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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT (FLOOR, HINDI & ENGLISH VERSIONS)

(PART-I)

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(As received from the Ministries concerned)

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ORAL ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS AND SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS THEREON

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY

RAJYA SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO. 181
ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

Special education program for children with disabilities in Odisha

181 **Smt. Sulata Deo:**

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

(a) whether the Ministry has a proposal to implement a State-specific special education program for children with disabilities in the State of Odisha, including resource centres and inclusive schools; and
(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE EDUCATION
(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) & (b): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) & (B) OF THE RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.181 FOR REPLY ON 17.12.2025 ASKED BY SMT. SULATA DEO, HON'BLE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT REGARDING 'SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES IN ODISHA'.

(a) & (b): The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is in complete consonance with the provisions of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act 2016 and provides equal learning opportunities for all children including Children with Special Needs (CwSN) as identified under the Act. To ensure universal access to schooling for all from pre-primary to Class XII, the Government is implementing the centrally sponsored scheme Samagra Shiksha which is in alignment with the recommendations of NEP 2020, and ensures that all children have access to quality education within an equitable and inclusive classroom environment.

Under Samagra Shiksha, there is a dedicated Inclusive Education (IE) component for CwSN implemented in all States/UTs including Odisha. Financial assistance is provided for multiple interventions namely identification and assessment camps, provision of aids, appliances, and assistive devices, transportation, scribe and escort allowance, braille and large-print books, stipend for girls with special needs, sports & exposure visits for CwSN, teaching-learning materials (TLMs)/ resource packages, training and capacity building of special educators and general teachers, resource support towards the salary of special educators, home based education for severe disabilities, CwSN-friendly infrastructure.

For the State of Odisha, a total amount of Rs.5308.47 lakh and Rs.4852.38 lakh was approved in PAB for Inclusive Education for CwSN under Samagra Shiksha for the years 2024-25 and 2025-26 respectively. The approved PAB outlay for some of the key components for 2024-25 and 2025-26 are listed in the Table below:

S. No.	IE for CwSN Component-Odisha	2024-25		2025-26	
	Provisions for CwSN	Physical (in Unit)	Financial (in lakh)	Physical (in Unit)	Financial (in lakh)
1	Girls Stipend	27994	559.88	28270	565.4
2	Aids & appliances	4871	243.55	6110	305.5
3	Braille materials/books	5715	142.88	5067	114.86
4	Block Identification & Assessment Camps	632	63.2	1264	126.4
5	Transport allowances	25350	760.5	30729	614.58
6	Escort Allowances	15880	952.8	17313	865.65
7	Home Based Education	505	17.68	1015	29.95

8	Financial Support for Special Educators	948	1706.4	948	1137.6

Source: PRABANDH Portal

Samagra Shiksha also has provisions for creation of CwSN-friendly infrastructure such as ramps with handrails and CwSN-friendly toilets for barrier free access in schools. Currently, for the state of Odisha, as per UDISE+ 2024-25, 95% schools have ramps, 86% have ramps with handrails and 72% have CwSN-friendly toilets, thereby making schools inclusive. An amount of Rs.4084.28 lakh has been approved for creation of CwSN friendly infrastructure in Odisha for 2024-25 and 2025-26.

Under the IE component, Resource centers (at block level) function as a setting for CwSN to receive individualized support as per their unique learning needs. These centres function as the mainstay wherein differentiated and adapted programs are designed and delivered for remedial, individualized or group instructions, parent-teacher meetings, therapy and counselling sessions etc. so as to provide high quality learning support. In Odisha, 316 Resource centres are functional at block level to provide therapeutic support, assessment, training/orientation for parents and teachers, and counseling services to the CwSN, under Samagra Shiksha with two resource persons for CwSN per block.

Samagra Shiksha mandates early identification, assessment and intervention of CwSN for which financial support is provided to organize block level camps for assessment as well as to identify, certify and distribute assistive devices to CwSN. As part of the commemoration of the 5th Anniversary of NEP 2020 through the Akhil Bhartiya Shiksha Samagam (ABSS) 2025, on 29th July 2025, DoSEL launched a nation-wide week-long campaign for Mega Assessment and Distribution Camps for CwSN under the Samagra Shiksha at the block and district level. In Odisha, 5213 children were assessed and 2416 children were provided with assistive devices in the Mega Camps organized.

The State of Odisha had undertaken a survey of CwSN under different disabilities enrolled in their schools to arrive at the requirement of special educators. Based on this survey, as requested by the State, 948 special educators for appointment in schools and at the block level were approved under Samagra Shiksha, on annual contractual basis in the Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) for the Financial Year 2024-25 and 2025–26. Further, the State of Odisha has conducted a five-day capacity building programme, to sensitize and train 50,508 teaching and non-teaching staff of inclusive schools, to address the learning needs of CwSN.

With a view to monitor CwSN and facilitate early screening and intervention, the Government through NCERT has developed 'PRASHAST' (Pre-Assessment Holistic Screening Tool); a mobile app to digitally screen students for possible disabilities at school level. The progress of PRASHAST App in Odisha, as on December, 2025 is as under:

S. No.	Particulars	Progress
1	Schools on-boarded	16,429
2	Principals Registered	3,027
3	Teachers Registered	3,497
4	Special Educators Registered	102
5	Students on-boarded	37,871
6	Students screened in Part I	25,800
7	Suspected disability after part I	2,315

Apart from Samagra Shiksha, support is also provided to CwSN under Inclusive Education through the CSS scheme of PM SHRI (Prime Minister's Schools for Rising India) and STARS (Strengthening Teaching-Learning and Results for States) program in the state of Odisha. An amount of Rs.4620.00 lakh has been approved in 2025-26 towards opening of SAKSHAM Resource Centres for CwSN in PM SHRI schools and Laptops were distributed to 343 Visually Impaired students of classes IX to XII under STARS initiative.

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भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग

राज्य सभा

तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-181

उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

ओडिशा में विकलांग बच्चों के लिए विशेष शिक्षा कार्यक्रम

181 **श्रीमती सुलता देवः**

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

(क) क्या मंत्रालय के पास ओडिशा राज्य में विकलांग बच्चों के लिए संसाधन केंद्र और समावेशी स्कूल सहित राज्य-विशिष्ट विशेष शिक्षा कार्यक्रम लागू करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

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

उतर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय राज्य मंत्री श्री जयंत चौधरी

(क)और (ख): विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

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‘ओडिशा में विकलांग बच्चों के लिए विशेष शिक्षा कार्यक्रम’ के संबंध में माननीय संसद सदस्य श्रीमती सुलता देव द्वारा दिनांक 17.12.2025 को पूछे गए राज्य सभा तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 181 के भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित विवरण

(क) और (ख): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 पूर्ण रूप से दिव्यांगजन अधिकार (आरपीडब्ल्यूडी) अधिनियम 2016 के प्रावधानों के साथ पूर्ण सांमजस्य में है और इसमें इस अधिनियम के तहत पहचाने गए विशेष आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों (सीडब्ल्यूएसएन) सहित सभी बच्चों के लिए समान अधिगम अवसर के प्रावधान हैं। प्री-प्राइमरी से लेकर कक्षा XII तक सभी के लिए स्कूली शिक्षा तक सार्वलौकिक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, सरकार समग्र शिक्षा को कार्यान्वित कर रही है जो एनईपी 2020 की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप है, और यह सुनिश्चित करती है कि सभी बच्चों को एक निष्पक्ष और समावेशी कक्षा वातावरण के भीतर गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा तक पहुंच हो।

समग्र शिक्षा के तहत, ओडिशा सहित सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में लागू सीडब्ल्यूएसएन के लिए एक समर्पित समावेशी शिक्षा (आईई) घटक है। पहचान और मूल्यांकन शिविर, सहायक सामग्री, उपकरणों और सहायक उपकरणों का प्रावधान, परिवहन, स्क्राइब और मार्गरक्षण भत्ता, ब्रेल और बड़े प्रिंट बुक, विशेष आवश्यकता वाली बालिकाओं के लिए वजीफा, खेल और सीडब्ल्यूएसएन के लिए एक्सपोजर दौरा, शिक्षण-अधिगम सामग्री (टीएलएम)/संसाधन पैकेज, विशेष शिक्षकों और सामान्य शिक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण, विशेष शिक्षकों के वेतन के लिए संसाधन सहायता, गंभीर दिव्यांगताओं के लिए घर आधारित शिक्षा, सीडब्ल्यूएसएन-अनुकूल अवसंरचना जैसे अनेक मध्यवर्तनों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

ओडिशा राज्य के लिए, समग्र शिक्षा के तहत सीडब्ल्यूएसएन के लिए समावेशी शिक्षा के लिए पीएबी में वर्ष 2024-25 और 2025-26 के लिए क्रमशः 5308.47 लाख रुपये और 4852.38 लाख रुपये की कुल राशि अनुमोदित की गई थी। वर्ष 2024-25 और 2025-26 के लिए कुछ प्रमुख घटकों के लिए अनुमोदित पीएबी परिव्यय नीचे दी गई तालिका में सूचीबद्ध हैं:

क्र.सं.	**सीडब्ल्यूएसएन घटक के लिए आईई-ओडिशा**	**2024-25**		**2025-26**	
	सीडब्ल्यूएसएन के लिए प्रावधान	भौतिक (यूनिट में)	वित्तीय (लाख में)	भौतिक (यूनिट में)	वित्तीय (रु. लाख में)
1	बालिकाओं का वजीफा	27994	559.88	28270	565.4
2	सहायक सामग्री और उपकरण	4871	243.55	6110	305.5
3	ब्रेल सामग्री/पुस्तकें	5715	142.88	5067	114.86
4	ब्लॉक पहचान और मूल्यांकन शिविर	632	63.2	1264	126.4
5	परिवहन भत्ते	25350	760.5	30729	614.58
6	मार्गरक्षण भत्ते	15880	952.8	17313	865.65
7	गृह आधारित शिक्षा	505	17.68	1015	29.95

8	विशेष शिक्षकों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता	948	1706.4	948	1137.6

स्रोत: प्रबंध पोर्टल

समग्र शिक्षा में स्कूलों में बाधा मुक्त पहुंच के लिए रैम्प और दिव्यांग अनुकूल शौचालयों जैसे दिव्यांग अनुकूल अवसंरचना निर्माण का भी प्रावधान है। वर्तमान में, ओडिशा राज्य के लिए, यूडाइज+ 2024-25 के अनुसार, 95% स्कूलों में रैंप हैं, 86% में हैंडरेल के साथ रैंप हैं और 72% में सीडब्ल्यूएसएन अनुकूल शौचालय हैं, जिससे स्कूल समावेशी हो रहे हैं। 2024-25 और 2025-26 के लिए ओडिशा में सीडब्ल्यूएसएन अनुकूल अवसंरचना निर्माण के लिए 4084.28 लाख रुपये की राशि अनुमोदित की गई है।

आईई घटक के तहत, संसाधन केंद्र (ब्लॉक स्तर पर) अपनी विशिष्ट अधिगम की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार व्यक्तिगत सहायता प्राप्त करने हेतु सीडब्ल्यूएसएन के लिए एक मंच के रूप में कार्य करते हैं। ये केंद्र मुख्य आधार के रूप में कार्य करते हैं जिसमें विभेदित और अनुकूलित कार्यक्रमों को उपचारात्मक, व्यक्तिगत या समूह अनुदेशों, माता-पिता-शिक्षक बैठकों, थेरेपी और परामर्श सत्रों आदि के लिए तैयार और वितरित किया जाता है ताकि उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली शिक्षण सहायता प्रदान की जा सके। ओडिशा में, प्रति ब्लॉक सीडब्ल्यूएसएन के लिए दो संसाधन व्यक्तियों के साथ समग्र शिक्षा के तहत, सीडब्ल्यूएसएन को थेरेपी, मूल्यांकन, प्रशिक्षण और परामर्श सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए ब्लॉक स्तर पर 316 संसाधन केंद्र कार्य कर रहे हैं।

समग्र शिक्षा में सीडब्ल्यूएसएन की प्रारंभिक पहचान, मूल्यांकन और मध्यवर्तन को अनिवार्य किया गया है जिसके लिए मूल्यांकन के साथ-साथ सीडब्ल्यूएसएन को सहायक उपकरणों की पहचान, प्रमाणित और वितरित करने के लिए ब्लॉक स्तर के शिविरों को व्यवस्थित करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। दिनांक 29 जुलाई 2025 को अखिल भारतीय शिक्षा समागम (एबीएस) 2025 के माध्यम से एनईपी 2020 की 5वीं वर्षगांठ के स्मरणोत्सव के भाग के रूप में, स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग ने ब्लॉक और जिला स्तर पर समग्र शिक्षा के तहत सीडब्ल्यूएसएन के लिए मेगा मूल्यांकन और वितरण शिविरों के लिए एक राष्ट्रव्यापी सप्ताह भर का अभियान शुरू किया। ओडिशा में, 5213 बच्चों का मूल्यांकन किया गया और 2416 बच्चों को मेगा शिविरों में सहायक उपकरण प्रदान किए गए।

ओडिशा राज्य ने विशेष शिक्षकों की आवश्यकता पर पहुंचने के लिए अपने स्कूलों में नामांकित विभिन्न दिव्यांगताओं के तहत सीडब्ल्यूएसएन का सर्वेक्षण किया था। इस सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर, जैसा कि राज्य द्वारा अनुरोध किया गया है, वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 और 2025-26 के लिए वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपीएंडबी) में वार्षिक संविदात्मक आधार पर स्कूलों और ब्लॉक संसाधन केंद्रों में समग्र शिक्षा के तहत 948 विशेष शिक्षकों को नियुक्ति के लिए अनुमोदित किया गया था। इसके अलावा, ओडिशा राज्य ने सीडब्ल्यूएसएन की अधिगम आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए समावेशी स्कूलों के 50,508 शिक्षण और गैर-शिक्षण कर्मचारियों को सुग्राही बनाने और प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए पांच दिवसीय क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया है।

सीडब्ल्यूएसएन की निगरानी करने और शीघ्र छानबीन और मध्यवर्तन की सुविधा के उद्देश्य से, सरकार ने एनसीईआरटी के माध्यम से 'प्रशस्त' (पूर्व-मूल्यांकन समग्र छानबीन उपकरण) तैयार

किया है; यह स्कूल स्तर पर संभावित दिव्यांगताओं के लिए छात्रों की डिजिटल छानबीन करने के लिए एक मोबाइल ऐप है। दिसंबर, 2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार ओडिशा में प्रशस्त ऐप की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	विवरण	प्रगति
1	शामिल स्कूल	16,429
2	पंजीकृत प्रिंसिपल	3,027
3	शिक्षकों का रजिस्ट्रेशन	3,497
4	पंजीकृत विशेष शिक्षक	102
5	शामिल छात्र	37,871
6	भाग I में छात्रों की छानबीन	25,800
7	भाग I के बाद संदिग्ध दिव्यांगता	2,315

समग्र शिक्षा के अलावा, ओडिशा राज्य में पीएम श्री (राइजिंग इंडिया के लिए प्रधान मंत्री स्कूल) और स्टार्स (राज्यों के लिए शिक्षण-अधिगम और परिणामों का सुदृढ़ीकरण) की सीएसएस योजना के माध्यम से समावेशी शिक्षा के तहत सीडब्ल्यूएसएन को भी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। पीएम श्री स्कूलों में सीडब्ल्यूएसएन के लिए सक्षम संसाधन केंद्र खोलने की दिशा में 2025-26 में 4620.00 लाख रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है और स्टार पहल के तहत कक्षा IX से XII के 343 दृष्टिबाधित छात्रों को लैपटॉप वितरित किए गए थे।

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श्रीमती सुलता देव : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि पूरे भारतवर्ष के केंद्रीय विद्यालयों में टीचर्स की कितनी पोस्ट्स खाली हैं? ओडिशा में टीचर्स की कितनी पोस्ट्स खाली हैं? ओडिशा में जो contractual teachers रखे गए हैं, वे कितने परसेंट हैं और उन contractual teachers को permanent किया जाएगा या नए टीचर्स appoint किए जाएँगे?

श्री जयन्त चौधरी : चेयरमैन सर, सवाल नॉर्थ का था और ये आज साउथ की बात कर रही हैं। It is not at all related to the question. The question is about special needs of children with disabilities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary, Shrimati Sulata Deo.

श्रीमती सुलता देवः सर, जब शिक्षा के बारे में बात हो रही है, तो मैं शिक्षा के बारे में ही पूछ रही हूँ। उन स्कूल्स में डिसेबल्ड स्टूडेंट्स भी पढ़ते हैं, जहाँ पर टीचर्स नहीं होते हैं। वहाँ पढ़ने के लिए केवल एबल स्टूडेंट्स ही नहीं आते हैं। सर, मेरा सेकंड क्वेश्चन यह है कि आजकल शिक्षा-व्यवस्था सबसे ज्यादा मुनाफाखोर धंधा बन चुकी है। आजकल अगर हम प्राइवेट स्कूल्स में देखें, तो पता चलेगा कि मुनाफाखोरी कैसे हो रही है। वहां पर दुकानें खोली गई हैं और पैरेंट्स से कहा जाता है कि आप किताबें वहीं से लो, पेंसिल वहीं से लो, ड्रेस वहीं से लो, जूते वहीं से लो।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be specific about your second supplementary.

श्रीमती सुलता देवः इसके ऊपर से पैरेंट्स पर यह दबाव डाला जाता है कि ये फंड दो, डेवलपमेंट फंड दो, ऐक्टिविटीज़ फंड दो, यह दो, वह दो। सर, उनमें डिसेबल्ड बच्चों के मां-बाप भी होते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be specific.

श्रीमती सुलता देवः सर, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे कि उन सभी प्राइवेट स्कूलों का ऑडिट हो और जो ऐसा काम कर रहे हैं, उनके ऊपर कारर्वाई हो?

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would remind the hon. Member of Parliament कि यह Concurrent List का subject है और इसमें राज्य की बड़ी जिम्मेदारी होती है। दूसरी बात, मेरी आपत्ति है कि ये एक ब्रश से सभी संस्थाओं को पेंट कर रही हैं और कह रही हैं कि मुनाफाखोरी हो रही है। ऐसा कहना अनुचित है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Third supplementary, Dr. Sikander Kumar.

DR. SIKANDER KUMAR: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many resource centres or inclusive schools have been established by the Government for disabled children and what the present status of these schools is.

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Sir, I take this opportunity to say that one of the main pillars of the National Education Policy is promoting equity in access and quality. So, inclusive education is a mandate for us. Accordingly, under *Samagra Shiksha*, there are a number of initiatives to promote the concept of inclusive education. The hon. Member of Parliament has asked about special schools. I would say that the special schools are actually regulated primarily by the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities along with the Rehabilitation Council of India. As per our mandate in the Ministry of Education, we are not for promotion of special schools as much as building capacity across all schools, so that as per the philosophy of National Education Policy, no child is left behind. Accordingly, I would like to talk in some detail about what we are doing to actually implement the NEP with regard to access to education and quality education for children with special needs. A number of initiatives have been taken. Under inclusive education component, if you look at the last five years including 2025-26, the amount of resources has gone up by about 17 per cent. A total of Rs. 1,413 crores has been allocated for 2025-26 for inclusive education. Talking about some of the special measures that are being undertaken, the first challenge that we face in our country is early identification and screening of children with special needs. If we look at the UDISE data of our entire ecosystem of school going children, 0.87 per cent of them are categorized as children with special needs.If you compare that with the global data, global trends, this data shows that perhaps more effort is required to be done at the foundational stage to identify these children. To do so, more than 19,000 Block Assessment Screening Camps have been organised in this country. Also, there are teacher sensitization and orientation programmes for head teachers, for parents and even for general teachers so they are able to understand it. The use of digital technology is very important. In September 2025, we have launched the PRASHAST App 2.0. This is a technological intervention where 22 disabilities of students across different classes are

to be screened and very encouraging results have been received from the use of this technology. I will just give you the data. 95 lakh children have been screened using PRASHAST App until now. PM e-Vidya, channel number 31, is a free channel provided with the Indian sign language. There has also been a tripartite MoU between NCERT, the Department for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) and NIOS, where all three organisations are coming together to promote Indian sign languages. All of our NCERT books from 1st to 12th class are now readable books. So, we are trying to promote a holistic approach for all our students in education and specifically a tailored approach for the specific disability as identified for every child. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fourth supplementary; Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, under the Samagra Shiksha Scheme, there is a dedicated inclusive education component for children with special needs. I thank the hon. Minister for saying, in his reply, that education comes under the Concurrent List and the States have a big role to play. Based on that, Tamil Nadu Government has drafted a State Education Policy consisting of experts from various academic groups. Since NEP is not accepted by the State Government, whatever support the Government is extending to the children with special needs, it is not extended to the State of Tamil Nadu, stating that Samagra Shiksha comes under NEP. So, I would urge the hon. Minister whether the Ministry would consider to delink this scheme from the NEP.

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Sir, Samagra Shiksha which has been re-launched recently is completely aligned to implement all facets of NEP. Therefore, the question of de-linking that from the National Policy does not arise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fifth Supplementary; Shrimati Ranjeet Ranjan.

श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन: सभापति महोदय, यद्यपि यह प्रश्न ओडिशा के दिव्यांग बच्चों की स्कूली शिक्षा से संबंधित है, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी सदन में उपस्थित हैं, इसलिए मैं यह प्रश्न all India level पर पूछ रही हूं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि UDISE के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, 21 लाख से अधिक दिव्यांग बच्चों के नामांकन के बावजूद विद्यालयों में रैंप और सुलभ शौचालयों की उपलब्धता

अभी भी सीमित है। क्या सरकार ने ऐसे विद्यालयों की संख्या का आकलन किया है, जहां बाधा-रहित अवसंरचना का अभाव है? यदि हां, तो विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण एवं आकांक्षी जिलों में 100 प्रतिशत सुलभता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या सरकार ने कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की है? दूसरा, वर्तमान में केवल 30,000 से भी कम विशेष शिक्षकों की बहाली हो पाई है। इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या सरकार सभी नियमित शिक्षकों के लिए समावेशी शिक्षा का प्रशिक्षण अनिवार्य करने का कोई प्रस्ताव ला रही है?

श्री जयन्त चौधरीः सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य का आभार व्यक्त करता हूं कि उन्होंने एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण बिंदु उठाया है कि आधारिक संरचना क्या है, ताकि जिन special need वाले बच्चों की पहचान हो चुकी है, वे विद्यालय जा सकें और उन्हें सुलभ एवं समावेशी शिक्षा उपलब्ध हो सके। इस विषय पर NEP के माध्यम से सरकार ने विशेष जोर दिया है। महोदय, UDISE के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, देश भर में लगभग 14,71,000 विद्यालय संचालित हो रहे हैं।उसमें 11 लाख, 64 हजार स्कूलों में रैम्पस हैं। इसके साथ ही handrail हैं और जो special needs के बच्चे हैं, उनके लिए special toilet का निर्माण। इस पर हम प्राथमिकता के अनुरूप फंडिंग करते हैं, समग्र शिक्षा अभियान में स्टेट के प्रयासों को सपोर्ट करते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No.182.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 182
ANSWERED ON- 17/12/2025

MULTI-LANE FREE FLOW (MLFF) TOLLING AND DIGITAL HIGHWAY MANAGEMENT

*182. # SHRI ADITYA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the current progress of the Multi-Lane Free Flow (MLFF) Tolling pilot projects;

(b) the toll plazas where its implementation has been commenced;

(c) the manner whereby FASTag, ANPR cameras and RFID-based systems are being integrated into MLFF for accurate toll deduction and vehicle identification;

(d) whether any assessment has been conducted on the potential impact of MLFF on congestion, fuel-saving and user convenience, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the plans to expand MLFF to other locations during the current financial year?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF THE RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 182 FOR ANSWER ON 17.12.2025 ASKED BY SHRI ADITYA PRASAD REGARDING MULTI-LANE FREE FLOW (MLFF) TOLLING AND DIGITAL HIGHWAY MANAGEMENT.

(a) to (b) In effort to enhance toll operations and enable seamless movement of vehicles, the Government has decided to implement Multi-Lane Free Flow (MLFF) Electronic Toll Collection system, which facilitates barrier-less tolling using integrated technologies including Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) with AI analytics and RFID-based Electronic Toll Collection (FASTag). Request for Proposal (RFP) to implement FASTag+ANPR/AI barrier-free user fee collection system on the selected fee plazas has been invited/finalized as per the Annexure.

(c) Under the Multi-Lane Free Flow (MLFF) tolling system, gantry installed high performance Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) readers and Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) cameras are used for deduction of user fee through existing FASTag system. These components operate concurrently for redundancy and enhance accuracy of toll transactions.

(d) to (e) Implementation of Barrier-less fee collection system on other fee plazas is planned in a phased manner depending upon the outcome and efficacy of the implementation on already awarded pilot projects. Further, as it is a barrier less tolling system, it is expected to improve user convenience by offering faster and seamless travel, while also delivering significant economic benefits through cost savings, higher operational efficiency, environmental benefits, and improved productivity. Some of the expected key advantages are as under:

(i) As vehicles are not required to stop or slow down at fee plaza lanes, it ensures smoother and uninterrupted journeys for road users.

(ii) The elimination of queuing and waiting at fee plazas on National Highways reduces fuel consumption and leads to lower vehicular emissions, thereby benefiting the environment.

(iii) In the absence of physical toll booths and barriers, operational and maintenance costs are substantially reduced, resulting in lower expenditure on infrastructure upkeep and manpower.

(iv) Faster and uninterrupted movement of goods enhances logistics efficiency and lowers overall transportation costs.

(v) Barrier-less tolling also improves user fee collection by enabling automated and efficient tolling operations at fee plazas on National Highways.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) TO (b) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 182 FOR ANSWER ON 17.12.2025 ASKED BY SHRI ADITYA PRASAD REGARDING MULTI-LANE FREE FLOW (MLFF) TOLLING AND DIGITAL HIGHWAY MANAGEMENT.

The details of fee plazas for which Request for Proposal (RFP) has been invited/finalized for implementation of barrier less tolling:

Name of the fee plaza	State	Corridor Name	Status
Choryasi	Gujarat	Bharuch-Surat (NH-8)	Construction Commenced
Gharaunda	Haryana	Panipat-Jalandhar (NH-44)	Construction Commenced
Manoharpura	Rajasthan	Delhi-Jaipur (NH-48)	Construction Commenced
Shahjahanpur	Rajasthan	Delhi-Jaipur (NH-48)	Construction Commenced
Daulatpura	Rajasthan	Delhi-Jaipur (NH-48)	Construction Commenced
Mundka	Delhi	UER-II (NH-344M and 344P)	Construction Commenced
Nemili (Sriperumbudur)	Tamil Nadu	Walajapet – Poomalle (NH-48)	Awarded
Chennasamudram	Tamil Nadu	Walajapet – Poomalle (NH-48)	Awarded
Paranur	Tamil Nadu	Tambaram - Tindivanam (NH-32)	Awarded
Boriach	Gujarat	Surat–Dahisar (NH-48)	Awarded
Kaniminike/ Sheshagirihalli	Karnataka	Bangalore-Mysore Highway	Bids Invited
Gananguru	Karnataka	Bangalore-Mysore Highway	Bids Invited
Bijwasan & Kukrola (Shifted Khedki Daula)	Delhi & Haryana	Dwarka Expressway (NH-248BB)	Bids Invited
Amakathadu	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad - Bangalore (NH-44)	Bids Invited
Kasepalli	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad - Bangalore (NH-44)	Bids Invited
Marur	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad - Bangalore (NH-44)	Bids Invited
Chalakwadi	Maharashtra	Pune – Nashik Highway	Bids Invited
Hiwargaon Pavasa	Maharashtra	Pune – Nashik Highway	Bids Invited
Badarpur Faridabad	Delhi	Delhi-Faridabad Highway	Bids Invited
Madanpur	Assam	Guwahati-Baihata Highway	Bids Invited

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भारत सरकार

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

तारांकित प्रश्न सं. *182

जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

मल्टी-लेन फ्री फ्लो (एमएलएफएफ) टोलिंग और डिजिटल हाईवे मैनेजमेंट

*182 श्री आदित्य प्रसादः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) मल्टी-लेन फ्री फ्लो (एमएलएफएफ) टोलिंग पायलट परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) वे कौन-से शुल्क प्लाज़ा हैं जहाँ इसका क्रियान्वयन प्रारंभ किया जा चुका है;

(ग) फास्टटैग, ए.एन.पी.आर कैमरे और आर.एफ. आई. डी आधारित प्रणालियों को एम.एल.एफ.एफ में सटीक शुल्क कटौती एवं वाहन पहचान के लिए किस प्रकार एकीकृत किया जा रहा है;

(घ) क्या एम.एल.एफ.एफ से भीड़-भाड़, ईंधन संचय तथा उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा पर संभावित प्रभावों का कोई मूल्यांकन किया गया है, यदि हाँ, तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या हैं; और

(ङ) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान एम.एल.एफ.एफ को अतिरिक्त स्थानों तक विस्तारित करने की क्या योजना है?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री

(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) से (ड.) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा गया है।

विवरण

"मल्टी-लेन फ्री फ्लो (एमएलएफएफ) टोलिंग और डिजिटल हाईवे मैनेजमेंट" के संबंध में श्री आदित्य प्रसाद द्वारा पूछे गए दिनांक 17.12.2025 के राज्य सभा तारांकित प्रश्न सं. *182 के भाग (क) से (ड.) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित विवरण

(क) से (ख) सरकार ने टोल संचालन को बढ़ाने और वाहनों की निर्बाध आवाजाही को सुगम करने के प्रयास में मल्टी-लेन फ्री फ्लो (एमएलएफएफ) इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टोल संग्रहण प्रणाली लागू करने का निर्णय लिया है, जो कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता विश्लेषण (एआई एनालिटिक्स) और आरएफआईडी आधारित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टोल संग्रहण (फास्टैग) से ऑटोमैटिक नंबर प्लेट रिकॉग्निशन (एएनपीआर) सहित एकीकृत प्रौद्योगिकियों का उपयोग करके अवरोधक रहित (बैरियर-फ्री) टोलिंग की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। **अनुलग्नक** में संलग्न के अनुसार, चयनित शुल्क प्लाजा पर फास्टैग+एएनपीआर/एआई बैरियर-फ्री प्रयोक्ता शुल्क संग्रहण प्रणाली लागू करने के प्रस्ताव के अनुरोध (आरएफपी) को आमंत्रित किया / अंतिम रूप दिया गया है।

(ग) मल्टी-लेन फ्री फ्लो (एमएलएफएफ) टोलिंग सिस्टम के तहत, मौजूदा फास्टैग सिस्टम के माध्यम से प्रयोक्ता शुल्क की कटौती के लिए ढ़ांचे या चौपाए वाले आधार (गैंट्री) पर लगाए गए हाई परफॉर्मेंस रेडियो फ्रीक्वेंसी आइडेंटिफिकेशन रीडर्स (आरएफआईडी) और ऑटोमैटिक नंबर प्लेट रिकॉग्निशन (एएनपीआर) कैमरों का उपयोग किया जाता है। ये घटक (कंपोनेंट) बाहुल्यता के लिए समवर्ती रूप से कार्य करते हैं और टोल लेनदेन की सटीकता को बढ़ाते हैं।

(घ) से (ड.) पहले से सौंपी गई पायलट परियोजनाओं पर कार्यान्वयन के परिणाम और प्रभावकारिता के आधार पर अन्य शुल्क प्लाजा पर बैरियर-लेस शुल्क संग्रहण प्रणाली का कार्यान्वयन चरणबद्ध तरीके से किया गया है। इसके अलावा, चूंकि यह एक बैरियर-लेस टोलिंग प्रणाली है, इसलिए उम्मीद है कि यह लागत बचत, उच्च परिचालन दक्षता, पर्यावरणीय लाभों और बेहतर उत्पादकता के माध्यम से महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक लाभ प्रदान करते हुए तेज और निर्बाध यात्रा उपलब्ध कराके प्रयोक्ता की सुविधा में सुधार करेगी। कुछ अपेक्षित प्रमुख लाभ इस प्रकार हैं:

(i) चूंकि वाहनों को शुल्क प्लाजा लेन पर रुकने या धीमा करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, इसलिए इससे सड़क प्रयोक्ताओं के लिए अधिक सुचारू और निर्बाध यात्रा सुनिश्चित होती है।

(ii) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के शुल्क प्लाजा पर कतार और प्रतीक्षा समाप्त करने से ईंधन की खपत कम होती है और वाहनों से उत्सर्जन भी कम होता है, जिससे पर्यावरण को लाभ पहुंचता है।

(iii) वास्तविक टोल बूथों और बैरियर नहीं होने से संचालन और रखरखाव लागत काफी कम हो जाती है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बुनियादी ढांचे के रखरखाव और जनशक्ति पर कम खर्च होता है।

(iv) माल की तेज और निर्बाध आवाजाही से लॉजिस्टिक्स दक्षता बढ़ती है और समग्र परिवहन लागत कम होती है।

(v) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के शुल्क प्लाजा पर स्वचालित और कुशल टोलिंग संचालन को सुगम करके बैरियर-लेस टोलिंग से भी प्रयोक्ता शुल्क संग्रहण बढ़ता है।

अनुलग्नक

"मल्टी-लेन फ्री फ्लो (एमएलएफएफ) टोलिंग और डिजिटल हाईवे मैनेजमेंट" के संबंध में श्री आदित्य प्रसाद द्वारा पूछे गए दिनांक 17.12.2025 के राज्य सभा तारांकित प्रश्न सं. *182 के भाग (क) से (ख) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित अनुलग्नक

शुल्क प्लाजाओं का विवरण, जिनके लिए बैरियर-लेस टोलिंग के कार्यान्वयन के लिए प्रस्ताव के अनुरोध (आरएफपी) आमंत्रित किया / अंतिम रूप दिया गया है:

शुल्क प्लाजा का नाम	राज्य	कॉरिडोर का नाम	स्थिति
चोर्यासी	गुजरात	भरूच-सूरत (एनएच -8)	निर्माण कार्य शुरू
घरौंदा	हरियाणा	पानीपत-जालंधर (एनएच-44)	निर्माण कार्य शुरू
मनोहरपुरा	राजस्थान	दिल्ली-जयपुर (एनएच-48)	निर्माण कार्य शुरू
शाहजहांपुर	राजस्थान	दिल्ली-जयपुर (एनएच-48)	निर्माण कार्य शुरू
दौलतपुरा	राजस्थान	दिल्ली-जयपुर (एनएच-48)	निर्माण कार्य शुरू
मुंडका	दिल्ली	यूईआर-II (एनएच-344एम और 344पी)	निर्माण कार्य शुरू
नेमिली (श्रीपेरंबदूर)	तमिलनाडु	वालजापेट - पूमल्ले (एनएच-48)	कार्य सौंपा गया
चेन्नासमुद्रम	तमिलनाडु	वालजापेट - पूमल्ले (एनएच-48)	कार्य सौंपा गया
परनूर	तमिलनाडु	ताम्बरम - तिंडीवनम (एनएच-32)	कार्य सौंपा गया
बोरियाच	गुजरात	सूरत- दहिसर (एनएच-48)	कार्य सौंपा गया
कनिमिनिके / शेषगिरिहल्ली	कर्नाटक	बैंगलोर-मैसूर राजमार्ग	बोलियाँ आमंत्रित
गणनगुरु	कर्नाटक	बैंगलोर-मैसूर राजमार्ग	बोलियाँ आमंत्रित
बिजवासन और कुकरोला (खेड़की दौला स्थानांतरित)	दिल्ली और हरियाणा	द्वारका एक्सप्रेसवे (एनएच -248बीबी)	बोलियाँ आमंत्रित
अमाकथाडु	आंध्र प्रदेश	हैदराबाद - बैंगलोर (एनएच-44)	बोलियाँ आमंत्रित
कासेपल्ली	आंध्र प्रदेश	हैदराबाद - बैंगलोर (एनएच-44)	बोलियाँ आमंत्रित
मरुर	आंध्र प्रदेश	हैदराबाद - बैंगलोर (एनएच-44)	बोलियाँ आमंत्रित
चालकवाड़ी	महाराष्ट्र	पुणे - नासिक राजमार्ग	बोलियाँ आमंत्रित
हिवरगांव पावासा	महाराष्ट्र	पुणे - नासिक राजमार्ग	बोलियाँ आमंत्रित
बदरपुर फरीदाबाद	दिल्ली	दिल्ली-फरीदाबाद राजमार्ग	बोलियाँ आमंत्रित
मदनपुर	असम	गुवाहाटी- बैहाटा राजमार्ग	बोलियाँ आमंत्रित

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श्री आदित्य प्रसादः महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि झारखंड राज्य के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों, विशेषकर, रांची-जमशेदपुर, रांची-हजारीबाग, रांची-बोकारो एवं एनएच-33, एनएच-23, एनएच-75 जैसे व्यस्त मार्गों पर MLFF tolling प्रणाली को लागू करने के लिए शुल्क प्लाज़ा चिन्हित किए गए हैं या नहीं? यदि हां, तो कार्य आरंभ करने की समय-सीमा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो झारखंड को इस सूची में शामिल न किए जाने के कारण क्या हैं?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरीः सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में अलग-अलग प्रकार के जो road projects चल रहे हैं, उसमें BoT है, Hybrid Annuity, ToT और InvIT है। इसके अलावा डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से जो प्रोजेक्ट्स होते हैं, वे हैं। अगर टोटल किया जाए, तो 303 ongoing projects हैं, जो प्राइवेट लोग toll collect करते हैं और करीब 707 प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जो public funded हैं, जो गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से चलाए जाते हैं। MLFF (Multi-Lane Free Flow) बहुत अच्छी व्यवस्था है। पहले हमारे यहां टोल पर पैसे देने पड़ते थे, तो उसके कारण कभी-कभी 5 से 10 मिनट तक लग जाते थे। फिर FASTag आ गया, तो FASTag आने के बाद इसका समय घटकर 60 सेकेंड तक आ गया है और कभी-कभी 60 सेकेंड से भी कम हो जाता है। हमारी इनकम 5 हजार करोड़ रुपये बढ़ी है। अब FASTag की जगह पर Multi-Lane Free Flow आने के कारण मैक्सिमम 80 किलोमीटर की स्पीड से गाड़ी चली जाएगी, तो टोल नाके पर कोई नहीं रोकेगा, कोई पूछेगा नहीं और कोई नहीं बताएगा। इसके कारण waiting period zero करने का हमारा प्रयास है। इसमें number plate और recognition, plus AI and FASTag की योजना है और इसको implement करने के लिए 2026 के एंड तक हम 100 परसेंट इस काम को पूरा करेंगे। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि जब यह काम पूरा होगा, तो कम से कम 1,500 करोड़ रुपये का fuel बचेगा और हमारी इनकम 6 हजार करोड़ रुपये तक बढ़ने की संभावना है। इससे टोल की चोरी खत्म हो जाएगी, तकलीफ खत्म हो जाएगी और सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि लोगों को जो रुकना पड़ता था, वह भी बंद हो जाएगा। इसके साथ हमारी सरकार ने और अच्छी योजना की है कि टोल देने के बारे में लोगों को बड़ी नाराज़गी थी, तो अब केवल तीन हजार रुपये में 200 टोल फ्री हैं। हमने यह पास दिया है, जिसके कारण 10 से 15 हज़ार रुपये महीने का टोल लगता था, उनका काम अब तीन हजार रुपये में हो जाएगा। उनकी भी करीब सात से दस हजार तक की सेविंग है। मुझे लगता है कि यह इस टेक्नोलॉजी के कारण निश्चित रूप से लोगों को जो राहत मिली है, उसके कारण काफी बड़े पैमाने पर ट्रैवलर टाइम भी कम हो जाएगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary, Shri Aditya Prasad.

श्री आदित्य प्रसादः सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि बिहार, झारखंड को जोड़ने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों एनएच-33, एनएच-2, एनएच-19, जो पहले एनएच-2 के नाम से जाना जाता था तथा कोयला, खनिज और औद्योगिक परिवहन वाले कोरिडोर पर MLFF टोलिंग प्रणाली लागू करने से होने वाले आर्थिक लाभ, पर्यावरणीय लाभ और औद्योगिक logistic पर प्रभाव का विशेष अध्ययन किया गया है। यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है? यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार जैसे खनिज प्रधान राज्य को प्राथमिकता सूची में शामिल करने पर विचार करेगी?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरीः सभापति महोदय, झारखंड, बिहार के सभी रोड्स पर एक साल के अंदर यह सिस्टम लग जाएगा। इसमें समस्या यह है कि कुछ कॉंट्रेक्टर्स, जो सैंड की चोरी करते थे, without royalty पत्थर लेकर जाते थे, वे दोगुना, तीन गुना टोल टैक्स तो भरते थे, लेकिन ट्रक का पास नहीं लेते थे, जिसके कारण रिकॉर्ड रखने में उनके साथ कई अड़चनें आती थीं। महोदय, अब रिकॉर्ड हो जाता है, इसलिए खनिज संपदा की चोरी करने वाली जो बात थी, उसमें निश्चित तौर से कमी आएगी और वह खत्म हो जाएगी। क्योंकि इसको जीएसटी के साथ जोड़ने के कारण, किसी प्रकार की चोरी करने के बाद वे जीएसटी रिकॉर्ड में भी पकड़े जाएंगे, अतः एक प्रकार से पूरे सिस्टम को ट्रांसपेरेंट और करप्शन फ्री बनाने के लिए यह कदम उठाया गया है। इससे सरकार की रॉयल्टी सरकार को मिलेगी और जहाँ पर हमारे मिनरल्स विशेष रूप से हैं, उनकी काउंटिंग भी हो जाएगी कि कौन-से मिनरल के कितने ट्रक्स गए हैं। हमारा जो वाहन नाम का रिकॉर्ड है, वह भी इसको करने के बाद एग्जैक्ट्ली वहाँ पर मिल जाएगा। महोदय, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने प्राइवेसी लॉ के अंदर एक जजमेंट दिया था। अब सवाल यह आया था कि कौन कहाँ गया, कहाँ से जा रहा है आदि की जो इन्फॉर्मेशन्स हैं, यदि ये ओपन होंगी, तो क्या उसके फंटामेंटल राइट्स का वॉयलेशन होगा? हमने इसके लिए रिटायर्ड चीफ जस्टिस ऑफ इंडिया का ओपिनियन लिया था और उसके आधार पर यह रिकॉर्ड रखा है, इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि यह सभी राज्यों में, सभी जगह लग जाएगा, जिससे राज्य सरकार का रेवेन्यू बढ़ेगा, भारत सरकार का रेवेन्यू बढ़ेगा, चोरी समाप्त होगी, पेट्रोल, डीज़ल में कम से कम 1,000 करोड़ रुपये से लेकर 1,200 करोड़ रुपये तक की बचत हो जाएगी, लोगों का समय बचेगा और सबसे अच्छी बात यह है कि इससे पर्यावरण की भी रक्षा होगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Third supplementary, Shri Raghav Chadha.

SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to ask a question to the hon. Minister, Shri Nitin Gadkari. Sir, in India, we pay Road and Infrastructure Cess on purchase of a vehicle and when we buy fuel, whether petrol or diesel, we again

pay the Road and Infrastructure Cess. Apart from that, we also pay toll tax. We understand that by virtue of using models like PPP, BOT or TOT, there are costs, which have to be incurred by the Government, and which then have to be funded by the taxpayer. लेकिन इतना पैसा देने के बाद हम दो चीज़ें चाहते हैं, जो हमें मिलनी चाहिए। उनमें एक चीज़ तो यह है कि सड़क अच्छी हो, lane demarking हो, potholes न हो, स्मूद सड़क हो और दूसरी चीज़ है seamless connectivity हो।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to your question. What do you want to ask the Minister? ...(*Interruptions*)... What answer do you want from the hon. Minister?

श्री राघव चड्ढाः सर, मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूं। महोदय, यह देखा जाता है कि जब टोल प्वाइंट पर पहुँचते हैं, तो congestion होता है, जिसके चलते गाड़ियों को 15-20 मिनट से लेकर 30-40 मिनट तक खड़ा होना पड़ता है, जिससे फ्यूल कॉस्ट, अपोर्च्युनिटी कॉस्ट वेस्ट होती है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to the question straightaway.

श्री राघव चड्ढाः माननीय सभापति जी, मेरा आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह सवाल है कि क्या हमें कुछ इस प्रकार के प्रपोज़ल पर ध्यान नहीं देना चाहिए कि यदि किसी भी वाहन को 5 मिनट से ज्यादा टोल प्लाज़ा पर खड़ा होना पड़े, तो उसे फ्री में जाने की इजाज़त दी जाए, उससे टोल टैक्स न वसूला जाए? मंत्री जी आप इस प्रकार की कुछ योजना बनाएं। मंत्री जी, आप FasTag, RFID और अन्य चीज़ें तो रख रहे हैं, लेकिन जब तक वे चीज़ें seamless तरीके से implement नहीं होती हैं, तब तक यह योजना बननी चाहिए कि अगर वहाँ पर 5 मिनट रुकना पड़े, तो किसी आम नागरिक से टोल टैक्स नहीं लिया जाए।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरीः सभापति महोदय, मैं सम्माननीय सदस्य को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि वर्ष 2026 समाप्त होने से पहले केवल 5 मिनट नहीं, बल्कि जीरो टाइम में, मैक्सिमम 80 किलोमीटर की स्पीड से व्हिकल निकल जाएगा। यहाँ पर डायरेक्ट पाइप जैसी एंट्री होगी, बड़ा रोड होगा, जिससे गाड़ी निकल जाएगी और पता भी नहीं चलेगा। कैमरा नंबर प्लेट की फोटो निकाल लेगा, FasTag की फोटो निकल जाएगी, सैटेलाइट से डायरेक्ट रिकॉर्ड जमा हो जाएगा, बैंक अकाउंट से पैसे निकल जाएंगे और कहीं कोई तकलीफ़ नहीं होगी। महोदय, किसी से पैसे नहीं माँगने होंगे, कुछ लेना-देना भी नहीं होगा।

महोदय, आपने क्वालिटी के बारे में जो बात कही है, मैं उस संदर्भ में बताना चाहता हूं कि हमने इस पर काफी स्ट्रिक्ट एक्शन्स लिए हैं। हमने इसके लिए बहुत कठोर निर्णय लिए हैं और इसमें लगातार सुधार कर रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि सोशल मीडिया और पब्लिक में we are only responsible for National Highways. I am not responsible for the State Highway. I am not responsible for the city roads and I am also not responsible for the rural roads. But, I am only responsible for the National Highways. कई बार इनकी फोटो आती हैं और फिर हमारे नाम पर पूछते हैं कि यह कब होगा। जब हम इंक्वायरी करते हैं तो 70 परसेंट ऐसी बातें सामने आती हैं, जिनका हमारे साथ कोई संबंध नहीं है। जहाँ तक नेशनल हाइवे में क्वालिटी की बात है, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि हम इस पर काम कर रहे हैं और हमने अभी एक लेटेस्ट निर्णय लिया है कि जो कॉंट्रेक्टर ठीक काम नहीं करेगा, उसे दो साल के लिए debar कर देंगे और वह कोई टेंडर नहीं भर सकेगा। सभापति महोदय, मैं कोशिश कर रहा हूं और यदि कभी ऐसा समय भी आया, तो सीआरपीसी का उपयोग करके भी कॉंट्रेक्टर पर कार्रवाई करेंगे और बिलो क्वालिटी का कोई भी काम सहन नहीं करेंगे।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंहः सर, इस मंत्रिमंडल में हम माननीय मंत्री जी को सबसे प्रभावशाली और एफिशिएंट मंत्री मानते हैं। मेरा मंत्री जी से कहना है कि आपने जो पॉलिसी बनाई हुई है, तो मैं आपको ऐसे अनेक उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ, जहाँ रोड इनकम्पलीट है, रोड की मरम्मत हो रही है और वहाँ से टोल वसूल किया जा रहा है। अभी आप खुद बैतूल पधारे थे। आपने वहाँ पर रोड के जो हालात देखे, उसके लिए आपने अधिकारियों को डाँटा भी, लेकिन वहाँ पर आज भी टोल वसूल किया जा रहा है। मेरा आज आपसे यह अनुरोध है कि जिन सड़कों की मरम्मत नहीं हुई है, जिनकी रोड ड्राइविंग क्वालिटी का आसानी से पता लगाया जा सकता है, उस पॉलिसी में आप राइट सरफेस क्वालिटी के मेंटेनेंस को देखकर टोल वसूली के लिए मंजूरी दें। अन्यथा गडकरी जी, आपकी इस मामले में बड़ी बदनामी हो रही है।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरीः सभापति महोदय, यह घटना विशेष रूप से केरल में हुई थी। लैंडस्लाइड्स हो जाती हैं, बाढ़ आ जाती है, रोड उखड़ जाते हैं और नेचुरल कैलामिटीज़ के कारण भी तकलीफें होती हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने बैतूल के बारे में बात की है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर एक सेक्शन है। यह उन्हें भी पता है। वह नागपुर से नजदीक है। यह मुझे भी पता है। मैं अचानक बैतूल के एक फॉरेस्ट में परिवार के साथ गया। उस समय मेरे कार्यक्रम के बारे में मालूम नहीं था। वैसे मैं जहाँ

भी जाता हूँ, वहाँ रोड एकदम अच्छे बन जाते हैं। मैंने यह देखा, तो मुझे बताया गया कि रात को बरसात हो रही थी और रेनकोट पहनकर रोड पर काम चल रहा था। वहाँ पर गड्ढे थे और वे गड्ढे छः-सात महीने से थे। वे गड्ढे इसलिए थे, क्योंकि मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ एनवायरनमेंट, फॉरेस्ट एंड क्लाइमेट चेंज ने बैतूल से आगे रोड के काम को परमिशन नहीं दी थी। फॉरेस्ट एंड एनवायरनमेंट को लेकर हमारे यहाँ भी एक सेक्शन है, जिसे मैं रिव्यू करता हूँ। मैंने वहीं से डीएफओ के पास फोन किया। मुझे बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि मेरे वापस आने से पहले वह प्रपोजल दिल्ली आया। मैंने वहीं से भूपेन्द्र यादव जी को फोन किया और वह क्लीयर हो गया। जो फॉरेस्ट का आठ मीटर का सेक्शन था, जिसे मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ एनवायरनमेंट, फॉरेस्ट एंड क्लाइमेट चेंज ने परमिशन दी थी, जो कि इटारसी से लेकर बैतूल रोड पर रुका हुआ था, वह काम क्लीयर हो गया। टेंडर निकला और वह काम शुरू हो गया। सर, जब यह बात सामने आई है, तो मैं आप लोगों को एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम मार्केट से पैसा खड़ा करते हैं। मुझे बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि हमारे एनएचएआई की रेटिंग ट्रिपल 'ए' है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, जब हम अपने इनविट मॉडल को लेकर मुंबई स्टॉक एक्सचेंज में गए, तब सात दिन का टाइम था। मुझे बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि इतना पैसा आया कि वह सात घंटे में सेवन टाइम्स ओवरसब्सक्राइब हो गया। आखिर में हमें वह बंद करना पड़ा। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप दो मिनट रुकिए। मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हम जो पैसा खड़ा कर रहे हैं...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Digvijaya ji, please. ..(Interruptions)..

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरीः यह जो पैसा खड़ा होता है... जब हम लोग कोई टोल सस्पेंड कर देते हैं, तो सरकार को उसका कॉम्पेंसेशन देना पड़ता है।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंहः तो दीजिए।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरीः यह हमारे कानून में है। जब मैं स्टेट में था, तब मैंने इस देश का पहला बीओटी प्रोजेक्ट शुरू किया था और बाद में भारत सरकार की पॉलिसी बनी है। दिग्विजय सिंह जी, जब आपकी सरकार थी, वह पॉलिसी तब की बनी हुई है। तब उस पॉलिसी में इस प्रकार का एग्जेम्प्शन नहीं था।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंहः एग्जेम्प्शन था।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No arguments, please. Let him complete. ..(*Interruptions*).. प्लीज़ आप बैठिए।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरीः सभापति महोदय, इसे लेकर कोर्ट के कुछ निर्णय भी आए थे। एक बात जरूर है कि if you want good services, you have to pay for it, जब हम ऐसा कहते हैं and if the service is not good, उसमें कहीं कमी आती है, तो लोगों का यह कहना स्वाभाविक है कि अगर आप टोल ले रहे हैं, तो रोड ठीक क्यों नहीं है। इसमें पहली बात तो यह है कि हमने बहुत प्रिवेंटिव मेजर्स लिए हैं, जैसे हम वाइट टोपिंग कॉन्क्रीटिंग कर रहे हैं, कुछ जगहों पर अनेक प्रकार की नई-नई टेक्नोलॉजीज़ यूज़ कर रहे हैं। हमारे मेजॉरिटी रोड्स अच्छे हैं। फिर भी कोर्ट ने केरल में जो निर्णय दिया था, उसके बारे में मंथन चल रहा है कि क्या हम लोग यूज़र के राइट का विचार करते हुए, अगर ऐसी विशेष परिस्थिति आएगी, तो क्या हम उसमें कुछ कर सकते हैं। अगर हमें यह करना है, तो इसके लिए फाइनेंस का अप्रूवल भी लेना होता है। हम इस पर भी जरूर विचार करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fifth supplementary. Dr. K. Laxman.

DR. K. LAXMAN: Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for coming out with this innovative initiative. This will not only help road travellers but will also save the Government money. We welcome the Government decision to implement this MLFF with electronic toll collection system. This will enable seamless travel for most of the vehicles. It will also facilitate the bearer less toll using this integrated technology including ANPR. My question, through you, Sir, is: On what criteria, the National Highways Authority of India or IHMCL will select additional locations for MLFF rollout such as traffic density or congestion levels or strategic corridors? I also want to know whether priority will be given to economically important but presently congested structures. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister.

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Sir, toll gates are already there. We are not going to make new gates. The old system is there. We are going to convert that into modern digital system by using AI. That is very important. It is very, very useful for the common man as there will be no wastage of time and fuel saving will also be there. Camera will catch the image of number plate and FASTag using satellite and exact amount from his bank account will be subtracted directly. The problem was that if distance between two tolls is 60 km, a person who was using 15 km road, he had to pay for 60 km. Now in this system, there is a provision that when he enters the road, the camera will take the image

and when he leaves the road, again that camera will take the image. Only for that much distance, he has to pay the money. That is for the benefit of the user. At the same time, at toll roads, now there are toll passes, and the average cost is Rs.15 only. Where old system is already there, we are going to make that system modern digital system by using AI. That will be beneficial for all the stakeholders.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.183.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COOPERATION

RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 183
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2025

Cooperative exports and market linkages

183 Shri Sat Paul Sharma:

Will the Minister of COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the value and composition of the export orders secured by the National Cooperative Exports Limited (NCEL) in the Q3 of FY 2025-26;
(b) how NCEL is utilizing the common branding strategy to enhance the global competitiveness of high-quality Indian cooperative products;
(c) whether the Ministry has simplified the legal and procedural requirements for primary cooperatives seeking direct foreign trade engagement through NCEL;
(d) if so, the details thereof; and
(e) the criteria that will be used to select and onboard the new 50,000 Primary Dairy and Fishery Cooperative Societies onto the NCEL platform?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION
(SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL)

(a) to (d) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (e) IN RESPECT OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 183 "COOPERATIVE EXPORTS AND MARKET LINKAGES" ASKED BY SHRI SAT PAUL SHARMA, HON'BLE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT DUE FOR REPLY ON 17th DECEMBER, 2025.

(a) In Q3 of FY 2025–26, National Cooperative Exports Limited (NCEL) has secured export orders worth ₹10.3 crores for agricultural commodities, including turmeric, cumin, wheat, millets, and others.

(b) NCEL exports bulk agricultural and allied commodities and not under its own brand.

(c) and (d) NCEL has been established for the export of surplus goods and services of cooperative societies thereby giving global market access to cooperative societies. Accordingly, NCEL procures the agricultural and allied commodities of cooperative societies and exports them. Primary cooperative societies can participate in foreign trade through NCEL without facing any legal or procedural complications.

(e) The criteria to onboard the members including primary cooperative societies in National Cooperative Exports Limited (NCEL), is specified in Clause 19 of its Byelaws. As per the said clause, a primary cooperative society can become member of NCEL by purchasing one share of the face value of Rs. 10,000/-. Additionally, one-time non-refundable admission fee of Rs. 500/- need to be paid as per Clause 7(3) of the Byelaws.

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भारत सरकार
सहकारिता मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा
तारांकित प्रश्न सं. 183
बुधवार, 17 दिसंबर, 2025 (26 अग्रहायण, 1947, (शक) को उत्तरार्थ

सहकारी निर्यात और बाजार संबंध

183 श्री सत पाल शर्माः

क्या **सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 की तीसरी तिमाही में राष्ट्रीय सहकारी निर्यात लिमिटेड (एनसीईएल) द्वारा प्राप्त निर्यात आदेशों का मूल्य और संरचना क्या है;

(ख) उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले भारतीय सहकारी उत्पादों की वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता बढ़ाने के लिए एनसीईएल सामान्य ब्रांडिंग रणनीति का उपयोग किस प्रकार कर रहा है;

(ग) क्या मंत्रालय ने एनसीईएल के माध्यम से प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी व्यापार में भागीदारी चाहने वाली प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों के लिए कानूनी और प्रक्रियात्मक आवश्यकताओं को सरल बनाया है;

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

(ङ) नई 50,000 प्राथमिक डेयरी और मत्स्य सहकारी समितियों का चयन करने और उन्हें एनसीईएल प्लेटफॉर्म से जोड़ने के लिए किन मानदंडों का उपयोग किया जाएगा?

उत्तर

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल

(क) से (ङ) सदन के पटल पर एक विवरणी रखी गई है ।

श्री सत पाल शर्मा द्वारा "सहकारी निर्यात और बाजार संबंध" के संबंध में पूछे गए दिनांक 17 दिसंबर, 2025 को उत्तरार्थ राज्य सभा तारांकित प्रश्न सं. 183 के भाग (क) से (ङ) के उत्तर में संदर्भित विवरण

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 की तीसरी तिमाही में राष्ट्रीय सहकारी निर्यात लिमिटेड (NCEL) ने हल्दी, जीरा, गेहूं, मिलेट और अन्य कृषि उत्पादों के लिए ₹10.3 करोड़ के निर्यात मूल्य आदेश प्राप्त किए हैं।

(ख) NCEL थोक कृषि और संबंधित वस्तुओं का निर्यात करता है जो इसके ब्रांड नाम के अधीन नहीं किया जाता है ।

(ग) और (घ) NCEL को सहकारी समितियों के अधिशेष माल एवं सेवाओं के निर्यात के लिए स्थापित किया गया है जिससे वह सहकारी समितियों को वैश्विक बाजार की पहुंच प्रदान करता है । तदनुसार, NCEL सहकारी समितियों से कृषि और संबद्ध वस्तुओं का प्रापण कर उनका निर्यात करता है । प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियां NCEL के माध्यम से बिना किसी कानूनी और प्रक्रियात्मक जटिलताओं का सामना करते हुए विदेशी व्यापार में भाग ले सकती हैं ।

(ङ) प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों सहित सदस्यों को राष्ट्रीय सहकारी निर्यात लिमिटेड (NCEL) में ऑनबोर्ड करने की शर्तें इसकी उपविधियों के खंड 19 में विनिर्दिष्ट हैं । उक्त खंड के अनुसार, प्राथमिक सहकारी समिति NCEL के 10,000/- रुपये अंकित मूल्य के एक शेयर की खरीद कर इसकी सदस्य बन सकती हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, उपविधियों के खंड 7(3) के अनुसार 500/- रुपये के वन-टाइम अप्रतिदेय प्रवेश शुल्क का भुगतान करना आवश्यक है ।

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श्री सत पाल शर्माः माननीय सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं आपका धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूं। इसे मेरी मेडेन स्पीच के बाद पहला क्वेश्चन, मेडेन क्वेश्चन कह सकते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी और कोऑपरेटिव मिनिस्टर साहब का भी धन्यवाद कि जिनके प्रयासों से कोऑपरेटिव को बढ़ावा मिला है। आज हम लोग सोच सकते हैं कि एक्सपोर्ट, इम्पोर्ट भी कॉओपरेटिव्स को लेकर किया जा सकता है। देश में कृषि उत्पादों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बहुत सी अलग-अलग एजेन्सीज़ और डिपार्टमेंट्स काम कर रहे हैं। सभापति महोदय, इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार का नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव एक्पोर्ट्स लिमिटेड, एनसीईएल की स्थापना करने के पीछे क्या उद्देश्य था और एनसीईएल के माध्यम से सरकार या आम कन्ज़्यूमर्स को क्या फायदा हो रहा है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister.

श्री मुरलीधर मोहोलः माननीय सभापति महोदय ,मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल पूछा है कि एनसीईएल की स्थापना का क्या उद्देश्य है। माननीय सभापित महोदय, देश की सहकारी समितियां कृषि से संबंधित डेयरी, फिशरी, जैविक उत्पाद ऐसे लगभग सभी क्षेत्रों में अपना महत्वपूर्ण कार्य कर रही हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर देखें ,तो फर्टिलाइज़र के उत्पादन में देश में आज 30 प्रतिशत उत्पादन सहकारी समितियां कर रही हैं। इसी तरह से चीनी उत्पादन में करीब 30 प्रतिशत और दूध के व्यापार में भी लगभग 18 प्रतिशत का योगदान सहकारी समितियों का है। इनके कई उत्पादों की दुनिया के अनेक देशों में मांग है। इसके बावजूद हम देखते हैं कि पूरे देश के स्तर पर इस क्षेत्र में कार्य करने के लिए कोई Multi-State Co-operative Society न होने की वजह से हम इस माँग को पूरा नहीं कर पाए। इसके लिए कोई umbrella organization ही नहीं है, जिसके माध्यम से हम पूरे co-operatives को एक साथ करके export के लिए कोई सुविधा दे सकें। इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए पहली बार माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के मार्गदर्शन और अमित भाई के नेतृत्व में agriculture value chain को ध्यान में रखते हुए और किसानों को बीज से बाजार तक सभी सेवाएँ सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से प्रदान करने के लिए 2023 में हमारे मंत्रालय ने तीन अलग-अलग Multi-State Co-operative Societies का निर्माण किया। उसमें गुणवत्ता वाले बीजों के प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए BBSSL का निर्माण किया गया; Organic खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए NCOL का निर्माण किया गया और जिस NCEL की हम बात कर रहे हैं, किसानों के उत्पाद को निर्यात में support करने के लिए NCEL की स्थापना की गई। ऐसी तीन Multi-State Co-operative Societies की स्थापना के माध्यम से सहकारी समितियाँ काम कर रही हैं। आज NCEL वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय, APEDA और कृषि मंत्रालय की कई एजेंसियों के साथ समन्वय

करके कुल 40 कृषि उत्पादों के निर्यात का काम कर रही है। देश के 31 राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों की लगभग 13,900 समितियाँ अब तक NCEL की सदस्य बन चुकी हैं, जो purchasing, storage, processing, marketing और branding करके इस निर्यात का सीधा लाभ हमारे किसानों तक पहुँचा रही हैं। माननीय सभापति महोदय, NCEL के माध्यम से किसानों के उत्पाद को खरीद कर उनको उसका अच्छा मुआवजा दिया जाता है। इसके कारण पहले तो किसानों को उनके उत्पाद के अच्छे पैसे भी मिलते हैं, बाद में NCEL के माध्यम से जब निर्यात होता है, export होता है, तो उसके बाद जो मुनाफा होता है, उसका भी dividend co-operative societies के माध्यम से सीधे किसानों को मिलता है।

श्री सभापति: सेकंड सप्लीमेंटरी, श्रीमान सत पाल शर्मा जी।

श्री सत पाल शर्मा: माननीय सभापति महोदय, इसी विषय को लेकर मैं माननीय मंत्री से कुछ जानकारी चाहूँगा। NCEL की गतिविधियों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए किसानों के उचित गुणवत्ता वाले कृषि उत्पाद सबसे महत्वपूर्ण घटक हैं। क्या ऐसी उपज करने वाले किसान NCEL के साथ सीधी तरह से जुड़ सकते हैं? इसके लिए क्या formalities हैं? साथ ही, NCEL की सदस्यता पाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था बनाई है? किसान, जो अपना कार्य करते हैं, खेती करते हैं, वे शायद ज्यादा पढ़े-लिखे नहीं होते हैं। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से यह चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए जानकारी उपलब्ध करवाई जाए, ताकि किसान सीधे तौर पर आपसे जुड़ सकें। माननीय मंत्री जी, इसकी व्यवस्था के बारे में भी आप हमें थोड़ी जानकारी दीजिए।

श्री सभापति: ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर।

श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल: माननीय सभापति महोदय, जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि NCEL के साथ जुड़ने की प्रक्रिया क्या है, तो NCEL के साथ जुड़ कर कृषि उत्पादों का निर्यात करने के लिए सबसे महत्वपूर्ण घटक है अच्छी गुणवत्ता वाले कृषि उत्पादों की उपज। इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए जैसा मैंने पहले भी बताया कि हमारे सहकारिता मंत्रालय में 2023 में NCEL के साथ ही BBSSL की भी स्थापना की गई, जिससे किसानों को अच्छी गुणवत्ता वाला बीज भी मिल सके। माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं इस सदन को अवगत कराना चाहूँगा कि ऐसे सारे किसान, जो अच्छी गुणवत्ता वाले उत्पाद तैयार कर रहे हैं, अपनी सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से सीधे NCEL के साथ जुड़ सकते हैं। आज अगर हम पूरे देश में देखते हैं, तो सभी राज्यों को मिला कर 16,010 co-operative societies हैं, जो NCEL से सीधे जुड़ी हुई हैं। NCEL अब इस पर भी बल दे रहा है कि अगर उसके पास निर्यात के योग्य कृषि उत्पाद है, तो देश की ऐसी सभी कार्यशील सहकारी समितियों को इसमें शामिल किया जाए। मैं इस

सदन को यह भी बताना चाहूँगा कि देश के किसानों के समूह भी NCEL के सदस्य बन चुके हैं। NCEL का कुल अधिकृत share capital आज 2,000 करोड़ तय किया गया है। NCEL के bye-laws के तहत सदस्यता और share capital को 6 श्रेणियों में रखा गया है। Class-1 में उन्हें रखा गया है, जिनका share capital 100 करोड़ के ऊपर है। Class-2 में उन राज्य स्तर की सहकारी समितियों को रखा गया है, जिनका share capital 1 करोड़ के ऊपर है। Class-3 में Multi-State Co-operative Societies को रखा गया है, जिनका share capital 50 लाख के ऊपर है। Class-4 में उन राज्यों के प्राथमिक स्तर के अतिरिक्त अन्य सहकारी संस्थाएँ, जैसे तहसील या जिला स्तर की सहकारी संस्थाएँ हैं, जिनका share capital 1 लाख है। सर, Class 5 में प्राथमिक स्तर की हमारी वे सहकारी समितियां हैं, जिनका share capital 10,000 रुपये है, जैसे हमारे PACS हों, dairies हों या fisheries हों। हमारी ये जो स्थानीय स्तर की सोसाइटीज़ हैं, उनमें उनका share capital 10,000 रुपये है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, इसके अतिरिक्त NCEL board द्वारा सभी वर्गों के लिए one time membership fees देकर भी समय-समय पर यहां पर सदस्यता दी जा सकती है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Third supplementary, Shrimati Mahua Maji.

SHRIMATI MAHUA MAJI: Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Cooperation. महोदय, झारखंड में कृषि, डेयरी और आदिवासी सहकारी समितियां सक्रिय रूप से काम कर रही हैं। क्या केंद्र सरकार यह बताएगी कि NCEL platform से झारखंड की कितनी सहकारी समितियां जोड़ी गई हैं और यदि इनकी संख्या कम है, तो उन्हें राष्ट्रीय व वैश्विक बाजार से जोड़ने के लिए क्या विशेष कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister.

श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैंने पहले ही कहा कि देश भर में सभी राज्यों से, तकरीबन 31 राज्य और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश जो हैं, उन सभी से आज NCEL की सदस्यता के लिए बहुत सारी सोसाइटीज़ आगे आई हैं। जैसा माननीय सदस्या ने कहा, अगर उनको झारखंड के बारे में जानकारी चाहिए, तो झारखंड में 227 सोसाइटीज़ हैं, जो अभी तक NCEL की सदस्य बन चुकी हैं। यानी हमारा प्रयास यही है कि पूरे देश में एक समान सहकारिता का आंदोलन पहुंचे और एक समान सहकारिता के माध्यम से देश के सभी राज्यों तक समृद्धि पहुंचाने का हमारा प्रयास है। इसी श्रृंखला में झारखंड में भी अभी 227 societies NCEL की सदस्य हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fourth supplementary, Shri Mayankkumar Nayak.

श्री मयंककुमार नायकः चेयरमैन सर, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और आदरणीय अमित भाई शाह साहब के नेतृत्व में, सहकारिता मंत्री, सहकारिता मंत्रालय के माध्यम से गांव, गरीब, किसान, मजदूर और पशुपालकों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए कार्य कर रहे हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा प्रश्न है कि देश के अलग-अलग राज्यों में अपने कृषि उत्पादों को निर्यात करने के लिए अनेक एजेंसियों के साथ मिलकर काम करते हैं, तो ऐसे सभी राज्यों के साथ समन्वयन करके, निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, National Cooperative Exports Limited (NCEL) किस प्रकार से काम कर रहा है और मेरे राज्य, गुजरात में NCEL के माध्यम से क्या कोई उत्पाद निर्यात हुआ है? यह माननीय मंत्री जी बताएं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister.

श्री मुरलीधर मोहोलः माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने यहां पर गुजरात के बारे में सवाल किया है और उन्होंने यह भी पूछा है कि सभी राज्यों के साथ समन्वय कैसे कर सकते हैं तथा उसके बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कार्य कर रहे हैं? मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि आज देश में अलग-अलग राज्य अपने स्तर पर कृषि उत्पादों के निर्यात के लिए कार्य कर रहे हैं। हमारा सहकारिता मंत्रालय यह प्रयास कर रहा है कि NCEL के माध्यम से निर्यात के लिए, ऐसे सभी राज्य और उनकी एजेंसियां सीधे NCEL से जुड़ें। माननीय सभापति महोदय, इसके लिए हमने सभी राज्य सरकारों और केंद्र-शासित प्रदेशों को पत्र भी लिखा है कि वे इस काम के लिए उपयुक्त nodal agencies को appoint करें। बहुत सारे राज्यों ने, उस राज्य की cooperative societies के NCEL के साथ जुड़ने के लिए nodal agencies भी appoint की हैं, ताकि वे सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से किसानों से कृषि उत्पादों की खरीद और sourcing के लिए NCEL के साथ मिलकर काम करें। इसका मूल उद्देश्य यही है कि हम अपने किसानों के उत्पादों को अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार तक पहुंचाएं और साथ ही उनके उत्पादों को बेहतर मूल्य भी प्राप्त हों।

महोदय, मैं इस सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि NCEL के माध्यम से निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, हमने 15 राज्य सरकार और केंद्र-शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा नामित nodal agencies के साथ, अभी तक 17 MoUs किए हैं, जिनमें आपका राज्य गुजरात भी शामिल है। अब महाराष्ट्र और आंध्र प्रदेश में NCEL के regional offices भी खोले गए हैं। NCEL ने गुजरात और राजस्थान के बहुत से पदार्थों का भी export किया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fifth supplementary, Shrimati Rajathi.

SHRIMATI RAJATHI: Sir, the National Cooperative Exports Limited's, Tamil July, 2025 newsletter highlights that India is one of the world's largest producers and exporters of spices and agricultural commodities with Tamil Nadu identified as a major producing State contributing approximately 1.45 lakh metric tonnes of spices, placing it among the top producing States in the country.

It reiterates NCEL's mandate to integrate primary cooperative societies directly into global export value chains through common branding, quality standardisation and export facilitation, so that farmers and cooperatives benefit from higher value realisation and reduced intermediaries. Sir, in this context, I would like to ask the hon. Minister: Whether the National Cooperative Exports Limited has identified and on-boarded primary agricultural, dairy or fishery cooperative societies from Tamil Nadu for export facilitation; and if so, the details of the commodities covered, number of cooperatives on-boarded, export orders facilitated from Tamil Nadu so far? Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister.

श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं तमिलनाडु के संबंध में बताना चाहता हूँ कि तमिलनाडु से 17 कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज़ अब तक एनसीईएल की सदस्य बन चुकी हैं। मेरा यही अनुरोध रहेगा, आह्वान रहेगा कि अगर राज्य सरकार नोडल एजेंसी appoint करती है, तो उसके माध्यम से राज्य की ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा सोसाईटीज़ को एनसीईएल से जोड़ने का काम अच्छी तरह से हो सकता है, जैसा कि और राज्यों ने किया है। मैं यहाँ बताना चाहूँगा कि गुजरात में 4,879 सोसाइटीज़ एनसीईल की मेंबर बन चुकी हैं, मध्य प्रदेश में तकरीबन 1,800 सोसाइटीज़ एनसीईएल की मेंबर बन चुकी हैं, छत्तीसगढ़ में 1,600 सोसाइटीज़ एनसीईएल की मेंबर बन चुकी हैं। माननीय सदस्या से मेरी यही विनती है कि आपको अपने सरकार से भी दरख्वास्त करनी चाहिए कि अगर राज्य की ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा सोसाइटीज़ एनसीईएल की सदस्य बनना चाहती हैं, तो उसके लिए नोडल एजेंसी appoint करके उसके माध्यम से हमें प्रयास करना चाहिए। यहाँ पर जो अलग-अलग तरह की सोसाइटीज़, जो इसकी मेंबर होती हैं, उनमें अगर हम देखते हैं, मैंने जैसे कहा कि सबसे नीचे स्तर पर हमारी पैक्स हो, हमारी डेयरीज़ हों - ये सोसाइटीज़ यहाँ पर सदस्य बन सकती हैं। जो Multi-State Cooperative Societies हैं तथा बाकी कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज़ हैं - ये सभी तरह की सोसाइटीज़ तालुका, जिला, स्टेट या नेशनल स्तर पर इसकी मेंबर बन सकती हैं। तमिलनाडु सरकार

के बारे में मैं भी यह अनुरोध करूँगा कि आपकी जितनी सोसाइटीज़ मेंबर बन सकती हैं, उनके लिए आप नोडल एजेंसी के माध्यम से एनसीईएल से सीधे संपर्क करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 184.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 184
ANSWERED ON- 17/12/2025

BLACKLISTING OF LOOSE FASTAGS

*184. DR. LAXMIKANT BAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether NHAI has directed the Toll Collection Agencies and Concessionaires to report loose FASTags that are commonly known as tag-in-hand and pose a challenge to the efficiency of Electronic Toll Collection operations;

(b) if so, when was this decision implemented and the number of cases of loose FASTags reported so far and action taken thereon; and

(c) the present status of proposal of Government for expanding the use of FASTag into a multi-utility payment tool, transforming it from a toll-only system into a comprehensive digital solution for various vehicle-related payments?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF THE RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 184 FOR ANSWER ON 17.12.2025 ASKED BY DR. LAXMIKANT BAJPAYEE REGARDING BLACKLISTING OF LOOSE FASTAGS.

(a) to (b) The Government through Indian Highways Management Company Limited (IHMCL) has progressively strengthened the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for detecting and blacklisting 'loose FASTags' or 'tag-in-hand'. As per the IHMCL's Policy Circular dated 19th August, 2019, fee plaza operators are required to report such violations to the concerned Acquirer Bank and National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI). The Issuer Bank verifies the case and blacklists the non-compliant FASTag, until the reported FASTag is affixed on the windscreen.

To streamline enforcement, the Circular dated 26th June, 2025 introduced a structured reporting format requiring fee collecting agencies to submit weekly data to etc.operations@ihmcl.com. Based on these reports, IHMCL co-ordinates with NPCI to initiate blacklisting of such loose FASTags.

Directives have been issued to all fee collecting agencies and concessionaires from time-to-time regarding 'loose FASTag' or 'Tag-in-hand'.

As on 10th December, 2025, a total of 6,725 cases of "Tag in Hand" have been reported.

(c) The Government is actively engaging stakeholders to expand the FASTag ecosystem. In this regard, a Fintech Workshop was organized on 25th June, 2025 bringing together stakeholders including banks, fintechs, NPCI, payment service providers, and tolling system operators to deliberate on expanding FASTag use cases and interoperability of FASTag across services.

The workshop discussions focused on broadening the utility of FASTag into areas such as fuel payments, EV charging, city entry and related mobility services. At present, parking is the only operational non-toll use case of FASTag.

*****

भारत सरकार

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

तारांकित प्रश्न सं. *184

जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

ढीले फास्टैग को काली सूची में डालना

*184 डा. लक्ष्मीकान्त बाजपेयीः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (एनएचएआई) ने टोल संग्रह एजेंसियों और रियायतधारकों को ढीले फास्टैग, जिन्हें आमतौर पर टैग इन हैंड के रूप में जाना जाता है और जो इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टोल संग्रह कार्यों की दक्षता के लिए चुनौती पेश करते हैं, की सूचना देने का निर्देश दिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह निर्णय कब लागू किया गया और अब तक ढीले फास्टैग के कितने मामले सामने आए हैं और उन पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और

(ग) फास्टैग के उपयोग का एक बहु-उपयोगी भुगतान उपकरण के रूप में विस्तार करने और इसे केवल टोल प्रणाली के बजाए वाहन संबंधी विभिन्न भुगतानों के लिए एक व्यापक डिजिटल साधन के रूप में परिवर्तित करने संबंधी सरकार के प्रस्ताव की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री

(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) से (ग) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा गया है।

“ढीले फास्टैग को काली सूची में डालना” के संबंध में डा. लक्ष्मीकान्त बाजपेयी द्वारा पूछे गए दिनांक 17.12.2025 के राज्य सभा तारांकित प्रश्न सं. *184 के भाग (क) से (ग) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित विवरण

(क) से (ख) सरकार ने भारतीय राजमार्ग प्रबंधन कंपनी लिमिटेड (आईएचएमसीएल) के माध्यम से 'ढीले (लूज) फास्टैग' या ' हाथ में पकड़े हुए (टैग-इन-हैंड) फास्टैग' का पता लगाने और उन्हें काली सूची में डालने के लिए मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया (एसओपी) को उत्तरोत्तर मजबूत किया है। 19 अगस्त, 2019 के आईएचएमसीएल के नीतिगत परिपत्र के अनुसार, शुल्क प्लाजा ऑपरेटरों द्वारा ऐसे उल्लंघनों के बारे में संबंधित अधिग्रहणकर्ता बैंक और भारतीय राष्ट्रीय भुगतान निगम (एनपीसीआई) को रिपोर्ट करना आवश्यक है। जारीकर्ता बैंक मामले की पुष्टि करता है और रिपोर्ट किए गए फास्टैग को जब तक विंडस्क्रीन पर चिपकाया नहीं जाता है, ऐसे गैर-अनुपालन करने वाले फास्टैग को काली सूची में डालता है।

इस प्रवर्तन को सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए, 26 जून, 2025 के परिपत्र में एक संरचित रिपोर्टिंग प्रारूप शुरू किया गया, जिसमें शुल्क संग्रहित करने वाली एजेंसियों के लिए इन रिपोर्टों के आधार पर साप्ताहिक डेटा etc.operations@ihmcl.com पर प्रस्तुत करना आवश्यक था। आईएचएमसीएल ऐसे लूज फास्टैग को काली सूची में डालने के लिए एनपीसीआई के साथ समन्वय करता है।

शुल्क संग्रहण करने वाली सभी एजेंसियों और रियायतग्राहियों को समय-समय पर 'लूज फास्टैग' या 'टैग-इन-हैंड' के संबंध में निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं।

दिनांक 10 दिसंबर, 2025 तक "टैग इन हैंड" के कुल 6,725 मामले सामने आए हैं।

(ग) सरकार फास्टैग परितंत्र का विस्तार करने के लिए हितधारकों को सक्रिय रूप से शामिल कर रही है। इस संबंध में, 25 जून, 2025 को एक फिनटेक कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया था, जिसमें बैंकों, फिनटेक, एनपीसीआई, भुगतान सेवा प्रदाताओं और टोल प्रणाली संचालकों सहित हितधारकों को एकजुट किया गया था, ताकि फास्टैग उपयोग के मामलों के विस्तार और सेवाओं में फास्टैग की इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी पर विचार-विमर्श किया जा सके।

कार्यशाला में ईंधन भुगतान, ईवी चार्जिंग, शहर में प्रवेश और संबंधित मोबिलिटी सेवाओं जैसे क्षेत्रों में फास्टैग के उपयोग को व्यापक बनाने की चर्चा पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया। वर्तमान में, केवल पार्किंग के लिए ही फास्टैग का गैर-टोल उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

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MR. CHAIRMAN: First supplementary; Dr. Laxmikant Bajpayee.

