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Monday, December 02, 2024
Agrahayana 11, 1946 (Saka)

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(Original Version)

Third Session

(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. IV contains Nos.1 to 10)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 02, 2024/ Agrahayana 11, 1946 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

HON. SPEAKER: प्रश्न काल । क्वेश्चन न. 81, श्री जी. लक्ष्मीनारायण ।

… (*Interruptions*)

11.0 ½ hrs

At this stage Adv. Priya Saroj, Dr. M. K. Vishnu Prasad and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT

81. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

(a) the details of the total number of Centres of Excellence (CoEs) for Skill Development established across the country, State-wise, including the sectors they focus on;

(b) the details of the number of CoEs operational in each State, district-wise;

(c) the details of the number of beneficiaries trained by the CoEs in each State, including the details of placements or employment outcomes;

(d) the details of the financial outlay for establishing and maintaining these CoEs along with the funding pattern followed for their operation, whether Government-funded, public-private partnership, etc.;

(e) whether there are any proposals to expand or establish additional CoEs in the future across the country especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

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

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

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

विवरण

(क) से (घ) श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय (एमओएलई) के तत्वावधान में रोजगार एवं प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय (डीजीईएंडटी) ने बुनियादी ढांचे के उन्नयन और आधुनिकीकरण के लिए एक स्कीम कार्यान्वित की है, जिसके तहत 100 मौजूदा आईटीआई को बहु-कुशल कार्यबल तैयार करने के लिए "उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (सीओई)" के रूप में अपग्रेड किया गया। यह स्कीम वर्ष 2005-06 में शुरू की गई थी और वर्ष 2009-2010 में समाप्त हो गई। सीओई स्कीम के अंतर्गत शिक्षुओं को जारी किए गए प्रमाण-पत्रों की कुल संख्या 2,13,471 है। प्रत्येक आईटीआई को 1.6 करोड़ रुपए की राशि आबंटित की गई थी। यह निधि आईटीआई के आस-पास के उद्योग के विशेष समूह की जरूरतों को पूरा करने वाले बहु-कौशल पाठ्यक्रमों की शुरूआत के लिए बुनियादी सुविधाओं को विकसित करने के लिए प्रदान की गई थी।

इसके बाद, 2019 में, कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय ने कौशल क्षेत्र और संबद्ध क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान और विकास गतिविधियों में पहले से संरेखित निकायों को उत्कृष्टता केंद्र के रूप में मान्यता देने के लिए दिशानिर्देश जारी किए। दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, उत्कृष्टता केंद्र की मान्यता ट्रैक रिकॉर्ड, बुनियादी ढांचे की उपलब्धता, उद्योग इंटरफेस, अनुसंधान और विकास, इनक्यूबेशन/मेंटरिंग सहायता आदि के संदर्भ में निर्धारित पात्रता मानदंडों को पूरा करने वाले विश्वविद्यालय/संस्थान को दी जा सकती है। कौशल विकास संस्थानों को उम्मीदवारों के लिए महत्वाकांक्षी संस्थानों के रूप में देखा जाता है, जो कौशल प्रशिक्षण की गुणवत्ता और वितरण को बढ़ाने के लिए व्यापक शोध करते हैं, सहयोगियों के माध्यम से उम्मीदवारों को कौशल प्रदान करते हैं, प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में गुणवत्तापूर्ण प्रशिक्षकों की निरंतर आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रशिक्षकों को प्रशिक्षित करते हैं। एमएसडीई के सीओई दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, छह संस्थानों को सीओई के रूप में मान्यता दी गई है। मंत्रालय द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त छह सीओई का विवरण और प्रशिक्षित और नियुक्त उम्मीदवारों की संख्या संलग्न **अनुबंध-I** में दी गई है। एमएसडीई द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त सीओई के लिए कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं है।

उपर्युक्त के अलावा, राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास निगम (एनएसडीसी) द्वारा स्थापित क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद (एसएससी) ने पूरे भारत में 202 सीओई की पहचान की है। ऐसे सीओई की राज्य-वार सूची संलग्न **अनुबंध-II** में दी गई है। इन सीओई की स्थापना उद्योग और शिक्षा जगत के भागीदारों के सहयोग से की गई है और इनके द्वारा समर्थित है।

(ङ) और (च) मंत्रालय को अन्य संस्थानों से भी सीओई के रूप में मान्यता के लिए प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हो रहे हैं, जिनमें नौसेना डॉकयार्ड शिक्षुता स्कूल, विशाखापत्तनम, आंध्र प्रदेश से एक प्रस्ताव भी शामिल है।

अनुबंध- I

मंत्रालय द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त छह राज्य-वार सीओई का विवरण और वर्ष 2023-24 में प्रशिक्षित और नियोजित उम्मीदवारों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	संस्थान	राज्य	ज़िला	प्रशिक्षित	नियोजित
1	व्यावसायिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण विद्यालय (एसओवीईटी)	ओडिशा	खोरधा	98267	21743
2	कला एवं शिल्प विकास हेतु राज्य संस्थान (एसआईडीएसी)	ओडिशा	खोरधा	423	307
3	भारतीय उद्यमिता विकास संस्थान (ईडीआईआई)	गुजरात	अहमदाबाद	197742	ये उद्यमिता से संबंधित पाठ्यक्रम हैं
4	जेवियर प्रबंधन एवं उद्यमिता संस्थान (एक्सआईएमई)	कर्नाटक	बेंगलुरु	377	222
5	काष्ठ विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईडब्ल्यूएसटी),	कर्नाटक	बेंगलुरु	1831	74
6	उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (समुद्री इंजीनियरिंग) आईएनएस शिवाजी	महाराष्ट्र	पुणे	150-200	सेवारत नौसेना कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है

अनुबंध- II

एसएससी द्वारा चिन्हित सीओई की राज्य-वार सूची:

क्र.सं.	राज्य	सीओई का नाम	एसएससी का नाम	सीओई का उद्योग भागीदार
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	रक्सा अकादमी, अनंतपुर	प्रबंधन एवं उद्यमिता और व्यावसायिक कौशल परिषद	रक्सा सिक्योरिटी सर्विसेज लिमिटेड जीएमआर ग्रुप

2.		गेल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ स्किल्स, नगरम	हाइड्रोकार्बन क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	तेल एवं गैस क्षेत्र में गेल द्वारा प्रवर्तित
3.		राष्ट्रीय निर्माण अकादमी, पुलिवेंदला	भारतीय निर्माण कौशल विकास परिषद	राष्ट्रीय निर्माण अकादमी
4.		समुद्री एवं जहाज निर्माण उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (सीईएमएस), विशाखापत्तनम	लॉजिस्टिक्स सेक्टर स्किल काउंसिल	सीईएमएस
5.		रिटेल सेंटर ऑफ एक्सीलेंस, विशाखापत्तनम	रिटेलर्स एसोसिएशन की स्किल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया	कौशल विकास संस्थान, विशाखापत्तनम
6.		रिटेल सेंटर ऑफ एक्सीलेंस, विशाखापत्तनम	रिटेलर्स एसोसिएशन की स्किल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया	कौशल विकास संस्थान, विशाखापत्तनम, अनाकापल्ली
7.		कौशल विकास संस्थान (एसडीआई) विशाखापत्तनम	हाइड्रोकार्बन क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (एचपीसीएल) के नेतृत्व में, अन्य सदस्य हैं बामर लॉरी एंड कंपनी, भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड, गेल इंडिया लिमिटेड, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, ऑयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कॉर्पोरेशन और ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड
8.		उत्कृष्टता केंद्र – आईओटी और एआई, विजाग	आईटी आईटीईएस	एमईआइटीवाई, आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार
9.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	नामदाफा डिग्री कॉलेज, मियाओ	रबर, रसायन और पेट्रोकेमिकल कौशल विकास परिषद	नमदाफा डिग्री कॉलेज
10.	असम	अजिताक्ष वेंचर्स प्रा. लिमिटेड धुबरी	रबर, रसायन और पेट्रोकेमिकल कौशल विकास परिषद	धुबरी आईटीआई
11.		भारतीय उद्यमिता संस्थान, गुवाहाटी	सौंदर्य एवं कल्याण क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	स्वयं
12.		पूर्वोत्तर हस्तशिल्प एवं हथकरघा विकास निगम लिमिटेड (एनईएचएचडीसीएल), गुवाहाटी	हस्तशिल्प और कालीन क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	100 उद्योगों के साथ संरेखित

13.		टीएसएससी सीओई, बिरुबारी, गुवाहाटी	दूरसंचार क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	स्वयं
14.		एपीआरओ (असम पुलिस रेडियो संगठन), झालुकबाड़ी, गुवाहाटी	भारतीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	सैमसंग
15.		कौशल विकास संस्थान गुवाहाटी (एसडीआईजी)	हाइड्रोकार्बन क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	इसे तेल और गैस क्षेत्र के आठ सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों द्वारा प्रवर्तित किया जाता है, अर्थात आईओसीएल, ओएनजीसी, गेल, एचपीसीएल, बीपीसीएल, ओआईएल, ईआईएल और बामर लॉरी
16.		भारतीय उद्यमिता संस्थान, लालमाटी, गुवाहाटी	कपड़ा क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	बलिजाना आंचलिक सेवा समिति
17.		भारतीय उद्यमिता संस्थान, लालमाटी, गुवाहाटी	कपड़ा क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	अप्रिन्स कंपनी
18.	बिहार	टीएसएससी सीओई, पटना	दूरसंचार क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	हुआवेई
19.	छत्तीसगढ़	ओपी जिंदल कम्युनिटी कॉलेज (ओपीजेसीसी), रायगढ़	भारतीय निर्माण कौशल विकास परिषद	ओपीजेसीसी
20.		टीएसएससी सीओई, रायपुर	दूरसंचार क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	स्वयं
21.	दिल्ली	उम्मीद एक आशा, दिल्ली	गृह प्रबंधन एवं देखभालकर्ता क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद (घरेलू श्रमिक क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद)	अपोलो अस्पताल
22.		अखिल भारतीय आयुर्वेद संस्थान, दिल्ली	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	अखिल भारतीय आयुर्वेद संस्थान
23.		एलजी होप टेक्निकल स्किल अकादमी, दिल्ली	भारतीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	एलजी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स इंडिया
24.		आरव शैक्षिक एवं रोजगार अनुसंधान संगठन, दिल्ली	हाइड्रोकार्बन क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	तेल एवं गैस क्षेत्र सुरक्षा प्रशिक्षण संगठन
25.		सीओई- कौशल विकास के लिए आईओटी लैब, दिल्ली	दूरसंचार क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	वोडाफोन आइडिया फाउंडेशन

26.		लुक्स अकादमी, दिल्ली	सौंदर्य एवं कल्याण क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	लुक्स सैलून
27.		जेडी इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ फैशन टेक्नोलॉजी, दिल्ली	मीडिया और मनोरंजन कौशल परिषद	धर्मा प्रोडक्शन, मनीष मल्होत्रा, केल्विन क्लेन, एचएम, पैंटालून्स, यूनाइटेड कलर्स ऑफ बेनेटन
28.		क्लासिक फिटनेस, दिल्ली	खेल, शारीरिक शिक्षा, फिटनेस और अवकाश कौशल परिषद (एसपीईएफएल-एससी)	स्वयं
29.		फिटनेस क्रेवर्स अकादमी, दिल्ली	खेल, शारीरिक शिक्षा, फिटनेस और अवकाश कौशल परिषद (एसपीईएफएल-एससी)	स्वयं
30.		एरिक्सन सेंटर ऑफ एक्सीलेंस, दिल्ली	दूरसंचार क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	एरिक्सन
31.	दिल्ली	जगन्नाथ कम्युनिटी कॉलेज, दिल्ली	पर्यटन और आतिथ्य कौशल परिषद	रेडिसन ब्लू, एरोसिटी, रेडिसन ब्लू, पश्चिम विहार, द ताज होटल, द ओबेरॉय होटल, नई दिल्ली, हयात रीजेंसी दिल्ली
32.		माटी सृजन, दिल्ली	हस्तशिल्प और कालीन क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	5 उद्योगों के साथ संरेखित
33.		आरोग्य पीठ न्यूरोथेरेपी सेंटर, दिल्ली	सौंदर्य एवं कल्याण क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	आरोग्यपीठ वेलनेस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
34.		जीएमआर व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, दिल्ली	रिटेलर्स एसोसिएशन की स्किल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया	जीएमआर वरलक्ष्मी फाउंडेशन
35.		कला संस्थान , दिल्ली	पर्यटन और आतिथ्य कौशल परिषद	जेडब्ल्यू मैरियट, पुलमैन नोवोटेल, अंदाज़, लीला, हयात, शांगरी-ला
36.	गोवा	कामाक्सी स्किल्स, वर्ना	पर्यटन और आतिथ्य कौशल परिषद	क्रूज़ लाइनर्स

37.		लार्सन एंड टुब्रो, निर्माण कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, अहमदाबाद	भारतीय निर्माण कौशल विकास परिषद	लार्सन एंड टुब्रो, निर्माण कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान
38.		पीआईएमए कंट्रोल्स, सनाथल	इंस्ट्रूमेंटेशन, ऑटोमेशन, निगरानी और संचार क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	पीआईएमए कंट्रोल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
39.		नोकिया स्किल डेवलपमेंट सीओई, अहमदाबाद	दूरसंचार क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	नोकिया
40.		योकोहामा कौशल विकास केंद्र, भरूच	रबर, रसायन और पेट्रोकेमिकल कौशल विकास परिषद	योकोहामा टायर्स
41.	गुजरात	एस्पायर डिसरप्टिव स्किल (एडीएस) फाउंडेशन, गांधीनगर	ऑटोमोटिव कौशल विकास परिषद	एस्पायर डिसरप्टिव स्किल (एडीएस) फाउंडेशन
42.		कौशल विकास सोसाइटी (एसडीएस) अहमदाबाद	हाइड्रोकार्बन क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	अन्य तेल पीएसयू (आईओसीएल, बीपीसीएल, एचपीसीएल, ओआईएल, गेल, ईआईएल और बामर लॉरी) के सहयोग से ओएनजीसी की पहल
43.		गुजरात ऊर्जा अनुसंधान एवं प्रबंधन संस्थान (जीईआरएमआई), गांधीनगर	ग्रीन जॉब्स के लिए कौशल परिषद	स्वयं
44.		अनिल नाइक तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण	कौशल परिषद	स्वयं
45.		केंद्र (एएनटीटीसी), खरेल	ग्रीन जॉब्स	
45.		गणपत विश्वविद्यालय, मेहसाणा	रबर, रसायन और पेट्रोकेमिकल कौशल विकास परिषद	गणपत विश्वविद्यालय
46.		अनिल नाइक तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, नवसारी	ऑटोमोटिव कौशल विकास परिषद	लार्सन एंड टुब्रो पब्लिक चैरिटेबल ट्रस्ट
47.		कौशल विकास अकादमी, सूरत	भारतीय लौह एवं इस्पात क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	आर्सेलर मित्तल निप्पॉन स्टील इंडिया (एएम/एनएस)
48.		कौशल विकास अकादमी, सूरत	भारतीय लौह एवं इस्पात क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	आर्सेलर मित्तल निप्पॉन स्टील इंडिया (एएम/एनएस)

49.		कौशल विकास अकादमी, सूरत	भारतीय लौह एवं इस्पात क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	आर्सेलर मित्तल निप्पॉन स्टील इंडिया (एएम/एनएस)
50.		कौशल विकास अकादमी, सूरत	भारतीय लौह एवं इस्पात क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	आर्सेलर मित्तल निप्पॉन स्टील इंडिया (एएम/एनएस)
51.		कौशल विकास अकादमी, सूरत	भारतीय लौह एवं इस्पात क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	आर्सेलर मित्तल निप्पॉन स्टील इंडिया (एएम/एनएस)
52.		कौशल विकास अकादमी, सूरत	भारतीय लौह एवं इस्पात क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	आर्सेलर मित्तल निप्पॉन स्टील इंडिया (एएम/एनएस)
53.		कौशल विकास अकादमी, सूरत	भारतीय लौह एवं इस्पात क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	आर्सेलर मित्तल निप्पॉन स्टील इंडिया (एएम/एनएस)
54.		कौशल विकास अकादमी, सूरत	भारतीय लौह एवं इस्पात क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	आर्सेलर मित्तल निप्पॉन स्टील इंडिया (एएम/एनएस)
55.		कौशल विकास अकादमी, सूरत	भारतीय लौह एवं इस्पात क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	आर्सेलर मित्तल निप्पॉन स्टील इंडिया (एएम/एनएस)
56.		कौशल विकास अकादमी, सूरत	भारतीय लौह एवं इस्पात क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	आर्सेलर मित्तल निप्पॉन स्टील इंडिया (एएम/एनएस)
57.		आईएफएसडीएमएस, वडोदरा	प्रबंधन एवं उद्यमिता और व्यावसायिक कौशल परिषद	चेकमेट ग्रुप
58.		मैकलियोड्स फार्मास्युटिकल लिमिटेड, वापी, वापी	जीवन विज्ञान क्षेत्र कौशल विकास परिषद	मैकलियोड्स
59.		उत्कृष्टता केंद्र - आईओटी और एआई, गांधीनगर	आईटी आईटीईएस	एमईआईटीवाई, गुजरात सरकार
60.	हरियाणा	ईएसएससीआई मानव रचना सेंटर ऑफ एक्सीलेंस, फरीदाबाद	भारतीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	अनुप्रयुक्त सामग्री
61.		किकी सेंटर फॉर टेक्नोलॉजी, गुरुग्राम	पूंजीगत सामान और सामरिक कौशल परिषद	एचडब्ल्यूके, कोब्लेंज़

62.		गुरुकुल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, गुरूग्राम	ऑटोमोटिव कौशल विकास परिषद	हीरो मोटोकॉर्प
63.		हेटिच पोद्दार वुड वर्किंग इंस्टीट्यूट (एचपीडब्ल्यूडब्ल्यूआई), फरीदाबाद	फर्नीचर और फिटिंग कौशल परिषद	हेटिच इंडिया और एफएफएससी के उद्योग भागीदार
64.		स्किपिंग स्टोन एंटरटेनमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (अकादमी ऑफ पेस्ट्री एंड कलिनरी आर्ट्स-गुड़गांव)	पर्यटन और आतिथ्य कौशल परिषद	ओबेरॉय, ताज, लीला, आईटीसी, हिल्टन, स्टैंडअलोन बेकरीज जैसे अग्रणी ब्रांड होटल
65.		भारत में बागवानी कौशल के लिए उत्कृष्टता केंद्र, फरीदाबाद	भारतीय कृषि कौशल परिषद	बागवानी विभाग हरियाणा,
				तमिलनाडु कृषि विश्वविद्यालय,
				भारतीय बागवानी विज्ञान अकादमी, पूसा नई दिल्ली,
				भारतीय बागवानी अनुसंधान संस्थान,
				डॉ. वाईएस परमार बागवानी एवं वानिकी विश्वविद्यालय,
				पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू कृषि महाविद्यालय एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान,
				पांडिचेरी, सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय,
				उत्तर बंगा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय,
				एमिटी यूनिवर्सिटी उत्तर प्रदेश,
				महाराणा प्रताप बागवानी विश्वविद्यालय,
				केएफ बायोप्लांट्स, डॉ. वाईएसआर बागवानी विश्वविद्यालय,
				आईसीएआर केंद्रीय शुष्क बागवानी संस्थान,
				प्रबंधित करना,
				केएफ बायोप्लांट्स,
				हितकारी नर्सरी,
				ट्रेसेक्स टेक्नोलॉजीज,

				राइज़ हाइड्रोपोनिक्स,
				राष्ट्रीय पौध स्वास्थ्य प्रबंधन संस्थान,
				वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद,
				नर्चर फार्म्स,
				एग्री जॉय
66.		भारत में कृषि मशीनीकरण कौशल के लिए उत्कृष्टता केंद्र, गुरुग्राम	भारतीय कृषि कौशल परिषद	जैन इरिगेशन सिस्टम्स लिमिटेड, ओसियन एग्रो ऑटोमेशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, कृषि मशीनरी निर्माता संघ (एएमएमए इंडिया), आईसीएआर - केंद्रीय कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण संस्थान
				कृषि अभियांत्रिकी भोपाल, सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय मेरठ, कृषि विश्वविद्यालय जोधपुर, सेंचुरियन विश्वविद्यालय, महाराणा प्रताप कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, पारुल विश्वविद्यालय, कृषि विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय बेंगलुरु।
67.	हरियाणा	भारत में डेयरी कौशल के लिए उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (सीईडीएसआई), गुरुग्राम	भारतीय कृषि कौशल परिषद	अमूल, वीटा, पटना डेयरी, कॉम्फेड, लैक्टालिस, डेलावल, हेरिटेज
				नोवा, मधुसूदन
				आनंदा, क्रीमलाइन डेयरी उत्पाद, गोविंद दूध और दूध उत्पाद
68.		गुरुकुल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, गुरूग्राम	ऑटोमोटिव कौशल विकास परिषद	हीरो मोटोकॉर्प
69.		सुब्रोस लिमिटेड, मानेसर	ऑटोमोटिव कौशल विकास परिषद	सुब्रोस लिमिटेड
70.		पीएसएससी_श्नाइडर सीओई एनआईएसई, गुरूग्राम	पावर एसएससी	श्नाइडर इलेक्ट्रिक
71.		राष्ट्रीय सौर ऊर्जा संस्थान (एनआईएसई), भारत सरकार, गुरुग्राम	ग्रीन जॉब्स के लिए कौशल परिषद	श्नाइडर और संस्थान द्वारा

72.		टीएसएससी सीओई, गुरुग्राम	दूरसंचार क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	एसबीआई कार्ड
73.		उत्कृष्टता केंद्र - आईओटी और एआई, गुरुग्राम	आईटी आईटीईएस	एमईआईटीवाई, हरियाणा सरकार
74.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	मैकलियोड्स फार्मास्युटिकल लिमिटेड, बद्दी	जीवन विज्ञान क्षेत्र कौशल विकास परिषद	मैकलियोड्स
75.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	श्रीनगर कालीन प्रशिक्षण एवं विपणन केंद्र प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बारामुल्ला	हस्तशिल्प और कालीन क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	10 उद्योगों के साथ संरेखित
76.		आईआईसीटी श्रीनगर-भारतीय कालीन प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, श्रीनगर	हस्तशिल्प और कालीन क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	100 उद्योगों के साथ संरेखित
77.		शिल्प विकास संस्थान (सीडीआई), श्रीनगर	हस्तशिल्प और कालीन क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	100 उद्योगों के साथ संरेखित
78.	झारखंड	ओपी जिंदल कम्युनिटी कॉलेज (ओपीजेसीसी), पतरातू	भारतीय निर्माण कौशल विकास परिषद	ओपीजेसीसी
79.	कर्नाटक	नेट्टूर तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण फाउंडेशन (एनटीटीएफ), बैंगलोर	पूंजीगत सामान और सामरिक कौशल परिषद	टाटा, इंकेल
80.		नेट्टूर तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण फाउंडेशन (एनटीटीएफ), बैंगलोर	पूंजीगत सामान और सामरिक कौशल परिषद	टाटा, इंकेल
81.		टोयोटा तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, बैंगलोर	ऑटोमोटिव कौशल विकास परिषद	टोयोटा किर्लोस्कर मोटर प्रा. लिमिटेड (टीकेएम)
82.		लार्सन एंड टुब्रो, निर्माण कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, बैंगलोर	भारतीय निर्माण कौशल विकास परिषद	लार्सन एंड टुब्रो, निर्माण कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान
83.		एनटीटीएफ धारवाड़ प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, बैंगलोर	पूंजीगत सामान और सामरिक कौशल परिषद	टाटा, इंकेल
84.		एमएस रामाय्या अस्पताल और चिकित्सा अनुसंधान केंद्र, बैंगलोर	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	एमएस रामाय्या अस्पताल और चिकित्सा अनुसंधान केंद्र

85.		लावोन एकेडमी ऑफ बेकिंग साइंस एंड पेस्ट्री आर्ट्स, बैंगलोर	पर्यटन और आतिथ्य कौशल परिषद	मैरियट्स इंटरनेशनल
86.		माइक्रोलैब्स, बैंगलोर	जीवन विज्ञान क्षेत्र कौशल विकास परिषद	माइक्रोलैब्स
87.		एल एंड टी कंस्ट्रक्शन और माइनिंग मशीनरी प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, बैंगलोर	इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर उपकरण कौशल परिषद	एसएससी-ओईएम सदस्य
88.		वोल्वो सीई इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बैंगलोर	इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर उपकरण कौशल परिषद	एसएससी-ओईएम सदस्य
89.		इनोवेटिव फिल्म अकादमी, बैंगलोर	मीडिया और मनोरंजन कौशल परिषद	टेक्नीकलर, एनएफडीसी सिनेमाज ऑफ इंडिया, फिल्म फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया, विस्टास मीडिया कैपिटल, गोल्डन रेशियो फिल्म्स, विजक्राफ्ट
90.		शुगर क्राफ्ट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (अकादमी ऑफ पेस्ट्री एंड कलिनरी आर्ट्स बैंगलोर)	पर्यटन और आतिथ्य कौशल परिषद	ओबेरॉय, ताज, लीला, आईटीसी, हिल्टन, स्टैंडअलोन बेकरीज जैसे अग्रणी ब्रांड होटल
91.		एस-व्यास विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलोर	सौंदर्य एवं कल्याण क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	एस-व्यास विश्वविद्यालय
92.		क्लियरस्काईज़ लर्निंग, बैंगलोर	एयरोस्पेस और एविएशन सेक्टर कौशल परिषद	क्लियरस्काईज़ लर्निंग एंड रिसर्च प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
93.		एनएएल एयरोस्पेस कौशल विकास केंद्र, बैंगलोर	एयरोस्पेस और एविएशन सेक्टर कौशल परिषद	नेशनल एयरोस्पेस लिमिटेड
94.		आशीर्वाद प्लंबिंग स्कूल, बैंगलोर	जल प्रबंधन एवं नलसाज़ी कौशल परिषद (पूर्व में भारतीय नलसाज़ी कौशल परिषद)	आशीर्वाद पाइप्स
95.		सीवीसी बायो रिफाइनरीज, बैंगलोर	ग्रीन जॉब्स के लिए कौशल परिषद	स्वयं
96.	कर्नाटक	टाटा हिताची कंस्ट्रक्शन मशीनरी कंपनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, मम्मिगट्टी	इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर उपकरण कौशल परिषद	एसएससी-ओईएम सदस्य

97.		मणिपाल एकेडमी ऑफ हायर एजुकेशन (एमएएचई), मंगलुरु	जीवन विज्ञान क्षेत्र कौशल विकास परिषद	माहे
98.		मणिपाल एकेडमी ऑफ हायर एजुकेशन (एमएएचई), मंगलुरु	मीडिया और मनोरंजन कौशल परिषद	माहे
99.		वेलकमग्रुप ग्रेजुएट स्कूल ऑफ होटल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, मणिपाल	पर्यटन और आतिथ्य कौशल परिषद	आईटीसी होटल, ओबेरियो होटल और रिसॉर्ट्स, आईएचसीएल, मैरियट होटल, द पार्क होटल, जीआरटी, हयात रीजेंसी मुंबई, द रिट्ज-कार्लटन, शांगरी-ला अबुधाबी, एकॉर होटल, तमारा लीजर एक्सपीरियंस, जीवीआर फूड प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, आईबीआईएस और नोवोटेल
100.		उत्कृष्टता केंद्र - आईओटी और एआई, बेंगलुरु	आईटी आईटीईएस	एमईआईटीवाई, कर्नाटक सरकार
101.		आईएमटीएमए-प्रौद्योगिकी केंद्र, बेंगलुरु	पूंजीगत सामान और सामरिक कौशल परिषद	आईएमटीएमए
102.	केरल	नेट्टूर तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण फाउंडेशन (एनटीटीएफ), तेल्लीचेरी	पूंजीगत सामान और सामरिक कौशल परिषद	टाटा, इंकेल
103.		कौशल विकास संस्थान (एसडीआई) कोच्चि, एर्नाकुलम	हाइड्रोकार्बन क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	इसे तेल और गैस क्षेत्र के आठ सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों द्वारा प्रवर्तित किया जाता है, अर्थात आईओसीएल, ओएनजीसी, गेल, एचपीसीएल, बीपीसीएल, ओआईएल, ईआईएल और बामर लॉरी
104.		भारतीय अवसंरचना एवं निर्माण संस्थान, कोल्लम	भारतीय निर्माण कौशल विकास परिषद	भारतीय अवसंरचना एवं निर्माण संस्थान
105.		रत्न एवं आभूषण संस्थान (आईजीजे), मलप्पुरम	भारतीय रत्न एवं आभूषण कौशल परिषद	सफा ज्वेलरी, क्लेरियस
106.		टीएसएससी सीओई, मंजेरी	दूरसंचार क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	स्वयं
107.		टीएसएससी सीओई, पय्यानूर	दूरसंचार क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	स्वयं

108.		गैर-परंपरागत ऊर्जा और ग्रामीण प्रौद्योगिकी एजेंसी (एएनईआरटी), तिरुवनंतपुरम	ग्रीन जॉब्स के लिए कौशल परिषद	स्वयं
109.		टेकशोर इंस्पेक्शन सर्विसेज, कोच्चि	हाइड्रोकार्बन क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	तेल एवं गैस क्षेत्र सुरक्षा प्रशिक्षण संगठन
110.		लीडर्स एजुकेशन, कन्नूर	खेल, शारीरिक शिक्षा, फिटनेस और अवकाश कौशल परिषद (एसपीईएफएल-एससी)	स्वयं
111.		इबिस एजुकेशनल सर्विसेज, त्रिशूर	खेल, शारीरिक शिक्षा, फिटनेस और अवकाश कौशल परिषद (एसपीईएफएल-एससी)	स्वयं
112.	मध्य प्रदेश	स्कोप ग्लोबल स्किल यूनिवर्सिटी, होशंगाबाद	मीडिया और मनोरंजन कौशल परिषद	द टाइम्स ग्रुप, वाटकंसल्ट, वायाकॉम18 मीडिया (कलर्स टीवी, वूट), इरोज इंटरनेशनल, सोशल बीट, प्रेस ट्रस्ट ऑफ इंडिया (पीटीआई)
113.		गेल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ स्किल्स - गुना (एमपी), एर्नाकुलम	हाइड्रोकार्बन क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	तेल एवं गैस क्षेत्र में गेल द्वारा प्रवर्तित
114.		मध्य प्रदेश राज्य मुक्त विद्यालय शिक्षा बोर्ड (एमपीएसओएसईबी), शाजापुर	हस्तशिल्प और कालीन क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	10 उद्योगों के साथ संरेखित
115.	महाराष्ट्र	लर्नकुलस वॉटरवर्ल्ड्, पुणे	खेल, शारीरिक शिक्षा, फिटनेस और अवकाश कौशल परिषद (एसपीईएफएल-एससी)	स्वयं
116.		गेल संस्थान - अमरावती (महाराष्ट्र)	हाइड्रोकार्बन क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	तेल एवं गैस क्षेत्र में गेल द्वारा प्रवर्तित
117.		के11 एजुकेशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, मुंबई	खेल, शारीरिक शिक्षा, फिटनेस और अवकाश कौशल परिषद (एसपीईएफएल-एससी)	स्वयं

118.		एडवांस्ड प्लंबिंग लैब, जलगांव	जल प्रबंधन एवं नलसाज़ी कौशल परिषद (पूर्व में भारतीय नलसाज़ी कौशल परिषद)	सुप्रीम इंडस्ट्रीज
119.		एडवांस्ड प्लंबिंग लैब, प्लास्टिक पार्क	जल प्रबंधन एवं नलसाज़ी कौशल परिषद (पूर्व में भारतीय नलसाज़ी कौशल परिषद)	जैन सिंचाई
120.		व्हिसलिंग वुड्स इंटरनेशनल, मुंबई	मीडिया और मनोरंजन कौशल परिषद	सोशल पंगा, थिंक इवेंट्स इन10 मीडिया, कीमाया प्रोडक्शंस सोनी पिक्चर्स नेटवर्क्स
121.		महिंद्रा एंड महिंद्रा लिमिटेड, ऑटोमोटिव डिवीजन, मुंबई	ऑटोमोटिव कौशल विकास परिषद	महिंद्रा एंड महिंद्रा लिमिटेड
122.		स्किल ट्रेनर्स अकादमी (एलएंडटी), मुंबई	प्रबंधन एवं उद्यमिता और व्यावसायिक कौशल परिषद	लार्सन एंड टुब्रो लिमिटेड
123.		टीएसएससी सीओई, मुंबई	दूरसंचार क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	स्वयं
124.		सिम्बायोसिस सेंटर फॉर स्किल डेवलपमेंट, नागपुर	सौंदर्य एवं कल्याण क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	सिम्बायोसिस इंटरनेशनल यूनिवर्सिटी
125.		ऑलकार्गो कौशल विकास केंद्र (एएसडीसी), मुंबई	लॉजिस्टिक्स सेक्टर स्किल काउंसिल	ऑल कार्गो लॉजिस्टिक्स लिमिटेड.
126.		सानी इंडिया लिमिटेड, पुणे	इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर उपकरण कौशल परिषद	एसएससी-ओईएम सदस्य
127.		ऑटो क्लस्टर विकास एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान (एसीडीआरआई) एवं पिंपरी चिंचवाड़ स्टार्ट अप इनक्यूबेशन कंपनी (पीसीएसआईसी), पुणे	रबर, रसायन और पेट्रोकेमिकल कौशल विकास परिषद	ऑटो क्लस्टर
128.	महाराष्ट्र	नूतन कॉलेज ऑफ इंजीनियरिंग एंड रिसर्च, ढाबाडा	रबर, रसायन और पेट्रोकेमिकल कौशल विकास परिषद	अखिल भारतीय रबर उद्योग संघ
129.		ट्रॉन स्कूल ऑफ एनिमेशन, ग्राफिक्स एंड आर्टोलॉजी, पुणे	मीडिया और मनोरंजन कौशल परिषद	आईफिल्म्स मीडिया, प्रोडक्शन, पेस्टल क्यूब टेक्नोलॉजीज, ज़ील

				इंस्टीट्यूट, रीघ.को, क्योरकेयर लिगेसी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, सिम्प्रेस
130.		ऑलकार्गो कौशल विकास केंद्र (एएसडीसी), बेलापुर	लॉजिस्टिक्स सेक्टर स्किल काउंसिल	ऑल कार्गो लॉजिस्टिक्स लिमिटेड.
131.		जेडई - ज्वेलरी आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस और डेटा साइंस एक्सीलेंस, मुंबई	भारतीय रत्न एवं आभूषण कौशल परिषद	सीएसआर योगदान - जीआईए, आईजीआई, कृष्णस्नेह फाउंडेशन
				उद्योग भागीदारी - (स्वयंरा परियोजना) सीकेसी ज्वैलर्स, ओर्रा फाइन ज्वैलरी
				वामन हरि पेथर, बिरधीचंद घनश्यामदास ज्वैलर्स, सावनसुखा ज्वैलर्स, लक्ष्मी ज्वैलरी
				मेहता ज्वेलरी
				उद्योग भागीदारी - (कास्टिंग प्रोजेक्ट) दीया ट्रेंड्स, केबीएस, ज्वेलेक्स, यूनी डिज़ाइन
132.		स्किपिंग स्टोन एंटरटेनमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (अकादमी ऑफ पेस्ट्री एंड कलिनरी आर्ट्स मुंबई)	पर्यटन और आतिथ्य कौशल परिषद	ओबेरॉय, ताज, लीला, आईटीसी, हिल्टन, स्टैंडअलोन बेकरीज जैसे अग्रणी ब्रांड होटल
133.		सीओई कैपल	फर्नीचर और फिटिंग कौशल परिषद	कैपल
134.		लार्सन एंड टुब्रो, कौशल प्रशिक्षण अकादमी, मुंबई	भारतीय निर्माण कौशल विकास परिषद	लार्सन एंड टुब्रो, कौशल प्रशिक्षण अकादमी
135.		लार्सन एंड टुब्रो, निर्माण कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, रायगढ़	भारतीय निर्माण कौशल विकास परिषद	लार्सन एंड टुब्रो, निर्माण कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान
136.		आईएमटीएमए-प्रौद्योगिकी केंद्र, पुणे	पूंजीगत सामान और सामरिक कौशल परिषद	आईएमटीएमए
137.		केजीसी इंटरनेशनल स्किल्स सेंटर, चिंचवाड़	पूंजीगत सामान और सामरिक कौशल परिषद	केजीसी ग्रुप
138.	महाराष्ट्र	एडोर वेल्डिंग अकादमी (एडब्ल्यूए), पुणे	पूंजीगत सामान और सामरिक कौशल परिषद	एडब्लूए

139.	मेघालय	विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, मेघालय	रबर, रसायन और पेट्रोकेमिकल कौशल विकास परिषद	विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, मेघालय
140.	नागालैंड	केन कॉन्सेप्ट्स, चुमुकेदिमा	हस्तशिल्प और कालीन क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	8 उद्योगों के साथ संरेखित
141.		हीरलूम नागा, चुमुकेदिमा	हस्तशिल्प और कालीन क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	8 उद्योगों के साथ संरेखित
142.	ओडिशा	सीवी रमन कॉलेज ऑफ इंजीनियरिंग, जांला	इंस्ट्रूमेंटेशन, ऑटोमेशन, निगरानी और संचार क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	स्वयं
143.		कौशल विकास संस्थान (एसडीआई) भुवनेश्वर, खोरधा	हाइड्रोकार्बन क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	द्वारा प्रचारित तेल और गैस क्षेत्र में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम आईओसीएल, ओएनजीसी, गेल, एचपीसीएल, बीपीसीएल, ऑयल, ईआईएल और बामर लॉरी
144.		ट्राइडेंट कॉलेज ऑफ इंजीनियरिंग, भुवनेश्वर	ग्रीन जॉब्स के लिए कौशल परिषद	स्वयं
145.		लार्सन एंड टुब्रो, निर्माण कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, कटक	भारतीय निर्माण कौशल विकास परिषद	लार्सन एंड टुब्रो, निर्माण कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान
146.	पंजाब	उत्कृष्टता केंद्र फगवाड़ा पंजाब।	लॉजिस्टिक्स सेक्टर स्किल काउंसिल	एसोचैम
147.		आइकॉनिक प्लंबिंग लैब – उत्तर, राजपुरा	जल प्रबंधन एवं नलसाज़ी कौशल परिषद (पूर्व में भारतीय नलसाज़ी कौशल परिषद)	चितकारा विश्वविद्यालय

148.		पटियाला हस्तशिल्प कार्यशाला सहकारी औद्योगिक सोसायटी लिमिटेड, राजपुरा	हस्तशिल्प और कालीन क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	100 उद्योगों के साथ संरेखित
149.		अमेरिकन इंस्टीट्यूट एवं ओवरसीज एजुकेशन, फगवाड़ा	गृह प्रबंधन एवं देखभालकर्ता क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद (घरेलू श्रमिक क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद)	अरोमा अकादमी तीसरे पक्ष की एजेंसियों के माध्यम से अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्लेसमेंट पर विशेष ध्यान देने के साथ प्रशिक्षण आयोजित कर रही है
150.		अरोमा अकादमी, फगवाड़ा	गृह प्रबंधन एवं देखभालकर्ता क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद (घरेलू श्रमिक क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद)	अरोमा अकादमी तीसरे पक्ष की एजेंसियों के माध्यम से अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्लेसमेंट पर विशेष ध्यान देने के साथ प्रशिक्षण आयोजित कर रही है
151.		टीएसएससी सीओई, ज़ीरकपुर	दूरसंचार क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	एडवांसटेक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
152.	राजस्थान	भारतीय रत्न एवं आभूषण संस्थान (आईआईजीजे) – जयपुर	भारतीय रत्न एवं आभूषण कौशल परिषद	डेरेवाला ज्वैलर्स वैभव ग्लोबल, आरएमसी, वैभव जेम्स, संभव जेम्स, वैलेंटाइन सिल्वर इंटरनेशनल, किनू बाबा जेम्स इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड लुनावत जेम्स एंड ज्वेलरी आदि।
153.		भारतीय रत्न एवं आभूषण संस्थान (आईआईजीजे) – जयपुर	भारतीय रत्न एवं आभूषण कौशल परिषद	डेरेवाला ज्वैलर्स वैभव ग्लोबल, आरएमसी, वैभव जेम्स, संभव जेम्स, वैलेंटाइन सिल्वर इंटरनेशनल, किनू बाबा जेम्स इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड लुनावत जेम्स एंड ज्वेलरी आदि।
154.		आशीर्वाद प्लंबिंग स्कूल, भिवाड़ी	जल प्रबंधन एवं नलसाज़ी कौशल परिषद (पूर्व में भारतीय नलसाज़ी कौशल परिषद)	आशीर्वाद पाइप्स
155.		पोद्दार संस्थान, जयपुर	हस्तशिल्प और कालीन क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	पोद्दार ग्रुप ऑफ इंस्टिट्यूशंस
156.		टेक्नोस सेंटर ऑफ एक्सीलेंस, जयपुर	भारतीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	टेक्नोस इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स / बाबा ऑटोमोबाइल्स

157.		गुरुकुल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, नीमराना	ऑटोमोटिव कौशल विकास परिषद	हीरो मोटोकॉर्प
158.		होंडा वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट, टपुकारा	ऑटोमोटिव कौशल विकास परिषद	होंडा कार्स इंडिया लिमिटेड
159.		सिक्योर मीटर्स लिमिटेड, कलडवास	हाइड्रोकार्बन क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	थिंक गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
160.	तमिलनाडु	लार्सन एंड टुब्रो, निर्माण कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, कांचीपुरम	भारतीय निर्माण कौशल विकास परिषद	लार्सन एंड टुब्रो, निर्माण कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान
161.		एसआरएम विश्वविद्यालय, कट्टनकुलथुर	इंस्ट्रूमेंटेशन, ऑटोमेशन, निगरानी और संचार क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	स्वयं
162.		नेचुरल्स ब्यूटी अकादमी, चेन्नई	सौंदर्य एवं कल्याण क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	ग्रूम इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
163.		लॉजिस्टिक्स प्रशिक्षण एवं उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (सीओएलटीई), चेन्नई	लॉजिस्टिक्स सेक्टर स्किल काउंसिल	रेडिंगटन/एलएससी
164.		एलजी होप टेक्निकल स्किल अकादमी, चेन्नई	भारतीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	एलजी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स इंडिया
165.		राष्ट्रीय पवन ऊर्जा संस्थान (एनआईडब्ल्यूई), चेन्नई	ग्रीन जॉब्स के लिए कौशल परिषद	एमएनआरई, वेस्टास
166.		श्विंग स्टेटर इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, चेन्नई	इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर उपकरण कौशल परिषद	एसएससी-ओईएम सदस्य
167.		एसकेसीटी सीओई (श्री कृष्णा कॉलेज ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी), कोयंबटूर	भारतीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	यूटीएल लिमिटेड
168.		सीओई – तिरुपुर	परिधान मेडअप्स और होम फर्निशिंग सेक्टर कौशल परिषद	स्वयं
169.		हेनकेल एप्लीकेशन सेंटर, वेल्लोर	चमड़ा क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	हेनकेल इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड

170.		उत्कृष्टता केंद्र – स्वयंरा, चेन्नई	रिटेलर्स एसोसिएशन की स्किल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया	श्री शंकरलाल सुंदरबाई शसुन जैन महिला कॉलेज
171.		दक्षिण भारत वस्त्र अनुसंधान संघ, कोयंबटूर	कपड़ा क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	180 मिल्स
172.		एनटीटीएफ वेल्लोर प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, वेल्लोर	पूंजीगत सामान और सामरिक कौशल परिषद	टाटा, इंकेल
173.	तेलंगाना	लार्सन एंड टुब्रो, निर्माण कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, महबूबनगर	भारतीय निर्माण कौशल विकास परिषद	लार्सन एंड टुब्रो, निर्माण कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान
174.		स्वर्ण भारत ट्रस्ट, मुचिंतल	जीवन विज्ञान क्षेत्र कौशल विकास परिषद	ग्रेनुल्स
175.		राष्ट्रीय निर्माण अकादमी, हैदराबाद	भारतीय निर्माण कौशल विकास परिषद	राष्ट्रीय निर्माण अकादमी, हैदराबाद
176.		सीओई हैदराबाद	फर्नीचर और फिटिंग कौशल परिषद	होमग
177.		एलजी होप टेक्निकल स्किल अकादमी, हैदराबाद	भारतीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	एलजी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स इंडिया
178.		राष्ट्रीय अकादमी ऑफ निर्माण, हैदराबाद	इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर उपकरण कौशल परिषद	एसएससी-ओईएम सदस्य
179.	त्रिपुरा	एनटीएफपी उत्कृष्टता केंद्र, अगरतला	रबर, रसायन और पेट्रोकेमिकल कौशल विकास परिषद	एनटीएफपी उत्कृष्टता केंद्र
180.		आईसीएफएआई विश्वविद्यालय त्रिपुरा, अगरतला	रबर, रसायन और पेट्रोकेमिकल कौशल विकास परिषद	आईसीएफएआई विश्वविद्यालय त्रिपुरा
181.		नेरामेक, धलाई	रबर, रसायन और पेट्रोकेमिकल कौशल विकास परिषद	नेरामैक
182.		त्रिपुरा का निर्माण श्रमिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान	भारतीय निर्माण कौशल विकास परिषद	त्रिपुरा का निर्माण श्रमिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान
183.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आई-कॉन्फिडा सर्विसेज प्रा. लिमिटेड, नोएडा	खेल, शारीरिक शिक्षा, फिटनेस और अवकाश कौशल परिषद (एसपीईएफएल-एससी)	स्वयं

184.		एसोकॉम इंस्टिट्यूट बेकरी टेक्नोलॉजी एंड मैनेजमेंट, कासना इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया	पर्यटन और आतिथ्य कौशल परिषद	हल्दीराम, एकॉर, ललित, क्लार्क्स,
185.		सीओई – नोएडा	परिधान मेडअप्स और होम फर्निशिंग सेक्टर कौशल परिषद	स्वयं
186.		कांच उद्योग विकास केंद्र (सीडीजीआई), फिरोजाबाद	हस्तशिल्प और कालीन क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	80 उद्योगों के साथ संरेखित
187.		अजय कुमार गर्ग इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज, आध्यात्मिक नगर	इंस्ट्रूमेंटेशन, ऑटोमेशन, निगरानी और संचार क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	एकेजीसी कौशल फाउंडेशन
188.		नॉर्दर्न इंडिया टेक्सटाइल रिसर्च एसोसिएशन, गाजियाबाद (यूपी), गाजियाबाद	कपड़ा क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	एनआईटीआरए की सदस्य मिलें
189.		केएलसी इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ प्रोफेशनल स्टडीज, कानपुर	चमड़ा क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	कानपुर एवं उन्नाव चमड़ा क्लस्टर
190.		तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण एवं अनुसंधान केंद्र, लोहियाकॉर्प , कानपुर	कपड़ा क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	लोहियाकॉर्प ओईएम प्रवर्तित टीटीआरसी है (लोहियाकॉर्प की भारत में 80% बाजार हिस्सेदारी है)
191.		आईएएससी सेक्टर स्किल काउंसिल रिसर्च सेंटर, बागपत	इंस्ट्रूमेंटेशन, ऑटोमेशन, निगरानी और संचार क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	बीआईपीएस सिस्टम्स लिमिटेड
192.		इंडिया टुडे मीडिया इंस्टीट्यूट, नोएडा	मीडिया और मनोरंजन कौशल परिषद	लाइव लॉ.इन, आजतक टीवी18, केपीएमजी, स्नैपडील, अमेज़न
193.		एशियन एकेडमी ऑफ फिल्म्स एंड टेलीविजन, नोएडा	मीडिया और मनोरंजन कौशल परिषद	इन्फोएज, जागरण न्यू मीडिया, सारागामा, रिले प्रोडक्शन, किकाई टेक्नोलॉजीज, वाईएफएक्स स्टूडियो
194.		लार्सन एंड टुब्रो, निर्माण कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, हापुड़	भारतीय निर्माण कौशल विकास परिषद	लार्सन एंड टुब्रो, निर्माण कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान

195.		कौशल विकास संस्थान (एसडीआई) रायबरेली	हाइड्रोकार्बन क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	इसका प्रवर्तक तेल एवं गैस क्षेत्र की आठ सार्वजनिक कम्पनियां हैं - आईओसीएल, ओएनजीसी, गेल, एचपीसीएल, बीपीसीएल, ओआईएल, ईआईएल और बामर लॉरी एंड कंपनी लिमिटेड।
196.		सुगंध एवं स्वाद विकास केंद्र (एफएफडीसी), कन्नौज	हस्तशिल्प और कालीन क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	100 उद्योगों के साथ संरेखित
197.	उत्तराखंड	लर्नेट स्किल्स लिमिटेड, देहरादून	पर्यटन और आतिथ्य कौशल परिषद	लेमन ट्री, रेडिशन, हिल्टन , आईएचजी
198.		वैकल्पिक जल ऊर्जा केंद्र (एएचईसी), रुड़की	ग्रीन जॉब्स के लिए कौशल परिषद	स्वयं
199.		गुरुकुल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, हरिद्वार	ऑटोमोटिव कौशल विकास परिषद	हीरो मोटोकॉर्प
200.	पश्चिम बंगाल	सीकॉम स्किल्स यूनिवर्सिटी (एसएसयू), बीरभूम	ग्रीन जॉब्स के लिए कौशल परिषद	एसएसयू
201.		सहा. इलेक्ट्रीशियन, जीटीएडब्ल्यू, जुगबेरिया	भारतीय लौह एवं इस्पात क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	अंतर्राष्ट्रीय साझेदार
202.		लार्सन एंड टुब्रो, निर्माण कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, हुगली	भारतीय निर्माण कौशल विकास परिषद	लार्सन एंड टुब्रो, निर्माण कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान

SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA : Thank you Speaker, Sir. Will the Minister of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship be pleased to state the details of the total number of Centres of Excellence for Skill Development established across the country, State-wise, including the sectors they focus on; the details of the number of CoEs operational in each State, district-wise; the details of the number of beneficiaries trained by the CoEs in each State, including the details of placements or employment outcomes; the details of the financial outlay for establishing and

maintaining these CoEs along with the funding pattern followed for their operation, whether Government-funded, public-private partnership, etc.; whether there are any proposals to expand or establish additional CoEs in the future across the country especially in Andhra Pradesh; and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor? Thank you, Sir. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Thank you, Sir. I congratulate the Member of Parliament for asking a very pertinent question. … (*Interruptions*) The Andhra Pradesh Government has taken substantial steps and given a lot of credence and recognition to the space of skilling. … (*Interruptions*) I would like to inform the House and the hon. Member that the entire system of giving national recognition to the Centres of Excellence is designed to bring more visibility to impactful, credible institutions. … (*Interruptions*) We are providing a national recognition to these institutions. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship issued guidelines in this regard in 2019.

A total of six CoEs have been recognised and given that status by the Ministry. But apart from this, a total of 202 Centres of Excellence have been established with the help of our Sector Skill Councils. … (*Interruptions*) As you know, there are 36 Sector Skill Councils which are the principal bodies, where we involve the industry. … (*Interruptions*) In fact, these organisations are led by the industry and they work in coordination under the Ministry as well. … (*Interruptions*) Out of the 202 CoEs, because the hon. MP asked me about Andhra Pradesh, a total of eight Centres of Excellence have been established in Andhra Pradesh. Thank you. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA: Sir, my constituency, Anantapur receives sunlight all-round the year and is the home to two major solar parks contributing 62 per cent to the State's renewable energy capacity. … (*Interruptions*) A world-class energy university is also proposed to be established in Anantapur owing to the region's immense renewable energy potential. … (*Interruptions*) Under the visionary leadership of Nara Chandrababu Naidu Garu, Andhra Pradesh has recently introduced the AP Integrated Clean Energy Policy, 2024 targeting the generation of 78.5 GW of solar energy and 35 GW of wind energy over the next five years. … (*Interruptions*)

Given Anantapur's prominent role in renewable energy and its potential to drive the State's ambitious targets, I would like to ask the Minister whether there is a plan to establish a Centre of Excellence for skill development and R&D in renewable energy in Anantapur to create a green workforce and strengthen the clean energy ecosystem. Thank you. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: I thank the hon. Member. It is true that Andhra Pradesh is a leader in the space of technology with regard to green jobs. … (*Interruptions*) Since the hon. MP has asked me specifically about the green jobs sector, I would like to inform him that out of the 36 Sector Skill Councils, one of our councils relates specifically to the space of green jobs, and there is a lot of potential. … (*Interruptions*) For instance, the PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Scheme is targeting one lakh jobs. Our Ministry is working in coordination with the Ministry concerned and in consonance with the Scheme. … (*Interruptions*) Under PMKVY 4.0, we are targeting to create a large number of jobs under the scheme. … (*Interruptions*) The

Green Hydrogen Mission targets six lakh jobs in the value chain, and 50,000 OJT training is also targeted by this Mission. … (*Interruptions*)

Likewise, our Ministry is working in consonance with that scheme as well. … (*Interruptions*)

Sir, our Green Sector Council has trained 5,82,579 candidates in the space of solar energy, waste management, wind energy, green hydrogen, small hydro, and other green jobs. … (*Interruptions*)

The hon. MP has asked specifically with regard to setting up of a Centre of Excellence in the State of Andhra Pradesh. I would recommend that the hon. MP can work with the State Government; can identify credible institutions that are active in that space; and can recommend the same to my Ministry. We will follow the due process. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, प्रश्न काल आपका समय है। मैं आग्रह करता हूं कि आप प्रश्न काल को चलने दें। कृपया अपनी-अपनी सीट पर विराजें।

… (व्यवधान)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

JAPANESE LANGUAGE TRAINING FOR YOUTH

***82. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:**

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

(a) whether the Government is mulling the inclusion of Japanese language training for youth as part of a multi-pronged skill development effort to generate employment opportunities and if so, the details thereof including the present status thereon;

(b) whether citing a substantial shortage of workers in Japan's rapidly growing economy, the Government is planning to have extensive training on the Japanese language for skilled people; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken in this regard including the results yielded till now?

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): Yes Sir, The Government of India is undertaking various efforts to include Japanese language training as part of its multi-pronged skill development strategy for the employment opportunities for youth.

Government of India has put special importance on Japanese language education as one of the most efficient ways to strengthen economic ties and people to people exchanges between India and Japan. As a consequence, a Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) in the field of Japanese Language Education in India was signed in 2017, and renewed in 2023, between the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) of India and the Embassy of Japan in New Delhi, with the objectives of (i) training teachers who in turn can train more people, including workforce and (ii) start new

Japanese language courses in different parts of the country. A total of 850 teachers have been trained under the MoC for a duration up to 360 hours so far by the Japan Foundation, which is the implementation agency under the MoC.

As per estimates available with MEA, there are more than 300 private-run Japanese language training institutes in India. As part of its outreach to pace up the Japanese language training efforts, MEA has connected with over 30 universities and institutes and have facilitated in (i) channelizing or finding Japanese language volunteer teachers of JICA and/or teachers trained under above mentioned MoC;(ii) providing guidance to the institutes in building curriculum and selection/use of textbooks; (iii) guiding the teachers in teaching methodology; and (iv) connecting CSR support of Japanese companies in promotion of Japanese language in 18 institutes.

The Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) on Technical Intern Trainee Program (TITP) was signed between the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) of India and the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan in 2017 for the mobility of Indian interns to Japan. Under the MoC, Japanese language training, along with training in Japanese lifestyle, culture, etiquettes and relevant domain is provided to candidates for internship in Japan for a period of 3-5 years.

Further, the Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) for Specified Skill Workers (SSW) was signed between the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) of India and Immigration Service Agency of Japan in 2021 for the employment of Indian skilled workers in Japan. Japanese language training is a core component of both TITP and SSW for internship and employment, likewise.

प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थी

***83. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:**
श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकर:

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

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थियों का राज्य-वार ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थियों को प्रदान की गई नौकरियों का दादरा और नगर हवेली, मुंबई और छत्रपति संभाजी नगर (औरंगाबाद) सहित महाराष्ट्र तथा मध्य प्रदेश में राज्य-वार/जिला-वार ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) देश के सभी युवाओं को लाभान्वित करने के लिए उपर्युक्त राज्यों में विशेषत: छत्रपति संभाजी नगर (औरंगाबाद)सहित महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न जिलों में उक्त योजना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा रहे सुधारात्मक कदमों का ब्योरा क्या है?

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

(क) विगत पांच वित्तीय-वर्षों और वर्तमान वित्तीय-वर्ष (अर्थात 2019-25) के दौरान दिनांक 31.10.2024 तक प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की राज्य-वार संख्या संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ख) इस स्कीम के पहले तीन चरणों 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 कैरियर 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 (एसआईडीएच) जैसे विभिन्न आईटी उपकरण भी यह अवसर प्रदान करते हैं।

(ग) पीएमकेवीवाई स्कीम छत्रपति संभाजी नगर (औरंगाबाद) को कवर करते हुए महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित पूरे देश में लागू की गई है।

एमएसडीई ने टेलीविजन, रेडियो, प्रिंट और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म पर व्यापक मल्टीमीडिया अभियानों के माध्यम से प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के तहत उपलब्ध पाठ्यक्रमों के बारे में महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित सभी राज्यों को कवर करते हुए भारत के नागरिकों को सूचित करने के लिए विभिन्न जागरूकता अभियान और प्रचार गतिविधियाँ, स्थानीय, क्षेत्रीय और राष्ट्रीय मीडिया के साथ आवधिक मीडिया ब्रीफिंग; सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म पर सक्रिय भागीदारी; और सामुदायिक सहभागिता पहल शुरू की हैं। पत्र सूचना कार्यालय (पीआईबी), दूरदर्शन, माईगव और अन्य एजेंसियों के माध्यम से नियमित प्रेस विज्ञप्तियाँ भी जारी की गई हैं।

इस स्कीम में जानकारी का प्रसार करने और भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के हमारे व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से जागरूकता भी सृजित की गई है। एमएसडीई की डिजिटल पहल - 'स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब' (एसआईडीएच) का उपयोग करके, नागरिक पीएमकेवीवाई पाठ्यक्रमों के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में नामांकन करा सकते हैं और उन निकटतम केंद्रों का पता लगा सकते हैं जहाँ यह स्कीम चल रही है।

<u>विवरण</u>

31.10.2024 तक, पिछले पांच वित्तीय वर्षों (एफवाई) और वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष (अर्थात, 2019-25) के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के तहत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की राज्य-वार संख्या:

क्र.सं.	**राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 19-20**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 20-21**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 21-22**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 22-23**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 23-24**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 24-25**
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1,259	1,464	613	310	648	869

2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	1,05,667	66,404	13,199	5,798	32,421	25,417
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	15,700	51,991	8,884	667	4,152	9,079
4.	असम	1,98,896	3,62,506	24,517	8,721	38,189	65,385
5.	बिहार	1,91,902	96,288	47,643	12,213	23,583	66,747
6.	चंडीगढ़	9,507	3,834	893	491	319	559
7.	छत्तीसगढ	46,548	16,151	9,495	4,356	8,367	11,687
8.	दिल्ली	1,46,205	55,121	19,965	2,262	10,686	7,024
9.	गोवा	4,300	1,709	604	176	183	138
10.	गुजरात	1,55,195	48,489	35,001	6,503	19,975	35,979
11.	हरियाणा	1,75,386	54,719	18,191	8,963	27,365	50,757
12.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	48,870	15,612	8,724	3,539	5,348	12,696
13.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1,22,659	58,927	21,339	7,352	28,875	72,228
14.	झारखंड	1,20,103	15,452	34,233	5,302	8,796	24,755
15.	कर्नाटक	1,65,247	53,066	23,153	8,410	13,025	35,014
16.	केरल	78,523	31,077	12,968	5,673	8,802	7,866
17.	लद्दाख	1,937	181	731	246	445	283
18.	लक्षद्वीप	60	90	120	-	-	120
19.	मध्य प्रदेश	2,23,483	95,403	46,659	21,345	34,833	1,94,907
20.	महाराष्ट्र	6,37,002	1,48,352	39,864	14,913	35,257	52,495
21.	मणिपुर	28,962	34,540	6,424	1,146	2,879	12,330
22.	मेघालय	11,999	17,769	3,406	1,245	2,502	6,467
23.	मिजोरम	10,837	11,433	4,742	1,162	3,533	4,560

24.	नागालैंड	17,364	14,399	4,184	1,803	3,830	5,148
25.	ओडिशा	2,39,050	68,828	12,645	12,116	21,428	21,628
26.	पुदुचेरी	7,172	3,241	1,622	689	1,556	1,725
27.	पंजाब	97,681	57,054	18,539	7,568	11,816	89,029
28.	राजस्थान	4,46,900	97,822	38,511	9,232	23,551	2,15,296
29.	सिक्किम	5,123	3,634	1,322	381	2,802	2,436
30.	तमिलनाडु	1,85,108	72,404	29,057	8,029	34,507	58,685
31.	तेलंगाना	1,08,145	33,999	13,107	8,040	15,390	14,834
32.	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	5,338	222	252	31	301	1,092
33.	त्रिपुरा	50,388	46,676	4,490	1,608	5,081	10,394
34.	उत्तर प्रदेश	6,56,829	2,39,286	69,015	25,568	71,530	3,17,466
35.	उत्तराखंड	68,250	29,412	10,522	2,942	11,584	30,951
36.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1,77,880	53,221	31,406	12,370	25,766	25,774
योग		**45,65,475**	**19,60,776**	**6,16,040**	**2,11,170**	**5,39,325**	**14,91,820**

UPGRADATION OF ESI DISPENSARIES IN VELLORE LOK SABHA CONSTITUENCY

***84. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:**

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

(a)whether the Government has initiated the upgradation of ESI Dispensaries at Vaniyambadi, Ambur, Vellore, Gudiyattam and Pernambut in Vellore Lok Sabha Constituency and if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b)the details of funds allocated to said ESI Dispensaries during the last five years, year-wise;

(c)whether the Government has any plans to establish an ESIC hospital and medical College in the Vellore Parliamentary Constituency to cater lakhs of workers insured under ESIC; 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)**:** The Employees' State Insurance (ESI) dispensaries at Vaniyambadi, Ambur, Vellore, Gudiyattam and Pernambut are run by the State Government under the ESI Scheme (ESIS). The details of funds allocated to these ESI dispensaries by the State Government during 2019-20 to 2023-24 is enclosed as **Statement**.

ESI Corporation has given in-principle approval for setting up of 100-bedded ESI hospital at Vaniyambadi in Tirupattur district of Vellore Parliamentary constituency, Tamil Nadu. However, ESI Corporation has not received any proposal for upgradation of dispensaries at Vaniyambadi, Ambur, Vellore, Gudiyattam and Pernambut from the State Government of Tamilnadu.

STATEMENT

Details of funds allocated to these ESI dispensaries at Vaniyambadi, Ambur, Vellore, Gudiyattam and Pernambut during 2019-20 to 2023-24

Year/ Dispensary	Ambur	Vaniyambadi	Pernambut	Gudiyattam	Vellore

2019-2020	57,38,338	63,42,849	15,83,500	71,40,973	96,63,700
2020-2021	59,40,889	70,10,752	31,71,500	71,14,880	1,05,28,458
2021-2022	69,24,815	64,84,035	27,45,556	78,27,276	1,14,25,899
2022-2023	1,07,78,225	1,08,63,816	33,46,191	74,14,728	1,36,06,884
2023-2024	1,49,07,699	1,52,79,834	33,17,102	77,56,524	1,98,99,361

Source: Director Insurance Medical Services (DIMS), Tamil Nadu.

MONUMENTS PROTECTED UNDER AMASR ACT

***85. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:**

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

(a) the details of historical and cultural monuments protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules Act, 1958 (AMASR) in the country;

(b) the details of amount allocated and spent on monuments of national importance/significance during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the list of historical and cultural monuments is updated regularly and the Government proposes to include monuments from the State List especially from the State of Telangana for conservation, preservation and development of these sites; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM

(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

(a) There are 3697 ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains declared as of national importance by and under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 in the country. State-wise details are given at enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b) State/UT-wise details of amount allocated and spent on monuments and archaeological sites and remains of national importance during the last three years, are given at enclosed **Statement-II.**

(c)and(d) List of historical monuments and archaeological sites and remains which are under Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is updated from time to time.

In 2014; The Principal Secretary to Government (TandC), Youth Advancement Tourism and Culture (TandPMU) Department, Government of Telangana had requested ASI to protect 04 state notified protected monuments and 24 unprotected monuments. However, in 2019 The Director, Department of Heritage Telangana, Government of Telangana informed ASI about the withdrawal of the said proposal.

At present there is no such proposal under consideration.

STATEMENT-I

STATE-WISE NUMBER OF PROTECTED MONUMENTS AND PROTECTED AREAS IN THE COUNTRY.

Sl.No.	Name of State	Protected Monuments/Areas
1.	Andhra Pradesh	135
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	46
6.	Daman and Diu (U. T.)	11
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	205
9.	Haryana	91
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir (U. T.)	56
12.	Jharkhand	13
13.	Karnataka	506
14.	Kerala	29
15.	Ladakh (U. T.)	15
16.	Madhya Pradesh	291
17.	Maharashtra	286
18.	Manipur	01
19.	Meghalaya	08
20.	Mizoram	01
21.	Nagaland	04
22.	N.C.T. Delhi	173
23.	Odisha	81

24.	Puducherry (U. T.)	07
25.	Punjab	33
26.	Rajasthan	163
27.	Sikkim	03
28.	Telangana	08
29.	Tamil Nadu	412
30.	Tripura	08
31.	Uttar Pradesh	743
32.	Uttarakhand	44
33.	West Bengal	135
	TOTAL	**3697**

STATEMENT-II

DETAILS OF ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED FOR CONSERVATION, PRESERVATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT OF PROTECTED MONUMENTS/AREAS DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS

(Amount Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Circle / Branch	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
			Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Amravati	5.75	5.75	11.60	11.60	14.70	14.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh Assam Meghalaya Nagaland	Guwahati	3.30	3.30	7.44	7.44	8.78	8.78

3.	Bihar	Patna	3.35	3.35	9.00	9.00	16.00	16.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	4.78	4.78	7.50	7.50	5.94	5.94
5.	Daman and Diu (UT), Gujarat	Vadodara	8.00	8.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.00
	Gujarat	Rajkot	2.50	2.50	3.09	3.09	2.50	2.50
6.	Goa	Goa	7.00	7.00	10.45	10.45	9.90	9.90
7.	Haryana	Chandigarh	1.50	1.50	6.53	6.53	11.00	11.00
	Punjab							
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	1.15	1.15	8.90	8.90	5.00	5.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir (U.T)	Srinagar	2.55	2.55	6.11	6.03	7.17	7.17
10.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1.18	1.16	2.00	2.00	2.15	2.15
11.	Karnataka	Bangalore	9.75	9.75	19.85	19.85	17.34	17.34
		Hampi	8.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	12.25	12.25
		Dharwad	7.32	7.32	10.08	10.08	9.57	9.57
12.	Kerala	Thrissure	6.82	6.82	7.50	7.50	7.09	7.09
13.	Ladakh (UT)	Mini Circle Leh	0.43	0.43	1.92	1.92	3.50	3.50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	11.50	11.50	14.90	14.90	17.22	17.22
		Jabalpur	4.75	4.75	8.00	8.00	9.27	9.27
15.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	8.00	7.99	18.70	18.70	26.80	26.80
		Mumbai	12.00	12.00	15.35	15.35	15.56	15.56
		Nagpur	4.50	4.50	5.00	4.99	10.18	10.18
16.	Manipur	Aizawl	1.25	1.25	2.00	2.00	1.29	1.29
	Mizoram							
	Tripura							
17.	N.C.T.Delhi	Delhi	19.10	19.08	30.50	30.35	36.14	36.14
18.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	8.23	8.23	13.18	13.17	12.29	12.29
19.	Puducherry (UT)	Chennai	8.00	8.00	11.45	11.45	12.95	12.95

	Tamil Nadu,							
	Tamil Nadu	Trichy	4.00	4.0	8.50	8.50	9.55	9.55
20.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	7.53	7.53	10.28	10.28	12.75	12.75
		Jodhpur	4.50	4.50	7.65	7.65	10.65	10.65
21	Sikkim, West Bengal	Raiganj	5.00	5.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.00
	West Bengal	Kolkata	7.67	7.57	10.16	10.16	9.10	9.10
22	Telangana	Hyderabad	7.00	6.80	15.50	15.50	14.38	14.38
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	19.35	19.35	21.27	21.15	23.52	23.52
		Jhansi	4.15	4.15	7.00	7.00	5.82	5.82
		Lucknow	10.44	10.44	19.03	19.03	16.93	16.93
		Sarnath	5.50	5.50	10.15	10.15	11.32	11.32
		Meerut	2.80	2.80	6.20	6.20	7.95	7.95
24.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	3.75	3.75	4.85	4.85	5.42	5.42
		Chemical Preservation	6.51	6.48	9.91	9.89	8.36	8.36
		Horticultural Activity (All India)	19.33	19.32	--	--	--	--
		DG Office	11.74	11.73	3.15	2.77	13.19	13.19
		Total	**270.00**	**269.57**	**392.71**	**391.93**	**443.53**	**443.53**

INITIATIVES FOR TOURISM SECTOR IN RAJASTHAN

***86. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:**

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

(a) the detailed breakdown of tourism sector projects launched under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD schemes in Rajasthan State including their locations and specific components;

(b) whether any destinations in Pali district or nearby areas in Rajasthan have been selected under the Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of specific measures planned to encourage tourists to spend 5-10% of their budget on local items in Rajasthan, particularly in lesser-known destinations like Pali; and

(d) the strategies in place to engage the Rajasthani diaspora through the Chalo India Global Diaspora Campaign and the targets set for increasing international tourist arrivals to Rajasthan through this initiative?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM

(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

(a) and (b): While development and promotion of tourism destinations and products is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Government (SG)/Union Territory Administration (UTA), the Ministry of Tourism 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 SGs/UTAs in synergy with the scheme guidelines, availability of funds etc. The detail of the projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD scheme in Rajasthan is enclosed as **Statement.**

Ministry of Tourism has identified 42 destinations in the country under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD), a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan

scheme which does not include any destination in Rajasthan. However, the Ministry has identified 'Bundi (Keshoraipatan)' and 'Jodhpur' under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) and sanctioned the project 'Spiritual Experience, Keshovraipatan' for ₹17.37 Crore.

(c): The Ministry of Tourism as part of its ongoing endeavour promotes various tourism destinations and products of the country including Rajasthan through promotional activities, events, website, social media promotions etc. Such promotions include publicity of lesser-known destinations as well as variety of tourism products such as arts and crafts, cuisine, culture etc.

(d): The Chalo India campaign aims to enable Indian diaspora become Incredible India Ambassadors. Under the campaign, one lakh gratis e-tourist visas for foreign tourists were announced. Through the Chalo India portal, each diaspora member, including the Rajasthani diaspora, can register themselves and receive a referral code for sharing with their non Indian friends to avail gratis visas. The issuance of the gratis e-tourist visas is limited to the current Financial Year.

STATEMENT

The detail of the projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD scheme in Rajasthan

I. Details of the Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme for the State of Rajasthan

Project No. 1

Name of Project	Amount Sanctioned	Sanctioned in
Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Jaipur District	₹50.01 Crore	Sep 2015

Destination-wise/ component-wise details

Sl. No.	Destination	Sanctioned Amount (₹ Crore)	Major Components
1	Salt Train and Dining Experience	20.51	• Upgradation of Rail track • Locomotive Engine/ Procurement of Coaches • Maintenance Depot • Booking Kiosks, Support Infrastructure and Boarding Platforms for Salt Train, Water Decks
2	Sambhar Salt Ltd. Complex	4.38	• Site Development • Parking for Cars and Buses • Gate Complex Upgradation
3	Caravan Park	2.59	• Development of Site
4	Craft Haat	1.20	• Development of Craft Haat • Administrative Block
5	Festival/Fair Ground	1.53	• Site Development and Boundary Wall • Local Bazaar • Basic Amenities
6	Naliasar	13.75	• Mini Desert Night Safari, • Up-gradation of Approach Road • Lake Shoreline Development • Camping and Log Huts • Support Infrastructure

			• Tourist Information Centre • Open Air Theatre • Water Decks
7	Naraina	2.19	• Development of Ghats, • Approach Road • Basic Tourist Amenities • Signages etc.
8	Gudha to Jhapok	1.9	• Development of Bi-cycle Track
9	Naliasar, Naraina and Bicycle Trail	0.98	• Solar Street Lighting
Total		49.03	
Consultancy Charges @2%		0.98	
Contingency Charges @3%		0.00	
Grand Total		50.01	

Project No. 2

Name of Project	Amount Sanctioned	Sanctioned in
Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand)	₹75.80 Crore	September 2016

Destination-wise/ component-wise Details

Sl. No.	Destination	Sanctioned Amount (₹ Crore)	Major Components
1	Govindji Temple	8.64	• Conservation of old structure • Pathways • Tourist Amenities and Signages • Façade improvement • Benches, signages, shoe rack, etc
2	Jai Niwas Udyan	8.04	• Light and Sound Show • Pathways • Landscape • Signages • Low height Planters • Landscaping • Open Air Theatre • Tourist Amenities,
3	Talkatora	0.08	• Development of entrance plaza
4	Paundric Udhyan	0.85	• Landscaping • Pathways • Restoration of Gate • Stone Railing
5	Kanak Vrindavan	1.17	• Surface Parking • Pathways • Benches, Signage, Dustbins
6	Galtaji	0.31	• Landscaping and site development

			• Pathways • Surface Parking • Signages, benches, dustbins
7	Sikar	29.49	• Surface Parking, • Public facilities • Cafeteria • Tourist Information Centre • Tourist Seating Shed Driver's resting Hall • Yatri Sheds • Tourist Amenities • Landscaping Works • Solar Lamp Posts • Pathways • Signages, Benches • Amenity and Facility block
8	Nathdwara	23.60	• Tourist Interpretation cum Cultural Centre • Surface Parking • Landscaping on Pedestrian Pathway Route • Signages • Drinking water hut • High Mast Light
Total		72.19	
Consultancy Charges @2%		1.44	

Contingency Charges @3%	2.17	
Grand Total	75.80	

Project No. 3

Name of Project	Amount Sanctioned	Sanctioned in
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 Crore	March 2017

Destination-wise/component-wise Details

Sl. No.	Destination	Sanctioned Amount (In ₹ Crore)	Major Components
1	Salasar Balaji	6.77	• Parking Lots • Approach Road to Parking • Toilet Blocks, • High Mast Lights • Basic Amenities • Signages
2	Shri Samod Balaji	1.72	• Tourist Facility Centre • Health Centre

			• Basic Amenities for Tourists • Drinking Water Facilities • Toilet block • Benches • High Mast Lights • Solar Lights • Signage
3	Ghat ke Balaji	4.58	• Pilgrim Rest Area • Parking • Tourist Amenities
4	Bandhe Ke Balaji	0.62	• Basic Tourist Amenities • Parking • Signages • Solar Lights
5	Bijak Buddhist Monastery	5.85	• Cultural cum Interpretation Centre • Signages • Benches
6	Mahadev Ganesh Temple and other locations	0.41	• CCTV Surveillance System • Signages • Tourist Facility Centre
7	Ashoka Edict	0.07	• Signages • Benches • Drinking Water Facilities • Solar Light
8	Jain Nasiya and Surroundings	0.60	• Surface Parking • Landscaping

			• Tourist Facility Centre • Drinking Water Facilities • Solar Light
9	Ambika Temple (Shakti Peeth)	1.07	• Last Mile Connectivity. • Signages • Drinking Water Facilities • Benches • Solar light
10	Vimal Kund	5.25	• Rejuvenation of Vimal Kund • Pathway Development • Tourist Facility Centre • Basic Amenities
11	Much Kund	19.30	• Light and Sound show • Cultural cum interpretation centre • Tourist Resting centre • Parking • Tourist Amenities • Undergrounding of cables
12	Gopinathji Temple	0.04	• Tourist Amenities
13	Vrinda Rani Temple	0.06	• Signages • Benches
14	Chandrama Temple	0.05	• Signages • Benches
15	Madan Mohan Temple	0.08	• Signages • Dustbins

16	Kaman Mahal and Stadium	0.49	• Tourist Facility Centre • Tourist Amenities
17	Mehandipur Balaji	17.97	• Pilgrim Rest Area • Parking • Pilgrim Waiting Area • Yatri Shed and Basic Amenities
18	Sanwalia Sethji Temple	17.97	• Tourist Facility Centre • Amphitheatre • Cafeteria • Laser Water Show • Basic Amenities
Total		82.9	
Consultancy Charges @2%		1.66	
Contingency Charges @3%		2.49	
Grand Total		87.05	

Project No. 4

Name of Project	**Amount Sanctioned**	**Sanctioned in**
Development of Heritage Circuit Development of Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort) - Jaipur (Facade Illumination in Jaipur and Nahargarh Fort) - Jhalawar (Gagron Fort) - Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh	₹70.61 Crore	June 2017

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)		

Destination-wise/ component-wise Details

Sl. No.	Destination	Sanctioned Amount (₹ Crore)	Major Components
1	Kumbhalgarh Fort	5.5	• Light and sound Show
2	Nahargarh Fort	1.00	• Resting Shelters • Signages, • Lockers • Cloak Room Benches, Drinking Water, etc • Toilets
3	Gagron Fort	1.06	• Tourist Facility Centre • Development of Pathways, • Surface Parking • Driver's Rest Area • Landscaping • Illumination • Toilets, dustbins, Benches, Signages, etc.
4	Chittorgarh Fort	5.5	• Light and Sound Show

5	Jaisalmer Fort	6.23	• Laser Water Show at Gadsisar Lake
6	Pratap Gaurav Kendra	7.16	• Laser Water Show • Landscaping • Parking • Railing for Pathway leading to Statue • High Mast Light • Solar Lights • WiFi
7	Bagh-e-Nilofer	0.55	• Approach Road • Signages • Stone Plaza
8	Purani Chawani, Dholpur	0.69	• Surface Parking • Landscaping • Stone Plaza • Dustbins, Benches, Signages, etc.
9	Meera Bai Samarak, Merta	2.09	• Light and Sound Show • Illumination of Main Gate
10	Gogamedi, Hanumangarh	6.85	• Development of Pilgrim/Tourist Resting Centre • Parking • Landscaping
11	Jaipur City	29.86	• Illumination of gates, Boundary walls, Market Facades • Light Management Systems • Electrical works

12	Sunheri Kothi	0.75	• Landscaping, Hardscaping and Benches • Tube Well • Toilet • Solar Lights • CCTV
Total		67.24	
Consultancy Charges @2%		1.35	
Contingency Charges @3%		2.02	
Grand Total		70.61	

II. The details of the project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0

Name of Project	Amount Sanctioned	Sanctioned in
Spiritual Experience in Keshoraipatan	₹ 17.37 Crore	February, 2024

Component-wise details

Sl. No.	Component	Cost (₹ In Lakhs)
1	Parking and Entry Plaza	98.42
2	Website Development for online ticketing	14.41
3	Interpretation Centre and Ticketing Area	60.02
4	Ghat development and and Aarti platform	354.41
5	Signages and Wayfinding	0.98
6	Toilets and Shower Area	69.44
7	Bhojanalaya and Tourist Amenities	169.69

8	Temple restoration and Bastion Wall restoration;	479.05
9	Temple façade illumination, flood lighting and allied Infrastructure	108.06
10	Boat and Jetty	46.63
Sub-Total (A)		1,401.11
GST (18% of A)		252.20
SIA Charges (3% of A)		42.03
Contingency (2% of A)		28.02
DMO Charges (1% of A)		14.01
Total (B)		1,737.38

(iii) Project Sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme in the State of Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount sanctioned / Sanction Year	Major components
1	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	₹ 32.64 Crore 2015-16	Development at Ajmer Sharif Dargah (Refurbishment of façade, Tensile fabric structure, Shading devices) Improvement of Delhi gate and Dargah gate chowk (Illumination, Refurbishment work) Tourist information kiosk at railway and bus stand Restoration and development works at Pushkar Sarovar, Pushkar Market Street Development work at Brahma temple, Savitri Mata temple and Parikrama Path, Pushkar

PM VIDYALAXMI SCHEME

***87. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:**
SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched PM-Vidyalaxmi scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the reasons therefor;

(c) the aims and objectives of the scheme;

(d) the funds likely to be sanctioned for the scheme;

(e) whether the Government has fixed any target under this scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details and number of States likely to be covered under the scheme and whether the Government has included Tamil Nadu State under this scheme, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (c): The Government of India has approved PM-Vidyalaxmi, a **new** Central Sector scheme to provide financial support to meritorious students so that financial constraints do not prevent any youth of India from pursuing quality higher education in India. A special loan product has been developed to provide collateral free, guarantor free education loans; accessible through a simple, transparent, student-friendly and entirely digital application process. Loan amounts up to Rs. 7.5 lakhs are provided a 75% credit guarantee by the Government of India, to support banks to expand coverage. Furthermore, for students with up to Rs. 8 lakhs annual family income, the scheme provides for

3% interest subvention on loans up to Rs 10 lakh. This is in addition to the full interest subvention already offered to students with up to Rs. 4.5 lakhs annual family income for pursuing professional/technical courses in India under the Pradhan Mantri-Uchchatar Shiksha Protsahan (PM-USP). PM-Vidyalaxmi aims to build on the scope and reach of initiatives taken over the last decade for maximizing access to quality higher education for the youth.

(d) and (e): Under the PM-Vidyalaxmi, all the meritorious students who get admission in Quality Higher Educational Institutions (QHEIs) in India are eligible to avail education loan, if they so desire, which translates to cover about 22 lakh students every year. The QHEIs are selected based on latest National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) ranking. Further, under PM-Vidyalaxmi, for 3% interest subvention, 1 lakh slots for fresh students are available each year. An outlay of Rs. 3,600 Crore has been made from 2024-25 to 2030- 31, for providing 3% interest subvention benefit for up to 7 lakh fresh students during this period.

(f): Meritorious students from all States and Union Territories including Tamil Nadu, who get admission in the QHEIs are eligible for coverage under the scheme.

REPERTORY GRANT TO THEATRE GROUPS

***88. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:**

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

(a) the details of Repertory Grant sanctioned to the States/UTs during the last one year;

(b) whether the Government has denied Repertory Grant to theatre groups during the last one year, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details regarding criteria for granting and denying Repertory Grant by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM

(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

(a): Ministry of Culture implements a Central Sector scheme by the name of 'Financial Assistance for Promotion of Guru-Shishya Parampara (Repertory Grant)'. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided directly to the eligible cultural organizations engaged in performing arts activities like music, dance, theatre, folk art, etc. and imparting training to artists/shishyas by their respective Guru on regular basis in line with Guru–Shishya Parampara across the country. Being a Central Sector Scheme, there is no provision for sanctioning financial Assistance to the States/UTs. Instead, financial assistance is sanctioned to the eligible organization directly by the Ministry.The details of States/UTs- wise applications received and recommended/non-recommended under all categories (Theatre, Dance, Music, etc.) during the last financial year 2023-2024 is placed at enclosed **Statement.**

(b) and (c): As per the scheme's guidelines of Guru-Shishya Parampara (Repertory Grant), the organizations seeking grants are required to submit their applications/proposals every year, for its renewal as well as fresh selection. The applications / proposals, complete in all respect, received from organizations are

reviewed by the Expert Committee constituted by the Ministry for the purpose. The Expert Committee gives its recommendations on case-to-case basis taking the provisions of scheme guidelines, cultural performances / activities / resources of the organizations, justification for financial support, interview with the Guru/representative of the organization, etc. into consideration. For grant year 2023-2024, out of 1261 proposals received under theatre category, 1006 proposals were recommended for financial assistance under Repertory Grant.

STATEMENT

State / UTs wise list of organizations recommended / not-recommended for financial assistance for the year 2023-24 under Guru-Shishya Parampara (Repertory Grant)

Sl. No.	State / UT	Total No. of Applications received	No. of organizations Recommended	No. of organizations not-Recommended / incomplete
1	Andhra Pradesh	37	20	17
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0
3	Assam	47	44	3
4	Bihar	130	116	14
5	Chandigarh	10	10	0
6	Chhattisgarh	6	5	1
7	Delhi	140	125	15
8	Gujarat	13	13	0
9	Haryana	24	20	4
10	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	0
11	Jammu and Kashmir	52	44	8
12	Jharkhand	16	14	2

13	Karnataka	254	215	39
14	Kerala	29	27	2
15	Madhya Pradesh	126	109	17
16	Maharashtra	121	97	24
17	Manipur	248	202	46
18	Mizoram	2	2	0
19	Nagaland	7	6	1
20	Orissa	156	119	37
21	Pondicherry	4	3	1
22	Punjab	10	10	0
23	Rajasthan	29	26	3
24	Sikkim	1	1	0
25	Tamil Nadu	16	13	3
26	Telangana	24	21	3
27	Tripura	10	9	1
28	Uttar Pradesh	128	95	33
29	Uttarakhand	20	18	2
30	West Bengal	468	332	136
	Total	**2135**	**1723**	**412**

ELIMINATING GST ON TERM AND HEALTH INSURANCE

***89. SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN:**

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to reduce or eliminate GST on term and health insurance, especially for senior citizens and individuals purchasing coverage uptoRs. 5 lakh;

(b) the projected impact on overall GST revenue if the GST on term and health insurance plans is reduced or removed and the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which the Government will ensure that insurance companies pass on the benefits of any GST reduction to consumers, rather than retaining them through increased premiums;

(d) whether the Government has proposed any mechanism or Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has been empowered to monitor premium rates to ensure that companies align with GST reductions and pass on benefits to consumers in the event of revisions; and

(e) whether GST reduction on health insurance will be a step towards making healthcare more equitable and any additional measures which might support it?

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

(a): 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. SamratChaudhary, Hon'ble Deputy CM, Bihar. The 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.

(b): Revenue loss depends on the GST rate reduction. In absence of any recommendation for reduced rate, no projection can be made for the impact on overall GST revenue.

(c): As the GST rates are applicable over and above the insurance premium, if the GST rate is reduced, it is expected to benefit the policyholder directly especially in a competitive market with many insurers as the cost of insurance will reduce to that extent.

(d): An effective regulatory framework in the form of regulations on insurance products and master circulars issued thereon is in place to monitor insurance products, which includes designing insurance products and setting insurance premiums. GST, at applicable rates, is collected separately in addition to insurance premium.

(e): As stated earlier, the matter of review of GST rates on life and health insurance is pending before the GoM. If a recommendation for a reduction in GST rate is made by the GST Council, the cost of insurance to the policy holder is expected to come down on account of reduction in GST.

PREVENTION OF DOPING IN INDIAN SPORTS

***90. SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:**

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

(a) the details of steps taken by the Government to prevent doping in Indian sports,particularly in high-performance training centres; and

(b) the details of the number of athletes tested for banned substances in 2024, along with the preventive measures being taken to prevent it in future?

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

(a): The government has undertaken following initiatives to prevent doping in Indian sports, with a special focus on High-Performance Training Centres:

(i) A comprehensive anti-doping education and awareness programmewas implemented, targeting athletes, coaches, and support staff, especially those preparing for the Paris Olympic and Paralympic Games 2024. This initiative includes regular workshops, seminars, and webinars on anti-doping rules, regulations, and consequences. Approximately 220 educational activities were conducted in 2023 andapproximately 270 educational activities have been held so far in 2024.

(ii) The Anti-Doping Education and Learning (ADEL) platform, developed by WADA, is actively promoted, offering stakeholders access to detailed online courses on anti-doping measures. The platform has seen significant growth, with users increasing from approximately 1,412 in June 2022 to over 9,700 by November 2024.

(iii) Events such as "Road to Paris" held on February 9, 2024, were organized for National Sports Federations (NSFs), prospective Olympic athletes, and key stakeholders.

(iv) Regular anti-doping education sessions have been conducted for athletes under the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS).

(v) Collaborative efforts with NSFs, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, the Sports Authority of India, and academic institutions ensure a unified approach to enhance anti-doping education and compliance.

(vi) Social media campaigns actively promote the "Know Your Medicine" (KYM) app and ADEL, assisting athletes in identifying prohibited substances and preventing inadvertent doping violations.

(vii) Educational initiatives also extend to continuous updates through TV and radio sessions, audio-visual content, and videos, ensuring athletes and support staff be remain informed about the latest regulations and prohibited substances.

(viii) NADA India participated in WADA's Play True Day Campaign by organizing webinars, seminars, and engaging competitions to amplify anti-doping awareness.

(b): A total of 6119 dope tests have been conducted till 31.10.2024 on athletes for banned substances. The following measures are being taken to prevent doping amongst athletes:-

(i) Increasing awareness through Education

(ii) Increasing country wide presence of NADA

(iii) Collaboration with States

NEW SAFETY GUIDELINES FOR SCHOOLS

***91. SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:**
SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

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

(a) the aims and objectives of the new guidelines for ensuring safety of students in both Government and private schools;

(b) the details of the safety concerns to be addressed by the guidelines; and

(c) whether the Government has issued any directions to the State Governments to implement the guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (c): Government of India has issued various guidelines from time to time for ensuring safety and security of children in schools, as under:-

1. Guidelines on School Safety and Security by Department of School Education and Literacy issued on 01.10.2021.These guidelines are uploaded on the website of DoSEL at https://dsel.education.gov.in/sites/default/files/2021-10/guidelines_sss.pdf

2. NCPCR examined and compiled different guidelines and developed a comprehensive manual titled- "Manual on Safety and Security of Children in Schools" dated 26.02.2018. The manual is available at the link: https://ncpcr.gov.in/uploads/165604923562b54e531fe87_manual-on-safety-and-security-of-children-in-schools-sep-2021-2465-kb.pdf

3. Guidelines on School Safety Policy by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) issued on 27.02.2017.These guidelines areavailable at the link:

https://dsel.education.gov.in/sites/default/files/rte/Guidelines_feb.pdf

These guidelines interalia contain provisions for ensuring the safety and security of children in schools and fixing the accountability of various stakeholders and different departments. DoSELguidelines are advisory in nature and States/UTs

are expected to implement them and they may incorporate additions/modifications to them, according to their specific requirements.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.

The guidelines aim to foster collaboration among stakeholders for a safe school environment, raise awareness of existing safety policies, clarify roles in implementation, assign accountability for child safety during school activities and transportation, and enforce a strict ‘Zero Tolerance Policy’ against negligence.

DoSEL’s guidelines on School Safety and Securityare to be read with National Disaster Management Authority’s (NDMA) National Disaster Management Guidelines on School Safety Policy which are statutory in nature and are required to be complied without any deviation.

The NDMA guidelines provide for monitoring of implementation of the National Disaster Management Guidelines on School Safety Policy on designated activities like conducting annual mock drills, installation of fire-extinguishers, training of students and teachers in school safety and disaster preparedness, adherence to safety norms with respect to storage of inflammable and toxic material and grant of recognition certificate only to those schools that comply with structural safety norms specifically pertain to fire safety.

DoSEL on 22.08.2024 reiterated States/UTs to implement the Guidelines on School Safety and Security in spirit to ensure the safety and security of children in schools.

WELFARE OF VETERAN ARTISTS

***92. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the challenges that veteran artists face in maintaining stable incomes and career longevity;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure adequate welfare support;

(c) whether the Government plans to implement a new free health insurance scheme for the veteran artists, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government plans to increase the pension amount, if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the number of veteran pension applications received from Kasargod Lok Sabha Constituency of Kerala State during the last five financial years; and

(f) the details of the number of approved veteran pension applications during the last five years?

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 aged 60 years and above who have contributed significantly in the field of art, culture and letters in their active age or are still contributing. Financial

assistance under this scheme is provided @ Rs. 6000/- per month to the selected artists of all States/UTs. However, artist pension, if any, received by the selected artists from their respective State Government/UT Administration, is deducted before release of the assistance to such artists.

(b) It has been the constant endeavor of the Government to make efforts to help the veteran artists to receive financial assistance under the scheme, the following actions have been taken during the last few years to mitigate the hardships of the beneficiaries under the scheme:

(i) The quantum of financial assistance under the scheme has been enhanced from Rs. 4000/- per month to Rs. 6000/- per month with effect from June, 2022;

(ii) The requirement of submitting income certificate every year has now been done away with and instead it is now required to be submitted once in five years;

(iii) Earlier, the applicant artist applying under the scheme should have been mandatorily a recipient of artists pension of at least Rs. 500/- per month from the concerned State Government/UT Administration. This condition has been relaxed and now provides for verification and recommendation of the artistic credentials by the concerned Zonal Cultural Centre (ZCC), Ministry of Culture in case the applicant is not a recipient of artists pension from the State Govt./UT Administration;

(iv) To ensure smooth and timely disbursal of financial assistance to the selected artists, an MoU has been signed with Canara Bank on 28.06.2023.

(c) No, there is no such proposal under consideration in this Ministry.

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

(e) Under the Scheme for Financial Assistance for Veteran Artists, 244 applicationswere received from Kasargod District of Kerala during last five years. However, the constituency-wise information is not maintained in the Ministry.

(f) The number of applications approved under the scheme during last five years are follow:

Sr. No.	Financial Year	Application approved
1.	2019-20	411
2.	2020-21	1821
3.	2021-22	2251
4.	2022-23	1150
5.	2023-24	355

RATE REDUCTION AND RATIONALIZATION OF GST

***93. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:**

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

(a) whether the average rate of Goods and Services Tax has decreased to 12.2% in 2023 from 15.3% in 2017;

(b) whether nearly 60% of all consumer items attract a GST rate of 5% or less, while less than 3% of consumption items are in the 28% bracket;

(c) whether the GST Council has formed a Group of Ministers who are looking after the rate reduction and rationalization of GST;

(d) whether there exists bitterness and friction between the Centre and the States on the Goods and Services Tax arising out of the GST shares to States, etc.; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): The Committee headed by DrArvind Subramanian on Possible Tax rates under GST was of the view that the Revenue Neutral Rate should be between 15% and 15.5% . Based on current data of GST returns as available with Goods and Service Tax Network, the average GST rate for financial year 2023-24 is 11.64%

(b): No such data is maintained by the Ministry. However, an article published in the Economic and Political Weekly dated 15th June, 2024 mentions that 57.6% (about 60%) of the average monthly per-capita expenditure (MPCE) is either exempted or face lower tax rate (up to 5% GST) and only 2.3% of average MPCE is on 28% GST rate.

(c): Based on the recommendations of the GST Council in its 45th Meeting held on 17th September, 2021, a Group of Ministers on Rate Rationalisation has been constituted.

(d): There is no bitterness between Centre and States on GST. GST shares to States are settled on a regular basis as provided under the GST law.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to (d) above.

BAN ON SINGLE-USE PLASTICS

***94: SHRI KULDEEP INDORA:**

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented a ban on single-use plastics, prohibiting the use of plastic bags, cutlery, straws, food packaging, and similar items, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that despite this ban, such single-use plastic items continue to be widely used across the country; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure implementation of the ban along with steps for enhancing the availability of economically viable non-plastic substitutes?

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

(a) to (c):The Ministry has notified the Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules, 2021, vide GSR NO. 571 (E) on 12th August 2021, in the Gazette of India, prohibiting identified single use plastic items, which have low utility and high littering potential, with effect from 1 July 2022. The following identified single use plastic items, which have low utility and high littering potential, have been prohibited, with effect from 1st July, 2022, vide Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules, 2021:

- ear buds with plastic sticks, plastic sticks for balloons, plastic flags, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, polystyrene [Thermocol] for decoration;
- plates, cups, glasses, cutlery such as forks, spoons, knives, straw, trays, wrapping or packing films around sweet boxes, invitation cards, and cigarette packets, plastic or PVC banners less than 100 micron, stirrers.

The notification also prohibits manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of plastic carry bags having thickness less than one hundred and twenty microns with effect from the 31st December, 2022. Non-woven plastic carry bags of less than 60 gram per sqm (GSM) are also prohibited from 30th September 2021. There is complete ban on sachets using plastic material used for storing, packing or selling gutkha, tobacco and pan masala.Separately, as per CPCB Annual Report, 35 States/UTs have issued notifications/orders introducing regulations pertaining to complete or partial ban on plastic carry bags and/or identified single-use plastic items, over and above the PWM Rules.

States and Union Territories have been asked to undertake regular enforcement drives to implement ban onidentified single use plastic items and on plastic carry bags having thickness less than one hundred twenty microns covering fruit and vegetable markets, wholesale markets, local markets, flower vendors, units manufacturing plastic carry bags etc. Actions have been taken by concerned authoritieson the deviations, which include seizure of banned single use plastic items and levy of penalty.Further, CPCB/SPCBs/PCCs also focus on items, which are sold as alternatives to banned SUP items,such as paper plates covered with

plastic sheets,but which are actually bannedSUP items.Pan India enforcement campaigns have been undertaken for implementation of ban on identified single use plastic items since July 2022 by CPCB, SPCBs/PCCs and local authorities. During enforcement campaigns, a total of 60,367 inspections have been carried out, of which approximately fine of Rs. 19.77 Cr was imposed and 1963.6 Tons of plastic was seized.

Further, for effective monitoring of ban on identified single use plastic items and plastic waste management in the country the following online platforms are in operation (a) National Dashboard for monitoring of implementation of comprehensive action plan (b) CPCB Monitoring Module for Compliance on Elimination of Single Use Plastic, and (c) CPCB Grievance Redressal App.

Central Government, State Governments and local authorities have taken steps on moving towards eco-friendly alternatives. The Department of Science and Technology and Department of Biotechnology support research and development projects for alternatives to banned single-use plastic items, as per scheme guidelines. NITI Aayog has also brought out a report on alternative products and technologies to plastics and their applications. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has schemes to provide support to MSME units, which include support to such units which were earlier involved in manufacturing of banned single use plastic items for switching over to alternatives / other products.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change organized the National Expo on Eco alternatives to SUPs and Start-up Conference 2022 during 26th -27thof September 2022 in Chennai. The expo provided a platform for around 150 entities

who are intoresearch and development, manufacture and sale of ecofriendlyalternatives to plastics. The expo unveiled innovative productsin the eco-friendly product spectrum covering carry bags, utilityitems, apparels, footwear, wellness products, sanitary pads, cutleryand many more. These products are made from varied raw materialssuch as banana leaf products, fiber, rice bran, rice husk, agriculturalproducts, areca leaf, coir, clay, palm leaf, cloth, jute, etc.bymanufacturers, Self Help Groups and many other start-up firms across India.

Further, to encourage innovation in development of alternatives to banned identified single use plastic items and digital solutions to plastic waste management, concerned Central Ministries including Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of MSME and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and CPCB, have organized Hackathons.The ban on identified single use plastic items has triggered development of innovative eco-alternatives.In keeping with the development of eco-alternatives, Bureau of Indian Standard has notified Indian Standard IS 18267 for Food Serving Utensil Made from Agri By-Products.

WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN UTTAR PRADESH

***95. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:**

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

(a) whether the Government has data on the participation rates of women in skill development programs in Uttar Pradesh, including district-wise enrollment and graduation rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the data on the types of skills in demand among rural women along with the highest areas of enrollment; and

(c) whether additional initiatives are in place to address skill demand among rural women 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) Under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM) , the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres / institutes under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan 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 women, across the country including Uttar Pradesh. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready and equipped with industry relevant skills.

District-wise details of women participation under the schemes of MSDE in the State of Uttar Pradesh is given at enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b) Details of skills demand among women including rural women under the Schemes of MSDE are given at enclosed **Statement-II.**

(c) To encourage participation of women in skill development programs, special provisions have been made for meeting expenditure on conveyance and boarding and lodging as well as enhanced post placement support. Further, PMKVY 4.0 prioritizes and provides special focus to projects that emphasize women as primary beneficiaries. Training programs in sectors like Electronics, Retail, Healthcare, Beauty and Wellness, Handicrafts and Apparel are structured to attract higher participation from women. Skill Hubs and Special Projects actively encourage women's enrollment. Projects are designed to align with local skill demands, creating opportunities for rural women to participate and benefit from skill development schemes. This inclusive approach ensures significant representation and benefit for women in skill training programs across the country as well as in Uttar Pradesh. Under JSS Scheme, the focus is being given to women and other vulnerable sections. Women constitute more than 80% of beneficiaries under JSS.

Also, there are 19 National Skill Training Institutes (NSTI) and more than 300 ITIs exclusively for women. Government of India approved 30% reservation of seats for women candidates in all ITIs (Govt. and Private) in all courses and these seats could be filled based on the general reservation policy of each respective State/UTs.

STATEMENT-I

(a) District-wise details of women enrolled and trained under **PMKVY** since inception upto 31.10.2024 in Uttar Pradesh

District	Enrolled	Trained/Oriented
Agra	76,855	67,321
Aligarh	19,834	17,367
Ambedkar Nagar	10,632	8,517
Amethi	7,090	5,986
Amroha	12,248	10,834
Auraiya	11,427	10,176
Ayodhya	7,533	6,555
Azamgarh	19,355	12,065
Baghpat	6,895	5,457
Bahraich	10,941	9,904
Ballia	14,644	12,349
Balrampur	4,382	3,652
Banda	4,901	4,664
Barabanki	8,725	7,858
Bareilly	32,866	29,887
Basti	6,843	6,395
Bhadohi	11,820	11,437
Bijnor	32,253	25,709
Budaun	9,495	8,956
Bulandshahr	14,091	13,257
Chandauli	8,872	6,965
Chitrakoot	6,081	5,396
Deoria	11,513	9,132
Etah	7,758	6,949
Etawah	14,608	14,017
Farrukhabad	6,485	5,694
Fatehpur	7,622	7,191
Firozabad	14,161	12,563
Gautam Buddha Nagar	34,959	32,746
Ghaziabad	33,048	29,852
Ghazipur	13,919	11,325

Gonda	4,472	4,034
Gorakhpur	23,393	20,112
Hamirpur	4,048	3,479
Hapur	6,455	5,564
Hardoi	9,227	8,288
Hathras	9,227	7,965
Jalaun	6,108	5,386
Jaunpur	17,228	13,423
Jhansi	11,907	10,530
Kannauj	6,888	6,267
Kanpur Dehat	8,313	7,488
Kanpur Nagar	50,051	48,287
Kasganj	5,709	4,725
Kaushambi	2,118	1,782
Kheri	10,860	10,230
Kushi Nagar	8,287	7,875
Lalitpur	6,820	5,916
Lucknow	47,746	43,303
Maharajganj	9,098	8,416
Mahoba	2,333	2,226
Mainpuri	7,788	6,727
Mathura	29,222	23,635
Mau	9,607	7,283
Meerut	56,161	52,372
Mirzapur	13,183	10,915
Moradabad	27,823	26,215
Muzaffarnagar	16,336	14,200
Pilibhit	12,718	11,895
Pratapgarh	6,283	5,266
Prayagraj	28,506	25,000
Rae Bareli	6,399	6,168
Rampur	15,843	14,944

Saharanpur	31,370	26,560
Sambhal	2,933	2,191
Sant Kabeer Nagar	8,591	7,203
Shahjahanpur	15,254	14,147
Shamli	4,037	3,346
Shravasti	4,345	4,290
Siddharth Nagar	5,274	4,921
Sitapur	9,001	7,884
Sonbhadra	11,541	9,051
Sultanpur	7,858	6,682
Unnao	11,734	10,967
Varanasi	71,320	67,823

(b) District-wise details of women enrolled and trained under **JSS Scheme** since 2017-18 upto 10.11.2024 in Uttar Pradesh

Sr. No	**Districts**	**Enrolled**	**Trained**
1	Agra	10567	9857
2	Aligarh	9855	8815
3	Ambedkar Nagar	10920	10107
4	Amethi	9244	8340
5	Amroha	2260	2260
6	Ayodhya	10414	9394
7	Azamgarh	5684	5684
8	Bahraich	10097	9250
9	Ballia	10147	9755
10	Banda	10749	10069
11	Bara banki	10938	10257
12	Bareilly	8015	7075
13	Basti	9558	8697
14	Bhadohi	10120	9333

15	Chandauli	8954	8510
16	Chitrakoot	9801	8921
17	Deoria	10286	9558
18	Etawah	10934	10014
19	Farrukhabad	9167	8267
20	Fatehpur	6178	5550
21	Firozabad	10530	9850
22	Gautam Buddha Nagar	9367	8546
23	Ghaziabad	7168	6581
24	Gonda	8983	8062
25	Gorakhpur	10276	9776
26	Hardoi	8899	8059
27	Jalaun	8670	8370
28	Jaunpur	8802	8142
29	Kanpur Dehat	9383	8881
30	Kanpur Nagar	9482	8630
31	Kaushambi	5443	5078
32	Kheri	1426	1426
33	Lucknow	19486	18264
34	Mau	10615	9995
35	Mirzapur	8976	8335
36	Pilibhit	9873	8493
37	Pratapgarh	10161	9400
38	Prayagraj	20779	18891
39	Rae Bareli	9496	9356
40	Saharanpur	8920	8384
41	Shahjahanpur	6790	6208
42	Shrawasti	10284	9504
43	Siddharthnagar	7909	7469
44	Sitapur	986	986
45	Sonbhadra	10832	10332

46	Sultanpur	9648	8802
47	Unnao	9944	9202
48	Varanasi	19337	18237

(c) District-wise details of women apprentice engaged under NAPS since 2018-19 upto 31.10.2024 in Uttar Pradesh

S. No.	District	Apprentices Engaged
1.	Agra	745
2.	Aligarh	163
3.	Ambedkar Nagar	113
4.	Amethi	128
5.	Amroha	82
6.	Auraiya	119
7.	Ayodhya	331
8.	Azamgarh	180
9.	Badaun	29
10.	Bagpat	20
11.	Bahraich	63
12.	Ballia	106
13.	Balrampur	65
14.	Banda	60
15.	Barabanki	356
16.	Bareilly	593
17.	Basti	109
18.	Bijnor	57
19.	Bulandshahr	48
20.	Chandauli	154
21.	Chitrakoot	4
22.	**Deoria**	101
23.	Etah	16

24.	Etawah	190
25.	Farrukhabad	89
26.	Fatehpur	101
27.	Firozabad	78
28.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	19,176
29.	Ghaziabad	2,251
30.	Ghazipur	71
31.	Gonda	77
32.	Gorakhpur	717
33.	Hamirpur	95
34.	Hapur	41
35.	Hathras	40
36.	Hardoi	149
37.	Jalaun	79
38.	Jaunpur	168
39.	Jhansi	383
40.	Kannauj	43
41.	Kanpur Dehat	177
42.	Kanpur Nagar	1,774
43.	Kasganj	16
44.	Kaushambi	19
45.	Kushinagar	71
46.	Lakhimpur-Kheri	46
47.	Lalitpur	77
48.	Lucknow	4,485
49.	Maharajganj	59
50.	Mahoba	27
51.	Mainpuri	72
52.	Mathura	142
53.	Mau	32
54.	Meerut	632
55.	Mirzapur	55

56.	Moradabad	447
57.	Muzaffarnagar	101
58.	Pilibhit	45
59.	Pratapgarh	49
60.	Prayagraj	521
61.	Raebareli	151
62.	Rampur	257
63.	Saharanpur	160
64.	Sant Kabir Nagar	56
65.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	26
66.	Sambhal	232
67.	Shahjahanpur	139
68.	Shamli	10
69.	Shravasti	23
70.	Siddharthnagar	52
71.	Sitapur	73
72.	Sonbhadra	107
73.	Sultanpur	106
74.	Unnao	431
75.	Varanasi	721

(d) District-wise details of women enrolled under CTS in ITIs from 2019-20 to 2023-24 in Uttar Pradesh

Sr. No	Districts	Enrolled
1.	Agra	5,452
2.	Aligarh	2,498
3.	Prayagraj	5,405
4.	Ambedkar Nagar	2,919
5.	Amethi	1,390
6.	Amroha	2,143
7.	Auraiya	1,501
8.	Azamgarh	2,481

9.	Baghpat	498
10.	Bahraich	822
11.	Ballia	2,128
12.	Balrampur	551
13.	Banda	2,832
14.	Bara Banki	3,790
15.	Bareilly	3,927
16.	Basti	1,995
17.	Bijnor	2,153
18.	Budaun	2,320
19.	Bulandshahr	1,890
20.	Chandauli	992
21.	Chitrakoot	1,005
22.	Deoria	1,523
23.	Etah	1,073
24.	Etawah	2,692
25.	Ayodhya	4,161
26.	Farrukhabad	1,905
27.	Fatehpur	3,035
28.	Firozabad	2,440
29.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	2,702
30.	Ghaziabad	1,522
31.	Ghazipur	1,638
32.	Gonda	1,247
33.	Gorakhpur	3,658
34.	Hamirpur	2,206
35.	Hapur	2,267
36.	Hardoi	2,689
37.	Hathras	1,278
38.	Jalaun	2,762
39.	Jaunpur	2,502
40.	Jhansi	6,670

41.	Kannauj	2,217
42.	Kanpur Dehat	2,986
43.	Kanpur Nagar	9,912
44.	Kasganj	665
45.	Kaushambi	1,320
46.	Kushinagar	1,782
47.	Lakshmipur Kheri	2,680
48.	Lalitpur	2,278
49.	Lucknow	6,211
50.	Mahrajganj	1,417
51.	Mahoba	1,919
52.	Mainpuri	2,406
53.	Mathura	2,776
54.	Mau	1,904
55.	Meerut	3,640
56.	Mirzapur	1,535
57.	Moradabad	2,017
58.	Muzaffarnagar	1,597
59.	Pilibhit	1,706
60.	Pratapgarh	1,154
61.	Rae Bareli	3,806
62.	Rampur	1,480
63.	Saharanpur	14,903
64.	Sambhal	751
65.	Sant Kabir Nagar	1,356
66.	Bhadohi	842
67.	Shahjahanpur	2,137
68.	Shamli	1,265
69.	Shrawasti	464
70.	Siddharthnagar	907
71.	Sitapur	2,606
72.	Sonbhadra	1,565

73.	Sultanpur	1,745
74.	Unnao	2,595
75.	Varanasi	2,831

STATEMENT-II

Top job roles /trades/skills opted by women including rural women under schemes of MSDE

S. No.	PMKVY	NAPS	JSS	CTS
1	Self Employed Tailor	IT-ITeS	Assistant Dress Maker	Cosmetology
2	Traditional Hand Embroiderer	Electronics	Beauty Care Assistant	Computer Operator and Programming Assistant
3	Sewing Machine Operator	Retail	Assistant Hand Embroider	Fashion Design and Technology
4	Field Technician Computing and Peripherals	Automotive	Assistant Computer Operator	Electrician
5	Make-Up Artist	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI)	Assistant-Fruits and Vegetable Processing and Preservation	Fitter
6	Self-employed Retailer/Individual Sales Professional	Telecom	Stringing/ Beading Artisan (Fashion Jewellery)	Sewing Technology
7	Retail Sales Associate	Production and Manufacturing	Assistant Textile Printer	Health Sanitary Inspector

8	Carpet Weaver-Knotted	Services including Repair and Maintenance	Domestic Care Attendant	Dress Making
9	Hand Embroiderer	Apparel Made-upsand Home Furnishing	Assistant Carpet Weaver	Stenographer and Secretarial Assistant (Hindi)
10	Data Entry Operator	Management and Entrepreneurship and Professional Skills	Retail Cashier	Electronics Mechanic

विशेष अभियान 3.0

***96. श्री जनार्दन मिश्रा:**
श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशीः

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

(क) विशेष अभियान 3.0, जिसका उद्देश्य सार्वजनिक शिकायतों को कम करना और स्वच्छता में सुधार करना है, के दौरान क्या विशिष्ट परिणाम प्राप्त हुए और कितनी जन शिकायतों का समाधान किया गया तथा संसद सदस्यों, प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय और संसद से प्राप्त हुए मामलों के संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई;

(ख) इस संबंध में हिमाचल प्रदेश का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सरकार के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों, विशेषतः राजस्थान और हिमाचल प्रदेश में, स्वच्छता अभियान के तहत अपनाई गई अच्छी प्रक्रियाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त अभियान पर खर्च किए गए बजट का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) दिवाला और दिवालियापन से संबंधित सुदृढ़ ढांचा स्थापित करने की दिशा में उठाए गए कदमों तथा वित्तीय सेवा प्रदाताओं (एफएसपी) के लिए दिवाला और परिसमापन संबंधी कार्यवाही को सुकर बनाने के लिए कार्यान्वित किए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) कंपनियों और सीमित देयता भागीदारी (एलएलपी) अधिनियमों के तहत अपराधों को अपराधों की श्रेणी से बाहर करने से मुकदमेबाजी और कारपोरेट प्रशासन पर किस प्रकार का प्रभाव पड़ा है?

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

(क): विशेष अभियान 3.0 का आयोजन भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और विभागों और उनके संबद्ध/अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों/स्वायत्त संगठनों और केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा प्रशासनिक सुधार और शिकायत विभाग (डीएआरपीजी) के समग्र मार्गदर्शन में स्वच्छता को संस्थागत बनाने और सरकारी कार्यालयों में लंबित मामलों को कम करने के उद्देश्य से किया गया था।

डीएआरपीजी के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय ने प्रादेशिक कार्यालयों और स्वायत्त/सांविधिक निकायों के साथ, 30.09.2023 को सभी पहचाने गए लंबित मामलों के निपटान के उद्देश्य से 2 अक्टूबर, 2023 से 31 अक्टूबर, 2023 तक 'विशेष अभियान 3.0' आयोजित किया, जिसमें 01 पीएमओ संदर्भ, 05 वीआईपी संदर्भ, 01 अंतर-मंत्रालयी परामर्श (आईएमसी) संदर्भ और 374 लोकशिकायतें शामिल थीं। मंत्रालय ने अभियान के प्रारंभिक चरण के दौरान पहचान किए गए सभी लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त कर लिया है। अभियान के तहत स्वच्छता अभियान के परिणामस्वरूप अनुपयोगी वस्तुओं और गैर-उपयोगी वाहनों का निपटान करके 1135 वर्गफुट क्षेत्र को मुक्त किया गया। स्क्रैप वस्तुओं के निपटान से 3.58 लाख रुपये का राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ।

(ख): कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय का हिमाचल प्रदेश में कोई जिला-वार कार्यालय नहीं है। तथापि, हिमाचल प्रदेश के प्रादेशिक कार्यालयों अर्थात कंपनी रजिस्ट्रार और शासकीय समापक में, कार्यालय परिसर को कर्मचारियों द्वारा साफ किया गया था, पुरानी फाइलों की छंटाई की गई थी, उक्त अवधि के दौरान ई-कचरे का निपटान किया गया था।

(ग): विशेष अभियान के दौरान मंत्रालय और इसके प्रादेशिक/क्षेत्रीय/संबद्धकार्यालयों में स्वच्छ भारत कार्यालयों को स्वच्छ और हरा-भरा बनाने के लिए विभिन्न कार्यकलाप जैसे दीवारों, स्तंभों की पेंटिंग, कार्यालय परिसरों में कीट नियंत्रण, गमलों और छोटे पौधों के माध्यम सेहरा-भरा, रिकॉर्ड रूम की सफाई, स्क्रैप का निपटान, पुरानी भौतिक फाइलों की समीक्षा और छंटाई आदि किए गए। इसी प्रकार के कार्यकलाप हिमाचल प्रदेश और राजस्थान राज्यों के कंपनी रजिस्ट्रार कार्यालय और शासकीय समापक कार्यालय में की गई थीं।

चूंकि अभियान के दौरान किए गए कार्यकलापों को प्रशासनिक अनुदान के भीतर बजट दिया जा सकता है, इसलिए विशेष अभियान 3.0 के लिए अलग से बजट प्रावधान की आवश्यकता नहीं थी।

(घ): दिवाला समाधान की प्रक्रिया को मजबूत करने और दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता संहिता, 2016 (आईबीसी) के प्रावधानों के उचित कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, मंत्रालय ने आईबीसी में छह संशोधन किए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता बोर्ड (आईबीबीआई), नियामक, ने आईबीसी की स्थापना के बाद से नियमों में 100 से अधिक संशोधन किए हैं।

(ङ):कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 और सीमित देयता भागीदारी (एलएलपी) अधिनियम, 2008 के अंतर्गत अपराधों को धीरे-धीरे अपराध की श्रेणी से बाहर करने से मुकदमेबाजी का भार कम हुआ है, व्यवसाय में सुगमता बढ़ी है और बेहतर कारपोरेट गवर्नेंस में योगदान मिला है। यह सुनिश्चित करते हुए कि गंभीर उल्लंघनों से सख्ती से निपटा जाए,अनुपालन को बढ़ावा देते हुए यह एक संतुलित दृष्टिकोण को दर्शाता है।

AUROVILLE FOUNDATION

***97. DR. D. RAVI KUMAR:**

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

(a) whether the Government initiated any action regarding land exchange activities undertaken by the Auroville administration, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the post of Secretary to the Auroville Foundation Office (AVFO) is vacant and if so, whether the Government provides a detailed explanation for the criteria and procedures followed for appointment of the Secretary, AVFO;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to address the lack of transparency within the Auroville administration in handling visa issues for residents;

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to ensure that all future land exchanges by the AVFO are conducted in a fair and transparent manner with the necessary approvals from the residents' committee; and

(e) whether the Government has any plan to nominate local Member of Parliament as an ex-officio member of the Executive Council of the Auroville Foundation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (e) Auroville Foundation is a statutory body, notified on 29th January, 1991 as per the Auroville Foundation Act, 1988. With an aim to develop Auroville Universal Township, a Master Plan was developed by Resident's Assembly, further endorsed by Governing Board and subsequently approved by Ministry of Education.

One of the core objectives of the Master Plan is to secure land for multi-fold development of Auroville Foundation. A robust need-based process, endorsed by the Governing Board, is followed by the Auroville Foundation for land consolidation. The Ministry of Education has also provided a checklist/principle to be followed by the Governing Board to ensure transparent process of land transactions. Further, Auroville Foundation follows a consultative procedure for land acquisition through

purchase/exchange, appropriately consulting different stakeholders including the Working Committee.

Ministry of Education has notified the Recruitment Rules in 2011 regulating the method of recruitment of Secretary, Auroville Foundation. As per the Rules, methodologies for recruitment of Secretary are Deputation, Promotion, Contract Basis, and on Foreign Service (for persons serving in Universities, Deemed Universities, and Higher Education, Research, and Training Institutions). Further, the selection of Secretary is based on the recommendation of Search-cum-Selection Committee. Secretary, Auroville Foundation is appointed via following due process and the present incumbent was accordingly appointed vide order dated 1st June 2021. Further Ministry of Education has issued tenure related orders on 4th July 2024.

To ensure thorough verification and compliances of rules and regulations issued by Government of India from time to time, visa procedure followed by Auroville Foundation has incorporated multiple steps including - submission of visa applications; initial review by Working Committee; upload of details on Auroville Foundation website; verification by designated authority; final approval and recommendation letter; and submission to Foreigners Regional Registration Office (FRRO) for further necessary action. This process ensures a transparent and robust system for visa-related matters with multiple checks and balances.

Auroville Foundation consists of three authorities, namely (a) the Governing Board; (b) the Residents' Assembly; and (c) International Advisory Council. Members of

these authorities are filled as per prescribed rules and regulations of Auroville Foundation Act. There is no provision of “Executive Council” in Auroville Foundation as per the said Act.

बिहार में वाल्मीकि आश्रम का विकास

***98. श्री सुनील कुमारः**

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

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य के वाल्मीकि नगर में पर्यटन की अपार संभावनाएं हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का वाल्मीकि आश्रम के महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटक आकर्षणों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसे विकसित करने का विचार है; और

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

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

(क) से (ग): पर्यटक स्थलों और उनकी अवसंरचना विकास की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों की है।

पर्यटन परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता हेतु राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों/केन्द्रीय एजेंसियों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की निर्धारित दिशा-निर्देशों के संदर्भ में जांच की जाती है और ऐसी परियोजनाओं के लिए निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा करने एवं निधियों की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

हालांकि पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने बिहार में वाल्मीकि नगर की पर्यटन संभावना की पहचान की है तथापि, ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है क्योंकि राज्य सरकार से निर्धारित प्रारूप में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, पर्यटन मंत्रालय “स्वदेश दर्शन”, “तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)” और “पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता” की अपनी जारी योजनाओं के माध्यम से बिहार राज्य सहित देश में विभिन्न पर्यटन गंतव्यों पर पर्यटन अवसंरचना

के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों/केन्द्रीय एजेंसियों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होने पर वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके उनके प्रयासों को सम्पूरित करता है।

वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटन केंद्रों के विकास हेतु पूंजीगत निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएएससीआई) संबंधी दिशानिर्देशों के तहत भारत सरकार ने बिहार राज्य में 147.12 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली 'मत्स्यगंधा झील, सहरसा का विकास' और 'करमचट इको-पर्यटन एवं एडवेंचर हब' नामक 2 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है।

मंत्रालय की विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत बिहार राज्य में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

बिहार में प्रशाद योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रु. में)

राज्य	क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि	जारी राशि
बिहार	1	पटना साहिब में विकास	2015-16	29.62	29.62
	2	विष्णुपद मंदिर में मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास	2014-15	3.63	3.63

बिहार में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजना का ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रु. में)

परिपथ का नाम	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि	जारी राशि
तीर्थंकर परिपथ 2016-17	वैशाली-आरा-मसद-पटना-राजगीर-पावापुरी-चंपापुरी का विकास	33.96	30.04
आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	कांवरिया रूट :सुल्तानगंज-धर्मशाला-देवघर का विकास	44.76	42.52

बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	बौद्ध परिपथ का विकास -बोधगया में कन्वेंशन सेंटर का निर्माण	95.18	95.18
ग्रामीण परिपथ 2017-18	भितिहरवा -चंद्रहिया -तुरकौलिया का विकास	44.27	40.31
आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2017-18	मंदार हिल और अंग प्रदेश का विकास	44.55	42.32

बिहार में 'पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता' की योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रु. में)

स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि	जारी जारी
2013-14	गया रेलवे स्टेशन का संयुक्त विकास	5.18	4.14
2023-24	बक्सर, बिहार में एक्वा स्क्रीन प्रोजेक्शन और साउंड शो के साथ 3डी मैपिंग और राम रेखाघाट, बिहार में डायनामिक लाइटिंग और मोटिफ	5.99	0.599

बिहार में पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को विशेष सहायता (एसएएससीआई) के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

क्र .सं.	परियोजना का नाम	राशि)करोड़ रु .में(
1.	मत्स्यगंधा झील**,** सहरसा का विकास	97.61
2.	करमचट इको-टूरिज्म और एडवेंचर हब	49.51

DEFICIENCIES IN DPRs UNDER SDS

***99. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:**

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

(a) the details of projects that have been completed under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme so far;

(b) whether there have been reported deficiencies in the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) under the said scheme, such as gaps in infrastructure analysis, detailed estimates, and the inclusion of sites without land and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to address these discrepancies and ensure better planning and execution of the projects under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM

(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

(a) to (c): The Ministry of Tourism under Swadesh Darshan scheme sanctioned 76 projects under identified thematic circuits for ₹5287.90 Crore. Further, the Ministry revamped the scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations and sanctioned 34 projects for ₹793.20 Crore. The details of the above-mentioned projects along with their status is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

The projects under the Swadesh Darshan scheme are primarily undertaken by the State/UT implementing agencies. Ministry of Tourism from time to time guides the State Governments/Implementing Agencies in case of deficiency in the Detailed Project Reports through its institutional framework. It also periodically reviews the project progress in order to resolve implementation issues and advises the State Governments/UT Administrations to mitigate the gaps, resolve land issues, revision

of cost, if any, etc. The Ministry of Tourism has taken multiple steps for better planning and execution of the projects which include encouraging State Governments/UT Administrations to pay adequate emphasis on sustainable tourism development, ensure clearances and no-objection certificates from the relevant authorities, confirm availability of land, focus on Public Private Partnership (PPP), take adequate measures for operation and maintenance of the assets created under the scheme etc.

STATEMENT

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

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned (₹ in Crore)	Physical Status
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair	27.57	Completed
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit 2014-15	Development of Kakinada - Hope Island - Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary - Passarlapudi - Aduru - S Yanam – Kotipally	67.83	Completed
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nellore - Pulikat Lake - Ubblamadugu Water Falls – Nelapattu-	49.55	Completed

			Kothakoduru- Mypadu - Ramateertham – Iskapalli		
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam- Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda - Amravati- Anupu	35.24	Completed
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit 2014-15	Development of Bhalukpong- Bomdila and Tawang	49.77	Completed
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nafra- Seppa- Pappu, Pasa, Pakke Valleys- Sangdupota- New Sagalee- Ziro- Yomcha	96.72	Completed
7.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Development of Manas– Probitora– Nameri– Kaziranga– Dibru– Saikhowa	94.68	Completed
8.	Assam	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tezpur – Majuli – Sibsagar	90.98	Completed
9.	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vaishali- Arrah- Masad- Patna- Rajgir- Pawapuri- Champapuri	33.96	Completed
10.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Kanwaria Route:	44.76	Completed

			Sultanganj – Dharmshala- Deoghar		
11.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya	95.18	Completed
12.	Bihar	Rural Circuit 2017-18	Development of Bhitiharwa- Chandrahia- Turkaulia	44.27	Completed
13.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Mandar Hill and Ang Pradesh	44.55	Completed
14.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Jashpur- Kunkuri- Mainpat- Kamleshpur - Maheshpur -Kurdar - Sarodhadadar- Gangrel- Kondagaon– Nathiyanawagaon- Jagdalpur- Chitrakoot- Tirthgarh	96.10	Completed
15.	Goa	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail	97.65	Completed
16.	Goa	Coastal Circuit 2017-18	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Dona Paula - Colva - Benaulim	99.35	Completed

17.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Ahmedabad- Rajkot- Porbandar –Bardoli- Dandi	59.17	Completed
18.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vadnagar- Modhera	91.12	Completed
19.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Junagadh- Gir Somnath- Bharuch- Kutch- Bhavnagar- Rajkot- Mehsana	26.68	Completed
20.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra	77.39	Completed
21.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Himalayan Circuit: Kiarighat, Shimla, Hatkoti, Manali, Kangra, Dharamshala, Bir, Palampur, Chamba	68.34	Completed
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Jammu-Srinagar-Pahalgam-Bhagwati Nagar-Anantnag-Salamabad Uri-Kargil-Leh	77.33	Completed
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-	81.60	Completed

			Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama.		
24.	Jammu and 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	Completed
25.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai and Sudhmahadev	91.99	Completed
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Anantnag-Pulwama-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Zanskar Padum - Daksum - Ranjit Sagar Dam	86.39	Completed
27.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla- Kupwara-Kargil - Leh	91.84	Completed
28.	Jharkhand	Eco Circuit 2018-19	Development of Eco Tourism circuit: Dalma-Betla National park-Mirchaiya- Netarhat	30.44	Completed
29.	Kerala	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Pathanamthitta- Gavi-Vagamon- Thekkady	64.08	Completed
30.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam	46.54	Completed

31.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula	78.08	Completed
32.	Kerala	Rural Circuit 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	57.35	Completed
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development Sivagiri Sree Narayana Guru Ashram- Arruvipuram- Kunnumpara Sree Subrahmania- Chembazhanthi Sree Narayana Gurukulam	66.42	Ongoing
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna- Mukundpur- Sanjay- Dubri-Bandhavgarh- Kanha- Mukki- Pench	92.10	Completed
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sanchi-Satna-Rewa- Mandsaur-Dhar	74.02	Completed
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Gwalior – Orchha – Khajuraho – Chanderi – Bhimbetka – Mandu	89.82	Completed
37.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit 2017-18	Development of Gandhisagar Dam- Mandleshwar Dam- Omkareshwar Dam- Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa Dam- Bargi Dam-	93.76	Completed

			Bheda Ghat- Bansagar Dam- Ken River		
38.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit - Sagareshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach and Creek), Mitbhav	19.06	Completed
39.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Waki- Adasa- Dhapewada- Paradsingha- Telankhandi- Girad	45.47	Completed
40.	Manipur	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal- Khongjom	72.23	Completed
41.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple – Shri Gopinath Temple – Shri Bungshibodon Temple – Shri Kaina Temple	45.34	Completed
42.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit 2016-17	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng- Mawdiangdiang – Orchid Lake Resort	99.13	Completed
43.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit 2018-19	Development of West Khasi Hills (Nongkhlaw- KremTirot – Khudoi and Kohmang Falls – Khri River- Mawthadraishan,	84.97	Completed

			Shillong), Jaintia Hills (Krang Suri Falls-Shyrmang- looksi), Garo Hills (Nokrek Reserve, Katta Beel, Siju Caves)		
44.	Mizoram	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek.	92.26	Completed
45.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit 2016-17	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl -Rawpuichhip – Khawhphawp – Lengpui – Chatlang-Sakawrhmuituaitlang - Muthee – Beratlawng - Tuirial Airfield – Hmuifang	66.37	Completed
46.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima-Wokha	97.36	Completed
47.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon	98.14	Completed
48.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara	70.82	Completed
49.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Dubrayapet – Arikamedu – Veerampattinam –	58.44	Completed

			Chunnambar - Nallavadu/Narambai - Manapet- Kalapet - Puducherry - Yanam		
50.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Franco-Tamil Village, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam	49.44	Completed
51.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry	34.96	Completed
52.	Punjab	Heritage Circuit 2018-19	Development of Anandpur Sahib - Fatehgarh Sahib - Chamkaur Sahib - Ferozpur - Khatkar Kalan – Kalanour - Patiala	85.32	Completed
53.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations	50.01	Completed
54.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit 2016-17	Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand)	75.80	Completed
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Spiritual Circuit– 'Development of Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samodke Balaji, Ghatke Balaji, Bandheke Balaji)-	87.05	Completed

			Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund) - Mehndipur Balaji- Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji)		
56.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Heritage Circuit Development of Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort) - Jaipur (Facade Illumination in Jaipur and Nahargarh Fort) - Jhalawar (Gagron Fort) - Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) – Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) - Hanumangarh (Gogamedi) - Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra) - Dholpur (Bagh-I-Nilofor and Purani Chawani) - Nagaur (Meera Bai Smarak, Merta) - Tonk (Sunehri Kothi)	70.61	Completed
57.	Sikkim	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) – Rorathang-Aritar- Phadamchen-	98.05	Completed

			Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo- Gangtok-Phodong- Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen- Thangu-Gurudongmer- Mangan-Gangtok-TuminLingee-Singtam (exit)		
58.	Sikkim	North East Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam–Maka- Temi-BermoikTokel- Phongia-Namchi –Jorthang-Okharey- Sombaria-Daramdin- Jorethang-Melli (Exit)	95.32	Completed
59.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of (Chennai-Mamamallapuram – Rameshwaram – Manpadu – Kanyakumari)	73.13	Completed
60.	Telangana	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district	91.62	Completed
61.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram- Tadvai-Damaravi- Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls	79.87	Completed
62.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Qutub Shahi Heritage Park-	96.90	Completed

		2017-18	Paigah Tombs- Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb		
63.	Tripura	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Agartala - Sipahijala - Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur- Tirthamukh-Mandirghat– Dumboor-NarikelKunja-Gandachara– Ambassa	82.85	Completed
64.	Tripura	North East Circuit 2018-19	Development of Surma Cherra- Unakoti-Jampui Hills- Gunabati - Bhunaneshwari-Neermahal- Boxanagar-Chottakhola- Pilak-Avangchaarra	44.83	Completed
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilwastu	87.89	Completed
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit 2016-17	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45	Completed
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	Completed

68.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Bijnor-Meerut- Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda- Ghazipur- Salempur- Ghosi- Balia- Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh- Fatehpur- Deoria- Mahoba- Sonbhadra- Chandauli- Mishrikh- Bhadohi	67.51	Completed
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	Completed
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit 2017-18	Development of Ayodhya	127.21	Completed
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda	12.03	Completed
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Gorakhnath Temple (Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple (Domariyagunj)	18.30	Completed

73.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circui 2015-16	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, and Associated Tourism Related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri	69.17	Completed
74.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region - Katarmal -Jogeshwar-Baijnath-Devidhura	76.32	Completed
75.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digha-Shankarpur- Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhlai-Henry Island	67.99	Completed
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	Completed
Total				**5287.90**	

List of sanctioned projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme:-

Sl. No.	State	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost (₹ in Crore)	Year of Sanction	Status
1	Andhra Pradesh	Araku-Lambasingi	Borra Cave Experience at Araku	29.87	2023-24	Sanctioned
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Nacho	Unlock Nacho Expedition	14.02	2023-24	Sanctioned
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	Mechuka Cultural Haat	18.48	2023-24	Sanctioned
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	Mechuka Adventure Park	12.75	2023-24	Sanctioned
5	Assam	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar Wetland Experience	26.67	2023-24	Sanctioned
6	Assam	Jorhat	Reimagining Cinnamara Tea Estate	23.91	2023-24	Sanctioned
7	Goa	Porvorim	Porvorim Creek Experience	23.56	2024-25	Sanctioned
8	Goa	Colva	Colva Beach Experience	15.65	2024-25	Sanctioned

9	Karnataka	Hampi	Setting up of 'Traveller nooks'	26.30	2023-24	Sanctioned
10	Karnataka	Mysuru	Tonga ride Heritage experience zone	4.12	2023-24	Sanctioned
11	Karnataka	Mysuru	Ecological Experience Zone	18.36	2023-24	Sanctioned
12	Kerala	Kumarakom	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	13.92	2023-24	Sanctioned
13	Ladakh	Leh	Julley Leh Biodiversity Park	24.89	2023-24	Sanctioned
14	Ladakh	Kargil	Exploring LOC and Hundarman village Experience	12.01	2023-24	Sanctioned
15	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Phoolbagh Experience Zone	16.73	2023-24	Sanctioned
16	Madhya Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Spiritual experience at Chitrakoot	27.21	2023-24	Sanctioned
17	Maharashtra	Pune	Shivsrushti Historical Theme	76.22	2024-25	Sanctioned

			Park-Phase 3			
18	Meghalaya	Sohra	Waterfall Trails Experience	27.84	2023-24	Sanctioned
19	Meghalaya	Sohra	Meghalayan Age Cave Experience	32.45	2023-24	Sanctioned
20	Nagaland	Chumoukedima	Eco-Tourism Exp at Chumoukedima viewpoint	7.87	2023-24	Sanctioned
21	Nagaland	Chumuoukedima	Tribal Cultural Experience at Midway Retreat	21.56	2023-24	Sanctioned
22	Puducherry	Karaikal	Karaikal beach and waterfront experience	20.29	2023-24	Sanctioned
23	Punjab	Kapurthala	Eco Tourism experience at Kanjli wetland	20.06	2023-24	Sanctioned
24	Punjab	Amritsar	Border Tourism Experience at Attari	25.90	2024-25	Sanctioned

25	Rajasthan	Bundi	Spiritual Experience, Keshavraipatan	17.37	2023-24	Sanctioned
26	Sikkim	Gyalshing	Eco-Wellness Experience at Yuksom Cluster	15.40	2023-24	Sanctioned
27	Sikkim	Gangtok	Gangtok Cultural Village	22.59	2023-24	Sanctioned
28	Tamil Nadu	Mamallapuram	Immersive experience at Shore Temple	30.02	2023-24	Sanctioned
29	Telangana	Bhongir	Bhongir Fort Experiential Zone	56.81	2023-24	Sanctioned
30	Telangana	Ananathagiri	Eco tourism zone at Ananathgiri forest	38.00	2023-24	Sanctioned
31	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	Azad Park and Dekho Prayagraj Trail Exp	13.02	2023-24	Sanctioned
32	Uttar Pradesh	Naimisaranya	Vedic-wellness Experience	15.94	2023-24	Sanctioned

33	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	Rural Tourism Cluster Experience at Gunji	32.20	2023-24	Sanctioned
34	Uttarakhand	Champawat	Tea Garden Experience	11.21	2023-24	Sanctioned
TOTAL AMOUNT				**793.20**		

FACULTY POSITIONS IN CUS AND HEIs

***100. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:**

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

(a) the total number of faculty positions sanctioned, filled and vacant in Central Universities, IITs, IIITs, NITs, IIMs and IISER as on 31 October, 2024;

(b) the reasons for large number of vacancies in faculty positions across Centrally funded Higher Education Institutions; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to fill up such vacancies, including vacancies reserved for SCs, STs, OBCs and persons with Disabilities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (c) The Central Higher Education Institutions (CHEIs) under Ministry of Education including Central Universities (CUs), Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs), National Institute of Technology (NITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) and Indian Institute of

Science Education and Research (IISERs) are statutory autonomous organizations established under respective Central Acts of Parliament and governed by provisions of the Acts/ Statutes/ Ordinances/ Regulations made thereunder. These institutions follow specific faculty/ student ratio as per relevant regulations and their statutes. As autonomous institutions, faculty recruitment is done within the institutions, in accordance with their Acts and Regulations.

Occurring of vacancies and filling thereof is a continuous process. The vacancies arise due to promotion, retirement, resignation, death, opening of new institutions, schemes or projects, and additional requirements on account of enhanced students' strength and expansion of capacity in existing institutions. Measures have been taken to attract quality faculties which includes year-round open advertisements, recruitment through search-cum-selection procedures, special recruitment drive, mission mode recruitment and invitation to alumni/scientists/ faculty, etc.

The Government notified the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers Cadre) Act, 2019 on 09.07.2019 to provide for the reservation of posts in appointments of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the socially and educationally backward classes and the economically weaker sections, to teachers' cadre in these CHEIs. The reservation is provided in teachers cadre to the extent of 15% for SCs, 7.5% for STs, 27% for socially and educationally backward classes and 10% for Economically weaker sections, as per notification dated 12.7.2019 issued in pursuance of the said Act.

Ministry of Education had directed all the CHEIs to fill up the vacancies in Mission Mode. The CHEIs undertake special recruitment drives to fill the vacancies including

those of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs). From September 2022, CUs, IITs, IIITs, NITs, IIMs and IISER have also undertaken Mission Mode recruitment drive to fill the vacancies including those of SC, ST and OBCand also PwD as well. Up to 29.10.2024, a total number of 25,777 posts have been filled up including 15,139 faculty positions, in Mission Mode by all CHEIs. A total number of 25257 vacancies have been filled up by CUs, IITs, IIITs, NITs, IIMs, IISERs and IISc Bangalore collectively, out of which 15047 are faculty positions including 1869 SC, 739 ST, 3089 OBC and 254 PwD.

CASES OF IDOLS SMUGGLING AND THEFT

921. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

the details of total number of cases of idol smuggling or theft from temples in Tamil Nadu State that have been reported to law enforcement agencies during the last five years;

(a) the details of the list of the temples affected by idol smuggling or theft in Tamil Nadu State, along with the estimated value of the stolen idols;

(b) the details of the measures taken by the Government to prevent and combat idol smuggling and theft from temples in Tamil Nadu State;

(c) the details of the total number of individuals that have been arrested/charged in connection with idol smuggling or theft from temples in Tamil Nadu State and current status of these cases in the legal system;

(d) the details of individuals involved in politics or religious heads convicted in connection with idol smuggling or theft cases in Tamil Nadu State; and

(e) the details of the cases and convictions?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM

(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

(a)and (b) During the last five years, one idol has been reported stolen from the Centrally Protected Monument. The metal idol of Panchaloga (standing Vishnu) was stolen from the Parthasarthi and Krishna Temple, at Vilavankode, Dist. Kanyakumari. FIR was lodged at the Pudhukadai Police Station and the idol was recovered.

(c) Archaeological Survey of India is committed to protection of monuments, sites and antiquities under its jurisdiction. Besides regular watch and ward staff of Archaeological Survey of India, Private Security Guards and Central Industrial Security Force have been deployed as per requirement. Whenever any theft of antiquity is reported, FIR is lodged in concerned police station and 'Look Out Notice' is issued to law enforcement agencies including Custom Exit Channels to keep vigil to trace stolen antiquity and prevent its illegal export.

(d) to (f) One arrest by the Tamil Nadu Police has been reported in the case of theft at Parthasarthi and Krishna Temple at Vilavankode, Dist. Kanyakumari.

RESERVATION TO SC/ST/OBC IN PM INTERNSHIP SCHEME

922. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:
SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:

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

(a) the salient features of the PM Internship Scheme (PMIS) launched recently by the Government;

(b) the eligibility criteria set by the government under PMIS along with the total number of students likely to be benefitted and the total number of candidates registered till date, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has made any provisions of reservation for SC, ST and OBC students under the PMIS and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total amount of money likely to be spent on the said pilot project?

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) was announced in the Budget 2024-25. It aims to provide internship opportunities to one crore youth in top 500 companies in five years. As an initiation to this Scheme, a Pilot Project of the Scheme targeted at providing 1.25 lakh internship opportunities for the Financial Year 2024-25has been launched on 03.10.2024. Guidelines containing salient features and eligibility criteria set by the Government under the Prime Minister's Internship Scheme - Pilot Project are available on the portalhttps://pminternship.mca.gov.in. The portal was opened for registrations of the youth from 12th October, 2024 to 15th November, 2024; a total of 4.87 lakh eligible applicants completed their KYC and registered themselves during this period. Further, about 3.38 lakh candidates have completed their profiles on the

Portal. State-wise list of candidates who have completed their profiles as on 26th November on the PMIS Portal is enclosed at **Statement-I.**

(c): As per the Guidelines of the PM Internship Scheme- Pilot Project, a pool of candidates based on the number of applications, is shortlisted for each internship opportunity through the Portal. The shortlisting process is aimed at promoting diversity and social inclusivity in the internship program through providing for representation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes as well as Persons with Disabilities in the shortlist sent to the concerned company for further selection as per their respective processes and criterion.

(d): For the Pilot Project of the PM Internship Scheme, targeted at providing 1.25 lakh internship opportunities to the youth, an amount of Rs. 840 crores has been approved.

STATEMENT I

(a)and(b) Total Number of Candidates who have successfully completed their profile on PMIS Portal: 338115

Sr. No.	States	Number of Candidates
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	33
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	29365
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	81
4	ASSAM	10914
5	BIHAR	22707
6	CHANDIGARH	612
7	CHHATTISGARH	7235

Sr. No.	States	Number of Candidates
8	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	91
9	DELHI	12447
10	GOA	119
11	GUJARAT	13644
12	HARYANA	28462
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2147
14	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	2941
15	JHARKHAND	8227
16	KARNATAKA	12081
17	KERALA	6992
18	LADAKH	45
19	LAKSHADWEEP	1
20	MADHYA PRADESH	32286
21	MAHARASHTRA	14783
22	MANIPUR	218
23	MEGHALAYA	135
24	MIZORAM	26
25	NAGALAND	246
26	ODISHA	10872
27	PUDUCHERRY	342
28	PUNJAB	2535
29	RAJASTHAN	14185
30	SIKKIM	23
31	TAMIL NADU	9383
32	TELANGANA	17972
33	TRIPURA	580
34	UTTAR PRADESH	64630
35	UTTARAKHAND	2194
36	WEST BENGAL	9561
	Grand Total	**338115**

INTRODUCTION OF NEW COURSES ON AI TECHNOLOGY

923. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

(a) whether Government educational institutions in Andhra Pradesh have consulted the Government regarding introduction of new courses on Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology in their curriculum and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of AI technology courses proposed to be introduced in the academic year 2025-26 in Andhra University including any associated laboratory or research facilities planned;

(c) the details of funds allocated and released by the Government for these courses as well asthe progress made so far including seat distribution; and

(d) the current scope and future potential of AI in Visakhapatnam along with anticipated job

opportunities and the increase in necessary skill sets in this field?

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

(a) to (d):Government of India launched National Education Policy 2020 with an aim for holistic development of students. NEP 2020 envisions introduction of contemporary subjects such as Artificial Intelligence, Design Thinking, Holistic Health, Organic Living, Environmental Education, Global Citizenship Education (GCED), etc. at relevant stages to develop these various important skills in students at all levels.

While NEP 2020 provides the policy framework, the Higher Education Institutions offer courses with the approval of competent bodies as per laid out rules/regulations/guidelines applicable to respective HEIs.All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), a statutory body under the Ministry of Education, grants approval for conducting courses in Technical Education at diploma, undergraduate and post graduate levels to Technical Institutions, Institutions deemed to be Universities and standalone institutions. These also include courses in new emerging technologies like Data Science, Artificial Intelligence, VLSI, Logistics and Advanced Communication Technology etc.

The Andhra University is a State University of the State of Andhra Pradesh. Being a State University, admissions, seat distribution etc. fall within the purview of State Government.

As informed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the Andhra University College of Engineering has introduced AI and ML courses in engineering undergraduate and postgraduate programs from the Academic year 2023-24. Details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

As per the information received from AICTE, for the academic year 2024-25, institutions in Vishakhapatnam have also been accorded approval for programmes in Computer Science and Engineering (Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning) and related courses.

STATEMENT

List of AI and ML Programs started in Andhra University College of Engineering from the academic year 2023-24

S.No	UG
1	B.Sc Honours (Artificial Intelligence)
2	BCA Honours (Artificial Intelligence)
3	B.Sc Honours (Machine Learning)
4	B.Voc Honours (Big Data and Machine Learning)
5	B.Tech (Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning)
	PG
1	M.Tech (Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning)

RESERVATION TO STs IN IITs

924. SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

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

(a) the details of number and percentage of ST candidates got admissions in IITs during the last academic year, institute and course-wise;

(b) the number of such students got admission through General category; and

(c) the details of the mechanisms devised by the Government to ensure filling up of seats reserved for STs and for admissions over and above the reserved seats through general category?

