assets, including, *inter-alia*, those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years, as per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines and policy approved by banks' Boards. Such write-off does not result in waiver of liabilities of borrowers and therefore, write-off does not benefit the borrower. The borrowers continue to be liable for repayment and banks continue to pursue recovery actions initiated in these accounts. Bank-wise and year-wise details of loans written-off by scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) during the last five financial years are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Bank-wise details of gross NPAs in SCBs as on 31.3.2024



are given in the enclosed **Statement-II** and year-wise details of amount recovered (including recovery from written-off loans) by SCBs during the last five financial years are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**. Further, RBI has apprised that the number of NPA cases registered and resolved by scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) is not maintained by it.

(c): Number of cases referred to DRTs by SCBs (excluding Regional Rural Banks and Payment Banks) during the last five financial years are as under:

<b>Financial year</b>	<b>Number of cases</b>
2019-20	33,139
2020-21	28,182
2021-22	30,651
2022-23	40,744
2023-24*	30,855

*Source: RBI (provisional data for 2023-24)*

(d): Comprehensive steps have been taken by the Government and RBI to recover and to reduce NPAs from defaulters, which has enabled an aggregate recovery of Rs. 6,82,286 crore by SCBs during the last five financial years. These steps include, *inter alia*, the following:

1. Change in credit culture has been effected, with the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) fundamentally changing the creditor-borrower relationship, taking away control of the defaulting company from

promoters/owners, and debarring wilful defaulters from the resolution process. To make the process more stringent, personal guarantor to corporate debtor has also been brought under the ambit of IBC.

2. The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 and the Recovery of Debt and Bankruptcy Act have been amended to make it more effective.
3. Pecuniary jurisdiction of Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRTs) was increased from Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh to enable the DRTs to focus on high value cases resulting in higher recovery for the banks and financial institutions.
4. Public Sector Banks have set-up specialized stressed assets management verticals and branches for effective monitoring and focused follow-up of NPA accounts, which facilitates quicker and improved resolution/recoveries. Deployment of Business correspondents and adoption of Feet-on-street model have also boosted the recovery trajectory of NPAs in banks.
5. Prudential Framework for resolution of stressed assets was issued by RBI to provide a framework for early recognition, reporting and time bound resolution of stressed assets, with a build-in incentive to lenders for early adoption of a resolution plan.

(e): Under the provisions of the Recovery of Debt and Bankruptcy, imprisonment may be awarded to defaulters in various specified circumstances. Also, as per RBI's Master Direction on Treatment of Wilful Defaulters and Large Defaulters, banks may initiate criminal proceedings against wilful defaulters in eligible cases

and as per RBI's Master Direction on Fraud Risk Management, banks are required to immediately report the incidents of fraud to law enforcement agencies, including to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in case of amount involved beyond the specified threshold. Further, RBI has informed that information in respect of awarding imprisonment to defaulters is not maintained by it.

**STATEMENT-I**

**Loans written-off by Scheduled Commercial Banks**

(Amounts in crore Rs.)

<b>Bank</b>	<b>FY 2019- 20</b>	<b>FY 2020- 21</b>	<b>FY 2021- 22</b>	<b>FY 2022- 23</b>	<b>FY 2023- 24</b>
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank PJSC	64	-	-	-	-
American Express Banking Corporation	180	127	215	78	99
AU Small Finance Bank Limited	47	115	188	190	405
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited	75	-	-	-	-
Axis Bank Limited	9,019	12,018	9,126	6,248	8,346
Bandhan Bank Limited	655	2,038	3,247	8,017	3,852
Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.	5	61	9	-	0
Bank of Baroda	15,912	14,782	17,967	17,998	10,518