डा. लक्ष्मीकान्त बाजपेयी: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि 'tag-in-hand' जैसी कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए जो सैटेलाइट टैक्स योजना बनाई गई है, उसका सारांश रूप क्या है और वह कब तक पूर्णतः प्रभावी हो जाएगी? उसी प्रकार Automatic License Plate Recognition योजना का वर्तमान में क्या स्थिति है?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: माननीय सभापति महोदय, देश में लगभग 1,000 टोल प्लाजा हैं। पहले वहाँ कैश का व्यवहार होता था, फिर फास्टैग आया और आज मैंने जो multi-layer system के बारे में बताई, उसकी भी शुरुआत हो रही है। पहले 10 कॉन्ट्रैक्ट award हुए हैं और 10 process में हैं और हमने लगभग दिसंबर, 2026 तक पूरा कार्यक्रम पूरा करके पूरे देश में यह सिस्टम लाने का तय किया है। यह जो बात सम्माननीय सदस्य ने की है कि फास्टैग लेना और नंबर प्लेट अलग है, फास्ट टैग हाथ में लेकर दिखा देना और निकल जाना, ऐसे कुछ केसेज़ हुए हैं। यह भी एक प्रकार फ्रॉड ही है। ऐसे जो केसेज़ सामने आए हैं, उनकी संख्या 6,725 है। उसके बाद में हमने यह पॉलिसी ली है - "One Vehicle, One FASTag". अब नए सिस्टम में नंबर प्लेट का भी फोटो आएगा। दोनों आने के कारण यह जो संभावना थी, वह निकल गई है। हमने फास्टैग को वाहन सॉफ्टवेयर से लिंक किया है और लूज फास्टैग की संख्या अब एकदम घट गई है, क्योंकि वाहन का नंबर रिकॉर्ड होने के कारण स्वाभाविक रूप में जब वह वाहन की साइट पर जाता है, तो कभी-कभी कार का फास्ट टैग लेना और दूसरे व्हीकल को लेकर जाना - लोग ऐसी होशियारियाँ कर रहे थे, अब ये समस्याएं लगभग कम हुई हैं। अब इसके लिए "One Vehicle, One FASTag"; Policy measures include double toll fees for loose FASTags, not attached on windscreen of the vehicle, closing multiple FASTags issued for one vehicle to eliminate fraud and duplication. No FASTag can be issued without validation from VAHAN, and fee collection through UPI from non-FASTag vehicles: हमने जो ऐसे निर्णय किए हैं, इनके कारण fraud और चोरी करने के प्रकरण लगभग खत्म हो गए हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary; Dr. Laxmikant Bajpayee.

डा .लक्ष्मीकान्त बाजपेयी: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि टोल पर जो हिंसक घटनाएं होती हैं, जो झगड़े होते हैं, उनको रोकने के क्या उपाय किए गए हैं? मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि मेरठ महानगर में एनएच से महानगर के भीतर जो ट्रैफिक का लोड चारों तरफ जाता है, उसके कारण उत्पन्न जाम की समस्या के निदान के लिए यदि inner ring road

बनाई जाती है, तो क्या NHAI उस inner ring road के बनाने में भी मदद करने पर विचार कर सकेगा?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरीः सम्माननीय सभापति महोदय, टोल के ऊपर अब कोई व्यक्ति खड़ा नहीं रहेगा। अब टोल पर कोई रोकेगा नहीं, टोकेगा नहीं, कोई झगड़ा नहीं, कोई गुंडागर्दी नहीं, कुछ नहीं होगा, क्योंकि वहाँ पर कैमरे काम कर रहे हैं। एक प्रकार से यह समस्या अब दूर हो जाएगी। सम्माननीय सदस्य विशेष रूप से टोल के कर्मचारियों के बारे में कह रहे हैं, जो विशेष रूप से जरा अलग टाइप के पहलवान लोग होते हैं। मैं उनका वर्णन नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। ये टोल नाके पर रहते थे और ये गुंडागर्दी करते थे, जबरदस्ती करते थे, लाठियाँ मारते थे, तकरारें करते थे और अपमानजनक व्यवहार करते थे, यह सच है। अब इन सबकी छुट्टी हो जाएगी, इनमें से कोई दिखेगा ही नहीं, आप इसकी चिंता मत कीजिए। अब रही बात, सम्माननीय सदस्य ने मेरठ के लिए एक inner ring road की बात की है। हमने दिल्ली-मेरठ रोड उनके गांव जाने के लिए अच्छी बनायी। पहले इनको वहां जाने में साढ़े तीन घंटे लगते थे, लेकिन अब ये वहां 45 मिनट में पहुँच रहे हैं। इसके बाद, हमने दिल्ली-देहरादून, यह नयी रोड बनायी है। 36 किलोमीटर का दिल्ली-देहरादून रोड अक्षरधाम मंदिर से बनाया गया है। हमने पायलट तौर पर उस पर चलने के लिए allow भी कर दिया है। अब 10-15 दिन में दिल्ली-देहरादून रोड भी पूरा हो जाएगा। फिर, दिल्ली से देहरादून का रास्ता केवल 2 घंटे में तय होगा। यह रोड 15 दिनों के अंदर शुरू हो जाएगा। हमने पीएम साहब से समय मांगा है। इस रोड के शुरू होने के बाद, इनके रोड का ट्रैफिक काफी कम हो जाएगा। फिर भी, सम्माननीय सदस्य जो एक और inner ring road बनाने की बात कर रहे हैं, तो उसकी जाँच करके भी मैं जरूर देखूँगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Third supplementary; Shri Pramod Tiwari.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारीः सर, collection की बहुत बातें हो रही हैं, पर सुरक्षा और संरक्षा, ये दोनों एक साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। मैं मेरठ के आसपास की ही बात कर रहा हूँ। आप इज़ाज़त दे दीजिएगा, थोड़ा-सा deviation है। सर, आज सुबह जिसने भी अखबार पढ़ा होगा, उसे पता होगा कि दिल्ली-आगरा मार्ग पर घटी एक दुर्घटना में 13 लोगों की जानें गई हैं। मैं उनको श्रद्धांजलि देता हूँ। मैं सिर्फ एक सीधा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ एक घंटे बाद एंबुलेंस पहुँची है। जो लोग टोल पर रुके थे, उनसे आगे निकलने के चक्कर में यह घटना हुई है।

पहली बात, जहाँ पर दुर्घटना हो, वहाँ पर जल्दी से जल्दी सहायता पहुंच सके, इसके बारे में क्या माननीय मंत्री जी कोई नीति, कोई प्रयास, कोई कदम उठाएंगे? उनमें से 13 लोग तो मर गए हैं, लेकिन कई लोग जल भी गए हैं। उनमें से जो लोग ज्यादा जले हैं, उनकी मरने की संभावना है। चूंकि

यह सीधे उत्तर प्रदेश से जुड़ा हुआ मसला है, तो मैं आपसे सिर्फ यह आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि संरक्षा के साथ-साथ सुरक्षा पर क्या नीति है, इस पर बताने की कृपा करें।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरीः सभापति महोदय, सम्माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात रखी है, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और जो भावना उन्होंने व्यक्त की, उसके साथ भी मैं सहमत हूँ। यह घटना यमुना एक्सप्रेस हाईवे पर हुई है। वह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का है, पर मैं यह नहीं कहूँगा। हमारे देश में 5 लाख एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं, जिनमें से करीब 1,80,000 मौतें होती हैं और मरने वालों में 18 से 34 वर्ष की age group के 66% लोग मरते हैं। यह इतनी भयंकर बात है कि किसी दंगे या लड़ाई में कहीं भी इतने लोग नहीं मरते हैं, जितने लोगों की जानें इसमें जा रही हैं। मैं यह भी मान्य करता हूँ कि हम इसको रोकने के लिए लगातार बहुत कोशिश कर रहे हैं, पर हमें सफलता नहीं मिली। इसमें रोड इंजीनियरिंग और ऑटोमोबाइल इंजीनियरिंग में बहुत सुधार हुआ है। इसके अतिरिक्त हमने एनफोर्समेंट के laws अधिक strict बनाए हैं, फाइन बढ़ा दिए हैं, लेकिन human behaviour हमारी सबसे बड़ी समस्या है। रोड सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए चलती हुई गाड़ी पर बैठकर मोबाइल से बात न करना, ड्राइविंग करते समय lane discipline का पालन करना, हेलमेट पहनना आदि बहुत सी बातें हैं, पर आप जो कह रहे हैं, इस पर मेरे ध्यान में भी एक बात आई है, क्योंकि मेरा भी एक्सीडेंट हो चुका है, मैं भी इसका भुक्तभोगी हूं। आप बिल्कुल सही कह रहे हैं कि 10 मिनट के अंदर एंबुलेंस पहुंचनी चाहिए। IIM दिल्ली ने एक अध्ययन किया और उसमें यह ध्यान में आया कि जिन 50,000 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है, अगर उनको समय पर मेडिकल ट्रीटमेंट मिल जाता तो उनकी जान बच सकती थी। जो बात आपने कही है, it is very important. यह करने के बाद हमने दो योजनाएं बनाई हैं। एक तो यह कि पहले जब एक्सीडेंट होता था तो लोग छोड़कर भाग जाते थे, वे सोचते थे कि लफड़े में नहीं पड़ना चाहिए। तो अब जो भी घायल व्यक्ति को अस्पताल लेकर जाएगा, उस व्यक्ति को हम राहवीर declare करेंगे और 25,000 रुपये का अवार्ड देंगे। दूसरा यह कि वह जिस भी अस्पताल में लेकर जाएगा, उसको डेढ़ लाख रुपए और मिनिमम 7 दिन का जो खर्चा आएगा, उसको हम NHAI की तरफ से इंश्योरेंस करके देने वाले हैं और तीसरी बात आप जो कर रहे हैं कि समय पर एंबुलेंस नहीं पहुंचती है तथा राज्य सरकारें 108, 112 अलग-अलग नंबर रखती हैं। उनसे हमने अनुरोध किया है कि एक ही नंबर रखें। मैंने NHAI में यह तय किया है कि मॉडर्न एंबुलेंस रखी जाएं, जिसमें डॉक्टर्स, ECG, bandage आदि की व्यवस्था हो। एक और महत्वपूर्ण बात है कि जब बस किसी खाई में गिर जाती है या जल जाती है, तो उसको काटकर लोगों को बाहर निकालने के लिए औजार ही नहीं होते हैं, तो कंपाउंडर ऑक्सीजन सिलेंडर लेकर क्या करेगा। तो अभी हमने एक code बनाया है कि एंबुलेंस में वह सभी उपयुक्त special tools उपलब्ध हों, ताकि खाई में गिरी हुई गाड़ी को काटकर तुरंत लोगों

को बाहर निकाला जा सके और उनकी जान बचाई जा सके। अभी हमने यह तय किया है कि हम राज्य सरकारों के साथ किलोमीटर के हिसाब से एक MOU करेंगे, क्योंकि यह हमारा काम नहीं है और हम states को 100–150 अच्छी quality की एंबुलेंस देंगे। आप अपने सिस्टम में चलाइए, पर हमारी condition यह होगी कि कोई भी एक्सीडेंट होता है तो 10 मिनट के अंदर एंबुलेंस घटनास्थल पर पहुंचनी चाहिए। आपने जो संवेदनशीलता के रूप में यहां बात रखी है, उस पर हम निश्चित रूप से जरूर काम करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fourth supplementary, Shri Maharaja Sanajaoba Leishemba.

SHRI MAHARAJA SANAJAOBA LEISHEMBA: Sir, my supplementary question pertains to Manipur. Sir, the conditions of National Highways of Manipur are very bad and are in pitiful conditions. With extortion and the restriction to travels, what positive measures or steps will be taken up in future at the earliest?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपको पता है कि मणिपुर में पिछले दो-तीन साल से कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति ऐसी थी कि land acquisition नहीं हुआ, contractors भाग गए। हमारे contractors के equipment को आग लगा दी गई। उसके बाद हमने काफी coordination करके उसको clear करके काम करने की कोशिश की है। बहुत सी दिक्कतें solve हुई हैं, कुछ projects पूरे भी हुए हैं, कुछ में समय की दिक्कत भी आई है। अभी 12–13 जनवरी को नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में सभी states की एक review meeting गुवाहाटी में रखी है, और उसमें हम project to project review करेंगे। हमने वहां के Chief Minister, गवर्नर साहब और अधिकारियों को भी बुलाया है, और निश्चित रूप से हम इसे solve करेंगे, पर मैं माननीय सदस्य से अनुरोध करता हूं कि Parliament में Question Hour खत्म होने के बाद मेरे office में सभी अधिकारी दोनों दिन मौजूद रहते हैं। आप आज भी खुद आकर एक पत्र दे सकते हैं। यदि ज्यादा दिक्कत होगी तो अधिकारियों के साथ आपकी बात कराकर तुरंत समस्या का समाधान करने का प्रयास करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fifth supplementary, Shri Sandosh Kumar P.

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P: Sir, the Seventh Report of the CAG in the year, 2023, is for the toll operations of National Highway Authority of India in South India. So, there are a number of recommendations, suggestions in that Report. Sir, I would like to know the implementation status of the CAG report.

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question is not related to the subject, and the Report is not with me. But on the basis of the Report, whatever the recommendation is given by the CAG, the way in which we are now developing the new technology, that is, the multi-lane free flow has to be one of the important things where there are no loopholes, no frauds, and no possibility of frauds. And, that is the reason why the entire process and system have been totally digitalised, connecting with the satellite, with direct transactions to banks. And that is the reason now, whatever the recommendation is given by the CAG, with the adoption of this new solution, I feel, there will be no problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 185.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *185
ANSWERED ON 17/12/2025

“IMPLEMENTATION OF APPRENTICESHIPS AND ON-THE-JOB TRAINING”

*185# SHRI NEERAJ DANGI:

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

(a) the number of youth who have been provided training under the Apprenticeship and On-the-Job Training (OJT) programmes during the current financial year;

(b) the specific measures being taken by Government to improve implementation in States where progress has been slow;

(c) the new incentive schemes introduced by Government to encourage industries to participate in these programmes; and

(d) whether any special policy has been proposed to enhance apprenticeship opportunities in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (d): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) TO (d) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *185 ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025 REGARDING 'IMPLEMENTATION OF APPRENTICESHIPS AND ON-THE-JOB TRAINING'

(a) The Government of India, under the Apprentices Act, 1961, implements two flagship Central Sector schemes—National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), launched in August 2016 and continued as NAPS-2 from 2022-23 by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) and the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS) launched in 1973 by the Ministry of Education (MoE) and approved for its continuation up to 2025-26. Together, these schemes support apprenticeship engagement across the country. During the current financial year, 10.11 lakh youth have been provided apprenticeship training under NAPS and NATS as on 31st October 2025. Further, under PMKVY 4.0, short term skilling programs have been integrated with On-the-Job Training (OJT), ensuring trainees gain industry experience. During the current FY, 1.19 lakh candidates of PMKVY 4.0 have been provided On-the-Job Training (OJT) as part of their curriculum.

(b) to (d) The thrust is given by the Ministry towards apprenticeship training through reforms which includes process simplifications and making the portal user friendly. The employer on-boarding and contract registration on the Apprenticeship Portal is enabled through a seamless process. Continuous engagement with establishments / employers and candidates through Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Melas (PMNAMs), held every month on the 2nd Monday, in at least 1/3rd of the districts of each State, creates awareness and is making a positive impact across the country. Further, the 38th meeting of the Central Apprenticeship Council (CAC) marked a significant advancement in modernizing the country's apprenticeship framework. Key decisions included a 36% increase in apprentice stipends, with future revisions linked to the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Both NAPS and NATS incentivizes apprentices by providing government share of stipend through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) up to ₹1,500 per apprentice per month under NAPS and up to ₹4,500 under NATS, while establishments pay the balance of the prescribed stipend. A special NER-focused pilot under NAPS, launched on 20.05.2025, provides an additional ₹1,500 per month to apprentices domiciled in the North Eastern Region. This is over and above the Government share of stipend under NAPS. Awareness campaigns under the initiative amongst the cohorts of North Eastern Region States had resulted in a monthly average increase of 40% during the current financial year. Against the target of 26,000 for the period upto March, 2026, 10,420 apprentices have been engaged so far. To strengthen Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) outreach, 106 MSME clusters with operational Cluster Facilitation Centres under MSME Cluster Development Program (CDP) by the Ministry of MSME have been shared with States for coordinated action. Under NAPS-2, 26,443 MSMEs have engaged apprentices from 2022-23 to 2025-26 (upto 31-10-2025).

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भारत सरकार

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 185

उत्तर देने की तारीख 17 दिसंबर, 2025

बुधवार, 26 अग्रहायण, 1947 (शक)

अप्रेंटिसशिप और ऑन-द-जॉब ट्रेनिंग कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन

***185. श्री नीरज डांगी:**

क्या कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष के दौरान अप्रेंटिसिशिप और ऑन-द-जॉब ट्रेनिंग (ओजेटी) कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत कितने युवाओं को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा, जिन राज्यों में प्रगति धीमी है वहां कार्यान्वयन में सुधार के लिए क्या विशेष उपाय किए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उद्योगों को इन कार्यक्रमों में शामिल करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु कौन सी नई प्रोत्साहन योजनाएँ आरंभ की गई हैं; और

(घ) क्या सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) में अप्रेंटिसिशिप के अवसरों को बढ़ाने के लिए कोई विशेष नीति प्रस्तावित है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
(श्री जयन्त चौधरी)

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

'शिक्षुता और ऑन द जॉब ट्रेनिंग के कार्यान्वयन' के संबंध में दिनांक 17.12.2025 को उत्तरार्थ राज्यसभा तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या *185 के भाग (क) से (घ) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित विवरण

(क) भारत सरकार, शिक्षु अधिनियम, 1961 के अंतर्गत, दो प्रमुख केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करती है–राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता प्रोत्साहन योजना (एनएपीएस), जिसे अगस्त 2016 में कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) द्वारा प्रारंभ किया गया था और इसे वर्ष 2022-23 से एनएपीएस-2 के रूप में जारी रखा गया है और राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण योजना (एनएटीएस), जिसे 1973 में शिक्षा मंत्रालय (एमओई) द्वारा प्रारंभ किया गया था और इसे वर्ष 2025-26 तक जारी रखने के लिए अनुमोदित किया गया है। ये सभी योजनाएँ मिलकर देश भर में शिक्षुता को बढ़ावा देती हैं। वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष के दौरान, दिनांक 31 अक्टूबर 2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार एनएपीएस और एनएटीएस के तहत 10.11 लाख युवाओं को शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जा चुका है। इसके अलावा, पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, अल्पकालिक कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों को ऑन-द-जॉब ट्रेनिंग (ओजेटी) के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है, जिससे प्रशिक्षुओं को उद्योग का अनुभव प्राप्त हो सके। वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष के दौरान, पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के 1.19 लाख उम्मीदवारों को उनके पाठ्यक्रम के हिस्से के रूप में ऑन-द-जॉब ट्रेनिंग (ओजेटी) प्रदान की गई है।

(ख) से (घ) मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बनाने और पोर्टल को उपयोगकर्ता के अनुकूल बनाने जैसे सुधारों के माध्यम से शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण पर जोर दिया जा रहा है। शिक्षुता पोर्टल पर नियोक्ताओं का ऑन-बोर्डिंग और अनुबंध पंजीकरण एक सुगम प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से संभव हो पाता है। प्रत्येक राज्य के कम से कम एक तिहाई जिलों में हर महीने के दूसरे सोमवार को आयोजित होने वाले प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता मेलों (पीएमएनएएम) के माध्यम से संस्थानों/नियोक्ताओं और उम्मीदवारों के साथ निरंतर संपर्क जागरूकता पैदा करता है और पूरे देश में सकारात्मक प्रभाव डाल रहा है। इसके अलावा, केंद्रीय शिक्षुता परिषद (सीएसी) की 38वीं बैठक ने देश के शिक्षुता ढांचे के आधुनिकीकरण में एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति को चिह्नित किया। प्रमुख निर्णयों में प्रशिक्षुओं के वजीफे में 36% की वृद्धि शामिल थी, जिसमें भविष्य के संशोधन उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (सीपीआई) से जुड़े होंगे। एनएपीएस और एनएटीएस दोनों ही प्रशिक्षुओं को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करते हैं, जिसके तहत सरकार प्रत्यक्ष लाभ हस्तांतरण (डीबीटी) के माध्यम से प्रति प्रशिक्षु प्रति माह ₹1,500 तक और एनएटीएस के तहत ₹4,500 तक वजीफे का हिस्सा प्रदान करती है, जबकि प्रतिष्ठान निर्धारित वजीफे की शेष राशि का भुगतान करते हैं। एनएपीएस के तहत एक विशेष एनईआर-केंद्रित प्रायोगिक परियोजना, जिसे 20.05.2025 को शुरू किया गया था, उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र में रहने वाले प्रशिक्षुओं को प्रति माह अतिरिक्त ₹1,500 प्रदान करती है। यह एनएपीएस के तहत सरकार द्वारा दिए जाने वाले वजीफे के अतिरिक्त है। इस पहल के

तहत पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के राज्यों में चलाए गए जागरूकता अभियानों के परिणामस्वरूप वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष में मासिक औसत वृद्धि 40% रही है। मार्च 2026 तक के लिए निर्धारित 26,000 के लक्ष्य की तुलना में अब तक 10,420 प्रशिक्षुओं को रोजगार दिया जा चुका है। सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) तक पहुंच को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए, सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय के एमएसएमई क्लस्टर विकास कार्यक्रम (सीडीपी) के तहत कार्यरत क्लस्टर सुविधा केंद्रों वाले 106 एमएसएमई क्लस्टरों को समन्वित कार्रवाई के लिए राज्यों के साथ साझा किया गया है। एनएपीएस-2 के तहत, वर्ष 2022-23 से 2025-26 (31-10-2025 तक) की अवधि में 26,443 लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यमों ने प्रशिक्षुओं को नियुक्त किया है।

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श्री नीरज डांगीः सभापति महोदय, मेरे मूल प्रश्न में मैंने पूछा था कि लघु, सूक्ष्म और मध्यम उद्योगों (MSME) में apprentices के अवसरों को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या कोई विशेष नीति ला रही है? उस पर संतोषजनक जवाब नहीं आया, उसमें किसी भी नीति का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया। सरकार सिर्फ आश्वासनों पर केन्द्रित है और नीतियों के क्रियान्वयन को लेकर पूरे तरीके से विफल है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार के संज्ञान में है कि प्रशिक्षण पूर्ण करने के बाद भी अधिकांश प्रशिक्षुओं को रोजगार नहीं मिल पा रहा है, तो क्या निजी उद्योगों द्वारा apprentices दायित्वों का पालन न करने की स्थिति में उनके विरुद्ध कोई दंडात्मक प्रावधान किए गए हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

श्री जयन्त चौधरीः सभापति महोदय, MSME का पार्टिसिपेशन हमारे National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme में encourage किया जाता है और मैंने लिखित जवाब में भी डेटा दिया है कि कितने MSMEs इसमें भाग ले रहे हैं। लगभग 106 MSME clusters, जो देश भर में identified हैं, वहां विशेष तौर पर एक अभियान चला रहे हैं कि उनका पंजीकरण हो और उनको कानूनी जानकारी हो, क्योंकि यह एक योजना नहीं है। दोनों स्कीम्स - National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme- जो कौशल विकास मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत है और हायर एजुकेशन के अंतर्गत जो NATS Scheme है, दोनों स्कीम्स कानून के दायरे में है, कानून के माध्यम से उनको संचालित किया जाता है। सभी एंटरप्राइजेज़ के लिए जो लीगल रिक्वायरमेंट है, उनका फुलफिलमेंट होना चाहिए। उन 106 कल्सटर्स में अभी तक 26 हजार से ज्यादा MSME ने 2022 से लेकर 2025 तक apprentices को अंगेज भी किया है। आप देखेंगे कि जो छोटे कुटीर उद्योग हैं, जो छोटे एंटरप्राइजेज़ चला रहे हैं, उनकी अप्रोच होती है कि अगर उनके लिए कोई योजना सरल होगी, तो उसमें वे भाग लेना चाहेंगे।

सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सवाल के उत्तर में पूरे देश के उद्यमियों को अवगत कराना चाहता हूं कि कानूनी मेन्डेट है कि apprentices को रखें। जब एक नौजवान, एक युवती जब एंटरप्राइज़ में apprentices बनकर जाते हैं, तो उनको भी जानकारी होती है कि उनके लिए क्या pathways हैं, कहां उनके अंदर कौशल की कमी है और इंडस्ट्री वालों को भी पता लगता है कि हमारा skill gap कहां है? किस हिसाब से वे उन बच्चों को कार्यरत रख सकते हैं, उनको आगे भी रोजगार दे सकते हैं। कानून में प्रावधान है और अभी हमने एक जनविश्वास के अंतर्गत, ease of doing business के लिए भी कोशिश की है कि एक सरल तरीके से यह कानून बेहतर तरह से लागू हो। हमने decriminalize भी किया और एक रूल मेकिंग बॉडी, जो central apprentices council है, वही सारी नियमावली को तय करता है। पिछले साल उन्होंने विज्ञान भवन, दिल्ली में बैठक की और

उसमें अनेक प्रावधान किए। उन्होंने stipend को 36 परसेंट बढ़ाया, क्योंकि अकसर हमें इंडस्ट्री से यह बात आती थी कि जो पे स्केल्स हैं, वे उससे ऊंचे हैं। हम सिर्फ 1,500 रुपये का stipend सपोर्ट अपनी NAPS स्कीम में देते हैं। उनकी शिकायत यह थी कि stipend ओवरऑल बढ़ा दिया जाएगा, तो हायर ग्रेड के जो बच्चे निकल कर आ रहे हैं, उनको engage कर पाएंगे। इस तरह के सुधार हम समय-समय पर करते रहते हैं।

श्री सभापतिः सेकेंड सप्लीमेंटरी, श्री नीरज डांगी जी।

श्री नीरज डांगीः क्या मंत्रालय को कई प्रशिक्षुओं द्वारा शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है कि उन्हें apprentices के दौरान केवल प्रशिक्षण या गैर-तकनीकी कार्य दिए जाते हैं, जिससे कौशल विकास बाधित होता है और इसकी निगरानी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए on-the-job कौशल प्राप्त हों, उसके लिए क्या तंत्र स्थापित किए गए हैं?

श्री जयन्त चौधरीः सर, apprentices के दो मॉडल होते हैं। पहला, soft skill का, लाइफ स्किल का component जोड़ा है, ताकि उनकी employability पर ध्यान दें। दूसरा, ऑन दि जॉब की तरह फैक्टरी फ्लोर पर उनकी ट्रेनिंग होती है, वह practical aspect होता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. The House stands adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS
RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION No. 186
TO BE ANSWERED ON- 17/12/2025

EMRS IN ANDHRA PRADESH AND TELANGANA

186 SHRI RYAGA KRISHNAIAH:

Will the Minister of Tribal Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) that have been set-up in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) whether the Ministry has covered all the blocks in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana that satisfy the criteria for setting up of EMRS;

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

(d) whether the Ministry will allow setting up of more than one EMRS in districts which have majority ST population; and

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

ANSWER

MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS
(SH. JUAL ORAM)
(a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION No. 186 FOR 17/12/2025 RAISED BY SHRI RYAGA KRISHNAIAH REGARDING "EMRS IN ANDHRA PRADESH AND TELANGANA "

(a): The details of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) that have been sanctioned in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are given at **Annexure.**

(b) & (c): At present, Yellandu block in Telangana and Seethampeta and Salur blocks in Andhra Pradesh have not been covered by EMRSs. However, the requirement of additional EMRSs is reviewed from time to time.

(d) &(e): Ministry has already sanctioned more than one EMRS in certain districts as per the laid down criteria and the same has been indicated in the list at **Annexure**.

Annexure as referred in part (a), (d) & (e) of the reply to Rajya Sabha Starred question No. 186 for 17.12.2025 raised by Shri Ryaga Krishnaiah regarding "EMRS in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana"

Status of EMRSs in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

S.No.	State	District	Block/ Taluka	Functioning Status
1	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju	Maredumilli	Functional
2	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju	Y. Ramavaram	Functional
3	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Buchinaidu Kandriga	Functional
4	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju	Addateegala	Functional
5	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju	Chintur	Functional
6	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju	Rajavommangi	Functional
7	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju	Rampachodavaram	Functional
8	Andhra Pradesh	Manyam Paravathipuram	Bhamini	Functional
9	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Dornala	Functional
10	Andhra Pradesh	SPS Nellore	Kodavalur	Functional
11	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Ozili	Functional
12	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Meliaputti	Functional
13	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju	Ananthagiri	Functional
14	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju	Araku Valley	Functional
15	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju	Chintapalle	Functional
16	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju	Dumbriguda	Functional
17	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju	G.Madugula	Functional
18	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju	Gudem Kotha Veedhi	Functional
19	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju	Hukumpeta	Functional
20	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju	Koyyuru	Functional
21	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju	Munchingi Puttu	Functional
22	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju	Paderu	Functional
23	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju	Peda Bayalu	Functional
24	Andhra Pradesh	Manyam Paravathipuram	Gumma Lakshmipuram	Functional
25	Andhra Pradesh	Manyam Paravathipuram	Kurupam	Functional
26	Andhra Pradesh	Manyam Paravathipuram	Makkuva	Functional
27	Andhra Pradesh	Manyam Paravathipuram	Pachipenta	Functional
28	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	Buttayagudem	Functional
29	Telangana	Adilabad	Inderavelly	Functional
30	Telangana	Adilabad	Narnoor	Functional
31	Telangana	Adilabad	Utnoor	Functional
32	Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Cherla	Functional
33	Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Dammapeta	Functional
34	Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Dummugudem	Functional
35	Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Gundala	Functional
36	Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Mulkalapalle	Functional
37	Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Palwancha	Functional
38	Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Tekulapalle	Functional
39	Telangana	Kamareddy	Gandhari	Functional
40	Telangana	Khammam	Singareni	Functional
41	Telangana	Komaram Bheem Asifabad	Sirpur	Functional

42	Telangana	Mahabubabad	Bayyaram	Functional
43	Telangana	Mahabubabad	Gudur	Functional
44	Telangana	Mahabubabad	Kothagudem	Functional
45	Telangana	Mahabubabad	Kuravi	Functional
46	Telangana	Mahabubabad	Kuravi	Functional
47	Telangana	Mahabubnagar	Balanagar	Functional
48	Telangana	Nagarkurnool	Jadcherla	Functional
49	Telangana	Nizamabad	Indalwai	Functional
50	Telangana	Rajanna Sircilla	Konaraopet	Functional
51	Telangana	Rajanna Sircilla	Yellareddipet	Functional

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY

RAJYA SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO. 187

ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

AI education at the school level

187 # **Smt. Maya Naroliya:**

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

(a) whether Government is developing guidelines for integrating Artificial Intelligence (AI) education at the school level, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the classes for which AI-related learning outcomes or modules are to be introduced;

(c) the measures taken to build teacher capacity for implementing AI-based curriculum; and

(d) whether NCERT is collaborating with industry or academia to design age-appropriate AI content, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER
MINISTER OF EDUCATION
(SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN)

(a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (D) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 187 ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025 ASKED BY HON'BLE MP (RS), SMT. MAYA NAROLIYA, REGARDING 'AI EDUCATION AT THE SCHOOL LEVEL'

(a) to (d): The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has emphasized the importance of AI and its role in school curriculum. Under "*Curricular Integration of Essential Subjects, Skills, and Capacities*", the policy mentions that "*4.24. Concerted curricular and pedagogical initiatives, including the introduction of contemporary subjects such as Artificial Intelligence, Design Thinking, Holistic Health, Organic Living, Environmental Education, Global Citizenship Education (GCED), etc. at relevant stages will be undertaken to develop these various important skills in students at all levels.*"

The Ministry of Education (MoE) is progressively integrating Artificial Intelligence (AI) into school education to enhance learning outcomes, improve accessibility, and strengthen pathways for employability and vocational readiness. The National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE) 2023 views AI as a core 21st-century skill, giving students computational thinking and problem-solving for a fast-changing job market. Accordingly, DoSE&L has directed the National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT) and Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) to collaborate on developing age-appropriate, grade-specific curriculum framework for "Computational Thinking Integrating Artificial Intelligence" for K-12 and defining the modalities for implementing / delivering that curriculum.

The existing NCERT textbooks of Computer Science and Informatics Practices discuss about AI, IoT and other emerging technologies. Further, as a follow-up to the NEP 2020 and NCF-SE 2023, NCERT has constituted a Textbook Development Team to develop syllabi and textbooks of Artificial Intelligence for Grades 11 and 12. NCERT's new textbooks for grades 3-8 integrate components of computational thinking across subject areas. At foundational stage, e-Jaadui Pitara has been developed, which is supported by three AI bots i.e. Katha Sakhi, Teacher Tara and Parent Tara, specifically for parents and teachers as it empowers them to create engaging, enjoyable, and interactive learning experiences for children aged 3-8 years. Further, Central Institute of Education Technology (CIET), NCERT under digital education initiative, has introduced personalized adaptive learning features in Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA), in respect of higher grades.

AI has also been integrated as a formal component of school-level skill education, through project-based / experiential learning in Kaushal Bodh. NCERT has included projects such as

Animation and Games, AI Assistant, etc in the vocational education textbook for Middle School. These projects include the use of AI tools. In addition, SOAR (Skilling for AI Readiness) initiative has been launched which comprises National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF)-aligned modules for students of classes 6 to 12 covering fundamental AI concepts, practical programming, ethical and responsible AI usage, and career opportunities in technology. For educators, a separate module provides comprehensive training in AI concepts, pedagogical strategies, and practical classroom application.

To ensure that educators remain informed about emerging technologies, the Ministry and NCERT are organizing regular capacity building/consultation workshops with stakeholders. These workshops are aimed at identifying innovative, education-specific AI solutions and understanding best practices in responsible AI deployment. NCERT conducts online webinars encompassing topics related to creation and dissemination of e-contents, Content-Pedagogy-Technology integration, use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in teaching-learning and assessment, Open Educational Resources (OER), use of various ICT tools in teaching learning and assessment, OER, use of ICT tools, creation of AR/VR contents, mobile app and AI based platforms etc. Details of the webinars and workshops conducted are available at https://ciet.ncert.gov.in/webinar The DIKSHA team is also continuously working on incorporating new AI-based features and tools to support teachers in classroom instruction, assessment, and personalized learning. Furthermore, NCERT regularly conducts AI Awareness, Ethical Usage, & AI Tools Training for NCERT Faculties. In addition, relevant self-paced online courses on Artificial Intelligence are offered by CBSE and NCERT. Autonomous bodies like Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan provide training and capacity-building programs for its teachers through various reputed institutes such IITs to ensure the effective integration of AI in classrooms.

AI is a cutting-edge technology and is continuously evolving through research and usage. A Centre of Excellence for AI in Education is being set up by Ministry of Education, which in collaboration with consortium of industry partners and start-ups would facilitate the latest research and universal best case practices to be incorporated in school curriculum for pedagogical skill interventions. Further, NCERT and CBSE are partnering with leading industry and academic institutions including Intel, IITs, Sector Skill experts and Bhashini to design high-quality, contextual, and ethically aligned AI content for schools. These initiatives collectively support the integration of AI education, capacity building of teachers, and responsible adoption of emerging technologies in schools.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 188
ANSWERED ON – 17.12.2025

DIGITAL SKILLS MICRO-CREDENTIAL SCHEME

*188.# SHRI TEJVEER SINGH:

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

(a) the progress made in training youth in future technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), robotics and green jobs under the recently launched Digital Skills Micro-Credential Scheme;

(b) whether Government is planning to launch mobile skill labs and on-wheels training centres for rural youth; and

(c) whether the Ministry is developing any new framework to ensure that trained youth can get employment quickly in industries?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *188 ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025 ASKED BY SHRI TEJVEER SINGH REGARDING DIGITAL SKILLS MICRO-CREDENTIAL SCHEME

(a) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has not launched any initiative under the name '**Digital Skills Micro-Credential Scheme'**, however to promote new age skills including digital skills, artificial intelligence / machine learning, MSDE has undertaken the following initiatives:

I. The Government of India is integrating Artificial Intelligence into the education and skilling ecosystem to build AI awareness among students and educators. MSDE launched the *Skilling for AI Readiness (SOAR)* programme on 22.07.2025 to promote equitable access to AI education and support inclusive, future-ready skilling. SOAR includes three 15-hour modules for students—**AI to be Aware, AI to Acquire, and AI to Aspire**—and a 45-hour **AI for Educators** module for teachers.

II. The Directorate General of Training (DGT) has introduced 31 new-age and future-skills courses under the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs), covering areas such as Artificial Intelligence, Mechatronics, the Internet of Things, Cybersecurity and Semiconductors. To adopt established practices in digital skill training, DGT has entered into Memoranda of Understanding with leading technology companies, including IBM, CISCO, Amazon Web Services (AWS) and Microsoft. DGT has also introduced the course Artificial Intelligence Programming Assistant (AIPA) to deliver AI-related training through ITIs and NSTIs, and, in collaboration with industry and academic experts, has developed a 7.5-hour micro-credential course titled Introduction to Artificial Intelligence (AI) for all CTS trainees in ITIs.

III. Under PMKVY 4.0, more than 600 futuristic and new age courses aligned to emerging sectors including Artificial Intelligence, robotics and green jobs amongst others have been approved by the National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET). As on 31st October 2025, a total of 5,60,936 candidates have been enrolled across 123 job roles in these sectors.

(b) The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), under the aegis of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE), has been fostering collaborations between the public and private sectors to drive innovation and growth in India's skill development ecosystem and has introduced the 'Skill on Wheels' program in partnership with a private organization under their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative. This program is being implemented in six states namely Bihar, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. It is designed to empower the youth of India and ensuring that individuals in remote areas have access to skill development training.

(c) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has undertaken several initiatives to ensure that youth trained under its programmes are oriented towards improving employability.

The scheme/programmes under MSDE are aligned with local industry requirements by offering NSQF-aligned courses approved by NCVET in consultation with industry partners and line Ministries. Skilling is imparted in NSQF-aligned job roles developed by industry-led Awarding Bodies to ensure industry relevance, while industries are encouraged to participate as Training Partners for conducting various courses. The States are also encouraged to do district-level skill gap studies, ensuring that the courses offered are relevant and demand-driven. The On-the-Job Training (OJT) component under Skill India Program provides candidates with hands-on exposure and practical industry experience.

The Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH), a unified digital platform, provides candidates with access to industry-relevant courses, job opportunities, and entrepreneurship support, thereby directly facilitating employment outcomes.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *189

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 17TH DECEMBER, 2025/ AGRAHAYANA 26, 1947 (SAKA)

MULTIPURPOSE CYCLONE SHELTERS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

***189 SHRI SANA SATHISH BABU:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated, released and utilized for Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters in the State of Andhra Pradesh including construction, maintenance and retrofitting, district-wise, over the last three years;

(b) the number of shelters present in each coastal district and their status, especially in Kakinada, Konaseema, Bapatla, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Nellore, district-wise;

(c) the facilities available in these shelters, including accessibility features for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs);

(d) the details of capacity building measures undertaken in above mentioned district for shelter management; and

(e) the structural measures or guidelines undertaken to ensure these shelters are disasterproof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI NITYANAND RAI)

(a) to (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (e) OF THE RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *189 TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025.

(a) & (b): The Central Government implemented a Centrally sponsored Scheme "National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) Phase-I" in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. As NCRMP Phase-I stands completed as on December, 2018, no funds were released in last three years. As per information provided by the State Government Rs. 354.84 Crore was utilized for construction of Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters (MPCSs) in Andhra Pradesh under NCRMP.

A total of 219 MPCS were constructed in the State of Andhra Pradesh under NCRMP Phase-I. District-wise details of MPCS constructed, under NCRMP Phase-I is at Annexure.

As per provisions in NCRMP setting up of Cyclone Shelter Maintenance & Management Committees (CSMMC) has been envisaged as registered Society for operational sustainability for MPCSs. The States were requested to release one-time corpus to CSMMC for routine maintenance and earmark requisite funds in the State Budget for Long term maintenances. Therefore, the responsibility for maintenance and sustainability of physical infrastructure created under NCRMP rests with the State Governments.

(c): The rationale behind setting up MPCS was to facilitate early evacuation of vulnerable coastal communities during cyclones or other hydro meteorological hazards. The shelters have been built to ensure physical safety of people and can accommodate large sections of the vulnerable population. The shelters are built to safeguard basic assets needed by people and to provide facility for basic medical relief during and after disaster. The shelters have facilities for all civic amenities as well as facility for specially-abled friendly accessibility.

(d) & (e): Under NCRMP, Capacity Building Training and Shelter Level training has been imparted to Government officials from various priority sectors viz. Health, Education, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies and Rural Development.

A long-term training and capacity building strategy was developed by the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) based on an institutional SWOT analysis and survey of community members from across Andhra Pradesh.

A Composite Risk Atlas, providing details regarding cyclone risk status, historical details, exposure distribution risk, population distribution details and the associated risk, and expected loss etc., has been launched.

MPCS, constructed under NCRMP Phase-I have been designed with adequate disaster resistant features.

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Annexure

R.S.S.Q.NO. 189 FOR 17.12.2025

Annexure referred in reply to part (a) and (b) of the Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 189 due for answer on 17.12.2025.

S. No.	District	MPCS(Nos.)
1	Anakapalli	28
2	Bapatla	20
3	Kakinada	9
4	Konaseema	20
5	Krishna	17
6	Prakasam	12
7	Srikakulam	41
8	Sri Potti Sri Ramulu Nellore	44
9	Tirupathi	8
10	Visakhapatnam	1
11	Vizianagaram	7
12	West Godavari	12
	Total	219

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 190
ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

NATIONAL HIGHWAY AND EXPRESSWAY EXPANSION IN KARNATAKA

*190. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of National Highways (NHs) and Expressways completed or under construction in the State of Karnataka in last three years;

(b) the central funds sanctioned and utilized for highway safety, maintenance and black-spot removal in the State; and

(c) the timeline for completion of key corridors such as Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway and Hubballi–Ankola road?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 190 ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025 ASKED BY SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR REGARDING NATIONAL HIGHWAY AND EXPRESSWAY EXPANSION IN KARNATAKA:

(a) Total length of National Highways (NHs) and Expressways constructed in the State of Karnataka during the last three years is about 1611 km. A total length of about 2200 km is currently under construction in the State of Karnataka.

(b) Funds are allocated on a consolidated, State-wise basis for the development and maintenance of National Highways, and not earmarked project-wise. The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred towards development and maintenance of NHs, including rectification of black spots and other road safety related engineering improvement works, in the State of Karnataka during the last three years and current year are as under:

Year	Allocation (Rs. in Crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)
2022-23	6763	6763
2023-24	12695	12695
2024-25	11147	10819
2025-26(Till 31.10.2025)	6604	5927

(c) Bengaluru- Mysuru section is a 6-lane Access-Controlled stretch of NH-275, taken up in two packages. The projects have been completed in March, 2023. Additional works, such as Flyover, Underpass, Overpass, Vehicular Under Pass(VUP)/ Light Vehicular Underpass(LVUP), Road Over Bridge (ROB), Service/Slip Road, Exit/Entry Booths, Bus Bays, Bus Shelters, Truck Lay Byes etc, have also been awarded on Bengaluru- Mysuru section of NH-275 on 11.06.2025 and Concession Agreement signed on 24.07.2025. Appointed date will be declared after achieving of financial close. The completion period of the project is 24 months from the appointed date.

Ankola–Hubballi stretch of NH-52 is being maintained in traffic worthy condition through strengthening & maintenance works executed on this stretch. Upgradation of Ankola–Hubballi stretch of NH-52 could not be taken due to constraints relating to land availability, pending forest clearances due to sensitive environmental condition in the Western Ghats, and requirements related to utility shifting.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 191
ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

SKILL DEVELOPMENT IN RAIGARH (KONKAN)

191# SHRI DHAIRYASHIL MOHAN PATIL:

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

(a) the number of youth trained under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) and National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) in Raigarh district during the year 2022-2025;

(b) the number of youth who got employment within six months and whether this data is independently verified;

(c) whether Pen, Roha, Taloja and Mahad industrial areas were included in the district skill gap study and what were the major skill-employment mismatches found; and

(d) whether Government has proposed to set up a permanent Regional Skill Training Centre in Raigarh in collaboration with MIDC/MSME units?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILLDEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (d): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (d) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *191 ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025 REGARDING 'SKILL DEVELOPMENT IN RAIGARH (KONKAN)

(a) to (d): Under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM) , the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Sikhshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country, including the state of Maharashtra. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

The number of youth trained under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) and National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) in Raigad district during the year 2022-2025 are as follows:

Period	PMKVY	NAPS*
2022-25	2197	15,288

*Apprentice Engaged

Under STRIVE scheme, 77 ITIs and 12 Industrial Clusters (ICs) were covered from state of Maharashtra. However, no ITI/IC from the Raigad District was part of the STRIVE Scheme.

Amongst the schemes of MSDE, placements were tracked under the Short-Term Training component of PMKVY in the first three versions (PMVY1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0) implemented from 2015-16 to 2021-22. Under PMKVY (1.0 to 3.0), 24.38 lakh candidates were reported placed across India. Under PMKVY 4.0, the focus is on empowering the trained candidates to choose their varied career path and they are suitably oriented for the same. Further, various IT tools like Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) also gives this opportunity.

Impact of schemes for skill development including employment, is assessed through their third-party independent evaluation. MSDE's flagship scheme PMKVY was evaluated by NITI Aayog in October 2020. As per the study, about 94 percent of the employers surveyed reported they would hire more candidates trained under PMKVY. Further, 52 percent of the candidates who were placed in full time/part time employment and oriented under the RPL component received higher salary or felt that they will get higher salary compared to their un-certified peers.

As regards other schemes of MSDE, third party evaluation reports have mentioned about success in terms of placement or livelihood improvement of candidates trained under different schemes. The brief details of same are as given below:

JSS: Evaluation study of JSS scheme conducted in 2020 has found that the scheme has helped in almost doubling the household income for those beneficiaries have got employment or were self-employed after the JSS training. The report has further observed that usefulness of the scheme would be further evident from the fact that 77.05% of the beneficiary trainees have undergone occupational shifts. The study also affirmed that the focus of the skilling in the scheme favours self-employment.

NAPS: Third-party evaluation study of NAPS conducted in 2021 has observed that the scheme has successfully enhanced the employability of youth by providing structured on-the-job training, with a notable increase in the engagement of apprentices across various industries. In the new version of the scheme, DBT method has been adopted to transfer government's share directly to apprentices' bank accounts, as streamlined reimbursement process was recommended in the report.

ITIs: The final report of Tracer Study of ITI Graduates published in 2018 by MSDE mentions that 63.5% of total ITI pass-outs got employed (out of which 6.7% are self-employed).

Skill Gap studies are also conducted from time to time which provides information on the skills needed and the skill gaps in various sectors. Such studies guide the interventions of the Government aimed at preparing the workforce as per the industry needs. Further, District Skill Committees (DSCs) are mandated with formulating District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs) to promote decentralized planning and implementation at the grassroots.

District Skill Committee (DSC) of Raigad district facilitated preparation and vetting of the District Skill Development Plan (DSDP) for the year 2024–25. As per the DSDP 2024–25 for Raigad district, industry mapping and assessment were undertaken for the major industrial areas of Pen, Roha, Taloja and Mahad, which host significant manufacturing clusters, particularly in the chemical, pharmaceutical, basic metals and food processing sectors. The DSDP highlights skill–employment mismatches across these industrial areas, including demand for boiler attendants, chemical plant operators, welders and CNC machine operators, along with constraints related to the availability of sector-specific and industry-aligned training centres and gaps in shop-floor readiness, safety practices and soft skills among the workforce. Skill Development Programmes of the Government are designed and implemented to bridge identified skill gaps across sectors. The details of skill gap studies conducted by Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) are placed at Annexure-I.

Through National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) conducted a National Skill Gap Study on seven high-growth sectors to establish a robust methodology for analyzing sector-specific skill demands. The seven sectors include – (i) Growing of cereal, leguminous crops and oilseeds; (ii) raising of cattle and buffaloes; (iii) weaving of textiles; (iv) manufacture of motor vehicles, parts & accessories of motor vehicles; (v) electric power generation using solar energy and other non-conventional sources; (vi) retail sale of food, clothing, footwear and leather articles in specialised stores and maintenance & repair of MVs and; (vii) computer programming activities. The study has identified job roles which are facing and are likely to face demand shortage in the seven sectors.

Presently, there is no proposal received in this Ministry for setting up a permanent regional skill training centre in Raigad, Maharashtra.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) to (d) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 191 ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025 REGARDING 'SKILL DEVELOPMENT IN RAIGARH (KONKAN)

S. No. .	Name of SSC	Skill Gap Study
1	Agriculture Skill Council of India	Skill Gap Analysis in Indian Agricultural Marketing and Commodity Management - 2024
		Skill Gap Analysis in Dairy – 2024
		Skill Gap Analysis in Horticulture – 2023
		Skill Gap Analysis in Farm Mechanization – 2022, revised in 2024
		Skill Gap Analysis in Fisheries – 2021
2	Construction Skill Development Council of India (CSDCI)	Domestic Skill Gap Study Report-2022
		Global Manpower Study Report-2022
3	Automotive Skill Development Council	Human Resource and Skill Requirements in the Automotive Sector-2026
4	Electronics Sector Skill Council	A Study to identify the Skill Requirement & Assess The Job potential in Indian Electronics Industry- 2023
5	Food Industry Capacity & Skill Initiatives	Study to assess Human Resource and Skill Requirement in Food Processing Sector-2022
6	Hydrocarbon Sector Skill Council	Skill Gap Study for Hydrocarbon Sector-2022
7	Indian Iron & Steel SSC	Skill Gap Study cum Labour Market Survey in Iron and Steel Sector – 2022
8	IT-ITeS Sector Skill Council	India Tech Industry Digital Talent Demand and Supply – 2023
9	Domestic Workers Sector Skill Council (Home Management & Care Givers Sector Skill Council)	Domestic Worker Skill Gap Report-2024
10	Life Sciences Sector Skill Council (LSSSDC)	Life Sciences Sector Skill Development Council (LSSSDC)- 2023
11	Media and Entertainment Skills Council	Realizing M&E Sector Potential in India: Through the Skilling Lens – 2021
12	Skill Council for Green Jobs	Floating Solar Skill Gap study-2021
		Gearing Up the Indian Workforce for Green economy -2023
		Assessment of biomass demand-supply value chain and entrepreneurship development for pellet production in selected clusters/districts – 2023
		Skill Gap Study on Plastic Waste Management - 2023
		Skill Gap Assessment Across Green Hydrogen Sector - 2024
13	Power Sector Skill Council	Skill Gap Report (Power Sector Skill Council)-2017
14	Telecom Sector Skill Council	Telecom Talent In 5g Era- Demand Supply Skill Gap report-2024
15	Tourism & Hospitality	Demand Supply Skill Gap Study – 2024
16	Management & Entrepreneurship and Professional Skills Council	Management, Professional Skills And Entrepreneurship Skills Council – Skills Gap And Demand Aggregation- 2018
		Skill Gap Study in the

		Management, Entrepreneurship and Private security sectors -2024
17	Beauty & Wellness SSC	Skill Gap Study for the Beauty & Wellness Sector of India-2023
18	Logistics Sector Skill Council	Logistics Sector Skills Study-2024
19	Infrastructure Equipment	ICEMA Vision 2030 – 2024
20	Furniture & Fittings Skill Council	FFSC Regional Skill Gap & Demand Analysis Report-2023
21	Handicrafts and Carpet Sector Skill Council	Draft Skill Gap Study of Handicrafts and Carpet SSC -2021
22	Retailers Association's Skill Council of India	Mapping Of Employment Scope & Skill Gaps In Retail-2022
23	Water Management and Plumbing Skill Council	Skill Gap 2024
24	Rubber, Chemical & Polymer Skill Development Council	Plastic Industry Overview & Skill Demand – 2024

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY

RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO - 192
ANSWERED ON 17/12/2025

Declining enrolment in Government schools

192 **Shri Randeep Singh Surjewala:**

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

(a) the year-wise enrolment in Government schools during the last three years;
(b) the total vacancy of teachers in Government schools during the last three years;
(c) the number of Government schools without sufficient classrooms, toilets, electricity and other basic infrastructure as per the norms fixed; and
(d) whether non-availability of teachers, insufficient classrooms, non - availability of toilets (including toilets for girl students), lack of electricity and basic infrastructure are the principal reasons for decline in enrolments?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF EDUCATION

(SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN)

(a) to (d): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

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STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) TO (D) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 192 ANSWERED ON 17/12/2025 ASKED BY HONB'LE MP SHRI RANDEEP SINGH SURJEWALA REGARDING 'DECLINING ENROLMENT IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS'

(a) and (b): As per UDISE+ (Unified District Information System for Education Plus), enrolment and teachers in government schools from the year 2022-23 to 2024-25 is given below:

Teachers/Enrolment	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Teachers	4895601	5037671	5149771
Enrolment	136204917	127490199	121589911

(c) and (d): As per UDISE+ 2024-25, infrastructure facilities in Government schools are as under:

Infrastructure Facility	Percentage of schools (%)
Electricity	94.5
Library or Reading Corner or Book Bank	93.4
Boy's Toilet	95.5
Girl's Toilet	97.1
Drinking Water	99.4
Handwash	96.3
CWSN Ramps	87.7

Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the domain of respective State and UT Governments. Central Government assist States and UTs through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha and hot cooked meal provided from Balvatika to class 8 under Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) Yojna. The Ministry of Education, through its scheme under **Samagra Shiksha**, aims to create and saturate infrastructure to ensure universal access and provide a safe, secure, and conducive learning environment in all government schools across the country.

In order to fulfil various objectives of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the existing scheme of Samagra Shiksha has been realigned, and various new interventions relating to Skill Education have been incorporated. Exposure to Vocational education has been introduced for Class 6 to 8 students, to help the students explore job-related skills in various sectors and make informed subject choices. Similarly, industry required NSQF aligned job roles have been introduced in classes 9-12.

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

The Government of India has taken a decision to provide broadband internet connectivity to all secondary schools in rural area and set up 50,000 Atal Tinkering Labs, to inculcate and sustain a culture of innovation, in Govt. secondary schools.

The PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024, conducted in December 2024 by the National Assessment Centre, PARAKH (NCERT), under the Ministry of Education, assessed baseline competency development in students of Grades 3, 6, and 9 as per the National Education Policy 2020. Over 21.15 lakh students and 2.70 lakh teachers from more than 74,000 schools across 781 districts participated. National, State, and District-level report cards are available at https://dashboard.parakh.ncert.gov.in/en. Previously, the government of India has conducted National Achievement Survey (NAS) in 2021, with an objective to evaluate students learning

outcomes and competencies. The class wise, subject wise and management wise details of performance of students at National, State/UT and District level are available at https://nas.gov.in/report-card/2021.

At the foundational level (assessed in Grade 3), the scores for Language and Mathematics from PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan (PRS) 2024 highlight significant improvement when compared to National Achievement Survey (NAS) 2021, thereby, indicating early gains from the NIPUN Bharat Mission launched under the flagship Samagra Shiksha scheme in 2021. Further, PRS 2024 has established an improvement in the learning outcomes in the students of Govt. schools as compared to the students in private schools at foundational level.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY

RAJYA SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO - 193

ANSWERED ON 17/12/2025

Vacancies and appointment of teachers

193 **Shri Ramji Lal Suman:**

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

(a) whether 9,86,565 posts of school teachers were vacant in the country as on 31st December, 2022;
(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
(c) whether 9,82,662 posts of school teachers were vacant in the country as on 7th January, 2025;
(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
(e) the details of vacant posts of school teachers in the country as on 15th December, 2025, State-wise;
(f) the details of appointment of regular/permanent teachers made since January, 2025, till 15th December, 2025, State-wise; and
(g) details of appointment of contractual teachers made since January, 2025, till 15th December, 2025, State-wise?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF EDUCATION
(SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN)

(a) to (g): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

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STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (g) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 193 ANSWERED ON 17/12/2025 ASKED BY HON'BLE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN REGRADING "VACANCIES AND APPOINTMENT OF TEACHERS".

(a) to (g): Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, an overwhelming majority of schools in the country are under the administrative control of the respective State Governments and UT Administrations. Accordingly, the recruitment, service conditions and rational deployment of teachers fall within the administrative purview of the concerned States/UTs. Recruitment of teachers is a continuous process, and vacancies arise on account of various factors such as retirement, resignation and increased requirement of teachers due to growth in student enrolment.

The Government periodically advises States/UTs to fill vacant posts of teachers, to ensure timely recruitment of teachers by adopting a transparent and merit-based process through autonomous teacher recruitment boards or similar organisations. The progress regarding filling up of teacher vacancies through a competitive selection examination conducted by States/UTs, with due care for consistency and sanctity and after a technology based comprehensive teacher requirement planning and forecasting exercise, is periodically reviewed through regular meetings with States/UTs as well as through advisories.

As per the UDISE+ 2024–25 report, the State/UT-wise details of teachers in position in schools across the country are placed in the Annexure, available at https://www.education.gov.in/parl_ques.

The number of vacant teaching posts in the schools under the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) is 8,457 as on November, 2025, and in the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) is 4,296 as on December, 2025.

The Central Government, through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, provides financial assistance to States/UTs to maintain appropriate Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) at various levels of schooling, as per the norms prescribed under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, as amended from time to time.
National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 emphasizes maintenance of a pupil-teacher ratio of under 30:1 in each school and under 25:1 for areas having large numbers of socio-economically disadvantaged students. The overall PTR at the national level has improved from 27:1 as per the UDISE+ 2022-23 report. As per UDISE+ 2024-25, the stage-wise PTR has been reported as 10 at the Foundational stage, 13 at the Preparatory stage, 17 at the Middle stage and 21 at the Secondary stage.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 194
ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

Students Going Abroad for Higher Education

194 Shri Sant Balbir Singh:

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

(a) whether a significant number of young people from India seek higher education abroad and whether Government has conducted any study to understand the causes and trends of this migration, if so, the details thereof;

(b) in light of the increasing number of students going abroad for education, whether Government is exploring any initiatives to encourage students to pursue higher education within the country instead; and

(c) whether there are any policies or programs in place that aim to retain talented students and offer them high-quality education and employment opportunities within India, thereby preventing the outflow of talent and resources?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF EDUCATION
(SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN)

(a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (C) IN RESPECT OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 194 FOR REPLY ON 17.12.2025 REGARDING "STUDENTS GOING ABROAD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION" ASKED BY SHRI SANT BALBIR SINGH

(a) to (c): The Ministry of Education does not maintain data related to Indian students going abroad for higher studies. As per information provided by the Bureau of Immigration (BoI), the number of Indians who disclosed their purpose of visit as STUDY/EDUCATION while going abroad in the last three years are as under:

Year	2022	2023	2024
Number of Students	750365	894783	760073

Higher studies abroad are a matter of individual will and choice for various reasons, including seeking better job prospects and international exposure. Government of India has taken comprehensive action to ensure availability of high-quality education at every level in India. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 aims to transform and improve the quality of education in the country, with a number of steps like moving towards multidisciplinary and holistic education, infrastructure upgradation of the institutions, accreditation of institutions and courses, institutional autonomy, promotion of quality research and innovation, skill development, continuous professional development of teachers, integration of technology and augmenting digital initiatives, internationalisation of higher education, blended assessment and promotion of Indian languages and Indian Knowledge Systems.

We now have 57 Central Universities (CUs), 23 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), 21 Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) and 26 Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs), as against 40 CUs, 16 IITs, 13 IIMs and 9 IIITs in 2014. 54 Indian Institutions have been ranked in the QS World University Rankings 2026, making it the fourth most represented country. India ranked 38th globally in the 2025 Global Innovation Index (GII), an improvement from its 48th position in 2020. This ranking places India as the top performer in the Central and Southern Asia region and as one of the longest-standing over performers relative to its level of development.

Further, University Grants Commission (UGC) has taken several initiatives to enhance the quality of education, including financial support to HEIs. Some of the important initiatives are **Regulations for setting up and operation of Foreign Higher Educational Institutions in India (FHEIs).**

Six Universities from United Kingdom, five from Australia and one each from United States of America and Italy have received Letters of Intent for establishment of branch campuses under the University Grants Commission (UGC) (Setting up and Operation of Campuses of Foreign Higher

Educational Institutions in India) Regulations 2023. Among these, University of Southampton, UK commenced its courses in August 2025 at its campus in Gurugram, Haryana.

Further, three universities from United Kingdom and two from Australia have been granted permission to operate campuses at GIFT city Gandhinagar under the International Financial Services Centres Authority (IFSCA) (Setting up and Operation of International Branch Campuses and Offshore Education Centres) Regulations, 2022. Among these 5 universities, Deakin University, Australia commenced its courses in July, 2024, and University of Wollongong, Australia commenced its courses in November 2024.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO-195
ANSWERED ON-17/12/2025

STATUS AND DELAYS IN NH-44 AND SINGPORA–VAILOO TUNNEL DEVELOPMENT

195. SHRI SAJJAD AHMAD KICHLOO:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the comprehensive status of the Jammu–Srinagar National Highway (NH-44) and reason for delays;

(b) the total number of deadlines transgressed, the present stage of all unfinished segments, the newly stipulated completion timelines, the environmental impact assessments undertaken, and the geotechnical mitigation measures adopted to address landslides and ecological vulnerabilities; and

(c) the updated status of the Singpora–Vailoo Tunnel, including progress on the DPR, land acquisition, environmental and security clearances, causes for annulment of previous tenders, administrative deferments and the definitive schedule for re-tendering and initiation of execution?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) to (c): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (c) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *195 ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025 ASKED BY SHRI SAJJAD AHMAD KICHLOO REGARDING 'STATUS AND DELAYS IN NH-44 AND SINGPORA–VAILOO TUNNEL DEVELOPMENT'.

(a) & (b) Jammu–Srinagar National Highway (NH) -44, of about 244 km, is a strategically vital corridor and is being developed as a four-lane highway. Four-laning has been completed in about 230 km length, covering the Jammu–Ramban and Banihal–Srinagar sections, including 20 tunnels (21 km) and 9 bypasses (63 km). The works in about 14 km long unfinished segment of Ramban–Banihal section under three contract packages is in progress which are scheduled for completion by June 2027. Package-wise details are given at Annexure.

The unfinished Ramban–Banihal section (14 km) passes through geologically fragile terrain with major thrust and fault zones and involves construction of five tunnels (about 8 km) and viaducts (about 6 km). Works have been delayed due to difficult geology, frequent landslides, need for realignment and additional engineering interventions. Environmental Impact mitigation measures and detailed geotechnical investigations have been undertaken. In order to anticipate landslides, innovative technology of satellite-based ground displacement monitoring as a pilot project has been undertaken. Further, mitigation measures such as realignment to minimise hill cutting, viaducts and cut-and-cover structures at vulnerable locations, slope protection through soil nailing, rock bolting and bio-engineering have been adopted. Details of the ongoing works, with stages of progress and completion timelines upto 2026–27, are given at Sl. No. 4 of Annexure.

(c) The Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the Singhpora–Vailoo Tunnel has been prepared. Over 90% land has been acquired, and Stage-I forest clearance has been obtained. The earlier tender was cancelled due to rejections of the selected bidder for national security reasons. DPR is being reviewed to optimize the design and cost of construction, operation and maintenance. The tendering of the project shall be taken up after fresh appraisal & approval of the project.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) & (b) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *195 ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025 ASKED BY SHRI SAJJAD AHMAD KICHLOO REGARDING 'STATUS AND DELAYS IN NH-44 AND SINGPORA–VAILOO TUNNEL DEVELOPMENT'.

S. No.	Project		Length (in km)	Status	Remarks
1	**Jammu Bypass (km. 0.00 to km 15.00)**		15.00	Completed	-
2	**Jammu to Udhampur** (km 15.00 to km 67.00)		64.57	Completed	-
3	**Udhampur to Ramban** stretch	Four laning from Udhampur-Chenani from km 67 to 89	19	Completed	-
		Chenani – Nashri Tunnel Project (km 89 to km 130)	10.89	Completed	-
		Four laning from Nashri-Ramban from km 130 to 151	17.5	Completed	-
		Construction of tunnel / viaduct at identified sliding/slip zones in Udhampur Ramban section	2.2	Completed	-
4	**Ramban to Banihal** stretch	Construction of **Balance Work and Value Addition Works** of Four Laning of part of Ramban to Banihal Section of NH-1A (Now NH-44),From Km 151.000 to 187.000 on Engineering Procurement & Construction (EPC) Mode in the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir under NHDP Phase-II	16.66	Completed	-
		Package-I (Tunnel Package) **Construction of four lane twin tube tunnel(2X2-lane)** configuration including approaches from Marog to Digdol (from Design Ch.154+210 to Ch.158+650 (North Bound) and from Design Ch.155+940 to Ch.160+260(South Bound))	4.38	Physical progress – 19.4%	Revised scheduled date of completion - June 2027
		Construction of four lane **twin tube tunnel**(2X2-lane configuration) including approaches from Digdol to Khuni Nallah {from Design Ch.158+750 to Ch.161+350 and from Design Ch.160+360 to Ch.163+406} Package-II (Tunnel Package)	3.20	Physical progress – 82.2%	Revised scheduled date of completion – February 2026
		Construction of Four Laning of **Ramban to Banihal** Section of NH-IA (Now NH-44), from Ch.165+092 to Ch. 171+855 (North Bound) and from Ch. 166+895 to Ch. 173+638 (South Bound) Package-III (Viaduct Package)	6.02	Physical progress – 42.8%	Revised scheduled date of completion – December, 2026
5	Rehabilitation, Strengthening and Four Laning of **Banihal Bypass** from Km 187+000 to Km 189.350 in the state of Jammu & Kashmir		2.3	Completed	-
6	Four laning **Banihal to Qazigund** section of NH-1A (KM 189.350 to KM 220.700) including 8.45 Km length twin tube tunnels.		16.27	Completed	-
7	Four-laning **Qazigund to Srinagar** section of NH-44		65.41	Completed	-
	Total Length (in Km.)		**243.40**		

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COOPERATION

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1921
ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2025

Cooperatives University

1921. Shri Satnam Singh Sandhu

Will the Minister of COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the Cooperatives University announced by Government, including the timeline for its establishment and commencement of academic activities;
(b) the specific courses, programs and research areas that will be offered by Universities to promote capacity building and professionalization in the cooperative sector;
(c) whether Government plan to involve State-level cooperative societies, Universities and international institutions in shaping the cooperatives industry; and
(d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COOPERATION
(SHRI AMIT SHAH)

(a)The Ministry of Cooperation has established a national-level university in the cooperative sector, "Tribhuvan" Sahkari University (TSU), by converting the Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA), and has declared it an institution of national importance through an Act of Parliament. The "Tribhuvan" Sahkari University Bill, 2025, was passed by the Lok Sabha on 26 March 2025 and by the Rajya Sabha on 1 April 2025, followed by Presidential assent on 3 April 2025. The Gazette notification issued on 4 April 2025 brought the Act into force, establishing the University with effect from 6 April 2025.
As TSU has been established by converting an existing institute, it became functional immediately, with appointments made for the officiating Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, and Finance Officer. The Governing Board and Executive Council have been constituted on 02.06.2025 and 16.07.2025, respectively. The Statutes and the Ordinances of the University have been notified by the Ministry and University, respectively on 27.06.2025 and 21.11.2025.

During current academic year, TSU has launched three new MBA programmes—Cooperative Management, Cooperative Banking & Finance and Agribusiness Management—from the current academic year. Additionally, the Government of Gujarat has allotted a land parcel of about 125 acres for the development of new infrastructure, and the foundation stone for the University's new building was laid on 5 July 2025.

(b) The Government has, vide Gazette Notifications Nos. CG-DL-E-04042025-26229 and CG-DL-E-04042025-262290 dated 4 April 2025, duly notified the establishment of the University. Academic and research activities commenced in the Academic Year 2025.

Out of 50+ identified courses of different durations, the University has, with effect from the Academic Year 2025-26, launched three postgraduate degree programmes titled - MBA in Cooperative Management, MBA in Cooperative Banking and Finance, and MBA in Agribusiness Management.

The University, through its affiliation framework, is to professionalize the workforce in the cooperative sector, also engaging with a range of institutions.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Qualified and trained human resources are the backbone of any industry, including cooperative industry, and act as a critical factor to shape its future. To ensure a stable and adequate supply of qualified and trained manpower, the "Tribhuvan" Sahkari University is mandated to create a pan-India network of cooperative institutions by opening new schools at the University campus and other States and affiliating existing cooperative institutes/colleges based on a set of criteria to maintain quality standards. Further, the National Cooperation Policy 2025, which was launched by the Ministry on 24th July 2025, also contains the plan of the Central Government to involve national/state-level cooperative societies and universities in shaping the cooperative industry, some of which have been reproduced as under:

3.3.2. Encourage sectoral national federations to develop a repository of success stories on prevailing best practices in the cooperative sector to promote the spirit of cooperation and their emulation.

3.3.7. Promote strengthening the upper tiers of the cooperatives to take on larger responsibilities in supporting their primary members to become more competitive.

3.3.9. *Encourage the national-level federations/unions to play leading roles in revitalizing the cooperative sector by helping member cooperatives to develop and adopt best practices for transparency and good governance, and deepening the cooperative movement through cooperative advocacy, awareness and member education.*

5.2.1. Promote the organizational management of cooperative societies along professional lines through the creation of an integrated, standardized, and quality-conscious national-level institutional structure for industry-oriented education and need-based capacity building. This may be achieved by establishing an apex organization to:

5.2.1.2. ensure a stable and adequate supply of young and qualified manpower for the cooperative sector,

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COOPERATION

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1922
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER 2025

MULTI-STATE COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES (MSCS) COMPLIANCE MONITORING

1922: SMT. GEETA ALIAS CHANDRAPRABHA:

Will the Minister of COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has reviewed compliance and governance performance under the amended Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) framework at the national level and if so, the findings regarding societies requiring enhanced oversight;
(b) whether the Ministry has examined the functioning of MSCS operating in the State of Uttar Pradesh, especially in sectors such as dairy, credit and housing, in relation to the new audit and transparency norms;
(c) whether district-level cooperative institutions have been considered for support in streamlining compliance workflows through dedicated facilitation desks and if so, the details thereof; and
(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COOPERATION
(SHRI AMIT SHAH)

(a) The Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) (Amendment) Act & Rules, 2023 have been notified on 03.08.2023 and 04.08.2023, respectively to strengthen governance, enhance transparency, increase accountability and reform electoral process, etc. in the Multi State Cooperative Societies by supplementing existing legislation and incorporating the provisions of Ninety-seventh Constitutional Amendment.

Reviewing compliance and governance performance of Multi-State Cooperative Societies is a continuous exercise. Whenever instances of irregularities in any Multi-State co-operative society (MSCS) come to notice, action is taken under the relevant provisions of Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 and rules made there under. To enhance the compliance and governance framework, the following steps have been undertaken:

i. To ensure democratic governance, Cooperative Election Authority set up under the provisions of MSCS Act, 2002 has already conducted 197 elections of Board of Directors and Office Bearers of Multi State Cooperative Societies till October 2025.

ii. To provide a mechanism to address grievances of members, Cooperative Ombudsman has passed 36 orders till 02.12.2025.

iii. All the Multi State Cooperative Societies have been instructed to appoint Cooperative Information Officer under section 106 of the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 to improve transparency.

iv. Concurrent Audit has been introduced for Multi-State Cooperative Societies with turnover/deposits of more than 500 crore rupees from a panel of auditors approved by Central Registrar. Concurrent audit will ensure early detection of fraud or irregularities, if any, and accordingly prompt course corrections can be made. Following two panels of auditors for Multi-State Cooperative Societies have been notified:

1) Panel of auditors for multi-State cooperative societies having an annual turnover/ deposit (as the case may be) of up to five hundred crore rupees for carrying out Statutory Audit.
2) Panel of auditors for multi-State cooperative societies having an annual turnover/ deposit (as the case may be) of more than five hundred crore rupees for carrying out Statutory and Concurrent Audit.

v. A provision has also been introduced for determination of accounting and auditing standards for multi-State cooperative societies by Central Government.

vi. For Strengthening Annual Reporting Requirements, every multi-State cooperative society shall file its annual returns with the Central Registrar through the online CRCS portal under section 120A of the Act, within six months from the close of the accounting year, containing the following information prescribed under section 120 of the Act:

i. annual report of the activities including details of board decisions which were not unanimous;
ii. audited statements of accounts;
iii. plan for surplus disposal as approved by the general body;
iv. list of amendments to the bye-laws of the multi-State co-operative society;
v. declaration regarding date of holding of general body meeting and conduct of elections where due;
vi. disclosure regarding employees who are relatives of Members of board;
vii. declaration of any related party transactions by the board of directors; and
viii. any other information required by the Central Registrar in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made there under.

Non-submission of such returns may constitute a ground for disqualification under the provisions of section 43 of the Act

vii. So far, 113 Multi State Cooperative Societies (including banks) have been put under liquidation due to non-compliance, mismanagement, irregularities, or as per statutory provisions.

(b) Yes Sir. Out of 200 registered Multi-State Cooperative Societies in the State of Uttar Pradesh, 13 societies are under liquidation and Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Government of Uttar Pradesh has been asked to give report in respect of 1 Multi-State Cooperative Society.

Further, as per the National Cooperative Database (NCD) as of 15.11.2025 there are 40,493 number of primary cooperative societies in Uttar Pradesh, out of which 22,650 societies are functional. The sector-wise details of cooperative societies of Uttar Pradesh are annexed.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

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Annexure-I

Sector-wise total and functional cooperative societies in Uttar Pradesh

S.No	Sector	Total No. of societies	Total functional societies
1.	Agriculture & Allied Cooperative	1,240	718
2.	Agro Processing / Industrial Cooperative	1,829	115
3.	Consumer Cooperative	1,006	475
4.	Credit & Thrift Society	2,255	1,187
5.	Dairy Cooperative	16,022	7,559
6.	Educational & Training Cooperatives	6	6
7.	Fishery Cooperative	1,589	1,266
8.	Handicraft Cooperative	26	0
9.	Handloom Textile & Weavers Cooperative	1,814	886
10.	Housing Cooperative Society	3,247	1,234
11.	Khadi Gramodyog	148	148
12.	Labour Cooperative	551	138
13.	Livestock & Poultry Cooperative	19	0
14.	Marketing Cooperative Society	1,809	895
15.	Miscellaneous Credit Cooperative Society	6	6
16.	Miscellaneous Non Credit	70	7
17.	Multipurpose Cooperative	129	69
18.	Primary Agricultural Credit Society (PACS)	8,440	7,756
19.	Sericulture Cooperative	88	87
20.	Social Welfare & Cultural Cooperative	2	1
21.	Sugar Mills Cooperative	27	27
22.	Tourism Cooperative	1	1
23.	Transport Cooperative	85	6
24.	Urban Cooperative Bank (UCB)	56	51
25.	Women Welfare Cooperative Society	28	12
	Total	40,493	22,650

Source: NCD portal as of 15.11.2025.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COOPERATION

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1923
ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2025

National Cooperation Policy and digital integration

1923. Shri Ayodhya Rami Reddy Alla:

Will the Minister of COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) how the proposed National Cooperation Policy's 'innovation fund' translates into measurable increases in agricultural credit flow rather than becoming a bureaucratic sinkhole (policy-to-credit linkage);
(b) what safeguards are built into centralised cooperative database to prevent data monopolisation by State-level entities, to guarantee real-time audit trails for all transactions (Data governance and audit); and
(c) in the context of 2-lakh new multi-purpose PACS target, the manner in which Ministry plan to reconcile the projected ₹1,400 crore investment in grain-storage infrastructure with Harit Sagar carbon-reduction targets, given the continued reliance on diesel-powered handling equipment (Green-infrastructure financing)?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COOPERATION
(SHRI AMIT SHAH)

(a) There is no provision of 'innovation fund' in National Cooperation Policy, 2025 launched by the Ministry of Cooperation on 24.07.2025. However, this policy calls for establishment of an institutional mechanisms for innovation and incubation in the in the cooperative sector to be led by the "Tribhuvan Sahkari University".

(b) A National Cooperative Database (NCD) has been developed by Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India, with the support of States / UTs. The data of the Cooperative Societies is collected, entered, and updated in the National Cooperative Database (NCD) by nodal officers appointed by the States/ UTs for this purpose. The Government is enforcing strict data security policies under the Digital Personal Data Protection Act. The NCD portal maintains audit trails / logs of different activities done by users on the NCD portal. It follows national cybersecurity frameworks and secure cloud storage -mechanisms to ensure data privacy and security. Sufficient checks are built into the NCD for the data consistency.