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

(a) to (c): The total number of seats allotted in admission cycle 2024-25 in IITs for undergraduate programme was 17695, out of which seats allocated to ST students

were 1336, which is 7.55% of the total allotment. Two students have taken admission under the General Category seats, one of them through open and other through open-PwD as allotment category.

Joint Seat Allocation Authority (JoSAA) is the body responsible for counselling and seat allocation to IITs based on the candidates' JEE (Advanced) rank. The process of counselling is centralized and seat allocation is done through an online computerized process governed by notified Business Rules. This counselling process follows the Reservation Policies as mandated by the Government of India.

WOMEN LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

925. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:
SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

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

(a) whether it is true that only 19% of Indian women of working age participated in the labour force in 2021, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study to enhance women labour force participation rates, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the report published by International Labour Organisation highlighting the need for further investment in the care economy to boost women's participation in workforce, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the measures taken by the Government during the last five years to address the said issue, along with the data to espouse their efficacy; and

(e) whether the Government plans on creating targeted programmes to assist women, especially those with care-giving responsibilities to access formal employment, 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 (e): The official data source of Employment/ Unemployment indicator in India 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 every year. As per the latest available Annual PLFS reports, the estimated Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) on usual status for females of age 15 years and above increased from 23.3% in 2017-18 to 32.8% in 2021-22 and further to 41.7% in 2023-24.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability especially for women is a priority of Government and accordingly several initiatives have been taken by various Ministries /Departments. The details of these provisions are available at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes and inter-alia include schemes like Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Stand-UP India Scheme, Startup India, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Women in Science and Engineering- KIRAN (WISE-KIRAN) and SERB-POWER (Promoting Opportunities for Women in Exploratory Research). The Namo Drone Didi and Lakhpati Didi initiatives are integral to the Prime Minister's vision of fostering economic empowerment and financial autonomy among women. Further, Government is also providing training through a network of Women Industrial

Training institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes. The number of candidates trained including women since inception and upto 31.10.2024 under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is 1.57 crore. Around 9 crore women are connected with Self Help Group under the National Rural Livelihood Mission alongwith provisions for collateral free loans.

As regards the care economy, a number of provisions have been incorporated in the labour codes for congenial work environment for women workers, such as paid maternity leave, creche facility, equal wages etc.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment in January, 2024 also issued an “Advisory for Employers to Promote Women Workforce Participation”. This advisory inter-alia mentions the need for balance between employment and care responsibilities for both men and women including family friendly measures such as paternity leave, parental leave, family emergency leave and flexible working arrangements.

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

INNOVATIVE COURSES IN THE COLLEGES THROUGH INDUSTRIAL AND SECTORAL LINKAGES

926. SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:
SHRI SELVARAJ V:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a disconnect between University education and the jobs market resulting in the non-availability of suitable candidates for certain jobs in the market;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to start innovative courses in the colleges through industrial and sectoral linkages?

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

(a) to (c):The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 aims to transform and improve the quality of education in the country and to provide a standard of education that is inclusive, equitable, and of high quality, empowering learners for the future and contributing to national development. NEP 2020 also promotes research and innovations by Higher Educations Institutes (HEIs) by setting up start-up incubation centres; technology development centres; centres in frontier areas of research; greater industry-academic linkages; and interdisciplinary research including humanities and social sciences research.

To enhance employability of the studnets and achieve the objectives of NEP 2020, University Grants Commission(UGC) has notified the National Credit Framework (NCrF), enablingintegration of Skill Education into academia. It also enables credit accumulation through diversified domains such as Skill Enhancement Courses, Value Addition Courses, Ability Enhancement Courses alongwith Internships and Projects. The NCrF also has a provision for the accumulation of a maximum of 50% of the total credit required through skill-based courses. These provisions have

enabled Higher Educational Institutions to provide multi-disciplinary knowledge to the students, making them industry ready.

Further, UGC has formulated guidelines for the introduction of Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programmes to be offered by Higher Education Institutions to provide practical exposure during the course of study expected with the aim to enhanced competencies of the graduates and the employment thereof.

To achieve the objectives of NEP 2020 and ensure availibility of industry relavant knowledge to stduentsAll India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has taken a several steps including:

- Model Curriculum in areas such as Artificial Intelligence, Data Science, Space Technology, Electronic Engineering (VLSI Design and Technology), Robotics and Artificial Intelligence etc. Due representation of Industry stakeholders is ensured in the curriculum revision committees.
- Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with leading industries and organisations have been signed to facilitate internship, skilling and upskilling of students and faculty members.
- Issued model internship guidelines for technical courses. Internship is mandatory component of Model Curriculum issued by AICTE for different courses. These guidelines provide internship in full-time or part-time. Internship
- Industry Academia Mobility framework launched by AICTE to facilitate connect between theoretical knowledge and practical application, facilitating collaboration between academia and industry. Additionally, it provides for frameworks for

industry-academia partnership, encouraging mutually beneficial engagements that enrich both parties.

The Ministry of Education in collaboration with IIT Madras and eminent Industry Partners have launched SWAYAM Plus platform on 27th February 2024, expanding its offerings to identify and include courses aligned with industry needs and to enhance learners' employability. The platform provides high-quality learning and certification programs from the leading industry and academia to the students/ learners which can help them in reskilling and upskilling and making them employment ready. Ministry of Education and IIT Madras has signed more than 55 MoUs with the leading industries partners. As on 22nd November, 2024, more than 320 Courses are available on the platform and more than 1.27 lakhs learners have enrolled for their Skill augumentation.

INDIA's STANCE ON BRICS CURRENCY

927. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of any initiative for a joint currency of BRICS Nations;

(b) if so, the details thereof including India's stance on the discussions around a potential BRICS currency; and

(c) the details of India's contributions to the BRICS New Development Bank including the projects funded by the New Development Bank in India and the manner in which these projects align with India's development priorities?

THE THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):

(a) and (b) During 2024, under their BRICS Chairmanship, Russia prepared a Report, "*BRICS Chairmanship Research on the Improvement of the International Monetary and Financial System*". The report covers various aspects of current systems and possible alternatives relating to cross-border payments, investments, sovereign reserves, development mechanisms, the Global Financial Safety Net, and leveraging existing technology to find an alternative currency.The Report was taken note of by BRICS Finance Ministers, Central Bank Governors and Leaders.

(c) India's contribution to the BRICS New Development Bank (NDB) stands at USD 2.0 billion, paid in seven instalments from the fiscal year 2015-16 to 2021-22. As on date, 20 Externally Aided Projects with loan amount of USD 4867million funded by NDB are ongoing in India. The sectors being covered by such projects include Transportation Infrastructure for Urban Centres, Integrated Water Conservation, Water Supply and Flood Area Management, Improvement of Connectivity in Rural Areas, among others, which align with India's development priorities.

INDIAN CONSERVATION FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME (ICFP)

928. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:
SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

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

a) whether the Government has undertaken any measures for the promotion of cultural tradition and literature in the rural and traditional areas, if so, the details thereof;

b) the details of the Indian Conservation Fellowship Programme (ICFP);

c) the details of the linguistic and cultural significance of each of the languages, now recognized as Classical; and

d) the details of the specific measures being taken to ensure the documentation and digitization of ancient texts in these languages?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM

(GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

a) The Government of India actively promotes Indian culture and literature across the country.

The Ministry of Culture, through its autonomous bodies has undertaken various measures for the promotion of cultural tradition and literature in the rural and traditional areas which are given as follows:

Sahitya Akademi (SA) plays a vital role in fostering Indian literature in 24 recognized languages.

In addition to its regular programs and publications, SA has initiated several projects and schemes to enhance literary awareness and talent, particularly in rural and traditional areas. Notable among these are the *Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat* and *Gramalok* series.

Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) focuses on cultural preservation and documentation, promotion of regional languages, promotion of performing arts and development of traditional art forms.

Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) implements the scholarships and fellowship scheme like Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme, Scheme for “Award of Scholarships to Young Artists (SYA) in different cultural fields”, fellowship scheme for the award of fellowships to outstanding persons in the field of culture for the promotion of cultural tradition and literature in the rural and traditional areas.

b) The Indian Conservation Fellowship Pilot Program (ICFPP) was undertaken by the Ministry of Culture in collaboration with the Metropolitan Museum of Art (MMA) in New York and the Stichting Restauratie Atelier Limbuirg (SRAL), the Netherlands. A Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) was signed between Ministry of Culture, Government of India and the Metropolitan Museum of Art (MMA), New York on 19.03.2013 for a period of two years.

Thereafter, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Ministry of Culture and Metropolitan Museum of Art (MMA), New York was signed on 27.06.2016 for launching of the Indian Conservation Fellowship Program (ICFP) for a period from 2016 to 2021 and was to be undertaken by the Ministry of Culture in

collaboration with the Metropolitan Museum of Art (MMA), New York, the Stichting Restauratie Atelier Limbuirg (SRAL), the Netherlands, the Royal Institute for Cultural Heritage, Brussels ("KIK-IRPA"), and the Freer Gallery of Art and Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, The Smithsonian Museums of Asian Art, Washington, DC ("FG") with support from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation (the "Mellon Foundation").

The aim of this fellowship was to equip the participants with skills to better care for collections at their home institutions and to establish a larger and stronger conservation community in India with international links to professionals in the field. So far, 36 conservators from India have received fellowship under ICFP (17 conservators during Pilot Program and 19 conservators during Main Program).

c) The Government of India has recognized the following 11 languages as Classical Languages: Tamil, Telugu, Sanskrit, Kannada, Malayalam, Odia, Marathi, Pali, Prakrit, Assamese, and Bengali. Each of these languages has a history spanning at least 1500 years, representing a rich cultural and literary heritage. They reflect the uniqueness of their respective communities and regions. These languages encompass a vast corpus of ancient literature and texts, regarded as invaluable heritage by generations of speakers. They include knowledge texts, particularly prose, alongside poetry, epigraphical, and inscriptional evidence, showcasing their historical and cultural significance.

d) Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) has created Digital Archives for regional languages, traditional art forms, and performing arts. Digital Museums have been created for showcasing regional art and culture, and various

activities are carried out through National Cultural Audiovisual Archives (NCAA) of Cultural Informatics Lab (CIL) Division of the IGNCA. National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM) under Ministry of Culture is also engaged in documentation and digitization of ancient texts in these languages.

महाभारत काल की सांस्कृतिक विरासत को संरक्षित करना

929. श्री अरूण गोविल:

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

(क) हस्तिनापुर, मेरठ में कला और संस्कृति को संरक्षित करने और बढ़ावा देने की सरकार की क्या योजना है; और

(ख) महाभारत काल की सांस्कृतिक विरासत को संरक्षित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या उपाय किये गये हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): हस्तिनापुर, मेरठ में भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण का एक संरक्षित स्मारक है, जिसे वर्ष 2021-22 में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा पांच ‘प्रतिष्ठित स्थल’ में से एक के रूप में घोषित किया गया था। विगत कुछ समय में स्थल के अंदर संरक्षण और विकास संबंधी कार्य जैसे स्थल को मुख्य सड़क से जोड़ने वाले रास्तों का निर्माण, पार्किंग, उद्यानों का विकास और आवश्यक जन सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के काम शुरू किए गए हैं। वर्ष 2021-22 और 2022-23 में हस्तिनापुर स्थल में पुरातात्विक उत्खनन भी किए गए थे और स्थल पर उत्खनन तथा उसकी खोजों पर एक फोटो प्रदर्शनी भी लगाई गई है। स्थल से अतिक्रमणों को भी हटा दिया गया है।

IMPACT OF GLOBAL CONFLICTS ON TOURISM INDUSTRY

930. ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE:

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

(a) the details of the impact of the escalating Israel-Iran conflict on the tourism industry in Kerala, as the Kerala State is a preferred destination for tourism in the country;

(b) whether the Government is considering measures to ensure safety and mitigate the impact of global conflicts on tourism, if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Government thereto and action taken to support Kerala's tourism industry; and

(c) the details of the steps taken or proposed by the Government to support tourism operators and infrastructure in Kerala State to maintain international tourism standards and ensure a stable flow of tourists?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM

(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

(a): No such study has been instituted by the Ministry of Tourism to assess the impact of escalating Israel-Iran conflict on the tourism industry in Kerala. However, details of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) in India and Kerala is given below:

Year	FTVs in India (in lakh)	FTVs in Kerala (in lakh)	Growth Over previous year (%)	
			India	Kerala
2019	314.09	11.90	-	-
2020	71.72	3.41	-77.17	-71.36
2021	10.55	0.60	-85.29	-82.25
2022	85.88	3.46	714.26	471.28
2023	192.46	6.49	124.11	87.83

Source: States/UTs Tourism Department

(b): Security of tourists is essentially a State Government subject. However, the Ministry of Tourism has taken up the matter with all State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations for setting up of dedicated Tourism Police. With the efforts of Ministry of Tourism, the State Governments/UT Administrations of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh have deployed tourist police in one form or the other.

The Ministry of Tourism has set up a 24x7 Multi-Lingual Tourist Info-Helpline on the toll free number 1800111363 or on a short code 1363 in 12 Languages including 10 international languages.

(c): Ministry of Tourism has undertaken several steps to support tourism operators and infrastructure as under:

I. Improve the quality of infrastructure and facilities at various tourist destinations across the country including Kerala 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. Details of such projects in the State of Kerala is enclosed as **Statement**.

II. Enhance the overall quality and visitor experience through initiatives focused on capacity building, skill development such as ‘Capacity Building for Service Providers’, ‘Incredible India Tourist Facilitator (IITF)’, 'Paryatan Mitra' and 'Paryatan Didi’.

III. To conform to the expected standards for different classes of tourists, especially from the point of view of suitability for international tourists, the Ministry of Tourism under its voluntary scheme of Classification classifies hotels and resorts under the star rating system. Aside this, the Ministry also classifies/approves accommodation units viz Homestays/BandBs, guesthouses, tented accommodations and tourism service providers viz. Travel Agents, Tour Operators, Tourist Transport Operators.

STATEMENT

List of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan scheme in Kerala:

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released /Authorized
1.	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi- Vagamon- Thekkady	64.08	64.08
2.	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa- Sannidhanam	46.54	33.39
3.	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula	78.08	73.77
4.	Rural Circuit 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	57.35	45.88
5.	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development Sivagiri Sree Narayana Guru Ashram- Arruvipuram- Kunnumpara Sree Subrahmania - Chembazhanthi Sree Narayana Gurukulam	66.42	42.01

List of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme in Kerala:

Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)
Kumarakom	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	13.92

List of projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme in Kerala:

(Rs. in Crore)

Project Name	Sanction Year	Approved Cost	Amount Released	Physical Progress %
Development at Guruvayur Temple	2016-17	45.19	45.19	100%

List of projects sanctioned under the scheme Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development in Kerala:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Project	Agency	Amount sanctioned	Amount Released
1.	Development of a Walkway/Promenade on Willingdon Island, Cochin, Kerala	Cochin Port Trust	901	826.29
2.	Central Financial Assistance for upgrading of Births and Backup area of Ernakulam Wharf	Cochin Port Trust	2141	1912.8
3.	Project for Up-gradation of Golf Course at SAI Trivandrum Golf Club by the Sports Authority of India	SAI	2464.99	1232.49

4.	Developing infrastructure at Cochin Port Cruise Terminal.	Cochin Port Trust	120.79	114.17
5.	Creation of additional tourism facilities at the Cochin Port Trust Walkway	Cochin Port Trust	466.47	466.47
6.	Development of Additional infrastructure in the new Cochin Port Trust Terminal	Cochin Port Trust	1029.7	888.62

FINE FOR STUBBLE BURNING

931. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

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

(a) total number of cases of stubble burning reported from the North Indian States;

(b) whether the Government has doubled the fine for burning stubble by farmers to prevent deterioration of air quality in NCR Region and pollution and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has notified the Commission for Air Quality Management in the National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas (Imposition, Collection and Utilisation of Environmental Compensation for Stubble Burning) Amendment Rule, 2024 and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has directed States of Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan to appoint nodal or supervisory officers to

impose and collect fine for stubble burning and if so, response of the said State Governments in this regard; and

(e) whether there is a sharp spike in number of cases of stubble burning in the State of Punjab even after increasing fine for burning of stubble and if so, reasons for same?

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

(a): As per the Consortium for Research on Agro ecosystem Monitoring and Modeling from Space (CREAMS) Laboratory, Division of Agricultural Physics, ICAR – Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, the cases of Stubble Burning in Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and NCR Districts of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan has reduced from a total of 53672 in 2022 to 12530 in 2024. In Punjab, the total number of stubble burning incidents has reduced from 49888 in 2022 to 10821 in 2024 and that of Haryana from 3629 in 2022 to 1373 in 2024.

(b) and (c): The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change vide notification no. G.S.R. 690 (E) dated 6th November, 2024 has amended the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas (Imposition, Collection and Utilization of Environmental Compensation for Stubble Burning) Rules, 2023 and has issued the Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas (Imposition, Collection and Utilization of Environmental Compensation for Stubble Burning) Amendment Rules, 2024.

Copy of the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas (Imposition, Collection and Utilization of Environmental

Compensation for Stubble Burning) Amendment Rules, 2024 enclosed as **Statement-I.**

In accordance with the amended rules, the fine has been doubled as under:

Type	2023 Rules	2024 Amendment Rules
Farmer having an area of land of less than 02 acres	Rs. 2500	Rs. 5000 per incidence
Farmer having an area of land of 02 acres or more but less than 05 acres	Rs. 5000	Rs. 10000 per incidence
Farmer having an area of land of more than 05 acres	Rs. 15000	Rs. 30000 per incidence

(d): Subsequent to the notification of the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas (Imposition, Collection and Utilization of Environmental Compensation for Stubble Burning) Amendment Rules, 2024 by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change vide Notification No. G.S.R. 690(E) dated 6th November, 2024 revising the rates of Environmental Compensation for stubble burning, CAQM issued an Order dated 7th November, 2024, authorising all Nodal/Supervisory Officers so appointed by the respective Governments to impose and Collect Environment Compensation from farmers causing Air Pollution by stubble burning, in accordance with aforesaid rule.

A copy of the order is enclosed as **Statement-II.**

(e):The cumulative paddy residue burning reports show a 68 % decline for the period from 6th November to 27th November in 2024 as compared to 2023.

STATEMENT I

रजिस्ट्री सं. डी.एल.- 33004/99 REGD. No. D. L.-33004/99

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

सी.जी.-डी.एल.-अ.-06112024-258498
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असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (i)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (i)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 632]	नई दिल्ली, बुधवार, नवम्बर 6, 2024/कार्तिक 15, 1946
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पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 6 नवम्बर, 2024

सा.का.नि. 690(अ).—केंद्रीय सरकार, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन आयोग अधिनियम, 2021 (2021 का 29) की धारा 25 की उप-धारा (2) के खंड (ज) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन आयोग (पराली जलाने पर पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर का अधिरोपण, संग्रह और उपयोग) नियम, 2023 में संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्:-

1. संक्षिप्त नाम, लागू और प्रारंभ होना - (1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम राष्ट्रीय राजधानी और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन आयोग (पराली जलाने पर पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर का अधिरोपण, संग्रह और उपयोग) संशोधन नियम, 2024 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में उनके प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. राष्ट्रीय राजधानी और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन आयोग (पराली जलाने पर पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर का अधिरोपण, संग्रह और उपयोग) नियम, 2023 (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त नियमों कहा गया है) में, नियम 3 के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित नियम को रखा जाएगा, अर्थात्:-

"**3.** आयोग अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अनुसार निम्नलिखित दरों पर पराली जलाने वाले कृषकों पर पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर अधिरोपित और संगृहीत कर सकता है, अर्थात्:-

(क) दो एकड़ से कम भूमि वाले कृषक, प्रति घटना के लिए पांच हजार रुपये के पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर का संदाय करेंगे;

(ख) दो एकड़ या उससे अधिक किन्तु पांच एकड़ से कम भूमि वाले कृषक, प्रति घटना के लिए दस हजार रुपये के पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर का संदाय करेंगे;

(ग) पांच एकड़ से अधिक भूमि वाले कृषक, प्रति घटना के लिए तीस हजार रुपये के पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर का संदाय करेंगे"।

3. उक्त नियमों में, नियम 4 के उप-नियम (4) में, "उप-नियम (4) में निर्दिष्ट अधिकारी" कोष्ठक, शब्दों और आंकड़ों के लिए, कोष्ठक, शब्द और आंकड़े "उप-नियम (3) में निर्दिष्ट अधिकारी" प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएंगे।"

4. उक्त नियमों के प्ररूप के लिए, निम्नलिखित प्ररूप रखा जाएगा, अर्थात्:-

"प्ररूप

(नियम 3 और 4 देखें)

चालान संख्या………………

तारीख: ../../….

चालान

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन आयोग अधिनियम, 2021 (2021 का 29) की धारा 15 और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन आयोग (पराली जलाने पर पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर का अधिरोपण, संग्रह और उपयोग) नियम, 2023 के अनुपालन में, नीचे दिए गए वर्णन के अनुसार कृषक के पराली जलाने की सूचना मिली थी/की गई है या इस आशय का कोई साक्ष्य है कि उसकी भूमि में पराली जलाई गई है और परिणामस्वरूप अधिनियम और उल्लिखित नियमों के अनुसार पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर का अधिरोपण किया गया है, और उसे निम्नलिखित विवरण के अनुसार ऐसे पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर को जमा करने का निर्देश दिया जाता है, अर्थात्:-

1. कृषक का नाम:
2. मकान नंबर :
3. गली :
4. ग्राम :
5. डाकघर :
6. तहसील :
7. जिला :
8. राज्य :
9. संपर्क संख्या :
10. भूमि का नंबर खसरा, खेवत और खतौनी सहित भूमि का विवरण:

11. कृषक की भूमि का क्षेत्रफल, जिस पर पराली जलाई गई है: (उपयुक्त बॉक्स पर निशान लगाएं)

(i)	2 एकड़ से कम		(ii)	2 से 5 एकड़ के बीच		(iii)	5 एकड़ से अधिक	

12. ऊपर नामित कृषक चालान की तारीख से तीस दिनों के भीतर पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर संबन्धित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति , जैसा भी हो , के पक्ष में, नकद या डिमांड ड्राफ्ट या इलेक्ट्रानिक मोड के द्वारा ________________ रुपये (शब्दों में ___________________________ केवल) जमा कर सकता है।

हस्ताक्षर :

नाम :

पदनाम :

पता :

अधिकारी की मुहर :

संपर्क नंबर :

[फा. सं. क्यू -15014/10/2021-सीपीए/इ-160523]

वेद प्रकाश मिश्रा, संयुक्त सचिव

नोट- मूल नियम भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (i) में सा.का.नि. 322 (अ), तारीख 28 अप्रैल, 2023 द्वारा प्रकाशित किए गए थे।

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 6th November, 2024

G.S.R. 690(E).— In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (h) of sub-section (2) of section 25 of the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas Act, 2021 (29 of 2021), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules to amend the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas (Imposition, Collection and Utilization of Environmental Compensation for Stubble Burning) Rules, 2023, namely:-

1. Short title and commencement.- (1) These rules may be called the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas (Imposition, Collection and Utilization of Environmental Compensation for Stubble Burning) Amendment Rules, 2024.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas (Imposition, Collection and Utilization of Environmental Compensation for Stubble Burning) Rules, 2023 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), for rule 3, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:-

"**3.** The Commission may impose environmental compensation as per the provisions of the Act for stubble burning, at the following rates:-

(a) the Farmer having an area of land of less than two acres shall pay an environmental compensation of five thousand rupees, per incidence;

(b) the Farmer having an area of land of two acres or more but less than five acres shall pay an environmental compensation of ten thousand rupees, per incidence;

(c) the Farmer having an area of land of more than five acres shall pay an environmental compensation of thirty thousand rupees, per incidence.".

3. In the said rules, in sub-rule (4) of rule 4, for the bracket, words and figures "The officer referred to in sub-rule (4)", the bracket, words and figures "The officer referred to in sub-rule (3)" shall be substituted.

4. For the Form to the said rules, the following Form shall be substituted, namely:-

"FORM
(See rule 3 and rule 4)

Challan No……………… Dated: ../../….

CHALLAN

In pursuance of the section 15 of the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas Act, 2021 (29 of 2021) and the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas (Imposition, Collection and Utilization of Environmental Compensation for Stubble Burning) Rules, 2023, the Farmer described below was found/ has been reported to burn stubble or there is an evidence to the effect that Stubble Burning has happened in his land, and consequently Environmental Compensation has been imposed as per the Act and the rules mentioned above, and is directed to deposit such Environmental Compensation as per the following details, namely:-

1. Name of the Farmer:
2. House No. :
3. Street :
4. Village :
5. Post Office :
6. Tehsil :
7. District :
8. State :
9. Contact No. :
10. Details of land including Khasra, Khewat and Khatoni number of the land:
11. The area of land of the farmer who has resorted to stubble burning: (tick the appropriate box)

i	Less than 2 acres		ii	Between 2 to 5 acres		iii	More than 5 acres	

The Farmer named above may deposit the Environmental Compensation of Rupees ________________ (in words ___________________________ only), through Cash or Demand Draft or through electronic mode in the account of respective State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be within thirty days from the date of Challan.

Signature :
Name :
Designation :
Address :
Seal of the Officer:
Contact No :

[F. No. Q-15014/10/2021-CPA/(e-160523)]
VED PRAKASH MISHRA, Jt. Secy.

Note.-The principal rules were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide notification number G.S.R. 322(E), dated the 28th April, 2023.

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STATEMENT-II

F.No. I-55055/1/2021-MERD – 1086 DT

COMMISSION FOR AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT
IN NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION AND ADJOINING AREAS

17th Floor, Jawahar Vyapar Bhawan,
(STC Building), Tolstoy Marg,
New Delhi-110001

Dated 7th Novermber, 2024

ORDER

Subject: Imposition and Collection of Environmental Compensation for Stubble Burning – reg.

Ref: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change's letter bearing No. Q-15014/10/2021-CPA (e-160523) dated 07.11.2024

Subsequent to the notification of the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas (Imposition, Collection and Utilization of Environmental Compensation for Stubble Burning) Amendment Rules, 2024 by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change vide Notification No. G.S.R. 690(E) dated 06.11.2024, rates of Environmental Compensation for stubble burning have been revised.

2. In terms of Commission's Directions issued from time to time, functionaries of the Government are to be appointed as Nodal / Supervisory Officers by the respective Government in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, State of Punjab, State of Haryana and for NCR areas by the States of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh to ensure the end-to-end reporting of actions taken for each fire incident as per the plan formulated by respective Governments.

3. The Commission hereby appoints and authorizes all Nodal / Supervisory Officers so appointed by the respective Governments to impose and collect Environmental Compensation from farmers causing air pollution by stubble burning, in accordance with the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas (Imposition, Collection and

Utilization of Environmental Compensation for Stubble Burning) Rules, 2023 as amended from time to time.

4. Immediate compliance of the aforesaid rules may be ensured.

5. This issues with the approval of the competent authority.

07/11/24

(R. K. Agarwal)
Director

To:

1. The Chief Secretary, Government of Punjab, 6th Floor, Punjab Civil Secretariat-1, Sector-1, Chandigarh – 160001

2. The Chief Secretary, Government of Haryana, 4th Floor, Haryana Civil Secretariat, Sector-1, Chandigarh – 160001

3. The Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh, 101, Lok Bhawan, U.P. Civil Secretariat, Vidhan Sabha Marg, Lucknow-226001

4. The Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi, Delhi Secretariat, I.P. Estate, New Delhi- 110001

5. The Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan, Secretariat, Jaipur-302005

Copy to:

1. The Chairperson and all Members, CAQM

2. The Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Indira Paryavanarn Bhawan, Jor BAgh Road, New Delhi – 110003

(R. K. Agarwal)
Director

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI) INFLOWS

932. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:

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

(a) the details of net FDI Inflows during the last five years, country-wise and sector-wise;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the impact of new tax regulations on FDI inflows;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to further simplify tax compliance for startups and foreign investors to foster a more conducive investment environment?

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

(a) : The net Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows during last five years is given in table below, however, data on country-wise and sector-wise net FDI inflows is not maintained.

Year	Net FDI (US$ billion)
2019-20	43.0
2020-21	44.0
2021-22	38.6
2022-23	28.0
2023-24	10.1

Source:RBI.

(b) to (d): FDI inflows into a country depend on a host of factors such as availability of natural resources, macro-economic stability, investment decision of foreign

investors, global investment climate, central bank interest rates and tax regulations among others. To promote FDI, the government has put in place an investor friendly policy, wherein most sectors, except certain strategically important sectors, are open for 100% FDI under the automatic route. Further, to simplify tax compliance for startups and foreign investors, the Income Tax Act, 1961 has been amended in 2024 to abolish angel tax and to reduce income tax rate chargeable on income of a foreign company.

NATIONAL CAREER SERVICE PORTAL

933. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:
SHRI PARVEEN PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any initiatives to digitize job demand and supply at the national level, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of total number of vacancies mobilised through the National Career Service (NCS) portal since its inception, gender-wise, State-wise and sector-wise;

(c) whether the international job opportunities are also being advertised through the National Career Service (NCS) portal and if so, the scope and extent of these job listings; and

(d) the details of the international job vacancies that have been mobilised through the National Career Service (NCS) portal since its inception?

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, Government of India, is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) project for the transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like job search and matching, career counselling, information on skill development courses, employability assessment, employability enhancement training etc. through a digital portal – www.ncs.gov.in (NCS Portal).

The total number of vacancies mobilised through the National Career Service (NCS) portal since its inception, gender-wise, State-wise and sector-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement-I, Statement-II and Statement-III** respectively.

The module for the international jobs on NCS portal facilitates Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) registered Recruiting Agents to post international job opportunities on NCS portal. As on 15th November, 2024, the Recruiting Agents have posted 17,169 international vacancies on NCS portal.

STATEMENT – I

As on 15th November, 2024, vacancies mobilised on National Career Service (NCS) portal since its inception is 3,52,75,833. The gender-wise distribution is given below:

(Figures inLakh)

Vacancies Mobilized Gender wise	
Gender	**No. of vacancies**
Female	8.19
Male	52.51
Transgender	0.17

Not Specified	291.89
Grand Total	**352.76**

STATEMENT – II

As on 15th November, 2024, the state-wise vacancies mobilised through the National Career Service (NCS) portal since its inception is given below:

Vacancy Mobilized State wise	
State name	**No. of vacancies**
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,308
Andhra Pradesh	234,499
Arunachal Pradesh	18,294
Assam	100,371
Bihar	530,938
Chandigarh	86,478
Chhattisgarh	134,135
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	347
Daman and Diu	2,886
Delhi	429,422
Goa	29,841
Gujarat	523,320
Haryana	337,650
Himachal Pradesh	55,166
Jammu and Kashmir	110,731
Jharkhand	328,044
Karnataka	1,465,752
Kerala	188,461

Ladakh	59
Lakshadweep	2,884
Madhya Pradesh	205,341
Maharashtra	1,533,463
Manipur	6,425
Meghalaya	14,779
Mizoram	3,556
Nagaland	3,996
Odisha	354,250
Puducherry	16,299
Punjab	193,650
Rajasthan	303,716
Sikkim	5,352
Tamil Nadu	1,715,285
Telangana	610,648
Tripura	16,513
Uttar Pradesh	1,108,648
Uttarakhand	172,265
West Bengal	3,922,741
Multiple States/PAN India	20,507,320
Grand Total	**35,275,833**

STATEMENT-III

As on 15th November, 2024, the sector-wise vacancies mobilised through the National Career Service (NCS) portal since its inception is given below:

(Figures in Lakh)

Vacancy Mobilized Sector wise	
Sector wise	**No. of vacancies**
Agriculture and Related	3.00
Arts and Entertainment	0.59
Civil and Construction Works	21.52
Education	7.55

Finance and Insurance	138.24
Health	3.73
Hotels, Food Service and Catering	3.30
Household and Domestic Work	0.72
IT and Communication	27.72
Manufacturing	16.79
Mining And Quarrying	0.39
Operations and Support	40.26
Other Service Activities	47.94
Power and Energy	1.05
Public Administration and Defense	6.04
Real Estate Activities	0.64
Specialized Professional Services	6.81
Transportation and Storage	11.17
Water Supply, Sewerage and Waste Management	0.25
Wholesale and Retail	5.36
Sector Not Specified	9.71
Grand Total	**352.76**

प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना के तहत युवाओं को कौशल आधारित प्रशिक्षण

934. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

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

(क) क्या प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेबीवाई) के तहत युवाओं को कौशल आधारित प्रशिक्षण प्रदानकिया जाता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यवतमाल जिले में ऐसे प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए किसी गैर-सरकारी संगठन (एनजीओ) द्वारा कोई प्रस्तावप्रस्तुत किया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है और उक्त प्रस्ताव पर सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(घ) एनजीओ द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्तावों की संख्या कितनी है और कितने प्रस्ताव अनुमोदन के अंतिम चरण में हैं; और

(ङ) क्या यवतमाल जिले में प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के तहत प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए किसीएनजीओ का चयन किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है?

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

(क) कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) वर्ष 2015 से अपनी प्रमुख स्कीम प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत, देश भर के युवाओं को अल्पावधि प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) और पूर्व शिक्षण मान्यता (आरपीएल), पुनर्कौशलीकरण और कौशलोन्नयन के माध्यम से कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है।

(ख) से (ङ) पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत प्रशिक्षण शैक्षणिक संस्थानों, उद्योग और उद्योग संघों, केंद्र तथा राज्य सरकार के संस्थानों में मान्यता प्राप्त और संबद्ध प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों के माध्यम से आयोजित किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, आदिवासी, आकांक्षीय और पूर्वोत्तर जिलों में एक जिला-एक उत्पाद के आधार पर कौशल मांग को पूरा करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए समुदाय आधारित संगठनों को लगाया गया है।

विगत वित्तीय वर्ष अर्थात2023-24 के दौरान पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत समुदाय आधारित संगठन श्रेणी के तहत कुल 1,157 प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए, जिनमें एनजीओ भी शामिल थे। इनमें से 575 प्रस्तावों को लक्ष्य आबंटन के लिए चुना गया, जिनमें यवतमाल जिले के 5 प्रस्ताव शामिल हैं। वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष अर्थात2024-25 में, केवल एक एनजीओ ने पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत यवतमाल जिले में कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है।

WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION IN BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN COMPANIES

935. SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:
SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

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

(a) the number of listed and unlisted public companies with paid-up capital of Rs. 100 crore or turnover of Rs. 300 crore in the country;

(b) the total number of Directors in the Board of these companies and women Directors among them, company-wise;

(c) the details of the number of companies nationwide and specifically in Andhra Pradesh that have been subjected to penal action for non-compliance of appointing a woman director on their board, along with year-wise details of penalties imposed and collected;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed the impact of this mandate on gender diversity in corporate boards across the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there are any further plans to strengthen gender diversity initiatives within companies and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) : As on 15.11.2024, there are 1,708 no. of Listed Companies and 3,383 no. of Unlisted Public Companies having a paid-up capital of Rs. 100 crore and more or turnover of Rs. 300 crore and more.

(b) : As per the Companies Act, 2013, private companies are required to have minimum 2 directors and public companies are required to have minimum 3 directors on their Board. As such the total no. of directors in the above-mentioned companies

are 34,121 out of which 6,639 directors are women. List of these companies can be seen at the link :

https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/dms/getdocument?mds=TBcEyK2hZgZSiV1%252BDwMYTw%253D%253Dandtype=open and

https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/dms/getdocument?mds=%252BD%252BoVGGX%252FaE2wYigRPBl%252BQ%253D%253Dandtype=open

(c) : As per Second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 149 of the Act a prescribed class of companies shall have at least one-woman director. As per Rule 3 of Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, every listed company and every other public company having paid up share capital of Rs. 100 crore or more or having a turnover of Rs. 300 crore or more is required to appoint at least one-woman director on its board. In case a company makes default in complying with this provision of the Act, the company and every officer of the company who is in default is liable for penalty provided under section 172 of the Act.

Section 172 of the Act was a criminal offence till the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2020 on 28.9.2020. The violation of section 149 of the Act after notification is subject to adjudication. In case of non-payment of adjudication penalty, prosecution is filed by Registrar of Companies u/s 454 of the Act. Year-wise details of penalties imposed and collected, for the last 3 years is given at enclosed **Statement -I** and the list of prosecutions filed are given at enclosed **Statement -II**. Penal action has not been taken against any company registered in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(d) and (e) : There were no provisions making it mandatory for a prescribed class of companies to have at least one-woman director, as mentioned above, in the

Companies Act, 1956. The above-mentioned provisions in the Act have been inserted with a view to encourage the participation of women in the management and decision-making process in the identified class of companies. There is no proposal to further amend the above provisions at present.

STATEMENT – I

List of year-wise details of penalties imposed and collected for violation of Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013.

S. No.	Financial Year	Companies Name	CIN	Penalty imposed	Penalty collected
1	2021-22	Reliance Broadcast Network Limited	U64200MH2005 PLC158355	6,10,500	6,10,500
2	2021-22	Great Western Industries Limited	U93090TN1997 PLC037593	1,59,000	1,59,000
3	2022-23	UGL Engineering Private Limited	U74999MH2013 PTC246084	2,70,000	2,70,000
4	2022-23	Juhu Beach Resorts Limited	U55200MH1974 PLC017128	2,50,000	2,50,000
5	2022-23	Securekloud Technologies Limited	L72300TN1993 PLC101852	2,50,000	2,50,000
6	2022-23	Premier Energy and Infrastructure Limited	L45201TN1988 PLC015521	1,50,000	1,50,000

7	**2022-23**	**Gemmia Oiltech (India) Limited**	**L74999TN1993 PLC026312**	**1,00,000**	**1,00,000**
8	**2022-23**	**Sapphire Media And Infrastructure Limited**	**L93090TN1997 PLC039630**	**2,00,000**	**2,00,000**
9	**2022-23**	**Sarash Industries Limited**	**L51909TN1995 PLC030554**	**2,00,000**	**2,00,000**
10	**2022-23**	**Easun Reyrolle Limited**	**L31900TN1974 PLC006695**	**50,000**	**50,000**
11	**2022-23**	**Usha Marin Limited**	**U05004AP1983 PTC004254**	**7,50,000**	**7,50,000**
12	**2023-24**	**JM Financial Properties and Holdings Limited**	**U65990MH2010 PLC201513**	**4,85,500**	**4,85,500**
13	**2023-24**	**MSRDC Sea Link Limited**	**U45200MH2018 SGC315536**	**1,85,000**	**Penalty not paid**
14	**2023-24**	**Krishna Solvechem Limited**	**U51102MH2006 PLC160204**	**4,85,000**	**Penalty not paid**
15	**2023-24**	**Shankar Packaging Limited**	**U25202MH1985 PLC036120**	**4,85,000**	**4,85,000**
16	**2023-24**	**City Corporation Limited**	**U45202PN2003 PLC018435**	**5,20,500**	**5,20,500**
17	**2023-24**	**Info-Drive Software Limited**	**L36999TN1988 PLC015475**	**1,00,000**	**1,00,000**

18	**2023-24**	**Pentagon Global Solutions Limited**	**U73100TN1995 PLC030734**	**4,00,000**	**Penalty not paid**
19	**2023-24**	**Helios And Matheson Information Technology Limited**	**L72291TN1991 PLC020443**	**2,00,000**	**2,00,000**
20	**2023-24**	**Dolariel Financial Services Limited**	**U65191TN1993 PLC026395**	**1,00,000**	**1,00,000**
21	**2023-24**	**Rock Hard Petro Chemical Industries Ltd**	**L24111MP1974 PLC001297**	**8,00,000**	**Penalty not paid**
22	**2023-24**	**DujohnLaborat ori Limited**	**L24232MP1992 FLC007258**	**6,00,000**	**Penalty not paid**
23	**2023-24**	**Maya Spinners Limited**	**L17124MP1984 PLC002612**	**6,00,000**	**Penalty not paid**
24	**2023-24**	**Sanghvi Asbestos Cements Limited**	**L26942MP1984 PLC002520**	**5,00,000**	**Penalty not paid**
25	**2023-24**	**We Internet Limited**	**L70100MP1980 P1C001643**	**6,00,000**	**Penalty not paid**
26	**2023-24**	**GFI Financials India Limited**	**L67120MP1992 PLC007196**	**4,00,000**	**Penalty not paid**
27	**2023-24**	**C.T. Cotton Yarn Limited**	**L17111MP1993 PLC007834**	**6,00,000**	**Penalty not paid**
28	**2023-24**	**E-Metals India Limited**	**L67120MP1993 PLC007899**	**5,00,000**	**Penalty not paid**
29	**2023-24**	**M.P. Telelinks Limited**	**L31200MP1994 PLC008359**	**6,00,000**	**Penalty not paid**

30	**2023-24**	**Endo Labs Limited**	**L24232MP1994 PLC008476**	**8,00,000**	**Penalty not paid**
31	**2023-24**	**Global Films and Broadcasting Limited**	**L09233MP1995 PLC009505**	**5,00,000**	**Penalty not paid**

STATEMENT - II

List of the year-wise of prosecution filed for violation of Section 149 of the A Companies Act, 2013.

Sr. No.	**Financial Year**	**Companies Name**	**CIN**
1	**2021-22**	**Acclaim Industries Limited**	**L74950MH1991PLC068270**
2	**2021-22**	**SuryodayAllo-Metal Powders Limited**	**U27203PN1993PLC074773**
3	**2023-24**	**Satkar Electronics Limited**	**L32300MH1987PLC045274**
4	**2023-24**	**Ghodwat Consumer Limited**	**U15100PN2002PLC017370**
5	**2023-24**	**Marmagoa Steel Limited**	**L27106GA1987PLC000764**
6	**2023-24**	**Rock Hard Petro Chemical Industries Ltd**	**L24111MP1974PLC001297**
7	**2023-24**	**DujohnLaboratory Limited**	**L24232MP1992FLC007258**
8	**2023-24**	**Maya Spinners Limited**	**L17124MP1984PLC002612**

9	2023-24	Sanghvi Asbestos Cements Limited	L26942MP1984PLC002520
10	2023-24	We Internet Limited	L70100MP1980P1C001643
11	2023-24	GFI Financials India Limited	L67120MP1992PLC007196
12	2023-24	C.T. Cotton Yarn Limited	L17111MP1993PLC007834
13	2023-24	E-Metals India Limited	L67120MP1993PLC007899
14	2023-24	M.P. Telelinks Limited	L31200MP1994PLC008359
15	2023-24	Endo Labs Limited	L24232MP1994PLC008476
16	2023-24	Global Films and Broadcasting Limited	L09233MP1995PLC009505

सामाजिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले संगठनों सहित गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को जारी सीएसआर निधियां

936. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:
श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:
श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकर:
श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:
श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

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

(क) देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में विशेष रूप से राजस्थान में कारपोरेट सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी (सीएसआर) के माध्यम से पर्यावरण, कौशल विकास, जल और स्वच्छता जैसे सामाजिक क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले संगठनों सहित गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (एनजीओ) की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश में विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में उक्त संगठनों/एनजीओ द्वारा स्वीकृत/आवंटित/उपयोग किए गए धन का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान दादरा और नगर हवेली और राजस्थान में स्वीकृत/आवंटित/उपयोग की गई धनराशि का जिला-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) सीएसआर के तहत उक्त संगटनों और गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को कितनी निधियां जारी की गई हैं और उनके द्वारा विशेष रूप से दादरा और नगर हवेली, संभाजी नगर (औरंगाबाद) और मुंबई में सामाजिक क्षेत्रों में किए गए कार्यों का वर्ष-वार निधि-वार और जिले-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) राजस्थान में उदयपुर, डूंगरपुर, सलूम्बर और प्रतापगढ़ में काम करने वाले गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं और सीएसआर निधि का उपयोग करके उनके द्वारा किए गए कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): सरकार कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 ('अधिनियम') की धारा 135, अधिनियम की अनुसूची VII और कंपनी (सीएसआर नीति) नियम, 2014 के माध्यम से कारपोरेटसामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) के लिए व्यापक रूपरेखा प्रदान करती है। अधिनियम की अनुसूची VII में ऐसे क्षेत्रों या कार्यकलापों को सूचीबद्ध किया गया है जिन्हें कंपनी द्वारा सीएसआर के रूप में किया जा सकता है। कंपनी (सीएसआर नीति) नियम, 2014 के नियम 4 (1) के साथ पठितअधिनियम की धारा 135 में यह निर्धारित किया गया है कि कंपनी के बोर्ड को अपनी सीएसआर कार्यकलापोंको कंपनी द्वारा स्वयं या निम्नलिखित के माध्यम से करने का अधिकार है:-

i. अधिनियम की धारा 8 के तहत स्थापित एक कंपनी, या एक पंजीकृत सार्वजनिक ट्रस्ट या एक पंजीकृत सोसायटी, जिसे धारा 10 के खंड (23ग) के उप-खंड (iv), (v), (vi) या (viक) के तहत छूट दी गई है या धारा 12क के तहत पंजीकृत है और अधिनियम की आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43)धारा 80छ के तहत अनुमोदित है, जो-

- कंपनी द्वारा अकेले या किसी अन्य कंपनी के साथ मिलकर स्थापित; या
- समान कार्यकलापों को करने में कम से कम तीन वर्षों का स्थापित ट्रैक रिकॉर्ड होना।

ii. अधिनियम की धारा 8 के अंतर्गत स्थापित कंपनी या केन्द्र सरकार या राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्थापित पंजीकृत ट्रस्ट या पंजीकृत सोसायटी; या

iii. संसद या राज्य विधानमंडल के अधिनियम के तहत स्थापित कोई भी इकाई।

1 अप्रैल, 2021 से केंद्रीय सरकार के साथ उपरोक्त संस्थाओं का पंजीकरण अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है। 25.11.2024 तक, कुल 81,624 कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों ने एमसी 21 रजिस्ट्री के साथ पंजीकरण कराया है। संस्थाओं का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार डाटा नहीं रखा जाता है।

(ख): सीएसआर ढांचा प्रकटीकरण आधारित है और सीएसआर अधिदेशित कंपनियों को एमसीए 21 रजिस्ट्री में वार्षिक सीएसआर कार्यकलापों का विवरण फाइल करना अपेक्षित है। एमसीए21 रजिस्ट्री में कंपनियों द्वारा फाइलकिए गए सीएसआर से संबंधित सभी डाटा सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध हैं और www.csr.gov.in पर देखे जा सकते हैं। कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों द्वारा स्वीकृत/आवंटित /उपयोग की गई निधियों का डाटा मंत्रालय द्वारा विशेष रूप से नहीं रखा जाता है। हालांकि, एमसीए 21 रजिस्ट्री में कंपनियों द्वारा (31.03.2024 तक) की गई फाइलिंग के आधार पर, पिछले पांच वित्तीय वर्षों (वि.व.) अर्थात् 2018-19 से 2022-23 के दौरान कंपनियों द्वारा व्यय किया गया राज्यवार संचयी सीएसआर व्यय अनुलग्नक-I में है। कंपनियों द्वारा किए गए सीएसआर फाइलिंग के विश्लेषण से पता चलता है कि कुल वार्षिक सीएसआर व्यय में से लगभग 56% सीएसआर व्यय पिछले पांच वर्षों में कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के माध्यम से किया गया है।

(ग) से (ङ):स्वीकृत/आवंटित /उपयोग की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा मंत्रालय द्वारा विशेष रूप से नहीं रखा जाता है।दादरा और नगर हवेली में किया गया संचयी सीएसआर व्यय का ब्योरा संलग्न **विवरण I** में शामिल है। संभाजी नगर (औरंगाबाद), मुंबई और राजस्थान में पिछले पांच वित्तीय वर्षों (वित्त वर्ष) अर्थात् 2018-19 से 2022-23 के दौरान जिलेवार व्यय किया गया संचयी सीएसआर ब्योरा क्रमशः संलग्न **विवरण** -**II** और **III** में है।

पिछले पांच वित्तीय वर्षों (वि.व.) अर्थात् 2018-19 से 2022-23 के दौरान राजस्थान के उदयपुर, डूंगरपुर, सलूम्बर और प्रतापगढ़ जिलों में किए गए संचयी सीएसआर व्यय का ब्योरा संलग्न **विवरण** -IV में है।

विवरण I

वित्त वर्ष 2018-19 से 2022-23 तक राज्यवार सीएसआर व्यय (राशि करोड़ में)						
क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघराज्यक्षेत्र	वित्तीयवर्ष 2018-19	वित्तीयवर्ष 2019-20	वित्तीयवर्ष 2020-21	वित्तीयवर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीयवर्ष 2022-23
1	अंडमानऔरनिकोबार	0.82	1.29	2.86	9.71	2.53
2	आंध्रप्रदेश	665.97	710.23	719.81	656.79	954.63
3	अरुणाचलप्रदेश	24.56	18.02	10.58	119.42	13.35
4	असम	210.00	285.00	180.23	406.17	470.24
5	बिहार	137.95	110.48	89.89	165.97	235.36
6	चंडीगढ़	11.46	15.58	13.40	50.88	18.06
7	छत्तीसगढ	149.35	269.68	325.63	305.29	596.11
8	दादराऔरनगरहवेली	13.48	18.34	21.98	14.11	13.71
9	दमनऔरदीव	6.25	9.53	5.25	4.13	9.40
10	दिल्ली	750.85	830.00	724.59	1193.93	1462.66
11	गोवा	46.77	43.91	41.92	45.43	58.11
12	गुजरात	1082.18	984.37	1461.60	1603.93	1982.26
13	हरयाणा	378.11	537.91	550.86	683.95	700.16
14	हिमाचलप्रदेश	78.79	78.78	106.31	140.22	138.52
15	जम्मूऔरकश्मीर	36.44	25.27	35.56	50.68	71.22
16	झारखंड	109.80	155.21	226.54	193.33	388.13
17	कर्नाटक	1257.69	1448.16	1277.81	1839.73	1985.23
18	केरल	354.78	298.56	290.67	239.73	351.60
19	लक्षद्वीप	0.39	-	0.01	0.45	0.02
20	लेहऔरलद्दाख	-	-	-	14.84	11.72
21	मध्यप्रदेश	243.55	220.46	375.51	427.10	655.86
22	महाराष्ट्र	3147.72	3353.24	3464.81	5380.07	5494.77
23	मणिपुर	7.81	14.21	10.39	15.62	53.45
24	मेघालय	16.54	17.65	17.63	19.63	21.73
25	मिजोरम	0.11	0.25	0.97	6.94	10.99
26	नगालैंड	2.12	5.10	3.57	12.46	13.57
27	ओडिशा	697.91	717.39	578.16	670.32	987.70
28	पुदुचेरी	9.15	11.32	12.43	9.31	12.55

29	पंजाब	166.85	189.44	158.46	184.89	247.47
30	राजस्थान	595.49	734.12	670.00	711.82	1102.16
31	सिक्किम	5.87	10.99	17.28	28.24	36.18
32	तमिलनाडु	877.08	1072.26	1174.07	1432.06	1558.66
33	तेलंगाना	428.06	445.80	627.71	685.87	1006.63
34	त्रिपुरा	23.06	9.40	9.29	15.91	19.26
35	उतारप्रदेश।	521.32	577.98	907.32	1339.18	1152.43
36	उत्तराखंड	172.31	124.70	160.58	228.08	301.11
37	पश्चिमबंगाल	382.23	423.85	471.48	567.21	759.51
38	पैन इंडिया*	6443.53	9385.66	7805.03	5522.74	5988.91
39	अन्यकेंद्रीकृतनिधियाँ	1156.86	1790.69	3491.30	1620.09	1091.86
40	एनईसी/उल्लेखनहींकियागया*	4.44	20.97	169.47	0.09	10.12
कुल		**20217.65**	**24965.82**	**26210.95**	**26616.30**	**29987.92**

(31.03.2024 तक के आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ)

***एनईसी (अन्यत्र शामिल नहीं)**

*** कम्पनियों ने या तो राज्य का नाम नहीं बताया या एक से अधिक राज्यों का नाम बताया जहां परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई थीं।**

<u>विवरण II</u>

वित्त वर्ष 2018-19 से 2022-23 तकऔरंगाबाद में सीएसआर व्यय (राशि करोड़ में)						
क्र.सं.	**ज़िला**	**वित्तीयवर्ष 2018-19**	**वित्तीयवर्ष 2019-20**	**वित्तवर्ष 2020-21**	**वित्तीयवर्ष 2021-22**	**वित्तीयवर्ष 2022-23**
1	औरंगाबाद (संभाजीनगर)	18.68	66.69	73.46	95.40	121.56

वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 से 2022-23 तक मुंबई में सीएसआर व्यय (राशि करोड़ में)						
क्र.सं.	**ज़िला**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23**
1	मुंबई शहर	70.27	276.83	394.15	2975.73	2763.44

(31.03.2024 **तक के आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ)**

विवरण III

वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 से 2022-23 तक राजस्थान में जिलावार सीएसआर व्यय (राशि करोड़ में)						
क्र.सं.	ज़िला	वित्तीयवर्ष 2018-19	वित्तीयवर्ष 2019-20	वित्तीयवर्ष 2020-21	वित्तीयवर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीयवर्ष 2022-23
1	अजमेर	12.82	14.36	4.45	9.35	10.59
2	अलवर	18.32	25.58	35.88	51.18	58.18
3	बांसवाड़ा	3.98	2.82	2.40	1.49	5.51
4	बरन	1.83	5.68	6.25	6.81	11.95
5	बाड़मेर	25.70	17.55	24.55	15.74	17.73
6	भरतपुर	6.01	3.03	17.17	5.06	17.84
7	भीलवाड़ा	12.63	16.68	7.30	41.64	107.60
8	बीकानेर	2.99	4.15	4.89	15.99	22.12
9	बूंदी	0.15	0.09	0.06	0.42	2.51
10	चित्तौड़गढ़	22.83	3.04	4.97	23.31	8.38
11	चुरू	3.97	9.38	2.82	5.58	16.81
12	दौसा	0.49	2.28	3.60	3.92	2.60
13	धौलपुर	0.29	0.52	2.85	3.37	1.72
14	डीडवाना-कुचामन	-	-	-	-	0.29
15	डूंगरपुर	-	2.53	2.52	4.04	11.09
16	गंगानगर	0.00	0.94	2.18	0.84	1.65
17	हनुमानगढ़	-	-	0.06	0.31	0.49
18	जयपुर	42.57	88.15	59.13	109.20	179.93
19	जैसलमेर	0.04	3.55	4.28	5.44	11.72
20	जालौर	10.01	2.90	6.29	7.31	47.80
21	झालावाड़	2.16	1.06	2.39	3.27	2.63
22	झुंझुनू	4.65	3.96	5.52	7.73	13.32
23	जोधपुर	6.89	6.58	11.47	25.42	36.88
24	करौली	0.24	3.03	10.62	12.09	16.66
25	कोटा	4.06	13.82	7.90	11.05	12.18
26	नागौर	0.39	2.60	8.01	5.79	7.65
27	पाली	10.44	5.19	10.53	16.92	21.35

28	प्रतापगढ़	0.13	0.59	0.18	0.06	-
29	राजसमंद	7.90	15.80	23.68	22.75	15.38
30	सवाईमाधोपुर	1.37	0.96	3.43	2.52	0.93
31	सीकर	14.81	6.63	6.95	20.81	23.31
32	सिरोही	2.15	4.70	3.12	9.62	50.95
33	टोंक	0.43	0.47	0.99	5.25	3.47
34	उदयपुर	22.55	46.24	101.53	88.01	195.55
35	एनईसी/उल्लेखनहींकियागया*	352.68	419.25	282.01	169.53	165.39
कुल		**595.49**	**734.12**	**670.00**	**711.82**	**1102.16**

(31.03.2024 **तक के आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ)**

***एनईसी (अन्यत्र शामिल नहीं)**

*** कम्पनियों ने या तो जिलों के नाम नहीं बताए या फिर एक से अधिक जिलों का नाम बताया जहां परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई थीं।**

विवरण IV

वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 से 2022-23 तक उदयपुर में सीएसआर व्यय (राशि करोड़ में)						
क्र.सं.	**ज़िला**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23**
1	उदयपुर	22.55	46.24	101.53	88.01	195.55

	वित्त वर्ष 2018-19 से 2022-23 तक डूंगरपुर में सीएसआर व्यय (राशि करोड़ में)					
क्र.सं.	**ज़िला**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23**
1	डूंगरपुर	-	2.53	2.52	4.04	11.09

	वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 से 2022-23 तक प्रतापगढ़ में सीएसआर व्यय (राशि करोड़ में)					
क्र.सं.	**ज़िला**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23**
1	प्रतापगढ़	0.13	0.59	0.18	0.06	-

	वित्त वर्ष 2018-19 से 2022-23 तक सलूम्बर में सीएसआर व्यय					
क्र.सं.	**ज़िला**	**वित्तीय वर्ष**	**वित्तीय वर्ष**	**वित्तीय वर्ष**	**वित्तीयवर्ष**	**वित्तीय वर्ष**

		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	सलूम्बर	-	-	-	-	-

(31.03.2024 तक के आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ)

BONDED LABOUR IN THE NORTH EASTERN REGION

937. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

(a)the details regarding the number of evaluatory studies conducted in the North Eastern Region (NER) over the last five years under the Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer, State-wise;

(b)the details regarding the number of surveys to identify bonded labourers conducted in the NER since the above-mentioned scheme came into force, State-wise;

(c)the details regarding the amount disbursed to each State in the NER to generate awareness on bonded labour in the last five years, State-wise;

(d)the details regarding the progress made on setting up special fast track courts to deal with bonded labour specifically;

(e)whether the Government has operationalised a National Portal on Bonded Labour and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f)whether the Government has taken steps to create a national database to document the corpus of non-financial assistance provided to rehabilitated bonded labourers across the country, if so, the details thereof, 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): Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing a central sector scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labourer. The scheme is demand driven, where the funds are also provided to concerned states/union territories, on their request, for conducting survey in sensitive districts, evaluatory studies related to bonded labourers and awareness generation programme. The states/ union territories are requested regularly to submit proposals in this regard. During last five years, the Ministry has not received any such proposal.

(d): As per provisions under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, the state government may confer the powers of a Judicial Magistrate to an Executive Magistrate for the trial of offences under the Act. An offence under this Act may be tried summarily by a Magistrate.

(e) and (f): Ministry of Labour and Employment has finalised the agency for development of portal on bonded labour.

PRASHAD SCHEME

938. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:
Will the Minister of **TOURISM** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any delay in the development and completion of a large number of projects under PRASHAD scheme and if so, the details thereof along with reasons, State-wise especially Kerala State; and

(b) the time it will take for completion of these projects?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Tourism under its Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) Scheme aims to develop infrastructure at pre-identified religious and heritage sites across the country. Under the Scheme, the Ministry provides financial assistance to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for the development of tourism infrastructure at these sites. Under the PRASHAD scheme the Ministry has sanctioned a total of 46 projects at a cost of ₹1605.20 crore across the country, including the project "Development at Guruvayur Temple" in Kerala at a cost of ₹45.15 crore, which has been completed.

The projects sanctioned under the said scheme are implemented by the State Government concerned. Development and completion of projects under PRASHAD scheme depend on various factors like successful tendering process, capacity of state implementing agency, timely project planning and designing, securing the necessary construction clearances.

The details of the projects sanctioned under PRASHAD schemes is given at enclosed Statement.

STATEMENT

List of projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme

(Rs. In Cr.)

State/UT	Sr. No.	Project Name	Sanction Year	Approved Cost

Andhra Pradesh	3	Development of Pilgrim Amenities at Amaravati	2015-16	27.77
	4	Development of Srisailam Temple	2017-18	43.08
	5	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Varaha Lakshmi Narsimha Swami Vari Devasthanam at Simhachalam	2022-23	54.04
Arunachal Pradesh	6	Development of Parshuram Kund	2020-21	37.88
Assam	7	Development of Pilgrimage amenities at Kamakhya Temple	2015-16	29.80
Bihar	8	Development at Patna Sahib	2015-16	29.62
	9	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple	2014-15	3.63
Chhattisgarh	10	Development of Pilgrimage amenities at Maa Bamleshwari Devi Temple	2020-21	48 .44
Gujarat	11	Development of Dwarka	2016-17	13.08
	12	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Somnath	2016-17	45.36
	13	Development of Promenade at Somnath	2018-19	47.12
	14	Development of Pilgrim Plaza with Queue management complex at Somnath Gujarat	2021-22	49.97
	15	Development of Pilgrimage Facilities at Ambaji Temple	2022-23	50.00
Haryana	16	Development of Mata Mansa Devi Temple and Nada Saheb Gurudwara	2019-20	48.53
Jammu and Kashmir	17	Development at Hazratbal Shrine	2016-17	40.46

Jharkhand	18	Development of Baba Baidya Nath Dham	2018-19	36.79
Karnataka	19	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Chamundeshwari Devi Temple	2023-24	45.71
Kerala	20	Development at Guruvayur Temple	2016-17	45.19
Madhya Pradesh	21	Development of Amarkantak	2020-21	49.99
	22	Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	43.93
Maharashtra	23	Development of Trimbakeshwar	2017-18	42.18
Meghalaya	24	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation at Nongswalia Church, Nartiang Shakti Peeth, Aitnar Pool and Charantala Kali Temple	2020-21	29.29
Mizoram	25	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism at Chite Vang, Zuangtai, Reiek and Aizawl	2022-23	44.89
Nagaland	26	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure at Molungkimong, Noksen Church, Aizuto, Wokha and Kohima	2018-19	25.20
	27	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure at Zunheboto	2022-23	18.18
Odisha	28	Infrastructure Development at Puri	2014-15	50.00
Punjab	29	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	2015-16	6.40
	30	Development of Chamkaur Sahib	2021-22	31.57
Rajasthan	31	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	2015-16	32.64
Sikkim	32	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation at Four Patron Saints, Yuksom	2020-21	33.32

Tamil Nadu	33	Development of Kanchipuram	2016-17	13.99
	34	Development of Velankanni	2016-17	4.86
Telangana	35	Development of Jogulamba Devi Temple	2020-21	38.90
	36	Development of Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism Infrastructure at Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple	2022-23	62.00
	37	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure at Bhadrachalam	2022-23	41.38
Tripura	38	Development of Tripura Sundari Temple	2020-21	34.43
Uttar Pradesh	39	Development of Varanasi –Phase – I	2015-16	18.73
	40	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	10.98
	41	Development of River Cruise Tourism at Varanasi	2017-18	9.02
	42	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan	2014-15	9.36
	43	Development of Varanasi – Phase II	2017-18	44.60
	44	Development of Infrastructure facilities at Govardhan	2018-19	37.59
Uttarakhand	45	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	2015-16	34.77
	46	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham	2018-19	56.15
	47	Augmentation of Pilgrimage Infrastructure Facilities at Gangotri and Yamunotri Dham	2021-22	54.36
West Bengal	48	Development of Belur Math	2016-17	30.03

		Total		**1605.20**

सीमांत किसानों को ऋण स्वीकृति में अनियमितताएं

939. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

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

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान विशेष रूप से पिछड़े और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ट्यूबवेल स्थापित करने के लिए सहकारी वाणिज्यिक बैंकों और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों द्वारा वर्ष-वार कितने सीमांत किसानों को ऋण प्रदान किया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को उक्त अवधि के दौरान इन ऋणों की मंजूरी में अनियमितताओं के संबंध में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है;

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

(घ) उक्त अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं या किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (घ): राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार विशेष रूप से पिछड़े और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सीमांत किसानों, जिन्हें विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान ट्यूबवेल लगाने के लिए सहकारी बैंकों और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों (आरआरबी) द्वारा ऋण प्रदान किया गया है, की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:-

वित्तीय वर्ष	किसानों की संख्या
2021-22	2,296
2022-23	3,047
2023-24	2,205

नाबार्ड ने सूचित किया है कि उक्त अवधि के दौरान इन ऋणों की स्वीकृति में आरआरबी और सहकारी बैंकों के मामले में किसी अनियमितता के संबंध में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES IN JHARKHAND

940. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) the number of Skill Development Centres (SDCs) established in Jharkhand, especially Godda Constituency, along with the funds allocated to them, centre-wise;

(b) the details of courses offered under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and the number of students enrolled in various courses;

(c) whether any specific measures are adopted under PMKVY to increase participation of women in the training and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of people employed through different courses of PMKVY in the State of Jharkhand 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) 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/ schools/ colleges/ institutes under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Sikshan 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 in the State of Jharkhand. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready equipped with industry relevant skills.

The number of Training Centres (TCs) under the schemes of MSDE in the three districts which are part of Godda Constituency in the State of Jharkhand is given in the table below. There is no centre-wise allocation of funds under schemes of MSDE. Funds under PMKVY and JSS are released to implementing agencies to meet the cost of training as per the Common Norms prescribed by MSDE. Under NAPS, stipend support uptoRs. 1,500 is provided through DBT to Apprentices engaged by establishments. Funds under PMKVY, JSS and NAPS released in respect of Jharkhand is also given in the table below:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Scheme	**Number of TCs in Jharkhand**	**Number of TCs in Godda Constituency**	**Funds Released in the State of Jharkhand**
PMKVY	194	15	136.71
JSS	13	1	22.55
NAPS Establishments	418	48	19.71

Note1: Data in number of TCs in respect of NAPS is number of establishments engaging apprentices

Note2: Fund release information is for PMKVY from FY 2016-17 to 31.10.2024, for JSS from FY 2018-19 to 31.10.2024 and for NAPS from FY 2016-17 to 31.10.2024.

Note3: Day-to-day administration as well as financial control in respect of ITIs lies with the respective State Government/Union Territory Administration.

(b) The list of courses offered under PMKVY and the number of candidates enrolled in those courses in the State of Jharkhand since inception and upto 31.10.2024 is given at enclosed **Statement-I.**

(c) To encourage participation of women in skill development programs, special provisions have been made for meeting expenditure on conveyance and boarding and lodging as well as enhanced post placement support. Further, PMKVY 4.0 prioritizes and provides special focus to projects that emphasize women as primary beneficiaries. Training programs in sectors like Electronics, Retail, Healthcare, Beauty and Wellness, Handicrafts and Apparel are structured to attract higher participation from women. Skill Hubs and Special Projects actively encourage women's enrollment. Projects are designed to align with local skill demands, creating opportunities for rural women to participate and benefit from skill development schemes. This inclusive approach ensures significant representation and benefit for women in skill training programs across the country as well as in Uttar Pradesh. Under JSS Scheme, the focus is being given to women and other vulnerable sections. Women constitute more than 80% of beneficiaries under JSS.

Also, there are 19 National Skill Training Institutes (NSTI) and more than 300 ITIs exclusively for women. Government of India approved 30% reservation of seats for women candidates in all ITIs (Govt. and Private) in all courses and these seats could be filled based on the general reservation policy of each respective State/UTs.

(d) Under PMKVY 4.0, the focus was to empower our trained candidates to choose their varied career path and they are suitably oriented for the same. Further various IT tools like skill India digital hub also gives this opportunity.

STATEMENT-I

The list of courses offered under PMKVY and the number of students enrolled in those courses in the State of Jharkhand since inception and upto 31.10.2024:

Sector Name	Job Role Name	Enrolled
Agriculture	Paddy Farmer	150
	Solanaceous Crop Cultivator	55
	Dairy Farmer/ Entrepreneur Level 4	69
	Floriculturist (Open Cultivation)	30
	Floriculturist-Protected cultivation	56
	Gardener	1,720
	Micro Irrigation Technician	534
	Tractor operator	190
	Organic Grower	4,877
	Dairy Farmer/Entrepreneur	60
	Artificial Insemination Technician	109
	Animal Health Worker	134
	Solar Pump Technician	565
	Quality Seed Grower	291
	Community Service Provider	261
	Mushroom Grower	274
	Group Farming Practitioner	2,390
Apparel	Sewing Machine Operator	10,154
	Sewing Machine Operator - Knits	4,834
	Hand Embroiderer	330
	Hand Embroiderer (Addawala)	315

	Fashion Designer	240
	Self Employed Tailor	17,831
	Finisher and Packer	240
	Specialized Sewing Machine Operator	30
Automotive	Taxi Driver	161
	Sales Consultant Level 4	20
	Sales Executive (Accessories Value added services)	103
	Showroom Hostess/Host	180
	Telecaller	136
	Customer Relation Executive Level 4	192
	Automotive Service Technician Level 3	18
	Automotive Service Technician Level 3	5,149
	Four Wheeler Service Assistant	106
	Automotive Service Technician Level 4	53
	Four Wheeler Service Technician	16
	Automotive Service Technician (Two and Three Wheelers)	1,295
	Two Wheeler Service Technician	368
	Electric Vehicle Service Technician	320
	Welding Assistant	361
	Welding Technician Level 3	30
	Welding Technician Level 4	22
	Automotive Machining Operator	24
	CNC Operator / Machining Technician L3	30
	Automotive CNC Machining Technician	54
	Electric Vehicle Maintenance Technician	60
	LMV Driver Level 3	20
	Taxi Driver	600
	Taxi Driver Level 4	16
	Chauffeur / Taxi Driver	120

BFSI	Accounts Executive - Accounts Payable and Receivable	51
	Business Correspondent and Business Facilitator	30
	Debt Recovery Agent	140
	Goods and Services Tax (GST) Accounts Assistant	1,318
	Loan Processing Officer	54
	Insurance Agent	37
	Business Correspondent and Business Facilitator	133
Beauty and Wellness	Assistant Beautician	1,086
	Assistant Beauty Therapist	1,775
	Beauty Therapist	2,583
	Trainee - Beautician	150
	Assistant Hair Dresser and Stylist	257
	Assistant Hair Stylist	437
	Hair Stylist	914
	Trainee - Hair Dressing	120
	Bridal Fashion and Photographic Make-up Artist	100
	Professional Makeup Artist	200
	Pedicurist and Manicurist	995
	Nail Technician	100
	Yoga Instructor	2,053
	Yoga Trainer	954
	Assistant Beauty and Wellness Consultant	110
	Retail Sales Associate	322
Construction	Helper Mason	182
	Assistant Mason	3,596
	Mason General	617
	Mason Tiling	8
	Assistant Bar Bender and Steel Fixer	694
	Assistant Shuttering Carpenter	621
	Assistant Scaffolder System	178

	Assistant Construction Painter and Decorator	47
	Construction Painter and Decorator	361
	Helper Electrician	370
	Assistant Electrician	6,732
	Associate Electrician	290
	Surveyor-Aide	30
	Doors and Windows Fixer	48
	Fabricator	80
Capital Goods	CNC Operator Turning	141
	CNC Operator Turning	121
	CNC Operator - Vertical Machining Centre	120
	Manual Metal Arc Welding/ Shielded Metal Arc Welding Welder	223
	Manual Metal Arc Welder	35
	Manual Metal Arc Welding/ Shielded Metal Arc Welding Welder	0
	Fitter - Fabrication	26
	Fitter Fabrication	1,176
	Fitter Fabrication	210
	Fitter Mechanical Assembly	86
	Fitter - Electrical and Electronic Assembly	590
	Draughtsman Mechanical	278
Directorate General Training	Four Wheeler Service Assistant	45
	Automotive Machining Operator	43
	Operator- Conventional Milling	26
	Operator- Conventional Turning	20
	Fitter Mechanical Assembly	82
	Field Technician Other Home Appliances	25
	Electrical Technician	33
	Fitter Instrumentation	25
	Electrician Domestic Solutions	87
	Domestic Data Entry Operator	181

Domestic Workers	Housekeeper cum Cook	1,726
	General Housekeeper	5,416
	Elderly Caretaker (Non-Clinical)	99
Electronics and Hardware	Electronics Machine Maintenance Executive	30
	TV Repair Technician	390
	TV Repair Technician Level 4	60
	Field Technician - Air Conditioner	908
	Field Technician Air Conditioner Level 4	50
	Field Technician Other Home Appliances	1,578
	Field Engineer RACW	404
	Service Technician - Home Appliances	60
	Multi Skill Technician (Electrical)	1,103
	Junior Field Technician- Home Appliance	216
	Assistant Technician- Computer Hardware	120
	Assistant Technician- CCTV	120
	Assembly Operator - RAC	60
	Field Technician Computing And Peripherals	5,521
	Field Technician Computing and Peripherals Level 4	455
	CCTV Installation Technician	1,246
	Field Technician Networking And Storage	993
	Field Technician-Networking and Storage	90
	Installation Technician (Computing and Peripherals)	660
	IT Coordinator In School	462
	Electrician	300
	Solar Panel Installation Technician	765
	Assistant Technician- Solar Panel Installation	120
	Electrical Technician	538
	Mechanical Fitter Electronics	80
	Electronic Hardware Assembly Operator	254
	Motor and Controller Design Engineer	77

	Battery System Repair Technician	270
	Drone Service Technician	134
	Drone Manufacturing and Assembly Technician	261
	DTH Set Top Box Installation and Service Technician	124
	Mobile Phone Hardware Repair Technician	3,315
	LED Light Repair Technician	73
Furniture and Fittings	Assistant Carpenter-Wooden Furniture	608
	Assistant Carpenter Wooden Furniture	300
	Carpenter - Wooden Furniture	7,638
	Carpenter Wooden Furniture	45
	Assistant Carpenter-Wooden Furniture	485
	Assistant Carpenter - Wooden Furniture	322
	Lead Carpenter- Wooden Furniture	1,926
	General Assistant-Furniture and Fittings Installation	118
	Assembler Modular Furniture	20
	Fitter-Modular Furniture	30
	Lock technician	60
Food Processing	Craft Baker	510
	Pickle Making Technician	1,266
	Craft Baker	2,410
	Baking Technician/Operative	352
	Cold Storage Technician	424
	Processed Food Entrepreneur	228
Gems and Jewellery	Handmade Gold and Gems-set Jewellery - Goldsmith - Frame	310
	Handmade Gold and Gems-set Jewellery - Polisher and Cleaner	60
	Cast and diamonds-set jewellery - Hand sketch Designer (Basic)	655
	Jewellery Retail - Jewellery Retail Sales Associate (Basic)	170

	Appraiser and Valuer	11
Handicrafts and Carpet	Casting Operator (Metal Handicrafts)	600
	Engraving Artisan (Metal Handicrafts)	100
	Carpet Weaver-Tufted-Carpets	30
	Traditional Hand Embroiderer	2,545
	Crochet Lace Tailor	1,777
	Bamboo Work Artisan	405
	Bamboo Basket Maker	1,092
	Bamboo Utility Handicraft Assembler	1,099
Healthcare	Emergency Medical Technician-Basic	1,353
	Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) - Advanced	30
	COVID Frontline Worker (Emergency Care Support)	550
	Dialysis Technician	120
	Panchakarma Assistant	259
	Yoga Wellness Trainer	355
	General Duty Assistant	1,827
	GDA (General Duty Assistant) Level 4	801
	Home Health Aide	1,239
	COVID Frontline Worker (Basic Care Support)	1,339
	COVID Frontline Worker (Home Care Support)	2,072
	COVID Frontline Worker (Advanced Care Support)	106
	Healthcare Hygiene and Housekeeping Aide	644
	Geriatric Caregiver (Institutional and Home Care)	288
	Front Line Health Worker	4,684
Hydrocarbon	Retail Outlet Attendant (Oil and Gas)	3,289
	LPG Delivery Personnel	538
	Tank Lorry Driver (Petroleum Products)	942
	Fire Safety Technician (Oil and Gas)	240
	Iron and Steel - Dumper Operator	211

Infrastructure Equipment	Bulldozer Operator	70
	Grader Operator	15
	Backhoe Loader Operator	2
	Excavator Operator	298
	Wheel Loader Operator	62
	Compactor Operator	46
	Concrete Pump Operator	4
	Hydra Crane Operator	6
	Transit Mixer Operator	38
	Paver Operator	49
	Tower Crane Operator	4
	Mechanic (Engine)	266
	Mechanic (Hydraulic)	125
	Mechanic (Electrical/ Electronics/Instrumentation)	44
	Supervisor Maintenance (Infrastructure Equipment)	1
Mining	Dumper Operator	3,808
Iron and Steel	House Keeping with MechanisedEquipments	71
	Helper - Utility Hand Plant Operations	212
	Iron and Steel – Utility Hand Plant Operations	219
	EOT Overhead Crane Operator	21
	Fitter : Hydraulic and Pneumatic System	15
	Mechanic: Hydraulic and Pneumatic System	54
	Assistant Fitter - Levelling Alignment and Balancing	241
	Fitter : Levelling alignment balancing	194
	Fitter: Leveling alignment balancing	480
	Bearing maintenance	220
	Assistant Rigger - Heavy Material	43
	Rigger - Rigging of Heavy Material	64
	Iron and Steel - Plasma Cutter - Manual	77
	Gas Tungsten Arc Welding (GTAW)	673

	Iron and Steel - Tungsten Inert Gas Welder (GTAW)	13
	Assistant - Electrician	86
	Fitter Electrical Assembly	194
	Iron and Steel - Fitter Electrical Assembly	392
	Fitter: Electronic Assembly	150
Life Sciences	Fitter Mechanical- Life Sciences	27
	Medical Sales Representative	467
Logistics	Commercial Vehicle Driver	71
	Warehouse Associate	139
	Commercial Vehicle Driver-LMO	101
	Loader-Unloader	94
	Consignment Booking Assistant	360
	Consignment Tracking Executive	898
	Documentation Assistant	2,783
	Inventory Controller	240
	Courier Associate	65
	Warehouse Picker	192
	Inventory Clerk	883
	Receiving Assistant	150
	Warehouse Packer	355
	Warehouse Supervisor	319
	Loading Supervisor	55
	Courier Delivery Executive	2,424
	Ground Operations Associate	15
Leather	Stitching Operator(Footwear)	149
	Sticher Goods and Garments	139
Management	Office Assistant	84
	Multifunctional Administrative Executive	10
	Field Executive - Data and Document Collection or Verification	775
	Field Survey Enumerator	800

	Trainer	44
	Unarmed Security Guard	4,680
	Security Guard	90
	Armed Security Guard	82
	Security Supervisor	1,063
	Security Officer	211
	Retail Store Ops Assistant	31
	Unarmed Security Guard	235
	Armed Security Guard	989
	Security Supervisor	630
Media and Entertainment	Actor	249
	Lighting Artist	50
	3D Printing Operator	30
	Drawing and Painting Artist	13
	Graphic Designer	1,730
	Animator	759
	Digital Marketing Manager	737
	Camera Operator	809
	Assistant Cameraman	1,191
	Dancer	9,395
	Editor	201
	Make-Up Artist	1,555
	Hairdresser	9,500
	Art Director	100
	Set Carpenter	8,481
	Set Painter	3,745
	Set Plasterer	638
	Set Decorator	200
	Sound Designer	100
Mining	Dumper/Tipper Operator Level 4	56
	Persons Handling Explosives Level 3	60
	Mazdoor/Helper Level 1	1,449

	Rig Mounted Drill Operator	1,216
	Bulldozer Operator	400
	Loader Operator	1,127
	Sprinkler and Other Vehicle Driver	28
	Jack Hammer Operator	150
	Mechanic / Fitter	246
	Mechanic/Fitter	476
	Dumper/Tipper Operator	929
	Mine Electrician	73
	Mine-Electrician	27
	Assistant Mine Surveyor	52
	Safety Operator	822
	Assistant-Mine Surveyor	168
	Dumper/ Tipper Operator	290
Paints And Coatings	Decorative Painter	320
	Wood Polisher	987
	Assistant Decorative Painter	1,013
Plumbing	Plumber General Helper Level 1	1,038
	Plumber General Assistant Level 2	90
	Plumber General Level 3	650
	Plumber (General)	878
Power	Technical Helper (Distribution)	1,174
	Distribution Lineman	515
	Consumer Energy Meter Technician	240
	Lineman Distribution (Multi Skilled)	1,615
	Attendant Sub-Station (66/11,33/11 KV)-Power Distribution	90
	Electrician Domestic Solutions	1,102
	Assistant Technician - Street Lighting Solutions (Installation and Maintenance)	120
Persons with Disability	Retail Trainee Associate	60
	CRM Domestic Non-Voice	450

	Domestic Data Entry Operator	963
	Telecom -In-store promoter	60
Retail	Retail Trainee Associate	1,608
	Trainee Associate Level 3	2,090
	Retail Sales Associate	3,633
	Sales Associate Level 4	1,102
	Retail Team Leader	270
	Self-employed Retailer/Individual Sales Professional	1,027
	Distributor Salesman	215
Rubber	Material Handling and Storage Operator	100
	Compression Moulding Operator	180
	Injection Moulding Operator	30
	Junior Rubber Technician / Technical Assistant	60
	Tyre Fitter	2,069
	Machine Operator Assistant Injection Moulding	30
	Machine Operator Assistant Plastics Extrusion	59
	Machine Operator - Injection Moulding Plastic	20
Green Jobs	Solar PV Installer (Suryamitra)	950
	SafaiKaramchari	13,001
Sports	Fitness Trainer	9,479
	Fitness Trainer	71
IT-ITeS	Domestic IT Helpdesk Attendant	4,981
	Domestic IT Helpdesk Attendant Level 4	200
	Junior Software Developer	190
	CRM Domestic Voice	957
	CRM Domestic Non-Voice	716
	Domestic Data Entry Operator	7,812
	Domestic Data Entry Operator Level 4	626
	Domestic Biometric Data Operator	267
	Associate Data Entry Operator	1,087
	Application Developer - Web and Mobile	237

Management	Unarmed Security Guard	5,088
	Armed Security Guard	808
	Security Supervisor	484
Telecom	Field Technician Computing And Peripherals	518
	Customer Care Executive - (Telecom Call Centre)	1,257
	Customer Care Executive (Call Centre) Level 4	174
	Customer Care Executive (Relationship Centre)	2,757
	Broadband Technician	60
	Field Sales Executive - Telecom Plans and Services	730
	Sales Executive Broadband	60
	Distributor Sales Representative	120
	Telecom -In-store promoter	3,479
	In-Store Promoter Level 4	20
	Telecom -In-store promoter	90
	Handset Repair Engineer	2,200
	Telecom E-Waste Handler	29
	Telecom- Tower Technician	493
	Assistant Technician (Wireless)	60
	Telecom Technician - IoT Devices/Systems	351
	Technician 5G - Active Network Installation	150
	Optical Fiber Technician	248
Tourism and Hospitality	Front Office Associate	56
	Room Attendant	1
	Housekeeping Attendant (Manual Cleaning)	1,147
	Housekeeping Attendant (Manual Cleaning) Level 3	60
	Housekeeping Executive	7
	Food and Beverage Service-Steward	571
	Food and Beverage Service-Steward Level 4	517
	Food and Beverage Service-Associate	185
	Food and Beverage Service Assistant	272

	Kitchen Steward	7
	Commi 1	13
	Commis Chef	13
	Trainee Chef.	90
	Guest House Care Taker	13
	Counter Sales Executive	1,010
	Counter Sales Associate-Tourism and Hospitality	60
	Guest Service Associate- Food and Beverage Service	85
	Street Food Vendor - Standalone	835
	Street Food Vendor - Standalone	45
	Tour Vehicle Driver	3
	Meet and Greet Officer	150
	Travel Consultant	1
	Facility Supervisor	6
	Distributor Salesman	10
Textiles And Handlooms	Warper	60
	Two shaft Handloom Weaver	360
Total		**3,25,244**

MENTAL WELL BEING OF STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS

941. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN :
SHRI SATPAL BRAHAMCHARI:

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

(a) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to implement a framework for mental health and emotional well-being of children in schools under New Education Policy(NEP);

(b) whether it is mandatory for schools to appoint counsellors to ensure mental well being of students, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether mental health counsellors have not been appointed by many private and Government schools, if so, the reasons therefor and the reformative measures being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the fund allocated by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the funds are arranged on the public-private sharing basis ; and

(f) whether the Government has any proposal to launch comprehensive policy to ensure mental well being of the students in schools, 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 (f): Education is a subject in the concurrent list of the Constitution and a majority of schools are under the administrative control of the respective State Government/UT administration. However, given the importance to Education, National Education Policy has been come into existence, which emphasizes the importance of creating awareness on mental health issues and reducing stress and promoting joyful learning. States and UTs are supported under SamagraShiksha based on the proposals from them for strengthening of existing government schools, and for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities and also other activities viz., career guidance, mental health, self-defence etc. under SamagraShiksha based on the proposals. Though it is not mandatory to keep counsellors, however, States/UTs and all management schools including private are free to provide this facility as per the requirement.

National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 takes a holistic view about the nourishment of children and their mental wellbeing which is required for optimal learning. NEP suggests multifarious ways to achieve the same. For the nourishment of the children, PM POSHAN Scheme is being implemented under which hot cooked meals are provided to the students studying in Balvatika and classes I **to** VIII in the Government and Government-aided Schools. About 11.70 crore students studying in 10.24 lakh schools have been benefitted under the scheme. During 2023-24, health check-up of about 8.64 crore students has been carried out by States and UTs under the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK). About 9.71 crore students received Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation (IFA) under Anaemia Mukta Bharat and about 8.50 crore students received deworming medicines under National Deworming Day (NDD) during 2023-24. IFA and de-worming tables helps for better health and good learning outcomes.

As per the perspective of NEP 2020, NCERT has developed and launched National Curriculum Framework for the Foundational Stage (NCF-FS) and National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE). Both the NCFs integrate the mental well-being of students in different aspects such as syllabi development, development of content in learning and teaching material, pedagogical practices etc. The framework also lays emphasis on the role of all stakeholders, teachers, school functionaries, parents and community members to ensure that every student is provided with mental and emotional support.

For mental health and wellbeing, the Government has launched an initiative, Manodarpan, under 'AatmaNirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan' on 21st July, 2020, with the

aim to provide psychosocial support to students, their families and teachers across the country, for mental health and well-being. A National toll-free tele-helpline (844-844-0632) for reaching out to students from schools, colleges and universities across the country seeking support on mental health concerns and other psychosocial issues. The services offered on the helpline are free of cost. Manodarpan also provides Directory of Counsellors working at both School and College/University level on (https://manodarpan.education.gov.in) as a resource for students. Live interactive sessions called as 'Sahyog' are organized for students on PM eVidya Channels, with practicing counsellors and are held from Monday to Friday (from 05:00 pm- 05:30 pm) across different regions. These sessions can be viewed on PM eVidya Channels and 'NCERT Official' YouTube Channels (https://www.youtube.com/@NCERTOFFICIAL/streams). The total 'SAHYOG' sessions held so far are 946 and more than 11 lakh viewers have been benefitted as on 27.11.2024. Live interactive webinars 'Paricharcha' (192 as on 26.11.2024) are organised every Friday from 2:30 to 4:00 pm. These sessions address various mental health and emotional well-being concerns of students, parents and teachers. Several conferences, orientations and sessions have been held for school administrators and teachers to sensitize and orient them on factors causing stress and anxiety among students including critical aspects such as examinations, academics, results, and emotionally challenging situations and build their understanding and enabling them towards managing these situations. Ministry of Education has taken several initiatives viz., ParikshaPeCharcha a program in which Hon'ble Prime Minister interacts with students to help them to overcome examination

stress and celebrate exams as Utsav. Other initiatives are Kala Utsav to show case student talent in performing arts and Bagless days to reduce pressure and promote joyful learning.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India has launched Tele Mental Health Assistance and Networking Across States (Tele MANAS) a toll-free mental health helpline that provides support and assistance to those struggling with mental health issues. Access to trained and accredited mental health counsellors is available 24X7 across the country on the helpline number (14416) or 1800-891-4416 to cater mental health and service available in 20 languages. It provides support and assistance to those struggling with mental health issues free of cost. As on 22.11.2024, 36 States/ UTs have set up 53 Tele MANAS Cells and have started tele mental health services. More than 15,95,000 calls have been handled on the helpline number.

MAINTENANCE OF THANJAVUR BRIHADEESWARAR TEMPLE

942. SHRI MURASOLI S.:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the dilapidated condition of certain parts of the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Thanjavur Brihadeeswarar Temple and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of amount of funds sanctioned by the Government for the maintenance and upkeep of the Thanjavur Brihadeeswarar Temple, from the year 2019, year wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any representation for restoration works in the Thanjavur Brihadeeswarar Temple and the amount of funds sanctioned for the same and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to promote the UNESCO World Heritage site of Thanjavur Brihadeeswarar Temple?

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

(a) The Brihadeeswara Temple at Thanjavur is a Centrally Protected Monument of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and is also a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The ASI undertakes regular maintenance, Conservation and Restoration Works as per the requirement and availability of resources.

(b) The details of the Allocation and Expenditure incurred on the maintenance and upkeep of the Thanjavur Brihadeeswara Temple, from the year 2019, year wise are mentioned as under:

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Year	Allotment	Expenditure
1.	2019-20	23.60	23.60
2.	2020-21	15.38	15.38
3.	2021-22	8.50	8.50
4.	2022-23	93.01	93.01
5.	2023-24	136.00	136.00
6.	2024-25	20.69	20.69

(c) Archaeological Survey of India undertakes the conservation including annual maintenance and upkeep of the Centrally

Protected Monuments as per the need and requirements of the Monuments.

(d) Archaeological Survey of India, conducts various cultural events from time to time specially during the World Heritage Day, World Heritage Week and various other important occasions besides illuminating the Temple Complex to promote and attract visitors.

ADARSHA VIDYALAYAS

943. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

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

(a) the details of AdarshaVidyalayas established across the country, State-wise;

(b) the objectives and features of the AdarshaVidyalayas in improving quality of education;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure that these schools have adequate staff, trained teachers and necessary infrastructure in line with the objectives of New Education Policy (NEP), 2020; and

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

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

(a) and (b):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. The State/UT/KVS/NVSwise selected schools upto 4th phase of selection under PM SHRI Scheme is attached at **Statement I.**

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.

(c) and (d): PM SHRI Scheme showcases all the initiatives of National Education Policy 2020 which emphasizes on ensuring adequate staff and well-trained teachers in schools to enhance the quality of education. The Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) in PM SHRI schools is required to be maintained as per NEP guidelines to ensure personalized and effective learning outcomes.

Teacher training is strengthened through District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) and State Councils of Educational Research and Training (SCERTs), which provide continuous professional development programs. Training focuses on modern pedagogical techniques, including experiential and competency-based learning, as well as using digital tools for teaching. Teachers are also updated with the latest and best environmental practices and the most effective ways to propagate them among the students.

The gaps are identified and addressed to ensure that PM-SHRI schools have access to adequate infrastructure like drinking water supply, furniture, computer room, science labs and lab equipment. Further, digital pedagogy in PM-SHRI schools, is promoted through ICT and digital initiatives. This includes provisions for providing digital libraries with tablets containing pre-loaded educational content, Classroom Digital Boards, Smart Classrooms, Digital Content Creation, and technological interventions to support teachers and address language barriers.Further, efforts like the introduction of LED lighting, composting facilities, and medicinal gardens create eco-friendly "green schools. All these components are taken up as per requirements identified by the State/UT/KVS/NVS after appraisal according to financial and programmatic norms and provision available.

STATEMENT-I

The details of State/UT/KVS/NVS wise selected schools upto 4th phase of selection under PM SHRI Scheme:

S.No.	States/UTs	Total
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	DNDandDNH	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
	Total	**12084**

SCHEMES FOR SKILLED AND UNSKILLED MIGRANT LABOURERS

944. SHRI KHALILUR RAHAMAN:

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

(a)the details of the schemes/programmes launched/implemented by the Government for the welfare of the skilled and unskilled migrant labourers in the country;

(b)whether the Government has conducted/is considering to conduct any study/survey in respect of prevailing conditions of the migrant workers at working places and in view of covid-19 pandemic;

(c)if so, the details thereof; and

(d)the steps taken/being taken by the Government to bring improvement in the overall conditions of the workers as well as in their safety and health conditions?

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): Migrant workers are engaged in various occupations. The Government is implementing several social security and welfare schemes for workers including skilled and unskilled migrant workers. These schemes include; (i) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), (ii) PM SVANidhi Scheme, (iii) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. (iv) Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana and (v) Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan (PM-SYM).

Labour Bureau has conducted an AllIndia Survey on Migrant Workers, on their socio economic characteristics. The field work of the survey has been completed.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment launched eShram portal (eshram.gov.in) on 26th August 2021 for creation of a comprehensive National Database of Unorganised Workers, including migrant workers, verified and seeded with Aadhaar.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment has also launched the eShram– "One-Stop-Solution" on 21st October 2024. eShram– "One-Stop-Solution" entails integration of different Social Security/ Welfare schemes at single portal i.e., eShram. This enables unorganised workers registered on eShram to access social security schemes and see benefits availed by them, through eShram. So far, twelve (12) Social Security/ Welfare Schemes have been integrated/ mapped with eShram which includes: - 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.

The Government has enacted four Labour Codes, namely, Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, Code on Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions, 2020 and Social Security, Code 2020, inter-alia, to improve welfare, safety and health of the workers. Labour Codes have following provisions in this regard:

- Statutory right created for minimum wage and timely payment to all workers electronically.
- State cannot fix minimum wage rate below Floor wage.

- Schemes for unorganized workers and gig and platform workers.
- Social Security Fund for unorganized workers.
- Portability of PDS and other benefits for building workers and inter-state migrant workers (ISMW).
- Safety regulations such as ventilation, fencing, overcrowding etc. aligned with international standards.
- Free of cost annual health check-up for employees.
- Re-skilling Fund from employer contribution: Fifteen days wages to be paid to a retrenched worker.
- Career Centre for skilling, career and entrepreneurship guidance i.e. National Career Service portal.
- Mandatory appointment letter to every employee.
- Fixed term employment to promote direct employment.
- Promote gender neutrality and prohibit discrimination in recruitment and wage payment.
- Women allowed to work at night in all establishments subject to their consent and safety.
- Maternity benefits of 26 weeks leave with pay for women employees.
- ‘Work from home’ for women after availing maternity leave on mutually agreed employment conditions with employer.
- All establishments having 50 or more workers to ensure crèche facility.

IT SYSTEM OF EPFO

945. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a)whether the Government is aware of the recurring issues in the IT systems of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) which cause frequent system crashes and slowdowns, hindering the processing of claims;

(b)if so, the details of steps that have been taken to address these issues and whether there is considerations for a comprehensive overhaul of the EPFO's IT infrastructure;

(c)whether any timelines have been set for the implementation of these upgrades and if so, the details thereof;

(d)whether the Government has received any representation from EPFO field offices regarding increased workload and operational difficulties due to system capacity; and

(e)if so, the details of measures being taken to address these concerns?

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): EPFO provides online services to Members, Pensioners and Establishments through the EPFO's 'Unified portal'- www.epfindia.gov.in. The EPFO's Unified Portal for Online Services to the Employers, Members and Pensioners has been working smoothly.

In addition, the internal operations of EPFO are also computerized. In response to reports of slowness faced by internal EPFO users in processing claims,

several steps to improve performance, including, upgradation of Operating system and database versions and performance tuning have been taken.

Further, process reform to fast-track smaller claims by automating claim processing upto Rs 1 Lakh, has been implemented by EPFO. Over 1,35,74,450 claims have been auto settled since April 1st 2024 till Nov 26th 2024.

A pilot run of the new Centralized Pension Payments System (CPPS) under EPS Scheme was completed on 29th and 30th October 2024 with the disbursement of more than Rs 11 Cr for October 2024 to over 49,000 EPS Pensioners of Jammu, Srinagar and Karnal Regions. The CPPS enables pensioners to receive their pensions from any bank, any branch, anywhere in the country.

The implementation of the Centralized IT Enabled System (CITES) 2.01 which includes key enhancements for consolidation of decentralized databases to a single centralized database with common Universal Account Number based Accounting and other features such as Online surrender of exemption module and the full rollout of CPPS has been entrusted to C-DAC, an autonomous society under the aegis of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. EPFO is continuously enhancing its IT capabilities and simplifying processes to provide better services to its Members.

AIR POLLUTION IN URBAN CENTRES

946. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:
SHRI RAMVIR SINGH BIDHURI:
SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken recent initiatives to address air pollution in urban centres specially in Delhi NCR area and if so, the details thereof and the effectiveness of these measures in improving air quality;

(b) whether the Government is considering new policies to encourage electric vehicle adoption and reduce vehicular emissions;

(c) the steps taken by the Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) to improve air quality in the National Capital Region and adjoining areas;

(d) the goals set by the Commission and the present status thereof;

(e) the current progress of the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) and its impact on airquality levels in major cities; and

(f) the details of future targets and steps to strengthen environmental protection and mitigate climate change impacts across the country?

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

(a), (e) and(f): 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.

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), PM e-bus Sewa, 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.

06 Non-attainment cites (NACs) in Delhi NCR, namely Delhi, Alwar, Noida, Ghaziabad, Meerut and Faridabad are covered under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) to achieve the air pollution reduction targets through implementation of city action plans. So far, an amount of Rs.476.04 crore have been provided for implementing air quality improvement measures in these cities. Further, 19 cities which are part of NCR have also been allocated Rs. 150 crore under Environmental Protection Charge (EPC) for implementation of city action plans. All these cities have prepared city action plans.

Measures taken for improvement in air quality including CAQM in Delhi-NCR are enclosed at **Statement I**.

India as part of updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), committed to the following for addressing the impacts of climate change:

(i) To adopt a climate friendly and a cleaner path than the one followed hitherto by others at corresponding level of economic development.

(ii) To reduce Emissions Intensity of its GDP by 45 percent by 2030, from 2005 level.

(iii) To achieve about 50 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030, with the help of transfer of technology and low-cost international finance including from Green Climate Fund (GCF).

(iv) To create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO2 equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.

India has also prepared its Long-Term Low Carbon Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) to achieve net-zero by 2070.

Apart from the steps taken by CAQM, some of the keysteps taken by the Central Government are enclosed at **Statement II**.

As per the annual performance assessment carried out for 2023-24, 97 cities out of 130 cities have shown improvement in air quality in terms of PM10 concentrations in FY 2023-24 as compared to base 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. Further, 18 cities conform to national ambient air quality standards in terms of Particular Matter concentrations during FY 2023-24. Delhi has shown reduction of 14% in PM10 concentrations in 2023-24 as against the levels of 2017-18. Details of air quality improvement of 130 cities are enclosed at **Statement-III.**

(b): To address vehicular emission, Government of India introduced stringent fuel standards leap-frogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards since 1st April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi and 1st April, 2020 for the rest of the country.

To promote electric mobility in public transport, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has launched PM e-bus Sewa which provides financial support for deployment of 10,000 e-buses in 169 eligible cities including development or upgradation of bus depot infrastructure and behind-the-metre infrastructure.

Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI) launched PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE) Scheme on 29th September, 2024 for promotion of electric mobility in country with an outlay of Rs. 10,900 crore for 2 years which provides subsidies / Demand incentives for e- 2 Wheelers, e-3Wheelers, e-ambulance, e- trucks and other emerging EVs, procurement of E-buses by public transport agencies and installing fast chargers for EVs. Further, Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI) has notified PM e-Bus Sewa-PSM (Payment Security Mechanism) Scheme through Gazette notification S.O. 4711(E) on October 28, 2024. has an allocated budget of Rs. 3,435.33 crore to support deployment of more than 38,000 electric buses in the country.

Ministry of Finance provided the exemption of Customs duty for import of specified capital goods and machinery required for manufacture of lithium-ion cells for batteries used in electric vehicles.

(c) and (d): For air pollution abatement and control in Delhi NCR, the Commission for Air Quality Management in NCR and Adjoining Areas (CAQM), 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.

Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) for Delhi-NCR to tackle the issue of sudden rise in air pollution levels was revised and published by CAQM. Actions listed for different AQI levels under GRAP are invoked from time to time by CAQM.

In view of the incidences of parali burning and its severe impact on Delhi/NCR air quality, the Central Government has recently revised the rate of Environmental compensation for stubble burning. In this regard, the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas (Imposition, Collection and Utilization of Environmental Compensation for Stubble Burning) Amendment Rules, 2024 have been notified vide G.S.R. 690 (E) dated 6-11-2024.

STATEMENT I

Measures taken for improvement in air quality including CAQM in Delhi-NCR

- 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
- 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.

- 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 provided funds forretrofitment/ 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 biomassbased boilers have been prescribed for compliance in NCR.

- Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (MoAandFW) 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.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.
- CPCB has framed guidelines for promoting setting up of paddy straw based palletization and Torre faction plants to address the supply chain issues. CPCB has sanctioned 15 plants with capacity of 57.5 TPH.
- Directions issued to DPCC and NCR SPCBs to enforce installation of anti-smog guns and other dust control measures at CandD 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.
- Directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 have been issued by CPCB to SPCBs/ PCCs for strict implementation of actions

prescribed under stages of GRAP invoked from time to time in view of the deteriorated air quality situation in Delhi-NCR. CPCB has also issued directions under Section 18 (1)(b) of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 on 18.10.2024 to NCR SPCBs and DPCC for implementation of actions prescribed under GRAP, pertaining to them and other agencies, and submit Action taken report to CPCB.

- Monitoring and enforcement of regulated use of DG sets in Delhi-NCR, only with stipulated emission control devices/systems, as per CAQM's Direction No. 76 dated 29.09.2023 read with addendum dated 22.02.2024. Constant vigil on use of only approved fuels in Delhi-NCR across all sectors, including monitoring and enforcement of compliance of emission norms through inspections and monitoring by CPCB and NCR State PCBs/ DPCC.
- 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.
- Implementation of CAQM's Direction No. 78 dated 19.10.2023 for migration of public transport services especially intercity bus services, to Delhi-NCR, to cleaner modes.
- Completely phasing out diesel auto-rickshaws from the districts of Faridabad, Gurugram, Ghaziabad and GB Nagar latest by 31.12.2024 and to ensure plying of only CNG/ E-Auto in such areas.

- CAQM's Direction No. 79 dated 13.02.2024 was issued to all agencies for issuance of completion certificates / occupancy certificates for CandD projects only after ensuring that no closure order has been issued or in force for the site so as to ensure compliance of dust control/ abatement measures.
- CAQM's Advisory No. 12 dated 14.02.2024 has been issued to all Municipal bodies/ ULBs and all related departments / bodies of the NCR State Govts. / NCT of Delhi to ensure that all prescribed measures towards effective mitigation of dust from CandD projects, which are highly vulnerable to the dust emissions, are incorporated in all the contract documents, agreements etc., including in road construction and maintenance projects.
- Strict implementation of directions related to mandatory registration of construction / demolition projects on plot area >500 sqmtr. on the respective web-portal of the NCR State, besides deployment of anti-smog guns in proportion to the site/area. Punitive measures, including closure directions for non-compliances in this regard.
- CAQM has deputed 40 teams of CPCB officers since December 2021 to conduct incognito inspections of air-polluting industries, CandD sites, DG sets in Delhi-NCR to check the implementation status of pollution control measures and compliance of other provisions of the Air (PandCP) Act, 1981. A total of 17824 units/ entities/ projects have been inspected. Based on these inspections, CAQM has issued Closure Directions in 977 cases and out of these resumption orders have been issued in 769 cases while 116 cases are

still under closure and cases of 92 balance units have been transferred to SPCBs / DPCC for final decision

- Since October 2023, Flying Squads are conducting inspection of DG sets in Commercial/Industrial/Residential areas in compliance of CAQM Direction no. 76. As on 07.06.2024, directions for sealing of DG-Sets have been issued for 390 entities against a total of 602 DG sets.
- Directions 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 CandD sites etc., have been issued by CAQM.
- 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.
- During stubble burning season of 2024, 26 teams of CPCB have been 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 Punjab and Haryana.

- 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.

STATEMENT II

Key steps taken by the Central Government to control pollution:

i. Emission standards for more than 80 industries have been notified under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986

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) Calcinatedpetcoke 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 and 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/briquettes) in thermal power plants in NCR and adjoining areas

ix. Categorization of industrial areas as Critically and Severely Polluted Areas (CPAs/SPAs) based on Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI).

STATEMENT-III

Improvement in PM_{10} concentrations of 130 Cities in FY 2023-24 w.r.t. FY 2017-18				
S. No.	**Cities**	**PM_{10} concentrations in 2017-18 (µg/m3) (Annual Avg.)**	**PM_{10} concentrations in 2023-24 (µg/m3) (Annual Avg.)**	**Percentage reduction in PM_{10} concentrations in 2023-24 with respect to the year 2017-18 (%)**
1.	Varanasi*	230	73	68
2.	Bareily	207	80	61
3.	Firozabad	247	102	59
4.	Dehradun	250	109	56

5.	Dhanbad*	315	138	56
6.	Thoothukudi	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.	Sibsagar	73	41	44
16.	Sunder Nagar	78	44	44
17.	Agra*	202	116	43
18.	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.	Pathankot/Dera Baba	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.	Anantapur	78	59	24
47.	Ranchi*	141	107	24
48.	Bangalore*	92	70	24
49.	Akola	111	85	23
50.	Bhilai*	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.	Chittoor	70	59	16
61.	Kala Amb	118	100	15
62.	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.	Gulburga	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

* Cities are funded under XVth Finance Commission air quality grant (Million Plus City Challenge Fund)

PM_{10} levels in the FY 2017-18 for Faridabad and Srinagar are not available. PM_{10} levels of FY 2020-21 for Faridabad and PM_{10} levels of FY 2018-19 for Srinagar have been considered as a baseline.

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

AUTOMATION AND DIGITAL SKILLS TRAINING

947. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

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

(a) the manner in which the Government is preparing India's workforce for shift towards automation and digital skills in the light of technological advancements; and

(b) whether there is any new training programmes designed to help workers adapt to the said changes, 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): Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has initiated a programme titled “FutureSkills PRIME”, jointly with NASSCOM, aimed at re-skilling/ up-skilling of candidates in new/emerging technologies, namely, Artificial Intelligence, Robotic Process Automation, Augmented/Virtual Reality, Internet of Things, Big Data Analytics, Additive Manufacturing/ 3D Printing, Cloud Computing, Social and Mobile, Cyber Security and Blockchain. FutureSkills PRIME is available as an online platform for digital skills training, which is hosted at

https://futureskillsprime.in/. On this platform, premium contents are made available to candidates, to facilitate anytime, anywhere learning, in line with their aptitude and aspirations. Under the programme, IT-ITeS Sector Skills Council (SSC) NASSCOM is the Key Implementing Agency. In addition, 22 C-DAC/ NIELIT Centres have been grouped as Lead and Co-Lead Resource Centres (RCs) for the 10 emerging technologies. Currently, there are over 500+ courses offered on the platform. Around 19.99 lakh learners have signed up on the platform and are learning about these emerging technologies. Out of which, 8.65 Lakh candidates have enrolled in various courses, out of which, 4.10 Lakh candidates have completed their courses. Also, 11519 Government Officials (GoT) and 2367 Trainers (ToT) have been trained under the said programme. The FutureSkills PRIME programme is also integrating industry-oriented skilling into academic curricula to create a skilled workforce for the IT industry.

National e-Governance Division (NeGD), MeitY in collaboration with its partners, has implemented 'YUVAi: Youth for Unnati and Vikas with AI'- A National Programme for School Students with the objective of enabling school students from classes 8th to 12th with AI tech and social skills in an inclusive manner.

NEW INDIA LITERACY PROGRAMME

948. **DR. C. M. RAMESH**:

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented the New India Literacy Programme (NILP) with target of achieving 95% literacy rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the strategy adopted and achievements made by the Government so far;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has allocated any funds for achieving the targets by 2027; and

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

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

(a) to (e) The New India Literacy Programme (NILP) popularly known as ULLAS - Nav Bharat Saaksharta Karyakram, is being implemented from FY 2022-23 to 2026-27. The scheme aligns with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and targets to cover 5.00 crore non-literates aged 15 years and above who have missed formal schooling and provide educational opportunities to them and to make them literate. The scheme is implemented in a hybrid mode, allowing States/UTs the flexibility to adopt offline or online mode focusing on imparting foundational literacy and numeracy including critical life skills, digital & financial literacy. ULLAS works with the vision of making Bharat 'Jan Jan Saakshar', driven by Kartavyabodh (a sense of duty), utilising school platforms and community engagement through volunteerism to achieve full literacy. The learning can take place at Samajik Chetna Kendras which can be at places like government-aided and unaided schools, Panchayat Bhavans, Community Halls, Higher Education Institutes, etc. To provide academic

and resource support, a dedicated National Centre for Literacy (NCL) has been established at NCERT. Institutions such as UGC, AICTE, and NCTE are supporting the ULLAS scheme in a comprehensive manner by offering credits to volunteers of ULLAS.

A dedicated ULLAS Mobile App has been created for registering learners and volunteer teachers which also enables teaching learning process by providing access to ULLAS primers in all official languages. Till now, over 1.6 crore learners and more than 38 lakh volunteer teachers have registered on the app.

The Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Assessment Test (FLNAT) is an evaluation under the ULLAS scheme designed to assess basic reading, writing, and numeracy skills in non-literate individuals, certifying them as "neo-literates" upon successful completion. More than 1 crore learners have appeared in the FLNAT so far. The UT of Ladakh has declared itself as the first administrative unit of India to achieve Full Functional Literacy under the ULLAS – Nav Bharat Saaksharta Karyakram.

The scheme is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for which total financial outlay for five years (FYs 2022-23 to FYs 2026-27) is Rs.1037.90 crore which includes Rs.700 crore as Central share and Rs.337.90 crore as State share.

FLN AMONGST PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

949. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

(a) the current status of Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Skill (FLN) amongst primary-level students across the country;

(b) whether the Government has any monitoring and evaluation mechanism to assess the quality of education being provided at primary-level;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of measures taken by the Government to improve the quality of education in primary 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 (c): To evaluate children's progress and learning competencies, Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEandL), 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 DoSEandL. 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 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.

(d) The Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEandL) 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 5th 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 29th July, 2021. The goal of Vidya Praveshprogramme 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 Praveshprogramme.

To improve the Learning Outcomes in Foundational Stage (3 years of Balvatika and Grade 1 and 2), the National Curricular Framework for Foundational Stage (NCF-FS) was released on 20thOctober, 2022 providing a structure for the syllabus, Training of Teachers, Learning Teaching Material (LTM), etc. Accordingly, JaaduiPitara for Balvatika (3 years of preschool) and Books for Grades 1 and 2 have been provided by NCERT for use by States/UTs.

JaaduiPitara -a Collection of learning- teaching material for 3 to 6 years age group has been developed and launched on 20th February, 2023. The JaaduiPitara 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-JaaduiPitara (e-JP) was launched on 10thFebruary 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 JaaduiPitara 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 contents 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.

AVAILABILITY OF INTERNET IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN MAHARASHTRA

950. DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:
SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE PATIL:
SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:
PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

(a) the number and percentage of Government schools across the country that have functional internet connectivity;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to provide internet connectivity to all the schools in the State of Maharashtra;

(c) if so, the details of schools having internet connections and computer labs equipped with adequate seating capacity in the State;

(d) whether there is any scheme to improve access of internet in Schools of Maharashtra;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the steps taken by the Government to achieve 100% internet connectivity in all schools in Maharashtra; and

(g) the details of funds allocated during the last five years to Maharashtra State for this purpose, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a): As per UDISE+2021-22, the number and percentage of Government schools across the country that have functional internet connectivityare2,47,000 (24.2%).

(b) to (g): 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.As per information received from State Government of Maharashtra, 35,349 out of 65,064 Government schools i.e 54.33% of schools have functional internet connectivity in Maharashtra.Internet connectivity is provided through the component of Quality Intervention- ICT and Digital Initiativesunder the Samagra Shiksha, STARS, PMSHRI Schemes.Further, 3,169 out of 65,064 government school have well equipped and adequate seating capacity computer labsin the State of Maharashtra.

All interventions are taken up as per requirements identified by State/UT after appraisal according to financial and programmatic norms of schemes and available provisions.

The details of funds allocated during the last five years as per Maharashtra State under digital initiative are as follows:-

(Rs in Crore)

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Funds allocated	0.00	0.00	116.26	139.14	238.00

UPGRADATION OF SCHOOLS FOR NEP 2020

951. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

(a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to train teachers for implementation of new curriculum and pedagogy outlined in the New Education Policy, 2020;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the shortage of qualified teachers, especially in rural and remote areas;

(c)the details of the funds allocated for upgradation of infrastructure of schools to meet the requirements of NEP 2020; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for vocational education and skill development programmes in Assam since 2020?

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): For the implementation of new curriculum and pedagogy outlined in NEP 2020, several initiatives have been taken by the Government.For pre-service training programmes, Norms and Standards for Integrated Teacher Education Program (ITEP), a four-year undergraduate course designed to prepare teachers comprehensively for the demands of the 21stcentury has been notified on 26thOctober 2021.

National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST) and the National Mission for Mentoring (NMM) have been developed to support the professional development of teachers. The NPST outlines the competencies required for effective teaching at different career stages. The NMM focuses on creating a robust network of mentors to provide professional and personal support to teachers. Both NPST and NMM are accessible in formats like Braille and audio, ensuring inclusivity.

In-service teacher training has been enhanced through NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement), an integrated teacher training program launched under Samagra Shiksha. NISHTHA focuses on capacity building for teachers, school heads, SCERT and DIET faculty, and resource persons at the BRC and CRC levels to motivate and encourage teachers to develop in their students competency based higher order thinking skills.

A technology based educational platform DIKSHA (https://diksha.gov.in) has been made available under a comprehensive initiative PM-eVidya. DIKSHA serves as a national repository of high quality resources/e-contents for teaching, learning as well as capacity building of teachers and teacher educators.

Additionally, NCERT, SCERTs, DIETs, BRCs and CRCs provide academic mentoring and support to schools and teachers through the development of support material, capacity building, on-site visits and quality monitoring and supervision.

(b): Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, an overwhelming majority of the schools in the country comes under the administrative control of States/UTs. The recruitment, service conditions and their rational deployment, including in rural and remote areas of the country, come under the purview of the respective State Governments/UT 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 Boards and for their rational deployment. 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.

(c):For upgradation of infrastructure of schools, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, financial sanction of Rs.18,72,405.49 Lakhs has been released from FY 2020-21 till date for 4,78,614 schools in all States/UTs.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of PM SHRIa total of 12,084 schools of 32 States/UTs and the central schools of KVS and NVS have been approved for physical upgradation with financial sanction of Rs.6,82,629.65Lakhs fromFY 2023-24 till date.

(d):The Government has taken various steps for vocational education and skill development in the country including in the State of Assam. These include providing financial support for infrastructural facilities for skill education in schools, support for career guidance and counselling to students; development of curriculum, textbooks and organizing quality teacher training programmes through PSS Central Institute of Vocational Education (PSSCIVE), Bhopal; support for providing hands-on experience to students through internships, apprenticeship, industry partnership; implementation of 10 bag less days; formulation of standardized aptitude tests (TAMANNA) for Classes IX and X, etc.

As per report furnished by the state of Assam, till September, 2024, 1505 schools have been approved as Skill Schools from FY 2019-20; 63 schools are functional under Hub and Spoke from FY 2021-22;skill exposure has been given in 4219 schools from Class VI to VIII from FY 2020-21;and a total of 1,87,959 students have been enrolled in various NSQF aligned skill courses during FY 2024-25.

निफ्टी 50के लिए अतिरिक्त ट्रेडिंग सेशन

952. श्री राजकुमार रोत :

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

(क) क्या त्योहारों और विशेष अवसरों के दौरान आम जनता के लिए प्रात: 9.15 बजे से अपराह्न 3.30 बजे तक निर्धारित समय के अलावा सूचकांक निफ्टी 50 का पृथक सत्र आयोजित किया जाता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का बढ़ती अर्थव्यवस्था और आम जनता की लंबे समय से लंबित मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए सामान्य सत्र की तरह सायंकाल में एक सत्र शुरू करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसे कब तक लागू किया जाएगा तथा यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क):शेयर बाजार के लिए कारोबार के घंटे भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनिमय बोर्ड (सेबी) द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट किए गए हैं। बाजार प्रतिभागियों को पर्याप्त सूचना देने के पश्चात, दिवाली के दौरान 'मुहूर्त' कारोबार के रूप में एक्सचेंजों द्वारा विशेष कारोबार सत्र आयोजित किए जाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, अप्रत्याशित घटनाओं से निपटने के लिए बाजार अवसंरचना संस्थानों (एमआईआई) की तैयारी का परीक्षण करने के लिए दिनांक 02 मार्च, 2024 और दिनांक 18 मई, 2024 को दो विशेष कारोबार सत्र आयोजित किए गए।

(ख) और (ग): वर्तमान में,ऐसा कोई भी प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

बाघों की संख्या में कमी

953. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील :
श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकर :
श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे :

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

(क) क्या विगत कुछ वर्षों के दौरान देश के विभिन्न भागों में बाघों की संख्या में कमी आई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में स्थित राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों में बाघों की मृत्यु हुई है;

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

(ङ) बाघों के भरण-पोषण और संरक्षण के लिए उठाए जा रहे प्रभावी कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) इस संबंध में अब तक किए जा रहे कार्यों का विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों सहित 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) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राज्यों के साथ समन्वय करके प्रत्येक चार वर्ष में किए जाने वाले अखिल भारतीय बाघ आकलन (एआईटीईज) के पिछले पांच चक्रों में बाघों की संख्या में वृद्धि का रूझान देखा गया है।

(ख) एआईटीईज के पांच चक्रों में बाघों की संख्या का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I** में देखा जा सकता है।

(ग) और (घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्यों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार बाघों की मौतों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में तथा बाघों की मौतों की पुष्टि किए गए कारणों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -III** में दिया गया है।

(ङ) और (च) बाघों के संरक्षण के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा कई महत्वपूर्ण पहलें की गई हैं, जिनका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण IV** में दिया गया है। जहां तक महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों का संबंध है, पिछले पांच

(05) वर्षों के दौरान बाघ रिजर्व की स्वीकृत वार्षिक प्रचालन योजना के अनुसार, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ अवैध शिकार रोधी गतिविधियां, बाघों का संरक्षण, बाघ एवं अन्य जीवों के संरक्षण के संबंध में जागरूकता पैदा करना, पर्यावास प्रबंधन, सुरक्षा, पारिस्थितिकीय विकास, मानव संसाधन और अवसंरचना विकास, स्वैच्छिक आधार पर गांवों के स्थानांतरण सहित कार्यकलापों के लिए निम्नलिखित वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है और राज्य सरकार द्वारा विधिवत उपयोग प्रमाणपत्र प्रस्तुत किया गया है:

(लाख रुपए में)

क्र.सं .	**राज्य**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**
1.	महाराष्ट्र	3501.91	2551.26	3523.52	3956.88	4303.79
2.	मध्य प्रदेश	7220.396	3098.03	2991.06	809.62	2614.45

विवरण -I

वर्ष 2006, 2010, 2014, 2018 और 2022 के लिए देश में बाघ भू-परिदृश्य से संबंधित बाघ आकलन का ब्योरा
(अखिल भारतीय बाघ अनुमान रिपोर्ट के अनुसार)

राज्य	**बाघों की संख्या**				
	2006	**2010**	**2014**	**2018**	**2022**
शिवालिक-गंगा मैदान भू-परिदृश्य परिसर					
उत्तराखंड	178	227	340	442	560
उत्तर प्रदेश	109	118	117	173	205
बिहार	10	8	28	३१	54
शिवालिक गंगा	**297**	**353**	**485**	**646**	**819**
मध्य भारतीय भू-परिदृश्य परिसर और पूर्वी घाट भू-परिदृश्य परिसर					
आंध्र प्रदेश	95	72	68	48	63
तेलंगाना	-	-	-	26	21
छत्तीसगढ	26	26	46	19	17
मध्य प्रदेश	300	257	308	526	785
महाराष्ट्र	103	169	190	312	444

ओडिशा	45	32	28	28	20
राजस्थान	32	36	45	69	88
झारखंड	-	10	3	5	1
मध्य भारत	**601**	**601**	**688**	**1033**	**1439**
पश्चिमी घाट भू-परिदृश्य परिसर					
कर्नाटक	290	300	406	524	563
केरल	46	71	136	190	213
तमिलनाडु	76	163	229	264	306
गोवा	-	-	5	3	5
पश्चिमी घाट	**412**	**534**	**776**	**981**	**1087**
पूर्वोत्तर पहाड़ियां और ब्रह्मपुत्र के बाढ़ के मैदान					
असम	70	143	167	190	229
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	14	-	28	29	9
मिजोरम	6	5	3	0	0
नगालैंड	-	-	-	0	0
उत्तरी पश्चिम बंगाल	10	-	3	0	2
उत्तर पूर्वी पहाड़ियां और ब्रह्मपुत्र	**100**	**148**	**201**	**219**	**236**
सुंदरबन	-	70	76	88	101
कुल	**1411**	**1706**	**2226**	**2967**	**3682**

विवरण -II

पिछले तीन वर्षों में राज्यों द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार बाघों की मौतों का ब्योरा

राज्य	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
आंध्र प्रदेश	1	3	2
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0
असम	6	6	10
बिहार	4	2	3
छत्तीसगढ	4	3	2
दिल्ली	0	0	0
गोवा	0	0	0

गुजरात	0	0	0
हरियाणा	0	0	0
झारखंड	0	0	0
कर्नाटक	14	19	12
केरल	6	7	14
मध्य प्रदेश	42	34	43
महाराष्ट्र	28	28	46
नागालैंड	0	0	0
ओडिशा	0	2	2
राजस्थान	1	5	6
तमिलनाडु	4	3	15
तेलंगाना	4	0	0
उत्तर प्रदेश	9	3	6
उत्तराखंड	3	6	21
पश्चिम बंगाल	1	0	0
कुल	**127**	**121**	**182**

विवरण -III

पिछले तीन वर्षों में मृत्यु के पुष्ट कारणों के आधार पर राज्यों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार बाघों की मृत्यु का ब्योरा

राज्य	**2021**			**2022**			**2023**		
	पी	**एस**	**यूएनपी**	**पी**	**एस**	**यूएनपी**	**पी**	**एस**	**यूएनपी**
आंध्र प्रदेश	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
असम	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-
बिहार	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
छत्तीसगढ	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
दिल्ली	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
गोवा	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
गुजरात	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
हरियाणा	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
झारखंड	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

कर्नाटक	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
केरल	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1
मध्य प्रदेश	3	-	1	5	1	1	5	-	3
महाराष्ट्र	5	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	3
नगालैंड	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ओडिशा	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
राजस्थान	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
तमिलनाडु	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	1
तेलंगाना	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
उत्तर प्रदेश	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
उत्तराखंड	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1
पश्चिम बंगाल	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
कुल	**8**	**1**	**11**	**12**	**2**	**11**	**12**	**4**	**9**

पी – अवैध शिकार
एस – जब्ती
यूएनपी – अप्राकृतिक मृत्यु, अवैध शिकार नहीं

विवरण -IV

बाघों के संरक्षण के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा की गई महत्वपूर्ण पहलें

1. वन्य जीव)संरक्षण (अधिनियम, 1972 में वर्ष 2006 में संशोधन करके धारा 38 IV ख के तहत राष्ट्रीय बाघ संरक्षण प्राधिकरण तथा धारा 38 IV ग के तहत बाघ एवं अन्य संकटग्रस्त प्रजाति अपराध नियंत्रण ब्यूरो के गठन के लिए सक्षम प्रावधान किए गए हैं।

2. वन्यजीव)संरक्षण (अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 38ओ 1 (ग (के तहत 15 अक्टूबर, 2012 को बाघ परियोजना और बाघ रिजर्व में पर्यटन के लिए राष्ट्रीय बाघ संरक्षण प्राधिकरण)पर्यटन गतिविधियों और बाघ परियोजना के लिए नियामक मानक (दिशा-निर्देश, 2012 नामक व्यापक दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए गए।

3. संचार और वायरलेस सुविधाओं को मजबूत करने के अलावा, स्थानीय लोगों से युक्त कार्यबल के अतिरिक्त, पूर्व सैन्य कर्मियों या होमगार्डों को शामिल करते हुए शिकार विरोधी दस्तों की तैनाती के लिए

बाघ रिजर्व वाले राज्यों को उनके द्वारा यथा प्रस्तावित वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके मानसून गश्त के लिए विशेष कार्यनीति सहित अवैध शिकार विरोधी गतिविधियों को सुदृढ़ किया गया है।

4. वर्ष 2014 से (25.11.2024 तक), निम्नलिखित बाघ रिजर्व अधिसूचित किए गए हैं:

1.	सत्यमंगलम)तमिलनाडु(
2.	मुकंदरा हिल्स)राजस्थान(
3.	नवेगांव-नागजीरा)महाराष्ट्र(
4.	अमराबाद)तेलंगाना(
5.	पीलीभीत)उत्तर प्रदेश(
6.	बोर)महाराष्ट्र(
7.	राजाजी)उत्तराखंड (
8.	ओरंग)असम(
9.	कमलांग)अरुणाचल प्रदेश(
10.	श्रीविल्लिपुथुर मेगामलाई)तमिलनाडु(
11.	रामगढ़ विषधारी)राजस्थान(
12.	रानीपुर)उत्तर प्रदेश(
13.	वीरांगना दुर्गावती)मध्य प्रदेश(
14.	धौलपुर-करौली)राजस्थान(
15.	गुरु घासीदास-तमोर पिंगला)छत्तीसगढ़(

5. सुनबेड़ा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य, एमएम हिल्स वन्यजीव अभ्यारण्य, माधव राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, कैमूर वन्यजीव अभ्यारण्य और दिबांग वन्यजीव अभ्यारण्य को बाघ रिजर्व के रूप में अधिसूचित करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय बाघ संरक्षण प्राधिकरण की मंजूरी दे दी गई है।

6. एनटीसीए ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य को सोहागी बरवा वन्यजीव अभ्यारण्य को बाघ रिजर्व घोषित करने की सलाह दी है।

7. बाघ)सह-परभक्षियों, शिकार किए जाने वाले जानवरों और आवास की स्थिति के आकलन सहित (की संख्या का अनुमान लगाने के लिए एक वैज्ञानिक पद्धति विकसित की गई है और उसे मुख्यधारा में लाया गया है। इस अनुमान के निष्कर्ष और आकलन भविष्य की बाघ संरक्षण कार्यनीति के लिए बेंचमार्क

हैं। भारत एकमात्र ऐसा देश है जिसने इस पद्धति का उपयोग करके अखिल भारतीय बाघ आकलन के 5 चक्र पूरे किए हैं।

8. अखिल भारतीय बाघ आकलन के 5वें चक्र के अनुसार, देश में बाघों की अनुमानित संख्या 3682 है, जिसका दायरा 3167-3925 है, जो वैश्विक बाघ आबादी का 70% है।

9. 18 बाघ बहुल राज्यों ने 2006 में संशोधित वन्य जीव)संरक्षण (अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 38V के अंतर्गत देश के सभी 56 बाघ अभ्यारण्यों के कोर क्रिटिकल बाघ पर्यावास)45562.24 वर्ग किमी (और बफर/परिधीय क्षेत्र)38051.97 वर्ग किमी (को अधिसूचित किया है।

10. राज्य सरकारों को जंगली जानवरों को प्रभावी संरक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों की क्षमता और बुनियादी ढांचे को बढ़ाया बढ़ाने हेतु," वन्यजीव पर्यावासों का एकीकृत विकास "की व्यापक योजना के बाघ परियोजना घटक जैसी विभिन्न केंद्र प्रायोजित स्कीमों के तहत वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

11. भारत ने चीन के साथ बाघ संरक्षण संबंधी प्रोटोकॉल के अलावा, वन्यजीवों के सीमा पार अवैध व्यापार को नियंत्रित करने तथा उन्हें संरक्षित करने के लिए नेपाल के साथ द्विपक्षीय समझौता किया है।

12. सुंदरबन के रॉयल बंगाल टाइगर के संरक्षण के लिए बांग्लादेश के साथ सितंबर, 2011 में एक प्रोटोकॉल पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं। भारत और बांग्लादेश के सुंदरबन भू-परिदृश्य में दिनांक 14 फरवरी 2023 को कोलकाता में बाघों के सीमापार संरक्षण के विषय में द्विपक्षीय बैठक आयोजित की गई थी।

13. रूसी संघ के साथ सहयोग के लिए बाघ और तेंदुआ संरक्षण पर एक उप-समूह का गठन किया गया है। बाघों पर वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान में सहयोग के लिए राष्ट्रीय बाघ संरक्षण प्राधिकरण, भारतीय वन्यजीव संस्थान और ए.एन .सेवरस्टोव पारिस्थितिकी एवं मूल्यांकन संस्थान के बीच दिनांक 4.12.2018 को एक त्रिपक्षीय समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए।

14 .भारत बाघ संरक्षण से संबंधित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए बाघ क्षेत्र वाले देशों के ग्लोबल टाइगर फोरम)एक अंतर-सरकारी संगठन (का संस्थापक सदस्य है।

15. इमारती लकड़ी की तस्करी से निपटने और वन्यजीव संरक्षण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए म्यांमार के साथ एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए -:इमारती लकड़ी की तस्करी से निपटने और बाघों और अन्य वन्यजीवों के संरक्षण के क्षेत्र में सहयोग के लिए दिनांक 27 फरवरी, 2020 को भारत गणराज्य की सरकार और म्यांमार संघ गणराज्य की सरकार के बीच एक समझौता ज्ञापन)एमओयू (पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं।

16. तीसरा एशिया मंत्रिस्तरीय सम्मेलन)3 एएमसी (12-14 अप्रैल 2016 को नई दिल्ली में आयोजित किया गया। इस सम्मेलन के दौरान भारत के प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी के बयान कि "बाघों का संरक्षण एक विकल्प नहीं है, यह एक अनिवार्यता है", से प्रेरित होकर 2022 तक जंगलों और बाघों के पर्यावासों में उनके संरक्षण को सुनिश्चित करने के ठोस परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं।

17. आरंभ में चयनित 13 बाघ रिजर्वों में से वर्तमान में चल रही बाघ परियोजना स्कीम के तहत कर्नाटक (बांदीपुर(, महाराष्ट्र)पेंच, ताडोबा-अंधारी, नवेगांव नाग, जीरा, मेलघाट(, राजस्थान (रणथंभौर (और ओडिशा)सिमिलीपाल (राज्यों में 60% केंद्रीय सहायता से और काजीरंगा)असम (में 90% केंद्रीय सहायता से विशेष बाघ संरक्षण बल)एसआईपीएफ (को कार्यशील बनाया गया है।

18. बाघ संरक्षण संबंधी पहलों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए बाघ रैंज वाले राज्यों के साथ त्रिपक्षीय समझौता ज्ञापन)एमओयू (का कार्यान्वयन, जो निधि प्रवाह से जुड़ा हुआ है ।

19. प्रभावी फील्ड गश्त और निगरानी के लिए 'बाघों की गहन सुरक्षा और पारिस्थितिकी स्थिति के लिए निगरानी प्रणाली)एम-स्ट्रिप्स (शुरू करने के अलावा बुनियादी ढांचे और फील्ड सुरक्षा के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं। एम-स्ट्रिप्स एप्लीकेशन को तीन अलग-अलग मॉड्यूलों अर्थात गश्त, पारिस्थितिकी और संघर्ष के साथ एंड्रॉयड आधारित बनाया गया है।

20. सरिस्का और पन्ना बाघ रिजर्व, जहाँ बाघ स्थानीय रूप से विलुप्त हो गए थे, के पुनर्निर्माण के लिए सक्रिय प्रबंधन के एक हिस्से के रूप में वहां बाघों को फिर से लाया गया है। पन्ना में जंगली बाघों को सफलतापूर्वक पुन :लाना दुनिया में अपनी तरह का एक अनूठा उदाहरण है क्योंकि जंगली और पुनर्वासित बाघिनें प्रजनन कर रही हैं। इसके अलावा, इस पहल के तहत, राजाजी बाघ रिजर्व) उत्तराखंड(, माधव

राष्ट्रीय उद्यान)मध्य प्रदेश(, मुकुंदरा हिल्स बाघ रिजर्व और रामगढ़ विषधारी बाघ रिजर्व)राजस्थान (के पश्चिमी भाग में बाघों को फिर से लाया गया है।

21. अधिक ऊंचाई वाले भू-परिदृश्यों में बाघों की उपस्थिति का आकलन करने के लिए ग्लोबल टाइगर फोरम के साथ एक सहयोगात्मक परियोजना क्रियान्वित की गई।

22. समस्याग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में मानव-बाघ संघर्ष को कम करने के लिए विशेष सहायता प्रदान की गई।

23. अधिकारियों और विशेषज्ञों से प्राप्त सुझावों के आधार पर नीचे दिए गए 9 विषयगत क्षेत्रों में मानक संचालन प्रक्रियाएं)एसओपी (जारी की गई हैं, जिन्हें क्षेत्र में वर्तमान चुनौतियों का सामना करने के लिए तैयार किया गया है-:

i. बाघ की मौत से निपटने के लिए।

ii. मानव बहुल भू-क्षेत्र में बाघों के भटकने के कारण उत्पन्न आपात स्थिति से निपटना।

iii. बाघ/तेंदुए के शव/शरीर के निपटान के लिए।

iv. जंगल में अनाथ/परित्यक्त बाघ शावकों और बूढ़े/घायल बाघों की देखभाल करने के लिए।

v. पशुधन पर बाघों के हमले से निपटने के लिए।

vi. सीमा साझा करने वाले बाघ अभयारण्यों के बीच अंतरराज्यीय समन्वय के लिए।

vii. भू-परिदृश्य स्तर पर स्रोत क्षेत्रों से बाघों के पुनर्वास हेतु सक्रिय प्रबंधन के लिए।

viii. बाघ रिजर्वों में आवारा/हिंसक कुत्तों से निपटने के लिए।

ix जंगल में बाघों को पुन :लाने और उनकी मात्रा में इज़ाफा करने के लिए।

24. चरण-IV बाघ रिजर्व स्तर पर कैमरा ट्रैप का उपयोग करके बाघों की निरंतर निगरानी और प्रत्येक बाघ के फोटो कैप्चर संबंधी डेटा तैयार करने को संस्थागत रूप दिया गया है।

25. प्रत्येक बाघ की कैमरा ट्रैप फोटो पहचान-पत्र का एक राष्ट्रीय संग्रह बनाया गया है।

26. भारतीय वन प्रबंधन संस्थान के सहयोग से सोलह बाघ रिजर्वों का आर्थिक मूल्यांकन किया गया, ताकि उनके द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली पारिस्थितिकी सेवाओं के मूल्य तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन उपशमन में उनकी संभावित भूमिका का आकलन किया जा सके।

27. बाघ संरक्षण फाउंडेशन और स्थानीय लोगों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए टीईआरआई के सहयोग से कार्बन पृथक्करण के मुद्रीकरण पर एक पायलट परियोजना शुरू की गई।

28. भारतीय वन सर्वेक्षण के सहयोग से शिवालिक गंगा मैदान भू-परिदृश्य के बाघ रिजर्वों में और उसके आसपास वन आवरण की स्थिति, घनत्व और परिवर्तन का आकलन किया गया।

29. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के आधार पर, एनटीसीए के सुरक्षा संवीक्षा ढांचे को सभी बाघ रिजर्वों में लागू करने हेतु मान्य किया गया है। इस ढांचे के माध्यम से 25 बाघ रिजर्वों की सुरक्षा प्रोटोकॉल का मूल्यांकन किया गया है।

30. अधिक सुरक्षित क्षेत्रों के निर्माण तथा स्वैच्छिक ग्राम पुनर्वास को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए पैकेज को 10 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 15 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है।

31. बाघ अभयारण्यों के बाहर बाघ वाले क्षेत्रों की स्थिति का आकलन करने के लिए सीए/टीएस (संरक्षण सुनिश्चित/बाघ मानक (कार्यढांचा-एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रत्यायन तैयार किया गया है। सीए/टीएस प्रमाणन से मान्यता प्राप्त 3 स्थल भारत में हैं, नामत :उत्तराखंड में रामनगर, लैंसडाउन, वन मंडल और पश्चिम बंगाल में 24 दक्षिण परगना। सीए/टीएस को अब बाघ अभयारण्यों तक विस्तारित कर दिया गया है और 23 स्थल नामत :मानस, काजीरंगा, ओरंग, सतपुड़ा, पेंच)महाराष्ट्र(, कान्हा, पन्ना, वाल्मीकि, दुधवा, परम्बिकुलम, मुदुमलाई, बांदीपुर, अन्नामलाई, सुंदरबन, बांधवगढ़, पेंच)मध्य प्रदेश(, सत्यमंगलम, नवेगांव-नागजीरा, ताड़ोबा, मेलघाट, पेरियार, काली और पीलीभीत बाघ अभयारण्यों को सीए/टीएस से मान्यता प्रदान की गई है।

32. वन्यजीव)संरक्षण (अधिनियम, 1972 में की गई परिकल्पना के अनुसार बाघ संरक्षण प्राधिकरण कोष का संचालन किया गया है।

33. चीते को सफलतापूर्वक पुन :लाना -: चीता एकमात्र बड़ा मांसाहारी जानवर है जो विगत लंबे समय से भारत से विलुप्त हो गया है। चीते को वापस लाने के लिए एक परियोजना शुरू की गई है। इस परियोजना के हिस्से के रूप में, नामीबिया गणराज्य और दक्षिण अफ्रीका गणराज्य के साथ द्विपक्षीय परामर्श बैठकें और वार्ताएं आयोजित की गईं। द्विपक्षीय वार्ता का समापन क्रमशः 20 जुलाई 2022 और 17 जनवरी

2023 को नामीबिया गणराज्य और दक्षिण अफ्रीका गणराज्य के साथ समझौता ज्ञापनों पर हस्ताक्षर करने के साथ हुआ। ये समझौता ज्ञापन जैव विविधता संरक्षण की सुविधा प्रदान करते हैं, जिसमें चीतों के संरक्षण और उनके पूर्व सीमा क्षेत्रों, जहाँ से वे विलुप्त हो गए थे, में उन्हें पुन :लाने पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है।

नामीबिया गणराज्य के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर के बाद, 8 चीतों के पहले बैच को नामीबिया से कुनो नेशनल पार्क में सफलतापूर्वक स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया है और 17 सितंबर 2022 को भारत के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा चीतों को संगरोध बाड़े में छोड़ दिया गया। दक्षिण अफ्रीका के साथ हस्ताक्षरित समझौता ज्ञापन के प्रावधानों के तहत, 18 फरवरी 2023 को 12 चीतों)7 नर, 5 मादा (को दक्षिण अफ्रीका से कुनो नेशनल पार्क, मध्य प्रदेश, भारत में स्थानांतरित किया गया।

वन अधिकारियों, चीता विशेषज्ञों और पशु चिकित्सकों की एक समर्पित टीम 24x7 आधार पर चीतों की सुरक्षा के साथ-साथ निगरानी भी कर रही है। भारत में चीते को लाए जाने के बाद, भारतीय धरती पर 17 चीता शावकों का जन्म हुआ।

केन्या और बोत्सवाना की सरकारों के साथ भी बातचीत करने के प्रयास शुरू किए गए हैं।

34. कंबोडिया के साथ द्विपक्षीय समझौता - भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने कंबोडिया में बाघों को फिर से लाने की पहल के लिए क्षेत्र की स्थिति और क्षमता संवर्धन संबंधी अपेक्षाओं का आकलन करने के लिए कंबोडिया का दौरा किया। इसके बाद, "जैव विविधता संरक्षण और बाघ तथा उसके पर्यावास की सतत वन्यजीव प्रबंधन पुनर्प्राप्ति रणनीति में सहयोग "के संबंध में कंबोडिया के साथ एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं।

35. बाघ रिजर्व के लिए वनाग्नि संवीक्षा प्रोटोकॉल - बाघ रिजर्व में वनाग्नि से निपटने की तैयारियों का आकलन और प्रबंधन करने तथा जंगल की आग के पूरे काल चक्र को नियंत्रित करने के लिए एनटीसीए ने बाघ रिजर्वों के लिए वनाग्नि संवीक्षा प्रोटोकॉल जारी किया है। इस प्रोटोकॉल से बाघ रिजर्वों को जंगल की आग से निपटने के लिए अपनी तैयारियों का आकलन करने में सुविधा होगी।

36. कैमरा ट्रैप डेटा प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में रूस के साथ वैज्ञानिक सहयोग समझौता : कैमरा ट्रैप आधारित निगरानी के क्षेत्र में तकनीकी जानकारी साझा करने के लिए लैंड ऑफ द लेपर्ड नेशनल पार्क)एलएलएनपी (के साथ एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए। इस समझौता ज्ञापन के तहत, एनटीसीए और डब्ल्यूआईआई एलएलएनपी को सीएटीआरएटी)कैमरा ट्रैप डेटा रिपोजिटरी और विश्लेषण उपकरण (का उपयोग करने के लिए तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करेंगे। यह उपकरण एनटीसीए, डब्ल्यूआईआई और आईआईआईटी के संयुक्त सहयोगी प्रयासों के माध्यम से विकसित किया गया था।

37. भारत ने ग्वाटेमाला के साथ "बाघ)पैंथेरा टाइग्रिस (और जगुआर)पैंथेरा ओनका (के संरक्षण "पर एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं, जिसमें जगुआर के संरक्षण के लिए भारत की विशेषज्ञता का उपयोग करने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

38. नई दिल्ली में आयोजित बाघ क्षेत्र वाले देशों)टीआरसी (का पूर्व-शिखर सम्मेलन-एनटीसीए द्वारा 10-12 अगस्त, 2022 को नई दिल्ली में बाघ क्षेत्र वाले देशों का पूर्व-शिखर सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया, जिसका उद्देश्य रूस के व्लादिवोस्तोक में आयोजित दूसरे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाघ फोरम में अपनाए जाने वाले मसौदा घोषणापत्र को अंतिम रूप देना था।

39. बाघ रिजर्वों का जल स्रोत एटलस : पहली बार एनटीसीए ने रिपोर्ट तैयार की है, जिसे बाघ रिजर्वों में जल स्रोतों को दर्शाने वाले स्थानिक मानचित्र उपलब्ध कराने के लिए एटलस प्रारूप में डिज़ाइन किया गया है। जीआईएस प्लेटफ़ॉर्म में विश्लेषण किए गए उपलब्ध सुदूर संवेदी डेटा पर आधारित यह जल स्रोत एटलस, बाघ रिजर्वों में मौजूदा जल निकायों के बारे में विश्वसनीय जानकारी प्रदान करता है।

40. बाघ रिजर्वों को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार : उत्तर प्रदेश में पीलीभीत बाघ रिजर्व और तमिलनाडु में सत्यमंगलम बाघ रिजर्व को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन जीईएफ, यूएनडीपी, आईयूसीएन, डब्ल्यूडब्ल्यूएफ और जीटीएफ के एक संघ द्वारा शुरू किए गए आरंभिक टीx2 अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार से पुरस्कृत किया गया है। तीन और बाघ रिजर्वों अर्थात् पेंच बाघ रिजर्व)मध्य प्रदेश (और पेंच बाघ रिजर्व)महाराष्ट्र (को संयुक्त रूप से और सतपुड़ा बाघ अभयारण्य)मध्य प्रदेश (को वर्ष 2022-2023 के लिए टीx2 से पुरस्कृत किया गया है।

41. बाघ परियोजना के 50 वर्ष पूरे हुए -:बाघ परियोजना के 50 वर्ष पूरे होने के उपलक्ष्य में आयोजित कार्यक्रम का उद्घाटन भारत के माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने 9 अप्रैल 2023 को कर्नाटक के मैसूर में किया। इस कार्यक्रम के दौरान माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने बाघ परियोजना के 50 वर्ष पूरे होने पर एक स्मारक सिक्का भी जारी किया।

42. बाघ रिजर्वों की प्रबंधन प्रभावशीलता का आकलन करने के लिए, एनटीसीए 4 वर्षों के अंतराल पर "प्रबंधन प्रभावी मूल्यांकन) "एमईई (कर रहा है। वर्ष 2022 में 51 बाघ रिजर्वों के लिए एमईई का 5वां चक्र चलाया गया और सार रिपोर्ट 9 अप्रैल 2023 को कर्नाटक के मैसूर में भारत के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा बाघ परियोजना के 50 वर्ष पूरे होने के उपलक्ष्य में आयोजित कार्यक्रम के दौरान जारी की गई। 51 बाघ रिजर्वों में से 12 बाघ रिजर्वों को 'उत्कृष्ट श्रेणी', 21 बाघ रिजर्वों को 'बहुत अच्छा' श्रेणी, 13 बाघ रिजर्वों को 'अच्छा' श्रेणी और 5 बाघ रिजर्वों को 'ठीक' श्रेणी में रखा गया है।

43. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बिग कैट एलायंस को 9 अप्रैल 2023 को कर्नाटक के मैसूर में भारत के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा बाघ परियोजना के 50 वर्ष पूरे होने के उपलक्ष्य में आयोजित कार्यक्रम के दौरान शुरू किया गया था। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बिग कैट एलायंस का फोकस दुनिया के सात प्रमुख बिग कैट्स के संरक्षण पर होगा। इसकी स्थापना दिनांक 29 फरवरी, 2024 को कैबिनेट की मंजूरी के बाद दिनांक 12.3.2024 को की गई।

44. अखिल भारतीय बाघ आकलन का चौथा चक्र गिनीज वर्ल्ड रिकॉर्ड बुक में दर्ज :भारत की विज्ञान आधारित बाघ निगरानी पद्धति जिसे "अखिल भारतीय बाघ आकलन "के नाम से जाना जाता है, ने दुनिया में सबसे बड़े कैमरा ट्रैप आधारित वन्य पशु निगरानी कार्य के रूप में गिनीज वर्ल्ड रिकॉर्ड में अपना नाम दर्ज कराया है।

GST ON FRUIT PROTECTION PAPER BAGS

954. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

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

(a) the rate of GST levied on fruit protection paper bags in the country;

(b) the amount of GST collected by the Government from fruit protection paper bags during the last five years, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any plans of reducing GST on fruit protection paper bags;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE 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):

(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):

(a): Fruit protection paper bags will fall under HS Code 4819 and attract 18% GST rate.