Bank of Ceylon	-	1	0	-	-
Bank of India	7,618	8,815	10,443	8,694	9,897
Bank of Maharashtra	5,698	4,931	3,118	1,491	990
Bank of Nova Scotia	-	-	-	62	0
Barclays Bank PLC	52	73	163	80	31
BNP Paribas	-	-	1	6	-
Canara Bank	7,498	7,642	8,210	4,472	11,827
Syndicate Bank	4,934	-	-	-	-
Central Bank of India	4,169	5,992	1,236	10,258	10,001
Citibank N.A.	559	370	576	351	3
City Union Bank Limited	374	412	629	530	263
Cooperatieve Rabobank U.A.	123	-	175	60	59
Credit Suisse AG	260	-	-	-	-
CSB Bank Limited	215	138	110	21	11
DBS Bank India Limited	184	139	438	762	691
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited	19	108	-	-	-
DCB Bank Limited	120	126	88	162	112
Deutsche Bank AG	105	485	213	100	807
Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.	-	-	-	-	27
Equitas Small Finance Bank Limited	72	245	360	410	232
ESAF Small Finance Bank	29	-	74	495	306

Limited					
Federal Bank Limited	734	398	929	375	111
Fincare Small Finance Bank Limited	45	28	370	473	184
HDFC Bank Limited	8,254	9,289	9,405	10,769	11,030
ICICI Bank Limited	10,952	9,507	10,148	4,521	6,198
IDBI Bank Limited	5,936	8,392	2,889	21,926	2,985
IDFC First Bank Limited	1,510	1,433	4,202	2,797	2,984
Indian Bank	3,032	8,371	8,347	7,952	8,734
Allahabad Bank	9,120	-	-	-	-
Indian Overseas Bank	16,405	4,618	3,769	3,412	7,179
IndusInd Bank Limited	2,539	4,055	4,385	3,762	2,471
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China	43	35	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited	65	1,185	758	805	613
Jana Small Finance Bank Limited	300	233	585	639	319
Karnataka Bank Limited	904	1,060	585	498	395
Karur Vysya Bank Limited	961	619	879	1,892	654
KEB Hana Bank	-	12	-	-	-
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	936	628	1,230	790	2,258

Nainital Bank Limited	0	1	119	3	45
North East Small Finance Bank Limited	8	-	81	98	-
Pt Bank Maybank Indonesia TBK	-	-	18	-	-
Punjab and Sind Bank	1,781	71	1,134	2,283	796
Punjab National Bank	13,365	15,877	18,312	16,578	18,317
Oriental Bank of Commerce	3,351	-	-	-	-
United Bank of India	1,728	-	-	-	-
Qatar National Bank (Q.P.S.C)	-	-	-	-	52
RBI Bank Limited	1,253	1,675	2,294	1,758	1,720
Sberbank	-	-	50	14	-
SBM Bank (India) Limited	45	12	19	-	-
Shinhan Bank	-	-	-	0	133
Shivalik Small Finance Bank Limited	-	-	-	5	1
Societe Generale	-	-	-	-	73
South Indian Bank Limited	874	1,135	700	157	328
Standard Chartered Bank	3,111	1,697	1,325	423	567
State Bank of India	52,362	34,402	19,666	24,061	16,161
Suryoday Small Finance	48	97	231	620	103

Bank Limited					
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Limited	366	393	321	99	211
The Dhanalakshmi Bank Limited	103	14	83	3	55
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	118	185	234	99	100
UCO Bank	12,479	9,410	3,851	2,575	1,938
Ujjivan Small Finance Bank Limited	64	74	789	483	274
Union Bank of India	8,417	16,983	19,484	19,175	18,264
Andhra Bank	4,195	-	-	-	-
Corporation Bank	3,814	-	-	-	-
United Overseas Bank Limited	55	-	-	-	51
Unity Small Finance Bank Limited	-	-	-	9	3,406
Utkarsh Small Finance Bank Limited	56	35	219	383	313
Woori Bank	13	-	-	-	-
Yes Bank Limited	6,842	12,240	971	18,114	2,762

Source: RBI

**STATEMENT-II****Gross NPAs of Scheduled Commercial Banks**

(Amounts in crore Rs.)