(c) Multi-purpose PACS and grain-storage infrastructure projects have no link with the Harit Sagar carbon-reduction targets, which is an initiative of Ministry of Ports, Shipping & Waterways.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COOPERATION

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1924
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2025

Dairy, fisheries and agricultural cooperative-based economic activities

1924 # Shri Pradip Kumar Varma:

Will the Minister of COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes implemented to strengthen rural dairy cooperatives in line with the Amul model;
(b) whether it is a fact that financial assistance and training programmes have been expanded for fisheries and agricultural cooperatives;
(c) the new policy initiatives undertaken to promote multi-purpose cooperatives; and
(d) the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COOPERATION
(SHRI AMIT SHAH)

(a): The schemes implemented to strengthen rural dairy cooperatives are as under:

1. **National Programme for Dairy Development:**
   - Various activities under NPDD Component A and B scheme of DAHD are helping strengthening of Dairy Cooperative Societies in rural areas:
   - NPDD component B is being implemented across 9 states. The objective of the scheme is to increase sales of milk and dairy products by increasing farmers' access to organised market, upgrading dairy processing facilities and marketing infrastructure and enhancing the capacity of producers owned institutions.
     - Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided for Strengthening Milk Procurement infrastructure at village level strengthening Milk processing & manufacturing facilities of Participating Institutions (PIs), Support for marketing & ICT infrastructure, Productivity enhancement, Training & capacity building of the farmers, staff, officers and board of directors of the Milk unions.
     - The total outlay of the project is Rs. 1568.28 Crore comprising Rs. 924.56 Crore as an ODA loan from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Rs. 475.54 Crore as Government of India’s (GoI) grant-in-aid and Rs. 168.18 Crore as State/Participating Institution’s (PI) contribution.

2. **White Revolution 2.0:**

White Revolution 2.0 (WR 2.0) has been launched on 25 December 2024 as a cooperative-led initiative of the Ministry of Cooperation, in coordination with the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying (DAHD), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying. The programme aims to expand cooperative coverage, generate employment and strengthen women's participation in the dairy sector.

WR 2.0 envisages the establishment of 75,000 new Multi-purpose Dairy Cooperative Societies (M-DCS) and the strengthening of 46,000 existing DCS over a five-year period from FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29. By the end of the fifth year, milk procurement by dairy cooperatives is projected to reach 1000 Lakh Kg per Day.

The initiative is being funded under the revised National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) of the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying (DAHD), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying which has been aligned with the targets of WR 2.0. Under this scheme, financial assistance is being made available for:

- Setting up of village level milk procurement system
- Milk Chilling facilities for quality milk procurement
- Training and capacity building

Additionally, the following schemed are also being implemented to strengthen the Dairy Cooperatives in the country:

3. **Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) and erstwhile Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)**

The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Government of India (GoI) implemented the Central Sector Scheme "Dairy Processing & Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) Scheme" for the period 2018-19 to 2022-23 for infrastructure development in the dairy sector which was then merged with Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF). While there has been 2.5% interest subvention under DIDF, AHIDF has provision of interest subvention of 3%.

4. **Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organisations engaged in dairy activities – Interest subvention for working capital loans (SDCFPO)**

To support the Dairy Cooperatives to overcome the liquidity problems, the Government of India (GoI), in FY 2020-21, introduced the component of "Interest subvention on Working Capital Loans" as component – B under the existing central sector scheme – "Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities (SDC&FPO)" scheme.

Under the scheme, an interest subvention of 2% per annum on the working capital loans is being provided to the Producer-Owned Institutions (POIs). Further, for prompt and timely repayment, an additional 2% per annum interest subvention is payable at the end of the loan repayment/interest servicing period to the eligible organizations/ POIs such as Milk Federations, Milk Unions, Farmer Owned Milk Producer Organisations.

(b): Yes Sir, financial assistance and training programmes have been extended for fisheries and agricultural cooperatives, the details of which are as follows:

(i) At present, the Government of India is implementing sector-specific schemes, namely FIDF, PMMSY, and PMMKSSY for the fisheries sector under which cooperatives are eligible beneficiaries. The NFDB, under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) Scheme, is facilitating the formation of 6,000 new Fisheries Cooperative Societies (FCS) during 2024-25 to 2028-29, with financial support of Rs 3.00 lakh for each newly formed fisheries cooperative societies towards establishment, maintenance, training of members. A total of 1,225 of newly formed fisheries cooperatives have been supported with financial grant of Rs 3.00 lakh each covering 34 States/UTs

(ii) The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has been providing financial assistance to the cooperative sector. As on 25.11.2025, NCDC has cumulatively disbursed ₹4,67,455.66 crore for the development of cooperative societies across the country.

(iii) Training is provided to individuals associated with cooperative societies across various sectors, including agriculture, fisheries and allied areas by National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT) and NCDC through its National training academy LINAC.

(c) & (d): The Government of India has approved the plan to establish new multipurpose PACS/dairy/fisheries cooperatives, aiming to cover all panchayats and villages in the country over the next five years. This initiative is supported by NABARD, National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), and State/UT Governments. As per the National Cooperative Database, a total of 30,083 new PACS, Dairy and Fishery Cooperative Societies have been registered; and 15,793 Dairy and Fisheries Cooperative Societies have been strengthened as on 15.11.2025 across the country. These newly registered Primary Agricultural Credit Society (PACS) / Dairy Cooperative Societies (DCS)/ Fishery Cooperative Societies (FCS) have been provided with various support measures as under:

- Capacity-building programmes for Members, Secretaries and Boards of newly registered PACS are conducted through National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT) and NABARD.
- Under PACS Computerization project, capacity-building programs have been introduced as part of the implementation to support PACS in adopting and managing the new software.
- Support from NDDB for dairy cooperatives (training, animal health, breeding, feed and fodder, cold-chain, and digital tools).

- Support from National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) for fisheries cooperatives, including training, cage culture, biofloc adoption, infrastructure grants, and cluster-based wetland management. The NFDB, under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) Scheme, is facilitating the formation of 6,000 new Fisheries Cooperative Societies (FCS) during 2024-25 to 2028-29, with financial support of Rs 3.00 lakh for each newly formed fisheries cooperative societies towards establishment, maintenance, training of members. A total of 1,225 of newly formed fisheries cooperatives have been supported with financial grant of Rs 3.00 lakh each covering 34 States/UTs

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COOPERATION

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1925
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER 2025

EXPANSION OF NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (NCDC)

1925: Smt. Ramilaben Becharbhai Bara:
Shri Chunnilal Garasiya:
Shri Sadanand Mhalu Shet Tanavade:
Shri Sat Paul Sharma:
Smt. Maya Naroliya:
Shri Subhash Barala:

Will the Minister of COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the key amendments finalized for the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) act to strengthen regulatory oversight;
(b) how the newly operationalized Tribhuvan Sahkari University (TSU) curriculum is aligned with the current digital and management needs of the cooperative sector;
(c) the mechanisms that are in place to ensure the mandatory audit of all registered cooperative societies is completed within the stipulated timeline; and
(d) the extent to which the establishment of the National Cooperative Database streamlined the process of identifying and reviving defunct cooperative bodies?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COOPERATION
(SHRI AMIT SHAH)

(a) The Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) (Amendment) Act & Rules, 2023 have been notified on 03.08.2023 and 04.08.2023, respectively to strengthen governance, enhance transparency, increase accountability and reform electoral process, etc. in the Multi State Cooperative Societies by supplementing existing legislation and incorporating the provisions of Ninety-seventh Constitutional Amendment.

Many provisions have been introduced via the above amendment to strengthen regulatory oversight and monitoring in the functioning of cooperative societies and prevent financial irregularities therein, inter-alia: -

i. To ensure timely, regular and transparent conduct of elections in the multi-State cooperative societies, provision of Cooperative Election Authority has been made.
ii. Appointment of Co-operative Ombudsman by Central Government to provide a mechanism to address grievances of members.
iii. To improve transparency, appointment of Information Officer by multi-State cooperative societies to provide information to members.
iv. Audit reports of Apex multi-State co-operative societies to be laid in Parliament to improve transparency.
v. Accounting and auditing standards for multi-State cooperative societies to be determined by Central Government to ensure uniformity in accounting and auditing.
vi. To improve governance and transparency, annual report of multi-State cooperative societies to include Board decisions which are not unanimous.
vii. Central Government to determine prudential norms (liquidity, exposure, etc.) for multi-State co-operative societies in the business of thrift and credit.
viii. To curb nepotism and favouritism in multi-State co-operative societies, the Director of a multi-State cooperative society shall not be present in the discussion and vote on matters where he or his relatives are an interested party.
ix. Additional grounds for disqualification for directors have been made to improve governance.
x. Provisions for Investment of funds by the multi-State cooperative societies have been redefined to ensure safer investments and remove references to colonial era securities.
xi. To have more financial discipline and transparency, the board of multi-State co-operative societies to constitute Committee for Audit and Ethics along with other committees.
xii. For strengthening governance, criteria for appointment of Chief Executive Officer (CEO) stipulated.
xiii. To enhance democratic decision making in the multi-State cooperative societies, quorum has been prescribed for board meetings.
xiv. Central Registrar to conduct inquiry if he gets information that business is being conducted in a fraudulent manner or for unlawful purposes.
xv. If registration obtained by misrepresentation, fraud, etc., provision for winding up of a multi-State cooperative society after giving opportunity of being heard.
xvi. To discourage members from acting against collective interests of the multi-State co-operative societies, the minimum period of expulsion of an expelled member of a multi-State co-operative society has been increased from 1 year to 3 years.
xvii. To prevent only a few members benefitting from resources of the society, Institutions with majority equity shares held by the members of multi-State co-operative societies or their relatives, would not be considered as subsidiary institution.

(b) The "Tribhuvan" Sahkari University (TSU) addresses the needs of cooperatives by integrating advanced, simulation, and real-life case-study-based pedagogy for management

subjects to understand real-life managerial issues and solutions, thereby preparing participants with real-world strategic decision-making skills. Concurrently, the curriculum also aligns to develop cutting-edge digital competencies for using the latest digital tools and technologies. This dual focus ensures that graduates and trainees are equipped with both the managerial acumen and the digital tools necessary to drive efficiency, innovation, and productivity in their work areas.

(c) The following provisions have specifically been introduced for strengthening the audit process of Multi-State Cooperative Societies:

i. A provision for Concurrent Audit has been introduced for Multi-State Cooperative Societies with turnover/deposits of more than 500 crore rupees from a panel of auditors approved by Central Registrar. Concurrent audit will ensure early detection of fraud or irregularities, if any, and accordingly prompt course corrections can be made.
ii. Following two panels of auditors for Multi-State Cooperative Societies have been notified:

1) Panel of auditors for multi-State cooperative societies having an annual turnover/ deposit (as the case may be) of up to five hundred crore rupees for carrying out Statutory Audit.
2) Panel of auditors for multi-State cooperative societies having an annual turnover/ deposit (as the case may be) of more than five hundred crore rupees for carrying out Statutory and Concurrent Audit.

A provision has also been introduced for determination of accounting and auditing standards for multi-State cooperative societies by Central Government. Further, it has been provided that every multi-State cooperative society shall file its annual returns with the Central Registrar through the online CRCS portal under section 120A of the Act, within six months from the close of the accounting year, containing the following information prescribed under section 120 of the Act:

i. annual report of the activities including details of board decisions which were not unanimous;
ii. audited statements of accounts;
iii. plan for surplus disposal as approved by the general body;
iv. list of amendments to the bye-laws of the multi-State co-operative society;
v. declaration regarding date of holding of general body meeting and conduct of elections where due;
vi. disclosure regarding employees who are relatives of Members of board;
vii. declaration of any related party transactions by the board of directors; and
viii. any other information required by the Central Registrar in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made there under.

Non-submission of such returns may constitute a ground for disqualification under the provisions of section 43 of the Act.

(d) A comprehensive National Cooperative Database (NCD) has been developed by Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India, with the support of States / UTs. The NCD portal was launched on 08th March, 2024. This database provides a single-point access to information on over 8.4 lakh cooperatives across the country. As per NCD portal, as of 15.11.2025, out of total 8.45 lakh Cooperative Societies across the country, 6.56 lakh are functional, 1.39 lakh are non-functional and 48,537 are under liquidation.

The Ministry of Cooperation has taken proactive measures to convert Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), Dairy, and Fisheries Cooperatives into multi-purpose cooperative societies. This initiative aims to enhance business diversification, strengthen financial sustainability, and prevent closures by enabling cooperatives to engage in a wider range of economic activities. The NCD is used for identification of gaps in the geographical spread of cooperatives, including both covered and uncovered gram panchayats and formation of 2 lakh new multipurpose PACS, Dairy and Fishery cooperative societies. Defunct Societies are to be liquidated to form new MPACS wherever possible.

Additionally, the Ministry of Cooperation has set up Co-operative Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development Fund under section 63A of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) (Amendment) Act, 2023 for revival of sick multi-State cooperative societies and providing assistance for meeting infrastructural requirement.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COOPERATION

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1926
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th December, 2025

Registrar of Cooperative Societies

1926 # Shri Shambhu Sharan Patel:

Will the Minister of COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the specific benefits expected from computerization of the office of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS);

(b) whether any provision has been made in the plan for hardware purchase, software development and maintenance/upgrade activities; and

(c) the manner in which the computerization initiative will improve the functioning and services provided by RCS offices in the States and Union Territories?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COOPERATION
(SHRI AMIT SHAH)

(a): The project of Computerisation of RCS of States/UTs is a part of the umbrella project of "Strengthening Cooperatives Through IT Interventions" of the Ministry. The benefits expected from the project are to bring efficiency and accountability in their working that will lead to enhancing the ease of doing business for Cooperative Societies and create a digital ecosystem for transparent & paperless transactions of cooperative societies with the RCS offices in all States/UTs.

(b) Yes, Sir, provisions have been made in the project to provide financial assistance to States/UTs for hardware purchase, software development and maintenance/upgrade activities.

(c) The functioning and services provided by RCS offices in the States/UTs will improve in the following manner: -

i. Complete paperless functioning of RCS offices
ii. Information Technology (IT)-oriented workflow, compliant with States / UTs Cooperative Act & Rules
iii. Enhanced efficiency, accountability and transparency of work in RCS offices
iv. Improved Analytics & Management Information System (MIS).

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COOPERATION

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1927
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2025

DEMAND FOR ORGANIC WHEAT AND PULSES

1927. DR. DINESH SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for organic wheat and pulses in the market; and
(b) if so, the manner in which National Cooperative Organics Limited (NCOL) would benefit the farmers of organic wheat and Tur dal?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COOPERATION
(SHRI AMIT SHAH)

(a): Yes Sir, there is a significant and steadily growing demand for organic wheat and pulses in the Indian market. Consumer preference is shifting towards chemical-free, traceable and sustainably grown food, especially in urban and semi-urban centres. Rising health awareness, increasing household incomes, and trust in certified organic supply chains have further boosted demand.

(b): National Cooperative Organics Limited (NCOL), through its Bharat Organics brand, is ensuring that organic wheat and tur dal farmers get better prices, assured procurement, reduced input costs, stronger certification support, and nationwide market access. NCOL is undertaking several measures to directly benefit farmers engaged in organic wheat and tur dal cultivation as follows:

i) Direct Procurement by Bharat Organics

Procurement of organic wheat and pulses is done directly from certified farmers, ensuring:

- Transparent pricing
- On-time payments
- Reduction of post-harvest losses
- No exploitation by middlemen

ii) MSP-plus Pricing

Farmers receive premium prices over conventional MSP due to direct procurement without intermediaries. This ensures higher and stable income for organic growers.

iii) Assured Market Linkage

Through modern trade, government outlets, e-commerce and institutional buyers, NCOL is expanding market access, enabling large scale procurement of organic wheat and pulses.

iv) Cluster-Based Organic Farming Model

NCOL supports farmer producer organisations (FPOs) and cooperative societies to adopt certified organic practices, reducing per-acre input costs and improving soil health.

v) Certification & Traceability Support

Support is provided for NPOP certification, testing, and digital traceability so farmers do not bear the financial burden of compliance. This increases market acceptance and export potential.

vi) Brand-Led Value Addition

Under the Bharat Organics label, products are cleaned, processed, packed and sold across D2C, e-commerce and retail networks. This value addition brings higher returns to farmers through cooperative-based marketing.

vii) Training & Capacity Building

Farmers are trained in organic methods, soil regeneration, pest management, and residue-free cultivation, improving long-term productivity and reducing chemical dependency.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COOPERATION

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1928
ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2025

The National Cooperation Policy, 2025 and Education

1928# Shri Mokariya Rambhai:
Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita:
Shri Narhari Amin:

Will the Minister of COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the specific mechanisms that the National Cooperative Policy, 2025 propose to maintain democracy and trust in cooperatives;
(b) how the Ministry will standardise curriculum and pedagogy for cooperative education under the new Policy;
(c) whether the Tribhuvan Sahkari University (TSU) has begun the process of recruiting its first Vice-Chancellor post-August 2025; and
(d) the outcome assessment of the adoption of Model Bye-Laws for PACS across all States except the State of West Bengal?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COOPERATION
(SHRI AMIT SHAH)

(a) The details of the specific mechanisms proposed in the National Cooperative Policy (NCP), 2025 to maintain democracy and trust in cooperatives are reproduce below as given in following sub-sections of NCP-

3.1.1 Encourage States/UTs to suitably amend their respective Cooperative Societies Acts and Rules to provide autonomy, enhance the ease of doing business and good governance in order to:

3.1.1.1 ensure autonomous functioning and democratic member control,

3.1.1.3 ensure free and fair elections of Board of Directors and office bearers,

3.1.1.4 ensure transparent recruitment processes,

3.1.4. Encourage States/UTs to completely digitalize all processes of States' Registrar offices (as provisioned in their respective Acts) to make them paperless to:

3.1.4.1. Facilitate all types of communications and interactions with cooperative societies with the Registrar offices through online digital means, such as web portals, e-mail messaging, mobile phone-based messaging, etc.,

6.1.4. Facilitate the development and adoption of model bye-laws for cooperatives across different tiers and sectors with a focus on strengthening members to:

6.1.4.1. ensure the active participation of members,

6.1.4.2. make provision for a mechanism that collects member-centric feedback and promote the activation of dormant members,

6.1.4.3. promote membership among women and weaker sections of the community

6.1.4.4. ensure centrality of members in decision-making,

6.1.4.5. ensure transparent and corruption-free organizational governance,

6.1.4.6. promote the induction of young and qualified manpower for various positions.

(b) The University will serve as the apex institution for cooperative education and training. It will strive to implement standardized curricula and teaching methodologies through its affiliated institutions, Centres of Excellence, and outlying campuses across the country.

(c) The appointment process for the first Vice-Chancellor (VC) of the Tribhuvan Sahkari University (TSU) was initiated in the first week of July 2025 itself. Advertisement for inviting applications for the post of the Vice-Chancellor issued in National Dailies from 12th July 2025 to 11th August 2025, through the e-Samarth portal of the Ministry of Education.

Search-cum-Selection Committee has been constituted as per the Statutes of the University.

(d) In order to link PACSs with central schemes like PM-KISAN, PMKSK, and PMBJK, Government, in consultation with all the stakeholders, including States/ UTs, National Level Federations, State Cooperative Banks (StCBs), District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs), etc., has prepared and circulated Model Byelaws for PACS to all the States/ UTs, which enable PACS to undertake more than 25 business activities, improve governance, transparency and

accountability in their operations. Ministry of Cooperation has taken multiple measures to integrate Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) with PM-KISAN and other Central schemes like PMKSK, and PMBJK; with a view to making PACS local-level service delivery hubs for farmers. These include:

1. **ERP-enabled Convergence with Farmer Databases:** The Centrally Sponsored Project on Computerization of PACS provides a uniform ERP-based platform by integrating national portals such as PM-KISAN, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samriddhi Kendra(PMKSK), interest subvention, fertiliser and seed distribution, PDS outlets, LPG/Petrol/Diesel dealerships, custom hiring, PM Jan Aushadhi Kendras, Common Service Centres, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), etc.

2. **Multi-Sectoral Scheme Linkages:** PACS have also been enabled to participate in a range of Central schemes, including:

i. PACS as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samriddhi Kendras (PMKSK) providing fertilizers, pesticides and various other agri inputs to farmers under one roof. So far, 38,330 PACS have been upgraded into PMKSKs.

ii. PACS as Common Service Centers (CSCs) to deliver more than 300 e-services such as banking, insurance, electricity bill payments, health services, legal services, etc. to rural citizens; etc. So far, 51,183 PACS have started functioning as CSC.

iii. PACS as Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras (PMBJK) to ensure availability of quality generic medicines to rural citizens at affordable prices. So far, 799 PACS have got Store Codes from PMBI and are ready to function as PMBJK.

iv. PACS made eligible for Retail Petrol/ Diesel outlets: Government has allowed PACS to be included in the Combined Category 2 (CC2) for allotment of retail petrol/ diesel outlets.

v. PACS given permission to convert bulk consumer petrol pumps into retail outlets: The existing bulk consumer licensee PACS have been given a one-time option by Oil Marketing Companies to convert into retail outlets. As per information shared by OMCs, 117 wholesale consumer pump licensee PACS from 5 States have given consent for conversion into Retail Outlets, out of which 59 PACS have been commissioned by the OMCs.

vi. PACS made eligible for LPG Distributorship for diversifying its activities: Government has now allowed PACS to apply for LPG Distributorships. This will give PACS an option to increase their economic activities and diversify their income stream.

vii. PACS have been made eligible to carry out Operations & Maintenance (O&M) of piped water supply schemes in rural areas. As per information received from States/ UTs, 763 PACS have been identified/ selected by 11 States/ UTs to provide O&M services at Panchayat/ Village level.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COOPERATION

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1929
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER 2025

Restructuring of Cooperative Societies in Bihar

1929. Shri Akhilesh Prasad Singh:

Will the Minister of COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been introduced to restructure cooperative societies in the State of Bihar, aiming to enhance rural economic outputs;
(b) how effective the training and Government subsidies have been in improving operational transparency and member engagement; and
(c) what challenges remain and what new policies are underway to ensure the financial stability of cooperatives?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COOPERATION
(SHRI AMIT SHAH)

(a) Government has taken several measures to strengthen cooperative societies and enhance rural economic outputs across the country including the State of Bihar. Approval of the plan to establish 2 lakh new Multipurpose PACS (M-PACS), Dairy and Fishery Cooperatives with the aim to expand the cooperative structure and make access to credit, storage and marketing facilities far more convenient for farmers across the country including the State of Bihar. Bihar has registered significant progress, with 4,518 such cooperative societies formed up to 15th November 2025. Bihar is also an active participant in the Centrally Sponsored PACS Computerisation Project, with 4,460 out of 4,495 PACS already onboarded onto the ERP-based common national software which improves efficiency, accountability, and linkages with DCCBs and StCBs. Bihar is also part of larger cooperative reforms such as the adoption of Model Bye-laws for PACS, which empower them to undertake over 25 diversified business activities including agri-input supply, storage, procurement, dairy, fishery, and essential rural services. PACS are developed as hubs for delivering benefits from schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana(PMFBY), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samriddhi Kendra (PMKSK), interest subvention, fertiliser and seed distribution, PDS outlets, LPG/Petrol/Diesel dealerships, custom hiring, PM Jan Aushadhi Kendras, Common Service Centres, etc.. and Integration with the state specific portal like, Bhulekh portal (In U.P and M.P), e-KYC and e-Uparjan (M.P), e-Crop, CCRC (Andra Pradesh) and other schemes of other States and also with the Cooperative Banking systems. Various steps taken to convert PACS into multi-service centres for farmers in Bihar, are as under:

- Under State Plan in Bihar, 7,221 Godowns have been constructed in PACS throughout the state creating storage capacity of 17.14 Lakh MT, thereby fortifying the physical infrastructure. 278 Godowns carrying storage capacity of 2.49 lakh MT have been sanctioned during present FY 2025-26. Further, 36 PACS with capacity of 1,33,500 MT

have been identified by Cooperative Department, Govt. of Bihar under the World's Largest Grain Storage Plan (WLGSP).

- 5256 PACS are functioning as Common Service Centres providing services on banking education, Digi Pay, IRCTC, Electricity bill, KVK crop health care etc.
- 12 PACS have applied for petrol/diesel retail outlets in CC2/open category, and 05 PACS have been selected by Oil Marketing Companies.
- Out of 412 applications received from PACS as PM Jan Aushadhi Kendras, drug license has been issued to 30 PACS and currently 21 Jan Aushadhi Kendra are operational in PACS.
- 2271 PACS have fertilizer license, out of which 1681 PACS have been upgraded as PM Kisan Samriddhi Kendras. These Kendras provides additional services such as soil testing, training etc.
- Under Financial Inclusion Fund, NABARD and Bihar State Cooperative Bank have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1.76 cr for 785 micro-ATMs during FY 2024-25 and Rs.53.77 lakh for 239 micro-ATMs in FY 2025-26. Further, Rs. 22.11 lakh has been sanctioned for conducting 390 Financial Literacy Awareness Programmes (FLAPs) to DCCBs for organizing FLAPs for dissemination of financial literacy to rural population including farmers. During FY 2025-26, 130 FLAPs with grant assistance of Rs. 7.53 lakh have been sanctioned to DCCBs for conducting financial literacy under FIF (Financial Inclusion Fund).
- As per National Cooperative Database (NCD), out of 7,398 PACS working as Custom Hiring Centres in country, 2,661 centres are working in Bihar.

(b) Training and capacity-building programmes implemented through the National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT) and its network of RICMs and ICMs aimed at strengthening governance, transparency, and member engagement in cooperative institutions. These programmes have resulted in demonstrable improvements in operational efficiency and professional competence across several States. Since the inception of the Ministry of Cooperation, NCCT institutes have trained 9,82,787 participants through 15,919 training programmes. With respect to the State of Bihar, RICM Patna, under NCCT, has trained 43,290 participants across various training programmes, covering a wide range of cooperative sectors. NCCT provided training programme for the secretaries of on boarded PACS in CSC Portal for providing 300 online services to the PACS members. Under this, 57 programmes were conducted in Bihar and 2096 PACS secretaries were trained in 2024-25. Through this training several PACS reported measurable benefits, enhanced service delivery, increased footfall, and improved inclusion of youth and women.

Government subsidies provided through schemes such as Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF), Agriculture Marketing Infrastructure (AMI), Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) for creating warehouses, custom hiring centers, primary processing units and other agri-infrastructure for grain storage at PACS level will reduce wastage of food grains and transportation costs, enable farmers to realize better prices for their produce and meet various agricultural needs at the PACS level itself.

Further, NCDC has been providing financial assistance to the cooperative sector under its Corporation - sponsored schemes, covering a wide range of notified commodities and services,

as amended from time to time. In recent years, NCDC has introduced sector-specific schemes and focused products to align with the evolving needs of the cooperative sector, with special emphasis on women empowerment, digitization of cooperatives, and rural healthcare.

The combined impact of training and subsidies has resulted in improved transparency, better service delivery, and higher participation of members in cooperative activities

(c) The Ministry of Cooperation, since its inception has undertaken several important initiatives to improve the financial condition of cooperative societies, enhance their efficiency, and ensure transparency in their functioning, with the vision of "Sahakar se Samriddhi". Despite substantial progress, cooperatives continue to face challenges such as limited professional management capacity, inadequate access to affordable credit, financial constraints in undertaking infrastructure projects, and the need to improve market linkages. To address these issues, the National Cooperation Policy (NCP) 2025 outlines a ten-year roadmap focused on accessible finance, multi-sector expansion, and technology-driven transparency. Financial stability is being further reinforced through measures such as reducing the surcharge for cooperatives with income between ₹1 crore and ₹10 crore from 12% to 7%, lowering the Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) from 18.5% to 15%, and introducing a concessional 15% tax rate for new manufacturing cooperatives established before March 31, 2024. For Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS) and Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs), the permissible limits for cash deposits, payments, loans and loan repayments have been enhanced from ₹20,000 to ₹2 lakh per member, easing their operational flexibility.

Significant financial support has been extended for infrastructure development, including a total outlay of ₹2,925.39 crore for the computerisation of functional PACS. Under the Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) Scheme, margin money requirements for PACS godowns have been reduced from 20% to 10%, subsidy rates have been increased from 25% to 33.33%, and an additional subsidy equal to one-third of the total admissible subsidy is provided for ancillary facilities such as internal roads and weighbridges. The Ministry has also facilitated the disbursal of ₹190 crore to Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) and ₹98 crore to Fish Farmer Producer Organisations (FFPOs) through National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC). Financial stability is being further reinforced through a ₹2,000 crore Government grant to NCDC, enabling mobilisation of ₹20,000 crore for cooperative lending, along with a new ₹24,000 crore NCDC scheme for 29,050 cooperative societies.

Banking reforms, including allowing cooperative banks to adopt one-time settlements, CGTMSE-based collateral-free lending, and the creation of Sahakar Sarathi for providing shared technological services, are improving financial resilience. Efforts to diversify cooperative revenue streams through national multi-state cooperative federations such as BBSSL, NCOL and NCEL, and the establishment of the Tribhuvan Sahkari University (TSU) for professionalising cooperative leadership, are further strengthening the long-term financial stability and governance of cooperatives across the country.

These measures aim to improve financial stability, enhance transparency, diversify revenue streams, and ensure long-term sustainability of cooperatives, including those in Bihar.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COOPERATION

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1930
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER 2025

Member benefits of cooperative societies in Odisha

1930. Smt. Mamta Mohanta:

Will the Minister of COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing special schemes to strengthen cooperatives, Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS), dairy, fisheries and other cooperative institutions in the State of Odisha;
(b) if so, the details of financial assistance, grants and credit facilities provided to various cooperative societies in the State of Odisha, during the last three years;
(c) the district-wise details of the number of registered cooperative societies in the State of Odisha along with the number of active members and beneficiaries; and
(d) the steps being taken by Government in the near future to strengthen the cooperative structure, promote agriculture-based entrepreneurship and strengthen the rural economy?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COOPERATION
(SHRI AMIT SHAH)

(a) Yes Sir. In order to realise the vision of 'Sahakar Se Samriddhi', the Ministry has taken various initiatives for development of Cooperative Sector. One such initiative is approval of the plan to establish new multipurpose PACS/dairy/fisheries cooperatives, aiming to cover all panchayats and villages in the country over the next five years, including the State of Odisha. As of November 15, 2025, a total of 30,083 new PACS, Dairy and Fishery Cooperative Societies have been registered; and 15,793 Dairy and Fisheries Cooperative Societies have been strengthened; 255,881 Gram Panchayats (GPs) are covered by PACS; 87,159 Gram Panchayats are covered by dairy cooperative societies; and 29,964 Gram Panchayats are covered by fisheries cooperative societies. In the State of Odisha total 2,039 new M-PACS (1537), Dairy (451) and Fisheries (51) Cooperative Societies have been registered and 209 Dairy Cooperative Societies are Strengthened. Under the Centrally Sponsored Project for the computerisation of functional PACS, Odisha has been sanctioned 4,240 PACS to be brought onto an ERP-based common national software aimed at improving transparency and operational efficiency. Women and tribal cooperatives in Odisha additionally benefit from national interest subvention schemes of NCDC.

(b) During the last three years, financial assistance, grants and credit facilities extended under national programmes have also been made available to the State of Odisha. NCDC has provided a total of ₹10.74 crore for cooperative development in the State, comprising ₹1.61 crore in 2022–23, ₹3.24 crore in 2023–24 and ₹5.89 crore in 2024–25 (Disbursement by NCDC during

last 5 years is Attached at Annexure-I). Targeted support to women and tribal cooperatives has likewise been extended, with ₹0.20 crore disbursed over this period. This includes ₹35 lakh to the Self-Employment Mahila Cooperative Organisation Ltd., ₹31.80 lakh to Maa Sureswari Farmer Producer Cooperative Society Ltd., ₹2.50 lakh to Swaviman Primary Fisheries Cooperative Society (100% ST members) and ₹9.30 lakh to Gajapati Organic Farmer Producer Cooperative Society Ltd. (100% ST members). Additionally, ₹18.07 crore has been released as Central share to Odisha during FY 2025–26 under the PACS Computerisation Project.

For training and capacity building of about 4106 PACS functionaries, assistance of ₹1.24 crore has been provided to the two Cooperative Training Institutes (CTIs) of Odisha i.e. Agriculture Cooperative Staff Training Institute (ACSTI) and Madhusudan Institute of Cooperative Management (MICM) for 135 training programmes for PACS.

(c) As on 15.11.2025, Odisha has 7,595 cooperative societies and 94,92,273 members across all districts. District-wise Cooperative Societies and Membership details in Odisha are attached as Annexure-II.

(d) Several measures being implemented nationwide, including in Odisha, aimed to strengthen the cooperative structure, promote agriculture-based entrepreneurship and reinforce the rural economy. These include continued implementation of the national plan to establish two lakh new multipurpose PACS, Dairy and Fishery Cooperatives to ensure cooperative presence in all uncovered Panchayats and villages. The rollout of the World's Largest Decentralised Grain Storage Plan will convert PACS into infrastructure and service hubs with godowns, custom hiring centres and primary processing units, improving farmers' post-harvest outcomes. Digital modernisation efforts across the sanctioned PACS in Odisha will continue under the PACS Computerisation Project, enhancing transparency and operational efficiency. Adoption of Model Bye-laws is being encouraged so that PACS can diversify into more than 25 economic activities such as PMKSKs, CSCs and PMBJKs.

Significant financial support has been extended for infrastructure development, including a total outlay of ₹2,925.39 crore for the computerisation of functional PACS. Under the Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) Scheme, margin money requirements for PACS godowns have been reduced from 20% to 10%, subsidy rates have been increased from 25% to 33.33%, and an additional subsidy equal to one-third of the total admissible subsidy is provided for ancillary facilities such as internal roads and weighbridges. The Ministry has also facilitated the disbursal of ₹190 crore to Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) and ₹98 crore to Fish Farmer Producer Organisations (FFPOs) through National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC).

The establishment of national multi-state cooperative institutions—NCOL, NCEL and BBSSL—will further support market access, branding, procurement and value-chain participation for primary producers and the establishment of the Tribhuvan Sahkari University (TSU) for professionalising cooperative leadership, are further strengthening the long-term financial stability and governance of cooperatives across the country, including Odisha.

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Annexure-I

Last 5 Years Activity wise Disbursement in Odisha

(Rs.in crore)

S. No	Activity	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25			2025-26 (as on 25.11.2025)					Total
		Loan	Grant	Total	Loan	Grant	Total	Loan	Grant	Total	Loan	Grant	Total	Loan	Grant	Total	Loan	Grant	Total	Loan	Grant	Total
1	Marketing	0.64	0.16	0.80	0.50	0.13	0.63			-			-	0.40		0.40			-	1.54	0.29	1.83
2	SERVICE COOP.			-	3.02		3.02			-			-	0.20		0.20			-	3.22	-	3.22
3	DAIRY & LIVE STOCK			-			-			-	0.28	0.01	0.29	0.28	0.11	0.39		0.13	0.13	0.56	0.25	0.81
4	FPO			-		0.27	0.27		1.14	1.14		2.04	2.04		1.95	1.95		1.16	1.16	-	6.56	6.56
5	FISHERIES			-		0.15	0.15		0.07	0.07		0.04	0.04			-			-	-	0.26	0.26
6	FISHERIES FPO (FFPO)			-			-		0.40	0.40		0.87	0.87		2.47	2.47		0.84	0.84	-	4.58	4.58
7	STORAGE			-			-			-			-	0.33	0.15	0.48	0.28	0.10	0.38	0.61	0.25	0.86
	Total	**0.64**	**0.16**	**0.80**	**3.52**	**0.55**	**4.07**	**-**	**1.61**	**1.61**	**0.28**	**2.96**	**3.24**	**1.21**	**4.68**	**5.89**	**0.28**	**2.23**	**2.51**	**5.93**	**12.18**	**18.11**

District-wise Cooperative Societies and Membership in Odisha

Annexure-II

District	Cooperatives	Total Member's	Total_PACS	PACS_Member's	Total_Dairy	Dairy_Member's	Total_Fishery	Fishery_Member's
ANUGUL	185	260,838	128	247,476	17	875	7	2,041
BALANGIR	280	252,344	185	230,945	54	7,813	2	121
BALESHWAR	381	544,988	190	477,940	95	8,960	54	7,831
BARGARH	406	264,307	132	252,065	210	2,702	7	1,039
BHADRAK	298	405,503	133	364,352	107	8,621	47	8,008
BOUDH	99	115,005	46	109,855	16	391	1	-
CUTTACK	674	586,707	284	393,373	230	14,638	81	7,494
DEOGARH	55	70,283	41	67,216	6	296	5	1,570
DHENKANAL	202	254,964	116	236,478	6	338	34	2,778
GAJAPATI	133	63,678	99	51,520	5	371	5	910
GANJAM	580	472,949	419	414,091	13	1,819	91	22,469
JAGATSINGHAPUR	541	381,710	135	251,429	291	16,858	40	18,889
JAJAPUR	252	323,358	194	315,200	14	740	22	2,632
JHARSUGUDA	99	78,787	44	68,646	37	1,989	8	2,736
KALAHANDI	252	298,133	160	273,898	31	4,033	13	1,315
KANDHAMAL	103	237,288	76	162,265	-	-	2	155
KENDRAPARA	286	574,065	140	397,582	90	6,199	31	6,463
KENDUJHAR	229	269,079	137	242,273	32	1,769	12	1,465
KHORDHA	405	301,474	164	235,141	23	2,205	83	19,784
KORAPUT	145	234,492	97	215,830	10	506	5	1,476
MALKANGIRI	82	130,456	55	118,907	4	134	18	2,360
MAYURBHANJ	260	347,479	202	337,461	3	102	22	2,086
NABARANGPUR	158	173,398	91	168,677	53	3,153	9	961
NAYAGARH	198	236,264	183	234,523	-	-	-	-
NUAPADA	89	95,147	69	89,308	2	46	5	592
PURI	538	398,759	228	313,603	133	14,247	146	26,569
RAYAGADA	116	143,965	96	138,825	8	356	3	260
SAMBALPUR	140	167,511	78	159,570	49	2,407	7	1,477
SONEPUR	170	100,863	72	91,532	48	3,714	-	-
SUNDARGARH	239	1,708,479	146	1,639,055	-	-	9	1,515
	7,595	**9,492,273**	**4,140**	**8,299,036**	**1,587**	**105,282**	**769**	**144,996**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COOPERATION

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1931
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2025

POTATO SUPPLY CHAIN

1931. DR. SIKANDER KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between Banas Dairy and BBSSL align with Government cooperation among Cooperatives and Sahakar Se Samriddhi visions;
(b) whether any specific contractual mechanisms are put in place to ensure that small holder potato growers receive certified seeds and fair share of market price;
(c) whether Government is planning to prepare any roadmap for replicating this model in other major potato producing States, if so, the details thereof; and
(d) the measures being taken to ensure long-term sustainability of seed-potato supply chain including farmer training, post-harvest handling and risk-management tools?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COOPERATION
(SHRI AMIT SHAH)

(a): Yes, Sir, the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between Banas Dairy and BBSSL aligns with the Government's Sahakar Se Samriddhi vision by fostering cooperative-to-cooperative collaboration, improving farmer incomes, strengthening market linkages, and advancing modern agricultural practices, including certified seed production. This MoU aims to establish a comprehensive "seed-to-market" potato value chain that facilitates the production of certified, disease-free seed potatoes while promoting scientific cultivation methods, contract farming arrangements and efficient market linkages. Under the MoU, BBSSL will use Banas Dairy's tissue culture and aeroponic facilities while Banas Dairy will provide technical and market support.

(b): Yes, Sir. The MoU includes mechanisms to ensure:

- Production and supply of certified and disease-free seed potatoes,
- Equitable supply at competitive prices,
- Quality control and traceability,
- Farmer market linkage through Banas Dairy's processing and marketing network,
- Buy-back arrangements wherever feasible, and
- Capacity building through training and extension services

(c): Yes Sir, the model is presently implemented as a pilot initiative. Based on its outcomes, the feasibility of replication in other major potato-producing states can be explored in consultation with concerned State Governments and cooperative institutions.

(d): Yes Sir, the following measures are being undertaken to ensure long-term sustainability of seed-potato supply chain including farmer training, post-harvest handling and risk-management tools:

- Farmer training: training programs on scientific cultivation, sustainable practices and storage;
- Post-harvest management: development of cold storage linkage, grading and handling systems;
- Risk management: provision of certified seeds, promotion of crop diversification, buy-back where feasible, and market linkage through cooperatives.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COOPERATION

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1932
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2025

Preparing the National Cooperative Database

1932 Shri Neeraj Shekhar:

Will the Minister of COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is preparing a National Cooperative Database for cooperative societies;
(b) if so, the details of the points/issues covered in preparing the cooperative database and the timeline set for its preparation; and
(c) the steps taken by Government to prepare a database in the cooperative sector and the objectives thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COOPERATION
(SHRI AMIT SHAH)

(a) &(b) Yes Sir. A National Cooperative Database (NCD) has been developed by Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India, with the support of States / UTs. The NCD portal was launched on 08th March, 2024. This database provides a single-point access to information on over 8.4 lakh cooperatives across the country. Further improvements and new data sets with functionalities are added in the NCD as per requirement and is a continuous process.

(c) The National Cooperative Database (NCD) aims to create a comprehensive repository of information on cooperative societies across country. The NCD has been developed in three phases. In Phase-I, completed in February 2023, about 2.64 lakh primary cooperative societies in agriculture, dairy, and fisheries were mapped, with help from district registrar offices and 500 local interns from AICTE. Phase-II involved mapping National Cooperative Societies/Federations and their linkages with state and district levels, gathering data from various cooperative banks and federations. In Phase-III, initiated in May 2023, the database was extended to over 5.3 lakh cooperative societies in other sectors, with data entries completed by almost all States/UTs through their respective RCSs offices. The National Cooperative Database is openly accessible at https://cooperatives.gov.in.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1933
ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

Funds for Kishanganj branch of Aligarh Muslim University

1933 **# Shri Imran Pratapgarhi:**

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

(a) the total fund released so far out of the ₹136 crore approved in 2013 for the Kishanganj branch of Aligarh Muslim University (AMU);

(b) the reasons behind remaining fund not being released so far and the expected timeline for its release; and

(c) whether Government is considering closing the said branch or whether concrete steps are being taken to fully operationalize it?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR)

(a) to (c): Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) is an autonomous institution, established by Acts of Parliament and it is governed by its own Acts, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations etc. made thereunder and it is competent to take decision in academic and administrative matters of the University including its Kishanganj center.

Ministry of Education releases block grant to University Grants Commission (UGC) under “Grants to Central Universities” which in turn allocates funds to Central Universities, including AMU, based on their realistic requirements, expenditure incurred during the previous year as well as availability of funds. The detail of funds released to AMU by UGC during the last three years is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Fund Released
2022-23	1584.29
2023-24	1575.48
2024-25	1618.00

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1934
ANSWERED ON 17/12/2025

Dropout of school children in rural areas

1934 **Shri I.S. Inbadurai:**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the continuing challenges related to dropout rates among children in rural areas and villages across various States during the last three years and the current year;
(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, along with the key factors contributing to such dropouts;
(c) whether Government has undertaken specific measures and allocated funds during the last three years and the current year to address these concerns, particularly focusing on improving retention in rural schools; and
(d) if so, the details of these interventions, including number of children who dropped out during this period and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (d) The key reasons for drop out as identified by States/UTs include migration, socio economic condition of families, domestic responsibilities on children, lack of interest of children, poor health of children, etc.

The Department of School Education and Literacy is implementing Samagra Shiksha, an integrated scheme for school education in 2018-19 covering the entire gamut from pre-school to class XII. The scheme has also been aligned with the recommendations of NEP 2020 to ensure that all children have access to quality

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

Samagra Shiksha supports all States and UTs for different interventions like composite school grant to every school for providing a conducive learning environment, grants for science labs, libraries, sports and physical activities, support for Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan, ICT and digital initiatives, School Leadership development programme, remedial teaching for academically weaker students, etc.

In order to reduce dropout the scheme includes the provision of opening and strengthening of new schools up to senior secondary level; construction of school buildings and additional classrooms; setting up, up-gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas; setting up of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas; free uniforms, free text books, transport allowance, undertaking enrolment & retention drives, construction of hostels under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan for unsaturated ST population, reimbursement under RTE Act, various qualitative components, strengthening of teacher education and strengthening of DIETs/BRCs/CRCs, provision of ICT.

Under the student-oriented component for the children with special needs of the scheme, financial assistance is provided for identification and assessment of children with special needs, aids and appliances, braille kits and books, appropriate teaching learning material and stipend to girl students with disability etc.

Under Samagra Shiksha scheme, provision has been made also for giving preference to Special Focus Districts (SFDs), Educationally Backward Blocks (EEBs), LWE (Left Wing Extremism) affected districts, and aspirational districts while planning interventions.

Government has also taken initiatives such as Vidya Samiksha Kendra (VSK) and implementation of Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry (APAAR) ID to monitor the drop out and other education indicators. VSK has been developed with strategies designed to enhance the effectiveness of monitoring of educational initiatives and their eventual outcomes. A key feature of VSK is tracking of dropout students, monitoring of students migrating from one school to the other, progress of learning

outcomes and real-time monitoring of various interventions, aimed at improving access, students' academic performance and enhancing teachers' accountability in schools. APAAR, as part of the 'One Nation, One Student ID' programme, is a 12-digit lifelong student ID that is linked to Aadhar.

The details of Central Share allocated under Samagra Shiksha scheme from year 2022-23 to 2025-26 is as under :

(Rs. In Crore)

Scheme Name	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**
Samagra Shikhsa	44493.94	45647.55	47475.67	46744.23

Source : PRABANDH portals.

PM POSHAN Scheme is also implemented in partnership with States/ UTs to arrest the drop out of the children. The overall responsibility for smooth functioning of the scheme lies with the State Governments and UT Administrations The Scheme is providing one hot cooked and nutritious meal to all children studying in Balvatika (just before class-I) and classes I to VIII of Government and Government-aided schools across the country.

The year wise Central Share allocated during last three years and the current year for PM-POSHAN scheme is as under :

(Rs. In Crore)

Scheme Name	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**
PM-Poshan	10233	11600	12467	12500

The dropout rate during the period of last three years is as under :

Level of Education	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**
Primary	7.8	1.9	0.3
Upper Primary	8.1	5.2	3.5
Secondary	16.4	14.1	11.5

Source : UDISE+ Portal

As evident from the above table the dropout rate across different stages of schooling has dropped consistently over the past years.

All States/UTs are being continuously pursued to reduce the dropout rate and number of Out of School Children (OoSC). States/UTs have also been requested to participate in “Bringing Children Back to School” campaign with the full and active engagement of School Management Committees and community involvement through Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Further, Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of schools fall under the purview of the State government. The States/UTs follow different approaches for preventing dropouts which are specific to different regions or communities based on various factors responsible for dropouts. The need for various interventions required to reduce drop out and ensure retention, are worked out every year by the respective State/Union Territory and reflected in their Annual Work plan & Budget (AWP&B). Financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for implementation of AWP&B.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1935

ANSWERED ON 17/12/2025

National cap on increasing fees

1935. Smt. Priyanka Chaturvedi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that fees in urban private unaided schools have increased by over 169 per cent in the last decade, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has conducted or commissioned any independent studies to assess the impact of such sharp fee hikes on middle-class and lower-middle-class families, particularly in urban centres;

(c) whether Government is considering any regulatory framework or national policy to either place an upper ceiling on annual fee hikes or mandate transparency in fee structures; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor and plans to ensure accessibility and affordability of quality education for economically strained urban families?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (d): Education is a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. Schools, other than those owned/funded by the Central Government, are under the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments. Therefore, matters relating to fees charged by private unaided schools and related issues are regulated in terms of the Rules and Instructions of the respective State Government concerned.

However, under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, every child, of the age of six to fourteen years, has a right to free and compulsory elementary education in a neighbourhood school. Section 12(1) (c) of the RTE Act, 2009 mandates reservation in private unaided schools for children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups to the extent of at least 25% seats at the entry level and provision of free and compulsory elementary education to such children till its completion. Also, Section 13 of the RTE Act, 2009, clearly prohibits the collection of any capitation fee.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1936
ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

Menstrual hygiene in Kendriya Vidyalayas

1936 **Shri K.R.N. Rajeshkumar:**

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

(a) whether restrooms in Kendriya Vidyalayas across the country provide access to menstrual hygiene products for girls, if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor;

(b) the State-wise details of access to menstrual hygiene products in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs), including the State of Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether any awareness programs on menstrual hygiene are conducted in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in Tamil Nadu and if so, details thereof; and

(d) the current ratio of Indian-style toilets to Western-style toilets in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in Tamil Nadu and details as to how Government plans to cater to student preferences while ensuring hygiene and convenience?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) & (b) As per information received from Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), all Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) across the country including the state of Tamil Nadu provide access to menstrual hygiene products like Sanitary napkins, handwash and pad disposing dustbins. Most of the KVs are also equipped with Sanitary pad vending machines in toilets of Girls.

(c) & (d) Awareness programmes on menstrual hygiene are conducted from time to time in all KVs across the country including the state of Tamil Nadu. Toilets have been constructed and are being maintained in a manner that ensures hygiene and convenience for students. The details of the awareness programmes on menstrual hygiene conducted recently in KVs in Tamil Nadu and the present ratio of Indian-style toilets to Western-style toilets in these KVs are annexed.

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ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) AND (d) OF THE RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1936 ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025 RAISED BY SHRI K.R.N. RAJESHKUMAR, HON'BLE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT REGARDING "Menstrual hygiene in Kendriya Vidyalayas"

THE DETAILS OF THE AWARENESS PROGRAMMES ON MENSTRUAL HYGIENE CONDUCTED IN KVs IN TAMIL NADU AND THE PRESENT RATIO OF INDIAN-STYLE TOILETS TO WESTERN-STYLE TOILETS IN THESE KVs

S. No.	Name of the KV	Name of the awareness programme conducted	Date of the programme	Current ratio of Indian-style toilets to Western-style toilets
1.	Arakkonam No. I	Menstrual Hygiene Awareness Programme	18.10.2025	15:2
2.	Arakkonam No. II (CISF)	Menstrual Hygiene Awareness Programme	11.11.2025	5:1
3.	Aruvankadu	Menstrual Hygiene Awareness Programme	10.09.2025	7:2
4.	Avadi AFS	Awareness Programme on Adolescent Girls Health and Hygiene	29.08.2025	5:2
5.	Avadi CRPF	Awareness Programme on Adolescent Girls Health and Hygiene	13.08.2025, 12.11.2025	7:2
6.	Avadi HVF	Menstrual Hygiene Awareness Programme	12.11.2025	4:3
7.	Avadi OCF	Menstrual Hygiene Awareness Programme	25.10.2025	15:2
8.	Chennai Anna Nagar	Menstrual Hygiene Awareness Programme	10.09.2025	47:8
9.	Chennai Ashok Nagar	Menstrual Hygiene Awareness Programme	22.09.2025	43:13
10.	Chennai CLRI	Menstrual Hygiene Awareness Programme	03.09.2025, 04.09.2025	14:4
11.	Chennai DGI Complex	Menstrual Hygiene Awareness Programme	12.08.2025, 26.11.2025	13:3
12.	Chennai Gill Nagar	Awareness Programme on Adolescent Girls Health and Hygiene Menstrual hygiene Awareness Programme	10.09.2025	4:3
13.	Chennai IIT	Personal Hygiene and Menstrual Hygiene for Boys & Girls	24.06.2025	33:5
14.	Chennai Island Grounds	Menstrual Hygiene for Girls	24.09.2025, 22.11.2025	20:19
15.	Chennai Minambakkam	YES Personal Hygiene for Girls	16.09.2025	3:2
16.	Coimbatore	Personal Hygiene and Menstrual Hygiene for Boys & Girls	29.07.2025, 18.08.2025	47:3
17.	Cuddalore NLC	Seminar on "Menstrual Hygiene Management" for girls from Class VI to XII	31.10.2025	7:4
18.	Dharmpuri	Menstruation and Hygiene Awareness Programme	07.08.2025	14:3
19.	Dindugal (Gandhigram)	Awareness of Menstrual Hygiene Programme for Adolescent Girls	21.08.2025	14:3
20.	Kalpakkam No. I (DAE Township)	Seminar on "Menstrual Hygiene Management" for girls from Class VI to XII	20.09.2025	45:13

21.	Kalpakkam No. II (SADRAS)	Seminar on "Menstrual Hygiene Management" for girls from Class VI to XII	15.10.2025	13:4
22.	Karaikudi CECRI	Menstruation and Hygiene Awareness Programme	26.11.2025	30:13
23.	Madurai No. I (Narimedu)	Seminar on "Menstrual Hygiene Management" for girls from Class VI to XII	19.09.2025	39:14
24.	Madurai No. II	Menstrual Hygiene Awareness Programme	18.10.2025	10:1
25.	Mandapam CAMP	Menstruation and Hygiene Awareness Programme	08.09.2025	13:10
26.	Nagarcoil	Menstrual and Hygiene and Awareness Programme	14.08.2025	6:1
27.	Ootacamund HPF	Menstrual and Hygiene and Awareness Programme	18.09.2025	28:5
28.	Perambalur	Workshop on Menstrual Hygiene Programme	17.10.2025	2:1
29.	Rameshwaram	Menstruation and Hygiene Awareness Programme	11.08.2025	5:2
30.	Sivaganga	Mensuration and Hygiene Awareness	29.07.2025	6:1
31.	Sulur	Menstrual Hygiene Awareness Programme	15.09.2025	7:1
32.	Tambaram No. I	Menstrual Hygiene Awareness Programme	10.07.2025	27:2
33.	Tambaram No. II	Adolescence Girls Programme and Menstrual Hygiene Awareness Programme	30.09.2025	25:3
34.	Tanjavur AFS	Menstrual Hygiene Awareness Programme	15.07.2025	1:1
35.	Thiruvannamalai	Adolescence Girls Programme and Menstrual Hygiene Awareness Programme	14.10.2025	4:3
36.	Thiruvarur	Menstrual Hygiene Awareness Programme	10.12.2025	4:1
37.	Tiruchirapalli No. I (OE)	Adolescence Girls Programme and Menstrual Hygiene Awareness Programme	16.09.2025	23:6
38.	Tiruchirapalli No. II (HAPP)	Menstrual Hygiene Awareness Programme	28.11.2025	4:1
39.	Golden Rock, Tiruchirappalli	Menstrual Hygiene Awareness Programme	14.11.2025	3:2
40.	Udumalpet	Menstrual Hygiene Awareness Programme	10.11.2025	5:1
41.	Vijainarayanam Skylark (INS)	Adolescence Girls Programme and Menstrual Hygiene Awareness Programme	13.11.2025	14:3
42.	Virudunagar	Personal Hygiene and Menstrual Hygiene for Girls	25.11.2025, 26.11.2025	8:1
43.	Wellington	Adolescence Girls Programme and Menstrual Hygiene Awareness Programme	25.09.2025	5:1
44.	Idayapatti	Adolescence Girls Programme and Menstrual Hygiene Awareness Programme	21.10.2025	4:3
45.	Iluppaikudi	Adolescence Girls Programme and Menstrual Hygiene Awareness Programme	10.11.2025	8:1
46.	Kittampalayam	Menstrual Hygiene Awareness Programme	15.09.2025	24:1

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1937
ANSWERED ON 17/12/2025

Discrepancies in NAAC ratings

1937 **Shri Yerram Venkata Subba Reddy:**

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

(a) whether any instances/cases have come before Government by Institutions/Universities bribing National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) officials or inspection teams for a favourable grade or for other purposes;

(b) if so, details thereof and action taken so far on NAAC officials and such Institutions/Universities, institution-wise; and

(c) what preventive measures Government is going to take to prevent recurrence of such instances?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR)

(a) to (c): National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has taken significant measures to tighten its Assessment and Accreditation (A&A) protocols and has implemented a series of corrective and preventive measures designed to enhance credibility, secure data handling, and ensure ethical conduct throughout the assessment process. These include finalizing peer teams 15 days to a month before visits instead of 2–3 months in advance, making the visits online for colleges and hybrid for universities and recording the proceedings of meetings, scrutinizing and re-confirming the results of Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) by NAAC etc.

For strengthening the Assessment and Accreditation of HEIs, the Government of India constituted a High-Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Radhakrishnan. This Committee considered the introduction of strategic reforms consistent with the vision of the NEP, 2020 and the need for adopting a simple, trust based, objective and rationalized system for approval, accreditation and ranking of HEIs through technology-driven systems. It also considered global best practices on accreditation. The recommendations made by the Committee have been approved by the Ministry. The report of this Committee is available at http://naac.gov.in/images/docs/DrRadhakrishnanCommittee-FinalReport.pdf

Based on the accepted recommendations, NAAC is implementing the reforms in two phases- Introduction of Basic/ Binary Accreditation followed by Maturity Based Graded Levels (MBGLs) to enable (HEIs) to progress towards excellence. NAAC has held outreach programmes and focused consultations with State Higher Education authorities to sensitize them about the new accreditation methodology for HEIs.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1938

ANSWERED ON 17/12/2025

Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan in Uttar Pradesh

1938 **Smt. Geeta alias Chandraprabha:**

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

(a) whether the Ministry has reviewed the implementation of foundational literacy and numeracy interventions under Samagra Shiksha at the national level and if so, the findings regarding student learning outcomes;

(b) whether Uttar Pradesh's performance on key indicators such as teacher availability, digital infrastructure and school preparedness has been analysed; and

(c) whether districts demonstrating learning gaps, including Auraiya wherever relevant, are being considered for strengthened academic-support interventions or targeted monitoring?:

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a): In accordance with the recommendations of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the Government of India launched the National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN Bharat Mission) on 5 July 2021 under the Samagra Shiksha scheme, with the objective of ensuring foundational literacy and numeracy for all children by Grade 2. All 36 States/UTs(including Uttar Pradesh) are implementing NIPUN Bharat Mission. The Ministry reviews the performance of Samagra Shiksha including NIPUN Bharat Mission on a regular basis physically & virtually.

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PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development) has been setup under National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) by Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSE&L). The primary objective of this survey is to evaluate the learning competencies of students in Foundational Literacy, Foundational Numeracy, Language and Mathematics at the end of each of the educational stages i.e. Foundational, Preparatory, and Middle in Grades 3,6 &9. PARAKH is conducted once in three years.

(b): The latest PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 was conducted on 4th December, 2024 by the National Assessment Centre, PARAKH under the aegis of the Ministry of Education. This survey marks a significant advancement in India's assessment framework, aligning with the objectives of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, which emphasizes competency-based learning and assessment reforms. The State/UT (including UP) wise PARAKH 2024 report has been officially released in public domain on 2nd July, 2025. This can be accessed at https://dashboard.parakh.ncert.gov.in/en.

PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan findings highlight a significant improvement in foundational literacy and numeracy skills outcomes, reflecting the positive impact of the NIPUN Bharat Mission across the country. PARAKH survey indicates that learning outcomes of students in Auraiya district of Uttar Pradesh are more than the national average in key foundational subjects in Grade 3.

Subject	Auraiya	Uttar Pradesh	National Average
Language	78%	68%	64%
Mathematics	74%	64%	60%

(c): As per the report of State government of Uttar Pradesh, an adequate number of teachers are available in Primary and Upper Primary Schools. As per UDISE data 2024-25, the Pupil-Teacher Ration at Primary Level is 1:20 and at Upper Primary Level it is 1:28 in Parishadiya Schools. Further to promote Digital infrastructure in Upper Primary Schools, the state is implementing various ICT setups like smart class, ICT labs and Digital Library in a phased wise manner. During the year 2023-24, a total of 3,879 Smart Classes and 3,173 ICT Labs were approved. In 2024-25, 3,530 Smart Classes and 1,515 ICT Labs were approved. Further, for the year 2025-26, approvals include 5,810 Smart Classes and 8,291 ICT Labs.Additionally, 1129 PM Shri Schools (UPS) are also equipped with Digital libraries, Smart Class and ICT Labs.

A-3 months play based ‘ School Peparation Module and Guidelines’ for Grade-I named ‘Vidya Pravesh’ was launched on 29th July, 2021 across the country including Auraiya district of UP. The goal of Vidya Pravesh programme is to promote school preparedness in all children coming to grade-I from diverse backgrounds (Balvatika, Anganwadi Centers (AWCs), at home, private play schools etc.) to ensure a smooth transition of children to Grade-I. From 2022-23 to 2024-25, over 5 lakh students in 111621 schools have benefitted in state of UP

Further, Districts demonstrating learning gaps—including Auraiya, wherever relevant—are being prioritised for strengthened academic support and targeted monitoring. The Govt. of UP is deploying a focused set of interventions: 'Taalika' is enabling structured classroom observations to pinpoint instructional gaps, while spot assessments are supporting mentors during supportive supervision visits to track student learning in real time. These are reinforced through 'Sankul' meetings and monthly review meetings to ensure continuous follow-up and course correction. Additionally, teachers have been trained at the beginning of the academic year, along with district-level academic workshops, equipping them with pedagogic tools and strategies needed for improved classroom implementation. Through this multi-layered approach, districts like Auraiya are receiving targeted academic handholding to accelerate foundational learning improvement.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-1939

ANSWERED ON- 17/12/2025

Mid-Day Meal Scheme now PM POSHAN

1939 SHRI SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools covered for PM POSHAN during last five years, State-wise;

(b) the number of average meal days served;

(c) the number of students actually benefitting versus those enrolled;

(d) the number of cases of food contamination, food poisoning or substandard meal quality reported and the actions taken against responsible officials or contractors; and

(e) funds allocated and spent?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (e): Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) Scheme is one of the foremost rights based Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented in partnership with the States and Union Territories (UTs) for providing one hot cooked and nutritious meal to all children studying in Bal Vatika (just before class-I) and classes I to VIII of Government and Government-aided schools. The overall responsibility for providing hot cooked and nutritious meal to the eligible children lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. For FY 2025-26, budget allocation for the PM Poshan Scheme is Rs. 12,500 crore by Government of India and the State/ UT share as per the sharing pattern is around Rs. 8,500 crore including additional funds for Honorarium to Cook-cum-Helpers and Supplementary Nutrition items. The foodgrain allocation by Government of India is 24.15 lakh MTs which costs around Rs. 9000 crore. Thus overall allocation for the PM Poshan Scheme for FY 2025-26 is more than Rs. 30,000 crore including more than Rs. 21,500 crore made by Government of India.

The State-wise number of schools covered during last five years under the Scheme is at **Annexure**. Under the Scheme, meal is served to children for an average of 220 days per year. Under the Scheme, against the enrolment of 11 crore students on an average 8.5 crore students are availing hot cooked meal on daily basis in more than 10.35 lakh schools in all States/ UTs.

During 2025-26 a total of three (03) cases of food contamination, food poisoning and substandard meal quality were reported. All the children reported ill during these incidents were treated and discharged from hospital and no casualty was reported. The actions in these cases include warning to the concerned NGOs and officers responsible, initiation of departmental proceedings against Principals, Head Masters, suspension and transfer of erring officials and Cook-cum-Helpers, cancellation of contract of suppliers and providing compensation to the beneficiaries if and when required.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (E) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1939 FOR 17.12.2025 ASKED BY HON'BLE MP SHRI SANJAY SINGH REGARDING MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME NOW PM POSHAN.

Schools covered under PM POSHAN Scheme

S.No.	States/UTs	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	45545	45180	44392	44150	43915
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2780	2829	2763	2569	2542
3	Assam	53427	51956	50342	44340	44106
4	Bihar	70180	70333	70392	70869	68357
5	Chhattisgarh	44986	45331	45585	45860	45733
6	Goa	1468	1469	1247	1231	1224
7	Gujarat	34788	32545	32523	32519	32265
8	Haryana	14397	14430	14409	14254	14210
9	Himachal Pradesh	15513	15512	15602	15193	14688
10	Jammu & Kashmir	22205	21952	21845	18142	17959
11	Jharkhand	35773	35590	35537	35480	35496
12	Karnataka	54359	54174	53882	53284	52810
13	Kerala	12324	12325	12037	12024	12025
14	Madhya Pradesh	112908	111757	110058	109212	88204
15	Maharashtra	86499	85718	85648	85616	85299
16	Manipur	3476	3287	3303	3310	3314
17	Meghalaya	11678	11226	11214	11214	11110
18	Mizoram	2511	2495	2495	2499	2507
19	Nagaland	2067	1993	1935	1928	1919
20	Odisha	55525	51146	50862	50618	50483
21	Punjab	19735	19729	19694	19601	19620
22	Rajasthan	66341	67327	67760	70044	68480
23	Sikkim	868	867	867	869	869
24	Tamilnadu	43246	43190	43094	43131	43038
25	Telangana	27329	27380	27303	28807	25901
26	Tripura	6524	6475	4465	4441	4383
27	Uttarakhand	17045	16906	16865	16692	16432
28	Uttar Pradesh	167193	141996	142152	141834	141832
29	West Bengal	83945	83945	83504	82549	81789
30	A&N Islands	332	333	333	333	326
31	Chandigarh	122	122	121	120	116
32	D&N Haveli, Daman & Diu	368	364	335	320	313
33	Delhi	3046	3055	2786	2790	2794
34	Ladakh	817	817	803	793	820
35	Lakshadweep	39	31	30	30	29
36	Puducherry	426	426	424	424	424
	Total	**1119785**	**1084211**	**1076607**	**1067098**	**1035332**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1940
ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

Subject of Mental Health in Indian Knowledge System (IKS)

1940 # **Smt. Darshana Singh:**

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

(a) whether Government proposes to include the subject of mental health in the Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) curriculum in all educational institutions in the country;

(b) whether many States have still not included a mental health-focused IKS curriculum in their curricula;

(c) if so, the steps being taken to include mental health as a subject, especially in view of the increasing number of cases during the last few years; and

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

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR)

(a) to (d): As per the Constitution of India, education is a subject listed in the Concurrent List empowering both the Union government and the State governments to legislate on educational matters.

The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 emphasises on the holistic development of the child and explicitly states that ".... education must develop not only cognitive capacities - both the 'foundational capacities' of literacy and numeracy and 'higher-order' cognitive capacities, such as critical thinking and problem solving – but also social, ethical, and emotional capacities and dispositions".

The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 and the National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCFSE), 2023 place students' well-being, and mental health at the core of their vision for holistic education. These documents emphasise that the development of learners must extend beyond academic achievement to include emotional, social, ethical, physical, and mental dimensions. Accordingly, NEP 2020 and NCFSE 2023 identify Guidance and Counselling as well as rootedness in India and Indian Knowledge System as cross-cutting

themes, to be interwoven throughout curricular content, classroom processes, school culture, and teacher preparation.

A distinctive feature of NCFSE, 2023 is the *Panchakosha* framework. This framework views the human being as an integration of five complementary layers:

- *Annamaya Kosha*, representing the physical body and foundational health;
- *Praṇamaya Kosha*, referring to vitality, breath, and energy regulation;
- *Manomaya Kosha*, which governs emotions, thoughts, feelings, and cognitive processes;
- *Vijnanamaya Kosha*, associated with discernment, wisdom, and deeper understanding; and
- *Anandamaya Kosha*, representing inner joy, harmony, and a sense of connectedness.

Consequently, schools are encouraged to integrate a range of IKS-informed practices, such as yoga, mindfulness, *pranayam*, value-oriented discussions, and reflective activities, within daily routines and learning experiences.

An initiative of Ministry of Education, Manodarpan, under the *Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan* is being taken forward through the Manodarpan Cell, NCERT. The initiative aims to provide psychosocial support to students, teachers and families for mental health and emotional well-being.

Ministry of Education has approved a central sector scheme “Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS)” with an outlay of Rs. 405.78 Cr for the next five year commencing from 01.04.2025 to 31.03.2030. IKS Division has included Mental health as a component in their calls for IKS centres and research projects. Three out of 16 themes for IKS research are directly related to the mental health. They are as follows;

- *ānvīkśikī vibhāg* (Philosophical and Cognitive Sciences)
- *Bhaiṣajya-ārogya vibhāg* (Medicine and Health)
- *śaikṣaṇika - krīḍanīyaka vibhāg* (Edutainment Sciences)

IKS Division has established centres focusing on Mental Health in IIT Mandi and Institute of Science and Spirituality, New Delhi. Also, IKS division has funded 11 projects focusing on mental health.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1941
ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

Shortage of NCERT textbooks

1941 **Shri S. Selvaganabathy:**
Dr. Medha Vishram Kulkarni:
Smt. Ramilaben Becharbhai Bara:
Shri Sat Paul Sharma:
Shri Kanad Purkayastha:

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the shortage of NCERT textbooks, particularly in the remote regions;
(b) the steps taken or proposed by Government to ensure timely availability of NCERT textbooks for all students before the commencement of the academic session;
(c) the mechanism in place to ensure pan-India availability of NCERT textbooks; and
(d) whether any monitoring mechanism has been established to track the printing, supply and delivery of textbooks to schools, if so, details thereof?

ANSWER
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (d): Availability of textbooks across the country as per academic schedule is ensured by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) through different steps involved in the development and printing of textbooks, procurement of paper and distribution. The following steps have been undertaken to ensure the timely availability of NCERT textbooks:

i. **Advanced Demand Forecasting:** NCERT collects data from Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and state education departments/boards to estimate demand well in advance. To make forecasting more realistic, student enrolment has been taken as the base.

ii. **Grant of Copyright Permission:** To ensure easy accessibility to quality resources, NCERT has granted copyright permission to various state government agencies and

also provides technical and educational support to develop and print their own textbooks.

iii. **Streamlined Production and Distribution:** To ensure the availability of all titles at all times by optimising available resources such as storage capacity and the distribution network, the print order is divided into phases to ensure continuous supply and minimise delays.

iv. **Empanelment of Printers and high-quality standards:** To expedite printing and maintain quality standards, NCERT has raised the criteria for the empanelment of printers, requiring the latest machinery.

v. **Digital Availability:** NCERT textbooks are made digitally available free of cost in PDF and other formats on the Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) platform, the NCERT website, and through the e-Pathshala app, ensuring universal access to digital versions.

vi. **Empanelment of Vendors for distribution:** Dedicated booksellers having the experience and capacity to distribute NCERT publications have been empanelled as vendors (bookshops) from different parts of India for the distribution of NCERT textbooks. Nearly 570 vendors are engaged in the sale of NCERT books

vii. **Online sale through NCERT website:** NCERT also provides doorstep delivery in all parts of the country at all PIN codes served by India Post. Students and others desirous of purchasing NCERT textbooks can place orders through the NCERT web portal.

viii. **Collaboration with E-commerce Platforms:** NCERT has engaged major ecommerce platforms like Amazon for faster and wider distribution and to curb unauthorised sales. These platforms serve as dedicated supply chain mechanisms for remote and underserved regions.

NCERT aims to complete the distribution of textbooks before the commencement of the academic session. This is achieved through phased distribution, with priority given to remote and marginalised regions. In recent years, NCERT printed about 5 crore textbooks. For the financial year 2025-26, it has been decided to print about 15 crore textbooks on a continuous basis. To effectively meet the growing demand for NCERT textbooks, a multifaceted approach is implemented, focusing on capacity enhancement, technological integration, strategic partnerships, policy reforms, and feedback-driven planning. This involves expanding storage facilities and enhancing printing capacities to efficiently handle the increased demand for textbooks. Strategic partnerships are established with e-commerce platforms and private logistics providers to facilitate efficient last-mile delivery, ensuring that textbooks reach every corner of the country without delay. This initiative aims to standardise demand, enhance planning accuracy, and eliminate regional disparities in textbook availability. A feedback-driven planning approach is at the core of this strategy, with continuous feedback collected from schools, parents, and vendors. This valuable input helps refine future planning and distribution strategies, making them more responsive to the needs of end users. Collectively, these measures aim to create a robust, efficient supply chain that ensures the timely, uninterrupted availability of NCERT textbooks nationwide.

NCERT has implemented a robust monitoring mechanism that includes an Online Inventory Management System (through a web portal), which provides a centralised facility to track printing status, stock levels, and distribution across all regional centres, strategic distribution centres, and headquarters, ensuring efficient inventory management and informed decision-making. It also enables real-time tracking of consignments, enhancing transparency and reliability in the supply chain. A dedicated portal has been developed and maintained by NCERT for this purpose (www.ncertbooks.ncert@gov.in). Additionally, NCERT maintains continuous communication with all stakeholders, including schools, vendors, and individual students, through this dedicated web portal. This platform facilitates a robust feedback mechanism and periodic reviews, ensuring that any information or complaints regarding shortages of NCERT textbooks in any part of the country are promptly addressed, thereby ensuring smooth and timely availability for all.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1942
ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

Vocational and skill education in schools and colleges

1942 **Shri Raghav Chadha:**

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the lack of industry-linked vocational and skill-based education in schools and higher education institutions;
(b) if so, the steps being taken to integrate vocational training with formal education under the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020; and
(c) whether there is coordination with the Ministry of Skill Development to enhance employability through school and college curricula?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (c): Education is a subject in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Accordingly, both the Government of India and the State Governments are responsible for the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes relating to subject matter of Education.

National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 recommends integration of skill education programmes into mainstream education in all education institutions in a phased manner. Focus areas for skill education are chosen based on skill gap analysis and mapping of local opportunities.

From the middle stages, NEP 2020 envisages the development of multiple 'prevocational' capacities through play and other age-appropriate activities. In the Middle Stage, students are to be exposed to a wide range of forms of work, so that by the Secondary Stage they can acquire specific capacities and skills in vocations of their choice, progress towards gainful employment, and contribute productively to the economy.

The Government of India provides financial assistance to States and UTs for exposure to skill education in Grades VI to VIII and for the introduction of NSQF-aligned skill courses in Grades IX to XII. This support covers introduction of skill education in schools; capacity building of vocational teachers/skill trainers; development of competency-based curricula and teaching-learning materials; creation of systems for monitoring and evaluation; and implementation of innovative projects in skill education. The main aims of this support are to: integrate skill education with general academic education in all schools; enhance the

employability and entrepreneurial abilities of students and provide them structured exposure to the world of work; and generate awareness among students about diverse career options so that they can make informed choices in line with their aptitude, competence and aspirations.

In pursuance of NEP 2020, the Ministry of Education is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha in partnership with all States and Union Territories. Under the Skill Education component of the scheme, so far 138 National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF)-aligned Job Roles have been approved for class IX to XII, which have been developed in consultation with industry and relevant Sector Skill Councils and are approved by the National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). At the Secondary level (Classes IX and X), skill courses are offered as an additional subject, while at the Senior Secondary level (Classes XI and XII), skill courses are offered as compulsory (elective) subject. State Education Boards are being encouraged to become Awarding and Assessing Bodies under NCVET so that they are able to design the skill courses as per local needs and award the certificates to the learners.

The Ministry of Education, in collaboration with IIT Madras and industry partners, have launched the SWAYAM Plus platform in February 2024. The platform offers learning and certification programmes developed jointly with academic and industry experts to support reskilling and upskilling of learners. At present, over 480 Courses across 16 sectors are available on the platform.

The Ministry of Education also implements the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS) to impart on-the-job training and enhance the employability of youth.

The All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) collaborates with industry to design industry-oriented model curricula and skill-based courses, and to promote start-ups and entrepreneurship among students. AICTE has entered into Memoranda of Understanding with various leading industries and organisations to facilitate internships, skilling, and upskilling of students and faculty members, including hands-on training in Industry 4.0 technologies.

The AICTE coordinates with the MSDE and other relevant organisations to align curricula with industry requirements. This coordination includes the integration of skill-based programmes, mandatory internships, vocational degree programmes such as Bachelor of Vocation courses, and collaboration with Sector Skill Councils and industry partners. These measures are aimed at aligning educational outcomes with workforce requirements and enhancing employability through formal education pathways.

Employability Skill module has been included as a part of Job Roles/SWAYAM courses in the curriculum which includes Communication Skills, Self-Management Skills, Information and Communication Technology Skills, Entrepreneurship Skills, and Green Skills.

The Ministry of Education has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), which is being run by the MSDE since 2015 to create an industry ready workforce and enhance the employability skills. The scheme targets schools/college drop outs, out-of-school children and unemployed youths in the age group of 15-45.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1943
ANSWERED ON 17/12/2025

Samagra Shiksha Scheme

1943 # **Dr. Kalpana Saini:**

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

(a) the number of new schools approved in the year 2025 at the primary, upper primary, and secondary levels under the Samagra Shiksha Scheme, the details thereof;

(b) the amount released for the development of infrastructure in these schools; and

(c) the special programs implemented to improve learning outcomes in schools?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) & (b): Education is a subject in the Concurrent list of the Constitution and most of the schools come under jurisdiction of concerned States and UTs. State and UT Governments are the appropriate Governments for opening up of new Schools and upgradation of Schools. However, recognizing the need for central assistance, the Central Government has implemented various schemes/projects for supporting State Governments. These schemes/projects run by the Ministry have been aligned with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020.

The flagship scheme for Central Government assistance to States and UTs is the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha. Financial assistance is provided to all States and UTs for various components under Samagra Shiksha as per norms which includes inter alia approval of New Schools and/or Upgradation of Schools. The States and UTs in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) propose for opening of new schools and/or upgradation of existing Schools. 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 number of new schools approved and/or schools upgraded and funds approved for these Schools during 2025-26 is given in the table below:

S. No.	Item	Number of Schools	Funds approved (Rs. in Lakh)
1	New/Upgraded Upper Primary Schools	54	2398.04
2	New/Upgraded Secondary Schools	120	21813.66
3	New/Upgraded Sr. Secondary Schools	212	48118.40

***Source: PRABANDH 2025-26**

(c): A major objective of Samagra Shiksha is provision of quality education and enhancing learning outcomes of students. In this regard, the following interventions have been undertaken under Samagra Shiksha:

i. National Curriculum Framework for Foundational Stage (NCF FS) has been launched, on the basis of which 'Learning Teaching Material (Jadui Pitara)' and Textbooks for classes I and II have been released.

ii. 'National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE)' launched under which, the curriculum has been aligned with the National Education Policy 2020, emphasizing the 5+3+3+4 design of schooling. This framework addresses the entire educational journey from the foundational to secondary stages. Textbooks for classes 3 to 8 as per NCF-SE (2023) have been released.

iii. National Mission for universalizing Foundational Literacy and Numeracy, known as the National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN BHARAT), has been implemented to ensure that every child attains foundational literacy and numeracy in the early years of schooling.

iv. Vidya Pravesh (VP) is a three-month, play-based school preparation module developed for children entering Grade I. The 12-week module provides developmentally appropriate instruction to strengthen pre-literacy, pre-numeracy, cognitive and social skills. Vidya Pravesh has been institutionalised as an annual calendar, benefiting more than 4.2 crore Grade I children.

v. Learning Enhancement is implemented to improve students' learning outcomes through a comprehensive set of academic interventions. These include Remedial teaching, Teaching-Learning Materials, localised curriculum support, peer-learning initiatives and academic monitoring through State Council of Education Research & Training (SCERTs) and District Institute of Education and Training (DIETs).

vi. National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement (NISHTHA) has been implemented to provide integrated training for school heads and teachers across all levels of schooling, including the training of master trainers for Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE).

vii. National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST) defines the work of teachers and makes explicit elements of high-quality, effective teaching in 21st century schools that will improve educational outcomes for students. NCTE has developed a guiding document that outlines the competencies that teachers should possess to effectively

perform their roles. NPST guiding document is available in 22 Indian Scheduled languages and Braille Version & Audio format.

viii. Under PM e-VIDYA, DIKSHA is the one nation, one digital education infrastructure. All states/UTs have been onboarded in DIKSHA. This digital infrastructure is artificial intelligence based and is highly scalable. This infrastructure is also being utilized for creating Energized Textbooks (ETBs) and presently 7,497 ETBs are published on DIKSHA. There are total of 3,74,460 e-contents available on DIKSHA and eContent available in 135 languages (128 Indian + 7 Foreign Languages).

ix. DTH Channels of SWAYAM PRABHA have been expanded to 200 channels and are for School Education, meant to support and reach those who do not have access to the internet with a total of 92,147 Video Contents equals 30585 hours of telecast received from States/UTs/ABs in 30 languages.

x. PM Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI) is a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at developing more than 14,500 selected schools as exemplar institutions that provide leadership to neighbouring schools and showcase the implementation of initiatives under the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020.

xi. District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) are being developed as centres of excellence in a phased manner in the next five years for strengthening teacher training.