(b): Such data is not available, as fruit protection paper bags have no specific HS code.

(c): GST rates are prescribed on the recommendations of GST Council, which is a constitutional body. There is no such recommendation from the Council.

(d) and (e):Does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

VIKSIT BHARAT AMBASSADOR-YUVA CONNECT INITIATIVE

955. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR:
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:
SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:
SHRI VINOD LAKHAMSHI CHAVDA:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:
SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:
SHRI TAPIR GAO:

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

(a) the details of the specific objectives of the 'Viksit Bharat Ambassador - Yuva Connect' initiative aim in engaging youth towards the goal of a developed India by 2047;

(b) whether interactions with college students contribute to their understanding of responsibilities in nation-building, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the role My Bharat Portal play in facilitating student participation in this initiative; and

(d) the details of the youth-centric decisions mentioned in the budget that support this vision for a developed India?

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

(a) "Viksit Bharat 2047" is an initiative aimed at realizing India's aspiration of becoming a developed nation by its Centennial Year of Independence.

To advance this goal of developed India by 2047 among youth, the "Viksit Bharat Ambassador -Yuva Connect" program has been conceptualized with the aim to foster youth engagement and leadership in the developmental transformation of India. These events are organised around discussions on the concept of Viksit Bharat with young people in educational institutions throughout India. Youth also get an opportunity to interact with eminent speakers.

(b) Interactions with college students significantly contribute to their understanding of responsibilities in nation-building through various educational and experiential avenues.

Through these programs, emphasis is laid on values such as national identity, civic engagement, social cohesion, human capital development, critical thinking, and empowerment, so that students are better prepared to contribute positively to their societies. These interactions not only enhance individual growth but also strengthen the fabric of the nation as a whole.

(c) MY Bharat portal is an overarching enabling mechanism- powered by technology, for youth development and youth led development through 'Kartavya Bodh' and 'Seva Bhaav', during the Amrit Kaal.

Further, MYBharat provides an institutional mechanism to equip students with problem solving skills, leadership skills through experiential learning opportunities and volunteer initiatives.

The events on youth volunteering activities, mega events, Experiential Learning Programs (ELPs), Financial Literacy Programmes, Mentorship Programmes etc. are also hosted through MY Bharat digital Platform. Photos-videos of the events are also uploaded by volunteers which can be accessed by all for awareness and benefit of society. Such provision encourages more and more youth to participate in these initiatives and get the benefits.

(d) The recent Union Budget of India has introduced several youth-centric initiatives aimed to foster a vision for a developed India by 2047. These initiatives focus on employment, skill development, and financial support, which are essential for empowering the younger population.

Key Youth-Centric Decisions in the Budget, inter-alia, include:

(i) Mera Yuva Bharat: Setting up of the autonomous body called Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat) the purpose of which is to provide an over-arching institutional mechanism powered by technology for youth development and youth-led development. MY Bharat through portal offers Experiential Learning Programs (ELPs) and Volunteering Opportunities, mentorship programme etc. to the Youth of India for their holistic development.

(ii) Subsidized educational loans.

(iii) Employment schemes for the Youth such as Incentives for Manufacturing Job Creation and Support for MSMEs.

(iv) Increase of Mudra Loan limit for young entrepreneurs.

These measures collectively reflect a strategic approach towards nurturing the potential of India's youth, ensuring they are equipped with the necessary skills and opportunities to contribute effectively to the nation's growth and development.

निजी निवेश में मंदी

956. श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:
डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवराः
श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशनः

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

(क) कौशल अंतर को पाटने और उद्योग की मांगों को पूरा करने में शीर्ष 500 कंपनियों में 10 मिलियन युवाओं के लिए इंटर्नशिप की भूमिका क्या होगी;

(ख) क्या सरकार इन पहलों को कार्यान्वित करते समय निजी निवेश में मंदी से संबंधित चिंताओं का समाधान कर रही है; और

(ग) पालघर जैसे देश के जनजातीय बहुल जिलों के युवाओं के कौशल अंतर को पाटने के लिए और अधिक इंटर्नशिप कार्यक्रम शुरू करने के लिए सरकार की भावी योजनाएं क्या है?

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

(क): बजट 2024-25 में घोषित प्रधानमंत्री इंटर्नशिप योजना (पीएमआईएस) का उद्देश्य पांच वर्षों में शीर्ष 500 कंपनियों में एक करोड़ युवाओं को इंटर्नशिप के अवसर प्रदान करना है। इस योजना के माध्यम से, युवाओं को अकादमिक लर्निंग और उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के बीच की खाई को पाट कर उनकी रोजगार क्षमता बढ़ाने के इरादे से विभिन्न व्यवसायों और रोजगार के अवसरों में वास्तविक जीवन के व्यवसायी वातावरण में 12 महीने के लिए एक्सपोजर मिलेगा।

(ख): राष्ट्रीय लेखा सांख्यिकी में उपलब्ध नवीनतम आंकड़ों के अनुसार, निजी निगमों द्वारा सकल स्थायी पूंजी निर्माण वर्तमान कीमतों पर 2021-22 की तुलना में 2022-23 में 19.6% की दर से बढ़ा। व्यापार में सुगमता, कौशल और रोजगार सृजन के साथ-साथ बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण पर सरकार का ध्यान निजी निवेश के विकास के लिए एक अनुकूल वातावरण बनाताहै। पीएमआईएस के तहत कंपनियों की भागीदारी स्वैच्छिक है।

(ग): पीएमआईएस की पहल 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 इंटर्नशिप अवसर प्रदान करना है। अब तक, कंपनियों ने सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों के 745 जिलों को कवर करते हुए विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में 1.27 लाख से अधिक अवसरों की पेशकश की है। पालघर जिले में 14 कंपनियों ने 185 इंटर्नशिप अवसर पोस्ट किए हैं। पालघर के 484 उम्मीदवारों ने पीएमआईएस पोर्टल पर पंजीकरण किया है और अपना प्रोफाइल पूरा कर लिया है।

पायलट प्रोजेक्ट एक महत्वपूर्ण चरण है जो पूर्ण पैमाने पर कार्यान्वयन से पहले अवधारणाओं, रणनीतियों और प्रणालियों का परीक्षण करने की अनुमति देता है। पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के कार्यान्वयन के दौरान प्राप्त फीडबैक और परिणामों के मूल्यांकन के आधार पर, पीएम इंटर्नशिप योजना के पहले चरण को शुरू करते समय तैयार किए गए पाठों को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा, जैसा कि बजट 2024- 25 में घोषित किया गया है।

छत्तीसगढ़ के नए जिलों में केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों और जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालयों की स्थापना

957. श्री संतोष पांडेय:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का नए सृजित जिलों में केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों और जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालयों की स्थापना का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा छत्तीसगढ़ में राजनंदगांव संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में मोहला-मानपुर-अम्बागढ़ चौकी और खैरागढ़-छुईखदान-गण्डई जिलों में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय और नवोदय विद्यालय स्थापित करने के लिए कोई कार्रवाई की जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन विद्यालयों को कब तक स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (ग):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 के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) और केंद्रीय उच्च शिक्षा संस्थान (आईएचएल) सहित केंद्र सरकार के स्थानांतरणीयकर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शैक्षिक जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए खोले जाते हैं। नएकेवि खोलनेके प्रस्तावों को भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों या विभागों/राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) प्रशासनों द्वारा प्रायोजित किया जाताहै जिसमें मानदंडों के अनुसार एक नयाकेवि स्थापित करने के लिएभूमि और अस्थायी आवास सहित अपेक्षित संसाधनों को उपलब्ध कराने की प्रतिबद्धता शामिल रहती है।

वर्तमान में, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में 36 केवि कार्य कर रहे हैं, जिसमें राजनांदगांव संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत खैरागढ़-छुईखदान-गंडई जिले के खैरागढ़ में एक केवि भी शामिल है।

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (केविसं) से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, छत्तीसगढ़ के राजनांदगांव संसदीय क्षेत्र के मोहला-मानपुर-अम्बागढ़ चौकी और खैरागढ़-छुईखदान-गण्डई जिलों में नए केवी खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव संबंधित राज्य सरकार/जिला प्रशासन से प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

नवोदय विद्यालय योजना में देश के प्रत्येक जिले में एक जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय (जनवि) खोलने की परिकल्पना की गई है। नए जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय खोलना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। नए जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय खोलना संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन की इच्छा पर निर्भर करती है कि वह

स्थायी भवन के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक उपयुक्त भूमि निःशुल्क उपलब्ध कराए और स्थायी भवन के निर्माण तक स्कूल चलाने के लिए आवश्यक किराए से मुक्त, अस्थायी भवन, उपलब्ध कराए। नए जनवि की स्वीकृति और उन्हें खोलना मौजूदा प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा अनुमोदन पर निर्भर करता है। दिनांक 31.05.2014 तक छत्तीसगढ़ के सभी 27 जिलों को नवोदय विद्यालय योजना के तहत कवर किया गया है और छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में कुल 28 जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय (जनवि) कार्यरत हैं, जिनमें सुकमा जिले (एसटी केंद्रित) में दूसरा जनवि भी शामिल है।

एनसीएलएटी के समक्ष अभ्यावेदन दाखिल करने की समय-सीमा

958. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:
श्री सनातन पांडेयः

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 230 (किसी कंपनी के पुनर्निर्माण अथवा विलय) और धारा 232 (विलय या पुनर्निर्माण के पश्चात् कंपनी की स्थिति) के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय कंपनी विधि अपीलीय अधिकरण (एनसीएलएटी) के समक्ष क्षेत्रीय निदेशक द्वारा अभ्यावेदन प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि समय पर अभ्यावेदन दाखिल नहीं किए जाने के कारण राष्ट्रीय कंपनी विधि अपीलीय अधिकरण के समक्ष बड़ी संख्या में मामले लंबित हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो एनसीएलएटी के पास लंबित मामलों की संख्या कितनी है और समय पर अभ्यावेदन नहीं दाखिल करने वाले अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से किए गए प्रावधान का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान क्षेत्रीय निदेशक कार्यालय के दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध की गई कार्रवाई का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क):प्रादेशिक निदेशक कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 (अधिनियम) की 232(1) के साथ पठित धारा 230(5) के धारा अंतर्गत केंद्रीय सरकार की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत हैं ताकि वे विलय और समामेलन की प्रकृति सहित समझौते और व्यवस्थाओं की किसी भी प्रस्तावित योजना के लिए फाइल की गई याचिकाओं के संबंध में प्राप्त सांविधिक नोटिसों के संबंध में राष्ट्रीय कंपनी विधि अधिकरण (एनसीएलटी) की संबंधित पीठों के समक्ष अभ्यावेदन दे सकें।

कंपनी (समझौता, व्यवस्था और समामेलन) नियम, 2016 के नियम 8 के साथ पठित की धारा 232 (1) के साथ पठित धारा 230(5) के प्रावधान नोटिस प्राप्त होने की तारीख से तीस दिनों की समय सीमा तय करते हैं, जिसके भीतर प्रादेशिक निदेशकों द्वारा एनसीएलटी को अभ्यावेदन भेजा जाएगा, जिसमें विफल होने पर यह माना जाएगा कि उनके पास करने के लिए कोई अभ्यावेदन नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग):राष्ट्रीय कंपनी विधि अपीलीय अधिकरण (एनसीएलएटी), एनसीएलटी द्वारा पारित सभी आदेशों के खिलाफ अधिनियम की धारा 421 के तहत अपीलीय शक्तियों का प्रयोग करता है और इस तरह उपरोक्त संदर्भित धाराओं के तहत योजनाओं से निपटने के लिए उनके पास मूल शक्तियां नहीं हैं। वर्तमान में, एनसीएलएटी के समक्ष ऐसा कोई मामला लंबित नहीं है जहां उत्तर फाइल करने की आवश्यकता हो या समय के भीतर फाइल न किया गया हो।

अधिनियम के सभी प्रावधानों के संबंध में निर्धारित समय-सीमा का पालन करने के लिए प्रादेशिक कार्यालयों को समय-समय पर आवश्यक निदेश जारी किए गए हैं जिनमें धारा 230 और 232 के अंतर्गत एनसीएलटी/एनसीएलएटी के समक्ष अभ्यावेदन फाइल करना आवश्यक है।

(घ): प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

कारपोरेट धोखाधड़ियों की बढ़ती संख्या के दृष्टिगत एसएफआईओ की स्थापना

959. श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में कारपोरेट धोखाधड़ियों की बढ़ती संख्या पर ध्यान दिया है;

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

(ग) क्या कारपोरेट क्षेत्र की विनियामक प्रणाली में सुधार लाने की दृष्टि से गंभीर कपट अन्वेषण कार्यालय (एसएफआईओ) में बाजार अनुसंधान और विश्लेषण इकाई (एमआरएयू) की स्थापना की गई है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस इकाई द्वारा ऐसे मामलों में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है और गंभीर कपट के मामलों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ङ) धोखाधड़ी के गंभीर मामलों में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध आरोप सिद्ध हुए हैं और सरकार द्वारा आरोपियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

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

(क) और (ख): कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के अंतर्गत यथा परिभाषित और उसमें निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार भ्रष्टाचार, धोखाधड़ियों पर कार्रवाई करता है। कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 कीधारा 212 के अंतर्गत गंभीर कपट अन्वेषण कार्यालय (एसएफआईओ) को गंभीर धोखाधड़ियों के मामले की जांच का कार्य सौंपा जाता है। पिछले 3 वर्षों (01.04.21 से 31.10.24 तक) में एसएफआईओ को 36 मामलों में जांच का कार्य सौंपा गया है। एसएफआईओ को जांच का निदेश केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा रजिस्ट्रार या इंस्पेक्टर की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर या कंपनी द्वारा पारित विशेष संकल्प की सूचना प्राप्त करने पर या जनहित में या केंद्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकार के किसी विभाग के अनुरोध पर दिया जाता है।

(ग) और (घ): बाजार अनुसंधान और विश्लेषण युनिट (एमआरएयू) की स्थापना गंभीर कपट अन्वेषण कार्यालय (एसएफआईओ) में कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 35011I/27/2009-प्रशा.III दिनांक 20 अगस्त, 2009 के तहत केवल नई दिल्ली में निम्नलिखित उद्देश्यों के साथ की गई थी-

i. सूचना का भंडार;

ii. जांच कौशल में सुधार;

iii. सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं को अपनाना;

iv. अन्यजांचएजेंसियों के साथसमन्वय।

एमआरएयू,कपटपूर्ण कार्यकलापों के लिए कारपोरेट्स के विरुद्ध प्राप्त शिकायतों के विश्लेषण सहित कार्यकलाप करता है।

(ङ) पिछले तीन वर्षों में, की गई जांचों के आधार पर, एसएफआईओ ने 1,135 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के विभिन्न उपबंधों के उल्लंघन के लिए 41 मामले दर्ज किए हैं, जो न्यायाधीन हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, 54 मामलों का निपटान भी कर दिया गया है जिनमें से 25 मामलों में दोषसिद्धि (प्रशमन सहित) हो गई।

PROMOTION OF PUNJABI CULTURE

960. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

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

(a) the details of the current programmes and initiatives being undertaken by the Government to promote Punjabi Culture in other States of the country;

(b) whether the Government has any plans to organize an inter-State cultural exchange programmes, if so, the details thereof and the methods to be used for these initiatives; and

(c) the details of the allocated budget for promoting Punjabi Culture in the current fiscal year?

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

(a)and(b) The Ministry of Culture, through its autonomous bodies, is undertaking various initiatives to promote Punjabi Culture as follows-:

Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA) under the "Festival, Workshop and Exhibition" scheme, organized 'Deshaj' – a festival of folk and tribal

performing arts – in collaboration with the District Heritage Society in Dinanagar, Punjab. Sangeet Natak Akademi also invites Punjabi artists to perform in festivals across the country to promote Punjabi Culture.

Sahitya Akademi (SA) publishes numerous books in various genres, and awards literary works in 24 languages including Punjabi, and organizes literary programs that are broadcast live on its website, YouTube, and social media. Additionally, the Sahitya Akademi Library serves as an invaluable resource, boasting an extensive collection of Punjabi literature.

Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) implement the National Cultural Exchange Programme (NCEP), organizing various festivals, exhibitions, and yatras in member states. Artists from different Zones and States are invited to participate, while Zonal Centres also facilitate the participation of their artists in festivals across the country. The North Zonal Cultural Centre (NZCC) has been instrumental in organizing several renowned cultural events under this scheme. These include the Kurukshetra Utsav in Haryana, Minzar Mela in Himachal Pradesh, Shravani Mela in Uttarakhand, Kinnaur Mahotsav in Himachal Pradesh, Virasat Mela in Punjab, Surajkund Crafts Mela in Haryana, Chandigarh Carnival, Rose Festival in Chandigarh, and Lokrang Festival in Rajasthan etc.

The Ministry of Culture has also undertaken several initiatives to commemorate historical figures, including the celebration of the 400th Birth Anniversary of Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji on April 20-21, 2022 at Red Fort,

New Delhi and observance of Veer Bal Diwas on December 26, 2022 at Major Dhyan Chand Stadium Delhi, honouring the martyrdom of Sahibzadas Baba Zorawar Singh Ji and Baba Fateh Singh Ji, the young sons of Guru Gobind Singh Ji.

(c) The North Zone Cultural Centre (NZCC) covers several states, including Punjab. For the current financial year, a budget of Rs. 10.72 crore has been allocated to NZCC, Patiala, to organize a range of cultural activities and programs across the country.

RELEASE OF FUNDS UNDER PM USHA FOR ANDHRA PRADESH

961. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

(a) whether there is delay in release of funds under PM-Usha for the State of Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps and measures taken by the Government to expedite the release of funds to Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether there are any plans to increase the number of PM-Usha supported units for Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has any plans to expand the scope of STARS project and if so, the details thereof particularly for Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) to (c): Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education has launched the third phase of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) as Pradhan Mantri

Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA) in June 2023 with an outlay of Rs. 12926.10 crore for the period 2023-24 to 2025-26 to cater to needs of educationally unserved/ underserved areas. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme aimed at funding specific State government universities and colleges, including in the rural areas, so as to improve their quality by ensuring their conformity to prescribed norms and standards. In the first and second meetings of Project Approval Board for PM-USHA, 25 units have been approved in Andhra Pradesh for a total amount of Rs. 275 Crore under the various components of the scheme.An amount of Rs. 88.72 Crore has been released to the State in the last five years(i.e. 2019-20 to 2023-24,). During a financial year, funds under RUSA/PM-USHA scheme are released to States/UTs, keeping in view fulfillment of certain conditions by the States such as submission of Utilization Certificates (UC), transfer of the corresponding State share, utilization of at least 75% of already released funds, States' compliance of conditions laid down by the Project Approval Board (PAB), compliance of instructions of Ministry of Finance and availability of funds in the financial year. Currently, an amount of Rs. 42.75 Crore is available with State in its Single Nodal Agency (SNA) bank account.

(d):In the Department of School Education and Literacy, the STARS Project is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) in six states namely Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Odisha, and Kerala and currently there is no plan to expand the scope of the project in any State/UTs beyond these six States.

NEHRU YUVA KENDRA

962.SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering revitalization, reconceptualization and renaming of Nehru Yuva Kendra, so as to scale up its potential to contribute towards its mandate for youths development, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Nehru Yuva Kendra has made efforts towards the holistic development of youths in districts of Panna, Katni and Khajuraho of Chhatarpur district;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) and (c) Yes. The district wise details of programmes conducted in the districts of Panna, Katni and Chhattarpur including Khajuraho during the last year and current year are placed at **Statement-I**.

(d) Question does not arise.

<u>STATEMENT-I</u>

Programme and activities organized by NYKS in the district of Chhatarpur including Khajuraho, Katni and Panna, MP during 2023-24

S. No.	Name of Programme	Chhatarpur including Khajurao	Katni	Panna

		No. of Prog. Organized	Total Participation	No. of Prog. Organized	Total Participation	No. of Prog. Organized	Total Participation
Core Programme							
1	**Observance of Days and Week:**	10	4,205	11	1,864	10	3,915
2	**Mission Life**	1	**662**	1	**325**	1	259
3	**Meri MatiMeraDesh:**						
A	Village Level	1,143	**36,750**	905	**26,089**	995	32629
B	Gram Panchayat Level	559	**13,154**	407	**20,407**	386	10808
C	Block Level MMMD	8	**1910**	8	**1430**	5	976
4	**Mega Programme on National Youth Day**	1	**87**	1	**475**	1	**364**
5	**Revamped District Level YuvaUtsav**	0	**0**	1	**161**	1	220
6	National Road Safety Week	1	**812**	1	**698**	1	**747**
7	**MY Bharat - Viksit Bharat@2047 Declamation Competitions at District Level**	1	**23**	1	**16**	1	**11**
8	**MYBharatViksit Bharat- Nari Shakti Fitness**	8	**310**	6	**165**	5	**155**

	Runs (Block Level)						
9	**Intensive Voter Awareness and Registration Drive (Block Level):**						
a	Workshop on Voter Education	8	**1,993**	6	**960**	5	**666**
b	Voter Awareness Drive through - Wall Paintings, Posters, Nukkad-Nataks, Flash mobs and other outdoor activities						
c	Any other activities						
10	**Block Level Sports Events (Block Level)**	8	**1,778**	6	**1,020**	5	456
	Total (A)	**1,750**	**63,979**	**1,357**	**54,044**	**1,421**	**54,145**
Scheme of Department of Youth Affairs							
1	**District Level Neighbourhood Youth Parliament**	1	**596**	1	**484**	1	543
	Total (B)	**1**	**596**	**1**	**484**	**1**	**543**
Special Programmes							
1	MYBharatSwachh Bharat Campaign	1	**869**	1	**43**	1	**341**
2	MeraPehla Vote DeshKeLiye Campaign	1	**121**	1	**173**	1	**164**

3	RashtriyaPoshanMaah 2023	1	**287**	1	**289**	1	**272**
4	PoshanPakhwada	0	**0**	1	**83**	0	**0**
Total (D)		**3**	**1,277**	**4**	**588**	**3**	**777**

Programmes and activities organized by NYKS in the district of Chhatarpur including Khajurao, Katni and Panni, MP during the year 2024-25 (till 15.11.2024)

S. No.	Name of Programme	Chhatarpur including Khajurao		Katni		Panna	
		No. of Prog. Organized	Total Participation	No. of Prog. Organized	Total Participation	No. of Prog. Organized	Total Participation
1	**Observance of Days and Week**	8	1092	9	1380	7	806
2	**"Swachhta Hi Seva" Campaign**	1	6073	1	8261	1	4031
3	**“EkPedMaaKeNaam” Campaign**	1	456	1	490	1	208
4	**Awareness and Education Programme on Drug-Addiction and Substance Abuse**	1	53	1	54	1	68
5	**Diwali with MY Bharat**	1	2522	1	999	0	0
Total (A)		**11**	**7,674**	**13**	**11,184**	**10**	**5,113**

1	HarGharTiranga Campaign (No. of Activities)	152	2271	172	2890	139	1851
Total (B)		**152**	**2,271**	**172**	**2,890**	**139**	**1,851**

वायु की गुणवत्ता में गिरावट

963. एडवोकेट गोवाल कागडा पाडवी :
डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद :
श्री बैन्नी बेहनन :
डॉ. अमर सिंह :
श्री राजेश रंजन :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को देश के कई शहरों में वायु गुणवत्ता में हाल ही में आई गिरावट की जानकारी है, विशेष रूप से पीएम 2. 5का स्तर जो प्रमुख मेट्रो क्षेत्रों में सुरक्षित सीमा से ऊपर चला गया है;

(ख) राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम)एनसीएपी (के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में सरकार की विफलता के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) टियर-2 और टियर-3 शहरों, जहां विस्तृत निगरानी डेटा उपलब्ध नहीं है, में वायु गुणवत्ता के मुद्दों का समाधान करने के लिए सरकार की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान वास्तविक समय वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन के लिए सेटेलाइट डाटा इन्टरप्रीटेशन के लिए कितनी राशि का बजट आवंटित किया गया है?

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

(क): पीएम2.5 स्तरों के संदर्भ में 454 शहरों में वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी की जाती है, जिनमें से 246 शहर वर्ष 2023 में पीएम2.5 स्तरों के वार्षिक औसत के लिए राष्ट्रीय परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता मानकों को पूरा करते हैं।

(ख): पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (एमओईएफसीसी) द्वारा जनवरी 2019 में राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (एनसीएपी) शुरू किया गया था जिसका लक्ष्य राष्ट्रीय, राज्य और शहरी स्तर की स्वच्छ वायु संबंधी कार्य योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के माध्यम से 24 राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 130 शहरों (गुणवत्ता मानकों को पूर्ण न करने वाले शहरों और दस लाख से अधिक आबादी वाले शहरों) में वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार करना था। एनसीएपी के तहत वर्ष 2025-26 तक पीएम10 के स्तर में 40% तक की कमी लाने या राष्ट्रीय मानक (60 माइक्रोग्राम/घन मीटर) के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, एनसीएपी विभिन्न केंद्रीय सरकारी योजनाओं जैसे स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (शहरी), अमृत, स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन, सतत, नगर वन योजना के साथ-साथ राज्य सरकारों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन और नगर निगमों तथा शहरी विकास प्राधिकरणों जैसी एजेंसियों के संसाधनों के अभिसरण के माध्यम से शहरी कार्य योजना (सीएपी) के कार्यान्वयन पर जोर देता है।

वर्ष 2023-24 में किए गए वार्षिक कार्य-निष्पादन आकलन के अनुसार, 130 शहरों में से 97 शहरों ने वर्ष 2017-18 के आधार-स्तरों की तुलना में वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 में पीएम10 सांद्रता के संदर्भ में वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार दर्शाया है। 55 शहरों ने वर्ष 2017-18 के स्तरों की तुलना में वर्ष 2023-24 में पीएम10के स्तर में 20% और उससे अधिक की कमी का लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया है। इसके अलावा, 18 शहर वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान विविक्ता कणों की सांद्रता के संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता मानकों के अनुरूप हैं।

(ग) और (घ): वर्तमान में, 28 राज्यों और 8 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 550 शहरों में परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता की निगरानी की जाती है। वायु गुणवत्ता से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए, 130 शहरों ने वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार के उपाय करने के लिए एनसीएपी के तहत शहरी कार्य योजनाएं तैयार की हैं। 24 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार के संबंध में राज्य कार्य योजनाएं तैयार की हैं। इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार की कई योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम जैसे स्वच्छ भारत मिशन, अमृत, स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन, शहरी परिवहन, पीएम ई-बस सेवा, सतत, नगर वन योजना, वाहन स्क्रैपिंग नीति, फेम II, समर्थ राष्ट्रीय

बायोमास मिशन, राष्ट्रीय जैव-ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम और प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना पूरे देश में लागू की गई हैं, जो वायु प्रदूषण को कम करने में योगदान दे रही हैं। वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए कुछ अन्य उपायों का ब्योरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है। परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता के उपग्रह आधारित अध्ययन के लिए 1,04,39,130/- रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं।

<u>विवरण -I</u>

वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपाय

i. पर्यावरण)संरक्षण (नियम, 1986 के तहत 80 से अधिक उद्योगों के लिए उत्सर्जन मानक अधिसूचित किए गए हैं।

ii. निम्नलिखित के लिए हाल ही में उत्सर्जन मानक अधिसूचित/संशोधित किए गए :

क. ताप विद्युत संयंत्र

ख. डीजल/पेट्रोल/सीएनजी जनरेटर सेट

ग. औद्योगिक बॉयलर

घ. चूना भट्टियां

ङ. ईंट भट्टे और उनका ज़िग-ज़ैग प्रौद्योगिकी में परिवर्तन

च. कैल्सीनेटेड पेटकोक उद्योग

छ. हॉट मिक्स संयंत्र

iii. 1 अप्रैल, 2020 से भारत स्टेज-VI (बीएस-VI) उत्सर्जन मानदंड लागू करना।

iv. सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय द्वारा वाहन स्क्रैपिंग नीति, पंजीकृत वाहन स्क्रैपिंग केन्द्रों और स्वचालित परीक्षण स्टेशनों के लिए नियम बनाना।

v. ठोस अपशिष्ट, प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट, खतरनाक अपशिष्ट, ई-कचरा, बैटरी अपशिष्ट, जैव-चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट के लिए अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम और ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों द्वारा राख का 100% उपयोग ।

vi. अपशिष्ट की श्रेणियों जैसे प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग, ई-कचरा, बैटरी अपशिष्ट, बेकार टायर और प्रयुक्त तेल के लिए बाजार आधारित विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) विनियम शुरू किए गए।

vii. कचरा फैलाने की उच्च क्षमता और कम उपयोगिता वाले 12 चिह्नित सिंगल यूज प्लास्टिक वस्तुओं (एसयूपी) पर 1 जुलाई, 2022 से प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया।

viii. एनसीआर और आसपास के क्षेत्रों में ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों में कोयले (पेलेट्स/ ब्रिकेट्स) के साथ-साथ न्यूनतम 5% फसल अवशेषों के उपयोग का अधिवेश दिया गया।

ix. व्यापक पर्यावरणीय प्रदूषण सूचकांक)सीईपीआई (के आधार पर औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों का सवेंदनशील और गंभीर रूप से प्रदूषित क्षेत्रों)सीपीएएस/एसपीएएस (के रूप में सूचीकरण।

विद्यालयों में छात्रों की सुरक्षा हेतु दिशानिर्देश

964. **श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार का छात्रों की सुरक्षा को बढ़ावा देने तथा उन्हें सरकारी और निजी दोनों स्कूलों में नैतिक शिक्षा प्रदानकरने के लिए कोई दिशानिर्देश जारी करने का विचार है;

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

(ग) सरकार द्वारा ऐसे निजी स्कूलों के विरुद्ध उठाए गए/उठाए जाने वाले कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है, जहां छात्रों कोअपनी नियमित पढ़ाई के अलावा अन्य कार्यकलाप करने के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है?

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

(क) और (ख): भारत सरकार ने स्कूलों में बच्चों की सुरक्षा और संरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए समय-समय पर निम्नानुसार विभिन्न दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए हैं -

1. स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग द्वारा दिनांक 01.10.2021 को जारी स्कूल सुरक्षा और संरक्षा पर दिशानिर्देश। ये दिशा-निर्देश स्कूल शिक्षा एवं साक्षरता विभाग की वेबसाइट पर अपलोड किए गए हैं https://dsel.education.gov.in/sites/default/files/2021-10/guidelines_sss.pdf

2. एनसीपीसीआर ने विभिन्न दिशानिर्देशों की जांच और संकलन किया और दिनांक 26.02.2018 को"स्कूलों में बच्चों की सुरक्षा और संरक्षा पर मैनुअल" नामक निम्नलिखित शीर्षक से एक व्यापक मैनुअल विकसित किया।मैनुअल

https://ncpcr.gov.in/uploads/165604923562b54e531fe87_manual-on-safety-and-security-of-children-in-schools-sep-2021-2465-kb.pdfलिंक पर उपलब्ध है:

3. राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (एनडीएमए) द्वारा दिनांक 27.02.2017 को जारी स्कूल सुरक्षा नीति पर दिशानिर्देश। ये दिशानिर्देश

https://dsel.education.gov.in/sites/default/files/rte/Guidelines_feb.pdf
लिंकपरउपलब्धहैं:

इन दिशा-निर्देशों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ स्कूलों में बच्चों की सुरक्षा और संरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने तथा विभिन्न हितधारकों और विभिन्न विभागों की जवाबदेही निर्धारित करने के प्रावधान निहित हैं। डीओएसईएल दिशानिर्देश परामर्श प्रकृति के हैं और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से इन्हें लागू करने की अपेक्षा

की जाती है तथा वे अपनी विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार इनमें परिवर्धन/संशोधन भी शामिल कर सकते हैं। शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य सरकार और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में हैं।

एनईपी 2020 और स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या की रूपरेखा 2023 गणित, विज्ञान और सामाजिक विज्ञान सहित सभी विषयों में मूल्य आधारित अधिगम के एकीकरण को सशक्त रूप से बताती है, ताकि छात्रों को नैतिक और नैतिक मूल्यों के वास्तविक निहितार्थों को समझने में मदद मिल सके और इसका पाठचर्या, पाठ्यक्रम और पाठ्यपुस्तकों में अनुवाद किया जाता है।

राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा (एनसीएफ) 2023, अधिगम के मानकों, शैक्षणिक प्रक्रियाओं, मूल्यांकन और स्कूलों और कक्षाओं की समग्र संस्कृति में मूल्यों और प्रवृत्तियों के विकास को एकीकृत करती है। रूपरेखा यह सुनिश्चित करती है कि मूल्यों को केवल अवधारणाओं के रूप में नहीं माना जा सकता है बल्कि यह तो दैनिक अधिगम अनुभव का परिणाम हैं।

(ग) केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सीबीएसई) ने निजी स्कूलों सहित अपने सभी संबद्ध स्कूलों में गतिविधियों में संतुलन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं। सीबीएसई ने स्कूलों को राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा (एनसीएफ) 2023 की सिफारिशों का पालन करने की सलाह दी है जो नियमित अध्ययन और अन्य गतिविधियों के बीच उचित संतुलन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विभिन्न चरणों हेतु अनुकरणीय समय सारिणी प्रदान करता है। सीबीएसई ने स्कूल गुणवत्ता मूल्यांकन और सुनिश्चयन रूपरेखा (एसक्यूएएफ) विकसित और प्रसारित किया है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ नियमित शैक्षिक और सह-पाठ्यचर्या कार्यों सहित सभी कार्यों के लिए विस्तृत बेंचमार्क और मानदंड शामिल हैं। यह रूपरेखा स्कूलों को शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता बनाए रखने के लिए मार्गदर्शन करता है। सीबीएसई स्कूलों को इस रूपरेखा का उपयोग करने और उनकी शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित कर रहा है। सीबीएसई जोर देती है कि स्कूलों में आयोजित सभी गतिविधियों को अधिगम के परिणामों को प्राप्त करने और समग्र विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से जोड़ना चाहिए।

FUNDS UTILISED FROM CSR FOR ADVANCEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS

965. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has Sought or utilized funds from Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contributions for the advancement and development of sports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including State-specific and sport-specific utilization of these funds; 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): The broad framework for CSR is provided through Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'), the Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 and Schedule VII of the Act. The Schedule VII indicates the activities that can be undertaken by the companies as eligible CSR activities.Item no. (vii) of Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, reads as *'training to promote rural sports, nationally recognized sports, Paralympic sports and Olympic sports'*.CSR is a broad driven process and the Board of the Company is empowered to plan, decide, execute and monitor the CSR activities based on the recommendations of its CSR Committee. The CSR framework is disclosure based and companies are required to file details of CSR activities annually in the MCA21 registry, which is available in public **domain at www.csr.gov.in.**

The Government does not issue any specific direction to the companies to spend in any particular area or activity.

(b) to (c): On the basis of annual filings, the details of State-wise CSR expenditure on Sports for financial year (FY) 2021-22 and 2022-23 is attached at **Statement** .

STATEMENT

Details of State-wise CSR expenditure on Sports for financial year (FY) 2021-22 and 2022-23

State/UT	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
Andaman And Nicobar	1.50	-
Andhra Pradesh	3.09	4.75
Arunachal Pradesh	0.06	0.14
Assam	4.02	11.31
Bihar	0.96	3.52
Chandigarh	0.33	0.34
Chhattisgarh	1.78	5.72
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	0.06	0.02
Daman And Diu	-	0.05
Delhi	22.99	41.57
Goa	2.82	4.62
Gujarat	8.12	7.41
Haryana	6.73	6.00
Himachal Pradesh	2.57	10.77
Jammu and Kashmir	0.35	0.30
Jharkhand	4.31	10.20
Karnataka	27.38	44.27
Kerala	4.95	5.78
LehandLadakh	-	0.09
Madhya Pradesh	5.52	7.66
Maharashtra	55.16	68.29
Manipur	0.25	1.62

Meghalaya	-	1.05
Mizoram	0.36	5.57
Nagaland	-	0.12
Odisha	11.87	51.28
Puducherry	0.01	0.28
Punjab	4.13	3.85
Rajasthan	15.53	21.97
Sikkim	0.08	2.67
Tamil Nadu	16.38	28.45
Telangana	6.70	12.42
Tripura	0.10	0.31
Uttar Pradesh	4.23	14.72
Uttarakhand	0.39	0.71
West Bengal	4.04	11.54
PAN India*	75.09	136.78
Total	**291.85**	**526.14**

(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.

क्रिप्टोकरेंसी एक्सचेंजों द्वारा जीएसटी चोरी

966. श्री नारायण तातू राणेः

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

(क) क्या सरकार के पास देश में वर्तमान में क्रिप्टोकरेंसी एक्सचेंज व्यवसाय में शामिल क्रिप्टोकरेंसी एक्सचेंजों की संख्या के संबंध में कोई डेटा है;

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

(ग) क्या कुछ क्रिप्टोकरेंसी एक्सचेंज माल और सेवा कर (जीएसटी) की चोरी में शामिल थे और क्या अन्य क्रिप्टोकरेंसी एक्सचेंज और डिजिटल मुद्रा में प्रमुख निवेशक भी सरकार की जांच के दायरे में हैं;

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

(ङ) जीएसटी चोरी में शामिल क्रिप्टोकरेंसी एक्सचेंजों के खिलाफ सरकार द्वारा की गई या प्रस्तावित कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): आज तक कुल **47** वर्चुअल डिजिटल एसेट सर्विस प्रोवाइडर्स (वीडीएएसपी) को धन शोधन निवारण अधिनियम**,2002** के तहत वित्तीय आसूचना एकक-भारतके साथ रिपोर्टिंग संस्थाओं के रूप में पंजीकृत किया गया है। संबंधित ब्योरा **विवरण -I** के रूप में संलग्न है।

(ग) और (घ): केन्द्रीय जीएसटी कार्यालयों ने क्रिप्टोकरेंसी एक्सचेंजों और निवेशकों द्वारा माल और सेवा कर (जीएसटी) की चोरी के कुछ मामलों का पता लगाया है**,** जिनका विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

तफ्तीश किए गए क्रिप्टो एक्सचेंज की संख्या	पता लगाई गई कर-चोरी की मात्रा (करोड़ रुपए में)	वसूली (करोड़ रुपए में) (ब्याज और जुर्माना सहित)
17	824.14	122.29

तफ्तीश की गई आभासी परिसंपत्तियों में निवेशकों की संख्या	पता लगाई गई कर-चोरी की मात्रा (करोड़ रुपए में)	वसूली (करोड़ रुपए में) (ब्याज और जुर्माना सहित)
4	1.76	2.40

(ङ): जीएसटी चोरी के लिए क्रिप्टोकरेंसी एक्सचेंजों के खिलाफ दर्ज मामलों का विवरण और सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई का ब्योरा **विवरण -II** में संलग्न है।

विवरण - I

वित्तीय आसूचना एकक-भारत (एफआईयू-आईएनडी) में पंजीकृत 47 वर्चुअल डिजिटल एसेट सेवा प्रदाताओं (वीडीए एसपी) का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	रिपोर्टिंग संस्थाओं (आरई) के नाम	व्यापरिक नाम
1	नेब्लियो टेक्नोलॉजीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	सिक्का डीसीएक्स
2	एएनक्यू डिजिटल फिनसर्व प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	एएनक्यू फाइनेंस
3	यूनोकॉइन टेक्नोलॉजीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	यूनोकॉइन

4	बाएहटके इंटरनेट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	ऑनरैम्प
5	जिओटस टेक्नोलॉजीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	जिओटस
6	बिटबन्स इंटरनेट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	बिटबन्स
7	अवलेन्कन इनोवेशन इंडिया लिमिटेड	ज़ेबपे
8	ज़नमई लैब्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	वज़ीरएक्स
9	बिटसिफर लैब्स एलएलपी	कॉइनस्विच
10	नेक्स्टजेनडेव सॉल्यूशंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	कॉइनस्विचएक्स
11	आरपीएफएएस टेक्नोलॉजीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	मुड्रेक्स
12	आईब्लॉक टेक्नोलॉजीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	बायुकॉइन
13	वोलफिश लैब्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	कोइनधन
14	रारियो डिजिटल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	रारिओ
15	एंजेलिक इन्फोटेक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	सनक्रिप्टो
16	कैरेटक्स टेक्नोलॉजीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	कैरेट
17	एंटी मल्टीमीडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	-
18	अभिभा टेक्नोलॉजीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	ओनमेटा
19	स्मार्टलिविंग डिजिटल टेक्नोलॉजीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	क्रिप्टोस्मार्टलाइफ
20	यूसीवाई टेक्नोलॉजी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	प्योर
21	डिजिटल कलेक्टिबल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	रारिओ
22	वीरत्व टेक्नोलॉजीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	वैर
23	ट्रांसक टेक्नोलॉजी इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	ट्रांसक
24	रेमिज़ो टेक्नोलॉजीज इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	गेटबिट
25	फिन जिनी टेक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	बाइटेक्स
26	ऑर्डरलैब्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	-
27	इनोसिक्स टेक्नोलॉजीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	इनोसिक्स
28	मेटाटोकन टेक्नोलॉजीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	फैन्ज़तार
29	एक्सेलियम टेक्नोलॉजीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	डेल्टा एक्सचेंज
30	रोवी91 इनोवेशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	-
३१	लॉन्ग्रीन इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	बिटबीएसई.कॉम
32	फ्लिटपे प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	फ्लिटपे
33	फिनक्रिप्ट एलएलपी	स्टेबल पे
34	अर्थबिट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	अर्थबिट
35	पगारपे इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	डेन्सिटी एक्सचेंज
36	लाइटनिंगनोड्स टेक्नोलॉजीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	पीआई42

37	कूज़ एडवाइजर्स एंड टेक्नोलॉजीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	कोइनबीएक्स
38	माइंडलेस पेंडोरा टेक सॉल्यूशंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	-
39	फैन्ज़क्रेज़ टेक्नोलॉजीज इंक	-
40	सुभक्सइन्फोटेक (ओपीसी) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	बिट24एचआर
41	पेकेन ग्लोबल लिमिटेड	कूकॉइन
42	एएलएसडी टेक्नोलॉजीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	अल्पाइन
43	डैमसोल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	स्क्वायर
44	फर्स्ट आंसर इंडिया टेक्नोलॉजीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	लिमिनल
45	एक्लिप्टन टेक्नोलॉजीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	एक्लिप्टन
46	ब्लॉकोविले ओयू	ब्लॉकोविले
47	बिनेंस इंटरनेशनल लिमिटेड	बिनेंस

विवरण –II

जीएसटी चोरी करने पर क्रिप्टोकरेंसी एक्सचेंजों के खिलाफ दर्ज मामलों का ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	दर्ज किए गए क्रिप्टो एक्सचेंज के नाम	पता लगाए गए चोरी की मात्रा (करोड़ रुपए में)	वसूली (करोड़ रुपए में) (ब्याज और जुर्माना सहित)
1	मेथर आईटीईएस (metherworld.org)	1.00	1.25
2	स्काईशार्प आईटी सॉल्यूशंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (पहले सिक्योर बिटकॉइन ट्रेडर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड)	0.54	0.30
3	लॉन्ग्रीन इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (बिटबीएसई)	0.12	0.16
4	कॉइनडीसीएक्स	16.84	20.86
5	बाईयूकॉइन	1.13	1.56
6	कॉइनस्विच कुबेर	14.13	19.38
7	यूनोकॉइन	3.77	5.82
8	फ्लिटपे	0.05	0.06
9	ज़ेब आईटी सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	0.46	0.55
10	जिओट्स टेक्नोलॉजीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	3.85	5.31

11	अवलेन्कन इनोकेशन्स इंडिया लिमिटेड (जेबपे)	7.00	10.63
12	फ्लिपवोल्ट टेक्नोलॉजीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1.68	4.39
13	मेसर्स नेस्ट सर्विसेज लिमिटेड (बिनेंस ग्रुप कंपनी)	722.43	0.00
14	मेसर्स नेबिलो टेक्नोलॉजीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (क्रिप्टो ट्रेडिंग ऑपरेटेड: क्वाइन डीसीएक्स)	9.79	1.75
15	मेसर्स ज़नमई लैब्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (वजीरएक्स)	40.51	49.18
16	मेसर्स डिस्किडियम इंटरनेट लैब्स प्रा. लिमिटेड	0.64	1.09
17	हाइपरक्स टेक्नोलॉजीज	0.20	0.00
	कुल	**824.14**	**122.29**

हाथियों का आतंक

967. श्री रूद्र नारायण पाणी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि ओडिशा राज्य में, विशेषकर अंगुल और ढेंकानाल जिलों में हाथियों का आतंक बढ़ रहा है;

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

(ग) हाथियों के आतंक के कारण होने वाली जान-माल की हानि को रोकने तथा फसलों आदि की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय प्रस्तावित किए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) : राज्य से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार ओडिशा के अंगुल एवं ढेंकानाल जिले में अप्राकृतिक कारणों से हाथियों की मौत तथा हाथियों के कारण हताहत लोगों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

वर्ष	**अंगुल जिला**	**ढेंकानाल जिला**

	हाथियों की मौत	**मनुष्यों की मौत**	**हाथियों की मौत**	**मनुष्यों की मौत**
2021-22	6	14	3	17
2022-23	5	16	5	34
2023-24	4	24	4	32
2024-25 (अब तक(	2	8	2	17
कुल	**17**	**62**	**14**	**100**

मानव-हाथी संघर्ष (एचईसी) के उपशमन और प्रबंधन सहित वन्यजीवों का प्रबंधन मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन की जिम्मेदारी है। राज्य वन विभाग स्थानीय लोगों के साथ मिलकर मानव-पशु संघर्ष के बारे में आम जनता को जागरूकता बनाने, मार्गदर्शन करने और सलाह देने के लिए समय-समय पर जागरूकता अभियान चला रहे हैं, जिसमें मीडिया के विभिन्न रूपों के माध्यम से सूचना का प्रसार भी शामिल है। इसके अलावा, राज्य वन विभाग हाथियों की आवाजाही की निगरानी करने और स्थानीय लोगों को मानव-पशु संघर्ष से बचने, मानव जीवन, संपत्ति और हाथियों को होने वाले नुकसान या क्षति को रोकने के लिए आगाह करने हेतु स्थानीय समुदायों के साथ जुड़ रहे हैं।

इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय ने मानव-हाथी संघर्ष को कम करने में मदद करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं:-

(i) मंत्रालय हाथियों, उनके पर्यावास और गलियारों के संरक्षण, मानव-हाथी संघर्ष के मुद्दों के समाधान और देश में बंदी हाथियों के कल्याण के लिए केंद्र प्रायोजित स्कीम 'बाघ और हाथी परियोजना' के तहत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है।

(ii) इस मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही 'वन्यजीव आवास का एकीकृत विकास' सहित अन्य विभिन्न केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाएं जल स्रोतों को बढ़ाकर, चारे के पेड़ लगाकर, बांस के पुनर्जनन आदि के

माध्यम से हाथियों के प्राकृतिक पर्यावास में सुधार करने में योगदान देती हैं। प्रतिपूरक वनरोपण कोष अधिनियम, 2016 और इसके तहत बनाए गए नियमों में हाथियों के पर्यावास सहित वन्यजीव पर्यावासों के विकास, पशु बचाव केंद्रों की स्थापना आदि के लिए निधि के उपयोग का प्रावधान है, जो मानव-हाथी संघर्ष में कमी लाने में भी योगदान देते हैं।

(iii) मंत्रालय द्वारा फरवरी, 2021 में मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष से निपटने के लिए एक परामर्शिका जारी की गई है। इस परामर्शिका में समन्वित अंतर-विभागीय कार्रवाई, संघर्ष वाले हॉटस्पॉट की पहचान, मानक संचालन पद्धतियों का अनुपालन, त्वरित कार्रवाई दलों का गठन, अनुग्रह राहत राशि की मात्रा की समीक्षा के लिए राज्य और जिला स्तरीय समितियों का गठन, शीघ्र भुगतान के लिए मार्गदर्शन/निर्देश जारी करना और व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु और घायल होने की स्थिति में प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को 24 घंटे के भीतर अनुग्रह राहत राशि के उपयुक्त हिस्से का भुगतान करने के लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि का प्रावधान करने की सिफारिश की गई है।

(iv) पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने 3 जून, 2022 को फसलों को होने वाले नुकसान सहित मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्षों के प्रबंधन के संबंध में राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को दिशा-निर्देश भी जारी किए हैं। इसमें वन सीमांत क्षेत्रों में उन फसलों, जो जंगली जानवरों के लिए अरुचिकर हैं, कृषि वानिकी मॉडल जिसमें नकदी फसलें जैसे मिर्च, नींबू घास, खस घास आदि शामिल हैं जिन्हें पेड़/झाड़ी प्रजातियों के साथ उपयुक्त रूप से मिलाया जाता है, को बढ़ावा देना शामिल है । इसमें संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत राज्य कृषि/बागवानी विभाग द्वारा वैकल्पिक फसल के लिए व्यापक दीर्घकालिक योजना की तैयारी और कार्यान्वयन भी शामिल है।

(v) भारतीय वन्यजीव संस्थान, देहरादून ने पर्यावरण वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण, राष्ट्रीय बाघ संरक्षण प्राधिकरण और विश्व बैंक समूह के परामर्श से 'रैखिक अवसंरचना के प्रभावों को कम करने के लिए पर्यावरण अनुकूल उपाय' (2016) नामक एक दस्तावेज

प्रकाशित किया है, जिसका उद्देश्य रेलवे लाइनों सहित रैखिक अवसंरचना को इस तरह से डिजाइन करने में परियोजना एजेंसियों की सहायता करना है, जिससे मानव-पशु संघर्ष कम हो।

(vi) पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने राज्य वन विभागों के समन्वय से भारत के 15 हाथी क्षेत्र वाले राज्यों अर्थात् आंध्र प्रदेश, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड, कर्नाटक, केरल, मेघालय, नागालैंड, ओडिशा, तमिलनाडु, उत्तराखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल) में 150 हाथी गलियारों का जमीनी सत्यापन किया है और राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को हाथी गलियारों की सुरक्षा और संरक्षण के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाने के लिए सूचित किया है।

(vii) हाथियों के संरक्षण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने और समन्वय स्थापित करने तथा संघर्ष को कम करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हाथी पर्यावासों को 'हाथी रिजर्व' के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है। मंत्रालय में गठित संचालन समिति की मंजूरी से अधिसूचना जारी की जाती है। अब तक हाथी क्षेत्र वाले 14 प्रमुख राज्यों में हाथी रिजर्व स्थापित किए गए हैं।

(viii) दिनांक 29 अप्रैल, 2022 को संचालन समिति की 16वीं बैठक के दौरान मानव-हाथी संघर्ष के प्रबंधन के लिए अग्र पंक्ति के कर्मचारियों के लिए एक फील्ड मैनुअल जारी किया गया। इसके अलावा, मैनुअल का उडिया सहित स्थानीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद किया गया है।

(ix) वन्य जीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 मानव-वन्य जीव संघर्ष की स्थितियों से निपटने के लिए विनियामक कार्यों का प्रावधान करता है।

(x) रेल मंत्रालय तथा पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से दिनांक 30 मार्च, 2010 को उत्तरी सीमांत (एनएफ), पूर्वी तट तथा दक्षिणी रेलवे के महाप्रबंधकों को एक सामान्य परामर्शी जारी की गई है, जिसमें सुझाए गए उपायों को लागू करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

(xi) हाथी और अन्य वन्यजीवों पर विद्युत पारेषण लाइनों और अन्य विद्युत अवसंरचना के प्रभाव को कम करने के उपायों के कार्यान्वयन पर विद्युत मंत्रालय द्वारा सभी डिस्कॉम और ट्रांसको को जारी परामर्शिका 16 सितंबर, 2022 को सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को परिचालित कर दी गई है।

(xii) मंत्रालय ने मानव-हाथी संघर्ष से निपटने के लिए सामंजस्यपूर्ण सह-अस्तित्व दृष्टिकोण अपनाते हुए मानव-हाथी संघर्ष उपशमन हेतु दिशानिर्देश (2023) भी जारी किए हैं।

(xiii) मानव-हाथी संघर्ष को कम करने और प्रतिशोध के लिए हाथियों की हत्या किए जाने से बचने के लिए, जंगली हाथियों द्वारा उनकी संपत्ति और जीवन को हुए नुकसान के लिए स्थानीय समुदायों को मुआवजा प्रदान किया जाता है। मंत्रालय ने 22 दिसंबर, 2023 के पत्र संख्या WL-21/4/2023 WL के माध्यम से वन्यजीवों के उपद्रव से संबंधित अनुग्रह राहत राशि की दरों में वृद्धि को अधिसूचित किया है, जिसमें जंगली जानवरों के कारण होने वाली मौत के मामले में अनुग्रह राहत राशि को ₹5 लाख से बढ़ाकर ₹10 लाख करना शामिल है।

(xiv) रेल दुर्घटना में हाथियों की मौत को रोकने के लिए रेल मंत्रालय और पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के बीच एक स्थायी समन्वय समिति गठित की गई है।

(xv) रेल मंत्रालय और विद्युत मंत्रालय के साथ नियमित रूप से अंतर-मंत्रालयी बैठक आयोजित की जाती है ताकि रेलगाड़ी से टकराने और बिजली के झटके लगने से हाथियों की आकस्मिक मौत के मुद्दे का समग्र रूप से समाधान किया जा सके।

(xvi) विश्व हाथी दिवस 2024 के दौरान संकटग्रस्त एवं संघर्षरत हाथियों को पकड़ने एवं स्थानांतरित करने के लिए अनुशंसित संचालन पद्धति जारी की गई है।

(xvii) दिनांक 13-15 मार्च, 2023 को भारतीय वन्यजीव संस्थान, देहरादून में "हाथी रिजर्वों के प्रबंधन को मुख्यधारा में लाना" विषय पर एक क्षमता संवर्धन कार्यशाला आयोजित की गई।

(xviii) भारतीय रेलवे के अधिकारियों के लिए "हाथियों और अन्य वन्यजीवों पर रेलवे के प्रभाव को कम करना" विषय पर एक क्षमता संवर्धन कार्यशाला दिनांक 23-25 नवंबर, 2023 को भारतीय वन्यजीव संस्थान, देहरादून में आयोजित की गई।

(xix) दिनांक 28-29 नवंबर, 2023 को भारतीय वन्यजीव संस्थान, देहरादून में "हाथी रिजर्वों के प्रबंधन को मुख्यधारा में लाना" विषय पर एक क्षमता संवर्धन कार्यशाला आयोजित की गई।

(xx) "भारत में विद्युत अवसंरचना में बिजली के झटके के जोखिम को कम करने और वन्यजीव सुरक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए समाधान तलाशना" विषय पर एक क्षमता संवर्धन कार्यशाला दिनांक 11-13 जनवरी, 2024 को भारतीय वन्यजीव संस्थान, देहरादून में आयोजित की गई।

(xxi) दिनांक 20-22 नवंबर, 2024 को भारतीय वन्यजीव संस्थान, देहरादून में "भारत में विद्युत अवसंरचना में विद्युत-आघात जोखिम को कम करना और वन्यजीव सुरक्षा को बढ़ावा देना" तथा "हाथियों और अन्य वन्यजीवों पर रेलवे के प्रभाव को कम करना" विषय पर क्षमता संवर्धन कार्यशालाएँ आयोजित की गईं।

OBJECTIVE OF THE ROZGAR MELA

968. SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE :
SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE PATIL:
SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE :
PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD :
SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE :
SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE :
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL :
DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE :
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE :

Will the The Minister of Labour and Employment; and Minister of Youth Affairs and Sportsbe pleased to state:

(a) the primary objectives of the Rozgar Mela initiative and the manner in which the Government plans to address unemploymentthrough this programme;

(b) the estimated number of job placements facilitated by Rozgar Mela events since the programme's launch;

(c) whether the Government has set any specific targets or goals for job creation through Rozgar Mela, and to what extents have these targets been achieved;

(d) the details of the impact of Rozgar Mela measured in terms of sustainableemployment and long-term benefits to job seekers;

(e) whether the Government plans to set up a Rozgar Mela in the State of Maharashtra to provide employment opportunities to the youth and if so, the details thereof, along with the key features and objectives of the initiative and the manner in which it will be implemented; and

(f) the manner in which the Government ensure that the Rozgar Mela reaches and benefits the maximum number of unemployed youth, especially in rural and remote areas?

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 Hon'ble Prime Minister launched the National Rozgar Mela on 22ndOctober 2022. It is a step towards fulfilment of the commitment of the Government to accord highest priority to employment generation amongst youth. As part of Rozgar Mela, the vacant posts in Central Government are being filled up in a Mission Mode by respective Ministries/Departments. The Recruitment is taking place across all Ministries/Departments/Central Public Bodies / Education and

Health Institutions etc., either directly or through the specified Recruitment Agencies in a transparent, time bound and tech-enabled manner providing a wide range of opportunities to the youth of the country in all regions, including the aspirational districts, blocks and far-flung areas. A total of 13 Rozgar Melas have so far been held at National level in 45-50 cities across various States/Union Territories including the State of Maharashtra and several lakhs of appointment letters have been issued. The mela is expected to act as a catalyst in furthering employment and self-employment generation and providing gainful service opportunities to the Youth.

UPGRADATION OF SCHOOLS TO SENIOR SECONDARY LEVEL UNDER SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN

969. SHRI NAVASKANI K.:
SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

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

(a) the number of schools upgraded from Secondary to Senior Secondary level under th Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan in the last five years, State-wise;

(b) the number of schools upgraded to the Senior Secondary level in rural and urban areas under this scheme;

(c) the criteria fixed by the Government for selection of such schools under the scheme;

(d) the funds allocated and utilized for this purpose during the last three years; and

(e) whether the Government has any monitoring mechanism to ensure whether the quality standards are maintained in the upgraded schools, 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 is implementing an Integrated Centrally Sponsored Scheme for School Education- SamagraShiksha since 2018-19. The scheme has been redesigned and aligned with the recommendations of the National Education Policy, 2020. SamagraShiksha 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, and different academic abilities and make them active participants in learning process.

The number of new/upgraded schools approvedunder SamagraShikshafrom Secondary to Senior Secondary level during the last 5 years (2019-20 to 2023-2024),State-wise, is enclosed at **Statement**.

(b): Number of new/upgraded schools under the SamagraShiksha in the last five years from Secondary to Senior Secondary in Rural and Urban areas are 343 and 18, respectively.

(c):As per norms of the SamagraShiksha, the annual plans are prepared by the States and UTs as per their requirements/ priority and the same is reflected in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPandB) Proposals. These plans are then appraised and approvedby the Project Approval Board (PAB) in the Department of School Education and Literacy in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme and physical and financial progress of the State for the interventions approved earlier.

(d): As per the information uploaded/provided by the States/UTs on the PRABANDH portal, the funds allocated and utilized for new/upgraded schools under the scheme during the last three years is as below:

(₹ in lakh)

S. no.	**Year**	**New/Upgraded Sr. Secondary Schools**	
		Allocation	**Expenditure***
1.	2021-22	6881.71	3347.87
2.	2022-23	14038.22	7985.14

3.	2023-24	16582.39	1383.00
Total		**37502.32**	**12716.01**

*Includes Central share, State share and other Receipts received by the States/UTs.

Source: PRABANDH

(e): SamagraShikshahas a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation mechanism to ensure optimum impact of interventions. These are as delineated below:

- **Performance Grading Index 2.0**: The Performance Grading Index (PGI) 2.0 aims to propel States and UTs towards undertaking multi-pronged interventions that will bring about the much-desired optimal education outcomes covering all dimensions. Indicators have been aligned to policy initiatives and interventions introduced post implementation of NEP 2020 for proper tracking the progress

- **UDISE+**: This is an improved and updated version of Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE). The entire system is online. Some of the key outcomes of UDISE+ are: Evidence based planning and decision making: data analytics to identify factors affecting school performance: time series data to study the trend over years and monitor improvement and growth: track key performance indicators and rationalization of schools and teachers based on evidence.

- **PRoject Appraisal, Budgeting Achievements and Data Handling System (PRABANDH)**: A comprehensive online monitoring system, PRABANDH, has been developed and States and UTs can view the status of releases, Approved Outlays, Coverage as per UDISE, School wise list of approvals, School wise gaps, etc. This System has been developed under SamagraShiksha as a significant step towards

leveraging technology to enhance efficiency and manage the implementation of the scheme.

- **Strengthening of BRCs/CRCs**: The Block Resource Centres and Cluster Resource Centres are the most critical units for training and on-site support to schools and teachers. Periodic inspection and supervision of schools to observe the infrastructure and facilities and the administrative aspects is critical. In addition, a proper system of academic and curricular support has to be developed to serve the purpose of continuous professional up gradation of teachers.

- **National Achievement Surveys (NAS)**are conducted to check the health of the educational system and to provide information about the learning achievement of students.

- **Audit Mechanism**: To ensure effective implementation of the scheme, there are robust monitoring systems in place which includes an annual audit by an independent Chartered Accountant empaneled with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, a regular CAG audit, a system of concurrent financial reviews, regular meetings with State officials are also held to ensure effective implementation of the programme. A Manual on Financial Management and Procurement also assists States in streamlining implementation and financial management.

- **Social Audit**: Checking, monitoring and verification of the scheme implementation at different levels through Social Audit. A detailed guideline for Social Audit of SamagraShikshahas been issued and provision has been made for

covering 20% government and government aided schools every year for conducting social audit.

- **Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)**: For every component of SamagraShiksha measurable Key Performance Indicators have been developed for effective monitoring of scheme implementation. These KPIs are also aligned with specific recommendations of the NEP 2020.

- **Community Level Monitoring**: Monitoring under the programme is a three tiered one: monitoring at the local community level, at the State level and the National level. Community based monitoring is one of the strengths of the programme. The community, through its representative institutions like School Management Committees (SMCs), has been entrusted with the primary level of ensuring that the schools are functioning effectively.

- **Periodic meetings with Stakeholders**: The Ministry of Education convenes monthly meetings with Education Secretaries and State Project Directors to review the programme implementation.

STATEMENT

The State-wise number of new/upgraded schools approved under Samagra Shiksha from Secondary to Senior Secondary level during the last 5 years (2019-20 to 2023-2024)

S. no.	State/UT	New/Upgraded
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
2.	Assam	27
3.	Chhattisgarh	8

4.	Jammu And Kashmir	6
5.	Karnataka	6
6.	Ladakh	3
7.	Manipur	18
8.	Meghalaya	15
9.	Mizoram	44
10.	Nagaland	7
11.	Odisha	149
12.	Puducherry	1
13.	Punjab	12
14.	Rajasthan	3
15.	Sikkim	5
16.	Tamil Nadu	1
17.	Tripura	6
18.	Uttar Pradesh	47
19.	Uttarakhand	1
Total		**361**

Source: PRABANDH

ENHANCING OF THE MINIMUM WAGE

970. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:
SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:
SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

(a)whether the Government plans to implement living wage system in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b)the details of the steps taken by the Government to switch from minimum wage to a living wage by 2025;

(c)whether the Government has constituted a framework for computing the aforesaid living wage, if so, the details thereof;

(d)whether the Government plans to ramp up the existing infrastructure for speedy grievance redressal in the cases of labour law violations, if so, the details thereof; and

(e)the details of steps taken by the Government during the last five years in collaboration with reputed international agencies to bring a fairer minimum wage system in the country, including the steps taken by the Government towards increasing the wages of domestic workers in the country?

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

(a) to (e): Provision of minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 provides for cost of living allowance as a component of minimum wages. Accordingly, the Central Government revises the cost of living allowance called as Variable Dearness Allowance (V.D.A) on basic rates of minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, every six months effective from 1st April and 1st October every year on the basis of Consumer Price Index for Industrial workers to protect the minimum wages against inflation.

The provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, have been rationalized and subsumed under the Code on Wages, 2019. The Code makes minimum wages universally applicable across employments as against restrictive applicability of minimum wages limited to scheduled employments as provided for under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

For the redressal of workers' grievances, Samadhan Portal was launched on 6th February, 2019 which is an online platform for filing Industrial disputes/ claims/ complaints and grievances by workers/ dependents of workers/ group of workers/ Trade Unions/ employees. In the Union Budget 2024-25, revamping of Samadhan Portal has been announced which includes technological upgradation.

The Government has also launched a unified online portal, Shram Suvidha Portal (SSP), to streamline labour law compliance and grievance redressal. This initiative aims to enhance speed, transparency and accountability in redressal of grievances in labour law enforcement.

TRANSPARENCY IN RECRUITMENT OF TEACHERS

971. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

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

(a) the reasons for vacant posts of teachers in schools across the country;

(b) whether the Government has any plans to form an Autonomous Teacher Recruitment Board as recommended by the Standing Committee on Education (2023) to ensure transparency in recruitment of teachers; and

(c) 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):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.

Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, an overwhelming majority of the schools in the country comes under the administrative control of States/UTs. The recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers come under the purview of the respective State Governments/UT Administrations and it is their responsibility to ensure that vacancies are filled in a time bound manner.

(b)and (c): The Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Education, Women,Children, Youth and Sports, in para 3.1.14 of its 349th report presented before both the houses of Parliament on 28th March, 2023 recommended that Autonomous Teacher Recruitment Boards may be formed at the State levels.

The Department vide letter dated 28th October, 2023 had requested States/UTs to expedite teacher recruitment through Autonomous Teacher Recruitment Boards in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee. The progress has been reviewed with States/UTs during periodic meetings.

Further, SamagraShiksha norms provide that apart from NCTE guidelines and Teacher Eligibility Tests (TETs), competitive selection examination may be conducted by States/UTs, either through State Public Service Commission or a central recruitment unit, with due care for consistency and sanctity, for recruitment of quality teachers.

REDUCTION OF FUNDS FOR PM-POSHAN SCHEME

972. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

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

(a) the reason for the continued and consistent reduction of fund allocation to the Pradhan Mantri-Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM-POSHAN) Scheme since 2017;

(b) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the impact of the budgetary reduction on outcomes of parallel schemes like SamagraSikshaAbhiyaan;

(c) whether the Government has any proposals to combat loss of learning and nutrition outcomes due to reduction of funds; and

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

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

(a) : PM POSHAN is one of the foremost rights based Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented in partnership with the States and UTs for providing one hot cooked and nutritious meal to 11.70 crore children studying in Balvatika (pre-primary classes) and classes I to VIII of 10.24 lakh Government and Government-aided schools on all school working days. The overall responsibility for providing meal to the eligible children lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in accordance with the Guidelines laid down by the Central Government. Government of India gives importance and priority to quality education. Hence, there is increase in Budget Allocation every year. Since 2017-18 till 2024-25, there is consistentincrease in Budget of this Ministry and also the PM POSHAN Scheme. The year-wise Budget Estimatesfor Ministry of Education and the PM POSHAN Scheme is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Budget Estimates	
	Ministry of Education	PM POSHAN Scheme
2017-18	79685.95	10000.00
2018-19	85010.29	10500.00
2019-20	94853.64	11000.00
2020-21	99311.52	11000.00
2021-22	93224.31	11500.00
2022-23	104277.72	10233.75
2023-24	112899.47	11600.00
2024-25	121117.87	12467.39

(b) to (d): Education is a subject in the concurrent list of the Constitution and the majority of schools are under administrative control of the respective State Government/UT administration. To improve quality of Education, learning outcomes and better nutrition of students, the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 isimplemented by Department of School Education and Literacy with States/UTs in a synchronized and systematic manner.The major initiatives and achievements of NEP 2020 includes:

- Samagra Shiksha: The Department of School Education and 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.

- National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy **(NIPUN BHARAT)** launched on 5thJuly 2021.
- **4-year integrated Teacher Education Programme (ITEP)** has been notified by NCTE vide gazette notification dated 22.10.2021. For academic session 2024-25, 23 institutions have been recognized by NCTE for Phase 2 Piloting of ITEP.
- National Curriculum Framework for Foundational Stage **(NCF FS)** launched on 20th October, 2022.
- Based on NCF, Learning Teaching Material **(JaduiPitara)** and Textbooks for classes I and II launched on 20th February, 2023 and 5th July, 2023 respectively. **Digital version of the JaduiPitara**also launched on 10th February, 2024.
- National Curriculum Framework for School Education **(NCF-SE)** released on 23rdAugust 2023. Textbooks for classes 3 and 6 for the academic year 2024-25 as per NCF-SE (2023) have been released.
- **PARAKH:**In pursuance of the recommendation of the NEP 2020, the National Assessment Centre, PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development), was established on 8th February, 2023 by the Ministry of Education under the National Council of

Educational Research and Training (NCERT). PARAKH's primary objective is to establish norms, standards, and guidelines for student assessment and evaluation across all recognized school boards in the country and to ensure equivalence of academic standards among learners across all school boards. PARAKH is closely working with school boards and conducting various workshops on equivalence of academic standards among learners across all school boards. PARAKH also acts as a platform for sharing best practices and ensuring academic equivalence across various school boards, fostering fairness and uniformity in student learning outcomes. It provides guidance to school boards on new assessment patterns, the latest research and promotes collaboration among school boards. The series of workshops organized by PARAKH is a critical step towards improving quality of assessment by standardizing question paper templates and enhancing the capacity of question paper setters across school boards. Restructuring assessment methodologies is crucial for reducing rote learning and focusing on critical thinking and the evaluation of core competencies to enable student mobility across school boards and schools without disadvantage due to differing assessment systems.

- For Competency Based Assessment for Holistic Development, the **Holistic Progress Card (HPC)** for the Preparatory, Foundational, Middle and Secondary stage have been prepared and shared with all states and UTs.

- **National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST)** document outlines the competencies that teachers should possess to effectively perform their roles released on 9th March 2024.
- **National Mission for Mentoring (NMM)- 'Bluebook on NMM' released on 9th March 2024,** talks about the creation of a large pool of outstanding professionals willing to provide mentoring to school teachers.
- Under **PM eVIDYA**, **DIKSHA is one nation, one digital education infrastructure**. All states/UTs have been onboarded in DIKSHA.DIKSHA provides 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.The e-Content is available in 108 Languages (101 Indian languages +7 Foreign Languages).
- **DIET- Centre of Excellence:** The NEP 2020 recognises reinvigoration of DIETs to change the capacity and work culture of these institutions and develop them into vibrant institutions of excellence. Financial assistance under Samagra Shiksha is provided to States/UTs for physical upgradation of all 613 functional DIETs in the country in a phased manner in the next five years. In the FY 2023-24, 125 DIETS across 33 States/UTs with an approximate budget of Rs. 92,320.18 Lakhs was approved.
- **Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman(PM POSHAN)** Scheme is revamped and extended to cover students of Balvatika in addition to students of Classes

I-VIII in Government and Government-Aided Schools. It encourages setting up of School Nutrition Gardens (SNG) and strengthening of community participation through '**TithiBhojan'**.

- **TithiBhojan**: TithiBhojan is a community participation programme in which people provide special food to children on special occasions/festivals in addition to regular meal. Recently Shiksha Saptahwas conducted in Government and Government aided Schools across the entire country in which TithiBhojan was provided in more than 2 lakh schools to more than 1.6 crore students.
- **School Nutrition Gardens (SNGs)**: Under the Scheme, development of School Nutrition Gardens in schools is being promoted, to give children firsthand experience with nature and gardening. In 5.16 lakhschools, SNGs have been set up across the country.
- **PM SHRI (PM Schools for Rising India) scheme** launched on 07th Sep 2022. 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.

झारखंड में बेरोजगार युवाओं का सर्वेक्षण

973.श्री नलिन सोरेन:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने झारखंड राज्य में बेरोजगार युवाओं की संख्या का आकलन करने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है;

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

(ग) 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 (ग): रोजगार और बेरोजगारी पर आंकड़े आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) के माध्यम से एकत्रित किए जाते हैं जिसे वर्ष 2017-18 से सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) द्वारा आयोजित किया जाता है।सर्वेक्षण की अवधि प्रतिवर्ष जुलाई से जून तक है।

वार्षिक पीएलएफएस 2023-24 की रिपोर्टके अनुसार, झारखंड राज्य के लिए युवाओं (15-29 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग में) के लिएअनुमानित बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर) सामान्य स्थिति के अनुसार, 3.6% है।

CONTINGENCY FUNDS TO STATE GOVERNMENTS

974. SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

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

(a) whether the Government provides Contingency funds to State Governments for the use of District Magistrates of States for unforeseen expenditure, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the amount released by the Government in the year 2022-23 for Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana?

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

(a): No, Sir. However, as per Article 267(2) of the Constitution of India, a Contingency Fund in the nature of an imprest is established by the Legislature of a State. The said Fund is placed at the disposal of the Governor of the State to enable advances to be made for meeting unforeseen expenditure.

(b): Does not arise in view of the (a) above.

FUNCTIONING OF RESORTS IN ELEPHANT CORRIDORS

975. SHRI MATHESWARAN V. S.:

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

(a) the details of action taken against the resorts situated in Elephant Corridors of Mudumalai Tiger Reserve in the State of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) whether any criminal action has been taken against the resort owners who are running resorts in Elephant Corridor in Nilgris district of Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH):

(a) and(b) As per information received from the State of Tamil Nadu, there are 38 Resorts existing within the notified Segur Elephant Corridor in Nilgiris District. Further, as reported by the State, illegal resorts falling in the notified elephant corridor and disturbing movement of elephants have been sealed and locked by the District Administration as per the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the W.P. No. 897/1996 dated 09.08.2018. Moreover, based on the orders of the Inquiry Committee of Segur Plateau Elephant Corridor on the objections raised by the resort owners, notices have been issued to the resort owners by the authorities in the State Govt.

STUDENTS ENROLLED IN KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS

976. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

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

(a) the details of total number of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country in which students were enrolled since 2004, State and district-wise especially Haveri in Karnataka;

(b) whether the Government is planning to set up new KVs in Karnataka particularly in Gadag district, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and time by which these KVs are likely to be set up?

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) Opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) is a continuous process. KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence and Para-military personnel, Central Autonomous Bodies, Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Central Institute of Higher Learning (IHL) by providing a common programme of education throughout the country. Proposals for opening of new KVs may be sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India / State Governments / Union Territories (UTs) Administrations, with commitment to provide requisite resources including land and temporary accommodation for setting up a new KV as per norms. The proposals received from the sponsoring authorities for opening of new KVs are examined / processed at various levels and are subject to approval of the competent authority as per extant procedure. KVs are not opened on the criteria of State/UT/District.

As per information received from Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), no proposal for opening of a new KV at Gadag district of Karnataka has been received by KVS from the concerned State Government/district administration.

The State/UT-wise details of total number of KVs in the country to which students were enrolled in the academic year 2004-05 (930 KVs) and the current academic year 2024-25 (1253 KVs) are annexed as **Statement.** The district-wise details of these 1253 KVs across the country, including Haveri district of Karnataka, are available at KVS's official website i.e. https://kvsangathan.nic.in/en/directory-of-kvs/.

STATEMENT

STATE/UT-WISE DETAILS OF TOTAL NUMBER OF KVs IN THE COUNTRY TO WHICH STUDENTS WERE ENROLLED IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2004-05 AND 2024-25

Sl. No.	**Name of State/ UT**	**TOTAL NUMBER OF KVs TO WHICH STUDENTS WERE ENROLLED IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2004-05**	**TOTAL NUMBER OF KVs TO WHICH STUDENTS WERE ENROLLED IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	04	02
2	Andhra Pradesh	41	36
3	Arunachal Pradesh	13	20
4	Assam	49	57
5	Bihar	41	50
6	Chandigarh	05	05
7	Chhattisgarh	22	36
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	02	02
9	Delhi	40	46
10	Goa	5	05
11	Gujarat	42	46
12	Haryana	28	35
13	Himachal Pradesh	20	26
14	Jammu and Kashmir	36	35
15	Jharkhand	25	41
16	**KARNATAKA**	**32**	**52**
17	Kerala	27	38
18	Lakshadweep	01	01
19	Ladakh	-	03
20	Madhya Pradesh	74	112
21	Maharashtra	51	59
22	Manipur	05	09

23	Meghalaya	07	07
24	Mizoram	02	04
25	Nagaland	06	05
26	Odisha	29	67
27	Puducherry	02	04
28	Punjab	39	52
29	Rajasthan	55	77
30	Sikkim	02	02
31	Tamil Nadu	31	45
32	Telangana	-	35
33	Tripura	05	10
34	Uttar Pradesh	97	122
35	Uttarakhand	43	45
36	West Bengal	49	62
	TOTAL	**930**	**1253**

युवाओं की रोजगार क्षमता बढ़ाना

977. श्री आलोक शर्मा:
डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान:
श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

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

(क) वर्ष 2014 से युवाओं की रोजगार क्षमता में हुए महत्वपूर्ण सुधार का ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विभिन्न संस्थाओं के साथ साझेदारी के माध्यम से भारतीय कार्यबल का व्यापक कौशल विकासकरने का विचार है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) सरकार का स्नातक छात्रों के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित पाठ्यक्रम शुरू करने संबंधी प्रस्ताव क्या है और तत्संबंधीब्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी के युग में रोजगार की मांग को पूरा करने 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) नवीनतम आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस 2023-24) अनुमानों के अनुसार, 15-29 वर्ष की आयु के युवाओं के लिए सामान्य स्थिति में बेरोजगारी दर वर्ष 2017-18 में 17.8 प्रतिशत से घटकर वर्ष 2023-24 में 10.2 प्रतिशत रह गई है।

(ख) कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) भारत सरकार के कुशल भारत मिशन (सिम) के अंतर्गत, विभिन्न स्कीमों अर्थात प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन स्कीम (एनएपीएस) और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण स्कीम (सीटीएस) के द्वारा कौशल विकास केंद्रों/संस्थानों के एक व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित देश भर की महिलाओं और समाज के सभी वर्गों को कौशल, पुनर्कौशल और कौशलोन्नयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। सिम का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को भविष्य और उद्योग के लिए तैयार कौशल प्राप्त करने में सक्षम बनाना है।

पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत, सरकारी स्कूलों, उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों, कॉलेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों में कौशल केंद्रों की स्थापना करके, अल्पावधि प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए अपेक्षित बुनियादी ढांचे के साथ व्यावसायिक और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के बीच सामंजस्य स्थापित किया जा रहा है।

(ग) सरकार ने पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत प्रौद्योगिकी-संचालित पाठ्यक्रम को एकीकृत किया है, जिसमें आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई), ब्लॉकचेन और इंडस्ट्री 4.0 जैसे क्षेत्रों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। आईआईटी और निजी तकनीकी कंपनियों जैसे संस्थानों के साथ सहयोग से उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों में उच्च गुणवत्ता वाला प्रशिक्षण सुनिश्चित होता है। पहुँच को बढ़ाने के लिए डिजिटल लर्निंग मॉड्यूल और मिश्रित प्रशिक्षण प्रारूप अपनाए जा रहे हैं। स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) डिजिटल सामग्री और ऑनलाइन प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल के लिए एक भंडार के रूप में कार्य करता है। इन पहलों का उद्देश्य युवाओं को वैश्विक प्रौद्योगिकी परिदृश्य में उच्च मांग वाली भूमिकाओं के लिए आवश्यक कौशल से लैस करना है। कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के तहत प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय (डीजीटी) ने औद्योगिक

प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) और राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (एनएसटीआई) में 29 आधुनिक युग या भविष्य के कौशल पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं।

(घ) आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी के युग में रोजगार की मांग को पूरा करने और युवाओं की नियोजनीयता में सुधार करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने निम्नलिखित उपाय किए 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 निकायोंसे अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे उद्योग- मांग के अनुसार अर्हताएं विकसित करें और उन्हें श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के राष्ट्रीय व्यवसाय वर्गीकरण 2015 के अनुसार पहचाने गए व्यवसायों के साथ मैप करें और उद्योग से मान्यता प्राप्त करें।

(iii) एमएसडीई की स्कीमों के अंतर्गत प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम बाजार-मांग 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 परिषद (एसएससी) स्थापित किए गए हैं, जिन्हें संबंधित क्षेत्रों की कौशल विकास आवश्यकताओं की पहचान करने के साथ-साथ कौशल अर्हता मानकों को निर्धारित करने का दायित्व सौंपा गया है।

(iv) प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय (डीजीटी) फ्लेक्सी एमओयू स्कीम और प्रशिक्षण की दोहरी प्रणाली (डीएसटी) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। इन पहलों का उद्देश्य औद्योगिक वातावरण में आईटीआई छात्रों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना है।

(v) एनएपीएस के तहत शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण और शिक्षुता कार्यक्रमों को शुरू करने के लिए औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के साथ जुड़ाव बढ़ाने को बढ़ावा दिया जाता है।

(vi) भारत सरकार ने कौशल विकास तथा व्यावसायिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण के क्षेत्र में बारह देशों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन/सहयोग ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

(vii) डीजीटी ने राज्य और क्षेत्रीय स्तरों पर संस्थानों के लिए उद्योग संबंध सुनिश्चित करने और नए जमाने के पाठ्यक्रमों में कभी भी, कहीं भी सीखने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आईबीएम, सिस्को, फ्यूचर स्किल राइट्स नेटवर्क, अमेज़ॅन वेब सर्विसेज (एडब्ल्यूएस), माइक्रोसॉफ्ट और मेटा जैसी आईटी टेक कंपनियों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

(viii) बाजार आधारित कार्यक्रम के तहत एनएसडीसी प्रशिक्षण प्रदाताओं को सहायता प्रदान करता है जो कौशल पाठ्यक्रमों को उद्योग की मांग के साथ सहयोग और संरेखित करते हैं।

(ix) उद्योग 4.0 की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने वाली भविष्य के लिए तैयार जॉब रोल्स, ड्रोन, कृत्रिम मेधा (एआई), रोबोटिक्स, मेक्ट्रोनिक्स आदि जैसे उभरते क्षेत्रों को पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत प्राथमिकता दी गई है। सीटीएस के तहत, उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों में भावीजॉब रोलों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए आधुनिक युग के पाठ्यक्रम विकसित किए गए हैं।

(x) स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (एसआईडीएच) पोर्टल को कौशल, रोजगार और उद्यमशीलता इकोसिस्टम के लिए डिजिटल सार्वजनिक बुनियादी ढांचे के रूप में स्थापित किया गया है।

DEATH OF TIGERS IN RANTHAMBORE NATIONAL PARK

978 SHRI GADDIGOUDAR PARVATAGOUDA CHANDANAGOUDA:

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the missing tigers/deaths of tigers in Ranthambore Tiger Reserve, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any probe is ordered to investigate the issue, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect tigers and details of the current status of the tigers reported dead or missing from the said National Park along with the details of the steps taken/ proposed to be taken to address the situation;

(d) the details of factors identified as contributing to this unprecedented number of deaths and decrease in the number of tigers;

(e) the details of the specific measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Forest Department to mitigate overcrowding and territorial conflicts among tigers in Ranthambore National Park; and

(f) whether the Government has set up an inquiry committee to address the potential lapses by park officials, if so, the details thereof along with the changes recommended in terms of monitoring protocols, field operations, or conservation strategies to prevent further tiger deaths, 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) and (b) As per communication received from State of Rajasthan, a committee was constituted by the Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan. The Government is aware of the order of the State constituting a committee to inquire into missing tigers of Ranthambhore.

(c) The Government of India has taken several initiatives for tiger conservation in the country which are given at the enclosed **Statement-I.**

As per the 5th cycle of the All India Tiger Estimation, 2022 conducted by the Central Government, the tiger estimation for the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is 57 $\pm$ 0.13. Four (04) tiger deaths of the said tiger reserve have been reported during the current year. Ten (10) tigers out of the said missing tigers have already been traced by the State as per the report received from the State.

(d) Ecologically productive areas like the Ranthambhore tiger reserve are characterised by a high turnover of tigers (large number of births and deaths) owing to several intrinsic and natural causes relating to their land tenure dynamics (internecine combats, infanticide movement to new areas etc.) and biological carrying capacity of the habitat for population viability.

(e) and (f) The Government of India had advised the State of Rajasthan to adopt the landscape approach to conservation keeping in view the ecology of metapopulations, based on which the latter notified the Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve and Dholpur-Karuali Tiger Reserve respectively to the west and east of the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve respectively. Further, action has been initiated in-coordination with the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) to ascertain the possibility of wildlife crime or other reasons of unnatural deaths.

STATEMENT-I

Several milestone initiatives have been taken by the Government of India for protection of tigers

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 in 2006 to provide enabling provisions for constituting the National Tiger Conservation Authority under section 38 IV B and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau under section 38 IV C.

2. Comprehensive guidelines under section 38O 1 (c) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 issued for Project Tiger and Tourism in Tiger Reserves on 15th October, 2012, namely the National Tiger Conservation Authority (Normative Standards for Tourism activities and Project Tiger) Guidelines, 2012.

3. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to tiger reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel or home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication and wireless facilities.

4. Since the year 2014 (till 25.11.2024), following tiger reserves have been notified :

1	Sathyamangalam (Tamil Nadu)
2	Mukandra Hills (Rajasthan)
3	Nawegaon-Nagzira (Maharashtra)
4	Amrabad (Telangana)
5	Pilibhit (Uttar Pradesh)
6	Bor (Maharashtra)
7	Rajaji (Uttarakhand)

8	Orang (Assam)
9	Kamlang (Arunachal Pradesh)
10	Srivilliputhur Megamalai (Tamil Nadu)
11	Ramgarh Vishdhari (Rajasthan)
12	Ranipur (Uttar Pradesh)
13	Veerangana Durgavati (Madhya Pradesh)
14	Dholpur-Karuali (Rajasthan)
15	Guru Ghasidas-Tamor Pingla (Chhattisgarh)

5. Approval of National Tiger Conservation Authority has been accorded to Sunabeda Wildlife Sanctuary, MM Hills Wildlife Sanctuary, Madhav National Park, Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary and Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary for notification as Tiger Reserve.

6. The State of Uttar Pradesh has been advised by the NTCA for declaring Sohagi Barwa Wildlife Sanctuary as a Tiger Reserve.

7. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation and assessment are bench marks for future tiger conservation strategy. India is the only country to have completed 5 cycles of the All India Tiger Estimation using this methodology.

8. As per the 5th cycle of All India Tiger Estimation, the country has a tiger estimate of 3682 with a range of 3167-3925 which is 70% of the global tiger population.

9. The 18 tiger States have notified the core/critical tiger habitat (45562.24 sq. km.), and the buffer/peripheral area (38051.97 sq.km.) of all the 56 tiger reserves in the country, under section 38V of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006.

10. Financial and technical help is provided to the State Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, such as the Project Tiger Component of the umbrella scheme of “Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats” for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the State Governments for providing effective protection to wild animals.

11. India has a bilateral understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.

12. A protocol has been signed in September, 2011 with Bangladesh for conservation of the Royal Bengal Tiger of the Sunderban. The bilateral meeting on Transboundary Conservation of Tigers in Sundarban Landscape of India and Bangladesh was held at Kolkata on 14th February 2023.

13. A sub-group on tiger and leopard conservation has been constituted for cooperation with the Russian Federation. A tripartite MOU between the National Tiger Conservation Authority, Wildlife Institute of India and A.N. Severstov Institute of Ecology and Evaluation was signed on 4.12.2018 for cooperation in scientific research on tigers.

14. India is the founder member of the Global Tiger Forum (an intergovernmental organization) of Tiger Range Countries for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.

15. A MoU signed with Myanmar for combating timber trafficking and promoting wildlife conservation:- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar for Cooperation on Combating Timber Trafficking, and Conservation of Tigers and other Wildlife has been signed on 27th February, 2020.

16. The 3rd Asia Ministerial Conference (3 AMC) was organized in New Delhi from 12-14 April 2016. Inspired by the Statement of Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, during this conference that “conservation of tigers is not a choice, it is an imperative”, to achieve the concrete results of ensuring the conservation of tigers in the wild and their habitats by 2022.

17. The Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) has been made operational in the States of Karnataka (Bandipur), Maharashtra (Pench, Tadoba-Andhari, Nawegaon-Nagzira, Melghat), Rajasthan (Ranthambhore) and Odisha (Similipal), out of 13 initially selected tiger reserves, with 60% central assistance under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, Kaziranga (Assam) with 90% central assistance.

18. Implementing a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.

19. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection, besides launching ‘Monitoring system for Tigers’ Intensive Protection and Ecological Status (M-STrIPES)’ for effective field patrolling and monitoring. The M-STrIPES application has been made android based with three distinct modules, viz. patrol, ecological and conflict.

20. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers had become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers have been done. The successful reintroduction of wild tigers in Panna is a unique example and one of a kind in the world as the rewilded and reintroduced tigresses are breeding. Further, under this initiatives, tigers have been re-introduced in the western part of the Rajaji Tiger Reserve (Uttarakhand), Madhav National Park (Madhya Pradesh), Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve and Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve (Rajasthan).

21. To assess occupancy of tigers in high altitude landscapes, a collaborative project with the Global Tiger Forum was implemented.

22. Providing special assistance for mitigation of human-tiger conflicts in problematic areas.

23. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) have been issued in 9 thematic areas as below with inputs from officials and experts, fine tuned to meet the present challenges in the field:-

i. for dealing with tiger death.

ii. to deal with emergency arising due to straying of tigers in human dominated landscape.

iii. for disposing the tiger/leopard carcass/body.

iv. to deal with orphaned / abandoned tiger cubs and old / injured tigers in the wild.

v. to deal with tiger depredation on livestock.

vi. for Interstate Co-ordination amongst tiger reserves that share boundary.

vii. for active management towards rehabilitation of tigers from source areas at landscape level.

viii. to deal with stray/feral dogs in tiger reserves.

ix. to deal with the Tiger re-introduction and supplementation in wild.

24. Phase-IV tiger reserve level, continuous monitoring of tigers using camera traps and building up data on photo captures of individual tigers, has been institutionalized.

25. A national repository of camera trap photo IDs of individual tigers has been created.

26. Economic Valuation of sixteen tiger reserves done in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Forest Management to assess value of the ecosystem services they provide and their potential role in climate change mitigation.

27. Initiated a pilot project on monetizing carbon sequestration to benefit Tiger Conservation Foundations and local in collaboration with TERI.

28. Assessment of Status, Density and Change in Forest Cover in and around tiger reserves of the Shivalik Gangetic Plain Landscape done in collaboration with the Forest Survey of India.

29. Based on International standards, security audit framework of the NTCA has been validated for implementing across all tiger reserves. 25 tiger reserves have been assessed for their security protocols through this framework.

30. To create more inviolate areas and in order to incentivize voluntary village relocation, the package has been increased from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs.

31. To assess status of tiger bearing areas outside tiger reserves, the CA|TS (Conservation Assured|Tiger Standards) framework –an international accreditation. 3 sites accredited with CA|TS certification are in India, namely the Ramnagar, Lansdowne, Forest Divisions in Uttarakhand and 24 South Parganas in West Bengal. CA|TS has now been extended to tiger reserves and 23 sites namely Manas, Kaziranga, Orang, Satpura, Pench (Maharashtra), Kanha, Panna, Valmiki, Dudhwa, Parambikulam, Mudumalai, Bandipur, Anamalai, Sundarbans Bandhavgarh, Pench (MP), Sathyamangalam, Navegaon-Nagzira, Tadoba, Melghat, Periyar, Kali and Pilibhit Tiger Reserves have been accredited with CA|TS.

32. Tiger Conservation Authority Fund has been operationalised, as envisaged in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

33. Successful reintroduction of cheetah :- Cheetah is the only large carnivore that has been extirpated in India over historical times. A project to bring back Cheetah by way of introduction has been launched. As part of the project, consultative bilateral meetings and negotiations were held with Republic of Namibia and Republic of South Africa. The bilateral negotiations culminated with signing of MoUs with Republic of Namibia and Republic of South Africa on 20th July 2022 and 17th January 2023 respectively. The MoUs facilitate biodiversity conservation with specific focus on

conservation and restoration of cheetah in their former range areas from which they went extinct.

Following the signing of MoU with Republic of Namibia, a first of batch 8 cheetahs have been successfully translocated from Namibia to Kuno National Park and on 17th September 2022, the cheetahs were released into quarantine enclosure by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. Under the provisions of the MoU signed with South Africa,12 Cheetahs (7 males, 5 females) were translocated from South Africa to Kuno National Park, Madhya Pradesh, India on 18th February 2023.

A dedicated team of forest officials, cheetah experts and veterinarians has been undertaking protection as well as monitoring of cheetahs 24x7 basis. Post introduction of the cheetah in India, 17 Cheetah cubs were born on Indian soil.

Efforts have been initiated to enter into engagements with the Governments of Kenya and Botswana too.

34. Bilateral agreement with Cambodia – The Indian delegation visited Cambodia for assessing the field situation and the capacity building requirements for tiger reintroduction initiative in Cambodia. Subsequently, a MoU with Cambodia regarding ‘‘Cooperation in biodiversity conservation and sustainable wildlife management recovery strategy of tiger and its habitat’’ has been signed.

35. Forest Fire Audit Protocol for Tiger Reserves – To assess the fire preparedness and manage complete life cycle of forest fires in tiger reserve, the NTCA has come out with Forest Fire Audit Protocol for Tiger Reserves. The protocol will facilitate tiger reserves in assessing their preparedness for combating the forest fire.

36. Scientific co-operation agreement in the field of camera trap data management with Russia: An MoU was signed with the Land of the Leopard National Park (LLNP), for sharing the technical knowhow in the field of camera trap based monitoring. Under the MoU, the NTCA and WII will provide technical assistance to LLNP to use CaTRAT (Camera Trap Data Repository and Analysis Tool). The tool was developed through joint collaborative efforts of NTCA, WII and IIIT.

37. India has also signed an MoU with Guatemala on “Conservation of the Tiger (Panthera Tigris) and the Jaguar (Panthera Onca)” which envisages to use India’s expertise for conservation of Jaguars.

38. Pre-Summit Meeting of the Tiger Range Countries (TRCs) organized at New Delhi- A pre-summit meeting of Tiger Range Countries was organized by NTCA at New Delhi from 10-12 August, 2022 for finalizing the draft declaration to be adopted at 2nd International Tiger Forum held at Vladivostok, Russia.

39. Water Source Atlas of Tiger Reserves:- For the first time NTCA has came up with the report which is designed in the atlas format to provide spatial maps showing water sources in the tiger reserves. This water source atlas based on the available remotely sensed data analysed in GIS platform, provides a first cut information on the existing water bodies in the tiger reserves.

40. International award to tiger reserves:- The Pilibhit Tiger Reserve in Uttar Pradesh and Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve in Tamil Nadu have been conferred with the inaugural Tx2 international award constituted by a consortium of international organization namely GEF, UNDP, IUCN, WWF and GTF. Three more

tiger reserves namely; Pench Tiger Reserve (Madhya Pradesh) and Pench Tiger Reserve (Maharashtra) jointly and Satpura Tiger Reserve (Madhya Pradesh) have been awarded with Tx2 award for the year 2022-2023.

41. Project Tiger completed 50 years:- The commemoration of 50 years of Project Tiger' event was inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India in Mysuru, Karnataka on 9th April 2023. During the event Hon'ble PM also released a commemorative coin on the completion of 50 years of Project Tiger.

42. In order to assess the management effectiveness of tiger reserves, NTCA has been undertaking "Management Effective Evaluation" (MEE) at an interval of 4 years. The 5th cycle of MEE was carried out for 51 tiger reserves in 2022 and the summary report was released during the Commemoration of 50 years of Project Tiger event by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India in Mysuru, Karnataka on 9th April 2023. Out of 51 tiger reserves, 12 Tiger Reserves have achieved ‘Excellent’ category, followed by 21 Tiger Reserves in ‘Very Good’ category, 13 Tiger Reserves in ‘Good’ category and 5 Tiger Reserves in ‘Fair’ category.

43. The International Big Cat Alliance was launched during Commemoration of 50 years of Project Tiger event by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India in Mysuru, Karnataka on 9th April 2023. The focus of the International big cat alliance will be on the conservation of the world's seven major big cats. The same was established on 12.3.2024 after approval of the Cabinet on 29th February, 2024.

44. All India Tiger Estimation 4th Cycle enters into Guinness World Record book:- India’s science based tiger monitoring methodology popularly known as “All India

Tiger Estimation" has entered into the Guinness World Record as largest camera trap based wild animal monitoring exercise in the world.

ATAL PENSION SCHEME

979. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

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

(a) the total number of subscribers enrolled with Atal Pension Scheme (APY) during the last five years and the current year along with the details of Pension provided under APY, State/UT wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of the scheme and has taken any new initiatives for awareness creation about the APY with a view to broad base enrollment as the beneficiaries remained miniscule; and

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

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

(a) The total number of subscribers enrolled under APY during the last five years is as under:

FY	Enrolments under APY
2019-20	68,83,373
2020-21	79,14,142
2021-22	99,11,479
2022-23	1,10,00,601
2023-24	1,22,93,490
2024-25 (as on 31.10.2024)	63,32,008

Atal Pension Yojana (APY) was launched on 09.05.2015, with the objective of creating a universal social security system for all Indians, especially the poor, the under-privileged and the workers in the unorganised sector. It is open to all citizens of India between 18-40 years of age having a savings bank account in a bank or post-office. As per the scheme, subscriber will receive pension benefit on attaining the age of 60 years. Hence, the pension benefit under APY is expected to start from 2035 onwards

(b) and (c) Measures taken to review the scheme and steps undertaken to increase coverage of APY are as under:

i. Regular monitoring of Banks and State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBCs) is undertaken in respect of achievements.
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.
v. APY Subscribers Information Brochure is available online in 13 vernacular languages as well as single-page flyer on APY in English and 22 languages as per the Eight Schedule of the Constitution of India is also available for expanding accessibility and understanding.

vi. Virtual capacity building programs for Banking Correspondents (BCs) and field staff of Banks, Self Help Group (SHG) members, bank-sakhis of State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) are being organised to propagate APY to eligible beneficiaries.

vii. Engagement with various Ministries of Government of India, National Centre for Financial Education (NCFE), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), and SRLM to spread awareness and coverage of APY.

viii. Activating online channels such as e-APY, net-banking, mobile app and bank's web-portal, for easy online onboarding.

ix. APY Help Desk and Chatbot at Protean – CRA are operational for assisting APY subscribers.

x. QR Codes for APY User services, APY Transactional services, APY Information services, APY Podcast/Videos, APY Call Centre are available for creating awareness regarding the benefits of APY and services that are being offered to APY subscribers.

REVIEWING OF NEP AND RTE ACT

980. SHRI A. RAJA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to undertake a review of objections made by many State Governments to the National Education Policy, Right of Children to Free

and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act including provisions relating to minority institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government plans to make discussion with various stakeholders and State Governments for revision of NEP-2020; and

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

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

(a) to (d):The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has been launched on 29.07.2020 after detailed consultation process with all stakeholders including Gram Panchayats, Blocks, Urban Local Bodies, Districts and States/Union Territories Governments, Hon'ble Members of Parliament, public etc.To review and discuss innovative ideas for NEP implementation, a series of workshops/consultation-cum-review meetings have been held with States/UTs, Educational Institutions, other stakeholders from time to time. Implementation of NEP 2020 was discussed in National Education Minister's Conference held in June 2022; National Conference of Chief Secretaries held in June 2022 and December, 2023; 7th Governing Council Meeting of NITI Aayog held in August 2022; Akhil Bharatiya Shiksha Samagam 2022 and 2023 etc.

There has been extensive outreach surrounding NEP 2020, eliciting a positive and encouraging response from stakeholders. Throughout the Consultation-cum-review meetings, there has been a robust exchange of ideas, discussions on state-

wise initiatives, the adoption of best practices by various states, as well as deliberations on challenges and strategies for implementing NEP 2020. These efforts have facilitated a synchronized and systematic approach towards the implementation of the policy. Consultation on implementation of NEP, 2020 is an ongoing process.

INCREASE IN GST COLLECTION

981.SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):

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

(a) whether any increase in GST collection has been reported during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details including month-wise collection thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any specific data regarding contribution to GST collection through purchase of goods, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of food items placed under the 5% GST slab and the details therefor, item-wise; and

(e) the total GST collection on the said food items (5 % GST) during the last three years, year-wise?

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

(a) and (b): Yes Madam. Month-wise details of increase in GST Collection during the last one year are given below:-

Month	Gross GST Collection (in Rs. Crores)	Month	Gross GST Collection (in Rs. Crores)	Growth (%)
Nov-22	1,45,867	Nov-23	1,67,929	15%
Dec-22	1,49,507	Dec-23	1,64,883	10%
Jan-23	1,57,554	Jan-24	1,74,106	11%
Feb-23	1,49,577	Feb-24	1,68,337	13%
Mar-23	1,60,122	Mar-24	1,78,484	11%
Apr-23	1,87,035	Apr-24	2,10,267	12%
May-23	1,57,090	May-24	1,72,739	10%
Jun-23	1,61,497	Jun-24	1,73,812	8%
Jul-23	1,65,105	Jul-24	1,82,075	10%
Aug-23	1,59,068	Aug-24	1,74,962	10%
Sep-23	1,62,712	Sep-24	1,73,240	6%
Oct-23	1,72,003	Oct-24	1,87,346	9%

(c): As per the return system, taxpayers do not declare commodity wise tax payment for each HSN/SAC code. Furthermore, tax is paid through GSTR-3B, which is a summary return. Specific data regarding contribution to GST collection through purchase of goods is not maintained.

(d): GST rates on goods are prescribed through notification 1/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.6.2017 (as amended from time to time) and corresponding notifications issued by the State/UTs. The listed items relating to food in Schedule I of the said notification which attract 5% GST rate are given in the enclosed **Statement 'A'**.

(e): Does not arise in view of the answer given in (c) above.

STATEMENT 'A'

GST rates on goods are prescribed through notification 1/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.6.2017 (as amended from time to time) and corresponding notifications issued by the State/UTs. The listed items relating to food in Schedule I of the said notification which attract 5% GST rate are as follows: -

Sl No in Notification 1/2017-Central Tax (Rate)	Chapter/ Heading/ Subheading/ Tariff Item	Description of Goods
1.	0202, 0203, 0204, 0205, 0206, 0207, 0208, 0209, 0210	All goods [other than fresh or chilled], pre-packaged and labelled
2.	0303, 0304, 0305, 0306, 0307, 0308, 0309	All goods [other than fresh or chilled], pre-packaged and labelled
7.	0401	Ultra High Temperature (UHT) milk
8.	0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, including skimmed milk powder, milk food for babies [other than condensed milk]
9.	0403	Yoghurt; Cream, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavored or containing added fruit, nuts or cocoa
9A	0403	Curd, Lassi, Butter milk, pre-packaged and labelled
10.	0404	Whey, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter; products consisting of natural milk constituents, whether or not

		containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, not elsewhere specified or included
11.	0406	Chena or paneer, pre-packaged and labelled
12.	0408	Birds' eggs, not in shell, and egg yolks, fresh, dried, cooked by steaming or by boiling in water, moulded, frozen or otherwise preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.
13.	0409	Natural honey, pre-packaged and labelled
14.	0410	Insects and other edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included
25.	0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split pre-packaged and labelled
26.	0714	Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, frozen, whether or not sliced or in the form of pellets, pre-packaged and labelled
27.	0801	Cashew nuts, whether or not shelled or peeled, desiccated coconuts
28.	0802	Dried areca nuts, whether or not shelled or peeled
29.	0802, 0813	Dried chestnuts (singhada), whether or not shelled or peeled
29A	0802	Walnuts, whether or not shelled
30.	08	Dried makhana, whether or not shelled or peeled pre-packaged and labelled
30A	0804	Mangoes sliced, dried
31.	0806	Grapes, dried, and raisins
32.	0811	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter
33.	0812	Fruit and nuts, provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption

34.	0814	Peel of citrus fruit or melons (including watermelons), frozen, dried or provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions
35.	0901	Coffee roasted, whether or not decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion [other than coffee beans not roasted]
36.	0902	Tea, whether or not flavoured [other than unprocessed green leaves of tea]
37.	0903	Maté
38.	0904	Pepper of the genus Piper; dried or crushed or ground fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta
39.	0905	Vanilla
40.	0906	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers
41.	0907	Cloves (whole fruit, cloves and stems)
42.	0908	Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms
43.	0909	Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries [other than of seed quality]
44.	0910 [other than 0910 11 10, 0910 30 10]	Ginger other than fresh ginger, saffron, turmeric (curcuma) other than fresh turmeric, thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices
45.	10	All goods i.e. cereals, pre-packaged and labelled
46.	1001	Wheat and meslin, pre-packaged and labelled
47.	1002	Rye, pre-packaged and labelled
48.	1003	Barley, pre-packaged and labelled
49.	1004	Oats, pre-packaged and labelled
50.	1005	Maize (corn), pre-packaged and labelled
51.	1006	Rice, pre-packaged and labelled
52.	1007	Grain sorghum, pre-packaged and labelled
53.	1008	Buckwheat, millet and canary seed; other cereals such as Jawar, Bajra, Ragi, pre-packaged and labelled
54.	1101	Wheat or meslin flour, pre-packaged and labelled
55.	1102	Cereal flours other than of wheat or meslin i.e. maize (corn) flour, Rye flour, etc., pre-packaged and labelled

56.	1103	Cereal groats, meal and pellets, including suji and dalia, pre-packaged and labelled
57.	1104	Cereal grains otherwise worked (for example, rolled, flaked, pearled, sliced or kibbled), except rice of heading 1006; germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground [other than hulled cereal grains]
58.	1105	Meal, powder, flour, flakes, granules and pellets of potatoes, pre-packaged and labelled
59.	1106	Meal and powder of the dried leguminous vegetables of heading 0713 (pulses) [other than guar meal 1106 10 10 and guar gum refined split 0713, of sago or of roots or tubers of heading 0714 or of the products of Chapter 8, pre-packaged and labelled
61.	0713	Guar gum refined split
62.	1109 00 00	Wheat gluten, whether or not dried
63.	12	All goods other than of seed quality
64.	1201	Soya beans, whether or not broken other than of seed quality.
65.	1202	Ground-nuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked, whether or not shelled or broken other than of seed quality.
67.	1204	Linseed, whether or not broken other than of seed quality.
68.	1205	Rape or colza seeds, whether or not broken other than of seed quality.
69.	1206	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken other than of seed quality
70.	1207	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (i.e. Palm nuts and kernels, cotton seeds, Castor oil seeds, Sesamum seeds, Mustard seeds, Safflower (Carthamustinctorius) seeds, Melon seeds, Poppy seeds, Ajams, Mango kernel, Niger seed, Kokam) whether or not broken, other than of seed quality

71.	1208	Flour and meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruits, other than those of mustard
71A	1209	Tamarind seeds meant for any use other than sowing
74.	1212	Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, frozen or dried, whether or not ground; fruit stones and kernels and other vegetable products (including unroasted chicory roots of the variety Cichoriumintybussativum) of a kind used primarily for human consumption, not elsewhere specified or included
75.	1301	Natural gums, resins, gum-resins and oleoresins (for example, balsams) [other than lac and shellac]
76.	1301	Compounded asafoetida commonly known as heeng
76A	13	Tamarind Kernel powder
79.	1507	Soya-bean oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
80.	1508	Ground-nut oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.
81.	1509	Olive oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.
82.	1510	Other oils and their fractions, obtained solely from olives, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified, including blends of these oils or fractions with oils or fractions of heading 1509
83.	1511	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.
84.	1512	Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.
85.	1513	Coconut (copra), palm kernel or babassu oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.
86.	1514	Rape, colza or mustard oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.

87.	1515	Other fixed vegetable or microbial fats and oils (including jojoba oil) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.
88.	1516	Vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, inter-esterified, re-esterified or elaidinised, whether or not refined, but not further prepared.
89.	1517	Edible mixtures or preparations of vegetable fats or vegetable oils or of fractions of different vegetable fats or vegetable oils of this Chapter, other than edible fats or oils or their fractions of heading 1516
90.	1518	Vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, boiled, oxidised, dehydrated, sulphurised, blown, polymerised by heat in vacuum or in inert gas or otherwise chemically modified, excluding those of heading 1516
91.	1701	Beet sugar, cane sugar
91A.	1701 or1702	Jaggery of all types including Cane Jaggery (gur), Palmyra Jaggery, pre-packaged and labelled; Khandsari Sugar, pre-packaged and labelled; Rab, pre-packaged and labelled
92.	1702 or 1704	Palmyra sugar, mishri, batasha, bura, sakar, khadisakar, harda, sakariya, gatta, kuliya, elaichidana, lukumdana, chikkis like puffed rice chikki, peanut chikki, sesame chikki, tilchikki, tilpatti, tilrevdi, sugar makhana, groundnut sweets, gajak, khaja, khajuli, anarsa
92A	1703	Molasses
93.	1801	Cocoa beans whole or broken, raw or roasted
94.	1802	Cocoa shells, husks, skins and other cocoa waste
95.	1803	Cocoa paste whether or not de-fatted
96.	1901 20 00	Mixes and doughs for the preparation of bread, pastry and other baker's wares

96A	1901	Food preparation of millet flour, in powder form, containing at least 70% millets by weight, pre-packaged and labelled
97.	1902	Seviyan (vermicelli)
98.	1903	Tapioca and substitutes therefor prepared from starch, in the form of flakes, grains, pearls, siftings or in similar forms. (sabudana)
98A	1904	Puffed rice, commonly known as Muri, flattened or beaten rice, commonly known as Chira, parched rice, commonly known as khoi, parchedpaddy or rice coated with sugar or gur, commonly known as Murki, pre-packaged and labelled
99.	1905	Pizza bread
99A	1905 or 2106	Khakhra, Plain chapatti or roti
99B	1905	Un-fried or un-cooked snack pellets, by whatever name called, manufactured through process of extrusion
100.	1905 40 00	Rusks, toasted bread and similar toasted products
100A	2106	Roasted Gram idli/dosa batter, chutney powder
101.	2106 90	Sweetmeats
101A	2106 90	Namkeens, bhujia, mixture, chabena and similar edible preparations in ready for consumption form, other than those pre-packaged and labelled

NON-ALLOCATION OF FUNDS UNDER SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN

982. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:

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

(a)the details of the funds allotted to States under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b)the reason for not releasing funds to some States including West Bengal under the Scheme; and

(c) 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):The details of the funds allotted to States under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise is given at enclosed **Statement.**

(b) and (c): The allocation of Central share to States/UTs under Samagra Shiksha are made as per the Budget Estimates (BE) provided by Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. The financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for implementation of the interventions under Samagra Shiksha. Accordingly, the annual plans under Samagra Shiksha are prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements and priority and this is reflected in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPandB). These plans are then appraised and approved/estimated by Project Approval Board (PAB) in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme.The funds are released based on the fulfillment of certain conditions such as pace of expenditure, receipt of commensurate State share, audited accounts, Statement cumulative State share, Statement on outstanding advances, up-to date expenditure Statement, furnishing of information as prescribed in the Manual on Financial Management and Procurement and audited utilization certificate of previous year.

The scheme of Samagra Shiksha not only provides support for the implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 but has also been aligned with the recommendations of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. The scheme has been extended for a period of five years i.e., from 2021-22 to 2025-26. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India (PM-SHRI) supplements the efforts of Samagra Shiksha. These schools are to showcasethe implementation of the National Education Policy 2020 and emerge as exemplar schoolsover a period of time, and also offer leadership to other schools in the neighbourhood.

States and UTs are required to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Departmentof School Education and Literacy (DoSEandL), Ministry of Education, Government of India,for implementation of PM SHRI scheme. Out of 36 States/UTs, 33 States/UTs have signedthe MoU so far. Three States, including West Bengal, have not signed the MoU.

Total amount approved as Proposed Central Share Release to West Bengal under Samagra Shiksha during the last 5 years i.e. 2019-20 to 2023-24 is Rs. 7853.65Crore. An amount of Rs. 6049.56 Crore has been released to the State during the period.

This Department has launched the PRABANDH (Project Appraisal, Budgeting Achievements and Data Handling) System. One of the important features of the PRABANDH System is updation of Expenditure incurred under the different interventions of the Samagra Shiksha. For this purpose, a data visualization

Dashboard has been created in the PRABANDH System for display of monthly status of physical and financial progress under the major interventions of the Samagra Shiksha.Regular follow ups and review meetings are held with the States/UTs ensuring an integrated approach for monitoring and smooth implementation of the schemes.

STATEMENT

Details of Central Share allocated to the States / UTs under Samagra Shiksha during last five years:

(Rs in Crore)

S.No.	Name of the State	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	A and N Islands	47.35	55.46	56.37	74.02	86.90
2	Andhra Pradesh	1294.75	1348.54	1348.54	1712.59	1775.81
3	Arunachal Pradesh	443.14	442.16	442.16	533.70	576.59
4	Assam	1848.97	1977.03	1977.03	2514.60	2578.10
5	Bihar	3673.91	3827.55	3827.55	5018.87	4991.24
6	Chandigarh	97.51	95.53	100.24	124.23	132.14
7	Chhattisgarh	1039.58	887.90	887.90	1138.33	1157.85
8	Dadra and N. Haveli Daman and Diu	64.09	67.18	67.41	87.94	95.37
9	Delhi	302.64	315.21	315.21	377.27	368.92
10	Goa	17.87	18.61	18.61	29.86	24.27
11	Gujarat	1383.02	1041.84	1009.74	1371.21	1316.74
12	Haryana	775.93	857.56	825.39	963.50	1010.74
13	Himachal Pradesh	558.35	581.66	581.66	738.08	672.19

14	Jammu and Kashmir	1794.14	1472.14	1320.22	1650.60	1721.60
15	Jharkhand	994.02	900.18	900.18	1167.68	1215.45
16	Karnataka	779.08	707.61	707.61	1004.94	922.75
17	Kerala	242.16	252.22	252.22	348.47	328.83
18	Ladakh	42.25	102.04	100.00	123.49	182.49
19	Lakshadweep	8.28	8.26	5.73	7.87	5.75
20	Madhya Pradesh	2828.24	2946.31	2946.31	3727.88	3842.07
21	Maharashtra	1016.22	1013.70	1013.70	1592.90	1317.43
22	Manipur	368.06	382.42	370.43	494.19	483.05
23	Meghalaya	348.65	423.39	305.84	375.15	398.83
24	Mizoram	196.40	233.10	225.60	323.08	344.29
25	Nagaland	246.23	256.24	218.09	281.05	314.28
26	Odisha	1894.84	1497.45	1453.34	1841.08	1895.20
27	Puducherry	14.54	15.14	15.14	19.87	19.74
28	Punjab	521.79	572.10	543.53	719.06	708.78
29	Rajasthan	3190.76	2730.20	2730.20	3452.20	3560.25
30	Sikkim	96.17	127.49	122.49	151.76	159.73
31	Tamil Nadu	1801.73	1649.96	1649.96	2117.60	2090.77
32	Telangana	1095.25	880.61	880.61	1143.86	1148.35
33	Tripura	312.11	426.43	318.20	387.41	414.94
34	Uttar Pradesh	5609.35	5533.09	5123.11	6261.80	6578.75
35	Uttarakhand	818.16	787.73	672.63	844.44	686.30
36	West Bengal	1635.25	1338.77	1338.77	1773.38	1767.48
	Total	**37400.76**	**35772.81**	**34671.73**	**44493.94**	**44893.96**

FOREST COVER IN THE COUNTRY

983. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI IMRAN MASOOD:

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

(a) the details of forest cover in the country during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether loss of tree cover increase the emission of carbon dioxide, if so, the details of carbon dioxide emission caused due to tree cover loss in the country during the last five years;

(c) the justifications for the contradictions between India State of Forest Report 2021 and Global Forest Watch Data; and

(d) whether the Government plan to amend the Forest Conservation Act (1980) again, given the severe criticism for the recent amendment for removing protections from deemed andcommunity forests?

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) Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun, an organization under the Ministry carries out the assessment of forest cover biennially. As per the latest India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2021, the total forest cover of the country is 7,13,789 square kilometer which is 21.71% of the geographical area of the country. The State/UT wise details of forest cover in the country during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The forest and tree cover has increased by 7449 square kilometer as per the assessment in ISFR 2021 in comparison to assessment in ISFR 2017.As there is no loss of forest and tree cover, the question of increase in emission of carbon dioxide due to loss of forest and tree cover does not arise.

The contradiction between India State of Forest Report 2021 and Global Forest Watch data may be due to difference in the definition of forest cover and tree cover adopted in these two reports.

The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, was amended through a gazette notification dated 4th August, 2023 and the revised provisions came into effect from 1st December, 2023.The amendments are being implemented to promote the conservation, management and restoration of forests, support ecologically sustainable development, ensure ecological security, preserve cultural and traditional values related to forests and address economic needs while advancing carbon neutrality.

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STATEMENT

State/UT wise details of Forest Cover from ISFR 2017 to ISFR 2021

(Area in square kilometre)

State/UT	Geographical Area	ISFR 2017	ISFR 2019	ISFR 2021
Andhra Pradesh	1,62,968	28,147	29,137	29,784
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	66,964	66,688	66,431
Assam	78,438	28,105	28,327	28,312
Bihar	94,163	7,299	7,306	7,381
Chhattisgarh	1,35,192	55,547	55,611	55,717
Delhi	1,483	192.41	195.44	195
Goa	3,702	2,229	2,237	2,244
Gujarat	1,96,244	14,757	14,857	14,926
Haryana	44,212	1,588	1,602	1,603
Himachal	55,673	15,100	15,434	15,443

Pradesh				
Jharkhand	79,716	23,553	23,611	23,721
Karnataka	1,91,791	37,550	38,575	38,730
Kerala	38,852	20,321	21,144	21,253
Madhya Pradesh	3,08,252	77,414	77,482	77,493
Maharashtra	3,07,713	50,682	50,778	50,798
Manipur	22,327	17,346	16,847	16,598
Meghalaya	22,429	17,146	17,119	17,046
Mizoram	21,081	18,186	18,006	17,820
Nagaland	16,579	12,489	12,486	12,251
Odisha	1,55,707	51,345	51,619	52,156
Punjab	50,362	1,837	1,849	1,847
Rajasthan	3,42,239	16,572	16,630	16,655
Sikkim	7,096	3,344	3,342	3,341
Tamil Nadu	1,30,060	26,281	26,364	26,419
Telangana	1,12,077	20,419	20,582	21,214
Tripura	10,486	7,726	7,726	7,722
Uttar Pradesh	2,40,928	14,679	14,806	14,818
Uttarakhand	53,483	24,295	24,303	24,305
WestBengal	88,752	16,847	16,902	16,832
A and NIslands	8,249	6,742	6,743	6,744
Chandigarh	114	21.56	22.03	22.88
Dadra andNagar Haveli and Damanand Diu	602	227.49	227.49	227.75
Jammu and Kashmir	2,22,236	23,241	21,358	21,287
Ladakh			2,254	2,272
Lakshadweep	30	27.10	27.10	27.10
Puducherry	490	53.67	52.41	53.30
Grand Total	**3,287,469**	**7,08,273**	**7,12,249**	**713,789**

From ISFR 2019 onwards Jammu and Kashmir was divided into two UTs viz. Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

YOUTH ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

984.SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) the total number of youth engagement programmes conducted in rural areas under the National Youth Policy in FY 2023-24;

(b) the funds allocated for promoting youth leadership, skills and sports in rural regions;

(c) the number of youth participants engaged in these programmes; and

(d) thespecific initiatives taken to provide employment and skill development opportunities for rural youth through these programmes?

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

(a) The National Youth Policy envisions to synergize the hopes and aspirations of India's youth to enable harmonious growth of society to harness the energies of youth more effectively towards inclusive economic growth and responsible governance. The Policy broadly lays down the principles around which the schemes of the Department are to be implemented.

(b) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports provides funds for promoting youth leadership, skills and sports in the country as a whole including the rural regions. The funds are allocated by the Ministry Scheme-wise,and not region-wise. The Statement indicating budget for various programmes is placed at STATEMENT-I.

(c) A total of 4,96,39,201 youth participated in variousyouth engagement/Experiential learning/ training and other programs conducted by the Department during FY 2023-24.

(d) The Department through its field organizations has taken various initiatives for instance, through MY Bharat portal various Experiential Learning Programs have been launched for youth in several sectors. These programmesprovide an opportunity to youth for learning by doing.

Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development organized various skill training programs for creation of entrepreneurial opportunities and for providing employment generation among the rural youth across the country, particularly for the underprivileged youth of Jammu and Kashmir.

STATEMENT-I

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 2024-25 OF THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS

(In Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Budget Estimates@ 2024-25
A.	**Secretariat Youth Affairs**	**20.25**
B.	**Rashtriya Yuva SashaktikaranKaryakaram (RYSK)**	
1.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	426.00
2.	National Youth Corps	75.00
3.	Young Leaders Programme	9.00
4.	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development	22.00

5.	International Cooperation	11.70
6.	Youth Hostels	5.00
7.	Scouting and Guiding	0.75
8.	Yuva Portal	13.30
	TOTAL (B) RYSK	**562.75**
C.	**National Service Scheme (NSS)**	250.00
D.	**Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)**	26.50
E.	**Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat)**	200.00
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E)	**1059.50**

@ - including NE Region

MONUMENTS PRESERVED AND MAINTAINED BY ASI

985. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

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

(a) the details of the number of monuments that are being preserved and maintained by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) the details of allocation and utilisation of funds for the maintenance/preservation/ conservation of historical monuments in Andhra Pradesh State during the last five years, district and monument-wise; and

(c) whether the Government has planned any future initiatives to maintain/preserve/ conserve historical monuments in Andhra Pradesh State, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) There are 135 centrally protected monuments under the care and maintenance of Archaeological survey of India of (ASI) in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The list of Monuments are given in the enclosed **Statement I**.

(b) The details of allocation and utilisation of funds for the maintenance/preservation/ conservation of historical monuments in Andhra Pradesh State during the last five years, district and monument-wise. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement II.**

(c) Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) undertakes the conservation and preservation maintenance, including works on the Historical Monuments in Andhra Pradesh as per the need and requirements of the monuments.

STATEMENT –I

List of Centrally Protected Monuments/Sites under the jurisdiction of ASI Amaravati Circle

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument / Site	Village	Locality/ Mandal	District
1.	Hill Fort and buildings therein and the fortifications at the foot of the hill.	Gooty	Gooty	Anantapur
2.	Madhavaraya temple (Old Vishnu temple)	Gorantla	Gorantla	Sri Satya Sai
3.	Outer wall of the Mahalakshmi temple	Goripalli	Parigi	Sri Satya Sai
4.	Group of sculptures - Ancient Site	Hemavati	Anantapuram	Sri Satya Sai
5.	Group of old temples together with adjacent land	Hemavati	Anantapuram	Sri Satya Sai
6.	Large dolmen on a rocky hillock	Kalyandurg	Kalyandurg	Anantapur
7.	Mallikarjuna (Siva) temple	Kambaduru	Kalyandurg	Anantapur
8.	Veerabhadra temple	Lepakashi	Lepakashi	Sri Satya Sai
9.	Basavannah temple	Lepakashi	Lepakashi	Sri Satya Sai
10.	Hill fort	Madakasira	Madakasira	Sri Satya Sai
11.	Large bastion and an old gateway	Madakasira	Madakasira	Sri Satya Sai
12.	Old gopuram	Penukonda	Penukonda	Sri Satya Sai
13.	Old stamba or lamp pillar in the Sub Collector's office compound	Penukonda	Penukonda	Sri Satya Sai
14.	Seethatheertham stepped well with entrance in the form of a bull	Penukonda	Penukonda	Sri Satya Sai

15.	Small pavillion and ruined water tower in afield	Penukonda	Penukonda	Sri Satya Sai
16.	The citadel and ruined buildings on the hill	Penukonda	Penukonda	Sri Satya Sai
17.	The Hill fort and northern gateway with Inscriptions	Penukonda	Penukonda	Sri Satya Sai
18.	Watch tower known as Rama's bastion	Penukonda	Penukonda	Sri Satya Sai
19.	Hill fortress and a large wall	Ratnagiri	Rolla	Sri Satya Sai
20.	Extensive hill fortress with outlying Fortification	Rayadurg	Rayadurgam	Anantapur
21.	Palace and two temples of Rama and Krishna	Rayadurg	Rayadurgam	Anantapur
22.	Chintalarayaswami temple	Tadpatri	Tadpatri	Anantapur
23.	Rameswaraswami temple	Tadpatri	Tadpatri	Anantapur
24.	Lower Fort	Chandragiri	Chandragiri	Tirupati
25.	Upper Fort	Chandragiri	Chandragiri	Tirupati
26.	Parasuramesvara temple	Gudimallam	Yerupedu	Tirupati
27.	Fort	Gurramkonda	Gurramkonda	Annamayya
28.	Lower Fort, Center Fort wall, moat, old fort gateway, old hanuman temple, old mahammadan tomb, old mandapam and old mosque	Gurramkonda	Gurramkonda	Annamayya
29.	Mahal	Gurramkonda	Gurramkonda	Annamayya
30.	Palliswaramudaya Mahadeva temple	Kalakada	Kalakada	Annamayya

31.	Venkateswara Vishnu temple	Mangapuram	Chandragiri	Tirupati
32.	Megalithic cairns with bounding stone circles	Pandur	Varadaiahpalem	Chittoor
33.	Chennakeswaraswami temple	Sompalem	Mulakalacheruvu	Annamayya
34.	Megalithic cists and cairns	Virakuppam (Birakuppam)	Nagalapuram	Chittoor
35.	Mounds containing Buddhist remains such as stupas	Adurru	Mamidikuduru	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Konasema
36.	Golingeswara group of temples	Biccavolu	Biccavolu	East Godavari
37.	Kanchragudi	Biccavolu	Biccavolu	East Godavari
38.	Monolithic Ganesa Image	Biccavolu	Biccavolu	East Godavari
39.	Nakkalagudi	Biccavolu	Biccavolu	East Godavari
40.	Veerabhadra temple	Biccavolu	Biccavolu	East Godavari
41.	Bhimeswara temple	Draksharama	Ramachandrapuram	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Konasema
42.	Rock-cut caves and cisterns and remains of Buddhist Stupas, Chaityas and Viharas (monasteries) on the hill Pandavula or Pandavulakonda	Kapavaram	Korukonda	East Godavari
43.	Buddhist remains at Kodavali	Kodavali	Gollaprolu	Kakinada
44.	Bhimeswara temple	Samalkota	Samalkota	Kakinada
45.	Ruined Buddhist stupa and other remains	Amaravati	Amaravati	Palanadu
46.	An Ancient Siva temple with inscription	Ayyangarialam (Hamlet of Pondugua)	Dachepalle	Palnadu
47.	Sri	Bapatla	Bapatla	Bapatla

	Bhavanarayanaswami temple			
48.	Ruined Buddhist stupa	Bhattiprolu	Bapatla	Guntur
49.	The Sculptures, carvings, images, bas reliefor other like objects discovered within the revenue limit	Buddam	Atcahmpet	Palnadu
50.	Kapoteswaratemplewith five inscriptional slabs within the temple site	Chejerla	Nekarikallu	Palnadu
51.	Inscribed rock to the west ofDharanikota	Dharanikota	Amaravati	Palnadu
52.	Fort in ruins	Dharanikota	Amaravai	Palnadu
53.	The Mounds with ancient remains on them	Grandhasiri (Hamlet of Vornakallu)	Atchampet	Palnadu
54.	Inscribed marble pillar near theGopala Temple	Ipur	Ipur	Palnadu
55.	Ancient Buddhist remains with Brahmi inscriptions on the mound	Manchikallu	Rentachintala	Palnadu
56.	Reconstructed monuments at Anupu And Nagarjunklonda hilltop	Anupu	Macherla	Palnadu
57.	Mounds within the limit of Nagulavaram	Nagulavaram	Macherla	Palnadu
58.	The Sculptures, carvings, images, bas relief on the ancient mound	Pullareddigudem	Macherla	Palnadu
59.	(i) The mounds with remains of ancient building between the	Pullareddigudem (Agarharam)	Macherla	Palnadu

	hillock of Nagarjuna Konda and the village of Pullareddigudem (ii) Mounds adjacent to the hillock reddigudem (iii) Hill of Nagarjunakonda with the ancient remains			
60.	Four-storeyed rock-cut Hindu temple	Undavalli	Tadepalli	Guntur
61.	The Mounds with ancient remains	Velpur	Atcahmpet	Palnadu
62.	Vigneswara swami temple	Chilamakuru	Yerraguntla	Kadapa YSR
63.	Agatheswarswami Temple	Chilamkuru	Yerraguntla	Kadapa YSR
64.	Remains of the buried Jain temple	Danavulapadu	Jammalamadugu	Kadapa YSR
65.	Fort with enclosed ancient buildings, Madhavaperumal temple and tower known as Madarsala	Gandikota	Jammalamadugu	Kadapa YSR
66.	Saumyanatha temple	Nandalur	Nandalur	Annamaya
67.	Ancient Site Village	Peddamudiyan	Peddamudiyan	Kadapa YSR
68.	Kothandaramaswami Temple	Peddamudiyan	Peddamudiyan	Kadapa YSR
69.	Mukunteswara temple with inscriptions	Peddamudiyan	Peddamudiyan	Kadapa YSR
70.	Narasimha temple	Peddamudiyan	Peddamudiyan	Kadapa YSR
71.	Old Vishnu temple with inscriptions	Peddamudiyan	Peddamudiyan	Kadapa YSR
72.	AthiralaParasurama temple	Poli	Rajampeta	Annamaya
73.	Bheemeshwara swami temple	Pushpagiri (hamlet of Kotluru)	Vallur	Kadapa YSR
74.	Indranadheshwara	Pushpagiri (hamlet	Vallur	Kadapa YSR

	swami temple	ofKotlluru)		
75.	Kamalasamveswara swami temple	Pushpagiri (hamlet ofKotlluru)	Vallur	Kadapa YSR
76.	Raghaveswara swami temple	Pushpagiri (hamlet ofKotlluru)	Vallur	Kadapa YSR
77.	Sivakesavaswami temple	Pushpagiri(hamlet ofKotlluru)	Vallur	Kadapa YSR
78.	Trikoteswara swami temple	Pushpagiri (hamlet ofKotlluru)	Vallur	Kadapa YSR
79.	Vaidhyanadha swami temple	Pushpagiri (hamlet of Kotlluru)	Vallur	Kadapa YSR
80.	Fort with ancient buildings therein	Siddhout	Siddavatam	Kadapa YSR
81.	Visvanatha swami temple	Sivalpalli	Chennur	Kadapa YSR
82.	Sri Kodandarma swamy temple and adjoining buildings	Vontimitta	Vontimitta	Kadapa YSR
83.	Ancient site with the mound marking the Buddhist Stupas in it	Alluru	veerullapadu	NTR
84.	Buddhist remains in a mound	Ghantasala	Ghantasala	Krishna
85.	Mound containing Buddhist remains and ancient village site.	Gudivada	Gudivada	Krishna
86.	Sculptures, carvings, images other like objects found in the vicinity of the old Mosque	Gudur	Gudur	Krishna
87.	Hillock containing the mound marking the ancient remains of ancient Buddhist stupas situated on it	Gummadiduru	Penuganchiprolu	NTR
88.	Buddhist remains of a	Jaggayyapeta	Jaggayyapeta	NTR

	Stupa on the hill			
89.	Bandar Fort: (i) Armoury known as Fort and customs office (ii) Belfry	Machilipatnam	Machilipatnam	Krishna
90.	Dutch cemetry (D.No. 308)	Machilipatnam	Machilipatnam	Krishna
91.	Rock-cut cave temples on the Hill	Mogalrajapuram	Vijayawada urban	NTR
92.	Ancient site and remains comprised in survey plot No. 37	Munagacherla	Nandigama	NTR
93.	Four pillars in the ruined mandapam in Jammidoddi	Vijayawada urban	Vijayawada urban	NTR
94.	Inscribed Pillar and slab in Mallesvarasvami temple	Vijayawada urban	Vijayawada urban	NTR
95.	Kiratharjuna Pillar on the Indrakilla Hill	Vijayawada urban	Vijayawada urban	NTR
96.	Two rock-cut cave temples on the Indrakila hill known as Akkanna Maddanna caves	Vijayawada urban	Vijayawada urban	NTR
97.	Ruined fort and buildings therein except Ramazan masjid	Adoni	Adoni	Kurnool
98.	Inscribed boulder bearing Andhra records of 150 A.D.	Chinnakadaburu	Peddakadaburu	Kurnool
99.	A prominent granite hillock bearing Asokan inscription	Jonnagiri	Tuggali	Kurnool
100.	Gateways and the bastions of the old fort, viz. (i) Bastion No.1 Beach GhantkiBuruzu	Kurnool	Kurnool	Kurnool

	(ii) Bastion No. 2 Lal BangalowBuruzu (iii) Gateway to GopalaDarwaja Gateway toPanikiddi			
101.	Mausoleum known as Abdul Wahab Khan's Tomb and adjoining buildings	Kurnool	Kurnool	Kurnool
102.	Nandavaram Temple including the sculpture of Subrahamanya	Nandavaram	Banaganapalle	Nandyala
103.	The Asokaninscription, Two early Chalukya inscriptions and One late Chalukya inscriptions.	Rajulamandagiri (H amlet of Jutur)	Pattikonda	Kurnool
104.	Inscribed stone lying to the east of Siva temple	Rayachoti	Nandavaram	Kurnool
105.	Old Cave Temple	Yaganti	Banaganapalle	Nandyala
106.	Uma-Mahesvaraswami Temple	Yaganti	Banaganapalle	Nandyala
107.	Ancient Mounds	Kanuparti	Naguluppalapadu	Prakasam
108.	A group of eight rock-cut temples in Bhairavakonda hill	Kottapalli	Chandrasekharapuram	Prakasam
109.	Chola Temple	Motupalle	Chinaganjam	Bapatla
110.	Ancient Mound	Pedaganjam	Chinaganjam	Bapatla
111.	Pitikeswara group of temples including Approach road	Pittikayagulla	Bestavaripeta	Prakasam
112.	Ancient Site	Pusalapadu	Bestavaripeta	Prakasam
113.	Ramalingeswara group of temples	Satiavolu	Racherla	Prakasam
114.	Mound known as 'BodipatiDibba'	Ramatirtham (Hamlet of Varini)	vidavalur	SPSR- Nellore
115.	Ancient Mound in part of S.No. 855 A	Ramatirtham	vidavalur	SPSR- Nellore

116.	Hill Fort with Ancient buildingstherein	Udayagiri	Udayagiri	SPSR- Nellore
117.	Krishna Temple in a part of Donkawith Gopuram, Kalyanamandapa and Masonry built Tank	Udayagiri	Udayagiri	SPSR- Nellore
118.	Ranganayakula Temple	Udayagiri	Udayagiri	SPSR- Nellore
119.	Ancient Mound	Kalingapatnam	Gara	Srikakulam
120.	Sri Somesvara temple	Srimukhalingam	Jalamuru	Srikakulam
121.	Bhimesvara temple	Srimukhalingam	Jalamuru	Srikakulam
122.	Mukhalingesvara temple	Srimukhalingam	Jalamuru	Srikakulam
123.	Buddhist remains: (i) Six Images, (ii) Three images and some more images on the hill, (iii) Oneimage, (iv) Three images	Salihundam	Gara	Srikakulam
124.	Eastern portion of Salihundam hill containing Buddhist remains (A Chaitya and four stupas)	Salihundam	Gara	Srikakulam
125.	Ancient Buddhist Mounds locally known as 'DhanaDibbalu'	Kotturu (near Gokivada forest)	Rambilli	Anakapalli
126.	Buddhist rock-cut stupas,Dagebas and caves and the ruins of a structural Chaitya with its outbuilding and other Ancient remains on two adjoining hills known as Bojjanna Konda.	Sankaram	Anakapalli	Anakapalli
127.	Durga Bhairavakonda having an ancient	Neelavati	Gantyada	Vizianagaram

	monument called Durga			
128.	Ruined Buddhist Monastery at Gurubhaktulakonda	Ramathirtham	Nellimarla	Vizianagaram
129.	The old temple (Dibbesvarasvami temple)	Sarapalli (Sarapalle)	Nellimarla	Vizianagaram
130.	Mounds containing Buddhist remains	Arugolanu	Tadepalligudem	West Godavari
131.	Mounds locally known as Bhimalingadibba	Denduluru	Denduluru	Eluru
132.	Buddhist monuments (i) Rock-cut temple, (ii) Large Monastery, (iii) Small Monastery, (iv) Brick Chaitya, (v) Ruined Mandapa, (vi) Stone built Stupa andLarge group of stupas	Guntupalle	Kamavarapukota	Eluru
133.	The caves and structural stupa of Archaeological interest on Dharmalingesvarasvami hill	Jilakarragudem (Hamlet of Guntupalle)	Kamavarapukota	Eluru
134.	Ancient Mounds in S.No. 501-1	Pedavegi	Pedavegi	Eluru
135.	The mounds of Pedavegi: Dibba No.1 Dibba No.2, Dibba No. 3, Dibba No. 4,Dibba No. 5.	Pedavegi	Pedavegi	Eluru

STATEMENT –II

Monument wise Last five years Expenditure(MW-Conservation) under the Jurisdiction of ASI Amaravati Circle

S. No.	Name of the monument/District/State	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Hill Fort and buildings therein and the fortifications at the foot of the hill, Gooty, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	1081776	1233276	1520349	2211957	1181805
2	Madhavaraya temple (Old Vishnu temple), Gorantla, Sri Satya Sai, Andhra Pradesh	530866	181434	177748	311621	238021
3	Outer wall of the mahalakshmi temple, Goripalli, Sri Satya Sai, Andhra Pradesh	166536	207280	256400	239266	118494
4	Group of sculptures- Ancient site, Hemavati, Anantapuramu, Sri Satya Sai, Andhra Pradesh	0	75316	69139	134088	185962
5	Group of old temples, Hemavati, Anantapuram, Sri Satya Sai, Andhra Pradesh	4151229	860085	843130	565092	460352
6	Large dolmen on a rocky hillock, Kalyandurg, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	0	6084	0	0	0
7	Mallikarjuna(Siva) temple, Kambaduru, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	564658	699706	616589	1792913	2132773
8	Veerabhadra temple, Lepakashi, Sri Satya Sai, Andhra Pradesh	1527149	1071714	2348133	9666621	3470671
9	Basavannah temple, Lepakashi, Sri Satya Sai, Andhra Pradesh	499608	643645	708051	964879	432728
10	Hill fort, Madakasira, Sri Satya Sai, Andhra Pradesh	326336	419656	596346	2636226	4981896
11	Large bastion and an old gateway, Madakasira, Sri Satya Sai, Andhra Pradesh	0	12342	29317	178891	149950
12	Old Gopuram, Penukonda, Sri Satya Sai, Andhra Pradesh	0	1845	3646	91418	0

13	Old Stamba or lamp pillar in the Sub Collector's office compound, Penukonda, Sri Satya Sai, Andhra Pradesh	0	1845	3646	92508	0
14	Seethatheertham stepped well with entrance in the form of a bull, Penukonda, Sri Satya Sai, Andhra Pradesh	0	1845	3646	198478	108095
15	Small pavilion and ruined water tower in a field, Penukonda, Sri Satya Sai, Andhra Pradesh	0	1845	3646	91048	0
16	The citadel and ruined buildings on the hill, Penukonda, Sri Satya Sai, Andhra Pradesh	0	0	6950	92198	0
17	The Hill fort and northern gateway with inscriptions, Penukonda, Sri Satya Sai, Andhra Pradesh	179960	0	403838	1662721	2837702
18	Watch tower known as Rama's bastion, Penukonda, Sri Satya Sai, Andhra Pradesh	0	0	27228	93348	0
19	Hillfort and a large well at Ratnagiri, Sri Satya Sai	1279970	175834	420389	4408454	1620918
20	Extensive hill fortress with outlying fortification, Rayadurg, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	166536	921400	586103	621724	525144
21	Palace and two temples of Rama and Krishna, Rayadurg, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	0	1548	3646	94698	0
22	Chintalarayaswami temple, Tadapatri, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	598738	770323	1877199	1003343	4096744
23	Rameswaraswami temple, Tadapatri, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	557946	613120	892824	721244	787832
24	Lower Fort, Chandragiri, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.	2071519	1465381	1439189	4304050	1123098
25	Upper Fort, Chandragiri, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh	304825	502979	376990	589831	493719
26	Parasuramesvara temple, Gudimallam, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh	585631	478543	873421	627648	1562727

27	Fort, Gurramkonda, Annamayya, Andhra Pradesh	209590	190039	354329	335455	282413
28	Lower Fort, Centre Fort wall, moat, old fort gateway, old hanuman temple, old mahammadan tomb, old mandapam and old mosque, Gurramkonda, Annamayya, Andhra Pradesh	307825	536117	437816	2244715	435254
29	Mahal, Gurramkonda, Annamayya, Andhra Pradesh	13212	115340	152616	86188	253445
30	PalliswaramudayaMahadeva temple, Kalakada, Annamayya, Andhra Pradesh	147033	178317	484985	227136	147215
31	Venkatesvara Vishnu temple, Mangapuram hamlet of mittapalem, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh	279820	915132	359980	501094	357307
32	Megalithic cairns with bounding stone circles, Pandur, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
33	Chennakeswaraswami temple, Sompalle, Annamayya, Andhra Pradesh	461511	540940	957318	766036	752005
34	Megalithic cists and cairns, Virakuppam(Birakuppam), Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
35	Vigneswara swami temple, Chilamakuru , YSR Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh	0	15033	0	4046	3702
36	Agatheswarswami Temple, Chilamkuru, YSR Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh	9097	22088	10202	72940	328417
37	Remains of the buried Jain temple, Danavulapadu, YSR Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh	4090	16710	2538	215447	172746
38	Fort with enclosed ancient buildings, Madhavaperumal temple and tower known as Madarsala, Gandikota, YSR Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh	1400527	2925060	4193025	9584776	4600204
39	Saumyanatha temple, Nandalur, Annamayya	3621958	300596	384236	533104	364414

40	Ancient Village site, Peddamudiyan, YSR Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh	22600	45840	1179	65425	0
41	Kothandaramaswami Temple, Peddamudiyan YSR Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh	15520	5361	11760	164382	149545
42	Mukunteswara temple with inscriptions, Peddamudiyan, YSR Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh	127180	159887	174423	257716	175036
43	Narasimha temple, Peddamudiyan, YSR Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh	2000	2544	900	415876	56358
44	Old Vishnu temple with inscriptions, Peddamudiyan, YSR Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh	110960	38186	139247	88056	0
45	AthiralaParasurama temple, Poli, Annamayya, Andhra Pradesh	48143	10591	11020	179873	342969
46	Bheemeshwara swami temple, Pushpagiri, YSR Kadapa	31101	29573	0	37561	8375
47	Indranadheshwara swami temple, Pushpagiri, YSR Kadapa	169825	207790	187163	107011	84174
48	Kamalasamveswara swami temple, Pushpagiri, YSR Kadapa	2500	39055	81050	235032	558375
49	Raghaveswara swami temple, Pushpagiri, YSR Kadapa	4870	0	0	28768	1731
50	Sivakesavaswami temple, Pushpagiri, YSR Kadapa	341819	786190	1128795	373644	476003
51	Trikoteswara swami temple, Pushpagiri, YSR Kadapa	45240	15553	595323	97703	110937
52	Vaidhyanadha swami temple, Pushpagiri, YSR Kadapa	169413	3240033	475220	1272449	528382
53	Fort with ancient buildings therein, Siddhout, YSR Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh	752151	1211264	1094303	2541259	6511209
54	Visvanatha swami temple, Sivalpalli, YSR Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh	101000	52480	135725	119389	61053
55	Sri Kodandarma Swami temple and adjoining buildings,	37500	225024	74938	174559	0

	Vontimitta, YSR Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh					
56	Mounds containing Buddhist remains such as stupas, Adurru, Dr.B.R.AmbedkarKonaseema, Andhra Pradesh	138900	366945	1217953	225966	1187088
57	Gollingeswara group of temples, Biccavolu, East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh	1450240	470240	197261	2234494	1782344
58	Kanchragudi, Biccavolu, East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh	0	0	4510	155482	0
59	Monolithic Ganesa Image, Biccavolu, East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh	92800	42400	0	60260	94479
60	Nakkalagudi, Biccavolu, East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh	0	0	3623	30130	66488
61	Veerabhadra temple, Biccavolu, East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh	0	0	144698	191712	146831
62	Bhimeswara temple, Draksharama, Dr.B.R.AmbedkarKonaseema,Andhra Pradesh	908344	602337	2465931	4972383	480487
63	Rock-cut caves and cisterns and remains of Buddhist stupas, Chaityas and Viharas(monasteries) on the hill PandavulaPandavulakonda, Kapavaram, East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh	316964	369650	407400	1687036	299975
64	Buddhist remains at Kodavali, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	447737	523249	477718	605644	429915
65	Bhimeswara temple, Samalkot, (Bhimavaram) Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	394785	784666	621892	1653005	4558007
66	Ruined fort and buildings therein except Ramazan masjid, Adoni, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	495798	621255	590998	717487	3345773
67	Inscribed boulder bearing Andhra records of 150 A.D, Chinnakadaburu, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	140780	176178	284099	190407	145635
68	A Prominent granite hillock bearing Asokan inscription,	579691	654446	866287	637721	1372755

	jonnagiri, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh					
69	Gateways and the bastions of the old fort, viz.(i) Bastion No.1 Beach GhantkiBuruzu(ii) Bastion No. 2 Lal BangalowBuruzu(iii) Gateway to Gopala Darwaja(iv) Gateway to Panikiddi, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	782821	902866	1578246	6611529	10797010
70	Mausoleum known as Abdul Wahab Khan's Tomb and adjoining buildings, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	710466	938525	983962	1552758	1010241
71	Nandavaram Temple including the sculpture of Subrahamanya, Nandavaram, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	1680050	310946	172837	172931	5818405
72	The Asokan inscription, Two early Chalukya inscriptions and One late Chalukya inscriptions, Rajulamandagiri (Hamlet of Jutur), Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	149441	176755	156221	234077	171516
73	Inscribed stone lying to the east of Siva Temple, Rayachoti, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	146260	175202	162765	191912	145635
74	Old Cave Temple, Yaganti, Nandyala, Andhra Pradesh	131250	260152	1539446	365578	253712
75	Uma-Mahesvaraswami Temple, Yaganti, Nandyala, Andhra Pradesh	310463	416445	2491123	985448	4851931
76	An Ancient Siva temple with inscription at Ayyanagaripalem Hamlet of Pondugula, Dachepalle, Palandau, Andhra Pradesh	145458	212322	181879	530011	428983
77	Ruined Buddhist stupa, Bhattiprolu, Bapatla, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh	191520	458839	192540	33185	256385
78	The Sculptures, carvings, images, bas relie for other like objects discovered within the	0	0	0	0	0

	revenue limit, Buddam, Acchampet, Palanadu, Andhra Pradesh					
79	Kapoteswara temple with five inscriptional slabs within the temple site, Chejerla, Nekrikallu,Palanadu, Andhra Pradesh	293323	521432	390055	557525	381123
80	The Mounds with ancient remains on them, Grandhasiri, Hamlet of Vornakallu, Acchampet, Palandau, Andhra Pradesh	0	0	18300	174246	132136
81	Inscribed marble pillar near the Gopala Temple, Ipur, Palanadu, Andhra Pradesh	137160	208265	179620	299181	143955
82	Ancient Buddhist remains with Brahmi inscriptions on the mound, Manchikallu, Rentachintala, Palanadu, Andhra Pradesh	0	0	18300	158035	112429
83	Reconstructed monument at Anupu and Nagarjunakonda hilltop, Macherla, Palanadu, Andhra Pradesh	389760	531125	870555	1039465	4091036
84	Mounds within the limit of Nagulavaram, Macherla, Palanadu, Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
85	The Sculptures, carvings, images, bas relief on the ancient mound, Pullareddigudem, Macherla, Palanadu,Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
86	(i) The mounds with remains of ancient building between the hillock of NagarjunaKonda and the village of Pullareddigudem,(ii) Mounds adjacent to the hillock reddigudem,(iii) Hill of Nagarjunakonda with the ancient remains, Pullareddigudem, Agarharam,	682067	882121	1216689	1849205	8976337

	Macherla, Palanadu, Andhra Pradesh					
87	The Mounds with ancient remains, Velpur, Acchampet, Palanadu, Andhra Pradesh	278540	438721	317800	360735	235733
88	Sri Bhavanarayanaswami temple, Bapatla, Andhra Pradesh	3984318	414332	1769668	1187196	6900183
89	Ancient Mounds, Kanuparti, Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh	126428	173649	169321	240355	143990
90	A group of eight rock-cut temples in Bhairavakonda hill, Kottapalli, Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh	1697692	343087	443241	495510	474723
91	Chola Temple, Motupalle, Bapatla, Andhra Pradesh	272670	350593	424661	484755	338671
92	Ancient Mound, Pedaganjam, Bapatla, Andhra Pradesh	138821	171005	159076	246420	144515
93	Pitikeswara group of temples including Approach road, Pittikayagulla, Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh	433275	147054	197608	242452	147583
94	Ancient Site, Pusalapadu, Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	21669	0
95	Ramalingeswara group of temples, Satiavolu, Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh	297812	376197	318308	3085867	872194
96	Mound known as 'BodipatiDibba', Ramatirtham (Hamlet of Varini), SPSR-Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	292588	330271	596039	431918	287910
97	Ancient Mound in part of S.No. 855 A, Ramatirtham, SPSR-Nellore	77661	185500	310798	257430	143990
98	Hill Fort with Ancient buildings therein, Udayagiri, SPSR-Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	385770	336548	185900	3191877	600850
99	Krishna Temple in a part of Donka with Gopuram, Kalyanamandapam and	720502	807226	687172	754849	578673

	Masonry built Tank, Udayagiri, SPSR-Nellore, Andhra Pradesh					
100	Ranganayakula Temple, Udayagiri, SPSR- Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	281822	366472	380884	268898	2210399
101	Inscribed rock to the west of Dharanikota, Amaravati, Palanadu, Andhra Pradesh	20000	76028	60000	292898	43983
102	Fort in ruins, Dharanikota, Amaravati, Palanadu, Andhra Pradesh	23600	75800	60000	330315	208612
103	Four-storeyed rock-cut Hindu temple, Undavalli, Tadepalli, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh	525949	829190	669043	2490473	4630833
104	Ancient site with the mound marking the Buddhist Stupas in it, Alluru, NTR District	152283	9970	1190815	32771	145419
105	Buddhist remains in a mound, Ghantasala, Krishna	303428	381370	363527	429772	593671
106	Mound containing Buddhist remains and ancient village site, Gudivada, Krishna	154130	215546	158240	222843	175945
107	Sculptures, carvings, images other like objects found in the vicinity of the old Mosque, Gudur, Krishna	0	0	0	30063	0
108	Hillock containing the mound marking the ancient remains of ancient Buddhist stupas situated on it, Gummadiduru, NTR District	415896	178566	143350	1156409	478434
109	Buddhist remains of a Stupa on the hill, Jaggaipeta, NTR District	0	213830	175304	408527	87373
110	Bandar Fort: (i) Armoury known as Fort and customs office (ii) Belfry, Machilipatnam, Krishna	602584	339944	195146	466113	736756
111	Dutch cemetery (D. No. 308), Masulipathnam, Krishna	1541347	9350	1963	55693	202541
112	Rock-cut cave temples on the Hill, Mogalrajapuram, NTR District	321987	233103	192416	624570	786624

113	Ancient site and remains comprised in survey plot No. 37, Munagacherla, NTR District	1200	971	858	40895	129051
114	Four pillars in the ruined mandapam in jammidoddi, Vijayawada, NTR District	0	0	17836	34083	0
115	Inscribed Pillar and slab in Mallesvarasvami temple, Vijayawada, NTR District	0	0	0	0	0
116	Kiratharjuna Pillar on the Indrakilla Hill, Vijayawada, NTR District	0	0	0	47899	0
117	Two rock- cut cave temples on the indrakila hill known as AkkannaMadanna Caves, Vijayawada, NTR District	727949	38241	10236	137174	497703
118	Mounds containing Buddhist remains, Arugolanu, Tadepalligudem, West Godavari	323906	800	0	81113	290353
119	Mounds locally known as Bhimalingadibba, Denduluru, Eluru	0	0	0	30063	0
120	Buddhist monuments (i) Rock-cut temple, (ii) Large Monastery, (iii) Small Monastery,(iv) Brick Chaitya, (v) Ruined Mandapa, (vi) Stone built Stupa and Large group of stupas, Guntupalle, Eluru	491279	357394	803325	474408	2101315
121	The caves and structural stupa of Archaeological interest on Dharmalingesvarasvami hill, Jilakarragudem (Hamlet of Guntupalle), Eluru	0	0	23520	98053	240292
122	Ancient Mounds in S.No. 501-1, Pedavegi, Eluru	147420	0	412771	521760	425692
123	The mounds of pedavegi: Dibba No.1 Dibba No.2, Dibba No. 3, Dibba No. 4,Dibba No. 5, Pedavegi, Eluru	412492	53387	87400	30063	0
124	Ruined Buddhist stupa and other remains, Amaravati, Palandau, Andhra Pradesh	356954	526367	822155	629669	3351003

125	Ancient Mound, Kalingapatnam, Srikakulam	112425	167776	0	59081	122080
126	Sri Somesvara temple, Mukhalingam, Srikakulam	3682	1109177	17324	308632	24455
127	Bhimesvara temple, Mukhalingesvara, Srikakulam	163934	177874	143790	145677	164306
128	Mukhalingesvara temple, Mukhalingesvara, Srikakulam	134170	233559	219776	1015200	425856
129	Buddhist remains:(i) Six Images, (ii) Three images and some more images on the hill, (iii) One image,(iv) Three images, Salihundam, Srikakulam	232290	523372	382429	867729	682022
130	Eastern portion of Salihundam hill containing Buddhist remains (A Chaitya and four stupas), Salihundam, Srikakulam	264587	561175	666085	160685	156850
131	Ancient Buddhist Mounds locally known as 'DhanaDibbalu', Kotturu (near Gokivada forest), Anakapalli	119904	105806	23204	700952	8533
132	Buddhist rock-cut stupas, Dagebas and caves and the ruins of a structural Chaitya with its outbuilding and other Ancient remains on two adjoining hills known as Bojjanna Konda, Sankaram, Anakapalli	442389	594637	932388	3553490	5376507
133	DurgaBhairavakonda having an ancient monument called Durga, Neelavati, Vizianagaram	85296	179987	179281	291653	180645
134	Ruined Buddhist Monastery at Gurubhaktulakonda, Ramathirtham, Vizianagaram	324480	416761	378509	569456	357833
135	The old temple (Dibbesvarasvami temple), Sarapalli(Sarapalle), Vizianagaram	10340	29077	19222	35777	9441
		5,11,49,646	**4,48,57,863**	**5,72,80,951**	**10,98,84,608**	**13,04,64,053**

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS IN NCLT AND NCLAT

986. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court has passed any comments on the political appointments in National Company Law Tribunal and National Company Law Appellate Tribunal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons behind the "lack of timely admission and disposal" of applications under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), as opined by the Hon'ble Supreme Court;

(d) whether there is a "growing tendency" to disregard Supreme Court directions by the authorities of such bodies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and 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): The process of filling up the posts of Members in the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) is a dynamic, integrated, and continuous collaboration between the Executive and the Judiciary. Appointments are made based on the recommendations of the Selection Committee for NCLT and the Search-cum-Selection Committee for NCLAT. Both Committees, chaired by the Hon’ble Chief Justice of India or his nominee, are structured to ensure judicial dominance in the appointment process. The

Chairperson of each committee holds a casting vote, reinforcing impartiality and maintaining the integrity of the selection process.