<b>Bank</b>	<b>Gross NPA as on 31.3.2024</b>
American Express Banking Corporation	262
AU Small Finance Bank Limited	1,237
Axis Bank Limited	14,345
Bandhan Bank Limited	4,785
Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait B.S.C.	18
Bank of Baroda	31,834
Bank of Ceylon	48
Bank of India	29,183
Bank of Maharashtra	3,833
Canara Bank	40,605
Capital Small Finance Bank Limited	170
Central Bank of India	11,340
Citibank N.A.	196
City Union Bank Limited	1,854
Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank	3
CSB Bank Limited	361
DBS Bank India Limited	1,793



DCB Bank Limited	1,353
Deutsche Bank AG	762
Doha Bank Q.P.S.C	9
Equitas Small Finance Bank Limited	821
ESAF Small Finance Bank Limited	893
Federal Bank Limited	4,529
Fincare Small Finance Bank Limited	200
HDFC Bank Limited	31,057
ICICI Bank Limited	27,314
IDBI Bank Limited	8,917
IDFC First Bank Limited	3,718
Indian Bank	21,106
Indian Overseas Bank	6,794
IndusInd Bank Limited	6,693
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited	3,956
Jana Small Finance Bank Limited	494
Karnataka Bank Limited	2,578
Karur Vysya Bank Limited	1,042
KEB Hana Bank	40
Kookmin Bank	10
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	5,275
Mizuho Bank Limited	6

Nainital Bank Limited	399
North East Small Finance Bank Limited	99
Punjab and Sind Bank	4,665
Punjab National Bank	56,343
RBL Bank Limited	2,271
Sberbank	22
SBM Bank (India) Limited	124
Shinhan Bank	21
Shivalik Small Finance Bank Limited	43
Societe Generale	6
Sonali Bank	4
South Indian Bank Limited	3,620
Standard Chartered Bank	2,674
State Bank of India	84,276
Suryoday Small Finance Bank Limited	242
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Limited	575
The Dhanalakshmi Bank Limited	421
The Hongkong And Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	458
UCO Bank	6,463
Ujjivan Small Finance Bank Limited	613
Union Bank of India	43,098

Unity Small Finance Bank Limited	360
Utkarsh Small Finance Bank Limited	418
Woori Bank	66
Yes Bank Limited	3,983

Source: RBI

### **STATEMENT-III**

#### **Recovery in NPAs by Scheduled Commercial Banks**

(Amounts in crore

Rs.)

<b>Financial year</b>	<b>Amount Recovered</b>
2019-20	1,47,375
2020-21	1,14,368
2021-22	1,37,456
2022-23	1,59,787
2023-24	1,23,299

Source: RBI

#### **जनजातीय और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में शिक्षकों की कमी**

#### **229. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:**

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को देश के जनजातीय और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में शिक्षकों की कमी की जानकारी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में अपनाई गई नई नीतियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) विभिन्न नीतियों के अंतर्गत अब तक कितने शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति की गई है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा के लिए इन क्षेत्रों में कोई निरीक्षण कर रही है?

**कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री**

**(श्री जयंत चौधरी):**

(क) से (ग): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय है, इसलिए देश के अधिकांश विद्यालय राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में आते हैं। शिक्षकों की भर्ती, सेवा शर्तें और तैनाती, देश के पिछड़े और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों सहित संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन के क्षेत्राधिकार में आती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भर्ती एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और रिक्तियां, सेवानिवृत्ति, त्यागपत्र, छात्रों की बढ़ती संख्या के परिणामस्वरूप शिक्षकों की बढ़ती आवश्यकता जैसे कई कारणों के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पन्न होती हैं।

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग समय-समय पर समीक्षा बैठकों और परामर्शों के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से इन रिक्तियों को स्वायत्त शिक्षक भर्ती बोर्डों के माध्यम से भरने और उनकी युक्तिसंगत तैनाती हेतु अनुरोध करता है। केंद्र सरकार, समय-समय पर यथासंशोधित निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2009 में निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार, समग्र शिक्षा की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के माध्यम से स्कूल शिक्षा के विभिन्न स्तरों हेतु उपयुक्त छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात (पीटीआर) बनाए रखने के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है।