Further, PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan (earlier known as National Achievement Survey) measures Learning Outcomes in rural/urban areas. PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 was conducted on 4th December, 2024 to understand the baseline performance among students at the end of the Foundational, Preparatory and Middle Stages in grade 3, 6 and 9. National, State and District level reports for PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 are available at https://dashboard.parakh.ncert.gov.in/en.

The findings of PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 highlight a significant improvement as compared to National Achievement Survey 2021 in foundational literacy and numeracy skills, thereby reflecting the positive impact of the initiatives taken**.**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-1944
ANSWERED ON - 17/12/2025

Promotion of classical langauges

1944 Shri Meda Raghunadha Reddy :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken for the promotion and propagation of Classical Languages (Tamil, Sanskrit, Kannada, Telugu, Malayalam, and Odia);
(b) the details of language-wise levels of grants and expenditures on each of the six languages;
(c) the number of the professional chairs of Classical Languages set up across various central Universities;
(d) whether Government intends on taking special measures for the promotion of Telugu language and literature; and
(e) whether Government plans to accord Classical status to the Pali language in light of its ancient origins and literary heritage?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR)

(a) & (b): The policy of the Government is to promote all Indian languages including classical languages. Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysuru a subordinate office under Ministry of Education 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. Recently, Government of India has declared five new classical languages viz. Assamese, Marathi, Bengali, Pali and Prakrit. Funds are provided as per the requirement and utilisation. The details of funds allocated for the following Classical Languages are given below:

Year	Funds allocated (Rs. in lakhs)				
	Kannada	Tamil	Odia	Malayalam	Telugu
2021-22	106.50	1200.00	58.38	63.97	103.15
2022-23	171.75	1200.00	176.75	186.75	171.75
2023-24	154.50	1525.00	138.50	112.50	154.50
2024-25	86.00	1430.00	86.00	86.00	86.00
2025-26	106.50	1697.00	106.50	106.50	106.50

In addition to the above, the Government of India promotes Sanskrit language through three central universities and funds are provided to them as below for teaching and research in Sanskrit language leading to award of degree, diploma, certificate to students.

Year	Funds allocated (Rs. in lakhs)
2021-22	31,730.16
2022-23	47,191.16
2023-24	51,309.35
2024-25	51,274.00
2025-26	53,450.00

(c) : At present there is no professional chair of classical languages across any central Universities.

(d) : CIIL through its Southern Regional Language Centre offers a ten month diploma course to learn Telugu language as a second language. For promotion of the Telugu language, CIIL has launched several schemes such as Linguistic Data Consortium of Indian Languages (LDC-IL), National Testing Services – I (NTS-I), National Translation Mission (NTM) and Bharatavani. For promotion of the Telugu classical language a Centre of Excellence has been established.

(e) : The Government of India has accorded the classical status to Pali language in October, 2024.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-1945
ANSWERED ON- 17/12/2025

Draft UGC Regulations, 2025

1945 Shri Mohammed Nadimul Haque:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that the draft University Grants Commission (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment and Promotion of Teachers and Academic Staff) Regulations, 2025 may reduce the role of State Governments and University governing bodies, potentially affecting the federal balance under the Concurrent List; and

(b) whether the draft regulations permit appointment of Vice-Chancellors without prior academic experience and, if so, the reasons for proposing such a provision?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR)

(a) & (b): Education is a subject in the Concurrent List and both the Parliament and the State legislatures have powers to legislate. As per Entry 66 List I of Schedule VII to the Constitution of India, the power to legislate for "Co-ordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education or research and scientific and technical institutions", vests in the Central Government. Section 26 (1) (e) of University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956 empowers UGC to make Regulations regarding ‘defining the qualifications that should ordinarily be required of any person to be appointed to the teaching staff of the University, having regard to the branch of education in which he is expected to give instruction'. Section 26 (1) (g) of UGG Act, 1956 empowers UGC to make regulations 'regulating the maintenance of standards and the co-ordination of work or facilities in Universities’.

The UGC Draft Regulations, 2025 strongly uphold and reinforce India’s federal structure by balancing national standards and state autonomy in higher education.

These Regulations are designed to ensure academic excellence while respecting the diverse educational frameworks of different States. The draft UGC Regulations, 2025 provide more autonomy to the States and Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). The Regulations set minimum standards but allow State Universities to frame their own additional criteria over and above the minimum standards for faculty appointments and promotions, preserving the autonomy of state universities.

The draft Regulations provides for promoting regional languages, Indian Knowledge Systems, and community engagement structures which ensures that state-specific priorities are protected. Expanding the pool of potential candidates for the post of Vice-Chancellor will enhance rather than dilute academic standards by bringing in diverse expertise, leadership excellence, and a broader vision for higher education. The draft UGC Regulations ensure that only the most distinguished individuals with exceptional academic, research, and administrative credentials are eligible for the role of Vice-Chancellor.

The Regulations provides that candidates must have a minimum of 10 years of experience at a senior level in higher education, research institutions, public administration, public policy, public sector organizations, or industry with a proven track record of academic contributions. This expands the leadership talent pool while maintaining rigorous eligibility criteria, ensuring that universities are led by individuals with strategic vision, governance experience, and deep academic insight.

In today's rapidly evolving educational landscape, universities benefit from leaders who understand both academia and industry trends. Candidates from research organizations, public policy, and industry bring valuable and global insights into multidisciplinary education, research innovation, collaborations, enriching universities rather than compromising academic quality.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1946
ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

Fee waivers for IISER Students

1946. Smt. Dharmshila Gupta:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is aware that income-based tuition fee waivers and financial aid schemes are available to economically disadvantaged students in centrally funded technical institutions such as IITs and NITs;
(b) reasons why such income-based waivers or financial aid mechanisms are currently unavailable to students enrolled in the Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs);
(c) reasons for this disparity in policy among centrally funded institutions of national importance; and
(d) whether Ministry proposes to take steps to ensure parity in financial aid provisions, including the extension of income-based fee waivers to students of IISERs?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

(DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR)

(a) to (d): The Government of India is committed to provide equitable access to the highest-quality education across the country to all sections of the society. To make higher education affordable in educational institutions, relaxations in tuition fee of Under Graduate (UG) program is provided to the vulnerable sections of the society. In addition to the above, these institutes also provide stipends and fellowships to the students pursuing Post Graduate (PG) program and PhD respectively as per the eligibility.

Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) are autonomous bodies which are governed by their respective Acts and Statutes thereunder. The Acts empower the institutions in fixing, demanding and receiving fees and other charges.

In addition to this, students are encouraged to avail financial assistance under various schemes of Central Government, like Post Matric Scholarship Scheme, Ishan Uday Special Scholarship Scheme for North Eastern Region (NER), scholarship schemes of other Ministries, like, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, such as the Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Protsahan (PM-USP) Yojana, INSPIRE Scholarship offered by the Department of Science & Technology, etc. Additionally, institutions also encourage students to apply for eligible scholarships given through National Scholarships Portal (NSP) of Central Government. The Government of India spent around Rs. 10,695 crores on 95 lakh students in the year 2024-25 for Post-Metric and Higher Education scholarships.

The Ministry of Education (MoE) has also implemented PM Vidyalaxmi Scheme which seeks to provide financial support to meritorious students of quality Higher Educational Institutions in the form of collateral free and guarantor free education loans to cover full amount of tuition fees and other expenses related to the course. Additionally, under this scheme, for students with annual family income up to Rs 8 lakhs and who are not eligible for benefits under any other government scholarship or interest subvention schemes, 3 % interest subvention for loan up to Rs 10 lakhs to be provided during moratorium period.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1947

ANSWERED ON 17/12/2025

Digital learning grid

1947 Shri Ayodhya Rami Reddy Alla:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what metrics will the Ministry use to assess whether the proposed "Digital Learning Grid" actually narrows the urban-rural learning gap, beyond mere enrolment numbers (Digital equity metrics);
(b) how does the Ministry plan to address the projected shortage of 1.2 million teachers by 2027, especially in STEM subjects, without compromising the pupil-teacher ratio mandated by NEP (Teacher supply vs. quality); and
(c) how the Ministry is going to ensure that the integration of vocational skills does not dilute academic rigour for students in disadvantaged districts in the context of the new curriculum framework, (Vocational-academic balance)?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (c): Education is part of the Concurrent List of the Constitution and most of the Government schools and School Boards are under the administration of the State Government and its bodies. Ministry of Education (MoE) announced the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) on 29.07.2020 as the first education policy of the 21st century that aims to address the many growing developmental imperatives of our country. NEP 2020 mandates that there should be no hard separations between arts and sciences, between curricular and extra-curricular activities, between vocational and academic streams etc. to eliminate harmful hierarchies among and silos between different areas of learning. This Ministry implements ICT and Digital initiatives under Samagra Shiksha, aligned with National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, to enhance digital learning in Government schools across the country. These initiatives aim to enhance the quality of education by integrating technology into learning and teaching processes.

A comprehensive initiative called PM eVidya was initiated as part of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan' on 17th May, 2020, which unifies all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable multi-mode access to education across the country under the aegis of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. States/Union Territories (UTs) collaborate with NCERT to utilise, monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of these initiatives as per their requirements in mother tongue/local/regional languages. PM eVidya includes 200 DTH TV Channels allotted to States/UTs/Autonomous Bodies (ABs)/Other Ministries in Government of India and 400 Radio channels to enable them to provide supplementary education as per their requirement in various Indian languages for classes 1-12. Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) is the Nation's One Nation, One Digital platform for providing quality e-content for school education in States/UTs along with QR coded Energised Textbooks (ETBs) for all grades. As a participant in

DIKSHA, States/UTs/ABs have generated and contributed over 3.7 lakh content in mother local/regional languages enabling multilingualism. Overall, 565.28 crore learning sessions have been completed on DIKSHA by students, teachers and other stakeholders. DIKSHA Offline supports areas with limited or no internet connectivity. The stakeholders have access to more than 450 Virtual Labs and 100 Virtual skill labs (50 each in Hindi and English) on DIKSHA.

The recruitment, service conditions and rational deployment of teachers, including STEM teachers, fall within the administrative purview of the concerned States/UTs. Recruitment of teachers is a continuous process and vacancies arise on account of various factors such as retirement, resignation and increased requirement of teachers due to growth in student enrolment.

In order to ensure merit/quality among teachers, the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) vide Gazette notification dated 23rd August, 2010, as amended from time to time, has laid down minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher.

The Government periodically advises States/UTs to fill vacant posts of teachers, to ensure timely recruitment of teachers by adopting a transparent and merit-based process through autonomous teacher recruitment boards or similar organisations. The progress regarding filling up of teacher vacancies through a competitive selection examination conducted by States/UTs, with due care for consistency and sanctity and after a technology based comprehensive teacher requirement planning and forecasting exercise, is periodically reviewed through regular meetings with States/UTs as well as through advisories.

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

National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 emphasizes maintenance of a pupil-teacher ratio of under 30:1 in each school and under 25:1 for areas having large numbers of socio-economically disadvantaged students. The overall PTR at the national level has improved from 27:1 as per the UDISE+ 2022-23 report. As per UDISE+ 2024-25, the stage-wise PTR has been reported as 10 at the Foundational stage, 13 at the Preparatory stage, 17 at the Middle stage and 21 at the Secondary stage.

Under the Vocational Education component of the Samagra Shiksha scheme, NSQF-aligned vocational courses are presently offered to students of Classes IX to XII in approved schools. At the secondary level (Classes IX–X), vocational modules are offered as an additional subject, while at the senior secondary level (Classes XI–XII) vocational courses are offered as a compulsory elective subject. A total of 138 job roles have so far been approved for introduction as skill subjects for Classes IX to XII. Employability Skills modules – including Communication Skills, Self-Management Skills, Information and Communication Technology Skills, Entrepreneurship Skills and Green Skills – form a mandatory part of each skill subject under Samagra Shiksha. In order to realise the objectives of NEP 2020, the Samagra Shiksha scheme has been revamped and several new interventions relating to vocational education have been incorporated so that the expansion of vocational education strengthens the overall academic rigour of schooling, including in disadvantaged districts.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1948
ANSWERED ON 17/12/2025

Guidelines for Work-from-Home for teachers

1948 Shri Kanad Purkayastha:
Shri Shambhu Sharan Patel:
Shri Amar Pal Maurya:
Shri Chunnilal Garasiya:
Shri Lahar Singh Siroya:

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

(a) whether Government has issued any guideline related to Work-from-Home for teachers in the event of schools being advised to suspend physical classes due to severe weather warnings such as heavy rainfall, red alerts or road flooding;
(b) if not, whether Government propose to issue guidelines for such emergency situations;
(c) the current status of implementation of safety measures such as CCTV cameras and voice-recording systems in schools across the country; and
(d) the steps taken by Central Government and States/UTs so far to ensure that the academic burden on children does not increase and early signs of stress can be identified?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(SH. JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) & (b): 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. Guidelines issued by Ministry of Education 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. Decisions on school closure and mode of operation (physical vs online) in such events fall within the purview of local district or State education authorities to issue closure orders and advise corresponding online class arrangements for that period.

However, the Ministry of Education (then Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD)) had issued directions on 21st March, 2020 (during COVID-19) to all Autonomous

Organisation of Ministry of Education and States & UTs for 'preventive measures to achieve 'social distancing' – permission to teaching and non-teaching staff to work from home'. These guidelines are available at following link: https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/covid-19_social_distancing_0.pdf

The Ministry of Education, Government of India has published PRAGYATA (Planning, Reviewing, Arranging, Guiding, Yak (Talk), Assigning, Tracking and Appreciating) Guidelines on 14th July 2020 with an aim to improve online education and ensure the safety and academic welfare of the students. The PRAGYATA guidelines on digital education outline how online and blended learning can be implemented under extended closures or remote learning scenarios and offer direction to teachers and school heads on planning online sessions and maintaining continuity of education.

(c): Government of India has issued various guidelines for ensuring safety and security of children in schools. The guidelines on School Safety and Security by Department of School Education and Literacy issued on 01.10.2021 includes in para 5.6 (g) (x) of "Infrastructure Safety and Signage" as "*to the extent and only if and wherever possible, CCTV cameras may be installed at the entry points, exit points and vulnerable locations in the School. Proper monitoring and storage of recordings in such cases must be ensured"*. These guidelines are uploaded on the website of DoSEL at https://dsel.education.gov.in/sites/default/files/2021-10/guidelines_sss.pdf

Across the country, 3,70,145 Schools have CCTV installed, as per UDISE+ 2024- 25.

As per the provisions in National Commission For Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) Manual at Clause 1(X) on safety and security of children in schools, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) vide its Notification No. CBSE/AFF./Notification/2025/01310 dated 21.07.2025 has directed all the heads of its affiliated schools to install high resolution CCTV Cameras with audio-visual facility in school's premises.

CBSE vide its Notification No. CBSE/AFF./Notification/2025/01310 dated 21.07.2025 (https://saras.cbse.gov.in/saras/Circulars/Circular10_202563888712884974820 7.pdf) has made the following amendment in its Affiliation Bye Laws-2018 by adding Clause 4.7.10 in Chapter 4 (Physical Infrastructure): -

"The school should install high resolution CCTV Cameras with audio visual facility at all the entry and exit points of the school, lobbies, corridors, Staircases, all the classrooms, labs, library, Canteen Area, store room, playground and other

common areas except toilets and washrooms with real time audio-visual recording. These CCTV Cameras must be equipped with a storage device with the capacity of holding footage of at-least 15 days. It shall be ensured that a backup of a minimum 15 days be preserved, which may be accessed by the authorities, if required."

(d): The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 emphasizes the need to create awareness about the mental health issues, reducing stress and promoting joyful learning. States and UTs are supported under Samagra Shiksha based on their proposals towards strengthening of existing Government schools for creation & augmentation of infrastructure facilities and also other activities such as career guidance, mental health, self-defence etc. States/UTs and all management schools, including private schools, are encouraged to provide this facility as per the requirement. States/UTs are free to have their own guidelines for recruitments and also use Samagra Shiksha funds or their own funds.

In alignment with NEP 2020, NCERT has developed and launched National Curriculum Framework for the Foundational Stage (NCF-FS) 2022 and National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE) 2023. 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. The framework also stresses the importance of socio-emotional stimulation in the early years of life of students and provides guidelines towards integration of age-appropriate aspects of socio-emotional development in its curricular goals, core competencies and learning outcomes.

Manodarpan is an initiative of the Ministry of Education (MoE) under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, aimed at providing psychosocial support to students, teachers, and families for mental health and emotional well-being. The details can be accessed at https://manodarpan.education.gov.in

In addition to address the rise in stress, anxiety etc among students' various initiatives are taken by many schools - like sensitization through talks in morning assembly, adolescence education programmes, yoga, games and sports, scouts and guides, NCC, Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat. Students are also involved in setting up School Nutrition Gardens (SNGs) in the school through which they are connected to nature.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-1949
ANSWERED ON- 17/12/2025

Incidents of harassment in schools

1949 Dr. Fauzia Khan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is verified data on harassment and bullying, including physical, verbal, sexual and cyberbullying in Government and private schools nationwide;

(b) if so, the reasons for lack of regulatory oversight despite existence of child protection laws;

(c) whether Government is aware of the need of mental health counsellors in schools; and

(d) if so, the details on any initiative or assistance being provided to State Governments to increase the number of mental health counsellors in schools?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (d): The National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs publishes the annual 'Crime In India' report which serves as the principal reference document for crime statistics at the national level. The latest 'Crime in India 2023' report available at the link (https://www.ncrb.gov.in/uploads/files/9ACII2023Snapshots-StateandUTs4.pdf) provides comprehensive data on crime against children under major crime heads including Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO), cyber crime and grievous hurt. The Government of India through its Ministries/Departments administers various child protection laws. Out of such child protection laws, the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD) administers the POCSO Act, 2012, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 whereas the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoL&E) administers the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 (Amended in 2016). The concerned Ministries/Departments are responsible for overseeing implementation, monitoring compliance and coordinating with the State Governments/Union Territories (UTs) and relevant agencies to ensure effective enforcement of the respective laws administered by them. Additionally, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has been constituted by the Government of India, under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005 to promote and protect child rights by examining and strengthening existing safe-guards in law and inquiring into violation of child rights, among other functions. The Ministry of Education, on its part, administers the Right of Children

to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 which envisages free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years.

Education is a subject in the concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of schools, whether government or private, fall under the administrative control and supervision of the respective State Government/UT administration. However, recognising the importance of education, National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has come into existence, which emphasises the need to create awareness about mental health issues, reducing stress, promoting joyful learning and increasing community engagement for optimal learning outcomes. States and UTs are supported under Samagra Shiksha based on their proposals towards strengthening of existing Government schools through creation & augmentation of infrastructure facilities and also other activities such as career guidance, mental health, self-defence etc. Further, this Ministry has advised and encouraged States/UTs to constitute a dedicated state and district-level committee to monitor and address the issues pertaining to mental health and overall well-being of students and to formulate their own guidelines for recruitments to facilitate engagement of trained counsellors in schools.

For mental health and wellbeing, the Government has launched an initiative, Manodarpan, under 'Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan' on 21st July, 2020, with the aim to provide psychosocial support to students, their families and teachers across the country, ensuring their mental health and well-being. A National toll-free tele-helpline No. 844-844-0632 is available 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. Till 28.11.2025, guidance through trained counsellors have been extended to approximately 2,99,617 calls received from various callers. Manodarpan also provides Directory of more than 350 counsellors working at both school and college/university level on (https://manodarpan.education.gov.in) as a resource for students.

Also, live interactive sessions called as 'Sahyog' are organised for students on PM eVidya channels, with practicing counsellors 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). Total 1,433 'Sahyog' sessions have been held till 15.12.2025. Live interactive webinars named 'Paricharcha' are organised every Friday (from 2:30 pm - 4:00 pm). These sessions address various mental health and emotional well-being concerns of students, parents and teachers. Total 245 webinars 'Paricharcha' sessions have been held till 15.12.2025. Several conferences, orientations and sessions have been held for school administrators and teachers to sensitise and orient them on factors causing stress and anxiety among students including critical aspects such as examinations, academics, results and other emotionally challenging situations and build their understanding and enabling them towards managing these situations.

Manodarpan has developed and disseminated various materials to raise awareness and advocacy for mental health in schools through flyers and a desk calendar on diverse topics such as bullying, self-awareness, coping skills and positive emotions etc. every year. Awareness programs and capacity building of stakeholders in schools are some of the regular activities under the initiative. Manodarpan facilitates celebration of Mental Health Day and Mental Health Week every year across the country in schools since 2020. This celebration includes various activities, such as group discussion,

storytelling, outdoor activities, relaxation activities, creation of an individual well-being plan, sharing of gratitude note, creation of a positivity board, interactive awareness session, assembly on mental health etc. in schools.

Moreover, the Manodarpan Cell in NCERT, under the aegis of this Ministry, has developed several resources such as handbooks, guides, activity books and advocacy material to augment capacity of teachers and school administrators for early identification and intervention and to foster a holistic approach towards student's mental well- being. This includes a handbook titled "Early Identification and Intervention for Mental Health Concerns in School Going Children and Adolescents (2024)" to equip teachers and allied stakeholders with the skills required to identify early warning signs of mental distress among students and to build sensitivity among all stakeholders for early intervention.

Various national summits and capacity building programmes have also been organized by the Manodarpan Cell, NCERT for training teachers as guidance functionary and to equip counsellors and practitioners for implementing the 'Whole School Approach' to facilitate mental and emotional well-being of students. With a view to augment the availability of trained counsellors, 250 in-service school teachers, teacher educators, school administrators as well as untrained guidance personnel are trained annually through a Diploma Course in Guidance and Counselling offered by the Department of Education Psychology and Foundations of Education (DEPFE), NCERT. The course prepares the personnel to provide guidance and psychosocial support to students in schools, including those situated in marginalised areas.

This Ministry has also organized five editions of Pariksha Pe Charcha (PPC)- a unique interactive programme conceptualized by the Hon'ble Prime Minister (PM) - wherein students, parents, teachers across the nation and also from overseas interact with him to discuss and overcome the stress, emerging out of examinations in order to celebrate life as an Utsav. In the PPC programme 2025, maximum participation was ensured from students across diverse socio-economic backgrounds, especially those from rural and remote areas through a combination of outreach efforts by coordinating at all levels with the State and Centre Government. Extensive activities related to the PPC, such as reduction in exam stress through activities encouraging physical and emotional well-being, were carried out throughout Bharat, over a period of 10 days from 13th January - 23rd January, 2025. All of these activities resulted in the total participation of over 5 crore in the 8th edition of the PPC, 2025. Mental health and its related issues including emotional well-being was one of the major topics covered by the Hon'ble PM during the recently held PPC, which was disseminated on electronic and digital platforms across the country. Besides the session of the Hon'ble PM, two separate sessions were held on mental health and overcoming them from experts in two of the 7 other episodes that followed in the PPC.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), under the aegis of the Ministry of Education, has introduced comprehensive regulatory framework and architecture to ensure that schools affiliated to the Board remain a safe and welcoming space for children, as envisaged under the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. Key features of the framework are as follows:

I. Affiliation Bye Laws-2018 of the Board stipulate that "Every Secondary and Senior Secondary school shall appoint a person on full time basis for performing the duties of Counsellor & Wellness Teacher".
II. The Board vide Circular No. Acad.-17/2015 dated 09.03.2015 has issued detailed guidelines for prevention of Bullying and Ragging in Board's affiliated schools.

[https://cbseacademic.nic.in/web_material/Circulars/2015/17_Prevention%20of%20Bullying%20&%20Ragging%20in%20Schools.pdf]

III. The Board, vide Circular No.CBSE/AFF/SCHOOL SAFETY/19 dated 12.09.2017 has also issued detailed guidelines to its affiliated school for ensuring physical safety, mental & emotional health of children in the schools. [https://www.cbse.gov.in/cbsenew/Examination_Circular/2017/16_CIRCULAR.pdf]

IV. The Board, vide Circular No. Aff.-24/2023 dated 01.09.2023, has further issued guidelines to augment safety arrangements for mental and emotional well-being of students in affiliated schools. [https://saras.cbse.gov.in/saras/Circulars/Circular24_202363829189554284 2523.pdf]

Keeping in mind the increasing importance of creating enablers for mental health and well-being of school students, CBSE has taken the following specific steps in its affiliated schools:

1. Training of counsellors and wellness teachers through online and offline orientation/capacity building programs.
2. Implemented the Counseling Hub-and-Spoke School Model and Career Guidance Dashboard
3. Provided toll-free helpline with IVRS facilities for Classes X and XII during exams and results
4. Developed handbooks/manuals such as Mental Health Manual, Positive Parenting, and Compendium of Courses after +2.
5. Introduced Parenting Calendar to strengthen parent-school collaboration.
6. Disseminated podcasts on wellness, exam stress, career awareness, parenting, and skill education etc.
7. Partnered with institutions such as NCB and AIIMS for wellness programs, drug abuse prevention, and resilience training.
8. Directed schools to integrate the National Tele Mental Health Programme Tele-MANAS (helpline 14416 /1800-891-4416) and publicize the National Narcotics Helpline MANAS-1933.

Separately, NCPCR has also developed and circulated Guidelines for Schools on Preventing Bullying and Cyber Bullying and Manual on Safety and Security of Children in Schools which are available at NCPCR website. These resources provide detailed information on cyber bullying, their reporting and strategies for prevention in schools, at home and at cyberspaces. It also includes Do’s and Don’ts for school teachers and management as well as recommendations for teachers and caregivers.

Regulatory oversight of affiliated schools is maintained by School Education Boards most of which fall under the purview of respective States and UTs. This Ministry through national level conferences and review meetings regularly encourages States and UTs to introduce effective regulatory framework, guidelines and protocols to address the critical issue of harassment and bullying and mental distress among students.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-1950
ANSWERED ON-17/12/2025

Enrolment and Outcomes on SWAYAM Plus Platform

1950 Shri Narhari Amin:

Will the Minister of ***Education*** be please to state:

(a) the total number of students and learners enrolled on the SWAYAM Plus portal during the Financial Year 2025 up to December 2025, since its launch as an industry-aligned MOOC platform;
(b) the enrolment figures on SWAYAM Plus for the same period, including details relating to enrolments from Tier-2 and Tier-3 regions, State-wise;
(c) the number of users from the State of Gujarat, particularly from rural and tribal areas, who were enrolled on the platform during the said period, district-wise; and
(d) whether any assessment is available regarding the number of students who benefited through course completion, credit recognition under the National Credit Framework (NCrF)?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR)

(a) to (d) The Government of India has framed the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 with an aim to provide holistic, multidisciplinary, flexible and student-centric education which promotes lifelong learning and integration of technology in education delivery. NEP also places emphasis on integrating skill development with mainstream education by greater industry-academic linkages, practical, and hands-on learning.

In alignment with the vision of NEP, to enhance employability of the learners, the Ministry of Education, in collaboration with IIT Madras and eminent Industry Partners, has launched the SWAYAM Plus platform in February 2024. The platform offers high-quality skilling and certification programs in partnership with leading industry and academic experts to help students and learners to upskill themselves in line with the industry requirements. Since its inception, the platform has registered an enrolment of over 4.69 lakh learners so far. Of these, more than 12,313 learners are from the state of Gujarat including from rural areas.

So far, more than 31,000 certificates have been issued to the learners in SWAYAM Plus platform. Among these, more than 11,000 certificates were for NCrF-aligned courses.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1951
ANSWERED ON-17/12/2025

Campus recruitment of IIT graduates

1951 **Smt. Sagarika Ghose:**

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

(a) the number of students who have been selected through campus placements at all IITs during last five years, year-wise and General, SC, ST category-wise;
(b) the average salary package (domestic and international) offered to students during campus placements at IITs, year-wise;
(c) the highest salary package offered at IITs, along with the name of the recruiting company, year-wise; and
(d) the number of students who received job offers but did not join the companies after selection?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR)

(a) to (d): The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) offer cutting-edge educational programs and world-class infrastructure, fostering a culture of innovation and critical thinking. Globally recognized for alumni who lead in research, engineering, technology, management, and entrepreneurship, IITs have made a significant impact worldwide. The achievement of their graduates not only enhances the institutes' global reputation but also strengthens India’s position as a hub for innovation, technology, and leadership.

IITs have introduced wide range of initiatives to enhance student preparedness, deepen industry collaboration, and improve placement outcomes. To expand their outreach, IITs host academia-industry conclaves, business summits, and leadership talks’ etc. and also leverage their extensive alumni network to strengthen connections with world-class companies. Internships are also actively encouraged to equip students with industry

experience and increase opportunities for pre-placement offers. Additionally, IITs organize various programs such as the industry readiness awareness programs, soft skills workshops, mock interview sessions, motivational and technical talks, and career development programs to prepare students more effectively for the professional world.

The placement of students in these Institutes depends upon several factors, including prevailing market conditions, students' preference to pursue higher education & research pathways and a growing interest in entrepreneurship and start-ups. Many undergraduate students also opt out of campus placements to appear in interviews on their own outside the campus or prepare for competitive examinations. Multiple incubators and pre-incubators are thriving in these Institutions, through which the students, in collaboration with their faculty and industry, are setting up technology-based start-ups, hence becoming job creators, rather than job seekers.

In the QS World University Rankings 2026, Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) have achieved notable positions. IIT Delhi has been placed at 123rd (150th in 2025), IIT Madras at 180th (227th in 2025), IIT Kharagpur at 215th (222nd in 2025), IIT Kanpur at 222nd (263rd in 2025) and IIT Guwahati 334th (344th in 2025).

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1952
ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

Recognition and academic integration of Scouts and Guides

1952 # **Shri Dhairyashil Mohan Patil:**

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

(a) whether Government has reviewed the relevance of including Scouts and Guides in the school curriculum, even though it does not provide formal benefits like NCC;
(b) whether the Ministry is planning to give recognition or certification to Scouts and Guides for higher education and public service benefits similar to NCC; and
(c) the steps being taken to better integrate the activities of Scouts and Guides into the academic framework to enhance its utility for students?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (c) The relevance of Scouts and Guides in the school curriculum has been portrayed in the context of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and the National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE) 2023. The NCF-SE 2023 explicitly integrates Outdoor Pursuits (Scouts and Guides) as part of the NCERT textbooks of the Physical Education and Well-being at the Secondary Stage. The Framework states that students must demonstrate competencies such as:

- "Demonstrates new skills in at least 1 physical activity from Team Sport, Dual Sport, Individual Sport, Dance, Yoga, Gymnastics, Outdoor pursuits (scout and guide), and Self-Defence."
- "Exhibits all movement and motor skills required to participate and excel in at least 1 sport."
- "Exhibits the ability to use complex movement concepts and principles to develop and refine one's own game/sports skills."

These competencies show that Scouts and Guides form a recognized component of experiential learning and physical education at the Secondary Stage. Steps have been taken to further strengthen the academic integration of Scouts and Guides in line with NCF-SE 2023. These include:

i. Embedding Scouting-Guiding based Outdoor Pursuits within structured competencies, learning outcomes, and assessment frameworks of the Secondary Stage in secondary stage textbooks of Physical Education and Well-being.
ii. Encouraging schools to integrate Scouts and Guides as part of Physical Education, Well-being and Community Engagement activities.
iii. The Government, through the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, provides grants to the National Headquarters of recognised scouting and guiding organisations like the Bharat Scouts and Guides (BSG) to promote national-level activities.

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) provides structured opportunities for Scouts and Guides to participate in Rajya Puraskar and Rashtrapati Award levels by ensuring timely registration, training support, and assessment facilitation, enabling students to earn these nationally recognised distinctions that carry weightage in admissions of some institutions.

Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) integrates Scouts and Guides activities into the academic calendar for the year. The activity schedule is planned in advance, with a month-wise distribution of activities for smooth integration with the academic framework.

University Grants Commission (UGC) has formulated Curriculum and Credit Framework for Undergraduate Programmes, providing necessary provisions in the curriculum for community engagement and service with 2 to 4 credits. The curricular component of community engagement and service seeks to expose students to the socio-economic issues in society so that the theoretical learnings can be supplemented by actual life experiences to generate solutions to real-life problems. This can be part of a summer term activity or part of a major or minor course, depending upon the major discipline.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1953
ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AT VISVA-BHARATI UNIVERSITY

1953. SHRI SAMIK BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) current status of infrastructure development at Visva-Bharati University and what steps are being taken to modernize its facilities while preserving its heritage;

(b) amount of funding allocated for renovation and maintenance of heritage buildings and campuses at Visva-Bharati University in the last five years;

(c) whether special initiatives have been undertaken to enhance research facilities and academic infrastructure to improve the University's national and global standing;

(d) the details of specific research collaborations with international Universities established in the last five years at Visva-Bharati; and

(e) what steps are being taken to fill vacant teaching and administrative posts at Visva-Bharati?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

(Dr. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR)

(a) to (c): Infrastructure Projects worth Rs. 67.99 crore are being executed at Visva-Bharati by the CPWD. The projects include academic building, seminar hall complex, hostels for boys/ girls and extension of library building. The Ministry of Education allocated one time grant of Rs. 2.93 crore in the year 2021 for renovation and maintenance of heritage buildings at Visva-Bharati. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has renovated important heritage structures, including the house 'Shyamali', and carried out renovation and maintenance work of 24 heritage buildings in 2021. Following UNESCO guidelines, the University has started heritage walks twice a week in the Ashrama area. Waste-management initiatives have also been introduced in campus. Rabindra Bhavana's research archive has been fully digitized and made globally accessible, while the library is being upgraded with Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Technology.

(d): The various foreign institutions which have signed MoU with Visva-Bharati includes Foreign Studies University (China), Shanghai University of Political Science and Law (China), Embassy of France in India, Theatre Academy (Poland), 'École supérieure d'art et de design tours angers le Mans (France), Royal Academy of Art (KABK), The Hague (Netherlands), Faculty of Decorative Arts, Silpakorn University (Thailand), Stiching Townmaking, Amsterdam (Netherlands), Kyoto Saga University of Arts, Kyoto Saga Art College, Kyoto (Japan), Astmilcorp Co. Ltd. Mita, Minato-Ku (Japan), Faculty of Fine Arts, Burapha University (Thailand) and Faculty of Fine Art, University of Dhaka (Bangladesh).

(e): Occurring of vacancies and filling thereof is a continuous process. Central Universities (CUs) are autonomous bodies established under Acts of Parliament. They are governed by their respective Acts/Statutes/Ordinances. All Central Universities including Visva Bharati, have been directed to fill- up the vacancies under Mission Mode, which is monitored regularly.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1954
ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

Vacancies in NCERT

1954 **Shri Samirul Islam:**

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

(a) the number of sanctioned posts and vacancies across categories in the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), including reserved posts;
(b) the number of contractual staff hired across categories at the NCERT during last five years, year-wise details thereof; and
(c) the number of permanent employees hired across categories at NCERT during last five years, including reserved posts, year-wise details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (c) Recruitment is a continuous process and efforts are made to fill up the vacancies as per the provisions of the relevant recruitment rules. The category-wise details of sanctioned strength and in- position strength in National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), is annexed at **Annexure-I**, the year-wise details of the number of contractual staff hired at the NCERT since 2020-21, is annexed at **Annexure-II** and the year-wise details of permanent employees hired across categories at the NCERT since 2020-21, is annexed at **Annexure-III**.

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ANNEXURE-I REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF THE RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1954 ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025 ASKED BY SHRI SAMIRUL ISLAM, HON'BLE MP REGARDING 'VACANCIES IN NCERT'

The category-wise details of sanctioned strength and in- position strength at NCERT:

Group	Sanctioned Strength	No. in Position	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	OBC	PWD
Ajmer						
Group A	62	43	9	3	11	1
Group B	75	39	6	4	12	1
Group C	157	51	9	11	11	2
Bhopal						
Group A	62	43	10	1	8	2
Group B	82	46	9	6	6	1
Group C	146	41	12	6	6	2
Bhubaneswar						
Group A	60	40	7	3	12	1
Group B	101	56	7	12	9	1
Group C	159	43	11	9	7	0
Mysore						
Group A	61	41	5	1	11	0
Group B	76	41	5	5	9	1
Group C	156	60	12	4	15	2
PSSCIVE						
Group A	40	21	1	1	7	0
Group B	6	4	1	1	0	0
Group C	32	23	5	4	3	0
NERIE						
Group A	26	22	1	8	6	0
Group B	6	1	0	1	0	0
Group C	23	3	0	2	0	1
CIET						
Group A	27	14	2	1	3	0
Group B	33	7	1	1	2	1
Group C	56	24	0	0	12	0
E-I						
Group A	237	175	26	11	39	4

Group B	3	3	1	0	0	0
Group C	0	0	0	0	0	0
E-II						
Group A	22	17	4	0	4	1
Group B	231	140	28	7	38	4
Group C	599	144	45	14	23	8
E-III						
Group A	44	21	4	0	6	0
Group B	58	29	3	4	9	0
Group C	165	12	1	0	1	1
RPDC						
Group A	6	2	0	1	0	0
Group B	6	3	0	0	1	0
Group C	27	10	4	1	3	2
Total	**2844**	**1219**	**229**	122	274	36

ANNEXURE-II REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF THE RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1954 ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025 ASKED BY SHRI SAMIRUL ISLAM, HON'BLE MP REGARDING 'VACANCIES IN NCERT'

Year-wise details of the number of contractual staff hired at the NCERT since 2020-21:

S.No.	Year	No. of Contractual employees hired
1.	2020-21	720
2.	2021-22	746
3.	2022-23	760
4.	2023-24	686
5.	2024-25	655

ANNEXURE-III REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF THE RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1954 ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025 ASKED BY SHRI SAMIRUL ISLAM, HON'BLE MP REGARDING 'VACANCIES IN NCERT'

Year-wise details of permanent employees hired across categories at the NCERT since 2020-21:

Academic:

S.No.		**No. of permanent employees recruited (Academic)**	**Category wise (UR, SC, ST, OBC, EWS, PH)**					
			UR	**SC**	**ST**	**OBC**	**EWS**	**PH***
1.	2020-21	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	2021-22	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	2022-23	85	24	13	04	32	12	-
4.	2023-24	96	23	14	08	37	14	05
5.	2024-25	48	21	08	04	13	02	-
	Total	229	68	35	16	82	28	05

Non-Academic:

S.No.		**No. of permanent employees recruited (Non-Academic)**	**Category wise (UR, SC, ST, OBC, EWS, PH)**					
			UR	**SC**	**ST**	**OBC**	**EWS**	**PH***
6.	2020-21	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	2021-22	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	2022-23	01	01	-	-	-	-	-
9.	2023-24	194	102	18	07	53	14	06
10.	2024-25	21	10	03	00	08	00	00
	Total	216	113	21	07	61	14	06

* Horizontal reservation.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1955
ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

Syllabus revision in NCERT textbooks

1955 **Shri Mallikarjun Kharge:**

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

(a) the procedure followed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) for revising and updating the syllabus and content of its textbooks;
(b) the composition of committees or expert groups involved in such revisions during the last five years, along with their qualifications and affiliations;
(c) whether consultations are held with teachers, subject experts, and other stakeholders before finalising such changed, and if so, the details thereof; and
(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure transparency and academic rigor in the process of revising NCERT textbooks?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (d) The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, inter alia, recommends to reduce the curriculum load on students. As a follow up to NEP 2020, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed National Curriculum Frameworks (NCFs). As per NCF-SE- 2023, the National Syllabus and Teaching Learning Material Committee (NSTC) for development of School Syllabus, Textbooks and Teaching Learning Material and the National Curriculum Framework Oversight Committee has also been constituted. Under NSTC, 13 Curricular Area Groups (CAG) with scholars, subject experts, educationists, teachers, etc., for science, Mathematics, Indian Knowledge Systems, Social Science, etc. have also been constituted. Further, grade-wise Textbook Development Teams (TDTs) have been constituted for each subject under the concerned CAG to ensure that the perspective of NCF is translated into textbooks. The

weblinks for the details of the Committees constituted in the last five years for NCERT's textbooks are given below:

https://ncf.ncert.gov.in/webadmin/assets/43e5e4d5-92c8-4090-982a-c26b7f6855e6

https://ncf.ncert.gov.in/webadmin/assets/c2e6d2f9-8d64-4d2a-9734-acb71b3c2151

NCF - National Curriculum Framework

NCERT has a well- established mechanism for reprinting textbooks every year. The successive yearly editions are designed to keep pace with factual accuracy, evolving knowledge base and pedagogical practices either on its own or on the feedback received from various stakeholders.

After the development/revision of content, every textbook goes through a thorough process of review at various layers within the team, review team consisting of subject experts and at the stage of editing by Publication Division at NCERT.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO- 1956
ANSWERED ON- 17/12/2025

Remedial and bridge courses for out-of-school children

1956 **Smt. Sulata Deo:**

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

(a) whether the Ministry will provide support for establishing remedial and bridge courses for out-of-school children and dropouts in the State of Odisha; and

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

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) & (b) Education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of the schools come under the purview of the respective State and UT Government. As informed by State Govt. of Odisha, the out of school children of the age group 6-14 years have been admitted in age appropriate classes through "Aasa School Jiba" campaign and provisioned with bridge course or special training as per their specification. To address their learning gaps, bridge course materials have been developed by TE & SCERT and the detail guidelines for its implementation have been communicated to all districts of State.

Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, State Government is supported based on annual plans prepared by the State based on their requirements and priority and this is reflected in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) Proposals which are then appraised and approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) in the Department of School Education & Literacy in consultation with the State as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme, and physical and financial progress of the State for the interventions approved. Support for special training of out of school children under the Samagra Shiksha Scheme is provided to all states and UTs. During 2025-26, Rs. 219.10 lakh has been approved for this component for Odisha.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1957
ANSWERED ON 17/12/2025

Support Centres and Career Counsellors

1957 **Shri Anil Kumar Yadav Mandadi:**

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

(a) whether Government has set up support centres and Career Counsellors for students in the Institutes of Higher Education across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR)

(a) to (c): University Grants Commission (UGC) has taken several initiatives to provide support to the students pursuing higher education which inter-alia includes the enactment of *UGC (Redress of Grievance of Students) Regulations, 2019,* which provides for setting-up a grievance redressal mechanism for students to lodge their complaints related to admissions, irregularities, victimization and sexual harassment. UGC has developed a single window system 'UGC e-Samadhaan" to streamline the mechanism helping students to resolve their grievances.

UGC (Promotion of Equity in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2012 has been enacted which provides for establishment of Equal Opportunity Cell in Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) to promote inclusivity and address discrimination.

UGC has formulated *"Guidelines for Promotion of Physical Fitness, Sports, Students' Health, Welfare, Psychological and Emotional Well Being at HEIs of India"* on 13.04.2023, which mandates the creation of dedicated counselling cells in colleges and universities, having mental health counsellors to help students tackle academic and peer pressure, stress, and depression. The Ministry of Education on 10.07.2023 has also circulated a broad framework for emotional and mental well-being of students in Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) with request to take proactive measures to incorporate the same in the institutional functioning and instill a feeling of confidence in the student community. These guidelines lay emphasis inter alia on sports, yoga, meditation etc. to address the wellbeing and mental health concerns. HEIs are promoting the integration of yoga in the academic life on campus by introducing year long yoga event calendars, dedicated courses on yoga etc.

Department of Higher Education has initiated the Integrated approach for Promoting Positive Mental Health, Resilience, and Wellbeing under the Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Programme to empower faculty to address student mental health concerns for early intervention.

Further, Indian Institutes of Technology(s) (IIT) have also established Student Wellness Centres (SWCs) to promote student well-being through volunteer programs, student counselling/training sessions and grievance redressal mechanisms. Beyond utilizing professional online counselling platforms, IITs also employ mental health professionals, including counselors, psychiatrists, and psychometricians to provide in-person counseling and support to the students.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1958
ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

Samagra Shiksha and RUSA schemes

1958 **Shri Dhananjay Bhimrao Mahadik:**

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

(a) the number of schools and higher educational institutions in the State of Maharashtra benefitting under the Samagra Shiksha and RUSA schemes;
(b) whether any proposal exists to upgrade select Universities in the State as Centres of Excellence; and
(c) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR)

(a) to (c): The Department of School Education and Literacy is implementing an Integrated Centrally Sponsored Scheme for School Education- Samagra Shiksha w.e.f. 2018-19, which subsumes the three erstwhile Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). As per UDISE+ 2024-25, in the state of Maharashtra, a total of 89179 (64773 Government schools and 24406 Government Aided) schools have been supported under the scheme.

The Department of Higher Education is implementing the third phase of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in the form of Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA) with an outlay of Rs. 12926.10 crore for the period 2023-24 to 2025-26 to cater to needs of educationally unserved/ underserved areas. Under the scheme, a total of 144 projects for a total amount of Rs. 1431.31 Crore have been approved in the state of Maharashtra. Under the scheme, support has been provided to States/UTs for strengthening infrastructure, including construction of hostels, academic and administrative buildings, laboratories and other facilities required for improving access and quality in higher education.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1959
ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

Vacancies in Department of School Education

1959 **Shri Javed Ali Khan:**

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

(a) the details of vacancies of teaching, non-teaching and administrative staffs in the Department of School Education and its sub-ordinate/autonomous bodies as on 1st December, 2025, sub-ordinate/autonomous body-wise;
(b) the details of vacancies of teaching, non-teaching and administrative staffs filled up with permanent/regular appointments in the Department and its sub-ordinate/autonomous bodies during 2025 till date, sub-ordinate/autonomous body-wise; and
(c) the details of vacancies of teaching, non-teaching and administrative staffs filled up with contractual appointments in the Department and its sub-ordinate/autonomous bodies during 2025 till date, sub-ordinate/autonomous body-wise?

ANSWER
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (c): The recruitment of teaching, non-teaching and administrative staffs in the Department and its sub-ordinate/autonomous bodies is a continuous process as vacancies keep arising due to various factors like retirement, resignation and additional requirements on account of enhanced student strength.

The details of vacancies of teaching, non-teaching and administrative staffs in the Department and its sub-ordinate/autonomous bodies as on 1st December, 2025, the permanent/regular appointments and the contractual appointments done during 2025 till date therein, are given in Annexure at https://www.education.gov.in/parl_ques.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No-1960
ANSWERED ON- 17/12/2025

Kashi Tamil Sangamam 4.0

1960 Shri Ashokrao Shankarrao Chavan:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has organised Kashi Tamil Sangamam (KTS) 4. 0 recently;
(b) if so, details thereof along with aims and objectives of organising KTS;
(c) manner in which it aims to strengthen cultural, educational and civilizational linkages between different regions in country including, Kashi, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu to achieve the spirit of Ek Bharat Shreshta Bharat;
(d) details of participants, including students, teachers, scholars, artisans and other delegations from Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh along with major initiatives taken under it;
and
(e) the measures taken by Ministry to ensure wider public outreach, student involvement and national awareness?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR)

(a) & (b): Yes. The fourth edition of Kashi Tamil Sangamam (KTS 4.0) has been organized by the Government of India from 2nd to 15th December, 2025 at Namo Ghat in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh in line with the recommendations of National Education Policy, 2020 for promoting the spirit of Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat. The objective of the program is to rediscover and strengthen the centuries old connect between the two ancient knowledge centers i.e. Kashi and Tamil Nadu.

(c) & (d): Every KTS is organized on a specific theme. The theme of KTS 4.0 is “Learn Tamil – Tamil Karkalam”. Under this theme, 50 Hindi knowing Tamil Teachers from Tamil Nadu sent to Kashi to teach Tamil to school students. Tamil learning has also been facilitated through the Vidya Shakti initiative, a structured online learning platform aimed at introducing elementary Tamil language skills to non-Tamil speakers, particularly students and interested members of the public. Around 3000 students are benefitted with this. Further, 300 college students are being sent to the Tamil Nadu for learning Tamil. Also study material to teach basic Tamil has been prepared by Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT), Chennai and Central Institute of Indian

Languages (CIIL), Mysuru and both are teaching Tamil to students/visitors at their stalls in the exhibition ground at Namo Ghat. In addition to these, Sage Agasthya Vehicle Expedition (SAVE) was organized from Tenkasi to Kashi in which teams from Indian Institute of Technology, Madras (IITM), Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT), Chennai, National Institute of Siddha (NIS), Chennai, City Union Bank (CUB), Eye foundation, Coimbatore etc participated. These teams highlighted activities such as digital literacy for students, financial literacy demonstrations (UPI, safe banking), general health counselling, setting up of eye camps and importance of Tamil literature etc. The activities of the Kashi Tamil Sangamam strengthen the bonds of the people in the areas of cultural, educational, spiritual, economy in Kashi and Tamil Nadu. Around 1400 people of Tamil Nadu from seven categories i.e. students, teachers, women, artisans, professionals, farmers, spiritualists etc. participated in the Academic sessions. Specific themes were decided for discussions and the people from Tamil Nadu exchanged their views/experiences in respective fields with their counterparts in Kashi. In the evening, exclusive cultural sessions were held in which artists from Tamil Nadu and Kashi perform a variety of programmes leading to cultural exchanges through art form keeping alive the folk traditions of the respective regions. Apart from these, the delegates from Tamil Nadu were taken to temples in Kashi, Prayagraj and Ayodhya for the darshan and to have a holy dip at Sangam.

(e): The seven-category structure has strengthened the depth, reach and impact of KTS 4.0, ensuring inclusive participation and sustained engagement across different stakeholder groups, in alignment with the objectives of National Integration and Cultural Unity. The Govt. of India has taken several measures to ensure wider public outreach, enhanced student participation and increased national awareness for the KTS programme such as, active involvement of Higher Educational Institutions IIT Madras, Banaras Hindu University and other Central and State universities, Student and Youth Participation, Public Outreach and Awareness Campaigns through print, electronic and social media platforms, including Ministry portals and social media handles etc.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1961
ANSWERED ON – 17/12/2025

Mushrooming of private and deemed Universities

1961 **Shri C. Ve. Shanmugam:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that private Universities and deemed Universities are mushrooming in the country;
(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether Government has any monitoring mechanism in place to see that such Universities are following the norms and guidelines set for maintaining quality of education;
(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
(e) further action contemplated in this regard?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR)

(a) to (e): Private Universities are established by Acts passed by the respective State Legislatures and are governed in accordance with their Acts, Statutes, Ordinances, Rules and Regulations of respective State Governments. As per data available with the UGC, as on 10.12.2025, there are 546 State Private Universities in the country.

Private Universities are regulated under the UGC (Establishment and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003. As per these Regulations, the UGC may cause inspection through its Expert Committee consisting a nominee from the concerned statutory council (s) to ascertain whether the University fulfils the minimum criteria in terms of programmes, faculty, infrastructural facilities, financial viability, etc., as laid down by the UGC from time to time and other concerned Statutory Bodies. The deficiencies/suggestions given by the UGC Expert Committee are communicated to the University for Compliance.

An Institution is declared as deemed to be University by the Central Government, on the advice of UGC, under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956. During the period 2023–2025, 26 institutions were notified as deemed to be Universities by the Ministry of Education and at present, there are 150 Institutions deemed to be Universities (IDTBUs) in the country.

The IDTBUs are regulated under the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2023. As per these Regulations, the UGC shall monitor the performance and academic outcomes of the IDTBUs, having valid accreditation by the NAAC with less than

an ‘A’ grade or ranked more than 100 ranks in the NIRF rankings (Universities category) not later than every five years, through its Expert Committee. The Committee is to submit a report to the Commission specifying its recommendations and in case, the Institutions are found deficient in some aspects, they shall be given a period to be specified by the Expert Committee, to rectify the deficiencies, failing which, the Expert Committee shall recommend for withdrawal of permission given under sub-regulation (9) of regulation 8 for starting new courses or programmes by the institution deemed to be University, in any field, in their existing campus and the approved off-campus centres. In case of not adhering to the order, the Commission shall take action as per the provisions of regulation 34.

The details of State Private Universities and Institutions deemed to be Universities are available on the website of UGC https://www.ugc.gov.in ->HEIs -> State Private Universities.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1962
ANSWERED ON 17/12/2025

Policy on School Bag, 2020

1962 # **Dr. Bhim Singh:**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the clear guidelines of the New Education Policy, 2020 and the 'Policy on School Bag, 2020' issued by Government, the weight of students' bags in most schools still exceeds the prescribed limit, especially in primary classes where children have to carry heavy bags daily; and

(b) whether there is any laxity in effective implementation of these policies by schools, if so, whether Government, in coordination with State Governments, would formulate a concrete action plan to ensure strict inspections, penalties and mandatory compliance?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) and (b) National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 in para 4.33 aims to make concerted efforts, through suitable changes in curriculum and pedagogy, with the support of NCERT, SCERTs, schools, and educators to significantly reduce the weight of school bags and textbooks.

Policy on School Bag was formulated by an Expert Committee comprising of members from National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) and Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)and released by NCERT in 2020. The Ministry of Education has circulated the Policy across the States and UTs vide its letter dated 24th November 2020.

Ratio for school bag is suggested as 10 per cent of the body weight in School Bag Policy for all classes from pre-primary to class XII. It is also suggested in school bag policy that from Classes I to V, teachers must take the responsibility of checking the weight of school bag of children randomly every three months on a day selected for the whole class. Information about the heavy bag needs to be communicated to the parents of the child and the bag needs to be monitored for a week or two for ensuring that the child starts carrying a lighter bag.

Education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India. States & UTs have been advised to adopt relevant suggestions of the School Bag Policy and National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 and ensure the implementation of the same.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO – 1963
ANSWERED ON – 17/12/2025

PM SHRI schools in Punjab

1963 **Dr. Vikramjit Singh Sahney:**

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

(a) whether Ministry has selected 101 additional schools in Punjab under the PM SHRI scheme in March, 2025, in addition to the already approved 246 schools;
(b) whether approval and fund release for these 101 schools have been completed;
(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
(d) whether it is a fact that out of the 246 approved PM SHRI schools in Punjab 17 schools received zero funding in the last financial year;
(e) if so, the reasons therefor and whether they have received funding this year; and
(f) the school-wise, year-wise funding released to PM SHRI schools in Punjab, during last five year?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a): The PM SHRI scheme was approved on 7th September, 2022 and for the State of Punjab the schools were selected in FY 2024-25 & 2025-26. Under the PM SHRI scheme, a total of 356 PM SHRI schools have been selected from the State of Punjab. The phase-wise and date wise details of the selected PM SHRI schools in the State of Punjab are as follow:

PM SHRI schools selected in various phases	Date of selection of PM SHRI schools	Total PM SHRI schools
Fourth	24.09.2024	233
Fifth	28.01.2025	13
Sixth	04.03.2025	101
Seventh	21.05.2025	9
Total		**356**

(b) & (c): Total outlay of Rs 346.36 crore for FY 2025-26 has been approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) for all 356 schools selected under PM SHRI scheme from the State of Punjab. PM SHRI scheme has been onboarded on SNA SPARSH in FY 2025-26 for just-in-time release of funds. Accordingly, mother sanction amounting to Rs 167.81 crore has been created in FY 2025-26 for all schools.

(d) & (e): For the FY 2024-25, total outlay of Rs 209.46 crore was approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) for 233 schools selected in the fourth phase in FY 2024-25 for the State of Punjab. The PAB for the remaining 13 schools selected in the fifth phase was done in FY 2025-26 and mother sanction has been created for these schools in FY 2025-26.

(f): Education is a subject in the concurrent list of the Constitution. Under PM SHRI scheme, States/UTs submit proposal by identifying infrastructural gaps at the school level such as ICT Labs, science labs, lab equipment, digital libraries, Classroom Digital Boards, Smart Classrooms, LED lighting, composting facilities etc. The component wise proposal submitted by the States/UTs are appraised and sanctioned by the Project Approval Board (PAB) in consultation with the States/UTs according to financial and programmatic norms and provision available. Fund release is done as a whole for the States/UTs with legislature. School-wise allocation is done by the States/UTs.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO- 1964
ANSWERED ON- 17/12/2025

Launching multilingual story books in Odisha

1964 **Shri Niranjan Bishi:**

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

(a) whether the Ministry will support the State of Odisha in launching multilingual story books, audio-visual aids and activity-based learning kits for children speaking tribal languages like Kui, Santali, Desia and others; and

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

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) & (b): Education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of the schools come under the purview of the respective State and UT Government. As informed by State Govt. of Odisha, Mother-Tongue based Multi-lingual Education (MLE) is being implemented in Odisha from Class-I to V, which is a gate way to ensure medium of Instruction in Child's Mother Tongue. In order to address the language issues among the tribal children at the Elementary Level, Mother tongue based Multilingual Education Programme has been implemented in 21 tribal Languages in 17 districts of the State of Odisha. MLE Programme covers Primary Education in 21 Tribal Languages in Odisha i.e. Santali, Saura, Koya, Kui, Kuvi, Kishan, Oram, Munda, Juanga, Bonda, Gadaba, Ho, Gondi, Paroja, Kharia, Didayi, Bhinjhal, Paudi Bhuiyan, Bhumia, Bhatra and Bhunjia. MLE programme is operational in tribal dominated areas of 17 districts of Odisha i.e. Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Kalahandi, Koraput, Keonjhar, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nawarangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur and Sundargarh. Textbooks and supplementary reading materials i.e. Big Book, Small Book which includes Story books in 21 tribal languages in Monolingual situation have been developed for primary grades.

Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, State Government is supported based on annual plans prepared by the State based on their requirements and priority and this is reflected in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) Proposals which are then appraised and approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) in the Department of School Education & Literacy in consultation with the State as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme, and physical and financial progress of the State for the interventions approved.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1965

ANSWERED ON- 17/12/2025

Discontinuation of special scholarship schemes

1965 Shri Saket Gokhale:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names and details of all Centrally sponsored/Central Sector Scholarship schemes, specifically for college and university students (other than those for reserved categories), that were either merged, phased out or discontinued in the last five years;

(b) the Ministry's rationale for discontinuing the 'Special Scholarship Scheme for the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir' and other similar targeted schemes and the alternative financial support mechanisms put in place for the affected students; and

(c) the total number of students who benefited from the discontinued schemes in the last year of their operation?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

(DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR)

(a) In the year 2023-24, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has introduced the National Scholarship for Post Graduate Studies (NSPGS), as an umbrella scheme by merging four scholarships schemes, namely: i) PG single girl child scholarship, (ii) PG scholarship for university rank holders, (iii) PG scholarship for SC/ST students pursuing professional courses and (iv) Post Graduate Scholarship for GATE/GPAT. Under NSPGS, National Scholarships at the rate of Rs.15,000/- per month for 10 months in a year, are available for Indian students for two years to pursue higher studies within India, leading to award of Postgraduate Degree. Number of scholarship slots are 10,000 or as decided by the UGC, with 30% slots reserved for the women candidates.

(b) & (c) The Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh (SSSJKL) is a component scheme under the umbrella scheme - Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Protsahan (PM-USP) Yojana. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance towards

‘tuition fee and maintenance allowance’ to students who are (i) having domicile in J&K and Ladakh and (ii) having annual gross parental/family income up to ₹ 8 lakhs, for pursuing higher education in educational institutions outside the UTs and provide them an opportunity to interact with their counterparts from the rest of the country. The scheme is continuing and 5000 fresh slots are available for providing scholarships as per scheme guidelines.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO - 1966
ANSWERED ON - 17/12/2025

Language Policy and Local Education in curriculum

1966 **Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu:**

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

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that certain provisions of the National Education Policy (NEP) may impact Tamil Nadu's powers in curriculum design, language policy and local education priorities;
(b) if so, whether the Ministry has received representations or concerns from the States including Tamil Nadu government regarding these aspects of State autonomy;
(c) the steps being taken to address Tamil Nadu's concerns and ensure that the NEP aligns with the federal structure while respecting the balance of powers between the Union and States; and
(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (d): The subject 'Education' is in List-III (Concurrent List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. One of the guiding principles of National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) is respect for diversity and respect for the local context in all curriculum, pedagogy, and policy. Education, being a subject in the concurrent list of the Constitution, an overwhelming majority of the schools in the country come under the administrative control of the States/UTs.

NEP 2020 provides that States will prepare their own curricula, based on the National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCFSE) prepared by National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT), and prepare textbooks based on the NCERT textbook materials to the extent possible, incorporating State flavour and material as needed.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1967
ANSWERED ON 17/12/2025

Schemes for girls education

1967 **Smt. Rekha Sharma:**

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

(a) progress under schemes promoting girls' education;
(b) details of retention improvements; and
(c) whether new residential schools for girls are to be approved, if so, details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (c): Under Samagra Shiksha, an integrated scheme for *school* education, various interventions have been targeted for providing quality education to girls like opening of schools in the neighbourhood to make access easier for girls, free uniform and text-books to girls up to class VIII, appointment of additional teachers including women teacher, stipend to Children With Special Needs (CwSN) girls from class I to class XII, separate toilets for girls, teachers sensitization programmes to promote girls participation, gender-sensitive teaching-learning materials including text books etc.

One of the focus areas of the Samagra Shiksha is to reduce the dropout rate and the number of Out of School Children (OoSC). The scheme includes the provision of opening and strengthening of new schools up to senior secondary level; construction of school buildings and additional classrooms; construction of toilets; sanitation facilities and drinking water for students, setting up and up gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) upto class 12, setting up of residential schools/hostels named Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas, hostels under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) and Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA), free uniforms, free text books, transport allowance and undertaking enrolment & retention drives.

Further, special state specific projects for varied interventions under equity are also emphasized for enhancing access, retention and quality for girls by promoting enrolment drives, retention and motivation camps, gender sensitization modules etc. Such projects include life skills, awareness programmes, incinerators, sanitary pad vending machines etc.

Samagra Shiksha aims to look at the education of all children including children with Special Needs (CwSN) in a continuum from pre-primary to class XII. CwSN-Girls receive special focus and efforts are made under Samagra Shiksha to help them gain access to schools, as also to provide motivation and guidance for developing their potential. There is a provision of a stipend for CWSN girls @ INR 200/- per month for 10 months.

In order to ensure safety and security of girls, empower girls to tackle risk of assault and for boosting their self confidence, there is a provision of 'Rani Laxmi Bai Atma Raksha Prashikshan' under Samagra Shiksha. Under this, Self defence training is imparted to girls of class VI to XII studying in Government Schools. For this purpose, financial assistance of Rs. 5000/- per month per school for three months are provided under Samagra Shiksha.

Under Samagra Shiksha, to ensure access and quality education to girls from disadvantaged groups and to reduce gender gaps at all levels of school education, there is a provision of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs). KGBVs are residential schools from class VI to XII for girls belonging to Socio-Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs) such as SC, ST, OBC, Minority and BPL families. The KGBVs are set up in Educationally Backward Blocks. Target Group for KGBVs is the Girls in the age group of 10-18 years aspiring to study in classes VI to XII. As on 05.12.2025, there are total 5639 KGBVs approved, out of which 5269 are functional across the country, with a total enrolment of 7,58,288 girls. In the F.Y. 2025-26, two new KGBVs have been approved.

Under PM- JANMAN, 500 hostels have been sanctioned since 2023-24 and 692 hostels have been approved under DAJGUA. These hostels which are made specially for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and Tribal areas for girls and boys will reduce dropouts and increase GER and retention of girls in Tribal areas.

Samagra Shiksha supports States and UTs for strengthening of existing Government schools and for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities including separate toilets for girls. As per UDISE+ 2024-25, 97.1% Govt. Schools have Separate toilets for girls in schools.

All above initiatives taken by the Government of India under Samagra Shiksha have a positive impact on girls' education across the country. The sustained focus on strengthening school infrastructure has contributed significantly to, improved Enrolment of Girls; Higher Retention and Reduction in Dropouts and Enhanced Learning Outcomes and Participation of Girls' Students in Schools.

The details of Retention Rate of girls for the last three years are as under:

Year		**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
Retention Rate	Foundational (Pre-Primary to Class II)	92.4	98.4	99.7
	Preparatory (Class III to Class V)	91.2	85.7	93.4
	Middle (Class VI to Class VIII)	76.4	78.9	84.2
	Secondary (Class IX to XII)	45.1	47.5	49.6
Source: UDISE+				

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1968
ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

Implementation of MERITE project

1968 **Smt. Jebi Mather Hisham:**

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

(a) the details of the total allocation and actual spending under the Multidisciplinary Education and Research Improvement in Technical Education (MERITE) project;

(b) funds received from the World Bank under the MERITE project since its inception;

(c) whether Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal or sought financial allocation under MERITE, if so, details thereof; and

(d) what action has been taken to expedite approval of Kerala's proposal and whether the State will receive timely assistance to strengthen technical education through the MERITE initiative?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

(DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR)

(a) to (d): In order to improve the quality, equity and institutional governance in Technical Education, the MERITE (Multidisciplinary Education and Research Improvement in Technical Education) scheme has been approved with a total outlay of Rs. 4200 crore for a period of five years with support of Rs 2100 Crore from World Bank. All States/UTs including Kerala are covered under this scheme. Allocation of funds to a State/UT depends upon the number of institutions selected from that State/UT. So far, expenditure of about Rs 13.88 Crore has been incurred on the preparatory activities.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1969
ANSWERED ON – 17/12/2025

Institutions Deemed to be Universities

1969 # **Shri Brij Lal:**
Shri Samik Bhattacharya:
Will the Minister of ***Education*** be pleased to state:
(a) the current status of the proposal to confer Deemed to be University (DTBU) status on the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT);
(b) whether NCERT has undertaken any step to align it with the standards prescribed under the University Grants Commission (UGC) (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2023; and
(c) the long-term policy objectives and anticipated benefits of granting Deemed to be University status to NCERT, at national level?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR)

(a) & (b): On the advice of University Grants Commission (UGC), the Central Government issued Letter of Intent (LoI) on 31.08.2023 for fulfillment of certain conditions before conferment of Institution deemed to be University status to National Council of Educational research and Training (NCERT). The compliance report submitted by NCERT has been forwarded to UGC for its verification.

(c): The objective and long term anticipated benefits of the NCERT as Institution deemed to be University are:

i. It will be able to prepare skilled professionals in curriculum development, school-based assessment, inclusive education, pre-school education, digital education, etc., through specially designed courses, promote educational research and innovations at the national and international level, collaborate with national and international agencies to build mutual capacities, reinforce its role as a think tank, emerge as leading Institute in the implementation of NEP 2020 with professionals created in priority areas of NEP;

ii. It will serve as a hub for interdisciplinary research and curriculum development for school system, integrating emerging technologies such as data science, and sustainability science into school education;

iii. It will disseminate through various research programmes in inter-disciplinary, multi-disciplinary and trans-disciplinary, domain-specific areas and undertaken in-house by substantial number of full-time faculty/research scholars (Ph.D. and Post-Doctoral) in diverse disciplines;

iv. It will transition into a high-ranking research and teaching-focused university gradually at the national and international level;

v. It will develop research capabilities and organize research to facilitate the advancement of knowledge and its application to policy, intervention, and training;

vi. It will be developed as a Centre for Excellence in teaching, teacher professional development, research, and demonstration of innovative field interventions/action research projects, and demonstrate new areas of practice, strategies, service delivery;

vii. It will design a flexible and innovative curriculum that includes credit-based courses and projects related to community engagement and service, environmental education, value-based education, and other relevant areas;

viii. It will undertake, aid, promote and coordinate research in all branches of education and with a particular focus on school education;

ix. It will organise extension services for such institutions as are engaged in educational research, training of teachers or provision of extension services to schools;

x. It will set up and run Demonstration Multipurpose Schools (DMS) as national laboratories for curriculum reform, pedagogical innovation, learning sciences research, classroom trials and educational technologies; and

xi. It will establish centres for Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Education, learning analytics, human–computer interaction, digital pedagogy, and responsible digital ecosystems compatible with IndiaAI Mission; and engage in all such things as may be necessary incidental or conducive to the attainment of all or any of the objectives of the NCERT.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-1970
ANSWERED ON-17/12/2025

Implementation of National Credit Framework by States

1970 Smt. Sangeeta Yadav:

Will the Minister of ***Education*** be please to state:

(a) the manner in which Ministry proposes to ensure seamless mobility of students between academic and vocational education streams under implementation of National Credit Framework (NCrF) by States;
(b) steps taken to facilitate digital recording and integration of all credits in students' DigiLocker accounts;
(c) measures adopted to align vocational credits under NCrF with National Higher Education Qualifications Framework;
(d) whether the Ministry has devised monitoring mechanisms to oversee effective implementation and compliance of NCrF across States; and
(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR)

(a) to (e) The Government of India has framed the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 with an aim to provide holistic, multidisciplinary, flexible and student-centric education which promotes lifelong learning. NEP lays emphasis on integrating skill development with mainstream education by embedding practical skills across school and higher education. It envisages for the formulation of a National Higher Education Qualification Framework (NHEQF) in sync with the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) to facilitate this integration.

Further, for creditisation of all learning and to establish equivalence between academic, skill-based & experiential learning; the National Credit Framework (NCrF) has been launched as a comprehensive credit framework encompassing elementary, school, higher and skill-based education. University Grants Commission (UGC) has developed an SOP for operationalisation of the National Credit Framework (NCrF), which allows up to 50% of the total credit requirement for a program through skill-based courses.

To operationalise NCrF and to ensure secure and authenticated recording of credits, the Government of India has launched the Academic Bank of Credits (ABC) scheme. ABC builds on the digital infrastructure of DigiLocker and National Academic Depository (NAD), which is a digital initiative of the Government of India to provide a secure digital repository for educational documents.

Under the ABC Scheme a 12-digit unique identity has been provisioned for every student/ learner for seamless interaction among stakeholders in the education ecosystem. This 12-digit unique id has been termed "Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry" (APAAR ID). APAAR ID is designed to accumulate academic and skill credits earned throughout a leaner's journey.

Digital India Corporation (DIC) under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY) is the technology partner for the Ministry of Education for the implementation of the ABC scheme. DIC has implemented robust support mechanisms on ABC website, such as daily video conference for academic institutions; ticketing systems for efficient query resolution; and a dedicated helpline for direct assistance to students and institutions. Additionally, zonal and state nodal officers have been nominated by DIC to facilitate coordination with state administrations and institutions.

As on date, more than 2600 award granting institutions are registered on ABC portal, more than 6 Crore APAAR Id have been created in higher and skill education ecosystem along with more than 7 Crore credit records mapped with these IDs.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1971
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2025

Development of natural harbours for the benefit of fishermen

1971. Shri I.S. Inbadurai:

Will the Minister of ***Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying*** be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has over 1,547 fish landing centres and more than 90 fishing harbours, of which many lack modern facilities, if so, steps taken to develop natural harbours, especially in Radhapuram area near Aruvikkarai, Tamil Nadu, to benefit local fishermen;
(b) whether under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (₹20,050 crore), about ₹5,000 crore is allocated for harbour infrastructure, if so, manner in which this is being utilised for developing natural harbours in Tamil Nadu and other coastal States; and
(c) whether Government will expand Blue Port projects nationwide, including Aruvikkarai, to provide safe landing, cold storage and marketing facilities ensuring sustainable livelihood for fishermen?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
(SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH)

(a): The details of 1547 fish landing centres notified by the Coastal States/UTs Government is furnished at Annexure-I. Of these, 379 locations, comprising 127 Fishing Harbours (FHs) and 252 Fish Landing Centres (FLCs), have been taken up for development along the country's coastline with Central financial assistance under various Central Schemes such as Blue Revolution, FIDF, PMMSY etc.

The Development of natural harbours and modern landing facilities for local fishermen is undertaken based on site-specific techno-economic feasibility assessments. For availing financial assistance under these schemes, the concerned State/UT Governments are required to submit techno-financially viable proposals, along with confirmation of the State share, availability of land, and the requisite clearances. It is reported that there is no natural harbor developed at Aruvikkarai, Tamil Nadu. However, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India in FY 2022-23 has approved proposal of the Government of Tamil Nadu for "Construction of Fish Landing Centre at Aruvikarai" at a cost of Rs 10 Crore under FIDF with components viz. Short gryone, Auction hall, Net Mending Shed, Front platform with CC Road.

b). The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India, during the last five years (FY2020-21 to FY2024-25) has accorded approvals to 26 fishing harbours, 22 fish landing centres and 10 dredging proposals in various Coastal States/UTs at the cost of Rs 3365.63 crore with Central share of Rs 1698.46 crore under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY). Out of above, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India has approved 2 fishing harbours, 4 fish landing centres and 1 dredging of existing harbour proposals in State of Tamil Nadu at the cost of Rs 155.57 crore with Central share of Rs 132.52 crore under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY). Among these projects in Tamil Nadu, the Pazhayar Fishing Harbour is a natural fishing harbour, and the Department of Fisheries, Government of India has approved its up-gradation under PMMSY at a cost of ₹26.26 crore, with a Central share of ₹15.76 crore.

c). The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India has issued advisory to all Coastal States/UTs for Development of Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour. For availing financial assistance under PMMSY, the concerned State/UT Governments are required to submit techno-financially viable proposals, along with confirmation of the State share, availability of land, and the requisite clearances

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Annexure-I

Statement referred to in reply part (a) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1971 due for answer on 17th December, 2025 put in by Shri I.S. Inbadurai, Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha regarding "Development of natural harbours for the benefit of fishermen" : State-wise details of notified fish landing centre and centres taken up for development under central schemes.

Sl. No	Name of State/ Union Territory	Notified landing centres	Centres taken up for development under CSS
1.	West Bengal	66	22
2.	Odisha	73	36
3.	Andhra Pradesh	350	42
4.	Tamil Nadu	301	65
5.	Puducherry	41	10
6.	Kerala	204	53
7.	Karnataka	115	28
8.	Goa	34	7
9.	Maharashtra	173	59
10.	Gujarat	107	32
11.	Daman & Diu	12	4
12.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	51	18
13.	Lakshadweep	20	3
	Total:	**1547**	**379**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1972
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2025

Development plan for Puri, Odisha for fisheries

1972 Shri Subhasish Khuntia:
Will the Minister of **FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has prepared any special development plan for Puri district of Odisha considering its strategic coastline, large fishermen population and the Chilika lagoon;
(b) if so, the details of ongoing and proposed projects for modernisation of fishing crafts, fish landing centres, cold-chain, marine safety systems and sustainable lake fisheries in Chilika; and
(c) the total funds released to Puri district under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) during the last five years?

ANSWER
MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
(SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH)

(a) and (b): The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India, has approved the proposals of the Government of Odisha under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) at a total project cost of Rs.1298.25 Crore for the development of fisheries and aquaculture in the state of Odisha, including in Puri District. The Government of Odisha has informed that no district-specific development plan has been prepared exclusively for Puri District. However, all schemes and programmes of the Department of Fisheries, Government of India, and the Fisheries and Animal Resources Development Department, Government of Odisha, covering fisheries and aquaculture development, livelihood support to fishermen, infrastructure creation and sectoral strengthening are implemented in the District.

The Department of Fisheries, Government of India, has approved the proposal of the Government of Odisha for the construction of the fishing harbour – stage-II at Astaranga (Nuagarh) in Puri District, at a cost of Rs. 179.90 crore under PMMSY. The Government of Odisha has further informed that three Fish Landing Centres have been approved under State Schemes for construction at (i) Sapakothi, (ii) Chandrabhaga, and (iii) Penthakata in Puri District. For the safety of marine fishermen, 1,491 life jackets and 497 lifebuoys have been provided to 497 marine fishermen of Puri District under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Blue Revolution and the State Plan Scheme. Further, the Government of Odisha has informed that various activities has been approved under PMMSY for establishment of cold chain and marketing infrastructure such as (i) Insulated vehicle (8 unit), (ii) Motorcycle with Icebox (25 unit), (iii) Auto rickshaw with Ice Box (7 unit) (iv) Construction of New cold Storage/Ice plant (2 unit) and (v) Fish Kiosk (7 unit). In addition, the Government of Odisha has informed that the Chilika Development Authority (CDA) has undertaken several conservation and management initiatives for the Chilika lagoon. Together, these interventions address the development needs of coastal fisheries, fisher communities, and the livelihoods of Chilika-based fishermen.

(c): The Government of Odisha has informed that Rs.70.68 crore has been released under PMMSY for the development of fisheries and aquaculture in Puri District.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1973
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17TH DECEMBER, 2025

PACS, dairy, fisheries and multi-purpose cooperatives in Odisha

1973. Shri Subhasish Khuntia:

Will the Minister of ***Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying*** be pleased to state:
(a) whether the Ministry has identified priority districts in the State of Odisha for implementation of the recently announced National Cooperative Policy, 2025;
(b) if so, the details of steps taken to strengthen Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), dairy, fisheries and multi-purpose cooperatives in the State of Odisha; and
(c) whether the Ministry proposes to include districts like Puri, which have a strong presence of dairy, fisheries, handicraft and rural cooperatives, in any special cooperative development programme?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
(SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH)

(a) to (c): The Government of India on 15th February, 2023, has approved the Plan for "Strengthening of Cooperative Movement in the Country and Deepening its Reach up to the Grassroots". The Plan entails establishment of new multipurpose Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) or primary dairy/ fishery cooperative societies covering all the Panchayats/ Villages in the country in the next five years, through convergence of various existing Government of India (GoI) Schemes, including Dairy Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF), National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD), Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF), etc. This plan is being implemented with the support of National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD), National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), National Level Cooperative Federations and State Governments.

As on 15th November, 2025, a total of 30,083 new Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), dairy and fisheries cooperative societies have been registered across the country under this scheme, and 15,793 existing dairy and fisheries cooperative societies have been strengthened. As on date, a total of 255,881 Gram Panchayats (GPs) are covered by PACS; 87,159 Gram Panchayats are covered by Dairy Cooperative Societies; and 29,964 Gram Panchayats are covered by Fisheries Cooperative Societies. In the State of Odisha total 2,039 new Multipurpose (M)-PACS (1537 nos.), Dairy (451 nos.) and Fisheries (51 nos.) Cooperative Societies have been registered and 209 Dairy Cooperative Societies are strengthened. In case of the Puri district of Odisha, 59 nos. new Cooperative Societies have been registered including 39 PACS, 13 Dairy, 07 Fisheries Cooperatives.