(c): Delays in case disposal are influenced by multiple factors such as the complexity of facts involved, cooperation of stakeholders, and procedural issues. Adjournments and the filing of numerous interim applications also contribute to delays.

(d): The Supreme Court, as the Apex Court of India, is the highest authority in the judicial hierarchy. Its orders and judgments are binding on all Courts and Tribunals across the entire territory of India, ensuring uniformity and consistency in the application of the law.

(e): Does not arise.

SPORTS CENTRES ACROSS THE COUNTRY

987. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:
DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to establish sports centres across the country for the development of athletes, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the initiatives taken by the Government to establish sports centres including excellence centres across the country including Odisha for athletes' development; and

(c) the details of the sports centres established and to be established in Maharashtra State and tribal dominated district Palghar?

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

(a) to (c): Yes Sir. The Government, through the Sports Authority of India (SAI), has established 186 SAI Centres (including 8 Sports Centres in the State of Odisha and 17 Sports Centres in the State of Maharashtra) across the country including National Centres of Excellence (NCOEs), SAI Training Centres (STCs), Extension Centres of STCs, National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) scheme etc. which are functional for implementing Sports Promotional Schemes of SAI. The State-wise details of the same are provided at the enclosed **Statement.** Moreover, the details of Sports Centers under the Khelo India Scheme, are available at URL:https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/khelo-india-center-dashboard.

Further, no proposal has been received for establishment of new sports Centre in the State of Maharashtra.

STATEMENT

STATEWISE NUMBER OF CENTERS OF SAI SCHEMES 2024-2025

		No. of Centres						
SN	**State**				**NSTC**			
		NCOE	**STC**	**Ext. Centres**	**Reg.Sch.**	**IGMA**	**Akharas**	**TOTAL**
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	3	0	0	0	0	**3**
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0	0	**2**
3	Assam	1	4	4	1	1	1	**12**
4	Bihar	0	3	0	0	0	0	**3**

5	Chhattisgarh	0	2	0	0	0	0	**2**
6	Goa	0	2	0	0	0	0	**2**
7	Gujarat	1	0	1	0	0	0	**2**
8	Haryana	2	3	0	0	0	5	**10**
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	2	0	0	0	**5**
10	Jharkhand	0	2	1	0	1	0	**4**
11	Karnataka	1	3	0	0	0	0	**4**
12	Kerala	2	4	0	0	1	0	**7**
13	Madhya Pradesh	1	3	2	1	0	3	**10**
14	Maharashtra	2	0	0	0	1	14	**17**
15	Manipur	1	2	0	1	2	0	**6**
16	Meghalaya	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
17	Mizoram	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
18	Nagaland	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
19	Odisha	1	3	2	1	0	1	**8**
20	Punjab	1	4	2	0	1	3	**11**
21	Rajasthan	0	3	7	2	0	8	**20**
22	Sikkim	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
23	Tamil Nadu	0	3	0	0	2	0	**5**
24	Telangana	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
25	Tripura	0	1	0	1	0	0	**2**
26	Uttar Pradesh	1	4	1	1	0	7	**14**
27	Uttarakhand	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
28	West Bengal	2	4	2	0	0	0	**8**
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	0	2	0	0	0	0	**2**
30	Chandigarh (UT)	1	0	0	1	0	0	**2**
31	Delhi (UT)	4	1	0	0	0	8	**13**
32	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	0	1	1	0	0	0	**2**
33	Ladakh (UT)	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**

34	Lakshadweep (UT)	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
35	Puducherry (UT)	0	2	0	0	0	0	**2**
	GRAND TOTAL:	**24**	**69**	**25**	**9**	**9**	**50**	**186**

छत्तीसगढ़ में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा

988. श्री भोजराज नागः

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

(क) छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के लिए स्वीकृत और उपयोग की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने और पर्यटन स्थलों के विकास के लिए वर्तमान में कोई विशिष्ट परियोजनाएं या योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं;

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

(ङ) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में कितने पर्यटन स्थलों का विकास किया गया है?

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

(क) से (ङ): पर्यटन मंत्रालय संवर्धनात्मक कार्यक्रमों, मेलों और महोत्सवों के आयोजन के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सहायता आदि सहित विभिन्न पहलों के माध्यम से एक पर्यटक गंतव्य के रूप में समग्र रूप से भारत का संवर्धन करता है। मंत्रालय अपनी वेबसाइट और सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से विभिन्न पर्यटन स्थलों और उत्पादों का भी प्रचार करता है।

मंत्रालय आतिथ्य सहित घरेलू संवर्धन और प्रचार (डीपीपीएच), राष्ट्रीय स्वदेश दर्शन, तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान मिशन (प्रशाद) और पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास की योजनाओं के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता की अपनी योजनाओं के तहत

पर्यटन के संवर्धन और विकास के लिए छत्तीसगढ़ सहित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों (यूटी) को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने देश में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न पहलें शुरू की हैं। मंत्रालय ने देश में स्थायी और जिम्मेदारीयुक्त पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों और स्थानीय सरकारों के साथ साझेदारी में पर्यटन स्थलों के एकीकृत विकास के लिए एक सुदृढ ढांचा तैयार करने के उद्देश्य से अपनी स्वदेश दर्शन योजना को स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 के तौर पर नया रूप दिया है। इस योजना के तहत छत्तीसगढ़ के बिलासपुर, जगदलपुर को विकास के लिए चिह्नित किया गया है।

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में डीपीपीएच, स्वदेश दर्शन, प्रशाद, पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता की योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान आतिथ्य सहित घरेलू संवर्धन एवं प्रचार योजना के तहत आबंटित निधि का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

(करोड़ रु. में)

वित्तीय वर्ष	बजट अनुमान
2022-23	75.00
2023-24	75.00
2024-25	176.97

<u>विवरण</u>

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची:

(करोड़ रु. में)

योजना	वर्ष	परियोजना	स्वीकृत राशि	जारी राशि
स्वदेश दर्शन	2015-16	जनजातीय पर्यटन परिपथ : जशपुर -कुनकुरी -मैनपाट -कमलेशपुर- महेशपुर- कुर्दर-सरोधादादर -गंगरेल -कोंडागांव -	96.10	94.23

		नथियानवागांव -जगदलपुर -चित्रकूट -जनजातीय परिपथ के तहत तीर्थगढ़ का विकास		
प्रशाद	2020-21	मां बमलेश्वरी देवी मंदिर में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधाओं का विकास	48.44	32.13
आतिथ्य सहित घरेलू संवर्धन और प्रचार)डीपीपीएच(	2014-15	मेले और त्योहारों के लिए सीएफए	50.00	50.00
	2018-19	बस्तर दशहरा लोकोस्तव	10.00	10.00
		राजिम कुंभ महोत्सव	10.00	10.00
		भोरामदेव महोत्सव	5.00	5.00
	2019-20	राष्ट्रीय जनजातीय महोत्सव	20.00	20.00

DECLINE IN INDIAN RUPEE

989. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:
SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:
SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) whether the Government has analysed the factors contributing to the recent decline in the Indian rupee and if so, the key findings of this analysis;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to attract stable foreign investment amidst currency depreciation;

(c) whether the Government has evaluated the impact of the rupee’s depreciation on inflation, import costs, and the purchasing power of Indian consumers, and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to stabilise the rupee and mitigate any adverse effects on the economy and consumers?

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

(a) The value of the Indian Rupee (INR) is market-determined, with no target or specific level or band. Various domestic and global factors influence the exchange rate of the INR, such as the movement of the Dollar Index, trend in capital flows, level of interest rates, movement in crude prices, current account deficit etc.

During the current calendar year (CY) 2024, the INR depreciated by 1.4% till November 19, 2024 against the US dollar (USD). One of the main reasons for this depreciation of INR has been broad-based strength of the USD. During CY 2024, Dollar Index has increased by about 4.8% till November 19, 2024. More recently, the Dollar Index touched108.07 on November 22, 2024,its highest in more than a year, exerting pressure on emerging market currencies. Further, geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and uncertainty surrounding US elections results also added to the headwinds.

Despite this, INR remains one of the best-performing Asian currencies. In comparison, major Asian currencies like the Japanese Yen and South Korean Won declined by 8.8% and 7.5%, respectively, as on November 19, 2024. Notably, all G10 currencies, except the British Pound (GBP), depreciated by over 4.0% during CY 2024.

The relative stability of the INR bears testimony to India's sound and resilient economic fundamentals, macroeconomic and financial stability.

(b) Foreign investment inflows are based on private business decision which in turn depend on a whole host of exogenous factors like market size, macroeconomic stability, investment climate, geopolitical factors, and other global economic factors. To promote foreign direct investment (FDI), the Government has put in place an investor friendly FDI policy, wherein most of the sectors, except a small negative list, are open for 100% FDI under the automatic route. Further, the policy on FDI is reviewed on an ongoing basis, to ensure that India remains an attractive and investor friendly destination.

Further, the Union Budget 2024-25 has announced simplification of rules and regulations for FDIto facilitate such investments and reduction in the corporate tax rate for foreign companies.

In addition, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), in consultation with the Government has been taking measures to provide a facilitative environment for foreign investment in debt including measures to expand investment space and provide operational flexibility.

(c) The depreciation of currency is likely to enhance the export competitiveness, which in turns impacts the economy positively. On the other hand, depreciation may raise the prices of imported good. However, the overall impact of exchange rate depreciation on domestic prices depends on the extent of pass through of international commodity prices to the domestic market. Furthermore, the imports in the economy also depends on various factors including the demand and supply of commodities in the international market, kind of tradeable (i.e. essential or luxury items), freight costs, availability of substitutes goods etc. Thus, the impact of

movement of the exchange rate on the import cost and hence on domestic inflationand consumer's purchasing power cannot be isolated.

(d) The RBI monitors key developments across the globe which may have an impact on USD-INR exchange rate. Among others, it includes monetary policy actions of the major Central Banks, major economic data releases across the globe and their impacts thereof, OPEC+ meeting decisions, tracking, and analysing geo-political events, daily movements in G-10 and EME currencies etc.RBI regulates the foreign exchange market with a view to ensure its orderly functioning and development and intervenes only to curb undue volatility in the INR.

वन और वृक्षों का संरक्षण

990. श्री मनीष जायसवाल :
श्री अनूप संजय धोत्रे :
श्री महेश कश्यप :
श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर :
क्या **पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में समस्त आर्द्र भूमि और मैंग्रोव का राज्य–वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के बस्तर संभाग में मैंग्रोव और आर्द्र भूमि के संरक्षरण सहित वन एवं वृक्षावरण क्षेत्र में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) विलुप्त होने के कगार पर पहुंच चुके वन और पौधों के संरक्षण के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है;

(घ) क्या सरकार देश में वृक्षारोपण अभियान चला रही है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ड.) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त वृक्षारोपण अभियान के लिए गुजरात को आवंटित निधियों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (इसरो) के तहत अंतरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग केंद्र (एसएसी), अहमदाबाद ने मंत्रालय के सहयोग से वर्ष 2021 में राष्ट्रीय आर्द्रभूमि दशकीय परिवर्तन एटलस प्रकाशित किया। इस एटलस में सूचित की गई आर्द्रभूमियों की राज्यवार सूची संलग्न **विवरण - I** में दी गई है।

भारतीय वन सर्वेक्षण (एफएसआई), देहरादून, जो पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (एमओईएफएंडसीसी) का अधीनस्थ संगठन है, हर दो वर्ष में देश के वन एवं वृक्ष आवरण का आकलन करता है और इसके निष्कर्ष भारत वन स्थिति रिपोर्ट (आईएसएफआर) में प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं। आईएसएफआर 2021 के अनुसार, देश के मैंग्रोव आवरण का राज्यवार ब्योरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

(ख) वन एवं वृक्ष आवरण बढ़ाने के लिए केंद्र सरकार राष्ट्रीय हरित भारत मिशन (जीआईएम), वन्यजीव पर्यावासों का एकीकृत विकास (आईडीडब्ल्यूएच), प्रतिपूरक वनरोपण कोष प्रबंधन एवं आयोजना प्राधिकरण (काम्पा), नगर वन योजना, तटरेखा पर्यावासों एवं ठोस आय के लिए मैंग्रोव पहल (मिष्टी) आदि जैसी विभिन्न योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के तहत राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक एवं वन बल प्रमुख छत्तीसगढ़ के कार्यालय द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में वर्तमान में चल रही वन संरक्षण गतिविधियों के हिस्से के रूप में बस्तर संभाग में कुल 25561.288 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में वनों की बहाली का कार्य चल रहा है और 6953.488 हेक्टेयर भूमि पर भू-जल संरक्षण कार्य किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, 2024 की वर्षा ऋतु में 1431.517 हेक्टेयर भूमि पर कुल 2895221 पौधे लगाए गए हैं।इसके अलावा, सरकार ने पर्यावरण)संरक्षण (अधिनियम, 1986 के प्रावधानों के तहत आर्द्रभूमि)संरक्षण और प्रबंधन (नियम, 2017 को देश भर में

आर्द्रभूमि के संरक्षण और प्रबंधन के लिए विनियामक ढांचे के रूप में अधिसूचित किया है ताकि आर्द्रभूमि के पारिस्थितिक स्वरूप को संरक्षित, प्रबंधित और कायम रखा जा सके। राष्ट्रीय आर्द्रभूमि दशकीय परिवर्तन एटलस के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, छत्तीसगढ़ में 2.25 हेक्टेयर से अधिक क्षेत्रफल वाली 11,261 आर्द्रभूमियां हैं। बस्तर संभाग में स्थित आर्द्रभूमियां इस प्रकार हैं:

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	आर्द्रभूमियों की संख्या
1.	बस्तर	126
2.	बिजपुर	306
3.	सुकामा	161
4.	दांतेवाड़ा	51
5.	नारायणपुर	18

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य आर्द्रभूमि प्राधिकरण ने मंत्रालय के 'आर्द्रभूमि बचाओ अभियान' के तहत 2882 आर्द्रभूमियों की जमीनी जांच पूरी कर ली है। इसके अलावा, आर्द्रभूमियों की जमीनी जांच और स्वास्थ्य कार्ड तैयार करने, सफाई के लिए डस्टबिन लगाने और इन आर्द्रभूमियों के आसपास जागरूकता का प्रसार करने के लिए साइन बोर्ड लगाने का काम भी जारी है।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने देश में विलुप्त होने के कगार पर पहुंच चुके वनों और पौधों के संरक्षण के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं जिनमें यथासंशोधित जैव विविधता अधिनियम, 2002 का क्रियान्वयन शामिल है। इस अधिनियम के तहत, इस मंत्रालय ने संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से 18 राज्यों और 2 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में संकटग्रस्त प्रजातियों को भी अधिसूचित किया है। यह अधिसूचना राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्डों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की जैव विविधता परिषदों को अधिसूचित प्रजातियों तक पहुंच को विनियमित करने और उन प्रजातियों को संरक्षित करने के उपाय करने की शक्ति प्रदान करती है।

(घ) केंद्र सरकार ने वृक्षारोपण गतिविधियों को संचालित करने के लिए कई पहलें की हैं। वृक्षारोपण के लिए सामुदायिक भागीदारी को सूचीबद्ध करने हेतु 'एक पेड़ मां के नाम' नामक अभियान शुरू किया गया है। सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को इस अभियान के तहत वृक्षारोपण गतिविधियों को शुरू करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया गया है। भारत सरकार विभिन्न योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के तहत वृक्षारोपण अभियान चलाने के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) को वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान करती है। नगर वन योजना (एनवीवाई) में वर्ष 2020-21 से 2026-27 की अवधि के दौरान देश में 600 नगर वन और 400 नगर वाटिका विकसित करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। जीआईएम के तहत, 155130 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में वृक्षारोपण/पारिस्थितिकी-बहाली के लिए सत्रह राज्यों और एक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को 944.48 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की गई है। मिष्टी कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य नौ तटीय राज्यों और चार संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में मैंग्रोव की बहाली और वनीकरण के प्रयासों के माध्यम से लगभग 540 वर्ग कि.मी. क्षेत्र को वनावरण के अंतर्गत लाना है। वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 में 3046 हेक्टेयर मैंग्रोव की बहाली के लिए मिष्टी के तहत 17.96 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए हैं।

(ड.) गुजरात के प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक के कार्यालय द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान गुजरात राज्य में वृक्षारोपण गतिविधियों के लिए निधि का आवंटन निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	**वृक्षारोपण एवं संबद्ध गतिविधियों के लिए निधि का आवंटन)करोड़ रुपए में(**
2021-22	421.41
2022-23	420.90
2023-24	455.38

<u>विवरण -I</u>

राष्ट्रीय दशकीय परिवर्तन एटलस 2021 के अनुसार आर्द्रभूमियों का राज्यवार ब्योरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	संख्या	क्षेत्रफल)हेक्टेयर(
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	24,104	1,141,606
2	आरुणाचल प्रदेश	1,182	151,104
3.	असम	5,902	849,078
4.	बिहार	4,526	374,766
5.	छत्तीसगढ	11,457	342,443
6.	गोवा	742	24,749
7.	गुजरात	17,613	3,499,429
8.	हरियाणा	1,905	33,649
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	215	94,011
10.	झारखंड	2,635	187,045
11.	कर्नाटक	14,936	787,127
12.	केरल	1,399	158,336
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	13,935	861,736
14.	महाराष्ट्र	25,935	1,152,625
15.	मणिपुर	132	67,408
16.	मेघालय	225	31,002
17.	मिजोरम	127	19,476
18.	नगालेंड	148	21,118
19.	ओड़िशा	13,331	719,942
20.	पंजाब	1,190	47,024
21.	राजस्थान	13,321	778,824
22.	सिक्किम	259	7,049
23.	तमिलनाडु	26,883	925,712
24.	तेलंगाना	12,338	566,680
25.	त्रिपुरा	416	1,843
26.	उत्तर प्रदेश	18,555	1,104,562
27.	उत्तराखण्ड	172	112,882
28.	पश्चिम बंगाल	12,955	1,130,127
29.	अंडमान निकोबार	2,774	143,238
30.	छत्तीसगढ़	11	336
31.	दादरा नगर हवेली	12	2,063

32.	दमन एवं दीव	59	2,728
33.	दिल्ली	123	2,773
34.	जम्मू व कश्मीर	404	164,110
35.	लक्षद्वीप	50	79,716
36.	लद्दाख	1,073	373,049
37.	पुदुचेरी	139	5,555
	कुल	**231,195**	**15,981,516**

विवरण -II

मैंग्रोव आवरण का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा (वन स्थिति रिपोर्ट 2021 के अनुसार)

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	**वन स्थिति रिपोर्ट 2021के अनुसार मैंग्रोव आवरण)वर्ग कि.मी. में(**
आंध्र प्रदेश	405
गोवा	27
गुजरात	1175
कर्नाटक	13
केरल	9
महाराष्ट्र	324
ओडिशा	259
तमिलनाडु	45
पश्चिम बंगाल	2114
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	616
दमन और दीव	3
पुडुचेरी	2
कुल	**4992**

CSR Funds

991. DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY:

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

(a) the details of funds provided by various organizations under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in Jalpaiguri Lok Sabha constituency of West Bengal during the last five years, organization-wise and year-wise;

(b)the sectors in which these funds were utilized, such as healthcare, education, infrastructure, skill development, etc., and the amount allocated to each sector during the said period;

(c)the impact of these CSR initiatives in the above sectors, including details of completed and ongoing projects; and

(d) whether the Government has conducted any evaluation to assess the effectiveness of CSR projects in Jalpaiguri and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): On the basis of filings made in the MCA21 registry by the companies, the CSR spentin the district of Jalpaiguri of West Bengal for the last five financial years (FYs) i.e. from 2018-19- to 2022-23 is given at enclosed **Statement**-I. Further, company-wise data is available on CSR data portal for public view.

Further, 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.

(b): On the basis of filings made in the MCA21 registry by the companies, the CSR spent on the Development Sector-wise in the district of Jalpaiguri of West Bengal for the last five financial years (FYs) is attached at **Statement-II.**

(c)and (d): Rule 8 of the Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 provides that every company having average CSR obligation of 10 crore rupees or more in the three immediately preceding financial years, shall undertake impact assessment, through an independent agency, of their CSR projects having outlays of one crore rupees or more, and which have been completed not less than one year before undertaking the impact study. Impact assessment reports shall be placed before the Board of the company and shall be annexed to the annual report on CSR. Thus impact assessment is undertaken by the company and assessment is reviewed by its board**.** **T**he Government has not conducted any evaluation to assess the effectiveness of CSR projects in Jalpaiguri.

STATEMENT-I

CSR spent in the district of Jalpaiguri of West Bengal (Amount INR Cr.)				
FY 2018-19	**FY 2019-20**	**FY 2020-21**	**FY 2021-22**	**FY 2022-23**
0.03	0.19	1.50	5.48	5.58

(Data upto 31.03.2024) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

STATEMENT-II

Development Sector Wise CSR Expenditure in Jalpaiguri District in West Bengal (Amount INR Cr.)						
S.No.	**Development Sector**	**FY 2018-**	**FY 2019-**	**FY 2020-**	**FY 2021-**	**FY 2022-**
1.	Animal welfare	-	0.05	-	0.02	0.17
2.	Education	0.02	0.00	0.76	0.36	0.57
3.	Environmental	-	-	-	0.09	-
4.	Health Care	0.00	0.05	0.10	0.92	1.24
5.	Livelihood Enhancement	-	-	0.06	0.12	1.50
6.	Poverty, Eradicating	-	-	0.40	0.03	0.10
7.	Rural development projects	-	-	-	0.87	0.69
8.	Sanitation	-	-	-	1.52	1.02
9.	Senior citizens welfare	-	-	-	0.22	0.21
10.	Setting up orphanage	-	-	-	-	0.01
11.	Special education	-	0.09	0.18	0.09	0.07
12.	Vocational skills	0.00	-	-	0.23	-
13.	Women Empowerment	-	-	-	1.00	-
	Total	0.03	0.19	1.50	5.48	5.58

(Data upto 31.03.2024) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

EQUITY INFUSIONS INTO PSUS

992. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:

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

(a) the total equity infusions made by the Government in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in the last five years, year, State and PSU-wise;

(b) the eligibility for receiving equity infusions by the Government and whetherpreference isgiven to certain sectors;

(c) whether the Government has any plans for additional equity infusions in PSUs in thecoming financial years and if so, the details of expected allocation and targeted entities;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed the impact of recent equity infusions on the financial stability of PSUs; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to help PSUs raise internal resources orenhance their borrowing capacity?

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

(a) As per information provided by the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in the Public Enterprises (PE) Survey, the CPSE-wise Paid-up Capital held by Central Government as on 31.03.2018, 31.03.2019, 31.03.2020, 31.03.2021, 31.03.2022, and 31.03.2023 are at given at enclosed **Statement I to VI.**

(b) to (c) Enterprises specific measure for investments including equity infusion in CPSEs are taken by the sectoral lineMinistries/Departments having jurisdiction over the concerned CPSEs. There is no specific eligibility guidelines and fresh equity

infusion is decided on case-to-case basis depending upon the need for expansion or investment by the CPSEs.

(d) Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) evaluates the performance of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) on annual basis as per the extant guidelines of DPE on Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) framework. MoU is an agreement between the management of the CPSEs and its Administrative Ministry/ Department wherein annual targets are fixed for certain financial and non-financial parameters. Evaluation of the performance of the CPSE against these targets is done at the end of the financial year. Financial Parameters include 'Revenue from Operations'; EBITDA as percentage of revenue; return on networth; return on capital employed; asset turnover ratio; capital expenditure; total return to shareholders.

(e) CPSEs being commercial entities are empowered to raise internal resources for meeting their business requirements. The Board of Maharana and Navratna CPSEs are also empowered to raise debt from domestic capital markets and international markets subject to the approval of RBI/Department of Economic Affairs, as may be required, through their administrative Ministry/Department.

STATEMENT -I

Paid-up Capital held by Central Government as 31.03.2018 as per Public Enterprises Survey 2017-18

(Rs. In Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
1	AGRINNOVATE INDIA LTD.	5,000
2	AIR INDIA LTD.	28,69,021

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
3	AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA	65,656
4	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR ISL. FOREST and PLANT.DEV.CORP.LTD	359
5	ANDREW YULE and COMPANY LTD.	8,728
6	ANTRIX CORPORATION LTD.	680
7	ARTIFICIAL LIMBS MFG. CORPN. OF INDIA	5,410
8	BALMER LAWRIE and CO. LTD.	1
9	BALMER LAWRIE INVESTMENTS LTD.	1,325
10	BEML LTD.	2,250
11	BENGAL CHEMICALS and PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	7,696
12	BHARAT BROADBAND NETWORK LTD.	6,000
13	BHARAT DYNAMICS LTD.	16,083
14	BHARAT ELECTRONICS LTD.	16,274
15	BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD.	46,304
16	BHARAT IMMUNOLOGICALS and BIOLOGICALS CORP. LTD.	2,559
17	BHARAT PETROLEUM CORPN. LTD.	1,17,810
18	BHARAT PUMPS and COMPRESSORS LTD.	5,353
19	BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LTD.	5,00,000
20	BHARAT WAGON and ENGG. CO. LTD.	7,585
21	BHARATIYA NABHIKIYA VIDYUT NIGAM LTD.	4,36,112
22	BHARTIYA RAIL BIJLEE CO. LTD.	56,200
23	BIOTECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSISTANCE COUNCIL	90
24	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY FERTILIZER CORPN. LTD.	36,583
25	BRAITHWAITE and CO. LTD.	3,342

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
26	BRAITHWAITE BURN and JESSOP CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LTD.	12,086
27	BRIDGE and ROOF CO.(INDIA) LTD.	5,463
28	BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD.	3,074
29	BROADCAST ENGG. CONSULTANTS INDIA LTD.	137
30	BURN STANDARD COMPANY LTD.	18,463
31	CEMENT CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	81,141
32	CENTRAL COTTAGE INDUSTRIES CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	1,085
33	CENTRAL ELECTRONICS LTD.	6,722
34	CENTRAL INLAND WATER TRANSPORT CORPN. LTD.	13,033
35	CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPN.	3,742
36	COAL INDIA LTD.	4,87,567
37	COASTAL KARNATAKA POWER LTD.	5
38	COCHIN SHIPYARD LTD.	10,195
39	CONTAINER CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	13,355
40	COTTON CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	2,500
41	DEDICATED FRIGHT CORRIDOR CORP. OF INDIA LTD.	7,65,827
42	DELHI POLICE HOUSING CORPORATION LTD.	500
43	DREDGING CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	2,057
44	E. C. G. C. LTD.	1,50,000
45	EASTERN INVESTMENT LTD.	23
46	EdCIL(India) Ltd.	200
47	ELECTRONICS CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	16,337
48	ENGINEERING PROJECTS (INDIA) LTD.	3,541

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
49	ENGINEERS INDIA LTD.	16,435
50	FCI ARAVALI GYPSUM and MINERALS (INDIA) LTD.	3,000
51	FERTILIZER CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	75,092
52	FERTILIZERS and CHEMICALS (TRAVANCORE) LTD.	58,236
53	FOOD CORPN. OF INDIA	2,88,458
54	GAIL (INDIA) LTD.	1,20,855
55	GARDEN REACH SHIPBUILDERS and ENGINEERS LTD.	11,455
56	GOA SHIPYARD LTD.	2,973
57	HANDICRAFTS and HANDLOOM EXPORTS CORP. OF INDIA LTD.	1,382
58	HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPN. LTD.	60,608
59	HIL (INDIA) LTD.	9,133
60	HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LTD.	30,086
61	HINDUSTAN ANTIBIOTICS LTD.	7,172
62	HINDUSTAN CABLES LTD.	41,769
63	HINDUSTAN COPPER LTD.	35,179
64	HINDUSTAN FERTILIZER CORPN. LTD.	68,654
65	HINDUSTAN ORGANIC CHEMICALS LTD.	3,948
66	HINDUSTAN PAPER CORPORATION LTD.	71,830
67	HINDUSTAN PHOTO FILMS MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.	18,618
68	HINDUSTAN PREFAB LTD.	13,477
69	HINDUSTAN SALTS LTD.	5,206
70	HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD LTD.	30,199
71	HINDUSTAN STEELWORKS COSTN. LTD.	3,430

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
72	HLL LIFECARE LTD.	29,041
73	HMT LTD.	1,12,805
74	HOOGHLY DOCK AND PORT ENGINEERS LTD.	2,861
75	HOTEL CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	2,700
76	HOUSING and URBAN DEV. CORPN. LTD.	1,79,785
77	HSCC (INDIA) LTD.	180
78	I T I LTD.	73,089
79	INDIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE CO. LTD.	4,10,232
80	INDIA TOURISM DEV. CORPN. LTD.	7,464
81	INDIA TRADE PROMOTION ORGANISATION	25
82	INDIAN DRUGS and PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	11,688
83	INDIAN MEDICINES and PHARMACEUTICAL CORPN. LTD.	5,100
84	INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LTD.	5,53,344
85	INDIAN RAILWAY CATERING AND TOURISM CORPN. LTD.	4,000
86	INDIAN RAILWAY FINANCE CORPORATION LTD.	6,52,646
87	INDIAN RARE EARTHS LTD.	8,637
88	INDIAN RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVT.AGENCY LTD.	78,460
89	INDIAN VACCINE CORP. LTD.	1,253
90	INSTRUMENTATION LTD.	2,405
91	IRCON INTERNATIONAL LTD.	9,378
92	JAMMU and KASHMIR DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION LTD	5,000

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
93	KAMARAJAR PORT LTD.	20,000
94	KARNATAKA ANTIBIOTICS and PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	798
95	KIOCL LTD.	62,814
96	KOLKATA METRO RAIL CORPORATION LTD.	1,37,722
97	KONKAN RAILWAY CORPORATION LTD.	4,64,890
98	KUMARAKRUPPA FRONTIER HOTELS LTD.	88
99	M M T C LTD.	8,993
100	M S T C LTD.	3,163
101	MADRAS FERTILIZERS LTD.	9,585
102	MAHANAGAR TELEPHONE NIGAM LTD.	35,438
103	MAZAGON DOCK SHIPBUILDERS LTD.	22,410
104	MECON LTD.	4,014
105	MINERAL EXPLORATION CORPN. LTD.	11,955
106	MISHRA DHATU NIGAM LTD.	13,863
107	MOIL LTD.	14,428
108	MUMBAI RAILWAY VIKAS CORPORATION LTD.	1,275
109	NATIONAL ALUMINIUM COMPANY LTD.	58,186
110	NATIONAL BACKWARD CLASSES FINANCE and DEVP.CO.	1,21,400
111	NATIONAL FERTILIZERS LTD.	36,653
112	NATIONAL FILM DEV. CORPN. LTD.	4,540
113	NATIONAL HANDICAPPED FINANCE and DEVPT. CORPN.	36,195
114	NATIONAL HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.	1,900

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
115	NATIONAL HIGHWAYS and INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CORPN. LTD.	200
116	NATIONAL INFORMATICS CENTRE SERVICES INCORPORATED	200
117	NATIONAL JUTE MANUFACTURES CORPORATION LTD.	5,580
118	NATIONAL MINORITIES DEVP. and FINANCE CORPORATION	1,43,500
119	NATIONAL PROJECTS CONSTRUCTION CORPN. LTD.	9,348
120	NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPN.	442
121	NATIONAL SAFAI KARAMCHARIS FINANCE and DEVPT. CORPN	59,999
122	NATIONAL SCHEDULED CASTES FINANCE and DEVP. CORPN.	1,34,801
123	NATIONAL SCHEDULED TRIBES FINANCE and DEVP. CORPN.	61,890
124	NATIONAL SEEDS CORPN. LTD.	5,732
125	NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPN. LTD.	53,299
126	NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPN. LTD.	3,05,488
127	NBCC (INDIA) LTD.	13,372
128	NEPA LTD.	55,348
129	NHPC LTD.	7,58,748
130	NLC INDIA LTD.	1,28,460
131	NMDC Ltd.	22,916

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
132	NORTH EASTERN HANDICRAFTSand HANDLOOM DEV.CORPN. LTD.	850
133	NORTH EASTERN ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION LTD.	3,45,281
134	NORTH EASTERN REGIONAL AGRI. MARKETING CORP.LTD.	762
135	NTPC LTD.	5,13,483
136	NUCLEAR POWER CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	11,49,124
137	OIL and NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LTD.	4,34,502
138	OIL INDIA LTD.	50,037
139	P E C LTD.	6,000
140	PAWAN HANS LTD.	28,432
141	POWER FINANCE CORPORATION LTD.	1,74,022
142	POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	2,97,731
143	POWER SYSTEM OPERATION CORPORATION LTD.	3,064
144	PROJECTS and DEVELOPMENT INDIA LTD.	1,730
145	RAIL VIKAS NIGAM LTD.	2,08,502
146	RAILTEL CORPORATION INDIA LTD.	32,094
147	RAILWAY ENERGY MANAGEMENT COMPANY LTD.	3,430
148	RAJASTHAN DRUGS and PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	255
149	RAJASTHAN ELECTRONICS AND INSTRUMENTS LTD.	625
150	RASHTRIYA CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS LTD.	41,376

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
151	RASHTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM LTD.	4,88,985
152	RICHARDSON andCRUDDAS(1972) LTD.	15,661
153	RITES LTD.	20,000
154	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION CORPN. LTD.	1,15,168
155	SAGARMALA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD.	21,500
156	SCOOTERS INDIA LTD.	8,003
157	SECURITY PRINTING and MINTING CORPN. INDIA LTD.	1,06,424
158	SETHUSAMUDRAM CORPN. LTD.	49,500
159	SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	29,694
160	SJVN LTD.	2,51,226
161	SOLAR ENERGY CORPORATION OF INDIA	35,400
162	STATE TRADING CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	5,400
163	STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD.	3,09,777
164	TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONSULTANTS (INDIA) LTD.	5,920
165	THDC INDIA LTD.	2,69,249
166	THE BISRA STONE LIME COMPANY LTD.	4,334
167	THE JUTE CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	500
168	TUNGABHADRA STEEL PRODUCTS LTD.	669
169	URANIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	1,81,562
170	WAPCOS LTD.	10,000
	TOTAL	1,69,90,667

STATEMENT II

Paid-up Capital held by Central Government as 31.03.2019 as per Public Enterprises Survey 2018-19

(Rs. In Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
1	AAI CARGO LOGISTICS and ALLIED SERVICES COMPANY LTD.	2,500
2	AGRINNOVATE INDIA LTD.	5,000
3	AIR INDIA LTD.	32,66,521
4	AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA	65,656
5	ANDREW YULE and COMPANY LTD.	8,728
6	ANTRIX CORPORATION LTD.	680
7	ARTIFICIAL LIMBS MFG. CORPN. OF INDIA	5,410
8	BALMER LAWRIE INVESTMENTS LTD.	1,325
9	BEML LTD.	2,250
10	BENGAL CHEMICALS and PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	7,696
11	BHARAT BROADBAND NETWORK LTD.	6,000
12	BHARAT DYNAMICS LTD.	16,083
13	BHARAT ELECTRONICS LTD.	14,333
14	BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD.	43,993
15	BHARAT IMMUNOLOGICALS and BIOLOGICALS CORP. LTD.	2,559
16	BHARAT PETROLEUM CORPN. LTD.	1,15,610
17	BHARAT PUMPS and COMPRESSORS LTD.	5,353
18	BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LTD.	5,00,000

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
19	BHARAT WAGON and ENGG. CO. LTD.	7,585
20	BHARATIYA NABHIKIYA VIDYUT NIGAM LTD.	4,39,112
21	BHARTIYA RAIL BIJLEE CO. LTD.	56,200
22	BIOTECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSISTANCE COUNCIL	100
23	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY FERTILIZER CORPN. LTD.	36,583
24	BRAITHWAITE and CO. LTD.	8,342
25	BRAITHWAITE BURN and JESSOP CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LTD.	12,086
26	BRIDGE and ROOF CO.(INDIA) LTD.	5,463
27	BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD.	3,074
28	BROADCAST ENGG. CONSULTANTS INDIA LTD.	137
29	CEMENT CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	81,141
30	CENTRAL COTTAGE INDUSTRIES CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	1,085
31	CENTRAL ELECTRONICS LTD.	6,922
32	CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPN.	3,742
33	CHANDIGARH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LTD.	49,442
34	COAL INDIA LTD.	4,37,302
35	COCHIN SHIPYARD LTD.	9,893
36	CONTAINER CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	16,694
37	DEDICATED FRIGHT CORRIDOR CORP. OF INDIA LTD.	10,76,873
38	DELHI POLICE HOUSING CORPORATION LTD.	500
39	E. C. G. C. LTD.	2,00,000
40	EASTERN INVESTMENT LTD.	23

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
41	EdCIL(India) Ltd.	1,000
42	ELECTRONICS CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	16,337
43	ENGINEERING PROJECTS (INDIA) LTD.	3,541
44	ENGINEERS INDIA LTD.	16,430
45	FCI ARAVALI GYPSUM and MINERALS (INDIA) LTD.	3,000
46	FERTILIZERS and CHEMICALS (TRAVANCORE) LTD.	58,236
47	FOOD CORPN. OF INDIA	3,44,758
48	GAIL (INDIA) LTD.	1,17,703
49	GARDEN REACH SHIPBUILDERS and ENGINEERS LTD.	8,534
50	GOA SHIPYARD LTD.	2,973
51	HANDICRAFTS and HANDLOOM EXPORTS CORP. OF INDIA LTD.	1,382
52	HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPN. LTD.	60,608
53	HIL (INDIA) LTD.	9,133
54	HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LTD.	30,086
55	HINDUSTAN ANTIBIOTICS LTD.	7,172
56	HINDUSTAN CABLES LTD.	4,86,588
57	HINDUSTAN COPPER LTD.	35,181
58	HINDUSTAN FERTILIZER CORPN. LTD.	68,654
59	HINDUSTAN ORGANIC CHEMICALS LTD.	3,948
60	HINDUSTAN PREFAB LTD.	13,477
61	HINDUSTAN SALTS LTD.	5,206
62	HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD LTD.	30,199
63	HINDUSTAN STEELWORKS COSTN. LTD.	3,430

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
64	HLL LIFECARE LTD.	29,041
65	HMT LTD.	27,957
66	HOOGHLY DOCK AND PORT ENGINEERS LTD.	2,861
67	HOTEL CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	2,700
68	HOUSING and URBAN DEV. CORPN. LTD.	1,79,784
69	I T I LTD.	86,789
70	INDIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE CO. LTD.	4,20,232
71	INDIA INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AND EXHIBITION CENTRE LTD.	1,19,499
72	INDIA TOURISM DEV. CORPN. LTD.	7,464
73	INDIA TRADE PROMOTION ORGANISATION	25
74	INDIAN MEDICINES and PHARMACEUTICAL CORPN. LTD.	5,100
75	INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LTD.	4,91,215
76	INDIAN RAILWAY CATERING AND TOURISM CORPN. LTD.	16,000
77	INDIAN RAILWAY FINANCE CORPORATION LTD.	9,38,046
78	INDIAN RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVT.AGENCY LTD.	78,460
79	INDIAN VACCINE CORP. LTD.	1,253
80	INSTRUMENTATION LTD.	2,405
81	IRCON INTERNATIONAL LTD.	8,388
82	IREL (INDIA) LTD.	8,637
83	JAMMU and KASHMIR DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION LTD	5,000
84	JHARKHAND CENTRAL RAILWAY LTD.	500
85	KAMARAJAR PORT LTD.	20,000

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
86	KARNATAKA ANTIBIOTICS and PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	798
87	KIOCL LTD.	61,605
88	KOLKATA METRO RAIL CORPORATION LTD.	1,40,000
89	KONKAN RAILWAY CORPORATION LTD.	4,74,886
90	KUMARAKRUPPA FRONTIER HOTELS PVT. LTD.	88
91	M M T C LTD.	13,489
92	M S T C LTD.	4,558
93	MADRAS FERTILIZERS LTD.	9,585
94	MAHANAGAR TELEPHONE NIGAM LTD.	35,438
95	MAZAGON DOCK SHIPBUILDERS LTD.	22,410
96	MECON LTD.	4,014
97	MINERAL EXPLORATION CORPN. LTD.	11,955
98	MISHRA DHATU NIGAM LTD.	13,863
99	MOIL LTD.	14,428
100	MUMBAI RAILWAY VIKAS CORPORATION LTD.	1,275
101	NATIONAL ALUMINIUM COMPANY LTD.	48,504
102	NATIONAL BACKWARD CLASSES FINANCE and DEVP.CO.	1,31,400
103	NATIONAL FERTILIZERS LTD.	36,653
104	NATIONAL FILM DEV. CORPN. LTD.	4,540
105	NATIONAL HANDICAPPED FINANCE and DEVPT. CORPN.	39,783
106	NATIONAL HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.	1,900
107	NATIONAL HIGHWAYS and INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CORPN. LTD.	10,300

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
108	NATIONAL INFORMATICS CENTRE SERVICES INCORPORATED	200
109	NATIONAL MINORITIES DEVP. and FINANCE CORPORATION	1,43,500
110	NATIONAL PROJECTS CONSTRUCTION CORPN. LTD.	9,348
111	NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPN.	442
112	NATIONAL SAFAI KARAMCHARIS FINANCE and DEVPT. CORPN	62,999
113	NATIONAL SCHEDULED CASTES FINANCE and DEVP. CORPN.	1,48,540
114	NATIONAL SCHEDULED TRIBES FINANCE and DEVP. CORPN.	67,590
115	NATIONAL SEEDS CORPN. LTD.	5,732
116	NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPN. LTD.	53,299
117	NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPN. LTD.	3,05,481
118	NBCC (INDIA) LTD.	12,272
119	NEPA LTD.	55,348
120	NEWSPACE INDIA LTD.	1,000
121	NHPC LTD.	7,36,596
122	NLC INDIA LTD.	1,13,579
123	NMDC Ltd.	22,131
124	NORTH EASTERN HANDICRAFTSand HANDLOOM DEV.CORPN. LTD.	850
125	NORTH EASTERN ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION LTD.	3,60,981

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
126	NORTH EASTERN REGIONAL AGRI. MARKETING CORP.LTD.	762
127	NTPC LTD.	5,58,117
128	NUCLEAR POWER CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	11,49,124
129	OIL and NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LTD.	4,04,185
130	OIL INDIA LTD.	66,815
131	P E C LTD.	6,000
132	PAWAN HANS LTD.	28,432
133	POWER FINANCE CORPORATION LTD.	1,55,889
134	POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	2,89,650
135	POWER SYSTEM OPERATION CORPORATION LTD.	3,064
136	PROJECTS and DEVELOPMENT INDIA LTD.	1,730
137	RAIL VIKAS NIGAM LTD.	2,08,502
138	RAILTEL CORPORATION INDIA LTD.	32,094
139	RAILWAY ENERGY MANAGEMENT COMPANY LTD.	3,430
140	RAJASTHAN ELECTRONICS AND INSTRUMENTS LTD.	625
141	RASHTRIYA CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS LTD.	41,377
142	RASHTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM LTD.	4,88,985
143	RICHARDSON andCRUDDAS(1972) LTD.	15,661
144	RITES LTD.	17,480
145	SAGARMALA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD.	34,000
146	SCOOTERS INDIA LTD.	8,192

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
147	SECURITY PRINTING and MINTING CORPN. INDIA LTD.	1,06,424
148	SETHUSAMUDRAM CORPN. LTD.	49,500
149	SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	29,694
150	SJVN LTD.	2,43,388
151	SOLAR ENERGY CORPORATION OF INDIA	35,400
152	STATE TRADING CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	5,400
153	STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD.	3,09,777
154	TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONSULTANTS (INDIA) LTD.	5,920
155	THDC INDIA LTD.	2,71,994
156	THE BISRA STONE LIME COMPANY LTD.	4,334
157	THE COTTON CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	2,500
158	THE FERTILIZER CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	75,092
159	THE JUTE CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	500
160	URANIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	2,06,962
161	WAPCOS LTD.	10,000
	TOTAL	1,83,53,287

STATEMENT III

Paid-up Capital held by Central Government as 31.03.2020 as per Public Enterprises Survey 2019-20

(Rs. In Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
1	AGRINNOVATE INDIA LTD.	5,000
2	AIR INDIA EXPRESS LTD.	78,000
3	AIR INDIA LTD.	32,66,521
4	AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA	65,656
5	ANDREW YULE and COMPANY LTD.	8,728
6	ANTRIX CORPORATION LTD.	680
7	ARTIFICIAL LIMBS MFG. CORPN. OF INDIA	5,410
8	AURANGABAD TEXTILES and APPAREL PARKS LTD.	106
9	BALMER LAWRIE INVESTMENTS LTD.	1,325
10	BEML LTD.	2,250
11	BENGAL CHEMICALS and PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	7,696
12	BHARAT BROADBAND NETWORK LTD.	6,000
13	BHARAT DYNAMICS LTD.	16,083
14	BHARAT ELECTRONICS LTD.	12,460
15	BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD.	43,993
16	BHARAT IMMUNOLOGICALS and BIOLOGICALS CORP. LTD.	2,559
17	BHARAT PETROLEUM CORPN. LTD.	1,14,918
18	BHARAT PUMPS and COMPRESSORS LTD.	5,353
19	BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LTD.	5,00,000
20	BHARATIYA NABHIKIYA VIDYUT NIGAM LTD.	4,47,112
21	BIOTECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSISTANCE COUNCIL	100
22	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY FERTILIZER CORPN. LTD.	36,583
23	BRAITHWAITE and CO. LTD.	8,342

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
24	BRAITHWAITE BURN and JESSOP CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LTD.	12,086
25	BRIDGE and ROOF CO.(INDIA) LTD.	5,463
26	BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD.	3,074
27	BROADCAST ENGG. CONSULTANTS INDIA LTD.	137
28	CEMENT CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	81,141
29	CENTRAL COTTAGE INDUSTRIES CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	1,085
30	CENTRAL ELECTRONICS LTD.	7,087
31	CENTRAL REGISTRY OF SECURITSATION ASSET RECONSTRUCTION AND SECURITY INTEREST OF INDIA (CERSAI)	2,500
32	CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPN.	3,742
33	COAL INDIA LTD.	4,07,563
34	COCHIN SHIPYARD LTD.	9,584
35	CONTAINER CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	16,694
36	DEDICATED FRIGHT CORRIDOR CORP. OF INDIA LTD.	14,07,663
37	DELHI POLICE HOUSING CORPORATION LTD.	500
38	DEOGHAR AIRPORT LTD	255
39	E. C. G. C. LTD.	2,50,000
40	EASTERN INVESTMENT LTD.	23
41	EdCIL(India) Ltd.	1,000
42	ELECTRONICS CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	16,337
43	ENGINEERING PROJECTS (INDIA) LTD.	3,542
44	ENGINEERS INDIA LTD.	16,270

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
45	FCI ARAVALI GYPSUM and MINERALS (INDIA) LTD.	3,000
46	FERTILIZERS and CHEMICALS (TRAVANCORE) LTD.	58,237
47	FOOD CORPN. OF INDIA	4,49,658
48	GAIL (INDIA) LTD.	2,33,445
49	GARDEN REACH SHIPBUILDERS and ENGINEERS LTD.	8,534
50	GOA ANTIBIOTICS andPHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	1,407
51	GOA SHIPYARD LTD.	2,973
52	HANDICRAFTS and HANDLOOM EXPORTS CORP. OF INDIA LTD.	1,382
53	HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPN. LTD.	60,608
54	HIL (INDIA) LTD.	9,133
55	HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LTD.	30,086
56	HINDUSTAN ANTIBIOTICS LTD.	7,172
57	HINDUSTAN CABLES LTD.	4,86,588
58	HINDUSTAN COPPER LTD.	35,179
59	HINDUSTAN FERTILIZER CORPN. LTD.	68,654
60	HINDUSTAN ORGANIC CHEMICALS LTD.	3,948
61	HINDUSTAN PREFAB LTD.	13,477
62	HINDUSTAN SALTS LTD.	5,206
63	HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD LTD.	30,199
64	HINDUSTAN STEELWORKS COSTN. LTD.	3,430
65	HLL LIFECARE LTD.	29,041
66	HMT LTD.	27,957

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
67	HOOGHLY DOCK AND PORT ENGINEERS LTD.	2,861
68	HOTEL CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	2,700
69	HOUSING and URBAN DEV. CORPN. LTD.	1,79,784
70	I T I LTD.	83,511
71	INDIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE CO. LTD.	9,99,992
72	INDIA INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AND EXHIBITION CENTRE LTD.	1,84,940
73	INDIA TOURISM DEV. CORPN. LTD.	7,464
74	INDIA TRADE PROMOTION ORGANISATION	25
75	INDIAN MEDICINES and PHARMACEUTICAL CORPN. LTD.	5,100
76	INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LTD.	4,84,813
77	INDIAN RAILWAY CATERING AND TOURISM CORPN. LTD.	13,984
78	INDIAN RAILWAY FINANCE CORPORATION LTD.	11,88,046
79	INDIAN RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVT.AGENCY LTD.	78,460
80	INDIAN VACCINE CORP. LTD.	1,253
81	INSTRUMENTATION LTD.	2,404
82	IRCON INTERNATIONAL LTD.	8,388
83	IREL (INDIA) LTD.	8,637
84	JAMMU and KASHMIR DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION LTD	5,000
85	JHARKHAND CENTRAL RAILWAY LTD.	1,300
86	KARNATAKA ANTIBIOTICS and PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	798

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
87	KARNATAKA TRADE PROMOTION ORGANISATION	1,020
88	KIOCL LTD.	61,605
89	KOLKATA METRO RAIL CORPORATION LTD.	1,40,000
90	KONKAN RAILWAY CORPORATION LTD.	4,74,887
91	KUMARAKRUPPA FRONTIER HOTELS PVT. LTD.	88
92	M M T C LTD.	13,489
93	M S T C LTD.	4,558
94	MADRAS FERTILIZERS LTD.	9,585
95	MAHANAGAR TELEPHONE NIGAM LTD.	35,438
96	MAZAGON DOCK SHIPBUILDERS LTD.	20,169
97	MECON LTD.	4,014
98	MINERAL EXPLORATION CORPN. LTD.	11,955
99	MISHRA DHATU NIGAM LTD.	13,863
100	MOIL LTD.	12,778
101	MUMBAI RAILWAY VIKAS CORPORATION LTD.	1,275
102	NATIONAL ALUMINIUM COMPANY LTD.	48,040
103	NATIONAL BACKWARD CLASSES FINANCE and DEVP.CO.	1,44,400
104	NATIONAL FERTILIZERS LTD.	36,653
105	NATIONAL FILM DEV. CORPN. LTD.	4,540
106	NATIONAL HANDICAPPED FINANCE and DEVPT. CORPN.	39,999
107	NATIONAL HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.	1,900

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
108	NATIONAL HIGHWAYS and INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CORPN. LTD.	10,300
109	NATIONAL INFORMATICS CENTRE SERVICES INCORPORATED	200
110	NATIONAL MINORITIES DEVP. and FINANCE CORPORATION	1,70,000
111	NATIONAL PROJECTS CONSTRUCTION CORPN. LTD.	9,348
112	NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPN.	442
113	NATIONAL SAFAI KARAMCHARIS FINANCE and DEVPT. CORPN	66,499
114	NATIONAL SCHEDULED CASTES FINANCE and DEVP. CORPN.	1,50,000
115	NATIONAL SCHEDULED TRIBES FINANCE and DEVP. CORPN.	75,000
116	NATIONAL SEEDS CORPN. LTD.	5,732
117	NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPN. LTD.	53,299
118	NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPN. LTD.	3,05,481
119	NBCC (INDIA) LTD.	11,115
120	NEPA LTD.	35,628
121	NEWSPACE INDIA LTD.	1,000
122	NHPC LTD.	7,12,677
123	NLC INDIA LTD.	1,09,822
124	NMDC Ltd.	21,325
125	NORTH EASTERN HANDICRAFTSand HANDLOOM DEV.CORPN. LTD.	850

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
126	NORTH EASTERN ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION LTD.	3,60,981
127	NORTH EASTERN REGIONAL AGRI. MARKETING CORP.LTD.	762
128	NTPC LTD.	5,04,810
129	NUCLEAR POWER CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	12,69,366
130	OIL and NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LTD.	3,79,980
131	OIL INDIA LTD.	61,438
132	P E C LTD.	6,000
133	PAWAN HANS LTD.	28,432
134	POWER FINANCE CORPORATION LTD.	1,47,829
135	POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	2,68,587
136	POWER SYSTEM OPERATION CORPORATION LTD.	3,064
137	PROJECTS and DEVELOPMENT INDIA LTD.	1,730
138	RAIL VIKAS NIGAM LTD.	2,08,502
139	RAILTEL CORPORATION INDIA LTD.	32,094
140	RAILWAY ENERGY MANAGEMENT COMPANY LTD.	3,430
141	RAJASTHAN ELECTRONICS AND INSTRUMENTS LTD.	625
142	RANCHI ASHOK BIHAR HOTEL CORPN. LTD.	250
143	RASHTRIYA CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS LTD.	41,378
144	RASHTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM LTD.	4,88,985
145	RICHARDSON andCRUDDAS(1972) LTD.	15,661
146	RITES LTD.	18,005
147	SAGARMALA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD.	34,000

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
148	SCOOTERS INDIA LTD.	8,192
149	SECURITY PRINTING and MINTING CORPN. INDIA LTD.	98,750
150	SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	29,694
151	SIDCUL CONCOR INFRA COMPANY LTD.	7,361
152	SJVN LTD.	2,35,480
153	SOLAR ENERGY CORPORATION OF INDIA	35,400
154	STATE TRADING CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	5,400
155	STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD.	3,09,777
156	TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONSULTANTS (INDIA) LTD.	5,920
157	THE BISRA STONE LIME COMPANY LTD.	4,334
158	THE COTTON CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	2,500
159	THE FERTILIZER CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	75,092
160	THE JUTE CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	500
161	URANIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	2,06,962
162	WAPCOS LTD.	10,000
163	YULE ELECTRICAL LTD.	5,00,000
164	YULE ENGINEERING COMPANY LTD.	5,00,000
	TOTAL	2,04,39,640

STATEMENT IV

Paid-up Capital held by Central Government as 31.03.2021 as per Public Enterprises Survey 2020-21

(Rs. In Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
1	AGRINNOVATE INDIA LTD.	5,000
2	AIR INDIA ASSETS HOLDING LTD	5
3	AIR INDIA LTD.	32,66,522
4	AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA	65,656
5	ANDREW YULE and COMPANY LTD.	8,728
6	ANTRIX CORPORATION LTD.	680
7	ARTIFICIAL LIMBS MFG. CORPN. OF INDIA	5,410
8	BALMER LAWRIE INVESTMENTS LTD.	1,325
9	BEML LTD.	2,250
10	BENGAL CHEMICALS and PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	7,696
11	BHARAT BROADBAND NETWORK LTD.	6,000
12	BHARAT DYNAMICS LTD.	13,733
13	BHARAT ELECTRONICS LTD.	12,460
14	BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD.	43,993
15	BHARAT IMMUNOLOGICALS and BIOLOGICALS CORP. LTD.	2,559
16	BHARAT PETROLEUM CORPN. LTD.	1,14,918
17	BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LTD.	5,00,000
18	BHARATIYA NABHIKIYA VIDYUT NIGAM LTD.	4,50,312
19	BIOTECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSISTANCE COUNCIL	100

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
20	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY FERTILIZER CORPN. LTD.	36,583
21	BRAITHWAITE and CO. LTD.	8,342
22	BRAITHWAITE BURN and JESSOP CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LTD.	12,086
23	BRIDGE and ROOF CO.(INDIA) LTD.	5,463
24	BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD.	3,074
25	BROADCAST ENGG. CONSULTANTS INDIA LTD.	137
26	CEMENT CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	81,141
27	CENTRAL COTTAGE INDUSTRIES CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	1,085
28	CENTRAL ELECTRONICS LTD.	7,267
29	CENTRAL REGISTRY OF SECURITSATION ASSET RECONSTRUCTION AND SECURITY INTEREST OF INDIA (CERSAI)	2,500
30	CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPN.	3,742
31	COAL INDIA LTD.	4,07,563
32	COCHIN SHIPYARD LTD.	9,584
33	CONTAINER CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	16,694
34	DEDICATED FRIGHT CORRIDOR CORP. OF INDIA LTD.	14,07,663
35	DELHI POLICE HOUSING CORPORATION LTD.	500
36	DEOGHAR AIRPORT LTD	255
37	E. C. G. C. LTD.	3,19,000
38	EASTERN INVESTMENT LTD.	23
39	EdCIL(India) Ltd.	1,000

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
40	ELECTRONICS CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	16,337
41	ENGINEERING PROJECTS (INDIA) LTD.	3,542
42	ENGINEERS INDIA LTD.	14,423
43	FCI ARAVALI GYPSUM and MINERALS (INDIA) LTD.	5,000
44	FERTILIZERS and CHEMICALS (TRAVANCORE) LTD.	58,237
45	FOOD CORPN. OF INDIA	5,53,658
46	GAIL (INDIA) LTD.	2,28,459
47	GARDEN REACH SHIPBUILDERS and ENGINEERS LTD.	8,534
48	GOA SHIPYARD LTD.	2,973
49	HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPN. LTD.	60,608
50	HEMISPHERE PROPERTIES INDIA LTD.	14,570
51	HIL (INDIA) LTD.	9,133
52	HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LTD.	25,129
53	HINDUSTAN ANTIBIOTICS LTD.	7,172
54	HINDUSTAN COPPER LTD.	35,179
55	HINDUSTAN FERTILIZER CORPN. LTD.	68,654
56	HINDUSTAN ORGANIC CHEMICALS LTD.	3,948
57	HINDUSTAN PREFAB LTD.	13,477
58	HINDUSTAN SALTS LTD.	5,206
59	HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD LTD.	30,199
60	HINDUSTAN STEELWORKS COSTN. LTD.	3,430
61	HLL BIOTECH LTD.	27,489
62	HLL LIFECARE LTD.	1,553
63	HMT LTD.	27,957

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
64	HOTEL CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	2,700
65	HOUSING and URBAN DEV. CORPN. LTD.	1,79,784
66	I T I LTD.	84,070
67	INDIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE CO. LTD.	9,99,992
68	INDIA INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AND EXHIBITION CENTRE LTD.	2,19,681
69	INDIA TOURISM DEV. CORPN. LTD.	7,464
70	INDIA TRADE PROMOTION ORGANISATION	25
71	INDIAN MEDICINES and PHARMACEUTICAL CORPN. LTD.	5,100
72	INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LTD.	4,84,813
73	INDIAN RAILWAY CATERING AND TOURISM CORPN. LTD.	10,784
74	INDIAN RAILWAY FINANCE CORPORATION LTD.	11,28,597
75	INDIAN RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVT.AGENCY LTD.	78,460
76	INDIAN VACCINE CORP. LTD.	1,253
77	INSTRUMENTATION LTD.	2,405
78	IRCON INTERNATIONAL LTD.	6,883
79	IREL (INDIA) LTD.	17,273
80	JAMMU and KASHMIR DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION LTD	5,000
81	JHARKHAND CENTRAL RAILWAY LTD.	1,300
82	KARNATAKA ANTIBIOTICS and PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	798

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
83	KIOCL LTD.	60,188
84	KOLKATA METRO RAIL CORPORATION LTD.	1,40,300
85	KONKAN RAILWAY CORPORATION LTD.	4,85,557
86	KUMARAKRUPPA FRONTIER HOTELS PVT. LTD.	88
87	M M T C LTD.	13,489
88	M S T C LTD.	4,558
89	MADRAS FERTILIZERS LTD.	9,585
90	MAHANAGAR TELEPHONE NIGAM LTD.	35,438
91	MAZAGON DOCK SHIPBUILDERS LTD.	17,109
92	MECON LTD.	4,014
93	MINERAL EXPLORATION CORPN. LTD.	11,955
94	MISHRA DHATU NIGAM LTD.	13,863
95	MOIL LTD.	12,778
96	MUMBAI RAILWAY VIKAS CORPORATION LTD.	1,275
97	NATIONAL ALUMINIUM COMPANY LTD.	47,090
98	NATIONAL BACKWARD CLASSES FINANCE and DEVP.CO.	1,49,940
99	NATIONAL FERTILIZERS LTD.	36,653
100	NATIONAL FILM DEV. CORPN. LTD.	4,540
101	NATIONAL HANDICAPPED FINANCE and DEVPT. CORPN.	39,999
102	NATIONAL HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.	1,900

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
103	NATIONAL HIGHWAYS and INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CORPN. LTD.	10,300
104	NATIONAL INFORMATICS CENTRE SERVICES INCORPORATED	200
105	NATIONAL MINORITIES DEVP. and FINANCE CORPORATION	1,87,000
106	NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPN.	442
107	NATIONAL SAFAI KARAMCHARIS FINANCE and DEVPT. CORPN	70,499
108	NATIONAL SCHEDULED CASTES FINANCE and DEVP. CORPN.	1,50,000
109	NATIONAL SCHEDULED TRIBES FINANCE and DEVP. CORPN.	75,000
110	NATIONAL SEEDS CORPN. LTD.	5,732
111	NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPN. LTD.	53,299
112	NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPN. LTD.	3,05,481
113	NBCC (INDIA) LTD.	11,116
114	NEPA LTD.	60,028
115	NEWSPACE INDIA LTD.	1,000
116	NHPC LTD.	7,12,677
117	NLC INDIA LTD.	1,09,822
118	NMDC Ltd.	20,013
119	NORTH EASTERN HANDICRAFTSand HANDLOOM DEV.CORPN. LTD.	850

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
120	NORTH EASTERN REGIONAL AGRI. MARKETING CORP.LTD.	762
121	NTPC LTD.	4,95,535
122	NUCLEAR POWER CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	12,69,366
123	OIL and NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LTD.	3,79,980
124	OIL INDIA LTD.	61,438
125	P E C LTD.	6,000
126	PAWAN HANS LTD.	28,432
127	POWER FINANCE CORPORATION LTD.	1,47,829
128	POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	2,68,587
129	POWER SYSTEM OPERATION CORPORATION LTD.	3,064
130	PROJECTS and DEVELOPMENT INDIA LTD.	1,730
131	RAIL VIKAS NIGAM LTD.	2,08,502
132	RAILTEL CORPORATION INDIA LTD.	23,379
133	RAILWAY ENERGY MANAGEMENT COMPANY LTD.	5,145
134	RAJASTHAN ELECTRONICS AND INSTRUMENTS LTD.	625
135	RASHTRIYA CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS LTD.	41,378
136	RASHTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM LTD.	4,88,985
137	RICHARDSON andCRUDDAS(1972) LTD.	15,661
138	RITES LTD.	17,350
139	SAGARMALA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD.	61,000

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
140	SECURITY PRINTING and MINTING CORPN. INDIA LTD.	98,750
141	SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	29,694
142	SJVN LTD.	2,35,480
143	SOLAR ENERGY CORPORATION OF INDIA	35,400
144	STATE TRADING CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	5,400
145	STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD.	2,68,471
146	TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONSULTANTS (INDIA) LTD.	5,920
147	THE BISRA STONE LIME COMPANY LTD.	4,334
148	THE COTTON CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	2,500
149	THE FERTILIZER CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	75,092
150	THE JUTE CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	500
151	URANIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	2,09,462
152	WAPCOS LTD.	13,000
153	YULE ELECTRICAL LTD.	5,00,000
154	YULE ENGINEERING COMPANY LTD.	5,00,000
	TOTAL	1,96,64,827

STATEMENT V

Paid-up Capital held by Central Government as 31.03.2022 as per Public Enterprises Survey 2021-22

(Rs. In Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
1	ADVANCED WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT INDIA LIMITED	52,837
2	AGRINNOVATE INDIA LTD.	5,000
3	AIR INDIA ASSETS HOLDING LTD	62,36,545
4	AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA	65,656
5	ANDREW YULE and COMPANY LTD.	8,728
6	ANTRIX CORPORATION LTD.	680
7	ARMOURED VEHICLES NIGAM LIMITED	44,453
8	ARTIFICIAL LIMBS MFG. CORPN. OF INDIA	5,410
9	BALMER LAWRIE INVESTMENTS LTD.	1,325
10	BEML LTD.	2,250
11	BENGAL CHEMICALS and PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	7,696
12	BHARAT BROADBAND NETWORK LTD.	6,000
13	BHARAT DYNAMICS LTD.	13,733
14	BHARAT ELECTRONICS LTD.	12,460
15	BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD.	43,993
16	BHARAT IMMUNOLOGICALS and BIOLOGICALS CORP. LTD.	2,559
17	BHARAT PETROLEUM CORPN. LTD.	1,14,918
18	BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LTD.	5,00,000
19	BHARATIYA NABHIKIYA VIDYUT NIGAM LTD.	4,51,112
20	BIOTECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSISTANCE COUNCIL	100
21	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY FERTILIZER CORPN. LTD.	36,583
22	BRAITHWAITE and CO. LTD.	8,342

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
23	BRAITHWAITE BURN and JESSOP CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LTD.	12,086
24	BRIDGE and ROOF CO.(INDIA) LTD.	5,463
25	BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD.	3,074
26	BROADCAST ENGG. CONSULTANTS INDIA LTD.	137
27	CEMENT CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	81,141
28	CENTRAL COTTAGE INDUSTRIES CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	1,085
29	CENTRAL ELECTRONICS LTD.	7,267
30	CENTRAL REGISTRY OF SECURITSATION ASSET RECONSTRUCTION AND SECURITY INTEREST OF INDIA (CERSAI)	2,500
31	CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPN.	3,742
32	CHHATTISGARH COPPER LTD	41
33	COAL INDIA LTD.	4,07,563
34	COCHIN SHIPYARD LTD.	9,584
35	CONTAINER CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	16,694
36	DEDICATED FRIGHT CORRIDOR CORP. OF INDIA LTD.	14,07,663
37	DELHI POLICE HOUSING CORPORATION LTD.	500
38	E. C. G. C. LTD.	3,95,000
39	EASTERN INVESTMENT LTD.	23
40	EdCIL(India) Ltd.	1,000
41	ELECTRONICS CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	16,337
42	ENGINEERING PROJECTS (INDIA) LTD.	3,542
43	ENGINEERS INDIA LTD.	14,423

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
44	FCI ARAVALI GYPSUM and MINERALS (INDIA) LTD.	5,000
45	FERTILIZERS and CHEMICALS (TRAVANCORE) LTD.	58,237
46	FOOD CORPN. OF INDIA	8,04,158
47	GAIL (INDIA) LTD.	2,28,459
48	GARDEN REACH SHIPBUILDERS and ENGINEERS LTD.	8,534
49	GOA SHIPYARD LTD.	2,973
50	HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPN. LTD.	60,608
51	HEMISPHERE PROPERTIES INDIA LTD.	14,570
52	HIL (INDIA) LTD.	9,133
53	HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LTD.	25,129
54	HINDUSTAN ANTIBIOTICS LTD.	7,172
55	HINDUSTAN COPPER LTD.	31,981
56	HINDUSTAN FERTILIZER CORPN. LTD.	68,654
57	HINDUSTAN ORGANIC CHEMICALS LTD.	3,948
58	HINDUSTAN PREFAB LTD.	13,477
59	HINDUSTAN SALTS LTD.	5,206
60	HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD LTD.	30,199
61	HINDUSTAN STEELWORKS COSTN. LTD.	3,430
62	HLL BIOTECH LTD.	27,489
63	HLL LIFECARE LTD.	1,554
64	HMT LTD.	27,957
65	HOTEL CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	2,700
66	HOUSING and URBAN DEV. CORPN. LTD.	1,63,768
67	I T I LTD.	83,986

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
68	INDIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE CO. LTD.	9,99,992
69	INDIA INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AND EXHIBITION CENTRE LTD.	2,44,239
70	INDIA TOURISM DEV. CORPN. LTD.	7,464
71	INDIA TRADE PROMOTION ORGANISATION	25
72	INDIAN MEDICINES and PHARMACEUTICAL CORPN. LTD.	5,100
73	INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LTD.	4,84,813
74	INDIAN RAILWAY CATERING AND TOURISM CORPN. LTD.	10,784
75	INDIAN RAILWAY FINANCE CORPORATION LTD.	11,28,597
76	INDIAN RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVT.AGENCY LTD.	2,28,460
77	INDIAN VACCINE CORP. LTD.	1,253
78	INSTRUMENTATION LTD.	2,405
79	IRCON INTERNATIONAL LTD.	13,766
80	IREL (INDIA) LTD.	17,273
81	JAMMU and KASHMIR DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION LTD	5,000
82	JHARKHAND CENTRAL RAILWAY LTD.	1,300
83	KARNATAKA ANTIBIOTICS and PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	798
84	KIOCL LTD.	60,188
85	KOLKATA METRO RAIL CORPORATION LTD.	3,75,862
86	KONKAN RAILWAY CORPORATION LTD.	4,93,687
87	KUMARAKRUPPA FRONTIER HOTELS PVT. LTD.	88

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
88	M M T C LTD.	13,489
89	M S T C LTD.	4,558
90	MADRAS FERTILIZERS LTD.	9,585
91	MAHANAGAR TELEPHONE NIGAM LTD.	35,438
92	MAZAGON DOCK SHIPBUILDERS LTD.	17,109
93	MECON LTD.	4,014
94	MINERAL EXPLORATION CORPN. LTD.	11,955
95	MISHRA DHATU NIGAM LTD.	13,863
96	MOIL LTD.	10,855
97	MUMBAI RAILWAY VIKAS CORPORATION LTD.	1,275
98	MUNITIONS INDIA LTD.	1,23,231
99	NATIONAL ALUMINIUM COMPANY LTD.	47,090
100	NATIONAL BACKWARD CLASSES FINANCE and DEVP.CO.	1,49,940
101	NATIONAL FERTILIZERS LTD.	36,653
102	NATIONAL FILM DEV. CORPN. LTD.	4,540
103	NATIONAL HANDICAPPED FINANCE and DEVPT. CORPN.	39,999
104	NATIONAL HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.	1,900
105	NATIONAL HIGHWAYS and INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CORPN. LTD.	10,300
106	NATIONAL INFORMATICS CENTRE SERVICES INCORPORATED	200
107	NATIONAL MINORITIES DEVP. and FINANCE CORPORATION	1,97,000

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
108	NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPN.	442
109	NATIONAL SAFAI KARAMCHARIS FINANCE and DEVPT. CORPN	70,999
110	NATIONAL SCHEDULED CASTES FINANCE and DEVP. CORPN.	1,50,000
111	NATIONAL SCHEDULED TRIBES FINANCE and DEVP. CORPN.	75,000
112	NATIONAL SEEDS CORPN. LTD.	5,732
113	NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPN. LTD.	53,299
114	NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPN. LTD.	3,05,481
115	NBCC (INDIA) LTD.	11,116
116	NEPA LTD.	60,028
117	NEWSPACE INDIA LTD.	91,000
118	NHPC LTD.	7,12,677
119	NLC INDIA LTD.	1,09,822
120	NMDC Ltd.	17,816
121	NORTH EASTERN HANDICRAFTSand HANDLOOM DEV.CORPN. LTD.	850
122	NORTH EASTERN REGIONAL AGRI. MARKETING CORP.LTD.	762
123	NTPC EDMC WASTE SOLUTIONS	20
124	NTPC LTD.	4,95,535
125	NUCLEAR POWER CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	13,50,866
126	OIL and NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LTD.	3,70,545
127	OIL INDIA LTD.	61,438
128	P E C LTD.	6,000

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
129	PAWAN HANS LTD.	28,432
130	POWER FINANCE CORPORATION LTD.	1,47,829
131	POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	3,58,116
132	POWER SYSTEM OPERATION CORPORATION LTD.	3,064
133	PROJECTS and DEVELOPMENT INDIA LTD.	1,730
134	RAIL VIKAS NIGAM LTD.	1,63,050
135	RAILTEL CORPORATION INDIA LTD.	23,379
136	RAILWAY ENERGY MANAGEMENT COMPANY LTD.	5,145
137	RAJASTHAN ELECTRONICS AND INSTRUMENTS LTD.	625
138	RASHTRIYA CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS LTD.	41,378
139	RASHTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM LTD.	4,88,985
140	RICHARDSON andCRUDDAS(1972) LTD.	15,661
141	RITES LTD.	17,350
142	SAGARMALA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD.	81,000
143	SECURITY PRINTING and MINTING CORPN. INDIA LTD.	98,750
144	SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	29,694
145	SJVN LTD.	2,35,480
146	SOLAR ENERGY CORPORATION OF INDIA	35,400
147	STATE TRADING CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	5,400
148	STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD.	2,68,471
149	TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONSULTANTS (INDIA) LTD.	5,920

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
150	THE BISRA STONE LIME COMPANY LTD.	4,334
151	THE COTTON CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	2,500
152	THE FERTILIZER CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	75,092
153	THE JUTE CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	500
154	TROOP COMFORTS LIMITED	5,212
155	URANIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	2,09,462
156	WAPCOS LTD.	13,000
157	YULE ELECTRICAL LTD.	5
158	YULE ENGINEERING COMPANY LTD.	5
	TOTAL	2,28,26,052

STATEMENT VI

Paid-up Capital held by Central Government as 31.03.2023 as per Public Enterprises Survey 2022-23

(Rs. In Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
1	ADVANCED WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT INDIA LIMITED	17,12,391
2	AGRINNOVATE INDIA LTD.	5,000
3	AI ASSETS HOLDING LTD.	62,36,545
4	AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA	65,656
5	ANDREW YULE and COMPANY LTD.	8,728
6	ANTRIX CORPORATION LTD.	680
7	ARMOURED VEHICLES NIGAM LIMITED	12,80,593

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
8	ARTIFICIAL LIMBS MFG. CORPN. OF INDIA	5,410
9	BALMER LAWRIE INVESTMENTS LTD.	1,325
10	BEML LTD.	2,250
11	BENGAL CHEMICALS and PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	7,696
12	BHARAT BROADBAND NETWORK LTD.	6,000
13	BHARAT DYNAMICS LTD.	13,733
14	BHARAT ELECTRONICS LTD.	37,380
15	BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD.	43,993
16	BHARAT IMMUNOLOGICALS and BIOLOGICALS CORP. LTD.	2,559
17	BHARAT PETROLEUM CORPN. LTD.	1,14,918
18	BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LTD.	31,38,644
19	BHARATIYA NABHIKIYA VIDYUT NIGAM LTD.	4,51,112
20	BIOTECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSISTANCE COUNCIL	100
21	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY FERTILIZER CORPN. LTD.	36,583
22	BRAITHWAITE and CO. LTD.	8,342
23	BRAITHWAITE BURN and JESSOP CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LTD.	12,086
24	BRIDGE and ROOF CO.(INDIA) LTD.	5,463
25	BROADCAST ENGG. CONSULTANTS INDIA LTD.	137
26	CEMENT CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	81,141
27	CENTRAL COTTAGE INDUSTRIES CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	1,085
28	CENTRAL ELECTRONICS LTD.	7,267

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
29	CENTRAL REGISTRY OF SECURITSATION ASSET RECONSTRUCTION AND SECURITY INTEREST OF INDIA (CERSAI)	2,500
30	CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPN.	3,742
31	CHHATTISGARH COPPER LTD	47
32	COAL INDIA LTD.	4,07,563
33	COCHIN SHIPYARD LTD.	9,584
34	CONTAINER CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	16,694
35	DEDICATED FRIGHT CORRIDOR CORP. OF INDIA LTD.	15,72,900
36	DELHI POLICE HOUSING CORPORATION LTD.	500
37	E. C. G. C. LTD.	4,33,800
38	EASTERN INVESTMENT LTD.	23
39	EdCIL(India) Ltd.	1,000
40	ELECTRONICS CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	16,337
41	ENGINEERING PROJECTS (INDIA) LTD.	3,542
42	ENGINEERS INDIA LTD.	14,423
43	FCI ARAVALI GYPSUM and MINERALS (INDIA) LTD.	5,000
44	FERTILIZERS and CHEMICALS (TRAVANCORE) LTD.	58,237
45	FOOD CORPN. OF INDIA	9,97,979
46	GAIL (INDIA) LTD.	3,38,758
47	GARDEN REACH SHIPBUILDERS and ENGINEERS LTD.	8,534
48	GLIDERS INDIA LIMITED	54,481
49	GOA SHIPYARD LTD.	2,973
50	GRID CONTROLLER OF INDIA LTD.	3,064
51	HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPN. LTD.	60,608
52	HEMISPHERE PROPERTIES INDIA LTD.	14,570

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
53	HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LTD.	23,959
54	HINDUSTAN ANTIBIOTICS LTD.	7,172
55	HINDUSTAN COPPER LTD.	31,981
56	HINDUSTAN FERTILIZER CORPN. LTD.	68,654
57	HINDUSTAN ORGANIC CHEMICALS LTD.	3,948
58	HINDUSTAN SALTS LTD.	5,206
59	HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD LTD.	30,199
60	HINDUSTAN STEELWORKS COSTN. LTD.	3,430
61	HLL LIFECARE LTD.	1,554
62	HMT LTD.	27,957
63	HOTEL CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	2,700
64	HOUSING and URBAN DEV. CORPN. LTD.	1,63,768
65	I T I LTD.	92,905
66	INDIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE CO. LTD.	9,99,992
67	INDIA OPTEL LIMITED	5,77,647
68	INDIA TOURISM DEV. CORPN. LTD.	7,464
69	INDIA TRADE PROMOTION ORGANISATION	25
70	INDIAN MEDICINES and PHARMACEUTICAL CORPN. LTD.	5,100
71	INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LTD.	7,27,220
72	INDIAN RAILWAY CATERING AND TOURISM CORPN. LTD.	9,984
73	INDIAN RAILWAY FINANCE CORPORATION LTD.	11,28,644
74	INDIAN RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVT.AGENCY LTD.	2,28,460
75	INDIAN VACCINE CORP. LTD.	1,253
76	INSTRUMENTATION LTD.	2,405

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
77	IRCON INTERNATIONAL LTD.	13,766
78	IREL (INDIA) LTD.	17,273
79	JAMMU and KASHMIR DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION LTD	5,000
80	JHARKHAND CENTRAL RAILWAY LTD.	2,625
81	KARMYOGI BHARAT	3,000
82	KARNATAKA ANTIBIOTICS and PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	798
83	KIOCL LTD.	60,188
84	KOLKATA METRO RAIL CORPORATION LTD.	3,75,862
85	KONKAN RAILWAY CORPORATION LTD.	4,99,876
86	KUMARAKRUPPA FRONTIER HOTELS PVT. LTD.	88
87	M M T C LTD.	13,489
88	M S T C LTD.	4,558
89	MADRAS FERTILIZERS LTD.	9,585
90	MAHANAGAR TELEPHONE NIGAM LTD.	35,438
91	MAZAGON DOCK SHIPBUILDERS LTD.	17,109
92	MECON LTD.	4,014
93	MINERAL EXPLORATION CORPN. LTD.	11,955
94	MISHRA DHATU NIGAM LTD.	13,863
95	MOIL LTD.	10,855
96	MUMBAI RAILWAY VIKAS CORPORATION LTD.	1,275
97	MUNITIONS INDIA LTD.	33,73,766
98	NATIONAL ALUMINIUM COMPANY LTD.	47,090
99	NATIONAL BACKWARD CLASSES FINANCE and DEVP.CO.	1,49,940

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
100	NATIONAL DIVYANGJAN FINANCE and DEVPT. CORPN.	39,999
101	NATIONAL FERTILIZERS LTD.	36,653
102	NATIONAL FILM DEV. CORPN. LTD.	4,540
103	NATIONAL HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.	1,900
104	NATIONAL HIGHWAYS and INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CORPN. LTD.	10,300
105	NATIONAL INFORMATICS CENTRE SERVICES INCORPORATED	200
106	NATIONAL MINORITIES DEVP. and FINANCE CORPORATION	2,12,900
107	NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPN.	442
108	NATIONAL SAFAI KARAMCHARIS FINANCE and DEVPT. CORPN	70,999
109	NATIONAL SCHEDULED CASTES FINANCE and DEVP. CORPN.	1,50,000
110	NATIONAL SCHEDULED TRIBES FINANCE and DEVP. CORPN.	75,000
111	NATIONAL SEEDS CORPN. LTD.	5,732
112	NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPN. LTD.	53,299
113	NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPN. LTD.	3,05,481
114	NBCC (INDIA) LTD.	11,116
115	NEPA LTD.	67,869
116	NEWSPACE INDIA LTD.	5,60,760
117	NHPC LTD.	7,12,677
118	NLC INDIA LTD.	1,09,822
119	NMDC Ltd.	17,816

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
120	NMDC STEEL LTD.	1,78,152
121	NORTH EASTERN HANDICRAFTSand HANDLOOM DEV.CORPN. LTD.	850
122	NORTH EASTERN REGIONAL AGRI. MARKETING CORP.LTD.	3,585
123	NTPC EDMC WASTE SOLUTIONS	20
124	NTPC LTD.	4,95,535
125	NUCLEAR POWER CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	13,73,366
126	OIL and NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LTD.	3,70,443
127	OIL INDIA LTD.	61,438
128	PAWAN HANS LTD.	28,432
129	POWER FINANCE CORPORATION LTD.	1,47,829
130	POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	3,58,116
131	PROJECTS and DEVELOPMENT INDIA LTD.	1,730
132	RAIL VIKAS NIGAM LTD.	1,63,050
133	RAILTEL CORPORATION INDIA LTD.	23,379
134	RAILWAY ENERGY MANAGEMENT COMPANY LTD.	5,145
135	RAJASTHAN ELECTRONICS AND INSTRUMENTS LTD.	625
136	RASHTRIYA CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS LTD.	41,378
137	RASHTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM LTD.	4,88,985
138	RICHARDSON andCRUDDAS(1972) LTD.	15,661
139	RITES LTD.	17,350
140	SAGARMALA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD.	85,657
141	SECURITY PRINTING and MINTING CORPN. INDIA LTD.	98,750
142	SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	29,694
143	SJVN LTD.	2,35,480

S.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Paid-up Capital held by Central Government
144	SOLAR ENERGY CORPORATION OF INDIA	1,35,400
145	STATE TRADING CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	5,400
146	STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD.	2,68,471
147	TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONSULTANTS (INDIA) LTD.	5,920
148	THE BISRA STONE LIME COMPANY LTD.	4,334
149	THE COTTON CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	2,500
150	THE FERTILIZER CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	75,092
151	THE JUTE CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	500
152	TROOP COMFORTS LIMITED	4,74,315
153	URANIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	2,09,462
154	WAPCOS LTD.	13,000
155	YANTRA INDIA LIMITED	12,83,946
156	YULE ELECTRICAL LTD.	5
157	YULE ENGINEERING COMPANY LTD.	5
TOTAL :		3,52,87,221

केंद्रीय एजेंसियों द्वारा आयोजित परीक्षाओं में पेपर लीक

993. श्री इमरान मसूद:

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

(क) क्या सरकार के पास केन्द्रीय अभिकरणों द्वारा आयोजित परीक्षाओं में पेपर लीक का कोई रिकॉर्ड है, यदि हां, तो विगत 10 वर्षों में पेपर लीक हुए ऐसे मामलों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या देश में हाल ही में आयोजित राष्ट्रीय पात्रता सह प्रवेश परीक्षा (एनईईटी) परीक्षाओं में कुप्रबंधन और परिणामों में कथित हेराफेरी की गई है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने विशेषकर सामान्य विश्वविद्यालय प्रवेश परीक्षा (सीयूईटी) और एनईईटी परीक्षाओं के पश्चात कुप्रबंधन की शिकायतों में वृद्धि के कारण राष्ट्रीय परीक्षा एजेंसी (एनटीए) के कार्यकरण की कोई जांच कराई है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): उच्चतर शिक्षण संस्थानों में भर्ती के साथ-साथ प्रवेश के लिए विभिन्न निकायों द्वारा प्रतियोगी परीक्षाएं आयोजित की जाती हैं। मंत्रालय में परीक्षा से संबंधित विशिष्ट घटनाओं के बारे में डेटा केंद्रीय रूप से नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

नीट (यूजी) 2024 परीक्षा राष्ट्रीय परीक्षा एजेंसी (एनटीए) द्वारा दिनांक 5 मई 2024 को आयोजित की गई थी।नीट (यूजी) 2024 परीक्षा के आयोजन के बाद, कथित अनियमितताओं/धोखाधड़ी/कदाचार के कुछ मामले सामने आए। शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने केंद्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को नीट (यूजी) 2024 परीक्षा के संबंध में षडयंत्र, धोखाधड़ी, विश्वासघात आदि सहित कथित अनियमितताओं के पूरे मामले की व्यापक जांच करने को कहा। माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने डब्ल्यूपी (सिविल) 335/2024 और संबंधित मामलों में 2 अगस्त, 2024 के निर्णय के तहत पैरा 84 में कहा है कि "इसलिए, वर्तमान में पर्याप्त सामग्री रिकॉर्ड में नहीं है जो एक प्रणालीगत लीक या अन्य रूपों के प्रणालीगत कदाचार का संकेत देती है।वर्तमान में, रिकॉर्ड में मौजूद सामग्री इस आरोप की पुष्टि नहीं करती है कि व्यापक कदाचार किया गया है जिससे परीक्षा की सत्यनिष्ठा प्रभावित हुई। इसी मामले में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के 23 जुलाई, 2024 के पूर्व आदेश के अनुपालन में, नीट (यूजी) 2024 परीक्षा का संशोधित परिणाम 26 जुलाई, 2024 को घोषित किया गया है।

एनटीए द्वारा परीक्षाओं के पारदर्शी, सुचारू और निष्पक्ष संचालन के लिए प्रभावी उपाय सुझाने के लिए, शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 22.06.2024 को डॉ. के. राधाकृष्णन, पूर्व अध्यक्ष इसरो और आईआईटी कानपुर के बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स के अध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में विशेषज्ञों की एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति (एचएलसीई) का गठन किया। समिति ने दिनांक 21.10.2024 को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है और एनटीए को मजबूत बनाने, राज्यों के साथ संस्थागत संबंध, ज्ञान और परीक्षा भागीदार के रूप में टेस्ट इंडेंटिंग एजेंसियों की भागीदारी आदि सहित राष्ट्रीय सामान्य प्रवेश परीक्षा में सुधार की सिफारिश की है। समिति ने एनटीए पर एचएलसीई की सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी के लिए एक उच्च अधिकारप्राप्त संचालन समिति के गठन की भी सिफारिश की है।मंत्रालयद्वारा14 नवंबर, 2024 कोउच्चाधिकारप्राप्तसंचालनसमितिकागठनकियागयाहै।

SKILL GAP IN INDIAN WORKFORCE

994. SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:
SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:
SHRI MUKESH KUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:
SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is looking to address wide skill gap in Indian workforce by partnering with educational and training institutions, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is planning to offer any technology based courses to graduating students, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there has been any notable improvement in employability of youth from 2014, particularly in the State of Uttar Pradesh 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 Skill India Mission (SIM) of Government of India seeks to address the skill deficit in the work force. SIM is aimed at skilling, re-skilling and up-skilling of the youth through various schemes viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan SikhshanSansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to ensure that the skill gap in Indian workforce is addressed. SIM is aimed at future ready and industry ready skills for our youth of the country.

Under PMKVY, synergy is being established between vocational and educational institutes by way of setting up of Skill Hubs in Govt Schools, Higher Education Institutes, Colleges, and Universities with requisite infrastructure for providing short-term training.

(b) The government has integrated technology-driven curricula under PMKVY 4.0, focusing on areas like Artificial Intelligence (AI), blockchain, and Industry 4.0. Collaboration with institutions such as IITs and private tech companies ensures high-quality training in emerging technologies. Digital learning modules and blended training formats are being adopted to enhance accessibility. Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) serves as a repository for digital content and online training modules. These initiatives aim to equip youths with the skills required for high-demand roles in the global technology landscape. Directorate General of Training (DGT) under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has introduced 29 new-age or

future skills courses in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs)

(c) As per the latest Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS 2023-24) estimates, the unemployment rate in usual status for youth of age 15-29 years has decreased from 17.8 percent in 2017-18 to 10.2 percent in 2023-24 in India; and it has come down from 16.7 percent in 2017-18 to 9.1 percent in 2023-24 in Uttar Pradesh.

सांस्कृतिक मानचित्रण और रोडमैप पर राष्ट्रीय मिशन (एनएमसीएमआर)

995. श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह :
श्री चिन्तामणि महाराज :
श्री विजय बघेल :
श्री बिभु प्रसाद तराई:

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सांस्कृतिक मानचित्रण और रोडमैप पर राष्ट्रीय मिशन (एनएमसीएमआर) द्वारा देश की कला और सांस्कृतिक विरासत के संरक्षण के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं अथवा उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) एनएमसीएमआर द्वारा पहचानी गई विभिन्न कलाओं के कलाकारों की संख्या का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) विभिन्न कलाओं के कलाकारों की पहचान करने के लिए अपनाए गए सांस्कृतिक मानचित्रण का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) : संस्कृति मंत्रालय ने, भारत की समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक धरोहर को परिरक्षित और संवर्धित करने हेतु राष्ट्रीय सांस्कृतिक मानचित्रण मिशन (एनएमसीएम) की स्थापना की है। इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र (आईजीएनसीए) द्वारा कार्यान्वित, इस मिशन का उद्देश्य भारत की सांस्कृतिक धरोहर को और ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को पुन: सुदृढ़ करने हेतु इसके सामर्थ्य को प्रलेखित करना है।

आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव के भाग के रूप में, एनएमसीएम द्वारा जून, 2023 में मेरा गांव मेरी धरोहर (एमजीएमडी) पोर्टल (https://mgmd.gov.in/) की शुरुआत की गई। इस पहल का उद्देश्य भारत के 6.5 लाख गांवों की सांस्कृतिक धरोहर को प्रलेखित करना है। वर्तमान में, 4.5 लाख गांव, अपने संबंधित सांस्कृतिक पोर्टफोलियो सहित इस पोर्टल पर लाइव हैं।

एमजीएमडी पोर्टल में व्यापक प्रकार के सांस्कृतिक घटक सम्मिलित हैं जिनमें मौखिक परंपराएं, आस्थाएं, रीति-रिवाज, ऐतिहासिक महत्व, कला रूप, पारंपरिक खान-पान, प्रख्यात कलाकार, मेले और महोत्सव, पारंपरिक परिधान, आभूषण और स्थानीय लैंडमार्क शामिल हैं।

एनएमसीएम, भारत की सांस्कृतिक धरोहर के परिरक्षण और ग्रामीण समुदायों के सशक्तीकरण की ओर महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। सांस्कृतिक परिसंपत्तियों के प्रलेखन और संवर्धन के द्वारा, यह मिशन सांस्कृतिक पहचान को मजबूत करने और आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा देने की ओर लक्षित है।

(ख): वर्तमान में एनएमसीएम अपने एमजीएमडी घटक सहित कार्य कर रहा है और मेरा गांव मेरी धरोहर वेब पोर्टल (https://mgmd.gov.in/), जो एक ओपन एक्सेस पोर्टल है, पर राज्य-वार ब्यौरा उपलब्ध है।

(ग): एमजीएमडी पोर्टल पर राज्य-वार ब्यौरा उपलब्ध है; विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक डोमेनों, कलाकारों और पारंपरिक कला रूपों की पहचान करने तथा डेटा संकलन हेतु हमने पोर्टल पर एक निर्धारित प्रारूप दिया है।

जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालयों की स्थापना

996. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के प्रत्येक जिले में जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय (जेएनवी) स्थापित करने के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में स्थापित जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालयों का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने अभीष्ट लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौराक्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उन जिलों का ब्यौरा क्या है जहां जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय अभी स्थापित किए जाने हैं?

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

(क) से (घ)नवोदय विद्यालय योजना में देश के प्रत्येक जिले में एक जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय (जनवि) खोलने की परिकल्पना की गई है।100% शहरी आबादी वाले 6 जिलों को छोड़कर, नवंबर 2016 में 62 नए जनवि को मंजूरी देने के साथ, इस योजना को स्वीकार करने वाले राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सभी 638 जिलों (दिनांक 31 मई, 2014 की स्थिति के अनुसार) कोइस योजना के अंतर्गत कवर किया गया है।तमिलनाडु राज्य ने इस योजना को स्वीकार नहीं किया है। देश में स्वीकृत जनवि की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिलावार सूची **विवरण -I** में दी गई है। नव निर्मित/अलग किए गए/कवर नहीं किए गए जिलों की सूची, जिनमें कोई जनवि नहीं है, **विवरण -II** में दी गई है।

नए जनवि खोलना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है जो स्थायी भवन के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक उपयुक्त भूमि निःशुल्क उपलब्ध कराने तथा स्थायी भवन बनने तक विद्यालय चलाने के लिए आवश्यक अस्थायी भवन निःशुल्क उपलब्ध कराने के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन की इच्छा पर निर्भर करती है। नए जनवि की स्वीकृति और खोलना मौजूदा प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा अनुमोदन पर निर्भर करता है। *

विवरण -I

देश में आज की तिथि के अनुसार जनवि का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिलावार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जनवि की संख्या	जनवि (जिले)
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	03	कार निकोबार, उत्तरी और मध्य अंडमान, दक्षिणी अंडमान
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	15	श्री सत्य साई, अन्नमय्या (पुराना चित्तूर), काकीनाडा, अल्लूरी सीतारमाराजू, पलनाडु, अन्नमय्या (पुराना कडप्पा), कृष्णा, कुरनूल, श्री पोट्टी श्रीरामुलु नेल्लोर, प्रकाशम - I, प्रकाशम - II, श्रीकाकुलम, विशाखापत्तनम, विजयनगरम, एलुरु
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	18	अंजाव, चांगलांग, दिबांग घाटी, पूर्वी कामेंग, पूर्वी सियांग, ईटानगर - कैपिटल कॉम्प्लेक्स, कामले, कुरुंग कुमेय, लोंगडिंग, निचली दिबांग घाटी, निचली सुबनसिरी, नामसाई, पापुमपारे, तवांग, तिराप, ऊपरी सियांग, पश्चिम कामेंग, पश्चिम सियांग
4.	असम	28	बक्सा, बारपेटा, बिस्वनाथ, बोंगाईगांव, कछार, चिरांग, दिमा हसाओ, दरांग, धेमाजी, धुबरी, डिब्रूगढ़, गोलपारा, गोलाघाट, हैलाकांडी, जोरहाट, कामरूप, करबियांगलोंग-I, करबियांगलोंग-II, करीमगंज, कोकराझार, लखीमपुर, मोरीगांव, नागांव, नलबाड़ी, शिवसागर, बिस्वनाथ, तिनसुकिया, उदलगुरी
5.	बिहार	39	अररिया, अरवल, औरंगाबाद, बांका, बेगुसराय, भागलपुर, भोजपुर, बक्सर, दरभंगा, पूर्वी चंपारण, गया-I, गया-II, गोपालगंज, जमुई, जहानाबाद, कैमूर, कटिहार, खगड़िया, किशनगंज, लखीसराय, मधेपुरा, मधुबनी, मुंगेर , मुजफ्फरपुर, नालन्दा, नवादा, पटना, पूर्णिया, रोहतास, सहरसा, समस्तीपुर, सारण, शेखपुरा, शिवहर, सीतामढी, सीवान, सुपौल, वैशाली, पश्चिम चम्पारण
6.	चंडीगढ़	01	चंडीगढ़

7.	छत्तीसगढ	28	बालोद, बलौदा बाजार, बलरामपुर, बस्तर, बेमेतरा, बीजापुर, बिलासपुर, दंतेवाड़ा, धमतरी, दुर्ग, गरियाबंद, जशपुर, कबीरधाम, कांकेर, कोंडागांव, कोरबा, कोरिया, महासमुंद, मुंगेली, नारायणपुर, रायगढ़, रायपुर, राजनांदगांव, सक्ती, सरगुजा, सुकमा-I, सुकमा-II, सूरजपुर
8.	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	03	सिलवासा, दमन, दीव
9.	दिल्ली	09	पूर्वी दिल्ली (दक्षिण पश्चिम दिल्ली), उत्तर पूर्वी दिल्ली, उत्तरी दिल्ली, दक्षिणी दिल्ली, दक्षिण पश्चिम दिल्ली (जाफरपुरकलां), दक्षिण पूर्वी दिल्ली, उत्तर पश्चिम दिल्ली (मुंगेशपुर), शाहदरा (उत्तर पश्चिम दिल्ली), पश्चिमी दिल्ली
10.	गोवा	02	उत्तरी गोवा, दक्षिणी गोवा
11.	गुजरात	34	अहमदाबाद, अमरेली, आनंद, अरावली, बनासकांठा, भरूच, भावनगर, बोटाद, छोटाउदेपुर, दाहोद-I, दाहोद-II, डांग, देवभूमि द्वारका, गांधीनगर, गिर सोमनाथ, जामनगर, जूनागढ़, खेड़ा, कच्छ, महिसागर, मेहसाणा, मोरबी, नर्मदा, नवसारी, पंचमहल, पाटन, पोरबंदर, राजकोट, साबरकांठा, सुरेंद्रनगर, सूरत, तापी, वडोदरा, वलसाड
12.	हरियाणा	21	अंबाला,भिवानी,फरीदाबाद,फतेहाबाद,गुरुग्राम,हिसार,झज्जर,जींद,कैथल,करनाल,कुरुक्षेत्र,महेंद्रगढ़,नूंह,पलवल,पंचकूला,पानीपत,रेवाड़ी,रोहतक,सिरसा,सोनीपत,यमुनानगर
13.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	12	बिलासपुर, चंबा, हमीरपुर, कांगड़ा, किन्नौर, कुल्लू, लाहौल और स्पीति, मंडी, शिमला, सिरमौर, सोलन, ऊना
14.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	21	अनंतनाग, बांदीपुर, बारामूला, बडगाम, डोडा, गांदरबल, जम्मू-I, जम्मू-II, किश्तवाड़, कठुआ, कुलगाम, कुपवाड़ा, पुलवामा, पुंछ, राजौरी, रामबन, रियासी, सांबा, शोपियां, श्रीनगर, उधमपुर

15.	झारखंड	26	बोकारो, चतरा, देवघर, धनबाद, दुमका, पूर्वी सिंहभूम, गढ़वा, गिरिडीह, गोड्डा, गुमला, हज़ारीबाग, जामताड़ा, खूंटी, कोडरमा, लातेहार, लोहरदगा, पाकुड़-I, पाकुड़-II, पलामू-I, पलामू-II, रामगढ़, रांची, साहेबगंज, सरायकेला, सिमडेगा, पश्चिमी सिंहभूम
16.	कर्नाटक	31	बागलकोट, विजयपुरा, बेंगलुरु ग्रामीण, बेंगलुरु शहरी, बेलगावी, बीदर, चामराजनगर, चिकाबल्लापुर, चिक्कमगलुरु, चित्रदुर्ग, दावणगेरे, धारवाड़, गडग, हसन, हावेरी, कालाबुरागी-I, कालाबुरागी-II, कोडागु, कोलार, कोप्पल, मांड्या, मैसूरु, उत्तर कन्नड़, रायचूर, रामानगर, शिवमोग्गा, दक्षिण कन्नड़, तुमकुरु, उडुपी, विजयपुरा, यादगिरि
17.	केरल	14	अलाप्पुझा, एर्नाकुलम, इडुक्की, कन्नूर, कासरगोड, कोल्लम, कोट्टायम, कोझिकोड, मलप्पुरम, पलक्कड़, पथानामथिट्टा, त्रिशूर, तिरुवनंतपुरम, वायनाड
18.	लद्दाख	02	कारगिल, लेह
19.	लक्षद्वीप	01	मिनिकॉय
20.	मध्य प्रदेश	54	आगर मालवा, अलीराजपुर, अनूपपुर, अशोकनगर, बालाघाट, बड़वानी, बैतूल, भिंड, भोपाल, बुरहानपुर, छतरपुर, छिंदवाड़ा, दमोह, दतिया, देवास, धार, डिंडोरी, गुना, ग्वालियर, हरदा, नर्मदापुरम, इंदौर, जबलपुर, झाबुआ-I , झाबुआ-II, कटनी, खंडवा, खरगोन, मंडला, मंदसौर, मुरैना, नरसिंहपुर, नीमच, पन्ना, रायसेन, राजगढ़, रतलाम-I, रतलाम-II, रीवा, सागर, सतना, सीहोर, सिवनी, शहडोल, शाजापुर, श्योपुर, शिवपुरी, सीधी, सिंगरौली, टीकमगढ़, उज्जैन-I, उज्जैन-II, उमरिया, विदिशा
21.	महाराष्ट्र	34	अहमदनगर, अकोला, अमरावती, औरंगाबाद, बीड, भंडारा, बुलढाणा, चंद्रपुर, धुले, गढ़चिरौली, गोंदिया, हिंगोली, जलगांव, जालना, कोल्हापुर, लातूर, नागपुर, नांदेड़, नंदुरबार-I, नंदुरबार-II, नासिक, उस्मानाबाद, पालघर, परभणी, पुणे, रायगढ़, रत्नागिरी, सांगली, सतारा, सिंधुदुर्ग, सोलापुर, वर्धा, वाशिम, यवतमाल
22.	मणिपुर	11	बिष्णुपुर, चुराचांदपुर, चंदेल, पूर्वी इंफाल, सेनापति-I, सेनापति-II, तमेंगलोंग, काकचिंग, उखरुल-I, उखरुल-II, पश्चिम इंफाल

23.	मेघालय	12	पूर्वी गारो हिल्स, पूर्वी जैंतिया हिल्स, पूर्वी खासी हिल्स-I, पूर्वी खासी हिल्स-II, उत्तरी गारो हिल्स, री-भोई, दक्षिण गारो हिल्स, दक्षिण पश्चिम गारो हिल्स, दक्षिण पश्चिम खासी हिल्स, पश्चिम गारो हिल्स, पश्चिम जैन्तिया हिल्स, पश्चिम खासी हिल्स
24.	मिजोरम	08	आइज़ॉल, ख्वाज़ॉल, कोलासिब, लॉन्गत्लाई, लुंगलेई, ममित, सैहा, सेरछिप
25.	नागालैंड	11	निउलैंड, कोहिमा, लॉन्गलेंग, किफिरे, मोकोकचुंग, मोन, पेरेन, फेक, तुएनसांग, वोखा, जुन्हेबोटो
26.	ओडिशा	31	अंगुल, बालासोर, बरगढ़, भद्रक, बलांगीर, बौध, कटक, देवगढ़, ढेंकनाल, गजपति, गंजम, जगतसिंहपुर, जाजपुर, झारसुगुड़ा, कालाहांडी, केंद्रपाड़ा, क्योंझर, खोरधा, कोरापुट, मलकानगिरि-I, मलकानगिरि-II, मयूरभंज, नबरंगपुर, नयागढ़, नुआपाड़ा, कंधमाल, पुरी, रायगड़ा, संबलपुर, सोनपुर, सुंदरगढ़
27.	पुदुचेरी	04	कराईकल, माहे, पांडिचेरी, यानम
28.	पंजाब	23	अमृतसर-I, अमृतसर-II, बरनाला, बठिंडा, फतेहगढ़ साहिब, फरीदकोट, फाजिल्का, फिरोजपुर, गुरदासपुर, होशियारपुर, जालंधर, कपूरथला, लुधियाना, मनसा, मोगा, एस.ए.एस. नगर, श्री मुक्तसर साहिब, पठानकोट, पटियाला, एस.बी.एस. नगर, रूपनगर, संगरूर, तरनतारन
29.	राजस्थान	35	अजमेर, अलवर, बांसवाड़ा-I, बांसवाड़ा-II, बारां, बाड़मेर, भरतपुर, भीलवाड़ा, बीकानेर, बूंदी, चित्तौड़गढ़, चूरू, दौसा, धौलपुर, डूंगरपुर, हनुमानगढ़, जयपुर, जैसलमेर, जालौर, झालावाड़, झुंझुनू, जोधपुर, करौली, कोटा, नागौर, पाली, प्रतापगढ़, राजसमंद, सवाई माधोपुर, सीकर, सिरोही, श्री गंगानगर-I, श्री गंगानगर-II, टोंक, उदयपुर
30.	सिक्किम	04	पाकयोंग, मंगन, नामची, सोरेंग
31.	तेलंगाना	09	कुमुराम भीम आसिफाबाद, करीमनगर, खम्मम, नगरकुर्नूल, सिद्दीपेट, नलगोंडा, कामारेड्डी, रंगा रेड्डी, वारंगल
32.	त्रिपुरा	08	धलाई, गोमती, उत्तरी त्रिपुरा, सिपाहीजला, दक्षिणी त्रिपुरा, उनाकोटि, खोवाई, पश्चिम त्रिपुरा

33.	उत्तर प्रदेश	76	आगरा, अलीगढ, अम्बेडकर नगर, अमेठी, अमरोहा, औरिया, आज़मगढ़, बदायूँ, बागपत, बहराईच, बलिया, बलरामपुर, बांदा, बाराबांकी, बरेली, बस्ती, भदोही, बिजनोर, बुलन्दशहर, चंदौली, चित्रकोट, देवरिया, एटा, इटावा, अयोध्या, फर्रुखाबाद, फ़तेहपुर, फ़िरोज़ाबाद, गौतम बुद्ध नगर, गाज़ियाबाद, ग़ाज़ीपुर, गोंडा, गोरखपुर, हमीरपुर, हापुड, हरदोई, हाथरस, जालौन, जौनपुर, झाँसी, कन्नौज, कानपुर देहात, कानपुर नगर, कासगंज, कौशांबी, कुशीनगर, लखीमपुर खीरी, ललितपुर, लखनऊ, महराजगंज, महोबा, मैनपुरी, मथुरा, मऊ, मेरठ, मिर्ज़ापुर, मुरादाबाद, मुज़फ्फरनगर, पीलीभीत, प्रतापगढ़, प्रयागराज, रायबरेली, रामपुर, सहारनपुर, संभल, संत कबीर नगर, शाहजहाँपुर, शामली, श्रावस्ती, सिद्धार्थनगर, सीतापुर-I, सीतापुर-II, सोनभद्र, सुल्तानपुर, उन्नाव, वाराणसी
34.	उत्तराखंड	13	अल्मोडा, बागेश्वर, चमोली, चंपावत, देहरादून, हरिद्वार, नैनीताल, पौडी गढ़वाल, पिथौरागढ, रूद्रप्रयाग, टेहरी गढ़वाल, उधम सिंह नगर, उत्तरकाशी
35.	पश्चिम बंगाल	20	अलीपुरद्वार, बांकुरा, बीरभूम, पश्चिम बर्धमान, कूचबिहार, दक्षिण दिनाजपुर, दार्जिलिंग, पूर्वी मेदिनीपुर, हुगली, हावड़ा, जलपाईगुड़ी, मालदा, मुर्शिदाबाद, उत्तर 24 परगना, नादिया, पुरुलिया, दक्षिण 24 परगना - I, दक्षिण 24 परगना - II, उत्तर दिनाजपुर, पश्चिम मेदिनीपुर
कुल		**661**	

तमिलनाडु राज्य ने अभी तक नवोदय विद्यालय योजना को स्वीकार नहीं किया है।

विवरण II

नव निर्मित/विभाजित/शामिल नहीं किए गए जिलों की सूची जहां कोई जनवि नहीं है

क्र. सं.	राज्य	नव निर्मित/अलग किये गये/शामिल नहीं किए गए जिलों की संख्या	नव निर्मित/ अलग किये गये /अनदेखे जिले
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	13	अनाकापल्ली, अनंतपुर, बापटला, चित्तूर, डॉ. अंबेडकर कोनसीमा, पूर्वी गोदावरी, गुंटूर, नंद्याल, एनटीआर, पार्वतीपुरम मान्यम, तिरुपति, पश्चिम गोदावरी, वाई.एस.आर. (कडप्पा)
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	08	अपर सुबनसिरी, क्रदाडी, लेपा राडा, लोअर सियांग, लोहित, पक्के-केसांग, शि-योमी, सियांग
3.	असम	08	बजाली, सोनितपुर, चराइदेव, होजाई, माजुली, दक्षिण सलमारा मनकाचर, पश्चिम करबियांगलोंग, तामुलपुर
4.	छत्तीसगढ	**06**	गौरेला-पेंड्रा-मरवाही, खैरागढ़-छुईखदान-गंडई, महेंद्रगढ़-चिरमिरी-भरतपुर (एमसीबी), मोहला-मानपुर-अंबागढ़-चौकी, जांजगीर चांपा, सारंगढ़-बिलाईगढ़
5.	हरियाणा	01	चरखी दादरी
6.	कर्नाटक	01	बेल्लारी
7.	मध्य प्रदेश	04	मैहर, मऊगंज, निवाड़ी, पांढुर्ना
8.	महाराष्ट्र	01	ठाणे
9.	मणिपुर	07	जिरिबाम, थौबल, कामजोंग, कांगपोकपी, नोनी, फेरज़ॉल, टेंगनौपाल
10.	मेघालय	01	पूर्वी पश्चिमी खासी हिल्स
11.	मिजोरम	03	हनाथियाल, चम्फाई, सैतुअल
12.	नगालैंड	05	चुमौकेदिमा, नोक्लाक, दीमापुर, शामतोर, त्सेमिन्यु
13.	पंजाब	**01**	मलेरकोटला
14.	राजस्थान	**17**	अलवर, अनुपगढ़, बाडमेर, ब्यावर, डीग, दूदू, जयपुर, जयपुर ग्रामीण, जोधपुर ग्रामीण, केकड़ी, नागौर, फलोदी, सलूंबर, सांचौर, सवाई माधोपुर, शाहपुरा, सीकर
15.	सिक्किम	**02**	गंगटोक (पूर्वी सिक्किम), ग्यालशिंग (पश्चिम सिक्किम)
16.	तेलंगाना	23	जगित्याल, जय शंकर भूपलपल्ली, जनगांव, जोगुलाम्बा गडवाल, निज़ामाबाद, कोठागुडेम भद्राद्री, आदिलाबाद, महबूबाबाद, मनचेरियल, मेडचल मल्काजगिरी, मुलुगु, महबूबनगर, नारायणपेट, निर्मल, पेद्दापल्ली, सांगा रेड्डी, मेडक, रंजना सिरिसिल्ला, सूर्यापेट, विकाराबाद, वानापर्थी, हनुमानकोंडा , यदाद्रि भुवनागिरी
17.	पश्चिम बंगाल	03	पुरबा बर्धमान, झाड़ग्राम, कलिम्पोंग

मध्य दिल्ली, नई दिल्ली, मुंबई, मुंबई उपनगरीय, हैदराबाद और कोलकाता जिलों में जनवि स्वीकृत नहीं किए गए हैं क्योंकि इन जिलों में 100% शहरी आबादी है। इसके अलावा, तमिलनाडु राज्य ने अभी तक नवोदय विद्यालय योजना को स्वीकार नहीं किया है।

INVESTMENT BY EPFO

997. DR. T SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

(a)whether it is a fact that Employee's Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) has invested a huge amount in Debt Instruments and Exchange Traded Funds and if so, the details thereof;

(b)the details of total amount invested in Share Market and related products by EPFO during each of the last seven years and the current year; and

(c)the details of total EPF amount invested in the shares of Blue Chip Companies during the last 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): Investment of funds is made as per the Pattern of Investment notified by the Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, Government of India vide Notification number 11/14/2013-PR dated 2nd March, 2015 as amended from time to time and guidelines issued by CBT, EPF from time to time. Accordingly, EPFO has investment in both Debt Securities and Exchange Traded Funds as per prescribed pattern. As per approval of 207th meeting of the Central Board of Trustees, EPF held

on 31.03.2015, EPFO has started investment in Exchange Traded Funds from August 2015 onwards.

Total corpus of various funds managed by EPFO was Rs. 24.75 Lakh Crore as on 31.03.2024.

(Rs in Crs)

Debt Investments (including amount held in Public Account of India)	**ETF Investments**
22,40,922.30	2,34,921.49

(b): EPFO does not invest directly in any of the individual stocks in equity market.

EPFO regularly invests in Equity markets through Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) replicating BSE-SENSEX and NSE NIFTY-50 indices. In addition, EPFO has also invested from time-to-time in ETFs constructed specifically for disinvestment of shareholding of the Government of India in body corporates, namely ETFs tracking Bharat 22 and CPSE Indices.

Year-wise investments made by EPFO in ETFs is as below:-

EPFO's ETF investment data in last 7 years (Rs in Crs)

Financial Year	**ETF**
2017-18	22,765.99
2018-19	27,974.25
2019-20	31,501.11
2020-21	32,070.84
2021-22	43,568.08

2022-23	53,081.26
2023-24	57,184.24
2024-25(up to October 2024)	34,207.93

(c): EPFO has no direct Investment in equity shares of any of the listed/unlisted companies in Equity Market.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES

998. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the need to set up more Skill Development Centres (SDCs) in various States to give training and to make persons self-oriented for their livelihood and to tap their talent;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this direction to update technology, and funds sanctioned/spent, year-wise for last three years;

(c) whether the Government has set up Skill Development Centres in Mau and Ballia districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of the steps being taken by the Government in providing skill development, especially to women in the country, including the State of Uttar 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) 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 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 including Women across the country . The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready and industry ready skills. Under these schemes, Training Centres (TCs) are set up on need base to impart the training across the country.

Funds under PMKVY and JSS scheme are released to implementing agencies for meeting the training cost as per prescribed norms. Under NAPS, the establishments are incentivized by way of stipend support. Year-wise details of funds released under these schemes is as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Scheme	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
PMKVY	696.05	291.78	710.88
JSS	137.63	154.65	154.38
NAPS	241.60	335.67	632.82

Day-to-day administration as well as financial control in respect of ITIs under CTS scheme lies with the respective State Government/Union Territory Administration.

(c) and (d) The number of Training Centres (TCs) in the Schemes of MSDE in Mau and Ballia districts of Uttar Pradesh are as under:

Scheme	No. of TCs	
	Mau	Balia
PMKVY	72	89
JSS	1	1
NAPS*	97	74
CTS (ITIs)	87	86

**Data for NAPS is Number of Establishments engaging apprentices.*

(e) Training under the skill development programmes through various schemes stated above, is provided to all the sections of the society with specific provisions for encouraging participation of women. Under PMKVY 4.0 scheme, Skill Hubs and Special Projects actively encourage women's enrollment by ensuring accessibility and providing supportive measures like boarding, lodging and travelling allowances. Training programs in sectors like Electronics, Retail, Healthcare, Beauty and Wellness, Handicrafts and Apparel are structured to attract higher participation from women. Also, projects are designed to align with local skill demands, creating opportunities for rural women to participate and benefit from skill development scheme. Further, there are 324 ITIs and 19 National Skill Training Institutes for women. Under the JSS scheme, focus is being given to women and other vulnerable sections by giving age relaxations and since July 2018, coverage of women beneficiaries under the scheme has been around 82% of the total beneficiaries.

छत्तीसगढ़ के लोक कलाकारों को बढ़ावा देना

999. श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल :

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

(क) छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य की समृद्ध संस्कृति और विरासत को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा चलाई जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और उपरोक्त योजनाओं का अब तक क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है;

(ख) छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के लोक कलाकारों के समर्थन में सरकार द्वारा चलाए जा रहे कार्यक्रम एवं वित्तीय योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त कार्यक्रम एवं योजनाओं से अब तक कितने कलाकार लाभान्वित हुए हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार रायपुर जिले के प्रसिद्ध लोक नृत्यों जैसे राउत नाचा, पडकी, देवर नाचा और पंडवानी के कलाकारों को राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मंच पर बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बनाने का विचार रखती है;

(घ) क्या छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के परम्परागत मेलों एवं उत्सवों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है; और

(ङ.) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के अंतर्गत किन-किन मेलों को शामिल किया गया है?

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

(क) और (ख): संस्कृति मंत्रालय केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की विभिन्न स्कीमें संचालित करता है, जिसके अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सहित देश भर के सभी राज्यों में कला, संस्कृति और अमूर्त विरासत के संवर्धन और परिरक्षण के लिए पात्र सांस्कृतिक संगठनों/व्यक्तियों (लोक कलाकारों सहित) को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इन स्कीमों का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I** पर दिया गया है।

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन स्कीमों के अंतर्गत विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक संगठनों/व्यक्तियों को जारी की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** पर दिया गया है।

छत्तीसगढ़ की समृद्ध संस्कृति और विरासत को बढ़ावा देने हेतु भारत सरकार ने नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र) में दक्षिण मध्य क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केंद्र (एससीजेडसीसी) की स्थापना की है। छत्तीसगढ़ इस जेडसीसी के कार्यक्षेत्र के अधीन है। युवा पीढ़ी पर इन स्कीमों का गहरा प्रभाव पड़ा है क्योंकि वे छत्तीसगढ़ सहित, देश की समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत के प्रति और अधिक सजग हो गए हैं।

विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में एससीजेडसीसी, नागपुर द्वारा आयोजित कार्यक्रमों और लाभान्वित कलाकारों की संख्या का ब्यौरा **विवरण III** पर दिया गया है।

(ग): भारत सरकार पहले से ही रायपुर जिले सहित देश के सभी प्रसिद्ध लोक नृत्यों के कलाकारों को सभी क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केंद्रों के माध्यम से प्रोत्साहित करती है। ये क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केंद्र वर्ष भर आयोजित किए जाने वाले अपने कार्यक्रमों में लोक कलाकारों को आमंत्रित करते हैं, जिसमें ये कलाकार अपनी प्रतिभाएं प्रदर्शित करते हैं, जिसके लिए उन्हें यात्रा भत्ता/दैनिक भत्ता, मानदेय, भोजन एवं आवासन, स्थानीय परिवहन आदि की सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं जिससे उनका आर्थिक कल्याण होता है।

(घ) और (ङ): भारत सरकार एससीजेडसीसी, नागपुर को छत्तीसगढ़ सहित इनके सदस्य राज्यों में विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक कार्यकलापों, कार्यक्रमों, मेलों और महोत्सवों के आयोजन के लिए वार्षिक सहायता अनुदान जारी करती है।

विवरण I

स्कीमें जिनके तहत वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है

1. **गुरु-शिष्य परंपरा के संवर्धन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता (रेपर्टरी अनुदान)**

इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य नाट्य समूहों, रंगमंच समूहों, संगीत मंडलियों, बाल रंगमंच आदि जैसे मंचकला कार्यकलापों की सभी शैलियों तथा गुरु-शिष्य परंपरा के अनुरूप नियमित आधार पर कलाकारों को उनके संबंधित गुरु द्वारा प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। इस स्कीम के अनुसार, रंगमंच क्षेत्र में 1 गुरु और अधिकतम 18 शिष्यों को सहायता और संगीत तथा नृत्य के क्षेत्र में 01 गुरु और अधिकतम 10 शिष्यों को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। गुरु के लिए सहायता की राशि 15000/- रु. प्रति माह है और शिष्य के लिए यह राशि 2000-10000/- रुपये प्रति माह (कलाकार की आयु पर निर्भर) है।

2. कला और संस्कृति के संवर्धन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता स्कीम: इस स्कीम के निम्नलिखित उप घटक हैं :

i. **राष्ट्रीय महत्व के सांस्कृतिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता**

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य पूरे देश में कला और संस्कृति के संवर्धन हेतु कार्यरत राष्ट्रीय महत्व के प्रतिष्ठित सांस्कृतिक संगठनों को बढ़ावा देना और सहायता प्रदान करना है। यह अनुदान उन संगठनों को दिया जाता है जिनका एक सुगठित प्रबंधन निकाय हो, जो भारत में पंजीकृत हों, जो अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर प्रचालन करते हुए राष्ट्रीय महत्व के हों और जिनके पास पर्याप्त कार्यबल हो और जिन्होंने विगत पांच वर्षों में से 3 वर्षों के दौरान सांस्कृतिक कार्यकलापों के लिए 1 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक का व्यय किया हो। इस स्कीम के तहत सहायता की राशि 1 करोड़ रुपये तक है जिसे विशेष मामलों में 5 करोड़ रुपये तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

ii. **सांस्कृतिक समारोह और निर्माण अनुदान (सीएफपीजी)**

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य गैर-सरकारी संगठनों/सोसाइटियों/न्यासों/विश्वविद्यालयों आदि को संगोष्ठियां, सम्मेलन, शोध कार्य, कार्यशालाएं, महोत्सव, प्रदर्शनियां, विचार-गोष्ठियां, नृत्य निर्माण, नाटक-रंगमंच, संगीत आदि की तैयारी के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। सीएफपीजी के अंतर्गत 5 लाख

रुपये का अधिकतम अनुदान प्रदान किया जाता है जिसे विशेष परिस्थितियों में 20.00 लाख रुपये तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

iii. **हिमालय की सांस्कृतिक विरासत के परिरक्षण एवं विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता**

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य दृश्य-श्रव्य कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से शोध, प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रचार-प्रसार द्वारा हिमालय की सांस्कृतिक विरासत को बढ़ावा देना एवं परिरक्षित करना है। हिमालयी क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले राज्यों अर्थात जम्मू और कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, सिक्किम और अरुणाचल प्रदेश में संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। किसी संगठन के लिए निधियन की राशि प्रति वर्ष 10.00 लाख रुपये होती है जिसे विशेष मामलों में 30.00 लाख रुपये तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

iv. **बौद्ध/तिब्बती संगठनों के परिरक्षण एवं विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता**

इस स्कीम घटक के अंतर्गत बौद्ध/तिब्बती संस्कृति एवं परंपरा के प्रसार और वैज्ञानिक विकास तथा संबंधित क्षेत्रों में शोध में कार्यरत बौद्ध मठों सहित, स्वैच्छिक बौद्ध/तिब्बती संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत किसी संगठन को 30.00 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष तक निधियन प्रदान किया जाता है जिसे विशेष मामलों में 1.00 करोड़ रुपये तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

v. **स्टूडियो थियेटर सहित निर्माण अनुदान हेतु वित्तीय सहायता**

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य गैर सरकारी संगठनों, न्यासों, सोसाइटियों, सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित निकायों, विश्वविद्यालयों, महाविद्यालयों आदि को सांस्कृतिक अवसंरचना के सृजन (अर्थात स्टूडियो थियेटर, सभागार, अभ्यास कक्ष, क्लासरूम आदि) और वैद्युत, वातानुकूलन, ध्वनिकी, प्रकाश एवं ध्वनि प्रणालियों आदि जैसी सुविधाओं के प्रावधान हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। इस स्कीम घटक के अंतर्गत महानगरों में 50 लाख रुपये तक की राशि और अन्य शहरों में 25 लाख रुपये तक की अधिकतम अनुदान राशि प्रदान की जाती है।

vi **संबद्ध सांस्कृतिक कार्यकलापों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता**

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य सभी पात्र संगठनों को संबद्ध सांस्कृतिक कार्यकलापों के लिए दृश्य-श्रव्य अनुभव को संवर्धित करने हेतु परिसंपत्तियों के सृजन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है ताकि खुले/बंद क्षेत्रों/स्थानों पर नियमित आधार पर एवं महोत्सवों के दौरान लाइव प्रस्तुतियों का प्रत्यक्ष अनुभव प्रदान किया जा सके। इस स्कीम घटक के अंतर्गत, लागू शुल्कों एवं करों तथा प्रचालन एवं अनुरक्षण (ओ एंड एम) सहित सहायता की अधिकतम राशि 5 वर्षों के लिए निम्नानुसार होगी- **(i)** ऑडियो : 1.00 करोड़ रुपये; **(ii)** ऑडियो + वीडियो : 1.50 करोड़ रुपये।

vii. **स्थानीय महोत्सव और मेले**

इस योजना का उद्देश्य संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा आयोजित 'राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति महोत्सवों' के लिए सहायता प्रदान करना है।

3. टैगोर सांस्कृतिक परिसरों (टीसीसी) के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य मंच प्रस्तुतियों (नृत्य, नाटक और संगीत) प्रदर्शनियों, संगोष्ठियों, साहित्यिक कार्यकलापों, ग्रीन रूम आदि के लिए सुविधाओं और अवसंरचना युक्त सभागार जैसे नए बड़े सांस्कृतिक स्थानों के सृजन के लिए गैर-सरकारी संगठनों, न्यासों, सोसाइटियों, सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित निकायों, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के सरकारी विश्वविद्यालयों, केन्द्रीय/राज्य सरकार की एजेंसियों/निकायों, नगर निगमों आदि को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। यह स्कीम घटक मौजूदा सांस्कृतिक सुविधाओं (रबीन्द्र भवन, रंगशालाएं) आदि के जीर्णोद्धार, नवीकरण, विस्तार कार्य, परिवर्तन, स्तरोन्नयन, आधुनिकीकरण के लिए सहायता भी प्रदान करता है। इस स्कीम घटक के अंतर्गत किसी परियोजना के लिए आमतौर पर अधिकतम 15 करोड़ रुपये तक की सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी। केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता, कुल अनुमोदित परियोजना लागत का 90 प्रतिशत होगी और कुल अनुमोदित परियोजना लागत का शेष 10 प्रतिशत प्राप्तकर्ता राज्य सरकार/एनजीओ द्वारा या पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र परियोजनाओं हेतु संबंधित संगठन द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के अतिरिक्त, केन्द्रीय सहायता और राज्य की हिस्सेदारी (समतुल्य हिस्सेदारी) का अनुपात 60:40 है।

4. कला और संस्कृति के संवर्धन के लिए छात्रवृत्ति एवं अध्येतावृत्ति की स्कीम : इस स्कीम में निम्नलिखित तीन (03) घटक हैं:

i. **संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में उत्कृष्ट व्यक्तियों को अध्येतावृत्ति प्रदान करने की स्कीम**

विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों में 25 से 40 वर्ष (कनिष्ठ) के आयु वर्ग और 40 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के उत्कृष्ट व्यक्तियों (वरिष्ठ) को प्रत्येक बैच वर्ष में सांस्कृतिक शोध के लिए 2 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए 10,000/- रुपये प्रतिमाह और 20,000/- रुपये प्रतिमाह की 400 तक अध्येतावृत्तियां (200 कनिष्ठ और 200 वरिष्ठ) प्रदान की जाती हैं। यह अध्येतावृत्ति चार बराबर छमाही किस्तों में जारी की जाती है।

ii **विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों में युवा कलाकारों हेतु छात्रवृत्ति की स्कीम**

प्रत्येक बैच वर्ष में 400 तक छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान की जाती हैं। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत 18 से 25 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के उत्कृष्ट प्रतिभावान युवा कलाकारों को भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीत; भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्य, रंगमंच, मूक अभिनय, दृश्य कला, लोक, पारंपरिक और स्वदेशी कलाओं तथा सुगम शास्त्रीय संगीत आदि के क्षेत्र में भारत में उन्नत प्रशिक्षण के लिए 2 वर्षों के लिए 5000/- रुपए प्रतिमाह की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। यह छात्रवृत्ति चार बराबर छमाही किस्तों में जारी की जाती है।

iii. **सांस्कृतिक शोध के लिए टैगोर राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति**

इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य विद्वानों/शिक्षाविदों को इन संस्थाओं के साथ आपसी हित की परियोजनाओं पर संस्कृति मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत विभिन्न संस्थाओं और देश में चिन्हित अन्य सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करते हुए संस्थाओं को सुदृढ़ बनाना और सशक्त बनाना है। इसके अंतर्गत अधिकतम दो वर्षों की अवधि के लिए 15 तक अध्येतावृत्तियां (80,000/-रुपये प्रतिमाह + आकस्मिक भत्ता) और 25 तक छात्रवृत्तियां (50,000/-रु. प्रतिमाह + आकस्मिक भत्ता) प्रदान की जाती हैं। यह अध्येतावृत्ति चार (04) बराबर छमाही किस्तों में जारी की जाती है।

5. वयोवृद्ध कलाकारों हेतु वित्तीय सहायता

इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य 60 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु तथा 72,000/- रुपये प्रति वर्ष से कम वार्षिक आय वाले उन वयोवृद्ध कलाकारों को 6000/- रुपये प्रति माह की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है जिन्होंने कला, साहित्य आदि के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया हो। लाभार्थी की मृत्यु हो जाने पर, यह वित्तीय सहायता उनके पति/पत्नी को अंतरित की जाएगी।

6. सेवा भोज योजना

'सेवा भोज योजना**'** की स्कीम के अंतर्गत धर्मार्थ/धार्मिक संस्थाओं को जनता को नि:शुल्क भोजन वितरित करने के लिए विशिष्ट कच्ची खाद्य सामग्रियों की खरीद पर उनके द्वारा भुगतान किए गए केन्द्रीय वस्तु एवं सेवा कर (सीजीएसटी) और एकीकृत वस्तु एवं सेवा कर (आईजीएसटी) की केन्द्र सरकार की हिस्सेदारी की प्रतिपूर्ति, भारत सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में की जाती है। सेवा भोज योजना स्कीम के अंतर्गत गुरुद्वारा, मंदिर, धार्मिक आश्रम, मस्जिद, दरगाह, गिरजाघर, मठ, बौद्ध मठ आदि जैसे धर्मार्थ/धार्मिक संस्थाओं द्वारा वितरित किए जाने वाले नि:शुल्क 'प्रसाद' या नि:शुल्क भोजन या नि:शुल्क 'लंगर'/'भंडारा' (सामुदायिक रसोई) आदि शामिल हैं।

<u>विवरण II</u>

विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत सहायता प्राप्त संगठनों/व्यक्तियों की संख्या

क्र. सं.	स्कीम का नाम	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		सहायता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों/ संगठनों की संख्या	वित्तीय सहायता की राशि **(लाख रुपये में)**	सहायता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों/ संगठनों की संख्या	वित्तीय सहायता की राशि **(लाख रुपये में)**	सहायता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों/ संगठनों की संख्या	वित्तीय सहायता की राशि **(लाख रुपये में)**
1.	गुरु-शिष्य परंपरा के संवर्धन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता (रेपर्टरी अनुदान)	-	-	-	-	09	33.52

2.	सांस्कृतिक समारोह और निर्माण अनुदान	04	8.25	01	0.50	03	21.69
3.	संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में उत्कृष्ट व्यक्तियों के लिए वरिष्ठ/कनिष्ठ अध्येतावृत्ति प्रदान करने की स्कीम	-	-	03	3.60	-	-
4.	विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों में युवा कलाकारों को छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान करने की स्कीम	03	0.90	03	0.90	09	2.70
5.	स्टूडियो थियेटर सहित निर्माण अनुदान स्कीम	0	0	01	7.5	-	-

विवरण -III

विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में एससीजेडसीसी, नागपुर द्वारा आयोजित कार्यक्रम और लाभान्वित कलाकारों की संख्या

2021-22

क्र . सं .	कार्यक्रम का नाम	तारीख	लाभान्वित कलाकारों की संख्या
1.	रायपुर में देशभक्ति थीम पर लोक एवं जनजातीय नृत्य	14 अगस्त, 2021	20
2.	रायपुर में आजादी के नगमे, देखो अपना देश	15 अगस्त, 2021	15
3.	रायपुर में राष्ट्रीय जनजातीय नृत्य महोत्सव	28 से 30 अक्तूबर, 2021	177
4.	रायपुर में आदिवासी लोक नृत्य महोत्सव	26 से 28 दिसम्बर, 2021	105
5.	भिलाई में के.बी.आर .बिमलार्पण संगीत महोत्सव	7 से 9 जनवरी, 2022	09

6.	बिलासपुर और बलरामपुर में राष्ट्रीय स्तर की रंगोली प्रतियोगिता	2 और 9 जनवरी, 2022	135
7.	रायपुर में ऑक्टेव -पूर्वोत्तर महोत्सव	5 से 8 मार्च, 2022	214

2022-23

क्र . सं .	कार्यक्रम का नाम	तारीख	लाभान्वित कलाकारों की संख्या
1.	जगदलपुर में बिरसा मुंडा जयंती)ड्रामा और नुक्कड़ नाटक (	10 और 11 जून, 2022	42
2.	बिलासपुर में नृत्य भक्ति गीत संगीत महोत्सव	19 अगस्त, 2022	15
3.	राजनंदगांव में 10 दिवसीय कला शिविर "संस्कार-2022"	10 से 20 सितम्बर, 2022	40
4.	जगदलपुर में दशहरा महोत्सव	28 सितम्बर से 2 अक्तूबर, 2022	90
5.	रायपुर में 22वां राज्योत्सव और तीसरा राष्ट्रीय जनजातीय नृत्य महोत्सव	1 से 3 नवम्बर, 2022	149
6.	बिलासपुर में शास्त्रीय संगीत सभा	5 नवम्बर, 2022	33
7.	भिलाई में आचार्य पंडित बिमलेन्दु मुखर्जी को समर्पित केबीआर बिमलार्पण संगीत महोत्सव	12 से 14 जनवरी, 2023	17
8.	भिलाई में लोक नृत्य भारत भारती	24 से 26 जनवरी, 2023	90
9.	दुर्ग में गनयारी लोक कला महोत्सव	11 से 12 फरवरी, 2023	135

2023-24

क्र . सं .	कार्यक्रम का नाम	तारीख	लाभान्वित कलाकारों की संख्या
1.	राजनंदगांव में गुरु शिष्य परंपरा (लोक नाट्य नाच)	1 से 30 अप्रैल, 2023 12 माह के लिए जीएसपी प्रशिक्षण)1 दिसंबर, 2022 से 1 नवंबर, 2023)	06
2.	खैरागढ़ में पंथी नृत्य प्रशिक्षण कार्यशाला	15 से 29 जुलाई, 2023	50
3.	मेरी माटी मेरा देश और हर घर तिरंगा अभियान -छत्तीसगढ़ के 57 ब्लॉकों/तहसीलों में स्किट, नुक्कड़ नाटक "सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम"	10 से 15 अगस्त, 2023	454
4.	रायपुर में रंग मध्य दक्षिणी	23 और 24 सितम्बर, 2023	33
5.	मेरी माटी मेरा देश और हर घर तिरंगा अभियान -छत्तीसगढ़ के 62 ब्लॉकों/तहसीलों में स्किट, नुक्कड़ नाटक "सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम"	3 से 9 अक्तूबर, 2023	600

CLIMATE INDUCED MIGRATION

1000. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:
SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any research/survey/study/analysis regarding the issue of climate-based

migration and its impact during the last five years in the country, especially in the State of Andhra Pradesh including Baptala Parliamentary Constituency, State-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the major areas identified to be impacted by climate migration during the last five years in the country, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details regarding the steps undertaken by the Government during the last five years fortackling the issue of climate-based migration;

(d) the details regarding the total amount of funds allocated and utilised for tackling climate-based migration in the country during the last five years, State-wise, especially in AndhraPradesh including Baptala Parliamentary Constituency;

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps to introduce relief and rehabilitation packages for the affected families, if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has taken steps to provide residential schooling to children offamilies displaced due to climate-induced migration, especially for girl-children; and

(g) whether the Government has undertaken any steps to raise awareness regarding climatebased migration in the country, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (g) Migration/Displacement of affected people may be due to economic, social, political and other factors. It may be temporary or permanent, short term or long-term depending on the underlying cause(s) of displacement. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on ClimateChange Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 degree C (2018), the social, economic andenvironmental factors underlying displacement of people by climate change are complex and varied; therefore, attributing it to the effect of observed climate change or assessing its possible magnitude with any degree of confidence is challenging.