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा 50% से अधिक अनुसूचित जनजाति जनसंख्या और कम से कम 20,000 जनजातीय व्यक्तियों (वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार) वाले ब्लॉकों में स्थापित एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालयों (ईएमआरएस) का उद्देश्य देश में जनजातीय बच्चों को

गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करना है। राष्ट्रीय आदिवासी छात्र शिक्षा समिति (एनईएसटीएस) ईएमआरएस की केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना के कार्यान्वयन और प्रबंधन हेतु निर्मित एक स्वायत्त निकाय ने संचालित विद्यालयों हेतु 10,391 शिक्षण और गैर-शिक्षण कर्मचारियों की भर्ती प्रक्रिया शुरू की। परीक्षाएं दिसंबर, 2023 में आयोजित की गईं और जनवरी, 2024 में परिणाम घोषित किए गए। नियुक्ति के लिए प्रस्ताव फरवरी और मार्च, 2024 के दौरान आयोजित रोजगार मेले में सौंपा गया।

(घ): समग्र शिक्षा योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, स्कूलों में शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु ब्लॉक संसाधन केंद्रों (बीआरसी)/क्लस्टर संसाधन केंद्रों (सीआरसी) के माध्यम से स्कूलों का निरीक्षण/पर्यवेक्षण किया जाता है। स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग द्वारा स्कूल शिक्षा के गुणवत्ता पहलुओं की निगरानी करने के साथ-साथ मूल्यांकन और अनुसंधान अध्ययन करने हेतु आवधिक उपलब्धि सर्वेक्षण भी आयोजित किए जाते हैं।

### केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों और जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालयों में संविदा आधारित शिक्षकों का नियमितीकरण

#### 230. श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंह:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान राज्य-वार, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में, कितने केन्द्रीय विद्यालय और जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय खोले गए हैं;

(ख) इन केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों और जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालयों में स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षक (पीजीटी), प्रशिक्षित स्नातक शिक्षक (टीजीटी) और प्राथमिक शिक्षकों (पीआरटी) के लिए सृजित नियमित पदों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या इन केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों और जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालयों में पीआरटी, पीजीटी और टीजीटी शिक्षक संविदा आधार पर कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का संविदा आधार पर कार्यरत इन शिक्षकों की सेवाओं को नियमित करने का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या 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) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (केविसं) और नवोदय विद्यालय समिति (नविस) से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, पूरे देश में पिछले पांच वर्षों (अर्थात् वर्ष 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23 और 2023-24) के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 09 केवि और 02 जनवि सहित 57 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (केवि) और 18 जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय (जनवि) स्थापित और कार्यात्मक बनाए गए हैं। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) केवि को अपेक्षित अवसररचना की उपलब्धता के अनुसार चरणबद्ध तरीके से खोला जाता है और कक्षा 12वीं तक इनकी अवसररचना में सतत वृद्धि होती रहती है। तदनुसार, अवसररचना, अर्थात् कक्षाओं, प्रयोगशालाओं आदि की उपलब्धता के आधार सभी संवर्गों में ये पद कार्यशील है। वर्तमान में, इन केवि में पीजीटी के 19 पद, टीजीटी के 516 पद और पीआरटी के 439 पद (कुल 974 नियमित पद) कार्यशील हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, जनवि में छठी से बारहवीं तक की कक्षाएं (उच्च प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक और वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक कक्षाएं) हैं। टीजीटी संवर्ग के पद कक्षा VI से संस्वीकृत किए जाते हैं, जबकि पीजीटी संवर्ग के पद विद्यालय के कक्षा-IX स्तर और उसके पश्चात कक्षा-XI तक पहुँचने पर स्वीकृत

किए जाते हैं। तदनुसार, वर्तमान में, इन जनवि में पीजीटी के 53 पद और टीजीटी के 173 पद (कुल 226 नियमित पद) संस्वीकृत / सृजित किए गए हैं।