Districts with strong cooperative sectors like dairy, fisheries and handicrafts benefit under the Nationwide Cooperative Expansion Plan as per roadmap envisaged in the National Cooperative Policy, 2025 for all-round development of the cooperative sector. The Government has not announced a district-specific programme including Puri but it has rolled out a Comprehensive National Plan for "Strengthening of Cooperative Movement in the Country and Deepening its Reach up to the Grassroots" to establish and strengthen cooperatives in every uncovered panchayat and village across the country.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1974
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2025

PROJECTS UNDER AHIDF

1974 SHRI MAHARAJA SANAJAOBA LEISHEMBA:

Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

be pleased to state:

(a) the latest number of projects approved, sanctioned and operationalized under Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) since its launch, category wise;

(b) the total amount of loans disbursed, interest subvention released and credit guarantee coverage extended to beneficiaries so far under AHIDF;

(c) the progress made in setting up and operationalizing Breed Multiplication Farms (BMF), IVF centres and modern feed plants assisted under the scheme;

(d) numbers of BMF and IVF centres in the North East operationalizing at present; and

(e) whether in the North Eastern States the cross breed or other improved cattle variety are necessary for earning and nutritional security?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
(SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH)

(a) Number of projects approved, sanctioned and operationalized under the Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) since the inception of scheme category wise is as follows:

S No	Category of Infrastructure under AHIDF	Sanctioned Projects	Approved Projects	Projects Operationalized
1	Animal Feed Plant	201	143	124
2	Animal Waste to Wealth Management (Agri waste management)	5	4	4
3	Breed improvement Technology and Breed Multiplication farm	183	105	83
4	Dairy Processing & Value Addition	252	147	116
5	Meat Processing & Value Addition	45	25	20
6	Setting up of Veterinary Vaccine and Drugs Production Facilities	5	4	1
Grand Total		**691**	**428**	**348**

(b) The amount of loan sanctioned under AHIDF is ₹. 10,320 Crores and the interest subvention released against the approved 428 projects is ₹. 429.49 Crores. Three projects have been covered under credit guarantee of AHIDF being managed by NABARD.

(c) Under AHIDF, 139 Animal feed plants and 105 Breed Multiplication Farms have been established and strengthened. No IVF Centre have been established under AHIDF. However, under Rashtriya Gokul Mission, being implemented by DAHD, 24 bovine IVF Labs have been made functional.

(d) Under Rashtriya Gokul Mission one bovine In-Vitro Fertilization (IVF) lab has been made functional in Assam at College of Veterinary Science, Assam Agricultural University, Khanapara Guwahati. From this lab 45 viable embryos have been produced and out of this, 19 embryos have been transferred. The benefit of the lab is accruing to all the dairy farmers of the North Eastern State. Under Rashtriya Gokul Mission so far 1 BMF is sanctioned in Arunachal Pradesh.

(e) Yes, Animal Husbandry is an important sub-sector of Indian agricultural economy and plays a multifaceted role in providing nutritional and livelihood support to the rural population. Livestock sector apart from contributing to national economy in general and to agricultural economy in particular also provides employment generation opportunities, asset creation, coping mechanism against crop failure and social and financial security. Value of output of milk is more than Rs. 12.21 lakh crore during 2023-24 (As per National Accounts Statistics 2025), which is the highest of the agriculture produce and even more than the combined value of Paddy and Wheat.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1975

TO BE ANSWERED ON 17TH DECEMBER, 2025

CENSUS FOR COWS, BUFFALOES, GOATS AND SHEEPS

1975. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI:

Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) details of the last census for cows, buffaloes, goats, sheep etc. conducted, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any provision of subsidy for cattle feed to keep milch and non-milch animals healthy in rural areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, and details of funds allocated during last three years for such subsidy, State-wise and year-wise?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

(SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH)

(a) Livestock Census is a complete enumeration of domesticated livestock species and poultry birds which provides species - wise and State/UT-wise livestock population, including cattle (cows), buffaloes, sheep and goats. A State/UT-wise statement showing the population of major livestock species as per the 20th Livestock Census is placed at **Annexure I.**

(b) & (c) Animal Husbandry is a State subject. Different States have introduced their own schemes to make available the subsidized feed and fodder for their livestock. Some State Governments are implementing schemes in which supply of Animal feeds are made available at an affordable rate. Besides, this Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in this direction. The schemes, 'National Livestock Mission' and 'Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund' implemented by this Ministry enable the livestock owners to increase availability of animal feed.

ANNEXURE I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1975 FOR ANSWER ON 17.12.2025 ASKED BY SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI ON 'CENSUS FOR COWS, BUFFALOES, GOATS AND SHEEPS'

State-wise Number of Cattle, Buffalo, Sheep and Goat as per 20th Livestock Census

(in actual nos.)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	36,438	3,700	5	64,761
2	Andhra Pradesh	46,00,087	62,19,499	1,76,26,971	55,22,133
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3,39,221	6379	7345	1,59,740
4	Assam	1,09,09,239	4,21,715	3,32,100	43,15,173
5	Bihar	1,53,97,980	77,19,794	2,13,377	1,28,21,216
6	Chandigarh	13,440	12,177	0	998
7	Chhattisgarh	99,83,954	11,74,722	1,80,229	40,05,657
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	39,736	997	84	7548
9	Daman And Diu	1,840	374	68	987
10	Delhi	1,24,549	1,57,625	1,993	16,995
11	Goa	60,247	27,207	8	9,446
12	Gujarat	96,33,637	1,05,43,250	17,87,263	48,67,744
13	Haryana	19,28,682	43,68,023	2,88,370	3,34,640
14	Himachal Pradesh	18,28,017	6,46,565	7,91,345	11,08,413
15	Jammu And Kashmir	25,39,240	6,90,829	32,47,503	17,30,218
16	Jharkhand	1,12,23,052	13,50,313	6,41,183	91,21,173
17	Karnataka	84,69,004	29,84,560	1,10,50,728	61,69,392
18	Kerala	13,41,996	1,01,504	1,482	13,59,161
19	Lakshadweep	2,493	16	0	43,188
20	Madhya Pradesh	1,87,50,828	1,03,07,131	32,4,585	1,10,64,524
21	Maharashtra	1,39,92,304	56,03,692	26,80,329	1,06,04,883
22	Manipur	2,24,472	36,230	5,921	38,697
23	Meghalaya	9,03,570	15,714	15,679	3,97,503
24	Mizoram	45,701	2,109	485	14,820
25	Nagaland	78,296	15,654	361	31,602
26	Odisha	99,03,970	4,58,324	12,79,149	63,93,452
27	Puducherry	71,984	2,395	2,445	7,3630
28	Punjab	25,31,460	40,15,947	85,560	3,47,949
29	Rajasthan	1,39,37,630	1,36,93,316	79,03,857	2,08,40,203
30	Sikkim	1,48,010	1,144	2,016	90,506
31	Tamil Nadu	95,18,660	5,18,795	45,00,491	98,88,746
32	Telangana	42,32,539	42,26,306	1,90,63,058	49,34,673
33	Tripura	7,39,031	7,131	5,460	3,60,204
34	Uttar Pradesh	1,90,19,641	3,30,16,785	9,84,725	1,44,80,025
35	Uttarakhand	18,52,123	8,66,318	2,84,615	13,71,971
36	West Bengal	1,90,77,916	6,30,921	9,52,886	1,62,79,340
	Total	**19,35,00,987**	**10,98,47,161**	**7,42,61,676**	**14,88,71,311**

Source: 20th Livestock Census All India Reports

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1976
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17TH DECEMBER, 2025

IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPANSION OF PASHU AUSHADHI KENDRAS

1976. SMT. SUDHA MURTY:

Will the Minister of FISHERIES ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to State:

(a) the details of the Pashu Aushadhi Kendra initiative announced in March, 2025, including its objectives and proposed implementation framework;
(b) the number of Pashu Aushadhi Kendras that have been established across the country, so far
(c) whether any data is available on the livestock owners or farmers who have benefited from these Kendras till date; and
(d) whether Government has any plan to extend the range of medicines supplied through Pashu Aushadhi Kendras to cover all categories of animals?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

(SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH)

(a) to (d) Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Government of India (GOI) under Livestock Health and Disease Control Program (LHDCP), introduced a new component 'Pashu Aushadhi' for sale of affordable Generic Veterinary Medicines through Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samriddhi Kendras (PM-KSKs) and Cooperative Societies (CSs).

ii. The Operational Guidelines for Pashu Aushadhi have been framed and shared with States/UTs. Same has been made available on Department website. It includes eligibility criteria and requirements to open Pashu Aushadhi Vikray Kendras (PAVKs), margins and incentives, Terms and Conditions for operating PAVKs, training and awareness etc.

iii. A list of 134 Generic Veterinary Medicines including Etheno Veterinary Medicines and consumables have been provided to Pharmaceuticals & Medical Devices Bureau of India (PMBI) for procurement action.

iv. List of PM-KSKs and CSs have been circulated to the concerned States/UTs with the request to identify suitable, interested, strategically located PM-KSKs or CSs with priority to Aspirational districts/blocks and sensitise them to apply online. Link to submit applications online to open PAVKs has been provided on the Department website.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1977
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17TH DECEMBER, 2025

Infrastructure and exports under PMMSY

1977 Shri Subhash Barala:
Dr. Anil Sukhdeorao Bonde:
Smt. Ramilaben Becharbhai Bara:
Shri S. Selvaganabathy:

Will the Minister of ***Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying*** be pleased to state:

(a) how have the 730+ cold storages, ice plants and 6,410 fish kiosks under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) reduced post-harvest losses and improved prices for fishers;

(b) how will the 2025 National Marine Fisheries Census and digital data collection via apps like VyAS–NAV improve policymaking and sustainable marine resource management; and

(c) what progress has been made in converting 100 Coastal Fishermen Villages into Climate-Resilient Villages and how does this protect coastal livelihoods from climate impacts?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

(SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH)

(a): The post-harvest infrastructure facilities such as ice plants, cold storages and fish kiosks developed under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) and earlier schemes have been facilitating in fish preservation, maintaining of fish quality, increase of shelf life of fish & fisheries products for higher price realization for fishers, fish farmers and other associated stakeholders. The recent study title "Assessment of Post Harvest Losses in Inland and Marine Fisheries" conducted through the National Productivity Council (NPC) revealed that the national average of post-harvest losses in inland fisheries has been reduced from 18% (FY 2019-20) to 8.84% (FY 2023-24) and in marine fisheries reduced from 21% (FY 2019-20) to 9.3% (FY 2023-24). This study further reported the national average post-harvest losses in fisheries sector at 9.16% during 2023-24.

(b): The high resolution, geo-tagged household and infrastructure-level granular digital data are collected under the National Marine Fisheries Census aimed to facilitate targeted delivery of schemes, identification of vulnerable groups, assessment of infrastructure gaps (harbours, markets, cold chains) and support climate-resilient livelihood-based interventions & evidence-based planning. Further, the geo-referenced digital database significantly is anticipated to strengthen the policy planning for fisheries sector, supports evidence-based infrastructure investment, enhance livelihood initiatives by identifying training needs and improving scheme access to fishing communities. This also facilitate better monitoring of sustainability parameters, shift to digital workflows will improve efficiency, accuracy, and transparency in operations.

(c): The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying recognizing the importance of developing the coastal communities, has taken up a transformative initiative under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) to develop the existing 100 Coastal Fishermen Villages(CFV) situated close to the coastline in all Coastal States and Union Territories(UTs) as Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages(CRCFV) and to make them as economically vibrant fishermen villages. This programme with 100% central funding is implemented through the National Fisheries Development Board. It is reported that proposals of various coastal State Governments and Union Territories for development of 95 existing coastal villages as Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages (CRCFVs) at a total cost of Rs.190 crore have been approved with release of central funds to a tune of Rs.47.50 crore to the State Governments/UTs. The Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages programme *inter-alia* envisages development of various climate resilient livelihood activities like open sea cage culture, seaweed and bivalve cultivation to create and sustain the alternative livelihood for coastal fishermen.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1978
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17TH DECEMBER 2025

Outbreaks of white spot diseases in Andhra Pradesh

1978. Shri S Niranjan Reddy:

Will the Minister of ***Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying*** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that shrimp farmers in the State of Andhra Pradesh face severe losses due to repeated outbreaks of white spot diseases;

(b) whether Government has reviewed the performance of the Aquaculture Crop Insurance Scheme, especially with regard to its implementation in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the number of shrimp farmers in Andhra Pradesh currently covered under the said insurance scheme and the total claims disbursed in the last three years;

(d) whether Government proposes to introduce State-specific risk parameters and premium structures for Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) the measures being taken by Government to mitigate white spot disease?

ANSWER
MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING:
(SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH)

(a) The Department of Fisheries, Government of India, has not received any reports of severe losses faced by shrimp farmers in Andhra Pradesh due to repeated outbreaks of White Spot Disease. The Department of Fisheries, Government of India, has established a robust framework for early detection, reporting, and control of aquatic animal diseases. Under the central sector component of Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), the Department of Fisheries is implementing the National Surveillance Programme for Aquatic Animal Diseases (NSPAAD) through ICAR-National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources, Lucknow, with a total outlay of ₹ 33.78 crore. NSPAAD involves systematic surveillance across all the States/UTs in the country to identify disease risk, improve disease management, and promote a healthy aquatic ecosystem. Under the NSPAAD, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India has also launched an Android-based mobile application known as "Report Fish Disease". The app provides a central platform for connecting, integrating, and seamlessly connecting fish farmers, field-level officers, and fish health experts.

As informed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, under the ongoing disease surveillance programme, field teams have been collecting aquaculture samples fortnightly from various regions of the State. These samples are subsequently analysed at the designated referral laboratory located at the State Institute of Fisheries Technology (SIFT), Kakinada. During the period from 1st January 2025 to date, four samples have tested positive for White Spot Syndrome Virus (WSSV) under the passive surveillance component. In addition, under active surveillance, a total of twenty-three samples have been diagnosed as WSSV-positive in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c): The Department of Fisheries, Government of India, has integrated aquaculture crop insurance support under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah-Yojana (PM-MKSSY), implemented as a component of the broader Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) across all States and Union Territories, including Andhra Pradesh. The Department of Fisheries, Government of India also conducts periodic reviews to assess the scheme's performance and progress. As informed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, 85 aquafarmers in the State are currently covered under the Aquaculture Crop Insurance Scheme. In 2025, insurance claims totalling ₹5.21 lakh were disbursed to 10 aquafarmers, and an additional 12 claims were approved for release.

(d) No proposal under consideration in the Department fisheries, Government of India to introduce State-specific risk parameters or premium structures for Andhra Pradesh.

(e) To mitigate White Spot Disease, Coastal Aquaculture Authority, under the Department of Fisheries, Government of India, has issued comprehensive guidelines for the establishment and operation of Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) shrimp broodstock multiplication centres, Nucleus Breeding Centres, hatcheries, and farms, along with guidelines for health monitoring, disease surveillance, and SPF certification of coastal aquaculture units and stocks. These measures aim to prevent the introduction, infection, and outbreak of White Spot Syndrome Virus (WSSV) and to safeguard the shrimp aquaculture sector and its value chain.

To strengthen biosecurity, quarantine of all imported shrimp broodstock and parental post-larvae has been made mandatory, thereby limiting the entry and spread of pathogens. Further, the Government has mandated the registration of shrimp hatcheries, Nauplii Rearing Centres (NRCs), and shrimp farms with the Coastal Aquaculture Authority (CAA) for effective monitoring, surveillance, and regulatory oversight.

Regular PCR-based disease surveillance of shrimp and water samples is carried out with support from the national surveillance programme, enabling early detection and timely control of WSSV. Additionally, the Government is promoting alternative culture systems such as Biofloc Technology (BFT) and Recirculatory Aquaculture Systems (RAS) to reduce disease risk, enhance biosecurity, and encourage sustainable aquaculture practices.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1979
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17TH DECEMBER 2025

ANNATTO AS A NATURAL COLOUR FOR THE DAIRY SECTOR

1979. DR. AJEET MADHAVRAO GOPCHADE:

Will the Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying be pleased to state:

(a) what initiatives have been implemented by the Ministry, in collaboration with National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), the Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), the Ministry of Agriculture and State Governments, to promote the use of Annatto as a natural colouring agent in dairy products;
(b) what specific actions have been taken by the Ministry, in partnership with State Governments and other stakeholders, to encourage cultivation of Annatto to ensure sufficient supply for the dairy sector; and
(c) whether Government recognizes that Annatto cultivation requires minimal water and fertilizers, making it an economically beneficial for farmers?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

(SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH)

(a) and (b) As informed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), the CSIR–Central Food Technological Research Institute (CSIR–CFTRI), Mysuru–a constituent laboratory of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) had undertaken four Grant-in-Aid projects related to the study and development of annatto. Out of the four projects three were funded by Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) and one by Department of Biotechnology (DBT). The institute is also participating in the CSIR Mission Mode project titled "Bioresource Conservation & Prospection (CSIR-BioCap)" which envisages the development of Vitamin-E enriched annatto oil for use in food and cosmetic applications, among others. CSIR–CFTRI has developed and successfully demonstrated following post-harvest technologies related to annatto:

Annatto Dye Preparation – The developed process involves the batch type percolation technique using counter current extraction of annatto seeds with selective solvents and further solvent recovery and vacuum dehydration of concentrated dye to crystal like form. The crystal-like dye can be further used in the formulations in the form of water soluble, oil soluble and refined powder.

Annatto Seed Separator - A small, continuous power operated machine was designed and developed for the separation of annatto seeds from pods. The machine was conceived as a low-cost, easy-to-dismantle and easy-to-fabricate device for removing the seed from the annatto pod with the machine capacity of 100 kg/hr having seed output of 40 kg/hr .

In addition to the above, CSIR–CFTRI has undertaken studies by visiting relevant industries and by engaging experts in various commercial and traditional food sectors to explore the application of different annatto-based formulations such as oil-soluble, water-soluble, propylene glycol (PG)-based, sugar-based and acid-soluble colorants. Colour concentrations

for these formulations were standardized to obtain the required shades across different food sectors, and the dye concentration and suitability were evaluated for a variety of commercial and traditional food products. Tailor-made formulations based on water-soluble carbonate systems were found suitable for use in hard-boiled candies, vermicelli, gold fingers, and fast foods such as biriyani and vegetable manchurian. Similarly, PG-based tailor-made formulations were found suitable for traditional sweetmeats such as boondi laddu and motichoor laddu, as well as dairy and bakery products including butter, cheese, biscuit cream, bakery cream, and icing cream. The sugar-powder formulation was found convenient for application in hard-boiled candies, jalebi, jangri, and boondi laddu.

(c) As, informed by the Tamil Nadu Agriculture University, Annatto is a moderately drought tolerant and requires less water. Planting is done during the monsoon season (June to September). Forest college and Research Institute (FC & RI), Mettupalayam has developed precision silvicultural practices and canopy management practices for maximizing seed yield in Annatto.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1980
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17TH DECEMBER 2025

AVAILABILITY OF INDIGENOUS CATTTLES

1980. DR. DHARMASTHALA VEERENDRA HEGGADE:

Will the Minister of ***FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING*** be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government is aware that the availability of indigenous cattle at farm level is minimal, which is hindering the adoption of natural farming practices by farmers;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to conserve, promote and increase the population of indigenous cattle breeds;

(c) whether there is any dedicated scheme for farmers to rear indigenous cattle for agricultural purposes;

(d) if so, the details of such schemes and number of beneficiaries during the last three years; and

(e) whether Government has any plans to launch any new initiatives to strengthen the role of indigenous bovine breeds in sustainable and natural farming systems?

ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
(SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH)

(a) to (e) As per 20th Livestock Census, 2019, country has 193.46 million cattle population and out of this 142.11 million are indigenous and nondescript cattle, which is 73.45% of the total cattle population in the country.

In order to supplement the efforts made by the States and Union Territories, to conserve, promote and increase the population of indigenous bovine breeds, Government of India is implementing Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) for development and conservation of indigenous breeds, genetic upgradation of bovine population and enhancement of milk production and productivity of bovines. All indigenous bovine breeds as recognised by National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources are covered under the scheme. Following steps are being taken under the scheme:

(i) Implementation of Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme (NAIP) using semen of high merit bulls including bulls of indigenous breeds. Under the component Artificial Insemination (AI) services is delivered free of cost at farmers' doorstep in the districts with less than 50% AI coverage. During the last 3 years 5.12 crore animals covered, 8.99 crore AI performed and 2.85 crore farmers benefitted. The details of beneficiaries benefitted during the last three years state wise is given at Annexure-I.

(ii) The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India has established sex sorted semen production facilities and implementing Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme using sex sorted semen with the aim to produce female calves up to 90% accuracy thereby enhancing milch cattle population, breed improvement and farmers' income. Government has launched indigenously developed sex sorted semen technology to deliver sex sorted semen at reasonable rates to farmers including sex sorted semen of indigenous breeds.

(iii) Implementation of progeny testing and pedigree selection for production of high genetic merit bulls including bulls of indigenous breeds like Gir, Sahiwal, Tharparkar,

Kankrej, Hariana, Rathi, Gaolao breeds of cattle and Murrah, Mehsana, Jaffarabadi, Pandharpuri, Nili Ravi, Banni breeds of buffalo. High genetic merit bulls of indigenous breeds produced under the programme are being made available to semen stations for semen production.

(iv) Implementation of In-Vitro Fertilization (IVF) Technology: To propagate elite animals of indigenous breeds, the Department has established 24 IVF laboratories. The technology has important role in genetic upgradation of bovine population in single generation. Further, to deliver technology at reasonable rates to farmers Government has launched indigenous IVF media.

(v) Genomic Selection: To select High Genetic Merit (HGM) animals and to accelerate genetic improvement of cattle and buffaloes, the Department has developed unified genomic chips—Gau Chip for indigenous cattle and Mahish Chip for indigenous buffaloes—specifically designed for initiating genomic selection of high genetic merit animals in the country.

(vi) Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India is implementing National Milk Recording Programme and Surabhi Chayan Shrankhla for identification, location of donors and propagation of elitist of elite animals including indigenous breeds.

(vii) Community resource persons /Multi-purpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs) are trained and equipped to deliver quality Artificial Insemination services at farmers' doorstep and so far 39,810 Community resource persons /MAITRIs are trained and equipped in the country.

(viii) Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India is implementing Central herd Registration scheme for identification, location and propagation of elite animals of indigenous breeds.

Further, the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme- National Mission on Natural Farming which aims to promote Natural Farming based on the understanding of local agro-ecological systems derived from Indian traditional local knowledge, livestock (preferably local breed of cow) based agriculture-animal husbandry models and farmer to farmer extension. Natural farming is integrated with livestock (preferably local breed of cow) and involves use of on-farm inputs like Beejamrut, Jeevamrut, GhanJeevamrut, Neemastra, Dashparni, etc., multi-cropping systems, pre-monsoon dry sowing, biomass based mulching, use of traditional varieties of seeds, integration of trees on buffer zones of farm, etc. In addition to other components/ activities the scheme envisages:

(i) Popularization livestock (preferably local breed of cow) through integrated agriculture-animal husbandry models and developing linkages with Goshalas for ensuring the availability of inputs, enhancing local livestock (preferably local breed of cow) population through breed improvement, development of Natural Farming model demonstration farms at Central Cattle Breeding Farms/ Regional Fodder Stations, etc.

(ii) For the successful adoption of Natural Farming, access to livestock and plants for preparing animal and plant based Natural Farming inputs, the scheme envisages to establish 10,000 need-based Bio-Input Resource Centers (BRCs) for production and supply of Natural Farming inputs at local levels.

(iii) Output Based incentive is available under the scheme to trained willing farmers to practice Natural Farming, train more farmers, upkeep of livestock (preferably local breed of cow)/ preparation of Natural Farming inputs (including purchase of mixing & storage containers, etc.)/ purchase of Natural Farming inputs from Bio-Input Resource Centre.

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Annexure-I

The details of beneficiaries benefitted during the last three years state wise

State/UT	Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme		
	Total Animals Inseminated	Total AI Done	Total Farmers Benefitted
Andhra Pradesh	4687703	9745473	1885806
Arunachal Pradesh	1071	1467	507
Assam	860145	1210568	727879
Bihar	2481117	3769442	1520412
Chhattisgarh	944735	1475093	545291
Goa	9954	18470	2582
Gujarat	2814593	5236599	1439938
Haryana	139874	284203	99485
Himachal Pradesh	878021	1726673	597264
Jammu & Kashmir	1050903	2419415	736624
Jharkhand	1608418	2460882	994890
Karnataka	5182907	11833807	2873197
Ladakh	3619	5161	2941
Madhya Pradesh	4120467	5690373	2290778
Maharashtra	2965507	4580095	1798937
Manipur	8900	12627	6465
Meghalaya	17900	37901	5932
Mizoram	2379	3942	1015
Nagaland	14332	24976	6223
Odisha	1797027	2739086	1085976
Rajasthan	2933412	4239593	1861635
Sikkim	22419	30305	18669
Tamil Nadu	2625789	4776584	1091297
Telangana	1454718	2368784	704336
Tripura	125929	182636	106071
Uttar Pradesh	9956283	16970440	5393068
Uttarakhand	669445	1294265	456501
West Bengal	3889369	6814729	2340623
Total	51266936	89953589	28594342

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1981
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17TH DECEMBER, 2025

Impact of US tariffs on the seafood industry

1981 Shri Haris Beeran:
Smt. Ranjeet Ranjan:
Shri Digvijaya Singh:
Smt. Jebi Mather Hisham:

Will the Minister of ***Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying*** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being undertaken to address the impact of US tariffs on the seafood industry;
(b) steps taken to address challenges related to shipment, supply chains disruptions andgrowing financial pressure;
(c) the financial losses incurred by the seafood industry since September, 2025; and
(d) what support is being given to persons in the fishing sectors whose livelihood has been affected as a result of the tariffs?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
(SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH)

(a) to (d) The Government continuously monitors India's marine product exports and has undertaken several measures to support and enhance the sector's performance. As reported by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS), Department of Commerce, marine product exports from India have shown significant growth during the first seven months of the current financial year (April–October 2025). During this period, export value stood at ₹42,322 crore (USD 4.87 billion), reflecting a 21% increase over ₹35,107.6 crore (USD 4.20 billion) recorded in the corresponding period of the previous year. Export volumes also grew by 12%, rising from 9.62 lakh metric tonnes to 10.73 lakh metric tonnes.

The Government remains engaged with all stakeholders to assess the evolving impact of the U.S. tariff measures and continues to work towards mitigating their effects on Indian exports through a comprehensive, multi-pronged strategy. This includes intensive engagement with the U.S. Government towards a mutually beneficial India–U.S. Bilateral Trade Agreement; immediate relief through RBI's trade-related measures and the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Exporters; enhancement of domestic demand through next-generation GST reforms; and export-promotion initiatives such as the new Export Promotion Mission, which provides targeted support to exporters. The Government is also pursuing new Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and working to improve the utilisation of existing FTAs. Through sustained efforts, the number of listed fishery establishments approved for export to the EU and Russia has increased in recent months.

The Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (MoFAH&D), Government of India (GoI), is implementing various schemes and programmes for the holistic development of the Fisheries Sector. Under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), the Department of Fisheries, Government of India (GoI), during the last five years, has approved projects with a total outlay of Rs. 21274.13 crore with a central share of Rs. 9189.74 crore for the development of fisheries and aquaculture in the country. As a result of various well-thought-out policies and initiatives of the Government of India, India's seafood exports have more than doubled, from ₹30,213 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 62,408 crore in 2024-25.

The Department of Fisheries, GoI, in collaboration with the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), Department of Commerce, and Other stakeholders, has organized sensitization and awareness programmes on the India–UK Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA), conducted stakeholder consultations, seafood exporter meet, and Chintan Shivir on value addition. The Department of Fisheries, Government of India has also held a series of meetings with Embassies and High Commissions of potential partner countries to explore avenues for collaboration; strengthen bilateral trade cooperation in the fisheries sector; promote value addition; enhance biosecurity and quality compliance; advance automation; and foster R&D partnerships, while supporting broader sustainable development initiatives. The Government is further promoting diversified aquaculture covering high-value species such as seabass, cobia, pompano, mud crab, GIFT tilapia, grouper, *P. monodon*, scampi, and seaweed—with a focus on identifying new markets and deepening existing ones. Efforts include strengthening trade facilitation, enhancing export promotion through trade delegations and technical exposure visits, and organising Buyer–Seller Meets.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1982

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 17TH DECEMBER, 2025/ AGRAHAYANA 26, 1947 (SAKA)

STRENGTHENING OF POLICE NETWORK (POLNET)

1982 # SMT. DARSHANA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by Government to strengthen the Police Network (POLNET);

(b) the manner in which the Police communication system has met the communication needs of organizations associated with public safety and disaster relief in the country; and

(c) the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI NITYANAND RAI)

(a) to (c): 'Police' is a State subject falling in List-II (State List) of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The efforts of the States for equipping and modernizing of their police forces are being assisted under the scheme of "Assistance to States & UTs for Modernization of Police" [erstwhile scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF)]. Under this scheme, central assistance is provided to all the States/UTs for weaponry, equipment for information technology, training, advanced communication equipment, cyber policing equipment, etc.

India's police communication system meets the needs of public safety and disaster relief organizations through a diversified network that includes High Frequency (HF)/Very High Frequency (VHF)/ Ultra High Frequency (UHF) radios for field operation and satellite based POLNET network for long distance and disaster area connectivity.

Upgradation of police communication system is a continuous process. The Fixed Satellite Services based Captive communication Network- POLNET has been upgraded nationwide to POLNET-2 to cater to the video, voice and data services of States/UTs Police and Central Armed Police forces (CAPFs).

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1983

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 17TH DECEMBER, 2025/ AGRAHAYANA 26, 1947 (SAKA)

DISASTER MANAGEMENT TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

1983 # DR. KALPANA SAINI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of training programmes provided during the year 2025 to the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), State Disaster Response Forces (SDRFs) and local volunteers for disaster relief and rescue operations and the details thereof;

(b) whether special training modules have been implemented for rural and hilly areas; and

(c) the manner in which the outcomes of these training programmes have been evaluated?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI NITYANAND RAI)

(a) and (b): The details of the training programmes imparted by the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) to its rescuers, State Disaster Response Forces (SDRF) and local volunteers during the year 2025 are as under:

S.No.	Name of Organization /Stakeholder	No. of Courses	Beneficiaries
1.	NDRF	399	12517
2.	SDRF	163	5781
3.	Civil Defence	102	3178
4.	Home Guards & Fire Services	8	1590
5.	Volunteers	44	2791
Total		716	25857

Further, Special training modules have been developed and implemented specifically for rural and hilly areas under the Community Awareness and Capacity Building component by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). These include tailored training manuals for different target groups, capacity-building programmes for State and District officials, and sensitization of Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) members and local communities on Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) and landslide risks. Village-level task forces are created, and communities are trained using indigenous knowledge, field visits to past GLOF sites, and practical skill-development sessions. Local-language Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials, workshops, and seminars are regularly conducted with the involvement of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs),

youth clubs, and local institutions. Training institutes are being strengthened, knowledge centers and research hubs established, and coordination with expert organizations enhanced to ensure effective preparedness and response in rural and hilly regions.

(c) The outcomes of the training programmes are being evaluated by the NDRF through a structured and multi-layered assessment process, which includes post-training tests to measure knowledge enhancement, practical skill demonstrations, and scenario-based exercises to assess operational readiness. Participants and stakeholders provide structured feedback that is analysed for improving future modules.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1984

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 17TH DECEMBER, 2025/ AGRAHAYANA 26, 1947 (SAKA)

CRIMES IN INDIA

1984 SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of crimes recorded as per the recent NCRB Report particularly regarding murder, rape, kidnapping & abduction, rioting, atrocities against SCs & STs, lynching, accidental deaths, State-wise details thereof;

(b) details regarding the cases registered, acquittal, conviction rate and pendency for various crimes; and

(c) steps taken by Government to ensure that everyone in the country is able to live a life with dignity?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI NITYANAND RAI)

(a) & (b): National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on Crimes and Accidental deaths, received from States/Union Territories, in its publication "Crime in India" and "Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India" respectively. The published reports are available till the year 2023.

State/UT-wise Cases Registered under Murder, Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction, Rioting and Crimes/Atrocities against SCs & STs, Accidental deaths, Crime Head-wise Cases Registered, Cases Acquitted, Conviction Rate and Cases Pending Trial at the end of the year under IPC Crimes are available on NCRB website (http://ncrb.gov.in). Data on Lynching is not maintained by the NCRB.

(c): 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The State Governments are responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through their law enforcement agencies. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs have issued advisories to States and UTs, from time to time, to maintain law and order and ensure that any person who takes law into his/her own hand is punished promptly as per law.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1985

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 17TH DECEMBER, 2025/ AGRAHAYANA 26, 1947 (SAKA)

DISASTER FUND ALLOCATED TO KERALA

1985 SMT. P. T. USHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated and released by the Central Government to Kerala under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for flood and disaster relief during the period 2020 to 2025;

(b) the current utilisation status of these funds as reported by the State Government; and

(c) whether any proposals or claims submitted by Government of Kerala for additional assistance under NDRF are pending approval with Union Government and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI NITYANAND RAI)

(a) to (c): As per the National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM), the primary responsibility for disaster management, including disbursal of relief assistance on ground level, rests with the State Governments concerned. The State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural calamities, from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal, in accordance with Government of India approved items and

norms. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments and provides requisite logistics and financial support. Additional financial assistance is provided from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per laid down procedure, in case of disaster of 'severe nature', which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT). The financial assistance provided under SDRF and NDRF is by way of relief and not for compensation of loss suffered/claimed. No Proposals of the State Government of Kerala for additional assistance under NDRF is pending.

The Details of Funds allocated and released under SDRF/NDRF to Kerala during 2020-21 to 2025-26 are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Financial Year	Allocation under SDRF	Release of Central Share under SDRF	Release under NDRF
2020-21	335.20	251.20	--
2021-22	335.20	251.20	--
2022-23	352.00	264.00	--
2023-24	369.60	277.60	--
2024-25	388.00	291.20	--
2025-26	408.00	153.20	114.49 (36.32*+78.17#)
Total	2188.00	1488.40	114.49

***for modernization of fire services**

#PDNA in wake of landslide in Wayanad-2024

R.S.US.Q.NO. 1985 FOR 17.12.2025

Financial assistance provided from SDRF/NDRF is by way of relief and not for compensation of loss suffered/claimed.

The State Government of Kerala has been allocated an amount of ₹ 408.00 crore (₹ 306.40 crore Central share + ₹ 101.60 crore State share) for the financial year 2025-2026 under SDRF, of which the first Installment of ₹153.20 crore as Central share has been released to the State on 11.07.2025. Further, an amount of ₹ 611.84 crore has been stated to be available as opening balance on 1st April, 2025 by the State Government in its SDRF account.

As per the scheme of SDRF/ NDRF, the State Government is responsible to ensure that money drawn from the SDRF (including central assistance from NDRF) is actually utilized for the purposes for which it was released, only on items of expenditure and as per norms approved by the Government of India. State Accountant General is required to monitor the expenditure as per the items and norms of assistance. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India causes audit of SDRF every year in terms of the scheme of the SDRF.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1986

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 17TH DECEMBER, 2025/ AGRAHAYANA 26, 1947 (SAKA)

IMPACTS OF LEFT WING EXTREMISM

1986. SHRI KARTIKEYA SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States and districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in 2014 and the corresponding number affected in 2025;

(b) the comparative number of LWE-related deaths — including civilian and security personnel fatalities-during the last five years and the key factors that contributed to this Reduction;

(c) the major development works undertaken in LWE-affected regions during the last five years-such as new roads, telecom connectivity, banking access, public transport services and rehabilitation initiatives; and

(d) the estimated time frame by when Government expects to completely eliminate Left Wing Extremism from all parts of the country?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI NITYANAND RAI)

(a) to (d):

(i) As per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, subjects of Police and Public Order are with the State Governments. However, the Government of India (GoI) has been supplementing the efforts of States affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE). To address the LWE menace holistically, a "National

Policy and Action Plan to address LWE" was approved in 2015. It envisages a multi-pronged strategy involving security related measures, development interventions, ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities etc. The resolute implementation of the National Policy and Action Plan 2015 has resulted in consistent decline in violence and constriction of geographical spread. LWE which has been a serious challenge to the internal security of the nation has been significantly curbed in the recent times and has been constricted to only a few pockets. The LWE perpetrated violence incidents have come down from high of 1936 in year 2010 by 89% to 222 in 2025. Resultant deaths of Civilians & Security Forces have also come down from high of 1005 in year 2010 by 91% to 95 in year 2025. The number of LWE-affected districts reduced from 126 to 90 in April-2018, 70 in July-2021, 38 in April-2024, 18 in April-2025 and only 11 in October-2025 with only 3 districts now categorized as Most LWE Affected. The government's focus on development in tribal and remote areas has addressed the root cause of Naxalism. Improved law and order and security situation, accompanied by investment in infrastructure has created an enabling environment for enhanced economic development including increase in public/private investment.

(ii) On security front, GoI provides Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) battalions, helicopter support, strengthening of camp infrastructure, training, funds for modernization of State police forces, equipment & arms, sharing of intelligence, construction of Fortified Police Stations and sanctioning of India Reserve Battalions etc.

- **For capacity building of states a total of approx. Rs. 1,643 crore have been released from FY 2020-21 to 2024-25 to LWE affected states on operational expenditure and training needs of Security Forces, rehabilitation of surrendered LWE cadre, ex-gratia to families of civilians killed in LWE violence/martyred security force personnel etc. under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme. Works of Rs. 1757 crore have been sanctioned to LWE affected states for strengthening of State's Special Forces, State Intelligence Branches (SIBs), District Police and construction of Fortified Police Stations (FPS) under Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS).**

- **To encourage LWEs to join the mainstream, GoI and State Governments have formulated comprehensive surrender-cum-rehabilitation policies. The GoI also supports the States in the endeavor through 'Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation' Policy as part of Security Related Expenditure (SRE)**

Scheme. The GoI reimburses the expenditure incurred by the LWE affected States on rehabilitation of surrenderees under the SRE Scheme. The rehabilitation package inter-alia, includes an immediate grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for higher ranked LWE cadres and Rs 2.5 lakhs for other LWE cadres. In addition, incentives for surrender of weapons/ammunition are also provided under the Scheme. In addition, provision also exists for imparting training in trade/vocation of their liking with monthly stipend of Rs. 10,000/- for three years. The affected States have further revised their Surrender cum Rehabilitation policies to make them lucrative and contemporary.

- **The efforts of the States for equipping and modernizing their police forces have been supplemented under the scheme of "Assistance to States & UTs for Modernization of Police". Under the scheme, central assistance is provided to the State Governments for weapons, equipment for Information Technology, Communication, Training, construction of Police stations, mobility and construction of police housing and other police infrastructure etc.**

- **There has been a special focus on the financial choking of LWEs and unearthing of the nexus between CPI (Maoists) and its financial supporters. For effective action towards choking of funds and other resources to LWE, coordinated actions are being taken by State Police in cooperation with Central agencies by various means.**

- **The GoI's focus on security infrastructure has been pivotal. In the last decade 656 fortified police stations have been built. Besides, 377 new security camps have been established in core LWE affected areas in last six years.**

(iii) On development front, apart from the flagship schemes of Government of India (GoI), several LWE affected areas specific initiatives have been taken with special thrust on expansion of road network, improving telecommunication connectivity, education, skill development and financial inclusion. A few of these programmes since FY 2020-21 are enumerated below:

- **For expansion of road network, 8301 km have been constructed under 02 LWE specific schemes namely Road Requirement Plan (RRP) and Road Connectivity Project for LWE Affected Areas (RCPLWEA).**

- **For improving telecom connectivity in LWE affected areas 6,775 towers have been commissioned.**
- **For Skill Development, 19 Industrial Training Institute (ITI) and 05 Skill Development Centres (SDC) have been functional.**
- **For quality education in tribal areas 95 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) have been made functional.**
- **For financial inclusion, Department of Posts has opened 4,262 Post Offices with banking services in LWE affected districts. 719 Bank Branches and 204 ATMs have been opened in Most LWE affected districts.**
- **For further impetus to development, funds are provided for filling critical gaps in public infrastructure in Most LWE affected Districts under Special Central Assistance (SCA) scheme. A total of approx. Rs. 1,576 crore have been released from FY 2020-21 to 2024-25.**

(iv) The details of death of civilians, Security Forces martyred, in the country during the period 2020-2025 is given at Annexure.

(v) GoI is committed for complete eradication of LWE from our country as well as holistic development of areas getting freed from Left Wing Extremism.

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Annexure

R.S.US.Q.NO. 1986 FOR 17.12.2025

LWE : Violence Data

Year	Civilians Death	SFs martyred
2020	140	43
2021	97	50
2022	82	16
2023	106	32
2024	131	19
2025 (Till 01.12.2025)	61	32
Total	617	192

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1987

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 17TH DECEMBER, 2025/ AGRAHAYANA 26, 1947 (SAKA)

DRUG MENACE IN PUNJAB

1987. MS. SWATI MALIWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of narcotics seized in Punjab during each of the last five years;

(b) the number of narcotics-related FIRs registered and cases pending, year-wise in Punjab, including conviction and acquittal rates;

(c) the number of narcotics-related deaths/overdose fatalities reported annually in Punjab, district-wise;

(d) the number of accredited de-addiction and rehabilitation centres, persons admitted and successfully rehabilitated annually; and

(e) funds allocated, released, and utilized by Central and State Governments for anti-narcotics enforcement, prevention and rehabilitation, with outcomes achieved?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI NITYANAND RAI)

(a): As per latest data published by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) pertaining to the year 2023, the total quantity of narcotics seized in Punjab during 2019 to 2023 is as under: -

Year	Kgs	Nos	Ltrs
2019	44239.070	10214701	1526.716
2020	37364.676	44649858	4517.190
2021	38783.170	17772675	4800.729
2022	49421.858	6246151	5017.200
2023	47609.38	8619885	3747.644

Source: NCRB

(b): As per latest data published by NCRB pertaining to the year 2023, year-wise number of narcotics-related Cases Registered (CR), Cases Pending Trial at the End of the Year (CPTEY), Conviction Rate (CVR) and Cases Acquitted (CAQ) in the State of Punjab during 2019 to 2023 is as under: -

Year	CR	CPTEY	CVR	CAQ
2019	11536	23671	64.8	2688
2020	6909	30496	67.2	627
2021	9972	36104	77.9	695
2022	12442	40884	79.2	851
2023	11589	45962	82.7	1291

Source: NCRB

(c): Specific information regarding narcotics related deaths/ overdose fatalities reported annually is not maintained by NCRB. However, as per latest data published by NCRB pertaining to the year 2023, number of deaths due to Drug overdose during 2021 to 2023 in the State of Punjab is as under: -

Year	Number of deaths
2021	78
2022	144
2023	89

Source: NCRB

(d) & (e): Government of India through the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJ&E) is supporting 349 Integrated Rehabilitation Centers for Addicts (IRCAs), 45 Community based Peer Led Intervention (CPLI) Centers, 76 Outreach and Drop In Centers (ODICs), 154 Addiction Treatment Facilities (ATFs), 139 District De-addiction Centres (DDACs) across the country. The details of fund released and number of persons rehabilitated throughout the country during the last three years is as under: -

Financial Year	Fund released to de-addiction centres (Rs. In Crores)	Number of persons rehabilitated
2022-23	93.6	339585
2023-24	132.68	581813
2024-25	170.26	798893

Source: MoSJ&E

Government of India through MoSJ&E is supporting 07 Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs), 02 Outreach and Drop In Centres (ODIC) and 01 Community based Peer Led Intervention (CPLI) in the State of Punjab. The details of funds released to de-addiction centres and number of persons rehabilitated in the State of Punjab during last three financial years is as under: -

Financial Year	Fund released to de-addiction centres (Rs. In Crores)	Number of persons rehabilitated
2022-23	1.01	11239
2023-24	1.33	11486
2024-25	2.96	11603

Source: MoSJ&E

R.S.US.Q.NO. 1987 FOR 17.12.2025

Government of India through Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance has constituted National Fund for Controlled Drug Abuse (NFCDA) under which finds are provided for combating illicit trafficking in narcotics drugs, psychotropic substances, controlling the abuse of narcotic drugs, de-addiction and rehabilitation of addicts and drug awareness programs etc. The details of funds sanctioned under NFCDA during the last three financial years are as under: -

Financial Year	Amount Sanctioned (In Rupees)
2022-23	57,92,375.00
2023-24	20,61,721.00
2024-25	Nil

Source: Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO -1988
ANSWERED ON – 17/12/2025

SUCCESS OF NAMASTE SCHEME

1988. SHRI SADANAND MHALU SHET TANAVADE
DR. ANIL SUKHDEORAO BONDE
SHRI HARSH MAHAJAN
SHRI NARAYANA KORAGAPPA
SHRI SAMIK BHATTACHARYA

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:-

(a) how has Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) coverage and the supply of PPE kits improved healthcare access and reduced occupational risks for validated Sewer and Septic Tank Workers (SSWs);

(b) what effective models have emerged for formally integrating Waste Pickers and how are capital subsidies supporting their entrepreneurship; and

(c) how is the enhanced capital subsidy for Sanipreneurs encouraging adoption of mechanized cleaning over manual methods?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE)

(a) National Action for Mechanized Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE) scheme links validated Sewer and Septic Tank Workers (SSWs) to Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) health coverage so that they can access cashless secondary/tertiary care in empanelled hospitals.

Access to healthcare has improved as validated SSWs avail cashless treatment for a wide range of illnesses and injuries at PMJAY-empanelled hospitals. Pre-authorizations recorded in the Transaction Management System further confirms that the SSWs are taking medical facilities.

The distribution of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) kits under NAMASTE scheme has strengthened occupational safety and saves the SSWs from respiratory and skin diseases and has a direct effect on their wellbeing.

PMJAY coverage has made healthcare more accessible, reduced out-of-pocket expenditures and PPE distribution has enhanced workplace safety for SSWs.

(b) Profiling of Waste pickers under NAMASTE scheme aims to integrate them in the Solid Waste Management value chain by helping them to set up and manage Dry Waste Collection Centres (DWCC) with support of Resource Organizations and the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

Waste Pickers collectives are eligible to receive upfront capital subsidy upto Rs. 5 Lakh per DWCC for procurement of Dry Waste Collection vehicles.

(c) There is a provision of upfront Capital Subsidy under NAMASTE scheme to Sanitation workers for procurement of mechanized cleaning equipments / vehicles to help them transform into 'SANIEPRENEUR'.

Capital Subsidy of Rs. 23.91 Crore has been released to 782 sanitation workers and their dependents for procurement of mechanized cleaning equipment's /vehicles under NAMASTE scheme.

Upfront capital subsidy has been revised upward from August, 2025 to encourage greater uptake and inclusion and to push for mechanization.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1989

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 17TH DECEMBER, 2025/ AGRAHAYANA 26, 1947 (SAKA)

NEW CRIMINAL LAWS

1989 # SHRI BABURAM NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new criminal laws liberate people from a colonial mindset;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the new criminal laws focus on justice rather than punishment, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI BANDI SANJAY KUMAR)

(a) to (c) : After extensive consultation with all stakeholders, the Government of India has replaced colonial-era Criminal Laws, namely the Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860, the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973 and the India Evidence Act (IEA), 1872 with the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023 respectively. These new Criminal Laws have come into force from 1st July, 2024.

These new laws replace outdated colonial era legal structures and have citizen-centric/ victim oriented provisions and technology-enabled justice system. Certain substantial reforms in the new Criminal Laws that indicate a shift from colonial mindset are as follows: -

i. **The BNSS, 2023 has replaced outdated and offensive terms like "lunatic person" and "person of unsound mind" with phrases like "person with mental illness" or "having intellectual disability".**

ii. **In BSA, 2023, obsolete colonial terms such as "Parliament of the United Kingdom", "London Gazette", "Her Majesty's Government", and others have been deleted as irrelevant. Further, archaic terms such as 'Vakil', 'Pleader', and 'Barrister' have been replaced with the unified term 'Advocate' to better align with current legal practice.**

iii. **The section relating to sedition which had colonial origins has been deleted and replaced with section 152 of BNS, 2023, which makes acts endangering sovereignty, unity and integrity of India a punishable offence.**

iv. The new laws introduce several fundamental reforms aimed at modernizing and streamlining criminal procedure, with a strong focus on accessibility, transparency and efficiency. These reforms represent a significant shift towards a more citizen-centric, accessible and efficient justice system.

v. The new laws have victim centric provisions and give precedence to protection of women and children.

vi. To significantly improve speed, efficiency and transparency in judicial process, focused attention has been given to the use of modern technology and forensics. Also, timelines have been prescribed for faster and fair resolution of cases, instilling confidence in the legal system.

The details of provisions of the new Criminal Laws that focus on justice rather than punishment are given in Annexure.

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R.S.US.Q.NO. 1989 FOR 17.12.2025

Annexure

(A)Victim Centric Provisions

i. **Report Incidents Online: A person may now report incidents by electronic communication, without the need to physically visit a police station. This allows for easier and quicker reporting, facilitating prompt action by the police.**

ii. **File FIR at Any Police Station: With the introduction of Zero FIR, a person can file a First Information Report (FIR) at any police station, regardless of jurisdiction. This eliminates delays in initiating legal proceedings and ensures immediate reporting of the offence.**

iii. **Free Copy of FIR: Victim is entitled to receive a free copy of the FIR, ensuring their participation in the legal process.**

iv. **Right to Inform Upon Arrest: In the event of an arrest, the individual has the right to inform a person of his choice about their situation. This will ensure immediate support and assistance to the arrested individual.**

v. **Display of Arrest Information: Every police station and district must now have a designated police officer not below the rank of ASI and the information of all arrested individuals shall now be prominently displayed in every police station. This safeguards the right of the accused persons and mitigates instances of custodial violence and illegal detention by police.**

vi. **Progress Updates to Victims: Victims are entitled to get update on the progress of their case within 90 days. This provision keeps victims informed and involved in the legal process, enhancing transparency and trust.**

vii. **Supply of police report and other documents: Both the accused and the victim are entitled to receive copies of the FIR, police report/chargesheet, statements, confessions and other documents within 14 days.**

viii. **Witness Protection Scheme: The new laws mandate all State Governments to implement Witness Protection Scheme to ensure the safety and security of witnesses, enhancing the credibility and effectiveness of legal proceedings.**

ix. Exemption from going to police station: Women, persons below 15 years, persons above 60 years, and those with disabilities or acute illness are exempt from attending police stations.

x. It is mandated that victim be heard before withdrawal from prosecution in Section 360 of BNSS. The statutory recognition of the right of the victim to be heard is a significant example of a *nyaya* centric approach to criminal justice system. By mandatorily hearing the victim in proceedings regarding withdrawal of cases, the justice system becomes more responsive to the needs and concerns of those directly affected by crime.

(B) Provisions for protection of Woman and Child

i. Offences against woman and child have been given precedence over all other offences in a new Chapter-V of BNS, 2023.

ii. In BNS, 2023 the age differential for minor victims of gang rape has been done away with. Earlier different punishments were prescribed for gang rape on a girl below the age of 16 years and 12 years. This provision has been modified and now gang rape on a woman below

the age of eighteen years is punishable with imprisonment of life or death.

iii. Women have been recognized as an adult member of family who can receive summons on behalf of the person summoned. The earlier reference to 'some adult male member' has been replaced with 'some adult member'.

iv. In order to provide more protection to the victim and enforce transparency in investigation related to an offence of rape, the statement of the victim shall be recorded through audio video means by police.

v. For certain offences against woman, statement of the victim is to be recorded, as far as practicable, by a woman Magistrate and in her absence a male Magistrate in the presence of a woman to ensure sensitivity and fairness, creating a supportive environment for victims.

vi. Medical practitioners are mandated to send the medical report of a victim of rape to the investigating officer within 7 days.

vii. It is provided that no male person under the age of fifteen years or above the age of 60 years (65 years earlier) or a woman or a mentally or physically disabled person or a person with acute illness shall be required to attend at any place other than the place in which such male person or woman resides. In cases where such a person is willing to attend the police station, they may be allowed to do so.

viii. The new laws provide for free first-aid or medical treatment to victims of crimes against women and children at all hospitals. This provision ensures immediate access to essential medical care, prioritizing the well-being and recovery of victims during challenging times.

ix. The act of hiring, employing or engaging a child to commit an offence, is made a punishable offence under section 95 of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023, which entails punishment of imprisonment of minimum seven years, extendable to ten years. This provision aims to deter gangs or groups from employing/hiring children for committing offence.

(C) Provisions relating to use of Technology and Forensics

i. **To significantly improve the speed, efficiency and transparency of the judicial process, applications like e-Summons, e-Sakshya and Nyaya-Shruti (VC) have been developed. The e-Summon facilitates delivery of summons through electronic means. The e-Sakshya enables lawful, scientific and tamper-proof collection, preservation and electronic submission of digital evidence thus ensuring authenticity and reducing delays. Nyaya-Shruti (VC) facilitates virtual appearance of accused persons, witnesses, police officials, prosecutors, scientific experts, prisoners etc. through video conferencing.**

ii. **Forensic Evidence Collection and videography: To strengthen the case and investigations, it has become mandatory for forensic experts to visit crime scenes for serious offences and collect evidence in offences which are punishable for 7 years or more. Additionally, the process of evidence collection at the crime scene will be mandatorily videographed to prevent tampering of evidence. This dual approach significantly enhances the quality and reliability of investigations and contributes to a fair administration of justice.**

iii. **Electronic Summons: Summons can now be served electronically, expediting legal processes, reducing paperwork, and ensuring efficient communication between all parties involved.**

iv. **All proceedings in Electronic Mode: By conducting all legal proceedings electronically, the new laws offer convenience to victims, witnesses and accused, thereby streamlining and expediting the entire legal process.**

(D) Timelines

i. **Faster and Fair Resolution: The new laws promise a faster and fair resolution of cases, instilling confidence in the legal system. Crucial stages of investigation and trial like - preliminary enquiry (to be completed in 14 days), further investigation (to be completed in 90 days), supply of document to the victim and accused (within 14 days), commitment of a case for trial (within 90 days), filing of discharge applications (within 60 days), framing of charges (within 60 days), pronouncement of judgment (within 45 days) and filing of mercy petitions (30 days before Governor and 60 days before President) - have been streamlined and to be completed within stipulated time period.**

ii. **Fast-Track Investigations: The new laws prioritized the investigations for offences against women and children, ensuring timely completion within two months of recording information.**

iii. **Limited Adjournments: Courts can grant a maximum of two adjournments to avoid unnecessary delays in case hearings, ensuring timely justice delivery.**

(E) Reformative Approach

i. **Community service: The new laws introduce community service for minor offences. The offenders get the chance to positively contribute to society, learn from their mistakes and build stronger community bonds.**

ii. **Expansion of the ambit of summary trial: The ambit of summary trial has now been expanded to include more offences ensuring expeditious disposal of cases.**

(F) New Offences

i. **New offences addressing terrorist act, act endangering, sovereignty, unity and integrity of India, mob lynching, snatching, organized crime, petty organized crime etc. have been added.**

ii. In case of petty theft, first-time offenders are punished only with community service, where the value of the stolen property is less than Rs. 5000 and where such value is returned, or such property is restored.

(G) Trial in absentia

A new provision of trial in absentia for persons declared as proclaimed offenders allows the Court to proceed with the trial and pronounce the verdict in the absence of the accused. This provision ensures that justice is neither delayed nor denied.

(H) Plea bargaining

In order to provide scope for plea bargaining, a person accused of an offence may file an application for plea bargaining within a period of 30 days from the date of framing of Charge in the Court. If the Court is satisfied regarding the prayer of the accused, it shall provide a time not exceeding 60 days to the Public Prosecutor, or the complainant of the case and the accused, to work out a mutually satisfactory disposition of the case which may include giving compensation to the accused. A time period of 60 days has been prescribed for the Court to decide such application. The earlier CrPC did not have any time-line for such Plea bargaining.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1990

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 17TH DECEMBER, 2025/ AGRAHAYANA 26, 1947 (SAKA)

SAFETY OF SENIOR CITIZENS

1990 SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Crime in India 2023, for crimes against senior citizens records Kolkata among the least number of cases against senior citizens with 6 cases, whereas Delhi recorded 1,361 cases and Mumbai recorded 518;

(b) if so, the reason for such high number of cases against senior citizens in cities like Delhi and Mumbai;

(c) details of median investigation days, court pendency share and conviction rate for 2021-2025; and

(d) whether Government has formulated any plan to start national senior citizen helplines and victim-support cells in high-burden metros?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI BANDI SANJAY KUMAR)

(a) to (c) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles statistical data on crimes as reported to it by the States/UTs and publishes the same in its annual publication "Crime in India". The latest published report pertains to the year 2023. Mega City -wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases in which Trials were Completed (CTC), Cases Convicted

(CON), Conviction Rate (CVR), and Cases pending Trial (CPT) under Crimes against Senior Citizens During 2021-2023 is given at Annexure.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility of maintaining law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens including senior citizen rest with the respective State Governments/ UT Administrations and the State Governments/ UT Administrations are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. Further, investigation and prosecution of the cases including cases involving Senior Citizen and its related matter is the mandate of the State Government / UT Administration.

However, Government of India gives utmost importance to preventing and controlling crimes against Senior citizen and Ministry of Home Affairs has issued Advisories to the State Government / UT Administration for protection of life and property of senior citizens which is available on the web site of this Ministry at www.mha.gov.in.

The 14th Finance Commission had recommended the setting up of 1800 Fast Track Courts (FTCs) during the period 2015-2020 for expeditious trial of specific categories of cases including heinous crimes,

civil cases involving women, children, senior citizens, persons with disabilities, individuals afflicted with terminal illnesses, and property-related cases pending for more than five years. The Finance Commission had further advised the State Governments to utilise the enhanced fiscal space available to them through increased tax devolution for this purpose. The Central Government has also repeatedly urged the State Governments to allocate requisite funds for the establishment of FTCs from the financial year 2015-16 onwards. As per information received from the High Courts, 866 FTCs are functional across 21 State/UTs as on 31.10.2025.

(d) The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a dedicated national-level facility titled Elderline: National Helpline for Senior Citizens (14567), established to generate awareness about the Act, schemes & programmes being executed by different Central & State Governments regarding welfare and support to senior citizens and to provide platform to redress grievances of Senior Citizens across the country. Elderline is presently operational across all States and Union Territories, except Andhra Pradesh, Lakshadweep and West Bengal.

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R.S.US.Q.NO. 1990 FOR 17.12.2025

Annexure

Mega City-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases in which Trials were Completed (CTC), Cases Convicted (CON), Conviction Rate (CVR) and Cases Pending Trial (CPT) under Crimes against Senior Citizen During 2021-2023

SL	19 Metropolitan Cities	2021					2022					2023				
		CR	CTC	CON	CVR	CPT	CR	CTC	CON	CVR	CPT	CR	CTC	CON	CVR	CPT
1	Ahmedabad	244	7	0	0.0	2385	238	16	0	0.0	2569	184	10	0	0.0	2675
2	Bengaluru	237	3	0	0.0	830	458	0	0	-	1023	649	10	1	10.0	1325
3	Chennai	423	11	8	72.7	330	391	11	8	72.7	305	399	55	20	36.4	361
4	Coimbatore	45	19	5	26.3	199	6	0	0	-	203	24	40	12	30.0	228
5	Delhi City	1166	35	4	11.4	1842	1313	60	13	21.7	2147	1361	228	111	48.7	2335
6	Ghaziabad	0	0	0	-	8	0	0	0	-	8	0	0	0	-	8
7	Hyderabad	314	113	17	15.0	60	331	99	12	12.1	72	292	85	9	10.6	102
8	Indore	124	23	8	34.8	431	207	37	17	45.9	540	273	38	13	34.2	705
9	Jaipur	123	0	0	-	176	83	1	0	0.0	203	185	15	10	66.7	238
10	Kanpur	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0
11	Kochi	28	0	0	-	121	74	0	0	-	167	126	8	1	12.5	238
12	Kolkata	2	0	0	-	147	2	0	0	-	149	6	89	0	0.0	66
13	Kozhikode	53	2	0	0.0	102	52	4	1	25.0	148	93	8	0	0.0	203
14	Lucknow	52	0	0	-	143	0	0	0	-	143	0	0	0	-	143
15	Mumbai	987	9	4	44.4	2255	572	98	36	36.7	2567	518	15	0	0.0	2755
16	Nagpur	250	11	0	0.0	658	167	9	0	0.0	746	231	9	0	0.0	830
17	Patna	0	0	0	-	8	0	0	0	-	8	0	0	0	-	8
18	Pune	150	0	0	-	755	69	0	0	-	804	57	0	0	-	825
19	Surat	66	0	0	-	398	33	0	0	-	430	14	0	0	-	438
	TOTAL CITIES	**4264**	**233**	**46**	**19.7**	**10848**	**3996**	**335**	**87**	**26.0**	**12232**	**4412**	**610**	**177**	**29.0**	**13483**

Source: Crime in India

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1991

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 17TH DECEMBER, 2025/ AGRAHAYANA 26, 1947 (SAKA)

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO STATES TO TACKLE LWE

1991 # SHRI ADITYA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any national policy to tackle Left-Wing Extremism (LWE);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has provided special assistance to the States to deal with LWE; and

(d) if so, State-wise details of assistance provided during the last five years, including Jharkhand?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI NITYANAND RAI)

(a) to (d):

(i) As per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, subjects of Police and Public Order are with the State Governments. However, the Government of India (GoI) has been supplementing the efforts of States affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE). To address the LWE menace holistically, a "National Policy and Action Plan to address LWE" was approved

in 2015. It envisages a multi-pronged strategy involving security related measures, development interventions, ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities etc. The government's focus on development in tribal and remote areas has addressed the root cause of Naxalism. Improved law and order and security situation, accompanied by investment in infrastructure has created an enabling environment for enhanced economic development including increase in public/private investment.

(ii) On security front, the GoI assists the LWE affected State Government by providing Central Armed Police Forces battalions and sanctioning of India Reserve Battalions, helicopter support, strengthening of camp infrastructure, training, funds for modernization of State police forces, equipment & arms, sharing of intelligence, construction of Fortified Police Stations etc.

- **For capacity building of states since FY 2020-21, approx. Rs.1,643 crore have been released to LWE affected states on operational expenditure and training needs of Security Forces, rehabilitation of surrendered LWE cadre, ex-gratia to families of civilians killed in LWE violence/martyred security force personnel etc. under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme. Works of Rs. 1757 crore have been sanctioned to LWE affected states for strengthening of State's Special Forces, State Intelligence**

Branches (SIBs), District Police and construction of Fortified Police Stations (FPS) under Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS).

- **The efforts of the States for equipping and modernizing their police forces have been supplemented under the scheme of "Assistance to States & UTs for Modernization of Police". Under the scheme, central assistance is provided to the State Governments for weapons, equipment for Information Technology, Communication, Training, construction of Police stations, mobility and construction of police housing and other police infrastructure etc.**

- **There has been a special focus on the financial choking of LWEs and unearthing of the nexus between CPI (Maoists) and its financial supporters. For effective action towards choking of funds and other resources to LWE, coordinated actions are being taken by State Police in cooperation with Central agencies by various means.**

- **The GoI's focus on security infrastructure has been pivotal. In the last decade 656 fortified police stations have been built. Besides, 377 new security camps have been established in core LWE affected areas in last six years.**

(iii) On development front, apart from the flagship schemes of Government of India (GoI), several LWE affected areas specific initiatives have been taken with special thrust on expansion of road network, improving telecommunication connectivity, education, skill development and financial inclusion. The efforts undertaken are periodically monitored, evaluated and modified to optimize the results. A few of these initiatives undertaken on development front are enumerated below:

- **For expansion of road network, 8301 km have been constructed under 02 LWE specific schemes namely Road Requirement Plan (RRP) and Road Connectivity Project for LWE Affected Areas (RCPLWEA).**

- **For improving telecom connectivity in LWE affected areas 6,775 towers have been commissioned.**
- **For Skill Development, 19 Industrial Training Institute (ITI) and 05 Skill Development Centres (SDC) have been opened.**

- **For quality education in tribal areas 95 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) have been made functional.**

- **For financial inclusion, Department of Posts has opened 4,262 Post Offices with banking services in LWE affected districts. 719 Bank Branches and 204 ATMs have been opened in Most LWE affected districts.**

- **For further impetus to development, funds are provided for filling critical gaps in public infrastructure in Most LWE affected Districts under Special Central Assistance (SCA) scheme. A total of Rs. 1,576 crore approx. has been released from FY 2020-21 to 2024-25.**

(iv) The resolute implementation of the "National Policy and Action Plan 2015" has resulted in consistent decline in violence and constriction of geographical spread. LWE which has been a serious challenge to the internal security of the nation has been significantly curbed in the recent times and has been constricted to only a few pockets. The LWE perpetrated violence incidents have come down from high of 1936 in year 2010 by 89% to 222 in 2025. Resultant deaths of Civilians & Security Forces have also come down from high of 1005 in year 2010 by 91% to 95 in year 2025. The number of LWE-affected districts reduced from 126 to 90 in April-2018, 70 in July-2021, 38 in April-2024, 18 in April-2025 and only 11 in October-2025 with only 3 districts now categorized as Most LWE Affected.

(v) State-wise details of assistance provided during the last five years, including Jharkhand are given at Annexure-I.

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Annexure I (Page-1)
R.S.US.Q.NO. 1991 FOR 17.12.2025

SECURITY RELATED EXPENDITURE (SRE) SCHEME

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	STATES	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	8.96	10.39	14.23	9.64	17.11
2	BIHAR	14.23	11.71	14.15	13.11	8.69
3	CHHATTISGARH	140.61	136.82	133.35	176.89	190.55
4	JHARKHAND	77.11	84.45	60.95	102.24	55.27
5	KERALA	-	-	-	0.18	0.35
6	MADHYA PRADESH	0.83	5.08	4.97	6.96	5.16
7	MAHARASHTRA	32.25	10.01	15.15	37	10.74
8	ODISHA	14.1	38.48	49.4	42.8	29.07
9	TELANGANA	9.44	5.6	11.17	4.66	6.04
10	UTTAR PRADESH	3.22	0.73	1.51	-	-
11	WEST BENGAL	3.73	3.69	2.07	6.52	2.02
	Total	304.49	306.95	306.95	400	325

SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (SCA) SCHEME

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	14.25	20	10.25	7.5	-
2	Bihar	80	60	18.38	7.5	-
3	Chhattisgarh	114	140	82.08	61.71	230.56
4	Jharkhand	199	160	54.23	52.01	27.47
5	Maharashtra	0	7.5	9.05	7.8	15
6	Odisha	28.5	60	20.76	3.11	1.94
7	Telangana	14.25	20	10.25	7.5	-
8	Kerala	--	--	2.5	-	-
9	Madhya Pradesh	--	20	2.5	7.11	-
	Total	450	487.5	210	154.24	274.97

Annexure I (Page-2)
R.S.US.Q.NO. 1991 FOR 17.12.2025

SPECIAL INFRASTRUCTURE SCHEME (SIS) FOR LWE AFFECTED AREAS:

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	7.61	7.07	0	0	14.68
2	BIHAR	0	12.35	22.01	1.82	0	0	36.18
3	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	41.49	20.3	0	0	61.79
4	JHARKHAND	0	8.39	42.59	12.79	0	0	63.77
5	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	18.44	5.53	0	11.94	35.91
6	ODISHA	0	9.87	23.55	10.28	0	0	43.7
7	TELANGANA	0	1.61	26.07	3.61	4.16	0	35.45
8	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	6.34	0.32	0	0	6.66
9	KEL	0	0	1.52	2.08	0.33	0	3.93
10	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0.38	1.47	0	0	1.85
	Total	0	32.22	190	65.27	4.49	11.94	303.92

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1992

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 17TH DECEMBER, 2025/ AGRAHAYANA 26, 1947 (SAKA)

CYBER SECURITY AND FINANCIAL FRAUD COMBAT

1992 SHRI SAT PAUL SHARMA:
SMT. KIRAN CHOUDHRY:
SHRI KESRIDEVSINH JHALA:
SHRI AMAR PAL MAURYA:
SHRI CHUNNILAL GARASIYA:
SHRI SUBHASH BARALA:
SHRI KANAD PURKAYASTHA:
SHRI LAHAR SINGH SIROYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the measurable targets of the I4C and its State units set for 2025–26 regarding recovery of defrauded funds and disruption of transnational cybercrime networks;

(b) how is the Ministry using the Samanvaya Platform and its 'Pratibimb' module to enable real-time, cross-State coordination among police forces against inter State cyber criminals;

(c) what policy or legislative measures are being introduced to mandate instant reporting and fund-freezing protocols between telecom companies, banks and the 1930 Cybercrime Helpline; and

(d) how the Ministry is ensuring that the Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) scheme improves conviction rates through timely, standardized forensic analysis from the new laboratories?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI BANDI SANJAY KUMAR)

(a) to (d): Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) established Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) as scheme in the year 2018 to evolve a framework and ecosystem for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of cybercrime in the country. In a short span I4C has worked towards enhancing the nation's collective capability to tackle cybercrimes and develop effective coordination among the Law Enforcement Agencies. Now, I4C has been set up as an Attached Office of MHA with effect from 1st July, 2024. I4C focuses on tackling all the issues related to Cybercrime for the citizens, which includes improving coordination between various Law Enforcement Agencies and the stakeholders, capacity building, awareness etc.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed on 17 January 2025 by I4C, MHA and the Department of Homeland Security, USA to strengthen cooperation and capacity building in cybercrime investigations.

Samanvaya Platform has been made operational to serve as an Management Information System (MIS) platform, data repository and a coordination platform for LEAs for cybercrime data sharing and analytics. It provides analytics based interstate linkages of crimes and criminals, involved in cybercrime complaints in various States/UTs. The module

'Pratibimb' maps locations of criminals and crime infrastructure on a map to give visibility to jurisdictional officers. The module also facilitates seeking and receiving of techno-legal assistance by Law Enforcement Agencies from I4C and other SMEs. It has lead to arrest of 16,840 accused and 1,05,129 Cyber Investigation assistance request.

The 'Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System' (CFCFRMS), under I4C, has been launched in year 2021 for immediate reporting of financial frauds and to stop siphoning off funds by the fraudsters. Till 31.10.2025, financial amount of more than Rs. 7,130 Crore has been saved in more than 23.02 lakh complaints. A toll-free Helpline number '1930' has been operationalized to get assistance in lodging online cyber complaints. A State of the Art, Cyber Fraud Mitigation Centre (CFMC) has been established at I4C where representatives of major banks, Financial Intermediaries, Payment Aggregators, Telecom Service Providers, IT Intermediaries and representatives of States/UTs Law Enforcement Agency are working together for immediate action and seamless cooperation to tackle cybercrime. Till 31.10.2025, more than 11.14 lakhs SIM cards and 2.96 lakhs IMEIs as reported by Police authorities have been blocked by Government of India.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The States/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution and conviction of crimes including cyber crime through their Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). The Central Government supplements the initiatives of the States/UTs through advisories and financial assistance under various schemes for capacity building of their LEAs.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has released financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 132.93 crores under the 'Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)' Scheme, to the States/UTs for their capacity building such as setting up of cyber forensic-cum-training laboratories, hiring of junior cyber consultants and training of LEAs' personnel, public prosecutors and judicial officers. Cyber forensic-cum-training laboratories have been commissioned in 33 States/UTs and more than 24,600 LEA personnel, judicial officers and prosecutors have been provided training on cyber crime awareness, investigation, forensics etc.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1993
ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

Underspending in Education Sector

1993 Ms. Dola Sen:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry's allocation forms only about 2.50 percent of total Union expenditure in 2024-25, down from around 5.04 per cent in 2011–12 and has been constantly declining since 2014-15 as a percentage of GDP;
(b) reasons for this decline despite NEP,2020 commitment to raise public spending on education to 6 percent of GDP;
(c) year-wise details since 2019-20 of Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates and funds surrendered, scheme-wise;
(d) details of Government spending per student at primary, secondary, tertiary level of education; and
(e) whether Government has formulated a time-bound plan to restore Centre share to 6 percent, if so, details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR)

(a) to (e): Education being a concurrent subject, budget allocation for education is made by the Central and State Governments separately. Allocation for Ministry of Education, Government of India in Budget Estimate 2024-25 was Rs. 1,21,118 Crore which was 2.51% total Union Budget. As per the "Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education 2021-22", the public expenditure (Centre and States) on Education in India has increased from 3.84% of GDP in 2013-14 to 4.12% of GDP in 2021-22.

The Government is committed to raise public spending on education. Allocations for various schemes have been aligned with the goals and objectives of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. As a result of that, the allocation in current financial year for flagship schemes of Department of School Education and Literacy, viz PM Schools for Rising India (PMSHRI) and Samagra Shiksha, has been increased by 23.96% and 10% respectively over previous year and

as regards to the Department of Higher Education, the allocation for National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS), Prime Minister Research Fellowship (PMRF) and National Mission in Education through ICT has been increased by 96.33%, 71.43% and 36.46% respectively during the current financial year over the last financial year.

The year-wise details of Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actual Expenditure of the Ministry of Education from financial year 2019-20 to 2024-25 is as under:

Financial Year	**Budget Estimates**	**Revised Estimates/ Final Grant**	**Actual Expenditure**
2019-20	94853.64	94853.64	89529.10
2020-21	99311.52	85089.07	84026.71
2021-22	93224.31	88001.52	80829.64
2022-23	104277.72	99881.13	97885.00
2023-24	112899.47	117218.28	111408.39
2024-25	121117.87	114186.32	110477.28

As per latest available publication "Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education", 2021-22 the sector-wise Public Expenditure on Education (Center & States/UTs) and its percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is as under: -

Sector	**2019-20(Actual)**		**2020-21(RE)**		**2021-22(BE)**	
	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	% of GDP	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	% of GDP	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	% of GDP
Elementary & Primary Education	3,51,929	1.75	3,74,348	1.89	4,19,104	1.79
Secondary Education	1,99,912	0.99	2,16,190	1.09	2,45,043	1.04
University & Higher Education	1,09,616	0.55	1,12,540	0.57	1,22,468	0.52
Adult Education	601	0.00	737	0.00	944	0.00

Technical Education	1,50,156	0.75	1,60,636	0.81	1,79,618	0.77
Total (Education)	8,12,214	4.04	8,64,452	4.36	9,67,177	4.12

Source: Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education,2021-22.

The Government unequivocally endorses and envisions a substantial increase in public investment in education both by the Central Government and all State Governments. The Centre and States are working together to increase the public investment in education Sector to reach 6% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at the earliest. Several initiatives have been taken by the Government of India including consistent increase in Budget Allocation of the Ministry of Education from Rs.93,224.31 Crore in F.Y. 2020-21 to Rs.1,28,650 Crore in F.Y.2025-26. Further, in order to ensure that funds allocated under various schemes are utilised efficiently and effectively and reach the ground level, Government of India has devised new modules for payment, namely Central Nodal Agency (CNA) and Treasure Single Account (TSA) for central sector schemes and Single Nodal Agency (SNA) and SNA-SPARSH for Centrally Sponsored Schemes under Public Finance Management System, thereby making fund available for utilisation by Implementing Agency (IAs) in states just in time.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1994

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 17TH DECEMBER, 2025/ AGRAHAYANA 26, 1947 (SAKA)

STATUS OF LWE AFFECTED DISTRICTS AND REHABILITATION MEASURES

1994 SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of districts currently classified as Left-Wing Extremism (LWE)-affected or partially affected, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has undertaken any independent assessment to evaluate the ground situation in these districts beyond the data received from State administrations;

(c) whether there exists any dedicated long-term rehabilitation, development and reconstruction plan for districts affected by LWE, particularly those where extremism has been eliminated or significantly reduced; and

(d) the details of funds allocated, released, and actually utilised under all schemes aimed at rehabilitation and development of LWE-affected districts in the last five years, year-wise and State-wise?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI NITYANAND RAI)

(a & b): The districts are classified as Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected on the basis of comprehensive review undertaken with the stakeholders, intensity of LWE related violence, the organization consolidation attained by the various LWE outfits, presence of armed dalams etc. Presently,

there are 11 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts in 05 States. The State-wise details are as under-

S.No.	State	Number of districts
1	Chhattisgarh	07
2	Jharkhand	01
3	Madhya Pradesh	01
4	Maharashtra	01
5	Odisha	01

(c & d): As per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, subjects of Police and Public Order are with the State Governments. However, the Government of India (GoI) has been supplementing the efforts of States affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE). To address the LWE menace holistically, a "National Policy and Action Plan to address LWE" was approved in 2015. It envisages a multi-pronged strategy involving security related measures, development interventions, ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities etc. The government's focus on development in tribal and remote areas has addressed the root cause of Naxalism. Improved law and order and security situation, accompanied by investment in infrastructure has created an enabling environment for enhanced socio- economic development.

The resolute implementation of the "National Policy and Action Plan 2015" has resulted in consistent decline in violence and constriction of geographical spread. LWE which has been a serious challenge to the internal security of the nation has been significantly curbed in the recent times and has been constricted to only a few pockets. The LWE perpetrated violence incidents have come down from high of 1936 in year 2010 by 89% to 222 in 2025. Resultant deaths of Civilians & Security Forces have also come down from high of 1005 in year 2010 by 91% to 95 in year 2025. The number of LWE-affected districts reduced from 126 to 90 in April-2018, 70 in July-2021, 38 in April-2024, 18 in April-2025 and only 11 in October-2025 with only 3 districts now categorized as Most LWE Affected.

To encourage LWEs to join the mainstream, Government of India (GoI) and State Governments have formulated comprehensive surrender-cum-rehabilitation policies. The GoI also supports the States in the endeavor through 'Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation' Policy as part of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme. The GoI reimburses the expenditure incurred by the LWE affected States on rehabilitation of surrenderees under the SRE Scheme. The rehabilitation package inter-alia, includes an immediate grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for higher ranked LWE cadres and Rs 2.5 lakhs for other LWE cadres. In addition, incentives for surrender of

weapons/ammunition are also provided under the Scheme. In addition, provision also exists for imparting training in trade/vocation of their liking with monthly stipend of Rs. 10,000/- for three years. The affected States have further revised their Surrender cum Rehabilitation policies to make them lucrative and contemporary. A total of Rs.1,643 crore approx. has been released under the Scheme from financial year 2020-21 to 2024-25. State-wise and year-wise details of the same is attached as Annexure -I.