There is no established study for India providing a quantified attribution of climate changetriggering displacement of people. While many studies monitor extreme events in theenvironment, the science of attribution of these changes particularly to climate change is farmore complex and currently an evolving subject. Most studies so far have relied on mathematicalmodeling of climate change impacts.

Relief, recovery, and rehabilitation are governed, inter alia, by the relevant provisions of theDisaster Management Act, 2005 and the guidelines, directives, and orders of the National Disaster Management Authority and the State Disaster Management Authorities. The constitutional, legal and administrative provisions relevant to disaster management and disaster risk reduction adequately addresses the management of disasters in the country.

The State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural disasters from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal in accordance with the extant norms. Additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) asper established procedure. The assistance approved under SDRF/NDRF norms is provided in the form of relief.

छत्तीसगढ़ में पीएमआईएस के अंतर्गत प्राप्त आवेदन

1001. श्री चिन्तामणि महाराज:

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

(क) छत्तीसगढ़ में प्रधानमंत्री इंटर्नशिप योजना पीएमआईएस के अंतर्गत किन-किन कंपनियों ने इंटर्न से आवेदन आमंत्रित किया है और सरगुजा डिवीजन सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) छत्तीसगढ़ में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत कितने आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं और सरगुजा डिवीजन सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उक्त कंपनियों का विचार दूर-दराज के स्थानों से आने वाले इंटर्न को आवास और भोजन उपलब्ध कराने का है; और

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

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

(क) और (ख): बजट 2024-25 में घोषित प्रधानमंत्री इंटर्नशिप योजना (पीएमआईएस) का उद्देश्य पांच वर्षों में शीर्ष 500 कंपनियों में एक करोड़ युवाओं को इंटर्नशिप के अवसर प्रदान करना है। इस योजना की शुरुआत के रूप में, कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय ने 3 अक्टूबर, 2024 को योजना का एक पायलट प्रोजेक्ट शुरू किया है, जिसका लक्ष्य वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में 1.25 लाख इंटर्नशिप अवसर प्रदान करना है।

योजना के पायलट प्रोजेक्ट में, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में 47 कंपनियों द्वारा कुल 3,326 इंटर्नशिप अवसर पोस्ट किए गए हैं। इन कंपनियों की सूची **विवरण -1** में संलग्न है। योजना के तहत सरगुजा जिले सहित छत्तीसगढ़ में कुल 12,789 आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। आज की तारीख में, कंपनियों द्वारा चयन प्रक्रिया जारी है।

(ग) और (घ): इस योजना के अंतर्गत, सरकार द्वारा इंटर्न को आकस्मिक राशि के लिए 6,000/- रुपये का एकमुश्त अनुदान संवितरित किया जाना है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इंटर्न को मासिक सहायता का भुगतान किया जाना है, जिसमें सरकार द्वारा 4,500/- रुपये प्रति माह और कंपनी द्वारा 500/- रुपये प्रति माह सीएसआर निधियों से प्रदान किए जाएंगे। योजना के अंतर्गत इंटर्न के प्रशिक्षण से संबंधित व्यय कंपनी द्वारा मौजूदा नियमों के अनुसार अपनी सीएसआर निधियों से वहन किया जाएगा। जैसा कि कंपनी (सीएसआरनीति) नियम, 2014 के तहत कवर किया गया है, इस योजना के तहत किए गए सीएसआर व्यय का 5% तक कंपनी द्वारा प्रशासनिक लागत के रूप में बुक किया जा सकता है।

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में 47 कंपनियों द्वारा इंटर्नशिप अवसर पोस्ट करने वाली कंपनियों की सूची

क्र.सं.	कंपनी का नाम	इंटर्नशिप अवसरों की संख्या
1.	एसीसी लिमिटेड	6
2.	अडानी एंटरप्राइजेज लिमिटेड	13
3.	अडानी पावर लिमिटेड	39
4.	अम्बुजा सीमेंट्स लिमिटेड	136
5.	बजाज आलियांज जनरल इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड	1
6.	बजाज फाइनेंस लिमिटेड	20
7.	बाटा इंडिया लिमिटेड	2
8.	बर्गर पेंट्स इंडिया लिमिटेड	4
9.	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	7
10	डीबी पावर लिमिटेड	10
11	डीसीएम श्रीराम लिमिटेड	2
12	ईसीजीसी लिमिटेड	1
13	गोदावरी पावर एंड इस्पात लिमिटेड	150

क्र.सं.	कंपनी का नाम	इंटर्नशिप अवसरों की संख्या
14	एचडीएफसी बैंक लिमिटेड	15
15	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	15
16	होंडा मोटरसाइकिल एंड स्कूटर इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1
17	आईसीआईसीआई बैंक लिमिटेड	15
18	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	39
19	इंडसइंड बैंक लिमिटेड	22
20	इरकॉन इंटरनेशनल लिमिटेड	3
21	जेसीबी इंडिया लिमिटेड	1
22	जिंदल स्टील एंड पावर लिमिटेड	620
23	जुबिलैंट फूडवर्क्स लिमिटेड	91
24	कोटक महिंद्रा बैंक लिमिटेड	20
25	मारुति सुजुकी इंडिया लिमिटेड	409
26	मुथूट फाइनेंस लिमिटेड	3
27	नेशनल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज ऑफइंडिया लिमिटेड	30
28	एनएमडीसी लिमिटेड	400
29	एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड	381
30	एनटीपीसी-सेल पावर कंपनी लिमिटेड	100
31	पीएनबी हाउसिंग फाइनेंस लिमिटेड	1
32	पावर ग्रिड कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड	135
33	आरईसी लिमिटेड	100
34	रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	41
35	राइट्स लिमिटेड	34
36	एसबीआई फंड्स मैनेजमेंट लिमिटेड	1
37	श्री सीमेंट लिमिटेड	5
38	श्रीराम फाइनेंस लिमिटेड	14
39	श्रीराम जनरल इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड	5
40	साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड	175
41.	स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड	164
42.	टाटा कैपिटल हाउसिंग फाइनेंस लिमिटेड	1
43.	टाटा कंज्यूमर प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड	12
44.	दन्यू इंडिया एश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड	5
45.	यूनाइटेड ब्रुअरीज लिमिटेड	1

क्र.सं.	कंपनी का नाम	इंटर्नशिप अवसरों की संख्या
46.	वेदांता लिमिटेड	75
47.	व्हर्लपूल ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड	1
	कुल योग	**3326**

एसडीएस के अंतर्गत परियोजनाओं के संबंध में कैग रिपोर्ट

1002. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाजः

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

(क) क्या कैग द्वारा स्वदेश दर्शन योजना (एसडीएस) के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2015 से 2022 तक निष्पादित किए गए कार्यों के संबंध में कोई रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की गई है;

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

(ग) क्या कैग ने उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत परियोजनाओं के समय पर पूरा नहीं हो पाने के कारण होने वाली कमियों को उजागर किया था;

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

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा उक्त कमियों को दूर करने के लिए उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ): भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक ने स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के निष्पादन के लेखा परीक्षा पर अपनी रिपोर्ट (2023 का रिपोर्ट संख्या 17) प्रस्तुत कर दी है। इस रिपोर्ट में योजना के निरूपण संबंधी टिप्पणियां, वित्तीय प्रबंधन, योजना के क्रियान्वयन, निगरानी एवं प्रभाव के मूल्यांकन आदि को शामिल किया गया है। लेखा परीक्षा में परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने में विलंब को इंगित किया गया है और इसमें कोविड-19 महामारी, श्रमिकों की अनुपलब्धता, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं, स्वीकृतियों की अनुपलब्धता आदि को भी विलंब के कुछेक कारणों के रूप में नोट किया गया है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने उन कमियों को दूर करने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए हैं, जिनके कारण परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने में विलंब होता है। इनमें कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के साथ समीक्षा बैठकें करना, परियोजनाओं को शीघ्र पूरा

करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों के साथ नियमित संवाद करना, परियोजना की प्रगति की निगरानी करना आदि शामिल हैं। स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 के दिशानिर्देशों में विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) के भाग के रूप में निर्माण पूर्व मंजूरी को भी शामिल किया गया है।

NATIONAL SPORTS GOVERNANCE BILL, 2024

1003. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) the details of the specific provisions introduced in the National Sports Governance Bill, 2024 aimed at promoting inclusivity and support for differently-abled athletes;

(b) the number of differently-abled sportspersons who have received assistance from the Government in the past five years, categorized by type of support such as training, financial aid, and international exposure;

(c) the measures being implemented to ensure that these athletes have equitable access to facilities, coaching, and competitive opportunities at national and international levels; and

(d) the manner in which these initiatives align with the Government's commitment to fostering an inclusive sports environment and enhancing the performance of differently-abled athletes on global platforms?

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

(a) The (draft) National Sports Governance Bill 2024 has been placed in public domain for inviting comments/suggestions of public and the stakeholders, as part of pre-legislative consultation process, and can be accessed at https://yas.nic.in/sites/default/files/Draft%20National%20Sports%20Governance%20Bill%20-2024.pdf.

The bill provides for the development and promotion of sports, welfare measures for sportspersons (including Paralympic sportspersons), ethical practices in sports, through good governance practices. Further, section 4 of the bill addresses the establishment and recognition of the National Paralympic Committee (NPC), a body exclusively for the paralympic sportspersons. Additionally, Chapter VI, which pertains to the Athlete Commission, has been included to represent the views and opinions of athletes and ensure their voices are heard within the NPC.

(b) Under the Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs) scheme, athletes selected for international competitions are provided with all requisite facilities for their preparations including wholesome nutritious diet, food supplements, equipment support, state-of-the-art infrastructure, lodging, travelling facilities, services of reputed Indian and Foreign Coaches/supporting staff, scientific and medical support, sports kit, etc. Besides regular international competitions and pathway events, sportspersons supported towards the participation in the mega sporting events, in the last 5 years, are as under:

S.No.	Event	No. of sportspersons

1	Special Olympics World Summer Games 2019	**289**
2	Tokyo Paralympics 2020	**54**
3	Deaflympics, 2021	**65**
4	Commonwealth Games 2022	**16**
5	Para Asian Games 2022	**303**
6	Special Olympics World Summer Games 2023	**198**
7	Paris Paralympics 2024	**84**

Apart from this, under Target Olympic PodiumScheme (TOPS), talented athletes are being selected and provided FinancialAssistance like Out of Pocket Allowances, equipment support, coaches etc. A total of 158 differently-abled sportspersons have been supported in the last 5 years.

(c) and (d) The para-athletes are provided all requisite facilities at par with other sportspersons, besides their special needs. Indian para- athletes are being supported under various Schemes of this Ministry and Sports Authority of India (SAI).Also, all the SAI Stadiums and training centres have been made disabled-friendly and up-gradation of the same is carried out from time to time to ensure comfort of specially-abled athletes.

Additionally, para sports have been placed in the “Priority” category for financial assistance by the Government, and all the requisite assistance is provided for training and competitive exposure of the para athletes, at national and international level, as per the norms laid down for this purpose.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION ON ESA

1004. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that many Gram Panchayat Authorities have expressed dissent over the exclusion of field level data submitted to the State Government for preparation of the final draft notification on Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESA);

(b) whether as per Gram Panchayat Authorities, the State Government is trying to challenge farmers and landholders in upland areas by issuing the latest draft notification carrying only outdated details from the Oommen V. Oommen Report;

(c) whether the Gram Panchayat Authorities have claimed that no data were taken from the comprehensive report that they had filed four months ago after painstaking field level study done with the support of Revenue and Forest Department officials;

(d) whether as per the Authorities the two maps recently published by the State Government were full of confusing facts and it would mislead people without answering their concerns; and

(e) if so, whether the Government have sought any clarifications from the State Government on this issue?

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

(a) to (e) 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, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, based on the report submitted by the HighLevel 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. The Ministry has received comments/objections/suggestions on the draft notification from stakeholders on the aforesaid draft notification dated 31.07.2024. 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 of the six State Governments in a holistic manner including issues related to the inclusion/exclusion of villages and keeping in mind 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.

युवा खेल केन्द्र

1005. श्री अशोक कुमार रावतः

श्री राकेश राठौर :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश भर में राष्ट्रीय स्तर के युवा खेल केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के कितने जिलों में राष्ट्रीय स्तर के युवा खेल केन्द्र स्थापित किए गए हैं;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के कितने जिलों में राष्ट्रीय स्तर के युवा खेल केन्द्रों की स्थापना प्रस्तावित है;

(घ) क्या सरकार की उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर और मिश्रिख जिलों में ऐसे खेल केन्द्र स्थापित करने की कोई योजना हैऔर यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) उक्त केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए कब तक कदम उठाए जाएंगे?

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

(क) से(ङ) : 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, खेलों के विकास का उत्तरदायित्व मुख्य रूप से राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों का होता है तथा केंद्र सरकार केवल उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। राष्ट्रीय स्तर का कोई विशिष्ट युवा खेल केंद्र स्थापित नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, सरकार ने भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई) के माध्यम से देश भर में 186 साई केंद्र स्थापित किए हैं (जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों लखनऊ, रायबरेली, इटावा, बरेली, वाराणसी, गाजियाबाद, मिर्जापुर, बागपत, मुजफ्फरनगर और मेरठ में 14 खेल केंद्र शामिल हैं) जिनमें राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (एनसीओई), एसएआई प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (एसटीसी), एसटीसी के विस्तार केंद्र, राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतिभा प्रतियोगिता (एनएसटीसी) स्कीम आदि शामिल हैं जो साई की खेल प्रोत्साहन स्कीमों को लागू कर रहे हैं। इसका राज्य-वार ब्योरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के तहत खेल केंद्रों का विवरण यूआरएल:https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/khelo-india-center-dashboard पर

उपलब्ध है।साथ ही, उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जिला में मेजर ध्यान स्पोर्ट्स स्टेडियम में खेलो इंडिया केंद्र की स्थापना की गई है।

विवरण

वर्ष 2024-2025 के लिए साई के स्कीमों के अंतर्गत राज्य-वार केंद्रों की संख्या

		केंद्रों की संख्या						
क्र.सं .	राज्य				एनएसटीसी			
		एनसीओई	एसटीसी	विस्तार केंद्र	नियमित स्कूल	आईजीएमए	अखाड़े	कुल
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	0	3	0	0	0	0	**3**
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1	1	0	0	0	0	**2**
3	असम	1	4	4	1	1	1	**12**
4	बिहार	0	3	0	0	0	0	**3**
5	छत्तीसगढ	0	2	0	0	0	0	**2**
6	गोवा	0	2	0	0	0	0	**2**
7	गुजरात	1	0	1	0	0	0	**2**
8	हरियाणा	2	3	0	0	0	5	**10**
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2	1	2	0	0	0	**5**
10	झारखंड	0	2	1	0	1	0	**4**
11	कर्नाटक	1	3	0	0	0	0	**4**
12	केरल	2	4	0	0	1	0	**7**
13	मध्य प्रदेश	1	3	2	1	0	3	**10**
14	महाराष्ट्र	2	0	0	0	1	14	**17**
15	मणिपुर	1	2	0	1	2	0	**6**
16	मेघालय	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
17	मिजोरम	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
18	नागालैंड	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
19	ओडिशा	1	3	2	1	0	1	**8**
20	पंजाब	1	4	2	0	1	3	**11**
21	राजस्थान	0	3	7	2	0	8	**20**
22	सिक्किम	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
23	तमिलनाडु	0	3	0	0	2	0	**5**

24	तेलंगाना	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
25	त्रिपुरा	0	1	0	1	0	0	**2**
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	1	4	1	1	0	7	**14**
27	उत्तराखंड	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	2	4	2	0	0	0	**8**
29	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह)यूटी(	0	2	0	0	0	0	**2**
30	चंडीगढ़)यूटी(	1	0	0	1	0	0	**2**
31	दिल्ली)यूटी(	4	1	0	0	0	8	**13**
32	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर)यूटी(	0	1	1	0	0	0	**2**
33	लद्दाख)यूटी(	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
34	लक्षद्वीप)यूटी(	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
35	पुडुचेरी)यूटी(	0	2	0	0	0	0	**2**
	कुल :	**24**	**69**	**25**	**9**	**9**	**50**	**186**

DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM PROJECTS IN BIHAR

1006. SHRI AJAY KUMAR MANDAL:

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

(a) the details of the projects for development of tourism approved, sanctioned and executed in the State of Bihar particularly in Bhagalpur parliamentary constituency during the last three years including the current year, year-wise;

(b) the details of the tourism projects completed so far and the time by which the remaining projects are likely to be completed;

(c) the reasons for the delay in completion of the pending projects;

(d) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized for the development of tourism sector in the State during the said period, year-wise; and

(e) whether the State Government of Bihar has submitted any proposal to the Government and if so, the details thereof along with the present status of ongoing projects in the State of Bihar?

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

(a) to (e): The Ministry of Tourism through its ongoing schemes of "Swadesh Darshan" and "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 at various tourism destinations in the country including Bihar. The Ministry of Tourism, has identified Bhagalpur and Saran District (Sonepur Fair) in Bihar for development, under its Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD), a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan 2.0.

The details of projects sanctioned and amount released and the status of the project in the State of Bihar under the above mentioned schemes of the Ministry is given at enclosed **Statement**.

The projects sanctioned under the above schemes are implemented by respective State Government/UT Administrations/Central agencies. Ministry of Tourism regularly monitors the progress of project and also encourages respective State Government/UT Administrations/Central Agencies to complete the projects in a time bound manner.

Receiving proposals from the State Governments/UT Administrations/Central Agencies for financial assistance for tourism projects is a continuous process. The proposals received are examined with reference to the prescribed guidelines and financial assistance is extended for such projects subject to fulfilment of the stipulated conditions and availability of funds.

STATEMENT

The details of the projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme in Bihar.

(Rs. In Crore)

State	Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Sanction Year	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Physical Progress
Bihar	1	Development at Patna Sahib	2015-16	29.62	29.62	Completed
	2	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple	2014-15	3.63	3.63	Completed

The details of the project sanctioned under SWADESH DARSHAN Scheme in Bihar.

(Rs. In Crore)

State	Circuit Name	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Physical Progress
Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vaishali-Arrah- Masad- Patna-Rajgir- Pawapuri-Champapuri	33.96	30.04	Completed
Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Kanwaria Route:	44.76	42.52	Completed

	2016-17	Sultanganj – Dharmshala- Deoghar			
Bihar	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya	95.18	95.18	Completed
Bihar	Rural Circuit 2017-18	Development of Bhitiharwa- Chandrahia- Turkaulia	44.27	40.31	Completed
Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Mandar Hill and Ang Pradesh	44.55	42.32	Completed

The details of Projects sanctioned under 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' Scheme in Bihar.

(Rs. In Crore)

Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Physical progress
2013-14	Joint Development of Gaya Railway Station	5.18	4.14	Ongoing
2023-24	3D Mapping with Aqua Screen Projection and Sound Show at Buxar, Bihar and Dynamic Lighting and Motif at Ram RekhaGhat, Bihar	5.99	0.599	Ongoing

NUMBER OF SUICIDES AMONG STUDENTS IN VARIOUS COACHING INSTITUTIONS

1007. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any survey to assess the number of suicides annually among students enrolled in various coaching institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has any policy to tackle suicides in coaching institutes;

(d) if so the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether the Government has any plans to include coaching institutions and higher educational institutions under the purview of the UMMEED guidelines?

THE 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): Comprehensive analysis of the data related to the accidental deaths and suicides in the country is published in the yearly Accidental Death and Suicide in India (ADSI) reports by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB). Details of students' suicides are available in the year wise ADSI reports which are accessible at https://ncrb.gov.in/accidental-deaths-suicides-in-india-year-wise.html .

To address the issue of suicide, the government is taking multi-pronged measures and provides psychological support to students, teachers and families for mental and emotional well-being to avoid incidences of suicide.

An initiative of Ministry, MANODARPAN, covers a wide range of activities to provide psychological support to students, teachers and families for mental and emotional well-being during the COVID outbreak and beyond.

A “National Tele Mental Health Programme” has been launched in 2022, to improve access to quality mental health counselling and care services in the country. As on 28.11.2024, 36 States/ UTs have set up 53 Tele Mental Health Assistance and Networking Across States (MANAS) Cells. More than 16,11,000 calls have been handled on the helpline number.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has released the National Suicide Prevention Strategy in November, 2022 and UGC has issued advisory to HEIs on 06.01.2023 for taking actions as listed out in the National Suicide Prevention Strategy.

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, behavioural issues, stress, career concerns, depression and other issues on the mental health of students; to teach positive thinking and emotions in the student community; and to promote a positive and supportive network for students.

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.

Keeping in view the growth in number of unregulated private coaching centers in the country in the absence of any laid down policy or regulation; instances of such centers charging exorbitant fees from students; undue stress on students resulting in students committing suicides etc.; Ministry of Education has circulated a

Guidelines for Regulation of Coaching Centers to States/UTs on 16.01.2024 for consideration by way of appropriate legal framework. This has been followed up with another letter to the States/ UTs on 16.07.2024. The Guidelines encompass several key aspects, including laying emphasis on significance of mental well-being, advocating for the prioritization of counsellors and psychologists' support within coaching centres; no segregation of batches on ground of academic performance; restriction on increase of fee during the currency of the course; non-enrolment of student below 16 years of age or before completing secondary school examination; no coaching classes during the students' school / college hours so that regular attendance in such school /college remains unaffected; access to mental health counsellors; coaching classes should not be more than 5 hours in a day for a student; easy exit policy and refund of fee on pro-rata basis to students opting for exit.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR RETIRED SPORTSPERSONS

1008. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

Will The Minister of Labour and Employment; and Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking steps to provide opportunities for retired sportspersons to actively participate in the growth of sports in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is implementing specific initiatives to engage retired sportspersons in community outreach programs aimed at promoting sports and fitness among youth; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) The Ministry has launched the Retired Sportsperson Empowerment Training (RESET) Programme on 29.08.2024, which aims at facilitating retired athletes’ career development by providing them tailor-made education for their academic enhancement supplemented with internship and empowering them with the necessary knowledge and skills for their transition into a suitable career option. The RESET Programme also aims at addressing the existing human resource gap in the sports sector.

The athletes, who have retired from an active sports career and are aged between 20-50 years and who have been winners of an International Medal/participants in international events or have been National medallists/State medallists/participants in competitions recognized by National Sports Federations/Indian Olympic Association/Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports are eligible to undergo courses being offered under RESET Programme.

In the initial phase, sixteen courses/programmes, namely, Strength and Conditioning Trainer, Sports Nutritionist, Sports Event Management, Corporate Wellness Trainer, Sports Masseur, Sports Entrepreneurship, Store Manager, Fitness Centre Manager,

Physical Education Trainer, Fitness Trainer, Yoga Trainer, Venue Supervisor, Self-Defence Trainer, Community Sports Trainer, Camping and Trekking Guide and Facility Caretaker have been included in RESET Programme.

FUNDS FOR TOURISM PROJECTS

1009. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

(a) the details of the funds allotted/projects sanctioned under various schemes of the Government for the development of tourism infrastructure for the States of Kerala and Karnataka particularly to districts Udupi, Chikmagalur, Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada which have rich and abundant tourist places and eco-tourism;

(b) the details of the tourism projects undertaken in the States of Kerala and Karnataka for fostering sustainable and responsible centric approaches to improve tourism;

(c) whether there are any new tourism projects to be initiated in Vadakara constituency;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether in view of lot of potential for the tourism development, more funds will be allocated under various schemes for the State of Karnataka, 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 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.

The Ministry of Tourism has recently revamped the Swadesh Darshan Scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD 2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations, following a destination and tourism centric approach.

The details of projects sanctioned under the above mentioned schemes in the States of Kerala and Karnataka are given at enclosed **Statement.**

Proposals are received from States/UTs from time to time for seeking financial assistance under the various schemes of the Ministry of Tourism. These proposals are extended for projects subject to fulfilment of the stipulated provisions and availability of funds.

STATEMENT

Details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	State/ UT	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Kerala	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Pathanamthitta- Gavi- Vagamon- Thekkady	64.08
2.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam	46.54
3.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula	78.08
4.	Kerala	Rural Circuit 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	57.35
5.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development Sivagiri Sree Narayana Guru Ashram- Arruvipuram- Kunnumpara Sree Subrahmania- Chembazhanthi Sree Narayana Gurukulam	66.42

Details of Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme

S. No.	State	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)	Date of Sanction
1	Karnataka	Hampi	Setting up of ‘Traveller nooks’	26.30	29-02-2024

2	Karnataka	Mysuru	Tonga ride Heritage experience zone	4.12	29-02-2024
3	Karnataka	Mysuru	Ecological Experience Zone	18.36	05-03-2024
4	Kerala	Kumarakom	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	13.92	05-03-2024

List of Projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	**State/UT**	**Project Name**	**Sanction Year**	**Approved Cost**	**District**
1	Karnataka	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Chamundeshwari Devi Temple	2023-24	45.71	Mysore
2	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	2016-17	45.19	Thrissur

Details of Projects Sanctioned under the Scheme Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No	Name of State	Year	Name of Project	Amount sanctioned
1	Karnataka	2016-17	Joint Development of Hospet Railway Station	541.00
2	Kerala	2013-14	Joint Development of Trivandrum Railway Station	598.00
3	Kerala	2016-17	Development of a Walkway/Promenade on Willingdon Island, Cochin, Kerala	901.00
4	Kerala	2016-17	Central Financial Assistance for upgrading of Births and Backup area of Ernakulam Wharf	2141.00
5	Kerala	2016-17	Project for Up-gradation of Golf Course at SAI Trivandrum Golf Club by the Sports Authority of India	2464.99
6	Kerala	2018-19	Developing infrastructure at Cochin Port Cruise Terminal.	120. 79
7	Kerala	2018-19	Creation of additional tourism facilities at the Cochin north Trust Walkway	466.47
8	Kerala	2019-20	CFA for Development of Additional infrastructure in the new Cochin Port Trust Terminal	1029.70

युवाओं के लिए कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम

1010. श्री उमेशभाई बाबुभाई पटेल:

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा देश में युवाओं के कौशल विकास के लिए संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव के विशेष संदर्भ सहित राज्य-वार कितने कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष सहित विगत सात वर्षों के दौरान दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में इन कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित युवाओं और खर्च की गई धनराशि का ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उक्त कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित युवाओं को रोजगार अथवा स्व रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) विगत सात वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव में जिला-वार और वर्ष-वार कितने युवाओं को रोजगार मिला?

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

(क) भारत सरकार के कुशल भारत मिशन (एसआईएम) के तहत, कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) विभिन्न स्कीमों जैसे कि प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन स्कीम (एनएपीएस) और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण स्कीम (सीटीएस) के अंतर्गत कौशल विकास केंद्रों/स्कूलों/कॉलेजों/संस्थानों के व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सहित देश भर में समाज के सभी वर्गों को कौशल, पुनर्कौशल और कौशलोन्नयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। एसआईएम का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को उद्योग प्रासंगिक कौशल युक्त करके भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना है।

(ख) दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में एमएसडीई की योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित लोगों की संख्या तथा चालू वित्त वर्ष सहित पिछले सात वर्षों के दौरान इस पर व्यय की गई निधि निम्नानुसार है:

(राशि करोड़ रुपए में)

स्कीम	**प्रशिक्षित**	**जारी निधि**
पीएमकेवीवाई (2017-18 से 31.10.2024 तक)	11,039	5.57
जेएसएस (2018-19 से 10.11.2024 तक)	12,202	4.21
एनएपीएस (2018-19 से 31.10.2024 तक)	3,643	0.91*

* एनएपीएस के तहत, प्रतिष्ठानों को वृत्तिका सहायता के माध्यम से प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है और वित्त-वर्ष 2016-17 से दिनांक 31-10-2024 तक निधि जारी की जाती है।

आईटीआई के लिए सीटीएस स्कीम के संबंध में दिन-प्रतिदिन का प्रशासन और वित्तीय नियंत्रण संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के पास है।

(ग) भावी कार्यबल की कौशल आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने, कौशल की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने तथा उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों को अर्थव्यवस्था और प्रौद्योगिकी में बदलावों के अनुरूप बनाने के लिए कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:

i. एमएसडीई की स्कीमों के तहत पेश किए जाने वाले प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम बाजार-मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए उद्योगों के सहयोग से विकसित किए जाते हैं। राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास निगम (एनएसडीसी) द्वारा संबंधित क्षेत्रों में उद्योग जगत के अग्रणी उद्योगपतियों के नेतृत्व में 36 क्षेत्र कौशल परिषदों (एसएससी) की स्थापना की गई है।

ii. उद्योग 4.0 की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने वाली भविष्य के लिए तैयार जॉब रोलों, ड्रोन, कृत्रिम मेधा (एआई), रोबोटिक्स, मेक्ट्रोनिक्स आदि जैसे उभरते क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता दी गई है।

iii. राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीवीईटी) की स्थापना एक व्यापक नियामक के रूप में की गई है, जो तकनीकी एवं व्यावसायिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण (टीवीईटी) क्षेत्र में गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नियम एवं मानक स्थापित करता है।

iv. एनसीवीईटी द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त अवार्डिंग निकायों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे उद्योग-मांग के अनुसार अर्हताएं विकसित करें और उन्हें राष्ट्रीय व्यवसाय वर्गीकरण के अनुसार पहचाने गए व्यवसायों के साथ जोड़ें तथा उद्योग से मान्यता प्राप्त करें।

v. डीजीटी ने कॉरपोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) पहल के तहत राज्य और क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर संस्थानों के लिए उद्योग संपर्क सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आईबीएम, सिस्को, फ्यूचर स्किल राइट्स नेटवर्क (पूर्ववर्ती क्वेस्ट अलायंस), अमेज़न वेब सर्विसेज (एडब्ल्यूएस) और माइक्रोसॉफ्ट जैसी आईटी टेक कंपनियों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

(घ) एमएसडीई की स्कीमों में से, इस स्कीम के पहले तीन चरणों अर्थात पीएमकेवीवाई 1.0, पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 और पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0 में केवल अल्पावधि प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) घटक में ही नियोजन को विशेष रूप से ट्रैक किया गया था, जिसे वित्त-वर्ष 2015-16 से वित्त-वर्ष 2021-22 तक कार्यान्वित किया गया था। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को अपने 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 जैसे विभिन्न आईटी उपकरण भी यह अवसर प्रदान करते हैं। संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव में वर्ष 2017-18 से वर्ष 2021-22 तक पीएमकेवीवाई 1.0, पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 और पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0 के एसटीटी घटक के अंतर्गत नियोजित किए गए युवाओं की जिला-वर्षवार संख्या इस प्रकार है:

	दादरा और नगर हवेली	**दमन**	**दीव**
2017-18	0	0	0
2018-19	364	346	0
2019-20	317	896	425

2020-21	0	30	200
2021-22	32	0	0
कुल	**713**	**1272**	**625**

TEMPLES UNDER ASI

1011. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

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

(a) the details of the number of functional and non-functional Hindu temples/temple-sites maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);

(b) the details of the list of the number of such functional and non-functional temples, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is planning to allow for the rehabilitation and restoration of any non-functional Hindu sites into functional temples;

(d) if so, a list of such proposals and any details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has rehabilitated and restored any other temples before, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a)and(b) There are 3697 ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains declared as of national importance by and under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 in the country. State-wise details are given at enclosed **Statement.**

(c)and(d) The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) maintains these monuments and sites declared as of national importance based on their requirement in order to preserve them in their originality and pass them on to the future generations.

(e) The temple of Kedarnath, District Rudraprayag, Utarakhand which was damaged due to cloud burst in 2013, was restored by ASI.

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STATEMENT

STATE-WISE NUMBER OF PROTECTED MONUMENTS AND PROTECTED AREAS IN THE COUNTRY

Sl.No.	Name of State	Protected Monuments/Areas
1.	Andhra Pradesh	135
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	46
6.	Daman and Diu (U. T.)	11
7.	Goa	21

8.	Gujarat	205
9.	Haryana	91
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir (U. T.)	56
12.	Jharkhand	13
13.	Karnataka	506
14.	Kerala	29
15.	Ladakh (U. T.)	15
16.	Madhya Pradesh	291
17.	Maharashtra	286
18.	Manipur	01
19.	Meghalaya	08
20.	Mizoram	01
21.	Nagaland	04
22.	N.C.T. Delhi	173
23.	Odisha	81
24.	Puducherry (U. T.)	07
25.	Punjab	33
26.	Rajasthan	163
27.	Sikkim	03
28.	Telangana	08
29.	Tamil Nadu	412
30.	Tripura	08
31.	Uttar Pradesh	743

32.	Uttarakhand	44
33.	West Bengal	135
	TOTAL	**3697**

REVENUE FROM GST

1012. **SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of annual Goods and Services Tax (GST) collected in each slab rate (5%, 12%, 18%, and 28%) from the year 2017 onwards, year-wise;

(b) the details of the top 10 product categories based on GST collection for each year from 2017 onwards along with the revenue collected from each category; and

(c) the revenue collected from services taxed at the standard rate of 18% GST from the year 2017 onwards, year-wise?

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

(a): From the data collected from the tax payers through the returns, the amount of GST collected at different tax rate cannot be calculated. However, it is estimated that the proportion of GST collected (excluding Compensation Cess and other payments) under various tax slabs in the financial year 2023-24 is as follows:

Rate Slab	**Percentage (2023-24)**
5%	6-8 %
12%	5-6 %

18%	70-75 %
28%	13-15 %
Others	1-2 %

Moreover, as per GST Council Meeting dated 18-19th October, 2016, the amount of tax to be collected in 2017-18 was estimated as follows:

(Amount in Rs. Lakh Crores)

Rate Slab	***Tax Collected (2017-18)***
5%	*0.22*##
12%	*1.76*
18%	*2.9*
28%	*3.34*

Estimated at 6% rate

(b): The disaggregated product wise data is not available as HS Code beyond four digits is not mandatory.

(c): Such data is not available.

REVENUE GROWTH

1013. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

(a) whether the Government's fiscal policies have contributed to the projected 8-10% revenue growth for India;

(b) if so, the details of factors driving this growth, particularly the 13-14% increase in State GST collections;

(c) whether the Government's efforts to improve tax compliance and formalize the economy have led to increased tax devolution to States particularly West Bengal;

(d) if so, the specific measures taken to enhance the overall tax collection and ensure equitable distribution to States particularly to West Bengal; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to mitigate potential risks from global economic volatility and support States in maintaining their revenue growth trajectory?

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

(a) to (e): India has seen consistent revenue growth. Details of Central Net Indirect Tax Revenue Collection and Net Direct Tax Collection for the last six years are as follows:

(Rs In crore)

Financial Year	Central Net Indirect Tax Revenue	Net Direct Tax Collection
2018-19	9,37,321	11,37,718
2019-20	9,53,513	10,50,681
2020-21	10,74,810	9,47,176
2021-22	12,89,662	14,12,422
2022-23	13,81,935	16,63,686
2023-24	14,95,853	19,60,166

Tax Devolution to states including West Bengal has been increasing due to efforts of the Government to improve tax compliance and formalize the economy. The tax devolution to states including West Bengal from FY 2021-22 is given at enclosed **Statement** .

Major Policy measures taken to enhance the overall tax collection are as follows:

- **Simplification of the Personal Income Tax-** Finance Act, 2020 simplified the filing of Income Tax Returns by providing an option to individual taxpayers for paying income-tax at lower slab rates if they do not avail specified exemption and incentive.

- **Black Money Act**- In order to curb the flow of black money stashed abroad, the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 (the Black Money Act) has been enacted, it increased the voluntary compliance in filing Income Tax Returns.

- **Benami Law**- The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 was comprehensively amended by the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016 to enable confiscation of Benami Property and prosecution of benamidar and the beneficial owner.

- **New Form 26AS -** This new form contains all information of deduction or collection of tax at source, specified financial transaction (SFT), and payment of taxes, demand and refund, pending and completed proceedings. Further,

details of SFT data in the Form 26AS makes taxpayer aware about their transactions beforehand and encourages them to disclose their true income.

- Pre-filling of Income-tax Returns- In order to make tax compliance more convenient, pre-filled Income tax Returns (ITR) have been provided to individual taxpayers. The scope of information for pre-filing includes information such as salary income, bank interest, dividends, etc.

- Updated Return- Section 139(8A) of the Income Tax Act facilitates the taxpayer to update his return anytime within two years from the end of the relevant assessment so that he can file an updated return by voluntarily admitting omissions or mistakes and paying an additional tax as applicable. Further, e-verification scheme was launched to allow tax-payers to disclose their unreported or under-reported income in the updated Income Tax Return.

- Expansion of scope of TDS/TCS - For bringing new tax-payers into the net of income tax department, scope of TDS/TCS was expanded by including huge cash withdrawal, foreign remittance, purchase of luxury car, e-commerce participants, sale of goods, acquisition of immovable property, remittance under LRS, purchase of overseas tour program package etc.

- Availment of Input tax credit in respect of those invoices where details have not been furnished by the suppliers in their outward supply Statement has been restricted to the eligible credit in respect of invoices the details of which have been furnished by the suppliers.

- A registered person is not allowed to furnish the details of outward supplies under section 37 in FORM GSTR-1, if he has not furnished the return in FORM GSTR-3B for the preceding tax period.

- B2B Electronic invoicing has been extended to cover taxpayers having aggregate turnover exceeding Rs. 5 crores.

- An explanation has been added to section 75(12) of Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 to clarify that if tax payable declared by registered person in his returns of outward supplies has not been paid by him, the same will be considered as his self-assessed liability and can accordingly be recovered.

- Biometric-based Aadhaar authentication of GST registration applications has been extended on pan-India basis. Besides, it has been provided through amendment in rule 8(4A) of CGST Rules that an applicant who has not opted for Aadhaar authentication, will also be required to visit GST Suvidha Kendra for taking of photograph and for document verification. This will not only strengthen the registration process in GST but also will help in combating fraudulent input tax credit claims made through fake invoices.

- Centralized suspension of registrations pertaining to registered persons who default in timely filing of returns is carried out in terms of provisions of rule 21A of the CGST Rules, 2017.

- Provisions have been made to restrict the generation of e-way bills by non-compliant taxpayers under Rule 138E of CGST Rules, 2017

STATEMENT

Details, pertaining to devolution of States' share of central taxes and duties as recommended by Finance Commission since the financial year 2021-22 to till date

(Rs. in crore)

SL	State	2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25 (upto 11.10.2024)	**Total**
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	35385.83	38176.74	45710.74	32864.20	**152137.51**
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	14643.90	16689.17	19845.22	14267.98	**65446.27**
3.	ASSAM	28150.55	29694.26	35330.57	25401.28	**118576.66**
4.	BIHAR	91352.62	95509.85	113604.49	81677.21	**382144.17**
5.	CHHATTISGARH	28570.86	32358.26	38481.88	27666.97	**127077.97**
6.	GOA	3356.98	3665.19	4359.85	3134.50	**14516.52**
7.	GUJARAT	31105.78	33034.00	39283.63	28243.59	**131667.00**
8.	HARYANA	9722.16	10378.00	12345.35	8875.85	**41321.36**
9.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	7349.04	7883.98	9374.72	6740.09	**31347.83**
10.	JHARKHAND	27734.64	31404.12	37352.35	26854.94	**123346.05**
11.	KARNATAKA	33283.58	34596.18	41192.63	29615.98	**138688.37**
12.	KERALA	17820.09	18260.68	21742.92	15632.19	**73455.88**

13.	MADHYA PRADESH	69541.50	74542.85	88665.34	63746.91	**296496.60**
14.	MAHARASHTRA	54318.06	60000.98	71349.75	51298.03	**236966.82**
15.	MANIPUR	6009.65	6795.08	8087.14	5814.32	**26706.19**
16.	MEGHALAYA	6580.63	7286.14	8663.22	6228.56	**28758.55**
17.	MIZORAM	4222.87	4745.25	5647.47	4060.39	**18675.98**
18.	NAGALAND	4875.46	5400.19	6426.82	4620.71	**21323.18**
19.	ODISHA	38144.79	42989.33	51143.68	36770.20	**169048.00**
20.	PUNJAB	15288.79	17163.65	20409.92	14674.01	**67536.37**
21.	RAJASTHAN	54030.61	57230.78	68063.21	48934.91	**228259.51**
22.	SIKKIM	3353.69	3680.28	4382.44	3150.79	**14567.20**
23.	TAMIL NADU	37458.60	38731.24	46072.28	33124.04	**155386.16**
24.	TELANGANA	18720.54	19668.15	23742.04	17069.59	**79200.32**
25.	TRIPURA	6077.52	6724.23	7996.82	5749.43	**26548.00**
26.	UTTAR PRADESH	160358.05	169745.30	202619.69	145675.84	**678398.88**
27.	UTTARAKHAND	9906.25	10617.01	12627.75	9078.94	**42229.95**
28.	WEST BENGAL	65540.75	71434.93	84971.79	61091.48	**283038.95**
Grand Total		**882903.79**	**948405.82**	**1129493.71**	**812062.93**	**3772866.25**

SAFETY AND SECURITY OF ASI MONUMENTS

1014. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

(a) the details of the security personnel employed for the safety and security of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) monuments in the country;

(b) the details of the number of incidents of vandalism in ASI protected monuments took place during the last five years, State and year wise, in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any measures to curb such incidents of vandalism, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the expenditure incurred by the Government for the upkeep and protection of ASI monuments during the last five years, State-wise?

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

(a) Regular watch and ward and security is provided at protected monuments and protected areas through regular staff, private security agency and CISF. Details thereof are as under:

Multi Tasking Staff	3507
Private Security	2763
CISF	592

(b) Details of incidents of vandalism reported at protected monuments during the past five years are given at enclosed **Statement.**

(c) Field staff maintains strict vigil at the monuments and also carry out surprise inspections. CCTV cameras are also installed at strategic locations at selected monuments.

(d) Expenditure incurred on upkeep; conservation, preservation and maintenance of protected monuments and sites including expenditure incurred on security during the last five years is as under:

Year	**Expenditure (Rupees in crore)**
2019-20	551.46
2020-21	430.19
2021-22	413.09
2022-23	508.01
2023-24	585.85

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF INCIDENTS OF VANDALISM AT PROTECTED MONUMENTS/ PROTECTED AREAS DURING PAST FIVE YEARS

Sl. No	**State / U.T.**	**Name of monuments**	**Incidents of Vandalism**	**Year**
1	Delhi	Zaffar Mahal, Mehrauli	Damage to jali of the monument.	2023

		Red Fort, Delhi	Damage to Ticketing system, Entrance gate and RR Barrack.	2021
2	Karnataka	Vishnu temple, adjoining monument of Elephant Stable at Kamalapura	A pillar has been pulled down.	2019
		Sadasiva Temple, Nuggehalli, Channarayapatna taluk, District Hassan	Removal of Copper Kalasa.	2020
3	Odisha	Sisupalgarh Fort	Illegal development of road by removing the rampart wall of Sisupalgarh, Bhubaneswar.	2021
		Sisupalgarh Fort	Cutting of ancient rampart wall on the western side of Sisupalgarh, Bhubaneswar.	2023
4	Telangana	Char Minar, Hyderabad	One incident of Vandalism.	2022
5	Uttarakhand	Mritunjaya Temple, Dwarahat, Dist. Almora	One Shivlinga was vandalized.	2021
6	Uttar Pradesh	Daulatpur of Lalitpur District.	A part of the statue was vandalized.	2022
		Kalinjar Fort	Part of a female statue/figurine in Kalinjar Fort was vandalized.	2023

एथलीटों को वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धाओं के लिए तैयार करना

1015. श्री लुम्बा रामः
श्री दुलू महतोः
श्री बिद्युत बरन महतोः

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा एथलीटों को वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धाओं के लिए तैयार करने हेतु वित्तीय सहायता, प्रशिक्षण और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अनुभव प्रदान करने के लिए उठाए जा रहे विभिन्न कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार विशिष्ट खेलों में विशेषीकृत प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर की खेल अकादमी की स्थापना करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा वर्तमान में देश में कितने राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केन्द्रों का निर्माण किया गया है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार उनकी संख्या बढ़ाने पर विचार कर रही है ताकि खिलाड़ियों को आवश्यक खेल सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जा सकें और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) विशिष्ट खेल विधाओं के संवर्धन और विकास की मुख्य जिम्मेदारी संबंधित एनएसएफ की है। भारत सरकार भारतीय एथलीटों/टीमों की तैयारी और भागीदारी के लिए मान्यता प्राप्त राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों (एनएसएफ) को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर रही है।

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्पर्धाओं की तैयारी एक सतत एवं निरंतर प्रक्रिया है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खेल स्पर्धाओं के लिए खिलाड़ियों/टीमों को तैयार करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण, प्रतिस्पर्धी एक्सपोज़र, कोच और विदेशी कोचों सहित सहायक कर्मियों से संबंधित एनएसएफ की योजनाओं/ प्रस्तावों पर विचार-विमर्श करके वार्षिक प्रशिक्षण और प्रतियोगिता कैलेंडर (एसीटीसी) बैठकों में उन्हें अंतिम रूप दिया जाता है।

युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय विभिन्न स्कीमों, जैसे राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों को सहायता स्कीम और टारगेट ओलंपिक पोडियम स्कीम (टीओपीएस) के माध्यम से भारतीय खिलाड़ियों/टीमों को सहायता प्रदान करता है। भारतीय ओलंपिक संघ (आईओए) और भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई) सहित युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय और एनएसएफ आगामी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खेल स्पर्धाओं के लिए टीमों और खिलाड़ियों की तैयारी के लिए सर्वोत्तम सुविधाएं, प्रशिक्षण, उपकरण सहायता और आवश्यक पौष्टिक आहार प्रदान करने के लिए आपसी समन्वय में काम कर रहे हैं।

टीओपीएस के अंतर्गत सरकार प्रमुख अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं के लिए चिन्हित संभावित एथलीटों को सभी अपेक्षित सहायता प्रदान करती है, जिसमें विदेशी प्रशिक्षण, अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिता, उपकरण, शारीरिक प्रशिक्षक, खेल मनोवैज्ञानिक, मानसिक प्रशिक्षक और फिजियोथेरेपिस्ट जैसे सहायक स्टाफ/कर्मियों की सेवाएं शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा कोर समूह के एथलीटों को 50,000/- रुपये प्रति माह और विकास समूह के एथलीटों को 25,000/- रुपये प्रति माह का आउट ऑफ पॉकेट भत्ता भी शामिल है।

(ख) जी नहीं, तथापि अभी खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के तहत देशभर में 301 खेलो इंडिया मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमियों को सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है।

(ग) वर्तमान में, भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण के तहत देशभर में 22 राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (एनसीओई) कार्यशील हैं।

(घ) वर्तमान में, राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केन्द्र (एनसीओई) की संख्या बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

TIME-BOUND DELIVERY OF SERVICES BY ESIC

1016. SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:

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

(a)whether the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) proposes to set up societies across the country for time-bound delivery of services to its beneficiaries;

(b)if so, the details thereof along with financial cost involved; and

(c)the steps taken by Government to transfer the reimbursement amount to beneficiaries with due diligence in a time-bound manner?

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 Corporation (ESIC) encourages the States to set up the State ESI Societies for time-bound delivery of services to its beneficiaries. The Government has accorded approval for formation of Societies in 8 States viz. Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Tripura, Punjab, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

Formation of Society gives the advantage of availing incentive of 100% expenditure to the States up to the ceiling, as fixed from time to time, which is at present Rs. 3,000 per Insured Person (IP) per year, without their having to share the 1/8th cost.

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-imbursement claim within 30 days from the receipt of the bill.

UNIQUE CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS PRACTICES OF TRIBAL POPULATION

1017. SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR:

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

(a) whether any study has been conducted to understand the unique cultural and religious practices followed by various tribal populations across the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the geographical areas where such study was conducted;

(c) the present status of the study along with the details of the time limit stipulated for completion of the study; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) : Yes, Anthropological Survey of India (AnSI), a Subordinate Office under the Ministry of Culture, has conducted several studies to understand the unique cultural and religious practices followed by various tribal populations across the country, under the following national projects :

(i) People of India Project - AnSI conducted extensive fieldwork among 4,635 communities including all the tribal communities of India. The findings of this comprehensive study were compiled into 43 state-wise volumes, documenting the cultural, social, and religious practices of these communities.

(ii) Anthropological Study of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) - AnSI undertook detailed studies of 75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups,

focusing on their socio-economic conditions, development status and other ethnographic aspects. A concise ethnographic profile for each PVTG was prepared and findings were published in the book "The Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in India : Privileges and Predicaments" in 2016.

(iii) Ethnographic Study of De-Notified, Nomadic, and Semi-Nomadic Communities - AnSI conducted an ethnographic study of 280 De-Notified, Nomadic, and Semi-Nomadic communities. A detailed report was submitted to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and NITI Aayog. Ethnographic notes on many tribal groups were also prepared as part of this project.

These studies have been conducted across the country.

(c) and (d) : The aforementioned studies have been completed.

बागपत, उत्तर प्रदेश में पुरातत्व स्थल

1018. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान:

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

(क) क्या बागपत जिले को उत्तर प्रदेश के महत्वपूर्ण पुरातत्व स्थलों में शामिल किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त जिले में महत्वपूर्ण पुरातत्व स्थलों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन स्थलों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ)क्या सरकार को बागपत जिले के सिनौली गांव में महत्वपूर्ण पुरातात्विक वस्तुओं के कोई साक्ष्य मिले हैं;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या उपरोक्त वस्तुओं की सुरक्षा, संरक्षण और अनुसंधान के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है; और

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

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

(क) : बागपत जिले में स्थित तीन पुरातात्विक स्थलों नामतः बरनावा में लखा मंडप के नाम से ज्ञात टीला; कसूरी, बामनौली में प्राचीन टीला और सादिकपुर, सिनौली में उत्खनित स्थल और अवशेष को राष्ट्रीय महत्व के स्मारक के रूप में घोषित किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग): भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण ने सिनौली में वर्ष 2005-07 और वर्ष 2017-18 के दौरान पुरातात्विक उत्खनन किए हैं ।

(घ)से (च): वर्ष 2017-18 में सिनौली में किए गए उत्खनन के दौरान रथों के साक्ष्य के साथ महत्वपूर्ण पुरातात्विक वस्तुओं वाली कब्रगाहें मिली हैं।

स्थल की सुरक्षा के लिए इसे प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 के तहत राष्ट्रीय महत्व का घोषित किया गया है और उत्खनित अवशेषों का परिरक्षण भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

PROMOTION OF SPORTS IN TAMIL NADU

1019. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.:

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

(a) the amount of funds allocated, disbursed and utilised for promotion of sports in the State of Tamil Nadu, district-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to identify and promote talents to represent the country?

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

(a): Funds are allocated by this Ministry Scheme-wise, not State-wise/District-wise. However, under the component "Creation and Up-gradation of Sports Infrastructure" of the Khelo India Scheme, 323 sports infrastructure projects, including 05 projects in the State of Tamil Nadu have been sanctioned at cost of Rs.29.50 Crore. Details of these projects are available at https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in/.

(b): Sports being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports rests primarily with the State/Union Territory Governments, and the Central Government only supplements their efforts. However, the Government has launched the revamped Khelo India Scheme with mandate for identification of talents and nurturing them to attain highest levels of achievement at International levels. Under the vertical of "Talent Search and Development", athletes are selected from across

the country. Further, the Government is also implementing various Sports Promotional Schemes across the country to identify talented sportspersons and nurture them to excel at national and international levels.

REWILDING OF STRAY ANIMALS

1020. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

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

(a) whether the Government is exploring the feasibility of rewilding of stray animals in suitable wildlife sanctuaries with a view to providing a humane and sustainable solution for animal welfare and enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem balance in the State of Odisha;

(b) whether the Government is considering to collaborate with animal welfare organizations and wildlife experts to develop rewilding programs, if so, the details thereof; and;

(c) the steps proposed by the Government to provide funding for sanctuary infrastructure and animal care in the State of Odisha?

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

(a)to(c) As per information received from the State of Odisha, there is no specific proposal for rewilding of stray animals in wildlife sanctuaries in Odisha. The State keeps rescued wild animals in different treatment/animal care centres for treatment and those found suitable are released to their natural habitats.

The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 empowers the Chief Wild Life Warden for capture and translocation of wild animals to alternate suitable habitats as part of scientific management of wildlife.

The Ministry provides financial assistance to States/UT's, including the State of Odisha, for conservation and protection of wildlife under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Project Tiger and Elephant' and 'Development of Wildlife Habitats'. Funds are released to the States/UT's based on the Annual Plan of Operation submitted by the Chief Wild Life Warden of the State/UT.

राजस्थान और महाराष्ट्र में सीएसआर के अंतर्गत सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा किया गया व्यय

1021. श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

डॉ. बच्छाव शोभा दिनेशः

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

(क) क्या कंपनियों ने राजस्थान और महाराष्ट्र में कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) के अनुरूप व्यय किया है और यदि हां, तो विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान किए गए कुल व्यय का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कंपनियों द्वारा राजस्थान के विभिन्न जिलों और महाराष्ट्र के धुले और नासिक जिलों में सीएसआर निधि से स्थानीय क्षेत्रों के विकास हेतु किए गए अंशदान का वर्ष/विकास क्षेत्र/कंपनी-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): वार्षिक फाइलिंग के आधार पर, पिछले पांच वित्तीय वर्षों (एफवाईएस) अर्थात् 2018-19 से 2022-23 के लिए राजस्थान और महाराष्ट्र राज्य में कंपनियों द्वारा किए गए जिलेवार सीएसआर व्यय का ब्योरा क्रमशः **विवरण -I** और **विवरण II** में संलग्न है।

कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) के लिए कानूनी ढांचा कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 ('अधिनियम') की धारा 135, अधिनियम की अनुसूची VII और कंपनी (सीएसआर नीति) नियम, 2014 के तहत प्रदान किया गया है। अधिनियम की धारा 135 में यह अधिदेश दिया गया है कि 500 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक की निवल संपत्ति, या 1000 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक का टर्नओवर या 5 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक का शुद्ध लाभ रखने वाली प्रत्येक कंपनी को कंपनी की सीएसआर नीति के अनुसार पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों में किए गए कंपनी के औसत शुद्ध लाभ का कम से कम दो प्रतिशत सीएसआर पर खर्च करना अनिवार्य है। सीएसआर एक बोर्ड संचालित प्रक्रिया है और कंपनी का बोर्ड अपनी सीएसआर समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर कंपनी की सीएसआर कार्यकलापों की योजना बनाता है, उन पर निर्णय लेता है, उन्हे निष्पादन करता है और उनकी निगरानी करता है।

अधिनियम की अनुसूची-VII में सूचीबद्ध मदें व्यापक आधार वाली हैं और उनकी उदारतापूर्वक व्याख्या की जा सकती है। कंपनियों द्वारा एमसीए21 रजिस्ट्री में कंपनी-वार, राज्य-वार, जिला-वार, विकास क्षेत्र-

वार और कंपनियों द्वारा कार्यान्वित परियोजनाओं सहित फाइल किए गए सीएसआर से संबंधित सभी आंकड़े www.csr.gov.in पर सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) वार्षिक फाइलिंग के आधार पर, महाराष्ट्र के धुले और नासिक जिलों में कंपनियों द्वारा किए गए सीएसआर व्यय को **विवरण -II** में दी गई सूचना में शामिल किया गया है।

पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों (वि.व.) अर्थात् 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23 के लिए राजस्थान और महाराष्ट्र राज्य में कंपनियों द्वारा किए गए विकास क्षेत्र-वार सीएसआर व्यय का ब्योरा क्रमशः **विवरण - III** और **विवरण- IV** के रूप में संलग्न है। इसके अतिरिक्त, कंपनी-वार आंकड़े सार्वजनिक रूप से www.csr.gov.in पर उपलब्ध हैं।

विवरण I

वर्ष 2018-19 से 2022-23 के लिए राजस्थान का जिलावार सीएसआर व्यय (राशि करोड़ रुपये में)						
क्र.सं.	**जिला**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23**
1.	अजमेर	12.82	14.36	4.45	9.35	10.59
2.	अलवर	18.32	25.58	35.88	51.18	58.18
3.	बांसवाड़ा	3.98	2.82	2.40	1.49	5.51
4.	बारां	1.83	5.68	6.25	6.81	11.95
5.	बाड़मेर	25.70	17.55	24.55	15.74	17.73
6.	भरतपुर	6.01	3.03	17.17	5.06	17.84
7.	भीलवाड़ा	12.63	16.68	7.30	41.64	107.60
8.	बीकानेर	2.99	4.15	4.89	15.99	22.12
9.	बूंदी	0.15	0.09	0.06	0.42	2.51
10.	चित्तौड़गढ़	22.83	3.04	4.97	23.31	8.38
11.	चुरू	3.97	9.38	2.82	5.58	16.81
12.	दौसा	0.49	2.28	3.60	3.92	2.60
13.	धौलपुर	0.29	0.52	2.85	3.37	1.72
14.	डीडवाना-कुचामन	-	-	-	-	0.29
15.	डूंगरपुर	-	2.53	2.52	4.04	11.09

16.	गंगानगर	-	-	-	-	1.65
17.	हनुमानगढ़	-	-	0.06	0.31	0.49
18.	जयपुर	42.57	88.15	59.13	109.20	179.93
19.	जैसलमेर	0.04	3.55	4.28	5.44	11.72
20.	जालोर	10.01	2.90	6.29	7.31	47.80
21.	झालावाड़	2.16	1.06	2.39	3.27	2.63
22.	झुंझुनू	4.65	3.96	5.52	7.73	13.32
23.	जोधपुर	6.89	6.58	11.47	25.42	36.88
24.	करौली	0.24	3.03	10.62	12.09	16.66
25.	कोटा	4.06	13.82	7.90	11.05	12.18
26.	नागौर	0.39	2.60	8.01	5.79	7.65
27.	पाली	10.44	5.19	10.53	16.92	21.35
28.	प्रतापगढ़	0.13	0.59	0.18	0.06	-
29.	राजसमंद	7.90	15.80	23.68	22.75	15.38
30.	सवाई माधोपुर	1.37	0.96	3.43	2.52	0.93
31.	सीकर	14.81	6.63	6.95	20.81	23.31
32.	सिरोही	2.15	4.70	3.12	9.62	50.95
33.	श्री गंगानगर	-	0.94	2.18	0.84	-
34.	टोंक	0.43	0.47	0.99	5.25	3.47
35.	उदयपुर	22.55	46.24	101.53	88.01	195.55
36.	एनईसी/उल्लिखित नहीं*	352.68	419.25	282.01	169.53	165.39
	कुल	595.49	734.12	670.00	711.82	1102.16

(31.03.2024 तक के आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ)

* कंपनियों ने या तो जिलों के नाम विनिर्दिष्ट नहीं किए अथवा एक से अधिक जिलों का उल्लेख किया जहां परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई थीं।

विवरण - II

वर्ष 2018-19 से 2022-23 के लिए महाराष्ट्र का जिलावार सीएसआर व्यय (राशि करोड़ रुपये में)						
क्र.सं.	जिला	वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19	वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20	वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23
1.	अहमदनगर	11.42	10.64	33.08	31.83	48.73
2.	अकोला	0.86	1.50	0.55	2.43	2.06
3.	अमरावती	3.36	10.51	2.75	8.85	20.83
4.	औरंगाबाद	18.68	66.69	73.46	95.40	121.56
5.	बीड	3.48	3.13	2.70	11.34	16.21
6.	भांद्रा	2.65	4.98	4.16	2.25	5.05
7.	बुलढाणा	1.26	2.31	1.33	23.71	3.37
8.	चंद्रपुर	3.96	3.55	6.24	22.36	34.34
9.	धाराशिव	-	-	-	-	25.17
10.	धुले	5.49	8.90	7.20	5.03	10.61
11.	गढ़चिरौली	1.98	1.38	9.32	18.09	14.55
12.	गोंदिया	5.29	5.76	0.44	1.13	0.41
13.	हिंगोली	0.09	0.13	0.88	2.63	2.29
14.	जलगांव	1.42	0.89	4.34	16.36	27.59
15.	जालना	7.38	6.19	8.48	13.83	19.67
16.	कोल्हापूर	8.19	10.67	16.21	16.48	16.85
17.	लातूर	1.47	2.56	4.04	8.10	16.05
18.	मुंबई शहर	70.27	276.83	394.15	2975.73	2763.44

19.	मुंबई उपनगरीय	0.59	21.13	7.86	3.05	5.63
20.	नागपुर	60.12	54.68	37.91	189.33	168.81
21.	नांदेड़	0.35	0.24	2.63	6.71	8.15
22.	नंदुरबार	4.06	8.71	23.27	24.92	30.37
23.	नासिक	29.00	38.39	74.51	76.41	122.27
24.	उस्मानाबाद	3.75	2.66	7.37	12.88	-
25.	पालघर	9.20	23.46	24.86	6.20	5.10
26.	परभणी	0.01	0.15	0.39	1.38	3.56
27.	पुणे	308.08	324.92	392.59	685.24	1052.92
28.	रायगढ़	24.73	37.89	143.70	272.04	319.90
29.	रायगढ़	-	-	0.47	-	-
30.	रत्नागिरी	20.94	21.58	20.14	15.69	43.88
31.	सांगली	1.03	3.41	3.90	11.47	16.05
32.	सातारा	24.55	12.79	20.07	40.12	65.31
33.	सिंधुदुर्ग	0.10	2.02	2.92	2.34	6.14
34.	सोलापुर	5.27	23.06	14.49	12.04	26.61
35.	ठाणे	202.05	242.46	75.90	165.97	196.95
36.	वर्धा	4.94	3.57	6.70	27.70	23.84
37.	वाशिम	-	0.48	1.87	7.02	4.97
38.	यवतमाल	0.50	3.05	5.44	7.75	8.22
39.	एनईसी/उल्लिखित नहीं*	2301.21	2111.97	2028.48	556.25	237.21
40.	पैन इंडिया*	-	-	-	-	0.07
	कुल	3147.72	3353.24	3464.81	5380.07	5494.77

(31.03.2024 तक के आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ)

* कंपनियों ने या तो जिलों के नाम विनिर्दिष्ट नहीं किए अथवा एक से अधिक जिलों का उल्लेख किया जहां परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई थीं।

विवरण III

राजस्थान में वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से 2022-23 तक विकास क्षेत्रवार सीएसआर व्यय (राशि करोड़ रुपए में)				
क्र.सं.	विकास क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23
1.	कृषि वानिकी	1.04	2.69	2.76
2.	पशु कल्याण	14.91	12.23	35.31
3.	सशस्त्र बल, वयोवृद्ध, युद्ध विधवाएं /आश्रित	1.92	0.50	0.48
4.	कला और संस्कृति	9.97	11.31	41.64
5.	प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण	16.30	30.79	29.24
6.	शिक्षा	221.46	198.68	340.79
7.	पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता	46.57	56.28	179.67
8.	लैंगिक समानता	0.33	2.27	0.47
9.	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल	181.95	176.42	160.77
10.	आजीविका संवर्धन परियोजनाएं	18.36	18.26	34.50
11.	गरीबी, भूखमरी उन्मूलन, कुपोषण	42.92	26.24	33.84
12.	ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएं	43.39	66.34	126.30
13.	स्वच्छ पेयजल	11.91	40.28	22.59
14.	स्वच्छता	12.25	13.16	14.18
15.	वरिष्ठ नागरिक कल्याण	0.56	2.66	12.60
16.	महिलाओं के लिए घरों और छात्रावासों की स्थापना	0.61	1.34	0.27
17.	अनाथालय की स्थापना	0.96	0.32	1.87
18.	स्लम क्षेत्र विकास	3.45	-	-
19.	सामाजिक-आर्थिक असमानताएं	1.90	3.57	5.45
20.	विशेष शिक्षा	0.60	3.75	7.86
21.	प्रौद्योगिकी इन्क्यूबेटर	2.95	0.01	-
22.	खेलों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए प्रशिक्षण	8.76	15.53	21.97
23.	व्यावसायिक कौशल	8.57	14.56	16.74

24.	**महिला सशक्तिकरण**	**17.42**	**14.61**	**12.86**
25.	**एनईसी/उल्लिखित नहीं***	**0.94**	**-**	**-**
	कुल	**670.00**	**711.82**	**1102.16**

(31.03.2024 तक के आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ)

* कंपनियों ने या तो क्षेत्र के नाम निर्दिष्ट नहीं किए या एक से अधिक क्षेत्र निदष्ट किए जहां परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई थीं।

विवरण - IV

सीएसआर विकास वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से 2022-23 तक महाराष्ट्र में क्षेत्रवार व्यय (राशि करोड़ रुपये में)				
क्र.सं.	**विकास क्षेत्र**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23**
1.	कृषि वानिकी	2.97	5.66	5.84
2.	पशु कल्याण	14.45	23.43	72.07
3.	सशस्त्र बल, वयोवृद्ध, युद्ध विधवाएं / आश्रित	1.28	4.43	8.10
4.	कला और संस्कृति	18.31	27.71	62.48
5.	प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण	10.44	43.45	76.66
6.	शिक्षा	1460.21	1311.10	1667.91
7.	पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता	150.99	334.92	298.18
8.	लैंगिक समानता	9.02	17.17	33.81
9.	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल	1154.48	1869.57	2044.05

10.	आजीविका संवर्धन परियोजनाएं	125.30	203.44	341.97
11.	गरीबी, भूखमरी उन्मूलन, कुपोषण	144.72	828.92	187.20
12.	ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएं	117.52	317.41	206.44
13.	स्वच्छ पेयजल	15.81	23.16	25.53
14.	स्वच्छता	25.82	42.47	37.72
15.	वरिष्ठ नागरिक कल्याण	9.04	12.66	25.25
16.	महिलाओं के लिए घरों और छात्रावासों की स्थापना	8.06	24.48	8.01
17.	अनाथालय की स्थापना	4.85	6.79	11.50
18.	स्लम क्षेत्र विकास	5.85	2.93	5.37
19.	सामाजिक-आर्थिक असमानताएं	16.98	23.70	31.75
20.	विशेष शिक्षा	30.40	47.05	65.21
21.	प्रौद्योगिकी इन्क्यूबेटर	20.75	2.42	0.06
22.	खेलों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए प्रशिक्षण	16.51	55.16	68.29
23.	व्यावसायिक कौशल	53.85	105.78	140.66
24.	महिला सशक्तिकरण	42.41	46.29	70.72
25.	एनईसी/उल्लिखित नहीं*	4.77	-	-
	कुल	3464.81	5380.07	5494.77

(31.03.2024 तक के आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ)

* कंपनियों ने या तो क्षेत्र के नाम निर्दिष्ट नहीं किए या एक से अधिक क्षेत्र निर्दिष्ट किए जहां परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई थीं।

झारखंड में एनसीएस योजना

1022. श्री दुलू महतो:

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

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा (एनसीएस) योजना के अंतर्गत झारखंड में आदर्श करियर केन्द्रों (एमसीसी) की स्थापना की गई है;

(ख) झारखंड सरकार को आदर्श करियर केन्द्रों (एमसीसी) की स्थापना हेतु प्राप्त वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) वर्ष 2019-20 से 2023-24 तक झारखंड में एमसीसी हेतु जारी की गई कुल निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) झारखंड में एमसीसी के माध्यम से किस प्रकार की सेवाएं प्रदान की जा रही हैं; और

(ङ) झारखंड में एनसीएस योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक करियर परामर्श और रोजगारोन्मुखी सेवाओं का लाभ उठाने वाले लोगों की संख्या का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ)**:** सरकार राष्ट्रीय रोजगार सेवा के रूपांतरण के लिए राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा (एनसीएस) परियोजना कार्यान्वित कर रही है ताकि रोजगार संबंधी विभिन्न प्रकार की सेवाएं जैसे रोजगार खोज एवं मिलान, आजीविका परामर्श, कौशल विकास पाठ्यक्रमों पर सूचना, नियोजनीयता मूल्यांकन, नियोजनीयता संवर्धन प्रशिक्षण आदि प्रदान की जा सके। एनसीएस योजना के अंतर्गत, आदर्श करियर केन्द्रों (एमसीसी) की स्थापना के लिए राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। ये एमसीसी राज्यों और अन्य संस्थानों के सहयोग से विभिन्न प्रकार की करियर संबंधी सेवाएं प्रदान

करते हैं जैसे रोजगार मेलों का आयोजन, नियोक्ताओं को संगठित करना, स्थानीय स्तर पर रोजगार चाहने वालों को करियर परामर्श आदि। झारखंड में अब तक 20 एमसीसी को मंजूरी दी गई है।

स्थापना के बाद से भारत सरकार ने झारखंड राज्य सरकार को 15 नवंबर, 2024 तक एमसीसी की स्थापना के लिए 319.66 लाख रुपये जारी किए हैं, जिसमें से एनसीएस योजना के तहत वर्ष 2019-20 से वर्ष 2023-24 तक 282.18 लाख रुपये जारी किए गए हैं।

एनसीएस योजना के तहत झारखंड में आयोजित करियर परामर्श और रोजगार उन्मुखीकरण सेवाओं का जिला-वार ब्योरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

स्थापना से लेकर अक्टूबर, 2024 तक करियर परामर्श और नौकरी उन्मुखीकरण सेवाओं का ब्यौरा

क्र.स.	विभिन्न जिलों में मॉडल करियर केंद्र	ऑनलाइन काउंसलिंग की संख्या	ऑफलाइन काउंसलिंग की संख्या	आयोजित रोजगार मेलों की संख्या	रोजगार मेलों में भाग लेने वाले अभ्यर्थियों की संख्या	आउटरीच गतिविधियों की संख्या*
1	राँची रोजगार कार्यालय	32	1386	60	11819	37
2	धनबाद कुमारधुबी जिला रोजगार कार्यालय	27	8099	51	6167	287
3	घाटशिला पूर्वी सिंहभूम जिला रोजगार कार्यालय	13	10306	88	8100	298
4	बोकारो थर्मल रोजगार कार्यालय	16	4702	30	892	203
5	दुमका रोजगार कार्यालय	2	1699	14	875	16
6	देवघर रोजगार कार्यालय	16	6645	23	6092	96
7	सरायकेला रोजगार कार्यालय	0	10462	58	8718	323
8	सिमडेगा रोजगार कार्यालय	1	5241	37	2832	168
9	लोहरदगा रोजगार कार्यालय	0	12524	79	2997	270
10	गढ़वा रोजगार कार्यालय	14	5355	29	3880	234
11	कोडरमा रोजगार कार्यालय	21	4588	44	3840	393
12	रामगढ रोजगार कार्यालय	8	6776	42	3221	754
13	खूंटी रोजगार कार्यालय	1	9172	67	7919	229
14	चांडिल सरायकेला खरसावां जिला रोजगार कार्यालय	4	7124	54	5498	784
15	गिरिडीह रोजगार कार्यालय	6	4592	19	2609	125
16	गोड्डा रोजगार कार्यालय	8	2077	11	507	86

17	साहेबगंज नियोजनालय	3	6374	37	7560	195
18	पाकुड़ रोजगार कार्यालय	4	4679	39	6496	194
19	गुमला नियोजनालय	0	8482	46	7161	253
20	पलामू रोजगार कार्यालय	9	5849	28	1151	255

*आउटरीच गतिविधियों में करियर वार्ताएं, करियर कार्यशालाएं, रोजगार योग्यता संवर्धन कार्यक्रम आदि शामिल हैं.

CREDIT SUPPORT TO MSMES UNDER MUDRA SCHEME

1023. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:
ADV GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:
SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:
DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

(a) the total number of applications received under the Mudra scheme along with the number of loans sanctioned during the last five years;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to overcome bottlenecks and provide credit support to the MSMEs in the country;

(c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to support MSMEs to enhance their participation in international trade; and

(d) whether the Mudra Scheme could be extended to support entrepreneurship in the value addition of the output from fisheries in the coastal belt?

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

a) 29.58 crore loans have been sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) during the last five years i.e. from 01.04.2019 to 31.03.2024.

Details of applications received under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) are not centrally maintained.

(b) The steps taken by the Government to overcome bottlenecks and provide credit support to the MSMEs in the country *inter-alia* include:

(i) Revised criteria for classification of MSMEs to promote investment;

(ii) Rs. 50,000 crore equity infusion to grow MSMEs through Self Reliant India Fund and guarantee cover to MSMEs through Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE);

(iii) No global tenders for procurement upto Rs. 200 crores;

(iv) "Udyam Registration" for MSMEs;

(v) Launch of an online Portal "Champions" in June, 2020 to cover various aspects of e-governance including redressing grievances and handholding of MSMEs;

(vi) Non-tax benefits extended for 3 years in case of an upward change in the status of MSMEs and Rolling out of Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP) programme with an outlay of Rs. 6,000 crore over 5 years ;

(vii) Various other initiatives like:

   a) Make in India Programme,
   b) Promotion of Ease of Doing Business,
   c) Improved availability of credit through MUDRA and Stand Up India Scheme.

Further, the following measures have been announced for MSME Sector in the Budget 2024-25:

- Credit Support to MSMEs during Stress Period;
- Enhanced scope for mandatory on boarding in TReDS ;

- New assessment model for MSME credit;
- Credit Guarantee Scheme for MSMEs in the Manufacturing Sector.

(c) Various measures taken by Government to support MSMEs to enhance their participation in international trade are:

- Establishment of Export Facilitation Centres (EFCs) , Enterprise Development Centres (EDCs) and Dak Ghar Niryat Kendra across the country to provide requisite mentoring and handholding support to MSEs in exporting their products and services to the foreign market;
- Implementation of International Cooperation Scheme for enhancing the marketability of products and services in the MSME sector ;
- Cluster Development Programme for enhancing productivity and competitiveness including capacity building of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs);
- Launching of District Export Hub initiative and One District One Product (ODOP) initiative.

(d)From FY 2016-17 onwards, activities allied to agriculture (which also includes pisciculture) and services supporting them which promote livelihood or are income generating were brought under the ambit of PMMY.

TRIBAL HOME STAY SCHEME UNDER SDS 2.0

1024.SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

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

(a) whether any consultation has been done with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs regarding the Swadesh Darshan Scheme 2.0 (SDS 2.0) scheme, if so, the details of remarks and recommendations of the said Ministry concerning the safety, security and privacy of tribal areas regarding the Tribal Home-Stay scheme under SDS 2.0;

(b) whether any consultation has been done with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change with regards to protection and preservation of the eco-sensitive zones, if so, the details of the remarks and recommendations of the said Ministry concerning the protection of eco-sensitive zones; and

(c) whether the State Governments with high tribal population have been consulted regarding the revamped scheme, if so, the details of the views of State Governments?

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

(a) to (c): 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 home-stays with support of upto ₹5 Lakh per unit (for new construction), upto ₹3 Lakh (renovation) and ₹5 Lakh for village community requirement. Necessary steps are being taken for implementation of the initiative.

The implementation of the schemes is done as per the extant Guidelines, Rules and Regulations issued by Government of India from time to time, including consultations with Central Ministries and State Governments.

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) द्वारा विश्वविद्यालयों को वित्तीय अनुदान

1025. **श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल:**

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

(क) क्या यूजीसी राजस्थान सहित सम्पूर्ण देश के विश्वविद्यालयों को वित्तीय अनुदान प्रदान करता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान जय नारायण व्यास विश्वविद्यालय को प्रदान किए गए वित्तीय अनुदान और उसके उपयोग का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): जी हां, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) राजस्थान सहित देश भर के विश्वविद्यालयों को वित्तीय अनुदान प्रदान करता है।

(ख): यूजीसी द्वारा जय नारायण व्यास विश्वविद्यालय को वर्ष 2019-20 से 2024-25 (31-10-2024 तक) कुल 1314.23 लाख रुपए का अनुदान प्रदान/जारी किया गया है।

STOCK MARKET INVESTMENT EDUCATION

1026. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

a) the details regarding the total number of registered stock market investors (individuals/corporate bodies/partnerships and others) during the last five years across the country, State-wise, including Andhra Pradesh and in Nellore and Eluru districts;

b) the details regarding the various initiatives undertaken by the Government to inform/educate stock market investors, especially beginners during the last five years across the country, especially in Andhra Pradesh;

c) the details regarding the total number of beneficiaries, funds allocated and utilised by the Government for carrying out initiatives to inform and educate stock market investors across the country, State-wise, including Andhra Pradesh in Nellore and Eluru districts; and

d) whether the Government has set up any grievance redressal mechanism to help such investors, if so, the details thereof including total number of complaints received and resolved during the last five years, State-wise, including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):

(a): Stock market investors are required to trade through demat accounts opened with the depositories. As of October 2024, there are a total of 11.82 crore unique demat account holders registered with the depositories. State-wise, including Andhra Pradesh, details of previous five years along with data for Nellore and Eluru district is placed at **Statement I.**

(b) and (c): The Government has taken various steps to increase investor awareness and education, through Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and various other market intermediary institutions. Further, Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI) along with respective Asset Management Companies (AMCs) also conduct

investor education and awareness programs. These programs for all investors, including beginners, cover various topics such as basic investing principles, product features, risks involved, investor rights and responsibilities, common features of investment scams etc. They are conducted free of cost in various regional languages besides Hindi and English.

The details of number of investor awareness and education programs conducted and total number of participants in last five financial years (FY) and the State wise details for FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24 are attached at **Statement II.**

SEBI manages the Investor Protection and Education Fund (IPEF), which is the primary source of funding for investor education initiatives undertaken by SEBI. The details of expenses incurred from SEBI-IPEF during last five years is provided in enclosed **Statement III.**

(d): SEBI has set up a **SEBI Complaint Redressal System (SCORES)** in 2011, which is an online platform designed to enable investors to lodge complaints against SEBI regulated entities. The details of the complaints received and resolved along with those from Southern Region (which includes Andhra Pradesh) is provided in enclosed **Statement IV**.

STATEMENT -I

State-wise details of unique demat account holders with depositories

Sr. No.	State/ UT	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 (up to Oct)

1	Andaman and Nicobar	4,225	9,232	13,757	19,009	26,136
2	**Andhra Pradesh**	**16,06,211**	**23,82,241**	**29,54,213**	**34,45,725**	**41,15,419**
3	Arunachal Pradesh	7,765	16,278	25,526	36,989	54,941
4	Assam	3,19,138	12,44,581	17,34,969	21,72,512	26,81,627
5	Bihar	9,63,054	18,87,782	27,84,847	37,96,966	50,41,326
6	Chandigarh	1,20,650	1,62,489	1,98,160	2,37,823	2,85,998
7	Chhattisgarh	3,24,933	5,49,259	7,82,483	10,58,954	13,90,502
8	Dadra Nagar Haveli; Daman-Diu	22,015	35,885	47,712	63,701	78,971
9	Delhi	22,08,377	29,99,812	37,35,923	44,97,915	53,94,743
10	Goa	1,04,068	1,46,226	1,80,795	2,15,837	2,65,546
11	Gujarat	46,61,213	61,82,832	73,22,188	86,84,772	1,05,90,681
12	Haryana	12,63,016	19,99,307	26,39,296	33,33,875	41,48,889
13	Himachal Pradesh	1,69,687	3,13,948	4,42,174	5,86,152	7,67,869
14	Jammu And Kashmir	1,24,470	2,22,916	3,17,193	4,38,810	6,09,509
15	Jharkhand	5,83,952	9,50,067	12,78,666	16,49,293	20,99,792
16	Karnataka	25,03,499	36,42,884	45,47,964	54,32,797	66,03,290
17	Kerala	13,34,537	17,64,379	21,22,175	24,80,993	30,09,842
18	Ladakh	802	2,387	4,092	6,449	9,837
19	Lakshadweep	252	589	948	1,414	2,129

20	Madhya Pradesh	13,04,444	25,37,020	35,89,501	46,61,185	58,44,469
21	Maharashtra	80,07,956	1,16,64,436	1,45,53,923	1,72,37,636	2,03,16,543
22	Manipur	30,883	60,359	78,314	93,022	1,24,166
23	Meghalaya	15,310	28,722	40,709	54,355	73,663
24	Mizoram	3,566	6,761	9,937	15,574	24,055
25	Nagaland	10,114	18,222	27,131	37,333	54,679
26	Odisha	5,85,490	11,70,775	16,46,029	20,70,269	25,51,994
27	Puducherry	38,150	55,702	71,203	88,869	1,10,150
28	Punjab	8,92,595	13,57,238	18,43,397	24,41,151	31,05,842
29	Rajasthan	18,44,108	32,40,092	43,25,454	54,90,528	69,59,307
30	Sikkim	9,090	15,323	21,527	28,564	39,862
31	Tamil Nadu	26,93,148	35,47,986	43,73,995	53,04,910	63,88,793
32	Telangana	15,40,068	23,17,330	28,76,421	33,44,456	39,52,008
33	Tripura	35,124	64,071	91,189	1,26,647	1,75,242
34	Uttar Pradesh	29,85,958	51,26,133	74,64,485	1,01,62,282	1,33,88,996
35	Uttarakhand	2,95,141	5,15,237	7,14,675	9,43,598	12,30,536
36	West Bengal	22,74,313	31,23,601	40,79,464	52,11,658	67,29,828
37	Army Postal Services	31	45	79	81	93
	Total	**3,88,87,353**	**5,93,62,147**	**7,69,40,514**	**9,54,72,104**	**11,82,47,273**

Unique investors in Nellore (as per Pin codes)

(*Unique Demat account considering PAN of only first holder)*

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 (up to Oct)
Nellore	92,972	1,39,095	1,71,087	2,00,181	2,38,895

Unique investors in Eluru (as per Pin codes)

(*Unique Demat account considering PAN of only first holder)*

	(April to Dec) 2022	2023	2024 (up to Oct)
Eluru	63,032	74,016	88,784

As Eluru district was carved out of West Godavari district in April 2022, hence investor data is provided from April 2022 onwards:

STATEMENT-II

Number of investor awareness and education programs conducted and total number of participants

Particular	No. of Awareness programs	No. of Participants
FY 2023-24 (*)	43,826	27,93,653
FY 2022-23	17,615	6,47,618
FY 2021-22	11,908	5,74,723
FY 2020-21	2,371	2,16,047
FY 2019-20	23,670	7,57,506

(*) Also include the number of programs conducted by Market Infrastructure Institutions (MIIs) under the overall supervision of SEBI and programs by Association of Mutual Fund in India (AMFI) and Asset Management Companies (AMCs).

State/UTs wise details of investor awareness and education activities

Sr. No.	State/UTs	Investor Awareness and education Programs			
		FY 2023-24		FY 2022-23	
		No. of Programmes	No. of Participants	No. of Programmes	No. of Participants
1	Maharashtra	9,138	5,54,865	1,445	58,680
2	Uttar Pradesh	4,548	2,48,054	3,917	1,22,413
3	Gujarat	4,023	3,14,620	1,439	54,768
4	Madhya Pradesh	3,239	1,76,188	1,030	39,452
5	Rajasthan	2,787	1,62,390	385	15,913
6	Tamil Nadu	2,399	1,58,449	913	33,186
7	Karnataka	2,239	1,57,550	257	10,044
8	West Bengal	1,979	1,14,951	706	38,282
9	Delhi	1,346	78,058	298	13,143
10	Haryana	1,166	67,897	846	24,376

11	Punjab	1,156	66,437	269	10,803
12	Odisha	1,104	64,555	1,221	36,957
13	**Andhra Pradesh**	**1,077**	**55,823**	**482**	**20,097**
14	Kerala	928	54,508	601	24,876
15	Bihar	812	44,197	1,096	37,392
16	Telangana	805	48,335	248	10,987
17	Himachal Pradesh	791	40,813	170	6,193
18	Jharkhand	727	44,026	618	22,927
19	Chattisgarh	660	40,144	47	2,526
20	Jammu Kashmir	575	29,434	685	25,176
21	Uttarakhand	558	32,337	452	16,732
22	Assam	521	29,606	252	9,440
23	Goa	185	12,414	30	2,614
24	Chandigarh	125	7,358	23	1,458

25	Tripura	73	3,716	3	217
26	Meghalaya	47	3,005	2	176
27	Sikkim	46	2,554	9	866
28	Arunachal Pradesh	35	2,401	45	1,268
29	Nagaland	34	1,939	46	1,835
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	29	1,829	1	180
31	Puducherry	27	2,396	7	495
32	Manipur	21	976	4	612
33	Mizoram	21	1,544	6	768
34	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	1,605	2	90
35	Ladakh	15	552	-	-
36	Lakshadweep	4	157	-	-

37	PAN INDIA*	568	1,67,970	60	2,676
	Total	**43,826**	**27,93,653**	**17,615**	**6,47,618**
*- Includes those programs open to all the participants, and not specific to any state.					

Due to COVID-19 pandemic, most investor awareness and education programs were conducted online during FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22 and these programs were open to nationwide participation. Hence not specified against any state or Union Territories.

STATEMENT-III

Expenses incurred from Securities and Exchange Board of India - Investor Protection and education Fund (SEBI-IPEF)

Financial Year	**IPEF Expenses (in ₹ Crores)**
FY 2019-20	11.84
FY 2020-21	28.84
FY 2021-22	06.81
FY 2022-23	11.93
FY 2023-24	02.78

STATEMENT IV

Details of total number of complaints received and resolved over last five years for All-India and Southern Region (which includes Andhra Pradesh)

Financial Year	Grievance Received (All-India)	Grievance Received (Southern Region)	Grievance Redressed (All India)	Grievance Redressed (Southern Region)
2019-2020	55,526	NA	39,624	NA
2020-2021	58,873	7,815	50,425	4,713
2021-2022	42,694	5,403	48,883	6,343
2022-2023	34,752	4,069	39,062	5,304
2023-2024	44,599	5, 568	43,191	5,390

Source: SEBI Annual Report

KLEMS REPORT

1027. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:

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

(a) the methodology and rationale behind the claim in the India "Capital, Labour, Energy, Materials and Service" (KLEMS) Report that employment grew by 8 crore (80 million) between 2020-21 and 2022-23, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic, in light of the ILO's report that employment stagnated in East and South-east Asia, including India; and

(b) whether there is a significant discrepancy between the KLEMS Report and the Periodic Labour Force Survey, which shows an increase of only 3 crore in employment during the same period 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 (b): The official data source on Employment and Unemployment is Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which is conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. 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, on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above increased from 52.6% in 2020-21 to 56% in 2022-23.

The positive trend in employment is also seen in the KLEMS "Capital, Labour, Energy, Materials and Service" database, released by RBI which covers 27 industries comprising of the entire Indian economy and provides employment estimates at all India level. As per the latest data of this database, employment in the country increased from 56.56 crores in 2020-21 to 59.67 crores in 2022-23. The detailed methodology behind the KLEMS database may be seen at https://m.rbi.org.in/Scripts/PublicationReportDetails.aspx?UrlPage=andID=1275.

नेट/जेआरएफ परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण किए बिना पीएचडी करने वाले ओबीसी/एनसीएल छात्रों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति योजना

1028. **श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार के पास राष्ट्रीय पात्रता परीक्षा (नेट)/जूनियर रिसर्च फेलोशिप (जेआरएफ) परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण किए बिना डॉक्टर ऑफ फिलॉसफी (पीएचडी) करने वाले अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी)/गैर-क्रीमी लेयर (एनसीएल) के छात्रों हेतु कोई विशिष्ट छात्रवृत्ति योजना है;

(ख) नेट/जेआरएफ उत्तीर्ण न करने वाले शोध छात्रों को सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) द्वारा कितनी छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान की जा रही है और इन छात्रवृत्तियों के लिए आवेदन करने की प्रक्रिया क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार और अन्य सार्वजनिक संस्थानों द्वारा ओबीसी/एनसीएल छात्रों को उनके शोध कार्य के दौरान वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु चलाई जा रही विशिष्ट योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): भारतीय सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएसएसआर) से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, यह उन भारतीय अनुसंधान विद्वानों के लिए डॉक्टोरल फेलोशिप योजना चलाता है, जो विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) से मान्यता प्राप्त विश्वविद्यालयों/सम विश्वविद्यालयों, शिक्षा मंत्रालय/यूजीसी द्वारा यथा परिभाषित राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थानों, आईसीएसएसआर अनुसंधान संस्थानों और अनुमोदित पीएचडी कार्यक्रम वाले महाविद्यालयों में पीएचडी के लिए पंजीकृत हैं। फेलोशिप की कुल संख्या का पांच प्रतिशत उन अभ्यर्थियों के लिए उपलब्ध है, जिन्होंने राष्ट्रीय पात्रता परीक्षा (नेट)/जूनियर रिसर्च फेलोशिप (जेआरएफ) उत्तीर्ण नहीं की है। गैर-नेट/जेआरएफ छात्रों हेतु आवंटित पांच प्रतिशत फेलोशिप में से 27 प्रतिशत फेलोशिप अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) नॉन-क्रीमी लेयर (एनसीएल) श्रेणी वाले उम्मीदवारों हेतु आरक्षित हैं। यूजीसी से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, यूजीसी उन छात्रों को भी गैर-नेट फेलोशिप प्रदान करता है जो एम.फिल/पीएचडी कर रहे हैं, लेकिन नेट/जेआरएफ उत्तीर्ण नहीं हैं और किसी अन्य स्रोत से वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त नहीं कर रहे हैं। गैर-नेट फेलोशिप ओबीसी सहित सभी श्रेणियों के पात्र छात्रों को प्रदान की जाती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता विभाग एक व्यापक योजना नामत: युवा अचीवर्स के लिए उच्च शिक्षा हेतु छात्रवृत्ति योजना (श्रेयस) चलाता है, जिसके अंतर्गत ओबीसी छात्रों हेतु राष्ट्रीय फेलोशिप नामक एक उप-योजना है। एनएफ-ओबीसी श्रेणी के लिए छात्र का चयन प्रत्येक यूजीसी-नेट-जेआरएफ और सीएसआईआर-नेट-जेआरएफ परीक्षाओं में मेरिट के आधार पर किया जाता है।

यूजीसी द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, यूजीसी के पास सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) द्वारा उन शोध छात्रों को दी जा रही छात्रवृत्ति के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है, जिन्होंने नेट/जेआरएफ उत्तीर्ण नहीं किया है तथा इन छात्रवृत्तियों के लिए आवेदन करने की प्रक्रिया के बारे में भी कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

TARGET OLYMPIC PODIUM SCHEME

1029. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:

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

a. the details of the funds allocated and utilized under the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) since its inception, year-wise;

b. the details regarding the measures being taken to ensure that emerging junior athletes and competitors at international events receive appropriate support through TOPS; and

c. the details of initiatives undertaken to mobilize private sector support to supplement TOPS funding and enhance India's Olympic performance?

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

a. The details of the funds allocated and utilized under the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) since its inception, year-wise are given in the table below.

Sr. No	Year	Funds Allocated (Rs. In crores)	Expenditure (Rs. In crores)
1	2017-18	10.00	4.82
2	2018-19	10.00	8.91
3	2019-20	8.50	9.66
4	2020-21	5.51	9.11
5	2021-22	28.08	28.47
6	2022-23	26.16	27.72
7	2023-24	20.16	16.68
8	2024-25	20.78	14.50

b. The Athletes under the TOPS program are placed either in the TOPS Development or TOPS Core scheme. TOPS Development athletes receive a monthly Out of Pocket Allowance (OPA) of ₹25,000, while TOPS Core athletes receive ₹50,000 per month. Further, athletes in the TOPS program receive support for international training and competition exposure, equipment and coaching support, medical care, injury management, and rehabilitation, all facilitated by expert professionals. Additionally, athletes, including junior athletes, have access to training at National Centres of Excellence (NCOEs) for various disciplines.

c. Under the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), the Government has been regularly interacting with the Corporate and Public Sector Undertakings requesting them to contribute. Many corporate organizations have come

forward to support for promotion of sports through Talent Identification, Talent Development, Sporting Excellence, Support to Academics and Scholarship to Talented Athletes under TOPS NSDF. Some of such prominent organizations are: National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC); Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC); Coal India Ltd. (CIL); India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd. (IIFCL); Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL); General Insurance Corporation of India(GIC); Bharat Dynamic Limited (BDL), etc.

NSDF guidelines allow contributions from a wide range of entities, including statutory bodies, international organizations, corporate sectors (both private and public), trusts, societies, and individuals.

The inclusion of sports in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, provides the legal basis for CSR spending on sports-related activities.

Contributions to NSDF enjoy 100% tax exemption under Section 80G of the Income Tax Act, which incentivizes companies and individuals to contribute towards sports development.

NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP PROMOTION SCHEME

1030. Dr.MOHAMMAD JAWED:

SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:

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

(a) the State-wise total number of enrollments in the last ten years;

(b) the total number of apprentices who completed the training in the last ten years;

(c) whether the Government have a concrete strategy to achieve the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) target of enrolling 46 lakh apprentices by 2025-26; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of steps the Government is taking to enhance collaboration with industries and ensure apprenticeship programs along with market demands?

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

(a) National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) aims to promote apprenticeship training in the country, by providing partial stipend support to the apprentices engaged under the Apprentice 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. A total of 37.94 lakh apprentices have been engaged under NAPS since inception of the Scheme (August 2016 to 31st October , 2024). State-wise break up is given at the enclosed **Statement.**

(b) The number of apprentices who have completed training since inception of the scheme (August 2016 to 31st October, 2024) is 21.40 lakh .

(c) and (d): Since the launch of NAPS, the Ministry's effort has resulted in increase in the number of Apprentices from 1.11 Lakh in 2016-17 to 9.31 Lakh in 2023-24. A target of 46 lakh youth under NAPS-2 is for the period 2022-23 to 2025-26. Few significant steps that are enabling apprenticeship engagement are :

- The functionality of Apprenticeship Portal has been enhanced as per the user requirement thereby enabling ease of process.
- Guidelines for National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme-2 (NAPS-2) issued.
- Guidelines for Basic Training Provider (BTP) and Third Party Aggregators have been revised.
- Industries have been given the opportunity to offer relevant Optional trades/courses of six (6) / nine (9)/ twelve (12) months duration.

In terms of media and advocacy, Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Mela (PMNAM) as a platform provides awareness to the youth on various apprenticeship opportunities existing across the participating establishments/industries. States/UTs are organizing PMNAM across the country on a monthly basis. It is held on every 2nd Monday in 1/3rd of total number of districts in the state so that all districts are covered once in a quarter, and four times in a year. Till now, PMNAM has been conducted in 4,426 locations across India witnessing participation of 5.29 lakh candidates and 32,270 establishments from June 2022 to October 2024.

To further sustain the upward growth in apprentice engagement, the following activities have been initiated:

- National Steering Committee (NSC) and a Scheme Monitoring and Review Committee (SMRC) for monitoring the progress of the scheme at the central level and State Implementation Review Committee (SIRC) are constituted by every State/UT under NAPS-2.

- Workshops, seminars, webinars, etc. with the stakeholders to encourage candidates, establishments, industry associations/chambers of commerce, industry clusters with a special focus on participation from MSMEs, academic institutions, Skill India training partners, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs), ITIs, JSSs, etc.
- DO Letters from Ministry have been sent to Principal Secretaries of all states, NIFTY 500 and Top CSR 500 companies
- The list of clusters covered under Cluster Development Program (CDP) of MSME have been shared with the States. States to sensitize the Industry clusters for active engagement of apprentices in coordination with RDSDEs and SSCs.
- DO letters from Ministry have been sent to other Central Ministries requesting them to encourage establishments falling under their purview to start engaging apprentices.
- Directorate General of Training have been requested to issue necessary instructions to ITI Principals to facilitate registration of 15 Lakh ITI passed-outs for apprenticeship opportunities.
- Engagement with Various Industries Associations and Central Public Sector Units (CPSUs) have been initiated.
- Regional Directorate of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (RDSDEs), States, Sector Skill Council (SSCs) and Third Party Aggregators (TPAs) play

an important role in the overall progress of the apprenticeship engagement and regular reviews are conducted with all the concerned stakeholders.

STATEMENT

The State-wise apprentices engagement under National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) since August 2016 to 31st October, 2024 is as under:

State	FY-16-17	FY-17-18	FY-18-19	FY-19-20	FY-20-21	FY-21-22	FY-22-23	FY-23-24	FY-24-25	Grand Total
Andaman And Nicobar Islands					3	9	41	48	78	179
Andhra Pradesh	6,028	6,075	5,986	3,860	4,394	15,722	16,203	21,701	10,787	90,756
Arunachal Pradesh	4	1	2		3	18	42	65	34	169
Assam	570	1,068	1,516	2,204	2,452	14,006	9,661	8,173	4,080	43,730
Bihar	2,663	6,074	5,923	1,155	1,237	6,476	5,543	5,317	3,434	37,822
Chandigarh	48	130	129	346	280	813	671	1,227	1,262	4,906

State	FY-16-17	FY-17-18	FY-18-19	FY-19-20	FY-20-21	FY-21-22	FY-22-23	FY-23-24	FY-24-25	Grand Total
Chhattisgarh	1,142	934	1,894	5,637	1,653	2,660	4,881	5,259	3,695	27,755
Delhi	1,073	1,410	2,057	4,937	7,784	17,799	15,818	15,956	11,705	78,539
Goa	199	245	334	1,720	2,032	3,432	4,406	11,882	6,571	30,821
Gujarat	14,430	16,623	47,565	45,107	56,911	69,567	76,226	83,955	48,464	4,58,848
Haryana	5,186	17,683	20,405	18,920	31,853	42,343	62,865	66,720	38,096	3,04,071
Himachal Pradesh	968	1,650	1,572	1,898	1,767	5,669	6,825	10,212	5,513	36,074
Jammu And Kashmir	451	230	345	304	260	832	989	859	586	4,856
Jharkhand	4,371	4,593	5,405	2,133	5,034	8,258	9,152	11,882	4,497	55,325
Karnataka	9,097	10,446	9,573	13,764	17,276	42,084	58,523	78,456	52,249	2,91,468
Kerala	2,687	4,315	4,309	3,899	6,426	8,975	11,275	13,104	8,626	63,616

State	FY-16-17	FY-17-18	FY-18-19	FY-19-20	FY-20-21	FY-21-22	FY-22-23	FY-23-24	FY-24-25	Grand Total
Ladakh					6	18	28	66	43	161
Lakshadweep	5	-	-		18	4	9	6	1	43
Madhya Pradesh	3,857	5,019	6,691	6,942	9,522	17,093	21,205	22,707	15,695	1,08,731
Maharashtra	25,173	35,137	35,246	36,617	71,475	1,46,865	1,85,999	2,63,245	1,58,591	9,58,348
Manipur	8	5	39	16	11	90	32	18	176	395
Meghalaya	3	-	3	51	105	117	181	212	159	831
Mizoram	1	-	-	4	1	4	4	12	114	140
Nagaland	24	4	4	14	1	27	22	15	9	120
Odisha	2,938	3,890	4,024	3,391	3,681	8,296	10,458	10,755	4,731	52,164
Puducherry	266	328	378	481	299	1,090	1,343	2,469	2,430	9,084
Punjab	2,423	1,754	2,046	2,856	4,459	11,659	15,361	14,761	8,742	64,061
Rajasthan	1,994	3,098	3,533	4,073	6,417	9,473	15,204	18,230	13,525	75,547

State	FY-16-17	FY-17-18	FY-18-19	FY-19-20	FY-20-21	FY-21-22	FY-22-23	FY-23-24	FY-24-25	Grand Total
Sikkim	33	22	5	128	162	308	202	298	269	1,427
Tamil Nadu	5,981	10,219	9,103	13,602	24,912	49,929	72,311	1,01,553	58,791	3,46,401
Telangana	5,129	4,812	5,801	9,654	13,996	38,454	31,821	37,774	16,726	1,64,167
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman AND Diu	68	121	102	97	597	1,282	1,006	2,878	2,162	8,313
Tripura	12	45	158	437	255	244	368	383	203	2,105
Uttar Pradesh	11,784	14,269	18,846	12,584	19,955	38,039	56,946	71,504	47,229	2,91,156
Uttarakhand	1,038	1,623	2,303	2,489	4,360	9,986	16,436	21,058	13,760	73,053
West Bengal	1,769	2,526	3,090	6,149	7,370	18,791	26,109	29,538	13,759	1,09,101
Grand Total	**1,11,423**	**1,54,349**	**1,98,387**	**2,05,469**	**3,06,967**	**5,90,432**	**7,38,166**	**9,32,298**	**5,56,792**	**37,94,283**

एनईपी, 2020 के अंतर्गत विद्यालयों में बस्ता रहित दिन

1031. **डॉ. बच्छाव शोभा दिनेश:**

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

(क) क्या एनईपी, 2020 ने कक्षा छह से आठ के छात्रों के लिए दस बस्ता रहित दिनों की सिफारिश की है;

(ख) क्या पंडित सुंदरलाल शर्मा केंद्रीय व्यावसायिक शिक्षा संस्थान (पीएसएस सीआईवीई) ने बस्ता रहित दिनों को कार्यान्वित करने हेतु कोई व्यापक दिशानिर्देश तैयार किए हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस योजना के उद्देश्य क्या हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने विद्यालयों में बस्ता रहित दिनों को कार्यान्वित करने हेतु एनसीईआरटी के दिशानिर्देशों की समीक्षा की है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(च) इन दिशानिर्देशों के कार्यान्वयन में क्या कमियां पाई गई हैं और सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या सुधारात्मक उपाय किए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (च): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 में सिफारिश की गई है कि सभी छात्र कक्षा 6-8 के दौरान 10-दिवसीय बैगरहित अवधि में भाग लेंगे, जहां वे स्थानीय विशेषज्ञों जैसे बढ़ई, माली, कुम्हार, कलाकार आदि के साथ इंटर्नशिप करेंगे।

उपर्युक्त सिफारिश के अनुसरण में, सरकार ने संबंधित हितधारकों के परामर्श से 10 बैगरहित दिवसों हेतु दिशानिर्देश तैयार किए हैं। इन दिशानिर्देशों का उद्देश्य कक्षा 6-8 के बच्चों को अनुभवात्मक अधिगम पद्धति का उपयोग करके कौशल शिक्षा प्रदान करना तथा स्कूलों में अधिगम को आनंदमय और तनाव मुक्त बनाना है। इन दिशानिर्देशों के तहत, कला, प्रश्नोत्तरी, खेल और कौशल; ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक और पर्यटन महत्व के स्थानों/स्मारकों के दौरे के माध्यम से स्कूल के बाहर की गतिविधियों के लिए आवधिक एक्सपोज़र; स्कूल के आसपास पौधों और पक्षियों की पहचान; स्थानीय कलाकारों और शिल्पकारों से मुलाकात और स्थानीय कौशल आवश्यकताओं द्वारा यथानिर्धारित एवं राज्यों और

स्थानीय समुदायों द्वारा यथानिर्णीत उनके गांव/तहसील/जिला/राज्य में अन्य संस्थानों/शैक्षणिक संस्थानों का दौरा करने सहित विभिन्न प्रकार की गतिविधियों के लिए सम्पूर्ण वर्ष के दौरान 'बैगरहित दिवसों' को प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है।

ये दिशा-निर्देश परिवर्तनशील हैं और संबंधित हितधारकों से प्राप्त प्रतिक्रिया और अन्य घटनाक्रमों के आधार पर समय-समय पर इनकी समीक्षा की जाती है।

छात्रों के लिए 10 बैगरहित दिन संबंधी दिशानिर्देश 29 जुलाई, 2024 को एनईपी 2020 की चौथी वर्षगांठ के अवसर पर लॉन्च किए गए हैं।

INITIATIVES TO PROMOTE CSR ACTIVITIES IN RURAL AREAS

1032. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

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

(a) the specific initiatives taken by the Government to promote Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities in rural areas across the country, State/UT-wise, especially in Haryana, including Bhiwani-Mahendergarh;

(b) whether there is a framework in place to encourage companies to invest in CSR activities that support essential infrastructure, health and education in rural areas like Bhiwani- Mahendergarh of Haryana;

(c) the details of total CSR contributions received for developmental projects in Haryana during the last five years and the allocation for Bhiwani-Mahendergarh; and

(d) the monitoring mechanisms established to ensure effective utilization of CSR funds in rural constituencies especially in sectors that drive sustainable growth?

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, the details of CSR expenditure across the country, State/ UT-wise including the CSR expenditure in Haryana is attached at **Statement-I.** The details of district-wise CSR spent in Haryana including Bhiwani-Mahendragarh district is attached at **Statement II.**

(b): The legal framework for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has been provided under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'), Schedule VII of the Act and Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014.

Schedule VII of the Act enlist the activities which may be included by the companies in their CSR policies. Item no. (i) of the Schedule VII of the act reads as *"Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swach Bharat Kosh set-up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water."*

Item no. (ii) of the Schedule VII of the act reads as *"promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among*

children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects."

The CSR framework is disclosure based and CSR mandated companies are required to file details of CSR activities annually in the MCA21 registry. All data related to CSR filed by companies in MCA21 registry is available in public domain and can be accessed at www.csr.gov.in.

(c): On the basis of annual filings, the details of CSR expenditure sector-wise in Haryana during last five financial years (FY) i.e. 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 is attached at STATEMENT-III. The details of CSR expenditure in Bhiwani-Mahendergarh is included in STATEMENT-II.

(d): The Board of the company is required to disclose the CSR Policy implemented by the company in its Board report. The Board of the company has to satisfy itself that the funds so disbursed have been utilised for the purposes and in the manner as approved by it, and the Chief Financial Officer or the person responsible for financial management shall certify to the effect. The details of CSR activities, Impact Assessment etc. are required to be reported by all the companies in the 'Annual Report on CSR' including annual action plan on CSR which is part of the Company's Board Report. 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.

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.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT Wise CSR Expenditure (Amount in Rs. Cr.)						
SL.No	**State/UT**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**	**FY 2020-21**	**FY 2021-22**	**FY 2022-23**
1	**Andaman And Nicobar**	**0.82**	**1.29**	**2.86**	**9.71**	**2.53**
2	**Andhra Pradesh**	**665.97**	**710.23**	**719.81**	**656.79**	**954.65**
3	**Arunachal Pradesh**	**24.56**	**18.02**	**10.58**	**119.42**	**13.35**
4	**Assam**	**210.00**	**285.00**	**180.23**	**406.17**	**470.25**
5	**Bihar**	**137.95**	**110.48**	**89.89**	**165.97**	**235.37**
6	**Chandigarh**	**11.46**	**15.58**	**13.40**	**50.88**	**18.63**
7	**Chhattisgarh**	**149.35**	**269.68**	**325.63**	**305.29**	**596.11**
8	**Dadra And Nagar Haveli**	**13.48**	**18.34**	**21.98**	**14.11**	**13.71**
9	**Daman And Diu**	**6.25**	**9.53**	**5.25**	**4.13**	**9.40**
10	**Delhi**	**750.85**	**830.00**	**724.59**	**1,196.34**	**1,483.91**
11	**Goa**	**46.77**	**43.91**	**41.92**	**45.43**	**58.16**
12	**Gujarat**	**1,082.18**	**984.37**	**1,461.60**	**1,604.26**	**2,008.42**
13	**Haryana**	**378.11**	**537.91**	**550.86**	**683.95**	**701.07**
14	**Himachal Pradesh**	**78.79**	**78.78**	**106.31**	**140.22**	**138.63**
15	**Jammu and Kashmir**	**36.44**	**25.27**	**35.56**	**50.68**	**71.22**

16	Jharkhand	109.80	155.21	226.54	193.33	388.35
17	Karnataka	1,257.69	1,448.16	1,277.81	1,839.73	1,985.82
18	Kerala	354.78	298.56	290.67	239.73	351.60
19	Lakshadweep	0.39	-	0.01	0.45	0.02
20	Leh and Ladakh	-	-	-	14.84	11.72
21	Madhya Pradesh	243.55	220.46	375.51	427.68	656.42
22	Maharashtra	3,147.72	3,353.24	3,464.81	5,380.41	5,497.32
23	Manipur	7.81	14.21	10.39	15.62	53.45
24	Meghalaya	16.54	17.65	17.63	19.63	21.73
25	Mizoram	0.11	0.25	0.97	6.94	10.99
26	Nagaland	2.12	5.10	3.57	12.46	13.57
27	Odisha	697.91	717.39	578.16	670.32	987.70
28	Puducherry	9.15	11.32	12.43	9.31	12.55
29	Punjab	166.85	189.44	158.46	184.89	247.57
30	Rajasthan	595.49	734.12	670.00	711.82	1,102.37
31	Sikkim	5.87	10.99	17.28	28.24	36.18
32	Tamil Nadu	877.08	1,072.26	1,174.07	1,432.06	1,562.48
33	Telangana	428.06	445.80	627.71	685.87	1,007.54
34	Tripura	23.06	9.40	9.29	15.91	19.26

35	**Uttar Pradesh**	**521.32**	**577.98**	**907.32**	**1,339.18**	**1,152.57**
36	**Uttarakhand**	**172.31**	**124.70**	**160.58**	**228.08**	**301.11**
37	**West Bengal**	**382.23**	**423.85**	**471.48**	**567.21**	**762.29**
38	**PAN India***	**6,443.53**	**9,385.66**	**7,805.03**	**5,525.16**	**6,060.98**
39	**Other Centralized Funds**	**1,156.86**	**1,790.69**	**3,491.30**	**1,613.57**	**948.81**
40	**NEC/Not Mentioned***	**4.44**	**20.97**	**169.47**	**0.52**	**20.12**
	Total	**20,217.65**	**24,965.82**	**26,210.95**	**26,616.30**	**29,987.92**

(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

District-wise CSR expenditure in the state of Haryana from 2018-19 to 2022-23 (Amount in Rs. crores)						
S. No.	**District**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**	**FY 2020-21**	**FY 2021-22**	**FY 2022-23**
1	Ambala	4.48	5.76	7.71	10.39	18.08
2	Bhiwani	4.56	1.55	2.26	11.77	5.58
3	Faridabad	33.76	32.09	42.89	68.34	74.92
4	Fatehabad	2.25	0.12	3.21	2.44	5.72
5	Gurugram	62.08	128.70	135.73	298.59	280.21
6	Hisar	8.81	12.36	18.88	23.64	21.42
7	Jhajjar	10.53	30.99	51.98	44.38	34.04

8	Jind	0.48	0.83	1.66	1.85	2.48
9	Kaithal	0.09	-	0.06	0.23	0.53
10	Karnal	8.22	9.03	18.54	7.71	10.05
11	Kurukshetra	0.30	0.36	1.10	3.05	4.69
12	Mahendragarh	0.03	0.14	1.54	1.34	3.82
13	Nuh	2.74	3.38	4.87	15.49	51.44
14	Palwal	0.27	3.35	4.02	2.43	0.60
15	Panchkula	3.63	5.57	6.48	16.20	15.74
16	Panipat	1.91	3.45	3.47	18.04	23.71
17	Rewari	5.59	6.07	12.45	28.63	32.89
18	Rohtak	2.61	3.30	10.82	9.00	10.82
19	Sirsa	0.03	0.05	0.12	1.03	6.28
20	Sonipat	9.06	9.80	12.79	34.95	57.08
21	Yamunanagar	1.03	2.73	2.92	8.65	7.49
22	PAN India*	-	-	-	-	0.06
23	NEC (Not Elsewhere Covered)/Not Mentioned*	215.65	278.28	207.36	75.80	32.52
	Total	**378.11**	**537.91**	**550.86**	**683.95**	**700.16**

(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-III

Sector-wise CSR expenditure in the state of Haryana from 2018-19 to 2022-23 (Amount in Rs. crores)						
S. No.	**Development Sector**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**	**FY 2020-21**	**FY 2021-22**	**FY 2022-23**
1	Agro forestry	0.00	0.00		1.39	2.67
2	Animal welfare	2.23	4.32	12.42	15.93	25.88
3	Armed Forces, Veterans, War Widows/ Dependants	0.28	0.33	0.42	0.18	2.27
4	Art And Culture	4.32	2.52	1.70	5.26	8.70
5	Conservation of natural resources	1.61	1.32	0.72	16.41	21.02
6	Education	144.40	188.94	209.51	214.79	235.18
7	Environmental Sustainability	27.36	29.66	22.83	69.57	79.10
8	Gender Equality	0.65	3.19	0.51	1.33	1.59
9	Health Care	58.22	81.89	186.96	166.65	118.29
10	Livelihood Enhancement Projects	4.95	13.12	5.16	4.33	10.97
11	Poverty, Eradicating Hunger, Malnutrition	5.60	15.55	26.82	29.52	22.31
12	Rural development projects	36.57	23.31	12.61	23.41	71.62
13	Safe drinking water	3.62	2.33	1.51	2.62	2.89
14	Sanitation	44.70	47.77	11.65	8.87	5.19
15	Senior citizens welfare	2.31	7.63	2.86	14.05	10.93

16	Setting up homes and hostels for women	0.62	0.15	0.35	26.87	1.16
17	Setting up orphanage	0.55	20.33	0.52	0.92	1.02
18	Slum area development	0.42	0.53	0.42	0.34	0.34
19	Socio-economic inequalities	3.22	0.72	1.43	0.99	0.30
20	Special education	2.20	14.25	11.75	5.75	11.17
21	Technology incubators	0.39	0.13	0.28		
22	Training To Promote Sports	3.84	5.13	1.25	6.73	6.00
23	Vocational skills	21.13	68.16	34.32	63.38	55.16
24	Women Empowerment	8.91	6.60	4.87	4.64	6.42
	Total	**378.11**	**537.91**	**550.86**	**683.95**	**700.16**

(Data upto 31.03.2024) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

COMMONWEALTH GAMES

1033. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

(a) whether the next Commonwealth Games are going to be held removing hockey, cricket, badminton, wrestling, table tennis, squash, rhythmic gymnastics, diving, shooting and beach volleyball, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the impact of above decision on Indian athletes;

(c) whether India tried to persuade Scotland to also conduct the above games; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) The Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) is the organization responsible for the direction and control of the Commonwealth Games, the Commonwealth Sport movement and other related events. Earlier, the 2026 Commonwealth Games were to be hosted by Victoria, Australia but the host withdrew from the Games due to various reasons, primarily due to paucity of funds. Thereafter, the CGF found Glasgow, Scotland as the replacement host for the 2026 Commonwealth Games. This has led to a much reduced budget, time frame and a reduced sports programme as compared to the previous games. For these Games, only 10 sports, namely, Swimming and Para Swimming, Artistic Gymnastics, Cycling Track and Para Cycling Track, Netball, Weightlifting and Para Powerlifting, Boxing, Judo, Bowls and Para Bowls, 3x3 Basketball and 3x3 Wheelchair Basketball have been selected. The selection was based on the four available venues within close proximity, the available budget and careful management of the total athlete numbers (maximum 3000).

The Government wrote to the CGF President over the exclusion of 9 major sports such as Badminton, Cricket, Hockey, Shooting, Squash, Table Tennis, and Wrestling. The CGF President has replied, inter alia, that having only 10 sports disciplines is a temporary position to secure the 2026 Games, and that exclusion of any sport does not set a precedent for inclusion in the future Games.

PROJECTS UNDER NATIONAL CULTURE FUND

1034. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

(a) the details of the total number of projects presently supported under the National Culture Fund during the last five years in the country, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh State and in Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency;

(b) the details of the total amount of funding received and utilised by the National Culture Fund during the last five years, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh State and in Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency;

(c) the details of the total number of proposals presently pending before the National Culture Fund, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh and in Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency;

(d) whether the Government has undertaken any initiative to clear pending proposals efficiently and expeditiously, if so, the details thereof and proposed timeline for completion of the same; and

(e) whether the Government has undertaken any promotional activities/campaigns for increasing awareness regarding the National Culture Fund, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a)to (c) The details of the total number of projects presently supported/ongoing under the National Culture Fund are given at enclosed **Statement-I.**

The tenure of the projects is generally one year to five years. The details of the total amount of funding received and utilised by the National Culture Fund during the last five years in the country, State wise is given at enclosed **Statement-II.**

No project has been undertaken/pending in Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency in last five years under National Culture Fund.

(d) Government from time to time undertakes the review of the progress of the projects. In this regard, Project Implementation Committee (PIC) with composition of all the stakeholders is constituted for every project, which meets regularly to ensure completion of projects efficiently and expeditiously.

(e) Yes, the information regarding NCF has already been made available on the website of the Ministry of Culture. The NCF also has its own website and other social media platforms to disseminate information and publicity. NCF, in order to increase awareness, engages in various promotional activities. Recently in the month of September, 2024, NCF organized one-day symposium on "Sustainable Heritage Through Community participation”, where not only heritage experts/ professionals from all over India, but also college students, researchers and officials of UNESCO (Delhi) participated. Through symposium, efforts were made to disseminate information on the process, objective and scope of NCF. Also NCF recently had put up a stall for publicity and awareness in the two day CSR event held at New Delhi, where more than 1000 organisations engaged in CSR activities had participated.

STATEMENT-I

Details of the total number of projects presently supported/ongoing under the National Culture Fund

S.No.	Donor	Details of Project
		Assam
1	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC)	Conservation of Ahom Monuments, Assam
		Bihar
1	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC)	Conservation and development of the excavated remains at Vikramshila, Bihar
2	SAIL-Bokaro Steel Plant	Development of Infrastructure facilities at Lauryia Nandan Garh,ChankiGarh and Rampurva.
		Chhattisgarh
1	Bhilai steel plant	Restoration and Development of National Heritage Site at Deobaloda, Chhattisgarh
		Delhi
1	Apeejay Surrendra Hotels Ltd.	Conservation and enhancement of Jantar Mantar, New Delhi
2.	State Bank of India, Mumbai	Atmanirbhar Bharat Project (ABCD Project)
3.	India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd. (IIFCL)	Installation of Turnstile system at Humayun Tomb, Purana Quilla, Qutub Minar

	Himachal Pradesh	
1.	UCO Bank, Chandigarh	Hidimba Devi Temple, Himachal Pradesh
	Karnataka	
1.	Airports Authority of India	Digital upgradation of the ASI Hampi Museum at Kamalapura, Karnataka
2.	SHRIMATINagarathnamma	Conservation work and providing tourist amenities at Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Temple Nuggehalli, Bengaluru,Karnataka
	Madhya Pradesh	
1.	Infosys Foundation	Conservation of Vishnu Temple, Bateshwar, M.P.
2.	Armored Vehicles Nigam Limited	Developmental activities at Temple of Somnath and ruins at Badgaon.
	Maharashtra	
1.	Pune Municipal Corporation	To enliven the environs and recreate the splendor of Shaniwarwada Palace, Pune
2	India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd. (IIFCL)	Installation of Turnstile system (Bibi-ka-Maqbara, Ellora Caves, Shaniwarwada)
	Odisha	
1.	Armored Vehicles Nigam Limited	Providing of public amenities like, smart toilet, Childcare room, Rest room for Senior Citizens at Sun temple, Konark, Dist.-Puri, Odisha
2	India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd. (IIFCL)	Installation of Turnstile system at Sun Temple
	Tamil Nadu	

1.	Armored Vehicles Nigam Limited	Expanding the illumination to the exterior portion of the prahara wall and entrance area of Brihadiswara Temple, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu
	Uttar Pradesh	
1.	Vong Group	Preservation of Dhamekh Stupa, Sarnath and the Mahaparinirvana temple, Khusinagar
2.	India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd. (IIFCL)	Installation of Turnstile system at Taj Mahal

STATEMENT-II

The State wise details of the total amount of funding received and utilised by the National Culture Fund during the last five years in the country

S.No.	Donor	Details of Project	Funds Received for the particular project in last five years (Rs. in lakhs)	Funds utilized in last five years (Rs. in lakhs)
	Assam			
1	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC)	Conservation of Ahom Monuments, Assam	*	221.00
Total				**221.00**

	Bihar			
1	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC)	Conservation and development of the excavated remains at Vikramshila, Bihar	*	14.50
2	National Culture Fund	Preparation of DPR for Nalanda Site Museum, Bihar		24.80
	Total			**3**9.30
	Chhattisgarh			
1	Bhilai steel plant	Restoration and Development of National Heritage Site at Deobaloda, Chhattisgarh	283.70	150.86
Total				**150.86**
	Delhi			
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)	1000.00	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) Delhi.		30.00
5.	India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd. (IIFCL)	Installation of Turnstile system at Humayun Tomb, Purana Quilla, Qutub Minar	*	43.19
		Total		**475.02**
	Gujarat			
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, Gujarat	*	33.00
	Total			**1535.41**
	Himachal Pradesh			
1.	UCO Bank, Chandigarh	Hidimba Devi Temple, Himachal Pradesh	*	9.25

Total				9.25
	Karnataka			
1.	Airports Authority of India	Digital upgradation of the ASI Hampi Museum at Kamalapura, Karnataka	292.80	280.30
2.	SHRIMATINagarathnamma	Conservation work and providing tourist amenities at Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Temple Nuggehalli, Bengaluru,Karnataka	110.00	110.00
3.	NCF funded	Samskriti Foundation Authentic and Critical study and presentation of 64 Arts (Chatusshasti Kalas) that form the bedrock of indian culture hertitage		18.90
4.	NCF funded	Samskriti 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
	Madhya Pradesh			

1.	Infosys Foundation	Conservation of Vishnu Temple, Bateshwar, M.P.	300.00	190.00
2.	Armored Vehicles Nigam Limited	Developmental activities at Temple of Somnath and ruins at Badgaon.	12.00	11.40
Total				201.40
	Maharashtra			
1.	Pune Municipal Corporation	To enliven the environs and recreate the splendor of Shaniwarwada Palace, Pune	*	1.01
2.	Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum, Pune	Construction of new museum	*	6.63
3.	SHRIMATIUttaradevi Charitable and Research Foundation	Restoration of Shri Bhulleshwar Temple	20.00	9.12
4	India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd. (IIFCL)	Installation of Turnstile system (Bibi-ka-Maqbara, Ellora Caves, Shaniwarwada)	*	43.32
Total				60.08
	Odisha			
1.	Armored Vehicles Nigam Limited	Providing of public amenities like, smart toilet, Childcare room, Rest room for Senior Citizens at Sun temple, Konark, Dist.-Puri, Odisha	14.95	14.20

2	India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd. (IIFCL)	Installation of Turnstile system at Sun Temple	*	23.32
Total				**37.52**
	Rajasthan			
1.	World Monument Fund/ASI	Jaisalmer Fort, Rajasthan(for SMP)	*	17.29
2.	NCF funded	Rekhta Foundation (Preserving the oral traditions of Rajasthan		32.80
Total				50.09
	Tamil Nadu			
3.	Armored Vehicles Nigam Limited	Expanding the illumination to the exterior portion of the prahara wall and entrance area of Brihadiswara Temple, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu	6.88	6.54
Total				6.54
	Telangana			
1.	India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd (IIFCL)	Execution of the replica of the 120 ft. Tall Flag post at Rashtrapati Nilayam, Hyderabad, Telangana	*	275.00
Total				275.00
	Uttar Pradesh			

1.	Sony India Pvt. Ltd.	Up gradation of Sarnath Site and Museum, U.P.	*	118.81
2.	India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd. (IIFCL)	Installation of Turnstile system at Taj Mahal	*	52.76
Total				**171.57**
	West Bengal			
1.	Children's Academy of Culture, Durgapur	Training Centre for Performing Arts, Children's Art gallery, Museum, Auditorium	*	1.59
Total				1.59

*Funds for these projects have been received prior to five years, but utilization has been done in the last five years, as indicated.

2036 Olympics

1035. SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:
SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

(a) whether India's plans to host the 2036 Olympic Games and if so, the details thereof along with the progress and present status thereof by competing with other countries;

(b) whether India has never hosted the Olympics before and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to build consensus both within and beyond its borders?

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

(a) to (c) Olympics has never been hosted in India. The allotment of hosting rights for the Olympics is done by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) through a detailed host selection process spelt out in the public domain. The IOC has a dedicated body, the Future Host Commission (FHC), which deals with this subject. The interested National Olympics Committees (NOCs) are required to initiate a dialogue with the FHC for award of hosting rights for a specific edition of the Olympic Games. The Indian Olympic Association (IOA), which is the NOC for India, has initiated the dialogue process with the FHC.

IOA has already issued Letter of Intent on 01.10.2024, formally expressing India's interest to host the Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2036.

HIGH PREMIUMS OF HEALTH INSURANCE

1036. SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that health insurance premiums are exorbitantly high during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of senior citizens who have taken health insurance coverage of Rs. 5 Lakh during the last five years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):

(a) and (b): IRDAI has informed that insurance companies design and price the health insurance product based on Board approved underwriting policy of respective insurers, which considers actuarial principles and parameters like age, morbidity data, inflation, interest rates, product features etc., for determining the premium.

Further, IRDAI has issued 'IRDAI (Insurance Products) Regulations,2024' dated 20.03.2024 and 'Master Circular on IRDAI (Insurance Products) Regulations 2024-Health Insurance' dated 29.05.2024 containing provisions to ensure that the health insurance premiums are not exorbitantly high. These regulations inter-alia stipulate that insurers will ensure that their premium rates are fair and not excessive, inadequate or unfairly discriminatory and provide value for money. Also, the insurers may reward the policyholder for claim free year by giving an option at the time of renewal of policy to choose the 'No Claim Bonus' either by increasing the sum insured or decreasing the premium amount.

(c): The number of Senior Citizens who have taken health insurance coverage of Rs.5 Lakh during the last five years, as furnished by Insurance Information Bureau of India (IIB), are as below:

	2019-20	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**
Number of senior citizens who have taken health	2,86,530	5,25,638	6,45,214	8,43,633	9,03,934

insurance cover of Rs. 5 lakh					

PROMOTION OF TRADITIONAL SPORTS

1037. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:
Will the Minister of **YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS** be pleased to state:

the initiatives to promote traditional and indigenous sports across the country, including Gujarat State?

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

'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/tribal games in the country, including in the State of Gujarat. Indigenous/traditional games of Mallakhamb, Kalaripayattu, Gatka, Thang-Ta, Yogasana and Silambam have been identified for promotion under this component and these games are part of annually organised Khelo India University/ Youth Games. Grants are sanctioned for infrastructure development, equipment support,

appointment of coaches, training of coaches and scholarships to the identified athletes under this Component.

STATUS OF CYBERSECURITY FRAMEWORKS IN BANKING SECTOR/PSBs

1038. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

(a) the current status of cybersecurity frameworks implemented in Public Sector Banks (PSBs);

(b) the list of PSBs compliant with the latest security protocols;

(c) the specific challenges encountered in safeguarding financial data against cyber threats, particularly in the context of increasing digital transactions and online banking services;

(d) the steps taken to address these challenges and enhance the resilience of financial institutions against cyber attacks; and

(e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of these cybersecurity measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):

(a) and (b): Reserve Bank of India (RBI), from time to time, issues various circulars/ guidelines to the banks including the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to strengthen their

cyber security framework. These circulars/ guidelines are required to be implemented by the banks. These, inter-alia, include the followings:

- Comprehensive Cyber Security Framework in Banks dated June 2, 2016 which mandates the banks to put in place a board approved cyber security policy, Security Operation Center, Cyber Crisis Management Plan etc.

- Master Direction on Digital Payment Security Controls dated February 18, 2021 which mandates the banks for implementation of common minimum standards of security controls for various payment channels like internet, mobile banking, card payment etc.

- Master Direction on Outsourcing of Information Technology Services dated April 10, 2023 which provides a framework for managing risks related to outsourcing of Information Technology (IT) services, managing concentration risk, outsourcing within a group or conglomerate, and specific requirements on the usage of cloud computing services.

- Master Direction on Information Technology Governance, Risk, Controls and Assurance Practices dated November 7, 2023 which emphasizes enhancing IT governance, risk management, and assurance practices within the banks.

(c) and (d): With the increasing digitization and penetration of digital transactions, the exposure of cyber threats to the banks has also increased over time. In order to strengthen the cyber security posture of the banks, RBI has issued various guidelines/ advisories to plug the potential vulnerabilities and prevent frauds, data

theft and other malicious activities. Further, Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories on the latest cyber threats and suggests countermeasures on regular basis to ensure safe usage of digital technologies. Besides, banks also conduct periodic IT and System audits by auditors empanelled by CERT-In.

(e): As per the regulatory framework, banks are mandated to report all unusual cyber incidents to RBI within two to six hours of occurrence of such incidents. The implementation of cyber security related guidelines is assessed periodically through onsite and offsite inspections by the Cyber Security and IT Examination (CSITE) team of RBI. Banks are mandated to address the vulnerabilities noted, if any, during such inspections. Further, enforcement actions are initiated against the banks for non-compliance of such directions issued by RBI.

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS RUNNING IN RENTED BUILDINGS

1039. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Kendriya Vidyalayas in many districts in Bihar are operational in rented buildings since more than ten years particularly in Gopalganj district;

(b) the total rent paid by the Government till date for Kendriya Vidyalaya in Gopalganj district;

(c) whether the Government has received any representation to shift these schools from rented buildings to own buildings, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (d) As per information received from Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), no Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) is operational in rented buildings in the State of Bihar. However, KVs have been made functional in the temporary accommodation provided by the sponsoring authorities till the construction of permanent school building by KVS on the land provided by the concerned sponsoring authority. Out of 50 KVs functioning in the State of Bihar, 16 KVs are functioning in temporary building provided by the concerned sponsoring authority. Out of these 16 KVs, 02 KVs are at construction stage, 02 KVs are at DPR stage and construction of school buildings for remaining 12 KVs including KV Gopalganj could not be started as the sponsoring authorities have not provided requisite extent of land to KVS.

Construction of permanent buildings for KVs is a continuous process, which depends upon identification of suitable land, completion of transfer / lease formalities in favour of KVS by the sponsoring authorities, submission of drawings / estimates by construction agency, availability of funds and requisite approvals etc.

46th SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE OF UNESCO

1040. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

(a) the details of total number of heritage sites in the country which have been accorded the status of World Heritage Properties, State and location-wise;

(b) whether the 46th Session of the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO, presided over by India, was held in New Delhi from 21-31 July, 2024;

(c) if so, the details thereof and important issues discussed in the said Session;

(d) whether the India has sent nomination dossier for inclusion of any of its site in the list of World Heritage Properties; and if so, the details thereof along with the names and location thereof?

(e)

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

(a) Currently, there are 43 World Heritage Properties in India. The list of these properties is attached as **Statement-I.**

(b)and(c) Yes, Sir. The 46thmeeting of World Heritage Committeewas held in New Delhi from 21st July to 31st July. The details of the agenda discussed are attached as **Statement-II**. In this meeting, **"Moidams- the Mound Burial System of the Ahom Dynasty, Charaideo,**

Assam" has been inscribed as the 43rd World Heritage Property of India.

(d)and(e) Yes, Sir. India has submitted the nomination dossier for the Serial Nomination of Maratha Military Landscape of India in 2024. The nominated property comprises 12 components, situated across various geographical and physiographic regions in the states of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. These componentsinclude Salher Fort, Shivneri Fort, Lohagad, Khanderi Fort, Raigad, Rajgad, Pratapgad, Suvarnadurg, Panhala Fort, Vijaydurg, Sindhudurg, and Gingee Fort.

STATEMENT-I

INDIA: WORLD HERITAGE SITES

Sl. No.	Site	State	Year
1.	Agra Fort	Uttar Pradesh	1983
2.	Ajanta Caves	Maharashtra	1983
3.	Ellora Caves	Maharashtra	1983
4.	Taj Mahal	Uttar Pradesh	1983
5.	Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram	Tamil Nadu	1984
6.	Sun Temple, Konarak	Odisha	1984

7.	Kaziranga National Park	Assam	1985
8.	Keoladeo National Park	Rajasthan	1985
9.	Manas Wildlife Sanctuary	Assam	1985
10.	Churches and Convents	Goa	1986
11.	Fatehpur Sikri	Uttar Pradesh	1986
12.	Group of Monuments at Hampi	Karnataka	1986
13.	Khajuraho Group of Monuments	Madhya Pradesh	1986
14.	Elephanta Caves	Maharashtra	1987
15.	Great Living Chola Temples at Thanjavur, Gangaikondacholapuran and Darasuram	Tamil Nadu	1987 and 2004
16.	Group of Monuments at Pattadakal	Karnataka	1987
17.	Sundarbans National Park	West Bengal	1987
18.	Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks	Uttarakhand	1988 and 2005
19.	Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi	Madhya Pradesh	1989
20.	Humayun's Tomb	Delhi	1993
21.	Qutb Minar and its Monuments	Delhi	1993
22.	22a Mountain Railway of India (Darjeeling) 22b Nilgiri 22c Kalka - Shimla	West Bengal Tamil Nadu Himachal Pradesh	1999 2005 2008
23.	Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya	Bihar	2002
24.	Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka	Madhya Pradesh	2003

25.	Champaner - Pavagadh Archaeological Park	Gujarat	2004
26.	Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus)	Maharashtra	2004
27.	Red Fort Complex	Delhi	2007
28.	The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur	Rajasthan	2010
29.	Western Ghats	Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu	2012
30.	Hill Forts of Rajasthan 30a Chittorgarh 30b Kumbhalgarh 30c Jaisalmer 30d Ranthambhore 30e Amber 30f Gagron	Rajasthan	2013
31.	Rani-ki-Vav (the Queen's Stepwell) at Patan	Gujarat	2014
32.	Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area	Himachal Pradesh	2014
33.	Archeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara at Nalanda	Bihar	2016
34.	The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement	Chandigarh	2016

35.	Khangchendzonga National Park	Sikkim	2016
36.	Historic City of Ahmadabad	Gujarat	2017
37.	Victorian Gothic and Art Deco Ensembles of Mumbai	Maharashtra	2018
38.	Jaipur City	Rajasthan	2019
39.	Dholavira: a Harappan City	Gujarat	2021
40.	Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple	Telangana	2021
41.	Santiniketan, India	West Bengal	2023
42.	Sacred Ensemble of Hoysalas	Karnataka	2023
43.	Moidams – the Mound-Burial System of the Ahom Dynasty	Assam	2024

STATEMENT-II

I. PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE 46TH SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE (NEW DELHI, 2024)

1. Opening session
2. Admission of Observers
3. Adoption of the Agenda and the Timetable
    - 3A. Adoption of the Agenda
    - 3B. Adoption of the Time table
4. Report of the Rapporteur of the extended 45th session of the World Heritage Committee (Riyadh,2023)

5. Reports of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies

5A. Report of the World Heritage Centre on its activities and the implementation of the World Heritage Committee's decisions

5B. Reports of the Advisory Bodies

5C. Progress report on the implementation of the Strategy for World Heritage in Africa

6. Follow-up to the World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy and Progress report on the World Heritage-related category 2 centres

6A. World Heritage-related Capacity-Building activities and Follow-up to the World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy

6B. Progress report on the activities concerning the implementation of the World Heritage Convention by the World Heritage-related category 2 centres

7. State of conservation of World Heritage properties

7A. State of conservation of World Heritage properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger

7B. State of conservation of World Heritage properties inscribed on the World Heritage List

8. Nomination process

8A. Tentative Lists submitted by States Parties as of 15 April,2024

8B. Nominations to the World Heritage List

8C. Update of the World Heritage List and of the List of World Heritage in Danger

8D. Clarifications of property boundaries and areas by States Parties

8E. Review and approval of retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value

9. Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List

9A. Upstream Process

10. Periodic Reports

10A. Report on the results of the Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting exercise in Europe and North America

10B. Mid-Cycle assessment report on the implementation of the Third Cycle Action Plan in Africa and the Arab States

10C. Report on the implementation of the Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting and general reflection on Periodic Reporting

11. Report of the Open-ended Working Group established by the extended 45th session of the World Heritage Committee

12. International Assistance

13. Presentation of the final accounts of the World Heritage Fund for the biennium 2022-2023, Report on the execution of the budget for the biennium 2024-2025, Follow-up to Decision **45 COM15**

14. Other business

15. Election of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteur of the 47th session of the World Heritage Committee
16. Provisional Agenda of the 47th session of the World Heritage Committee
17. Adoption of Decisions
18. Closing session

STANDARD PROTOCOL FOR NGOs RECEIVING CSR FUNDS

1041. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to establish criteria or a standard protocol for NGOs receiving Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds to avoid bias in beneficiary selection and ensure that CSR benefits reach the most deserving sections of the society and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government is aware of instances where NGOs and organizations funded by CSR contributions have selected beneficiaries for CSR projects without any transparent, equitable, or effective selection process and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to issue guidelines to ensure that NGOs and organizations receiving CSR funds follow a fair and transparent selection process for beneficiaries, adhering to principles of equality and inclusiveness; and

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

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

(a) to (d): 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. Under the Act, every CSR mandated company has to constitute a CSR Committee comprising three or more directors, out of which at least one director shall be an independent director. Further, Section 135(9) provides that the companies having CSR obligation below Rs. 50 lakhs are exempted from constituting a CSR Committee. The Committee shall formulate and recommend the CSR policy and the Board of the company plans, decides, executes and monitors the CSR activities of the company based on its recommendations. Section 135 of the Act read with Rule 4(1) of the Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 prescribes that the Board of the company is empowered to undertake its CSR activities either by the Company itself or through: -

i. A company established under section 8 of the Act, or a registered public trust or a registered society, exempted under sub-clauses (iv), (v), (vi) or (via) of clause (23C) of section 10 or registered under section 12A and approved under 80 G of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), which is –
    - established by the company, either singly or along with any other company; or
    - having an established track record of at least three years in undertaking similar activities
ii. A company established under section 8 of the Act or a registered trust or a registered society, established by the Central Government or State Government; or
iii. Any entity established under an Act of Parliament or a State legislature.

The registration of above entities with the Central Government has been made mandatory w.e.f 1st April, 2021.

The Board of the company is required to disclose the CSR Policy implemented by the company in its Board report and 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. Further, in case of ongoing project, the Board of a Company shall monitor the implementation of the project with

reference to the approved timelines and year-wise allocation and shall be competent to make modifications, if any, for smooth implementation of the project within the overall permissible time period. 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. 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. The CSR framework is disclosure based and expenditure on CSR activities is required to be audited by the statutory auditors of the company. 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. The Government does not issue any direction on which activity or area Company shall spend.

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. 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.

BENEFITS UNDER THE e-SHRAM CARD

1042. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

(a) the details of total number of individuals enrolled under the e-Shram card in Karnataka State and specifically within the Shimoga Parliamentary Constituency;

(b) the details of benefits which are currently available to e-Shram cardholders;

(c) whether the Government has any plans to extend the benefits currently provided to registered construction workers under the e-Shram card to other segments within the unorganised sector; and

(d) the steps being considered by the Government to enhance the welfare of unorganised sector workers through the e-Shram card initiative?

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

(a) to (d)**:** As on 26th November 2024, over 30.42 crore unorganised workers have registered on eShram portal including over 1.02 crore unorganised worker in Karnataka State. District wise registration for Karnataka State is annexed as **Statement**.

For providing benefits, eShram portal is integrated / mapped with following portal/schemes:

(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 registrants' on eShram portal to seamlessly register on NCS.

(ii). eShram is 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. It provides a monthly pension of Rs. 3000/- after attaining the age of 60 years. Using UAN any unorganised worker can easily enrol under PMSYM. In the scheme 50 percent of the contribution is borne by the Government of India and the rest is being contributed by the worker.

(iii). Provision has been added in eShram to capture family details of migrant workers.

(iv). Provision has been added in eShram to share construction workers' data with States/ Union Territories to facilitate their registration in respective Building and other Construction Workers (BoCW) boards.

(v). 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.

(vi). 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.

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

So far, 12 schemes of different Central Ministries / Departments have already been integrated/ mapped with the eShram including Pradhan Mantri Surakhsa Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, Prime Minister Street Vendors AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM-SVANidhi), PM Awas Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U), PM Awas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

STATEMENT

District wise registration of unorganised workers on eShram for Karnataka State is as under: –

S. No.	Districts	Total Registrations
1	Belagavi	9,50,694
2	Kalaburagi	6,19,945
3	Vijayapura	5,78,315
4	Bengaluru Urban	4,77,971
5	Ballari	4,70,839
6	Mysuru	4,53,320
7	Raichur	4,16,801
8	Bagalkote	4,15,109
9	Bidar	3,95,023
10	Tumakuru	3,94,687
11	Haveri	3,63,685

12	Dharwad	3,52,742
13	Shivamogga	3,40,706
14	Davangere	3,15,304
15	Mandya	3,05,875
16	Chitradurga	2,99,487
17	Uttara Kannada	2,98,848
18	Hassan	2,77,496
19	Yadgir	2,67,195
20	Koppal	2,60,961
21	Kolar	2,47,103
22	Dakshina Kannada	2,43,832
23	Chikkaballapura	2,22,705
24	Chamarajanagara	2,18,367
25	Udupi	1,98,070
26	Gadag	1,93,977
27	Chikkamagaluru	1,93,649
28	Bengaluru Rural	1,74,609
29	Ramanagara	1,74,476
30	Vijayanagar	85,448
31	Kodagu	62,016
	Total	**1,02,69,255**

KALA SANSKRITI VIKAS YOJANA (KSVY)

1043. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

(a) the details of the number of scholarships and fellowships awarded under the Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana during the last three years, category-wise;

(b) the details of the number of scholarships/fellowships awardee whose domicile is of Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details of the activities conducted under the Cultural Function and Production Grant Scheme (CFPGS) during the last three years, including the types of cultural programme, workshops or seminars held; and

(d) the details of the milestones that have been achieved in each of these schemes and what overall impact have they had on the cultural sector?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM

(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

(a)and(b) The Ministry of Culture is implementing a Scheme by the name of 'Scheme of Scholarship and Fellowship for Promotion of Art and Culture' under the umbrella scheme of Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana (KSVY) consisting of following 03 Categories:-

(i) Award of Scholarships to Young Artists in Different Cultural Fields (SYA): Under this scheme component, a Scholarship of Rs.5000/- per month is provided to selected beneficiaries in the age group of 18 -25 years in four equal six monthly installments for a period of 2 years to get the advanced trailing from any Guru or Institution working in the field of art and culture.

(ii) Award of Senior/Junior Fellowships to outstanding persons in different cultural fields: Under this scheme component, Junior Fellowship and Senior Fellowship is provided to selected Fellows in the age group of 25 to 40 years and above 40 years respectively for undertaking research in the field of art and culture. The fellowship amount for Junior Fellows and Senior Fellows is Rs.10,000/- p.m. and Rs.20,000/-p.m. respectively for a period of 02 years.

(iii) Award of Tagore National Fellowship for cultural research (TNFCR): The purpose of the Scheme Component is to invigorate and revitalize the various institutions under the Ministry of Culture (MoC) and other identified cultural institutions in the country, by encouraging scholars/ academicians to affiliate themselves with these institutions to work on projects of mutual interest. Upto 15 Fellowships (Rs.80,000/- p.m. + Contingency Allowance) and 25 Scholarships

(Rs.50,000/- p.m. + Contingency Allowance) for a maximum period of 2 Years. The Fellowship is released in four equal six monthly installments.

The details of the number of scholarships and fellowships awarded during last 03 years under the aforesaid scheme components are given below:-

Sl. No	Category of Scholarship and	Number of Scholarship and Fellowship awarded		
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Award of Scholarships to Young Artists in Different Cultural Fields (SYA)	400 (including 03 scholars belonging to state of Andhra Pradesh)	400 (including 02 scholars belonging to state of Andhra Pradesh)	400 (including 03 scholars belonging to state of Andhra Pradesh)
2.	Award of Senior/Junior Fellowships to outstanding persons in different cultural fields	400 (including 04 fellows belonging to state of Andhra Pradesh)	399 (including 02 fellows belonging to state of Andhra Pradesh)	400 (including 05 fellows belonging to state of Andhra Pradesh)
3.	Award of Tagore National Fellowship for cultural research (TNFCR)	32 (including 01 scholar belonging to State of Andhra Pradesh)	32* (including 01 scholar belonging to State of Andhra Pradesh) Meeting of National Selection Committee (NSC) for selection of scholarships /fellowships under Tagore National Fellowship was held together for the batch year 2020-21 and 2021-22.	

(c) Under the scheme of Cultural Function and Production Grant (CFPG), financial assistance is provided to NGOs/ Societies/ Trusts/ Universities for organizing

Seminars, Conference, Research, Workshops, Festivals, Exhibitions, Symposia, Production of Dance, Drama-Theatre, Music etc. During the last three years financial assistance had been provided to the recommended cultural organizations for the said purposes like Ramayana, Azadi ka Amrit Parv, Children Theatre, Festival of Holi, Theatre Workshop, Braj Lok Geet Utsav etc.

(d) It has been the constant endeavour of the Ministry to make the artistes community self-reliant to support their livelihood, develop zeal amongst youth to learn multiple facets of art and culture etc. by providing financial assistance to the cultural organizations/individuals artistes under the said schemes.

The Ministry had achieved significant milestone under Cultural Function and Production Grant in the year 2022-23 wherein Rs.32.75 crores was released to the cultural organizations against the earlier highest amount of Rs.16.52 crores in financial year 2020-21 thereby accomplishing 200% increase (approx.) within 02 years. Similarly, under the scheme Scholarship and Fellowship for Promotion of Art and Culture, the quantum of financial assistance increased from Rs.11.79 crores in 2019-20 to Rs.16.06 crores in 2023-24. Such support given to artists has had a positive impact towards promotion and preservation of art and culture in the country.