(ग) से (ङ) केविसं और नविस मानदंडों के अनुसार अपेक्षित योग्यता रखने वाले संविदा शिक्षकों को स्थानांतरण, सेवानिवृत्ति, छुट्टी आदि के कारण समय-समय पर उत्पन्न होने वाले संस्वीकृत पदों के विरुद्ध अल्पावधि के आधार पर नियुक्त किया जाता है, ताकि शिक्षण-अधिगम प्रक्रिया बाधित न हो। केवि और जनवि में संविदा शिक्षकों को नियमित करने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है क्योंकि छात्रों के शैक्षणिक हितों की रक्षा हेतु उनकी नियुक्ति एक पूर्णतया अस्थायी उपाय है।

### विवरण

**पिछले 05 वर्षों के दौरान खोले गए केवि और जनवि का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार बयौरा**

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	देश भर में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान खोले गए केवि की संख्या	देश भर में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान खोले गए जनवि की संख्या
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	02	-
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	04	01
3.	असम	02	01
4.	बिहार	01	-
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	02	-
6.	दिल्ली	01	03
7.	गुजरात	01	03
8.	हरियाणा	03	-

9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	01	-
10.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	01	02
11.	झारखंड	04	-
12.	कर्नाटक	02	-
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	06	-
14.	मेघालय	-	03
15.	ओडिशा	06	-
16.	पंजाब	02	01
17.	राजस्थान	02	-
18.	तमिलनाडु	03	-
19.	त्रिपुरा	01	02
20.	उत्तर प्रदेश	<b>09</b>	<b>02</b>
21.	उत्तराखंड	02	-
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	02	-
<b>कुल</b>		<b>57</b>	<b>18</b>

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** सभा की कार्यवाही बारह बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

**11.05 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.*

\_\_\_\_\_



**12.00 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha reassembled at Twelve of the Clock.*

*(Shrimati Sandhya Ray in the Chair)*

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** मैं माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह कर रही हूँ कि आप सभी बैठें और कृपया सदन की कार्यवाही चलने दें।

...(व्यवधान)

**12.0½ hrs**

*At this stage, Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** मैं आप सभी से अनुरोध कर रही हूँ। प्लीज बैठें।

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** क्या आप सदन की कार्यवाही नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं?

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** मैं आप सभी से पूछ रही हूँ कि क्या आप सदन की कार्यवाही नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं?

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** प्लीज, आप सदन की कार्यवाही चलने दीजिए।

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** सभा की कार्यवाही बुधवार, प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

**12.01 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock  
on Wednesday, November 27, 2024/ Agrahayana 6, 1946 (Saka).*

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**ANNEXURE-I**  
**Member-wise Index to Starred Questions**

SI No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	Dr. C M Ramesh	6
2	Dr. K Sudhakar	9
3	Dr. T Sumathy Alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian	13
4	Ms Iqra Choudhary	20
5	Prof. Varsha Eknath Gaikwad	11
6	Shri Asaduddin Owaisi	10
7	Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab	1
8	Shri Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure	14
9	Shri Hibi Eden	3
10	Shri K Radhakrishnan	16
11	Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti	19
12	Shri Maddila Gurumoorthy	2
13	Shri Mahesh Kashyap	15
14	Shri Mani A	12
15	Shri Manish Jaiswal	17
16	Shri Mohite Patil Dhairyasheel Rajsinh	11
17	Shri Narayan Tatu Rane	18
18	Shri Praveen Patel	15
19	Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy	5
20	Shri Sanjay Haribhau Jadhav	18
21	Shri Tharaniventhan M S	10
22	Shri Ujjwal Raman Singh	4
23	Shri V K Sreekandan	7
24	Smt. Poonamben Hematbhai Maadam	8

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<b>SI No.</b>	<b>Member's Name</b>	<b>Question Number</b>
25	Smt. Rachna Banerjee	16
26	Smt. Shobhanaben Mahendrasinh Baraiya	1

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## Member-wise Index to Untarred Questions