On development front, apart from the flagship schemes of the Government of India (GoI), several LWE affected areas specific initiatives have been taken with special thrust on expansion of road network, improving telecommunication connectivity, education, skill development and financial inclusion. A few of these initiatives undertaken on development front are enumerated below:

- **For expansion of road network, 14,987 km have been constructed under 02 LWE specific schemes namely Road Requirement Plan (RRP) and Road Connectivity Project for LWE Affected Areas (RCPLWEA).**
- **For improving telecom connectivity in LWE affected areas 9,118 towers have been commissioned.**
- **For Skill Development, 46 Industrial Training Institute (ITI) and 49 Skill Development Centres (SDC) have been opened.**

- **For quality education in tribal areas 179 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) have been made functional.**
- **For financial inclusion, Department of Posts has opened 6,025 Post Offices with banking services in LWE affected districts. 1804 Bank Branches and 1321 ATMs have been opened in Most LWE affected districts.**
- **For further impetus to development, funds are provided for filling critical gaps in public infrastructure in Most LWE affected Districts under Special Central Assistance (SCA) scheme. A total of Rs. 1,576 crore approx. has been released from financial year 2020-21 to 2024-25. State-wise and year-wise details of the same is attached as Annexure -II**

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R.S.US.Q.NO. 1994 FOR 17.12.2025

Annexure-I

DETAILS OF FUNDS RELEASED TO THE STATES UNDER SECURITY RELATED EXPENDITURE (SRE) SCHEME

(Rs. in crore)

State	Financial Year				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Andhra Pradesh	8.96	10.39	14.23	9.64	17.11
Bihar	14.23	11.71	14.15	13.11	8.69
Chhattisgarh	140.61	136.82	133.35	176.89	190.55
Jharkhand	77.11	84.45	60.95	102.24	55.27
Kerala	-	-	-	0.18	0.35
Madhya Pradesh	0.83	5.08	4.97	6.96	5.16
Maharashtra	32.25	10.01	15.15	37.00	10.74
Odisha	14.10	38.48	49.40	42.80	29.07
Telangana	9.44	5.60	11.17	4.66	6.04
Uttar Pradesh	3.22	0.73	1.51	-	-
West Bengal	3.73	3.69	2.07	6.52	2.02
Total	304.49	306.95	306.95	400.00	325.00

R.S.US.Q.NO. 1994 FOR 17.12.2025

Annexure-II

DETAILS OF FUNDS RELEASED TO THE STATES UNDER SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (SCA) SCHEME

(Rs. in crore)

State	Financial Year				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Andhra Pradesh	14.25	20	10.25	7.50	-
Bihar	80.00	60	18.38	7.50	-
Chhattisgarh	114.00	140	82.08	61.71	230.56
Jharkhand	199.00	160	54.23	52.01	27.47
Maharashtra	-	7.50	9.05	7.80	15.00
Odisha	28.50	60	20.76	3.11	1.94
Telangana	14.25	20	10.25	7.50	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	20	2.50	7.11	-
Kerala	-	-	2.50	-	-
Total	450.00	487.50	210.00	154.24	274.97

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1995

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 17TH DECEMBER, 2025/ AGRAHAYANA 26, 1947 (SAKA)

FLOOD RELIEF AND DAMAGE ASSESSMENT IN J&K

1995 SHRI SAJJAD AHMAD KICHLOO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of damage assessed, total amount of central assistance released so far in 2025 floods for relief, compensation and restoration in UT of J&K, giving separate figures of SDRF, NDRF and any ad-hoc central allocation with dates on which these amounts were released; and

(b) financial assistance sanctioned or distributed to number of affected families, farmers and small business units, district-wise?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI NITYANAND RAI)

(a): This Ministry does not centrally maintain the data regarding loss of life and property caused due to any calamity. However, as per information received from Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, 199 human lives and 11693 livestock are lost and 8404 houses and 77915 hectare crop area damaged as on 10.12.2025 due to floods/heavy rains during 2025.

In wake of notified disasters, the financial assistance to states is provided from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), whereas, in case of Union Territories, the relief is provided from Union Territory Disaster Response Fund (UTDRF).

An amount of Rs. 2499.00 crore has been stated to be available as opening balance as on 1st April 2025 by the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir for management of relief for notified natural disasters including flood, landslides in the affected areas during 2025-26. Further, during the year 2025-26, an amount of Rs. 279.00 crore has been allocated to Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir with respect to Disaster Response Fund (DRF) under Demand 58, out of which, an amount of Rs. 209.25 crore has been released on 29.08.2025.

In the instant case of flood/landslide in Jammu and Kashmir, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) was constituted on 27th August, 2025, without receipt of memorandum from the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir. The IMCT visited the affected areas for on-the-spot assessment of damages from 3rd-8th September 2025. Based on the report received from the IMCT, further action is taken, as per the established procedure.

Further, as per information received from Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, an amount of Rs. 140.50 lakh was directly transferred online in respect of 63 deaths and 29 injured persons affected due to cloudburst incident occurred in Kishtwar district on 14.08.2025, under the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF).

(b): As per information received from the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir, the district wise details of the relief assistance provided to the flood affected families, farmers etc. are enclosed at Annexure.

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R.S.US.Q.NO. 1995 FOR 17.12.2025

Annexure

Details of Financial Assistance disbursed to the flood affected families/farmers during 2025 (as on 30.11.2025) (Rs. In lac)

S.N	District	Loss of Life (Calamity Wise)				Fully Houses Damaged		Severly Houses Damaged		Partially Damaged(Kachha and Pacca Houses)		Damage Huts/Cattle Sheds		Loss of Livestock		Utensils/Clothes/Tin Sheds		For Crop Loss (Amount)	Total
		No. of Deaths	Amount	No. of Injuries	Amount	Total No.	Amount	Total No.	Amount	Total No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No. of Deaths	Amount	Total No .	Amount		
1	Jammu	8	24	0	0	138	163.2	276	322.8	1704	83.89	196	7.55	29	10.52	522	26.1	169.1	**807.16**
2	Samba	0	0	0	0	14	18.2	58	72.1	665	34.67	270	13.3	0	0	110	5.5	22.94	**166.71**
3	Kathua	10	40	13	1.3	242	314.6	218	283.4	1601	73.71	469	16.37	166	62.25	187	8.98	2.5	**803.11**
4	Reasi	48	168	32	1.51	82	98.8	167	215.6	639	27.58	363	10.89	27	9.97	0	0	0	**532.35**
5	Udhampur	3	12	5	0.27	2268	2948.4	156	202.8	4423	176.92	1273	38.19	14	7.6	0	0	0	**3386.18**
6	Doda	6	24	0	0	118	136.5	384	438.1	866	32.02	166	4.68	85	22.74	0	0	0	**658.04**
7	Kishtwar	66	252	127	9.65	71	92.3	142	184.6	359	18.86	210	6.3	587	45.24	213	10.65	5.07	**624.67**
8	Ramban	5	20	1	0	16	20.8	101	131.3	644	28.04	148	4.44	375	12.07	0	0	0	**216.65**
9	Rajouri	4	16	0	0	260	336.4	223	285.9	521	22.91	371	11.23	136	15.51	1	0.02	0	**687.97**
10	Poonch	1	4	0	0	95	123.5	93	120.9	200	9.7	65	1.95	44	4.09	2	0.1	0	**264.24**
Total Jammu Division		**151**	**560**	**178**	**12.73**	**3304**	**4252.7**	**1818**	**2257.5**	**11622**	**508.3**	**3531**	**114.9**	**1463**	**189.99**	**1035**	**51.35**	**199.61**	**8147.08**
1	**Anantnag**	1	4	0	0	8	9.6	18	23.4	82	5.33	0	0	38	1.52	10	0.3	59.9486	**104.10**
2	**Kulgam**	0	0	0	0	2	2.4	4	4.8	164	10.66	14	0.42	0	0	0	0	107.79	**126.07**
3	**Pulwama**	0	0	0	0	1	1.2	0	0	288	18.72	49	1.58	0	0	0	0	98.67	**120.17**
4	**Shopian**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.78	**12.78**
5	**Srinagar**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	3.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3.38**
6	**Ganderbal**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0.715	5	0.15	15	5.625	0	0	0	**6.49**
7	**Budgam**	0	0	0	0	1	1.2	22	26.4	299	19.435	2	0.06	0	0	0	0	305.9493	**353.04**
8	**Baramulla**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0.00**
9	**Bandipora**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4075	**0.41**
10	**Kupwara**	0	0	1	0.054	0	0	0	0	1	0.065	1	0.03	1	0.32	0	0	0	**0.47**
Total Kashmir Division		**1**	**4**	**1**	**0.054**	**12**	**14.4**	**44**	**54.6**	**949**	**58.305**	**71**	**2.24**	**54**	**7.465**	**10**	**0.3**	**585.5454**	**726.91**
Total UT of J&K		**152**	**564**	**179**	**12.784**	**3316**	**4267.1**	**1862**	**2312.1**	**12571**	**566.605**	**3602**	**117.14**	**1517**	**197.455**	**1045**	**51.65**	**785.1554**	**8873.99**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1996

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 17TH DECEMBER, 2025/ AGRAHAYANA 26, 1947 (SAKA)

DRUG-LACED VAPE DEVICES

1996 SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of reports that e-cigarettes and vape devices seized in different States contain narcotic substances such as methamphetamine, ketamine and other synthetic drugs;

(b) the details of seizures and laboratory findings during last three years;

(c) whether any cross-border or organised networks involved in smuggling such adulterated vapes have been identified;

(d) steps taken to strengthen screening at airports, ports and courier hubs;

(e) whether Government proposes amendments to Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (NDPS) Act or Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes Act (PECA), 2019; and

(f) measures adopted to protect students from access to such dangerous devices online?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI NITYANAND RAI)

(a) to (c) Government has banned e-cigarettes under Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes Act (PECA), 2019. Under this Act, the production, manufacture, import, export, transport, sale, distribution, storage and

advertisement of electronic cigarettes is prohibited. The enforcement of the Act lies with the States/Union Territories through law enforcement agencies. Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) has not investigated any case involving seizure of e-cigarette and vape devices with narcotic substances.

(d) The Government has taken various steps to strengthen screening at airports, ports etc, some of which is as under: -

(i) Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), Customs field formations keep constant vigil and take operational measures, inter alia, based on intelligence, passenger profiling with the aid of Advance Passenger Information System (APIS), risk-based interdiction and targeting, non-intrusive inspection like baggage and container scanning and coordination with other agencies.

(ii) Field formations are regularly sensitized to newer methods of smuggling.

(iii) K9 (Canine) Squad, specialized in detecting narcotics have been deployed at airports to curb smuggling of narcotics.

(iv) Action is taken in accordance with law on detection and seizure of narcotic drugs at airports, ports including arrest and prosecution of the persons involved.

(e) There is no proposal to amend NDPS Act, 1985 in this regard.

(f) Government has banned production and import of e-cigarettes under Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes Act (PECA), 2019. However, Government is taking various measures to tackle the issue of abuse of narcotic substances, some of which are as under: -

(i) A National Narcotics Helpline No. 1933 "Madak-Padarth Nished Asoochna Kendra" (MANAS) has been created as a 24x7 toll-free National Narcotics Call Centre helpline. Accordingly, MANAS has been envisioned as an integrated system providing a single platform for citizens to log, register, track and resolve drug related issues/problems through various modes of communication like call, SMS, Chat-bot, e-mail & web-link.

(ii) A Toll-free Helpline No.14446 for de-addiction is operated for providing primary counseling and immediate assistance to persons seeking help. Till date, more-than 4.30 lakh calls have been received on the Toll-free Helpline for de-addiction.

(iii) Launched Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyaan (NMBA) in all districts of the country. It has reached out to more than 24.9 crore people including 8.7 crore youth and 6 crore women.

(iv) Government through its autonomous body National Institute of Social Defense (NISD) and other collaborating agencies like State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), etc. provides for regular awareness generation and sensitization sessions for all stakeholders including students, teachers, parents.

(v) Navchetna Modules, Teachers Training Modules have been developed by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (MoSJE) for sensitizing students (6th – 11th standard), teachers and parents on drug dependence, related coping strategies and life skills.

(vi) Various programs such as rallies, paintings, distribution of pamphlets, posters, cultural program, nukkad nataks, radio programs and awareness campaigns are being organized throughout the year in School, Colleges and Universities.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO -1997
ANSWERED ON – 17/12/2025

IMPLEMENTATION OF PM DAKSH

1997. SHRI GOLLA BABURAO

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is a fact that only a little over 5,000 persons belonging to SC/ST and OBC from Andhra Pradesh have received training under PM DAKSH Scheme;

(b) if so, details thereof, district-wise;

(c) the reasons that the number of trainees has come down from 2,167 in 2021-22 to just 325 in 2023-24;

(d) the details of persons trained in 2024-25 and till October, 2025, district-wise;

(e) whether it is also a fact that the PM DAKSH is going to be over by March, 2026; and

(f) if so, steps the Ministry is taking to extend the scheme period further?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(SHRI B.L.VERMA)

(a) & (b) Yes. PM-DAKSH Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme, introduced in 2020-21 to provide skill development training to SCs, OBCs, EWSs, DNTs, Safai Karamcharis including Waste Pickers through the empaneled training institutes of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal VIkas Yojana (PMKVY) under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) and National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) implements training through those empaneled training institutions. The number of candidates trained under the Scheme, district-wise in the State of Andhra Pradesh in respect of NSFDC, NBCFDC and NSKFDC is placed at **Annexure A, Annexure B and Annexure C** respectively.

(c) Under the PM-DAKSH Scheme, proposals were invited from training institutes for the implementation of training programmes for the target groups. The training slots were sanctioned based on the allocated targets for the specific year and the proposals received from the training institutes.

(d), (e) and (f) For 2024-25 and onwards, it has been decided to merge PM-DAKSH Scheme with Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) Scheme of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE).

Annexure A

NSFDC- Details of District wise data under PM DAKSH Scheme in the state of Andhra Pradesh

Financial Year	District	Number of trainees trained
2020-21	Chittoor	60
	Guntur	90
	Kakinada	60
	Vishakhapatnam	50
	Total	**260**
2021-22	Anantapur	196
	Chittoor	150
	Guntur	100
	Krishna	80
	Srikakulam	71
	Visakhapatnam	78
	Total	**675**
2022-23	Chittoor	130
	Kurnool	109
	Prakasam	60
	Vijayawada	40
	Vizianagaram	90
	Total	**429**
2023-24	Chittoor	30
	Guntur	60
	Krishna	40
	Sri Satya Sai	60
	Total	**190**
	Grand Total	**1554**

Annexure B

NBCFDC- Details of District wise data under PM DAKSH Scheme in the state of Andhra Pradesh

Year		
2020-21	**District**	**No. of trainees Trained**
	Vishakhapatnam	43
	Krishna	45
	Guntur	20
	Chittoor	100
	West Godavari	142
	Prakasham	60
	Total	**410**
2021-22	Chittoor	60
	Guntur	65
	Krishna	65
	Srikakulam	144
	Visakhapatnam	239
	Vizianagaram	80
	Total	**653**
2022-23	Anantapur	170
	Chittoor	70
	East Godavari	100
	Srikakulam	155
	Visakhapatnam	60
	Vizianagaram	135
	Total	**690**
2023-24	Chittoor	60
	Krishna	60
	Total	**120**
	Grand Total	**1873**

Annexure C

NSKFDC- Details of District wise data under PM DAKSH Scheme in the state of Andhra Pradesh

Year	District	No. of trainees trained
2020-2021	Krishna	200
	Total	**200**
2021-2022	Krishna	468
	West Godavari	50
	Guntur	321
	Total	**839**
2022-2023	Bapatla	313
	East Godawari	250
	Eluru	250
	SPS-Nellore	37
	Total	**850**
2023-24	Vijayawada	15
	Total	**15**
	Grand Total	**1904**

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-4-

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1998

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 17TH DECEMBER, 2025/ AGRAHAYANA 26, 1947 (SAKA)

RISING INCIDENTS OF CYBER CRIMES AND FINANCIAL FRAUDS

1998 SHRI HARSH MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the increasing incidents of cyber crimes across the country, particularly those related to online financial frauds and phishing;

(b) the number of such cyber crime cases registered during the last three years, along with the State-wise details, including Himachal Pradesh;

(c) the steps taken by Government to strengthen cyber security infrastructure and enhance coordination between law enforcement agencies and financial institutions; and

(d) whether Government proposes to launch any new public awareness campaigns or digital literacy initiatives to protect citizens from falling victim to cyber frauds?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI BANDI SANJAY KUMAR)

(a) to (d): The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes the statistical data on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". The latest published report is for the year 2023. As per the data published by the NCRB, Crime Head-wise & State/UT wise details of cases registered under cyber crimes (involving communication devices as

medium/target) during the period from 2021 to 2023 are at the Annexure-I& II respectively.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The States/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes including cyber crime through their Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). The Central Government supplements the initiatives of the States/UTs through advisories and financial assistance under various schemes for capacity building of their LEAs.

To strengthen the mechanism to deal with cyber crimes in a comprehensive and coordinated manner, the Central Government has taken steps which, inter-alia, include the following:

i. **The Ministry of Home Affairs has set up the 'Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre' (I4C) as an attached office to deal with all types of cyber crimes in the country, in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.**
ii. **The 'National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal' (NCRP) (https://cybercrime.gov.in) has been launched, as a part of the I4C, to enable public to report incidents pertaining to all types of cyber**

crimes, with special focus on cyber crimes against women and children. Cyber crime incidents reported on this portal, their conversion into FIRs and subsequent action thereon are handled by the State/UT Law Enforcement Agencies concerned as per the provisions of the law.

iii. The 'Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System' (CFCFRMS), under I4C, has been launched in year 2021 for immediate reporting of financial frauds and to stop siphoning off funds by the fraudsters. Till 31.10.2025, financial amount of more than Rs. 7,130 Crore has been saved in more than 23.02 lakh complaints. A toll-free Helpline number '1930' has been operationalized to get assistance in lodging online cyber complaints.

iv. A State of the Art, Cyber Fraud Mitigation Centre (CFMC) has been established at I4C where representatives of major banks, Financial Intermediaries, Payment Aggregators, Telecom Service Providers, IT Intermediaries and representatives of States/UTs Law Enforcement Agency are working together for immediate action and seamless cooperation to tackle cybercrime.

v. Till 31.10.2025, more than 11.14 lakhs SIM cards and 2.96 lakhs IMEIs as reported by Police authorities have been blocked by Government of India.

vi. The Ministry of Home Affairs has formed CyMAC (Cyber Multi Agency Centre) under the MAC (Multi Agency Centre) platform on 22.01.2025 with the objective to effectively address cybersecurity threats, cyber espionage, misuse of emerging technologies and similar concerns against national security.

vii. CERT-In issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities and countermeasures to protect computers, mobile phones, networks and data on an ongoing basis.

viii. National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) implemented by the CERT-In serves as the control room to scan the cyberspace in the country and detect cyber security threats. NCCC facilitates coordination among different agencies by sharing with them the metadata from cyberspace for taking actions to mitigate cyber security threats.

ix. CERT-In operates the Cyber Swachhta Kendra (Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre) to detect malicious programs and provides free tools to remove the same, and also provides cyber security tips and best practices for citizens and organisations.

x. I4C, MHA is regularly organising 'State Connect', 'Thana Connect' and Peer learning session to share best practices, enhance capacity building, etc.

xi. Seven Joint Cyber Coordination Teams (JCCTs) have been constituted for Mewat, Jamtara, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Vishakhapatnam, and Guwahati under I4C covering the whole country based upon cyber crime hotspots/ areas having multi jurisdictional issues by onboarding States/UTs to enhance the coordination framework among the Law Enforcement Agencies of the States/UTs.

xii. The state of the art 'National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (Investigation)' has been established, as a part of the I4C, at New Delhi (on 18.02.2019) and at Assam (on 29.08.2025) to provide early stage cyber forensic assistance to Investigating Officers (IOs) of State/UT Police. Till 31.10.2025, National Cyber Forensics Laboratory (Investigation), New Delhi has provided its services to State/UT LEAs in around 12,952 cases pertaining to cyber crimes.

xiii. 'Sahyog' Portal has been launched to expedite the process of sending notices to IT intermediaries by the Appropriate Government or its agency under clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 79 of the IT Act, 2000 to facilitate the removal or disabling of access to any information, data or communication link being used to commit an unlawful act.

xiv. A Suspect Registry of identifiers of cyber criminals has been launched by I4C on 10.09.2024 in collaboration with Banks/Financial

Institutions. Till 31.10.2025, more than 18.43 lakh suspect identifier data received from Banks and 24.67 lakh Layer 1 mule accounts have been shared with the participating entities of Suspect Registry and declined transactions worth Rs. 8031.56 crores.

xv. Samanvaya Platform has been made operational to serve as an Management Information System(MIS) platform, data repository and a coordination platform for LEAs for cybercrime data sharing and analytics. It provides analytics based interstate linkages of crimes and criminals, involved in cybercrime complaints in various States/UTs. The module 'Pratibimb' maps locations of criminals and crime infrastructure on a map to give visibility to jurisdictional officers. The module also facilitates seeking and receiving of techno-legal assistance by Law Enforcement Agencies from I4C and other SMEs. It has lead to arrest of 16,840 accused and 1,05,129 Cyber Investigation assistance request.

xvi. The Central Government has taken various initiatives to create cyber crime awareness which, inter-alia, include:-

1) The Hon'ble Prime Minister spoke about digital arrests during the episode "Mann Ki Baat" on 27.10.2024 and apprised the citizens of India.

2) A special programme was organized by Aakashvani, New Delhi on Digital Arrest on 28.10.2024.

3) Caller Tune Campaign: I4C in collaboration with the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has launched a caller tune campaign with effect from 19.12.2024 for raising awareness about cybercrime and promoting the Cybercrime Helpline Number 1930 & NCRP portal. The caller tunes were also being broadcast in English, Hindi and 10 regional languages by Telecom Service Providers (TSPs). Six versions of caller tunes were played which cover various modus-operandi, namely, Digital Arrest, Investment Scam, Malware, Fake Loan App, Fake Social Media Advertisements.

4) The Central Government has launched a comprehensive awareness programme on digital arrest scams which, inter-alia, include; newspaper advertisement, announcement in Delhi Metros, use of social media influencers to create special posts, campaign through Prasar Bharti and electronic media, special programme on Aakashvani.

5) In partnership with DD News, I4C conducted a cybercrime awareness campaign running through Weekly Show Cyber-Alert starting from 19th July 2025 for 52 Weeks.

6) To further spread awareness on cyber crime, the Central Government has taken steps which, inter-alia, include; dissemination of messages through SMS, I4C social media account i.e. X (formerly Twitter) (@CyberDost), Facebook(CyberDostI4C), Instagram (CyberDostI4C), Telegram(cyberdosti4c), SMS campaign, TV campaign, Radio campaign, School Campaign, advertisement in cinema halls, celebrity endorsement, IPL campaign, campaign during Kumbh Mela 2025& Suraj Kund Mela 2025, engaged MyGov for publicity in multiple mediums, organizing Cyber Safety and Security Awareness weeks in association with States/UTs, publishing of Handbook for Adolescents/Students, digital displays on railway stations and airports across, etc.

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ANNEXURE-I
R.S.US. Q. NO. 1998 FOR 17.12.2025

Crime Heads-wise Cases Registered under Cyber Crimes during 2021-2023

SL	Crime Heads	2021	2022	2023
1	Tampering computer source documents	55	65	71
2	Computer Related Offences	19915	23894	35329
3	Cyber Terrorism	15	12	11
4	Publication/transmission of obscene / sexually explicit act in electronic form	6598	6896	7893
5	Interception or Monitoring or decryption of Information	2	1	1
6	Un-authorized access/attempt to access to protected computer system	3	1	1
7	Abetment to Commit Offences	7	4	0
8	Attempt to Commit Offences	5	18	11
9	Other Sections of IT Act	827	1017	920
A	**Total Offences under I.T. Act**	27427	31908	44237
10	Abetment of Suicide (Online)	10	24	30
11	Cyber Stalking/Bullying of Women/Children	1176	1471	1305
12	Data theft	170	97	113
13	Fraud	14007	17470	19466
14	Cheating	6343	10509	16943
15	Forgery	198	224	444
16	Defamation/Morphing	31	61	36
17	Fake Profile	123	157	225
18	Counterfeiting	2	2	0
19	Cyber Blackmailing/Threatening	689	696	689
20	Fake News on Social Media	179	230	209
21	Other Offences	2456	2857	2389
B	**Total Offences under IPC**	25384	33798	41849
22	Gambling Act (Online Gambling)	27	37	87
23	Lotteries Act (Online Lotteries)	4	6	0
24	Copy Right Act	32	27	23
25	Trade Marks Act	1	14	1
26	Other SLL Crimes	99	103	223
C	**Total Offences under SLL**	163	187	334
	Total Cyber Crimes	**52974**	**65893**	**86420**

Source: 'Crime in India' published by NCRB.

ANNEXURE-II
R.S.US. Q. NO. 1998 FOR 17.12.2025

State/UT-wise Cases Registered under Cyber Crimes during 2021-2023

SL	State/UT	2021	2022	2023
1	Andhra Pradesh	1875	2341	2341
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47	14	24
3	Assam	4846	1733	909
4	Bihar	1413	1621	4450
5	Chhattisgarh	352	439	473
6	Goa	36	90	86
7	Gujarat	1536	1417	1995
8	Haryana	622	681	751
9	Himachal Pradesh	70	77	127
10	Jharkhand	953	967	1079
11	Karnataka	8136	12556	21889
12	Kerala	626	773	3295
13	Madhya Pradesh	589	826	685
14	Maharashtra	5562	8249	8103
15	Manipur	67	18	3
16	Meghalaya	107	75	64
17	Mizoram	30	1	31
18	Nagaland	8	4	2
19	Odisha	2037	1983	2348
20	Punjab	551	697	511
21	Rajasthan	1504	1833	2435
22	Sikkim	0	26	12
23	Tamil Nadu	1076	2082	4121
24	Telangana	10303	15297	18236
25	Tripura	24	30	36
26	Uttar Pradesh	8829	10117	10794
27	Uttarakhand	718	559	494
28	West Bengal	513	401	309
	TOTAL STATE(S)	**52430**	**64907**	**85603**
29	A&N Islands	8	28	47
30	Chandigarh	15	27	23
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	5	5	6
32	Delhi	356	685	407
33	Jammu & Kashmir	154	173	185
34	Ladakh	5	3	1
35	Lakshadweep	1	1	1
36	Puducherry	0	64	147
	TOTAL UT(S)	**544**	**986**	**817**
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	**52974**	**65893**	**86420**

Source: 'Crime in India' published by NCRB

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1999

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 17TH DECEMBER, 2025/ AGRAHAYANA 26, 1947 (SAKA)

VACANCIES UNDER DELHI POLICE

1999 SHRI PRAKASH CHIK BARAIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the rank-wise total sanctioned strength and vacancies under Delhi Police;

(b) the duration for which these posts have remained vacant; and

(c) timeline for filling these vacancies?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI NITYANAND RAI)

(a) to (c): The rank-wise total sanctioned strength and vacancies under Delhi Police, as on 30.11.2025, is at Annexure-'A'. Occurrence of vacancies is a dynamic process which depends, inter-alia, on retirement, promotion and resignation etc., and filling them is a continuous process. The vacancies are reported to the recruiting agencies on regular basis and appointments are made after completion of recruitment process viz. written examination, physical test and medical examination.

R.S.US.Q.NO. 1999 FOR 17.12.2025

Annexure- 'A'

RANK-WISE TOTAL SANCTIONED STRENGTH AND VACANCIES UNDER DELHI POLICE AS ON 30.11.2025

Rank	Total Sanctioned Strength	Vacancies
Commissioner of Police	01	00
Special CP	11	00
Joint CP	22	00
Addl. CP	20	00
DCP/Addl. DCP	60	13
Addl. DCP (JAG) Junior Administrative Grade	54	15
ACP	346	125
Inspector	1,453	108
Sub-Inspector	8,087	1,039
Asst. Sub-Inspector	7,320	300
Head Constable	23,724	3,057
Constable	50,946	4,591
Total	92,044	9,248

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO– 2000

ANSWERED ON- 17.12.2025

Reservation for OBCs in PRIs

2000 Shri Ryaga Krishnaiah:

Will the Minister of **PANCHAYATI RAJ** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any step for reservation of seats for OBCs to improve participation in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), and to address the issue of token representation;

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

(c) the number of elected Other Backward Class (OBC) representatives in the PRI during last five years; and

(d) the details thereof and the progress made so far, State-wise?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ
(SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH)

(a) & (b) "Panchayat", being "Local Government", is a State subject and part of State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Panchayats are set up and operate through the respective State Panchayati Raj Acts which may vary from State to State, subject to the provisions of the Constitution. Accordingly, all matters relating to Panchayats,

including participation of Other Backward Class in Panchayati Raj Institutions or to address the issue of their token representation, come within the purview of the State Government concerned. Further, there is no provision of reservation of seats for Other Backward Class in the Part-IX of Constitution of India. However, State Legislature has been empowered under clause (6) of Article 243D to make provisions for reservation of seats in any Panchayat or offices of Chairpersons in the Panchayats at any level in favour of Backward class of citizens.

(c) & (d) The caste based data of Elected Representatives, including Other Backward Class, is not maintained by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2001
ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

DEVELOPMENT OF PANCHAYATS IN UTTAR PRADESH

2001: DR. LAXMIKANT BAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

a. the details of measures taken in Uttar Pradesh under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) and other Schemes during the last five years, district-wise;

b. construction of Panchayati Bhawans, procurement of computers and peripherals, providing digital solutions like e-GramSwaraj, AuditOnline etc., details thereof, district-wise; and

c. the funds released to Uttar Pradesh for the overall development of Panchayat in the last five years, year-wise?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

(SHRI RAJEEV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH)

(a) & (b) Panchayat is a State subject and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) supplements and complements the efforts of State Governments, including fund support under the schemes towards strengthening and efficient functioning of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) on a continuous basis.

The MoPR is implementing the following schemes for all rural local bodies in all the States/UTs in the Country including in Uttar Pradesh:

i. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) with the primary objective of strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) by way of capacity building and training of the Elected Representatives (ERs) and their functionaries, and providing infrastructural support like Gram Panchayat Bhawan and computerization,

ii. Incentivization of Panchayats (IoP), a central component of the RGSA scheme, to encourage a competitive spirit among PRIs, under which awards, including financial incentives, are given to the best-performing Panchayats in recognition of their good work in improving service delivery and public welfare, and

iii. Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayats (MMP-ePanchayat), a central component of the RGSA scheme, under which various e-governance projects are funded to promote the digitalization of Panchayats, bringing efficiency, accountability, and transparency to the functioning of PRIs and contributing to their overall transformation.

Further, a Central Sector Scheme of Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas (SVAMITVA) is also being implemented in all the districts of Uttar Pradesh along with 31 other States/UTs to provide the 'Record of Rights' to village households owning houses in villages. Under the scheme, property cards are provided to the household owners after drone survey, with the objective, inter alia, to reduce property disputes. In Uttar Pradesh, drone survey has been completed in 90,573 villages and 1.08 crore property cards have been prepared for 70,000 villages.

Under the scheme of RGSA, a total of **1,610 Gram Panchayat Bhawans** and **3,145 computers** have been approved over the last five years. District-wise details of the implementation of different components under the scheme are not maintained centrally.

Almost all 57,691 Gram Panchayats in 75 Districts of Uttar Pradesh use the digital solutions such as eGramSwaraj and AuidtOnline as they are onboarded on eGramSwaraj-PFMS platform (100%) and generate audit reports (99.90%) through AuditOnline.

(c) The details of funds released to Uttar Pradesh for the overall development of Panchayats under the (i) Fifteenth Finance Commission (ii) the Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) (iii) Incentivization of Panchayats (IoP), and (iv) Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas (SVAMITVA) Scheme during the last five years, year-wise are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Central Finance Commission	RGSA	IoP	SVAMITVA
2020-21	9752.00	32.54	4.79	1.45
2021-22	7208.00	83.08	4.78	0.00
2022-23	7466.00	85.05	3.83	0.00
2023-24	7547.00	84.13	1.75	0.00
2024-25	7994.00	38.77	1.01	0.00

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2002
ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

DIGITAL GOVERNANCE AND AI INTEGRATION

2002 SMT. KIRAN CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to State:

(a) the strategy for nationwide adoption of AI-based SabhaSaar summarizer and its impact on accuracy and timeliness of Gram Sabha minutes being measured;

(b)how the Ministry is closing the last-mile Bharat Net gaps to ensure full digital connectivity for all 2.55 lakh Gram Panchayats to use platforms like eGramSwaraj and Audit Online;

(c)the steps being taken to integrate Meri Panchayat App with planning and accounting systems to enable real-time citizen feedback and participatory governance; and

(d)the new guidelines that have been issued to States for using Gram Manchitra GIS platform in preparing mandatory annual Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs)?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

(SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH)

(a) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is promoting nationwide adoption of the AI-based SabhaSaar meeting summarisation tool in a phased and progressive manner. The tool has been made available to all States and Union Territories, along with Standard Operating Procedures and capacity-building support through physical and virtual training and demonstrations. As part of the pilot introduction, all 1,194 Gram Panchayats of Tripura were encouraged to use the tool for the Special Gram Sabhas on 15 August 2025, and 1,047 (87%) Gram Panchayats successfully used SabhaSaar on that day. A total of 12,667 Gram Panchayats used SabhaSaar on 15 August 2025, which increased to 77,198 Gram Panchayats during the Gram Sabha held on 2 October 2025. As on 03.12.2025, a total of 92,376 Gram Panchayats have used the SabhaSaar tool for automated meeting summarisation across States/UTs.

The tool provides a draft summary based on voice-to-text transcription in 13 Indian languages (English, Hindi, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Gujarati, Bengali, Malayalam, Odia, Urdu, Punjabi, and Sanskrit), which is highly accurate. The impact of SabhaSaar on the accuracy and timeliness of Gram Sabha minutes has been assessed through indicators such as reduction in manual effort, faster preparation of meeting records, consistency of agenda-wise

documentation, and validation by Panchayat functionaries before acceptance. Feedback from States and usage trends are being monitored to guide further improvements.

(b) The provision of last-mile digital connectivity to Gram Panchayats under the BharatNet programme is being implemented by the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) to provide broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats. Out of a total of 2.69 lakh Gram Panchayats/Traditional Local Bodies (TLBs), 2.18 lakh have been made service-ready for high-speed internet services. Further, the Amended BharatNet Programme, aims to upgrade the existing network and extend broadband coverage to the remaining Gram Panchayats. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is in regular coordination with the State Panchayati Raj Departments to facilitate effective utilisation of broadband connectivity for Panchayat applications such as eGramSwaraj and Audit Online. The Ministry has also integrated the eGramSwaraj application with the BSNL platform to enable Gram Panchayats to apply directly for internet connections and make online payment of internet bills through eGramSwaraj. States have been advised to ensure local infrastructure readiness and availability of devices to fully leverage BharatNet connectivity. Nearly 2.55 lakh GPs use the eGramSwaraj portal for all activities- from plan creation to making online payments through the eGramSwaraj-PFMS gateway, for which they have taken advantage of BSNL or other service providers.

(c) The Meri Panchayat App is an integrated e-Governance platform of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, designed and developed by the National Informatics Centre (NIC) to enhance transparency, accountability and citizen participation in Panchayat affairs including the feedback functionality. The App is powered by the eGramSwaraj portal and other digital platforms of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. It provides citizens with access to authentic and real-time information relating to Panchayat planning, physical progress and financial status, including details of funds received and expenditure incurred under the Central Finance Commission and selected State-specific schemes, as entered by authorised Panchayat officials in the eGramSwaraj Management Information System.

(d) The Ministry has issued several advisories and guidelines to States for use of the Gram Manchitra Geographic Information System (GIS) platform to support evidence-based and spatial planning at the Gram Panchayat level. States have been advised to use Gram Manchitra thematic layers, geo-referenced assets and locally relevant datasets while preparing mandatory annual Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs).

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2003
ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY CARD ROLL OUT

2003 SHRI JAGGESH:
SHRI MITHLESH KUMAR:
DR. ANIL SUKHDEORAO BONDE:
SHRI BRIJ LAL:
SHRI SAMIK BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI HARSH MAHAJAN:
SHRI SADANAND MHALU SHET TANAVADE:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is working with banks to promote and track the use of property cards for rural institutional credit;

(b) whether Survey of Villages Abadi & Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas (SVAMITVA) data is being integrated with Panchayats' Own Source of Revenue (OSR) systems for transparent property tax collection;

(c) whether the Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra is being used to clear pending objections and speed up the distribution of property cards;

(d) whether these steps have improved credit access, revenue transparency and timely issuance of property cards under SVAMITVA; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

(SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH)

(a) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has had several meetings and is in constant communication with the Department of Financial Services (DFS), State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), as well as Banks to track and promote the use of property cards for securing institutional credit for rural citizens. The State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) usually has an agenda item pertaining to credit against SVAMITVA property cards to facilitate the acceptance of property cards for mortgage purpose.

(b) As per available information except Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, the States have not integrated the SVAMITVA data with the Panchayats' Own Source of Revenue system for transparent property tax collection.

(c) The States have actively utilised the Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra (VBSY) from November, 2023 to February, 2024 to clear pending objections and speeding up the distribution of property cards.

(d) and (e) These measures have led to increase in awareness and utilisation of property cards for accessing institutional credit, enhance transparency and timely issuance of property cards. As on date, 2.76 crore property cards have been prepared for 1.82 lakh villages and as per information provided by D/o Financial Services 10,677 loans worth Rs. 1,666 crore have been disbursed against property cards issued under SVAMITVA Scheme.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2004
ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

SVAMITVA YOJANA

2004 # SHRI MAHENDRA BHATT:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of households which have been given land ownership under the Survey of Villages Abadi & Mapping with improvised Technology in Village Areas (SVAMITVA) Scheme; the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) the details of such States where this Scheme has not yet been implemented along with the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

(SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH)

(a) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj does not maintain details of number of households covered under SVAMITVA Scheme. As on date 2.76 crore property cards have been prepared for 1.82 lakh villages. (State wise detailed at **Annexure-I)**

(b) The States of West Bengal, Bihar, Meghalaya and Nagaland have not signed MoU for implementation of SVAMITVA Scheme. Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Telangana have done drone survey in a few pilot villages only and decided not to scale up the scheme. Moreover, the Scheme implementation is on hold in Manipur and Jharkhand. The States of West Bengal, Bihar, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu have prior record of rural Abadi areas – they have thus decided to not implement SVAMITVA scheme. The State of Telangana has not responded to the Ministry's request for implementation of SVAMITVA. The State of Meghalaya is covered under the sixth schedule of the Constitution.

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Annexure-I

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) of the Rajya Sabha UnStarred Question No. 2004 to be answered on 17.12.2025 regarding SVAMITVA Yojana

States/UTs	Property Cards prepared (villages)	Number of Property Cards prepared
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	141	7409
Andhra Pradesh	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
Assam	0	0
Chhattisgarh	2542	193353
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	75	4397
Delhi	0	0
Goa	410	672646
Gujarat	10166	1781744
Haryana	6260	2515646
Himachal Pradesh	364	5419
Jammu and Kashmir	1294	43910
Jharkhand	0	0
Karnataka	4930	1038215
Kerala	0	0
Ladakh	225	18788
Lakshadweep Islands	10	13563
Madhya Pradesh	39037	4610793
Maharashtra	21870	3610729
Manipur	0	0
Mizoram	30	4041
Odisha	43	1716
Puducherry	92	2801
Punjab	319	43922
Rajasthan	15081	1375449
Sikkim	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0
Telangana	0	0
Tripura	893	571783
Uttar Pradesh	70958	10848843
Uttarakhand	7441	278229
Total	**182181**	**27643396**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2005
ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

ENCOURAGEMENT & RECOGNITION OF MODEL OR EXCEPTIONAL PANCHAYATS

2005 SHRI SANT BALBIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a formal policy or programme to identify, reward and promote Panchayats that have implemented innovative development models or achieved outstanding results in rural development;

(b) the efforts in place to replicate the successful initiatives of such model Panchayats across other villages, including documentation, exposure visits or best-practice sharing platforms; and

(c) whether the Ministry has considered creating a national database of high-performing Panchayats so that their achievements and methodologies can be widely shared and adopted by others?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

(SHRI RAJEEV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH)

(a)Yes, sir. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) is implementing a scheme-Incentivization of Panchayats (IoP), a central component of the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) scheme, to identify, reward and promote Panchayats for their outstanding performance in various sectors such as health, education, women & child development, water sufficiency, climate action & clean environment, livelihood provision & poverty reduction, mobilisation of own sources of revenue for their financial sufficiency by adopting time tested innovative best practices in the respective areas. These Panchayats are given National Panchayat Awards including financial incentives ranging from Rs.50 lakh to Rs 5 crore through a multi-level competition at Block, District, State and National level annually.

(b) The best practices of the award-winning Panchayats and such other Panchayats with outstanding works are disseminated by the Ministry to all stakeholders, particularly the Panchayats in various ways like sharing of documented best practice write-ups in ebook forms, audio-video films through various social media platforms, organisation of exposure visits by the Training Institutes during the training of the elected representatives and officials of the Panchayats and discussion and deliberations at the regional/national workshops, seminars, writeshops etc.

(c) The Ministry has already created a data base under its eco-statistical initiatives of compilation of Panchayat Advancement Index (PAI), under which the performance of the Panchayats at various levels in attainment of localisation of sustainable goals on the themes of health, education, women & child development, water sufficiency, climate action & clean environment, livelihood provision & poverty reduction etc. are measured. The Panchayats are ranked based on their performance on the key performance indicators for each of the themes as well as at the aggregate level.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2006
ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

SABHASAAR AI TOOL

2006 SHRI RAJINDER GUPTA:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to State:

(a) whether the SabhaSaar AI tool, designed to generate automated summaries and insights from Gram Sabha proceedings to enhance transparency and efficiency in local governance, was launched in August, 2025;
(b) if so, the details of its core functionality and key features;
(c) the challenges in adoption including digital literacy among panchayat members, compatibility with existing systems and ensuring data privacy during recordings; and
(d) the proposed measures to be taken for comprehensive training programs and expansion to all Gram Panchayats in the country?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

(SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH)

(a) & (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj launched SabhaSaar, an AI-enabled voice-to-text meeting summarisation tool, in August 2025 to support automated documentation of Gram Sabha and Panchayat meetings.

SabhaSaar is a digital platform developed by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj to strengthen transparency, accessibility, and efficiency in Gram Sabha functioning through automated documentation of meeting proceedings. It enables digital recording and structured summarisation of agendas, discussions, decisions, and resolutions of Gram Sabha meetings and provides multilingual access through integration with BHASHINI, the National Language Translation Mission. By creating a standardised digital repository of Gram Sabha records, SabhaSaar enhances citizen participation, simplifies statutory compliance for Panchayats, and supports monitoring and data-driven governance, in alignment with the objectives of Digital India and technology-enabled inclusive grassroots governance. As on 03.12.2025, a total of 92,376 Gram Panchayats have used the SabhaSaar tool for automated meeting summarisation across States/UTs.

(c) The adoption of SabhaSaar is being carried out progressively across States and Union Territories. While the tool has been designed to be simple and user-friendly, challenges such as varying levels of digital literacy among Panchayat functionaries, differences in local infrastructure and device availability have been recognised. These aspects are being addressed through awareness generation, user sensitisation, and deployment of the tool within Government-controlled digital infrastructure. All matters pertaining to data privacy and storage are regulated as per the extant rules namely Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP)

Rules issued vide the Gazette of India No. CG-DL-E-14112025-267650, Part II—Section 3—Sub-section (i), dated 13th November 2025.

(d) The Ministry is undertaking continuous capacity-building efforts to promote effective use of SabhaSaar. Standard Operating Procedures have been shared with States and Union Territories, which are further disseminated to Panchayats. Physical and virtual training and demonstration sessions are being conducted for State and district officials, who in turn guide Panchayat-level functionaries. The tool has been made available to all States and Union Territories, and its adoption is being scaled up progressively across Gram Panchayats as part of the Ministry's digital governance initiatives.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2007
ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

SABHASAAR INITIATIVE

2007 SMT. RANJEET RANJAN

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to State:

(a) the number of Panchayats which have adopted SabhaSaar, State-wise and district- wise;
(b) the number of Panchayat functionaries trained to use SabhaSaar, State-wise and district-wise;
(c) whether the AI model used in SabhaSaar stores or transmits data to any external servers or third-party service providers, if so, the details of the service provider and data storage location; and
(d) whether the Ministry has developed guidelines to ensure data privacy, consent and secure storage of audio and video recordings gathered through SabhaSaar, if so, the details thereof, including the nodal agency responsible for data protection?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

(SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH)

(a) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj launched SabhaSaar, an AI-enabled voice-to-text meeting summarisation tool, on 14th August 2025. SabhaSaar has been made available to all States/UTs, and Gram Panchayats are progressively adopting it for routine Gram Sabha and Panchayat meetings. As part of the pilot phase, all 1,194 Gram Panchayats of Tripura were encouraged to use the tool for the Special Gram Sabhas on 15 August 2025, and 1,047 (87%) Gram Panchayats successfully used SabhaSaar on that day. A total of 12,667 Gram Panchayats used SabhaSaar on 15 August 2025, which increased to 77,198 Gram Panchayats during the Gram Sabha held on 2 October 2025. As on 03.12.2025, a total of 92,376 Gram Panchayats have used the SabhaSaar tool for automated meeting summarisation across States/UTs. The State and district-wise details are placed at **Annexure I** and **Annexure II**.

(b) The Ministry is continuously striving to create greater awareness about the functionalities of SabhaSaar. Due to the simplicity of its use, a standard operating procedure was conveyed to the States/UTs which conveyed it further to the Panchayats. Several physical and virtual sessions have been organised by the Ministry for State/UT officials to demonstrate the functionality. The States took further action to disseminate the information among Panchayats.

(c) The AI model used in SabhaSaar operates on AI and cloud infrastructure provisioned through the India AI Compute Portal under the India AI Mission of MeitY. Data is processed within the Government framework and is not shared with any external third-party service provider.

(d) The India AI Mission under MeitY serves as the nodal agency for governance of the underlying AI infrastructure and the data generated, thereof. All matters pertaining to data privacy and storage are regulated as per the extant rules namely Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Rules issued vide the Gazette of India No. CG-DL-E-14112025-267650, Part II—Section 3—Sub-section (i), dated 13th November 2025.

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Annexure-I

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2007 answered on 17.12.2025 regarding 'SabhaSaar Initiative'.

Statewise Adoption Status of SabhaSaar

S.No	State Name	Total GPs & Equivalents	No of GPs & Equivalents with MoM Generated
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	70	18
2	Andhra Pradesh	13327	7253
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2108	91
4	Assam	2199	14
5	Bihar	8054	5988
6	Chhattisgarh	11688	8707
7	Goa	191	10
8	Gujarat	14611	3272
9	Haryana	6227	2954
10	Himachal Pradesh	3615	220
11	Jammu And Kashmir	4291	1446
12	Jharkhand	4345	2800
13	Karnataka	5949	3032
14	Kerala	941	489
15	Ladakh	193	0
16	Lakshadweep	10	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	23011	313
18	Maharashtra	27964	4765
19	Manipur	3175	16
20	Meghalaya	6859	0
21	Mizoram	855	1
22	Nagaland	1312	5
23	Odisha	6794	6239
24	Puducherry	108	0
25	Punjab	13236	1174
26	Rajasthan	11206	1500
27	Sikkim	199	0
28	Tamil Nadu	12482	11874
29	Telangana	12849	357
30	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	42	32
31	Tripura	1194	1061
32	Uttarakhand	7801	1333

33	Uttar Pradesh	57695	27352
34	West Bengal	3339	60
	Total	**267940**	**92376**

Data as on 3 December 2025

Annexure-II

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2007 answered on 17.12.2025 regarding 'SabhaSaar Initiative'.

District Panchayat wise Adoption of SabhaSaar

Sr.No.	State	ZP Name	Total GPs & Equivalents	GPs & Equivalents with MoM Generated
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	North And Middle Andaman	37	8
2	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	South Andamans	33	10
3	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	1044	344
4	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	1411	632
5	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	1102	762
6	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	1022	451
7	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	977	251
8	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	973	389
9	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	1046	833
10	Andhra Pradesh	Spsr Nellore	941	670
11	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	1181	1181
12	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatanam	969	339
13	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	959	514
14	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	895	613
15	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	807	274
16	Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw	43	0
17	Arunachal Pradesh	Bichom	30	0
18	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	132	11
19	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	21	0
20	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	115	0
21	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	118	1
22	Arunachal Pradesh	Kamle	67	0
23	Arunachal Pradesh	Keyi Panyor	46	0
24	Arunachal Pradesh	Kra Daadi	90	0
25	Arunachal Pradesh	Kurung Kumey	91	0
26	Arunachal Pradesh	Leparada	54	0
27	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit	34	0
28	Arunachal Pradesh	Longding	48	0
29	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Dibang Valley	60	0

30	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Siang	56	0
31	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	161	0
32	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	116	10
33	Arunachal Pradesh	Pakke Kessang	28	0
34	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	98	7
35	Arunachal Pradesh	Shi Yomi	39	0
36	Arunachal Pradesh	Siang	89	0
37	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	87	2
38	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	69	60
39	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang	67	0
40	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	146	0
41	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng	110	0
42	Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	93	0
43	Assam	Bajali	27	0
44	Assam	Barpeta	102	0
45	Assam	Biswanath	73	0
46	Assam	Bongaigaon	65	0
47	Assam	Cachar	162	0
48	Assam	Charaideo	36	0
49	Assam	Darrang	75	0
50	Assam	Dhemaji	65	0
51	Assam	Dhubri	128	0
52	Assam	Dibrugarh	93	0
53	Assam	Goalpara	81	13
54	Assam	Golaghat	108	0
55	Assam	Hailakandi	69	0
56	Assam	Hojai	68	0
57	Assam	Jorhat	86	0
58	Assam	Kamrup	139	1
59	Assam	Kamrup Metro	20	0
60	Assam	Lakhimpur	83	0
61	Assam	Majuli	20	0
62	Assam	Marigaon	84	0
63	Assam	Nagaon	164	0
64	Assam	Nalbari	65	0
65	Assam	Sivasagar	82	0
66	Assam	Sonitpur	88	0

67	Assam	South Salmara Mankachar	35	0
68	Assam	Sribhumi	95	0
69	Assam	Tinsukia	86	0
70	Bihar	Araria	211	91
71	Bihar	Arwal	64	49
72	Bihar	Aurangabad	202	36
73	Bihar	Banka	182	182
74	Bihar	Begusarai	217	137
75	Bihar	Bhagalpur	238	206
76	Bihar	Bhojpur	226	226
77	Bihar	Buxar	136	108
78	Bihar	Darbhanga	308	151
79	Bihar	Gaya	320	199
80	Bihar	Gopalganj	230	132
81	Bihar	Jamui	152	133
82	Bihar	Jehanabad	88	88
83	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	146	125
84	Bihar	Katihar	231	195
85	Bihar	Khagaria	113	41
86	Bihar	Kishanganj	125	88
87	Bihar	Lakhisarai	76	75
88	Bihar	Madhepura	160	154
89	Bihar	Madhubani	386	242
90	Bihar	Munger	96	94
91	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	373	293
92	Bihar	Nalanda	230	127
93	Bihar	Nawada	182	134
94	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	304	273
95	Bihar	Patna	309	272
96	Bihar	Purbi Champaran	396	341
97	Bihar	Purnia	230	127
98	Bihar	Rohtas	229	148
99	Bihar	Saharsa	135	135
100	Bihar	Samastipur	346	264
101	Bihar	Saran	318	232
102	Bihar	Sheikhpura	49	48
103	Bihar	Sheohar	53	50

104	Bihar	Sitamarhi	258	258
105	Bihar	Siwan	283	250
106	Bihar	Supaul	174	156
107	Bihar	Vaishali	278	128
108	Chhattisgarh	Balod	436	436
109	Chhattisgarh	Balodabazar	519	519
110	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	476	476
111	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	436	436
112	Chhattisgarh	Bemetara	425	272
113	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	170	51
114	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	486	356
115	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	165	91
116	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	370	365
117	Chhattisgarh	Durg	300	146
118	Chhattisgarh	Gariyaband	334	290
119	Chhattisgarh	Gaurela-Pendra-Marwahi	163	19
120	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir-Champa	334	186
121	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	444	103
122	Chhattisgarh	Kabirdham	471	399
123	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	454	281
124	Chhattisgarh	Khairagarh-Chhuikhadan-Gandai	221	155
125	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	384	384
126	Chhattisgarh	Korba	410	385
127	Chhattisgarh	Korea	162	161
128	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	551	323
129	Chhattisgarh	Manendragarh-Chirmiri-Bharatpur	199	138
130	Chhattisgarh	Mohla-Manpur-Ambagarh Chouki	185	93
131	Chhattisgarh	Mungeli	366	342
132	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	112	49
133	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	550	377
134	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	408	287
135	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	408	262
136	Chhattisgarh	Sakti	322	292

137	Chhattisgarh	Sarangarh-Bilaigarh	348	155
138	Chhattisgarh	Sukma	160	159
139	Chhattisgarh	Surajpur	480	476
140	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	439	243
141	Goa	North Goa	102	10
142	Goa	South Goa	89	0
143	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	469	112
144	Gujarat	Amreli	598	98
145	Gujarat	Anand	346	262
146	Gujarat	Arvalli	342	124
147	Gujarat	Banas Kantha	966	250
148	Gujarat	Bharuch	545	180
149	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	664	68
150	Gujarat	Botad	181	1
151	Gujarat	Chhotaudepur	359	48
152	Gujarat	Dahod	632	14
153	Gujarat	Dangs	100	38
154	Gujarat	Devbhumi Dwarka	240	15
155	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	288	109
156	Gujarat	Gir Somnath	329	27
157	Gujarat	Jamnagar	422	26
158	Gujarat	Junagadh	493	371
159	Gujarat	Kachchh	630	22
160	Gujarat	Kheda	512	212
161	Gujarat	Mahesana	609	167
162	Gujarat	Mahisagar	359	27
163	Gujarat	Morbi	348	44
164	Gujarat	Narmada	232	34
165	Gujarat	Navsari	358	113
166	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	528	0
167	Gujarat	Patan	487	73
168	Gujarat	Porbandar	144	8
169	Gujarat	Rajkot	595	98
170	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	518	45
171	Gujarat	Surat	566	211
172	Gujarat	Surendranagar	540	66
173	Gujarat	Tapi	301	179
174	Gujarat	Vadodara	536	70
175	Gujarat	Valsad	374	160
176	Haryana	Ambala	400	36

177	Haryana	Bhiwani	312	278
178	Haryana	Charkhi Dadri	167	60
179	Haryana	Faridabad	100	79
180	Haryana	Fatehabad	259	16
181	Haryana	Gurugram	158	139
182	Haryana	Hisar	307	66
183	Haryana	Jhajjar	250	162
184	Haryana	Jind	300	210
185	Haryana	Kaithal	278	272
186	Haryana	Karnal	395	94
187	Haryana	Kurukshetra	403	265
188	Haryana	Mahendragarh	343	210
189	Haryana	Nuh	325	17
190	Haryana	Palwal	263	24
191	Haryana	Panchkula	135	132
192	Haryana	Panipat	178	178
193	Haryana	Rewari	365	182
194	Haryana	Rohtak	142	66
195	Haryana	Sirsa	339	173
196	Haryana	Sonipat	318	188
197	Haryana	Yamunanagar	490	107
198	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	176	78
199	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	309	2
200	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	248	4
201	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	814	47
202	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	73	1
203	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	235	41
204	Himachal Pradesh	Lahaul And Spiti	45	4
205	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	559	2
206	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	412	1
207	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	259	3
208	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	240	35
209	Himachal Pradesh	Una	245	2
210	Jammu And Kashmir	Anantnag	335	119
211	Jammu And Kashmir	Badgam	296	200
212	Jammu And Kashmir	Bandipora	151	63
213	Jammu And Kashmir	Baramulla	402	19
214	Jammu And Kashmir	Doda	237	36
215	Jammu And Kashmir	Ganderbal	126	2
216	Jammu And Kashmir	Jammu	305	177
217	Jammu And Kashmir	Kathua	257	145

218	Jammu And Kashmir	Kishtwar	136	53
219	Jammu And Kashmir	Kulgam	178	73
220	Jammu And Kashmir	Kupwara	385	111
221	Jammu And Kashmir	Poonch	229	20
222	Jammu And Kashmir	Pulwama	190	87
223	Jammu And Kashmir	Rajauri	312	13
224	Jammu And Kashmir	Ramban	143	14
225	Jammu And Kashmir	Reasi	153	63
226	Jammu And Kashmir	Samba	101	90
227	Jammu And Kashmir	Shopian	98	25
228	Jammu And Kashmir	Srinagar	21	10
229	Jammu And Kashmir	Udhampur	236	126
230	Jharkhand	Bokaro	249	173
231	Jharkhand	Chatra	152	40
232	Jharkhand	Deoghar	194	186
233	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	256	130
234	Jharkhand	Dumka	206	120
235	Jharkhand	East Singhbum	231	56
236	Jharkhand	Garhwa	189	88
237	Jharkhand	Giridih	344	98
238	Jharkhand	Godda	197	190
239	Jharkhand	Gumla	159	43
240	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	250	243
241	Jharkhand	Jamtara	118	118
242	Jharkhand	Khunti	86	41
243	Jharkhand	Koderma	105	105
244	Jharkhand	Latehar	115	52
245	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	66	16
246	Jharkhand	Pakur	128	32
247	Jharkhand	Palamu	265	158
248	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	125	97
249	Jharkhand	Ranchi	305	273
250	Jharkhand	Sahebganj	162	119
251	Jharkhand	Saraikela Kharsawan	132	126
252	Jharkhand	Simdega	94	79
253	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	217	217
254	Karnataka	Bagalkot	195	192
255	Karnataka	Ballari	100	100
256	Karnataka	Belagavi	500	217

257	Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	101	79
258	Karnataka	Bengaluru South	126	79
259	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	85	50
260	Karnataka	Bidar	185	171
261	Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	130	44
262	Karnataka	Chikballapur	157	122
263	Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	226	168
264	Karnataka	Chitradurga	189	49
265	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	223	138
266	Karnataka	Davangere	194	74
267	Karnataka	Dharwad	146	104
268	Karnataka	Gadag	122	15
269	Karnataka	Hassan	264	172
270	Karnataka	Haveri	223	55
271	Karnataka	Kalaburagi	261	164
272	Karnataka	Kodagu	101	40
273	Karnataka	Kolar	154	102
274	Karnataka	Koppal	153	105
275	Karnataka	Mandya	233	81
276	Karnataka	Mysuru	256	69
277	Karnataka	Raichur	179	162
278	Karnataka	Shivamogga	262	11
279	Karnataka	Tumakuru	330	180
280	Karnataka	Udupi	155	69
281	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	229	58
282	Karnataka	Vijayanagara	137	134
283	Karnataka	Vijayapura	211	3
284	Karnataka	Yadgir	122	25
285	Kerala	Alappuzha	72	36
286	Kerala	Ernakulam	82	54
287	Kerala	Idukki	52	28
288	Kerala	Kannur	71	30
289	Kerala	Kasaragod	38	24
290	Kerala	Kollam	68	27
291	Kerala	Kottayam	71	16

292	Kerala	Kozhikode	70	70
293	Kerala	Malappuram	94	53
294	Kerala	Palakkad	88	45
295	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	53	19
296	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	73	29
297	Kerala	Thrissur	86	43
298	Kerala	Wayanad	23	15
299	Ladakh	Kargil	98	0
300	Ladakh	Leh Ladakh	95	0
301	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	10	0
302	Madhya Pradesh	Agar Malwa	236	0
303	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	288	0
304	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	277	0
305	Madhya Pradesh	Ashoknagar	328	0
306	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	690	45
307	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	409	0
308	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	554	0
309	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	439	0
310	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	222	3
311	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	167	1
312	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	559	21
313	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	790	0
314	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	460	46
315	Madhya Pradesh	Datia	290	5
316	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	496	0
317	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	763	0
318	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	364	0
319	Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar	419	5
320	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	421	81
321	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	263	0
322	Madhya Pradesh	Harda	220	1
323	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	334	2
324	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	527	3
325	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	375	0
326	Madhya Pradesh	Katni	407	3
327	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	589	2
328	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	490	2
329	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	468	1
330	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	478	0

331	Madhya Pradesh	Narmadapuram	427	0
332	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	450	1
333	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	243	0
334	Madhya Pradesh	Niwari	136	0
335	Madhya Pradesh	Panna	386	0
336	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	521	0
337	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	622	0
338	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	419	0
339	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	820	0
340	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	765	0
341	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	695	0
342	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	542	0
343	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	635	0
344	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	390	2
345	Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	352	0
346	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	236	0
347	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	587	0
348	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	400	0
349	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	316	0
350	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	324	80
351	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	609	8
352	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	236	1
353	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	577	0
354	Maharashtra	Ahilyanagar	1324	38
355	Maharashtra	Akola	535	229
356	Maharashtra	Amravati	841	37
357	Maharashtra	Beed	1035	1
358	Maharashtra	Bhandara	541	66
359	Maharashtra	Buldhana	870	50
360	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	825	257
361	Maharashtra	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	871	55
362	Maharashtra	Dharashiv	622	158
363	Maharashtra	Dhule	558	40
364	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	459	58
365	Maharashtra	Gondia	548	23
366	Maharashtra	Hingoli	563	12
367	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	1160	334
368	Maharashtra	Jalna	779	23
369	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	1025	16
370	Maharashtra	Latur	786	195

371	Maharashtra	Nagpur	765	1
372	Maharashtra	Nanded	1312	13
373	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	640	5
374	Maharashtra	Nashik	1389	1213
375	Maharashtra	Palghar	473	204
376	Maharashtra	Parbhani	704	46
377	Maharashtra	Pune	1387	119
378	Maharashtra	Raigad	811	61
379	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	847	280
380	Maharashtra	Sangli	696	204
381	Maharashtra	Satara	1495	395
382	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	432	368
383	Maharashtra	Solapur	1026	15
384	Maharashtra	Thane	431	94
385	Maharashtra	Wardha	521	18
386	Maharashtra	Washim	491	106
387	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	1202	31
388	Manipur	Bishnupur	24	0
389	Manipur	Chandel District Council	786	0
390	Manipur	Churachandpur District Council	939	0
391	Manipur	Imphal East	50	1
392	Manipur	Imphal West	39	0
393	Manipur	Jiribam Zila Parishad	6	0
394	Manipur	Kakching Zila Parishad	17	1
395	Manipur	Sardar Hills District Council	323	0
396	Manipur	Senapati District Council	523	10
397	Manipur	Tamenglong District Council	219	0
398	Manipur	Thoubal	25	4
399	Manipur	Ukhrul District Council	224	0

400	Meghalaya	_	6859	0
401	Mizoram*	_	855	1
402	Nagaland*	_	1312	5
403	Odisha	Anugul	225	220
404	Odisha	Balangir	317	317
405	Odisha	Baleshwar	356	340
406	Odisha	Bargarh	253	253
407	Odisha	Bhadrak	218	163
408	Odisha	Boudh	69	69
409	Odisha	Cuttack	373	369
410	Odisha	Deogarh	70	70
411	Odisha	Dhenkanal	212	172
412	Odisha	Gajapati	149	142
413	Odisha	Ganjam	503	482
414	Odisha	Jagatsinghapur	198	198
415	Odisha	Jajapur	311	311
416	Odisha	Jharsuguda	78	74
417	Odisha	Kalahandi	310	286
418	Odisha	Kandhamal	171	139
419	Odisha	Kendrapara	249	85
420	Odisha	Kendujhar	297	297
421	Odisha	Khordha	190	190
422	Odisha	Koraput	240	240
423	Odisha	Malkangiri	111	75
424	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	404	337
425	Odisha	Nabarangpur	189	139
426	Odisha	Nayagarh	194	194
427	Odisha	Nuapada	131	125
428	Odisha	Puri	268	268
429	Odisha	Rayagada	182	182
430	Odisha	Sambalpur	138	135
431	Odisha	Sonepur	109	88
432	Odisha	Sundargarh	279	279
433	Puducherry	-	108	0
434	Punjab	Amritsar	860	402
435	Punjab	Barnala	175	9
436	Punjab	Bathinda	318	42
437	Punjab	Faridkot	241	2
438	Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	429	23
439	Punjab	Fazilka	435	7
440	Punjab	Firozepur	835	0

441	Punjab	Gurdaspur	1285	174
442	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	1405	128
443	Punjab	Jalandhar	890	3
444	Punjab	Kapurthala	546	5
445	Punjab	Ludhiana	941	5
446	Punjab	Malerkotla	176	0
447	Punjab	Mansa	245	7
448	Punjab	Moga	340	37
449	Punjab	Pathankot	421	25
450	Punjab	Patiala	1022	144
451	Punjab	Rupnagar	611	0
452	Punjab	Sahibjada Ajit Singh Nagar	332	0
453	Punjab	Sangrur	422	1
454	Punjab	Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar	466	83
455	Punjab	Sri Muktsar Sahib	269	24
456	Punjab	Tarn Taran	572	53
457	Rajasthan	Ajmer	322	30
458	Rajasthan	Alwar	552	84
459	Rajasthan	Banswara	417	267
460	Rajasthan	Baran	231	0
461	Rajasthan	Barmer	686	16
462	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	401	6
463	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	396	2
464	Rajasthan	Bikaner	364	218
465	Rajasthan	Bundi	182	1
466	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	298	26
467	Rajasthan	Churu	304	0
468	Rajasthan	Dausa	279	4
469	Rajasthan	Dholpur	188	54
470	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	353	61
471	Rajasthan	Ganganagar	345	0
472	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	268	184
473	Rajasthan	Jaipur	579	0
474	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	206	110
475	Rajasthan	Jalore	305	0
476	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	254	121
477	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	333	14
478	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	620	5

479	Rajasthan	Karauli	240	1
480	Rajasthan	Kota	155	0
481	Rajasthan	Nagaur	496	65
482	Rajasthan	Pali	338	1
483	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	233	16
484	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	213	184
485	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	224	1
486	Rajasthan	Sikar	371	1
487	Rajasthan	Sirohi	171	27
488	Rajasthan	Tonk	232	0
489	Rajasthan	Udaipur	650	1
490	Sikkim	Gangtok	23	0
491	Sikkim	Gyalshing	33	0
492	Sikkim	Mangan	25	0
493	Sikkim	Namchi	54	0
494	Sikkim	Pakyong	28	0
495	Sikkim	Soreng	36	0
496	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	201	201
497	Tamil Nadu	Chengalpattu	359	359
498	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	228	228
499	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	683	683
500	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	251	249
501	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	306	247
502	Tamil Nadu	Erode	225	181
503	Tamil Nadu	Kallakurichi	412	412
504	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	274	274
505	Tamil Nadu	Kanniyakumari	95	95
506	Tamil Nadu	Karur	157	157
507	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	333	333
508	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	420	304
509	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	434	416
510	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	310	300
511	Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	121	121
512	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	489	363
513	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	429	429
514	Tamil Nadu	Ranipet	288	288
515	Tamil Nadu	Salem	385	385
516	Tamil Nadu	Sivagangai	440	439

517	Tamil Nadu	Tenkasi	221	221
518	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	589	556
519	Tamil Nadu	Theni	130	130
520	Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris	35	35
521	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukkudi	403	393
522	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	404	404
523	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	204	53
524	Tamil Nadu	Tirupathur	208	208
525	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	265	227
526	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvallur	526	526
527	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	842	842
528	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvarur	430	430
529	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	247	247
530	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	688	688
531	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	450	450
532	Telangana	Adilabad	473	0
533	Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	478	0
534	Telangana	Hanumakonda	210	6
535	Telangana	Jagitial	385	0
536	Telangana	Jangoan	280	0
537	Telangana	Jayashankar Bhupalapally	248	0
538	Telangana	Jogulamba Gadwal	255	2
539	Telangana	Kamareddy	536	3
540	Telangana	Karimnagar	318	0
541	Telangana	Khammam	579	0
542	Telangana	Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	335	0
543	Telangana	Mahabubabad	482	5
544	Telangana	Mahabubnagar	423	0
545	Telangana	Mancherial	306	0
546	Telangana	Medak	492	10
547	Telangana	Medchal Malkajgiri	34	0
548	Telangana	Mulugu	174	0
549	Telangana	Nagarkurnool	460	0
550	Telangana	Nalgonda	869	0
551	Telangana	Narayanpet	276	2

552	Telangana	Nirmal	400	329
553	Telangana	Nizamabad	545	0
554	Telangana	Peddapalli	266	0
555	Telangana	Rajanna Sircilla	260	0
556	Telangana	Rangareddi	531	0
557	Telangana	Sangareddy	633	0
558	Telangana	Siddipet	508	0
559	Telangana	Suryapet	486	0
560	Telangana	Vikarabad	594	0
561	Telangana	Wanaparthy	268	0
562	Telangana	Warangal	317	0
563	Telangana	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	428	0
564	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	20	14
565	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	District Panchayat Of Daman	14	14
566	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	District Panchayat Of Diu	8	4
567	Tripura	Dhalai	41	36
568	Tripura	Gomati	70	61
569	Tripura	Khowai	57	56
570	Tripura	North Tripura	79	71
571	Tripura	Sepahijala	123	112
572	Tripura	South Tripura	105	96
573	Tripura	Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council	554	477
574	Tripura	Unakoti	67	54
575	Tripura	West Tripura	98	98
576	Uttarakhand	Almora	1160	41
577	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	402	19
578	Uttarakhand	Chamoli	609	29
579	Uttarakhand	Champawat	312	10
580	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	409	39
581	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	318	62
582	Uttarakhand	Nainital	477	20

583	Uttarakhand	Pauri Garhwal	1165	613
584	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	681	267
585	Uttarakhand	Rudra Prayag	336	19
586	Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal	1040	86
587	Uttarakhand	Udam Singh Nagar	373	25
588	Uttarakhand	Uttar Kashi	519	103
589	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	690	85
590	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	852	139
591	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	899	76
592	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	682	228
593	Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	576	576
594	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	477	242
595	Uttar Pradesh	Ayodhya	772	496
596	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	1811	1080
597	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	244	6
598	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	1043	836
599	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	940	554
600	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	793	116
601	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	469	48
602	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	1155	628
603	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	1188	875
604	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	1187	79
605	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	1123	1069
606	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	1037	463
607	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	946	25
608	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	734	408
609	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	328	105
610	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	1121	139
611	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	569	28
612	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	469	106
613	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	580	133
614	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	816	476
615	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	564	564
616	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	82	60
617	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	142	142
618	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	1238	1237
619	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	1192	392
620	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	1273	353
621	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	330	193

622	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	273	3
623	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	1293	196
624	Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	462	101
625	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	574	246
626	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	1734	857
627	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	496	161
628	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	499	191
629	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	618	253
630	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	590	266
631	Uttar Pradesh	Kasganj	423	66
632	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	451	339
633	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	1164	1021
634	Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar	980	32
635	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	415	124
636	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	491	277
637	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	882	882
638	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	273	192
639	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	549	43
640	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	495	349
641	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	645	354
642	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	479	24
643	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	809	577
644	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	643	183
645	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	487	338
646	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	720	551
647	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	1148	709
648	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	1540	1052
649	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	980	606
650	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	680	365
651	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	884	286
652	Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	670	172
653	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabeer Nagar	730	126
654	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	546	404
655	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	1068	606
656	Uttar Pradesh	Shamli	230	180
657	Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti	397	6
658	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharth Nagar	1136	203
659	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	1588	924
660	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	621	241

661	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	979	741
662	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	1037	490
663	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	694	658
664	West Bengal	Alipurduar	64	0
665	West Bengal	Bankura	190	0
666	West Bengal	Birbhum	167	0
667	West Bengal	Coochbehar	128	0
668	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	64	0
669	West Bengal	Darjeeling	22	17
670	West Bengal	Gorkhaland Territorial Administration	112	39
671	West Bengal	Hooghly	207	1
672	West Bengal	Howrah	157	1
673	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	80	0
674	West Bengal	Jhargram	79	0
675	West Bengal	Malda	146	0
676	West Bengal	Murshidabad	250	0
677	West Bengal	Nadia	185	0
678	West Bengal	North 24 Parganas	199	0
679	West Bengal	Paschim Bardhaman	62	0
680	West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	211	1
681	West Bengal	Purba Bardhaman	215	0
682	West Bengal	Purba Medinipur	223	1
683	West Bengal	Purulia	170	0
684	West Bengal	South 24 Parganas	310	0
685	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	98	0
Total			**267940**	**92376**

**** State with 1 tier hierarchy***
Data as on 3 December 2025

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2008
ANSWERED ON-17/12/2025

BLACK SPOT IDENTIFICATION AND RECTIFICATION

2008. SHRI MASTHAN RAO YADAV BEEDHA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of road accident black spots identified on NHAI roads across the country;

(b) the number of black spots rectified so far and those still pending; and

(c) whether any black spots on NH-16, NH-67, NH-565 or other highways in Andhra Pradesh remain unrectified, if so, the reasons for delay?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) & (b) Out of total 13,795 blackspots identified on National Highways (NHs) in the country, short-term rectification has been completed on 12,289 black spots. Long-term rectification measures, as recommended by road safety audit reports, are implemented only at locations deemed necessary. Accordingly, long-term measures have been completed at 5,773 black spots, while 3,705 black spots have been assessed as not requiring such long-term interventions.

(c) Rectification of black spots is a continuous process. As far as the State of Andhra Pradesh is concerned, 163 number of blackspots are yet to be rectified. Short-term measures on black spots like road markings, signages, crash barriers, road studs, delineators, closure of unauthorized median openings, traffic calming measures, etc. are taken on immediate basis. Long term rectification works includes improvement of road geometrics, junction improvements, spot widening of carriageway, construction of underpasses/overpasses, etc. which involve pre-construction activities such as land acquisition, forest clearance & utility shifting which takes significant time.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2009
ANSWERED ON-17/12/2025

SUBCONTRACTING IN HIGHWAY PROJECTS

2009. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is a fact true that much of the road infrastructure is executed by subcontractors;

(b) details of the difference between the amount approved by Government (sanctioned cost) and the actual cost at which the project was awarded for highway projects on NH66;

(c) whether subcontracting at lower costs is affecting the quality and scale of work on NH66; and

(d) whether Government aims to make policies to discourage subleasing of work beyond one level?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) & (d) Government of India has issued Model Contract/Concession Agreement for project being executed on Engineering Procurement Contract (EPC)/ Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, specifying the limit of sub-contracting as well as Request for Proposal (RFP) for finalizing the bidder. In EPC mode, bids are invited on Estimated Civil Cost whereas in Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM), bids are invited on Bid Project Cost (BPC) which includes interest during construction, financing cost, return on equity in addition to Estimated Civil Construction Cost. Going forward, during the current Financial Year, a policy circular was also issued policy to modified the qualification criteria w.r.t. net worth, single work criteria, technical capacity etc. to prevent the engagement of sub-contractor beyond the specified level.

(b) & (c) The Government is concerned on incidence of low quotes by certain bidders which may affect quality of works being executed. To discourage the same, eligibility conditions have been reviewed and additional bid security linked with bid price has been introduced. There has been quality issue on various works executed on National Highway(NH)-66, which is being examined through engagement of Expert Committee as well as through independent consultants. The action as per the recommendation of Expert Committee is under progress. Further, the details with respect to sanction cost and awarded cost of various project on NH-66 is annexed.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) AND (c) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2009 ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025 ASKED BY SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE REGARDING 'SUBCONTRACTING IN HIGHWAY PROJECTS.

S.No	Project Name	NH	Length (in Km)	Mode	Sanctioned Civil Cost /BPC (in Cr)	Awarded Civil Cost/BPC (in Cr.)	Difference between Sanctioned & Awarded Cost (in Cr)
	Maharashtra						
1	Panvel - Kasu	**66**	42.3		251.96	151.26	-100.7
2	Kasu - Indapur	**66**	42.3		416.69	332	-84.69
	Karnataka						
3	Goa/Karnataka border to Kundapura section	66	187.24	DBFOT	1383.47	1118.79	-264.68
4	Constructing VUP with RE Wall Approaches at Chainage Km. 319+960and Service Road (Chainage Km.319+560 - Km.320+840) on NH-66 at Ambalpady	66	1.28	EPC	33.506	23.53	-9.976
5	Permanent Rectification of Blackspot KA-(02)-304 by Constructing VOP with Retaining wall approaches at Chainage 314+092 and Service Road (Chainage Km.313+650 – Km314+720)	66	1.07	EPC	24.47	21.29	-3.18
6	Construction of VOP at Nanthoor Junction (KA-02-135) at Km. 375+300	66	1.2	EPC	60.29	51.52	-8.77
7	Improvement of Kundapur to Surathkal section and Nantoor to Talapady section of NH66	66	0.53	EPC	137.83	89.45	-48.38
8	Kundapur (Km.283.300) to Surathkal (Km358.686) and Nantoor (Km.1.900) to Talapady (Km.17.200)	66	90.08	BoT	671	Grant Rs. 221.4 Cr. (33% of TPC)	
	Kerala						
9	6 laning of Thalappady(Ch 17.2) to Chengala (Ch. 56.2)	66	39.0	HAM	1502	1704.1	202.1
10	6 laning of Chengala (Ch. 56.2) to Neeleshwaram (ch. 93.468)	66	37.3	HAM	1568	1799	231
11	6 laning of Neeleshwaram (Ch. 94.54) to Thalipparamba (Ch. 134.65)	66	40.1	HAM	1940	2251	311
12	6 laning of Thalipparamba (Ch. 137.9) to Muzhapilangadu (Ch. 170.6)	66	30.0	HAM	1758	2038	280
13	Construction of 4-lane ROB near Neeleshwaram Town	66	0.8	EPC	53.04	58.3	5.26
14	Thalassery-Mahe Bypass	66	18.6	EPC	813.66	884	70.34
15	Construction of six lane minor bridge at km 203.160 (Paloli palam) and major bridge(Morad)	66	2.1	EPC	69.85	68.6	-1.25

16	6 laning of Azhiyur (Ch. 189.2) to Vengalam (Ch. 232.1)	66	40.8	HAM	1754.28	1838.1	83.82
17	Construction of an underpass at km 184.850, supply & installation of Street lighting, Construction of Service roads and other miscellaneous works in Thalassery Mahe bypass	66	1.1	EPC	39.41	34.24	-5.17
18	Kozhikode Bypass (i.e. Vengalam Jn. (Ch. 230.4) to Ramanattukara Jn. (Ch.258.8))	66	28.4	HAM	1545.54	1710	164.46
20	Balance work of widening of 4 nos existing 2 Lane major Bridge of Six-laning of Kozhikode Bypass (Calicut Bypass) (i.e. Vengalam Jn. to Ramanattukara Jn.)	66	1.9	EPC	102.02	106.2	4.18
21	6 laning of Ramanattukara (Ch. 258.818) to Valanchery (Ch. 298.5)	66	39.7	HAM	2383.84	2367.5	-16.34
22	6 laning of Valanchery (Ch. 298.5) to Kappirikkad (Ch. 335.85)	66	37.4	HAM	2064.6	2140	75.4
23	6 laning of Kappirikkad (Ch. 335.85) -Thalikulam (Ch 369.015)	66	33.2	HAM	1324.52	1258	-66.52
24	6 laning of Thalikulam (Ch. 369.015)-Kodungallur (Ch. 397.75)	66	28.8	HAM	1693.33	1420	-273.33
25	6 laning of Kodungallur (Ch. 397.75)- Edapally (Ch. 423.78)	66	26.0	HAM	1968.7	1617.2	-351.5
26	6 lane Elevated Corridor from Aroor (Ch. 366.33) to Thuravoor Thekku (Ch. 379.082)	66	12.8	EPC	1993.9	1668.5	-325.4
27	6 laning of Thuravoor Thekku (Ch. 378.612) – Paravoor (CH. 417.0)	66	38.4	EPC	1266.1	1118	-148.1
28	6 laning of Paravoor (Km. 417.000) to Kottukulangara (Km. 454.500)	66	37.5	EPC	1244.2	1152	-92.2
29	6 laning of Kottukulangara (Ch. 454.5) to start of Kollam bypass (Ch. 486.0)	66	31.5	HAM	1454.83	1580	125.17
30	6 laning of Kollam Bypass (Ch. 486.0) to Kadambattukonam (Ch. 517.25)	66	31.3	HAM	1578.7	1385	-193.7
31	6 laning of Kadambattukonam (Km. 517.250) to Kazhakuttom (Km. 547.080)	66	29.8	EPC	819.3	795	-24.3
32	4 laning of Thiruvananthapurm bypass from Kazhakkoottam (Km 00.000) to Mukkola Km 26.500)	66	25.0	EPC	623.4	669.06	45.66
33	Construction of New 4-Lane Elevated Highway (2x10.5m wide twin two lane structures) including approaches & service roads connecting Kazhakuttam Junction and Technopark Junction	66	2.7	EPC	219.52	195.5	-24.02
34	4 laning of Thiruvananthapuram Bypass from Mukkola (KM 26/500 to Kerala / Tamil Nadu Border (KM 43/000)	66	16.2	EPC	804.97	497.08	-307.89
35	Rectification of 4 Nos of Blackspot	66	2.4	EPC	98.01	93.1	-4.91
	Tamil Nadu						
36	4L of left over works including additional structures in KL/TN Border to Kanyakumari	66	23.7	EPC	1141.78	1041.30	-100.48

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2010
ANSWERED ON-17/12/2025

BHARATMALA PARIYOJANA IN TAMIL NADU

2010. SHRI R. DHARMAR:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:-

(a) the total length of highways constructed or upgraded under the Bharatmala Pariyojana so far, particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of economic corridors and border connectivity projects approved and completed in the State;

(c) the funds allocated versus utilized for these projects in the last five years;

(d) the measures taken to ensure timely completion and quality of road infrastructure; and

(e) whether Government plans to include additional routes in Tamil Nadu under future phases of Bharatmala to boost trade, logistics and regional development?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) The details are annexed at Annexure-A.