INFRASTRUCTURE FOR SKILL TRAINING

1044. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

(a) the manner in which the Government is assisting the States to create better infrastructure to help the youths in getting meaningful training in skill development;

(b) the number of categories and subjects of skill development which have been identified; and

(c) the names of the Ministries through which Government is coordinating the skill development programme, Ministry-wise?

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

(a) The Directorate General of Training (DGT) under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is responsible for running the Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) implemented mainly through the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). The ITIs are under the administrative and financial control of the State Governments. The upgradation of the ITIs is the responsibility of the state governments. However, the broad policy framework for providing CTS training, including affiliation of ITIs, designing of courses, conducting exams, and certifying the trainees, is done by the DGT.

The DGT, however, also runs schemes, from time to time to assist the States to create better infrastructure in ITIs to help the youths in getting meaningful training in skill development. Till recently, the DGT was implementing four schemes, namely "Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE)," "Upgradation of Existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs (Model ITI)," "Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States (ESDI)," and “Skill development in 48 districts affected by LWE (LWE scheme)” to provide financial assistance to State Governments for the upgradation and establishment of ITIs.

i. Under the ‘STRIVE’ Scheme, 500 ITIs (which include 467 Government and 33 Private ITIs) were selected for upgradation of their workshops, labs and capacity building of ITIs. The scheme ended on 31st May 2024, and during the last five years, a total financial assistance of Rs. 549.16 crore was released to the States/UTs for the upgradation of ITIs.
ii. The ‘Model ITI’ scheme envisaged the upgradation of 35 selected government ITIs into Model ITIs with financial assistance of up to Rs. 10 crore per ITI for equipment upgradation and civil works. The scheme ended on 31st March 2024, and a total financial assistance of Rs.139.21 crore was provided to States/UTs under this scheme.
iii. The ESDI scheme offered support to ITIs in the North Eastern states. It envisaged the upgradation of 22 existing ITIs (@ Rs. 2 crore per ITI) by establishing 3 new trades in each ITI; supplementing deficient infrastructure in 28 ITIs (@ Rs. 2 crore per ITI) by constructing new hostels, new boundary

walls, and supplementing old and obsolete tools and equipment for 3 existing trades in each ITI; and establishing 34 new ITIs (@ Rs. 9.5 crore per ITI). The scheme ended on 31st March 2024, and a total financial assistance of Rs. 281.82 crore was provided to the North-Eastern states under this scheme.

iv. The LWE scheme, inter alia, supported the establishment of 48 ITIs in 48 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) with assistance upto Rs. 7.34 crore per ITI. The scheme ended on 31st March 2024, and a total financial assistance of Rs. 236.82 crore was provided to the States/UTs under this scheme.

A new centrally sponsored scheme is announced in Union Budget 2024-25, as the 4th scheme under the Prime Minister’s package, for skilling in collaboration with state governments and Industry. The scheme aims for upgradation of 1,000 Industrial Training Institutes in hub and spoke arrangements with outcome orientation with a total outlay of Rs 60,000 crore in next 5 years.

(b) Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) across the country are implementing Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS). Presently, 166 trades across 29 sectors are being offered through CTS.The details are attached in **Statement I.**

(c) The MSDE is coordinating with 23 Ministries for various skill development programmes. The name of the Ministries is attached in **Statement II.**

STATEMENT– I

Details of trades being offered through CTS

S. No.	Sector	No. of Trades
1	Aerospace and Aviation	2
2	Agriculture	4
3	Apparel	6
4	Automotive	11
5	Beauty and Wellness	3
6	BFSI(Banking, Finance Service and Insurance)	1
7	Capital Goods and Manufacturing	36
8	Chemicals and Petrochemicals	6

9	Construction	10
10	Education,Trainingand Research	1
11	Electronics and Hardware	8
12	Environmental Science	1
13	Food Industry	8
14	Handicraft and Carpets	8
15	Health care	6
16	IT andITeS	18
17	Leather	2
18	Logistics	2
19	Media and Entertainment	3
20	Mining	2
21	Office Administration and Facility Management	5
22	Plumbing	1
23	Power	6
24	Private Security	1
25	Rubber Industry	1
26	Safety and Security	1
27	Telecom	2
28	Textile and Handloom	4
29	Tourism and Hospitality	7
	Grand Total	**166**

STATEMENT– II

Details of Ministeries coordinating for various skill development programmes

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department
1	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAFW)
2	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (MoCF)
3	Ministry of Culture (MoC)
4	Ministry of Defence (MoD)
5	Ministry of Defence (MoD)
6	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MoDoNER)

7	Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education (DoHE))
8	Ministry of External Affairs (MEA)
9	Ministry of Finance (MoF)
10	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MoFAD)
11	Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI)
12	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW)
13	Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)
14	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs(MoHUA)
15	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)
16	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)
17	Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)
18	Ministry Of Science And Technology (MoST)
19	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE)
20	Ministry of Textile (MoT)
21	Ministry of Tourism (MoT)
22	Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA)
23	Ministry of Women and Child Develeopment (MoWCD)

PERCENTAGE OF PRIVATE INSURANCE FIRMS' INVESTMENT IN REITs

1045. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

a) whether the Government has undertaken any initiatives to raise awareness regarding the significance of private insurance firms investing in Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), particularly concerning their real estate components and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

b) the current percentage of private insurance firms' investments in REITs in the country, compared to the global average and the details of the associated risk factors identified in these investments;

c) whether the Government has taken any measures aimed at promoting equitable distribution of private insurance scheme benefits through affordable coverage and if so, the details of the initiatives and the number of beneficiaries, especially among low-income groups; and

d) whether the Government is considering any policy changes like other countries to mitigate risks associated with misappropriation concerning private insurance firms and their investments in REITs and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

a) Indian Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) association under the aegis of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has inter-alia undertaken following initiatives to highlight the key features of REITs:

i. Virtual Investors outreach programme with NSE
ii. Knowledge Series with CNBC TV18 on REITs
iii. Interview in ET Now on REIT
iv. Participated in REIT Awareness programmes with Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

Further, SEBI also conducts Municipal Bonds Outreach program wherein state governments, municipalities and urban local bodies are invited and REITs are highlighted as one of the innovative instruments that can be tapped to monetize the completed and revenue generating assets owned by the state governments, municipalities and urban local bodies.

b) As per data available with IRDAI, private insurance firms have invested Rs.5,213.33 crore in REITs as on 30th June, 2024, which is 0.24% of private sector insurers' Assets Under Management. The associated risk factors in these investments include Liquidity Risk, Leverage Risk, Credit Risk and Market Risk. Data in respect of Global Average of investments made by insurance firms in REITs is not available.

c) IRDAI's regulations namely IRDAI (Rural, Social Sector and Motor Third Party Obligations) Regulations, 2024 specify a percentage of business to be carried out/number of lives to be insured in rural/social sector as under:-

Rural Sector obligations:

a. All Life insurers shall collectively insure at least 10% of lives in 25,000 Gram Panchayats through individual or group policies.
b. All General insurers (excluding stand-alone health insurers, Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited (AIC) and Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (ECGC)) must cover 10% of dwellings, shops and vehicles under fire and motor insurance in the same number of Gram Panchayats.
c. Health insurers, including stand-alone health insurers, must insure 10% of lives in Gram Panchayats under health and personal accident insurance.

Social Sector Obligations: All insurers - life, general, and stand-alone health insurers (excluding AIC and ECGC) - shall ensure that 10% of the total lives they cover are from the social sector in the first financial year.

For this purpose, the regulations link social sector obligations to government sponsored social security schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana and provide for coverage based on the vocation of individuals in the social sector on a declaration basis.

d) IRDAI regulatory provisions with respect to insurers' investment in REITs are as below:

I. Investment in Units of "Real Estate Investment Trusts (REIT)"

- The Investments in units of REITs/ Infrastructure Investment Trusts is allowed upto 3% of total fund size of the Insurer at any point of time.
- Insurers are allowed to invest upto 5% of the Units issued by a single REIT/ Infrastructure Investment Trusts (including the current issue).

II. Investments in Debt Securities of “Real Estate Investment Trusts (REIT)

- The insurers are allowed to invest upto 3% of total fund size of the insurer in Debt Instruments of REITs at any point of time.
- Insurer shall invest upto 20% of the outstanding debt instruments (including the current issue) in a single REIT.

The above provisions are applicable to both Public and Private sector insurers

RECRUITMENT OF TEACHERS UNDER SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN

1046. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:
SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

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

(a) whether the quality education being provided by the Government to children under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is planning to recruit teachers to strengthen primary education across the country and to ensure access to education to all children, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are vacancies for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Class candidates, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of teachers likely to be recruited under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh and the time by which these recruitments are made?

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): Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was one of the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes, which have been subsumed into Samagra Shiksha- an integrated centrally sponsored scheme for School education with effect from the year 2018-19. 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 and 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, Smart Class and digital interventions.

(b) to (d): Education is a subject in the concurrent list of the Constitution and an overwhelming majority of schools are under the administrative control of respective State and Union Territory Governments. Filling up of vacancies by recruiting teachers falls within the domain of the respective Governments. The data of SC, ST and OBC categories in respect of the vacancies of teachers in these schools is maintained by respective States/Union Territory Administrations.

Recruitment of teachers in schools is a continuous process as vacancies keep arising due to factors like retirement, resignation and additional requirements on account of enhanced students' strength/new schools and the onus of filling up of these posts from time-to-time falls on the respective State/Union Territory Governments. Under the Integrated Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, the department provides financial support for the salary of teachers as per programmatic and financial norms and as per the provision available. The respective State/UT governments are expected to fill these vacancies from time to time in a transparent manner.

The recruitment of teachers including the number of teachers to be recruited and the time schedules of recruitment is planned and carried out by the States as per their convenience and suitability.

EPR GUIDELINES

1047: SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR *ALIAS* VIJAY VASANTH:
SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

(a) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to address the low registration rates of major polluters under the Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) guidelines;

(b) the manner in which Government will prevent fraudulent certificate generation and ensure accountability in the recycling sector along with the action taken/proposed to be taken against the polluters for generating fake certificates;

(c) the reasons for exclusion of urban local bodies and informal waste collectors from the EPR framework including the manner in which their representation will be ensured along with the measures adopted by the Government to support waste management agencies and informal waste collectors;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve recyclability through product standardization along with the way by which the Government will ensure accurate reporting of plastic waste generation;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to increase transparency in the EPR system along with the funds allocated to tackle plastic problem and support the EPR framework; and

(f) the timeline fixed for implementing corrective measures to address the issues highlighted in the Centre for Science and Environment Report?

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

(a) to (f): The number of registered Producers, Importers, and Brand owners (PIBOs) for different waste streams covered under extended producer responsibility are given below.

Waste streams	**Registered producers under EPR**
Plastic packaging waste	44,659
E-waste	7050
Battery waste	2933
Waste tyres	179
Used oil	8

The waste processers for plastic packaging, E-waste, battery waste, waste tyre and used oil are verified by State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees before their registration under EPR regime. Further, the EPR Guidelines of plastic packaging allow CPCB/SPCB/PCC to undertake audit of PIBOs and Plastic Waste Processors (PWPs). EPR certificates are uploaded by recyclers at respective centralized online EPR portals.

There is provision under the rules for conducting inspection and periodic audit of PIBOs by CPCB or through designated agency. Further, compliance of PWPs is verified by CPCB through inspection and periodic audit. In case of PWPs and PIBOs operating in a State or Union Territory, CPCB may, if required, direct SPCB or PCC to take action.

Further, accurate reporting of plastic waste generation is ensured through filing of annual returns by PIBOs which mandates them to report the procurement of packaging raw material and plastic packaging sold.

EPR relies on market-based mechanism, wherein recyclers develop their own mechanism for sourcing the waste from agencies involved in waste collection including informal waste collectors and the EPR certificates generated by them after recycling, are purchased by the obligated entities i.e. PIBOs.

The role of urban local bodies has been provided under EPR guidelines. The certificate for plastic packaging waste provided by registered plastic waste processors can be issued to Local authorities based upon agreed modalities. Local

authorities, in turn, may trade EPR certificates with the PIBOs for fulfilment of their EPR obligations.

PIBOs while fulfilling their EPR obligation may develop collection and segregation infrastructure of plastic packaging waste based on the category of plastics, which may include different implementation modalities.

PIBOs, to fulfill the EPR obligations, may offer collection of plastic, from the entities like urban local bodies, gram panchayats, other public authorities or third parties carrying out waste management and provide for the collection from all entities that have made use of that offer. Further, PIBOs may provide necessary practical arrangement for collection and transport under the EPR guidelines.

EPR regulations recognize the registered recyclers through which EPR certificates are generated and used for fulfillment of obligations of PIBOs which encourages formalization of informal waste management sector.

The obligation of minimum level of recycling of plastic packaging waste, E waste, battery waste, waste tyre and used oil envisages strengthening of the waste management sector through involvement of both formal/informal sector. The local authorities can participate under the EPR regime of plastic packaging as per EPR Guidelines on plastic packaging.

Further, the EPR Guidelines also promote sustainable plastic packaging including increasing recyclability of plastic packaging. In order to increase transparency, already there are functional centralized EPR portals for plastic packaging, E-waste, battery waste, waste tyre and used oil. The EPR target of PIBOs and availability of EPR certificates generated by registered waste processors, is available in public domain on the dashboard of Centralized EPR portals.

The Central Pollution Control Board had conducted random audit of registered plastic waste processors, as per Guidelines for Extended Producer Responsibility on plastic packaging. Irregularities were observed during the random audit of plastic waste processors. Accordingly, CPCB had issued directions dated 26.10.2023 to concerned SPCBs to levy Environmental Compensation (EC) corresponding to the quantum of EPR certificates generated not in conformity with the stipulated requirements and also to take necessary actions, as per applicable law, against the violating Plastic Waste Processors (PWPs). Directions were also issued to all SPCBs / PCCs to take necessary action and ensure that the EPR certificates

generated by PWPs are in accordance with the stipulated requirements and take the necessary actions as per applicable law against the violating PWPs.

The waste management rules on plastic packaging, E-waste, battery waste, used oil as well as waste tyre having EPR, provide for constitution of a Steering/ Implementation Committee, under respective waste management rules, to oversee the implementation of EPR and remove difficulties, as required.

NIRF 2024 RANKINGS

1048. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

(a) whether as per the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) 2024 ranking, the rank of the Indian Universities has experienced more than 20% change compared to 2023 ranking of NIRF;

(b) whether it is true that more private universities have improved their rankings, while the ranks of public institutions like IISERs and IITs have declined, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the rank of Public Institutions?

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

(a) to (c): National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) was launched in 2015 by the Government of India for the annual ranking of institutions/ universities of higher education in India (called India Rankings), to promote a healthy competition among educational institutes and universities. The methodology of these rankings is based on five broad parameters which are “Teaching, Learning and Resources,” “Research

and Professional Practices," "Graduation Outcomes," "Outreach and Inclusivity," and "Peer Perception".

As per NIRF 2024 India Rankings, 82 institutions, in the Top 100 in "Overall Category" have shown an increase in total score achieved in 2024 as compared to 2023. This indicates their improvement on parameters of NIRF. Further, among the Top 100 institutions ranked in "Overall Category" in the 2024 India Rankings, 36 government institutions have improved or retained their ranks while 24 private institutions have improved or retained their ranks.

In alignement with the objectives of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, there is a thrust on improving the overall quality of education in HEIs. While numerous initiatives have been institutionalised in Centrally Funded Insttituions for this purpose, Government of India also provides financial support to State Governments under Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)/ Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA) scheme under three components namely, "Enhancing Quality and Excellence in select State Universities", "Infrastructure Grants to Universities" and "Multi-Disciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERU)" for improvement in Higher Education.

Further, National Board of Accreditation (NBA) is also conducting workshops at regular intervals for generating awareness about India Rankings.

वृक्षारोपण

1049. श्री राहुल कस्वां:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने छात्रों को स्वस्थ वातावरण प्रदान करने के लिए देश में उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों के परिसरों के अंदर और बाहर नीम, पीपल, बरगद आदि के वृक्ष लगाने के लिए कोई दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं अथवा जारी करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि देश में उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों के परिसरों के अंदर और बाहर नीम, पीपल, जामुन, बरगद आदि के वृक्ष नहीं लगाए गए हैं जिसके कारण राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निकट स्थित संस्थान उजाड़ दिखाई देते हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके राजस्थान राज्य सहित राज्य-वार और संस्था-वार क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार वृक्षारोपण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई नई क्रांति लाने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) यह मंत्रालय विभिन्न वृक्षारोपण गतिविधियों के कार्यान्वयन में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता प्रदान करता है तथा शैक्षणिक संस्थानों सहित पूरे देश में वन एवं वनेतर क्षेत्रों में वृक्षारोपण एवं वृक्षों के संरक्षण को बढ़ावा देता है। विभिन्न स्कीमें और कार्यक्रम जैसे ग्रीन इंडिया मिशन, नगर वन योजना, स्कूल नर्सरी योजना, काम्पा आदि वन और वनेतर क्षेत्रों को हरा-भरा बनाने में योगदान देते हैं। स्थान की स्थिति के आधार पर, नीम, पीपल, बरगद आदि सहित उपयुक्त प्रजातियों को लगाया जाता है और उनका रखरखाव किया जाता है। राजस्थान सरकार ने वर्ष 2024-25 में विभिन्न शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के परिसरों में नीम, पीपल और बरगद के 10145 पौधे लगाए हैं। संबंधित ब्योरा **विवरण** में संलग्न है।

(घ) दिनांक 5 जून, 2024 को विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस के अवसर पर 'एक पेड़ माँ के नाम' अभियान शुरू किया गया था। यह अभियान धरती माता द्वारा प्रकृति के पोषण और हमारी माताओं द्वारा मानव जीवन के पोषण के बीच समानता दर्शाता है। इस अभियान का उद्देश्य हमारी माताओं के प्रति प्रेम, आदर और सम्मान के प्रतीक के रूप में एक पेड़ लगाकर तथा पेड़ों और धरती माता की रक्षा करने की शपथ लेकर इस संबंध को रेखांकित करना है। इस अभियान में देशी वृक्ष प्रजातियों के रोपण को प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है, जिससे न केवल वृक्षों के अस्तित्व को बेहतर बनाने में मदद मिलती है, बल्कि वृक्षारोपण क्षेत्रों में एक अनुकूलित पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र का निर्माण भी होता है। इस अभियान के तहत अब तक 10013.11 लाख पौधे रोपे जा चुके हैं, जिनमें से 562.23 लाख पौधे राजस्थान में रोपे गए हैं।

विवरण

राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा लगाए गए पौधों की सूची

क्रं.सं.	विभाग का नाम	सामान्य नाम (अंग्रेजी में)	पौधों की संख्या
1	आयुर्वेद विश्वविद्यालय एवं महाविद्यालय	नीम	300
2	माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, राजस्थान, अजमेर	बरगद	37
3	माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, राजस्थान, अजमेर	नीम	1537
4	माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, राजस्थान, अजमेर	पीपल	62
5	कॉलेजी शिक्षा	बरगद	10
6	कॉलेजी शिक्षा	नीम	1115
7	कॉलेजी शिक्षा	पीपल	25
8	प्रांरभिक शिक्षा	बरगद	12
9	प्रांरभिक शिक्षा	नीम	641
10	प्रांरभिक शिक्षा	पीपल	10
11	उच्च शिक्षा	बरगद	32
12	उच्च शिक्षा	नीम	2039
१३	उच्च शिक्षा	पीपल	65
14	चिकित्सा शिक्षा	बरगद	10
15	चिकित्सा शिक्षा	नीम	56
16	राजस्थान स्कूल शिक्षा परिषद (आरसीएससीई)	बरगद	20
17	राजस्थान स्कूल शिक्षा परिषद (आरसीएससीई)	नीम	701
18	राजस्थान स्कूल शिक्षा परिषद (आरसीएससीई)	पीपल	31
19	राजस्थान शिक्षा कर्मी बोर्ड	नीम	55
20	राजस्थान शिक्षा कर्मी बोर्ड	पीपल	5
21	संस्कृत शिक्षा	बरगद	2

22	संस्कृत शिक्षा	नीम	89
23	संस्कृत शिक्षा	पीपल	25
24	माध्यमिक शिक्षा	बरगद	369
25	माध्यमिक शिक्षा	नीम	2493
26	माध्यमिक शिक्षा	पीपल	384
27	तकनीकी शिक्षा	नीम	15
28	तकनीकी शिक्षा	पीपल	5
कुल			**10145**

कृषि श्रमिकों हेतु योजनाएं

1050. श्रीमती मंजू शर्माः
श्री देवेश चन्द्र ठाकुरः

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

(क) क्या सरकार कृषि श्रमिकों को दुर्घटना होने की स्थिति में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कोई योजना कार्यान्वित कर रही है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा उक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत राज्यों को किसी प्रकार का अनुदान प्रदान किया जाता है;

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

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान उक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत आबंटित निधियों का योजना-वार और राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ): असंगठित कर्मकार सामाजिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम (यूडब्ल्यूएसएस), 2008 में अन्य बातों क साथ-साथ, कृषि श्रमिकों सहित असंगठित क्षेत्र के कामगारों के लिए जीवन और नि:शक्तता कवर, स्वास्थ्य और प्रसूति प्रसुविधा लाभ, वृद्धावस्था संरक्षण आदि संबंधित मामलों पर केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कल्याणकारी योजनाएं तैयार करने के उपबंध हैं।

आयुष्मान भारत-प्रधान मंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (एबीपीएमजेएवाई) में द्वितीयक और तृतीयक देखभाल हेतु अस्पताल में भर्ती करने के लिए प्रति पात्र परिवार 5 लाख रुपए का वार्षिक स्वास्थ्य कवर प्रदान किया जाता है। भारत सरकार ने हाल ही में आयुष्मान भारत प्रधान मंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (एबी

पीएम-जेएवाई) को व्यापक स्वास्थ्य बीमा के साथ 70 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु के सभी वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए विस्तारित कर दिया है।

प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना (पीएमएसबीवाई) और प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना (पीएमजेजेबीवाई) कृषि श्रमिकों सहित व्यक्तियों के लिए उपलब्ध हैं। पीएमएसबीवाई में दुर्घटना के कारण मृत्यु या नि:शक्तता होने पर सुरक्षा प्रदान की जाती है। पीएमजेजेबीवाई में किसी भी कारण से मृत्यु होने पर बीमा कवर प्रदान किया जाता है। दिनांक 06.11.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार लगभग 47.28 करोड़ लाभार्थी पीएमएसबीवाई के तहत नामांकित हैं और लाभार्थियों को 2916 करोड़ रुपये का भुगतान किया गया है; पीएमजेजेबीवाई में लगभग 21.52 करोड़ लाभार्थी नामांकित हैं और लाभार्थियों को 17,111 करोड़ रुपये का भुगतान किया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकारें भी कृषि श्रमिकों सहित कामगारों के कल्याण के लिए योजनाएं चलाती हैं। बजट आबंटन और व्यय संबंधित योजनाओं के उपबंधों के अनुसार किए जाते हैं।

पर्यटन स्थलों पर मूलभूत सुविधाओं का सुधार

1051. श्री मुरारी लाल मीनाः

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

(क) क्या राजस्थान राज्य में पर्यटन स्थलों पर शौचालय, पेयजल, परिवहन और स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं जैसी मूलभूत सुविधाओं में सुधार करने के लिए बजट का प्रावधान किया गया है ताकि देशी और विदेशी पर्यटकों को बेहतर सुविधाएं मिल सकें और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने थार मरूस्थल, अरावली पर्वत श्रृंखला और वन्य जीव अभयारण्यों जैसे पर्यावरण के प्रति संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में पर्यटन गतिविधियों पर रोक लगाने और पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए भी कोई नीति लागू की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तैयार की गई नीति का ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): पर्यटन मंत्रालय ''स्वदेश दर्शन'', ''तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)'' और ''पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास हेतु केन्द्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता'' नामक अपनी जारी योजनाओं के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों/केन्द्रीय एजेंसियों को राजस्थान राज्य सहित देश में विभिन्न पर्यटन गंतव्यों पर पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके उनके प्रयासों को सम्पूरित करता है। इन पहलों का उद्देश्य पर्यटकों के लिए मूलभूत सुविधाओं के

प्रावधान सहित अवसंरचना के विकास पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करते हुए चिह्नित स्थलों/गंतव्यों का समग्र रूप से विकास करना है।

स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत, मंत्रालय ने देश भर में 5287.90 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की कुल 76 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है, जिसमें वन्यजीव परिपथ, मरूस्थल परिपथ, जनजातीय परिपथ, इको परिपथ आदि जैसे विभिन्न विषयगत परिपथ के तहत परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं।
पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने पर्यटन और गंतव्य-केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण अपनाते हुए स्थायी और जिम्मेदारीयुक्त गंतव्यों को विकसित करने के उद्देश्य से अब अपनी स्वदेश दर्शन योजना को स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0) के तौर पर नया रूप दिया है। एसडी 2.0 के तहत, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने विकास के लिए दो गंतव्यों को चिह्नित किया है, अर्थात राजस्थान में बूंदी (केशोरायपाटन) और जोधपुर तथा बूंदी में 17.37 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की एक परियोजना को मंजूरी दी है।
पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने स्थायी पर्यटन हेतु राष्ट्रीय कार्यनीति तैयार की है। स्थायी पर्यटन हेतु राष्ट्रीय कार्यनीति के अनुरूप, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने 'ट्रैवल फॉर लाइफ' नामक पहल शुरू की है। 'ट्रैवल फॉर लाइफ' कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य पर्यटकों और पर्यटन व्यवसायों को प्रकृति के साथ तालमेल बनाते हुए स्थायी कार्य-पद्धतियों को अपनाने के लिए प्रेरित करने हेतु उनके व्यवहार में व्यापक परिवर्तन लाना है।
मंत्रालय की विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत राजस्थान राज्य में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

प्रशाद योजना के तहत राजस्थान में स्वीकृत परियोजना

(करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि
1	पुष्कर/अजमेर का एकीकृत विकास	2015-16	32.64

स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत राजस्थान में स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं

(करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	परिपथ/वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि
1.	मरुस्थल परिपथ	सांभर लेक टाउन और अन्य स्थलों का विकास	50.01

	2015-16		
2.	कृष्ण परिपथ 2016-17	गोविंद देव जी मंदिर (जयपुर), खाटू श्याम जी (सीकर) और नाथद्वारा (राजसमंद) का विकास	75.80
3.	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ– चूरू (सालासर बालाजी) – जयपुर (श्री समोदके बालाजी, घाटके बालाजी, बंधेके बालाजी) – विराटनगर (बीजक, जैनसिया, अंबिका मंदिर) – भरतपुर (कमान क्षेत्र) – धौलपुर (मुचकुंड) – मेहंदीपुर बालाजी- चित्तौड़गढ़ (सांवलियाजी) का विकास	87.05
4.	विरासत परिपथ 2017-18	विरासत परिपथ -राजसमंद (कुंभलगढ़ किला) - जयपुर (जयपुर और नाहरगढ़ किले में अग्रभाग की प्रकाश व्यवस्था) -झालावाड़ (गगरोन किला) - चित्तौड़गढ़ (चित्तौड़गढ़ किला) - जैसलमेर (जैसलमेर किला) - हनुमानगढ़ (गोगामेड़ी) - उदयपुर (प्रताप गौरव केंद्र) - धौलपुर (बाग-ए-नीलोफर और पुरानी छावनी) - नागौर (मीरा बाई स्मारक, मेड़ता) - टोंक (सुनहरी कोठी) का विकास	70.61

राजस्थान में 'अवसंरचना विकास हेतु केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता' के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

(करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि
1.	2014-15	**अजमेर रेलवे स्टेशन का संयुक्त विकास**	5.52
2.	2014-15	**जयपुर रेलवे स्टेशन का संयुक्त विकास**	4.88
3.	2019-20	**चित्तौड़गढ़ रेलवे स्टेशन का संयुक्त विकास**	4.99
4.	2022-23	सीमा सुरक्षा बल चेक पोस्ट, तनोट परिसर में सीमा पर्यटन का विकास	17.67
5.	2023-24	**नवलसागर झील, बूंदी में म्यूजिकल फाउंटेन और वॉटर स्क्रीन मल्टीमीडिया आधारित प्रोजेक्शन शो की स्थापना**	9.25

राजस्थान में पूंजीगत निवेश के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को विशेष सहायता (एसएएससीआई) के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का विवरण

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	जयपुर में अंबर- नाहरगढ़ और आसपास के क्षेत्र का विकास	49.31
2.	जयपुर में जल महल का विकास	96.61

PROMOTION OF RURAL TOURISM IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1052. SHRI G.M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

(a) the details of the initiatives being undertaken for the promotion of rural tourism in Andhra Pradesh State;

(b) the details of the programmes for capacity building for promotion of rural tourism being conducted in Andhra Pradesh State, district-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any special initiatives for the capacity building of people from SC/ST/OBC communities for tourism purposes, if so, the details of the number of people including women who have been trained under such schemes, scheme-wise, year-wise during the last five years, State-wise and district-wise especially in Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema district in Andhra Pradesh State;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of the amount of funds allocated and utilized under the said scheme, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh, year-wise, during the last five years?

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

(a): The 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 including Andhra Pradesh and its products through its website and social media.

Recognizing the immense potential of rural tourism in the country, Ministry of Tourism has formulated a National Strategy and Roadmap for Development of Rural Tourism in India and National Strategy for the promotion of Homestays.

To identify the best practices prevailing in the rural tourism villages, the Ministry has organized the Best Rural Tourism Village Competition in 2023.

In addition, the Ministry of Tourism has identified Rural Circuit as one of the thematic circuits under its Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

(b) to (e): The Ministry of Tourism under its scheme of "Capacity Building for Service Providers (CBSP)" conducts short term skill certification training programmes through various institutes across the rural and urban areas in the country including Andhra Pradesh in order to capitalize the vast tourism potential to the fullest and provide professional expertise to the local populace for fresh as well as existing service providers thus making the locals more employable.

The various training programmes conducted under the CBSP scheme includes Hunar Se Rozgar Tak (Capacity Building), Skill Testing and Certification (Re-Skilling), Entrepreneurship Programme, Sensitization Programme/Tourism Awareness Programme etc., for candidates from all communities. The detail of funds reimbursed and people trained in the country including women under the scheme during the last five years, including Andhra Pradesh is as under:

Financial Year	**Funds reimbursement (Amount Rs. in Crore)**	**No. of persons trained**
2019-20	21.42	32,458
2020-21	23.51	12,085
2021-22	21.22	22,034
2022-23	15.71	21,641
2023-24	21.68	24,153
2024-25*	4.75*	30,230*

* Provisional figures for the FY 2024-25.

WELFARE OF ATHLETES

1053. SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for the welfare of current and retired athletes and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of steps taken by the Government for the welfare of the athletes?

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

(a) and (b): The Government is already implementing the following schemes for the welfare of current and retired athletes:

i. 'Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Program for Sportspersons' (PDUNWFS) scheme provides suitable financial assistance to the sportspersons/coaches and their dependent family members living in indigent condition, for treatment of injury during training and competitions, welfare of the sportspersons, procurement of sports equipments and participation in events etc.

ii. The 'Scheme of Sports Fund for Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons' provides additional financial security to sportspersons, after their retirement from an active sports career in the form of life-time pension ranging from Rs. 12,000/- to Rs. 20,000/- per month for winning medals in Olympic Games, Paralympic Games, World Cup, World Championships, Asian Games, Para Asian Games and Commonwealth Games.

नेशनल कैरियर सर्विस पोर्टल

1054. श्री विजय बघेल:
श्री रुद्र नारायण पाणी:
श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:
श्री बिभु प्रसाद तराई:

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

(क) नेशनल कैरियर सर्विस पोर्टल में सुधार लाने की दिशा में उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है**;** और

(ख) ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर आज तक राज्य/क्षेत्र-वार**,** विशेषकर ओडिशा राज्य में किए गए पंजीकरणों की संख्या 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): राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा (एनसीएस) पोर्टल में सुधार एक सतत और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है और यह हितधारकों के सुझावों और आवश्यकताओं पर आधारित है। अब तक, पोर्टल को बेहतर बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं, जिसमें सरकारी पोर्टलों जैसे उद्यम, ई-श्रम, स्किल इंडिया पोर्टल, ईपीएफओ, ईएसआईसी, एमएचआरडी, डिजिलॉकर और विभिन्न राज्यों के रोजगार पोर्टलों के साथ एकीकरण शामिल है; संघ लोक सेवा आयोग, कर्मचारी चयन आयोग, कृषि वैज्ञानिक भर्ती बोर्ड, रेलवे भर्ती बोर्ड आदि जैसे सरकारी भर्ती निकायों के साथ संपर्क स्थापित करने के लिए अन्य नियोक्ताओं को गैर-अनुशंसित उम्मीदवारों के अंक उपलब्ध कराने के लिए ताकि वे नियोजनीय उम्मीदवारों की पहचान कर सकें। इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय ने नौकरी चाहने वालों के लिए अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए कई निजी नौकरी पोर्टलों के साथ साझेदारी समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। मंत्रालय ने रोजगार चाहने वालों और नियोक्ताओं को कैरियर संबंधी सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए विभिन्न जिलों में 7 गैर-वित्त पोषित सहित 407 मॉडल करियर केंद्रों (एमसीसी) की स्थापना को भी मंजूरी दी है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में, विदेश मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुमोदित भर्ती एजेंटों (आरए) को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय रोजगार के अवसरों को पोस्ट करने की सुविधा, एनसीएस प्रदान करता है ताकि घरेलू नौकरी चाहने वालों को वैश्विक रोजगार के अवसर उजागर किए जा सकें।

(ख): ओडिशा राज्य सहित अब तक ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर किए गए पंजीकरणों की संख्या का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I** पर है। ओडिशा राज्य सहित अब तक ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर किए गए पंजीकरणों की संख्या का क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण - II** पर है।

विवरण -I

ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर किए गए पंजीकरणों की संख्या का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्र.स.	राज्य	कुल पंजीकरण
1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	32,293
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	81,25,924
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1,96,193
4	असम	75,65,925
5	बिहार	2,95,52,012
6	चंडीगढ़	1,84,877

क्र.स.	राज्य	कुल पंजीकरण
7	छत्तीसगढ	85,19,047
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	74,277
9	दिल्ली	34,41,699
10	गोवा	74,992
11	गुजरात	1,18,66,463
12	हरियाणा	53,48,065
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	19,80,851
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	35,26,627
15	झारखंड	95,91,275
16	कर्नाटक	1,02,61,173
17	केरल	60,02,286
18	लद्दाख	33,277
19	लक्षद्वीप	2,747
20	मध्य प्रदेश	1,83,87,723
21	महाराष्ट्र	1,72,55,023
22	मणिपुर	4,51,285
23	मेघालय	3,25,422
24	मिजोरम	64,899
25	नागालैंड	2,31,307
26	ओडिशा	1,35,18,091
27	पुडुचेरी	1,89,031
28	पंजाब	57,61,356
29	राजस्थान	1,42,16,619
30	सिक्किम	42,018
31	तमिलनाडु	88,73,813
32	तेलंगाना	44,41,600
33	त्रिपुरा	8,83,661
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	8,37,29,241
35	उत्तराखंड	30,51,600
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	2,63,96,249
योग		**30,41,98,941**

विवरण - II

ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर किए गए पंजीकरणों की संख्या का क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	क्षेत्र	पंजीकरण की संख्या
1	कृषि	15,88,17,350
2	घरेलू और घरेलू कामगार	2,88,09,641
3	निर्माण	2,74,22,925
4	परिधान	1,97,65,754
5	मिश्रित	1,33,67,920
6	ऑटोमोबाइल एवं परिवहन	81,44,592
7	पूंजीगत सामान और विनिर्माण	63,86,071
8	चमड़ा उद्योग कार्य	60,38,649
9	शिक्षा	51,06,355
10	इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एवं एचडब्ल्यू	49,54,395
11	अन्य सभी व्यवसाय	2,53,85,289
योग		**30,41,98,941**

BENEFICIARIES OF MCA V3.0 PORTAL

1055. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

(a) Whether the Government has undertaken any measures for the establishment of a digital corporate compliance infrastructure and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the MCA V3.0 portal launched by the Government for enhancing e-governance along with the number of beneficiaries of the MCA V3.0 portal;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any study to understand the impact of Artificial Intelligence in anti-competitive practice and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Competition Commission of India to reduce the ill-use of Artificial Intelligence in conducting anti-competitive practices?

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 MCA21 portal was launched in 2006 to digitise corporate filings, improve compliance and provide stakeholders with secured access to MCA services. Version-3 of MCA21 has been launched to further strengthen enforcement, promote Ease of Doing Business and enhance user experience. Through MCA21 V3, functionalities like Web filings, e-Adjudication, e-Consultation, e-Book, Learning Management System etc have been introduced. Around 21.40 lakh Companies and LLPs are availing the Services of MCA21 portal. Additionally, more than 60 lakh individual users including Directors, Practicing Professionals, Company Nodal Officers are directly using MCA21 services.

(c) and (d): The Competition Commission of India (CCI) has commissioned a study on Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Competition by Management Development Institute Society, Gurugram (MDIS).

INTERVENTION OF RBI IN TAMING THE FOOD INFLATION

1056. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

(a) the details of the intervention of RBI in taming the food inflation in the country during the last one year; and

(b) the details of Government agencies associated with the RBI to control food inflation?

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

(a): The Reserve Bank of India kept the policy repo rate unchanged at 6.5 per cent after February 2023 and continued with the disinflationary stance of withdrawal of accommodation, as food price pressures affected overall inflation in 2023-24. In the bi-monthly review of October 9, 2024, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) noted that with better prospects for both *kharif* and *rabi* crops and ample buffer stocks of food grains, there is now greater confidence on the disinflation path later in the current financial year. In view of this, the MPC decided to change the monetary policy stance from ‘withdrawal of accommodation’ to ‘neutral’ and remain focused on a durable alignment of inflation with the target, while supporting growth.

(b) Apart from the monetary policy actions of the RBI, the Government has independently taken various measures to control food inflation. These included procurement, buffer stocking, open market operations and subsidized distribution of select essential food items involving agencies like the Food Corporation of India, National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India, Kendriya Bhandar and National Co-operative Consumers Federation of India. The Government has also taken trade policy measures to improve domestic availability of essential items and imposed, revised and monitored stock limits to prevent hoarding.

CSR INITIATIVES ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROJECTS

1057. SHRI S.JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is cognizant that leveraging Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives on energy-efficiency projects could create a

large-scale impact on community-based energy-efficiency programmes, awareness campaigns and support for research and development (RandD) of new energy-efficient technologies; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a)and(b): The philosophy of CSR is to engage corporates as partners in the socio-economic development of the country by leveraging their managerial efficiency, best practices, technology and innovation in the delivery of public good and services.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 percent 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.

Schedule VII lists the activities which may be included by the companies in their CSR policies. Item no. (iv) of the Schedule VII of the Act reads as *"ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agro forestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water including contribution to the 'Clean Ganga Fund' set-up by the Central Government for rejuvenation of river Ganga"*

Item no. (ix) of the Schedule VII of the Act reads as;

(a) "*Contribution to incubators or research and development projects in the field of science, technology, engineering and medicine, funded by the Central Government or State Government or Public Sector Undertaking or any agency of the Central Government or State Government"*; and

(b) "*Contributions to public funded Universities; Indian Institute of Technology (IITs); National Laboratories and autonomous bodies established under Department of Atomic*

Energy (DAE); Department of Biotechnology (DBT); Department of Science and Technology (DST); Department of Pharmaceuticals; Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH); Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology and other bodies, namely Defense Research and Development Organisation (DRDO); Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR); Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), engaged in conducting research in science, technology, engineering and medicine aimed at promoting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)."

Every mandated company has to constitute a CSR Committee. 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 is a Board driven process and the Board of the company plans, decides, executes and monitors the CSR activities of the company based on the recommendations of its CSR Committee. Further, The Government does not issue any directions to Corporates to spend in any particular area or activity.

EXCLUSION OF VILLAGES FROM ESA

1058.CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES:

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

(a) the details of reasons cited by the State Government of Goa to justify exclusion of villages from the Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESA);

(b) the mandate of the Committee regarding retaining the villages mentioned in the notification or to exclude villages from those already notified;

(c) whether the activities cited to exclude villages meant to allow the mining activity in these sensitive areas;

(d) the details of the reasons Mangal Village in Quepem which meets all the criteria has not been identified as ESA; and

(e) the details of the water bodies identified in the State of Goa under different categories, location-wise or KML/KMZ files along with the copy of the final report?

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

(a) to (c) The State Government of Goa, vide their proposal dated 30.09.2024 have proposed to declare 1247.72 sq. km. in 87 villages as part of Western Ghats Ecologically Sensitive Area, by excluding 21 villages with an area of 226.16 sq. km. from the draft notification on Ecologically Sensitive Area of Western Ghats. The State Government has informed that the villages, which have been proposed for exclusion do not meet the criteria, laid down by the Committee, which has been constituted by the Government of Goa. Besides, the State Government has sought exclusion of villages to ensure livelihood, employment and economic development of the people. The Ministry has republished draft notification on Ecologically Sensitive Area of Western Ghats on 31st July 2024 regarding which claims/objections were to be submitted by the Stakeholders including State Governments by 29th September 2024.

(d) 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 including issues related to the inclusion/exclusion of villages and keeping in mind 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.

(e) As per the information provided by the State Government of Goa, 44 wetlands have been identified for notification under Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017, of which 15 have been notified so far.

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास संहिता

1059. श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर :

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

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

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों को भारतीय राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास संहिता, 2011 का अनुपालन करना अपेक्षित है;

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

(ग) सरकार द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं कि सभी राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघ खेल संहिता का अनुपालन करें;

(घ) क्या सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों को दी गई निधि का उपयोग देश में खेलों के विकास के लिए किया जाना सुनिश्चित किया गया है;

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

(च) एथलीटों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों के पास किस हद तक उपयुक्त उपकरण हैं; और

(छ) सरकार द्वारा खिलाड़ियों की सुरक्षा और देश में निधियों के उचित उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): भारतीय राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास संहिता, 2011 ('खेल संहिता') युवा कार्यक्रम एवं खेल मंत्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी आदेशों एवं निर्देशों का समामेलन है तथा यह एक डायनेमिक दस्तावेज है। खेल संहिता के प्रावधानों का पालन एक सतत प्रक्रिया है तथा मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय खेल महासंघों (एनएसएफ) द्वारा खेल संहिता के प्रावधानों के पालन के संबंध में उनकी निरंतर निगरानी करता है। मंत्रालय यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि मान्यता प्राप्त एनएसएफ बुनियादी एवं प्रमुख सिद्धांतों का पालन करें, जैसे एनएसएफ के पदाधिकारियों के संबंध में आयु एवं कार्यकाल प्रतिबंध, निष्पक्ष एवं पारदर्शी चुनाव कराना, एथलीटों के हितों की सुरक्षा आदि। सरकार एनएसएफ द्वारा वर्ष-दर-वर्ष अपनी मान्यता बनाए रखने के लिए खेल संहिता के प्रावधानों के पालन पर जोर देती है। जहां भी ऐसा कोई उल्लंघन पाया जाता है, वहां निलंबन, वार्षिक मान्यता का नवीनीकरण न करने तथा मान्यता वापस लेने सहित आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जाती है।

(घ) से (छ): एनएसएफ द्वारा स्वीकृत सरकारी अनुदान का उपयोग सुनिश्चित उद्देश्य के लिए करने हेतु, एनएसएफ से उपयोग प्रमाण पत्र और ऑडिट किए हुए खाते प्राप्त किए जाते हैं। इसके अलावा, 1.00 करोड़ रुपये और उससे अधिक का अनुदान प्राप्त करने वाले एनएसएफ भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक द्वारा ऑडिट के अधीन हैं।

सरकार खेलों में भाग लेने वाले खिलाड़ियों को उत्पीड़न और भेदभाव से मुक्त सुरक्षित माहौल प्रदान करने पर जोर देती है। एनएसएफ को सुरक्षा प्रोटोकॉल लागू करने और खिलाड़ियों की सुरक्षा और भलाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सुरक्षात्मक गियर और चिकित्सा सहायता सहित उचित उपकरण प्रदान करने की आवश्यकता होती है।

इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों (एनएसएफ) को सहायता स्कीम के तहत, राष्ट्रीय कोचिंग शिविरों, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एक्सपोजर/प्रतियोगिताओं आदि के दौरान भारतीय खिलाड़ियों के साथ मनोवैज्ञानिकों जैसे मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पेशेवरों सहित वैज्ञानिक सहायक कर्मचारियों को शामिल करने का प्रावधान है।

INCENTIVES FOR TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

1060. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the current limit of Rs. 200 crore for a tech company to apply for a safe harbour margin for international transactions, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to introduce new tax incentives or benefits for startups and emerging companies in the tech sector; and

(c) the details of specific measures taken/to be taken by the Government to ensure the growth and development of the technology industry in the country?

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

(a) At present, there is no specific proposal for enhancement of the limit for a safe harbour margin for international transactions for a tech company. However, the Government has announced in paragraph 151 of Budget Speech, 2024 that with a view to reduce litigation and provide certainty in international taxation, the scope of safe harbour rules will be expanded to make them more attractive.

(b) Tax incentives or benefits to start-ups is already provided under section 80-IAC of the Income-tax Act, 1961. There is no further proposal for new tax incentives or benefits for start-ups and emerging companies in the tech sector.

(c) Specific measures taken by the Government to ensure the growth and development of the technology industry in the country are as following –

- Technology Development Board under Department of Science and Technology has supported technology development in different industry segments.

Also, technology business incubators have supported science and technology start-ups to have small businesses in tech industry domain.

- The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (IT), Government of India is making continuous efforts to promote IT industry across the country and has initiated multiple schemes and programmes for growth of IT industry. Today India is recognized as IT Hub worldwide. The Software Technology Park (STP) is the one of the most important scheme in this effort. Under this scheme, Software Technology Parks have been established in 65 cities across India with 57 centres in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities. The STP centres provide incubator facility which help entrepreneurs to convert their innovative ideas into start-ups. The incubator facility provides opportunity of meeting with investors like Venture Capitalists, mentors from Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)/National Institutes of Technology (NITs)/Industry and networking opportunity with IT professionals etc.

SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN UP

1061. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:
SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government for the development of sports infrastructure in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of sports infrastructure projects sanctioned along with the status of the projects of Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the quantum of funds released to the State of Uttar Pradesh for the development and maintenance of sports infrastructure since 2019, year-wise;

(d) whether any proposal is pending with the Government to construct synthetic athletics tracks in districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to construct a synthetic athletics track in the Kairana Parliamentary Constituency and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) ‘Sports’ being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including the development of sports infrastructure in the State of Uttar Pradesh, rests primarily with the State/Union Territory Governments. Central Government only supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. 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, including funds released, 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, respectively. The responsibility of maintenance of these sports infrastructure rests with the grantee.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. No such proposal is under consideration in this Ministry.

EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1062. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

(a) the details of the total number of schools, colleges and higher education institutions proposed, under construction and presently functioning in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, especially in Eluru district;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any audit of the infrastructure of these institutions, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has introduced any schemes/programmes to upgrade infrastructure of educational institutions for the overall development of students, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total number of beneficiaries of such schemes/programmes; and

(e) the details of fund allocated and utilised by the Government in this regard during the last five years, State-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh especially in Eluru district?

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

(a): The details of the number of schools, colleges and higher education institutions proposed, under construction and presently functioning in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise including the district of Eluru, as reported by the State Government, are given at enclosed **Statement– I.**

(b): Education is part of concurrent list in the Constitution and majority of schools are under the administration of the State Government. Accordingly, Audit/Need Analysis has been done by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to identify the gaps in existing infrastructure.

(c)and (d): Under Samagra Shiksha, financial support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening ofgovernment and government aided schools, through creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities based on scheme norms. All the Government and Government aided schools are benefitted under the Samagra Shiksha Scheme

(e):The details of fund allocated and utilized by the Government in this regard during the last five years, State-wise under Samagra Shiksha is appended in **Statement-II** and disrict wise in Andhra Pradesh, is appended in Statement -III.

Number of school, colleges and higher institution functioning, proposed and under construction

S.No	District Name	Schools			Junior Colleges			Higher Education		
		No. of Schools Functioning	No. of Schools in which construction works proposed	No. of Schools in which construction works ongoing	No. of Junior Colleges Functioning	No. of Junior Colleges in which construction works proposed	No. of Junior Colleges in which construction works ongoing	No. of Institutions Functioning	No. of Institutions in which construction works proposed	No. of Institutions in which construction works ongoing
1	AlluriSitharamaRaju	2894	1445	864	20	20	20	3	2	1
2	Anakapalli	1454	1038	425	20	19	19	2	2	2
3	Ananthapuram	1720	1545	847	23	23	23	11	8	4
4	Annamayya	2202	1424	819	24	21	21	5	4	4
5	Bapatla	1345	857	376	16	15	15	4	4	2
6	Chittoor	2454	1629	886	31	30	30	12	10	7
7	East Godavari	962	910	496	15	14	14	12	10	7
8	**Eluru**	**1778**	**1252**	**631**	**20**	**19**	**19**	**5**	**4**	**3**
9	Guntur	977	734	420	5	5	5	15	15	13
10	Kakinada	1260	1143	652	14	14	14	4	3	2
11	Konaseema	1573	1060	609	13	10	10	3	2	2
12	Krishna	1335	947	360	8	8	8	12	11	8
13	Kurnool	1435	1375	781	23	23	23	6	6	5
14	Manyam	1572	896	410	14	14	14	3	2	2
15	Nandyal	1351	1251	765	21	20	20	6	5	4
16	NTR	892	829	488	10	9	9	2	1	1
17	Palnadu	1533	1227	584	9	10	10	1	1	1
18	Prakasam	2317	1684	669	24	23	23	3	2	1
19	SPS Nellore	2589	1899	1038	23	22	22	6	5	2
20	Sri Satyasai	2088	1465	869	21	21	21	3	2	2
21	Srikakulam	2651	1688	708	38	38	38	7	6	3

22	Tirupati	2309	1625	763	21	21	21	6	5	5
23	Visakhapatnam	578	417	250	10	8	8	8	7	5
24	Vizianagaram	1785	1366	525	18	17	17	4	3	3
25	West Godavari	1352	1118	594	14	14	14	8	8	7
26	YSR Kadapa	1994	1427	709	20	9	9	6	4	2
	Total	**44400**	**32251**	**16538**	**475**	**447**	**447**	**157**	**132**	**98**

STATEMENT-II

State-wise central allocation and expenditure under Samagra Shiksha from the year 2019-20 to 2023-24

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State Name	Central allocation	Expenditure including State share
1	A and N Islands	32009.72	17677.85
2	Andhra Pradesh	748021.51	855721.30
3	Arunachal Pradesh	243773.91	234034.80
4	Assam	1089572.72	994638.96
5	Bihar	2133911.78	2769341.80
6	Chandigarh	54964.94	39402.79
7	Chhattisgarh	511156.60	601261.35
8	Dadra and N. Haveli Daman and Diu	38198.57	19206.71
9	Delhi	167925.08	173143.19
10	Goa	10921.15	15825.65
11	Gujarat	612254.06	930113.65
12	Haryana	443311.41	543343.96
13	Himachal Pradesh	313193.88	279457.97
14	Jammu and Kashmir	795869.54	466329.29
15	Jharkhand	517750.60	908608.46
16	Karnataka	412199.10	590529.86
17	Kerala	142389.67	227236.43
18	Ladakh	55026.52	16192.38

19	Lakshadweep	3590.27	1567.46
20	Madhya Pradesh	1629080.53	2211261.96
21	Maharashtra	595396.12	697517.79
22	Manipur	209814.08	189074.37
23	Meghalaya	185186.92	226893.76
24	Mizoram	132246.51	110169.13
25	Nagaland	131588.23	124934.26
26	Odisha	858191.48	1388547.83
27	Puducherry	8443.27	10715.48
28	Punjab	306526.95	523309.96
29	Rajasthan	1566359.57	2227366.30
30	Sikkim	65765.06	53513.10
31	Tamil Nadu	931001.93	1377817.53
32	Telangana	514867.89	676043.73
33	Tripura	185909.52	178838.54
34	Uttar Pradesh	2910609.23	3348492.19
35	Uttarakhand	380926.11	282828.16
36	West Bengal	783197.85	1072224.43

STATEMENT-III

District wise allocation and utilization of fund in School, Colleges and Higher institution in Andhra Pradesh during last five years

S. No	District Name	Schools		Jr Colleges		Higher Education	
		Allocated (Rs in CRs)	Expenditure (Rs in CRs)	Allocated (Rs in CRs)	Expenditure (Rs in CRs)	Allocated (Rs in CRs)	Expenditure (Rs in CRs)
1	AlluriSitharamaRaju	404.08	270.92	11.55	6.50	3.33	3.33
2	Anakapalli	410.66	288.63	15.30	9.84	4.00	2.76
3	Ananthapuram	581.49	362.59	19.17	9.22	31.90	27.46
4	Annamayya	508.10	310.43	12.96	5.92	7.93	7.59
5	Bapatla	302.20	212.81	6.72	3.53	9.00	8.60
6	Chittoor	606.69	371.08	22.60	13.71	88.92	73.53
7	East Godavari	385.82	240.87	10.80	6.36	41.26	39.61
8	Eluru	438.29	290.22	9.20	5.88	14.87	14.36
9	Guntur	284.21	186.36	3.71	2.52	85.59	73.80
10	Kakinada	472.45	293.59	10.91	5.86	6.00	5.69
11	Konaseema	373.80	225.64	7.29	3.88	4.00	2.90
12	Krishna	305.27	205.75	5.72	2.90	22.24	20.76
13	Kurnool	720.36	444.90	17.63	9.04	61.99	60.27
14	Manyam	265.40	178.93	12.44	6.68	4.35	4.35
15	Nandyal	493.36	282.42	12.88	7.26	8.80	8.42
16	NTR	331.64	213.64	5.34	2.11	1.00	0.60
17	Palnadu	490.32	329.20	4.94	2.39	1.81	1.81
18	Prakasam	666.12	447.68	14.57	6.74	12.66	11.40
19	SPS Nellore	676.21	439.30	13.45	6.28	8.98	8.84
20	Sri Satyasai	507.52	327.71	15.33	8.84	2.28	1.97
21	Srikakulam	709.56	486.04	28.45	15.97	21.09	21.08
22	Tirupati	556.90	328.44	13.73	7.38	10.00	9.44
23	Visakhapatnam	175.03	121.58	7.60	4.25	50.54	46.06
24	Vizianagaram	435.77	315.93	11.81	6.20	15.28	14.92
25	West Godavari	387.71	247.65	6.56	3.65	15.91	13.69
26	YSR Kadapa	456.01	295.06	7.09	4.09	19.52	19.38
	Grand Total	11944.99	7717.37	307.76	166.99	553.25	502.63

SURROGATE AUDIT WORK BY MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES

1063. SHRI ESWARASAMY K:

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

(a) whether multinational companies are doing surrogate audit work in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the cases that came to the notice of Government;

(c) the action taken on such companies;

(d) the details of foreign companies allowed to do the audit work in the country;

(e) whether the Government has reviewed their working recently; and

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

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

(a) to (d):- As per Section 25 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, and Section 141 of the Companies Act, 2013, no Company, whether incorporated in India or elsewhere shall practice as Chartered Accountants or do audit work in India.

(e)and (f): Does not arise.

राजस्थान में खेलो इंडिया

1064. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि राजस्थान में खेलो इंडिया के अंतर्गत अपेक्षित खेल सुविधाओं और अवसंरचना का विकास आशा के अनुरूप नहीं हुआ है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए इस संबंध में ठोस कदम उठाए हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) राजस्थान तथा देश के अन्य राज्यों में खेलो इंडिया के अंतर्गत खेल अवसंरचना के निर्माण और उन्नयन के लिए अनुमोदित और व्यय किए गए बजट का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): 'खेल' राज्य विषय है, इसलिए खेल सुविधाओं और अवसंरचना के विकास सहित खेलों के विकास की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की है। केंद्र सरकार केवल महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर कर उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। इसके साथ ही, खेलो इंडिया स्कीम एक मांग-आधारित स्कीम है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों और अन्य पात्र संस्थाओं से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर वित्तीय सहायता के लिए विचार किया जाता है, बशर्ते कि वे स्कीम के तहत पूर्णता, तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता और धन की उपलब्धता के अधीन हों। खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के मौजूदा दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, स्कीम के तहत स्वीकृत अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने की समय-सीमा इसकी मंजूरी की तारीख से दो वर्ष है। परियोजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने की जिम्मेदारी अनुदान प्राप्तकर्ता की होती है।

(ग) खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के तहत राजस्थान सहित देश भर में स्वीकृत खेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं, स्वीकृत लागत, जारी निधि तथा उनकी वास्तविक एवं वित्तीय प्रगति का विवरण डैशबोर्ड https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in पर सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

SCHOOLS IDENTIFIED FOR PM SHRI SCHEME

1065. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:
SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:
SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Elementary, Primary, Secondary, and Senior Secondary Schools identified under the Prime Minister's Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI), State-wise;

(b) the number of schools in which the scheme is being implemented currently, State-wise;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to enhance the educational quality, infrastructure and student outcomes in PM SHRI schools; and

(d) the details of funds allocated and disbursed under the scheme since its inception, 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) and (b): 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.

A total of 12,084 schools have been selected from 32 States/UTs and KVS/NVS under PM SHRI Scheme upto 4th phase out of which 1329 schools are Primary, 3340 schools are Elementary, 2921 schools are secondary and 4494 schools are senior secondary. The details of State/UT/KVS/NVS wise selected schools upto 4th phase of selection under PM SHRI Scheme is attached at **Statement I.**

(c): The PM SHRI scheme aims to enhance educational quality, infrastructure, and student outcomes in PM SHRI schools. Activities such as Learning Enrichment Programs (LEP) focus on remedial teaching for students in classes 6-12, ensuring that all learners meet the required competency levels. Regular teacher capacity-building programs, including training of Principals, teachers, and special educators, are conducted to enhance pedagogical skills. Competency-based assessments and the introduction of holistic report cards ensure a well-rounded evaluation of students. Programs like the Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan encourage innovative teaching through science and math circles, mentoring by eminent experts, and exposure visits to inspire interest in STEM education.

To enhance infrastructure, PM SHRI Schools are equipped with science labs, ICT-enabled smart classrooms, library, furniture and playground. Further, Atal Tinkering Labs, and digital learning tools like smart boards supports

modern, technology-driven education. Efforts like the introduction of LED lighting, composting facilities, and medicinal gardens create eco-friendly "green schools."

PM SHRI Scheme focuses on holistic development to improve student outcomes in PM SHRI Schools. Initiatives include providing vocational education through hands-on training, resource persons, and internships, which link students with sector skill councils. Extracurricular activities like nature study camps, Olympiads, and exposure visits for students enrich the learning experience. Sports facilities are developed, and yoga/sports coaches are engaged to ensure physical well-being. Career counselling, soft skills training, and activities supporting science and math learning cultivate a competitive edge while preparing students for future challenges.

(d): The details of state wise and year-wise fund allocated and disbursed under PM SHRI Scheme are attached as **Statement II**.

STATEMENT- I

The details of the PM SHRI schools selected in the State/UTs/KVS/NVS is as follows:

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Primary Schools	Elementary Schools	Secondary Schools	Senior Secondary Schools	Total Schools
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	1	1	1	8	11
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	35	27	658	135	855
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	13	38	32	8	91
4	ASSAM	88	33	138	123	382
5	BIHAR	16	284	190	314	804
6	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	2	2

7	CHHATTISGARH	190	3	10	138	341
8	DADRA and NAGAR HAVELI and DAMAN and DIU	1	4	1	0	6
9	GOA	6	1	18	0	25
10	GUJARAT	4	372	25	47	448
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	56	0	5	119	180
12	HARYANA	0	0	5	236	241
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	2	105	215	74	396
14	JHARKHAND	14	105	135	85	339
15	KARNATAKA	13	391	68	6	478
16	LADAKH	1	13	18	4	36
17	LAKSHADWEEP	3	4	0	4	11
18	MADHYA PRADESH	15	112	236	330	693
19	MAHARASHTRA	207	468	110	42	827
20	MANIPUR	21	19	46	19	105
21	MEGHALAYA	33	1	15	6	55
22	MIZORAM	28	1	0	1	30
23	NAGALAND	2	23	13	5	43
24	ODISHA	0	24	368	58	450
25	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	3	9	12
26	PUNJAB	0	0	59	174	233
27	RAJASTHAN	16	123	18	482	639
28	SIKKIM	3	10	8	22	43
29	TELANGANA	82	30	472	210	794
30	TRIPURA	4	20	28	32	84

31	UTTARAKHAND	35	0	11	180	226
32	UTTAR PRADESH	440	1128	1	141	1710
33	KVS	0	0	14	855	869
34	NVS	0	0	0	625	625
	Total	1329	3340	2921	4494	12084

**

STATEMENT- II

The details of state wise and year-wise fund allocated and released under PM SHRI Schools scheme are as follows:

(Rupee in crores)							
Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs/KVS/NVS	Funds approved in FY 2023-24	Central Share FY 2023-24	Funds Released in FY 2023-24	Funds approved in FY 2024-25	Central Share in FY 2024-25	Funds released in FY 2024-25
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	6.25	6.25	1.56	5.27	5.27	0
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	354.86	212.916	106.45	701.65	420.99	88.41
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	18.73	16.857	4.21	48.15	43.33	9.34
4	ASSAM	127.47	114.723	57.35	296.28	266.65	62.6
5	BIHAR	NA	NA	NA	639.04	383.424	0
6	CHANDIGARH	0.73	0.73	0.64	1.77	1.77	0.4
7	CHHATTISGARH	65.8	39.48	19.73	180.7	108.42	7.14
8	DADRA and NAGAR HAVELI and DAMAN and DIU	2.6	2.6	0.65	1.5	1.5	0
9	GOA	6.19	3.714	3.25	15.24	9.144	1.54
10	GUJARAT	109.79	65.874	32.93	145.84	87.50	18.07
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	NA	NA	NA	150.39	135.35	33.84
12	HARYANA	85.27	51.162	25.58	199.01	119.40	27.36
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	116.44	104.796	52.39	246.73	222.05	48.32
14	JHARKHAND	NA	NA	NA	258.72	155.23	0
15	KARNATAKA	50.3	30.18	26.4	234.89	140.93	0
16	LADAKH	8.09	8.09	4.04	23.86	23.86	0
17	LAKSHADWEEP	4.36	4.36	1.09	4.12	4.12	0
18	MADHYA PRADESH	219.99	131.994	44.52	329.09	197.45	39.82
19	MAHARASHTRA	211.35	126.81	63.4	504.63	302.77	71.00
20	MANIPUR	39.19	35.271	17.63	81.79	73.611	20.46
21	MEGHALAYA	9.55	8.595	4.29	30.94	27.84	4.8
22	MIZORAM	9.12	8.208	4.1	11.27	10.14	0
23	NAGALAND	4.34	3.906	0.97	14.36	12.92	0
24	PUDUCHERRY	3.92	2.352	2.05	10.61	6.36	1.19
25	PUNJAB	NA	NA	NA	209.46	125.67	0
26	RAJASTHAN	163.95	98.37	24.59	366.76	220.05	59.37
27	SIKKIM	22.62	20.358	10.17	28.08	25.27	7.55
28	TELANGANA	398.69	239.214	59.8	447.64	268.58	73.99
29	TRIPURA	26.24	23.616	11.8	46.2	41.58	8.11
30	UTTARAKHAND	72.91	65.619	57.41	124.19	111.77	0
31	UTTAR PRADESH	404.98	242.988	121.49	513.36	308.01	73.09

32	KVS	590.71	590.71	295.35	668.78	668.78	143.97
33	NVS	260.73	260.73	162.73	567.23	567.23	113.81
	Total	**3395.16**	**2520.473**	**1216.57**	**7107.56**	**5097.05**	**914.18**

*Note: NA- States had not onboarded the scheme

REPORT ON NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF SHORELINE CHANGES ALONG INDIAN COAST

1066. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

(a) whether the Report on the 'National Assessment of Shoreline Changes along Indian Coast' has been acted upon with regard to safeguarding the coastline of the country;

(b) if so, the details of measures for shoreline protection that have been implemented especially for the coast of the State of Karnataka;

(c) whether the Coastal Management Information System (CMIS) has undertaken or proposes to undertake any study of coastal Karnataka or has plans for site specific coastal protection structures, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there has been any study regarding the loss of marine life species on the western

coast of the country, especially coastal Karnataka, if so, the details thereof along with the steps to reversing the same and conservation of existing species?

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 (b): National Assessment of Shoreline Changes along Indian Coast is a report published by the National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), Ministry of Earth Sciences which summarizes the methods of analysis,

interprets the results and provides information on shoreline changes and rate of changes. This report is based on satellite-based shoreline change analysis along the entire Indian coast using multi-spectral satellite images along with the field-surveyed data. As per this study, about 33.6% of coast is eroding, 26.9% is accreting and 39.5% is in stable state.

The report has been used in the preparation of Shoreline Management Plan as per the provisions of Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2019 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Shoreline change analysis was carried out for 313 km long shore of Karnataka and approximately 50% of Karnataka's coast is in stable conditions, 26% and 24% is under accretion and erosion respectively.

The shoreline protection measures have been taken across the country, which includes:

- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change 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.
- The Government of Karnataka has prepared the Shoreline Management Plan in compliance to the provisions of CRZ Notification, 2019. Government of Karnataka has approached World Bank for assistance under the K-SHORE project of World Bank.

(c) Coastal Management Information System (CMIS) activities include collection of various offshore and onshore coastal data for better scientific planning, design, construction and maintenance of site-specific coastal protection structures at vulnerable coastal stretches including an integrated data bank. Under CMIS, nine parameters such as wave, current, tide, nearshore and offshore bathymetry, river current discharge, wind velocity, wind direction, relative humidity, shoreline mapping

(high tide line, low tide line), beach profile (cross- shore profile), rainfall, temperature, suspended and seabed sediments are observed. Eight sites have been established under the CMIS for data collection, which support the measures to tackle coastal erosion in a scientific manner, keeping in view the long-term perspective and challenges of climate change. Data collected is shared with respective State Governments as per their requirement. There is no provision of undertaking study on coastal protection measures in the approved scheme under CMIS.

(d) Academic institutions have periodically conducted studies on conservation of coastal and marine species and their habitats in India. There is no specific report on loss of marine life species on western coast of the country, including the State of Karnataka. However, the Wildlife Department of Karnataka has taken the following steps for conservation of marine species, which includes:

i. Establishment of Coastal and Marine Cell at Karwar and Mangaluru to protect and conserve marine species and their habitat with dedicated team of staff members.
ii. Awareness programmes are carried out for local fishermen, general public, students' police, forest personnel, coast guard etc.
iii. Beach cleaning drives involving school/college students, NGOs and other departments.
iv. Rescue and rehabilitation of stranded animals.
v. Protection of marine species is ensured through strict protection measures.
vi. Research on the species recovery of Arabian Humpback whales is carried out.
vii. Conservation activities for Olive Ridley Turtles are carried out annually. Incentives are given to local fishermen for identifying and supporting conservation of Olive Ridley Turtle in coastal areas.
viii. The database on the stranded marine life is prepared.
ix. Marine Park is established in Honnavar for conservation of marine species.
x. Livelihood improvement activities such as Oyster cultivation, mud-crab culture, green mussel cultivation etc. are initiated for local people.

युवा संगम कार्यक्रम

1067. श्री राधेश्याम राठिया:

श्री कंवर सिंह तंवरः

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

(क) देश के विभिन्न भागों, विशेषकर छत्तीसगढ़ और उत्तर प्रदेश में आयोजित किए गए युवा संगम कार्यक्रम और अन्य कार्यक्रम जो छात्रों के लिए जीवन में परिवर्तनकारी बहुआयामी अनुभव है, का जिले-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत शामिल विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में उक्त कार्यक्रम के पांचवें चरण के लिए चयनित संस्थानों की कुल संख्या का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): युवा संगम भारत सरकार की एक पहल है, जिसका उद्देश्य 18-30 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग के युवाओं के लिए एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में पर्यटन दौरे आयोजित करना है, जिसमें मुख्य रूप से उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों (एचईआई) में पढ़ने वाले छात्र और कुछ ऑफ-कैंपस युवा शामिल होते हैं। यह जीवन के विभिन्न पहलुओं, विकासात्मक उपलब्धियों, हाल की उपलब्धियों और मेजबान राज्य में युवाओं के बीच जुड़ाव का एक गहन अनुभव प्रदान करता है। अपनी यात्राओं के दौरान युवाओं को पांच व्यापक क्षेत्रों - पर्यटन, परम्परा, प्रगति, परस्पर सम्पर्क और प्रौद्योगिकी के अंतर्गत बहुआयामी अनुभव प्राप्त होगा। यह कार्यक्रम अनुभवात्मक शिक्षा और भारत की समृद्ध विविधता के प्रत्यक्ष ज्ञान को आत्मसात करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 की संकल्पना के अनुरूप है। अब तक प्रायोगिक चरण और युवा संगम के चार चरण पूरे हो चुके हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश को सभी चरणों में शामिल किया गया है तथा छत्तीसगढ़ को प्रायोगिक चरण तथा चरण II, III और IV का हिस्सा बनाया गया है।

(ग): युवा संगम के चरण V के लिए देश में 20 उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों का चयन किया गया है, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश से आईआईआईटी इलाहाबाद नोडल उच्च शिक्षण संस्थान है।

INCREASE IN GOLD PRICES

1068. SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

a) whether the Government has taken any measures to regulate gold prices and prevent artificial inflation;
b) the manner in which the Government plan to support consumers affected by the 40% increase in gold prices during the last year;
c) whether the RBI continues to purchase gold despite the rising prices and if so, its impact on the common man;
d) the Government's stance on reducing import duty on gold to ease the burden on consumers;
e) the manner in which the Government will ensure transparency in gold pricing and prevent cartelization;
f) the steps to be taken by the Government to promote alternative investment options for consumers seeking safe-haven assets;
g) whether the Government has assessed the impact of gold price hikes on the wedding season and festive demand; and
h) whether the Government has any plans to consider implementing price controls or subsidies to mitigate the effects of gold price increases?

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

(a) and (b): The government had reduced the customs duty on gold imports from 15 per cent to 6 per cent in the Union Budget 2024-25.

(c) As per the RBI Act, 1934, the business of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), *inter alia*, includes the purchase and sale of gold coins and bullion. Gold is a part of the foreign exchange reserves. In US dollar terms, gold was 7.81 per cent of the foreign exchange reserves on March 31, 2023 and 8.15 per cent on March 31, 2024. This change is due to valuation changes in addition to acquisition. RBI's purchases of gold are mostly in the international markets and have no significant bearing on the domestic market.

(d) Import duty on gold was reduced from 15 per cent to 6 per cent in the Union Budget 2024-25, to enhance domestic value addition in gold and precious metal jewelry and make gold more affordable for consumers.

(e) The Bureau of Indian Standards ensures purity of hallmarked jewelry, which helps in maintaining transparency and consumer trust. The Competition Commission of India (CCI) enforces Competition Act, 2002 to prevent anti-competitive practices, including cartelization. Under the Act, the CCI takes appropriate action as and when any complaint is received regarding cartelisation practice.

(f) The scope for investment in financial assets has increased substantially in the recent years. The financial sector regulators undertake various investor education and awareness activities on investment opportunities in various financial instruments.

(g) and (h): While the Government is monitoring the gold prices carefully, it has not done any specific assessment of the impact of gold prices on festive demand. The government has not announced any specific plans for implementing price controls or subsidies for gold.

REASONS FOR CLOSURE OF ATMS

1069. SHRI A. MANI:

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

(a) the total number of ATMs in operation across the country along with the details of ATMs which have closed in the last five years;

(b) whether the Government has any specific policy or directive regarding ATM reduction along with the reasons for the closure of ATMs;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment on the impact of ATM closures on financial inclusion, especially in rural and semi-urban areas;

(d) the measures taken/being taken to ensure people living in areas having limited banking infrastructure continue to have access to cash and banking services;

(e) whether the Government has any plans to increase the number of mobile banking units or banking correspondents in areas where ATMs have been closed and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken to encourage digital literacy and facilitate digital transactions in regions affected by closure of ATMs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY):

(a) to (f) As per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) policy on 'Rationalization of Branch Authorization Policy', Banks are allowed to set up onsite/offsite Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) at centres/places identified by them, including Special Economic Zones.

There has been a steady growth in deployment of ATMs in the country in last 5 years. The total number of ATMs has increased by 12% in the last five years with an increase of 66% in semi-urban and rural areas of the country. The year-wise data in the country is as under:

Date	Metro	Urban	Semi-Urban	Rural	Total
Sep-19	50210	41413	44051	33645	227886
Sep-20	61229	59371	66077	47567	234244
Sep-21	62574	64248	67007	47153	240982
Sep-22	68091	59243	72879	54505	254718
Sep-23	68291	59581	74683	55385	257940
Sep-24	67224	59018	74650	54186	255078

Source: RBI

As informed by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs), the reasons of closure of ATMs by the Banks, *inter-alia* include, amalgamation of banks, low hits, lack of commercial viability, relocation of ATMs etc.

The measures being taken to ensure access to cash and banking services in areas with limited banking infrastructure, along with efforts to encourage digital literacy and facilitate digital transactions are as under:

i. RBI has granted general permission to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) [excluding Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)] to open banking

outlets including branch 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 being opened during a financial year in unbanked rural centres i.e. centres having population less than 10,000 (Tier 5 and Tier 6 centres);

ii. SCBs, RRBs, and Local Area Banks (LABs) have been permitted to use intermediaries to offer financial services through Business Facilitator/Business Correspondent Model to promote financial inclusion. A robust network of 12.62 lakh Business Correspondents has been providing a wide range of banking services to the people across the country;

iii. Digital Banking Units (DBUs) have been set up to enhance digital banking accessibility, providing a paperless, secure environment for customers while promoting awareness about digital financial services. As on 31.10.2024, a total of 102 DBUs have been set up across the country by banks;

iv. Over the past nine years, India has witnessed a significant deepening of financial inclusion and a remarkable surge in digital payments, driven by initiatives such as Jan Dhan Yojana, proliferation of UPI (Unified Payments Interface), and widespread adoption of mobile internet. UPI transactions have increased 25 folds in past 5 years i.e. from 535 crore in FY 18-19 to 13,113 crore in FY 23-24. Over 8,566 crore UPI transactions for Rs. 122.06 lakh crore have been registered in FY24-25 (till Sept'24).

ALIGNING OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION WITH INDUSTRY STANDARDS TO IMPROVE EMPLOYABILITY

1070. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to align technical education with industry standards to improve graduate employability, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the specific industry partnerships integrating hands-on training and internships;

(c) the initiatives taken by the Government for linking institutions with employment, like recruitment drives and apprenticeships; and

(d) the evaluation methods and recent statistics on employment rates or skill improvements
among graduates?

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 Education Policy 2020 emphasizes the importance of industry-academic connect and promotes research and innovation by setting up start-up incubation centres; technology development centres; centres in frontier areas of research; greater industry-academic linkages; and interdisciplinary research including humanities and social sciences. To achieve the objectives of NEP 2020 ,All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has taken a several steps including:

- Model Curriculum in areas such as Artificial Intelligence, Data Science, Space Technology, Electronic Engineering (VLSI Design and Technology), Robotics and Artificial Intelligence etc. Due representation of Industry stakeholders is ensured in the curriculum revision committees.
- Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with leading industries and organisations have been signed to facilitate internship, skilling and upskilling of students and faculty members.
- Issued model internship guidelines for technical courses. Internship is mandatory component of Model Curriculum issued by AICTE for different courses. These guidelines provide internship in full-time or part-time.

- Industry Academia Mobility framework launched by AICTE to facilitate connect between theoretical knowledge and practical application, facilitating collaboration between academia and industry. Additionally, it provides for frameworks for industry-academia partnership, encouraging mutually beneficial engagements that enrich both parties.

Further, the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education is implementing National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS) for on-the-job training and skilling of Indian youth. The scheme is implemented by the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education, Government of India through four regional Boards of Apprenticeship Training/Practical Training (BoATs/BoPT). Over the last 5 years, NATS scheme has engaged over 8.68 lakh apprentices out of which 2.53 Lakh apprentices have been engaged in FY 2023 – 24.

Also, with an aim to enhance the employability of youth, the Ministry of Education in collaboration with IIT Madras and eminent Industry Partners have launched SWAYAM Plus platform on 27th February 2024, expanding its offerings to identify and include courses aligned with industry needs and to enhance learners' employability. The platform provides high-quality learning and certification programs from the leading industry and academia to the students/ learners which can help them in reskilling and upskilling and making them employment ready. Ministry of Education and IIT Madras has signed more than 55 MoUs with the leading industries partners. As on 22nd November, 2024, more than 320 Courses are available on the platform and more than 1.27 lakhs learners have enrolled on this platforms for their Skill enhancement.

झारखंड में पीएमकेवीवाई

1071. श्री काली चरण सिंह:
श्री मनीष जायसवाल:

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

(क) झारखंड के चतरा जिले में पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त अभ्यर्थियों और नौकरी प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ जिलों सहित झारखंड से कितने प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को नौकरी मिली है;

(ग) प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थियों की संख्या का राज्य-वार ब्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थियों का चयन किस प्रकार किया जा रहा है?

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

(क) कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) वर्ष 2015 से अपनी प्रमुख स्कीम प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य देश भर के युवाओं को अल्पावधि प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) के माध्यम से कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना तथा पूर्व प्रशिक्षण मान्यता (आरपीएल), कौशलोन्नयन और पुनर्कौशलीकरण के माध्यम से कौशल विकास प्रदान करना है। पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत एसटीटी प्रमाणित उम्मीदवारों को नियोजन के अवसर प्रदान किए गए हैं तथा आरपीएल में पहले से मौजूद कौशल के प्रमाणन की प्रक्रिया शामिल है।

पीएमकेवीवाई स्कीम के अंतर्गत, स्कीम के पहले तीन चरणों 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 अंतर्गत, 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।

पीएमकेवीवाई स्कीम के अंतर्गत, दिनांक 31.10.2024 तक झारखंड के चतरा जिले में कुल 6,888 उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित/उन्मुख किया गया है। जिनमें से, पीएमकेवीवाई के पहले तीन चरणों के दौरान 786 उम्मीदवारों को रोजगार मिल गया है।

(ख) पीएमकेवीवाई स्कीम के अंतर्गत, दिनांक 31.10.2024 तक झारखंड राज्य में कुल 3,07,766 उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित/उन्मुख किया गया है, जिनमें से 30,372 उम्मीदवारों को हजारीबाग जिले में और 18,705 उम्मीदवारों को रामगढ़ जिले में प्रशिक्षित/उन्मुख किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, पीएमकेवीवाई के पहले तीन चरणों के तहत, दिनांक 31.10.2024 तक झारखंड राज्य में 29,461 उम्मीदवारों को रोजगार मिलने की सूचना दी गई है, जिनमें से 2,053 उम्मीदवारों को हजारीबाग जिले में और 1,233 उम्मीदवारों को रामगढ़ जिले में नौकरी मिलने की सूचना दी गई है।

(ग) पीएमकेवीवाई स्कीम के अंतर्गत, दिनांक 31.10.2024 तक प्रशिक्षित/उन्मुख उम्मीदवारों का राज्य-वार विवरण अनुबंध में दिया गया है।

(घ) पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत, कोई भी व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर सकता है, बशर्ते वह पात्रता मानदंड को पूरा करता हो। लक्षित समूहों में वे लोग शामिल हैं जो नए कौशल, पुनर्कौ शल या कौशलोन्नयन के लिए अल्पावधि प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) अशिक्षित उम्मीदवार, स्कूल/कॉलेज की पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़ने वाले और बेरोजगार युवा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। पूर्व शिक्षण मान्यता (आरपीएल) उन व्यक्तियों के लिए है जिनके पास पहले से अनुभव या कौशल है और जो आकलन और प्रमाणन से गुजरने के इच्छुक हैं। विशेष परियोजनाएं उभरते कौशल में सीमांत समूहों और जॉब रोलों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करती हैं। पात्रता के लिए वैध आधार के साथ भारतीय नागरिक होना आवश्यक है। एसटीटी और विशेष परियोजनाओं के लिए आयु-सीमा 15 से 45 वर्ष है, और आरपीएल के लिए 18 से 59 वर्ष है, आरपीएल प्रतिभागियों के लिए पूर्व रोजगार-विशिष्ट अनुभव आवश्यक है।

विवरण

31.10.2024 तक पीएमकेवीवाई स्कीम के तहत प्रशिक्षित/उन्मुख उम्मीदवारों का राज्य-वार ब्योरा

राज्य का नाम	**प्रशिक्षित/उन्मुख उम्मीदवारों की संख्या**
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	5,431
आंध्र प्रदेश	5,15,400
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	97,057
असम	8,24,314
बिहार	7,23,547
चंडीगढ़	27,818
छत्तीसगढ	1,99,419
दिल्ली	5,20,285
गोवा	10,386
गुजरात	4,67,349
हरियाणा	7,29,617
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,66,785
जम्मू और कश्मीर	4,12,380
झारखंड	3,07,766
कर्नाटक	5,65,277
केरल	2,71,242
लद्दाख	4,047
लक्षद्वीप	390

मध्य प्रदेश	11,37,814
महाराष्ट्र	13,05,040
मणिपुर	1,05,596
मेघालय	56,924
मिजोरम	40,359
नागालैंड	51,320
ओडिशा	5,96,273
पुदुचेरी	33,608
पंजाब	5,35,986
राजस्थान	13,33,015
सिक्किम	19,041
तमिलनाडु	8,52,858
तेलंगाना	4,52,880
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	11,527
त्रिपुरा	1,55,206
उत्तर प्रदेश	23,36,352
उत्तराखंड	2,45,439
पश्चिम बंगाल	6,37,623
योग	1,57,55,371

MARINE SPECIES CONSERVATION

1072. SHRI Y. S . AVINASH REDDY:

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

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Government for conservation of marine species;

(b) whether the Government provides financial assistance for the protection of marine species; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) The Government has taken various important steps for the conservation of marine species which includes the following:

i. A network of protected areas across the Coastal States and Islands of the country has been created for the conservation of marine species under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
ii. Many threatened marine species have been listed in Schedule I and II of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972 providing them protection against hunting.
iii. The Ministry has amended Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to empower Indian Coast Guards for entry, search, arrest and detention in case of contravention of provisions of the Act.
iv. The Ministry has released a National Marine Turtle Action Plan with the aim to conserve marine turtles and their habitats in India.
v. The Ministry has released 'Marine Megafauna Stranding Management Guidelines' in 2021 for management of stranding and entanglement of marine megafauna.
vi. The Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification,2019, promulgated under Environment (Protection) Act 1986, has specific focus on conservation and management plans of Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESAs), like Mangroves, Sea grasses, Sand dunes, Corals and Coral reefs, Biologically active mudflats, Turtle nesting grounds, and Horseshoe crabs' habitats.
vii. The Ministry provides financial assistance to States/UTs under the Centrally sponsored Scheme 'Development of Wildlife Habitats' for conservation of wildlife including marine fauna and its habitat. The details are provided in the enclosed Statement

.

viii. The Ministry is granting funds under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes to maritime States for the conservation of Corals and Mangroves.

ix. The Ministry under the National Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority provides funding support for conservation of Dugongs and their habitats.

STATEMENT

Details of funds released to coastal 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
1	Aand N Islands	132.64	0	135.77	25.125	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3	Goa	111.654	0	0	0	50.10
4	Gujarat	0	124.5849	0	200.01	206.99
5	Karnataka	739.046	586.12634	1256.59314	291.71146	581.52346
6	Kerala	845.026	731.2845	295.7737	224.4735	921.0361
7	Maharashtra	715.781	146.08	0	350.3879	554.69645
8	Odisha	701.504	697.50	726.80273	967.4976	612.81161
9	Tamil Nadu	409.505	334.0354	390.75715	132.95205	373.8902

10	West Bengal	891.073	710.61953	757.25599	201.30866	385.29988
11	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	5.22
12	Lakshadweep	193.272	462.409	462.086	269.9055	124.655
	Grand Total	**4739.501**	**3792.64**	**4025.039**	**2663.372**	**3816.223**

प्रवासी दिहाड़ी मजदूर

1073. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार के पास दिहाड़ी मजदूरों की राज्य-वार संख्या का पता लगाने के लिए कोई तंत्र है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली में उक्त मजदूरों की संख्या कितनी है तथा तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 26 अगस्त, 2021 को ई-श्रम पोर्टल की शुरुआत की। इसे ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर प्रवासी कामगारों सहित असंगठित कामगारों के पंजीकरण के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को उपलब्ध कराया गया है। इसमें असंगठित कामगार स्व-घोषणा के आधार पर भी पोर्टल पर स्वयं को पंजीकृत करा सकता है। ई-श्रम पोर्टल का मुख्य उद्देश्य आधार से जुड़े प्रवासी कामगारों एवं दिहाड़ी मंजदूरों सहित असंगठित कामगारों का एक राष्ट्रीय डेटाबेस सृजित करना तथा ऐसे कामगारों का मौजूदा सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के अंतर्गत पंजीकरण को सुविधाजनक बनाना है। दिनांक 26.11.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार इस पोर्टल पर 30.41 करोड़ कामगारों ने पंजीकरण कराया है। इसका राज्य-वर ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

<u>विवरण</u>

पंजीकृत कामगारों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य	कुल पंजीकरण
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	32293
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	8125924
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	196193
4	असम	7565925
5	बिहार	29552012
6	चंडीगढ़	184877
7	छत्तीसगढ	8519047
8	दिल्ली	3441699
9	गोवा	74992
10	गुजरात	11866463
11	हरियाणा	5348065
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1980851
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	3526627
14	झारखंड	9591275
15	कर्नाटक	10261173
16	केरल	6002286
17	लद्दाख	33277
18	लक्षद्वीप	2747
19	मध्य प्रदेश	18387723
20	महाराष्ट्र	17255023
21	मणिपुर	451285
22	मेघालय	325422
23	मिजोरम	64899
24	नागालैंड	231307
25	ओडिशा	13518091
26	पुडुचेरी	189031
27	पंजाब	5761356
28	राजस्थान	14216619
29	सिक्किम	42018
30	तमिलनाडु	8873813
31	तेलंगाना	4441600
32	दादरा व नगर हवेली एवं दमन व दीव	74277

33	त्रिपुरा	883661
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	83729241
35	उत्तराखंड	3051600
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	26396249
	कुल	304198941

MINIMUM WAGE TO GIG WORKERS

1074. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

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

(a)the details of total number of workers engaged in the gig economy as of now across the country;

(b)whether the Government has received any data from the State Governments on the minimum wage set by them under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled workers, non-matriculate, matriculate, graduate, and above graduate and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c)whether the e-commerce platforms are required to comply with the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and the Code on Wages, 2019 and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons why many e-commerce platforms do not have any minimum wage policy;

(d)the steps taken by the Government to ensure local hourly minimum wage for gig workers; and

(e)the details of gig workers availing the benefit of Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan Yojana during the last five years, 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) to (e): For the first time, the definition of ‘gig workers’ and ‘platform workers’ and provisions related to the same have been provided in the Code on Social Security, 2020 which has been enacted by the Parliament.

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

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, provides for fixing minimum rates of wages in scheduled employments. The provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, have been rationalized and subsumed under the Code on Wages, 2019 and the components of minimum wages stipulated therein also provide for cost of living allowance. Further, the Code makes minimum wages universally applicable across employments and thus moves ahead from restrictive applicability of minimum wages limited to scheduled employments as provided for under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

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 including gig and platform workers. The scheme was launched in March, 2019.

The details of unorganized workers, including gig and platform workers, enrolled under PM-SYM scheme during the last five years, state-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State-wise enrollment under Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) scheme in the last five years

State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	824	275	175	32	9
Andhra Pradesh	107289	5951	1567	17800	627
Arunachal Pradesh	1580	75	208	175	77
Assam	7559	3851	6352	10469	2843
Bihar	75342	13711	9294	10347	1891

Chandigarh	3208	52	89	12	12
Chhattisgarh	109245	3635	5033	16040	1759
Delhi	2664	579	1575	555	365
Goa	727	36	26	972	17
Gujarat	31047	1573	2419	16448	1837
Haryana	219807	16136	9946	3922	459
Himachal Pradesh	26045	1181	2659	3089	138
Jammu and Kashmir	26765	6555	3150	599	257
Jharkhand	28130	1989	1645	4820	507
Karnataka	52400	8366	16241	15534	4836
Kerala	2369	1121	1894	2984	224
Ladakh	559	9	7	4	3
Madhya Pradesh	37694	4719	7568	46102	2203
Maharashtra	51025	6819	6989	8905	4758
Manipur	1302	234	335	1488	151
Meghalaya	1178	792	411	2107	400
Mizoram	120	54	60	469	164
Nagaland	2525	736	138	91	35
Odisha	48240	8706	7097	12541	2267
Puducherry	299	79	73	1049	3760
Punjab	10912	1411	1544	22465	217
Rajasthan	37295	3090	2592	22053	14800
Sikkim	42	21	17	166	20
Tamil Nadu	13671	2131	2322	6426	1904
Telangana	17500	2270	1777	6525	688
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	574	37	21	20	43
Tripura	12176	3074	1338	1371	1854
Uttar Pradesh	138680	23964	13168	19211	10656
Uttarakhand	14558	1224	493	3757	544
West Bengal	24374	12336	20146	13946	5450

PERMANENT STATUS TO WORKERS

1075. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

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

(a)whether it is a fact that no legislation has been enacted to confer permanent status to daily wage, contract or casual workers who have been in continuous service for a period of 180 days in a period of 12 months;

(b)if so, whether the Government plans to enact any such legislation, if so, the details thereof;

(c)the details of steps being taken by the Government to ensure the compliance with the principle of equal pay for equal work as directed by the Supreme Court in State of Punjab vs Jagjit Singh, AIR 2016 SC 5176; and

(d)the details of steps being taken/to be taken by the Government to stop the widespread violation across sectors including the public sector of the fundamental right to equality in pay for the work done between a contract/casual/daily wage worker and a permanent worker?

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): Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) had notified one time scheme on 10.09.1993 to confer temporary status and subsequent regularization of casual labourers/workers who were in Government for more than 240 days (206 days in case of offices observing 5 days week) on the date of issue of the scheme.

DoPT had issued instruction on the subject matter of “Equal Pay for Equal Work for Casual Workers” for general compliance and also specific to Directions of the Supreme Court in State of Punjab vs Jagjit Singh, AIR-2016 SC 5176, vide Office Memorandum dated 04.09.2019 to all the Ministries/Departments of Government of India for compliance.

Government has issued the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules 1971, under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, which requires inter-alia, that contract workers is to be paid wages as applicable to workers directly employed for same and similar work.

The Government has set-up the Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) which is the country-wide network of Deputy Chief Labour Commissioners (Central) and Regional Labour Commissioners (Central) under the control of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) to ensure enforcement of the Labour Laws in the Central Sphere. Inspections are carried out to ensure compliance and appropriate action is being taken in case of any violation/contravention.

EVALUATION OF CARRYING CAPACITY OF TOURISM CENTRES

1076. ADV DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

(a) whether the Government has established any scientific criteria or guidelines to evaluate the carrying capacity of each tourism centre and destination across the country to ensure sustainable tourism;

(b) if so, the details of these criteria and the methodology used for such evaluations, including any parameters related to environmental impact, infrastructure limits, and visitor safety;

(c) whether there is a process for regularly reviewing and updating these criteria in light of changes in visitor numbers, environmental conditions and local community needs; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to promote tourism in Idukki and Wayanad, where livelihood of local population depends on tourism?

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

(a) to (c): The Ministry of Tourism has issued guidelines for its Swadesh Darshan scheme (SD2.0), which emphasis to undertake benchmarking and gap analysis with respect of multiple items including carrying capacity.

The Ministry of Tourism has also circulated a Template for Destination Master Plan, Strategy and Action Plan to the State Governments which includes guidance on assessment of carrying capacity of destination and managing carrying capacity. The said method guides to undertake assessment of physical carrying capacity of the destination in terms of number of visitors that can be allowed over a period of time in a delineated limit. It further advises to consider other natural and/or man-made

factors affecting the tourism carrying capacity of destination based on significance and criticality of these factors to the said destination. These factors may include variables such as heavy rainfall days, heavy snowfall days etc. Reviewing and updating criteria based on change in visitor number, environmental conditions and local community needs can be done as per destination requirement in order to ensure destination’s ability to sustainably and safely accommodate visitors without degrading the environment, resources and to ensure long-term tourism viability.

(d): Ministry of Tourism under its Schemes of ‘Swadesh Darshan’ and ‘Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)’ complements the efforts of undertaking development of tourism in different part of the country by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, subject to availability of funds, submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), adherence to scheme guidelines, utilization of funds released earlier etc. Under the above mentioned schemes, Ministry of Tourism has already sanctioned the following projects in the State of Kerala:-

Swadesh Darshan scheme		
Circuit/ Year of sanction	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned (₹ in Crore)
Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Pathanamthitta- Gavi-Vagamon- Thekkady	64.08
Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam	46.54
Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sree Padmanabha Temple, Aranmula	78.08
Rural Circuit 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	57.35
Spiritual Circuit	Development Sivagiri Sree Narayana Guru Ashram- Arruvipuram- Kunnumpara	66.42

2018-19	Sree Subrahmania- Chembazhanthi Sree Narayana Gurukulam	
PRASHAD		
2016-17	Development at Guruvayur Temple	45.19

Further, under the SD2.0, the Ministry has sanctioned a project 'Kumarakom, and Kozhikode (Beypore)' for ₹13.92 Crore.

The Ministry of Tourism has issued guidelines and templates for formulation of project proposals under 'Challenge Based Destination Development' a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan 2.0 to the States and has identified 'Varkala' under the Culture and Heritage and 'Thalassery' under Spiritual Tourism Category in this scheme in Kerala.

Ministry of Tourism under its scheme of "Assistance to the Central Agencies" has sanctioned 6 projects in Kerala as per the details given below:-

Sanction Year	Project	Amount In ₹ Crore
2016-17	Development of a Walkway/Promenade on Willingdon Island, Cochin, Kerala	9.01
2016-17	Central Financial Assistance for upgrading of Births and Backup area of Ernakulam Wharf at Cochin Port Trust	21.41
2016-17	Project for Up-gradation of Golf Course at SAI Trivandrum Golf Club by the Sports Authority of India	24.65
2018-19	Developing infrastructure at Cochin Port Cruise Terminal	1.21
2018-19	Creation of additional tourism facilities at the Cochin north Trust Walkway at Cochin Port Trust	4.65

2019-20	CFA for Development of Additional infrastructure in the new Cochin Port Trust Terminal	10.30

MULTI-SECTORAL INTERVENTION IN THE NATIONAL CLEAN AIR PROGRAMME

1077. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

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

(a) the progress made in achieving the targets set by National Clean Air Programme for 20-30% reduction in PM2.5 and PM10 concentrations by 2024;

(b) whether Government is aware that the programme is not legally binding with any specified penal action; and

(c) if so, the details of measures taken to establish a better enforceable mandate for multi-sectoral intervention in the National Clean Air Programme particularly in 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) to (c) : Government has launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in 2019 as a national level strategy to combat the increasing levels of air pollution 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 PM10 level up to 40% or achievement of national standards (60 µg/m3) by 2025-26.

The identification of non-attainment cities was based on PM10 levels. PM2.5, being a subset of PM10, also gets reduced to certain extent with actions aimed at PM10 control. Further, initiatives like BS-VI fuel norms, solid waste management under the Swachh Bharat Mission, and Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) framework for plastic and e-waste contribute to PM2.5 reductions.

CPCB issued directions under Section 31A of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 to 24 States/UTs including Karnataka, for ground level implementation of approved city action plan for 130 non-attainment and million plus cities focused under the programme. Further, MoUs have been signed among the targeted Urban Local Body (ULB), concerned SPCBs and CPCBs in case of 82 non-attainment cities, among targeted ULBs, concerned State Govt., and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) to implement city action plan and achieve prescribed air pollution reduction targets as part of NCAP.

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 as compared to 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. Details of air quality improvement in cities covered under NCAP is enclosed at **Statement** .

NCAP is multi-sectoral initiative involving the coordinated efforts of the Central and State Governments, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), and other stakeholders. It emphasizes source-specific mitigation measures through city, state, and national-level clean air action plans.

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), PM e-bus Sewa, 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.

All cities under NCAP have prepared city action plans to take measures to improve air quality as per the objectives of NCAP. Further, 24 State/UTs have prepared action plan under NCAP. An amount of Rs. 19,614 crore has been allocated to 130 cities till 2025-26 for implementation of city action plans.

The following committees have been set up at national, state and city level for periodical coordination, review and monitoring of progress of action plans under NCAP:

a. National Level
    - (i) Apex Committee
    - (ii) Steering Committee
    - (iii) Monitoring Committee
    - (iv) Implementation Committee
b. State Level
    - (i) Steering Committee
    - (ii) Implementation Committee
c. City Level
    - (i) City level Implementation and Monitoring Committee

Further, National Knowledge Network (NKN) has been constituted with a vision to build local technical capacities and create a larger pool of institutes to support activities under the NCAP. Institute of Reputes have been assigned to cities for providing technical expertise to ULBs to implement city action plans. Project Management Units (PMUs) have been established to assist ULBs to execute city action plans.

MoEFandCC has launched “PRANA” a portal for monitoring implementation of NCAP. On this portal, action plans of cities, states and line ministries are uploaded

and monitored for their implementation status. This portal serves as a platform to track implementation of action plans, physical and financial progress of cities for air quality improvement under NCAP.

For Karnataka, Steering Committee under Chief Secretary and Air Quality Monitoring Committee (AQMC) under Principal Secretary, Environment Dept., City Level Monitoring and Implementation Committees for four cities namely Bengaluru, Gulburga, Hubli-Dharwad and Davanagere, have been constituted for effective implementation of NCAP. An amount of Rs. 597.52 crore has been released to Karnataka State for implementation of city action plans.

STATEMENT

Improvement in PM10 concentrations of 130 Cities in FY 2023-24 w.r.t. FY 2017-18				
S. No.	**Cities**	**PM10 concentrations in 2017-18 (µg/m3) (Annual Avg.)**	**PM10 concentrations in 2023-24 (µg/m3) (Annual Avg.)**	**Percentage reduction in PM10 concentrations in 2023-24 with respect to the year 2017-18 (%)**
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.

एलआईसी के कर्मचारियों की स्थायी नियुक्ति

1078. श्री अमरा राम:

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

(क) क्या भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम के अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय के बाद भी स्थायी नियुक्ति नहीं दी जा रही है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ऐसी नियुक्तियां करने पर विचार कर रही है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ये नियुक्तियां कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क): एलआईसी बनाम डी वी अनिल कुमार के मामले में माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के दिनांक 18.1.2011 के आदेशानुसार, एलआईसी ने 5 वर्ष या उससे अधिक समय से कार्यरत चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों को नियमित करने के लिए एक योजना तैयार की थी और इसके परिणामस्वरूप 4770 व्यक्तियों को नियमित पदों पर नियुक्त किया गया।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम, रणबीर सिंह बनाम एस के रॉय, अध्यक्ष, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम एवं अन्य नामक वर्ष 2009 की सिविल अपील संख्या 6950 में वर्ष 2017 की अवमानना याचिका (सिविल) संख्या 1921 में माननीय उच्च्तम न्यायालय के दिनांक 27.04.2022 के आदेशनुसार कार्रवाई कर रहा है। माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने आदेश दिया था कि पात्रता के सत्यापन का कार्य एक समिति के द्वारा किया जाए, जिसमें इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के पूर्व न्यायाधीश, एक पूर्व जिला न्यायाधीश और उत्तर प्रदेश उच्चतर न्यायिक सेवा (यूपीएचजेएस) का एक सदस्य शामिल हो। पात्रता की प्रारंभिक शर्तों को पूरा करने के सत्यापन के बाद विधिवत योग्य पाए जाने वाले श्रमिकों के दावों का निपटान सेवा में शामिल किए जाने के स्थान पर उन्हें मौद्रिक मुआवजा प्रदान करके और सभी दावों और मांगों का पूर्ण और अंतिम निपटान करके किया जाएगा।

दिनांक 27.4.2022 को गठित उपर्युक्त सत्यापन समिति वर्तमान में स्वतंत्र रूप से व्यक्तिगत दावों के सत्यापन का कार्य कर रही है। माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के आदेशानुसार, समिति द्वारा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के बाद निर्धारित समय के भीतर एलआईसी द्वारा मुआवजे का भुगतान किया जाएगा।

(ख) से (घ): ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

PARYATAN MITRA AND PARYATAN DIDI

1079. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:
SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:
SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

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

(a) the details of the specific objectives of the Paryatan Mitra and Paryatan Didi initiatives for promoting sustainable tourism in the country;

(b) the manner in which these initiatives are likely to enhance the role of local communities in the tourism sector;

(c) the details of the training and support likely to be provided to the participants under these programmes to improve their skills and knowledge in the area of tourism; and

(d) the manner in which the said initiatives are aligned with the comprehensive goals of the Government regarding community engagement and economic development?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Tourism launched a National responsible tourism initiative by the name of Paryatan Mitra/Paryatan Didi. The initiative was piloted in 6 tourist destinations across India namely - Orchha (Madhya Pradesh), Gandikota (Andhra Pradesh), Bodh Gaya (Bihar), Aizawl (Mizoram), Jodhpur (Rajasthan) and Sri Vijaya Puram (Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

Through this initiative, Ministry of Tourism aims to elevate the overall experience for tourists in destinations, by having them meet 'tourist-friendly' people who are proud Ambassadors and Storytellers for their destination. This is being done by providing

tourism related training and awareness to all individuals who interact and engage with tourists in a destination.

Driven by 'Athithi Devo Bhava', cab drivers, auto drivers, staff at railway stations, airports, bus stations, hotel staff, restaurant workers, homestay owners, tour guides, police personnel, street vendors, shop keepers, students and many more were provided training and awareness on the importance of tourism, general cleanliness, safety, sustainability and also on the importance of providing tourists with the highest standards of hospitality and care.

Since the pilot of this program on August 15th this year, more than 3,500 people have been trained under this initiative.

On World Tourism Day 2024, Ministry of Tourism extended Paryatan Mitra and Paryatan Didi across 50 tourist destinations in the country.

SCHEME OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR INSTITUTES

1080. SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the details of the funds allocated under the Scheme of Financial assistance for setting up and upgradation of Institutes of Hotel Management and Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition (IHMs), Food Craft Institutes (FCIs) and other institutes in the country;

(b) the details of the number of new institutes that have been set up with financial assistance under the scheme, State-wise;

(c) the details of the number of institutes that have been upgraded with financial assistance under the scheme;

(d) the details of the number of proposals that have been made by the Government of Uttar Pradesh under the scheme; and

(e) whether the Government plans to open any IHMs, FCIs or other institutes in Kairana Parliamentary Constituency in the State of Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The scheme of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to IHMs/ FCIs/IITTM/ICI/NCHMCT/PSUs provides CFA for Setting up/ Expansion/Addition and Alteration of new branches, buildings and replacement/ upgradation of equipment of Central Institutes of Hotel Management and Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition (IHMs), Indian Culinary Institute (ICI), Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM), National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT) etc.

In addition, based on the proposals received from the State Government, the scheme also extends CFA for setting up of State Institutes of Hotel Management and Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition (SIHMs) and Food Crafts Institutes (FCIs) with upper ceiling of CFA to the extent of Rs.1650 lakh and Rs.750 lakh, respectively; whereas, for upgradation of existing FCIs to SIHMs, the extent of CFA is adjusted from overall ceiling against each component, as against CFA released earlier.

Detail of funds allocated during last 5 years under the said Scheme for setting up and upgradation of IHMs, FCIs and other institutes is placed at **Statement-I.**

(b) and (c): State-wise detail of new institutes that have been set up and institutes upgraded with financial assistance under the scheme is placed at **Statement-II.**

(d): State Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted 2 proposals viz. setting up of State IHM in Gorakhpur and upgradation of FCI Aligarh to SIHM.

(e): No such proposal has been received for consideration.

STATEMENT- I

Detail of funds allocated during last 5 years under the said Scheme for setting up and upgradation of IHMs, FCIs and other institutes is as under:

Sr. No.	Name of the Institute	Purpose of Grant	Amount Released (in Rs.)	Total Amount in each FY
2019-20				

1.	FCI, Deoghar	Setting up of FCI Deoghar	1,58,09,000	22,74,18,587
2.	SIHM, Dholpur	Setting up of SIHM Dholpur	4,88,00,000	
3.	ICI, Noida	Setting up of ICI at Noida	2,90,09,587	
4.	IHM, Jagdishpur	Setting up of CIHM Jagdishpur	4,50,00,000	
5.	SIHM, Sawai Madhopur	Setting up of SIHM, SawaiMadhopur	4,08,00,000	
6.	SIHM, Jhalawar	Setting up of SIHM, Jhalawar	4,80,00,000	
2020-21				
7.	FCI, Khajuraho	Setting up of FCI Khajuraho	25,00,000	23,15,81,500
8.	SIHM, Dholpur,	Setting up of SIHM at Dholpur, Rajasthan.	2,47,00,000	
9.	SIHM, Bodhgaya	Setting up of SIHM Bodhgaya (purchase of equipment)	2,00,00,000	
10.	FCI Jammu	Setting up of FCI Jammu (Procurement of Equipment)	1,00,00,000	
11.	SIHM, Dharamshala	Up gradation of FCI Dharmshala into SIHM	4,10,00,000	
12.	SIHM Dimapur, Nagaland	Setting up of SIHM Dimapur (Purchase of equipment)	2,00,00,000	
13.	SIHM Balangir	Setting up of SIHM Balangir	2,67,00,000	
14.	FCI Deoghar	Setting up of FCI Deogarh	1,50,00,000	

15.	NIWS Goa	Setting up of National Institute of Water Sports (NIWS) Goa	6,16,81,500	
16.	SIHM Agartala	Setting up of SIHM Agartala (Procurement of Equipment)	1,00,00,000	
2021-22				
17.	SIHM Jabalpur	Upgradation of FCI Jabalpur into SIHM	4,10,00,000	40,90,80,000
18.	IHM Jagdishpur	Setting up of CIHM Jagdishpur	9,66,00,000	
19.	FCI Balaghat	Setting up of FCI Balaghat, MP	1,60,00,000	
20.	SIHM Leh	Upgradation of FCI Leh into SIHM	4,10,00,000	
21.	FCI Shahdol	Setting up of FCI Shahdol	2,54,00,000	
22.	FCI Dhar	Setting up of FCI Dhar	2,54,00,000	
23.	SIHM Ramnagar	Setting up of State IHM Ramnagar	2,20,00,000	
24.	NIWS Goa	Setting up of NIWS Goa	8,00,00,000	
25.	FCI Almora	Setting up of FCI Almore (Procurement of Equipment)	1,00,00,000	
26.	SIHM, Imphal, Manipur	Setting up of SIHM, Imphal	4,00,00,000	
27.	SIHM Jhalawar	Setting up of SIHM Jhalawar	1,16,80,000	
2022-23				

28.	SIHM Aizawal	Setting up of SIHM Aizwal (Procurement of equipment)	2,00,00,000	21,34,20,990
29.	FCI Balaghat	Setting up of FCI Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh	1,15,43,741	
30.	FCI Shahdol	Setting up of FCI, Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh	1,29,05,420	
31.	FCI Dhar	Setting up of FCI Dhar	1,54,21,829	
32.	FCI Baran	Setting up of FCI Baran, Rajasthan	2,18,50,000	
33.	SIHM Ramnagar	Setting up of SIHM Ramnagar	2,80,00,000	
34.	SIHM Balangir	Setting up of SIHM Balangir	2,00,00,000	
35.	SIHM Dharamshala	Upgradation of FCI, Dharamshala to SIHM	4,10,00,000	
36.	SIHM Sawai Madhopur	Setting up of SIHM Sawai Madhopur	2,27,00,000	
37.	SIHM Imphal, Manipur	Setting up of SIHM, Imphal, Manipur	2,00,00,000	
2023-24				
38.	FCI Balaghat	Setting up of FCI Balaghat	1,60,00,000	18,32,05,420
39.	FCI Shahdol	Setting up of FCI Shahdol	2,58,05,420	
40.	FCI Dhar	Setting up of FCI Dhar	2,54,00,000	
41.	SIHM Ramnagar	Setting up of SIHM Ramnagar	2,50,00,000	

42.	SIHM Jabalpur	Upgradation of FCI Jabalpur into SIHM	4,10,00,000	
43.	NIWS Goa	Setting up of NIWS Goa	3,00,00,000	
44.	SIHM Sawai Madhopur	Setting up of SIHM Sawai Madhopur	2,00,00,000	
2024-25				
45.	SIHM Kakinada	Setting up of SIHM Kakinada	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
TOTAL				**1,28,47,06,497**

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of new institutes that have been set up with financial assistance under the scheme during last 5 years is as under:

S. No.	State	Name of the Institute	Present Status
1	Bihar	SIHM Bodhgaya	Operational
2	Goa	NIWS Goa	Operational
3	Jharkhand	FCI Deoghar	Operational
4	Jammu and Kashmir	FCI Jammu	Operational
5	Madhya Pradesh	FCI Khajuraho	Operational
6	Nagaland	SIHM Dimapur	Run under PPP mode
7	Odisha	SIHM Balangir	Operational
8	Rajasthan	SIHM Dholpur	Operational
9		SIHM Sawai Madhopur	Operational
10		SIHM Jhalawar	Operational
11		FCI Baran	Operational
12	Tripura	SIHM Agartala	Run under PPP mode
13	Uttar Pradesh	ICI Noida	Operational
14	Uttarakhand	SIHM Ramnagar	Operational

State-wise details of institutes that have been upgraded with financial assistance under the scheme during last 5 years is as under:

S. No.	State	Name of the Institute	Present Status
1	Himachal Padesh	SIHM Dharamshala	Operational
2	Ladakh	SIHM Leh	Operational
3	Madhya Pradesh	SIHM Jabalpur	Presently operational as FCI.

LOAN FOR MEDIUM ENTREPRENEURS

1081. DR. KALYAN VAIJINATHRAO KALE:

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

(a) whether the Government has initiated any program to provide loans to medium entrepreneurs who were defaulters or unable to pay the loan instalments on time due to Corona pandemic and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has any data about the total loan amount of the Government which has not been returned by entrepreneurs;

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to recover the loan amount; and

(d) the number of settlements done by the Government to recover the loan and to provide another loan and for businesses along with the details of loan amount settled, State-wise?

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

(a): In the wake of Covid-19 pandemic, Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) was launched in May, 2020 to support eligible Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and other business enterprises including stressed accounts with upto 60 days past due, to ease their liquidity position. The Scheme provided for collateral free loans to be given by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) to existing eligible borrowers with 100% guarantee in respect of the eligible amount as per the Scheme guidelines. The scheme was valid for issue of fresh guarantees till 31.3.2023. As informed by National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Limited (NCGTC), the operating agency of the scheme, a total of 1.19 crore loans amounting to Rs. 3.68 lakh crore were guaranteed, of which around 2.70 lakh medium enterprises were supported through guarantees amounting to Rs.64,561 crore.

(b): ECLGS being a guarantee scheme, Government through NCGTC issued guarantees for loans extended by MLIs. As informed by NCGTC, out of the total Rs. 64,561 crore loans to medium enterprises, loans amounting to Rs.2,653 crore, have been reported by MLIs as Non-Performing Assets (implying not repaid) as on October 31, 2024;

(c): The scheme guidelines provide that the lending institution shall exercise all the necessary precautions and maintain its recourse to the borrower for entire amount of credit facility owed by it and initiate all necessary actions for recovery of the outstanding amount as per their board approved policy.

(d): Under ECLGS, Government has only issued guarantees through NCGTC for loans extended by MLIs under the scheme. As per scheme guidelines recovery / settlement of loan accounts is to be undertaken by MLIs. The data on the number of settlements done by the lenders is not centrally maintained.

EMPLOYABILITY OF YOUTH

1082. SHRI JAGADISH SHETTAR:

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

the details of the measures being taken by the Government to improve the employability of youth, particularly to cater to the new age groups?

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

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 under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready and 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, 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 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)/Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) in the field of skill development and vocational education and training with twelve 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.

SPORTS DEVELOPMENT UNDER KHELO INDIA SCHEME

1083. SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:
Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:
(a) the total amount of funds allocated to Telangana State for sports development under the Khelo India Scheme, as well as any other sports-related initiatives, along with a breakdown of the manner in which these funds have been utilized; and
(b) whether any specific measures has been taken to encourage sports in Telangana State, including investments in sports infrastructure, training programs, and grassroots development initiatives, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Funds are allocated Scheme-wise and not State-wise in this Ministry. Details of funds allocated under the Khelo India Scheme, including in the State of Telangana, for sports development as well as any other sports-related initiatives during the last three years are as under:

(in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Financial Year	Funds allocated
1.	2021-22	869.00
2.	2022-23	600.00
3.	2023-24	880.00

These funds have been utilized for development of sports infrastructure, Khelo India Centres, Khelo India State Centre of Excellence, Khelo India Accredited Academies, Khelo India Athletes and other activities under Khelo India Scheme in the country, including in the State of Telangana.
(b) 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including investments in sports infrastructure, training programs, and grassroots development initiatives, rests primarily with the State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. The

Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports implements the following schemes to encourage sports in the country, including in State of Telangana:
(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).

ईएसआई अस्पतालों में पदों की संख्या

1084. श्री दरोगा प्रसाद सरोज:

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

(क) अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए नवसृजित पदों की कुल संख्या तथा नियमित समूह 'क' पदों तथा विगत 20 वर्षों के दौरान स्थापित नए ईएसआई अस्पतालों में की गई भर्ती का संस्था-वार/ श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) समूह 'क' और अन्य पदों पर संविदा आधार पर संस्था-वार/ श्रेणी-वार कार्यरत कर्मचारी की संख्या कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ग) समूह 'क' तथा अन्य पदों पर अंतराल सहित अथवा बिना अंतराल के संविदा आधार पर कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की कार्यावधि (वर्ष और माह) तथा कुल स्वीकृत पदों के सापेक्ष ऐसे कर्मचारियों के संस्था-वार/ श्रेणी वार/ पद-वार/ विभाग-वार प्रतिशत का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए आरक्षित कुल स्वीकृत पदों के सापेक्ष नियमित, तदर्थ और संविदा आधार पर कार्यरत सामान्य श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की पद-वार और संस्था-वार संख्या कितनी है?

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

(क) से (घ): अध्यापन निकाय, विशेषज्ञ ग्रेड II एवं बीमा चिकित्सा अधिकारी ग्रेड II के समूह क चिकित्सीय पदों पर भर्ती क्षेत्रवार की जाती है। वर्ष 2008 से 31.03.2024 तक देश भर में समूह क चिकित्सीय पदों में 5242 लोगों का चयन किया गया है। श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

अ.जा.	अ.ज.जा.	अ. पि. व.	ईडब्ल्यूएस	अनारक्षित
784	313	1280	74	2791

वर्ष 2008 से 31.03.2024 तक पराचिकित्सीय एवं नर्सिंग संवर्ग के ग्रेड में 5321 लोगों का चयन किया गया। श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

अ.जा.	अ.ज.जा.	अ. पि. व.	ईडब्ल्यूएस	अनारक्षित
667	393	1137	70	3054

नियमित आधार पर, संविदा आधार पर और तदर्थ आधार आदि पर कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों के ब्यौरे केन्द्रीय रूप से नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में पर्यटन स्थलों का विकास

1085. श्री राम प्रसाद चौधरीः

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य विशेषकर बस्ती मंडल में स्थित ऐतिहासिक एवं धार्मिक स्थलों और स्मारकों के जीर्णोद्धार एवं संरक्षण के साथ-साथ पर्यटन स्थलों के विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए/उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान बस्ती मंडल में उक्त कार्य के लिए सरकार द्वारा कुल कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने नए ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों या स्थलों को निकट भविष्य में पर्यटक स्थल के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए सूचीबद्ध किया है; और

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

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

(क) से (घ): पर्यटन मंत्रालय का लक्ष्य अपनी तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद) योजना के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश भर में पूर्व-चिह्नित धार्मिक और विरासत स्थलों पर अवसंरचना का विकास करने का है। उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल 6 परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं और प्रशाद योजना के तहत विकास के लिए 'आदिगुरु शंकराचार्य द्वारा स्थापित श्री काली मंदिर, चौक, लखनऊ जिला' तथा 'ब्रज के तीर्थ स्थल' मथुरा जिला' नामक 2 स्थलों को चिह्नित किया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, पर्यटन मंत्रालय 'स्वदेश दर्शन' और 'पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास हेतु केन्द्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता' नामक अपनी चालू योजनाओं के माध्यम से पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों/केन्द्रीय एजेंसियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों के प्रयासों को भी सम्पूरित करता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने स्थायी और जिम्मेदारीयुक्त गंतव्यों को विकसित करने के उद्देश्य से स्वदेश दर्शन योजना को स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0) के तौर पर नया रूप दिया है और उत्तर प्रदेश में 2 परियोजनाओं सहित 34 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रशाद, स्वदेश दर्शन और पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास हेतु केन्द्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रशाद योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

(करोड़ रु में)

राज्य	क्र सं	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि	जारी की गई राशि
उत्तर प्रदेश	1	वाराणसी का विकास - चरण-I	2015-16	18.73	18.73
	2	मेगा पर्यटक परिपथ के रूप में मथुरा-वृंदावन का विकास (चरण - II)	2014-15	10.98	10.98
	3	वाराणसी में रिवर क्रूज पर्यटन का विकास	2017-18	9.02	9.02
	4	वृंदावन में पर्यटक सुविधा केंद्र का निर्माण	2014-15	9.36	9.36
	5	वाराणसी का विकास – चरण -II	2017-18	44.60	31.77
	6	गोवर्धन में अवसंरचना संबंधी सुविधाओं का विकास	2018-19	37.59	30.97

उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

(करोड़ रु में)

राज्य	परिपथ का नाम/वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि	जारी की गई राशि
उत्तर प्रदेश	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	श्रावस्ती, कुशीनगर और कपिलवस्तु का विकास	87.89	72.56
	रामायण परिपथ 2016-17	चित्रकूट और श्रृंगवेरपुर का विकास	69.45	64.09

	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
	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	बिजनौर-मेरठ-कानपुर-कानपुर देहात-बांदा-गाजीपुर-सलेमपुर-घोसी-बलिया-अंबेडकरनगर-अलीगढ़-फतेहपुर- देवरिया-महोबा-सोनभद्र- चंदौली- मिश्रिख-भदोही का विकास	67.51	64.14
	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	कालिंजर किले (बांदा)- मगहर धाम (संतकबीर नगर)- चौरीचौरा, शहीद स्थल (फतेहपुर)- महुआर शहीद स्थल (घोसी)-शहीद स्मारक (मेरठ) का विकास	36.65	32.27
	रामायण परिपथ 2017-18	अयोध्या का विकास	127.21	115.46
	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	जेवर-दादरी-सिकंदराबाद-नोएडा-खुर्जा-बांदा का विकास	12.03	11.43
	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	गोरखनाथ मंदिर (गोरखपुर), देवीपट्टन मंदिर (बलरामपुर) और वटवाशनी मंदिर (डुमरियागंज) का विकास	18.30	18.12

उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

राज्य	स्वीकृति वर्ष	गंतव्य	एक्सपीरियंस का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)
उत्तर प्रदेश	2023-24	प्रयागराज	आजाद पार्क और देखो प्रयागराज ट्रेल एक्सपीरियंस	13.02
	2023-24	नैमिषारण्य	वैदिक- वेलनेस एक्सपीरियंस	15.94

उत्तर प्रदेश में 'पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास हेतु केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता' की योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

(करोड़ रु में)

राज्य	स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि	जारी की गई राशि
उत्तर प्रदेश	2013-14	आगरा कैंट रेलवे स्टेशन का संयुक्त विकास।	5.05	5.05
	2013-14	राय-बरेली रेलवे स्टेशन का संयुक्त विकास	4.44	3.55
	2017-18	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश में तीन स्मारकों की प्रकाश व्यवस्था- 1. दशाश्वमेध घाट से दरबंगा घाट (300 मीटर का विस्तार) 2. तुलसी मानस मंदिर 3. सारनाथ संग्रहालय	2.93	2.93
	2014-15	वाराणसी/सारनाथ में स्मारकों की प्रकाश व्यवस्था (सारनाथ में धमेख स्तूप, सारनाथ में लालकन का मकबरा और बनारस में मान महल)।	5.12	3.81

CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF PMIS

1086. SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:
SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any measures to enhance the professional efficiency of undergraduates and research scholars and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the "PM’s Internship Scheme (PMIS)" to enhance professional growth;

(c) the way by which the effectiveness of the Scheme to be measured beyond the initial matching of interns with companies;

(d) the specific challenges that might arise in implementing the internship placements in less industrialized States like Maharashtra and the way by which it will be mitigated;

(e) the amount of budget expected to be utilized under the scheme during the current year; and

(f) the number of expected beneficiaries of the scheme?

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 enhance professional efficiency of undergraduates, Department of Higher Education is implementing Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Protsahan Yojana (PM – USP) which has three component schemes, namely (i) Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University students (CSSS); (ii) Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh (SSS for Jand K and Ladakh); (iii) Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme (CSIS). These Schemes provide an equal opportunity to all the students to have an access to education and plays an important role in achieving professional efficiency.

PM Vidyalaxmi Scheme was also launched on 06.11.2024 to provide financial support to meritorious students of quality Higher Educational Institutions in the form of collateral free and guarantor free educational loans to cover full amount of tuition fees and other expenses related to the course. Additionally, for students with annual family income upto Rs. 8 lakhs and who are not eligible for benefits under any other government scholarship or interest subvention schemes, a 3% interest subvention for loan up to Rs.10 lakhs will also be provided during moratorium period.

Further, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has also taken various measures to enhance the professional efficiency of undergraduates and research

scholars, by incorporating a research component along with a sound academic foundation, which enables students to develop independent critical thinking skills along with oral and written communication skills. AICTE also promoted various schemes to enhance technical education for students and faculty in its approved institutions.

(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 on 3rd October, 2024, which is targeted at providing 1.25 lakh internship opportunities in the Financial Year 2024-25. PM Internship Scheme provides an opportunity to the interns to get training, gain experience and skills within the real-life environment of the businesses or organizations that helps in bridging the gap between academic learning and industry requirements, in turn assisting enhancement of his/her employability. Guidelines of the PM Internship Scheme-Pilot Project are available at www.pminternship.mca.gov.in.

(c) and (d): 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 of the Scheme across the country, including in the State of Maharashtra. Further, a concurrent Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) framework is also provided to enable tracking of the outcomes as well as to ensure corrective actions during the course of implementation of the Pilot Project. Additionally, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), 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 impact as it continues to be implemented.

(e): For the Pilot Project of the Scheme, an amount of Rs. 840 crores has been approved.

(f): As on date, 1.27 lakh Internship Opportunities have been posted by the companies for the Pilot Project of the PM Internship Scheme for the FY 2024-25.

Against these, approximately 6.21 lakh applications have been received and selection process by the companies is ongoing.

केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों की संख्या

1087. **श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:**

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

(क) देश में स्थापित/स्थापित किए जा रहे केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों की राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार और क्षेत्र-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उक्त विश्वविद्यालयों में स्वीकृत शिक्षण और गैर-शिक्षण पदों की कुल संख्या तथा उक्त पदों पर नियुक्तियों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का राज्य सरकारों के अनुरोध पर नए केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा सरकार के पास कितने अनुरोध लंबित हैं?

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

(क): शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अधिकार क्षेत्र में 48 केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय (47 केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय नियमित रूप में संचालित हैं और एक केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अर्थात इग्नू दूरस्थ शिक्षा मोड में संचालित है) हैं। केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र वार सूची संलग्न है।

(ख): केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में दिनांक 31.10.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार 18940 स्वीकृत शिक्षण पद और 35640 स्वीकृत गैर-शिक्षण पद हैं। रिक्तियों का होना और उनका भरा जाना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। ये रिक्तियां सेवानिवृत्ति, त्यागपत्र और छात्रों की बढ़ी हुई संख्या के कारण अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताओं के कारण उत्पन्न होती हैं; पदों को भरने का दायित्व केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों (सीयू) का है, जो संसद के संबंधित केंद्रीय अधिनियमों के तहत स्थापित सांविधिक स्वायत्त संगठन हैं और उनके तहत बनाए गए अधिनियमों और संविधियों/अध्यादेशों/विनियमों के उपबंधों द्वारा शासित हैं।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) नियमित रूप से संस्थानों में भर्ती की निगरानी करते हैं। केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को नियमित रूप से रिक्तियों को भरने का निदेश दिया गया है। केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में सितंबर 2022 में शुरू किए गए विशेष भर्ती अभियान के माध्यम से 11080 से अधिक शिक्षण और गैर-शिक्षण पद भरे गए हैं। यूजीसी ने सभी केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में

रिक्तियों/विज्ञापनों/नौकरियों की सूची के लिए एक साझा मंच प्रदान करने हेतु दिनांक 02.05.2023 को सीयू-चयन नामक एक एकीकृत भर्ती पोर्टल शुरू किया है।

(ग) और (घ) : केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के संबंध में क्षेत्र के अन्य संस्थानों को अकादमिक नेतृत्व प्रदान करने के लिए अनुकरणीय संस्थानों के रूप में कार्य करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। इसलिए, गोवा को छोड़कर प्रत्येक राज्य में कम से कम एक केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद (एनडीसी) द्वारा अनुमोदित 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना (2012-17) के दौरान उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली के समेकन पर बल दिया गया था। मुख्य रूप से नए संस्थानों की स्थापना के स्थान पर मौजूदा संस्थानों की क्षमता को बढ़ाकर विस्तार किया जाना था। इसके अतिरिक्त, चूंकि 'शिक्षा' एक समवर्ती विषय है, इसलिए राज्य सरकारें भी अपने-अपने राज्यों में उच्च शिक्षा तक बेहतर पहुंच उपलब्ध कराने के लिए विभिन्न पहलें कर रही हैं। वर्तमान में, राज्य सरकार की ओर से नये केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव में विचाराधीन नहीं है।

विवरण

शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार सूची

क्रमांक	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का नाम
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	आंध्र प्रदेश केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, अनतपुरम, आंध्र प्रदेश
2.		आंध्र प्रदेश केंद्रीय जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय, कोंडाकरकम, गाव विजयनगरम, आंध्र प्रदेश
3.		राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, तिरुपति, आंध्र प्रदेश
4.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	राजीव गांधी विश्वविद्यालय, इटानगर, अरुणाचल प्रदेश.
5.	असम	असम विश्वविद्यालय, सिलचर, असम
6.		तेजपुर विश्वविद्यालय, असम
7.	बिहार	दक्षिण बिहार केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, गया, बिहार
8.		महात्मा गांधी केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, मोतिहारी, बिहार
9.	छत्तीसगढ़	गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर, छत्तीसगढ़।
10.	दिल्ली	इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, नई दिल्ली
11.		जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया, जामिया नगर, नई दिल्ली
12.		जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय, नई दिल्ली
13.		दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली
14.		केंद्रीय संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, नई दिल्ली
15.		श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, नई दिल्ली
16.	गुजरात	गुजरात केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, गांधीनगर, गुजरात
17.	हरियाणा	हरियाणा केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, महेंद्रगढ़, हरियाणा

18.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	हिमाचल प्रदेश केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, धर्मशाला, हिमाचल प्रदेश
19.	जम्मू और	जम्मू केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, साबा, जम्मू और कश्मीर।
20.	कश्मीर	कश्मीर केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, श्रीनगर, जम्मू और कश्मीर।
21.	झारखंड	झारखंड केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, रांची, झारखंड
22.	कर्नाटक	कर्नाटक केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, गुलबर्गा, कर्नाटक
23.	केरल	केरल केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, कासरगोड, केरल
24.	लद्दाख	सिंधु केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, लद्दाख.
25.	मध्य प्रदेश	डॉ. हरिसिंह गौर विश्वविद्यालय, सागर, मध्य प्रदेश
26.		इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय, अमरकटक, मध्य प्रदेश
27.	महाराष्ट्र	महात्मा गांधी अंतरराष्ट्रीय हिंदी विश्वविद्यालय, वर्धा, महाराष्ट्र
28.	मणिपुर	मणिपुर विश्वविद्यालय, इंफाल, मणिपुर
29.	मिजोरम	मिज़ोरम विश्वविद्यालय, आइजोल, मिजोरम
30.	मेघालय	पूर्वोत्तर पर्वतीय विश्वविद्यालय, शिलांग, मेघालय
31.	नागालैंड	नागालैंड विश्वविद्यालय, नागालैंड।
32.	ओडिशा	ओडिशा केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, कोरापुट, ओडिशा।
33.	पांडिचेरी	पांडिचेरी विश्वविद्यालय, पुदुचेरी।
34.	पंजाब	पंजाब केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, बठिंडा, पंजाब।
35.	राजस्थान	राजस्थान केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, राजस्थान।
36.	सिक्किम	सिक्किम विश्वविद्यालय, गंगटोक, सिक्किम।
37.	तमिलनाडु	तमिलनाडु केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, तिरुवरुर, तमिलनाडु।
38.	**तेलंगाना।**	अंग्रेजी और विदेशी भाषा विश्वविद्यालय, हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना।
39.		मौलाना आज़ाद राष्ट्रीय उर्दू विश्वविद्यालय, हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना.
40.		हैदराबाद विश्वविद्यालय, हैदराबाद, तेलगाना।
41.		सम्मक्का सरक्का केंद्रीय जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय, मुलुगु, तेलगाना।
42.	त्रिपुरा	त्रिपुरा विश्वविद्यालय, अगरतला, त्रिपुरा।
43.	उत्तराखंड	हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा गढ़वाल विश्वविद्यालय, श्रीनगर, गढ़वाल, उत्तराखंड।
44.	उत्तर प्रदेश	अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय, अलीगढ़, उत्तर प्रदेश।
45.		बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर विश्वविद्यालय, लखनऊ, उ.प्र.
46.		बनारस हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी, यू.पी.
47.		इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय, प्रयागराज, उ.प्र.
48.	पश्चिम बंगाल	विश्व भारती, शांतिनिकेतन, पश्चिम बंगाल

PENSION SCHEMES FOR MINORS

1088. SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED :

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced any pension schemes for minors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the share of the Government's contribution towards these pension schemes and implemented in which manner these are being structured/implemented; and

(d) the details of the beneficiaries enrolled under the schemes, State-wise?

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

(a) to (d) NPS-Vatsalya Scheme, a contributory pension scheme for minors, was launched on 18th September, 2024 with the objective to create a pensioned society. The scheme is designed for parents/guardians to contribute for minor subscriber a minimum of Rs. 1000 per annum with no ceiling on maximum contribution. On attaining the age of majority of the subscriber, the account can be seamlessly converted into NPS account. The scheme is implemented through Points of Presence (PoPs) regulated by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) which include all the Public Sector Banks branches, Private Banks and Non-Bank entities.

As on 17.11.2024, a total of 66,495 subscribers have been enrolled under NPS-Vatsalya and the details of State/UT-wise enrolments are placed at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise subscribers under NPS Vatsalya

Sr. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of subscribers
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	59
2	Andhra Pradesh	7433
3	Arunachal Pradesh	40
4	Assam	1088
5	Bihar	2308
6	Chandigarh	142
7	Chhattisgarh	1121
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23
9	Daman and Diu	0
10	Delhi	2519
11	Goa	257
12	Gujarat	2936
13	Haryana	1695
14	Himachal Pradesh	608
15	Jammu And Kashmir	164
16	Jharkhand	1566
17	Karnataka	6640
18	Kerala	3618
19	Ladakh	1
20	Lakshadweep	5
21	Madhya Pradesh	2002
22	Maharashtra	9219
23	Manipur	177
24	Meghalaya	86
25	Mizoram	62
26	Nagaland	84
27	Odisha	2336
28	Puducherry	122
29	Punjab	996
30	Rajasthan	2267

31	Sikkim	45
32	Tamil Nadu	4955
33	Telangana	2329
34	Tripura	116
35	Uttar Pradesh	5012
36	Uttarakhand	679
37	West Bengal	3665
38	Others	120
Total		**66495**

Source: PFRDA

ESTABLISHMENT OF IIM IN TELANGANA

1089. SHRI BALRAM NAIK PORIKA:

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

(a) whether the Government has any plan for establishing an IIM in Telangana as part of Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the status and the progress made so far; 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): At present there are 21 IIMs out of which 7 IIMs (categorized as 3rd Generation) were established from the year 2015 onwards. Moreover, Ministry of Education runs the University of Hyderabad, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), English and Foreign Language University (EFLU) and Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANNU) in the State of Telangana. In addition, the Parliament has recently amended the Central Universities Act, 2009 for setting up the Sammakka Sarakka Central Tribal University at Mulugu at a cost of about INR 890 crore.

REPAYMENT OF VGF FOR VIZHINJAM INTERNATIONAL SEAPORT PROJECT

1090. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether the Government will consider to revoke the repayment clause of the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) for the Vizhinjam International Seaport project;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has received any request from the State Government of Kerala in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(a) to(d): As per the approved financing arrangements of the Vizhinjam International Seaport PPP project, the Government of Kerala (GoK) has to share with the Government of India (GoI), 20% of the premium that the State Government will receive from the concessionaire from the year 2034 onwards. Rest 80% of such premium shall be retained by the State Government.

Requests of the GoK for waiving off this premium sharing between the GoK and the GoI were deliberated and not accepted in the Empowered Committee meetings dated 27/6/22 and 27/7/24. Again, a request for waiving off this premium sharing was received in October 2024. After consideration, this request is not accepted as premium sharing was one of the conditions of the in-principle as well as the final approval for the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support.

IMPLEMENTATION OF KHELO INDIA SCHEME

1091. SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

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

the benefits of the Khelo India scheme in identifying the talent pool of different sports across the country?

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

The Khelo India Scheme identifies and nurtures talent through its Khelo India Talent Development program by supporting athletes across 21 sports including para-athletics, based on specific guidelines and benchmarks. As on date, 2781 Khelo India Athletes (KIAs) have been identified under the Scheme, who are provided support through coaching, equipment, medical care, and a monthly Out of Pocket Allowance (OPA). The KIAs training at various National Centres of Excellence (NCoEs) under the Sports Authority of India and other accredited academies are continuously strengthening the Nation’s sports talent pool. At the 2022 Asian Games in Hangzhou, China, 124 out of 644 Indian athletes were KIAs, and they contributed significantly by winning 42 out of India’s 106 medals, including 9 Gold medals. For the Paris 2024 Olympics, 28 KIAs were part of the Indian contingent of 117 athletes, highlighting the program's ongoing success and the critical role of KIAs in enhancing India’s performance in national and international sports events.

नर्मदापुरम जिले में प्रतिभूति पेपर मिल

1092. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

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

i) क्या सरकार के पास नर्मदापुरम जिले में स्थित प्रतिभूति पेपर मिल के विकास और एक नई पेपर मशीन की स्थापना संबंधी कोई योजना है; और

j) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): प्रतिभूति कागज कारखाना (एसपीएम), नर्मदापुरम, मध्य प्रदेश, भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रण तथा मुद्रा निर्माण निगम लिमिटेड (एसपीएमसीआईएल) की एक इकाई है जो करेंसी नोटों और अन्य प्रतिभूति उत्पादों के लिए कागज के विनिर्माण/उत्पादन में लगी हुई है। एसपीएमसीआईएल भारत सरकार की पूर्ण स्वामित्व वाली कंपनी है। एसपीएम, नर्मदापुरम के अलावा, बैंक नोट पेपर मिल इंडिया प्राइवेट

लिमिटेड (बीएनपीएमआईपीएल), मैसूर भी बैंक नोटों के लिए कागज के विनिर्माण में लगी हुई है। बीएनपीएमआईपीएल, एसपीएमसीआईएल और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक नोट मुद्रण प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (बीआरबीएनएमपीएल), भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) की एक सहायक कंपनी के बीच एक संयुक्त उद्यम है।

एसपीएम, नर्मदापुरम में एक नई पेपर मशीन लगाने के लिए कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। मौजूदा मिल की क्षमता वृद्धि पर कोई भी निर्णय विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है जैसे कि परियोजना की संभाव्यता और व्यवहार्यता, मौजूदा संयंत्र और मशीनरी की स्थिति, करेंसी नोटों की भविष्य की आवश्यकता, डिजिटल लेन-देन की प्रवृत्ति, अन्य मिल के विस्तार के लिए उपयुक्तता आदि। सरकार, आरबीआई और अन्य हितधारकों के परामर्श से मामले में समग्र दृष्टिकोण अपनाने के लिए इन कारकों को ध्यान में रखती है।

प्रसाद के अंतर्गत परियोजनाओं का प्रस्ताव

1093. श्री देवेश चन्द्र ठाकुरः

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

(क) बिहार राज्य सहित देश में तीर्थयात्रा कायाकल्प और आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रसाद) के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार के पास उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत विशेष रूप से बिहार के सीतामढ़ी जिले में परियोजनाओं का कोई स्वीकृति हेतु प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) देश में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत पर्यटकों के लिए विकसित की गई अवसंरचनात्मक एवं बुनियादी सुविधाओं का बिहार राज्य सहित राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): पर्यटन मंत्रालय का लक्ष्य अपनी तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद) नामक योजना के तहत देश भर में पूर्व-चिह्नित धार्मिक और विरासत स्थलों पर अवसंरचना का विकास करना है।

प्रशाद योजना के तहत बिहार में 2 परियोजनाओं सहित देश भर में कुल 46 परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं। प्रशाद योजना के तहत विकास के लिए ‘सिमरिया घाट, बेगूसराय जिला’ और ‘आमी मंदिर, सारण जिला’ नामक दो स्थलों को चिह्नित किया गया है।

(ग): प्रशाद योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

प्रशाद योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

(करोड़ रु. में)

राज्य/ संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	अनुमोदित लागत
आंध्र प्रदेश	1	अमरावती में तीर्थ 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 तीर्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	2022-23	54.04
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4	परशुराम कुंड का विकास	2020-21	37.88
असम	5	कामाख्या मंदिर में तीर्थ 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	मां बमलेश्वरी देवी मंदिर में तीर्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	2020-21	48.44
गुजरात	9	द्वारका का विकास	2016-17	13.08
	10	सोमनाथ में तीर्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	2016-17	45.36
	11	सोमनाथ में प्रोमनिड का विकास	2018-19	47.12
	12	सोमनाथ, गुजरात में क्यू प्रबंधन कॉम्प्लेक्स के साथ तीर्थ यात्रा प्लाजा का विकास।	2021-22	49.97
	13	अंबाजी मंदिर में तीर्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	2022-23	50.00
हरियाणा	14	माता मनसा देवी मंदिर और नाडा साहेब गुरुद्वारे का विकास	2019-20	48.53

जम्मू और कश्मीर	15	हजरतबल दरगाह में विकास	2016-17	40.46
झारखंड	16	बाबा बैद्यनाथ धाम का विकास	2018-19	36.79
कर्नाटक	17	श्री चामुंडेश्वरी देवी मंदिर में तीर्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	2023-24	45.71
केरल	18	गुरुवयूर मंदिर में 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, नर्तियांग शक्ति पीठ, ऐतनार पूल और चरणतला काली मंदिर में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधा का विकास	2020-21	29.29
मिजोरम	23	चितेवांग, जुआंगताई, रईक और आइजॉल में तीर्थयात्रा और विरासत पर्यटन के लिए अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	44.89
नागालैंड	24	मोलुंगकिमोंग, नोकसेन चर्च, ऐजुतो, वोखा और कोहिमा में तीर्थयात्रा अवसंरचना का विकास	2018-19	25.20
	25	जुन्हेबोटो में तीर्थयात्रा पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	18.18
ओडिशा	26	पुरी में अवसंरचना का विकास	2014-15	50.00
पंजाब	27	अमृतसर में करुणा सागर 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	युकसोम में फोर पैट्रन सेंट्स में तीर्थ सुविधा का विकास	2020-21	33.32
तमिलनाडु	31	कांचीपुरम का विकास	2016-17	13.99
	32	वेलंकन्नी का विकास	2016-17	4.86
तेलंगाना	33	जोगुलम्बा देवी मंदिर का विकास	2020-21	38.90
	34	रुद्रेश्वर (रामप्पा) मंदिर में तीर्थयात्रा और विरासत पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	62.00
	35	भद्राचलम में तीर्थ अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	41.38
त्रिपुरा	36	त्रिपुरा सुंदरी मंदिर का विकास	2020-21	34.43
उत्तर प्रदेश	37	वाराणसी का विकास -चरण-I	2015-16	18.73
	38	मेगा टूरिस्ट सर्किट 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 अवसंरचना सुविधाओं का विकास	2018-19	37.59
उत्तराखंड	43	केदारनाथ का एकीकृत विकास	2015-16	34.77
	44	बदरीनाथ जी धाम में तीर्थ सुविधा के लिए अवसंरचना का विकास	2018-19	56.15
	45	गंगोत्री और यमुनोत्री धाम में तीर्थयात्रा संबंधी मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विस्तार	2021-22	54.36

पश्चिम बंगाल	46	बेलूर मठ का विकास	2016-17	30.03
		कुल		**1605.20**

BALANCING FISCAL DEFICIT AND SOCIAL WELFARE

1094. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has established specific strategies to manage the fiscal deficit while ensuring that social welfare programs and developmental projects are adequately funded;

(b) if so, the details of these strategies, including any targets set for fiscal deficit reduction and the measures being implemented to achieve them;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any assessments to evaluate the impact of fiscal deficit management on the sustainability of social welfare programs and developmental projects;

(d) the time by which these strategies are implemented along with any milestones or benchmarks established for monitoring progress;

(e) whether the Government has engaged economic experts, stakeholders, and civil society organizations to gather input on effective fiscal management and its implications on social welfare; and

(f) the anticipated outcomes of these strategies in terms of maintaining fiscal discipline while supporting economic growth, social equity, and long-term development goals?

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

(a) and (b): In the Budget Speech for FY 2021-22, it was announced that the Government of India aims to attain the fiscal deficit level below 4.5 per cent of GDP by FY 2025-26. This glide path of fiscal consolidation was announced to retain adequate flexibility to manage public finances prudently and to ensure adequate resources are available to finance social welfare/development projects. Measures, inter-alia, include efforts to rationalise revenue expenditure with emphasis on capital expenditure and augmentation of revenues.

(c) and (d): Assessment of impact of fiscal deficit is a continuous exercise conducted by Ministry of Finance. This has enabled the government to prudently manage its public finances while ensuring adequate resource availability for social welfare projects/development programs, notwithstanding the unprecedented impact of Covid-19 pandemic. The Government has also ensured that the requisite consolidation is achieved in line with the Budget 2021-22 announcement.

(e) and (f): The Ministry of Finance holds meetings with the stakeholders including Finance Ministers of States and Union Territories with legislature, economic experts, as part of pre-budget consultations. The inputs from these meetings are aptly used in the annual budget.

FINANCIAL FRAUD IN A SPORTS EVENT IN PUNJAB

1095. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

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

(a) the details of the specific steps the Government is taking to investigate the allegations of financial fraud related to the Khedan Watan Punjab Diyan event in Punjab, and the current status of investigation;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the scam that has come to light through newspaper reports compromising the transparency and accountability of funds utilized for this event, if so, the details thereof along with the Government action in response; and

(c) the measures that will be implemented to ensure that such events are conducted with proper oversight and do not lead to misuse of public funds in the future?

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

(a) to (c): Sports being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports rests primarily with the State/Union Territory Governments, and the Central Government only supplements their efforts. The Khedan Watan Punjab Diyan event was organized by the State Government of Punjab and the event does not fall under the domain of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

INFLUX OF BANGLADESHI TOURISTS

1096. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

(a) the details of the number of tourists arriving in the country from Bangladesh during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the States in the country that are most visited by these tourists, and whether there are specific tourist attractions in India that are particularly popular among visitors from Bangladesh, if yes, the details thereof;

(c) the details of impact of the influx of tourists from Bangladesh on the local economy and tourism industry in the country;

(d) whether there has been a decrease in the number of Bangladeshi tourists visiting the country since July 2024, particularly in light of the ongoing crisis in Bangladesh; and

(e) if so, the details of the number of tourists reduced in comparison to the previous year?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM

(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

(a): As per the data from Bureau of Immigration, the details of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India from Bangladesh during 2019-2024 (till August) is placed below:

Year	FTAs
2019	25,77,727
2020	5,49,273
2021	2,40,554
2022	12,77,557
2023	21,19,826
2024 (till August)(P)	12,85,783

(P): Provisional

Source: Bureau of Immigration

(b): Ministry of Tourism does not maintain State-wise and attraction-wise Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs).

(c): No such study has been conducted by the Ministry of Tourism to assess the impact of the influx of tourist from Bangladesh on the local economy and tourism industry in the country.