SI No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	Adv Dean Kuriakose	67, 17, 155
2	Adv. Adoor Prakash	155, 16
3	Dr. Alok Kumar Suman	211, 84
4	Dr. Amar Singh	112
5	Dr. Amol Ramsing Kolhe	20, 158
6	Dr. Bachhav Shobha Dinesh	204, 73
7	Dr. Bholu Singh	145, 8
8	Dr. Byreddy Shabari	209, 82
9	Dr. C M Ramesh	153
10	Dr. D Ravi Kumar	132
11	Dr. Hemant Vishnu Savara	135, 3, 138
12	Dr. K Sudhakar	165
13	Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy	74, 205, 47
14	Dr. Kalyan Vaijinathrao Kale	38, 198
15	Dr. Kirsan Namdeo	219, 96, 69
16	Dr. M K Vishnu Prasad	136
17	Dr. Manna Lal Rawat	97, 220
18	Dr. Nishikant Dubey	87, 139, 138
19	Dr. Prabha Mallikarjun	33
20	Dr. Shivaji Bandappa Kalge	79
21	Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde	121, 24, 162
22	Dr. T Sumathy Alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian	172
23	Km. Sudha R	128
24	Md. Rakibul Hussain	130, 59

SI No.	Member's Name	Question Number
25	Mr Pathan Yusuf	62
26	Ms Iqra Choudhary	195
27	Ms. S Jothimani	10, 147
28	Prof.Sougata Ray	45, 154, 17
29	Prof. Varsha Eknath Gaikwad	158, 20
30	Shri Selvaganapathi T.M.	101, 225, 47
31	Shri Ajay Kumar Mandal	28, 166
32	Shri Amra Ram	44, 181
33	Shri Amrinder Singh Raja Warring	48, 183
34	Shri Anand Bhadauria	125
35	Shri Ananta Nayak	122, 143
36	Shri Anil Yeshwant Desai	123, 228
37	Shri Anto Antony	60, 193, 155
38	Shri Anup Sanjay Dhotre	138, 180
39	Shri Anurag Sharma	227, 103
40	Shri Anurag Singh Thakur	117
41	Shri Appalanaidu Kaliseti	124, 102, 226, 26
42	Shri Arun Kumar Sagar	77
43	Shri Arvind Dharmapuri	5, 142
44	Shri Asaduddin Owaisi	224, 71
45	Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat	95, 218, 139, 3
46	Shri B K Parthasarathi	26, 4, 182
47	Shri Baijayant Panda	72
48	Shri Bajrang Manohar Sonwane	158, 20
49	Shri Balashowry Vallabhaneni	15, 154
50	Shri Bastipati Nagaraju	94, 217, 177
51	Shri Benny Behanan	129, 193
52	Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab	180, 138, 3

<b>SI No.</b>	<b>Member's Name</b>	<b>Question Number</b>
53	Shri Bhaskar Murlidhar Bhagare	158, 20
54	Shri Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure	140
55	Shri Bhumare Sandipanrao Asaram	191, 58
56	Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato	63, 196, 148, 3
57	Shri Brijmohan Agrawal	19, 157
58	Shri C N Annadurai	110, 200, 68
59	ShriCaptain Brijesh Chowta	56, 189
60	Shri Chandra Prakash Joshi	43, 180, 138
61	Shri Charanjit Singh Channi	98, 222
62	Shri Chintamani Maharaj	107, 14, 138
63	Shri Chudasama Rajeshbhai Naranbhai	2, 141
64	Shri Daggumalla Prasada Rao	49, 184, 26, 94
65	Shri Damodar Agrawal	198, 65
66	Shri Dhairyasheel Sambhajirao Mane	6, 143, 80
67	Shri Dilip Saikia	131
68	Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav	105, 146
69	Shri Dulu Mahato	63, 196, 148
70	Shri Dushyant Singh	61, 194
71	Shri E T Mohammed Basheer	108
72	Shri Eatata Rajender	29, 167
73	Shri Eswarasamy K	31, 171
74	Shri G Lakshminarayana	226, 102
75	Shri G M Harish Balayogi	41, 179
76	Shri Gaddigoudar Parvatagouda Chandanagouda	201, 69
77	Shri Gaurav Gogoi	39
78	Shri Gurjeet Singh Aujla	42
79	Shri Hibi Eden	221
80	Shri Jagdambika Pal	126