(b) & (c) The details of National Highways (NHs) projects taken up under Bharatmala Pariyojana including under Economic Corridor and border connectivity is annexed at Annexure-B.

(d) Various factors such as issues related to land acquisition, delays in pre-construction activities, financial difficulties faced by contractors, force majeure events, and scarcity of construction materials etc. have resulted in delays and cost overruns in certain projects.

To overcome these challenges and expedite project execution, various initiatives have been undertaken. These include streamlining and expediting the land acquisition process through Bhoomi Rashi portal, revamping the Parivesh Portal to facilitate faster forest and environmental clearances, enabling online approval of General Arrangement Drawings (GAD) for Road over Bridges (ROBs) and Road under Bridges (RUB) from the Railways, and conducting review meetings at various levels with all stakeholders, including State Governments. The Government is taking all necessary steps for timely completion of these projects.

(e) Development and maintenance of National Highway (NHs) in the country including the State of Tamil Nadu is a continuous process. Government keeps on receiving/ undertaking/ preparing Detailed Project Report (DPR)/proposal for widening/development of NHs in the country. Decision for project implementation and investment is taken based on the outcome of DPR, requirement of connectivity, traffic density, synergy with PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan etc.

ANNEXURE-A

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2010 ANSWERED ON 17/12/2025 ASKED BY SHRI R. DHARMAR REGARDING 'BHARATMALA PARIYOJANA IN TAMIL NADU'.

State Wise Progress Details for Bharatmala Pariyojana

State	Length Awarded (km)	Length Constructed till October, 2025 (km)
Andhra Pradesh	1,936	1,352
Assam	431	411
Bihar	1,159	716
Chhattisgarh	471	353
Delhi	203	190
Goa	26	26
Gujarat	1,194	1,031
Haryana	1,058	984
Himachal Pradesh	167	116
Jammu & Kashmir	251	157
Jharkhand	801	515
Karnataka	1,603	1,176
Kerala	708	517
Madhya Pradesh	2,017	1,691
Maharashtra	2,174	1,960
Manipur	635	511
Meghalaya	170	137
Mizoram	593	524
Nagaland	208	163
Odisha	967	932
Punjab	1,553	768
Rajasthan	2,360	2,258
Tamil Nadu	1,476	1,308
Telangana	1,026	874
Tripura	94	69
Uttar Pradesh	2,495	2,084
Uttarakhand	264	177
West Bengal	385	350
Total	**26,425**	**21,351**

ANNEXURE-B

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) AND (c) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2010 ANSWERED ON 17/12/2025 ASKED BY SHRI R. DHARMAR REGARDING 'BHARATMALA PARIYOJANA IN TAMIL NADU.

Details of projects taken up under Bharatmala Pariyojana in Tamil Nadu and their status as on 30.11.2025

Sl. No.	Corridor Name	Project Name	Project Length (km)	Total Capital Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Appointed Date	Physical Progress (%) as on (30.11.2025)	Scheduled Revised date of completion	Expenditure Till November 2025 (Rs. Cr.)
Projects under Bharatmala								
1	Bengaluru - Chennai EXP	Bangalore-Chennai EXP from km 156+000 (Gudipala) - 180+000 (Walajahpet), PKG-I	24	1,482	30.05.2022	92%	15.01.2026	1,374
2	Bengaluru - Chennai EXP	Bangalore-Chennai EXP from km 180+000 (Walajahpet) - 204+500 (Arakkonam), PKG-II	25	1,107	16.07.2022	93%	31.01.2026	788
3	Bengaluru - Chennai EXP	Bangalore-Chennai EXP from km 204+500 (Arakkonam) - 230+000 (Kanchepuram), PKG-III	26	1,525	08.08.2022	54%	Work stopped since May, 2025 due to financial constraints of Concessionaire. Intention to Terminate Notice to the Concessionaire given on 10.11.2025.	767
4	Bengaluru - Chennai EXP	Bangalore-Chennai EXP from km 230+000 (Kanchepuram) - 262+100, PKG-IV	32	3,606	11.07.2022	83%	30.04.2026	1,666
5	Bengaluru - Chennai	Bangalore Ring Road -STRR (Tamil Nadu Portion - Hosur - Sarjapura)	36	1,261	18.05.2023	76%	31.05.2026	591

6	Bengaluru - Chennai	6 laning of Sriperambadur - Karaipettai section of NH-4 in Tamil Nadu	34	1,315	27.01.2025	18%	27.10.2026 (Earlier contract foreclosed and balance work awarded to M/s. P&C. Old contractor completed 17 Km)	897.51
7	Bengaluru - Chennai	6 laning of Karaipettai - Walajahpet section of NH-4 in Tamil Nadu	36	767	11.02.2019	94%	31.12.2025	600
8	Bengaluru - Chennai	6L of Maduravoyal - Sriperumbudur Section from Km. 13+800 - Km. 37+000 of NH-4 through NH-GoTN	23	463	14.02.2022	100%	Completed on 27.12.2024	368
9	Madurai - Kkumari (NS)	Madurai Ring Road (Phase 1)	30	900	16.03.2020	88%	31.01.2026	752
10	Bengaluru - Coimbatore	Hosur - Dharmapuri (Pkg 1)	23	1,757	26.10.2022	79%	31.03.2026	1,391
11	Bengaluru - Coimbatore	Hosur - Dharmapuri (Pkg 2)	37	1,244	07.12.2021	83%	31.12.2025	656
12	Bengaluru - Coimbatore	Hosur - Dharmapuri (Pkg 3)	34	1,540	22.08.2021	100%	Completed on 30.03.2024	1,036
13	Solapur - Kurnool - Chennai	Chittoor - Thatchur from Km 96+040 (Pondavakkam) - Km 116+100 (Kannigaipair) Package 4	20	1,360	24.01.2023	31%	31.07.2026	353
14	Chittoor - Nagari	Chittoor - Thatchur from Km 43+800 (Kumarajapet) - Km 61+380 (Veera Kaveri Raja Puram) Package 2	18	703	30.10.2023	90%	31.12.2025	360
15	Chennai - Madurai	8L of Guduvanchery (Km 38+000) - Maraimalai Nagar (km 42+000) - Singaperumal Koil (47+000) -	13	209	24.02.2021	100%	Completed on 28.07.2023	199

		Chettipuniyam Mahindra city (51+300) Section of NH 45						
16	Madurai - Kollam	4L of Thirumangalam - Vadugapatti section from km 0+000 - km 36+000 of NH-744	36	1,077	23.02.2023	92%	31.01.2026	637
17	Madurai - Kollam	4L of Vadugapatti - Therkuvenganallur (Rajapalyam) section from km 36+000 - km 71+600 of NH-744	36	1,317	12.04.2023	99%	31.01.2026	939
18	Madurai - Melur - Karaikudi - Tanjore	Melur - Pilayarpatti - Karaikudi	46	1,104	16.03.2020	90%	31.01.2026	790
19	Chennai - Mahabalipuram - Pondicherry	Mahabalipuram - Pondicherry (Pkg 1)	31	1,361	12.05.2022	59%	31.05.2026	800
20	Chennai - Mahabalipuram - Pondicherry	Mahabalipuram - Pondicherry (Pkg 2)	31	1,116	07.12.2023	52%	30.06.2026	460
21	Madurai - Natham - Thuvarankurichi	Madurai (km.0+000) - Chettikulam (km 7+040) of Madurai-Natham Section(PKG-1)	7	804	05.11.2018	100%	Completed on 06.04.2023	790
22	Madurai - Natham - Thuvarankurichi	Chettikulam - Natham section of NH-785	29	838	05.11.2018	100%	Completed on 05.02.2024	641
23	Madurai - Natham - Thuvarankurichi	Natham - Thuvarankurichi	24	528	28.02.2020	100%	Completed on 23.01.2023	511
24	Mumbai - Kanyakumari	Remaining Works of Kerala / Tamil Nadu Border - Kanyakumari section of NH-66	24	1,564	03.08.2023	65%	30.04.2026	740
		Total Bharatmala (A)	674	28,944				17,210
Projects under Peripheral Connectivity & Other Economic Corridor (OEC) - NHDP								
1	Peripheral Connectivity Road - 52 (PC)	Construction of new 4-lane Elevated Road from Chennai Port - Maduravoyal	5	1,389	23.11.2023	13%	20.02.2027	107

		(NH-4) - Package 1						
2	Peripheral Connectivity Road - 52 (PC)	Construction of new 4-lane Elevated Road from Chennai Port-Maduravoyal (NH-4) - Package 2	5	1,617	23.11.2023	13%	20.02.2027	96
3	Peripheral Connectivity Road - 52 (PC)	Construction of new 4-lane Elevated Road from Chennai Port-Maduravoyal (NH-4)- Package 3	4	1,299	23.11.2023	13%	20.02.2027	85
4	Peripheral Connectivity Road - 52 (PC)	Construction of new 4-lane Elevated Road from Chennai Port -Maduravoyal (NH-4)- Package 4	6	1,205	23.11.2023	4%	20.02.2027	28
5	Villupuram - Nagapattinam	Viluppuram (Km 0+000) - Puducherry (Km 29+000) Section of NH-32)	29	1,358	25.11.2021	98%	Completed on 23.02.2025	1,045
6	Villupuram - Nagapattinam	Puducherry (Km 29+000) - Poondiyankuppam (Km 67+000) Section of NH-332)	38	1,588	15.11.2021	99%	completed on 15.10.2025	903
7	Villupuram - Nagapattinam	Poondiankuppam - Sattanathapuram km 67+000 - km 123+800 of NH-32	57	2,566	20.01.2022	100%	Completed on 09.12.2024	1,788
8	Villupuram - Nagapattinam	Sattanathapuram-Nagapattinam (Design Ch Km 123+800 - Km 180+624) section of NH-32	56	2,900	05.10.2020	75%	31.03.2026	1,380
9	Trichy - Dindigul - Kumili	Remaining works of Dindigul - Theni - Kumili, NH-183	44	389	09.09.2019	98%	Completed on 25.01.2023 (640m pending due to LA issue Vakkampatti village)	360
10	Coimbatore - Madurai	Oddhanchatram - Madathukulam, NH-83	45	1,608	05.10.2020	100%	Completed on 27.01.2024	1,021
11	Coimbatore - Madurai	Madathukulam - Pollachi, NH-83	50	1,472	04.12.2020	92%	30.04.2026	1,014
12	Coimbatore - Madurai	Kamalapuram - Oddanchatram,	37	1,319	21.01.2021	85%	31.03.2026	560

		NH-83						
13	Trichy - Karaikudi - Ramanathapuram	Remaining works of Trichy - Karaikudi, NH-336, 36, 536 & including Trichy Bypass, NH-83	13	167	12.09.2019	100%	Completed on 15.10.2023	136
14	Krishnagiri - Tindivanam	Remaining works of Tindivanam - Krishnagiri	182	697	04.11.2019	100%	Completed on 31.07.2024	575
15	Trichy - Chidambaram	Trichirapalli (Km.0+000) - Kallagam (Km.38+700) Section of NH-227	39	1,502	01.03.2019	100%	Completed on 15.06.2023	1,180
16	Trichy - Chidambaram	Kallagam (Km.38+700) - Meensurutti (Km.98.433) Section of NH-227	60	1,499	23.04.2019	100%	Completed on 31.12.2022	1,060
17	Trichy - Chidambaram	Meensurutti (Km. 98+433) - Chidambarm (Km.129+965.) Section of NH-227	32	886	23.04.2019	100%	Completed on 15.02.2024	439
18	Chennai - Tiruthani - Tirupati	Remaining Works of 4 lane bypasses Thanner Kulam Thozur Sevapeta and Veppampattu from km 50+900 - km 61+470 of NH-205 as Balance work of Tirupathi-Tiruttani-Chennai Section (Tiruvallur Bypass) in Tamil Nadu	18	700	21.09.2022	98%	31.12.2025	573
19	Nagapattinam - Thanjavur	Nagapattinam Thanjavur section of NH-67 (Terminated)	65	555	05.05.2021	100%	Completed on 31.03.2024	478
		Total PC & OEC (B)	**784**	**24,716**				**12,826**
		Total (A+B)	**1,458**	**53,660**				**30,036**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2011
ANSWERED ON – 17/12/2025

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN KARNATAKA

2011. SHRI IRANNA KADADI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of national highways constructed and upgraded during Financial Year 2025-26, particularly in Karnataka, details thereof;

(b) whether Government has introduced new road safety standards and intelligent traffic systems, if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the progress of Bharatmala Pariyojana and logistics corridor projects, details thereof;and

(d) the initiatives taken to promote green highways through tree plantation and waste-plastic bitumen use, details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) Total length of National Highways (NHs) constructed and upgraded in the country including the State of Karnataka during current Financial Year 2025-26 is about 3468 km till October,2025, out of which length constructed in Karnataka is 207 km till October,2025.

(b) Government in Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has issued guidelines for regular safety audit of all National Highways (NHs) at design, construction, pre-opening stage of NH projects as well as on existing NHs for ensuring road safety.

Government envisages deployment of Advanced Traffic Management Systems (ATMS) with the objective of improving road safety and reducing accidents, on National Highways. ATMS includes AI-based Video Incident Detection and Enforcement Systems (VIDES), Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) cameras, Pan to Zoom (PTZ) cameras and surveillance cameras for electronic monitoring, enforcement, early detection of incidents and real-time field response.

(c) The progress of Bharatmala Pariyojana in the country is Annexed. There are no "Logistic Corridors". However, about 15 Logistic Parks are envisaged to be taken up of which 5 projects are under implementation and remaining projects are under Detailed Project Report(DPR)/Appraisal stage.

(d) The Green Highways (Plantation, Transplantation, Beautification & Maintenance) Policy, 2015 covers all the National Highways of the country with the aim to promote greening of NH corridors. Plantation on National Highways Right of Way is carried out as per the said policy.

Use of waste plastic bitumen in road construction is a continuous process. National Highway (NH) Projects are generally implemented on Engineering, Procurement & Construction (EPC)/Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM)/Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) mode where contractor/ concessionaire carry out their own design in accordance with applicable manual, standards/guidelines/codes, etc. and then these are reviewed/ approved by Authority Engineer (AE)/Independent Engineer (IE) before its actual use in a NH project. Various kinds of waste materials such as fly ash, use of plastic waste in bituminous mix, and construction debris are used in different NH projects in embankment/different pavement courses/different concrete items, etc. depending upon availability, suitability and feasibility of use.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF PART (c) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2011 FOR ANSWER ON 17.12.2025 ASKED BY SHRI IRANNA KADADI REGARDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN KARNATAKA.

State Wise Progress Details for Bharatmala Pariyojana

State	Length Awarded (km)	Length Constructed till October, 2025 (km)
Andhra Pradesh	1,936	1,352
Assam	431	411
Bihar	1,159	716
Chhattisgarh	471	353
Delhi	203	190
Goa	26	26
Gujarat	1,194	1,031
Haryana	1,058	984
Himachal Pradesh	167	116
Jammu & Kashmir	251	157
Jharkhand	801	515
Karnataka	1,603	1,176
Kerala	708	517
Madhya Pradesh	2,017	1,691
Maharashtra	2,174	1,960
Manipur	635	511
Meghalaya	170	137
Mizoram	593	524
Nagaland	208	163
Odisha	967	932
Punjab	1,553	768
Rajasthan	2,360	2,258
Tamil Nadu	1,476	1,308
Telangana	1,026	874
Tripura	94	69
Uttar Pradesh	2,495	2,084
Uttarakhand	264	177
West Bengal	385	350
Total	**26,425**	**21,351**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2012
ANSWERED ON- 17/12/2025

TRAFFIC CONGESTION IN MAJOR CITIES

2012. DR. LAXMIKANT BAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that roads of Delhi and other major cities of the country are continuously grappling with the traffic congestion resulting in huge loss of fuel, high pollution levels and much enhanced time of commutation;

(b) in what manner Government propose to save choking roads of the cities; and

(c) whether Government has any plan for permanent solution of this fast growing serious problem, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) to (c) The Government approves proposals of ring roads, bypasses & elevated corridors for development in major cities/ urban centers and state capitals in consultation with State governments to decongest traffic and alleviate choke points on National Highways. Decisions are taken based on traffic density, speed drop, number of roads entering/exiting the city, condition of roads, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

Road Transport is an integral part of Urban Development, which is a State Subject. Initiatives for reducing pollution, steps taken for reducing the increasing traffic congestion on the road are taken by the respective cities/States/UTs. Government in Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has notified various guiding documents to help cities/ Urban Local Bodies/States/UTs in this regard. At present, about 1083 kms of Metro Rail Network (including 55 km of Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS)) is operational in 25 cities of the country. In Delhi & NCR, approx 395.8 kms of metro rail network is operational. Further, PM-eBus Sewa Scheme was launched on 16th August, 2023 with an aim to augment bus operations in urban

areas with deployment of 10,000 electric buses under the PPP model. So far out of the 10,000 buses, the Government has sanctioned 9,360 buses under the PM-eBus Sewa Scheme. However, as per the extant guidelines of the PM-eBus Sewa Scheme, Delhi is not eligible to participate under the Scheme.

Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD),has adopted a multi pronged approach including :

i) Public Transport Augmentation : Induction of electric buses, improved bus services and better integration with the Delhi Metro.

ii) Green Mobility Promotion : Implementation of the Delhi Electric Vehicle (EV) Policy , expansion of EV charging stations and support for non motorised transport.

iii) Enhanced Last Mile Connectivity : Expansion of feeder buses, E-rickshaws and safe pedestrian facilities.

Further, GNCTD of Delhi has identified long-term strategies including large-scale electrification of the public bus fleet, Transit Oriented Development (TOD) to reduce dependence on personal vehicles and Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) corridors to address inter-city traffic.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2013
ANSWERED ON- 17/12/2025

TRANSITION TO E20 FUEL AND DISCONTINUATION OF E10 PETROL

2013. SHRI KAMAL HAASAN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether comprehensive studies have been conducted on the impact of E20 fuel on vehicle mileage, engine components and fleet compatibility and if not, the reasons therefor;
(b) reasons for discontinuing nationwide availability of E10 petrol despite its wider compatibility with older vehicles and whether Government proposes to restore E10 as an option; and
(c) Whether guidelines exist on warranty, insurance or consumer protection relating to vehicle damage or higher operating costs from E20 use and whether Government has assessed ethanol price volatility and its impact on fuel affordability?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) to (c) The Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) constituted on 26.12.2020 under NITI Aayog had inter-alia, examined various aspects of vehicle compatibility and mileage. This assessment was also supported by research studies conducted by Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), the Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), and the Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM). Extensive field trials on vehicles with E20 fuel did not indicate any compatibility issue or any negative effect of E20. These studies have confirmed that even legacy vehicles do not exhibit any significant variations in performance, nor do they show abnormal wear-and-tear when operated with E20 fuel. No issues were reported in parameters such as drivability, startability, metal compatibility and plastic compatibility.

Vehicle mileage is influenced by a variety of factors beyond just fuel type. These include driving habits, maintenance practices such as oil changes and air filter cleanliness, tyre pressure and alignment, and even air conditioning load.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2014
ANSWERED ON- 17/12/2025

CASHLESS TREATMENT SCHEME FOR ROAD ACCIDENT VICTIMS

2014. Shri Babubhai Jesangbhai Desai:
Shri Ratanjit Pratap Narain Singh:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries who have availed the cashless treatment scheme for road accident victims since its launch in May, 2025, State-wise;

(b) the manner in which this scheme is being adopted and expanded by various States, including coordination with State Health and Transport Departments; and

(c) the present status of ambulances, paramedical staff and Trauma Centres across national highways and whether the Ministry is upgrading infrastructure to ensure maximum coverage under the cashless "Golden Hour" scheme, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) To acclimatize field officials with the operative details of the Scheme and to achieve operational readiness of States / UTs, Pilot program of Cashless Treatment for Road Accident Victims Scheme was initiated in select States/UTs of Chandigarh, Assam, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Haryana and Puducherry. Since pilot implementation, 6,833 treatment requests have been raised under the Scheme, of which 5,480 victims have been found eligible and have received cashless treatment as per the Scheme provisions.

(b) Uniform adoption of the Cashless Treatment Scheme across all States and Union Territories has been ensured through a combination of standardized guidelines, a clear institutional framework, and integration of existing technological assets.

The Scheme was notified vide S.O. 2015(E) under the legal mandate of Section 162 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, and comprehensive operational guidelines has been issued vide S.O. 2489(E). These guidelines clearly set out the process flow, treatment process flow, responsibilities of key agencies, and the Standard Operating Procedures to be followed by hospitals, police authorities and State Health agencies.

The State Road Safety Councils (SRSCs) function as nodal agencies within each State and Union Territory, and District Road Safety Committees (DRSCs) coordinate monitoring and implementation at the district level.

(c) Currently National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has deployed over 1200 Ambulances and over 950 Patrolling vehicles across National Highways which have Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)/paramedic/Nurse provisioned in them. Training of the EMT/Paramedics is also being done through HLL lifecare Ltd. (CPSU). NHAI through HLL lifecare Ltd. has mapped over 5,000 health facilities along National Highways out which over 1700 are trauma centers.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2015
ANSWERED ON-17/12/2025

VULNERABLE ROAD USERS AND SAFE SYSTEMS APPROACH

2015. SHRI BABUBHAI JESANGBHAI DESAI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :-

(a) whether Government is aware that vulnerable road users including pedestrians, cyclists and two-wheeler riders accounted for nearly 68 percent of all road accident fatalities in 2023, with 77,539 two-wheeler riders (44.8 percent), 35,203 pedestrians (20.4 percent) and 4,560 cyclists (2.6 percent) and that pedestrian fatalities increased by 7 per cent compared to 2022; and
(b) whether Government has taken necessary measures to implement the safe systems approach as a mission strategy to create safer roads for all users and to achieve the 2030 national goal of reducing road casualties by 50 percent and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) and (b) Based on the data received from States/ Union Territories (UTs), State/UT-wise details of total number of road accident fatalities in the country on all roads classified according to road user category during the year 2022 and 2023 along with its percentage share is tabulated below :

Road User Category	2022		2023		%age change in 2023 over 2022
	No. of fatalities	% Share	No. of fatalities	% Share	
Pedestrian	32825	19.5%	35221	20.4%	7%
Bicycles	4836	2.9%	4560	2.6%	-6%
Two Wheelers	74897	44.5%	77539	44.8%	4%
Auto Rickshaws	6596	4%	6308	3.6%	-4%
Cars, taxies Vans &LMV	21040	12.5%	21496	12.4%	2%
Trucks/Lorries	10584	6.3%	10066	5.8%	-5%
Buses	4004	2.4%	3956	2.3%	-1%
Other non-Motor vehicles(E-Rickshaw)	2372	1.4%	2006	1.2%	-15%
Others	11337	6.7%	11738	6.8%	4%
Total	168491		172890		3%

Government has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on 4E's i.e. Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care. Accordingly, various initiatives have been taken for road safety in the country as detailed at Annexure.

The Stockholm Declaration on Road Safety, adopted at the 3rd Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety in February 2020, sets a new global target to reduce road traffic deaths and injuries by 50% by 2030. India is a signatory to the Stockholm Declaration.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) and (b) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2015 ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025 ASKED BY SHRI BABUBHAI JESANGBHAI DESAI REGARDING VULNERABLE ROAD USERS AND SAFE SYSTEMS APPROACH.

Details of various initiatives taken by the Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for road safety : -

(1) Education:

i. Administers a scheme for setting up of Institutes of Driving Training & Research (IDTRs), Regional Driving Training Centres (RDTCs) and Driving Training Centres (DTCs) at state/district level across the Country. Recently revised scheme guidelines have been issued, incorporating enhanced financial assistance and streamlined eligibility criteria for establishing Driving Training Institutes. Additionally, incentives have been introduced for setting up Automated Testing Stations (ATS) in conjunction with Driving Training Institutes (DTIs) under the Training-Testing Cluster approach.

ii. Administers Road Safety Advocacy Scheme for raising awareness about road safety and for administering road safety programs.

iii. Observance of National Road Safety Month every year for spreading awareness and strengthening road safety.

(2) Engineering :

2.1. Road engineering:

i. Road Safety Audit (RSA) of all National Highways (NHs) has been made mandatory through third party auditors/ experts at all stages i.e. design, construction, operation and maintenance etc.

ii. High priority is accorded to identification and rectification of black spots /accident spots on NHs.

iii. Road Safety Officer (RSO) has been designated at each Regional Office of road owning agencies under the Ministry to look after RSA and other road safety related works.

iv. Administers the electronic Detailed Accident Report (e-DAR) Project to establish a central repository for reporting, management and analysis of road accidents data across the Country.

v. Issued guidelines for the provision of signages on Expressways and National Highways to offer improved visibility and intuitive guidance to the drivers.

vi. Provisions have been made in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 for failure to comply with standards for the road design, construction and maintenance, as prescribed by the Central Government from time to time.

2.2 Vehicle engineering:

Various initiatives were undertaken to make vehicles safer, including the following:-

i. Mandatory provision of an airbag for the passenger seated on the front seat of a vehicle, next to the driver.

ii. Prescribed norms related to safety measures for children below four years of age, riding or being carried on a motor cycle. It also specifies use of a safety harness, crash helmet and restricts speed to 40kmph.

iii. Mandatory provisions for fitment of following listed safety technologies: -

For M1 category vehicles:

a. Seat Belt Reminder (SBR) for driver and co-driver.

b. Manual Override for central locking system

c. Over speed warning system.

For all M and N category vehicles:

a. Reverse Parking Alert System

iv. Mandated Anti-Lock Braking System (ABS) for certain classes of L [Motor vehicle with less than four wheels and includes a Quadricycle], M [Motor vehicles with at least four wheels used for carrying passengers] and N [Motor vehicles with at least four wheels used for carrying goods which may also carry persons in addition to goods, subject to conditions stipulated in BIS standards] categories.

v. Mandated speed limiting function/speed limiting device in all transport vehicles, except for two wheelers, three wheelers, quadricycles, fire tenders, ambulances and police vehicles.

vi. Published the rules for recognition, regulation and control of Automated Testing Stations, which define the procedure for fitness testing of vehicles through automated equipment and the procedure for grant of fitness certificate by ATSs. The rules have been further amended on 31.10.2022 and 14.03.2024.

vii. Formulated the Vehicle Scrapping Policy based on incentives/dis-incentives and for creating an ecosystem to phase out old, unfit and polluting vehicles.

viii. Formulated a Scheme to set up one model Inspection & Certification Centre in each State/UT with Central assistance for testing the fitness of vehicles through an automated system.

ix. Published rules regarding the Bharat New Car Assessment Program (BNCAP) to introduce the concept of safety rating of passenger cars and empower consumers to take informed decisions.

x. Published rules regarding prescribed level playing field in the area of manufacturing of buses by Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) and Bus Body Builders.

xi. Mandated vehicles, manufactured on or after 1st October, 2025, shall be fitted with an air-conditioning system for the cabin of vehicles of N2 (goods vehicle with gross vehicle weight exceeding 3.5 tonnes but not exceeding 12.0 tonnes) and N3 (goods vehicle with gross vehicle weight exceeding 12.0 tonnes) category.

xii. Published rules for revision of standards for Safety Belt, Restraint Systems and Safety Belt Reminder to provide provisions for applicability of revised standards for safety belt assemblies, safety belt anchorages and the installation of Safety Belts and Restraint Systems, in Motor vehicles of category M,N and L7 w.e.f. 01st April, 2025. Further, the vehicles of category M1, manufactured on and after the 1st April 2025, shall meet the requirement of safety belt reminder for all front facing rear seats as per AIS-145-2018.

xiii. Published rules for Active safety features in Medium and Heavy Duty vehicles, which provide for Braking System including Anti-lock Braking, Endurance Braking System for M2, M3, N1, N2, N3 and Quadricycle (effective for new models from 1st January, 2027 and for existing models from 1st October, 2027), and Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) including Vehicle Stability Function (VSF), Lane Departure Warning System (LDWS), Driver Drowsiness and Attention Warning Systems, Blind Spot Information Systems and Moving off Information Systems

for M2, M3, N2 and N3 categories of vehicles (effective for new models from 1st October, 2027 and for existing models from 1st January, 2028).

(3) Enforcement:

i. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 as stands implemented provides for strict penalties for ensuring compliance and enhancing deterrence for violation of traffic rules and strict enforcement through use of technology. Traffic management and enforcement is essentially in the domain of State Governments/UT Administrations. While Central Government formulates rules under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, the enforcement of these rules comes under the purview of State Governments/UT Administrations.

ii. Issued rules for Electronic Monitoring and Enforcement of Road Safety. The rules specify the detailed provisions for placement of electronic enforcement devices on high risk & high density corridors on National Highways, State Highways and critical junctions cities having a population of more than one million in the country and cities under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP).

iii. Government has issued guidelines for incentive to States for Implementation of Electronic Enforcement of Road Safety under the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2025-26 (SASCI 2025-26) with allocation of Rs. 3,000 Crore (on first come first serve basis).

iv. On 10th June, 2024, the Government has issued an advisory to all the States and Union territories on technological interventions for ensuring compliance with Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.

(4) Emergency care:

i. Revised the scheme guidelines (named as Rah-Veer) for the protection of Good Samaritan, who in good faith, voluntarily and without expectation of any reward or compensation renders emergency medical or non-medical care or assistance at the scene of an accident to the victim or transports such victim to the hospital. As per the scheme, the reward for Rah-Veer has been increased to Rs. 25,000/- from Rs. 5,000/-.

ii. Enhanced compensation of victims of Hit and Run motor accidents (from Rs. 12,500 to Rs. 50,000 for grievous hurt and from Rs. 25,000 to Rs.2,00,000 for death).

iii. The National Highways Authority of India has made provisions for ambulances with paramedical staff/Emergency Medical Technician/Nurse at toll plazas on the completed corridors of National Highways.

iv. Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has notified the Cashless Treatment of Road Accident Victims Scheme, 2025 on 5th May, 2025. The detailed guidelines including process flow, stakeholder wise standard operating procedures and clearly delineated roles and responsibilities have also been notified on 4th June, 2025.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO - 2016
ANSWERED ON – 17/12/2025

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION TARGETS

2016. SHRI YERRAM VENKATA SUBBA REDDY:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has reduced 2025-26 highway construction target to 10,000 kms from 12,000 kms in 2024-25;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether reducing target delay in connecting key economic centres across the country;

(d) whether the target of constructing 12,000 kms in 2024-25 has been achieved; and

(e) if so, details of target set and achieved in the State of Andhra Pradesh?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) to (e) The Government in the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has set construction target of 10,000 km for National Highways (NHs) projects for the current financial year 2025-26, considering the present progress of ongoing works and the projects which are to be taken up, subject to fulfilment of pre-construction activities. Construction target of 10,000 km for the current financial year 2025-26 is of the same range as of the previous financial year 2024-25, which was about 10,420 km, against which the achievement was 10,660 km.

The construction target for the State of Andhra Pradesh for the year 2024-25 was 793 km, against which achievement was 757 km.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO - 2017
ANSWERED ON – 17/12/2025

DELAYS IN NATIONAL HIGHWAY PROJECTS

2017. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:
SMT. PHULO DEVI NETAM:
SMT. RANJEET RANJAN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number and value of National Highway projects sanctioned during the last five years which are currently delayed, along with the current status of the project;

(b) total number and value of highway projects which have been bid out but construction is yet to begin, including the reasons for no commencement;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to expedite these delayed projects to avoid cost-escalation; and

(d) how does Government plan to bring all delayed or uninitiated highway projects back on schedule?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) 574 under construction National Highways (NHs) projects with cumulative project cost of about Rs. 3.60 lakh crore, which were awarded during last five years, have spilled beyond their original completion schedule as per contract, of which 300 projects are facing a delay of <1 year, 253 projects of 1-3 years and 21 project of more than 3 years, without attaining any of the various stages of project completion and excluding projects under consideration for termination / foreclosure.

(b) 133 NH projects with total cost of about Rs. one lakh crore have been awarded but appointed date could not be declared pending fulfilment of pre-requisite conditions, inter-alia, availability of encumbrance free land and clearances including forest and wildlife clearances excluding available time period with contractor / concessionaire for achievement of financial close and submission of bank guarantee.

(c) and (d) The Government in the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has taken various steps to streamline land acquisition process by leveraging the mechanism of review and resolution of bottlenecks / hindrances in ongoing projects, in active collaboration with the State Governments and other stakeholders. Also making full efforts to expedite the availability of necessary clearances / approvals and the fulfilment of conditions precedent, for new projects.

As a result of the above, no. of projects delayed by more than 3 years has reduced from 152 as on 01.04.2024 to 85 as on 30.11.2025. Further, no. of projects for which appointed date could not be declared even after being awarded for more than 12 months, has reduced from 87 as on 01.04.2024 to 45 as on 30.11.2025.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2018
ANSWERED ON-17/12/2025

ROAD ACCIDENT DEATHS

2018. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:
SMT. RANJEET RANJAN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :-

(a) the number of road-accident deaths recorded during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise/UT-wise;
(b) whether Government has set any target to reduce the number of road-accident deaths, if so, the details of the baseline year, target percentage reduction and the time frame fixed to achieve it;
(c) the current status of progress made towards achieving the said target, including the percentage reduction or increase in road-accident fatalities as of 30th October, 2025; and
(d) whether Government has conducted any evaluation or study to identify high-risk corridors or accident blackspots, if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) Based on the data received from States/ UTs, State-wise details of total number of road accident fatalities in the country on all roads from calendar year 2020 to 2024 are annexed.

(b) The Stockholm Declaration on Road Safety, adopted at the 3rd Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety in February 2020, calls upon Member States to contribute to reducing road traffic deaths by at least 50% from 2020 to 2030. India is a signatory to the Stockholm Declaration.

(c) and (d) The analysis of the road accident fatalities data in terms of number of vehicles and road length indicates that the road fatalities per 10,000 vehicles have reduced from 5.8 in 2018 to 4.3 in 2022 and fatalities per 10,000 Kms of roads have reduced from 254 in 2018 to 250 in 2022.

The Government has made it mandatory to conduct Road Safety Audit of all National Highways (NHs) at all stages i.e. design, construction, operation and maintenance. As on date, Road safety audit has been conducted in a length of 1,78,293 km since Financial Year (FY) 2019-20. Further, the Government gives high priority for identification and rectification of blackspots. So far, a total of 13,795 blackspots have been identified on National Highways (NHs) in the country.Accordingly, short term rectifications has been completed on 12,289 blackspots and long term measures have been completed at 5,773 blackspots.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2018 ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025 ASKED BY SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH AND SMT. RANJEET RANJAN REGARDING ROAD ACCIDENT DEATHS.

State-wise details of fatalities due to Road Accidents for the Calendar Year 2020-2024						
S. No.	States/UTs	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Andhra Pradesh	7,039	8,186	8,293	8137	8346
2	Arunachal Pradesh	73	157	148	145	168
3	Assam	2,629	3,036	2,994	3,296	3351
4	Bihar	6,699	7,660	8,898	8,873	9347
5	Chhattisgarh	4,606	5,371	5,834	6,166	6945
6	Goa	223	226	271	290	286
7	Gujarat	6,170	7,452	7,618	7,854	7717
8	Haryana	4,507	4,706	4,915	4,968	4689
9	Himachal Pradesh	893	1,052	1,032	889	869
10	Jharkhand	3,044	3,513	3,898	4,173	4114
11	Karnataka	9,760	10,038	11,702	12,321	12390
12	Kerala	2,979	3,429	4,317	4,080	3880
13	Madhya Pradesh	11,141	12,057	13,427	13,798	14791
14	Maharashtra	11,569	13,528	15,224	15,366	15715
15	Manipur	127	110	127	73	72
16	Meghalaya	144	187	162	168	197
17	Mizoram	42	56	113	96	110
18	Nagaland	53	55	73	86	62
19	Odisha	4,738	5,081	5,467	5,739	6142
20	Punjab	3,898	4,589	4,756	4,829	4759
21	Rajasthan	9,250	10,043	11,104	11,762	11790
22	Sikkim	47	56	92	57	67
23	Tamil Nadu	14,527	15,384	17,884	18,347	18449
24	Telangana	6,882	7,557	7,559	7,660	7949
25	Tripura	192	194	241	261	226
26	Uttarakhand	674	820	1,042	1,054	1090
27	Uttar Pradesh	19,149	21,227	22,595	23,652	24118
28	West Bengal	5,128	5,800	6,002	6,027	6678
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	14	20	19	24	29
30	Chandigarh	53	96	83	67	75
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	64	76	90	74	95
32	Delhi	1,196	1,239	1,461	1,457	1551
33	Jammu & Kashmir $	728	774	805	893	831
34	Ladakh		56	62	59	61
35	Lakshadweep	0	1	2	0	0
36	Puducherry	145	140	181	149	218
Total (all India)		1,38,383	1,53,972	1,68,491	172890	177177

Note: $ Includes data of Ladakh for the Year 2020.

Data of West Bengal for the Year 2024 is taken from eDAR Portal as on 08.12.2025.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2019
ANSWERED ON –17/12/2025

CONSTRUCTION OF SUMDO-KAZA-GRAMPHU ROAD

2019. Ms. INDU BALA GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for the construction of Section 4 of the Sumdo-Qaza-Grampha road, which passes through the China-occupied Tibet border;

(b) whether Government is planning to construct a double lane road on the said route; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) to (c) The Government in the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has sanctioned the project of Improvement/Construction under package-IV from existing Km 0.00 to Km 75.991 of NH-505 (Sumdo-Kaza-Gramphoo road) to intermediate lane based on traffic assessment at the total cost of Rs.518.90 Crore. Funds for the development and maintenance of National Highways are allocated State/Union Territory/Agency-wise and not project-wise.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO -2020
ANSWERED ON – 17/12/2025

URBAN TRAFFIC CONGESTION

2020. SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of increasing traffic-congestion in major urban-areas due to poor integration of road-infrastructure with public and non-motorised transport systems;
(b) whether the lack of dedicated bus lanes, pedestrian pathways and cycle-tracks has been identified as a factor contributing to urban-traffic delays and pollution;
(c) the steps taken by Government, in coordination with State and Urban-Local-Bodies, to promote seamless last-mile connectivity, multi-modal integration and congestion-free urban transport corridors; and
(d) whether any pilot project or funding support is being provided under the Central schemes to improve urban road design and decongest city-traffic and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) to (d) The Government in the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Development and maintenance of all urban roads other than NHs are the responsibility of the concerned State Government or Local Bodies.

Also planning for highways is inter-twined with Urban Planning, which is a State subject. Initiatives for planning of sustainable urban transport system and reducing the traffic congestion on urban roads are taken by the respective cities / Urban Local Bodies (ULB) / States / Union Territory (UT) Governments. The Government through Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has notified National Urban Transport Policy 2006, the Metro Policy 2017 and other various guiding frameworks to help cities / ULBs / States / UTs to identify principles and strategies for better

planning and implementation of the concepts in the area of urban transport by making the best use of various guidance documents issued by the Government from time to time.

The Government sanctions and approves proposals of ring roads, bypasses & elevated corridors on NHs for development in major cities / urban centers and State Capitals, in consultation with State Governments to decongest traffic and alleviate choke points on NHs. Decisions are taken based on traffic density, speed drop, number of roads entering / exiting the city, road condition and synergy with PM GatiShakti National Master Plan. .

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO -2021
ANSWERED ON – 17/12/2025

IMPROVING ROAD CONNECTIVITY IN RURAL AND REMOTE AREAS

2021. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken any step to improve road connectivity in rural and remote areas, especially in hilly and border regions;
(b) if so, the details of the ongoing or proposed projects under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) or NH development in such regions; and
(c) the criteria used for selection of roads in these areas?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) to (c) The Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. Works on all NHs, including development / capacity augmentation works on NHs providing connectivity to rural and remote areas in hilly and border regions, are accordingly taken up based on traffic density, connectivity requirement, condition of the road and synergy with PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (NMP). At present, 1,208 NHs projects in about 28,000 km costing about ₹7.70 Lakh Crore are under construction in the country. This also includes development works in 4,522 km in border areas. Additionally, the Government has also taken up development of network of ropeways for improvement of first and last mile connectivity, accessibility, public convenience in remote areas.

Apart from above, Government has approved development of 8.43 Lakh km length of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) since inception, out of which 7.87 Lakh km road length has been completed.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2022
ANSWERED ON -17/12/2025

MMLP IN TAMIL NADU

2022. SHRI P. WILSON:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, be pleased to state:-

(a) The current status of the Multi-Modal Logistics Park (MMLP) at Mappedu in Tamil Nadu under the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan, including the progress achieved so far, the estimated budget, contracts awarded, reasons for delay, and the expected timeline for completion;

(b) The details of road infrastructure projects pending in the state of Tamil Nadu, including the budget allocated, current status, reasons for delay, and expected date of completion;

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) The work for the development, operation, and maintenance of the Multi-Modal Logistics Park at Mappedu in Tamil Nadu has been awarded. Phase-1 has a scheduled Commercial Operation Date (COD) of 14.02.2026. The estimated project cost is ₹649.69 crore, and the Concessionaire is required to invest a minimum of ₹ 349.78 crore for Phase-1 development. The concession period is 45 years. As of now, there are no delays.

(b) The details of all ongoing National Highway (NH) projects in the state of Tamil Nadu is placed at Annexure-A.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2022 ANSWERED ON 17/12/2025 ASKED BY SH P.WILSON REGARDING "MMLP IN TAMIL NADU"

Ongoing Works being handled by Regional Office Chennai, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways									
Sl. No.	**Name of the project**	**Sanctioned Year**	**Length in km**	**TPC Rs.in Crore**	**Date of Start/ Appointed Date**	**Cumm. phy. Prog. (%)**	**Scheduled date of completion**	**Likely/ Actual date of completion**	**Reasons for Delay**
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
1	Construction of ROB at km 22/2 of NH 49 Extn (New NH No 85) (Madurai - Cochin road) & Railway chainage in km 19/2-3 in lieu of LC-17 between Vadapalanji & Usilampatti Railway stations under Sethubharatham project	2020-21	1.05	59.38	22-02-2021	93%	22-02-23	21-02-2026	Work in progress

2	Construction of ROB and their Approaches at Km 81/800 (Near Kannamangalam) in Lieu of Existing LC No.109A/3T at Railway Km 130/23-25 of NH-234 (Mangalore – Villupuram Road) inlcuding Land Acquistion	2020-21	1.10	98.8	03-03-2023	56%	19-02-25	20-02-2027	Work in progress
3	Construction of ROB at Km 93/4 of NH 49 Extn. (Madurai - Cochin road) in lieu of LC 85 and Railway Km 89/7-8 in between Theni and Bodi Railway Stations.Under SethuBharatham project	2020-21	0.85	45.18	29-10-2021	53%	29-10-23	28-02-2026	Work in progress
4	Construction of ROB at Km 75/8 of NH 49 Extn. (Madurai - Cochin road) in lieu of LC 68 and Railway Km 72/6-7 in between Aundipatti and Theni Railway Stations Under SethuBharatha	2020-21	1.26	92.02	29-10-2021	62%	29-10-23	09-01-26	Work in progress

	m Project								
5	Construction of ROB and their approaches at Km 103/4 near Ettivadi in Lieu of existing level crossing No. 86 of NH-234 (Mangalore –Villupuram road) including Land Acquisition	2020-21	1.01	64.18	23.-09-2024	45%	09-12-26	09-12-26	Work in progress
6	Construction of LVUP at Km 109/10 of NH-4 (New NH-40) (Chennai-Chittoor Bangalore road)	2021-22	0.50	13.51	16-02-23	85%	08.08.2024	31-12-25	Work in progress
7	Construction of Fly Over including Junction Improvements at Km 348/6 - 349/8 of NH 67 (Km 15/6 - 16/8 of New NH 181) (Nagapattinam – Gudalur – Mysore Road) at Saibaba	2021-22	1.14	59.93	19.08.2024	74%	19-08-26	19-08-2026	Work in progress

	Colony Junction in Coimbatore City								
8	Construction of Bypass to Madurai - Achambathu - Viratipathu in Km 6/850 - 10/382 of NH 49 Extn. (New NH 85) including LA & Shifting of Utilities	2021-22	3.53	238.97	02-09-2024	67%	23-08-26	23-08-2026	Work in progress
9	Construction of ROB and their Approaches at Km 99/4 (LC Gate No.503/Spl - A -3/E) of NH2O8 Kollam-Thirumangalam Road	2022-23	1.23	53.02	15-09-2023	87%	14-09-2024	31.03.2026	Work in progress

10	Permanent Improvement of Black Spot (TN-(02)-635) at New Cinema junction @ Km 62/4-63/0 by Providing additional high level bridge @ Km62/6-62/880 including widening of existing road with Centre median, Storm Water drain, CD works and Junction improvements of NH 45A (New NH 32) (Villupuram - Pondy - Nagapattinam Road)	2022-23	0.60	31.45	24-01-2024	76%	13-01-2026	13-01-2026	Work in progress
11	Construction of additional 2 lane Bow–String ROB adjacent to the existing 2 lane Bow–String ROB at Km 56/2 of NH-234 (new NH-75) (Mangalore – Villupuram Road)	2022-23	0.45	33.52	04-10-2024	5%	24-09-2026	24-09-2026	Work in progress

12	Widening the leftout existing 2L to 2L+PS, Strengthening the selected stretches from Km 9/6 - 15/6 of NH-381A (Vellakovil to Sankari Road) on EPC mode in Tamil Nadu.	2023-24	5.00	16.84	07.02.2025	100 %	07.11.2025	04.11.2025	Work physically completed on 04.11.2025
13	Strengthening from Km 0/000 to Km 12/300 (length 12.300 km) of NH-38 (old NH 234) Mangalore-Villupuram road on EPC mode in the State of Tamil Nadu under Annual Plan 2024-25.	2024-25	12.30	20.83	30.04.2025	90%	27.10.2025	31.03.2026	Work in progress
14	Strengthening from Km 0/000 to 3/200 on NH 87 and from Km 46/275 to Km 48/175 of NH 85 on (EPC) Basis Contract under Annual Plan 2024-25 in the state of Tamil Nadu	2024-25	5.10	11.32	24.07.2025	47%	23.01.2026	23.01.2026	Work in progress

15	Prevention of Landslides and Soil erosin by constructing of Breastwall, Gabion wall, Geo Mat Covering the Earthslip portions including Grass Seedling & Construction of culverts from Km 66/4 - 155/8 (Selected Stretches) of NH 181 (Coimbatore - Ooty - Gundalpet Road) in the State of Tamil Nadu.	2024-25	1.75	19.47	19.05.2025	48%	17-04-2026	17-04-26	Work in progress
16	Construction of Four Lane Bypass to Vettavalam Town from Ch.0/0 to Ch.4/465 (Starting at km 104/850 and ending at km 109/190 of Nh-38 Mangalore - Villupuram Road) under AP 2024-25 in the State of Tamil Nadu	2024-25	4.47	50.68	02.05.2025	17%	24.10.2026	24.10.2026	Work in progress

17	Balance work of Widening existing two lane to four lane including strengthening the existing carriageway from km 16/170 to km 18/110 and Improvements from km 16/0 to km 16/170 of NH-207 (New NH-648) (Length 2.11 Km) under AP-2024-25 in the State of Tamil Nadu	2024-25	2.11	12.81	03-06-2025	75%	03.02.2026	03.02.2026	Work in progress
18	Widening of existing 2 lane paved shoulder to 4 Lane paved shoulder in Km 268/40 to Km 271/30 & Km 273/00 to Km 273/80 of NH 948 (Coimbatore - Sathyamangalam Road) (Length 5.40 Km) including permanent retification of three black spots (IDs - TN-02-238, TN-02-239 & TN-03-260) under AP 2024-25 in the State of	2024-25	5.40	52.21	24.07.2025	10%	23.01.2027	23-01-27	Work in progress

	Tamil Nadu								
19	Widening to 2L+PS in km 15/600-38/800 (expect km 28/2-28/6 & km 33/100-33/200) and improvements in km 17/300-21/300, km 22/200-26/0, km 26/600-28/0, km 28/60-30/8, km 31/700-33/100, km 33/200-35/200, km 36/200-38/800 of NH 381A (Length 22.70 Km) (Vellakoil - Sankagiri Road) under AP-2024-25 in the State of Tamil Nadu.	2024-25	22.70	63.6	24.07.2025	8%	23.01.2027	23-01-27	Work in progress

20	Widening of existing two lane to four lane with paved shoulders road and improvements from Km 302/60 to Km 306/60 of NH 948 including CD works & Drain works in Tamil Nadu	2024-25	4.00	44.09	22.07.2025	10%	21.07.2026	21.07.2026	Work in progress
21	Improvements to eliminate the Blackspot at Ganapathy Moor Market Junction (TN-02-623) at Km 312/0 to Km 315/4 of NH 948 (Length 3.40 Km) (Banglore - Sathyamangalam - Coimbatore Road) under AP-2024-25 in the State of Tamil Nadu	2024-25	3.40	51.02	29.08.2025			26.11.2026	Work Commenced on 29.08.2025
22	Improvement to the existing carriage way at Km 33/610 - 44/010 of Pudukkottai - Trichy road (NH-336) of (EPC) Basis Contract under Annual Plan 2024-25 in the state of Tamil	2024-25	10.40	7.51	24.07.2025	100 %	21.11.2025	31.10.2025	Work physically Completed 31.10.2025

	Nadu								
23	Strengthening from Km 78/200 to 106/200 on NH 136 Thanjavur - Perambalur - Atthur road on (EPC) Basis contract under Annual Plan 2024-25 in the State of Tamil Nadu.	2024-25	28.00	28.82	18.08.2025	95%	15.04.2026	15.04.2026	Work in progress
24	Strengthening from Km 22/000 to 78/000 of NH-38 (Length 54.223 Km) (Mangalore - Villupuram Road) on EPC mode in Tamil Nadu on EPC Basis Contract under Annual Plan 2024-25 in Tamil Nadu.	2024-25	54.22	71.03	07.11.2025			04.08.2026	Work Commenced on 07.11.2025
25	Realignment from Km 15/4 - 16/350 of NH-179A (Salem - Tirupathur - Vaniyambadi Road) under	2024-25	0.95	12.65	21.11.2025		21-08-2026	21.08.2026	Work commenced on 21.11.2025.

	AP 2024-25 in the State of Tamil Nadu								
26	Repair & Rehabilitation of High Level Bridge at KM 21/200 of NH 32 (Thoothukudi – Tiruchendur - Kanyakumari Road) on EPC Basis Contract under Annual Plan 2025-26 in the State of Tamil Nadu Tender Notice No. 10/2025-26/ HDO/NH/ Dt.30.08.2025	2025-26	0.28	6.09	10.11.2025	-	06.08.2026	06.08.2026	Work commenced on 10.11.2025.
	Total		**172.80**	**1258.93**					
	Awarded and to be appointed								
1	Widening of service road in Mettupalayam side approach of Periyanaickenpalayam flyover including Land Acquistion from Km 31/600 to 32/000 of NH 181 (Coimbatore - Ooty -	2024-25	0.40	7.43	-	-		-	Agreement Date 11.09.2025

	Gundlupet road) - on EPC Basic Contract under Annual Plan 2024-25 in the State of Tamil Nadu								
2	Improvements from Km 167/600 - Km 187/600 of NH 85 (old NH 49E) (Kochi - Madurai - Tondi road) on (EPC) basis Contract under annual plan 2025-2026 in the state of Tamil Nadu	2025-26	20.00	39.26	-	-		-	LOA issued on 21.11.2025
	Total		**20.40**	**46.69**					
	Sanctioned and in Tender Stage								
1	Construction of Four Lane Bypass to Vellore Town starting from Km 47/400 of NH 75 & ending at km 12.65 of NH 38 (Length 20.492 Km) in the state of Tamil Nadu	2024-25	20.49	752.94					Bid due date: 08.12.2025, Bid Opening date: 09.12.2025

2	Providing junction improvements at km 16/8 – 17/340 including reconstruction of distressed Bridge at Km 17/2 (Sanganoor Pallam) of NH 181 (Coimbatore - Gundlupet road)	2025-26	0.54	15.96					2nd Call Tender Cancelled on 21.11.2025 . 3rd Call to be invited
3	Improvements from km 130/890 to 131/890 of NH-648 (Sharjapur-Bagalur-Hosur Raod) in the state of Tamil Nadu under Annual Plan 2025-26 in the State of Tamil Nadu.	2025-26	1.00	2.089					Bid due date: 21.11.2025 Bid opening date: 24.11.2025 . Evalaution by SE NH Salem

4	Providing Road safety measures at Km 223/8 - 242/8 including Reconstruction of minor bridge at km 225/8 and construction of box culvert at km 229/4, reconstruction of low level/ Damaged parapet walls, Standardization of Speed breakers, Providing speed calming measures and providing road furniture on NH 948, Sathyamangalam Tiger reserve forest area (Bangalore - Coimbatore Road) under Annual Plan 2025-26 in the State of Tamil Nadu	2025-26	1.82	7.485	-	-		-	Financial bid opening date:28.11.2025
5	Improvements from Km 0/0 - 15/4, Km 16/350 - 17/8 & Km 35/6 - 36/0 of NH 179A (Salem - Thiruppathur - Vaniyambadi Road) in the State of Tamil	2025-26	17.25	20.90	-	-		-	Bid openin date : 07.01.2026

	Nadu								
	Total		**41.10**	**799.37**					
	Estimate Stage - Annual Plan								
1	Rehabilitation of **Pamban Bridge** at Km 156/984 - 160/484 of NH 87 (Madurai - Dhanushkodi road)	2025-26	-	19.00	-	-		-	Estimate under preparation
2	**Repair and Rehabilitation** of Major Bridge at Km 52/400 - 52/860 LHS (**Old Cauvery Bridge**) of **NH 381A - Pallipalayam** (Vellakoil - Sankagiri Road)	2025-26	-	10.00	-	-		-	Estimate under preparation
3	Special repairs to **High Level Bridge (HLB)** across **Palar river** at Km 59/10 of NH 75 (Mangalore - Villupram Road)	2025-26	-	20.00	-	-		-	Estimate under preparation

4	Construction of **High Level Bridge** at Km 99/2 across **Kallar river** including approaches Km 98/800 to 99/400 of **NH 136** (Thanjavur - Thiruvaiyaru - Perambalur - Krishnapuram - Aathur road)	2025-26	-	10.89	-	-		-	Estimate sent to Ministry. returned with remarks by Ministry
5	Construction of **High Level Bridge** in Lieu of existing Narrow Minor Bridge across **Koovalinga River** at km 191/0 of NH 85	2025-26	-	9.20	-	-		-	Estimate sent to Ministry; returned with remarks by Ministry
6	Construction of **High Level Bridge** at **Musiri** connecting **NH 381 B with NH 81 across Cauvery river** including approaches and LA	2025-26	-	465.00	-	-		-	Estimate under preparation
7	**Construction of LUS** at Km 264/4 of **NH 85** (**Madurai - Cochin road)** & Railway chainage in km 19/2-3 in lieu of **LC-17** between	2025-26	-	2.00	-	-		-	Estimate under preparation

	Vadapalanji & Usilampatti Railway Stations (Madurai - Cochin Road)								
8	Construction of ROB in lieu of **LC 49** (Km 39/9 - 41/0), **LC-56** (Km 47/4 - 48/4), **LC-68** (Km 67/0 - 67/2) of **NH 209**	2025-26	-	260.00	-	-		-	Estimate under preparation
9	Construction of fly over including junction improvements at Km 3/0 - 5/4 of NH 181 at **Singanallur junction** in Coimbatore city including permanent rectification of black spot in Vasantha Mill junction (TN-02-247) and Uzhavar Santhai junction (TN-02-575) **(To be desanctioned and fresh sanction is to be obtained)**	2025-26	-	170.83	-	-		-	Estimate sent to Ministry

10	Construction of **Grade Separator** at Km **113/700** of NH 81 (Karur - Coimbatore section) (old NH 67 Km 218/6) **(To be desanctioned and fresh sanction is to be obtained)**	2025-26	-	31.29	-	-		-	Estimate sent to Ministry; returned with remarks by Ministry
11	Construction of **additional 2 lane ROB** including approaches at Km 0/0 -0/8 **of NH 532** (Cudalore - Virudhachalam - Salem road) including LA	2025-26	-	90.00	-	-		-	Tender invited for DPR
12	Construction of **additional two lane Flyover** at Km 22/8 (**Kurinjipadi**) **of NH 532** (Cuddalore - Virudhachalam - Salem road) including LA	2025-26	-	98.00	-	-		-	Tender invited for DPR
13	Construction of **additional two lane Flyover** at Km 51/2 (**Virudhachalam**) **of NH 532** (Cudalore - Virudhachalam - Salem road)	2025-26	-	110.00	-	-		-	Tender invited for DPR

	including LA								
14	Improvements in Km 242/8 - 248/0 and Widening 2L+PS to 4L and improvements in Km 248/0 - 250/4, widening end to end and improvements in Km 250/4 - 252/0 including junction improvements, drain, CD works and protective works in Sathyamangalam Town stretch of **NH 948 (Bangalore - Coimbatore road) Bypass is proposed for Sathyamangalam Town - DPR is in progress**	2025-26	9.00	45.04	-	-		-	Estimate sent to Ministry

15	Improvements to **Uppilipalayam Flyover** and stretch from Km 315/400 – 320/840 of **NH 948** (Bangalore – Sathyamangalam - Coimbatore Road).	2025-26	5.00	12.83	-	-		-	Estimate sent to Ministry
16	Elimination of Blackspot (ID - TN-02-248) by providing Junction Improvements at Km 308/860 **Thudiyalur Road Junction** and at Km 309/380 **Kalapatty Road Junction**, improvements from Km 308/400 to Km 310/550 and Widening from the existing2L+PS carriageway to 4L from Km 308/460 to Km 308/660, of **NH-948** (Bengaluru - Sathyamangalam - Coimbatore Road). **(Saravanmapatty Blackspot flyover**	2025-26	2.00	12.80	-	-		-	Estimate sent to Ministry; returned with remarks by Ministry

	dropped due to CMRL infringement)								
17	Widening to 4L from Km 243/0 - 274/6 of **NH 948** including **Puliyampatti & Sathyamangalam Bypass (Package - 1)**	2025-26	32.00	850.00	-	-		-	Estimate under preparation
18	Widening to 4L from Km 274/6 - 304/193 of **NH 948** including **Coimbatore** & **Annur Bypass (Package -2)**	2025-26	30.00	890.00	-	-		-	Estimate under preparation

19	Widening to 4 Lane of **NH 381A** (Vellakoil - Sankagiri Road) Design Chainage from Km 0/0 - 19/500 including LA **(Package I) - Vellakoil to Start of Realignment at Vilakethi including LA**	2025-26	20.00	715.00	-	-		-	Estimate under preparation
20	Widening to 4 Lane+PS from Km 12/670 - 41/945 of **NH-38** (Km 70/208 - 102/360 of design chainage NH 234) including **Kaniyambadi bypass, Kannamangalam bypass, Santhavasal bypass**, Realignment Curve improvement with Land Acquisition (Package-III) (Vellore bypass end point to Ettivadi ROB start) (all 4 laning works in NH 38 to be combined into one single	2025-26	32.00	990.00	-	-		-	Estimate under preparation

	estimate and then submitted for approval)								
21	Widening to 4 Lane+PS from Km 42/810 - 74/930 of **NH-38** (Km 103/190 - 135/796 of design chainage NH 234) including Realignment portion with Land Acquisition (Package-IV) (Ettivadi ROB end point to Tiruvannamalai bypass start point) (all 4 laning works in NH 38 to be combined into one single estimate and	2025-26	33.00	1000.00	-	-		-	Estimate under preparation

	then submitted for approval)								
22	Widening to 4 Lane+PS from Km 108/920 - 142/173 of **NH-38** (Km 180/180 - 213/246 of design chainage NH 234) including **Kilvalai bypass, Odiyathur bypass,Villupuram** Realignment with Land Acquisition (Package-VII) (all 4 laning works in NH 38 to be combined into one single estimate and then submitted for approval)	2025-26	33.00	1020.00	-	-		-	Estimate under preparation

23	Widening to 4 Lane+PS from Km 88/620 - 105/850 of **NH-38** (Km 158/546 - 176/240 of design chainage NH 234) including **Avur bypass,** Realignment portion with Land Acquisition (Package-VI) (Tiruvannamalai bypass end poit to Vettavalam bypass start point) (all 4 laning works in NH 38 to be combined into one single estimate and then submitted for approval)	2025-26	18.00	700.00	-	-		-	Estimate under preparation
24	Widening to 4L+PS/ end to end widening in built up portion Km 10/350 - 53/6 selected stretches, and Strengthening in km 10/350 - 63/2 selected stretches of Coimbatore - Burliyar (Length 33.99 Km) ,	2025-26	34.00	255.00	-	-		-	Estimate under preparation

	Construction of Additional 2L Bridge across Bhavani River at Km 49/600 in NH 181 (Coimbatore - Gundulpet Road).								
25	Construction of 4 Lane Access Control **Bypass to Tiruvannamalai Town** starting from Design km 135.796 of NH-234 (km 75.150 of new NH-38) & ending at Design km 158.510 of NH-234 (km 88.030 of new NH-38) (Design Length 22.714 km) - (Package-II)	2025-26	23.00	1084.19	-	-		-	Estimate sent to Ministry
26	Construction of **bypass to Harur town** from Km 47/750-55/140 of **NH 179A (Salem - Tirupathur - Vaniyambadi Road)** including Land	2025-26	9.00	460.00	-	-		-	Estimate under preparation

	Acquisition								
27	Construction of **bypass to Varatanapalli town** from Km 396/590 - 400/340 including Land Acquisition and Improvements from Km 396/0 - 398/0 of **NH 42 (Krishnagiri - Kuppam Road)**	2025-26	6.00	160.00	-	-		-	Estimate under preparation
28	Construction of **Palladam Bypass** in **NH 81** including LA	2025-26	13.00	500.00	-	-		-	Estimate under preparation
29	Widening to 2L+PS in Km 38/8 - 40/900 and improvements in Km 40/0 - 42/4, Km 43/6 - 46/6 including construction of CD works in selected stretches of **NH 381A (Vellakoil - Sangakiri road)**	2025-26	7.00	27.65	-	-		-	Estimate sent to Ministry; returned with remarks by Ministry

30	Improvements from Km 63/2 - 71/700 & Km 95/0 - 101/4 including CD works & Protective works & Improvements from 81/4 - 95/0 (Km 414/4 - 428//0 of NH 67) of NH 181 (Balance work in Job no TN2020-21 - 922) including CD works and protective works & Construction of pedestrian subway and protective works at Km 83/0 - 86/0 of **NH 181** (Coimbatore - Ooty Gundelpet road) as requested by Wellington Cantonment board	2025-26	29.00	90.00	-	-		-	Estimate under scrutiny
31	Improvements from **Km 160/484 - 169/484 and 174/684 - 175/884 o**f NH 87	2025-26	10.00	19.00	-	-		-	Estimate under preparation

32	Consultancy Services for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for capacity augmentation of various selected stretches of NH-136, NH-179A & NH-532	2025-26	DPR (94.22 Km)	3.16	-	-		-	Tender invited for DPR
33	Consultancy Services for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for capacity augmentation of various selected stretches of NH-181, NH-948, NH-81, NH-381 & NH-85	2025-26	DPR (129Km)	9.73	-	-		-	Tender invited for DPR
34	DPR for the Construction of ROB at Km 27/8 (LC Gate No.46/2A) & at Km 29/0 (LC Gate No.48 B) of NH 32 (Tuticorin Tiruchendur. Kanyakumari Section)	2025-26	DPR	-	-	-		-	Tender to be invited for DPR
	Total		**345.00**	**10140.61**					

	Land Aquisition								
1	Land Acquisition Estimate for Forming Bypass to Thiruvaiyaru town From Km.55/926-62/680 of NH 226Extn., (New NH-136)	2020-21		22	19-07-2022	100 %		27.03.2025	LA nearing completion
2	Land Acquisition for Construction of Vellore Bypass from Km47/400-73/250 of NH-234 (New NH 75) Mangalore-Villupuram road of Tamil Nadu	2020-21		117.5		80%		31.12.2025	LA is in progress
3	Land Acquisition for construction of bypass of Vettavalam town branching at km 165/450 and ends at 169/790 of NH 234(New NH-38) (Mangalore-Villupuram road) of Tamil Nadu	2020-21		28.04		90%		31.08.2025	LA is in progress

4	Land Acquisition estimate for Four Lane Alignment of Tuticorin-Tiruchendur-Kanyakumari road from Km 0/000 - Km104/920 of NH 32	2022-23		392.33					LA is in progress
5	Land Acquisition estimate for 4/6 laning of Coimbatore to Sathyamangalam and 2 laning with/without paved shoulder from Sathyamangalam to Tamil Nadu/ Karnataka Border section of NH 948 (Old NH 209) (Existing Km 306.715 to Km 211.980) (Design km 304.193 to km 211.980) for Design length of 92.213 Km	2023-24		639.18					LA is in progress
	Total		**0.00**	**1199.05**					

Projects undertaken by National Highways Authority of India

Sl. No.	Name Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)	Length (Km)	Appointed Date	Scheduled completion date	Physical Progress as on 30.11.2025 (%)	Completed Length as on 30.11.2025 (Km)	Expenditure as on 30.11.2025 (Rs. Cr.)	Reason for Delay	Expected date of completion
1	4-laning of Kamalapuram - Oddanchatram section of NH-209	1319.4	36.5	21.01.2021	20.01.2023	85%	31.7	560.3	1. Slow disbursement of Compensation amount. 2. Slow Progress of Concessionaire due to Financial Constraints. 3. Improper planning of the Concessionaire. 4. Hindrance due to Utility Shifting.	31.03.2026
2	4-laning of Madathukulam - Pollachi section of NH-209	1772.1	50.1	04.12.2020	03.12.2022	92%	47.1	1014.0	1. Poor planning and resources/ financial crisis/ slow progress of Concessionaire. 2. LA issues including slow disbursement of compensation. 3. Force Majeure event – 2nd & 3rd wave of COVID-19 pandemic. 4. Unseasonal Rainfall.	30.04.2026

3	4-laning of Vadipatti - Thamaraipatti section of NH-744A (Madurai Ring Road)	900.1	30.0	16.03.2020	15.03.2022	88%	27.8	752.0	1. Major delay is Poor planning and resource mobilization including Borrow area, Aggregates etc., 2. Global Pandemic – COVID-19 (1st&2ndwave). 3. Force Majeure i.e., excess rainfall, early release of water in Vaigai – Periyar canal which were beyond the control of both the parties. 4. Delay in procurement of earth 5. Heavy / unseasonal rainfall	31.01.2026
4	4-laning of Melur - Karaikudi section of NH-338, NH-36 and NH-383	1017.3	45.9	16.03.2020	15.03.2022	90%	45.6	790.0	1.Poor planning and resources on part of the Contractor 2. 1st and 2nd wave of COVID-19 3. Delay in procurement of earth 4. Heavy / Unseasonal Rainfall	31.01.2026
5	4-laning of Sattanathapuram - Nagapattinam section of NH-45A	2899.8	55.8	05.10.2020	04.10.2022	75%	40.4	1380.1	(i) Non supply of pond ash by NLC India Ltd.; (ii) Delay in land acquisition and obstructions by the landowners, demanding higher compensation; (iii) Public protests demanding	31.03.2026

									additional crossing structures; (iv) Slow progress by Concessionaire.	
6	6-laning of Karaipettai to Walajapet section of NH-48	766.5	36.1	11.02.2019	09.02.2021	94%	35.6	600.3	1) Delay in Procurement of borrow earth by the contractor 2) Delay due to Force Majeure because of COVID-19 Pandemic. 3) Poor planning and resources of Men & Machinery and improper plannin g.	31.12.2025
7	4-laning of Mamallapuram - Mugaiyur section of NH-332A (Package-1)	1360.5	31.0	12.05.2022	10.05.2024	59%	14.5	800.2	(1) Delay in LA including removal of 185 structures in the alilgnment. (2) Delay in Borrow Earth permissions. (3) Financial constraints of Concessionaire. (4) Additional works under CoS including 2 Major Bridges.	31.05.2026
8	4-laning of Mugaiyur - Marakkanam section of NH-332A (Package-2)	1116.1	31.0	07.12.2023	05.12.2025	52%	18.7	459.5	(1) Delay in LA including removal of 400 structures in the alilgnment. (2) Delay in finalization of CoS by Concessionaire. (3) Delay in Borrow Earth permissions.	30.05.2026
9	4 lane Bangalore to Chennai Expressw	1481.9	24.0	30.05.2022	28.05.2024	92%	23.7	1374.1	1) Multile approvals from Railways for construciton of bow string girder	15.01.2026

	ay (Gudipala to Walajahpet) section of NE-7 (Package-I)								ROB 2) Hard rock cutting in close proximity of residential settlement	
10	4 lane Bangalore - Chennai Expressway from Km 180+000 - Km 204+500 (Walajahpet - Arakonam) - (Package-II)	1106.7	24.5	16.07.2022	14.07.2024	93%	24.3	788.0	1) Delay due to shifting of EHT Lines 2) Delay in construction of ROB due to delay in shifting of SSP Building belonging to Railways. 3) PCC for 23.56 Km issued w.e.f 20.01.2025 Balance work in progress.	
11	4 Lane Bangalore Chennai Expressway (Arakonam to Kancheepuram) section of NE-7 - (Package-III)	1525.1	25.5	08.08.2022	29.07.2024	54%	11.0	767.4	Work stopped since May, 2025 due to financial constraints of Concessioniare. Intention to Terminate Notice issued to the Concessionaire given on 10.11.2025.	-
12	4 Bangalore – Chennai Expressway (Kancheepuram to Sriperumbudur) section of NE-7 (Package-IV)	3605.7	31.7	11.07.2022	09.07.2024	83%	25.3	1665.8	1) Delayed due to delay in determination of land/crop compensation for erection of new EHT towers by the District Administration2) Delay in procurement of Borrow earth 3) Unseasonal rainfall.	30.04.2026
13	4-laning Neraluru-Thorapalli	1757.3	23.4	26.10.2022	24.10.2024	79%	18.7	1390.9	Due to financial constrains of the Concessionaire.	31.03.2026

	Agraharam section of NH-844 (Package-I)									
14	4-laning Thorapalli Agraharam - Jittandahalli section of NH-844 (Package-II)	1243.6	36.8	07.12.2021	06.12.2023	83%	32.8	656.3	1) Land acquisition 2) Delay in getting forest clearance 3) Financial constraints of Concessionaire 4) PCC for 26.55 Km issued on 01.11.2024.	31.03.2026
15	4L of Thirumangalam to Vadugapatti section of NH-744 (Package-I)	1077.0	36.0	23.02.2023	21.02.2025	92%	33.5	637.0	1. Delay in land acquisition and 2. Poor planning and resource mobilization by contractor.	31.01.2026
16	4L of Vadugapatti to Therkuvenganallur (Rajapalyam) section of NH-744 (Package-II)	1317.1	35.6	12.04.2023	11.04.2025	99%	35.1	938.8	1. Delay in approval of Launching scheme by Railway for 2 nos. of ROBs which was pending since 12.11.2024. 2. Presently, Launching scheme for 1st ROB approved on 29.09.2025 and lauching activities is progress. 3. Launching scheme for 2nd ROB is still to be approved by Southern Railways.	31.12.2025

17	Balance works of 4- Lane from Thiruvallur Bypass to Veppampattu Bypass passing through Thannerkulam, Thozur and Sevapet Bypass of Tirupati-Tiruttani-Chennai Section of NH-716	468.0	17.5	21.09.2022	20.09.2024	98%	17.5	572.6	1) Utility Shifting (Delay in obtaining Electrical Utility shifting Estimates from TANGEDCO & Issue pertaining to GST on overall Estimate value) 2) Unseasonal Rainfall 3) LA issue (Burial Ground & Additional Land) 4) COS (IOCL & Utility shifting) 5) Krishna Canal MNB (NOC)	31.12.2025
18	4-laning of left over works including Additional structures in KL/TN Border Kanyakumari of NH-66	1564.2	53.7	12.08.2023	01.08.2025	65%	10.7	740.3	1) Poor planning/ progress on part of the Contractor. 2) Work was affected/stopped in Kunnathur village for a length of 1.3 Km from Km 49+500 to Km 50+800 (2 Major bridges, 1 Minor bridge & 1 VOP) from Aug'2023 which got resolved only on 27.05.2025 3) Restrictions imposed by the District Administration for movement of Mineral Materials from Tirunelveli District to Kanniyakumari. 4) Delay in approval of borrow earth.	30.04.2026

19	New Double Tier 4-lane Elevated Corridor from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal (Package-I)	1388.6	4.9	23.11.2023	20.05.2026	13%	0.0	115.5	Due to delay in handing over Cooum river boundary by WRD.	20.02.2027
20	New Double Tier 4-lane Elevated Corridor from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal (Package-II)	1617.0	5.1	23.11.2023	20.05.2026	13%	0.0	95.6	Due to delay in handing over Cooum river boundary by WRD.	20.02.2027
21	New Double Tier 4-lane Elevated Corridor from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal (Package-III)	1299.4	4.5	23.11.2023	20.05.2026	13%	0.0	83.8	Due to delay in handing over Cooum river boundary by WRD.	20.02.2027
22	New Double Tier 4-lane Elevated Corridor from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal (Package-IV)	1205.4	6.4	23.11.2023	20.05.2026	4%	0.0	30.3	Due to delay in handing over Cooum river boundary by WRD.	20.02.2027

23	Construction of Trumpet Interchange Connecting Bangalore –Chennai Expressway with Maduravoyal - Walajapet Section of NH 48 near Sriperumbudur	162.6	1.1	26.02.2024	23.08.2025	24%	0.0	30.7	1) Delayed due to delay in determination of land/crop compensation for erection of new towers by the District Administration towards shifting of EHT lines. 2) Issues of permission of Borrow Earth. 3) Unseasonal rainfall.	30.06.2026
24	4-laning of STRR Bengaluru, NH 948A Balagondapalli (Tamil Nadu) to Karnataka /Tamil Nadu border	1260.7	35.8	18.05.2023	16.05.2025	76%	27.8	591.2	1) Delay in Land Acquisition 2) Demand of additional service road	31.05.2026
25	Improving the alignment of Thoppur Ghat section from in Dharmapuri - Salem section of NH-44	905.0	6.6	21.03.2025	20.03.2028	21%	0.0	100.7	-	20.03.2028
26	Access Controlled Highway of 4 Lane with Paved Shoulders from	1376.1	44.0	28.12.2024	27.12.2026	20%	3.9	88.8	-	27.12.2026

	Tiruvallur to TN/AP Broder section of NH-716 (Chennai-Tirupati Package-1)									
27	Balance Works for six laning of Sriperumbudur to Karaipettai section of NH-48	411.1	16.8	27.01.2025	27.10.2026	18%	17.2	897.5	-	27.10.2026
28	Access controlled Highway of 4 lane with paved shoulders from Walajapet /Ranipet to TN/AP Border of NH-40	1338.1	28.0	22.08.2025	29.09.2027	0%	0.0	118.2	-	29.09.2027
29	Balance works for four laning of Vikravandi to Sethiyathopu section of NH 45C	834.4	66.0	25.06.2025	24.06.2027	6%	8.6	20.2	-	24.06.2027
	Total	**38096.6**	**844.0**				**551.4**	**18060.1**		

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2023
ANSWERED ON- 17/12/2025

TOLL ON INCOMPLETE HIGHWAYS

2023. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of incomplete National Highways wherein toll is being collected;

(b) total value (in ₹) of such toll collected;

(c) reason for the collection of such toll; and

(d) total value (in ₹) of user fees collected after the recovery of project costs till date and the reason for such collection without rationalisation?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) to (c) User fee at Fee Plaza on National highways (NHs) is collected after publication of respective user fee notification in Gazette of India in accordance with the provisions of the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 and respective Concession Agreement. The collection of user fee commences only upon issuance of the Completion Certificate/Provisional Completion Certificate and the safety report certifying that the concerned section of the National Highway is fit for operation. Accordingly, user fee is collected only for completed sections of the National Highway. Further, as per NH Fee Rules, 2008, if there is upgradation being taken up from four lane highway to six or more lane, fee is reduced to 75% of applicable fee, until the project is completed. Moreover, the rate of fee for use of a section of National Highway, having two lane with paved shoulders and above but below four lane on which substantial improvement has been made by widening carriageway by three meter or more, shall be sixty per cent of the rate of fee specified for four or more lane under provisions of NH Fee Rules.

(d) As per the provisions of National Highways Fee Rules, 2008, in case of concessionaire operated fee plaza, fee as notified as per concession agreement shall be leviable till the end of concession period and after the end of concession period, the fee Plaza is handed over to the Government and thereafter the user fee is collected by the Government through its implementing Agencies. In respect of fee plaza under public funded project, the fee leviable shall continue to be collected for such section of the National Highway. The revenue collected by the Central Government from user fee collection is deposited in Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) and the fund provided through budgetary allocation are utilised for further development and augmentation of National Highways.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2024
ANSWERED ON-17/12/2025

ROAD SAFETY INITIATIVES

2024. SHRI SANJAY SETH:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :-

(a) what specific allocations have been made by the Central Government exclusively for road safety initiatives during the last five years;
(b) how have these funds been disbursed annually and under which schemes or heads;
(c) the mechanisms in place to ensure effective utilization of these funds by the concerned authorities;
(d) how much financial assistance has been allocated to the State of Uttar Pradesh for improving road safety; and
(e) the details of these allocations made during the last five years, State-wise?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) to (e) Road Safety is an integral and indispensable component of every National Highways (NHs) Project. Road Safety initiatives on National Highways commence with the inception of Detailed Project Report (DPR) as road safety audit of all National Highways projects has been made mandatory at all stages i.e. design, construction, operation & maintenance through auditors/experts. As per available data, funds allocated to be spent for comprehensive road safety aspects varies from 2.21% to 15% of total cost of the development projects depending upon structures involved for construction of National Highways.