(d) and (e): A decline has been observed in Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) from Bangladesh in July and August 2024 compared to respective months in 2023. The details are provided in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India from Bangladesh:

Months	2023	2024 (P)	Growth Rate (2024/23)
January	1,63,793	1,52,976	-6.60
February	1,80,317	1,91,965	6.46
March	1,98,463	1,65,208	-16.76
April	1,62,009	1,71,122	5.62
May	1,76,330	1,47,091	-16.58
June	1,77,091	2,01,162	13.59
July	1,96,991	1,57,086	-20.26
August	1,60,164	99,173	-38.08
September	1,73,982	-	-
October	1,77,917	-	-
November	1,63,776	-	-
December	1,88,993	-	-
Total (Jan-August)	14,15,158	12,85,783	-9.14
Total	21,19,826	-	-

(P): Provisional

Source: Bureau of Immigration

AMRIT DHAROHAR INITIATIVE

1097. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

(a) the specific objectives and key components of the Amrit Dharohar Initiative including the expected environmental and socio-economic outcomes;

(b) the details of the progress and milestones achieved under the Amrit Dharohar Initiative since its inception particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the impact of the Amrit Dharohar Initiative on wetland conservation and management and whether any study has been done in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of measures taken by the Government to involve local communities and stakeholders in the implementation and success of the said Initiative?

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) Amrit Dharohar Initiative of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFand CC), Government of India was launched in 2023 to promote unique conservation values of Ramsar Sites. The key components are Species and Habitat Conservation, Nature Tourism, Wetlands Livelihoods and Wetlands Carbon Assessment. The expected outcomes of Amrit Dharohar include protecting and promoting unique conservation and cultural heritage values, creating nature tourism opportunities and income generation for local communities, encouraging optimal use while ensuring maintenance of wetland ecological character, safeguarding and enhancing biological diversity and carbon stock.

(b) to (d) The details of the progress made under the Amrit Dharohar Initiative including in the State of Andhra Pradesh, studies done under the key components and involvement of the local communities and stakeholders are as follows:

(i) **Species and Habitat Conservation**: Studies conducted for inventorization of flora and fauna of 75 Ramsar Sites by Botanical Survey of India and Zoological Survey of India respectively. People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs) for Ramsar Sites have been developed/updated. For Kolleru Lake, a Ramsar Site in Andhra Pradesh, 73 PBRs have been developed/updated. To ensure effective monitoring of the management plans, guidelines for

Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) for Indian Wetlands were published and, METT Assessments for 22 Ramsar Sites has been done, so far. Ten educational videos on wetlands were developed for different levels of school students, in collaboration with Central Institute of Educational Technology, National Council of Educational Research and Training. An implementation framework for the wise use of wetlands was released.

(ii) **Nature Tourism and Wetlands Livelihoods**: MoEFand CC collaborated with the Ministry of Tourism for studying the matter and development of curriculum for training programs on nature tourism and wetlands livelihoods. Trainings on Alternate Livelihood Programme and Paryavaran Naavik Certification were conducted for 196 local community members from five Ramsar Sites. Further, a training module for Nature Guides was developed under the Green Skill Development Programme of MoEFand CC.

(iii) **Wetlands Carbon Assessment**: 'Standard Operating Procedure for Assessment of Carbon Stock in Wetlands' was released, which has been utilised to assess the Carbon-stock of 39 Ramsar Sites, including *Kolleru Lake in Andhra Pradesh*.

वन क्षेत्रों में वृक्षों की अवैध कटाई पर रोक लगाना

1098.श्रीमती हेमा मालिनी:

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

(क) क्या पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान एक ओर कई राज्यों में वन क्षेत्र बढ़ा है, वहीं दूसरी ओर कुछ राज्यों में वन क्षेत्र घटा है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या कई राज्यों में वन क्षेत्र घटने का मुख्य कारण वृक्षों की अवैध कटाई है;

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान वन क्षेत्रों में वृक्षों की अवैध कटाई के मामलों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस संबंध में की गई कार्रवाई का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या मौजूदा कानून वन क्षेत्रों में वृक्षों की अवैध कटाई को रोकने में सक्षम नहीं है और यदि हां, तो क्या कानून में संशोधन का कोई प्रस्ताव है?

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

(क) और (ख): मंत्रालय के अधीन एक संगठन भारतीय वन सर्वेक्षण (एफएसआई), देहरादून हर दो वर्ष में वन क्षेत्र का आकलन करता है। नवीनतम भारत वन स्थिति रिपोर्ट (आईएसएफआर) 2021के अनुसार, देश का कुल वनावरण 7,13,789 वर्ग किलोमीटर है जो देश के भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का 21.71% है। पिछले

तीन आईएसएफआर के रुझान देश के वनावरण में वृद्धि दर्शाते हैं। आईएसएफआर 2017 की तुलना में आईएसएफआर 2021 के आकलन में वनावरण में 5,517 वर्ग किलोमीटर की वृद्धि हुई है।

अधिकांश राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में वनावरण में वृद्धि देखी गई है, जिसका श्रेय बेहतर संरक्षण उपायों, सुरक्षा, वनीकरण गतिविधियों, वृक्षारोपण अभियान और कृषि वानिकी को दिया जा सकता है। कुछ राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में वनावरण में कमी आई है, जिसका कारण झूम कृषि, वृक्षों की कटाई, प्राकृतिक आपदाएं, मानव जनित दबाव और विकासात्मक गतिविधियां हो सकती हैं।

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार वनावरण और आईएसएफआर 2017 और आईएसएफआर 2021 के बीच इसमें हुए परिवर्तन का ब्योरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग)और (घ): वनों का संरक्षण और प्रबंधन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन की जिम्मेदारी है। पेड़ों की अवैध कटाई से संबंधित विवरण संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा अनुरक्षित किया जाता है। अवैध कटाई को रोकने के लिए भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927, वन्य जीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 और स्थानीय वन अधिनियमों/नियमों के तहत उचित कानूनी प्रावधान उपलब्ध हैं। इसके अलावा**,** अवैध कटाई को रोकने के लिए राज्य वन विभाग के फील्ड कर्मचारियों द्वारा नियमित गश्त की जाती है। वनों की सुरक्षा, संरक्षण और प्रबंधन के लिए स्थानीय समुदायों को शामिल करते हुए ग्राम स्तर पर संयुक्त वन प्रबंधन समितियां भी स्थापित की गई हैं।

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आईएसएफआर 2017 से आईएसएफआर 2021 तक वनावरण में परिवर्तन का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

(क्षेत्रफल वर्ग किलोमीटर में)

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वन आवरण		परिवर्तन (2017-2021)
	आईएसएफआर 2017	आईएसएफआर 2021	
आंध्र प्रदेश	28,147.00	29,784.00	1,637.00
तेलंगाना	20,419.00	21,214.00	795.00
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	66,964.00	66,431.00	-533.00
असम	28,105.00	28,312.00	207.00
बिहार	7,299.00	7,381.00	82.00
छत्तीसगढ	55,547.00	55,717.00	170.00
दिल्ली	192.41	195.00	2.59
गोवा	2,229.00	2,244.00	15.00
गुजरात	14,757.00	14,926.00	169.00

हरियाणा	1,588.00	1,603.00	15.00
हिमाचल प्रदेश	15,100.00	15,443.00	343.00
झारखंड	23,553.00	23,721.00	168.00
कर्नाटक	37,550.00	38,730.00	1,180.00
केरल	20,321.00	21,253.00	932.00
मध्य प्रदेश	77,414.00	77,493.00	79.00
महाराष्ट्र	50,682.00	50,798.00	116.00
मणिपुर	17,346.00	16,598.00	-748.00
मेघालय	17,146.00	17,046.00	-100.00
मिजोरम	18,186.00	17,820.00	-366.00
नगालैंड	12,489.00	12,251.00	-238.00
ओडिशा	51,345.00	52,156.00	811.00
पंजाब	1,837.00	1,847.00	10.00
राजस्थान	16,572.00	16,655.00	83.00
सिक्किम	3,344.00	3,341.00	-3.00
तमिलनाडु	26,281.00	26,419.00	138.00
त्रिपुरा	7,726.00	7,722.00	-4.00
उत्तर प्रदेश	14,679.00	14,818.00	139.00
उत्तराखंड	24,295.00	24,305.00	10.00
पश्चिम बंगाल	16,847.00	16,832.00	-15.00
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर		21,387.00	
लद्दाख	23,241.00	2,272.00	418
अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह	6,742.00	6,744.00	2.00
चंडीगढ़	21.56	22.88	1.32
दादरा नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	227.49	227.75	0.26
लक्षद्वीप	27.10	27.10	0.00
पुदुचेरी	53.67	53.30	-0.37
कुल	**7,08,273.23**	**7,13,789.03**	**5,515.80**

**आईएसएफआर 2019 की रिपोर्ट में जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख के संयुक्त वनावरण की रिपोर्ट दी गई है।*

प्रदूषण फैलाने वाले उद्योगों का निरीक्षण

1099. **श्री बलवंत बसवंत वानखडे:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों में प्रदूषण फैलाने वाले उद्योगों का औचक / मौके पर निरिक्षण किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इसके क्या परिणाम रहे तथा इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई, निदेश दिए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या उक्त उद्योगों ने दिए गए निर्देशों का अनुपालन किया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) अब तक उक्त निर्देशों का अनुपालन नहीं करने वाले उद्योग तथा उन उद्योगों के विरुद्ध की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (**घ**) पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय मुख्य रूप से केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) और राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों (एसपीसीबी) के माध्यम से पूरे भारत के औद्योगिक इकाइयों की निगरानी करता है, जो क्रमशः राष्ट्रीय और राज्य स्तर पर पर्यावरण मानदंडों के अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं। पिछले 3 वर्षों अर्थात् वर्ष 2022 से वर्ष 2024 के दौरान, सीपीसीबी ने ऑनलाइन सतत अपशिष्ट / उत्सर्जन निगरानी प्रणाली (ओसीईएमएस) डेटा के आधार पर चयनित उच्च प्रदूषण क्षमता वाली 17 श्रेणियों और सामान्य अपशिष्ट शोधन सुविधाओं में आने वाली कुल 268 इकाइयों का निरीक्षण किया है। निरीक्षणों की राज्य-वार स्थिति संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है। निरीक्षण के दौरान, 129 इकाइयां पर्यावरण मानदंडों का अनुपालन नहीं करती पाई गई है, जिनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई की गई है (बंद करने के निर्देश: 5, कारण बताओ नोटिस / तकनीकी निर्देश: 67, उद्योगों को पत्र द्वारा

जारी निर्देश: 16 और एसपीसीबी / पीसीसी को निर्देश : 41) | शुरूआत में अनुपालन नहीं करने वाली 129 इकाइयों में से 37 इकाइयों ने बाद में पर्यावरण मानदंडों का अनुपालन किया है। निरसन समिति द्वारा अनुपालन करने की स्थिति की जांच के बाद सीपीसीबी द्वारा जारी निर्देशों का अनुपालन करने वाले उद्योगों के मामले में बंद करने के निर्देश निरस्त कर दिए गए हैं। शेष 92 इकाइयों पर सीपीसीबी के नोटिस / निर्देश अभी भी लागू हैं।

सीपीसीबी नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम के तहत गंगा और यमुना नदी के मुख्य प्रवाह वाले राज्यों अर्थात् उत्तराखंड, हरियाणा, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र-दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, झारखंड और पश्चिम बंगाल में संचालित अत्यधिक प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों (जीपीआई) का वार्षिक निरीक्षण भी करता है। यह निरीक्षण आईआईटी, एनआईटी और राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड / समिति (एसपीसीबी / पीसीसी) जैसे तकनीकी संस्थानों के अधिकारियों की संयुक्त टीमों द्वारा किया जाता है। इन निरीक्षणों के आधार पर उद्योगों की अनुपालन स्थिति ऊपर बताए अनुसार पता की जाती है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान संबंधित एसपीसीबी द्वारा की गई अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई इस प्रकार है:

वर्ष	जीपीआई की संख्या	कार्यरत	स्वतः बंद	अनुपालन किया गया	अनुपालन नहीं किया गया	
					कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किए गए	बंद करने संबंधी निर्देश जारी किए गए
2020	2740	2146	495	1975	171	99
2022	2706	2184	476	1752	432	46
2023	3186	2466	655	2419	47	65

संचालन यूनिट = अनुपालन किया गया + कारण बताओं नोटिस जारी किए गए

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वर्ष 2022-24 के दौरान ओसीईएमएस डाटा के आधार पर सीपीसीबी द्वारा निरीक्षण किए गए उद्योग और साझा सुविधाओ की 17 श्रेणियों की राज्य -वार स्थिति (दिनांक 18.11.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार)													
क्र. सं.	राज्य /संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	निरीक्षण किए गए उद्योगों की कुल संख्या	पर्यावरण मानदंडों का अनुपालन न करने वाले उद्योगों की संख्या	उद्योगों की संख्या जिन्हें ईपीए, 1986 की धार 5 के अंतर्गत बंद करने संबंधी निर्देश जारी किए गए	उद्योगों की संख्या जिन्हें बंद करने संबंधी निर्देश वापस ले लिए गए हैं	उद्योगों की संख्या जिन्हें ईपीए, 1986 की धारा 5 के अंतर्गत कारण बताओ नोटिस (एससीएन)/ तकनीकी निर्देश जारी किए गए	सीपीसीबी के एससीएन/ तकनीकी निर्देशों का अनुपालन करने वाले उद्योगों की संख्या	उन उद्योगों की संख्या जिन्हें पत्र द्वारा निर्देश जारी किए गए	सीपीसीबी के निर्देशों का अनुपालन करने वाले उद्योगों की संख्या	अनुपालन न करने वाली इकाइयों की संख्या जिनके लिए जल /वायु अधिनियम की धारा 18(1)(ख) के तहत एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी को निर्देश जारी किए गए थे	निर्देशों का अनुपालन करने वाली इकाइयों की संख्या(एसपीसीबी/ पीसीसी को धारा 18(1)(ख) के तहत जारी)	निरीक्षण के दौरान अनुपालन न कर रही लेकिन आज की तिथि तक अनुपालन करने वाली इकाइयों की संख्या	उद्योगों की संख्या जिनके लिए एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी के निर्देश अभी भी लागू हैं
		क	ख	ग	घ	ङ	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ	ट =घ +च +ज + ञ	ठ=ख-ट
	अंडमान एव निकोबार	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	आंध्र प्रदेश	11	5	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	असम	11	5	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	1	3	2
	बिहार	5	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0
	चडीगढ़	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	छत्तीसगढ़	11	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	दमन एवं दीव और दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	दिल्ली	4	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	3
	गोवा	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	गुजरात	27	16	1	1	9	3	0	0	6	0	4	12
	हरियाणा	15	8	0	0	2	1	4	2	2	0	3	5
	हिमाचल प्रदश	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	झारखंड	6	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
	कर्नाटक	24	14	2	2	5	2	2	1	5	0	5	9
	केरल	7	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	3
	लद्दाख	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	मध्य प्रदेश	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	महाराष्ट्र	32	18	0	0	8	1	0	0	10	0	1	17
	मणिपुर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	मेघालय	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	मिजोरम	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	नगालैंड	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ओडिशा	11	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
	पुडुचेरी	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	पंजाब	5	4	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	2	2
	राजस्थान	16	6	0	0	2	2	1	1	3	0	3	3
	सिक्किम	5	5	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	1	2	3
	तमिलनाडु	10	8	0	0	3	1	1	0	4	0	1	7
	तेलंगाना	11	6	0	0	4	2	0	0	2	0	2	4
	त्रिपुरा	3	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
	उत्तर प्रदेश	24	9	0	0	8	1	0	0	1	0	1	8
	उत्तराखंड	5	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	पश्चिम बंगाल	7	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
	कुल	268	129	5	5	67	22	16	7	41	3	37	92

FACILITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS

1100. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

(a) the details of the facilities for the development of sports in urban and rural areas;

(b) the details of the criteria adopted for the screening and selection of eligible sportspersons;

(c) the details of the sportspersons selected for participation in Olympic games during the last three events; and

(d) the manner in which the Government honour the medal winners and other non-winner sportspersons?

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

(a) and (b) 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including the development of sports in urban and rural areas and screening and selection of eligible sportspersons, rests primarily with the State/Union Territory Governments. 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 urban and rural areas of 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. Further, 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.

The identification and development of sportspersons in India is an ongoing process through various schemes implemented by SAI. These schemes include the National

Centres of Excellence (NCoE), SAI Training Centres (STC), the National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC), and the Khelo India Scheme. The aim is to identify and nurture talented athletes from both urban and rural areas, to excel at district, national, and international levels. The process utilizes globally accepted scientific methods for talent identification, supported by platforms like the National Sports Talent Search Portal, Khelo India App, and Fit India App, alongwith assessments and training programs for physical education teachers. The initiative is backed by collaboration between various stakeholders, including State Sports Departments, to ensure broad participation and transparency. The process of selection of athletes under SAI Schemes is provided at https://sportsauthorityofindia.gov.in/sai/sai-training-center.

(c) The details of the sportspersons selected for participation in Olympic games during the last three events are enclosed at **Statement** .

(d) The Government honours medal winners with prestigious awards, cash incentives, and employment opportunities, while non-medal winners are recognized through financial support, development programs, and training opportunities to foster further excellence.

STATEMENT

Paris Olympics 2024

S.No.	Name of Athlete	Discipline
1	Dhiraj Bommadevara	Archery
2	Tarundeep Rai	Archery
3	Pravin Jadhav	Archery
4	Ankita Bhakat	Archery
5	Bhajan Kaur	Archery
6	Deepika Kumari	Archery
7	Neeraj Chopra	Athletics
8	Avinash Sable	Athletics
9	Kishore Jena	Athletics
10	Parul Chaudhary	Athletics
11	Akshdeep Singh	Athletics
12	Paramjeet Singh Bisht	Athletics
13	Tajinder Pal Toor	Athletics

S.No.	Name of Athlete	Discipline
14	Annu Rani	Athletics
15	Abdullah Aboobacker	Athletics
16	Praveen Chithravel	Athletics
17	Muhammad Ajmal V	Athletics
18	Muhammad Anas Y	Athletics
19	Amoj Jacob	Athletics
20	Santhosh Tamilarasan	Athletics
21	Rajesh Ramesh	Athletics
22	Mijo Chacko Kurian	Athletics
23	Vithya Ramraj	Athletics
24	MR Poovamma	Athletics
25	Dandi Jyotika Sri	Athletics
26	Subha Venkatesan	Athletics
27	Kiran Pahal	Athletics
28	Prachi	Athletics
29	Jeswin Aldrin	Athletics
30	Sarvesh Anil Kushare	Athletics
31	Vikas Singh	Athletics
32	Suraj Panwar	Athletics
33	Priyanka Goswami	Athletics
34	Jyothi Yarraji	Athletics
35	Ankita Dhyani	Athletics
36	PV Sindhu	Badminton
37	HS Prannoy	Badminton
38	Lakshya Sen	Badminton
39	Satwiksairaj Rankireddy	Badminton
40	Chirag Shetty	Badminton
41	Ashwini Ponnappa	Badminton
42	Tanisha Crasto	Badminton
43	Nikhat Zareen	Boxing
44	Preeti Pawar	Boxing
45	Jasmine	Boxing

S.No.	Name of Athlete	Discipline
46	Lovlina Borgohain	Boxing
47	Amit Panghal	Boxing
48	Nishant Dev	Boxing
49	Anush Agarwalla	Equestrian
50	Gaganjeet Bhullar	Golf
51	Shubhankar Sharma	Golf
52	Aditi Ashok	Golf
53	Diksha Dagar	Golf
54	PR Sreejesh	Hockey
55	Harmanpreet Singh	Hockey
56	Jarmanpreet Singh	Hockey
57	Amit Rohitdas	Hockey
58	Sanjay	Hockey
59	Sumit	Hockey
60	Raj Kumar Pal	Hockey
61	Shamsher Singh	Hockey
62	Manpreet Singh	Hockey
63	Hardik Singh	Hockey
64	Vivek Sagar Prasad	Hockey
65	Abhishek	Hockey
66	Sukhjeet Singh	Hockey
67	Gurjant Singh	Hockey
68	Lalit Kumar Upadhyay	Hockey
69	Mandeep Singh	Hockey
70	Krishna B Pathak	Hockey
71	Jugraj Singh	Hockey
72	Nilakanta Sharma	Hockey
73	Tulika Maan	Judo
74	Balraj Panwar	Rowing
75	Vishnu Saravanan	Sailing
76	Nethra Kumanan	Sailing
77	Manu Bhakar	Shooting

S.No.	Name of Athlete	Discipline
78	Elavenil Valarivan	Shooting
79	Sift Kaur Samra	Shooting
80	Anjum Moudgil	Shooting
81	Vijayveer Sidhu	Shooting
82	Arjun Babuta	Shooting
83	Aishwary Pratap Singh Tomar	Shooting
84	Swapnil Kusale	Shooting
85	Sarabjot Singh	Shooting
86	Arjun Singh Cheema	Shooting
87	Rhythm Sangwan	Shooting
88	Anish Bhanwala	Shooting
89	Esha Singh	Shooting
90	Ramita Jindal	Shooting
91	Sandeep Singh	Shooting
92	Prithviraj Tondaiman	Shooting
93	Anantjeet Singh Naruka	Shooting
94	Raiza Dhillon	Shooting
95	Rajeshwari Kumari	Shooting
96	Shreyasi Singh	Shooting
97	Maheshwari Chauhan	Shooting
98	Dhinidhi Desinghu	Swimming
99	Srihari Nataraj	Swimming
100	Sharath Kamal	Table Tennis
101	Harmeet Desai	Table Tennis
102	Manika Batra	Table Tennis
103	Sreeja Akula	Table Tennis
104	Manav Thakkar	Table Tennis
105	Archana Kamath	Table Tennis
106	Sathiyan G	Table Tennis
107	Ayhika Mukherjee	Table Tennis
108	Rohan Bopanna	Tennis
109	N. Sriram Balaji	Tennis

S.No.	Name of Athlete	Discipline
110	Sumit Nagal	Tennis
111	Mirabai Chanu	Weightlifting
112	Vinesh Phogat	Wrestling
113	Antim Panghal	Wrestling
114	Anshu Malik	Wrestling
115	Reetika Hooda	Wrestling
116	Nisha Dahiya	Wrestling
117	Aman Sehrawat	Wrestling

Tokyo Olympics 2020

S.No.	Name of Athletes	Discipline
1	Satwik Sairaj	Badminton
2	PV Sindhu	Badminton
3	Rajani Etimarpu	Hockey Women
4	Lovlina Borgohain	Boxing
5	Deepak kumar	Shooting
6	Manika Batra	Table Tennis
7	Amoj Jacob	Athletics
8	Sarthak Bhambri	Athletics
9	Maana Patel	Swimming
10	Elavenil Valarivan	Shooting
11	Ankita Raina	Tennis
12	Neeraj Chopra	Athletics
13	Sandeep Kumar	Athletics
14	Rahul	Athletics
15	Amit Phangal	Boxing
16	Manish Kaushik	Boxing
17	Vikas Krishan	Boxing
18	Pooja Rani	Boxing
19	Manu Bhakar	Shooting
20	Abhishek Verma	Shooting
21	Yashaswani Deshwal	Shooting
22	Sanjeev Rajput	Shooting
23	Vinesh Phogat	Wrestling
24	Bajrang Punia	Wrestling
25	Deepak Punia	Wrestling
26	Ravi Kumar	Wrestling
27	Anshu Malik	Wrestling
28	Sonam Malik	Wrestling
29	Seema Bisla	Wrestling

S.No.	Name of Athletes	Discipline
30	Savita Punia	Hockey Women
31	Nisha	Hockey Women
32	Neha Goyal	Hockey Women
33	Rani	Hockey Women
34	Navneet Kaur	Hockey Women
35	Navjot Kaur	Hockey Women
36	Udita	Hockey Women
37	Surender Kumar	Hockey Men
38	Sumit	Hockey Men
39	Seema Punia	Athletics
40	Sharmila Devi	Hockey Women
41	Ashish Kumar	Boxing
42	Deepika	Archery
43	Salima Tete	Hockey Women
44	Nikki Pradhan	Hockey Women
45	Fouaad Mirza	Equestrian
46	Srihari Nataraj	Swimming
47	Aditi Ashok	Golf
48	KT Irfan	Athletics
49	Md Anas	Athletics
50	Noah Nirmal Tom	Athletics
51	Alex Anthony	Athletics
52	M. Sreeshankar	Athletics
53	Sreejesh Parattu Raveendran	Hockey Men
54	MP Jabir	Athletics
55	Sajan Prakash	Swimming
56	Vivek Sagar Prasad	Hockey Men
57	Aishwarya Pratap Tomar	Shooting
58	Avinash Sable	Athletics
59	Rahi Sarnobat	Shooting
60	Tejaswini Sawant	Shooting

S.No.	Name of Athletes	Discipline
61	Chirag Shetty	Badminton
62	Praveen Jadav	Archery
63	Udayan Mane	Golf
64	Anirban Lahiri	Golf
65	Vishnu Saravanan	Sailing
66	M C Mary Kom	Boxing
67	Sushila Chanu Pukhrambam	Hockey Women
68	Nilakanta Sharma	Hockey Men
69	Sushila Devi	Judo
70	Mirabai Chanu	Weightlifting
71	Lalremsiami	Hockey Women
72	Deep Grace Ekka	Hockey Women
73	Namita Toppo	Hockey Women
74	Birendra Lakra	Hockey Men
75	Amit Rohidas	Hockey Men
76	Dutte Chand	Athletics
77	Kamalpreet Kaur	Athletics
78	Simranjit Kaur	Boxing
79	Angad Veer Singh Bajwa	Shooting
80	Gurjit Kaur	Hockey Women
81	Reena Khokhar	Hockey Women
82	Monika	Hockey Women
83	Rupinder Pal Singh	Hockey Men
84	Harmanpreet Singh	Hockey Men
85	Manpreet Singh	Hockey Men
86	Hardik Singh	Hockey Men
87	Mandeep Singh	Hockey Men
88	Shamsher Singh	Hockey Men
89	Gurjant Singh	Hockey Men
90	Krushan B Pathak	Hockey Men
91	Varun Kumar	Hockey Men

S.No.	Name of Athletes	Discipline
92	Simranjeet Singh	Hockey Men
93	Dilpreet Singh	Hockey Men
94	Anjum Moudgil	Shooting
95	Gurpreet Singh	Athletics
96	Tajinnderpal Singh Toor	Athletics
97	Bhawna Jat	Athletics
98	Divyansh Panwar	Shooting
99	Apurvi Chandela	Shooting
100	Arun Lal Jat	Rowing
101	Tarundeep Rai	Archery
102	Bhawani Devi	Fencing
103	G Sathyian	Table Tennis
104	Achanta Sharath kamal	Table Tennis
105	KC Ganapathy	Sailing
106	Varun Ashok Thakkar	Sailing
107	Nethra Kumanan	Sailing
108	Subha Venkatesan	Athletics
109	Revathi Veeramani	Athletics
110	Dhanalakshmi Sekhar	Athletics
111	Arokia Rajiv	Athletics
112	Naganathan Pandi	Athletics
113	Sai Praneeth	Badminton
114	Sania Mirza	Tennis
115	Vandana Katariya	Hockey Women
116	Lalit Kumar Upadhyay	Hockey Men
117	Shivpal Singh	Athletics
118	Priyanka Goswami	Athletics
119	Satish Kumar	Boxing
120	Saurabh Chaudhary	Shooting
121	Mairaj Ahmad Khan	Shooting
122	Arvind Singh	Rowing

S.No.	Name of Athletes	Discipline
123	Annu Rani	Athletics
124	Atanu Das	Archery
125	Sutirtha Mukherjee	Table Tennis
126	Pranati Nayak	Gymnastics

Rio Olympics 2016

S.No.	Name of the Athlete	Discipline
1	Atanu Das	Archery
2	Deepika Kumari	
3	Laxmirani Majhi	
4	Bombayla Dev	
5	Vikas Gowda (Discus Throw)	Athletics
6	Seema Antil (Discus Throw)	
7	Manpreet Kaur (Shot Throw)	
8	Gurmeet Singh (men’s 20km walk)	
9	Baljinder Singh (men’s 20km walk)	
10	Irfan Kolothum Thodi (men’s 20km walk)	
11	Sandeep Kumar (men’s 50km walk)	
12	Manish Singh Rawat (men’s 50km walk)	
13	Nitender Singh Rawat (Marathon)	
14	Thonakal Gopi (Marathon)	
15	Kheta Ram (Marathon)	
16	Muhammad Anas (400m)	
17	Lalita Babar (3000m steeplechase)	
18	Tintu Luka (800m)	
19	Kavita Raut (Marathon)	
20	Sudha Singh (Marathon and 3000m steeplechase)	
21	OP Jaisha (Marathon)	
22	Khushbir Kaur (Walk)	
23	Sapna Punia (Walk)	
24	Dutee Chand (100m)	

S.No.	Name of the Athlete	Discipline
25	Sarbani Nanda (200m)	
26	Ankit Sharma (Long jump)	
27	Nirmala Sheoran (400m)	
28	Dharambir (200m)	
29	Muhammad Anas Yahiya (400m and 4x400m Relay)	
30	Jinson Johnson (800m)	
31	Renjith Maheswary (Triple Jump)	
32	Nitendra Singh Rawat (Marathon)	
33	Gopi Thonakal (Marathon)	
34	Ganapathi Krishnan (20Km Race Walking)	
35	Arokia Rajiv (4x400m Relay)	
36	Kunhu Muhammaed Puthanpurakal (4x400m Relay)	
37	Dharun Ayyasamy (4x400m Relay)	
38	Mohankumar Raja (4x400m Relay)	
39	Saina Nehwal (Women's singles)	Badminton
40	PV Sindhu (Women's singles)	
41	Kidambi Srikanth (Men's singles)	
42	Manu Attri and Sumeeth Reddy (Men's Doubles)	
43	Jwala Gutta and Ashwini Ponnappa (Women's doubles)	
44	Shiva Thapa (56kg)	Boxing
45	Manoj Kumar (61kg)	
46	Vikas Krishan (75kg)	
47	Avtar Singh	Judo
48	Dipa Karmakar	Gymnastics
49	Men's team – 16 members	Hockey
50	Women's team – 16 members	
51	Dattu Bhokanal (Singles sculls)	Rowing
52	Jitu Rai	Shooting
53	Apurvi Chandela	
54	Gagan Narang	
55	Abhinav Bindra	
56	Gurpreet Singh	

S.No.	Name of the Athlete	Discipline
57	Prakash Nanjappa	
58	Chain Singh	
59	Mairaj Ahmed Khan	
60	Heena Sidhu	
61	Kynan Chenai	
62	Ayonika Paul	
63	Manavjit Singh Sandhu	
64	Sajan Prakash (men's 200m butterfly)	Swimming
65	Shivani Katariya (women's 200m freestyle)	
66	Achanta Sharath Kamal	Table Tennis
67	Manika Batra	
68	Soumyajit Ghosh	
69	Mouma Das	
70	Rohan Bopanna (Men's doubles, Mixed doubles)	Tennis
71	Leander Paes (Men's doubles)	
72	Sania Mirza (Women's doubles, Mixed doubles)	
73	Prarthana Thombare (Women's doubles)	
74	Sivalingam Sathish Kumar (Men's 77kg)	Weightlifting
75	Saikhom Mirabai Chanu	
76	Narsingh Pancham Yadav (Men's FS 74kg)	Wrestling
77	Yogeshwar Dutt (Men's FS 65kg)	
78	Hardeep Singh (Men's GR 98kg)	
79	Sandeep Tomar (Men's FS 57kg)	
80	Ravinder Khatri (Men's GR 86kg)	
81	Vinesh Phogat (Women's 48kg)	
82	Sakshi Malik (Women's 60kg)	
83	Babita Kumari (Women's 55kg)	

	PR Sreejesh (GK) (C), Rupinder Pal Singh, Kothajit Singh, Surender Kumar, Harmanpreet Singh, VR Raghunath, SK Uthappa, Devinder Walmiki, Manpreet Singh, Chinglansana Singh, Sardar Singh, SV Sunil,	Hockey Men team

S.No.	Name of the Athlete	Discipline
	Akashdeep Singh, Danish Mujtaba, Nikkin Thimmaiah and Ramandeep Singh.	
	Savita Punia (GK) , Sunita Lakra, Sushila Chanu (C) , Deep Grace Ekka, Namita Toppo, Deepika Thakur, Monika, Navjot Kaur, Renuka Yadav, Anuradha Devi Thokchom, Nikki Pradhan, Poonam Rani, Vandana Kataria, Rani Rampal, Preeti Dubey, Lilima Minz.	Hockey Women team

PROMOTION OF TOURISM

1101. SHRI T. R. BAALU:

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

(a) the details of initiatives taken by the Government to support States and the private sector to exploit the tourism potential available in the country;

(b) the details to what extent it has helped to promote tourism in terms of enhancing the number of national and international tourist arrivals;

(c) whether any special schemes implemented by the Government in the North Eastern States and tourism potential States like Tamil Nadu; and

(d) 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 (d): The Ministry of Tourism under the schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan' and 'National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' provides financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities at various tourism destinations in the country.

The Ministry of Tourism has now revamped the Swadesh Darshan Scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD 2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and

responsible tourism destinations, following a destination and tourism centric approach.

The Ministry of Tourism, under its scheme of Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH) provides financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations for organising fairs and festivals and events which have the potential for promoting tourism to the region.

Details of funds sanctioned under the aforesaid schemes to State Governments/UT Administrations including North Eastern States and Tamil Nadu are enclosed at **Statement**.

Promotion of tourism in the North Eastern Region (NER) is among the focused and priority sectors of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER). MDoNER is implementing various projects for development of tourism sector in NER under various schemes viz. Prime Minister's Development initiative for North East Region (PM-DevINE) and schemes of North Eastern council.

To give fillip to private investment in tourism, three-star or higher category classified hotels located outside cities with population of more than 1 million, ropeways and cable cars and Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre Projects with minimum built-up floor area of 100,000 square metres of exclusively exhibition space or convention space or both combined, have been included in the Harmonized Master List of infrastructure sub-sectors.

To support efforts of States/UTs in granting and implementing 'industry status' for the tourism and hospitality sector, Ministry of Tourism launched a Handbook. The handbook aims to serve as a guide to States/ UTs and provide them a step-by-step guide on granting Industry Status to Tourism.

Details of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTVs) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) are as per following:

Year	DTVs (in million)	FTVs (in million)	Growth rate over previous year (%)	
			DTV	FTV
2021	677.63	1.05	-	-

2022	1731.01	8.59	155.45	714.26
2023	2509.63	19.25	44.98	124.11

Source: State/UTs Tourism Department

STATEMENT

Details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	State/ UT	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Andaman and 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 Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tezpur – Majuli – Sibsagar	90.98
9.	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vaishali- Arrah- Masad- Patna- Rajgir- Pawapuri- Champapuri	33.96
10.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj – Dharmshala- Deoghar	44.76
11.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya	95.18
12.	Bihar	Rural Circuit 2017-18	Development of Bhitiharwa- Chandrahia- Turkaulia	44.27
13.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Mandar Hill and Ang Pradesh	44.55
14.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Jashpur- Kunkuri- Mainpat- Kamleshpur - Maheshpur -Kurdar - Sarodhadadar- Gangrel- Kondagaon– Nathiyanawagaon- Jagdalpur- Chitrakoot- Tirthgarh	96.10
15.	Goa	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail	97.65
16.	Goa	Coastal Circuit 2017-18	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Dona Paula -Colva - Benaulim	99.35
17.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Ahmedabad- Rajkot- Porbandar –Bardoli- Dandi	59.17

		2016-17		
18.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vadnagar-Modhera	91.12
19.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Junagadh- Gir Somnath- Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar- Rajkot- Mehsana	26.68
20.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra	77.39
21.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Himalayan Circuit: Kiarighat, Shimla, Hatkoti, Manali, Kangra, Dharamshala, Bir, Palampur, Chamba	68.34
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Jammu-Srinagar-Pahalgam-Bhagwati Nagar-Anantnag-Salamabad Uri-Kargil-Leh	77.33
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama.	81.60
24.	Jammu and 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 and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai and Sudhmahadev	91.99
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Anantnag-Pulwama-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-ZanskarPadum - Daksum - Ranjit Sagar Dam	86.39

27.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla- Kupwara-Kargil - Leh	91.84
28.	Jharkhand	Eco Circuit 2018-19	Development of Eco Tourism circuit: Dalma- Betla National park-Mirchaiya- Netarhat	30.44
29.	Kerala	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi- Vagamon- Thekkady	64.08
30.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam	46.54
31.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of SreePadmanabhaArnamula	78.08
32.	Kerala	Rural Circuit 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	57.35
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development Sivagiri Sree Narayana Guru Ashram-Arruvipuram-KunnumparaSreeSubrahmania-Chembazhanthi Sree Narayana Gurukulam	66.42
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna- Mukundpur- Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh- Kanha-Mukki- Pench	92.10
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar	74.02
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Gwalior – Orchha – Khajuraho – Chanderi – Bhimbetka – Mandu	89.82
37.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit 2017-18	Development of Gandhisagar Dam- Mandleshwar Dam-	93.76

			Omkareshwar Dam- Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa Dam- Bargi Dam- BhedaGhat- Bansagar Dam- Ken River	
38.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit - Sagareshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach and Creek), Mitbhav	19.06
39.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Waki- Adasa- Dhapewada- Paradsingha- Telankhandi- Girad	45.47
40.	Manipur	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal- Khongjom	72.23
41.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri BijoyGovindajee Temple – Shri Gopinath Temple – Shri Bungshibodon Temple – Shri Kaina Temple	45.34
42.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit 2016-17	Development of Umium (Lake View), U LumSohpetbneng- Mawdiangdiang – Orchid Lake Resort	99.13
43.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit 2018-19	Development of West Khasi Hills (Nongkhlaw- KremTirot – Khudoiand Kohmang Falls – Khri River- Mawthadraishan, Shillong), Jaintia Hills (Krang Suri Falls- Shyrmang- Iooksi), Garo Hills (Nokrek Reserve, KattaBeel, Siju Caves)	84.97
44.	Mizoram	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Thenzawland South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek.	92.26

45.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit 2016-17	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl -Rawpuichhip – Khawhphawp – Lengpui – Chatlang- Sakawrhmuituaitlang - 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 (SalasarBalaji)-Jaipur (Shri SamodkeBalaji, GhatkeBalaji, BandhekeBalaji)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur(Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund) - MehndipurBalaji- Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji)	87.05
56.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Heritage Circuit Development of Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort) - Jaipur (Facade Illumination in Jaipur and Nahargarh Fort) -Jhalawar (Gagron Fort) - Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) – Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) - Hanumangarh (Gogamedi) - Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra) - Dholpur (Bagh-I-Nilofor and PuraniChawani) - Nagaur (Meera Bai Smarak, Merta) - Tonk (SunehriKothi)	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-	98.05

			Gangtok-TuminLingee- Singtam (exit)	
58.	Sikkim	North East Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam– Maka- Temi-BermoikTokel- Phongia- Namchi – Jorthang- Okharey- Sombaria-Daramdin- Jorethang- Melli (Exit)	95.32
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 2015-16	Development of Agartala - Sipahijala - Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur- Tirthamukh-Mandirghat– Dumboor-NarikelKunja- Gandachara–Ambassa	82.85
64.	Tripura	North East Circuit 2018-19	Development of SurmaCherra-Unakoti- Jampui Hills- Gunabati - Bhunaneshwari- Neermahal-Boxanagar- Chottakhola- Pilak-Avangchaarra	44.83
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilwastu	87.89

		2016-17		
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit 2016-17	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Ahar-Aligarh-Kasganj-Sarosi (Unnao)-Pratapgarh- Kausambi-Mirzapur-Gorakhpur-Domariyaganj-Basti-Barabanki-Azamgarh-Kairana-Baghpat- Shahjahanpur	71.91
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Bijnor- Meerut-Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda-Ghazipur- Salempur- Ghosi- Balia-Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh-Fatehpur- Deoria- Mahoba-Sonbhadra- Chandauli- Mishrikh-Bhadohi	67.51
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- Maghar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)- ChauriChaura, Shaheed Sthal(Fatehpur)-MahuarshaheedSthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut)	36.65
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit 2017-18	Development of Ayodhya	127.21
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda	12.03
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Gorakhnath Temple (Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple (Domariyagunj)	18.30

73.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, and Associated Tourism Related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri	69.17
74.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region - Katarmal -Jogeshwar-Baijnath-Devidhura	76.32
75.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digha- Shankarpur-Tajpur- Mandarmani- Fraserganj-Bakkhlai- Henry Island	67.99
76.	-	Wayside Amenities 2018-19	Development of Wayside Amenities in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar at Varanasi-Gaya; Kushinagar-Gaya- Kushinagar in collaboration with MoRTH	15.07
Total				**5287.90**

Details of projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

State/UT	S. No.	Project Name	Sanction Year	Approved Cost
Andhra Pradesh	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

Arunachal Pradesh	4	Development of Parshuram Kund	2020-21	37.88
Assam	5	Development of Pilgrimage amenities at Kamakhya Temple	2015-16	29.80
Bihar	6	Development at Patna Sahib	2015-16	29.62
	7	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple	2014-15	3.63
Chhattisgarh	8	Development of Pilgrimage amenities at Maa Bamleshwari Devi Temple	2020-21	48 .44
Gujarat	9	Development of Dwarka	2016-17	13.08
	10	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Somnath	2016-17	45.36
	11	Development of Promenade at Somnath	2018-19	47.12
	12	Development of Pilgrim Plaza with Queue management complex at Somnath Gujarat	2021-22	49.97
	13	Development of Pilgrimage Facilities at Ambaji Temple	2022-23	50.00
Haryana	14	Development of Mata Mansa Devi Temple and Nada Saheb Gurudwara	2019-20	48.53
Jammu and Kashmir	15	Development at Hazratbal Shrine	2016-17	40.46
Jharkhand	16	Development of Baba Baidya Nath Dham	2018-19	36.79
Karnataka	17	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Chamundeshwari Devi Temple	2023-24	45.71
Kerala	18	Development at Guruvayur Temple	2016-17	45.19
Madhya Pradesh	19	Development of Amarkantak	2020-21	49.99

	20	Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	43.93
Maharashtra	21	Development of Trimbakeshwar	2017-18	42.18
Meghalaya	22	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation at Nongswalia Church, Nartiang Shakti Peeth, Aitnar Pool and Charantala Kali Temple	2020-21	29.29
Mizoram	23	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism at Chite Vang, Zuangtai, Reiek and Aizawl	2022-23	44.89
Nagaland	24	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure at Molungkimong, Noksen Church, Aizuto, Wokha and Kohima	2018-19	25.20
	25	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure at Zunheboto	2022-23	18.18
Odisha	26	Infrastructure Development at Puri	2014-15	50.00
Punjab	27	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	2015-16	6.40
	28	Development of Chamkaur Sahib	2021-22	31.57
Rajasthan	29	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	2015-16	32.64
Sikkim	30	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation at Four Patron Saints, Yuksom	2020-21	33.32
Tamil Nadu	31	Development of Kanchipuram	2016-17	13.99
	32	Development of Velankanni	2016-17	4.86
Telangana	33	Development of Jogulamba Devi Temple	2020-21	38.90

	34	Development of Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism Infrastructure at Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple	2022-23	62.00
	35	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure at Bhadrachalam	2022-23	41.38
Tripura	36	Development of Tripura Sundari Temple	2020-21	34.43
Uttar Pradesh	37	Development of Varanasi – Phase –I	2015-16	18.73
	38	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	10.98
	39	Development of River Cruise Tourism at Varanasi	2017-18	9.02
	40	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan	2014-15	9.36
	41	Development of Varanasi – Phase II	2017-18	44.60
	42	Development of Infrastructure facilities at Govardhan	2018-19	37.59
Uttarakhand	43	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	2015-16	34.77
	44	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham	2018-19	56.15
	45	Augmentation of Pilgrimage Infrastructure Facilities at Gangotri and Yamunotri Dham	2021-22	54.36
West Bengal	46	Development of Belur Math	2016-17	30.03
		Total		**1605.20**

List of Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme

S. No.	State	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)	Date of Sanction
1	Andhra Pradesh	Araku-Lambasing	Borra Cave Experience at Araku	29.87	05-03-2024
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Nacho	Unlock Nacho Expedition	14.02	05-03-2024
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	Mechuka Cultural Haat	18.48	05-03-2024
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	Mechuka Adventure Park	12.75	05-03-2024
5	Assam	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar Wetland Experience	26.67	05-03-2024
6	Assam	Jorhat	Reimagining Cinnamara Tea Estate	23.91	05-03-2024
7	Goa	Porvorim	Porvorim Creek Experience	23.56	20-08-2024
8	Goa	Colva	Colva Beach Experience	15.65	20-08-2024
9	Karnataka	Hampi	Setting up of 'Traveller nooks'	26.30	29-02-2024
10	Karnataka	Mysuru	Tonga ride Heritage experience zone	4.12	29-02-2024
11	Karnataka	Mysuru	Ecological Experience Zone	18.36	05-03-2024
12	Kerala	Kumarakom	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	13.92	05-03-2024

13	Ladakh	Leh	Julley Leh Biodiversity Park	24.89	05-03-2024
14	Ladakh	Kargil	Exploring LOC and Hundarman village Experience	12.01	05-03-2024
15	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Phoolbagh Experience Zone	16.73	29-02-2024
16	Madhya Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Spiritual experience at Chitrakoot	27.21	05-03-2024
17	Maharashtra	Pune	Shivsrushti Historical Theme Park- Phase 3	76.22	21-09-2024
18	Meghalaya	Sohra	Waterfall Trails Experience	27.84	05-03-2024
19	Meghalaya	Sohra	Meghalayan Age Cave Experience	32.45	04-03-2024
20	Nagaland	Chumoukedima	Eco-Tourism Exp at Chumoukedima viewpoint	7.87	20-08-2024
21	Nagaland	Chumuoukedima	Tribal Cultural Experience at Midway Retreat	21.56	05-03-2024
22	Puducherry	Karaikal	Karaikal beach and waterfront experience	20.29	05-03-2024
23	Punjab	Kapurthala	Eco Tourism experience at Kanjli wetland	20.06	05-03-2024
24	Punjab	Amritsar	Border Tourism Experience at Attari	25.90	20-08-2024

25	Rajasthan	Bundi	Spiritual Experience, Keshavraipatan	17.37	29-02-2024
26	Sikkim	Gyalshing	Eco-Wellness Experience at Yuksom Cluster	15.40	05-03-2024
27	Sikkim	Gangtok	Gangtok Cultural Village	22.59	29-02-2024
28	Tamil Nadu	Mamallapuram	Immersive experience at Shore Temple	30.02	29-02-2024
29	Telangana	Bhongir	Bhongir Fort Experiential Zone	56.81	29-02-2024
30	Telangana	Ananathagiri	Eco tourism zone at Ananathgiri forest	38.00	05-03-2024
31	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	Azad Park and Dekho Prayagraj Trail Exp	13.02	05-03-2024
32	Uttar Pradesh	Naimisaranya	Vedic- wellness Experience	15.94	05-03-2024
33	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	Rural Tourism Cluster Experience at Gunji	32.20	05-03-2024
34	Uttarakhand	Champawat	Tea Garden Experience	11.21	05-03-2024
TOTAL				**793.20**	

Details of financial assistance provided in last five years, to State Governments/ UT Administrations for organising fairs and festivals and events:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of state	Year	Name of Fairs and Festivals	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
Andhra Pradesh	2014-15	Flamingo Festival at Nellore District	10.00	10.00
		Lepakshi Festival at Ananthapur district	10.00	10.00
		Kakinada Beach Festival at East Godavari district	10.00	10.00
	2016-17	Tourism events on the occasion of Krishna Pushkarma at Amravathi, Vijayawada, Srisailam of Andhra Pradesh	25.00	25.00
Assam	2016-17	(i) RassMahotsav, Majuli (ii) Bodo National Festival (iii) Rongali Festival	35.00	35.00
	2018-19	International Buddhist conference	25.00	25.00
		Rongali festival	25.00	25.00
	2021-22	Bhogali Festival	25.00	25.00
		Rongoli festivals	25.00	25.00
Arunachal Pradesh	2014-15	Nyokum Festival	14.00	14.00
	2015-16	(i) Kameng River Eco-Tourism Festival (ii) Menchuka Adventure Festival and (iii) Orange Festival Dambuk	30.00	30.00
	2017-18	(i) Tawang Festival (ii)Menchuka Adventure Festival (iii) Orange Festival Dambuk	40.00	40.00

	2018-19	Basar Confluence 3.0 Festival	20.00	20.00
	2019-20	River Tribe's Angling Festival	25.00	25.00
		Butterfly Meet at MIAO	25.00	25.00
	2020-21	Pedal to Pakke	25.00	25.00
	2021-22	Easterly Essence Ledum Festi val	25.00	25.00
		Orange Festival of Music and A dventure	25.00	25.00
	2022-23	Si Donyi Festival	25.00	25.00
		Orange Festival	25.00	25.00
Bihar	2019-20	Sonepur Fair	25.00	25.00
		RajgirMahotsav	25.00	25.00
Chandigarh	2016-17	World Tourism Day	4.00	4.00
		Chandigarh Carnival	13.00	13.00
		Rose Festival	13.00	13.00
	2017-18	World Tourism Day	10.00	10.00
		Chandigarh Carnival	10.00	10.00
		Rose Festival	10.00	10.00
	2018-19	World Tourism Day	10.00	10.00
		Chandigarh Carnival	10.00	10.00
		Rose Festival	10.00	10.00
	2019-20	World Tourism Day	10.00	10.00
		Chandigarh Carnival	10.00	10.00
		Rose Festival	10.00	10.00
	2021-22	Chandigarh Carnival Festival a nd	10.00	10.00
		New Year Extravaganza	10.0	10.0
		50^{th} Chandigarh Rose Festival	10.00	10.00
	2022-23	Chandigarh Carnival	15.00	15.00
		Rose Festival	15.00	15.00
Chhattisgarh	2014-15	CFA for Fair and Festivals	50.00	50.00
	2018-19	Bastar Dushehra Lokostav	10.00	10.00
		Rajim Kumbh Mahotsav	10.00	10.00

		Bhoramdeo Festival	5.00	5.00
	2019-20	National Tribal Festival	20.00	20.00
Goa	2020-21	Carnival Festival	25.00	25.00
		Shigmo Festival	25.00	25.00
	2021-22	Carnival Festival	25.00	25.00
		Shigmo Festival	25.00	25.00
	2022-23	Carnival Festival	25.00	25.00
		Shigmo Festival	25.00	25.00
Haryana	2014-15	29th Surajkund Craft Mela	30.00	30.00
	2015-16	30th Surajkund Crafts Mela	30.00	30.00
		Annual KapalMochan Fair, Gita JayantiUtsav and Pinjore Heritage Festival	34.50	34.50
	2016-17	31st Surajkund International Craft Mela	30.00	30.00
	2017-18	32ndSurajkund International Crafts Mela	30.00	30.00
		Pinjore Festival	25.00	25.00
	2018-19	Surajkund International Crafts Mela	30.00	30.00
	2019-20	Mango Mela	25.00	25.00
		Heritage festival	25.00	25.00
		Surajkund International Crafts Mela	30.00	30.00
	2021-22	Surajkund International Crafts Mela	30.00	30.00
	2022-23	Surajkund International Crafts Mela	30.00	30.00
Himachal Pradesh	2017-18	International Kullu Dussehra Festival	25.00	25.00
	2018-19	International Shivratri Festival	25.00	25.00
	2019-20	International Kullu Dussehra Festival	25.00	25.00

		Shivratri Festival	25.00	25.00
	2021-22	International Shivratri festival	25.00	25.00
	2022-23	International Shivratri festival	25.00	25.00
		International Kullu Dussehra Festival	25.00	25.00
Jharkhand	2017-18	Itkhori Festival	25.00	25.00
	2019-20	BhairavnathMahotsav	25.00	25.00
		SharadMahotsav, Nehtrahat	25.00	25.00
Karnataka	2019-20	HampiUtsav	25.00	25.00
Kerala	2015-16	All India Craft Festival "Sargolsav	12.50	12.50
	2016-17	64th Nehru Trophy Boat Race	25.00	25.00
		President's Trophy Boat Race, Kollam	25.00	25.00
	2017-18	Home stay and Rural Tourism Travel Meet, Ernakulam, President Trophy Boat Race	35.00	35.00
	2018-19	66th Nehru Trophy Boat Race	25.00	25.00
		Sargalaya International Arts and Crafts Festival	25.00	25.00
	2019-20	Home Stay and Rural Tourism Travel Meet by Kerala Home Stay and Tourism Society	10.00	10.00
		67th Nehru Trophy Boat Race	25.00	25.00
		9thSargalaya International Arts and Crafts Festival	15.00	15.00
	2022-23	Sargalaya International Arts and Crafts Festival	25.00	25.00
Lehand Ladakh	2019-20	Losar festival	15.00	15.00
Madhya Pradesh	2014-15	Fairs, Festivals and events	33.00	33.00
	2015-16	Fairs and festivals	19.00	19.00
	2016-17	Pachmarhi Utsav, Pachmarhi and Jal Mahotsav, Hanuwantiya	22.00	22.00

		World Tourism Day Celebration (ii) Sharad Utsav, Bhedaghat (J abalpur) and (iii) Mandu Utsav	20.00	20.00
	2017-18	(ii) Jal Mahotsav, Hanuwantia (iii) Khajuraho Dance Festival	50.00	50.00
	2018-19	Pachmarhi Utsavand Jal Mah otsav	35.00	35.00
		Khajuraho Dance Festival	15.00	15.00
	2019-20	Pachmarhi Utsav, Pachmarhi	10.00	10.00
		Jal Mahotsav, Hanuwantia	15.00	15.00
		Khajuraho Dance Festival	25.00	25.00
	2020-21	Baiga Olympics	20.00	20.00
	2021-22	Pachmarhi Utsav, Pachmarhi	10.00	10.00
		Jal Mahotsav, Hanuwantia	25.00	25.00
		Khajuraho Dance Festival	15.00	15.00
	2022-23	Jal Mahotsav, Hanuwantia	25.00	25.00
		Khajuraho Dance Festival	15.00	15.00
Manipur	2014-15	Manipuri Festival and Youth, A dventureand Water sports festi val	50.00	50.00
	2015-16	Manipur Sangai Festival and Y outh, Adventure and Water Spo rts Festival Manipur 2015	50.00	50.00
	2016-17	Manipur Sangai Festival, and Y outh Adventure and Water Adv enture sports festival	50.00	50.00
	2017-18	Manipur Sangai Festival and "Y outh Adventure and Water Spo rts Festival	50.00	50.00
	2019-20	Sangai Festival	25.00	25.00
		Youth Adventure and Water S ports festival	25.00	25.00

Meghalaya	2016-17	Wangala Dance Festival and Nongkrem Dance Festival	42.22	42.22
	2017-18	Wangala Dance Festival, Nongkrem Dance Festival and Lasubon Festival	50.00	50.00
	2018-19	Wangala Dance Festival and Nongkrem Dance Festival	50.00	50.00
	2019-20	Wangala Dance	25.00	25.00
		Nongkrem Dance Festival	25.00	25.00
	2021-22	Wangala Dance	25.00	25.00
		Nongkrem Dance Festival	25.00	25.00
	2022-23	Wangala Dance	25.00	25.00
		Nongkrem Dance Festival	25.00	25.00
	2023-24	Nongkrem Dance Festival	25.00	25.00
Mizoram	2014-15	Anthurium Festival,	25.00	25.00
		ThalfavangKut festival	25.00	25.00
	2015-16	Anthurium Festival	25.00	25.00
		ThalfavangKut Festival	25.00	25.00
	2017-18	Winter Festival	25.00	25.00
		ChapcharKut	25.00	25.00
	2018-19	ChapcharKut Festival	25.00	25.00
	2019-20	Anthurium Festival	25.00	25.00
		Winter Festival	25.00	25.00
	2020-21	Anthurium Festival	25.00	25.00
		Winter Festival	25.00	25.00
	2021-22	Anthurium Festival	25.00	25.00
		Winter Festival	25.00	25.00
	2022-23	Anthurium Festival	25.00	25.00
		Winter Festival	25.00	25.00
Nagaland	2014-15	Hornbil Festival, 2014	25.00	25.00
	2015-16	0	0	0
	2016-17	Hornbill Festival	25.00	25.00

	2017-18	Sekrenyi Festival, Hornbill Fest ival, Rengma'sNgadah Festival	50.00	50.00
	2019-20	Hornbill Festival	25.00	25.00
		Thuwu-Ni Festival	10.00	10.00
		Sukhrunye Festival	15.00	15.00
	2021-22	Hornbill Festival	20.00	20.00
		The Angami's Sekrenyi Festiva l	10.00	10.00
	2022-23	Ahuna Festival	5.00	5.00
		Runa Festival	5.00	5.00
		Sekrenyi Festival	5.00	5.00
		Autumn Festival at Nagaland H ouse Kolkata	5.00	5.00
		Autumn Festival at Nagaland H ouse New Delhi	5.00	5.00
		Hornbill Festival	25.00	25.00
	2023-24	Autumn Festival at Nagaland H ouse, New Delhi	10.00	10.00
		Cuisine and Music Festival at N aga Heritage Village, Kisama	25.00	25.00
		4th Mon International Trade Fa ir and Expo 2024	29.50	29.50
Puducherry	2018-19	International Yoga Festival	15.00	15.00
		Karaikal Carnival	8.00	8.00
		Yanam People's Festival	7.00	7.00
	2021-22	27th Yoga Festival at Puduch erry	15.00	15.00
		Yanam People's Festival	7.00	7.00
		Carnival Festival at Karaikal	8.00	8.00
Punjab	2014-15	Shree Baba Harivallabh Sange et Sammelanand Sports Mela Kila, Ludhiana	30.00	30.00
		Sufi festival at Amritsar	20.00	20.00

	2015-16	HarivallabhSangeetSamelan, Jalandhar and Rural Sports MelaQuila, Raipur District Ludhiana	12.50	12.50
		Sufi festival at Mohali	20.00	20.00
	2017-18	Shree Baba Harivallabh Sangeet Samemelan, Jalandhar	10.00	10.00
		Hola Mohalla at Anandpur Sahib	10.00	10.00
	2018-19	Sufi Festival at Amritsar	20.00	20.00
		Harivallabha Sangeet Samelan at Jhallandhar	10.00	10.00
		Patiala Heritage Festival	20.00	20.00
	2019-20	Sufi festival	25.00	25.00
		HolaMohalla Festival	25.00	25.00
	2021-22	Harivallabh Sangeet Samemelan, Jalandhar	25.00	25.00
		Hola Mohalla at Shri Anandpur Sahib	25.00	25.00
	2023-24	HarivallabhSangeetSamelan	15.00	15.00
		Sufi festival, Amritsar	15.00	15.00
		Holla-Mohala at Shri Anandpur Sahib	10.00	10.00
Rajasthan	2014-15	CFA for celebration of Fair and Festival and events in the State of Rajasthan	40.00	40.00
Sikkim	2015-16	(i) World Tourism Day, Gangtok, (ii) Sikkim Winter Carnival, Gangtok,	44.00	44.00
	2016-17	World Tourism Day, Gangtok	25.00	25.00
		Red Panda Winter Festival, Gangtok	25.00	25.00
	2017-18	World Tourism Day, Gangtok	25.00	25.00

		Red Panda Winter festival, Gan gtok	25.00	25.00
	2018-19	World Tourism Day	25.00	25.00
		Red Panda Festival, Gangtok	25.00	25.00
	2019-20	World Tourism Day, Gangtok	25.00	25.00
		Red Panda Winter Festival	25.00	25.00
	2020-21	Red Panda Winter Carnival	25.00	25.00
		JorethangMagheyMela	12.50	12.50
		Pelling Winter Tourism Festival	12.50	12.50
	2021-22	Cherry Temi Tea and Tourism Festival Temi Tea Gardens So uth Sikkim	12.50	12.50
		Khangchendzonga Winter Carn ival Festival	12.50	12.50
		Jorethang Maghey Mela	25.00	25.00
Tripura	2016-17	(i) Neermahal Festival at Rajgh at, Melaghar in Sepahijala Distr ict (ii) Devali Festival at Maaba ri, Udaipur in Gomati District (iii) Pilak Festival at Julaibari San tirbazar in South Tripura	18.00	18.00
	2019-20	Kharchi Mela	25.00	25.00
		Neermahal Festival	2.00	2.00
		Diwali Mela	15.00	15.00
	2020-21	Bharat Bangla Festival	25.00	25.00
	2022-23	Neermahal Festival	10.00	10.00
		Diwali Festival	5.00	5.00
		Chabimura Festival	5.00	5.00
	2023-24	Neermahal Festival	9.80	9.80
		Diwali Festival	9.55	9.55
		Chabimura Festival	3.00	3.00
Tamil Nadu	2015-16	Indian Dance Festival at Mama llapuram, Tamilnadu	8.00	8.00

	2016-17	India Dance Festival at Mamallapuram	25.00	25.00
	2017-18	India Dance Festival at Mamallapuram	25.00	25.00
	2018-19	India Dance Festival at Mamallapuram	25.00	25.00
	2019-20	Indian Dance Festival	25.00	25.00
		Kumari Festival	10.00	10.00
		Tourism Cultural Festival	15.00	15.00
	2021-22	India Dance Festival at Mamallapuram	25.00	25.00
	2022-23	India Dance Festival at Mamallapuram	25.00	25.00
	2023-24	India Dance Festival at Mamallapuram	25.00	25.00
Telangana	2014-15	Kakatiya Festival at Warangal	25.00	25.00
		Golconda Festival at Hyderabad	25.00	25.00
	2017-18	3rd International Kite Festival and Golconda Masters Golf Championship at Hyderabad	45.00	45.00
	2018-19	Bathukamma Festival	25.00	25.00
		4th International Kite Festival	25.00	25.00
	2019-20	Bathukamma Festival	25.00	25.00
		Kite Festival	25.00	25.00
	2021-22	Bathukamma Festival	25.00	25.00
		MedaramJatara at Munugu	25.00	25.00
Uttarakhand	2017-18	Yoga Festival	25.00	25.00
	2018-19	Tehri Festivaland International Yoga Festival	50.00	50.00
	2019-20	International Yoga Festival and Tehri Festival	50.00	50.00

	2022-23	International Yoga Festival	25.00	25.00
Uttar Pradesh	2016-17	Ganga Mahotsav, Varanasi	25.00	25.00
		Shilpotsav, Noida	30.00	30.00
	2017-18	Shilpotsav, Noida	25.00	25.00
		Organizing a two day seminar on Cultural/ Tourism Development at Naimisharanya, Sitapur	25.00	25.00
	2018-19	Shilpotsav, Noida	30.00	30.00
		Taj Mahotsav	25.00	25.00
		Ganga Mahotsav	25.00	25.00
	2019-20	Ganga Mahotsav-Varanasi	15.00	15.00
		Deepotsav, Ayodhya	25.00	25.00
		Taj Mahotsav, Agra	10.00	10.00
	2022-23	Firozabad Mahotsav	25.00	25.00
	2023-24	Firozabad Mahotsav	25.00	25.00
		Hathras Mahotsav	25.00	25.00

छोटे शहरों में रोजगार के अवसरों के लिए शिक्षा

1102. **डॉ. लता वानखेड़े:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार छोटे शहरों में रोजगारोन्मुखी और व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम शुरू करने तथा कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों का विस्तार करने का है;

(ख) क्या छोटे शहरों के स्कूलों और कॉलेजों में कौशल विकास के नए पाठ्यक्रम शुरू करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ताकि स्थानीय युवाओं के लिए रोजगार के अवसर पैदा किए जा सकें;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार विद्यार्थियों को रोजगार के अवसरों के बारे में जागरूक करने तथा उन्हें अपने क्षेत्र में सही करियर चुनने में सहायता देने के लिए करियर परामर्श सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराने का है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार छोटे शहरों में कौशल विकास एवं प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र खोलने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): सरकार ने स्कूल शिक्षा को अधिक रोजगारोन्मुख बनाने तथा विद्यार्थियों के रोजगारपरक कौशल को बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं। केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना 'समग्र शिक्षा' के कौशल शिक्षा घटक के तहत लाभकारी रोजगार हेतु आवश्यक ज्ञान और व्यावहारिक कौशल विकसित करने के लिए योजना के अंतर्गत कवर स्कूलों में कक्षा 9 से 12 तक के विद्यार्थियों को राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता फ्रेमवर्क (एनएसक्यूएफ) के अनुरूप कौशल पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करने के लिए राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। माध्यमिक स्तर अर्थात् कक्षा IX और X में, छात्रों को एक अतिरिक्त विषय के रूप में कौशल मॉड्यूल प्रदान किया जाता है। वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्तर पर अर्थात् कक्षा XI और XII में कौशल पाठ्यक्रम अनिवार्य (वैकल्पिक) विषय के रूप में प्रदान किए जाते हैं। स्किल गैप विश्लेषण के अनुसार राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वयन के लिए अब तक 138 जॉब रोल्स (जेआर)/कौशल विषयों को मंजूरी दी गई है। जेआर पाठ्यक्रम में संचार कौशल, स्व-प्रबंधन कौशल, सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी कौशल, उद्यमिता कौशल और हरित कौशल सहित रोजगार कौशल मॉड्यूल शामिल किए गए है। स्कूलों और डाइट्स में अत्याधुनिक सुविधाओं से युक्त व्यावसायिक या कौशल प्रयोगशालाएं स्थापित करने के लिए भी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। समग्र शिक्षा की मौजूदा योजना को नया रूप दिया गया है और व्यावसायिक शिक्षा से संबंधित विभिन्न नई पहलों जैसे इंटर्नशिप, बैगलेस दिवस, उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर व्यावसायिक शिक्षा की सुविधा आदि को सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। एनईपी 2020 की चौथी वर्षगांठ पर छात्रों के लिए 10 बैगलेस दिनों के दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए।

कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय के समन्वय से स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग (डीओएसईएल) स्कूल शिक्षा क्षेत्र में पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग उद्योग क्षेत्र की साझेदारी में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता और आभासी वास्तविकता जैसी उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों में छात्रों के ज्ञान और अनुभव को बढ़ा रहा है।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 के अनुसरण में विकसित स्कूल शिक्षा हेतु राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के दृष्टिकोण के उद्देश्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं। उक्त उद्देश्यों में से एक यह है कि सभी छात्रों के लिए व्यावसायिक क्षमताएं, ज्ञान और प्रासंगिक मूल्य विकसित किए जाएंगे और इससे उनके लिए स्कूल के बाद कार्यबल में शामिल होने की संभावना यदि वे ऐसा करना चाहें पैदा होगी।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 में शैक्षिक ढांचे के प्रमुख घटक के रूप में स्कूलों में परामर्श के महत्व पर बल दिया गया है। यह नीति प्रत्येक छात्र की व्यक्तिगत आवश्यकताओं, रुचियों और सकारात्मक पहलुओं पर विचार करते हुए कैरियर मार्गदर्शन के लिए एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण की सिफ़ारिश करती है। एनईपी 2020 कैरियर मार्गदर्शन सेवाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी और ऑनलाइन संसाधनों के उपयोग को भी बढ़ावा देती है। डीओएसईएल द्वारा एनईपी 2020 की चौथी वर्षगांठ समारोह पर स्कूली छात्रों के लिए करियर गाइड बुक का विमोचन किया है। इस कैरियर गाइड बुक में 21 क्षेत्रों के 500 कैरियर कार्ड शामिल हैं। प्रत्येक कैरियर कार्ड में कार्य प्रोफ़ाइल, आवश्यक व्यक्तिगत गुण, पाठ्यक्रम शुल्क, छात्रवृत्ति, ऋण संभावनाएं, प्रवेश मार्ग, पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करने वाली संस्थाओं (सरकारी/निजी/ऑनलाइन पाठ्यक्रम) के बारे में विवरण और क्षेत्र में अग्रणी लोगों के उदाहरण शामिल हैं। इस पुस्तक की प्रति https://dsel.education.gov.in/careers/index.html पर उपलब्ध है।

माध्यमिक और वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में कैरियर परामर्श को अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण माना जाता है, जो विद्यार्थियों को उनकी पसंद, आवश्यकता और क्षमता के अनुसार उपलब्ध विभिन्न कैरियर अवसरों के बारे में जानने में सक्षम बनाता है। समग्र शिक्षा की संशोधित योजना में ब्लॉक संसाधन केंद्र (बीआरसी) में प्रत्येक ब्लॉक/यूएलबी पर कैरियर परामर्श के लिए एक अकादमिक संसाधन व्यक्ति की व्यवस्था करने का प्रावधान है। डीओएसईएल ने समग्र शिक्षा के तहत बीआरसी में कैरियर परामर्श के लिए अकादमिक संसाधन व्यक्ति के प्रावधान के लिए दिशानिर्देशों को भी अंतिम रूप दिया है, जो https://dsel.education.gov.in/sites/default/files/update/guidelines_brc_1707.pdf. पर उपलब्ध हैं।

DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM SPOTS IN TAMIL NADU

1103. SHRI K. GOPINATH:

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

(a) whether the Government has initiated or is planning to develop tourism spots in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the places identified for such development;

(d) whether any DPRs have been received from the State Government to this effect and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the status of the projects as of now?

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)’, ‘Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)’ and ‘Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development’ complements the efforts for the development of tourism infrastructure in the country by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations including the State of Tamil Nadu. The projects under the schemes are sanctioned on receipt of appropriate project proposals, its adherence to the Scheme Guidelines, availability of budget etc.

The details of the projects sanctioned in Tamil Nadu under SD, PRASHAD and Assistance to Central Agencies schemes is annexed 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 and has shortlisted 'Mamallapuram' and 'the Nilgiris'. The Ministry has further sanctioned the project 'Immersive Experience at Shore Temple' in the State for ₹30.02 Crore in 2023-24.

The Ministry of Tourism has also issued guidelines for 'Challenge Based Destination Development', a sub-scheme under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 and shortlisted 'Rameswaram Island' and 'Thanjavur' under the Scheme.

Ministry of Tourism under its PRASHAD scheme identified 29 new sites in the country, which includes 'Navagriha Temple at 8 places' in the State of Tamil Nadu, as per the details given below:

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, Thiruvidaimaruthur, 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. Suweathaaranyshwarar Temple, Thiruvenkadu, Mayiladuthurai District

Further, Government of India has sanctioned two tourism projects in Tamil Nadu i.e. 'Nandavanam Heritage Park at Mamallapuram' for ₹99.67 Crore and 'Garden of flowers at Devala, Ooty' for ₹70.23 Crore under the 'Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2024-25'.

STATEMENT

The list of the projects sanctioned in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan scheme:

-

S. No.	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned (₹ in Crore)	Physical progress of the project
77.	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of (Chennai-Mamamallapuram – Rameshwaram – Manpadu – Kanyakumari)	73.13	Complete

List of projects sanctioned in Tamil Nadu under PRASHAD Scheme: -

S.No.	Project Name	Sanction Year	Approved Cost (₹ in Crore)	Physical progress of project
49	Development of Kanchipuram	2016-17	13.99	Complete
50	Development of Velankanni	2016-17	4.86	Complete

List of Projects Sanctioned in Tamil Nadu under the Scheme Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development.

S. No.	Year of Sanction	Name of Project	Agency	Amount Sanctioned (₹ in Crore)	Physical progress of project
1	2012-13	Cruise Passenger Facilities Centre in the existing Passenger Terminal at Chennai Port	Chennai Port Trust	17.25	Complete

IMPLEMENTATION OF RTE ACT

1104. DR. SHIVAJI BANDAPPA KALGE:

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

(a) whether some States/UTs have not yet implemented the Right of Children for Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act even after 15 years of passing the Act;

(b) if so, the details of the States/UTs that have failed to implement RTE Act along with the reasons for non-implementation;

(c) whether the Government is following up with States/UTs for the immediate implementation of RTE Act; and

(d) the details of the measures initiated for incentivizing/facilitating implementation of RTE Act in States/UTs in 2022-23 and 2023-24?

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

(a) to (c) The Right to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 extends to the whole of India 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.

Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the domain of the respective State and UT Government which is the appropriate government under the RTE Act, 2009. Ministry of Education issues various advisories/ guidelines to all the States/UTs to ensure the implementation of all the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 in their respective jurisdiction from time to time.

(d) Samagra Shiksha scheme, launched in 2018-19, has now been aligned with the recommendations of NEP 2020. 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. 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 etc. Also, under Samagra Shiksha, States and UTs are inter alia supported for strengthening of existing Government Elementary and Secondary schools and for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities as per proposals received from respective State/UT.

HIGHER UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN MAHARASHTRA

1105. SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:

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

(a) whether it is true that based on available current data, Maharashtra State has a higher unemployment rate than the entire country mainly due to the mismatch between the skills held by the worker and the demands of the job market and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that the COVID-19 epidemic has worsened the State's unemployment crisis and resulted in job losses in several industries as specialized skills are necessary for many industries in the State and there is

frequently a discrepancy between job seekers' skills and employers' demands;

(c) if so, the details of steps taken by the Government for improving access to skill-based vocational training programmes to better align the workforce to meet the industrial needs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The 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 Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above during the years 2017-18 to 2023-24 are as follows:

Year	**UR (in %)**	
	Maharashtra	**All-India**
2017-18	4.8	6.0
2018-19	5.0	5.8
2019-20	3.2	4.8
2020-21	3.7	4.2
2021-22	3.5	4.1
2022-23	3.1	3.2
2023-24	3.3	3.2

Source: PLFS

The unemployment rate in Maharashtra declined from 3.7% in 2021 to 3.5% in 2021-22 and further to 3.1% in 2022-23

As per the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) latest KLEMS (K: Capital, L: Labour, E: Energy, M: Materials and S: Services) data, employment in the country, including Maharashtra, increased to 64.33 crore in year 2023-24 compared to 47.5 crore in 2017-18. Total increase in employment during 2017-18 to 2023-24 is about 16.83 crore.

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 Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country including the State of Maharashtra. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

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 crores.

ILLEGAL FELLING OF TREES

1106. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that illegal felling of trees is going on in various States including the State of Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the number of trees illegally cut down every year, if so, the details thereof, State-wise, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to stop illegal felling of trees?

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) Protection and management of forest and tree resources is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. There are legal frameworks for the protection and management of forest and tree resources of the country which include, the Indian Forest Act 1927, Van (SanrakshanEvamSamvardhan) Adhiniyam 1980, Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 and the State Forest Acts, Tree Preservation Acts and Rules, etc. The State Governments /UT Administrations take appropriate actions to protect forests and trees under the provisions made under these Acts/ Rules. The instances regarding the illegal felling of trees as and when detected are cognized under the relevant Forest Acts and are proceeded against the offenders before the competent Court/competent Authorities. The particulars regarding the illegal felling of trees are maintained by concerned State Governments.

As per the report received from the State Forest Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh, illegal felling in the forest area of the State is controlled by ensuring the protection of forest areas backed by the powers under the Indian Forest Act, 1927. In private areas and in other lands, the incidence of illegal felling of trees is checked and controlled under the provisions of the Uttar Pradesh Tree Protection Act, 1976.

The assessment of the trees involved in the illegal felling instances is carried out by the local forest authorities and the associated data are maintained in the relevant forest offense registers in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the concerned State Governments. As per the India State of Forest Report (ISFR)-2021 published by the Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun; the forest cover and tree cover in the country have increased by 1,540 square kilometers and 721 square kilometers respectively, as compared to the assessment published in ISFR-2019. There is an increase of 79.4 million tons of carbon stock as compared to the previous assessment published in 2019.

In order to stop the illegal felling of trees, State Governments are taking various measures such as regular patrolling in the forest areas by front-line forest staff to

prevent occurrence of any illegal/prohibited activities, establishment of patrolling camps/anti-poaching camps, check posts at strategic and vulnerable locations, deployment of vigilance and flying squad
parties, regular inspections in vulnerable areas, etc. Besides, State Forest Departments are also implementing Joint Forest Management programmes, awareness campaigns, educational programmes, etc., to secure the involvement of communities in forest protection activities.

भविष्य निधि में अंशदान

1107. श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंह:

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

(क) वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि में अंशदान नहीं करने वाली कम्पनियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा ऐसी कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है जिन्होंने वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान अपने कर्मचारियों के भविष्य निधि में अंशदान नहीं किया है; और

(ग) ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा रहे ठोस कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध (ईपीएफ एंड एमपी) अधिनियम, 1952 के तहत कवर किए गए नियोक्ताओं/प्रतिष्ठानों के लिए अपने सभी पात्र कर्मचारियों के संबंध में इलैक्ट्रॉनिक-चलान-सह रिटर्न दायर करना और वेतन माह की समाप्ति के 15 दिनों के भीतर बकाया राशि का भुगतान करना आवश्यक है। ईसीआर दायर न करने के मामले में, नियोक्ताओं को एसएमएस/ई-मेल के माध्यम से बकाया राशि का भुगतान करने के लिए सचेत (अलर्ट) किया जाता है।

ऐसे मामलों में जहां जांच के बाद गैर-अनुपालन का पता लगाया गया है, चूक की राशि का आकलन किया जाता है और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 क के तहत अर्ध-न्यायिक प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से वसूली की जाती है। भुगतान में जानबूझकर चूक के लिए धारा 14 ख के तहत जुर्माना लगाया जाता है, और गैर-अनुपालन के लिए कानूनी कार्रवाई की जाती है, जिसमें संभावित कुर्की या संपत्ति को जब्त करना शामिल है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 में, विलंबित भुगतान के लिए उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 ख के तहत 53782 मामलों में जुर्माना वसूल किया गया।

गंभीर मामलों में, कम्पनी के प्रबंधन के विरुद्ध आपराधिक आरोप दर्ज किए जा सकते हैं। ये कदम चूक की पुनरावृत्ति को भी नियंत्रण में रखते हैं। वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 में, 184 प्रतिष्ठानों के विरुद्ध भुगतान में चूक के लिए धारा 14 के अंतर्गत अभियोजन दायर किया गया और 23 प्रतिष्ठानों के विरुद्ध भुगतान में चूक के लिए आईपीसी की धारा 406/409 के अंतर्गत एफआईआर दर्ज की गई।

वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान अंशदान न करने वाले चूककर्ता प्रतिष्ठानों का राज्यवार विवरण अनुबंध में दिया गया है।

विवरण

वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान अंशदान न करने वाले चूककर्ता प्रतिष्ठानों का राज्यवार ब्योरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	अंशदान न करने वाले चूककर्ता प्रतिष्ठानों की संख्या
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	14
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	339
3	असम	46
4	बिहार	45
5	छत्तीसगढ़	36
6	दादरा और नागर हवेली	24
7	दमन दीव	12
8	दिल्ली	296
9	गोवा	8
10	गुजरात	192
11	हरियाणा	197
12	झारखंड	28
13	कर्नाटक	293
14	केरल	42
15	मध्य प्रदेश	174
16	महाराष्ट्र	784
17	मेघालय	1
18	ओडिशा	126
19	पंजाब	292
20	राजस्थान	159

21	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3
22	सिक्किम	2
23	तमिलनाडु	856
24	तेलंगाना	272
25	त्रिपुरा	18
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	435
27	उत्तराखंड	63
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	108
	कुल योग	**4865**

युवाओं के लिए प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम

1108. श्रीमती संजना जाटव:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत कौशल विकास या कौशल उन्नयन के उद्देश्य से देश भर में युवाओं के लिए प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम उपलब्ध कराने हेतु कोई शोध, अध्ययन या सर्वेक्षण कराया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान राज्य-वार विशेषकर राजस्थान में ऐसे पाठ्यक्रमों में भाग लेने वाले कुल लोगों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान में विशेषकर भरतपुर जिले में ऐसे प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों द्वारा मांगी गई और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का जिला-वार ब्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने पीएमकेवी योजना के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध कौशल विकास/कौशल उन्नयन पाठ्यक्रमों के बारे में नागरिकों को जानकारी प्रदान करने हेतु कोई जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया है तथा कोई प्रचार-प्रसार गतिविधियां संचालित की हैं और यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है?

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

(क) युवाओं को कौशल, कौशलोन्नयन अथवा पुनर्कौशलीकरण के उद्देश्यों के लिए प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के तहत प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करने हेतु आवश्यक अनुसंधान/अध्ययन/सर्वेक्षण आयोजित करने हेतु एक मजबूत हितधारक परामर्श और नियामक ढांचा स्थापित किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता नीति (2015) के तहत अधिदेशित, क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद (एसएससी) नियमित परामर्श और अध्ययन के माध्यम से कौशल अंतराल की पहचान करने के लिए उद्योगों के साथ सक्रिय रूप से जुड़ी होती हैं। राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास निगम (एनएसडीसी) व्यापक कौशल आकलन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भारतीय और वैश्विक श्रम बाजार दोनों पर ध्यान केंद्रित

करते हुए अध्ययन कराता है। इन परामर्शों और अध्ययनों के आधार पर उच्च मांग वाली जॉब रोलों के लिए अर्हता मानक और अर्हताएं विकसित की जाती हैं। इन अर्हओं को राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीवीईटी) द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त उद्योगों के साथ परामर्श के माध्यम से मान्यता दी जाती है। इसके बाद मान्य अर्हताओं को राष्ट्रीय अर्हता पंजी (एनक्यूआर) में जोड़ा जाता है और राष्ट्रीय कौशल अर्हता ढांचे (एनएसक्यूएफ) के साथ जोड़ा जाता है। पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत पेश किए जाने वाले सभी प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम इस राष्ट्रीय अर्हता पंजी (एनक्यूआर) से लिए गए हैं और उद्योग परामर्श और कौशल अंतर सर्वेक्षणों के आधार पर विकसित किए गए हैं, जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है। उपरोक्त के अलावा, जिला कौशल समितियों (डीएससी) द्वारा जिला कौशल विकास योजनाएँ (डीएसडीपी) विकसित की गई हैं, ताकि स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के साथ पीएमकेवीवाई पाठ्यक्रमों के संरेखण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जिला स्तर पर कौशल अंतराल, उद्योग मांग की मैपिंग आदि का आकलन किया जा सके। इसके अलावा, योजना के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए वर्ष 2019 में प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना का प्रभाव मूल्यांकन भी किया गया था।

(ख) पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत विगत पांच वर्षों में देश भर में 95.61 लाख अभ्यर्थियों का नामांकन हुआ है। पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान नामांकित अभ्यर्थियों की राज्यवार संख्या **विवरण -I** में दी गई है।

(ग) पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 और 3.0 के तहत दो घटक अर्थात केंद्र प्रायोजित केंद्र प्रबंधित (सीएससीएम) घटक, जिसे राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास निगम (एनएसडीसी) के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किए गए और केंद्र प्रायोजित राज्य प्रबंधित (सीएसएसएम) घटक, जिसे विभिन्न राज्यों के राज्य कौशल विकास मिशन (एसएसडीएम) के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किए गए थें। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम है। इसमें राज्य-वार निधि आवंटन का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है।

पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 और 3.0 के दौरान, राजस्थान को सीएसएसएम घटक के तहत ₹26.19 करोड़ जारी किए गए। राज्य द्वारा सभी निधियों का उपयोग किया गया है। पिछले पांच वर्षों (2019-20 से 2023-24) के दौरान भरतपुर जिला सहित राजस्थान में पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत एनएसडीसी द्वारा वितरित निधियों का जिला-वार ब्योरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

(घ) हां, एमएसडीई ने टेलीविजन, रेडियो, प्रिंट और डिजिटल प्लेटफार्मों पर व्यापक मल्टीमीडिया अभियानों; स्थानीय, क्षेत्रीय और राष्ट्रीय मीडिया के साथ आवधिक मीडिया ब्रीफिंग; सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफार्मों पर सक्रिय जुड़ाव; और सामुदायिक जुड़ाव पहल के माध्यम से नागरिकों को पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत उपलब्ध कौशलीकरण, कौशलोन्नयन और पुनर्कौशलीकरण पाठ्यक्रमों के बारे में सूचित करने के लिए विभिन्न जागरूकता अभियान और प्रचार गतिविधियां शुरू की हैं। पत्र सूचना कार्यालय (पीआईबी), दूरदर्शन, माईगव और अन्य सरकारी और निजी समाचार एजेंसियों के माध्यम से नियमित प्रेस विज्ञप्तियां भी जारी की गई हैं। सूचना का प्रसार करने और योजना में भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के हमारे व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से भी जागरूकता पैदा की गई है। एमएसडीई की डिजिटल पहल - 'स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब' (एसआईडीएच) का उपयोग करके, नागरिक पीएमकेवीवाई

पाठ्यक्रमों के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में नामांकन कर सकते हैं और निकटतम केंद्रों का पता लगा सकते हैं जहां यह स्कीम चल रही है।

विवरण I

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान पीएमकेवीवाई स्कीम के अंतर्गत नामांकित उम्मीदवारों की राज्य-वार संख्या

क्र. सं.	राज्य	वित्तीय वर्ष-19-20	वित्तीय वर्ष-20-21	वित्तीय वर्ष-21-22	वित्तीय वर्ष-22-23	वित्तीय वर्ष-23-24
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2,688	147	777	370	1,568
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	170,636	7,100	15,241	7,502	63,507
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	35,972	31,601	7,930	2,340	14,887
4	असम	336,461	227,325	24,811	8,556	118,694
5	बिहार	240,779	64,881	31,649	13,343	83,919
6	चंडीगढ़	11,722	782	1,057	270	1,087
7	छत्तीसगढ	62,260	4,223	8,432	5,280	18,284
8	दिल्ली	201,768	6,971	15,522	4,363	18,911
9	गोवा	6,526	451	540	-	443
10	गुजरात	203,583	11,549	26,752	8,226	60,420
11	हरियाणा	213,289	5,531	24,140	13,268	75,761
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	59,519	3,053	10,995	2,982	20,178
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	171,809	4,280	29,272	11,565	104,239
14	झारखंड	152,044	6,133	13,241	5,013	32,283
15	कर्नाटक	217,053	11,496	28,348	5,042	57,487
16	केरल	106,840	5,193	16,533	4,111	19,217
17	लद्दाख	1,128	118	991	330	946
18	लक्षद्वीप	150	120	-	-	120
19	मध्य प्रदेश	300,336	33,399	48,287	17,796	263,816
20	महाराष्ट्र	760,649	15,222	49,479	17,658	92,957
21	मणिपुर	43,557	23,414	5,489	3,251	15,146
22	मेघालय	18,147	9,974	4,197	265	9,902
23	मिजोरम	12,982	7,170	5,146	1,593	6,398
24	नागालैंड	24,113	6,615	5,591	649	9,346

25	ओडिशा	301,065	12,097	21,006	10,694	44,389
26	पुदुचेरी	8,329	1,354	1,750	758	3,320
27	पंजाब	144,497	11,474	18,645	5,815	105,839
28	राजस्थान	518,614	38,835	27,373	5,330	248,798
29	सिक्किम	5,493	2,395	1,447	2,299	4,333
30	तमिलनाडु	248,630	6,824	34,879	15,884	93,584
31	तेलंगाना	138,763	7,836	16,994	5,411	33,596
32	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	4,224	250	33	388	1,550
33	त्रिपुरा	72,158	24,083	6,002	1,891	18,101
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	821,742	60,836	60,740	33,672	392,900
35	उत्तराखंड	89,510	3,299	11,739	4,012	45,109
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	229,515	9,608	23,156	8,768	51,765
	योग	**5,936,551**	**665,639**	**598,184**	**228,695**	**2,132,800**

विवरण II

पिछले पांच वर्षों (2019-20 से 2023-24) के दौरान भरतपुर जिले सहित राजस्थान में पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत एनएसडीसी द्वारा वितरित निधि का जिला-वार ब्योरा

(राशि करोड़ रुपए में)

क्र.सं.	**जिले का नाम**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 19-20**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24**
1	अजमेर	0.54	0.55	0.80	0.18	1.84
2	अलवर	1.93	3.45	2.50	0.57	4.79
3	बांसवाड़ा	0.02	0.58	1.17	0.06	0.99
4	बारां	-	1.06	0.27	0.19	0.81
5	बाड़मेर	-	1.20	2.07	0.35	1.83
6	**भरतपुर**	**0.98**	**2.75**	**2.36**	**0.34**	**4.51**
7	भीलवाड़ा	0.16	2.20	1.77	0.14	0.83
8	बीकानेर	-	1.68	0.58	0.25	1.02

9	बूंदी	0.10	1.41	0.45	0.10	0.55
10	चित्तौड़गढ़	0.02	2.85	1.55	0.15	0.86
11	चुरू	0.17	3.28	0.84	1.26	3.88
12	दौसा	0.17	1.35	0.33	0.05	0.26
13	धौलपुर	0.39	1.11	0.39	0.10	0.73
14	डूंगरपुर	0.00	1.59	1.90	0.07	0.16
15	गंगानगर	0.71	2.98	0.59	0.16	1.46
16	हनुमानगढ़	1.52	0.78	1.42	0.51	3.00
17	जयपुर	1.37	11.21	2.72	1.81	9.91
18	जैसलमेर	-	1.16	0.20	0.00	0.12
19	जालौर	-	0.98	0.88	0.43	0.50
20	झालावाड़	-	1.83	0.53	0.19	1.05
21	झुंझुनूं	2.63	5.03	2.20	1.98	4.42
22	जोधपुर	0.20	1.46	1.24	0.48	1.54
23	करौली	0.34	0.68	0.91	0.15	0.49
24	कोटा	0.11	1.14	0.51	0.30	1.01
25	नागौर	0.39	2.35	3.15	0.43	3.43
26	पाली	-	1.32	2.12	0.83	1.40
27	प्रतापगढ़	-	0.76	0.27	0.09	0.40
28	राजसमंद	-	1.29	0.74	0.02	0.47
29	सवाई माधोपुर	0.05	0.18	0.02	0.00	0.33
30	सीकर	0.74	2.84	1.66	0.52	7.90
31	सिरोही	-	0.94	1.26	0.29	0.91
32	टोंक	0.25	1.14	0.36	0.34	0.79
33	उदयपुर	0.31	4.15	1.84	0.09	1.31

पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता

†1109. श्री दिलीप शइकीया :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान अर्थव्यवस्था और बुनियादी ढांचे की दृष्टि से पिछड़े राज्यों के बारे में कोई आकलन किया है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार ने आर्थिक, मानव संसाधन और बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास के अवसरों को बढ़ाने के लिए कोई नई योजना तैयार की है और यदि हां,तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस योजना के अंतर्गत असम सहित देश के पूर्वोतर राज्यों को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है या प्रदान किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): जी नहीं, नीति आयोग द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान पिछड़े राज्यों में अर्थव्यवस्था और बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास के संबंध में ऐसा कोई आकलन नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ):पूंजीगत व्यय, जिसका उच्च गुणक प्रभाव होता है और अर्थव्यवस्था की उत्पादक क्षमता में वृद्धि होती है, को बढ़ावा देने में राज्यों की सहायता करने के लिए वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा 2020-21 से प्रत्येक वर्ष पूंजीगत व्यय/निवेश हेतु राज्यों को विशेष सहायता के लिए योजनाएं तैयार और कार्यान्वित की गयी हैं। इन योजनाओं के तहत, राज्यों को 50 वर्ष के ब्याज मुक्त ऋण के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। असम और अन्य पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों सहित राज्यों को वर्षवार प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्योरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है ।

<u>विवरण</u>

पूंजीगत व्यय/निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता के लिए योजना के अंतर्गत प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्योरा :

(करोड़ रुपए में)

क्र. सं.	राज्यों के नाम	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (24.11.2024 तक)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	688.00	501.79	6105.56	4090.81	2616.27
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	232.97	371.19	1564.10	2363.42	0.00
3	असम	450.00	600.00	4300.14	5804.43	3181.97
4	बिहार	843.00	1246.50	8455.85	8814.80	5408.88
5	छत्तीसगढ	286.00	423.00	2941.97	3365.25	2136.81
6	गोवा	97.66	111.04	572.75	695.20	178.79
7	गुजरात	285.00	432.00	4045.82	4254.32	2037.72
8	हरियाणा	91.00	135.00	1267.00	1702.05	0.00

9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	533.00	800.00	650.80	1515.97	427.55
10	झारखंड	277.00	246.00	2964.32	4580.61	1210.73
11	कर्नाटक	305.00	451.50	3399.35	3879.24	2272.87
12	केरल	81.50	238.50	1902.74	0.00	0.00
13	मध्य प्रदेश	1320.00	1512.36	7360.20	12636.21	5074.94
14	महाराष्ट्र	514.00	771.73	6744.16	5376.31	2617.70
15	मणिपुर	317.16	212.85	467.22	542.70	38.36
16	मेघालय	200.00	281.20	1049.02	1293.06	577.01
17	मिजोरम	200.00	299.99	297.50	743.28	181.50
18	नागालैंड	200.00	300.00	504.16	973.20	249.92
19	ओडिशा	471.50	517.12	75.00	3532.14	3085.44
20	पंजाब	296.50	223.50	798.22	0.00	0.00
21	राजस्थान	1002.00	692.41	5595.64	8513.42	4552.01
22	सिक्किम	200.00	300.00	551.36	797.85	322.98
23	तमिलनाडु	0.00	505.50	4011.27	5326.42	1990.93
24	तेलंगाना	358.00	214.14	2500.98	1948.34	0.00
25	त्रिपुरा	300.00	118.54	349.79	662.92	425.71
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	976.00	1483.00	7940.50	19215.08	7007.93
27	उत्तराखंड	675.00	263.92	1124.01	1911.71	559.16
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	630.00	933.00	3655.92	5015.58	4416.23
कुल		**11830.29**	**14185.78**	**81195.35**	**109554.32**	**50571.42**

PENDING PENSION FOR VETERAN ARTISTS

1110. DR. MALLU RAVI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that several veteran artists from Telangana State have not received their pension under the Scheme for Financial Assistance for Veteran Artists for the last two years despite submitting the required documents, and if so, the details thereof, including the month from which payments are pending;

(b) the details of the total amount of pension pending for veteran artists from Telangana State till date; and

(c) whether the Government considers expediting the payment of pending pensions to these artists and if so, the time-frame for the same?

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

(a) and (b) Release of financial assistance to the selected artists under the 'Scheme for Financial Assistance for Veteran Artists' depends on 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 the selected artists, which is a continuous process throughout the year, all efforts are made to disburse the financial assistance expeditiously.

Accordingly, the number of veteran artists from the State of Telangana 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	489	268.16
2023-24	293	274.94

(c) 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 disbursal of assistance to the old artists upon receipt of requisite documents from them. To further streamline the disbursement of financial assistance to the beneficiaries of all states including Telangana 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 disbursal of financial assistance from Rs. 18.17 crore in 2022-23 to Rs. 28.96 crore in 2023-24.

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक में कर्मचारियों की कमी

1111. श्री रामभुआल निषाद:
श्री वी.के. श्रीकंदन:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ने पिछले पांच वर्षों में अपने कर्मचारियों की संख्या में 25,000 की कटौती की है जिससे वहां कर्मचारियों की कमी हो गई है;

(ख) क्या कर्मचारियों की संख्या में कमी इस तथ्य के बावजूद हो रही है कि बैंकिंग क्षेत्र में सबसे कम छंटनी दर इसी बैंक में है, जो वित्तीय वर्ष 2024 के दौरान 1.43% थी;

(ग) क्या कर्मचारियों की कमी के कारण सुल्तानपुर जिले में कूरेभार शाखा सहित भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की सभी शाखाओं में ग्राहकों को छोटे-छोटे लेन-देन के लिए घटों इंतजार करना पड़ता है; और

(घ) अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की तैनाती सहित स्थिति में सुधार हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए/उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (घ) : भारतीय स्टेट बैंक (एसबीआई) सहित सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंक (पीएसबी) बोर्ड अभिशासित वाणिज्यिक संस्थाएं हैं। प्रत्येक पीएसबी में कार्यबल की आवश्यकता का निर्धारण संबंधित पीएसबी द्वारा विभिन्न कारकों, जिनमें, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, व्यावसायिक आवश्यकताएं, कार्यकलापों का विस्तार, अधिवर्षिता और अन्य अनियोजित सेवा परित्याग शामिल हैं, को ध्यान में रख कर किया जाता है। तदनुसार बैंक द्वारा अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति की जाती है और यह उनकी आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर वर्ष-दर-वर्ष अलग-अलग होती है।

एसबीआई के अनुसार, सुचारु परिचालन के लिए वर्तमान कर्मचारी पर्याप्त हैं और बैंक में कर्मचारियों की संख्या को समय-समय पर पूरा करने के लिए भर्ती अभियान पर्याप्त समय पहले चलाया जाता है।

इसके अलावा, बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि दिनांक 22.11.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, सुल्तानपुर जिले में कुल 101 कर्मचारी तैनात हैं। वहां एक नया क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय भी खोला गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, ग्राहकों को सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए सुल्तानपुर जिले की शाखाओं से 75 ग्राहक सेवा केंद्रों

को सम्बद्ध किया गया है। बैंक के अनुसार, लेनदेन के स्वरूप के आधार पर इन शाखाओं में लेनदेन में औसतन 5-10 मिनट का समय लगता है।

GENDER BUDGET STATEMENT

1112. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R.:

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

(a) whether the schemes such as PMAY-G which are not 100% women schemes have been included in Part A of Gender Budget Statement; and

(b) the measures proposed by the Government to present an uninflated and accurate Gender Budget Statements in future?

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

(a)and (b): Houses under PMAY-G are required to be sanctioned mandatorily in the name of women beneficiaries of the households from FY 2022-23 onwards as per the advisories issued to all States/UTs. Therefore, Department of Rural Development has included the scheme PMAY-G in Part A of Gender Budget Statement. Further, Ministry of Women and Child Development, as the nodal Ministry for Gender Budgeting, provides capacity building and technical support to Central Ministries, Departments and States/Union Territories relating to gender budgetary processes.

युवाओं को खेल के प्रति प्रोत्साहित करना

1113. श्रीमती संध्या रायः

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

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में युवाओं को खेलों के प्रति प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए बनाई गई योजनाओं का जिले-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) भिंड और दतिया जिलों में खेल कोटा के माध्यम से उच्च शिक्षा और विश्वविद्यालयों में कितने छात्रों को लाभ हुआ;

(ग) सरकार की भिंड जिले में व्यापक स्तर पर इनडोर स्टेडियम खोलने संबंधी क्या राय है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा खेल योजनाओं पर व्यय की गई कुल राशि का जिलेवार, विशेषकर भिंड एवं दतिया जिलों में ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): खेल राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, देश में युवाओं सहित खेलों के विकास और प्रोत्साहन की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र सरकारों की है और केंद्र सरकार केवल उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। तथापि, सरकार मध्य प्रदेश सहित पूरे देश में विभिन्न खेल प्रोत्साहन स्कीमों का संचालन कर रही है। इन स्कीमों में: (i) खेलो इंडिया- राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास कार्यक्रम; (ii) राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों (एनएसएफ) को सहायता; (iii) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खेल स्पर्धाओं में विजेताओं और उनके कोचों को नकद पुरस्कार; (iv) राष्ट्रीय खेल पुरस्कार; (v) मेधावी खिलाड़ियों को पेंशन; (vi) पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय राष्ट्रीय खेल कल्याण स्कीम; (vii) राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि; और (viii) भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई) के माध्यम से खेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों का संचालन शामिल हैं । इन स्कीमों का विवरण मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट https://yas.nic.in/ पर सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

(ख): सरकार खेल कोटे के माध्यम से उच्च शिक्षा और विश्वविद्यालयों में लाभान्वित छात्रों की संख्या के संबंध में डाटाबेस नहीं रखती है।

(ग) और (घ): खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के अंतर्गत स्टेडियमों सहित खेल अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर प्रस्तावों की तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता, उनके द्वारा निर्धारित मापदंडों के अनुपालन के साथ-साथ धन की उपलब्धता के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है।

इस मंत्रालय द्वारा धनराशि का आबंटन स्कीम-वार किया जाता है, न कि जिले-वार। तथापि, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के लिए खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के अंतर्गत वित्त पोषण का विवरण इसकी वेबसाइट https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in/ पर उपलब्ध है।

छत्तीसगढ़ के सिरपुर का विकास

1114. श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी:

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

(क) महासमुंद संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में भारतीय इतिहास और पुरातत्व से जुड़ी प्राचीन सभ्यता के अवशेषों के संरक्षण के लिए भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण(एएसआई) द्वारा किये जा रहे प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या पुरातत्व विभाग सिरपुर में एक विशाल शहर के अस्तित्व का संकेत देने वाले अवशेषों की खोज के बाद वहां आगे खुदाई करने का विचार कर रहा है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सिरपुर को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विकसित करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है क्योंकि सिरपुर हिंदू और बौद्ध धर्म के लिए समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण है;

(घ) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सिरपुर के विकास हेतु सरकार से प्राप्त धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो व्यय की गई राशि का मद-वार और स्थान-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस पर राशि खर्च करने की कोई योजना है?

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

(क) : महासमुंद निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में 05 केंद्रीय संरक्षित स्मारक/ स्थल हैं जिनकी देखभाल और रख-रखाव भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किया जाता है। उनका संरक्षण आवश्यकता और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार किया जाता है ।

(ख) : संभावित स्थल का उत्खनन या तो भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा अथवा राज्य पुरातत्व विभागों, विश्वविद्यालयों आदि द्वारा किया जाता है। उत्खनन की प्रक्रिया में योजना और नियमानुसार आवश्यक अनुमोदन शामिल है।

(ग) : राज्य सरकारें और पर्यटन मंत्रालय किसी स्थान को पर्यटक गंतव्य के रूप में बढ़ावा देने के लिए सभी आवश्यक कदम उठाता हैं।

(घ): पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सिरपुर के विकास के लिए आवंटित धनराशि का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है;

(राशि लाख रू. में)

क्र.सं	**स्मारक का नाम**	**वर्ष**		
		2021-22	**2022-23**	**2023-24**
1.	लक्ष्मण मंदिर सिरपुर, जिला महासमुंद	36.78	41.00	16.32
2.	गाँव सिरपुर जिला महासमुंद के पूर्व के टीले के सिरपुर गाँव के आसपास का क्षेत्र	202.00	281.50	89.33

(ङ) और (च): निष्पादित कार्यों की मदों और खर्च की गई राशि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

छत्तीसगढ़ के महासमुंद निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय संरक्षित स्मारकों/स्थलों के संबंध में पिछले तीन वर्षों अर्थात 2021-22, 2022-23 और 2023-24 के दौरान निष्पादित कार्यों की मदों का ब्योरा

क्र. सं.	स्मारक का नाम	(राशि लाख रुपये में)	वर्ष 2021-22	(राशि लाख रुपये में)	वर्ष 2022-23	(राशि लाख रुपये में)	वर्ष 2023-24
1.	लक्ष्मण मंदिर सिरपुर , जिला महासमुंद	36.78	सामान्य अनुरक्षण और रखरखाव ,वनस्पति हटाने का कार्य। वृह्त लक्ष्मण मंदिर पारंपरिक मोर्टार के साथ रिसेस पॉइंटिंग प्रदान करना ,आरओ जल संयंत्र प्रदान करना और स्थापित करना ,प्रकाश व्यवस्था और कंडक्टर आदि की मरम्मत करना।	41.00	सामान्य अनुरक्षण और रख-रखाव।	16.32	सामान्य अनुरक्षण और रख-रखाव , मंदिर समूह के 360 डिग्री दृश्य/दृश्य बिंदु , सिरपुर
2.	सिरपुर गांव के आसपास का क्षेत्र सिरपुर गांव के पूर्व में	202.00	शिव मंदिर न.2, सिरपुर क्षतिग्रस्त/ढलान रहित प्राचीन ईंट संरचना का पुनर्निर्माण ,60 % डिस्मेंटल और40 % नई विशेष आकार की ईंटों का उपयोग करके पारंपरिक चूना मोर्टार ,	281.50	साइनेज सिरपुर में पुराने प्रवेश द्वार की मरम्मत और रंगाई-पुताई बाजार परिसर क्षतिग्रस्त/ढलान रहित प्राचीन	89.33	बाजार परिसर पत्थर संरचना , आरआर पत्थर चिनाई ,मार्ग फर्श का पुनःस्थापन। एसआरपी-25 चूने के गारे के साथ आकार की ईंटें

	टीला , जिला। महासमुंद		पी/एल सिस्ट स्टोन प्लेट फर्श का उपयोग करना। <u>महल परिसर</u> क्षतिग्रस्त/ढलान रहित प्राचीन ईंट संरचना को 60% क्षतिग्रस्त और 40% नए विशेष आकार की ईंटों का उपयोग करके पारंपरिक चूना मोर्टार , पी/एल सिस्ट स्टोन प्लेट मार्ग का उपयोग करके पुनर्स्थापित करना ,पेयजल प्रयोजनार्थ नया बोरवेल प्रदान करना। <u>क्षतिग्रस्त चारदीवारी , ग्रिल और गेट</u> चारदीवारी और एमएस गेट पर एमएस ग्रिल उपलब्ध कराना। <u>साइनेज</u> सीएनबी और डीएनबी <u>सुरंग टीला</u> प्राचीन फर्श का पुनः निर्माण <u>एसआरपी-28</u> आरआर गार्ड दीवार , पी/एफ एमएस ग्रिल प्रदान करना और निर्माण करना। <u>विहार परिसर</u>		पत्थर की दीवार की पुनः स्थापना , चूना गारे के साथ पी/एल मोटा सीस्ट पत्थर ,नया बोरवेल। <u>एसआरपी-28</u> क्षतिग्रस्त/ढलान से बाहर प्राचीन पत्थर संरचना की पुनर्स्थापना , वनस्पति हटाने का कार्य। <u>विहार परिसर</u> टैंक से गंदे पानी का निपटान ,टैंक से गाद हटाना , भवन के कचरे/मलबा आदि का निपटान। <u>एसआरपी-25</u> क्षतिग्रस्त/ढलान रहित प्राचीन ईंट संरचना का पुनः निर्माण ,पुराने धंसे हुए प्राचीन पत्थर के फर्श को निकालना। <u>शिव मंदिर नं .01</u> पत्थर की चिनाई का काम ,मलबे का पत्थर ,20 % नया और80 % पुराना पत्थर ,		उपलब्ध कराना और बिछाना। <u>शिव मंदिर नं .01</u> पत्थर की चिनाई का काम ,20 %नये और 80% पुराने पत्थरों से बनी दीवार ,दीवार पर एंगल आयरन के साथ एमएस ग्रिल की आपूर्ति और फिक्सिंग।

			आरआर गार्ड दीवार , भूनिर्माण प्रदान करना और निर्माण करना एसआरपी-25 पुराने धँसे हुए प्राचीन पत्थर के फर्श को निकालना और पारंपरिक गारे का उपयोग करके उस पर सिस्ट पत्थर की प्लेट लगाना।		दीवार ,दीवार पर कोण लोहे के साथ एमएस ग्रिल की आपूर्ति और स्थापना , वनस्पति निकासी कार्य ,नया बोरवेल।		

SAFE WORKING CONDITIONS

1115. SHRI SUDHAKAR SINGH:

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

(a)whether the Government has formulated any plans to improve access to health insurance and establish medical facilities near major migration hubs where workers in hazardous industries are concentrated;

(b)if so, the details thereof, including timelines and implementation strategies;

(c)the specific steps taken/being taken by the Government to strengthen enforcement mechanisms aimed at preventing exploitation and ensuring safe working conditions in high-risk industries such as construction, brick kilns, mining, and manufacturing;

(d)whether the Government has any plans to introduce more stringent occupational safety standards or increase the frequency of labour inspections to mitigate health risks associated with these jobs; and

(e)if so, the details thereof along with safety standards/ inspection enhancements and the expected impact on worker safety in hazardous job 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 (e): The Central Government has enacted the Factories Act, 1948 for ensuring the occupational safety, health and welfare of workers employed in the factories, including hazardous industries, across the country. The Factories Act, 1948 and the rules framed thereunder are enforced by States/Union Territories through their Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF)/ Director of Industrial Safety and Health (DISH).

The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 provides for welfare and safety measures for building and other construction workers. The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, inter alia, mandates the contractor to provide suitable and adequate medical facilities to migrant workers. Central and state governments are responsible to implement the relevant provisions of these Acts and Rules/ Regulations made thereunder within their respective jurisdiction.

To ensure the occupational safety of mines workers, Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) undertakes inspection of mines and takes appropriate action in case of any violation/contravention, as per the provisions under the Mines Act, 1952 and rules/ regulations made thereunder.

The Government has also set up the Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) which is the country-wide network of Deputy Chief Labour Commissioners (Central) and Regional Labour Commissioners (Central) under the control of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) to ensure enforcement of the labour laws in the central sphere.

Further, the Government has enacted the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 to consolidate and amend the laws regulating the occupational safety, health and working conditions of the persons employed in an establishment, *inter-alia,* covering establishments of any industry, trade, business, manufacturing or occupation; building and other construction work, factory and mine subject to conditions prescribed therein.

उत्तर प्रदेश में एक्यूएमसी

1116. श्री सनातन पांडेय:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में अपेक्षित वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी केन्द्रों (एक्यूएमसी) की न्यूनतम संख्या निर्धारित करने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी जिला-बार ब्यौरा क्या है:

(ख) वर्तमान में स्थापित मैनुअल और स्वचालित वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी केन्द्रों की संख्या कितनी है, ऐसे संचालित केन्द्र कितने हैं तथा विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान खोले गए केन्द्रों की संख्या वर्ष-वार और जिला-वार सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा विकसित वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी प्रणाली मौजूदा स्टेशनों पर स्थापित की गई है, यदि हां, तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी प्रणाली में सुधार के लिए एआई, जीआईएस मैपिंग और स्मार्ट उपकरणों जैसी प्रौद्योगिकियों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): सीपीसीबी ने निगरानी स्टेशनों की न्यूनतम संख्या निर्धारित करने के लिए जनसंख्या आधारित प्रणाली विकसित की है। उत्तर प्रदेश में, राष्ट्रीय परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी कार्यक्रम (एनएएमपी) के तहत 84 मैनुअल निगरानी स्टेशन और 29 शहरों/कस्बों को कवर करते हुए 57 रियल टाइम सतत परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी (सीएएक्यूएमएस) केन्द्र स्थापित किए गए हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में शहर-वार निगरानी स्टेशनों की सूची **विवरण-I** में संलग्न है तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान संचालित सीएएक्यूएमएस और मैनुअल निगरानी स्टेशनों की सूची **विवरण-II** में संलग्न है।

प्रणालियां 'राष्ट्रीय परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता मानक' (एनएएक्यूएस), 2009 और सीपीसीबी के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी स्थापित और संचालित की जाती हैं।

विवरण-I

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में अब तक का परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता नेटवर्क (मैनुअल और रियल-टाइम)

क्रम सं.	शहर/कस्बा/गाँव	स्टेशनों की संख्या			
		सीएएक्यूएमएस		एनएएमपी	
		स्थापित	कार्यात्मक	स्थापित	कार्यात्मक

1.	आगरा	6	6	6	6
2.	अलीगढ़	-	-	2	2
3.	इलाहाबाद	3	3	5	5
4.	अनपरा	-	-	2	2
5.	अयोध्या	-	-	2	2
6.	बागपत	2	1	2	2
7.	बरेली	2	2	2	2
8.	बुलंदशहर	1	1	-	-
9.	फिरोजाबाद	2	2	3	3
10.	गजरौला	-	-	2	2
11.	गाजियाबाद	4	4	4	4
12.	गोरखपुर	1	1	3	3
13.	ग्रेटर नोएडा	2	2	2	2
14.	हापुड़	1	1	2	2
15.	हाथरस	-	-	2	2
16.	झांसी	1	1	2	2
17.	कानपुर	4	4	9	9
18.	खुर्जा	1	1	2	2
19.	लखनऊ	7	7	8	8
20.	मथुरा	-	-	2	2
21.	मेरठ	3	3	2	2
22.	मुरादाबाद	7	6	2	2
23.	मुजफ्फरनगर	1	1	2	2
24.	नोएडा	4	4	4	4
25.	राय बरेली	-	-	3	3
26.	सहारनपुर	-	-	2	2
27.	उन्नाव	-	-	2	2
28.	वाराणसी	4	4	5	5
29.	वृंदावन	1	1	-	-
	कुल	**57**	**55**	**84**	**84**

नोट: यूपीपीसीबी द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार सितंबर 2024 में शामली में एक (01) मैनुअल स्टेशन स्थापित किया गया है, जो वर्तमान में एनएएमपी के अधीन नहीं है।

विवरण – II

उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान क्रियाशील किये गये परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी स्टेशन

ज़िला	शहर	वर्ष 2021		वर्ष 2022		वर्ष 2023	
		परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी स्टेशनों की संख्या					
		मैनुअल	सीएएक्यूएमएस	मैनुअल	सीएएक्यूएमएस	मैनुअल	सीएएक्यूएमएस
आगरा	आगरा	-	2	-	-	-	-
बागपत	बागपत	-	-	-	1	-	-
बरेली	बरेली	-	-	-	2	-	-
बुलंदशहर	बुलंदशहर	-	-	-	-	-	-
फिरोजाबाद	फिरोजाबाद	-	1	-	1	-	-
गाजियाबाद	गाजियाबाद	-	-	-	-	-	-
गोरखपुर	गोरखपुर	-	1	-	-	-	-
गौतमबुद्ध नगर	ग्रेटर नोएडा	-	-	-	-	-	-
हापुड़	हापुड़	-	-	-	-	-	-
हाथरस	हाथरस	2	-		-		
झांसी	झांसी	-	-	-	1	-	-
कानपुर	कानपुर	-	2	-	-	-	-
बुलन्दशहर	खुर्जा	-	-	-	1	-	-
लखनऊ	लखनऊ	-	1	-	-	-	-
मेरठ	मेरठ	-	-	-	-	-	-
मुरादाबाद	मुरादाबाद	-	3	-	3	-	-
मुजफ्फरनगर	मुजफ्फरनगर	-	-	-	-	-	-
गौतमबुद्ध नगर	नोएडा	-	-	-	-	-	-
प्रयागराज (इलाहाबाद)	प्रयागराज (इलाहाबाद)	-	1	-	-	-	-
वाराणसी	वाराणसी	-	1	-	3	-	-
मथुरा	वृंदावन	-	1	-	-	-	-
कुल		**02**	**13**	**0**	**12**	**0**	**0**

MAINTENANCE OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN WEST BENGAL

1117. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:

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

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented by the Government for the maintenance of ancient monuments in the State of West

(b) the details of the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of each monument of the said State during the last five years, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any special steps for the maintenance and beautification of the famous ancient heritages of Bishnupur Lok Sabha Constituency of West Bengal;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) conserves and maintains the ancient monuments across India including the State of West Bengal, particularly in Bankura district, out of the funds allocated by the Government. No separate schemes is being implemented by the ASI for the maintenance of ancient monuments in the State of West Bengal, particularly in Bankura District.

(b) Details of Expenditure incurred on the conservation and maintenance of each monument of the State of West Bengal during the last five years, year-wise is given in STATEMENT I.

(c) and (d) ASI undertakes the conservation, restoration and maintenance works of the Centrally Protected Monuments including ancient heritage of Bishnupur as per the requirements and availability of resources.

<u>STATEMENT-I</u>

Monuments wise expenditure incurred on Conservation and Maintenance of CPM under ASI, in the West Bengal in the last five F.Y 2019-20 to 2023-24.

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No	Name of the Monuments	District	For the year 2019-20	For the year 2020-21	For the year 2021-22	For the year 2022-23	For the year 2023-24
1	Kalachand Temple, Bishnupur	Bankura	150884	277726	229636	500303	1070713
2	Madan Gopal Temple, Bishnupur	Bankura	149152	153958	176684	157745	178498
3	Radha Madhab temple at Bishnupur	Bankura	148292	154772	136107	128325	642493
4	Radha Gobindo temple at Bishnupur	Bankura	158184	152465	148331	182422	263809
5	Nandalal temple at Bishnupur	Bankura	151092	153294	198849	183980	440343
6	Murali Mohan Temple, Bishnupur,	Bankura	147583	153458	184740	211546	326527
7	Dalmadal Gun and the platform on wh	Bankura	139912	144989	176293	168542	161510
8	Patpur Temples, Bishnupur	Bankura	5576	73510	0	121614	797885
9	Jora Mandir, Bishnupur	Bankura	147940	280122	194855	322762	903940
10	Shyamrai Temple at Bishnupur	Bankura	173574	150277	154984	185984	874469
11	Jore-Bungla Temple, Bishnupur	Bankura	301217	166085	153141	192306	236146
12	Rashmancha, Bishnupur	Bankura	330673	321640	265972	359576	1451767
13	Lalji Temple, Bishnupur,	Bankura	148559	151662	0	396279	223810
14	Small Gateway of Fort, Bishnupur	Bankura	0	0	0	0	4160
15	Gate of Old Fort, Bishnupur	Bankura	148138	131222	142098	161076	164353
16	Stone Chariot, Bishnupur	Bankura	8825	0	39836	0	46840
17	Radhashyam Temple, Bishnupur	Bankura	16388	2663	0	159185	458577
18	Ancient Temple, Bahulara, Bahulara	Bankura	51316	33066	0	139596	686622
19	Madanmohan Temple, Bishnupur	Bankura	150275	148269	192522	223862	178498
20	The temple of Ratneswar, Jagannathp	Bankura	16403	10333	0	0	157496
21	The temple of Radha Binode common	Birbhum	193433	219968	188126	238221	229452
22	The old temple of Dharmaraj, Kabilas	Birbhum	218472	228321	191347	118629	238789
23	Gokulchand Temple, Gokulnagar	Bankura	61033	14333	19599	278933	277690
24	Maleswar Temple, Bishnupur	Bankura	148065	13017	31600	315221	280453
25	Sareswar Temple, Dihar	Bankura	8108	230867	2311281	1128258	17245623
26	Saileswar Temple, Dihar	Bankura	0	0	0	919850	304496
27	The temple of Shyam Sundar, Madan	Bankura	23920	13000	66380	0	12166
28	The temple of Radha Damodar Jew, G	Bankura	41488	0	90000	115355	484447
29	Old Temple at Banda (locally known	Purulia	153047	150675	142988	182476	384384
30	The Rock inscription of Chandra Var	Bankura	4834	4834	0	3923	148292

31	John Pierce's tomb, Medinipur	WestMidnap	140032	147240	192758	177511	224689
32	Hazarduari Palace and Imambara togeth	Murshidabad	1410293	2366914	2033881	5444201	14589019
33	Imambara, Killa Nizamat	Murshidabad	1026577	2018112	1697938	1840837	6849814
34	Tomb of Alivardi Khan and the Tomb o	Murshidabad	371128	1342327	1064765	2381894	4301759
35	Old English Cemetery or Old Residen	Murshidabad	108155	1091867	175338	79379	346300
36	The ancient Mosque, Kheraul	Murshidabad	0	995649	279015	153805	401224
37	Char Bangla group of Four Siva Temp	Murshidabad	246979	1220826	180035	292813	1507618
38	White Mosque, Killa Nizamat	Murshidabad	173040	1134077	186653	96661	1004211
39	Karambera Fort, Gaganeswar	WestMidnap	144742	964811	154190	190011	403804
40	Tomb and Mosque of Murshid Kuli K	Murshidabad	367471	1348297	430959	1448343	2175929
41	Residency Cemetery also known as St	Murshidabad	349825	1344281	262633	441101	4375744
42	Mounds known as the Devil's Mound	Murshidabad	245951	1214237	521319	778778	4159677
43	Yellow Mosque, Killa Nizamat	Murshidabad	166335	1106290	186653	98350	235896
44	Motijheel Jama Masjid	Murshidabad	128422	1097389	330356	171285	526446
45	Tomb of Azimunnisa Begum, Daught	Murshidabad	363666	1345821	354171	194140	1492759
46	Tomb of Sujauddin, Rosniganj	Murshidabad	244899	1256450	842427	1190050	643050
47	Bhabanisvar Mandir, Baranagar	Murshidabad	130444	1095161	175338	80002	489369
48	Dutch Cemetery, Kalikapur	Murshidabad	233956	1214318	180035	80003	345466
49	The two Mound known as BarkonaDe	Murshidabad	169176	1100312	155078	80002	203783
50	Tomb of Mirmadan, Faridpur	Murshidabad	0	995649	155078	80003	235246
51	Rajpat site, Khalisa Gosanimari	CoochBehar	1782632	2733340	4382322	584435	375614
52	Kochbihar Palace	CoochBehar	2423257	3554615	6596101	15445091	3458167
53	Temple of Ichai Ghosh, Gaurangpur	Barddhaman	245667	307340	154416	301416	254883
54	Ancient site and remains of Panduraja	Barddhaman	196932	211404	154141	155705	232051
55	The group of four ancient temples, Be	Barddhaman	234667	245369	219111	184263	255771
56	Jain Brick Temple known as Sat-Deul	Barddhaman	262405	242349	239775	189859	757121
57	Temples of Bandyopadhyay family, P	WestMidnap	12250	81250	0	84330	213136
58	Sitala Temples, Pathra	WestMidnap	0	0	0	0	0
59	The two ancient temples (joined toget	Barddhaman	232967	237819	166784	98768	241103
60	The tombs of Bahram Sakka,Sher Af	Barddhaman	187312	215085	164562	150700	251257
61	Ruins of Fort, Bamanpukur	Nadia	181207	221333	198686	203715	265410

62	The Stone Temple, Garui	PaschimBar	183817	212555	166156	38450	246426
63	26 Siva Temples, Khardah	North 24Pgs	534601	888986	1038296	1127415	1406799
64	Warren Hasting's House, Barasat	North 24Pgs	781331	951580	835325	698546	1107641
65	Chandra Ketu's Fort, Berachampa	North 24Pgs	293922	429389	373939	426893	489952
66	Clive's House known as Barakothi, D	North 24Pgs	526307	647943	556183	636580	759474
67	Maghen David Synagogue, B.R.B.Bo	Kolkata	484166	449565	544520	1177293	596763
68	Old Building of the Asiatic Society,P	Kolkata	1267977	1545088	1331381	1653103	1413789
69	Metcalfe Hall, Strand Road	Kolkata	3168754	4326301	3876581	5298364	4391604
70	Beth–El-Synagogue, Pollock Street	Kolkata	483732	624459	545746	1231564	711073
71	Currency Building, Dalhousie Square,	Kolkata	3024977	5710255	5693553	8102056	5523345
72	The Minar, Pandua	Barddhaman	51390	25598	7595	38037	231013
73	The Mosque Pandua	Barddhaman	19533	240281	197557	226746	256214
74	The group of temples known as Brind	Barddhaman	208967	231705	206209	228296	251584
75	Dupleix Palace, Chandan Nagar	Hooghly	507543	628354	577752	1142528	1097051
76	Dutch Memorial Monument of Susenn	Hooghly	264343	590041	561272	607161	769244
77	Dutch Cemetery together with all tom	Hooghly	266623	540893	557712	591957	1343414
78	Danish Cemetery, Shri Rampur	Hooghly	518217	635856	545986	607149	881507
79	Hansesvari and Vasudeva temples tog	Hooghly	525660	887214	922246	833452	1394588
80	The Mosque and Tombs, Satgaon	Hooghly	189607	217998	189656	226049	220818
81	Jaffar Khan Gazi Darga, Tribeni, Hoog	Hooghly	264361	577683	581220	620451	938998
82	The temple at Jhater Deul, Jata	South24Pgs	182719	240815	210080	228189	438005
83	Bhita of Chand Sadagar, Gaur	Malda	693976	1149516	759432	634544	476448
84	Lottan Masjid, Gaur	Malda	699826	1167368	755272	3268049	261929
85	Baisgazi Wall, Gaur	Malda	871388	1336312	911690	806841	210044
86	Gunamant Mosque, Gaur	Malda	703906	1167272	764007	831707	803645
87	Chika Mosque,Gaur	Malda	878701	1337501	950872	1031615	799295
88	Qadam Rasul Mosque, Gaur	Malda	691750	1167368	752239	649796	565504
89	Dakhil Darwaza,Gaur	Malda	693976	1154856	740564	5016755	2955389
90	Barduari Masjid or the Great Golden	Malda	704146	1165628	779738	4218685	596608
91	Tower of Nimasarai, Nimasarai	Malda	173494	656969	222875	148650	124113
92	Tantipara Masjid,Gaur	Malda	693976	1166176	752568	3644524	3119828
93	Qutub Sahi Masjid	Malda	348924	828706	377228	325886	2488344
94	Eklakhi Mausoleum,Pandua	Malda	359292	828706	432462	348767	2905354
95	Gumti Gateway,Gaur	Malda	697816	1167272	756955	653792	417961
96	Chamkatti Masjid, Gaur	Malda	692304	1483878	2960876	673630	456985
97	Kotwali Darwaja,Gaur	Malda	520483	1166176	518026	451277	421673

98	Jahan Kosha Gun,Topkhana	Murshidabad	0	657477	170641	80002	286339
99	South Gate, KillaNizamat	Murshidabad	175951	563839	184857	75628	314494
100	Tripolia Gate, Killa Nizamat	Murshidabad	172518	654619	186653	80004	219189
101	Lukochuri Gateway,Gaur	Malda	682415	1337501	954473	901905	3550430
102	Adina Masjid,Pandua	Malda	1729497	2029147	1554926	9521711	3222934
103	Dargah of Shah Ata, Gangarampur	Dakshin Dinajpur	174046	648800	239076	180047	107092
104	The Rudreswar Temple, Bamunara	PaschimBarddhaman	224542	218300	155101	180485	234507
105	The temple of Basuli and the mound t	Birbhum	191999	226889	197457	155762	351059
106	The temple, Palpara	Nadia	498191	625872	556575	539841	494648
107	The Stone Temple, Garui	Malda	173494	291246	237553	178635	107108
108	Firoz Minar, Gaur	Malda	346989	461975	379390	521369	346827
109	Mounds, Dakshin Dinajpur	South Dinajpur	173494	313524	269021	208577	96285
110	Tomb of Fath Khan, Gaur	Malda	692872	978969	761656	642745	419354
111	Two Tombs in front of Tantipara Mas	Murshidabad	867471	972374	951265	720964	354592
112	Ancient mound known as Varahamihi	North 24 Pgs	177443	227440	198153	285535	338491
113	Radhabinode Temple, Bishnupur	Bankura	11805	0	31600	0	210298
114	Brindaban Chandra Temple, Birsingh	Bankura	30470	252100	0	0	54353
115	St. John's Church, Council House Str	Kolkata	1042913	1191217	1047535	1171263	1219832
116	Sri Mayer Ghat, Belur	Howrah	231289	314992	277513	295483	348935
117	Ancient mound comprised in Survey P	Burdwan	186847	210028	154488	153155	237144
118	Mounds, Mahanad	Hoogly	185887	201598	187151	167668	187551
119	Tamluk Rajbati, Tamluk	PurbaMedinipur	71020	181300	0	0	619459
120	Tomb of Alexander-Csoma De Koros	Darjeeling	159931	306707	198676	118110	27991
121	Tomb of General Lloyd,	Darjeeling	172699	306707	210916	195206	110313
122	The Temple and Rasmancha (Damoda	Birbhum	19200	13716	2720	39632	228658
123	GroupofTemples (12 Nos. T) Pancharatna temples, Kalna, PurbaBar	Barddhaman	413565	487090	48409	1117752	2589546
124	Nava Ratna Temple Complex, Pathra	West Midnapur	124176	251081	147571	195890	242309
125	Radha Damodar Temple, Birsingha	Bankura	11550	52000	0	220336	242397
126	Ancient Site (The area situated betwee	Barddhaman	0	59500	1645	33880	328301
127	Dharmaraj Temple, Pathra	West Midnapur	0	0	0	0	0

128	Nilkuthi Mound Mouza Chak,Chand	Murshidabad	0	0			
129	The two mounds to the north of the vi	Birbhum	0	0	2840	31891	208721

DIAMOND QUADRANGLE

1118. DR. RABINDRA NARAYAN BEHERA:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to declare the diamond quadrangle as World Heritage points considering the significance of Buddhist Centres at Ratnagiri, Udaigiri and Langudiat Jajpur District in the State of Odisha, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government has any proposal of setting up of a museum at Udaigiriin Jajpur District of Odisha considering its historical importance, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No such proposal has been received to declare Ratnagiri, Udayagiri, Langudi and Lalitagiri for inclusion in the World Heritage List. However, these are the Centrally Protected Monuments under the protection of Archaeological Survey of India and are in good state of preservation.

(b) No such proposal is approved till date.

DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGIOUS TOURISM IN GUJARAT

1119. **SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:**

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

(a) whether the Government has any plans to develop religious tourism in the State of Gujarat and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the funds allotted, sanctioned and released for the same during the last five years; and

(c) the details of the religious places in Gujarat that have been included under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme?

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

(a) to (c): Ministry of Tourism under its PRASHAD Scheme provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations including Gujarat for development of pilgrimage tourism infrastructure at the religious tourist places. The details of projects sanctioned under the PRASHAD Scheme in Gujarat is given at STATEMENT. In addition, 1 site namely Shri Nilkanth Mahadev Temple, Sunak, Mahesana has been identified for development in the State of Gujarat under PRASHAD Scheme.

Ministry of Tourism under its Swadesh Darshan Scheme, has sanctioned 3 projects under Buddhist circuit and Heritage circuit respectively. Further, Ministry of Tourism revamped the Swadesh Darshan scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD 2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible destinations. Two destinations, namely, Dholavira and Dwarka have been identified under SD 2.0. Moreover, Porbandar, Thol Village and Vadnagar are identified under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD), a sub-scheme of SD 2.0.

The details of the projects sanctioned in Gujarat is annexed as **Statement.**

STATEMENT

List of projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme in Gujarat

(Rs. In Crore)

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Sanction Year	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	Development of Dwarka	2016-17	13.08	10.46
2	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Somnath	2016-17	45.36	45.36
3	Development of Promenade at Somnath	2018-19	47.12	47.12

4	Development of Pilgrim Plaza with Queue management complex at Somnath Gujarat	2021-22	49.97	0.00
5	Development of Pilgrimage Facilities at Ambaji Temple	2022-23	50.00	10.54

List of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Gujarat:

(Rs. In Crore)

Circuit Name	**Name of the Project**	**Amount Sanctioned**	**Amount Released**
Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Ahmedabad- Rajkot-Porbandar –Bardoli- Dandi	59.17	56.21
Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vadnagar- Modhera	91.12	87.25
Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Junagadh- Gir Somnath- Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar- Rajkot- Mehsana	26.68	22.28

Details of Projects sanctioned under Special Assistance to States/Union Territories for Capital Investment (SASCI) in Gujarat

Sr. No.	**Name of the Project**	**Cost (in ₹ Crore)**
1.	Ecotourism Destination at Kerly (Mokarsagar), Porbandar	99.50
2.	Tented City and Convention Centre, dhordo	51.56

हरित और पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देना

1120. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरेः
श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटीलः
श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकरः

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में हरित और पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है/बनाने का विचार है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार ने छत्रपति संभाजी नगर (औरंगाबाद), मुम्बई और कोंकण क्षेत्र सहित महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न पर्यटन स्थलों का कोई मूल्यांकन किया है;

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

(ङ) क्या इस संबंध में महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश के राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्र सरकार के पास लंबित हैं;

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

(छ) उक्त प्रस्तावों पर सरकार कब तक निर्णय लेगी; और

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

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

(क) से (ज): पर्यटन मंत्रालय विभिन्न पहलों के माध्यम से भारत का समग्र रूप से संवर्धन करता है। वर्तमान में चल रही गतिविधियों के हिस्से के रूप में, इको पर्यटन और स्थायी पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देना भी शुरू किया गया है। देश में इको पर्यटन और स्थायी पर्यटन के विकास को गति प्रदान करने के लिए, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने इको पर्यटन और स्थायी पर्यटन के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्यनीति तैयार की है। इसके साथ ही देश में स्थायी पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने और पर्यटकों तथा पर्यटन व्यवसायों से जुड़े लोगों को स्थायी पर्यटन प्रथाओं को अपनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु ट्रैवल फॉर लाइफ कार्यक्रम (एलआईएफई) भी शुरू किया है। पर्यटन मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकार से संबंधित विषय है। हालाँकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपनी योजनाओं के तहत देश में पर्यटन से संबंधित अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों/ केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। मंत्रालय ने अपनी स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत विषयगत परिपथों से एक के रूप में इको परिपथ को चिह्नित किया है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने देश में स्थायी और जिम्मेदारीयुक्त पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों और स्थानीय सरकारों के साथ साझेदारी में पर्यटन गंतव्यों के एकीकृत विकास के लिए एक मजबूत ढांचा तैयार करने के मिशन के साथ अपनी स्वदेश दर्शन योजना को स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 के तौर पर नया रूप दिया है।

स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 के तहत "चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास" नामक उप-योजना का उद्देश्य संपूर्ण पर्यटन वैल्यू श्रृंखला में पर्यटकों के अनुभव को बेहतर बनाने के लिए एक गंतव्य का समग्र विकास करना है, ताकि हमारे पर्यटन गंतव्यों को स्थायी और जिम्मेदारीयुक्त गंतव्यों के रूप में परिवर्तित किया जा सके।

स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

विवरण

स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं

(करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	परिपथ / स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि	जारी राशि*	उपयोग की गई राशि	वास्तविक स्थिति (%)	क्रियान्वयन एजेंसी
1.	मध्य प्रदेश	वन्यजीव परिपथ 2015-16	पन्ना-मुकुंदपुर-संजय-डुबरी-बांधवगढ़-कान्हा - मुक्की-पेंच में वन्यजीव परिपथ का विकास	92.10	86.31	86.31	पूर्ण	मध्य प्रदेश राज्य पर्यटन विकास निगम
2.	मध्य प्रदेश	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	साँची-सतना-रीवा-मंदसौर-धार का विकास	74.02	72.75	72.75	पूर्ण	मध्य प्रदेश राज्य पर्यटन विकास निगम
3.	मध्य प्रदेश	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	ग्वालियर-ओरछा-खजुराहो-चंदेरी - भीमबेटका-	89.82	89.49	89.49	पूर्ण	मध्य प्रदेश राज्य पर्यटन विकास निगम

			मांडू का विकास					
4.	मध्य प्रदेश	इको परिपथ 2017-18	गांधीसागर बांध - मंडलेश्वर बांध- ओंकारेश्वर बांध- इंदिरा सागर बांध - तवा बांध- बरगी बांध- भेड़ाघाट - बाणसागर बांध- केन नदी का विकास	93.76	93.59	93.59	पूर्ण	मध्य प्रदेश राज्य पर्यटन विकास निगम
5.	महाराष्ट्र	तटीय परिपथ 2015-16	सिंधुदुर्ग तटीय परिपथ - सागरेश्वर , तारकरली , विजयदुर्ग (समुद्र तट और क्रीक), मितभव का विकास	19.06	18.10	17.61	पूर्ण	महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास निगम
6.	महाराष्ट्र	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	वाकी - अदासा - धापेवाड़ा - पारदसिंघा - तेलनखंडी - गिराड का विकास	45.47	43.19	32.04	पूर्ण	नागपुर महानगर क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरण

पर्यटन मंत्रालय की चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास योजना के तहत स्वीकृत गंतव्यों की सूची

क्र. सं.	राज्य	गंतव्य	श्रेणी	वित्तपोषण राशि (करोड़ रु)
1.	मध्य प्रदेश	मांडू	संस्कृति और विरासत	25.00
2.	मध्य प्रदेश	ओरछा	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	25.00
3.	महाराष्ट्र	अहमदनगर	संस्कृति और विरासत	25.00

पर्यटन मंत्रालय की स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

क्र. सं.	राज्य	गंतव्य	एक्सपीरियंस का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रु)
1.	मध्य प्रदेश	ग्वालियर	फूलबाग एक्सपीरियंस ज़ोन	16.73
2.	मध्य प्रदेश	चित्रकूट	चित्रकूट में आध्यात्मिक एक्सपीरियंस	27.21
3.	महाराष्ट्र	पुणे	शिवसृष्टि ऐतिहासिक थीम पार्क -चरण 3	76.22

NEXUS BETWEEN BANK BORROWERS, ASSET RECONSTRUCTION COMPANIES AND LENDERS

1121. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Income-Tax Authorities during raids have observed the nexus between the Bank borrowers and the Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs) in manipulating the Loan assets creating huge loss to the Public Sector Banks (PSBs);

(b) if so, the details of losses incurred by the Banks and Asset Reconstruction Company due to such collusion;

(c) whether the Government has taken any measures to prevent such unfair and fraudulent activities of the Bank borrowers, ARCs and the lenders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): There is no expression 'raid' in the Income Tax Act, 1961 (the 'Act'). However, the Income Tax Department (ITD) has recently carried out search operation on certain Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs). Evidence of tax evasion and other violations of the Act were detected during such actions. Disclosure of information in respect of specific assessees is prohibited except as provided under section 138 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(c) and (d): RBI has issued Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Asset Reconstruction Companies) Directions, 2024 dated April 24, 2024, applicable to Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs). The provisions of these Directions shall apply to every ARC registered with RBI under Section 3 of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002. The Master Direction is available on RBI website at the following link:

https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_ViewMasDirections.aspx?id=12669

PROMOTION OF ECO-TOURISM AND ADVENTURE TOURISM

1122. SHRI AMARSING TISSO:

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

(a) whether the Government plans to promote eco-tourism and adventure tourism in the areas of Karbi-Anglong and Dima-Hasao Districts in Assam State, given its rich natural landscapes;

(b) the details of any specific plans to promote activities like trekking, camping, bird-watching, or wildlife safaris in the said districts;

(c) the details of the efforts and proposals/ schemes being made by the Government to promote key natural attractions like Langvoku Falls, Kako Falls, Umrongso Lake, Khanduli, Kohora Resort, Barail Range and other scenic locations in Karbi -Anglong, Jatinga Valley and Dima Hasao Districts of Assam State;

(d) whether the Government has any plans to develop lesser-known but beautiful spots in said districts into tourist-friendly destinations; and

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

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

(a) to (e): Ministry of Tourism promotes India in a holistic manner, through various initiatives. As part of its on-going activities; it regularly releases campaigns to promote various tourism destinations and products of India including Eco- Tourism and Adventure Tourism.

In order to position India as a preferred global destination for Eco and Adventure Tourism, Ministry of Tourism has formulated National Strategies for Eco –Tourism and Adventure Tourism.

Ministry of Tourism under its scheme of 'Swadesh Darshan' provides central financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations etc. for development of tourism infrastructure in the country and the projects under the scheme are sanctioned in consultation with the State Governments/UTs subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier etc.

Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the following projects in the state of Assam:-

(i) Development of Tezpur – Majauli – Sibsagar sanctioned in the year 2016-17 for Rs.90.98 Crore under Heritage theme.

(ii) Development of Manas – Pobitora – Nameri – Khaziranga – Dibru – Saikhowa in the year 2015-16 for Rs.94.68 Crore under Wildlife theme.

UNSOLD SEIZED ASSETS FROM VARIOUS CENTRAL AGENCIES

1123. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps regarding unsold seized assets with various central agencies like the ED, DRI and Income Tax Department, which have

led to a decrease in the value of these assets and created challenges for these agencies in maintaining their security over an extended period; and

(b) whether the Government has any plans to amend the rules to permit prompt sale of such assets to generate revenue and if the litigation doesn't go well whether the realized amount along with interest could be returned to the affected party?

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

(a): The Government has taken many steps regulating disposal of assets seized by various agencies like ED, DRI and Income Tax Department. The provisions of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act and the Prevention of Money-Laundering (Taking Possession of Attached or Frozen Properties Confirmed by the Adjudicating Authority) Rules, 2013 prescribe provisions of disposal of certain type of confirmed attached/ frozen movable properties which are subject to speedy and natural decay or the expense of maintenance of such properties is likely to exceed its value, including property being mode of conveyance and necessary steps as per these provisions are taken by ED in appropriate cases.

The Section 110 (1A) of the Customs Act, 1962 authorizes Central Government to specify the goods or class of goods which the perishable or hazardous nature of any goods, depreciation in the value of the goods with the passage of time, constraints of storage space for the goods or any other relevant considerations to be disposed of after the seizure is affected. The Central Government had notified a total 21 class of goods which can be disposed off immediately after it's seizure in exercise of the powers granted by the legislature in section 110 (1A) which includes gold and gold jewellery, currency (Indian and Foreign), electronic goods, cellular phones, conveyance, liquors etc. [Notification no. 31/86-Cus]. Accordingly, the notified goods, including conveyance, are disposed of immediately after its seizure following the procedure prescribed in the Disposal Manual, 2019 as well as Section 110(1B) of CBIC. Similar provision also exist in the NDPS Act section 52(A) where the Central Government can notify certain narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, controlled substances or conveyances on account of their hazardous nature,

vulnerability to theft, substitution, constraint of proper storage space for there early disposal.

As per section 110A of the Customs Act, 1962, there are provisions in relation to provisional release of goods, documents and things seized pending adjudication subject to taking a bond and security as per the conditions mandated by the adjudicating authority. The Section 28BA provides for provisional attachment of property belonging to the person on whom notice is served under sub-section (1) or sub-section (4) of section 28 or sub-section (3) of section 28AAA or sub-section (2) of section 28B, for protecting the interests of revenue with the previous approval of the Principal Commissioner of Customs or Commissioner. As regards to the confirmed demands, Section 142 of the Customs Act, 1962 provides for detaining and sale of the movable and immovable properties.

Further, The Income Tax Department has systems in place for the recovery of tax dues through various methods, including the attachment and sale of seized assets, which are undertaken by Tax Recovery Officers as per provisions laid in the Second Schedule of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Moreover, as per the provisions of the Act, stock-in-trade, found as a result of search, is not seized. Further, any perishable goods are, generally, not seized. CBDT issues OMs and other administrative guidelines from time to time to the field formation for the realization of tax dues through the timely sale of attached/seized assets.

(b): In view of adequacy of existing provisions, such proposal is under consideration.

PROMOTION OF KANNADA AS CLASSICAL LANGUAGE

1124. SHRI G. KUMAR NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Government has met all requirements from the 2004 resolution for promoting Kannada as a classical language, specifically establishing a Centre of Excellence for Classical Kannada Studies, instituting two annual international awards for distinguished scholars in classical Kannada and creating academic chairs in Central Universities for Kannada studies;

(b) if so, the details there and if not, the details of remaining projects and the time by which these are completed;

(c) the details of the total funds allocated for promotion of classical language- Tamil, Kannada, Telugu, Malayalam, Odia, Sanskrit and others during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(d) whether there is any disparities in allocation of funds, if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has any plans to grant greater autonomy to Kannada (similar to the Central Institute of Classical Tamil) to ensure effective use of funds and timely project completion?

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

(a) to (c): The Centre of Excellence for studies in Classical Kannada (CESCK) was established in 2011 under Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysuru and works on research, promotion, publication of Classical Kannada. The policy of the Government is to promote all Indian languages including classical languages. CIIL works for the promotion of all Indian languages including four classical languages viz. Kannada, Telugu, Malayalam and Odia. Development and promotion of Classical Tamil is done by Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT), Chennai. The Government of India is promoting Sanskrit Language through three Central Universities. Funds are provided to these universities for teaching and research in Sanskrit Language leading to award of degree, diploma, certificate to students and no separate funds are provided for undertaking any work related to classical aspect

of Sanskrit. University Grants Commission (UGC) has approved a centre for classical language in Kannada in Central University of Karnataka and an amount of Rs.45.00 lakhs was provided for the centre during the year 2021-22. The details of funds provided for various classical languages by CIIL are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	2021-22	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
Kannada	106.50	171.75	154.50	83.50
Telugu	103.15	171.75	154.50	83.50
Malayalam	63.97	186.75	112.50	83.50
Tamil	1200.00	1200.00	1525.00	1430.00
Odia	58.38	176.75	138.50	83.50

(e)and (e): There is no disparity in the allocation of funds to these classical languages. However, funds are provided as per requirement and utilisation. At present, Government of India has constituted a High Powered Committee under the Chairmanship of Padmashri Chamu Krishna Shastry to explore and recommend pathways for the holistic and multidisciplinary growth of Indian Languages as envisaged in the National Education Policy, 2020 including regional languages and classical languages. At present, there is no proposal to grant greater autonomy to classical Kannada language.

SPORTS PROGRAMS IN SCHOOLS

1125. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

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

(a) the details regarding the budget set aside for sports programme in primary and secondary educational schools, categorized by the State; and

(b) the details of number of students attending Government schools who took part in national and State-level sports events State-wise, particularly district-wise in Uttar Pradesh?

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

(a) 'Sports' being a State subject, the primary responsibility for developing sports and sports-related education in the country lies with the respective State and Union Territory Governments. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports merely supplements their efforts and does not set aside the budget for sports programme in primary and secondary educational schools.

However, under the 'Sports and Physical Education component' of Samagra Shiksha Scheme of the Ministry of Education, provision for grants for sports equipment for indoor and outdoor games in all government schools has been made. The Sports and Physical Education component has been introduced for encouragement of Sports, Physical activities, Yoga, Co-curricular activities etc. A provision has been made for Government schools for grant for sports equipment at the rate of Rs. 5000 for Primary Schools, Rs. 10,000 for upper primary schools and up to Rs. 25,000 for secondary and senior secondary schools per annum. In the Financial Year 2024-25, an outlay of Rs. 729.25 Crore has been approved under Sports Grant for Government Schools. The State-wise break-up of the same for Elementary and Secondary schools is attached as **Statement**- I.

(b) The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports does not maintain State-wise details of students participating in National and State-level sports. However, the participation details in the School Games Federation- National Championship, as per the School Games Federation of India (SGFI), recognized by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, are attached as **Statement** – II. Additional participation details in respect of school students can be seen on their website at https://www.sgfi.org.in/.