<b>SI No.</b>	<b>Member's Name</b>	<b>Question Number</b>
81	Shri Janardan Singh Sigriwal	13
82	Shri Jaswantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor	57, 190, 14, 180
83	Shri Jugal Kishore	14, 190, 139, 138
84	Shri K C Venugopal	89, 214
85	Shri K Radhakrishnan	158
86	Shri K Sudhakaran	156, 17
87	Shri Kali Charan Singh	139
88	Shri Kanwar Singh Tanwar	119
89	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	146, 9
90	Shri Kesineni Sivanath	52, 186, 177, 26
91	Shri Khagen Murmu	169, 43, 139, 138
92	Shri Kodikunnil Suresh	114
93	Shri Kota Srinivasa Poojary	178, 40
94	Shri Kuldeep Indora	118
95	Shri Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu	4
96	Shri Lumba Ram	92, 148, 3
97	Shri Maddila Gurumoorthy	150
98	Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy	76, 50, 185, 41
99	Shri Mahesh Kashyap	169, 138, 3
100	Shri Mani A	203
101	Shri Manickam Tagore B	120, 207
102	Shri Manish Jaiswal	148, 3, 138
103	Shri Manish Tewari	71, 202
104	Shri Manoj Tiwari	151, 12
105	Shri Mohite Patil Dhairyasheel Rajsinh	158, 20
106	Shri Murari Lal Meena	104, 229
107	Shri N K Premachandran	111
108	Shri Naba Charan Majhi	14, 177, 180, 3
109	Shri Narayan Tatu Rane	170
110	Shri Naresh Ganpat Mhaske	24, 162, 121
111	Shri Navaskani K	68, 200
112	Shri Nilesh Dnyandev Lanke	20, 158
113	Shri P P Chaudhary	206, 75
114	Shri P V Midhun Reddy	11, 149
115	Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy	50, 185, 41



<b>SI No.</b>	<b>Member's Name</b>	<b>Question Number</b>
116	Shri Pradeep Kumar Singh	3, 138
117	Shri Pradeep Purohit	1
118	Shri Pradyut Bordoloi	223, 99
119	Shri Praveen Patel	169, 139, 138
120	Shri Putta Mahesh Kumar	81
121	Shri Radheshyam Rathiya	59, 1
122	Shri Rahul Kaswan	18
123	Shri Raja Ram Singh	78, 208
124	Shri Rajeev Rai	7, 144
125	Shri Rajesh Ranjan	106
126	Shri Rajesh Verma	121, 162
127	Shri Rajmohan Unnithan	133
128	Shri Raju Bista	159, 21
129	Shri Rao Rajendra Singh	137
130	Shri Ravindra Dattaram Waikar	58, 191
131	Shri Ravindra Shukla Alias Ravi Kishan	134, 12
132	Shri S Jagathratchakan	161, 23
133	Shri S Venkatesan	36, 176
134	Shri Sanjay Dina Patil	158, 20
135	Shri Sanjay Haribhau Jadhav	170
136	Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka	174, 34
137	Shri Sasikanth Senthil	127
138	Shri Satpal Brahamchari	213, 88
139	ShriSelvam G	68, 110, 200
140	Shri Shafi Parambil	182, 47
141	Shri Shashank Mani	27, 164
142	Shri Shrirang Appa Chandu Barne	35, 175, 85, 212
143	Shri Shyamkumar Daulat Barve	188, 55