STATEMENT-I

'Sports Grant' component of the Samagra Shiksha Programme
(Financial Year 2024-25)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	State	Elementary	Secondary	Total
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	14.85	22.25	37.10
2	Andhra Pradesh	2075.55	1663.50	3739.05
3	Arunachal Pradesh	166.30	76.00	242.30
4	Assam	2290.65	1055.75	3346.40
5	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Chandigarh	1.40	23.50	24.90
7	Chhattisgarh	2833.15	1172.75	4005.90
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	24.40	12.50	36.90
9	Delhi	68.80	265.50	334.30
10	Gujarat	2617.80	477.00	3094.80
11	Haryana	661.95	817.00	1478.95
12	Himachal Pradesh	715.10	739.00	1454.10
13	Jammu & Kashmir	1164.60	440.99	1605.59
14	Jharkhand	2214.25	676.50	2890.75
15	Karnataka	1500.00	1359.00	2859.00

16	Kerala	228.20	187.35	415.55
17	Ladakh	52.90	31.25	84.15
18	Lakshadweep	0.45	1.75	2.20
19	Madhya Pradesh	5400.20	2317.75	7717.95
20	Maharashtra	729.00	0.00	729.00
21	Manipur	143.00	98.25	241.25
22	Meghalaya	45.00	15.50	60.50
23	Mizoram	155.90	86.00	241.90
24	Nagaland	112.40	73.25	185.65
25	Odisha	2920.95	1477.25	4398.20
26	Puducherry	16.35	31.00	47.35
27	Punjab	894.80	941.75	1836.55
28	Rajasthan	3516.10	4354.50	7870.60
29	Sikkim	36.15	49.45	85.60
30	Tamilnadu	1909.20	1563.50	3472.70
31	Telangana	1233.50	1613.50	2847.00
32	Tripura	215.95	239.75	455.70
33	Uttarakhand	821.40	549.25	1370.65
34	Uttar Pradesh	8952.55	576.50	9529.05
35	West Bengal	3937.35	2245.75	6183.10
	TOTAL	**47670.15**	**25254.54**	**72924.69**

STATEMENT-II

Details of student participation in School Games Federation – National Championship				
CHAMPIONSHIP	**YEAR**	**TOTAL PARTICIPANTS**	**PARTICIPANTS FROM UTTAR PRADESH**	**REMARKS**
National Championship	2023-24	54095	1246	Includes players from all schools
National Championship	2024-25	22590	665	As on 29.11.2024

पारिवारिक आय में गिरावट

1126. श्रीमती प्रतिभा सुरेश धानोरकर:

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

(क) क्या मजदूरी दर में कम वृद्धि और मुद्रास्फीति में भारी वृद्धि के कारण वास्तविक पारिवारिक आय अभूतपूर्व रूप से कमी हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के समक्ष आय में गिरावट की चुनौती से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) राष्ट्रीय लेखा सांख्यिकी 2024 के अनुसार, परिवारों की सकल प्रयोज्य आय (परिवारों तक सेवा उपलब्ध कराने वाली गैर-लाभकारी संस्थाओं सहित) केवल चालू मूल्यों पर और वर्ष 2022-23 तक ही उपलब्ध है। वर्ष 2021-22 और 2022-23 के दौरान चालू मूल्यों पर सकल पारिवारिक प्रयोज्य आय में वृद्धि दर औसतन 13.5 प्रतिशत रही, जो औसत खुदरा मुद्रास्फीति 6.1 प्रतिशत से अधिक थी। आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) के आंकड़ों से प्रदर्शित होता है कि कार्य बल भागीदारी दर 2022-23 में 56% से बढ़कर 2023-24 में 58.2% हो गई। पीएलएफएस के आंकड़ों से यह भी प्रदर्शित हुआ कि चालू साप्ताहिक स्थिति में औसत मजदूरी/आय अर्जन में हुई वृद्धि 2023-24 में खुदरा मुद्रास्फीति दर से अधिक

रही। खुदरा मुद्रास्फीति दर 2023-24 में 5.4 प्रतिशत की तुलना में 2024-25 (अप्रैल- अक्तूबर) में घटकर 4.8 प्रतिशत हो गई।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा ईज ऑफ डूईंग बिजनैस, कौशल विकास, रोजगार सृजन और साथ ही साथ अवसंरचना निर्माण पर ध्यान केन्द्रित किए जाने से पारिवारिक आय में वृद्धि हेतु अनुकूल वातावरण तैयार होता है।

PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION OF THE GAUTAMESHWARA TEMPLE

1127. SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:

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

(a) the details of the steps taken/ being taken by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and the Government to preserve and protect Gautameshwara Temple of historical importance and other similar heritage sites in Manthani built during the Kakatiya Dynasty;

(b) whether the Government has allocated funds for the restoration and if so, the details thereof along with the current status of the restoration work;

(c) whether the Government, in collaboration with the ASI has undertaken any initiatives to promote Manthani's rich historical and cultural heritage, such as the visit of Adi Shankaracharya and the Kakatiya period temples and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has plans for any tourism campaigns or cultural programmes focused on promoting Manthani as a heritage destination ,if so the details thereof;

(e) the details of the measures being taken by the Government to involve the local community in the preservation of these sites, including training for locals as guides or conservation experts?

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

(a) The Gauthameshwara temple and other similar heritage sites in Manthani built during the Kakatiya Dynasty are protected monuments of the Department of Heritage Telangana.

(b) to (e) No funds have been allotted by Government of India for the restoration and preservation of Manthani's rich historical and cultural heritage. No proposal in this regard has been received from the Government of Telangana.

GST EXEMPTION ON ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

1128. DR. C. N. MANJUNATH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

that the Government has any plans to waive off GST on Artificial Limbs/various Assistive Devices for patients who have significant physical disabilities including amputations of legs and arms to benefit poor and lower middle class people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):

GST rates and exemptions are prescribed on the recommendations of the GST Council which consists of representation from both Union and State/UT Governments. There is no such recommendation of the GST Council.

Since inception of GST, assistive devices, rehabilitation aids and other goods for the disabled such as instruments and implants for severely physically handicapped, have been prescribed the lowest tax rate or GST i.e. @ 5%.

आधुनिक कला संग्रहालय

1129. श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आधुनिक कला को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) गुजरात राज्य में संचालित किए जा रहे आधुनिक कला संग्रहालयों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार की भविष्य में आधुनिक कला का नया संग्रहालय स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है?

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

(क): राष्ट्रीय आधुनिक कला संग्रहालय (एनजीएमए), दिल्ली संस्कृति मंत्रालय (एमओसी) का अधीनस्थ कार्यालय है। आधुनिक और समकालीन भारतीय कला के लिए भारत का प्रमुख कला संस्थान है। इसका एक मात्र उद्देश्य आधुनिक भारतीय कला का संवर्धन और परिरक्षण करना है। बेंगलुरू और मुंबई में इसकी दो शाखाएं हैं। राष्ट्रीय आधुनिक कला संग्रहालय (एनजीएमए) भारत में कलाकारों, संग्रहाध्यक्षों और कला प्रेमियों के लिए मंच प्रदान करते हुए आधुनिक और समकालीन कला को प्रोत्साहित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इसके पास भारतीय और विदेशी मूल, दोनों की 17000 से अधिक आधुनिक कृतियां मौजूद हैं जो लगभग 1850 ईस्वी के बाद की हैं और 160 वर्ष से भी अधिक पुरानी हैं।

राष्ट्रीय आधुनिक कला संग्रहालय नियमित प्रदर्शनियां आयोजित करने हेतु मंच भी प्रदान करता है जिनमें विविध प्रकार की आधुनिक और समकालीन भारतीय तथा अंतरराष्ट्रीय कला को प्रदर्शित किया जाता है। ये प्रदर्शनियां सुप्रतिष्ठित कलाकारों के साथ-साथ उदीयमान प्रतिभाओं की कृतियों को भी प्रस्तुत करती हैं। विविध कलात्मक अभिव्यक्तियों और शैलियों को प्रस्तुत करते हुए, यह संग्रहालय आधुनिक कला में उभरते रुझानों से दर्शकों का परिचय कराता है।

एनजीएमए में प्रशिक्षुता: कला और संग्रहालय से संबंधित विषयों में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों को प्रोत्साहित करने और उन्हें व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण तथा रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराने हेतु एनजीएमए अंत:कार्य (ऑन-द-जॉब) प्रशिक्षुता प्रदान करता है।

ज्ञान के प्रसार के अपने उद्देश्य को आगे बढ़ाने हेतु, हम अपने विशाल संग्रह के लिए कार्य करने और संग्रहालय विज्ञान से संबंधित प्रमुख सिद्धान्तों का अनुभव प्राप्त करने हेतु उत्साही युवा व्यावसायिकों को अवसर प्रदान करते हैं। यह पहल सुनिश्चित करती है कि हमारा अनुभवी स्टाफ संग्रहालय व्यावसायिकों की भावी पीढ़ी को परामर्श और प्रशिक्षण प्रदान कर सके।

गाइडिड टूर स्वेच्छाकर्मी कार्यक्रम: एनजीएमए द्वारा ज्ञान के प्रसार संबंधी शैक्षिक उद्देश्यों को सर्वोपरि रखा जाता है। हमारे दृष्टिकोण के इस महत्वपूर्ण पहलू को पूरा करने के लिए हम विद्यार्थियों, समय-समय पर आने वाले गणमान्य व्यक्तियों और आम जनता को संग्रहालय भ्रमण में गाइड करने हेतु उत्प्रेरित और उत्साही युवा स्वेच्छाकर्मियों की तलाश करते हैं। हमारा दो सप्ताह का प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल स्वेच्छाकर्मियों को एनजीएमए के संग्रह, इसके सामाजिक-

सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में भारतीय आधुनिक कला समाज में संग्रहालयों की उभरती भूमिका और विभिन्न कला सृजन तकनीकों में मजबूत आधार प्रदान करते हुए, उन्हें सक्षम बनाने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा संग्रहालय अनुदान स्कीम संचालित की जाती है जिसके अंतर्गत केन्द्रीय/राज्य सरकारों और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों, सोसाइटी पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1860 के तहत पंजीकृत सोसाइटियों, स्वायत्त निकायों, स्थानीय निकायों और न्यासों को राज्य और जिला स्तर पर नए संग्रहालय की स्थापना/मौजूदा संग्रहालय के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। संग्रहालय अनुदान स्कीम के दिशानिर्देश मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट www.indiaculture.gov.in पर उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख): गुजरात राज्य में संस्कृति मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन कोई आधुनिक कला संग्रहालय मौजूद नहीं है।

(ग): ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव मंत्रालय में विचाराधीन नहीं है।

VACANT POSTS IN NEHRU YUVA KENDRAS OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

1130. SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

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

(a) the number of vacant posts in Nehru Yuva Kendras of Himachal Pradesh along with the steps being taken by the Government in this regard, district-wise; and

(b) the other steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) Total 20 posts are vacant in Nehru Yuva Kendras of Himachal Pradesh. The district wise details of vacant posts in Nehru Yuva Kendras of Himachal Pradesh is placed at enclosed **Statement**. While effort is being made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies in Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or promotion. The occurrence and filling up of vacancies is a continuous process.

STATEMENT

District wise details of vacant posts in Nehru Yuva Kendras of Himachal Pradesh are as under:-

District Wise details of vacancy in Nehru Yuva Kendras of Himachal Pradesh		
Sl. No	**Name of the Kendra/State Office in Himachal Pradesh**	**Total Number of Vacant Posts**
1.	NYK Bilaspur	01
2.	NYK Chamba	01
3.	NYK Dharamshala (Kangra)	01
4.	NYK Hamirpur	01
5.	NYK Keylong (Lahoul Spiti)	03
6.	NYK Kinnaur	02
7.	NYK Kullu	02
8.	NYK Mandi	01
9.	NYK Nahan (Sirmour)	02
10.	NYK Shimla	02
11.	NYK Solan	02
12.	NYK Una	00
13.	NYKS, State Office Shimla	02
	Grand Total	**20**

AMOUNT COLLECTED AND SPENT UNDER EDUCATIONAL SCHEME

1131. SHRI ARUN NEHRU:

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

(a) the total amount of Education Cess collected by the Government during the last five years;

(b) the details of Educational schemes launched by the Government by utilising the Education Cess;

(c) the amount of Education Cess spent on educational schemes during the above period; and

(d) the amount of Education Cess devolved to States during the last five years, 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) and (b): From the F.Y. 2018-19, a composite cess is levied on Corporate Tax and Income Tax in the name of 'Health and Education Cess', replacing the erstwhile cesses called 'Primary Education Cess' [imposed by the Finance (No.2) Act, 2004] and 'Secondary and Higher Education Cess' [imposed by the Finance Act 2007]. The proceeds from the cess so collected as part of the principal taxes are deposited in Consolidated Fund of India in terms of the Article 266 of the Constitution of India. Details of amount collected by the Government during last five years are given in enclosed **Statement**-I.

(c): For the education sector, the utilization of the proceeds is put through reserve funds viz. Prarambhik Shikha Kosh (PSK) and Madhyamik and Uchchtar Shiksha Kosh (MUSK). Scheme-wise utilization of PSK and MUSK are given in enclosed **Statement-II.**

(d): The cess levied for specific purposes under any law made by Parliament is levied and collected by the Government of India and does not form part of the divisible pool of taxes and accordingly not distributed between the Union and the States in terms of Article 270 of the Constitution of India.

STATEMENT-I

The details of the collection and expenditure of Education Cess for the last five financial years are as under:-

(Rupees in crore)

S.No.	Financial Year	Collection of Health and Education Cess	Actual Expenditure Primary Education Cess	Actual Expenditure Secondary and Higher Education Cess
1	2019-20	39,240.55	26,848.35	12,882.10
2	2020-21	35,894.82	30,168.33	20,370.44
3	2021-22	52,750.27	31,788.25	23,954.23
4	2022-23	61,813.92	38,000.00	24,323.49
5	2023-24 (R.E.)	73,000.00	28,400.00	12,000.00

[Source: Ministry of Finance]

STATEMENT-II

Scheme-wise utilization of MUSK

(Rupees in crore)

S. No	Schemes	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-RUSA)	1,136.94	0.00	229.67	250.00	0.00
2	Interest Subsidy and contribution for Guarantee Funds	1,632.90	1,476.79	1,385.21	873.49	0.00

S. No	Schemes	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
3	Scholarship for College and University students	360.25	164.06	191.96	150.00	0.00
4	Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching	74.63	0.00	23.38	0.00	0.00
5	Support to Indian Institutes of Technology	1,499.00	3,370.70	1,536.02	2,500.00	1,500.00
6	University Grants Commission (UGC)	1,810.25	2,541.11	4,723.20	4,355.00	1,000.00
7	All India Council for Technical Education(AICTE)	400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Grants to Central Universities (CUs)	1,334.75	6,329.97	7,479.79	3,595.00	1,000.00
9	Support to National Institutes of Technology	829.03	920.69	2,235.00	2,500.00	1,500.00
10	Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00

S. No	Schemes	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
	Protsahan (PM-USP)					
11	Samagra Shiksha	3,491.41	3,267.12	2,900.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
12	National Means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme	308.80	200.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
13	National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education	4.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	0.00	2,100.00	1,000.00	2,500.00	1,000.00
15	Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	3,350.00	1,750.00
	Total	**12,882.10**	**20,370.44**	**23,954.23**	**24,323.49**	**12,000.00**

Scheme-wise utilization of PSK

(Rupees in crore)

S. No.	SCHEMES	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Samagra Shiksha	18,372.41	18,644.52	21,788.25	26,000.00	20,000.00
2	PM-POSHAN	8,475.94	11,523.81	10,000.00	12,000.00	8,400.00

	Total	**26,848.35**	**30,168.33**	**31,788.25**	**38,000.00**	**28,400.00**

पर्यावरणीय असंतुलन संबंधी नीति

1132. श्री गिरिधारी यादवः

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में पर्यावरण प्रदूषण और जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण देश के विभिन्न भागों में मौसम की औसत परिस्थितियों में असंतुलन है जिसमें कुछ स्थानों पर भारी वर्षा और कुछ स्थानों पर भयंकर सूखा पड़ता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस संबंध में कोई आंकड़े रखती है और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार पर्यावरणीय असंतुलन को संतुलित करने के लिए कोई नीति बनाने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त नीति कब तक बनाए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधी अंतर-सरकारी पैनल (आईपीसीसी) की छठी मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, मानव-जनित जलवायु परिवर्तन का पहले से ही विश्व भर के हर क्षेत्र में कई मौसम और जलवायु चर्मोष्कर्षों पर प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। मानव-प्रेरित जलवायु परिवर्तन, जिसमें बार-बार के और गंभीर चरम परिस्थितियां शामिल हैं, प्राकृतिक जलवायु परिवर्तनशीलता से परे प्रकृति और लोगों दोनों पर व्यापक प्रतिकूल प्रभाव तथा संबंधित नुकसान एवं क्षति का कारण बना है। लू, भारी वर्षा, सूखा और उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों जैसे चरम सीमाओं में देखे गए परिवर्तन तथा, विशेष रूप से, मानव प्रभाव के कारण उनके साक्ष्य समय के साथ और मजबूत हुए हैं। ग्लोबल वार्मिंग में होने वाली प्रत्येक वृद्धि के साथ-साथ, औसत जलवायु और चरम सीमाओं में क्षेत्रीय परिवर्तन अधिक व्यापक और स्पष्ट हो जाते हैं।

पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के अनुसार, कई अध्ययनों से यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि देश के शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के बदलते स्थानीय मौसम पैटर्न और प्रदूषण के बीच एक अनिवार्य संबंध होता है। गर्म होते पर्यावरण और क्षेत्रीय मानवजनित प्रभावों के बीच पृथ्वी प्रणाली घटकों के बीच जटिल अंतर्क्रियाओं के कारण स्थानीय स्तर पर भारी वर्षा की घटनाओं, सूखे और बाढ़ की घटनाओं, उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की

तीव्रता में वृद्धि आदि की आवृत्ति में वृद्धि हुई है। इन अध्ययनों से भारत भर में अत्यधिक वर्षा की आवृत्ति और परिमाण में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति की जानकारी मिली है। बदलते मानसून पैटर्न और चरम स्थिति की घटनाओं ने

देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों को प्रभावित किया है। बदलते जलवायु में ऐसी घटनाओं के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्षेत्रों में मध्य भारत, उत्तरी भारतीय क्षेत्र और पश्चिमी हिमालय (अत्यधिक वर्षा), और उत्तर, उत्तर-पश्चिम एवं पड़ौसी केन्द्र भारत (अर्ध-शुष्क क्षेत्र और मध्यम सूखा और विस्तार) तथा तटीय राज्य (चक्रवात और हीटवेव) आते हैं।

प्रत्येक वर्ष, भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (आईएमडी) ''भारतीय क्षेत्र के लिए वार्षिक जलवायु सारांश" तैयार करता है जिसमें देश के भीतर देखी गई विभिन्न चरम मौसम संबंधी घटनाओं के बारे में जानकारी होती है। यह रिपोर्ट जलवायु अनुसंधान एवं सेवा (सीआरएस) प्रभाग, आईएमडी, पुणे वेबसाइट (https://www.imdpune.gov.in/Clim_Pred_LRF_New/Reports.html) पर उपलब्ध हैं। भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकारियों के साथ-साथ जनता के लिए भी विभिन्न आउटलुक/पूर्वानुमान/चेतावनी जारी करता है जिससे कि विभिन्न प्रकार के जलवायु संबंधी जोखिमों के प्रति अनुकूलन और उसके शमन के लिए मौसम संबंधी चरम स्थितियों के प्रति तैयारी की जा सके।

भारत सरकार जलवायु परिवर्तन और पर्यावरण प्रदूषण से निपटने के प्रति प्रतिबद्ध है। पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय अपने कई कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं के माध्यम से जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधी राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीसीसी) सहित सभी जलवायु संबंधी कार्यों के लिए एक व्यापक रूपरेखा प्रदान करता है। इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय ने पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन, घातक पदार्थ प्रबंधन, जलवायु परिवर्तन के क्षेत्रों पर क्षेत्रीय नीति वक्तव्य जारी किए हैं। जैव विविधता, तटीय विनियामक क्षेत्र आदि के लिए समय-समय पर उभरती चुनौतियों के जवाब में कार्य किया जाता है। सरकार ने देश की आर्थिक, सामाजिक और पर्यावरणीय आवश्यकताओं के बीच सामंजस्य स्थापित करने के लिए सतत विकास संबंधी चिंताओं को ध्यान रखते हुए नियम, विनियम बनाए हैं और दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए हैं। पर्यावरण क्षेत्र की गतिशीलता और वैश्विक तथा घरेलू विनियामक तथा न्यायिक मुद्दों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, पर्यावरण क्षेत्र के लिए सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई नीतियों को विवेकपूर्ण ढंग से तैयार किया जाता है, समय-समय पर उनकी समीक्षा की जाती है। व्यापक परामर्श और परामर्श की प्रक्रिया के बाद समय-समय पर उन्हें समुचित रूप से संशोधित और अद्यतित किया जाता है एवं वैश्विक सर्वोत्तम कार्य प्रथाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा आवश्यकता पड़ने पर विधिवत् अधिसूचित किया जाता है।

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की नई शाखाएँ खोलना

1133. श्री गोपाल जी ठाकुर:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की नई शाखाएं खोलने का है;

(ख) क्या दरभंगा जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की शाखाएं कम हैं जिनके कारण लोगों को बैंकिंग कार्यों में असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार आम जनता की समस्या के समाधान के लिए पांच किलोमीटर की दूरी के भीतर भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की एक शाखा खोलने का है; और

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (घ): भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान पूरे भारत में 500 नई शाखाएं खोलने की योजना है। वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान दिनांक 31.10.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार 135 नई शाखाएं पहले ही खोली जा चुकी हैं।
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक (एसबीआई) द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, दरभंगा जिले में एसबीआई की 34 शाखाएं हैं, जिनमें से 14 शाखाएं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हैं। दरभंगा जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में एसबीआई की एक शाखा खोलने की प्रक्रिया चल रही है।

भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (आरबीआई) द्वारा "शाखा प्राधिकार नीति के युक्तिकरण" के संबंध में 18 मई, 2017 को जारी परिपत्र के संशोधित दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार "शाखा" शब्द को "बैंकिंग आउटलेट (बीओ)" से प्रतिस्थापित किया गया है। इसमें पारंपरिक शाखाएं और व्यवसाय प्रतिनिधि (बीसी) आउटलेट, दोनों, शामिल हैं, ताकि बैंक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ग्राहकों को निर्विघ्न सेवा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए दूरस्थ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी कम लागत पर अपने नेटवर्क का विस्तार कर सकें।

वर्तमान में सरकार का प्रयास देश के सभी आबादी वाले गांवों के 5 किलोमीटर के दायरे में एक बैंकिंग आउटलेट [बैंक की शाखा/व्यवसाय प्रतिनिधि/भारतीय डाक भुगतान बैंक (आईपीपीबी)] की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना है। बैंकिंग आउटेलट की उपलब्धता की निगरानी भौगोलिक सूचना प्रणाली (जीआईएस) पर आधारित ऐप, अर्थात जन धन दर्शक (जेडीडी) ऐप, द्वारा की जाती है।

बैंकों द्वारा जन धन दर्शक (जेडीडी) ऐप पर अपलोड किए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार, बिहार के सभी 39,133 गांवों में 5 किमी. के दायरे में बैंकिंग आउटलेट मौजूद हैं। बिहार राज्य में बैंकिंग अवसंरचना निम्नानुसार है:-

जिला/राज्य	शाखा	बीसी	एटीएम	आईपीपीबी
दरभंगा जिला	252	8,007	206	343
बिहार	8,188	1,75,763	6,609	9,058

स्रोत: जन धन दर्शक ऐप

वनरोपण कार्यक्रम

1134. श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावाः

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

(क) देश में वनरोपण की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसी परियोजनाओं में भाग लेने वाली कतिपय एजेंसियों को वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन देने का है;

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

(घ) देश में प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के बेरोकटोक दोहन को नियंत्रित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्य योजना तैयार की गई है?

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

(क) से (घ): मंत्रालय ने देश में वनरोपण के लिए कई पहलें शुरू की हैं और जिन स्कीमों के माध्यम से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वनरोपण के लिए धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई जाती है उनकी वर्तमान स्थिति इस प्रकार है:

(i) हरित भारत के लिए राष्ट्रीय मिशन (जीआईएम), जिसका उद्देश्य भाग लेने वाले राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में संयुक्त वन प्रबंधन समितियों (जेएफएमसीएस) के माध्यम से भारत के वन क्षेत्र की रक्षा, पुनर्स्थापना और संवर्धन करना है, के तहत वृक्षारोपण/पारिस्थितिकी-पुनर्स्थापना के लिए 17 राज्यों और 1 संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को 944.48 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की गई है।

(ii) शहरी और अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में वन/हरित स्थान बनाने के लिए नगर वन योजना (एनवीवाई) का कार्यान्वयन राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के वन विभागों और शहरी स्थानीय निकायों के माध्यम से किया जाता है और मंत्रालय ने 31 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कुल 546 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है तथा 431.77 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए हैं।

(iii) स्कूल नर्सरी योजना (एसएनवाई), जिसमें छात्रों को पौध नर्सरी बनाने और पौध रोपण के कार्य में संलग्न किया जाता है, मान्यता प्राप्त सार्वजनिक और निजी विद्यालयों में चलायी जा रही है। 19

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 4.80 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय से कुल 743 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है।

(iv) मैंग्रोव को विशेष, प्राकृतिक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के रूप में बहाल करने तथा तटीय पर्यावासों की संधारणीयता को संरक्षित करने और इसे बढ़ाने के लिए "तटीय पर्यावास और मूर्त आय के लिए मैंग्रोव पहल" (मिष्टी) योजना शुरू की गई है। आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, केरल, ओडिशा, पश्चिम बंगाल और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश पुडुचेरी को कुल 17.96 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए हैं।

(v) माताओं के प्रति प्रेम, आदर और सम्मान के प्रतीक के रूप में स्वैच्छिक वृक्षारोपण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 5 जून, 2024 को *'एक पेड़ माँ के नाम अभियान'* शुरू किया गया और इस पहल के तहत अब तक 1 बिलियन से अधिक पौधे लगाए गए हैं।

इसके अलावा, प्रतिपूरक वनरोपण निधि प्रबंधन एवं आयोजना प्राधिकरण (काम्पा) के अंतर्गत निधियों का उपयोग वन (संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन) अधिनियम, 1980 तथा उसके अधीन नियमों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार वनरोपण और संबंधित कार्यकलापों के लिए किया जाता है।

मंत्रालय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वन दिवस, विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस, वन महोत्सव, वन्यजीव सप्ताह आदि अवसरों पर स्वैच्छिक आधार पर तथा बड़े पैमाने पर वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रमों में वन एवं संबंधित एजेंसियों की सहभागिता और संलग्नता को बढ़ावा देता है।

देश में प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के मनमाने दोहन को संबंधित अधिनियमों/नियमों/विनियमों के प्रवर्तन के माध्यम से नियंत्रित किया जा रहा है।

INITIATIVE TO SIMPLIFY TAX EXEMPTION FOR STs

1135. DR. RICKY A. J. SYNGKON:

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

(a) whether there is any initiative to simplify the process of tax exemption for Scheduled Tribes (STs) residing in scheduled areas, particularly in Meghalaya, where STs currently need to file tax exemption certificates annually under Section 10(26) of the Income Tax Act, causing undue hardship to all tribal residents;

(b) any specific steps being considered to reduce the procedural burden on STs in scheduled areas facing challenges in submitting tax exemption certificates annually; and

(c) whether the Government is considering a more permanent or automated system to grant tax exemptions to STs in Meghalaya as is available to other States like Nagaland, Mizoram?

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

(a) to (c) Clause (26) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (the Act) inter alia provides that any income of a member of a Scheduled Tribe, residing in any area or States specified therein, from any source in the areas or States aforesaid or by way of dividend or interest on securities, shall not be included in computing the total income of a previous year of any person. There is no requirement of any certificate to claim exemption under clause (26) of section 10 of the Act.

There is no further proposal in this regard.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में युवा खेल प्रतिभाओं को बढ़ावा दिया जाना

1136. श्री बिद्युत बरन महतोः

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खेलों को बढ़ावा देने और युवा प्रतिभा की पहचान करने और उन्हें बढ़ावा देने के लिए उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा छोटे शहरों और अल्प विकसित क्षेत्रों के एथलीटों के लिए अवसंरचना और सुविधाओं में सुधार करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा झारखंड राज्य में कितने बहुउद्देशीय खेल परिसरों का निर्माण किया गया है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का जमशेदपुर में भी खेल स्टेडियम बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से प्रतिभाओं को तैयार करने और एथलीटों के लिए अवसंरचना और सुविधाओं में सुधार सहित खेलों के विकास की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र सरकारों की है। केंद्र सरकार उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। तथापि, युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय देश में खेलों के संवर्धन के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीमें लागू करता है:

(i) "खेलो इंडिया- राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास कार्यक्रम" स्कीम; (ii) राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों को सहायता; (iii) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खेल स्पर्धाओं के विजेताओं और उनके कोचों को विशेष पुरस्कार; (iv) राष्ट्रीय खेल पुरस्कार; (v) मेधावी खिलाड़ियों को पेंशन; (vi) पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय राष्ट्रीय खेल कल्याण स्कीम; (vii) राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि; और (viii) भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण के माध्यम से खेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र।

उपरोक्त स्कीमों का विवरण इस मंत्रालय और भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण की वेबसाइटों पर सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के "खेल अवसंरचना का निर्माण और उन्नयन" घटक के अंतर्गत, यह मंत्रालय खेल उपकरण के साथ-साथ खेल परिसर, सिंथेटिक एथलेटिक ट्रैक, सिंथेटिक हॉकी मैदान, सिंथेटिक टर्फ फुटबॉल मैदान, बहुउद्देशीय हॉल,स्विमिंग पूल आदि, जैसी मूलभूत खेल अवसंरचना के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि (एनएसडीएफ) के अंतर्गत, सरकार देश भर में खेल सुविधाओं के निर्माण और उन्नयन के लिए विभिन्न संस्थानों और व्यक्तियों की सहायता करती है। देश भर में खेलो इंडिया स्कीम और एनएसडीएफ के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत खेल अवसंरचना का विवरण मंत्रालय के डैशबोर्ड https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in और http://www.nsdf.yas.gov.in/nsdf-glance.html पर सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 में खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के अंतर्गत एक परियोजना, अर्थात् भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (इंडियन स्कूल ऑफ माइन्स) धनबाद, झारखंड में 12 कोर्ट हॉल के साथ बहुउद्देश्यीय इनडोर हॉल के निर्माण को स्वीकृति दी गई थी। तथापि, स्कीम के अनुसार, भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (इंडियन स्कूल ऑफ माइन्स) धनबाद द्वारा आवश्यक औपचारिकताओं का पालन न करने के कारण, इस मंत्रालय ने इस परियोजना को नवंबर 2021 में रद्द कर दिया था।

(घ) जी नहीं । इस मंत्रालय में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

बागमती बांध का डेवलपमेंट

1137. श्रीमती लवली आनंदः

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

(क) क्या सरकार बागमती बांध के आस-पास के क्षेत्रों को पर्यटन स्थलों के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाने पर विचार कर रही है; और

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

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

(क) और (ख): पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपनी 'स्वदेश दर्शन' और 'तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान संबंधी राष्ट्रीय मिशन (प्रशाद)' नामक योजनाओं के तहत राज्य सरकारों के पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास संबंधी प्रयासों को, उनसे उपयुक्त परियोजना प्रस्तावों की प्राप्ति पर, योजना दिशा-निर्देशों के साथ उनकी अनुरूपता तथा निधियों की उपलबधता आदि के आधार पर सहायता प्रदान कर, संपूरित करता है। बागमती बांध के निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों के पर्यटन स्थलों के रूप में विकास के लिए पृथक योजना बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

UNEMPLOYED IN THE COUNTRY

1138. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

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

(f) whether the Government is aware of the findings of International Labour Organisation's India Employment Report 2024, which states that 83% of youth are unemployed in the country, despite rising levels of educated youth; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and 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) and (b): The official data source of Employment/ Unemployment indicator in India 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 every 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 has decreased from 17.8% in 2017-18 to 10.2% in 2023-24 which is lower than the global

unemployment rate of youth of 13.3 per cent [As per World Employment and Social Outlook Trends, 2024 published by International Labour Organization (ILO)].

Further, as per India Employment Report 2024 brought out by ILO-IHD (Institute for Human Development), the share of unemployed youth in total youth population declined from 7% in 2019 to 5% in 2022. The report also mentions that out of the total youth population (15-29 years), 37% were employed, 35% were students, 22% were in domestic duties, and only 5% were unemployed during 2022.

STUDY ON EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE HIMALAYAS

1139. DR. INDRA HANG SUBBA:

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

(a) whether the Government has allocated any fund to study the effects of climate change in the Himalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Reports has been prepared on the effects of climate change in the Himalayas and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has allocated any funds to the State of Sikkim to mitigate the situation caused by the flood in the Teesta Basin as a consequence of Climate Change 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) to (c) The Government of India has allocated funds for studying the effects of climate change in the Himalayan region through various Ministries/ Departments including the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFand CC). The Department of Science and Technology (DST) has launched the National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-System (NMSHE) as a key component of the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), aimed at understanding the impact of climate change in the Himalayan region.

The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), through the National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research (NCPOR), studies the effects of climate change on Himalayan

glaciers and its contribution to water sustainability. The Polar and Cryosphere Research (PACER) sub-scheme of MoES also supports studies and monitoring of glaciers in the Himalayas.

The G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment (NIHE), an autonomous Institute of the MoEFand CC, undertakes studies on different aspects of climate change impact on the Himalayan environment. The National Mission on Himalayan Studies (NMHS) implemented by MoEFand CC supports innovative studies towards sustenance and enhancement of natural and human capital of the Indian Himalayan Region.

Detailed findings on biodiversity shifts, glacial melting, livelihood impacts, vulnerability and risk assessment in the Himalayan region due to climate change have been published as reports and journal papers.

(d) As per information provided by the State Government of Sikkim, Rs 40 crore has been approved for the State of Sikkim under the National Disaster Mitigation Fund for Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF).

IMPLEMENTATION OF TRIBAL HOME STAYS UNDER SDS

1140. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

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

(a) the details of the criteria used to select tribal households and villages for funding under the Tribal Home Stays-Swadesh Darshan Scheme, including the process followed for identification and selection of beneficiaries;

(b) the details of villages identified with tourist potential for the establishment of tribal home stays under the said Scheme, State-wise, especially Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details of the target set for the financial year 2024-25 for the number of home stays to be established and the corresponding State-wise allocation of funds, including the total funds released so far;

(d) the details along with the current status of the implementation of the scheme and the number of home stays constructed, renovated, and operational upto current year; and

(e) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to provide training and capacity building to the tribal households and communities, and to ensure the sustainability of the home stays?

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

(a) to (e): Government has recently 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 home-stays with support of upto ₹5 Lakh per unit (for new construction), upto ₹3 Lakh (renovation) and ₹5 Lakh for village community requirement. Necessary steps are being taken for implementation of the initiative.

The implementation of the schemes is done as per the extant Guidelines, Rules and Regulations issued by Government of India from time to time, including consultations with Central Ministries and State Governments.

चित्रकूट में यूनेस्को जियो पार्क की स्थापना

1141. श्री गणेश सिंह:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय कला और सांस्कृतिक विरासत के संरक्षण के लिए कोई रूपरेखा तैयार की है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार ओरछा, खजुराहों, पन्ना, कालिंजर किला,चित्रकूट सरभंगा आश्रम, सुतिक्षण मुनि आश्रम, सिद्ध पहाड़, बिरसिंहपुर, सतना, रामवन, पांडी खजूरी, मार्कण्डेय आश्रम, व्हाइट टाइगर सफारी मुकुंदपुर, बाणसागर, बाधंवगढ़, अमरकंटक, चित्रकूट को जोड़ने वाले कान्हा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, जहां भगवान श्रीराम ने अधिकतम ग्यारह वर्ष वनवास में बिताए थे, को शामिल करते हुए एक पर्यटक सर्किट विकसित करने का है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इस पूरे क्षेत्र में सांस्कृतिक विरासत, धार्मिक आस्था, नेशनल पार्क, टाइगर सफारी, जल निकाय शामिल हैं और यह पवित्र नदियों का स्रोत है;

(घ) क्या सरकार को इस बात की भी जानकारी है कि यूनेस्को जियो पार्क की स्थापना के लिए उक्त क्षेत्र का चयन विचाराधीन है; और

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

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

(क): संस्कृति मंत्रालय अपने विभिन्न अधीनस्थ और संबद्ध कार्यालयों के माध्यम से मूर्त और अमूर्त कला तथा संस्कृति के संरक्षण और परिरक्षण में सक्रिय रूप से लगा हुआ है। संस्कृति मंत्रालय के

अधीन भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण नियमित रूप से आवश्यकतानुसार राष्ट्रीय महत्व के प्राचीन स्मारकों और पुरातात्विक स्थलों तथा अवशेषों का रखरखाव करता है।

(ख): पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपनी विभिन्न योजनाओं जैसे स्वदेश दर्शन, चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास, पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता, प्रसाद योजना और पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन को पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है, बशर्ते कि धन की उपलब्धता हो, उपयुक्त विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) प्रस्तुत की जाए, योजना के दिशानिर्देशों का पालन किया जाए, आदि। पर्यटन मंत्रालय द्वारा स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्योरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।
(ग): यह क्षेत्र विविधताओं से समृद्ध है।
(घ) और (ड.): खान मंत्रालय के अधीन भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने उक्त क्षेत्र में भू-पर्यटन/भू-पार्क विकसित करने की संभावना का पता लगाने के लिए निर्दिष्ट मानदंडों के आधार पर प्रारंभिक क्षेत्रीय जांच शुरू कर दी है।

विवरण

स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्योरा

(क) स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजना का ब्योरा

1.	मुकुंदपुर में वन्यजीव सर्किट का विकास - संजय -डुबरी-बांधवगढ़-कान्हा- मुक्की - पेंच	वन्यजीव सर्किट / 2015-16	92.10
2.	साँची-सतना-रीवा-मंदसौर-धार का विकास	बौद्ध सर्किट / 2016-17	74.02
3	ग्वालियर- ओरछा - खजुराहो - चंदेरी - भीमबेटका - मांडू का विकास	विरासत सर्किट / 2016-17	89.82
4	गांधीसागर बांध - मंडलेश्वर बांध - ओंकारेश्वर बांध- इंदिरा सागर बांध- तवा बांध- बरगी बांध- भेड़ाघाट - बाणसागर बांध - केन नदी का विकास	पारिस्थितिकी सर्किट / 2017-18	93.76

(ख) स्वदेश दर्शन योजना को स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना (एसडी 2.0) के रूप में नया रूप दिया गया है, जिसका उद्देश्य टिकाऊ और उत्तरदायी पर्यटन को विकसित करना है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के परामर्श से और एसडी 2.0 योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुरूप, मंत्रालय ने मध्य प्रदेश में "ग्वालियर" और "

चित्रकूट " को चिह्नित किया है और " फूलबाग एक्सपीरियंस ज़ोन, ग्वालियर के लिए 16.73 करोड़ रुपये " और " चित्रकूट में आध्यात्मिक अनुभव के लिए 27.21 करोड़ रुपये" की मंजूरी दी है ।

(ग) चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) के अंतर्गत, एसडी 2.0 के तहत एक उप-योजना, मंत्रालय ने "संस्कृति और विरासत" और "आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन" के तहत गंतव्यों के रूप में क्रमशः " मांडू " और " ओरछा " को 25-25 करोड़ रुपये की मंजूरी दी है।

(घ) इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार ने राज्यों को पूंजी निवेश के लिए विशेष सहायता योजना (एसएएससीआई) 2024-25 के तहत मध्य प्रदेश में दो परियोजनाओं अर्थात, " ओरछा एक मध्यकालीन वैभव - 99.92 करोड़ रुपये " और "भोपाल में एमआईसीई के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कन्वेंशन सेंटर - 95.34 करोड़ रुपये " को मंजूरी दी है।

(ड.) "तीर्थयात्रा पुनरुद्धार और आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रसाद)" योजना के अंतर्गत मंत्रालय ने ' अमरकंटक का विकास ' और ' ओंकारेश्वर का विकास ' नामक दो परियोजनाओं को क्रमशः 49.99 करोड़ रुपये और 43.93 करोड़ रुपये की मंजूरी दी है । प्रसाद योजना के अंतर्गत मंत्रालय ने मध्य प्रदेश में 'श्री पीतम्बरा पीठ , दतिया जिला" और " शनिदेव मंदिर, मुरैना जिला" नामक दो परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है। ।

(च) "पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता" योजना के तहत 23.15 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से "आईटीडीसी द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के दमोह में बेलताल झील में पर्यटन अवसंरचना" परियोजना को मंजूरी दी है।

TOURISM CIRCUIT IN MURSHIDABAD

1142. SHRI ABU TAHER KHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to create a tourism circuit with special focus around Mayapur ISKCON Mandir "Punya Bhumi of Sri Chaitanya" and wide areas of Murshidabad for economic and self centered development of the people of these areas considering its significant tourist attractions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Tourism under the Schemes of "Swadesh Darshan" and "National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)" provides financial assistance to State Governments/Union

Territory Administrations for the development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities at various tourism destinations in the country.

Ministry of Tourism, from time to time receives proposals from the State Governments regarding development of infrastructure under its ongoing schemes and these proposals are evaluated as per scheme guidelines and established procedures.

A project named 'Development of Belur Math' is sanctioned at the cost of Rs.30.03 Crore under PRASHAD Scheme and a project named 'Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digha- Shankarpur- Tajpur- Mandarmani- Fraserganj-Bakkhlai-Henry Island' is sanctioned at the cost of Rs.67.99 Crore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in West Bengal.

गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में रोजगार का सृजन

1143. श्रीमती भारती पारधी:

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

(क) क्या भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में बढ़ती जनशक्ति की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए वर्ष 2030 तक गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में प्रतिवर्ष आठ मिलियन रोजगार का सृजन किए जाने की आवश्यकता है;

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

(ग) क्या 15-29 वर्ष के बीच के युवा कार्यबल का केवल चार प्रतिशत ही औपचारिक रूप से कुशल है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे परिदृश्य में उन्नत कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों की अत्यधिक आवश्यकता है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस अंतर को पाटने के लिए आवश्यक निधि उपलब्ध कराई गई है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो कुशल कार्यबल की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से कार्यवल को कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने और अपेक्षित निधि प्रदान करने 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) और (ख) आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 2023-24 के अनुसार, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ते कार्यबल की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में 2030 तक सालाना औसतन लगभग 78.5 लाख रोजगार सृजन करने की जरूरत है।

(ग) आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) वार्षिक रिपोर्ट 2023-24 के अनुसार, 15-29 वर्ष की आयु के व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत जिन्होंने व्यावसायिक/तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया, 34.1% था, जिसमें औपचारिक प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले 4% शामिल हैं।

(घ) कौशल विकास सरकार की प्राथमिकताओं में से एक है, क्योंकि इससे देश की आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा मिलेगा तथा राष्ट्र के युवाओं की नियोजनीयता में सुधार होगा। कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) भारत सरकार के कुशल भारत मिशन (सिम) के अंतर्गत, विभिन्न स्कीमों अर्थात प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन स्कीम (एनएपीएस) और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण स्कीम (सीटीएस) के द्वारा कौशल विकास केंद्रों/संस्थानों के एक व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र सहित देश भर में समाज के सभी वर्गों को कौशल, पुनर्कौशल और कौशलोन्नयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। सिम का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को उद्योग प्रासंगिक कौशल से लैस कर भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना है।

(ङ) और (च) पीएमकेवीवाई, जेएसएस और एनएपीएस के कार्यान्वयन के लिए बजट के माध्यम से आवश्यक निधि उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। विगत 3 वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष में इन स्कीमों के अंतर्गत जारी की गई निधि का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

(करोड़ रुपए में)

स्कीम का नाम	**जारी कुल निधि**			
	वित्त-वर्ष 2021-22	**वित्त-वर्ष 2022-23**	**वित्त-वर्ष 2023-24**	**वित्त-वर्ष 2024-25**
पीएमकेवीवाई (वर्ष 2021-22 से 31 अक्तूबर 2024 तक)	475.61	173.99	710.88	646.39
जेएसएस (वर्ष 2021-22 से 10 नवंबर, 2024 तक)	137.63	154. 65	154.37	35.65
एनएपीएस (वर्ष 2021-22 से 31 अक्तूबर, 2024 तक)	241.60	335.67	632.82	212.79

आईटीआई के संबंध में दैनिक प्रशासन के साथ-साथ वित्तीय नियंत्रण संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के पास है।

विमुक्त जनजातियों के बच्चों को शिक्षा के विशेष अवसर

1144. **श्री रमाशंकर राजभर:**

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

(क) क्या विमुक्त जनजातियों के बच्चों को शिक्षा के विशेष अवसर प्रदान किए गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने छात्रों को ऐसे अवसर प्रदान किए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या देश में छात्रों को शिक्षा ऋण प्रदान किया जाता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
(घ) इस योजना से अब तक कितने छात्र लाभान्वित हुए हैं; और
(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस योजना के अंतर्गत ब्याज दर को कम करने का है?

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

(क) और (ख): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय है और अधिकांश स्कूल राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के क्षेत्राधिकार में हैं। निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2009 में 6-14 वर्ष की आयु के प्रत्येक बच्चे को पड़ोस के स्कूल में उसकी प्रारंभिक शिक्षा पूर्ण होने तक निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा का अधिकार की व्यवस्था का प्रावधान है।

एनईपी, 2020 'समतापूर्ण और समावेशी शिक्षा' पर केंद्रित है, जो इस विचार को प्रतिध्वनित करती है कि किसी भी बच्चे को उसकी पृष्ठभूमि और सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक पहचान के कारण शैक्षिक अवसर के संदर्भ में पीछे नहीं छोड़ा जाना चाहिए।

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग (डीओएसईएल), शिक्षा मंत्रालय राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के समन्वय से सम्पूर्ण देश में गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा के सर्वसुलभीकरण हेतु वर्ष 2018-19 से समग्र शिक्षा योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। यह स्कूल शिक्षा क्षेत्र के लिए प्री-स्कूल से कक्षा **12** तक विस्तारित एक व्यापक कार्यक्रम है और इसका उद्देश्य स्कूल शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर समावेशी और समान गुणवत्ता वाली शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करना है।

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग, वाइब्रेंट इंडिया के लिए पीएम यंग अचीवर्स स्कॉलरशिप अवार्ड स्कीम (पीएम-यशस्वी) के अंतर्गत अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी), आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़ा वर्ग (ईबीसी) और विमुक्त जनजाति (डीएनटी) के छात्रों की शिक्षा और कल्याण के लिए सहायता प्रदान करता है। इन उप-योजनाओं का विवरण और लाभार्थियों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:-

क्र. सं.	**योजना/परियोजना/कार्यक्रम का नाम**	**वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान ओबीसी, ईबीसी और डीएनटी छात्रों के लाभार्थियों की संख्या**
1	ओबीसी, ईबीसी और डीएनटी छात्रों के लिए प्री-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति	19.87 लाख
2	भारत में अध्ययनरत ओबीसी, ईबीसी और डीएनटी छात्रों के लिए पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति	32.73 लाख

3	ओबीसी, ईबीसी और डीएनटी छात्रों के लिए स्कूलों में उच्च श्रेणी की शिक्षा	3344 (वास्तविक)
4	ओबीसी, ईबीसी और डीएनटी छात्रों के लिए महाविद्यालयों में उच्च श्रेणी की शिक्षा	5099 (वास्तविक)
सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग द्वारा उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत डीएनटी छात्रों का कोई अलग से डाटा नहीं रखा जाता है।		
5	राष्ट्रीय प्रवासी योजना	3 (डीएनटी विद्यार्थी)

(ग) से (ङ): शिक्षा मंत्रालय "प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रोत्साहन (पीएम-यूएसपी) योजना" नामक प्रमुख योजना के अंतर्गत तीन केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं अर्थात् (i) महाविद्यालय और विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति की पीएम-यूएसपी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना (सीएसएसएस); (ii) जम्मू और कश्मीर तथा लद्दाख के लिए पीएम-यूएसपी विशेष छात्रवृत्ति योजना (जम्मू और कश्मीर और लद्दाख के लिए एसएसएस) (iii) पीएम-यूएसपी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र ब्याज सब्सिडी योजना (सीएसआईएस) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, ताकि इन योजनाओं के योजनाबद्ध मानदंडों के अनुसार भारत में उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने हेतु देश के सभी श्रेणियों के छात्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त हो सके।

इसके अतिरिक्त, पीएम विद्यालक्ष्मी योजना को मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया और दिनांक 06.11.2024 को शुरू किया गया, जिसका उद्देश्य गुणवत्तापूर्ण उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों के मेधावी छात्रों को पाठ्यक्रम से संबंधित ट्यूशन फीस और अन्य व्ययों की पूरी राशि को कवर करने के लिए संपार्श्विक मुक्त और गारंटर मुक्त शिक्षा ऋण के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है और इसके अतिरिक्त, अधिस्थगन अवधि के दौरान 10 लाख रुपये तक के ऋण के लिए 3 प्रतिशत ब्याज सब्सिडी सहायता उन छात्रों हेतु जिनकी वार्षिक पारिवारिक आय 8 लाख रुपये तक हैं और जो किसी अन्य सरकारी छात्रवृत्ति या ब्याज सब्सिडी योजनाओं के तहत लाभ के लिए पात्र नहीं हैं।

डॉलर के मुकाबले रुपये के मूल्य में गिरावट

1145. श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादवः

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

(क) डॉलर के मुकाबले रुपये के मूल्य में लगातार गिरावट के क्या कारण है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कच्चे तेल की बढ़ती कीमतों, विदेशी निवेश की कमी और शेयर बाजार से विदेशी निवेशकों द्वारा अधिक निकासी जैसे प्रमुख कारक रुपये के मूल्य में गिरावट के लिए उत्तरदायी है;

(ग) क्या अमरीकी डॉलर के मुकाबले रुपये के घटते मूल्य से आम जनता पर बोझ बढ़ेगा; और

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क)और (ख) भारतीय रुपये (आईएनआर) का मूल्य बाजार द्वारानिर्धारित होता है, जिसका कोई लक्ष्य या विशिष्ट स्तर या बैंड नहीं होता। डॉलर सूचकांक में उतारचढ़ाव-, पूंजी अंतर्वाह में रुझान, ब्याज दरों का स्तर, कच्चे तेल की कीमतों में उतारचढ़ाव-, चालू खाता घाटा आदि जैसे विभिन्न घरेलू और वैश्विक कारक भारतीय रुपये (आईएनआर) की विनिमय दर को प्रभावित करते हैं।

वर्तमान कैलेंडर वर्ष सीवाई)) 2024 के दौरान, 19 नवंबर, 2024 तक अमेरिकी डॉलर यूएसडी)) की तुलना में भारतीय रुपये (आईएनआर) में1.4% की गिरावट आई है। भारतीय रुपये (आईएनआर) के इस अवमूल्यन का प्रमुख्य कारण अमेरिकी डॉलर की ब्रॉड बेस्ड स्ट्रेंथ रही है। कैलेंडर वर्ष 2024 के दौरान, दिनांक 19 नवंबर, 2024 तक डॉलर सूचकांक में लगभग 4.8% की वृद्धि हुई है। हाल ही में, डॉलर सूचकांक दिनांक 22 नवंबर, 2024 को 108.07 के अंक पर पहुंच गया, जो एक वर्ष से अधिक समय के लिए इसका अधिकतम स्तर है, जिससे उभरते बाज़ारों की मुद्राओं पर दबाव पड़ा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, मध्य पूर्व में भू राजनीतिक तनाव और अमेरिकी चुनाव परिणामों को लेकर अनिश्चितता ने भी मुश्किलें- बढ़ाई हैं।

इसके बावजूद, भारतीय रुपया सबसे बेहतर निष्पादन करने वाली एशियाई मुद्राओं में से एक बना हुआ है। इसकी तुलना में, जापानी येन और दक्षिण कोरियाई वॉन जैसी प्रमुख एशियाई मुद्राओं में 19 नवंबर, 2024 तक क्रमशः 8.8% और 7.5% की गिरावट आई है। उल्लेखनीय है कि ब्रिटिश पाउंड जीबीपी)) के अलावा सभी जी10 मुद्राओं में कैलेंडर वर्ष 2024 के दौरान 4.0% से अधिक की गिरावट आई है।

भारतीय रुपये की सापेक्ष स्थिरता भारत की सुदृढ़ और समुत्थानशील आर्थिक फांडामेंटल, व्यापक आर्थिक और वित्तीय स्थिरता का प्रमाण है।

(ग) और (घ) मुद्रा के अवमूल्यन से निर्यात में प्रतिस्पर्धा बढ़ने की संभावना है, जिसका अर्थव्यवस्था पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ता है। दूसरी ओर, अवमूल्यन से आयातित वस्तुओं की कीमतें बढ़ सकती हैं। विनिमय दर मूल्यह्रास का घरेलू कीमतों पर और परिणामस्वरूप नागरिकों पर समग्र प्रभाव, अंतरराष्ट्रीय वस्तुओं की कीमतों के घरेलू बाजार को प्रभावित करने की सीमा पर निर्भर करता है।

SCHOLARSHIP UNDER KHELO INDIA SCHEME

1146. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN REDDY:

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

(a) the total number of students selected for scholarship under Khelo India Scheme in the State of Telangana, district-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details of the benefits likely to be availed by the players through this scheme, sport wise;

(c) whether the Government has been able to achieve the objective for which Khelo India Youth Games were organized and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to encourage sports in remote under-developed areas including villages?

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

a) The total number of students selected for scholarship under Khelo India Scheme from the State of Telangana during the last three years and the current year are as under:

2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
55	51	59	62

(b) Under the component "Khelo India Centres and Sports Academies" of Khelo India Scheme, the identified talents are given option to join the accredited Khelo India academies and also provided financial assistance of Rs. 6.28 Lakh per annum [including Rs 1.20 Lakh as Out of Pocket Allowance (OPA)] towards training expenses, coaching, competitions exposure, education, equipment support, scientific support etc.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Khelo India Scheme aims at infusing sports culture and achieving sporting excellence in the country thus allowing the populace to harness the power of sports through its cross-cutting influence. It focuses on the broad basing of sports amongst the youth and the promotion of sports activities throughout the country. Till date, 01 Khelo India School Games and 05 editions of Khelo India Youth Games (KIYG) have been organised. The benchmark of technical conduct of these Games is of International Standards. These games have witnessed a participation of more than 29,000 athletes, out of which 2757 athletes have been selected as Khelo India Athletes. Various initiatives have been undertaken with an aim to provide training and exposure at par with the International Standards, which includes training of Khelo India Athletes in accredited academies. Further, these athletes compete with National/International athletes at various forums which enhance their capabilities and strengthen the bench strength of the country for future National/International events.

(d) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports implements the following schemes for encouragement of sportspersons across the country, including remote under-developed areas including villages:

(i) Scheme of "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 Sports Welfare Scheme; (vii) National Sports Development Fund; and (viii) Sports Training Centres through Sports Authority of India.

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

ESI SUPER SPECIALITY HOSPITALS

1147. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:

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

(a)whether the Government proposes to ensure service of qualified and experienced doctors in ESI Super Speciality Hospitals and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon;

(b)the details of the action taken by the Government to appoint permanent doctors in Super Speciality and Specialist departments in Model and Super Speciality Hospital Asramam, Kollam;

(c)whether the Government also proposes to increase the salary of super speciality and speciality doctors appoint on contract basis in ESI Hospitals and if so, the details thereof;

(d)whether the Government has initiated action for filling up the vacancies of doctors in super Speciality and speciality departments in Model and Super Speciality Hospital, Asramam, Kollam and if so, the details thereof;

(e)whether the Government also proposes to revise the rate fixed for charges for treatment in empanelled hospitals and if so, the details thereof; and

(f)the details of action taken for developing the ESI Asramam Model and Super Speciality Hospital?

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): Recruitment of doctors including Specialist / Super Specialist in ESIC hospitals is a continuous process. ESIC has recently issued offer of appointment to 1323 candidates, selected for the posts of Insurance Medical Officer (IMO) Grade II, Specialist Grade II (Senior Scale/Junior Scale) and Teaching Faculty for posting in different ESIC Hospitals including 14 candidates for the posts of IMO Gr. II in ESIC Model and Super Specialty Hospital Asramam, Kollam.

Revision of remuneration of contractual doctors including Specialist / Super Specialist is also a continuous process. Last revision of remuneration was implemented in the year 2022.

(e): ESIC adopts the revised rate list published by Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) from time to time.

(f): The work of Vertical Extension of ESI Super Specialty Hospital at Asramam has been assigned to Central Public Works Department.

सेन्ट्रल बैंक डिजिटल करेंसी (सीबीडीसी) को बढ़ावा

1148. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधवः

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

(क) क्या सरकार बैंकिंग क्षेत्र में सेन्ट्रल बैंक डिजिटल करेंसी (सीबीडीसी) के उपयोग को बढ़ावा दे रही है;

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

(ग) इस संबंध में बैंकिंग क्षेत्र से प्राप्त प्रतिक्रियाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि सीबीडीसी के अंतर्गत किए गए लेन-देन अज्ञात होते है;

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

(च) सीबीडीसी सुविधा का उपयोग करने वाले ग्राहकों की निजता और गोपनीयता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (ग): न तो सीबीडीसी-रिटेल और न ही सीबीडीसी-व्होलसेल को अंतिम रूप से शुरू किया गया है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) ने 1 नवंबर, 2022 को थोक खंड (ई ₹-डब्ल्यू) में और 1 दिसंबर, 2022 को खुदरा खंड (ई ₹-आर) में डिजिटल रुपये के लिए प्रायोगिक (पायलट) शुरूआत की है। बैंकों ने सीबीडीसी पायलट का हिस्सा बनने में रुचि दिखाई है। इस पायलट की चार बैंकों के साथ शुरुआत की गई और वर्तमान में, 16 बैंक इसमें भाग ले रहे हैं।

(घ) से (च): नीतिगत दृष्टिकोण से, सीबीडीसी-रिटेल, जो नकदी की डिजिटल प्रतिकृति है, में नकदी के समान विशिष्टता होनी चाहिए, जिसमें अनुमेय सीमाओं के भीतर अनामिकता की विशेषता भी शामिल है। तथापि, चूंकि वर्तमान में यह प्रायोगिक चरण में है, इसलिए सीबीडीसी-रिटेल प्रौद्योगिकी संरचना में कई डिज़ाइन संबंधी विकल्पों का परीक्षण कर रहा है, जिसमें अनामिकता और गोपनीयता संबंधी विचार शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा, सभी पायलट बैंक सीबीडीसी सुविधा का उपयोग करने वाले ग्राहकों की निजता और गोपनीयता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठा रहे हैं।

नासिक कुंभ मेला

1149. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र राज्य के नासिक में आयोजित होने वाले कुंभ मेले में आने वाले पर्यटकों को मूलभूत सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए धनराशि आवंटित की है;

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

(ग) क्या महाराष्ट्र राज्य के अहमदनगर जिले में शिरडी और शनि शिंगणापुर की यात्रा करने वाले पर्यटकों को पेयजल और अन्य मूलभूत सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए निधियां आवंटित की गई हैं; और

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

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

(क) से (घ): पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपनी घरेलू संवर्धन एवं प्रचार योजना के तहत, महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को ऐसे मेलों, महोत्सवों और कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन के लिए, जिनमें क्षेत्र में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने की क्षमता होती है, राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होने, धन की उपलब्धता और योजना के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुपालन के अध्यधीन वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय 'तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन संबंधी राष्ट्रीय अभियान (प्रशाद)' योजना के तहत पर्यटन से संबंधित अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों (यूटी) को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय की विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए समय-समय पर महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों से प्रस्ताव

प्राप्त होते हैं । इन प्रस्तावों की योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों के संदर्भ में जांच की जाती है और निर्धारित प्रावधानों की पूर्ति तथा धन की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य को 'तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन संबंधी राष्ट्रीय अभियान (प्रशाद)' योजना के तहत स्वीकृत राशि का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

परियोजना का नाम	वर्ष	स्वीकृत लागत	जारी की गई राशि
त्र्यंबकेश्वर का विकास	2017-18	42.18	29.93

CONTRACTUAL/GUEST TEACHERS/ASSISTANT PROFESSORS EMPLOYED IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

1150. DR. DHARAMVIRA GANDHI:

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

(a) the total number of contractual and guest teachers and assistant professors currently employed in educational institutions including universities and colleges across the country along with the break-up of the figures, and the proportion of each category of faculty staff compared to the permanent faculty, State-wise;

(b) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to stop the exploitation of contractual and guest assistant professors and teachers, particularly in terms of equal work equal pay and providing them with benefits at par with their permanent counterparts, such as health insurance, retirement benefits and job security;

(c) the details of the ratio of permanent to contractual faculty members in both public and private institutions; and

(d) whether the Government has any plans to establish a national framework for the standardisation of contracts and wages for contractual/guest teachers, ensuring that they are compensated equitably for the work performed by them?

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

(a): As per the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2022-23 (provisional), the State/UT-wise details of total number of contractual teachers/guest teachers and assistant professors currently employed in Universities and Colleges along with the proportion of each category of faculty staff compared to the permanent faculty is given at enclosed **Statement-**I and **Statement**-II respectively.

(b): As per the information received from the University Grants Commission (UGC), appointment of staff in Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) is regulated by University Grants Commission (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and other Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2018. Clause 13.0 of these UGC Regulations provides that the fixed emoluments paid to contract teachers should not be less than the monthly gross salary of a regularly appointed Assistant Professor.

Further, the UGC has issued revised guidelines in 2019 for enhancement of the rates of honorarium of Guest Faculty. These guidelines provide that the Honorarium for Guest Faculty be enhanced to Rs.1500/-per lecture subject to a maximum of 50,000/-per month.

(c): The ratio of permanent to contractual faculty members in both public and private Institutions (University and College) as per AISHE, 2022-23 (provisional) is as under:

Type of Institutions	Permanent faculty member	Contractual faculty member	Ratio (Permanent/Contractual)
Public Institutions	1081116	243075	4.45
Private Institutions	154621	10453	14.79

(d): At present, no such proposal is under consideration in this Ministry.

STATEMENT-I

The State wise number of Permanent, Contractual/Guest lecturer and Assistant Professors in Universities as per AISHE 2022-23 (provisional)

S.No.	Name of State/UTs	Total No. of Institutions		No. of Permanent faculty members in position	Contractual/Guest Teachers'		Assistant Prof. (Regular)	
		Registered	Responsed		Total No.	Proportion w.r.t permanent faculty members	Total No.	Proportion w.r.t permanent faculty members
1	Andhra Pradesh	51	51	6171	2340	0.38	3301	0.53
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10	10	1055	128	0.12	676	0.64
3	Assam	31	31	3742	277	0.07	2236	0.60
4	Bihar	37	37	3940	335	0.09	1896	0.48
5	Chandigarh	3	3	1342	294	0.22	511	0.38
6	Chhattisgarh	34	34	2830	457	0.16	1882	0.67
7	Delhi	30	30	6114	1077	0.18	2811	0.46
8.	Goa	4	4	313	10	0.03	218	0.70
9	Gujarat	102	102	6945	2393	0.34	3940	0.57
10	Haryana	57	57	9211	1257	0.14	5268	0.57
11	Himachal Pradesh	29	29	2664	494	0.19	1702	0.64
12	Jammu and Kashmir	16	16	1949	646	0.33	1104	0.57
13	Jharkhand	34	34	3175	461	0.15	2038	0.64
14	Karnataka	79	79	14460	2041	0.14	8270	0.57
15	Kerala	25	25	2767	651	0.24	1436	0.52
16	Ladakh	2	2	21	15	0.71	16	0.76
17	Madhya Pradesh	78	78	13571	918	0.07	8174	0.60
18	Maharashtra	78	78	11650	2950	0.25	6620	0.57
19	Manipur	12	11	864	249	0.29	487	0.56
20	Meghalaya	11	11	848	67	0.08	534	0.63
21	Mizoram	3	3	303	32	0.11	172	0.57

22	Nagaland	6	6	449	31	0.07	335	0.75
23	Odisha	39	39	6500	645	0.10	3920	0.60
24	Puducherry	5	5	1407	37	0.03	458	0.33
25	Punjab	40	40	11532	1538	0.13	7160	0.62
26	Rajasthan	91	90	16042	856	0.05	8508	0.53
27	Sikkim	11	9	376	39	0.10	271	0.72
28	Tamil Nadu	65	65	24900	1088	0.04	14662	0.59
29	Telangana	32	31	4988	896	0.18	2965	0.59
30	Tripura	5	5	453	86	0.19	328	0.72
31	Uttar Pradesh	94	94	23499	3117	0.13	12568	0.53
32	Uttarakhand	40	40	7270	580	0.08	4354	0.60
33	West Bengal	59	59	8590	930	0.11	4497	0.52
	Total	1213	1208	199941	26935	0.13	113318	0.57

STATEMENT-II

The state wise number of Permanent, Contractual /Guest lecturer and Assistant Professors in Colleges as per AISHE 2022-23(provisional)

S. No.	Name of State/UTs	Total No. of Institutions		No. of Permanent faculty members in position	Contractual/Guest Teachers'		Assistant Prof.	
		Registered	Responsed		Total No.	Proportion w.r.t permanent faculty members	Total No.	Proportion w.r.t permanenet faculty members
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	3	34	77	2.26	14	0.41
2	Andhra Pradesh	2591	2580	81509	9042	0.11	38606	0.47
3	Arunachal Pradesh	44	43	851	205	0.24	671	0.79
4	Assam	655	650	17894	2984	0.17	12590	0.70
5	Bihar	1175	1162	28398	4781	0.17	18996	0.67
6	Chandigarh	26	26	1079	846	0.78	596	0.55
7	Chhattisgarh	965	927	15232	5859	0.38	9406	0.62
8	Delhi	196	167	10222	4715	0.46	4835	0.47
9	Goa	63	63	1935	1294	0.67	1059	0.55
10	Gujarat	2470	2449	44779	9127	0.20	21456	0.48
11	Haryana	1123	1122	22436	6905	0.31	15528	0.69
12	Himachal Pradesh	357	339	4704	1712	0.36	2955	0.63
13	Jammu and Kashmir	330	328	5422	2463	0.45	3253	0.60

14	Jharkhand	425	410	9017	2414	0.27	5742	0.64
15	Karnataka	4524	4220	96544	20488	0.21	45079	0.47
16	Kerala	1504	1398	47102	10598	0.23	32456	0.69
17	Ladakh	6	6	110	86	0.78	103	0.94
18	Madhya Pradesh	2582	2528	57989	8642	0.15	33903	0.58
19	Maharashtra	5390	5061	94508	43794	0.46	59181	0.63
20	Manipur	110	106	4793	491	0.10	3627	0.76
21	Meghalaya	79	75	2392	401	0.17	1497	0.63
22	Mizoram	40	40	991	544	0.55	419	0.42
23	Nagaland	70	69	1534	357	0.23	1345	0.88
24	Odisha	1370	1359	25777	4389	0.17	8186	0.32
25	Puducherry	88	72	5274	258	0.05	2991	0.57
26	Punjab	1040	1034	22010	9860	0.45	14200	0.65
27	Rajasthan	3889	3809	50009	14313	0.29	17736	0.35
28	Sikkim	24	21	671	363	0.54	436	0.65
29	Tamil Nadu	2913	2875	150953	16296	0.11	109203	0.72
30	Telangana	2100	1803	63999	7598	0.12	33703	0.53
31	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	19	19	256	401	1.57	162	0.63
32	Tripura	59	58	1548	595	0.38	745	0.48
33	Uttar Pradesh	8310	7748	115590	32895	0.28	58268	0.50
34	Uttarakhand	513	387	7978	1989	0.25	5366	0.67
35	West Bengal	1561	1558	42256	306	0.01		
	Grand Total	46620	44515	1035796	227088	0.22	564313	0.54

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदन की कार्यवाही 12 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

<u>11.05 hrs</u>

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(Shrimati Sandhya Ray *in the Chair*)

…(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, कुछ विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं। माननीय अध्यक्ष जी ने स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी भी सूचना के लिए अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है।

… (व्यवधान)

12.01 hrs

At this stage Shri B. Manickam Tagore, Shri Zia Ur Rehman and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

… (व्यवधान)

12.02 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

माननीय सभापति: अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

आइटम नम्बर 2, श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत जी।

… (व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Prayagraj, for the year 2022-2023, alongwith Audited accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Prayagraj, for the year 2022-2023.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 794/18/24]

(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the South Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur, for the year 2022-2023, alongwith audited accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the South Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur, for the year 2022-2023.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 795/18/24]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Samagra Shiksha Odisha, (Odisha School Education Programme Authority), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited accounts.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha Odisha, (Odisha School Education Programme Authority), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 796/18/24]

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी): सभापति महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

(1) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप-धारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(क) (एक) सिक्योरिटी प्रिंटिंग एंड मिंटिंग कॉरपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) सिक्योरिटी प्रिंटिंग एंड मिंटिंग कॉरपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 797/18/24]

(ख) (एक) नेशनल इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) नेशनल इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 798/18/24]

(ग) (एक) यूनाइटेड इंडिया इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड, चेन्नई के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) यूनाइटेड इंडिया इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड, चेन्नई का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 799 /18/24]

(घ) (एक) जनरल इंश्योरेंस कॉरपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया, मुंबई के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) जनरल इंश्योरेंस कॉरपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया, मुंबई का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 800/18/24]

(ङ) (एक) आईएफसीआई लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) आईएफसीआई लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 801/18/24]

(च) माल एवं सेवा कर नेटवर्क, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 802/18/24]

(छ) (एक) न्यू इंडिया एश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड, मुंबई के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) न्यू इंडिया एश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड, मुंबई का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 803 /18/24]

(ज) (एक) ओरिएंटल इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) ओरिएंटल इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 804/18/24]

(झ) (एक) इंडस्ट्रियल इन्वेस्टमेंट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (इक्विटी शेयरधारकों के लिए आईआईबीआई का स्वैच्छिक समापन), कोलकाता के 30.06.2024 को समाप्त तिमाही के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) इंडस्ट्रियल इन्वेस्टमेंट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (इक्विटी शेयरधारकों के लिए आईआईबीआई का स्वैच्छिक समापन), कोलकाता की 01.04.2024 से 30.06.2024 तक समाप्त तिमाही के लिए परिसमापक की रिपोर्ट, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 805/18/24]

(ञ) (एक) इंडस्ट्रियल इन्वेस्टमेंट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (इक्विटी शेयरधारकों के लिए आईआईबीआई का स्वैच्छिक समापन), कोलकाता के 30.09.2024 को समाप्त तिमाही के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) इंडस्ट्रियल इन्वेस्टमेंट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (इक्विटी शेयरधारकों के लिए आईआईबीआई का स्वैच्छिक समापन), कोलकाता की 01.07.2024 से 30.09.2024 तक समाप्त तिमाही के लिए परिसमापक की रिपोर्ट, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 806/18/24]

(2) (एक) अरुण जेटली राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय प्रबंधन संस्थान, फरीदाबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) अरुण जेटली राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय प्रबंधन संस्थान, फरीदाबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 807/18/24]

(3) (एक) नेशनल हाउसिंग बैंक, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) नेशनल हाउसिंग बैंक, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 808 /18/24]

(4) (एक) पेंशन निधि विनियामक एवं विकास प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) पेंशन निधि विनियामक एवं विकास प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 809/18/24]

(5) (एक) राष्ट्रीय लोक वित्त एवं नीति संस्थान, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय लोक वित्त एवं नीति संस्थान, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 810/18/24]

(6) केन्द्रीय माल और सेवा कर अधिनियम, 2017 की धारा 166 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) का.आ 4253(अ) जो 27 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा वित्त (संख्यांक 2) अधिनियम, 2024 के उपबंधों को अधिसूचित किया गया है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(दो) का.आ 4268(अ) जो 30 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा मुनाफाखोरीरोधी मामलों की सुनवाई करने के लिए जीएसटी अपीलीय अधिकरण की प्रमुख पीठ को अधिसूचित किया गया है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(तीन) का.आ 4269(अ) जो 30 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा सीजीएसटी अधिनियम की धारा 171 के अंतर्गत समापन तारीख का उपबंध किए जाने को अधिसूचित किया गया है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(चार) केन्द्रीय माल और सेवा (दूसरा संशोधन) नियम 2024 जो 8 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 626(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(पांच) का.आ 4372(अ) जो 8 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा सीजीएसटी अधिनियम की धारा 128क की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत तारीख को अधिसूचित किया गया है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(छह) का.आ 4373(अ) जो 8 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसका आशय सीजीएसटी अधिनियम की धारा 148 के अंतर्गत विशेष प्रक्रिया को अधिसूचित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(सात) का.आ 4374(अ) जो 8 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसका आशय शून्य फॉर्म जीएसटीआर-7 को देर से दाखिल करने पर विलंब शुल्क से छूट प्रदान करने को अधिसूचित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(आठ) सा.का.नि. 628(अ) जो 9 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 19.06.2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 5/2017-केन्द्रीय कर को संशोधित करना है तथा एक

व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(नौ) सा.का.नि. 629(अ) जो 9 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 13.09.2018 की अधिसूचना संख्या 50/2018-केंद्रीय कर को संशोधित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(दस) सा.का.नि. 713(अ) जो 18 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय महाराष्ट्र और झारखंड राज्यों में पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों के लिए माह अक्तूबर, 2024 के लिए प्ररूप जीएसटीआर-3ख में विवरणी दायर करने की निर्धारित तारीख को आगे बढ़ाना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(ग्यारह) सा.का.नि. 611(अ) जो 8 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 28.06.2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 01/2017-केंद्रीय कर (दर) में कतिपय संशोधन करने हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(बारह) सा.का.नि. 614(अ) जो 8 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 28.06.2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 04/2017-केंद्रीय कर (दर) में कतिपय संशोधन करने हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(तेरह) सा.का.नि. 617(अ) जो 8 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 28.06.2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 11/2017-केंद्रीय कर (दर) में कतिपय संशोधन करने हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(चौदह) सा.का.नि. 620(अ) जो 8 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 28.06.2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 12/2017-केंद्रीय कर (दर) में कतिपय संशोधन करने हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(पंद्रह) सा.का.नि. 623(अ) जो 8 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 28.06.2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 13/2017-केंद्रीय कर (दर) में कतिपय संशोधन करने हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 811/18/24]

(7) संघ-राज्यक्षेत्र माल और सेवा कर अधिनियम, 2017 की धारा 24 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) सा.का.नि. 611(अ) जो 8 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 28.06.2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 01/2017- संघ-राज्यक्षेत्र कर (दर) को संशोधित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(दो) सा.का.नि. 615(अ) जो 8 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 28.06.2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 04/2017- संघ-राज्यक्षेत्र कर (दर) को संशोधित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(तीन) सा.का.नि. 618(अ) जो 8 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 28.06.2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 11/2017- संघ-राज्यक्षेत्र कर (दर) को संशोधित

करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(चार) सा.का.नि. 621(अ) जो 8 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 28.06.2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 12/2017- संघ-राज्यक्षेत्र कर (दर) को संशोधित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(पांच) सा.का.नि. 624(अ) जो 8 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 28.06.2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 13/2017- संघ-राज्यक्षेत्र कर (दर) को संशोधित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(छह) संघ-राज्यक्षेत्र माल और सेवा कर (लद्दाख) नियम, 2024 जो 9 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 631(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 812/18/24]

(8) एकीकृत माल और सेवा कर अधिनियम, 2017 की धारा 24 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) सा.का.नि. 613(अ) जो 8 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 28.06.2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 01/2017- एकीकृत कर (दर) को संशोधित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(दो) सा.का.नि. 616(अ) जो 8 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 28.06.2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 04/2017- एकीकृत कर (दर) को संशोधित करना है

तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(तीन) सा.का.नि. 619(अ) जो 8 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 28.06.2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 08/2017- एकीकृत कर (दर) को संशोधित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(चार) सा.का.नि. 622(अ) जो 8 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 28.06.2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 09/2017- एकीकृत कर (दर) को संशोधित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(पांच) सा.का.नि. 625(अ) जो 8 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 28.06.2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 10/2017- एकीकृत कर (दर) को संशोधित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 813/18/24]

(9) वित्त अधिनियम (संख्यांक 1) 2024 की धारा 1 की उप-धारा (2) के अंतर्गत अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ 3161 (अ) जो दिनांक 06 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसका उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 से 13 को अधिसूचित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 814/18/24]

(10) 31 मार्च, 2024 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के लेखाओं और वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षक के प्रतिवेदन:-

(एक) आंध्र प्रदेश ग्रामीण विकास बैंक, हनुमानकोंडा

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 815/18/24]

(दो) आंध्र प्रगति ग्रामीण बैंक, कडप्पा

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 816/18/24]

(तीन) अरूणाचल प्रदेश ग्रामीण बैंक, नाहरलागुन

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 817/18/24]

(चार) आर्यवर्त बैंक, लखनऊ

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 818/18/24]

(पांच) असम ग्रामीण विकास बैंक, गुवाहाटी

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 819/18/24]

(छह) बंगीय ग्रामीण विकास बैंक, बरहमपुर

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 820/18/24]

(सात) बड़ौदा गुजरात ग्रामीण बैंक, बडोदरा

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 821/18/24]

(आठ) बड़ौदा राजस्थान क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक, अजमेर

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 822/18/24]

(नौ) बड़ौदा यू.पी. बैंक, गोरखपुर

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 823/18/24]

(दस) चैतन्य गोदावरी ग्रामीण बैंक, गुंटुर

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 824/18/24]

(ग्यारह) छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य ग्रामीण बैंक, नया रायपुर

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 825/18/24]

(बारह) दक्षिण बिहार ग्रामीण बैंक, पटना

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 826/18/24]

(तेरह) इलाकाई देहाती बैंक, श्रीनगर

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 827/18/24]

(चौदह) हिमाचल प्रदेश ग्रामीण बैंक, मण्डी

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 828/18/24]

(पंद्रह) जेएंडके ग्रामीण बैंक, जम्मू

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 829/18/24]

(सोलह) झारखण्ड राज्य ग्रामीण बैंक, रांची

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 830/18/24]

(सत्रह) कर्नाटक ग्रामीण बैंक, बेल्लारी

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 831/18/24]

(अठारह) कर्नाटक विकास ग्रामीण बैंक, धारवाड़

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 832/18/24]

(उन्नीस) केरल ग्रामीण बैंक, तिरूवनन्तपुरम

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 833/18/24]

(बीस) मध्य प्रदेश ग्रामीण बैंक, पटना

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 834/18/24]

(इक्कीस) मध्यांचल ग्रामीण बैंक, सागर

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 835/18/24]

(बाईस) महाराष्ट्र ग्रामीण बैंक, छत्रपति संभाजीनगर

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 836/18/24]

(तेईस) मणिपुर ग्रामीण बैंक, इंफाल

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 837/18/24]

(चौबीस) मेघालय ग्रामीण बैंक, शिलांग

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 838/18/24]

(पच्चीस) मिजोरम ग्रामीण बैंक, आईजोल

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 839/18/24]

(छब्बीस) नागालैंड ग्रामीण बैंक, कोहिमा

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 840/18/24]

(सत्ताईस) ओडिशा ग्रामीण बैंक, भुवनेश्वर

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 841/18/24]

(अट्ठाईस) पश्चिम बंग ग्रामीण बैंक, हावड़ा

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 842/18/24]

(उनतीस) प्रथमा यू.पी. ग्रामीण बैंक, मुरादाबाद

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 843/18/24]

(तीस) पुदुवाई भरथियार ग्राम बैंक, पुदेचेरी

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 844/18/24]

(इकतीस) पंजाब ग्रामीण बैंक, कपूरथला

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 845/18/24]

(बत्तीस) राजस्थान मरूधरा ग्रामीण बैंक, जोधपुर

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 846/18/24]

(तैतीस) सत्पगिरी ग्रामीण बैंक, चित्तूर

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 847/18/24]

(चौतीस) सर्व हरियाणा ग्रामीण बैंक, रोहतक

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 848/18/24]

(पैतीस) सौराष्ट्र ग्रामीण बैंक, राजकोट

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 849/18/24]

(छत्तीस) तमिलनाडु ग्राम बैंक, सेलम

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 850/18/24]

(सैतीस) तेलंगाना ग्रामीण बैंक, हैदराबाद

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 851/18/24]

(अड़तीस) त्रिपुरा ग्रामीण बैंक, अगरतला

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 852/18/24]

(उनचालीस) उत्कल ग्रामीण बैंक, बोलनगीर

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 853/18/24]

(चालीस) उत्तरबंगा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक, कूच बिहार

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 854/18/24]

(इकतालीस) उत्तर बिहार ग्रामीण बैंक, मुजफ्फरपुर

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 855/18/24]

(बयालीस) उत्तराखण्ड ग्रामीण बैंक, देहरादून

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 856/18/24]

(तैंतालीस) विदर्भ कोंकण ग्रामीण बैंक, नागपुर

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 857/18/24]

(11) केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क अधिनियम, 1944 की धारा 38 की उप-धारा (2) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) सा.का.नि. 503(अ) जो 16 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका द्वारा दिनांक 19 जुलाई, 2022 की अधिसूचना संख्या 18/2022- केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किये गये हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(दो) सा.का.नि. 525(अ) जो 30 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका द्वारा दिनांक 19 जुलाई, 2022 की अधिसूचना संख्या 18/2022- केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किये गये हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(तीन) सा.का.नि. 532(अ) जो 2 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका द्वारा दिनांक 19 जुलाई, 2022 की अधिसूचना संख्या 18/2022- केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किये गये हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(चार) सा.का.नि. 533(अ) जो 2 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका द्वारा दिनांक 30 जून, 2022 की अधिसूचना संख्या 04/2022- केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किये गये हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(पांच) सा.का.नि. 534(अ) जो 2 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका द्वारा दिनांक 30 जून, 2022 की अधिसूचना संख्या 10/2022- केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किये गये हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(छह) सा.का.नि. 575(अ) जो 17 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका द्वारा दिनांक 19 जुलाई, 2022 की

अधिसूचना संख्या 18/2022- केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किये गये हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(सात) सा.का.नि. 664(अ) जो 24 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका द्वारा केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क अधिनियम, 1944 की चौथी अनुसूची के अध्याय 27 में, उसमें उल्लिखित, कतिपय संशोधन किये गये हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(आठ) सा.का.नि. 667(अ) जो 28 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका द्वारा दिनांक 30 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 111/2017- केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किये गये हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 858/18/24]

(12) सीमा शुल्क टैरिफ अधिनियम, 1975 की धारा 9क की उप-धारा (7) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) सा.का.नि. 516 (अ) जो दिनांक 23 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर द्वारा जारी समापन समीक्षा अंतिम निष्कर्षों के अनुसरण में 5 वर्षों के लिए चीन पीआर और कोरिया आरपी से आयातित ''क्लोरिनेटेड पोलिविनाइल क्लोराइड रेसिन (सीपीवीसी) चाहे यौगिक के रूप में आगे प्रसंस्कृत हो या नहीं'' पर प्रतिपाटन शुल्क अधिरोपित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(दो) सा.का.नि. 598 (अ) जो दिनांक 27 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर की सिफारिश के आधार पर पांच वर्षों की अवधि के लिए चीन पीआर, रूस, सऊदी अरब, सिंगापुर

और यूएसए से उद्भूत या वहां से निर्यातित '' आइसोब्यूटिलीन आइसोप्रीन रबर (आईआईआर)'' के आयातों पर निश्चयात्मक प्रतिपाटन शुल्क अधिरोपित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(तीन) सा.का.नि. 599 (अ) जो दिनांक 27 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर द्वारा जारी नवीन अंतिम निष्कर्षों के अनुसरण में 5 वर्षों के लिए चीन पीआर से उद्भूत या वहां से निर्यातित ''सोलर पैनल/मॉडयूल के लिए एनोडाइज्ड एल्युमिनियम फ्रेम'' पर प्रतिपाटन शुल्क अधिरोपित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(चार) सा.का.नि. 651 (अ) जो दिनांक 21 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय अधिसूचना की तारीख से पांच वर्षों की अवधि के लिए चीन पीआर से ''अनफ्रेम्ड ग्लास मिरर'' के आयातों पर प्रतिपाटन शुल्क अधिरोपित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(पांच) सा.का.नि. 655 (अ) जो दिनांक 22 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर द्वारा जारी अंतिम निष्कर्षों के अनुसरण में 5 वर्षों के लिए चीन पीआर से आयातित ''थर्मोप्लास्टिक पोलियूरेथेन (टीपीयू)'' पर प्रतिपाटन शुल्क अधिरोपित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(छह) सा.का.नि. 657 (अ) जो दिनांक 22 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर द्वारा जारी अंतिम निष्कर्षों के अनुसरण में 5 वर्षों के लिए चीन पीआर से आयातित ''सेलफोन ट्रांसपेरेंट फिल्म'' पर प्रतिपाटन शुल्क अधिरोपित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(सात) सा.का.नि. 658 (अ) जो दिनांक 22 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर द्वारा जारी अंतिम निष्कर्षों के अनुसरण में 5 वर्षों के लिए चीन पीआर से आयातित ''सल्फर ब्लैक'' पर प्रतिपाटन शुल्क अधिरोपित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(आठ) सा.का.नि. 659 (अ) जो दिनांक 22 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर द्वारा जारी अंतिम निष्कर्षों के अनुसरण में 5 वर्षों के लिए चीन पीआर से आयातित ''आइसोप्रोपाइल एल्कोहोल'' पर प्रतिपाटन शुल्क अधिरोपित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(नौ) सा.का.नि. 683 (अ) जो दिनांक 04 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर द्वारा जारी नवीन अंतिम निष्कर्षों के अनुसरण में 5 वर्षों के लिए थाईलैंड और वियतनाम से उद्भूत या वहां से निर्यातित ''वेल्डेड स्टेनलेस-स्टील पाइप और ट्यूब'' पर प्रतिपाटन शुल्क अधिरोपित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(दस) सा.का.नि. 695 (अ) जो दिनांक 11 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर द्वारा जारी अंतिम निष्कर्षों के अनुसरण में 5 वर्षों के लिए चीन पीआर, कोरिया आरपी और थाईलैंड से आयातित 'इपीक्लोरोहाइड्रिन'' पर प्रतिपाटन शुल्क अधिरोपित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(ग्यारह) सा.का.नि. 559(अ) जो दिनांक 10 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय (डीजीटीआर) द्वारा जारी अंतिम निष्कर्षों के अनुसरण में आगे 5 वर्षों के लिए चीन पीआर और वितयनाम से

उद्भूत या वहां से निर्यातित ''वेल्डेड स्टेनलेस-स्टील पाइप और ट्यूब'' पर प्रतिकारी-शुल्क अधिरोपित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(बारह) सा.का.नि. 562(अ) जो दिनांक 11 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय (डीजीटीआर) द्वारा जारी समापन समीक्षा अंतिम निष्कर्षों के अनुसरण में 5 वर्षों के लिए चीन पीआर से उद्भूत या वहां से निर्यातित एट्राजिन टेक्निकल पर प्रतिकारी-शुल्क का उद्ग्रहण जारी रखना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(तेरह) सा.का.नि. 608(अ) जो दिनांक 4 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय 7 जुलाई, 2025 तक इंडोनेशिया, मलेशिया, थाईलैंड और वियतनाम से उद्भूत या वहां से निर्यातित ''कन्टीन्यूस कास्ट कॉपर रॉड'' के आयातों पर प्रतिकारी-शुल्क के उद्ग्रहण को आगे बढ़ाना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 859/18/24]

(13) सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 159 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) सा.का.नि. 546(अ) जो दिनांक 6 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 1 मार्च, 2011 की अधिसूचना सं. 26/2011-सीमा शुल्क को निरस्त करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(दो) सा.का.नि. 573(अ) जो दिनांक 13 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय, उसमें उल्लिखित 6 अधिसूचनाओं को संशोधित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(तीन) सा.का.नि. 600(अ) जो दिनांक 27 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 1 मार्च, 2011 की अधिसूचना सं. 27/2011-सीमा शुल्क को संशोधित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(चार) सा.का.नि. 604(अ) जो दिनांक 30 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय विभिन्न अधिसूचनाओं को संशोधित करना है ताकि 01.10.2024 से प्रभावी वित्त अधिनियम, 2024 के साथ उक्त अधिसूचनाओं के एचएस कोड को संरेखित किया जा सके तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(पांच) सा.का.नि. 660(अ) जो दिनांक 22 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 1 मार्च, 2011 की अधिसूचना सं. 27/2011-सीमा शुल्क को संशोधित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(छह) सा.का.नि. 705(अ) जो दिनांक 13 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 30 जून, 2017 की शर्त संख्या 4800 अधिसूचना सं. 50/2017-सीमा शुल्क को संशोधित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(सात) समुद्री कार्गो मैनीफेस्ट और ट्रांसशिपमेंट (तीसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 31 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 531(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिसका एक शुद्धिपत्र दिनांक 04 सितम्बर, 2024 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 536(अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(आठ) सा.का.नि. 663(अ) जो दिनांक 23 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय ''सामान्यतया कटे हुए हीरे'' पर उद्ग्रहित किये जाने वाले सीमा शुल्क के संबंध में निदेश जारी करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(नौ) समुद्री कार्गो मैनीफेस्ट और ट्रांसशिपमेंट (चौथा संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 30 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 679(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(दस) सा.का.नि. 517(अ) जो दिनांक 23 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 20.10.2023 की अधिसूचना सं. 77/2023-सीमा शुल्क (एन.टी.) को संशोधित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 860/18/24]

(14) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनिमय बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 31 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2024/195 जो 26 जुलाई, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनिमय बोर्ड (भेदिया कारोबार का प्रतिषेध) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2022 के प्रभावशील होने की तारीख के रूप में 1 नवम्बर, 2024 को नियत किया गया है।

(दो) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनिमय बोर्ड (शोध विश्लेषक) (दूसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो 21 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2024/199 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(तीन) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनिमय बोर्ड (मध्यवर्ती) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो 29 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2024/201 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 861/18/24]

(15) प्रतिभूति संविदा (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 31 की उप-धारा (3) तथा भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनिमय बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 31 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) प्रतिभूति संविदा (विनियमन) (स्टॉक एक्सचेंज और क्लियरिंग कॉरपोरेशन) (तीसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो 30 जुलाई, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2024/196 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दो) प्रतिभूति संविदा (विनियमन) (स्टॉक एक्सचेंज और क्लियरिंग कॉरपोरेशन) (चौथा संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो 29 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2024/202 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 862/18/24]

(16) निक्षेपागार अधिनियम, 1996 की धारा 27 तथा भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनिमय बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 31 के अंतर्गत भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनिमय बोर्ड (निक्षेपागार और भागीदार) (दूसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो 29 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2024/200 में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 863/18/24]

(17) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवाएं केंद्र प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 2019 की धारा 29 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवाएं केंद्र प्राधिकरण (बैंकिंग) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो 11 जुलाई, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या आईएफएससीए/जीएन/ 2024/004 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दो) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवाएं केंद्र प्राधिकरण (भुगतान और निपटान प्रणालियों का अधीक्षण तथा विनियमन के लिए बोर्ड) विनियम, 2024 जो 18 जुलाई, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या आईएफएससीए/जीएन/ 2024/005 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(तीन) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवाएं केंद्र प्राधिकरण (सूचीबद्धता) विनियम, 2024 जो 29 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या आईएफएससीए/जीएन/ 2024/006 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(चार) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवाएं केंद्र प्राधिकरण (प्राधिकरण बैठकों के लिए प्रक्रिया) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो 29 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या आईएफएससीए/जीएन/ 2024/007 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(पांच) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवाएं केंद्र प्राधिकरण (अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवाएं केंद्र बीमा कार्यालय द्वारा निवेश) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो 17 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या आईएफएससीए/जीएन/ 2024/008 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(छह) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवाएं केंद्र प्राधिकरण (भुगतान और निपटान प्रणालियां) विनियम, 2024 जो 17 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या आईएफएससीए/जीएन/ 2024/009 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(सात) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवाएं केंद्र प्राधिकरण (बीमा व्यवसाय का पंजीकरण) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो 17 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या आईएफएससीए/जीएन/ 2024/010 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(आठ) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवाएं केंद्र प्राधिकरण (बाजार अवसंरचना संस्थान) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो 1 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या आईएफएससीए/जीएन/ 2024/011 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 864/18/24]

(18) सीमा शुल्क टैरिफ अधिनियम, 1975 की धारा 11क की उप-धारा (2) के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 580(अ) जो 19 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा सीमा शुल्क टैरिफ अधिनियम, 1975 की पहली अनुसूची में शीर्ष 9802 को विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 865/18/24]

(19) केंद्रीय सिविल सेवा (वर्गीकरण, नियंत्रण और अपील) नियम, 1965 के नियम 9 के उप-नियम (2), नियम 12 के उप-नियम (2) के खण्ड (ख) और उप-नियम (24) के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 454(अ) जो 28 जुलाई, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा माल और सेवा कर अपीलीय प्राधिकरण (जीएसटीएटी) में समूह ''ख'' और ''ग'' पदों के लिए शास्ति इत्यादि अधिरोपित करने के लिए अनुशासनात्मक/अपीलीय प्राधिकारी और प्राधिकरण नियुक्त किया गया है, की एक

प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 866/18/24]

(20) धन-शोधन प्रतिषेध अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 74 के अंतर्गत धन-शोधन प्रतिषेध (अभिलेखों का संधारण) संशोधन नियम, 2024 जो 19 जुलाई, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 419(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 867/18/24]

(21) वित्त (संख्यांक 2) अधिनियम, 2024 की धारा 99 की उप-धारा (3) के अंतर्गत प्रत्यक्ष कर *विवाद से विश्वास* नियम, 2024 जो 20 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 584(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिसका एक शुद्धिपत्र 27 सितम्बर, 2024 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 601(अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 868/18/24]

(22) आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 296 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक-एक प्रति: -

(एक) आयकर (सातवां संशोधन) नियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 15 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.638(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(दो) आयकर (आठवां संशोधन) नियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 15 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.639(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(तीन) आयकर (नौवां संशोधन) नियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 16 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.645(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 869/18/24]

(23) विदेशी मुद्रा प्रबंध अधिनियम, 1999 की धारा 48 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण): -

(एक) विदेशी मुद्रा प्रबंध (ऋण लिखत) (तीसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 7 अगस्त,2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एफईएमए. 396(3)/2024-आरबी में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दो) विदेशी मुद्रा प्रबंध (गैर ऋण लिखत) (चौथा संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 16 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.3492(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(तीन) विदेशी मुद्रा प्रबंध (शमन कार्यवाही) नियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 12 सितंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.566(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 870/18/24]

… (व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas (Imposition, Collection and Utilization of Environmental Compensation for Stubble Burning) Amendment Rules, 2024 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.690(E) in Gazette of India dated 6th November, 2024 under the sub-section (3) of Section 25 of the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas Act, 2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 871/18/24]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974:-

(i) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) (Manner of Holding Inquiry and Imposition of Penalty) Rules, 2024 published in Notification No. G.S.R.696(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th November, 2024.

(ii) G.S.R.703(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th November, 2024 exempting certain categories of industrial plants, mentioned therein, from application of the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 25 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 872/18/24]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 53 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981:-

(i) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) (Manner of Holding Inquiry and Imposition of Penalty) Rules, 2024 published in Notification No. G.S.R.701(E) in Gazette of India dated 12th November, 2024.

(ii) G.S.R.702(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th November, 2024 exempting certain categories of industrial plants, mentioned therein, from application of the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 21 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1981.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 873/18/24]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI SUKANTA MAJUMDAR): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Senapati, Manipur, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Senapati,

Manipur, for the year 2023-2024, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Senapati, Manipur, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 874/18/24]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Atal Bihari Vajpayee – Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior, for the year 2023-2024, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Atal Bihari Vajpayee – Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 875/18/24]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Delhi (Part-I,II & III), Delhi, for the year 2022-2023.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Delhi, for the year 2022-2023, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the University of Delhi, Delhi, for the year 2022-2023.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 876/18/24]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Pune, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Pune, for the year 2023-2024, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Pune, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 877/18/24]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Amritsar, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith audited accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Amritsar, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 878/18/24]

(7) (i) A copy each of the Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tribal University of Andhra Pradesh, Vizianagaram, for the years 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2022 and 2022-2023.

(ii) A copy each of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tribal University of Andhra Pradesh, Vizianagaram, for the years 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2022 and 2022-2023, together with Audit report thereon.

(iii) A copy each of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Tribal University of Andhra Pradesh, Vizianagaram for the years 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2022 and 2022-2023.

(8) Four Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 879/18/24]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pondicherry University, Puducherry for the year 2021-2022.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pondicherry University, Puducherry, for the year 2021-2022.

(10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 880/18/24]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Andhra Pradesh, Anathapuramu, for the year 2022-2023, alongwith audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central University of Andhra Pradesh, Anathapuramu, for the year 2022-2023.

(12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 881/18/24]

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, for the year 2022-2023.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak for the year 2022-2023, alongwith audited accounts.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, for the year 2022-2023.

(14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 882/18/24]

(15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya University, Bilaspur, for the year 2022-2023.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya University, Bilaspur, for the year 2022-2023, alongwith audited accounts.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya University, Bilaspur for the year 2022-2023.

(16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 883/18/24]

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): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table :-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 241 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code Act, 2016:-

(i) The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Information Utilities) (Amendment) Regulations, 2024 published in Notification No. IBBI/2024-25/GN/REG114 in Gazette of India dated 13th August, 2024.

(ii) The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Inspection and investigation) (Amendment) Regulations, 2024 published in Notification No. IBBI/2024-25/GN/REG115 in Gazette of India dated 24th September, 2024.

(iii) The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2024 published in Notification No. IBBI/2024-25/GN/REG116 in Gazette of India dated 24th September, 2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 884/18/24]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

(i) The Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Second Amendment Rules, 2024 published in Notification No. G.S.R.552(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th September, 2024.

(ii) The Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Form of Annual Statement of Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2024 published in Notification No. G.S.R.607(E) in Gazette of India dated 4th October, 2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 885/18/24]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 64 of the Competition Act, 2002:-

(i) The Competition Commission of India (General) Regulations, 2024 published in Notification No. CCI/Reg-G.R./08/2024-25 in Gazette of India dated 17th September, 2024.

(ii) The Competition Commission of India (Combinations) Regulations, 2024 published in Notification No. F.No.CCI/CD/Comb.Regl./2024 in Gazette of India dated 9th September, 2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 886/18/24]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Competition Act, 2002:-

(i) The Competition Commission of India (Salary, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and other Members) Amendment Rules, 2024 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 544(E) in Gazette of India dated 6th September, 2024.

(ii) The Competition (Minimum Value of Assets or Turnover) Rules, 2024 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 547(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th September, 2024.

(iii) The Competition (Criteria of Combination) Rules, 2024 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 548(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th September, 2024.

(iv) The Competition (Criteria for Exemption of Combinations) Rules, 2024 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 549(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th September, 2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 887/18/24]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949:-

(i) Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Institute of Chartered Accountant of India for the year ending 31st March, 2024 published in Notification No. F.No.1-CA(5)/75/2024 in Gazette of India dated 27th September, 2024 together with a

Corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. 1-CA(5)/75A/2024 dated 14th November, 2024.

(ii) G.S.R.506(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th August, 2024, making certain amendments in the Notification No. G.S.R.835(E) dated 4th November, 2015.

(iii) S.O.4513(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th October, 2024, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1591(E) dated 12th April, 2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 888/18/24]

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 40 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959:-

(i) G.S.R.642(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th October, 2024, making certain amendments in the Notification No. G.S.R.741(E) dated 16th October, 2023.

(ii) G.S.R.643(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th October, 2024, making certain amendments in the Notification No. G.S.R.787(E) dated 15th October, 2015.

(iii) Annual Report and Audited accounts of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India for the year ending 31st March, 2024 published in Notification No. G/20-CWA/9/2024 in Gazette of India dated 27th September, 2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 889/18/24]

(7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 40 of the Companies Secretaries Act, 1980:-

(i) The Annual Report and Audited accounts of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India for the year ending 31st May, 2024 published in Notification No. F. No. 104/44/Accts.-1(A) in INTRODUCTION in Gazette of India dated 23rd September, 2024.

(ii) S.O.4111(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th September, 2024, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1118(E) dated 9th March, 2023.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 890/18/24]

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी): सभापति महोदया, श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी की ओर से, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

(1) केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क अधिनियम, 1944 की धारा 38 की उप-धारा (2) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) अधिसूचना सं. 29/2024- केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क, जिसे दिनांक 2 दिसम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित किया जाना है तथा जिसका आशय दिनांक 30 जून 2022 की अधिसूचना संख्या 03/2022- केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क से लेकर सं. 07/2022- केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क और सं. 9/2022- केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क सभी को दिनांक 30 जून 2022 को निरसित करना है, ताकि कच्चा पेट्रोलियम और विमान टरबाइन ईंधन (एटीएफ), मोटर स्पिरिट, सामान्यतया जिसे पेट्रोल के नाम से जाना जाता है, और हाई स्पीड डीजल ऑयल के

उत्पादन पर विशेष अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क (एसएईडी) को हटाया जाना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(दो) अधिसूचना सं. 30/2024- केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क, जिसे दिनांक 2 दिसम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित किया जाना है तथा जिसका आशय 30 जून 2022 की अधिसूचना सं. 10/2022- केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क और अधिसूचना सं. 11/2022- केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क के अंतर्गत मोटर स्पिरिट, सामान्यतया जिसे पेट्रोल के नाम से जाना जाता है और हाई स्पीड डीजल ऑयल पर सड़क और अवसंरचना उपकर (आरआईसी) की दर को हटाया जाना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 793(B)/18/24]

… (व्यवधान)

12.03 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

1st to 4th Reports

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI (THOOTHUKKUDI): Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (2024-2025):-

(1) First Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Thirty-seventh Report of the Committee (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on the subject “Initiatives in the North-East in the field of Consumer Rights Protection” of the Ministry of

Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

(2) Second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Thirty-eighth Report of the Committee (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on the subject “Functioning of Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA)” of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution).

(3) Third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Thirty-ninth Report of the Committee (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on the subject “Regulation of Weights and Measures with specific reference to Dispensing Machines at Fuel Stations” of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

(4) Fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report of the Committee (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on the subject “Transforming Fair Price Shops” of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution).

12.04 hrs

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 56th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour, Textiles and Skill Development on Implementation of Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) Project pertaining to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY): Madam, I beg to lay a Statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 56th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour, Textiles and Skill Development on Implementation of Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) Project pertaining to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

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* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 793/18/24

12.04½ hrs

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO USTARRED QUESTION NO. 101 DATED 25.11.2024 REGARDING "INCREASE IN COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY"*

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी): सभापति महोदया, मैं 'जाली नोटों में वृद्धि' के बारे में श्री सेल्वागणपति टी.एम., संसद सदस्य द्वारा पूछे गए अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 101 के 25.11.2024 को दिए गए उत्तर में शुद्धि करने वाला एक वक्तव्य (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 793(A) /18/24

"Paper to be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha"

STATEMENT TO BE LAID BY THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE CORRECTING THE ANSWER TO PART (a), (b), (c) AND (d) OF THE UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 101 GIVEN IN THE LOK SABHA ON 25.11.2024 REGARDING INCREASE IN COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY

I beg to correct the Part (a) to (d) given in the answer to Unstarred Question No. 101 in the Lok Sabha on 25.11.2024 regarding "Increase in Counterfeit Currency" as follows:

Question

(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?

For

(a) & (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 (₹)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
	million pieces (mpcs)					
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) & (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.

Read

(a) & (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 (₹)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
	(number of pieces)					
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) & (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 pieces in the year 2018-19 to 2,22,639 pieces in the year 2023-24.

The inconvenience caused is regretted.

लोक सभा के पटल पर रखे जाने वाले कागज
Paper to be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha
अधिप्रमाणित / AUTHENTICATED
(पंकज चौधरी)
(PANKAJ CHAUDHARY)
वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance

02.12.2024 452

"लोकसभा के पटल पर रखे जाने वाला कागज़"

वित्त मंत्रालय में वित्त राज्य मंत्री द्वारा दिनांक 25.11.2024 को लोक सभा में दिए गए जाली नोटों में वृद्धि के संबंध में अतारांकित **प्रश्न सं. 101** के भाग (क), (ख), (ग) और (घ) के उत्तर का संशोधित विवरण

मैं "जाली नोटों में वृद्धि" के संबंध में दिनांक 25.11.2024 को लोकसभा में दिए गए अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 101 के उत्तर में भाग (क) से (घ) को निम्नानुसार संशोधित करने का अनुरोध करता हूं:

प्रश्न

(क) क्या नई श्रृंखला के जिन 500 रुपये के नकली नोटों का पता चला है उनकी संख्या वर्ष 2018-19 से 2023-24 के बीच लगभग चौगुनी हो गई है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्ष 2020-21 से 2,000 रुपये के नकली नोटों की संख्या तीन गुना हो गई है;

(ग) क्या नकली नोटों के चलन में वृद्धि हुई है जबकि सरकार ने इस बात का दावा किया था कि जाली नोटों का पता चलने में कमी आई है; और

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

निम्नलिखित के लिए

(क) और (ख): भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) के अनुसार, वर्ष 2018-19 से बैंकिंग प्रणाली में पाए गए/रिपोर्ट किए गए 500 रुपये [महात्मा गांधी (नई) श्रृंखला] और 2000 रुपये मूल्यवर्ग के जाली नोटों के संबंध में आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं:

मूल्यवर्ग (₹)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
	मिलियन नग (एमपीसी)					
500 [महात्मा गांधी (नई) श्रृंखला]	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

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अनुसार, 2000 रुपये के बैंक नोटों को प्रचलन से वापस लिए जाने और बड़ी संख्या में इन नोटों की प्रोसेसिंग के कारण, वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान, इस मूल्यवर्ग में पाए गए नकली नोटों में वृद्धि हुई है।

(ग) और (घ): भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार, बैंकिंग प्रणाली में पाए गए/रिपोर्ट किए गए सभी मूल्यवर्ग के जाली नोटों की कुल संख्या में कमी आई है, जो वर्ष 2018-19 में 3,17,384 मिलियन नग (एमपीसी) से घटकर वर्ष 2023-24 में 2,22,639 मिलियन नग (एमपीसी) हो गई है।

निम्नलिखित पढ़ें

(क) और (ख): भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) के अनुसार, वर्ष 2018-19 से बैंकिंग प्रणाली में पाए गए/रिपोर्ट किए गए 500 रुपये [महात्मा गांधी (नई) श्रृंखला] और 2000 रुपये मूल्यवर्ग के जाली नोटों के संबंध में आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं:

मूल्यवर्ग (₹)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
	(नगों की संख्या)					
500 [महात्मा गांधी (नई) श्रृंखला]	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

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अनुसार, 2000 रुपये के बैंक नोटों को प्रचलन से वापस लिए जाने और बड़ी संख्या में इन नोटों की प्रोसेसिंग के कारण, वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान, इस मूल्यवर्ग में पाए गए नकली नोटों में वृद्धि हुई है।

(ग) और (घ): भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार, बैंकिंग प्रणाली में पाए गए/रिपोर्ट किए गए सभी मूल्यवर्ग के जाली नोटों की कुल संख्या में कमी आई है, जो वर्ष 2018-19 में 3,17,384 नग से घटकर वर्ष 2023-24 में 2,22,639 नग हो गई है।

लोक सभा के पटल पर रखे जाने वाले कागज
Paper to Be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha
अधिप्रमाणित / AUTHENTICATED

(पंकज चौधरी)
(PANKAJ CHAUDHARY)
वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance

असुविधा के लिए खेद है

CORRECTED REPLY

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 101
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25.11.2024

Increase in Counterfeit Currency

101. SHRI SELVAGANAPATHI T.M.:

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?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY)

(a) & (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 (₹)	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**
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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) & (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 pieces in the year 2018-19 to 2,22,639 pieces in the year 2023-24.

*****

सही उत्तर

भारत सरकार
वित्त मंत्रालय
आर्थिक कार्य विभाग
लोक सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 101
(जिसका उत्तर सोमवार, 25 नवंबर, 2024/4 अग्रहायण, 1946 (शक) को दिया जाना है)
जाली नोटों में वृद्धि

101. श्री टी. एम. सेल्वागणपतिः

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या नई श्रृंखला के जिन 500 रुपये के नकली नोटों का पता चला है उनकी संख्या वर्ष 2018-19 से 2023-24 के बीच लगभग चौगुनी हो गई है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्ष 2020-21 से 2,000 रुपये के नकली नोटों की संख्या तीन गुना हो गई है;

(ग) क्या नकली नोटों के चलन में वृद्धि हुई है जबकि सरकार ने इस बात का दावा किया था कि जाली नोटों का पता चलने में कमी आई है; और

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

उत्तर
वित्त राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी)

(क) और (ख): भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) के अनुसार, वर्ष 2018-19 से बैंकिंग प्रणाली में पाए गए/रिपोर्ट किए गए 500 रुपये [महात्मा गांधी (नई) श्रृंखला] और 2000 रुपये मूल्यवर्ग के जाली नोटों के संबंध में आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं:

मूल्यवर्ग (₹)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
	(नगों की संख्या)					
500 [महात्मा गांधी (नई) श्रृंखला]	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

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अनुसार, 2000 रुपये के बैंक नोटों को प्रचलन से वापस लिए जाने और बड़ी संख्या में इन नोटों की प्रोसेसिंग के कारण, वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान, इस मूल्यवर्ग में पाए गए नकली नोटों में वृद्धि हुई है।

(ग) और (घ): भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार, बैंकिंग प्रणाली में पाए गए/रिपोर्ट किए गए सभी मूल्यवर्ग के जाली नोटों की कुल संख्या में कमी आई है, जो वर्ष 2018-19 में 3,17,384 नग से घटकर वर्ष 2023-24 में 2,22,639 नग हो गई है।

*****

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 101
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25.11.2024

Increase in Counterfeit Currency

101. SHRI SELVAGANAPATHI T.M.:

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?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY)

(a) & (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 (₹)	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**
	million pieces (mpcs)					
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) & (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.

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भारत सरकार
वित्त मंत्रालय
आर्थिक कार्य विभाग
लोक सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 101.
(जिसका उत्तर सोमवार, 25 नवंबर, 2024/4 अग्रहायण, 1946 (शक) को दिया जाना है)

जाली नोटों में वृद्धि

101. श्री टी. एम. सेल्वागणपति:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या नई श्रृंखला के जिन 500 रुपये के नकली नोटों का पता चला है उनकी संख्या वर्ष 2018-19 से 2023-24 के बीच लगभग चौगुनी हो गई है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्ष 2020-21 से 2,000 रुपये के नकली नोटों की संख्या तीन गुना हो गई है;

(ग) क्या नकली नोटों के चलन में वृद्धि हुई है जबकि सरकार ने इस बात का दावा किया था कि जाली नोटों का पता चलने में कमी आई है; और

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

उत्तर

वित्त राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी)

(क) और (ख): भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) के अनुसार, वर्ष 2018-19 से बैंकिंग प्रणाली में पाए गए/रिपोर्ट किए गए 500 रुपये [महात्मा गांधी (नई) श्रृंखला] और 2000 रुपये मूल्यवर्ग के जाली नोटों के संबंध में आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं:

मूल्यवर्ग (₹)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
	मिलियन नग (एमपीसीएस)					
500 [महात्मा गांधी (नई) श्रृंखला]	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

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अनुसार, 2000 रुपये के बैंक नोटों को प्रचलन से वापस लिए जाने और बड़ी संख्या में इन नोटों की प्रोसेसिंग के कारण, वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान, इस मूल्यवर्ग में पाए गए नकली नोटों में वृद्धि हुई है।

(ग) और (घ): भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार, बैंकिंग प्रणाली में पाए गए/रिपोर्ट किए गए सभी मूल्यवर्ग के जाली नोटों की कुल संख्या में कमी आई है, जो वर्ष 2018-19 में 3,17,384 मिलियन नग (एमपीसी) से घटकर वर्ष 2023-24 में 2,22,639 मिलियन नग (एमपीसी) हो गई है।

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… (व्यवधान)

12.04½ hrs

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

(i) Council of National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (NITSER)

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान): सभापति महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :-

"कि राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी, विज्ञान शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान अधिनियम, 2007 की धारा 30 की उप-धारा (2) के खंड (ञ) के अनुसरण में, इस सभा के सदस्य, ऐसी रीति से, जैसा अध्यक्ष निदेश दें, उक्त अधिनियम के अन्य उपबंधों के अध्यधीन राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी, विज्ञान शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थानों (एनआईटीएसईआर) की परिषद के सदस्यों के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए अपने में से दो सदस्य निर्वाचित करें।"

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

"कि राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी, विज्ञान शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान अधिनियम, 2007 की धारा 30 की उप-धारा (2) के खंड (ञ) के अनुसरण में, इस सभा के सदस्य, ऐसी रीति से, जैसा अध्यक्ष निदेश दें, उक्त अधिनियम के अन्य उपबंधों के अध्यधीन राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी, विज्ञान शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थानों (एनआईटीएसईआर) की परिषद के सदस्यों के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए अपने में से दो सदस्य निर्वाचित करें।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

… (व्यवधान)

12.05½ hrs

(ii) Council of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Madam, I beg to move:-

"That in pursuance of clause (k) of sub-section (2) of Section 31 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner, as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Council of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) subject to the other provisions of the said Act and rules made thereunder."

… (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

"कि प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 31 की उप-धारा (2) के खंड (ट) के अनुसरण में, इस सभा के सदस्य, ऐसी रीति से, जैसा अध्यक्ष निदेश दें, उक्त अधिनियम के अन्य उपबंधों और उसके अंतर्गत बनाए गए नियमों के अध्यधीन भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों (आईआईटी) की परिषद के सदस्यों के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए अपने में से दो सदस्य निर्वाचित करें।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

12.06 hrs

COASTAL SHIPPING BILL, 2024*

THE MINISTER OF PORTS, SHIPPING AND WATERWAYS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to regulation of coastal shipping, promote coasting trade and encourage domestic participation therein, to ensure that India is equipped with a coastal fleet, owned and operated by the citizens of India for its national security and commercial needs, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य श्री मनीश तिवारी जी।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (CHANDIGARH): Madam, the House is not in order … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य श्री गौरव गोगोई जी।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

"कि तटीय पोत परिवहन के विनियमन से संबंधित विधि के समेकन और संशोधन के लिए, तटीय व्यापार की प्रोन्नति के लिए और उसमें घरेलू सहभागिता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि भारत अपनी राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और वाणिज्यिक आवश्यकताओं के

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 02.12.2024

लिए भारतीय नागरिकों द्वारा स्वाधिकृत और प्रचालित तटीय बेड़ों से सुसज्जित हो, और उनसे संसक्त और उनके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए। ”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Madam, I introduce• the Bill.

12.07 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

माननीय सभापति : जिन माननीय सदस्यों को आज नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को उठाने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई है, वे अपने मामले के अनुमोदित पाठ को तुरंत व्यक्तिगत रूप से सभा पटल पर रख दें।

(i) Need to revamp and develop Maldaha Airport in West Bengal for defence purposes

श्री खगेन मुर्मु (माल्दहा उत्तर) : मैं अपने क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा से जुड़ी एक अति महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ। माल्दहा जिला भारत-बांग्लादेश सीमा पर स्थित है, जो लगभग 165.5 किलोमीटर लंबी अंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमा साझा करता है। यह क्षेत्र रणनीतिक दृष्टि से अत्यंत संवेदनशील है। माल्दहा में 1962 में 144 एकड़ भूमि पर एयरपोर्ट का निर्माण हुआ था, परंतु रनवे की लंबाई केवल 1,097 मीटर होने के कारण इसका संचालन नहीं हो सका। वर्तमान में निकटतम कार्यरत सक्रिय हवाई अड्डे बागडोगरा (241 किलोमीटर) और कोलकाता (323 किलोमीटर) की दूरी पर स्थित हैं। सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में किसी भी संभावित सुरक्षा खतरे का मुकाबला करने के लिए माल्दहा एयरपोर्ट का पुनरुद्धार और

• Introduced with the recommendation of the President

* Treated as laid on the Table

उसे रक्षा उपयोग के लिए विकसित करना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। इसके अतिरिक्त, यदि यह स्थल सुरक्षा और रक्षा उद्देश्यों के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है, तो अनुरोध है कि क्षेत्र में नई भूमि खोजी जाए। यह प्रयास न केवल सीमावर्ती सुरक्षा बलों की त्वरित पहुँच सुनिश्चित करेगा बल्कि क्षेत्र में रणनीतिक लाभ भी प्रदान करेगा। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि माल्दहा एयरपोर्ट को रक्षा उपयोग के लिए पुनरुद्धारित करने तथा आवश्यकता पड़ने पर नई भूमि की खोज करने हेतु प्रयास किये जाएं।

(ii) Need to undertake census of illegal immigrants in the country and to deport them to their respective countries

श्री मितेश पटेल (बकाभाई) (आणंद) : देश में अवैध घुसपैठियों के कारण देश में कई तरह की अनावश्यक समस्याएँ हो रही हैं। कई बड़े शहरों में चोरी, डकैती, सांप्रदायिक तनाव, और गंभीर प्रकार की आपराधिक घटनाओं में जांच में इन लोगों का नाम आता रहता है। कई बार तो इन्हें राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा के लिए चुनौती माना गया है। पिछली सरकारों ने राजनीतिक कारणों से घुसपैठियों के द्वारा होने वाली गंभीर समस्याओं पर ध्यान नहीं दिया, न ही उनकी गणना की गयी। आज अवैध घुसपैठियों की कोई निश्चित संख्या देश के लोगों को पता नहीं है। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि देश में कितने अवैध घुसपैठिए हैं इनकी संख्या देश को पता होनी चाहिए, इसलिए इनकी गणना की जाए एवं संख्या सुनिश्चित होने पर इनको इनके देश में वापस भेजने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

(iii) Need to provide financial support to Odisha for development of Green Energy Corridor

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (KENDRAPARA): I would like to draw the attention of the Hon’ble Minister of Power to the need for central financial assistance to support Odisha in building a green energy corridor. Odisha aims to develop 10,000 MW of renewable energy capacity by 2030 and play a crucial role in achieving the vision of One Nation-One Grid by connecting renewable energy projects to the national grid.

Odisha was the first state to implement power sector reforms, ensuring affordable electricity for its citizens. The State Government has already allocated ₹50 crore in its budget to develop the energy corridor for local supply. Additionally, in October 2024, the Single Window Committee approved investment proposals worth ₹4,671.81 crores in the renewable energy sector, underscoring the State's commitment to this transition. Given the scale of investment and its national importance, I urge the Hon'ble Minister to extend financial support to Odisha for the development of the Green Energy Corridor. Central assistance will enable the State to integrate renewable energy into the national grid effectively, aligning with India's larger energy goals.

(iv)Regarding setting up of a Maize Processing Unit in Rajnandgaon Parliamentary Constituency , Chhattisgarh

श्री संतोष पांडेय (राजनंदगाँव) : मक्का प्रसंस्करण मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र राजनांदगांव के नवीन एवं अनुसूचित जिला मानपुर- मोहला- अम्बागढ़ चौकी पूर्णत : आदिवासी जिला है, जहाँ वनोपज, खनिज की बहुतायत तो है ही वातावरण और जलवायु के अनुकूल मक्का की खेती बहुतायत में की जाती है। किन्तु मक्का की प्रसंस्करण इकाई न होने व बिचौलियों के कारण मक्का उत्पादक कृषकों को उनकी फसल का उचित मूल्य प्राप्त नहीं होता है। उन्हें फसल का व्यापारी व बिचौलियों को औने-पौने दाम पर बेचने को मजबूर होना पड़ता है। उक्त स्थिति से कृषकों को उबारने व मक्का खेती को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से मक्का प्रसंस्करण इकाई आरम्भ किये जाने की नितांत आवश्यकता है। मक्का से तैयार अन्य उत्पादों की बाजार में बहुत मांग है तथा इसके लिए मार्केटिंग की भी आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती है। अत : मेरा आग्रह है कि राजनंदगांव संसदीय क्षेत्र के जिला मोहला- मानपुर - चौकी में मक्का प्रसंस्करण इकाई स्वीकृत करने का कष्ट करें।

(v) Need to develop Rajahmundry in Andhra Pradesh under HRIDAY Scheme

SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI (RAJAHMUNDRY): Rajahmundry is one of the major cities in the State of Andhra Pradesh located on the banks of the river Godavari. In its earlier days, it was called 'Rajamahendravaram''. It is a historical city famous for its political, agricultural, literary, economic, social and cultural background. Hence, the city is also known as the "Cultural Capital of Andhra Pradesh". Rajahmundry is also acclaimed as the birthplace of the Telugu language. Adi Kavi Nannayya translated Mahabharata from Sanskrit on this sacred land. Kandukuri Veeresalingam, a great social reformer, walked on this land. Despite its historical and cultural wealth, Rajahmundry has not yet received the recognition it truly deserves. Bestowing the Heritage City status upon Rajahmundry would not only honor its rich legacy but also ensure the preservation and promotion of its numerous cultural landmarks. This status would attract more tourists, boost the local economy, and provide the necessary funds and infrastructure for the conservation of its heritage sites. Therefore, I urge the Central Government to recognize Rajahmundry as a Heritage City and ensure its development through the HRIDAY Scheme. This recognition will preserve our cultural heritage for future generations and showcase the rich history of Rajahmundry on a national and global stage.

(vi) Need to provide basic civic amenities in residential colonies of North Delhi

श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया (उत्तर-पश्चिम दिल्ली) : देश की राजधानी दिल्ली के रजापुर कलां कॉलोनी, भोरगढ़, नरेला, उत्तरी दिल्ली-110040 में निवासियों के लिए बिजली, पेयजल, सीवेज, सड़क और शौचालय ब्लॉक जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाएं पिछले 48 वर्षों से न होने के कारण वहाँ के निवासी नरक जैसा जीवन जी रहें हैं। लगभग 200 परिवार पिछले 48 वर्षों से बिजली, पानी, सीवेज और पुरुषों और महिलाओं के लिए शौचालय जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाओं के बिना रह रहे हैं। भारत सरकार द्वारा 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के तहत 1976 में निवासियों को भूखंड आवंटित किए गए थे। यहाँ के निवासी पिछले 48 वर्षों से बिजली, पानी, शौचालय जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाओं से वंचित हैं। बिजली कंपनी TPDDL के द्वारा बिजली के खंभे बहुत पहले लगाए गए थे परंतु उन पर विद्युत आपूर्ति आज तक नहीं हैं। यहाँ के लोग आज भी लालटेन जलाकर अपना जीवन यापन कर रहे हैं। महिलाएं पड़ोस के खेतों मे शौच के लिए मजबूर हैं। यह अस्वीकार्य है कि यहाँ के नागरिकों को दशकों से बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं से वंचित रखा गया है। रजापुर कलां कॉलोनी के निवासियों के लिए बिजली कनेक्शन, पेयजल, सीवेज कनेक्शन और शौचालय आदि बुनियादी सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने के लिए संबंधित विभाग को आवश्यक निर्देश जारी करें।

(vii) Need for integration of Artificial Intelligence in governance

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY (PALI): Under PM Shri Narendra Modi Ji's visionary leadership, India’s Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), including platforms like Aadhaar, UPI, and DigiLocker, has revolutionized governance by integrating AI, ensuring efficiency, transparency, and enhanced citizen-centric services. I wish to draw the attention of the Hon’ble Minister of Electronics and Information Technology to the transformative role that Artificial Intelligence (AI) can play in

reshaping governance in India. The integration of AI in DPI has enabled multilingual systems, predictive analytics, and better engagement with citizens, making governance more inclusive. AI-driven platforms are now being used to streamline public revenue management, disaster response, and social security schemes. Moreover, AI is proving invaluable in healthcare, agriculture, and education by providing personalized services, predictive insights, and improved service delivery. However, challenges such as fragmented data, infrastructure gaps, and cybersecurity threats remain. To ensure sustained progress, it is crucial to invest in computational infrastructure, build public-private collaborations, and prioritize data privacy and inclusivity. I urge the Hon'ble Minister to continue to support the integration of AI in governance and address the emerging challenges to ensure that AI benefits all citizens, especially in rural and underserved areas.

(viii) Regarding transfer of land under Bhilai Steel Plant to Government of Chhattisgarh

श्री विजय बघेल (दुर्ग) : स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया (सेल) बोर्ड की 152वीं बैठक दिनांक 10.01.1990 एवं 236वीं बैठक दिनांक 28.11.1997 के माध्यम से भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र, छत्तीसगढ़ की क्रमशः 290.26 एकड़ एवं 151.46 एकड भूमि छत्तीगढ़ राज्य शासन (वर्तमान में नगर पालिका निगम रिसाली जिला दुर्ग के वार्ड नेवई बस्ती, मरोदा एवं अन्य वार्डो) को हस्तांतरण हेतु सहमति बनी है। उक्त जमीन का हस्तांतरण आज पर्यन्त लंबित है, जिसके कारण मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र दुर्ग में असंतोष व्याप्त है। हस्तांतरण के लिए विभाग द्वारा अब तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है। अतः मैं माननीय इस्पात मंत्री से अनुरोध करता हूँ, कि उक्त विषय को तत्काल संज्ञान में लेते हुए यथासंभव आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने की कृपा करें।

(ix) Need to set up International Financial Services Centre in Mumbai

प्रो. वर्षा एकनाथ गायकवाड़ (मुम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) : महाराष्ट्र के पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री देवेंद्र फडणवीस जी ने मुंबई में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवा केंद्र (आईएफएससी) स्थापित करने का वादा किया था, लेकिन यह परियोजना अब तक साकार नहीं हुई है। यूपीए सरकार के 2005 के बजट में तत्कालीन वित्त मंत्री पी. चिदंबरम ने मुंबई में क्षेत्रीय वित्तीय केंद्र की योजना बनाई थी। पर्सी मिस्त्री पैनल ने मुंबई को 2020 तक वैश्विक वित्तीय केंद्र बनाने की सिफारिश की थी। बावजूद इसके, 2015 में गुजरात की गिफ्ट सिटी को देश के पहले आईएफएससी के रूप में विकसित किया गया। मुंबई, जो देश की वित्तीय राजधानी है, आईएफएससी के लिए अधिक उपयुक्त स्थान है। आईएफएससी स्थापित करने से महाराष्ट्र की अर्थव्यवस्था को नई ऊंचाई मिलेगी, रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ेंगे, और वित्तीय प्रौद्योगिकी (फिनटेक) क्षेत्र का विकास होगा। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निवेशक और संस्थान मुंबई की ओर आकर्षित होंगे, राज्य को वैश्विक पहचान मिलेगी। तत्कालीन वित्त मंत्री अरुण जेटली जी ने भी दो आईएफएससी की संभावना का जिक्र किया था। केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों को मिलकर इस दिशा में ठोस कदम उठाने की जरूरत है ताकि महाराष्ट्र के आर्थिक विकास को गति दी जा सके और देश की वित्तीय क्षमता को और सशक्त बनाया जा सके।

(x) Need to restart Border Area Development Programme and include the border districts of Rajasthan in the Vibrant Village Programme

श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल (बाड़मेर) : देश के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र बाड़मेर-जैसलमेर में संसदीय क्षेत्र में संचालित सीमा क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम (बीएडीपी) योजना को सरकार अंतराष्ट्रीय सीमांत क्षेत्र के विकास और आधारभूत सुविधाओं के लिए पुन: चालू करें और वाइब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम(वीवीपी) में राजस्थान के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमावर्ती जिलों को शामिल किया जाए। बाडमेर-जैसलमेर संसदीय क्षेत्र क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से देश के कई राज्यों से बड़ा क्षेत्र है। विषम भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों, संसाधनों के अभाव के कारण आधारभूत सुविधाओं से वंचित यह पिछड़ा सीमांत क्षेत्र है। इस क्षेत्र को इस योजना

में शामिल कर पानी, चिकित्सा, शिक्षा, बिजली, सड़क, आवास,सहित विभिन्न बहुउद्देश्यीय कार्यों के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से 2025-26 में विशेष बजट स्वीकृत किया जाए।

(xi) Regarding laying of new railway lines in Churu Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

श्री राहुल कस्वां (चुरू) : मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र चुरू के आमजन द्वारा पिछले काफी समय से नई रेल लाइन डाले जाने हेतु मांग की जा रही है, जिसमें मुख्यतः सादुलपुर से श्रीडूंगरगढ़ वाया तारानगर सरदारशहर, सरदारशहर से हनुमानगढ़, सीकर से नोखा वाया बीदासर, फरुखनगर से सादुलपुर वाया पिलानी आदि हैं। ये सभी मार्ग आर्थिक एवं सामरिक दृष्टि से अत्यंत ही महत्वपूर्ण मार्ग हैं, और आजादी के बाद से अभी तक भी रेल सेवा से वंचित हैं। अगर इनका सर्वे करवाकर कार्य शुरू किया जाता है तो क्षेत्र के आमजन के साथ साथ व्यापारियों एवं सैन्य कार्यों हेतु भी यह मार्ग अत्यंत लाभप्रद होगा क्योंकि इन रेल मार्गों के निर्माण से यह क्षेत्र दिल्ली के अल्टरनेट मार्ग के साथ साथ बॉर्डर क्षेत्र से भी सीधा जुड़ सकेगा। पूर्व में भी इन मार्गों का सर्वे किया गया लेकिन रेलवे द्वारा हर बार नेगेटिव ROR बता कर इन मार्गों की स्वीकृति देने से मना कर दिया गया । अतः मेरा माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि इस क्षेत्र को विशेष प्राथमिकता देते हुए आमजन के जीवन को लाभप्रद बनाने के लिए नेगटिव ROR के कंसेप्ट को छोड़ते हुए इन सभी मार्गों का एक बार फिर से सर्वे करवाया जावे।

(xii) Need to include 'Anchunadu Vellalar' community of Kerala in the Central list of Other Backward Classes (OBC)

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE (IDUKKI): I represent the Constituency of Idukki in Kerala and there are significant sections of the community belonging to the "Anchunadu Vellalar" Community. They are predominantly residing in Marayoor, Kanthallur, Keezhanthur, Karayur villages of Devikulam Taluk in Idukki District. The Government of Kerala in its Gazette Notification dated 2nd June 2015 had

amended the Kerala State and Subordinate Service Rules 1958 to include the "Anchunadu Vellalar" for the purpose of reservation for employment purposes.

With the increasing opportunities of higher education among the community, there is an urgent need for including them in the Central List of OBC's for the State of Kerala for the purpose of reservation for All India Exams like the NEET entrance, UPSC-Civil Services as well as other Central Government Vacancies. I would request the Government to kindly take steps to include the "Anchunadu Vellalar" community in the Central List of OBC's for the State of Kerala so that the benefits of reservation can be helpful in helping the community to progress in life by way of meaningful employment or accessing quality higher education.

(xiii) Regarding refund of money to people who invested in Sahara India Company

श्री पुष्पेंद्र सरोज (कौशाम्बी) : सहारा इंडिया कंपनी में लगभग 25 वर्षों से अभिकर्ताओं के माध्यम से विभिन्न योजनाओं में जमा धनराशि का भुगतान नहीं हो पा रहा है। जमा कर्ताओं को धनराशि न मिलने से जमाकर्ताओं एवं अभिकर्ताओं के मध्य लड़ाई झगड़ा हो रहा है कतिपय जमाकर्ताओं द्वारा आत्महत्या कर ली गई है। सहारा इंडिया के कार्य पर प्रतिबंध से लाखों अभिकर्ता बेरोजगार हो गए हैं। उपरोक्त भुगतान के लिए सहकारिता मंत्रालय द्वारा एक पोर्टल जारी करके ऑनलाइन प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से भुगतान करने का आश्वासन दिया गया, परंतु एक प्रतिशत ही भुगतान किया गया। अतः कृपया जनहित में सहारा इंडिया की समस्त सोसाइटी/समिति योजनाओं की जमा धनराशि का भुगतान किसी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक या सहारा इंडिया के कार्यालयों के माध्यम से करने के आदेश देने की कृपा करें।

(xiv) Regarding ethnic violence in Manipur

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): The ethnic violence in Manipur, which broke out on May 3, 2023, between the non-tribal Meiteis and the Kuki-Zo tribals, has so far claimed the lives of more than 250 people. From May 3, 2023 Manipur is burning and, in these circumstances, Prime Minister needs to visit Manipur. Government has banned internet and mobile data services in various parts of the State. There was an unprecedented turmoil and complete anarchy prevailing in the State and the Union Government and State Government require to take stringent action against the rioters. The violence also pushed up inflation rate, which is currently at 10%. With schools shut for a long time and a high rate of job loss, these 18 months of violence has affected everyone in the State. The continuing violence caused a division among the people of the country. I urge upon the Prime Minister to visit Manipur and to meet political parties, politicians, civil society groups and people in relief camps there in order to resolve the division between the Meitei and Kuki-Zo communities.

(xv) Need to provide road connectivity to Kalikarambu forest in Kondarahalli Panchayat of Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu under PMGSY

SHRI A. MANI (DHARMAPURI): The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) Scheme is aimed at providing the all-weather rural roads connecting all eligible unconnected habitation in the rural areas. In response to the long-pending demand of the people of the area to build a road through Kalikarambu forest located in Kondagarahalli Panchayat of Dharmapuri District, Paprirettipatti Block,

Dharmapuri Union, we conducted a survey in Kalikarambu Forest. The people of the area have requested that the completion of this project will reduce the journey of the people of Pappireddipatti, Bairnatham, Menasi, thurunjipatti, Bommidi, Manalur, Koppakkarai and its surrounding areas by about 30-km. Hence, I request the Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development to develop a specific sub plan under PMGSY Scheme to provide rural road connectivity under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana to Kalikarambu forest located in Kondagarahalli Panchayat of Dharmapuri District of Tamil Nadu.

(xvi) Need to release financial assistance for construction of Y-line connection at Thawe Junction Railway Station in Gopalganj Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

डॉ. आलोक कुमार सुमन (गोपालगंज) : थावे जंक्शन नॉर्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे ज़ोन में आता है। रेलवे ने भूमि अधिग्रहण करने के बाद मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र गोपालगंज (बिहार) में थावे जंक्शन पर Y-लाइन कनेक्शन का काम शुरू किया था। कुछ दूरी तक Y-लाइन ट्रैक कनेक्शन का काम पूरा भी कर लिया गया था। लेकिन बाद में इस थावे जंक्शन का Y- लाइन कनेक्शन का काम आगे नहीं बढ़ा। Y-लाइन कनेक्शन का काम थावे जंक्शन पर रुका पड़ा है तथा अभी तक लंबित है। इसमें कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है जिसके कारण बहुत सारी लम्बी दूरी की ट्रेनों को साथ साथ मालगाड़ी के परिचालन एवं माल ढुलाई में बाधा उत्पन्न होती है तथा ट्रेनों को आगे की दिशा में जाने के लिए रुकना पड़ता है। इससे ऊर्जा की क्षति होती है तथा साथ साथ रेलवे को रेवेन्यू का भी घाटा होता है। थावे जंक्शन पर Y-कनेक्शन का काम पूरा होने से ट्रैफिक कंजेशन नहीं होगा तथा मालगाड़ी ट्रेन से माल ढुलाई आसानी से हो जाएगी। अतः मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि थावे जंक्शन जैसे महत्वपूर्ण जंक्शन पर Y-लाइन कनेक्शन का काम शुरू करने के लिए यथाशीघ्र वित्तीय सहायता रिलीज की जाए ताकि बंद पड़ा काम शुरू हो सके और क्षेत्र में व्यापार को रेलवे से बढ़ावा मिल सके।

(xvii) Need to expedite completion of construction work alongwith provision of essential amenities on National Highway No. 66 in Kerala

DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI (PONNANI): I would like to draw the attention of the Governent to the pressing need to complete the ongoing work on National Highway 66, which serves as a vital arterial road for the region. The delay in the completion of this project has caused severe inconvenience to commuters and local residents. In addition, the absence of essential amenities such as underpasses, flyovers, foot overbridges, and pedestrian crossings pose significant safety risks, especially for children, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups. Traffic congestion and frequent accidents further highlight the urgency of the matter. The areas that need urgent interventions include Puthuponnani, Chamravattam, Theyyangadu Junction, Madirasseri, Mini Pampa, Kuttippuram, Kanhippura, Vettichira, Randathani, Edarikkode, Mele Kozhichena, Venniyur, Kakkad etc which has suffered massive disruption of daily lives. I urge the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to ensure the timely completion of construction prioritizing the provision of these critical amenities at the earliest. This will not only enhance road safety but also ease the lives of thousands who rely on this highway daily.

(xviii) Need to take action against fraudulent travel agents

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी (गिरिडीह) : झारखंड राज्य के 60 से ज़्यादा मज़दूर मलेशिया देश में रोज़गार करने गए थे। लेकिन वहाँ उन्हें वेतन नहीं मिल रहा है जिस कारण वे वहाँ फँस गए हैं । इन 60 मज़दूरों को लीड मास्टर इंजीनियरिंग एंड कंस्ट्रक्शन SDN BHD, कंपनी द्वारा अनुबंध पर काम करने हेतु

मलेशिया लाया गया परंतु उन्हें 6 महीने से वेतन नहीं मिला है। उनके परिजन द्वारा उनको वापस लाने के लिए आग्रह किया गया है। मैंने माननीय विदेश मंत्री को इस संबंध में पत्र भी लिखा था और उस पर कार्रवाई करते हुए कुछ दिनों बाद उन मज़दूरों को भारतीय दूतावास में रहने खाने की जगह मिल गई है, जिसका मैं आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।लेकिन उसके बाद से काफ़ी समय हो गया है और उन मज़दूरों की समस्या का हल करना ज़रूरी है और उन्हें वापस भारत अपने परिवार के पास लाने की ज़रूरत है और उनके द्वारा किए गए काम का वेतन भुगतान भी कराना जरूरी है। और ऐसे कई एजेंट हैं भारत में जो यहाँ से मजदूर को ज्यादा वेतन देने का वादा करके विदेश ले जाते हैं और फिर उन्हे वहाँ वेतन ही नहीं मिलता। ऐसे लोगों को चिह्नित कर कार्रवाई करने की आवश्यकता है।

... (व्यवधान)

(xix) Need to increase deadline for completion of Andhra Pradesh Rural Roads Project and also change the funding ratio to 90:10

SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI (MACHILIPATNAM): Rural roads really play an important role in overall and holistic development of villages and backward areas. With this very objective in mind, Government of Andhra Pradesh started AP Rural Roads Project in 2018-19 to transform rural connectivity by embarking on mission to construct more than 7,000 kms of roads with help from Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. But, due to various reasons, APRR Project ran at snail's pace between 2019 and 2024 and could not achieve desired results during this period.

As per agreement with AIIB, deadline of project is 31st December, 2024. After new Government in AP, it assessed the project and came to the conclusion that it is not possible to complete it within the deadline. Hence, I request GOI to extend deadline upto December, 2026. I also appeal to GOI to change the funding

ratio from 70%(AIIB) and 30%(GoAP) to 90:10 for better financial flow and project implementation.

(xx) Need for construction of an underpass on NH-55 at Radhakishorepur Panchayat in Athagarh block of Cuttack Parliamentary Constituency, Odisha

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): The residents of Radhakishorepur Gram Panchayat and 10 adjoining Panchayats in Athagarh Block, Cuttack, seek immediate action to address severe public hardships caused by the ongoing four-laning of NH-55. The Residents, including school and college students, are forced to travel over 1 km to access the RD Village Road. This detour at Radhadamodarpur junction increases accident risks, with several fatalities already reported. The domestic animals crossing the elevated NH-55 are frequently killed due to the lack of an underpass. Over the last few months, numerous cattle and goats have died. The project also obstructs wildlife corridors between reserve forests, endangering elephants, deer, and other species. Hence an underpass is essential to ensure safe wildlife movement. I would like to state further that a one-sided service road is being constructed, perceived as wasteful and influenced by private interests, while neglecting public needs and existing approvals for necessary infrastructure on the opposite side. Despite promises made during an on-ground visit by NHAI officials on July 22, 2024, no progress has been observed.

I urge the Government for urgent approval and construction of an underpass at Km 21+562 to resolve these critical issues and ensure public safety, animal welfare, and wildlife conservation.

(xxi) Need to include Bhojpuri language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution

श्री राजीव राय (घोसी) : भोजपुरी भाषा हजारों साल पुरानी है, इसकी समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक धरोहर है और यह बड़ी संख्या में लोगों द्वारा बोली जाती है। ऐतिहासिक रूप से इसे कैथी लिपि में लिखा जाता था, लेकिन 1894 से देवनागरी लिपि ने इसे मुख्य लिपि के रूप में स्थान दिया। भोजपुरी का साहित्य भी समृद्ध है, जिसमें महापंडित राहुल सांस्कृत्यायन, विवेकी राय और भिखारी ठाकुर जैसे लेखकों की कृतियाँ शामिल हैं। हिंदी के कुछ अन्य प्रमुख लेखक जैसे भारतेंदु हरिश्चंद्र, महावीर प्रसाद द्विवेदी और मुंशी प्रेमचंद भी भोजपुरी साहित्य से गहरे रूप से प्रभावित थे।

हम सभी जानते हैं कि भोजपुरी एक महत्वपूर्ण भाषा है जो मुख्य रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी हिस्से, बिहार के पश्चिमी हिस्से और झारखंड के उत्तर-पश्चिमी हिस्से में बोली जाती है। साथ ही यह मॉरीशस, सूरीनाम, फिजी, गुयाना, त्रिनिदाद और टोबैगो, नेपाल जैसे देशों में भी महत्वपूर्ण प्रवासी समुदायों द्वारा बोली जाती है। अनुमान है कि भारत में 50 मिलियन से अधिक लोग भोजपुरी बोलते हैं, जिससे यह देश की सबसे व्यापक रूप से बोली जाने वाली भाषाओं में से एक है। इसके अतिरिक्त, अन्य देशों में भोजपुरी बोलने वालों की संख्या 28.50 लाख से अधिक है।

भोजपुरी फिल्में भारत और विदेशों में लोकप्रिय हैं और हिंदी फिल्म उद्योग पर भी इनका प्रभाव पड़ा है। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि भोजपुरी को यूनेस्को के भाषा विश्व एटलस में एक संकटग्रस्त भाषा के रूप में सूचीबद्ध किया गया है, जो हिंदी के प्रभाव और सरकार की निरंतर उपेक्षा के कारण है।

भोजपुरी को संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल करने की लंबित मांग है, ताकि इसे आधिकारिक भाषा का दर्जा मिल सके। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में भोजपुरी को उसका उचित स्थान देने के लिए आंदोलन शुरू किए गए हैं, लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि "भोजपुरी" भाषा आज भी संविधान

की आठवीं अनुसूची में स्थान नहीं पा सकी है, जबकि सरकार ने इसके लिए वादे किए थे। अनुसूचित दर्जा मिलने से एक भाषा को कई फायदे मिलते हैं। यह भाषा को बढ़ने में मदद करता है और समय के साथ एक प्रभावी संवाद का माध्यम बनाता है।

मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि भोजपुरी को बिना किसी और देरी के संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल किया जाए।

(xxii) Need to ensure mandatory construction of service lanes along all the highways

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (SARAN): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the critical issue of road safety caused by the absence of service lanes and rampant illegal encroachments along National and State Highways. The lack of service lanes forces pedestrians, cyclists, and slower vehicles onto high-speed main carriageways, thereby increasing accidents. Illegal encroachments further narrow the roads, obstruct traffic, and endanger lives. Temporary encroachments often become permanent hampering road expansion and maintenance while worsening congestion. I urge the Government to mandate service lanes along all highways, conduct regular inspections and swiftly remove encroachments from the ROW, impose strict penalties to deter violations, make District Magistrates responsible for implementing the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002, under the Commissioner’s supervision, establish clear SOPs for all highway management authorities and allocate specific ROW areas for establishments with dedicated service lanes to ensure traffic flow.

माननीय सभापति : मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से मैं आग्रह करती हूं, आप सभी से निवेदन करती हूं कि सदन को चलने दें।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : काफी माननीय सदस्य कई महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर चर्चा करने वाले थे। पूरे देश के मतदाता हम सभी को देख रहे हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : खासकर जो सदन में पहली बार चुनकर आए हैं, वे भी सदन में अपने क्षेत्र की बात रखने वाले थे। मैं आप सभी से आग्रह करती हूं कि सदन की कार्यवाही चलने दें।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही मंगलवार, दिनांक 3 दिसंबर, 2024 को प्रात: ग्यारह बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

12.08 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
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