<b>SI No.</b>	<b>Member's Name</b>	<b>Question Number</b>
144	Shri Sribharat Mathukumilli	216, 93
145	Shri Sudama Prasad	215, 90
146	Shri Sudheer Gupta	80, 143, 6
147	Shri Sukhjinder Singh Randhawa	51, 44
148	Shri Suresh Kumar Kashyap	37, 139, 3
149	Shri T R Baalu	115
150	Shri Tanuj Punia	187, 54
151	Shri Tejasvi Surya	46
152	Shri Tharaniventhan M S	192
153	Shri Ujjwal Raman Singh	230
154	Shri V K Sreekandan	160, 155
155	Shri Varun Chaudhry	53
156	Shri Vijay Kumar Dubey	37, 177, 180, 139
157	Shri Vijayakumar Alias Vijay Vasanth	207
158	Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil	83, 210
159	Shri Vishnu Datt Sharma	86
160	Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram	66, 199, 18
161	Shri Y S Avinash Reddy	64, 197
162	Shri Yogender Chandolia	43, 139, 3
163	Smt. Aparajita Sarangi	37, 180, 139, 3
164	Smt. Bharti Pardhi	85, 212, 175, 35
165	Smt. Daggubati Purandeswari	113
166	Smt. Delkar Kalaben Mohanbhai	25, 163
167	Smt. Geniben Nagaji Thakor	109, 1
168	Smt. Kanimozhi Karunanidhi	100
169	Smt. Kriti Devi Debbarman	116

---

<b>SI No.</b>	<b>Member's Name</b>	<b>Question Number</b>
170	Smt. Mala Roy	70, 198
171	Smt. Manju Sharma	22
172	Smt. Poonamben Hematbhai Maadam	152
173	Smt. Rachna Banerjee	228
174	Smt. Shambhavi	24, 162, 121
175	Smt. Shobhanaben Mahendrasinh Baraiya	190, 139, 3, 138
176	Smt. Supriya Sule	158, 20
177	Thiru Arun Nehru	91
178	Thiru D M Kathir Anand	32, 173
179	Thiru Dayanidhi Maran	168, 30

---

**ANNEXURE-II****Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions**

	:
Corporate Affairs	: 1, 5, 15
Culture	: 13, 16
Education	: 3, 4, 9, 12, 14, 19
Environment, Forest and Climate Change	: 7, 17
Finance	: 10, 11
Labour and Employment	: 2, 6
Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	: 18
Tourism	: 8, 20
Youth Affairs and Sports	:

## Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Corporate Affairs	:	4, 5, 8, 36, 53, 107, 112, 134, 136, 152, 174, 182, 197, 202
Culture	:	9, 24, 54, 97, 108, 113, 141, 178, 180, 184, 214
Education	:	2, 6, 13, 23, 27, 31, 38, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 59, 60, 63, 65, 68, 82, 84, 89, 93, 104, 114, 121, 123, 124, 125, 131, 133, 137, 138, 145, 148, 151, 154, 158, 166, 168, 179, 183, 185, 191, 203, 207, 208, 212, 216, 220, 221, 224, 229, 230
Environment, Forest and Climate Change	:	1, 14, 16, 22, 26, 44, 55, 56, 69, 73, 75, 76, 80, 87, 92, 98, 103, 118, 126, 127, 128, 129, 155, 157, 162, 193, 196, 198, 213, 215, 218
Finance	:	3, 15, 18, 45, 67, 70, 77, 78, 79, 83, 91, 94, 101, 105, 109, 111, 120, 132, 144, 146, 153, 156, 159, 167, 169, 211, 228
Labour and Employment	:	12, 17, 21, 29, 32, 34, 57, 62, 71, 72, 74, 90, 100, 106, 115, 117, 160, 164, 171, 173, 181, 187, 192, 194, 195, 199, 206, 217, 223, 225
Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	:	10, 19, 20, 28, 39, 58, 85, 86, 95, 96, 99, 102, 110, 116, 130, 139, 161, 186, 205, 209, 226
Tourism	:	11, 25, 30, 35, 37, 40, 41, 42, 61, 64, 66, 119, 122, 135, 143, 147, 165, 170, 175, 177, 188, 190, 200, 210 222, 227

Youth Affairs and Sports

: 7, 33, 43, 46, 50, 81, 88, 140, 142,  
149, 150, 163, 172, 176, 189,  
201, 204, 219

---

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