In addition, the Government also implements the scheme for creation of awareness & publicity among road users and provides financial support to Transport Departments of States/UTs for setting up of Model Driving Training Institutes/Centres, setting up of Model Inspection & Certification Centres, improving and Strengthening of Public Transport Systems, etc. The details of funds released for these initiatives, including in the State of Uttar Pradesh, during the last five Financial Years (FYs) are placed at Annexure.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) to (e) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2024 ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025 ASKED BY SHRI SANJAY SETH REGARDING ROAD SAFETY INITIATIVES.

Details of funds released by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways for various road safety initiatives/schemes during the last five FYs

(Rs. In Crores)

Sl. No.	**Activity/ Programme**	**BE FY 2020-21**	**Expenditure in FY 2020-21**	**BE FY 2021-22**	**Expenditure in FY 2021-22**	**BE FY 2022 - 23**	**Expenditure in FY 2022 – 23**	**BE FY 2023 – 24**	**Expenditure in FY 2023 – 24**	**BE FY 2024 - 25**	**Expenditure in FY 2024 - 25**
1	Road Safety publicity measures and awareness campaigns, National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme (NHARSS), refresher Training of Drivers in Unorganised Sector and Human Resource Development, etc.	171.00	65.94	109.00	41.48	189.50	68.67	138.10	85.04	103.50	99.20
2	Inspection and Certification Centres (Revenue)	29.00	16.20	29.00	14.15	33.00	14.60	24.00	17.77	19.50	10.65
3	Improving and Strengthening of Public Transport System	89.00	30.60	103.00	10.80	15.00*	30.33	50.00	38.00	38.00	16.04

**Rs. 40.00 crore at RE Stage*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2025
ANSWERED ON-17/12/2025

DELAY IN CONSTRUCTION ON NH-332A

2025. DR. M. DHANAPAL:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that the work on National Highway NH-332A, connecting Mamallapuram and Puducherry, has been facing significant delays in execution;

(b) the present status of the project, including the percentage of work completed so far; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in construction and whether the Ministry has set a revised timeline for completion of NH-332A?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) & (b) The upgradation of the section from Mamallapuram and Puducherry has been taken up in 03 packages. The details are annexed.

(c) Various factors such as issues related to land acquisition, delays in pre-construction activities, financial difficulties faced by contractors, force majeure events, and scarcity of construction materials etc. have resulted in delays and cost overrun in certain projects.

To overcome these challenges and expedite project execution, various initiatives have been undertaken. These include streamlining and expediting the land acquisition process through Bhoomi Rashi portal, revamping the Parivesh Portal to facilitate faster forest and environmental clearances, enabling online approval of General Arrangement Drawings (GADs) for Road over Bridges (ROBs) and Road under Bridges (RUB) from the Railways, and conducting review meetings at various levels with all stakeholders, including State Governments. The Government is taking all necessary steps for timely completion of these projects.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) AND (b) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2025 ANSWERED ON 17/12/2025 ASKED BY DR. M. DHANAPAL REGARDING 'DELAY IN CONSTRUCTION ON NH-332A'

Status of Mamallapuram - Puducherry section of NH-332A as on 30.11.2025

Sr. No.	Stretch / Package Name	Length (Km)	Mode	TCC (Rs. Cr.)	Start / Appointed Date	Revised Scheduled Date of Completion	Length Completed (Km)	Physical Progress (%)	Reason for delay in construction
1	4-laning of Mamallapruam - Mugaiyur section of NH-332A from Km 0+000 - Km 31+000 (Package-1)	31.0	HAM	1360.5	12.05.2022	31.05.2026	14.5	58.7%	(1) Delay in LA including removal of 185 structures in the alilgnment. (2) Delay in Borrow Earth permissions. (3) Financial constraints of Concessionaire. (4) Additional works under CoS including 2 Major Bridges.
2	4-laning of Mugaiyur - Marakkanam section of NH-332A from Km 31+000 to Km 62+000 (Package-2)	31.0	HAM	1116.1	07.12.2023	30.06.2026	18.7	51.8%	(1) Delay in LA including removal of 400 structures in the alilgnment. (2) Delay in finalization of CoS by Concessionaire. (3) Delay in Borrow Earth permissions.
3	4-laning of Marakkanam - Puducherry section of NH-332A from Km 62+000 to Km 108+047 (Package-3)	46.0	HAM	2157.1	Project approved by CCEA on 08.08.2025. Bidding under process and the last date for submission of bids is 18.12.2025. Land acquisition is in progress.				-
Total		108.0		4633.8			33.2		

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2026
ANSWERED ON-17/12/2025

SPEED LIMIT FOR ALL ROADS

2026. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any methodology for setting up the speed limits for all roads as the road crash fatalities are on higher side;

(b) whether there is any action taken by Government to address this issue;

(c) whether Government has proposed to introduce any scientific guidelines that consider both vehicle type and road type when determining speed limits; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) to (d) Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has published and fixed the maximum speed in respect of the class of motor vehicles, vide S.O. 1522 dated 06.04.2018 as per legal mandate under Section 112 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, as specified in the table below:

Maximum speed per hour in kilometres on roads in India					
S. No.	Class of Motor Vehicles	Expressway with Access Control	4 lane and above divided carriageway (roads with Median strips/Dividers)	Road within Municipal Limits	Other Roads
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**
1.	Motor vehicles used for carriage of passengers comprising not more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat (M1 category vehicles)	120	100	70	70

2.	Motor vehicles used for carriage of passengers comprising nine or more seats in addition to the driver's seat (M2 and M3 category Vehicles)	100	90	60	60
3.	More vehicles used for carriage of goods (All N category Vehicles)	80	80	60	60
4.	Motor Cycles	80*	80	60	60
5.	Quadricycle	-	60	50	50
6.	Three wheeled vehicles	-	50	50	50
*If permitted to ply on Expressway.					

However, under Section 112(2) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, the State Government or any authority authorised in this behalf by the State Government may, if satisfied that it is necessary to restrict the speed of motor vehicles in the interest of public safety or convenience or because of the nature of any road or bridge, by notification in the Official Gazette, and by causing appropriate traffic signs to be placed or erected under Section 116 at suitable places, fix such maximum speed limits or minimum speed limits as it thinks fit for motor vehicles or any specified class or description of motor vehicles or for motor vehicles to which a trailer is attached, either generally or in a particular area or on a particular road or roads.

Design speed is used for design of geometrics of road intersection layout and various other road elements. Further, design speed is governed by the terrain classification through which a section of road passes. Speed limit is basically reduction in operating speed compared to design speed to address safety concerns of a particular location. Speed limit is enforced though speed limit signs, which are mandatory in nature and physical measures in road environment introduced to reduce speed, which are generally called traffic calming measures. Indian Road Congress (IRC) has published guidelines for traffic calming measures.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO - 2027
ANSWERED ON – 17/12/2025

CONVERSION OF NHs INTO FOUR AND SIX LANE

2027. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of National Highways (NHs) targeted to be converted into four and six-lane during the next three years and the current financial year, State-wise/UT-wise details including Chhattisgarh;

(b) the length of NHs converted into four and six-lane so far, State-wise and NH-wise;

(c) the time by when the remaining work is likely to be completed; and

(d) the funds allocated by Government to various States for this purpose along with the funds utilised so far, State-wise?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) to (c) The Government in Ministry of Road Transport & Highways sets targets annually and not for 3 years for construction of National Highways (NHs) at the beginning of each Financial Year in terms of total length to be constructed, without specifying any lane configuration for it, duly considering present progress of ongoing works and projects for which construction is targeted to be started in that particular financial year. The progress is monitored in terms of length constructed under various projects on aggregated basis for each State/UT.

The State / UT-wise details of construction target set for current financial year, including for the State of Chhattisgarh, along with the total length constructed upto November, 2025 inter-alia including 4 / 6-lane is at Annexure-I. However, out of 4162 km of total length of NHs constructed in the current year, about 1660 km is 4 / 6lane.

(d) The State / UT - wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for development and maintenance of NHs during the current financial year upto October, 2025 is at Annexure-II.

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) TO (c) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2027 ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025 ASKED BY SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA REGARDING CONVERSION OF NHs INTO FOUR AND SIX LANE

The State / UT-wise details of construction targets set for current financial year, including for the State of Chhattisgarh, along with the total length of NHs constructed upto November, 2025, including 4 / 6-lane

(Length in km)

S. No.	State/UT	Target	Achievement
1	Andhra Pradesh	780	395
2	Arunachal Pradesh	100	39
3	Assam	378	142
4	Bihar	525	136
5	Chhattisgarh	452	139
6	Goa	7	0
7	Gujarat	454	243
8	Haryana	148	43
9	Himachal Pradesh	195	67
10	Jharkhand	273	61
11	Karnataka	582	221
12	Kerala	171	24
13	Madhya Pradesh	838	283
14	Maharashtra	990	407
15	Manipur	165	18
16	Meghalaya	58	29
17	Mizoram	87	22
18	Nagaland	168	33
19	Odisha	275	134
20	Punjab	278	137
21	Rajasthan	329	425
22	Sikkim	32	0
23	Tamil Nadu	502	307
24	Telangana	358	123
25	Tripura	128	14
26	Uttar Pradesh	817	546
27	Uttarakhand	241	40
28	West Bengal	120	34
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	44	0
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli And Daman and Diu	37	0
31	Delhi	151	5
32	Jammu and Kashmir	251	78
33	Ladakh	66	17
34	Puducherry	0	0

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2027 FOR ANSWER ON 17.12.2025 ASKED BY SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA REGARDING CONVERSION OF NHs INTO FOUR AND SIX LANE

The State / UT wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred towards development and maintenance of NHs during the current financial year (upto October'2025)

(Amount Rs. in crore)

S. No.	State / UT	Allocation	Expenditure
1	Andhra Pradesh	7,683	6,471
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2,291	1,887
3	Assam	2,566	2,409
4	Bihar	5,182	4,554
5	Chhattisgarh	2,172	2,019
6	Goa	479	312
7	Gujarat	4,931	4,477
8	Haryana	1,257	1,242
9	Himachal Pradesh	2,216	1,934
10	Jharkhand	2,119	1,905
11	Karnataka	6,604	5,927
12	Kerala	1,783	1,735
13	Madhya Pradesh	5,986	5,644
14	Maharashtra	11,840	10,144
15	Manipur	919	549
16	Meghalaya	647	468
17	Mizoram	744	724
18	Nagaland	578	558
19	Odisha	3,481	3,041
20	Punjab	4,298	4,101
21	Rajasthan	2,780	2,463
22	Sikkim	231	155
23	Tamil Nadu	4,850	4,600
24	Telangana	3,849	3,291
25	Tripura	380	375
26	Uttar Pradesh	16,004	14,212
27	Uttarakhand	2,389	2,035
28	West Bengal	3,543	2,975
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	95	95
30	Chandigarh	0	0
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	125	54
32	Daman & Diu		
33	Delhi / Headquarters	681	674
34	Jammu & Kashmir	4,219	3,886
35	Ladakh	193	182
36	Puducherry	5	0

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2028
ANSWERED ON- 17/12/2025

LIABILITY OF INSURERS FOR TREATMENT UNDER THE MV ACT

2028. SHRI SHAKTISINH GOHIL

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the liability of insurance companies under Section 147 of the Motor Vehicles Act for treatment of road-accident victims includes pre-hospitalisation, hospitalisation, post-hospitalisation and re-hospitalisation expenses, that is, all expenses;
(b) if so, whether the Government has framed any scheme requiring insurers to provide treatment under Section 162(1) in a cashless or time-bound reimbursement manner;
(c) if not, the reasons therefore;
(d) whether delays in implementing such a mechanism are affecting injured victims; and
(e) the steps proposed to address this gap?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) Section 146 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Act) mandates that no motor vehicle shall be used in a public place without a valid third-party insurance policy.

Section 147 of the Act lays down the requirements of a compulsory third-party insurance policy. It mandates that a policy issued by an authorised insurer must cover liability incurred in respect of the death of, or bodily injury to, any person, and damage to the property of a third party, arising out of the use of a motor vehicle in a public place. The provision also requires coverage for liability towards passengers of a public service vehicle, subject to the exceptions specified in the Act.

The Section further provides the framework within which such compulsory insurance operates. It prescribes the categories of liability that must necessarily be covered, the statutory limits applicable in respect of third-party property damage, and the conditions governing the issuance and validity of policies and certificates of insurance. It also lays down the circumstances in which an insurer is obliged to indemnify the insured for third-party liability arising from an accident, thereby defining the essential scope and extent of compulsory third-party insurance under the Act.

(b) to (e) In accordance with the legal mandate under Section 162 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, Cashless Treatment for Road Accident Victims Scheme, 2025 has been notified vide S.O. 2015(E) dated 05.05.2025. Furthermore, comprehensive guidelines detailing the process flow, roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders, and the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for its implementation have been issued vide S.O. 2489 (E) dated 04.06.2025.

The reimbursement to hospitals is being done through Motor Vehicle Accident Fund (MVAF) which is funded through contributions from General Insurance companies for cases where the offending Motor Vehicle is insured and through budgetary support for other-than-insured cases.

A time-bound framework has been put in place to ensure timely treatment to road accident victims and payments to hospitals:

Every road accident victim shall be provided stabilization treatment for up to 24 hours in all hospitals for non-life-threatening cases and up to 48 hours in life-threatening cases at designated hospitals, subject to police response. As soon as the victim is admitted, treatment process will be initiated based on the Health Benefits Packages developed by National Health Authority (NHA). A period of 10 days has been defined from the claim being approved by State Health Agency for General Insurance Council or District administration to make the payment to the hospitals.

Further, a complete digital trail for the Scheme will exist from the time of accident reporting through the 112 Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) platform to victim admission, treatment, police authentication, claim processing and final payment. This has been achieved through amalgamation of existing digital assets – Electronic Detailed Accident Report (eDAR) used by police officials and TMS 2.0 used by hospitals to ensure end-to-end digitization of the scheme.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2029
ANSWERED ON-17.12.2025

COLLAPSE OF CERTAIN SECTIONS OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY-66 IN KERALA

2029. DR. JOHN BRITTAS:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry will conduct a detailed inquiry in light of the recent collapses of newly constructed sections of National Highway-66 in Kerala, including the latest unfortunate incident in which one person tragically lost his life after a girder under construction fell on a passing vehicle in Alappuzha district, so as to ascertain the reasons for collapse, including any lapses in design or inspection protocols during execution;

(b) whether Ministry has already identified the contractors, consultants and officials responsible for any of the previous collapses; and

(c) if so, the details of punitive measures initiated against them?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) After the incident of RE Wall failure at Kooriyad on 19.05.2025. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) constituted an Expert committee comprising of former/present Chief Scientists, CRRI, Professor & Head of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Palakkad and Director, Geological Survey of India, who visited all vulnerable locations in ongoing projects and submitted their report on 04.08.2025. NHAI is taking actions as per the recommendations of the above Committee.

After the incident of RE Wall Failure at Mylakkadu, Kottiyam on 05.12.2025, an Expert Committee visited the site on 06.12.2025. The corrective actions are underway and traffic has been restored.

Keeping in view of above 02 incidents, NHAI is now deploying Independent Geotechnical Investigation Agencies to conduct detailed soil investigations at each RE/RS Wall locations in all the projects on NH-66 under the supervision of Prof./Head of Civil Engg., IIT

Palakkad. Based on these soil/ground properties, the design and construction of each RE/RS Wall shall be reviewed and remedial actions shall be taken.

The accidents reported in the project stretch of Aroor-Thuravoor are due to various reasons; viz., not strictly enforcing approved traffic diversion plans, not adhering to traffic rules and restricted Right of Way etc.

The said fatal accident of girder collapse occurred at 2.30 am on 13.11.2025 on the project site was due to mechanical failure (Hydraulic Jack failed) and due to violation of safety protocol by the commuter. In this regard, Expert Committee inspected the site on 14.11.2025 to evaluate the probable cause of the incident of falling of PSC Girders. Expert Committee submitted its preliminary report on 17.11.2025. The actions are being taken as per the recommendations of the Committee.

(b) & (c) Yes Sir. The Responsible Concessionaires and Consultants have been debarred or issued Show-Cause Notices. The details are annexed.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) AND (c) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2029 ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025 ASKED BY DR. JOHN BRITTAS REGARDING 'COLLAPSE OF CERTAIN SECTIONS OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY-66 IN KERALA'.

Sr. No.	Project Name	Details of incident	Action Taken
1	Ramanattukara-Valanchery	RE wall collapsed	1. The Concessionaire M/s.KNR has not participated in bids from May – Nov.2025. 2. Independent Engineer (IE); M/s. Highway Engineering Consultant not participated in bids from May – Nov.2025. 3. Team Leader of IE was removed. 4. One Officer was suspended and one Officer was transferred.
2	Elevated Corridor from Aroor to Thuravoor Thekku	Toppling of two PSC girders of Aroor -Thuravoor Elevated highway on 13.11.2025.	1. NHAI temporarily suspended Contractor and Authority Engineer for 01 month from bidding and issued Show cause Notice on 26.11.2025 for debarment (up to 03 years to Contractor and up to 2 years to Authority Engineer) & monetary penalty. 2. Removed key Personnel of Contractor and Authority Engineer associated with the Structure. 3. Matter also taken up with Chief Secretary, Govt. of Kerala for strictly enforcing traffic diversion plan.
3	Kollam Bypass to Kadambattukonam	Failure of RE Wall Ch. 504+400 to 504+500 (LHS)	1. NHAI temporarily suspended Concessionaire and Independent Engineer for 01 month from bidding and issued Show cause Notice on 05.12.2025 for debarment (up to 03 years to Concessionaire and up to 2 years to Independent Engineer) & monetary penalty. 2. Removed key Personnel of Concessionaire and Independent Engineer associated with the project.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2030
ANSWERED ON- 17/12/2025

FALSE AFFIDAVITS OF VALID PARKING BY VEHICLES OWNERS

2030. SHRI NEERAJ DANGI

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that individuals purchasing four-wheelers in the country are required to undertake an affidavit at the time of vehicle registration claiming that they have access to valid parking facilities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that vehicle dealers in the country are required to take an affidavit from vehicle buyers stating that they had made arrangements for valid parking; and

(c) whether Government is aware that many vehicle owners are getting their vehicles registered by submitting false affidavits claiming to have valid parking arrangement with them, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) to (c) Section 70(1)(e) of the Motor Vehicles Act,1988, mandates that an application for permit in respect of a stage carriage shall specify the particulars for the arrangements intended to be made for the housing, maintenance and repair of the vehicles, for the comfort and convenience of passengers and for the storage and safe custody of luggage.

Section 77(d) of the Act mandates that an application for permit to use a motor vehicle for the carriage of goods shall specify the particulars for the arrangements intended to be made for housing, maintenance and repair of the vehicle and for the storage and safe custody of the goods.

As per section 117 of the Act, the State Government or any authority authorised in this behalf by the State Government may, in consultation with the local authority having jurisdiction in the area concerned, determine places at which motor vehicles may stand either indefinitely or for a specified period of time, and may determine the places at which public service vehicles may stop for a longer time than is necessary for the taking up and setting down of passengers.

Further, the role of Central Government is to notify the rules/ regulations under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules 1989 in terms of provisions contained in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. The implementation of the provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and rules made under Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 including parking condition comes within the purview of concerned authorities of the State/ UT.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2031
ANSWERED ON- 17/12/2025

SEPARATE HIGHWAY PATROL POLICE FORCE

2031. SHRI SANJAY KUMAR JHA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the States in the country planned to have such a force that was to receive training in a foreign country;

(b) whether any State in the country have a separate highway patrol police force for patrolling State and National Highways (NHs) under its jurisdiction;

(c) if so, the States that have maintained such a police force;

(d) what has been the impact of raising such a dedicated police force; and

(e) whether there is a proposal for central-level policy intervention to raise such a dedicated police force?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) to (e): Police and Public Order are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and State Governments are responsible for Prevention, Detection and Investigation of crimes and for prosecuting the criminals through their Law enforcement agencies. No proposal for such a dedicated Police Force under the Central Government is under consideration.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2032
ANSWERED ON -17/12/2025
ROADSIDE AMENITIES

2032 **DR. ASHOK KUMAR MITTAL :**

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of rest areas, service plazas and roadside amenities along newly built or upgraded national highways;

(b) number and percentage of highway kilometres sanctioned under the Bharatmala Pariyojana that include mandatory amenity blocks, petrol/diesel stations, ambulances and clean toilets and details of those yet to be completed;

(c) reasons for delays in the construction and commissioning of these amenities and steps the Ministry has taken to expedite them; and

(d) the measures in place to monitor quality and accessibility of amenities in real-time and the timeline for full coverage of these amenities on all national highways?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) & (b) A total length of 26,425 km of greenfield National Highways/ Expressways has been sanctioned under the BharatMala Pariyojana with the provisions of Wayside Amenities. As on 30.11.2025, 513 Way Side Amenities (WSAs) on National Highways (including those constructed under Bharatmala Pariyojana) have been awarded, out of which 110 sites are already operational.

(c) Litigation on land parcels, encroachment, encumbrances, local protests and demand of access by locals through the WSA land parcels are general reasons noted for delay in construction and commissioning of these amenities. These issues are resolved with the assistance of District administration / local bodies.

(d) Apart from providing a mobile-based user feedback interface, a system of collecting on-site digital user feedback is being put in place for such WSAs.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2033
ANSWERED ON- 17/12/2025

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS DEVELOPMENT IN ODISHA

2033. SHRI MUZIBULLA KHAN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of National and State Highways in Odisha;

(b) the ongoing and completed road development projects in the last five years;

(c) the steps taken to improve rural connectivity under central schemes;

(d) the budget allocated for maintenance and new road construction; and

(e) whether there are any proposals to enhance traffic safety and reduce road accidents in the State?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) Total length of National Highways (NHs) and total length of State Highways in the state of Odisha are 5235 Km and 4112 Km respectively.

(b) The Government through the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) in the country. The number & cost of ongoing and completed NH development projects in the state of Odisha in the last 5 years are annexed.

(c) The Government provides funds to the State Government for development of State roads under Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF). These development projects passes through rural as well as urban areas and helps in providing rural connectivity. Further, rural roads are developed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for rural connectivity.

(d) The budget allocation for maintenance of NHs and new construction of NHs for the current financial year in the state of Odisha are Rs. 315.78 Crore and Rs.2394.06 Crore respectively.

(e) Provision for junction improvement, pavement marking, traffic calming measures, road signs, crash barriers at vulnerable locations, solar blinkers, cats eye, widening at curves &

narrow bridges/culverts, grade separated intersection, Vehicular underpass etc are incorporated in NH development projects undertaken in Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) / Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) model. Further, in case any deficiency is reported after the completion of the project, same is rectified by the contractor during its Defect Liability Period (DLP).

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2033 FOR 17-12-2025 ASKED BY SHRI MUZIBULLA KHAN REGARDING NATIONAL HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT IN ODISHA

Sr. No.	Year	A		B		C		D		E	
		Sanctioned Projects		Completed Projects out of sanctioned projects at (A)		Ongoing Projects out of sanctioned projects at (A)		Sanctioned but not Awarded / Appointed Projects out of sanctioned projects at (A)		Terminated/ De-sanctioned/ To be De-sanctioned/ Under sub-judice Projects out of sanctioned projects at (A)	
		Nos.	Cost (Rs in cr)	Nos.	Cost (Rs in cr)	Nos.	Cost (Rs in cr)	Nos.	Cost (Rs in cr)	Nos.	Cost (Rs in cr)
1	2020-21	23	4497.48	13	712.69	9	3630.74	0	0.00	1	154.05
2	2021-22	35	9673.94	7	371.62	26	9051.87	0	0.00	2	250.45
3	2022-23	37	6265.58	1	461.00	32	5297.14	3	499.14	1	8.30
4	2023-24	18	4284.12	2	178.62	13	2999.98	3	1105.52	0	0.00
5	2024-25	32	4329.14	2	87.57	21	628.77	8	3284.63	1	328.17

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO -2034
ANSWERED ON – 17/12/2025

NATIONAL DATABASE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

2034. SHRI S.R. SIVALINGAM:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the purpose behind mandating the use of National Database for Emergency Management (NDEM) analysis in all highway Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) across the country, including projects proposed in Tamil Nadu;
(b) the manner in which integrating NDEM's geospatial and disaster-forecasting inputs is expected to improve planning, alignment selection and risk-mitigation measures for national highway projects, particularly in disaster-vulnerable regions of Tamil Nadu; and
(c) the measures Government intends to adopt to ensure that project consultants, State authorities and implementing agencies in Tamil Nadu and elsewhere are fully equipped to interpret NDEM data and incorporate it effectively into highway design and safety planning?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) to (c) The National Database for Emergency Management (NDEM) portal developed and maintained by the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) hosts multi-temporal satellite data, thematic layers, and decision support tools for monitoring natural hazards such as floods, landslides, droughts, cyclones etc. NDEM provides high-resolution datasets and analytical layers that can support infrastructure planning by enabling evidence-based decision-making and minimizing potential risks associated with natural disasters.

The NDEM portal also contains several geospatial layers of direct relevance to highway project planning and alignment studies, such as Digital Elevation Models (DEM) and slope maps (for route alignment and cut-fill optimization), Land Use Land Cover (LULC) maps (for vegetation covers, environmental and urban impact assessment), Seismic & Landslide risk

mapping (for alignment selection), Hydrological, Drainage, & river basin networks (for cross-drainage structure design and hydraulic analysis), Flood plain and inundation zones (for identifying flood-prone areas), Soil and geotechnical layers (for geotechnical feasibility and pavement design considerations) etc. These datasets can substantially enhance the planning, feasibility study and Detailed Project Report (DPR) preparation of highway projects by improving data accuracy and reducing field uncertainties.

Accordingly, the Government has taken policy decision for DPRs of all National Highways (NHs) projects, including for the State of Tamil Nadu, to mandatorily include analysis based on NDEM datasets, duly covering aspects of route alignment optimization, floodplain and drainage planning, risk and vulnerability assessment, environmental and social screening, landslide risk mapping in case of hill roads. Further, findings of such analysis and its impact on project design and mitigation planning are considered during the approval of project alignment.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2035
ANSWERED ON- 17/12/2025

ROAD SAFETY MEASURES BY NHAI

2035. SHRI MADAN RATHORE:
DR. ANIL SUKHDEORAO BONDE:
SHRI KESRIDEVSINH JHALA:
SHRI NARAYANA KORAGAPPA:
SHRI JAGGESH:
SMT. KIRAN CHOUDHRY:
SHRI S. SELVAGANABATHY:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures undertaken by NHAI to strengthen its Road Safety Officer and Road Safety Auditor ecosystem;

(b) the methodology used for identifying High Fatality Zones (HFZs) and determining engineering or enforcement interventions under the Zero Fatality Attainment (ZFA) approach;

(c) how digital tools are used for supporting data-driven road safety planning; and

(d) the expected timelines and outcomes for ongoing mitigation works across identified HFZs?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) Road Safety Audit is carried out for an independent assessment of newly constructed National Highways before opening them to commercial traffic. All identified road safety issues, including those related to road signages and markings, are addressed before the road is opened to the public. Subsequently, during the operation of the project highway, assessment is carried out at regular intervals to identify safety issues that may have emerged during operation and necessary remedial measures are taken up in a time-bound manner. Besides this, accident data on all national highways is monitored on a pan-India basis through the Integrated Road Accident Database (eDAR) portal, and accident spots are identified.

All field officers have been delegated powers to take advance remedial action on these identified accident spots, preventing them from converting to blackspots.

Technical capacity building is being done for road safety audit through certified training programmes on road safety audit through Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (IAHE). As on date, 282 Officers have successfully completed the Certification Course. Such courses are also being conducted for Road Safety Auditors/ Independent Engineers/ Authority Engineers/ Contractors & Concessionaires' Engineers.

(b) Accident-prone zones and black spots are determined by considering a stretch of highway where the risk of fatal crashes per km is found higher than the other NHs. The appropriate short-term and long-term rectification measures are determined and implemented on such sites on a priority basis

(c) The Electronic Detailed Accident Report (eDAR) has been integrated with PM GatiShakti framework. The integration helps to identify accident-prone areas in planning and design stage so that adequate safety measures may be finalized in the design and development of new highway projects.

The accident data is analyzed using grid analysis to identify top accident locations based on no. of accidents, no. of persons involved, etc. for planning interventions accordingly. Further, transition matrix has also been built in to analyse the accident trends between two time periods.

eDAR data is also helpful for impact assessment of various rectification measures undertaken.

(d) On implementation of mitigation measures on accident spots, the reduction of accidents/fatalities is monitored for next three years to measure the effectiveness of the mitigation measures or requirement of additional mitigation measures.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2036
ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

STRUCTURAL DAMAGE, CRACKS AND WATERLOGGING ON NH-36

2036**.** SHRI **S. KALYANASUNDARAM**:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that during recent heavy rains and cyclonic weather in delta region of Tamil Nadu many highway stretches including the four-lane road between NH-36 (or its relevant segment) have suffered structural damage, cracks and waterlogging;
(b) whether an immediate survey and damage-assessment has been ordered for all national and State highways in the district;
(c) the plan and time frame to repair and climate-proof these roads to prevent recurring damage; and
(d) whether the Ministry proposes special funding or priority repairs for monsoon-prone highway stretches in delta districts to ensure safe connectivity and avoid fatalities?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) No structural damage or cracks have been reported on National Highways in the delta region, including NH-36 (Vikravandi–Kumbakonam–Thanjavur Corridor from Km 0+000 to Km 164+280). However, waterlogging has been reported at four locations along the said corridor, namely at km 74.600 to km 74.900 , km 95.500 to km 95.800 , km 126.350 to km 126.500 (service road) and km 130.450 to km 130.500 (Eraharam).

(b) & (c) The Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways, while the State Roads comes under the purview of the respective State Governments. Inspections of the affected locations on National Highways were carried out and based on the assessment, necessary measures had been taken to drain the accumulated water as soon as possible to ensure restoration of smooth and safe movement of traffic. Rectification measures at the identified locations along NH-36 are as follows:

(i) km 74.600 to km 74.900 : A box culvert has been constructed at the cross road from Srimushnam to Sethiyathope, resolving the waterlogging issue.

(ii) km 95.450 to km 95.800: For construction of an Reinforced Cement Concrete drain, additional land acquisition is required for which action is initiated.

(iii) km 126.350 to km 126.500 (service road): A concrete drain has been constructed, which should resolve the issue.

(iv) km 130+450 to km 130+500: An earthen drain has been constructed, resolving the waterlogging.

(d) Maintenance of the project corridors is being carried out by the Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) Contractors / Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) Concessionaires in accordance with the provisions of the respective Contract / Concession Agreements. Where there is no contract in subsistence, such stretches are covered under Performance Based Maintenance Contract (PBMC)/Short Term Maintenance Contract (STMC).

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO - 2037
ANSWERED ON – 17/12/2025

PROGRESS OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

2037. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of national highways constructed during April–October, 2025;

(b) the number of highway projects currently under litigation or facing land-acquisition delays; and

(c) the revised timeline for completion of the Delhi–Mumbai Expressway and the Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) The Government in the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has constructed 3,468 km National Highways (NHs) during the current financial year up to the month of October, 2025.

(b) Out of total 1,208 under construction NH projects, 649 projects have spilled beyond the original completion schedule as per contract, of which 301 projects are facing a delay of <1 year, 263 projects of 1-3 years and 85 project of more than 3 years, without attaining any of the various stages of project completion and excluding projects for termination / foreclosure, due to various reasons, inter-alia, ongoing litigation and delay in land acquisition.

(c) Delhi-Mumbai expressway is likely for completion by 2027-28. Remaining projects awarded under Bharatmala Pariyojana (Phase-I) are scheduled for completion in a phased manner by 2028-29.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2038
ANSWERED ON-17/12/2025

RISING INCIDENTS OF FIRE IN BUSES

2038. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :-

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact of rising number of incidents in which buses (especially long-distance sleeper coaches/ buses, cars, private operators) have caught fire while in operation;
(b) if so, the details of incidents reported and details of damages in the last five years, State-wise;
(c) whether Government is contemplating any systematic study into the causes of such bus fires;
(d) whether Government has issued a revised safety code/regulation specific to buses, cars, if so, the details thereof; and
(e) the specific regulatory or enforcement steps taken to reduce the risk of bus fires?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) and (b) As per information available on the Electronic Detailed Accident Report (eDAR) Portal, incidents in which buses caught fire while in operation from 01.01.2021 to 10.12.2025 is given in the table below :-

Year	State/UT	Incidents	Fatalities	Injuries
2023	DELHI	1	0	2
	MADHYA PRADESH	4	0	1
	MAHARASHTRA	4	0	8
	RAJASTHAN	1	1	0
	TAMIL NADU	1	0	1
2024	ASSAM	1	0	0
	GUJARAT	1	0	1
	HARYANA	1	10	18
	KARNATAKA	3	0	14
	MADHYA PRADESH	3	0	4
	MAHARASHTRA	2	1	0
	RAJASTHAN	3	16	49
	TAMIL NADU	3	2	3
	TELANGANA	2	2	0
2025	ANDHRA PRADESH	1	1	0
	ASSAM	1	0	0
	GUJARAT	1	0	0
	KARNATAKA	3	1	8
	MADHYA PRADESH	1	1	0
	MAHARASHTRA	3	0	27
	ODISHA	1	1	1
	RAJASTHAN	2	28	8
	TAMIL NADU	2	0	0
Total		**45**	**64**	**145**

In addition to the above, there was an accident involving a bus collision with a motor cycle which susequently caught fire on 24th October, 2025 in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh resulted in 20 fatalities.

(c) to (e) The Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways vide G.S.R. 905(E) dated 23rd September, 2016 notified that the testing and type approval for body building of sleeper coaches shall be in accordance with AIS 119(Rev. 1) 2016. This has been amended periodically to incorporate additional safety provisions since 2017.

Some of the features / requirements are detailed as under :

i. Two units of fire extinguishers (total capacity 10 kg) - one near driver and one in passenger compartment.
ii. As per standard, 4 exits (1 exit for emergency door, 2 exits for hatches and 1 exit for window or glass) have been provided for buses of 12 m length. Further, one additional hatch has to be provided for buses above 12m length.

iii. Mandatory installation of fire detection and suppression system in engine compartment and other fire-prone areas.
iv. No separation between passenger and driver compartment for all type of buses.

Vide G.S.R 159 (E) dated 06.03.2024, Government has notified Level Playing Field between Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) and Non-OEMS Bus Body Builders for buses with seating capacity exceeding 22 passengers excluding driver with effect from 1st Sept 2025.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2039
ANSWERED ON- 17/12/2025

TOLL BOOTHS ON NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

2039. SHRI P. P. SUNEER:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) details of existing toll collection booths on National Highways, including the process of allocation from Government agencies to private entities;

(b) details of toll collected by private entities in the last five years, State-wise, year-wise details for the last five years;

(c) how many toll booths on National Highways were found to be collecting toll in violation of existing rules in the last five years;

(d) details of action taken against violators for collecting toll in excess of the amount permissible under rules; and

(e) the details of penalties collected from commuters for not using FASTag, State-wise?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) The details of the existing Fee Plazas on National Highways as of October, 2025 are at Annexure A.

Under Public Private Partnership (PPP) Model, construction including Tolling rights are awarded to Build-Operate-Toll (BOT) Concessionaire (Private Entities) through competitive bidding & they collect the User Fee till the end of Concession period in accordance with prevailing National Highway (NH) Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 & respective Concession Agreement. After the end of Concession Period, user fee is collected by NHAI through user fee collecting agency appointed through Competitive Bidding and User Fee collected is deposited in Consolidated Fund of India(CFI). Further, as per Monetization Plan, certain Highway Sections, including the existing Highway assests are monetised through Infrastructure Investment Trust/Toll-Operate-Transfer (InVIT/TOT) with receipt of upfront payment of one-time Fee to Government from Concessionaire with tolling right as per the approved Bid Document. However, after the end of Concession Period, user fee is collected by NHAI through user fee collecting agency appointed through Competitive Bidding and User Fee collected is deposited in Consolidated Fund of India (CFI).

(b) The State-wise details of fee collected by private entities (Concessionaire) in the last five years are at Annexure B**.**

(c) User fee at all fee plazas on National Highways are collected as per the respective user fee notification published in the Gazette of India, in accordance with the provisions of the National Highways (NHs) Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008, and the Concession Agreement.

(d) In case toll fees is collected in excess of amount permissible under NH Fee Rules, action is taken against tolling Contractor as per relevant provision of Agreement which may include debarment/imposition of financial penalty etc.

(e) Government has declared all lanes of fee plazas as FASTag lane with effect from midnight of 15^{th} /16^{th} February 2021. Users of such vehicle not fitted with "FASTag" or vehicle without valid and functional "FASTag" are required to pay a fee equivalent to two times (in cash) of the applicable fee for that category of Vehicle. The State-wise details of fees collected from vehicles not fitted with "FASTag" or vehicle without valid and functional "FASTag are at Annexure C**.**

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2039 FOR ANSWER ON 17.12.2025 ASKED BY SHRI P. P. SUNEER REGARDING TOLL BOOTHS ON NATIONAL HIGHWAYS.

The details of the Fee Plazas on National Highways as of October, 2025:

Name of the State	**Name of the state**
Andhra Pradesh	85
Bihar	42
Chhattisgarh	24
Delhi & EPE	1
Gujarat	62
Haryana	75
Punjab	43
Jammu & Kashmir	6
Jharkhand	22
Karnataka	66
Kerala	8
Madhya Pradesh	97
Maharashtra	98
Goa	1
Assam	10
Meghalaya	4
Odisha	32
Rajasthan	172
Tamilnadu	74
Telangana	35
Uttar Pradesh	137
West Bengal	29
Uttrakhand	7
Himachal Pradesh	5
Total	**1135**

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2039 FOR ANSWER ON 17.12.2025 ASKED BY SHRI P. P. SUNEER REGARDING TOLL BOOTHS ON NATIONAL HIGHWAYS.

The details of user fee collected by private entities (Concessionaire) during last five years:

Name of the state	User fee collection (in Crore Rupees)				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Andhra Pradesh	1,501.89	1,569.08	1,988.91	1,798.84	2,011.54
Assam	75.30	114.09	176.29	171.61	172.13
Bihar	859.31	810.04	1,046.59	994.06	1,020.81
Chhattisgarh	347.33	405.61	743.99	714.39	785.16
Gujarat	1,196.47	1,526.20	1,955.66	1,910.41	2,113.79
Haryana	489.89	651.07	1092.78	1037.99	1085.95
Jharkhand	143.84	156.35	207.26	205.00	237.07
Karnataka	1,612.86	1,660.19	2,888.16	3,013.23	3,018.96
Kerala	164.53	195.96	447.30	452.65	456.02
Madhya Pradesh	1,317.11	1,351.62	1,576.15	1,634.92	1,804.17
Maharashtra	2,335.87	2,900.05	3,976.08	3,918.55	4,131.15
Odisha	357.73	371.79	472.45	510.67	547.26
Punjab	90.33	75.20	261.79	308.74	359.07
Rajasthan	2,781.41	3,221.24	4,346.49	4,245.38	4,344.14
Tamil Nadu	1,806.85	2,039.95	2,933.45	2,904.83	2,998.01
Telangana	598.96	697.01	944.72	933.79	1,003.06
Uttar Pradesh	2,911.25	3,234.87	4,194.16	4,068.75	4,350.94
Uttarakhand	38.51	108.44	138.46	156.84	187.01
West Bengal	1,421.34	1,555.96	1,990.52	1,798.16	1,958.18

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (e) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2039 FOR ANSWER ON 17.12.2025 ASKED BY SHRI P. P. SUNEER REGARDING TOLL BOOTHS ON NATIONAL HIGHWAYS.

The state-wise details of fees collected from vehicles not fitted with "FASTag" or vehicle without valid and functional "FASTag":

State	**Amount of Double user fee Collected in cash from the vehicles not fitted with FASTag during Financial Year 2024-25 (in Rs.)**
Andhra Pradesh	37,09,35,964
Assam	10,55,81,835
Bihar	32,58,73,665
Chhattisgarh	13,81,68,540
Delhi	11,22,63,300
Gujarat	78,58,99,385
Himachal Pradesh	97,08,335
Haryana	71,67,09,949
Jharkhand	7,69,38,825
J&K	2,69,96,810
Karnataka	129,91,72,480
Kerala	26,25,37,390
Maharashtra	110,64,69,570
Meghalaya	1,09,61,940
Madhya Pradesh	39,77,01,660
Odisha	18,12,73,482
Punjab	48,97,12,315
Rajasthan	62,35,93,980
Telangana	33,52,99,665
Tamil Nadu	71,82,33,400
Uttar Pradesh	81,06,66,655
Uttarakhand	8,32,67,685
West Bengal	28,53,29,595

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO - 2040
ANSWERED ON -17/12/2025

PASSENGER SAFETY STANDARDS

2040. SHRI LAHAR SINGH SIROYA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) details of the mandatory passenger safety standards (including AIS-153 and fire alarm notifications) introduced by Government in the last five years for long-distance buses;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that fatal incidents are caused by rampant, unauthorized bus modifications (conversion/blocked exits) which violate these union safety codes, if so, the details thereof;

(c) considering the State RTOs' purview, whether Government will issue time-bound and mandatory guidelines to State Governments for the rigorous enforcement of these central standards; and

(d) whether the Ministry will conduct a comprehensive audit of modified sleeper buses to ensure strict compliance and prevent local administrative failure from negating Central safety measures?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) & (b) The Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways vide G.S.R. 287(E) dated 22nd April, 2014 has notified that on and after the 1st October, 2014, the testing and approval for body building of new models of buses with seating capacity of 13 or more passengers excluding driver shall be in accordance with AIS:052 (Revision 1)-2008, as amended from time to time, for vehicles mentioned therein. The safety provisions of AIS:052 were implemented in two phases, viz., from 1st January2017, and in the 2nd phase on and after 1st January, 2018.

The Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways vide G.S.R. 905(E) dated 23rd September, 2016, notified that the testing and approval for body building of sleeper coaches shall be in accordance with AIS-119(Rev. 1):2016, as amended from time to time, for vehicles mentioned therein. The provision comes into effect from 23rd March, 2017.

Fully built buses, with a seating capacity exceeding 22 passengers excluding driver, manufactured by Original Equipment Manufacturers were required to comply with provisions like braking, Multiplexing/electronic architecture, Fire Detection Alarm (FDAS) and Fire Detection Suppression System (FDSS), etc on and after the 1st April, 2019.

The Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways vide G.S.R 159 (E) dated 06.03.2024, created a level playing field by extending the applicability of the provisions on Braking performance, Multiplexing, Fire detection, Fire suppression system, etc. to all Bus Body Builders w.e.f 1st Sept 2025.

(c) The Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has issued an advisory to all States/UTs for strict compliance with AIS:052 and AIS:119 at the time of registration and during fitness inspection as per Rule 62 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989.

(d) The periodic assessment of buses through fitness test comes under the purview of the concerned State/UT Government.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2041
ANSWERED ON-17/12/2025

WORK-ZONE SAFETY

2041. SHRI RAVI CHANDRA VADDIRAJU:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued safety guidelines for areas where road or bridge work is underway, including stretches near Jeedimetla in Telangana;

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

(c) whether Government plans to give any technical support to Telangana for improving safety on such stretches; and

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

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) to (d) The section of National Highway (NH)-44 from Bowenpally to Gundlapochampally near Jeedimetla, is under upgradation to 6-lane standard. Engineering Procurement and Construction contractor is carrying out the work as per standards, guidelines, manual, code of practice of Indian Roads Congress (IRC) as well as specifications for Road and Bridge Works. Necessary road safety measures are taken during design, construction, operation and maintenance stages. IRC has issued detailed guidelines in IRC:SP:55 for traffic management in work zones during construction, which are applicable to all road and bridge works carried out on NHs. The roads other than National Highways are within the jurisdiction of respective Governments of States/UTs and therefore may adopt these guidelines in accordance with their requirements.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2042
ANSWERED ON –17/12/2025

EXPANSION OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY PROJECT IN KUSHINAGAR

2042. SHRI RATANJIT PRATAP NARAIN SINGH:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the major National Highway (NH) expansion project passing through Kushinagar district;

(b) the timeline for completing the construction of bypasses and flyovers in congested areas of Kushinagar town;

(c) the steps taken to address the reported land acquisition hurdles delaying NH projects;

(d) the funds allocated for installing road safety features (crash barriers, lighting) on high-traffic NH sections; and

(e) the measures to ensure timely payment of compensation to affected landowners?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) Development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process. The status of ongoing/ sanctioned development works on NHs passing through Kushinagar district is at Annexure.

(b) Two number of 2-lane flyover for Kushinagar town have already been completed in November, 2024. Construction of Kasya bypass has been included under the work of "Four laning of NH-727 from Km.0.000 to 23.810 & 2 Lane with paved shoulder from 23.810 to 46.500 on Hybrid Annuity Mode" which has been sanctioned in February 2024.

(c) to (e) The land acquisition for the National Highways project is a continuous process and the Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALA) is responsible for the preparation of the

awards. The key land acquisition challenges are outdated land records, disputed ownership, and delays in the revision of circle rates.

BhoomiRashi portal has been made for processing of notifications for land acquisition under National Highways (NH) Act, 1956 from April, 2018. The notifications issued through the BhoomiRashi Portal are:-

(i) Appointment of the competent authority under Section 3(a) of the NH Act
(ii) Intent of acquisition, under Section 3A of the NH Act
(iii) Declaration of acquisition, under Section 3D of the NH Act

Further, the Government has shifted to the BhoomiRashi portal integrated with Public Finance Management System (PFMS) for online direct payment of compensation to the land-owners.

To expedite the dispute resolution mechanism, the notification for the appointment of the Arbitrators (on recommendation of the State) is done through BhoomiRashi Portal. Furthermore, to enhance the transparency, the portal is also integrated with Aadhar database.

The road safety features such as crash barriers, street lights, delineators, road studs, rumble strips etc. are generally constructed as part of an NH development projects. However, standalone Road Safety works are also sanctioned as per site requirement for rectification of Black Spots. Funds for implementation of such Road Safety Works are met from overall available budgetary outlays for development.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2042 FOR ANSWER FOR 17.12.2025 ASKED BY SHRI RATANJIT PRATAP NARAIN SINGH REGARDING EXPANSION OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY PROJECT IN KUSHINAGAR.

STATUS OF ONGOING / SANCTIONED WORKS ON NHs PASSING THROUGH KUSHINAGAR DISTRICT

-

Sr. No.	NH No.	Name of Work	Date of sanction	Length (km)	TPC (Rs Cr.)	Agreement amount (Rs Cr.)	Appointed date	Physical Progress %	Target date of completion
1	27	Construction of underpass as long-term measures at km. 305+640, km. 307+630, km. 339+100, Km. 345+300 & Km. 364+200 at the stretch of 4- laning of Gorakhpur– Kasia-UP/Bihar Border section of NH-27	22.09.2025	6.16	172.48	110.32	26.06.2025	9.98	26.12.2026

Sr. No.	NH No.	Name of Work	Date of sanction	Length (km)	TPC (Rs Cr.)	Agreement amount (Rs Cr.)	Appointed date	Physical Progress %	Target date of completion
2	727	Four laning of NH-727 from Km.0.000 to 23.810 & Two lane with paved shoulder from 23.810 to 46.500 including Kasya bypass	22.02.2024	46.5	1544.42	At Pre-construction stage			
3	727B	Rehabilitation and up-gradation to two-lane with paved shoulder configuration from Km. 0.000 to Km. 7.800 and Km. 35.400 to Km. 52.345 (Design length 24.745 Km., except Bihar portion) of NH-727B (Tamkuhiraj to Bihar Border and Bihar Border to Majhauli)	24.03.2023	24.75	701.02	192.27	29.01.2025	65	30.07.2026
4	27	Strengthening and improvement of Gorakhpur- Kasia- UP/ Bihar Border Section of NH-27 from CH: Km. 330.002 to 366.117	13.05.2025	36.12	171.94	85.52	25.04.2025	92	31.01.2026

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2043
ANSWERED ON 17/12/2025

SUPPORT FOR WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS

2043. SHRI MASTHAN RAO YADAV BEEDHA:

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

(a) the initiatives undertaken by the Government to promote and support women entrepreneurs in the country;

(b) the number of women entrepreneurs trained and skilled under various Government programs in the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the funds allocated and spent for this purpose, including support for skill development, in the last three years; and

(d) whether Government has introduced any financial assistance for women entrepreneurs, particularly in rural areas and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (d) The Government of India has taken various initiatives to build entrepreneurial mindsets and capabilities among women, support and promote the growth of women led enterprises and provide mentoring and handholding support for entrepreneurship development among women.

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) through its autonomous organizations, namely, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) has been working for the empowerment, upliftment and development of women entrepreneurs across the country. Further, the Ministry through the Skill India Mission delivers skilling, re-skilling and up-skilling programmes through an extensive network of Skill development centres across the country. The details of the number of women trained and the funds allocated and spent under various schemes of the Ministry in the last three years, State-wise are placed at **Annexure-I**.

Further, there are various schemes/ programmes being implemented by Ministries/ Departments of Government of India with the objective of promoting and supporting women entrepreneurs including in rural areas. The details of various Government programs in the last three years are placed at **Annexure-II**

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF PART (a) to (d) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2043 ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025 REGARDING "SUPPORT FOR WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS"

The details of various entrepreneurship development initiatives being implemented by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship for women entrepreneurs across country during last three years are as under:

1. Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PMJANMAN) - Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) through its autonomous Institutes, namely, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati (IIE) is implementing the skilling and entrepreneurship component of Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyaan (PM JANMAN) – a scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs for upliftment of PVTGs, since March 2024.

The scheme focuses on 11 critical interventions related to 9 key Ministries including MSDE. One of the key interventions of the Ministry is facilitating skill and entrepreneurship developments in Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs).

The project is being implemented with support of Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) in 15 States across the country under which a total of 500 VDVKs are to be set up by 31st March 2026. As on 26.11.2025, a total 488 VDVKs have been operationalized and 38,383 members have been trained under Entrepreneurship Development Programme. An amount of Rs. 23,47,14,629/-has been allotted as special project under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 4.0) out of which Rs. 17,63,56,225/- has been utilized. The state-wise details of the training programmes including number of women participants under PM JANMAN is as at **Annexure I-A.**

2. Swavalambini - The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) in collaboration with the Women Entrepreneurship Platform of NITI Aayog as knowledge partner, launched the Swavalambini - a Women Entrepreneurship Programme in February, 2025 in six Higher Education Institutions (HEIs)/Universities of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh and Telangana as a pilot project. The Ministry is implementing the programme through its Autonomous Institutes, namely, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati.

The Swavalambini project introduces a structured, multi-stage training approach to help young women transition from ideation to successful enterprise creation. The Project aims to cultivate an entrepreneurial mindset among female students, equipping them with awareness of available support mechanisms, schemes, resources and networks essential for pursuing entrepreneurship as a career.

The target group for the Swavalambini Project includes 1200 female students from Higher Educational Institutes (HEIs) and Universities who will undergo introductory programme on entrepreneurial awareness through Entrepreneurship Awareness Programme (EAP). Out of these, 600 students selected from EAP participants will undergo the Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) offering intensive entrepreneurship development training covering crucial business aspects such as skilling, access to finance, market linkages, compliance and legal support, business services and networking opportunities. This will be followed by 21 weeks of mentorship and handholding support to help participants translate their ideas into sustainable enterprises.

MSDE will oversee the execution, supervision, and monitoring of the programme, while NITI Aayog will organize workshops, provide mentoring support, facilitate seed funding, and recognize successful entrepreneurs through the Award to Reward (ATR) initiative.

During the mentoring and handholding support, industry leaders and successful entrepreneurs will guide the participants by providing mentorship and hands-on support. Successful entrepreneurs will be invited to share their experiences, highlighting the challenges they overcame and the strategies they used to establish their businesses.

To ensure long-term impact, the programme also includes a Faculty Development Programme (FDP), where faculty members from participating HEIs/Universities shall undergo a five-day training session.

This initiative will equip educators with the necessary skills to mentor and guide aspiring women entrepreneurs within their institutions. The details are at **Annexure-I-B.**

3. Establish, Develop and Manage Entrepreneurship Development Centres (EDCs) and Incubation Centers (ICs) in North East Region's Educational Institutions - Under this Project, IIE established, developed and is managing 30 Entrepreneurship Development Centres (EDCs) and 04 Incubation Centers (ICs) in North East Region's Educational Institutions in collaboration with North East Council (NEC). As on 01.12.2025 ,30 fully functional EDCs have been established across the eight North Eastern States and training of 60 EDC staff and 582 mentors has been completed. A total of 943 participants has been trained through 90 Entrepreneurship Development Programs (EDPs). The State-wise and programme-wise details of number of women participants trained as on 01.12.2025 under the pilot project is as **Annexure I-C.**

4. Rashtriya Udyamita Vikas Pariyojana on Pilot Basis for PM Svanidhi Beneficiaries - NIESBUD and IIE have implemented Rashtriya Udyamita Vikas Pariyojana on Pilot Basis for PM Svanidhi Beneficiaries with support of MSDE. The project includes one week of classroom program and 21 weeks of mentoring and hand-holding support. The Institutes have provided training to a total of 1744 trainees under the project in FY 2023 - 24, including 1205 women. The State-wise and programme-wise details of number of women participants is at **Annexure I-D.**

5. Strengthening Entrepreneurial Climate through Capacity Building, Incubation Support, Mentoring, and Handholding under SANKALP Scheme- NIESBUD implemented a project for strengthening the entrepreneurship ecosystem of different marginalized sections of the society with the support of the Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) Programme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The project aimed creating, fostering and promoting the spirit of entrepreneurship among the various target groups including women through Capacity Building, Incubation Support, Mentoring and Handholding. In 2024, IIE was sanctioned this project to support tribal artisans from Van Dhan Kendras under the Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana and members of SFURTI clusters.

Export-Led Handloom Training Program in NER under the SANKALP Scheme**:** IIE implemented a comprehensive skill training program in the textile sector with a focus on producing export-quality handloom products, understanding export procedures, brand creation, and prototype development. A total of 1166 women were trained and later connected with relevant clusters for advanced learning. IIE facilitated market linkages, stakeholder engagement, Buyer–Seller Meets, credit linkages, and supported cluster registration with the Import–Export Council. The institute also invited major export houses, collaborated with Export Promotion Councils, and enabled prototype development to strengthen trainees' prospects in the export market. An amount of Rs.50,31,61,022/- has been utilized against the alloted amount of Rs. 50,89,41,050/-.he State-wise details of number of women participants is at **Annexure I-E.**

6. The Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme: JSS, initially launched as Shramik Vidyapeeth (SVP) in 1967, aims to provide skill training in a non-formal mode at the doorsteps of the beneficiary through registered Societies (NGOs) with 100% grant from the Government of India. The objective of the scheme is to increase the household income by promoting self/wage employment through skill development training. The target beneficiaries of the scheme are non-literates, neo-literates and persons having rudimentary level of education, school dropouts up to class 12th in the age group of 15-45 years. Age relaxation is given to Divyangjan and other deserving cases, especially women. The priority groups are women, SCs, STs, OBCs and minorities in the rural areas and urban low-income areas. Since 2018 to 31st October 2025, a total of 32,53,965 beneficiaries has been trained across the country under the JSS Scheme. In line with the key objective of the scheme, the majority of trained beneficiaries are women ~83%. The State-wise details of number of women participants is at **Annexure I-F.**

7. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), since 2015, for imparting skill development training through Short-Term Training (STT) and up-skilling and re-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youth including females across the country with aim to enhance the employability of the youth to access employment opportunities by equipping them with industry relevant skills. Currently PMKVY 4.0 is under implementation since FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-26.

Recently, a special initiative jointly implemented by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development

(MoWCD), titled NAVYA (Nurturing Aspirations through Vocational Training for Young Adolescent Girls), has been launched for targeted skilling of 3,850 adolescent girls across 27 Aspirational Districts in 19 States, with the objective of enhancing their employability and socio-economic independence. Details of female candidates trained/oriented under the NAVYA scheme are mentioned above.

PMKVY 4.0 is a demand-driven scheme designed to benefit all sections of society. The Scheme includes a dedicated provision for Special Projects aimed at enhancing the participation of under-represented social groups, including SC, ST, women, and persons with disabilities (PwDs). Special emphasis is placed on empowering women and marginalized communities by facilitating their access to skill development programs.

To promote inclusivity and ensure that these groups can participate in training and subsequently access gainful wage or self-employment opportunities, the Scheme provides Boarding and Lodging (B&L) and transport facilities for women, PwDs, and trainees from Special Areas, as defined under the Common Norms, for both within and outside Special Areas. Additionally, conveyance support is permissible for women and PwDs undergoing non-residential training, in accordance with the Common Norms. The State-wise details of number of women participants is at **Annexure I-G.**

8. Directorate General of Training (DGT), under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), implements the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through a network of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) for skilling the youth of the country including women.

In ITIs, craftsmen training is provided in 169 NSQF aligned trades. Each trade has a dedicated course curriculum. The duration of training: six months, one and two years. The training courses have been designed to impart basic skills and knowledge in the trades so as to prepare trainee for employment as a semiskilled/skilled worker.

At present, there are 14,682 ITIs established in the country, out of which, 3,345 are Government and 11,337 are Private ITIs. The State-wise details of number of women participants is at **Annexure I-H.**

The details of the number of women trained and the funds allocated and spent under various schemes of the Ministry in the last three years, State-wise are as under:

(Annexure I-A)

1. **Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN)**

SI. No.	State	No. of members (Target)	Members trained under EDP		
			Male	Female	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	6162	841	5135	5976
2	Chhattisgarh	2422	39	2356	2395
3	Gujarat	1050	751	299	1050
4	Jharkhand	2876	352	2524	2876
5	Karnataka	1784	192	976	1168
6	Kerala	433	269	156	425
7	Madhya Pradesh	5151	1413	3687	5100
8	Maharashtra	3624	1776	1848	3624
9	Odisha	3553	46	2279	2325
10	Rajasthan	8659	0	8659	8659
11	Tamil Nadu	2403	0	1042	1042
12	Telangana	1461	469	992	1461
13	Uttar Pradesh	319	0	266	266
14	Uttarakhand	314	0	314	314
15	Tripura	1702	5	1697	1702
Total		**41,913**	**6153**	**32230**	**38,383**

(Annexure I-B)

2. Swavalambini Women Entrepreneurship Programme

The State-wise and programme-wise details of number of women participants trained as on 01.12.2025 under the pilot project is as:

State	Name of the Programme (Total trained)		
	FDP	EAP	EDP
Assam	9	64	-*
Meghalaya	8	161	-*
Mizoram	10	244	-*
Uttar Pradesh	38	491	254
Telangana	17	150	48
Total	82	1,110	302

*Trainings are being organized from December, 2025

Annexure I-C

3. Establish, Develop and Manage Entrepreneurship Development Centres (EDCs) and Incubation Centers (ICs) in North East Region's Educational Institutions –

The State-wise and programme-wise details of number of women participants trained as on 01.12.2025 under the pilot project is as**:**

State	Male	Female	Total EDP Participants
Arunachal Pradesh	44	57	101
Assam	98	35	133
Manipur	89	32	121
Meghalaya	67	53	120
Mizoram	50	37	87
Nagaland	78	46	124
Sikkim	122	41	163
Tripura	66	28	94
Grand Total	**614**	**329**	**943**

Annexure I-D

4. Rastriya Udyamita Vikas Pariyojana on Pilot Basis for PM Svanidhi Beneficiaries

Project Period	State	No. of Participants Trained	No. of Women Participants Trained
2023 – 24	Madhya Pradesh	179	136
	Odisha	1162	545
	Rajasthan	101	38
	Uttar Pradesh	262	175
	Total	**1704**	**894**

Annexure I-E

5. Strengthening Entrepreneurial Climate through Capacity Building, Incubation Support, Mentoring, and Handholding under SANKALP Scheme (2022-23,2023-24,2024-25)

State	No. of Participants Trained	No. of Women Participants Trained
Andhra Pradesh	500	415
Bihar	6296	3612
Chhattisgarh	3565	3020
Delhi	199	177
Gujarat	1550	1089
Haryana	929	604
Himachal Pradesh	1851	1532
Jammu And Kashmir	2551	1416
Jharkhand	4601	3609
Karnataka	1800	1307
Kerala	200	80
Ladakh	70	69
Madhya Pradesh	6968	4683
Maharashtra	3607	3007
Odisha	6059	4399
Punjab	950	556
Rajasthan	3768	2248
Tamil Nadu	1450	1080
Telangana	1700	1617
Uttar Pradesh	7182	4315
Uttarakhand	4779	3607
West Bengal	2250	1357
Total	**62825**	**43799**

Annexure I- F

6. Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme: The number of women beneficiaries trained under JSS Scheme in the last three years till 31st October 2025:

State	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Andaman and Nicobar	1270	1377	1636	292
Andhra Pradesh	12805	9035	9365	2813
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	10178	7403	9418	2282
Bihar	45138	29736	30824	8060
Chandigarh	1953	1229	1164	184
Chhattisgarh	28719	17662	21218	4660
Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	2708	2667	2233	335
Delhi	6547	4200	4556	1412
Goa	2449	1612	1512	256
Gujarat	19846	11853	13616	4516
Haryana	8207	5640	2745	875

Himachal Pradesh	20694	13537	14315	2383
Jammu And Kashmir	375	631	308	90
Jharkhand	21334	18549	18975	4597
Karnataka	25773	17909	19190	5019
Kerala	20849	13759	14147	2692
Ladakh	441	196	0	20
Lakshadweep	1335	1682	831	223
Madhya Pradesh	56358	40553	44904	11202
Maharashtra	42284	29677	32038	8163
Manipur	6508	4362	4844	2158
Meghalaya	1102	1260	1502	122
Mizoram	1435	991	647	181
Nagaland	1348	1539	345	219
Odisha	54323	38957	44126	9101
Punjab	3646	2940	2884	1134
Rajasthan	14657	10935	12565	4157
Tamil Nadu	16194	11890	13605	2276
Telangana	13403	9247	9804	3162
Tripura	3951	2589	2758	444
Uttar Pradesh	97341	67315	69586	16432
Uttarakhand	17342	12160	12548	3797
West Bengal	14298	9943	11349	1951
Grand Total	**574811**	**403035**	**429558**	**105208**
Grants released to JSSs	**1,54,65,98,518**	**1,54,37,53,058**	**1,39,55,01,725**	**73,17,60,271**

Annexure-I-G

7. Under PMKVY 4.0, FY-wise and State-wise details of female candidates trained/ oriented and certified during last three Financial years including current FY (till 31.10.2025):

State	FY-23-24		FY-24-25		FY-25-26		FY 2025-26 under NAVYA*	
	Trained / Oriented	Certified	Trained / Oriented	Certified	Trained / Oriented	Certified	Trained / Oriented	Certified
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	240	31	381	382	23	0		
Andhra Pradesh	15,171	9,147	16,596	10,924	1,222	1,649		
Arunachal Pradesh	2,576	373	6,297	3,962	42	316		
Assam	26,298	11,401	57,306	36,561	4,121	5,677		
Bihar	11,502	5,684	50,055	30,009	1,746	5,398		
Chandigarh	287	153	535	457	123	84		
Chhattisgarh	5,512	3,243	8,987	6,145	166	323		
Delhi	5,506	3,278	7,415	4,707	1,240	1,413		
Goa	148	22	215	263				
Gujarat	9,732	3,204	23,763	17,129	315	964		
Haryana	12,005	6,354	37,165	25,262	3,622	7,147		
Himachal Pradesh	3,135	1,855	9,506	6,378	1,752	1,624	20	19
Jammu And Kashmir	16,909	8,857	57,994	47,620	2,729	5,305	119	92
Jharkhand	5,134	3,050	17,695	10,567	229	1,460	9	0
Karnataka	5,073	2,056	38,352	17,104	2,906	10,650	21	0
Kerala	4,686	2,584	5,235	3,102	381	466		
Ladakh	314	96	264	314	0	8		
Lakshadweep	0	0	46	0				
Madhya Pradesh	18,097	9,145	1,53,055	91,662	6,624	22,274	88	70
Maharashtra	15,739	6,325	35,649	21,280	1,591	4,744	39	0
Manipur	1,865	365	15,700	10,537	805	1,187		
Meghalaya	1,320	361	4,910	2,289	282	286		
Mizoram	2,019	634	4,505	2,354	905	929		

Nagaland	1,938	532	3,554	2,200	329	523		
Odisha	10,347	6,170	13,429	8,921	557	718		
Puducherry	1,187	781	2,235	1,426	321	460		
Punjab	6,133	2,745	65,032	49,968	5,421	9,225	78	20
Rajasthan	11,142	5,199	1,19,423	89,200	4,961	14,729		
Sikkim	1,563	403	1,774	648	0	143		
Tamil Nadu	23,198	12,970	57,929	45,510	5,623	8,470		
Telangana	7,006	4,450	11,855	8,538	2,803	2,339		
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	232	96	900	617	0	184		
Tripura	3,263	1,875	10,570	6,876	939	1,045		
Uttar Pradesh	33,096	16,559	2,58,409	1,81,336	13,973	32,208	70	65
Uttarakhand	6,127	2,700	22,110	14,306	1,066	2,369		
West Bengal	13,626	6,428	20,379	13,988	1,988	2,617		
Total	**2,82,126**	**1,39,126**	**11,39,225**	**7,72,542**	**68,805**	**1,46,934**	**444**	**266**

Under PMKVY 4.0, there is no specific funds allocated for skilling of female candidates. However, FY-wise details of funds utilized for skilling of female candidates during last three Financial years including current FY (till 31.10.2025):

FY	**FY 2023-24**	**FY 2024-25**	**FY 2025-26**
Amount utilised in crores	356.07	781.78	6.52

Annexure- I- H

8. State-wise Enrolment of women in ITIs under CTS from academic sessions 2022-23 to 2024-25 is given below:

Sr.no	**State/UTs**	**Session 2022**	**Session 2023**	**Session 2024**
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	123	137	270
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,058	2,378	2,304
3	Arunachal Pradesh	192	205	175
4	Assam	922	1,322	1,002
5	Bihar	5,915	8,224	8,581
6	Chandigarh	469	498	456
7	Chhattisgarh	5,844	6,873	6,813
8	Delhi	2,884	3,177	3,072
9	Goa	478	483	430
10	Gujarat	16,357	19,820	16,553
11	Haryana	9,195	11,890	11,235
12	Himachal Pradesh	5,194	5,251	4,622
13	Jammu And Kashmir	3,121	3,242	3,564
14	Jharkhand	1,603	2,032	2,736
15	Karnataka	3,288	3,369	2,723
16	Kerala	6,784	6,962	6,242
17	Ladakh	190	220	197
18	Lakshadweep	151	148	126
19	Madhya Pradesh	9,668	10,072	10,456
20	Maharashtra	21,155	22,920	20,252
21	Manipur	186	306	235
22	Meghalaya	274	316	411
23	Mizoram	98	129	70
24	Nagaland	52	56	96
25	Odisha	7,426	11,828	8,177

26	Puducherry	118	141	147
27	Punjab	12,116	12,885	11,045
28	Rajasthan	9,148	10,649	8,067
29	Sikkim	164	111	118
30	Tamil Nadu	4,378	5,241	5,049
31	Telangana	1,651	2,321	2,969
32	Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	148	240	204
33	Tripura	721	704	671
34	Uttar Pradesh	37,745	43,059	39,607
35	Uttarakhand	1,760	1,877	1,438
36	West Bengal	4,486	6,080	5,414
Grand Total		**1,76,062**	**2,05,166**	**1,85,527**

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF PART (a) to (d) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2043 ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025 REGARDING "SUPPORT FOR WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS"

The details of various entrepreneurship development initiatives being implemented by other Ministries/ Departments of Government of India for women entrepreneurs across country are as under:

1. Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD): MoRD under Rural Skills Division is implementing the RSETI scheme in the field of skill development for rural poor youth including women for their gainful employment with a view to eradicate poverty in the country under the umbrella scheme of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM). The State-wise details of women supported under the scheme during the last 3 years are as follows:

S. No.	Name of the State	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26 (till 31-10-25)	
		Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	373	397	489	441	572	495	368	182
2	Andhra Pradesh	8565	7187	8936	7027	12374	9949	7759	5203
3	Arunachal Pradesh	239	243	300	141	729	558	456	106
4	Assam	12137	9524	14811	9882	21181	15590	10967	5220
5	Bihar	16365	14496	17466	15125	25109	20465	14086	9025
6	Chattisgarh	9749	9061	9957	8154	13807	10878	6291	4288
7	D & N Haveli	628	492	643	461	731	531	394	300
8	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Gujarat	19290	15390	21845	14827	28812	21316	12927	9682
10	Haryana	11823	7721	12701	9425	18049	13763	9323	5705
11	Himachal Pradesh	5596	3747	6460	4956	9823	7283	4004	2399
12	Jammu & Kashmir	5826	4716	6418	4680	16245	12291	6200	4203
13	Jharkhand	16027	12107	16947	12648	22697	16763	11368	6395
14	Karnataka	17397	13881	17345	14416	21241	16661	12414	9073
15	Kerala	7951	6938	8703	6801	12221	9453	6214	5043
16	Lakshadweep	444	282	381	312	547	400	281	161
17	Madhya Pradesh	25123	20086	28372	22608	38569	29027	19592	11484
18	Maharashtra	20915	17112	22192	18017	32842	24333	15440	10461
19	Manipur	590	562	908	745	1808	1476	688	374
20	Meghalaya	1534	1295	2024	1345	3175	2291	1290	519
21	Mizoram	555	495	628	600	1426	918	485	626
22	Nagaland	184	208	349	147	384	292	157	106
23	Odisha	18611	16317	20046	18288	27183	23015	13568	11786
24	Pondicherry	667	633	746	607	1043	767	443	304
25	Punjab	8401	6839	9470	7676	14342	11253	7294	4580
26	Rajasthan	26712	23016	29256	24135	37772	29527	15970	12806
27	Sikkim	332	269	262	243	905	626	313	194
28	Tamil Nadu	22636	18014	25365	21076	32911	26552	18720	13429
29	Telangana	4929	4327	5315	4520	7996	6228	4051	2847
30	Tripura	2377	1927	3021	2377	3951	2510	1502	1266
31	UT Ladakh	508	313	460	334	813	640	311	242
32	Uttar Pradesh	48633	41883	49257	43662	66715	53753	31808	22683
33	Uttarakhand	6047	4793	6920	5243	12341	8926	4222	2542
34	West Bengal	10734	8706	12325	9473	17136	13256	9083	5776
	Total	**331898**	**272977**	**360318**	**290392**	**505450**	**391786**	**247989**	**169010**

The details of funds released under RSETI scheme during the last 3 years and current year are as follows:

S.N.	State/ UT	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	A&N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	1566.05	1566.05	0.00	0.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	53.36	0.00
4	Assam	637.36	892.96	1306.41	0.00
5	Bihar	0.00	1500.00	2341.71	2087.61
6	Chhattisgarh	1450.81	0.00	2000.00	0.00
7	D&N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Gujarat	2176.75	862.73	817.16	0.00
9	Haryana	450.72	352.31	500.00	328.75
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1125.86	0.00
11	J&K	0.00	0.00	360.58	0.00
12	Jharkhand	1139.65	0.00	2000.00	0.00
13	Karnataka	2017.36	2265.24	1109.76	1854.41
14	Kerala	0.00	1214.90	825.90	0.00
15	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	1500.00	3500.00	0.00
17	Maharashtra	2647.82	2127.13	2500.34	0.00
18	Manipur	0.00	98.75	149.28	0.00
19	Meghalaya	171.24	107.57	184.80	0.00
20	Mizoram	0.00	86.49	38.45	0.00
21	Nagaland	0.00	63.02	47.83	0.00
22	Odisha	1133.50	1250.76	1464.00	2119.86
23	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	189.34	0.00
24	Punjab	966.27	361.67	746.34	1317.93
25	Rajasthan	1322.91	1218.42	0.00	0.00
26	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	93.01	0.00
27	Tamilnadu	1518.84	2735.86	0.00	0.00
28	Telangana	1147.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Tripura	106.40	101.21	367.60	0.00
30	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Uttarakhand	248.65	0.00	200.00	0.00
32	West Bengal	0.00	1000.00	390.66	0.00
	Total	**18701.96**	**19305.07**	**22312.39**	**7708.56**

MoRD- Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) launched in June 2011, is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Government of India aims at mobilizing rural poor women households into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and provide them long-term support so that they diversify their livelihoods, improve their incomes and lead a better-quality life. DAY-NRLM is being implemented in 28 States and 6 UTs (except Delhi and Chandigarh) since FY 2011-12.

As of 31st October, 2025, the Mission is being implemented in 7156 blocks in 745 districts across 28 States and 6 UTs. Cumulatively, 10.05 crore women have been mobilized into more than 90.90 lakh SHGs.

DAY-NRLM through its sub-scheme namely, Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) creates an enabling rural business development ecosystem. It supports the Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their family members to set-up small enterprises in the non-farm livelihoods sector. SVEP is implemented in 31 States and Union Territories. 3.95 lakh enterprises have been supported under SVEP. Number of enterprises supported under the SVEP, in the last three years State wise is given at Annexure.

SVEP is a demand-based programme, and implemented at block level. The funds allocation for each block depends on the number of enterprises to be supported as per the Detailed Project Reports (DPR) submitted by States and their Annual Action Plan. The Central share released under SVEP during the last three years amounts to Rs. 27,983.36 lakh.

Number of Enterprises Supported during last three years:

State/UT	No of Enterprises Supported during last three years
Andhra Pradesh	10,179
Arunachal Pradesh	619
Assam	13,831
Bihar	13803
Chhattisgarh	9190
Goa	2128
Gujarat	282
Haryana	1706
Himachal Pradesh	997
Jammu & Kashmir	3155
Jharkhand	15,736
Karnataka	3610
Kerala	14,476
Madhya Pradesh	10,572
Maharashtra	6429
Manipur	1628
Meghalaya	1059
Mizoram	1579
Nagaland	429
Odisha	3831
Punjab	2192
Rajasthan	3888
Sikkim	860
Tamil Nadu	1692
Telangana	10,162
Tripura	1739
Uttar Pradesh	14,580
Uttarakhand	2938
West Bengal	14,786
Andaman & Nicobar	0
Puducherry	0
Total	**1,68,076**

2. Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

(A) Ministry of MSME, is implementing **Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESDP)** Scheme with an objective to motivate young persons (Men and Women) representing different sections of the society including SC/ST women, physically handicapped, Ex-servicemen, and BPL persons to consider self-employment or entrepreneurship as one of the career options. The ultimate objective is to promote new enterprises, build capacity of existing MSMEs and inculcate entrepreneurial culture in the country. Progress of ESDP scheme for women in the last three years.

S. No.	Financial Year	No. of Female Beneficiaries
1.	2022-23	121058
2.	2023-24	201706
3.	2024-25	304254
Total		**627018**

(B) **Ministry of MSME**, through **Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC),** is implementing the **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).** It is a central sector scheme generating employment opportunities primarily in rural areas by assisting prospective entrepreneurs in setting up new micro enterprises in the non-farm sector.

PMEGP assists General Category beneficiaries with Margin Money (MM) subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to Special Categories such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs, Minorities, **Women**, Ex-servicemen, Physically Handicapped, Transgenders, beneficiaries belonging to Northeastern Region, Hill and Border areas, and Aspirational Districts, the Margin Money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas.

Under PMEGP Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) training is provided to prospective entrepreneurs and beneficiaries to provide orientation and awareness pertaining to various managerial and operational functions like finance, production, marketing, enterprise management etc.

Number of women-owned micro-enterprises assisted, Margin Money subsidy disbursed, estimated employment generated for last 3 years i.e. from FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25:

State	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	No. of micro enterprises	MM Subsidy (in Crore)	No. of micro enterprises	MM Subsidy (in Crore)	No. of micro enterprises	MM Subsidy (in Crore)
Andaman Nicobar	24	0.48	12	0.22	12	0.24
Andhra Pradesh	1,716	77.46	3,457	99.77	1,847	82.40
Arunachal Pradesh	70	3.01	78	8.46	78	4.26
Assam	907	19.51	761	19.26	1,081	32.18
Bihar	1,335	40.36	2,303	70.81	1,703	55.11
Chandigarh	10	0.34	7	0.16	3	0.21
Chhattisgarh	703	25.03	662	26.19	540	23.18
Delhi	30	2.00	27	1.79	19	1.07
Goa	36	1.48	38	1.54	19	0.92
Gujarat*	1,821	161.08	1,821	219.20	1,084	138.93
Haryana	626	32.15	638	40.22	368	25.84
Himachal Pradesh	352	13.10	344	14.39	257	10.40
Jammu Kashmir	5,035	90.50	7,082	118.95	3,773	84.14
Jharkhand	613	17.68	671	17.91	438	12.71
Karnataka	1,888	54.59	1,654	56.97	883	28.70
Kerala	1,257	28.05	1,396	33.19	891	23.44
Ladakh	28	1.02	35	1.71	36	1.83
Lakshadweep	1	0.01	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	1,813	66.54	1,690	70.46	802	33.19
Maharashtra**	1,523	66.79	1,150	63.11	801	54.87
Manipur	244	6.99	153	3.24	291	7.54
Meghalaya	121	2.68	103	2.74	515	15.68
Mizoram	195	6.33	194	8.48	260	8.02
Nagaland	196	6.83	244	14.47	600	18.06
Odisha	1,757	54.22	1,430	46.88	742	24.50
Puducherry	13	0.38	16	0.47	14	0.36
Punjab	759	43.02	725	58.23	468	41.52
Rajasthan	596	42.18	567	51.74	293	27.88
Sikkim	22	0.41	68	2.36	133	4.58
Tamil Nadu	2,856	75.49	3,285	81.67	1,786	49.67
Telangana	953	39.78	967	46.18	764	36.04
Tripura	165	3.73	152	3.37	216	5.33
Uttar Pradesh	3,549	142.10	3,733	173.54	1,851	84.57
Uttarakhand	484	14.48	377	14.75	213	7.10
West Bengal	928	35.90	966	41.65	653	27.95
Total	32,626	1,175.72	36,806	1,414.07	23,434	972.42

**Including Daman and Diu ** Including Dadra Nagar and Haveli*

Number of women-owned micro-enterprises assisted and Margin Money subsidy disbursed in the **rural area** under PMEGP for last 3 years i.e. from FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25:

	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
State	No. of micro enterprises	MM Subsidy (in Crore)	No. of micro enterprises	MM Subsidy (in Crore)	No. of micro enterprises	MM Subsidy (in Crore)
Andaman Nicobar	8	0.15	7	0.14	4	0.04
Andhra Pradesh	1,394	66.37	2,960	84.24	1,601	72.66
Arunachal Pradesh	65	2.88	75	8.26	59	3.42
Assam	743	16.59	602	15.59	864	27.10
Bihar	1,019	33.91	1,712	57.72	1,315	46.28
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	544	21.29	478	20.91	407	19.38
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	34	1.42	34	1.42	16	0.79
Gujarat*	1,365	128.44	1,269	167.33	796	111.91
Haryana	456	25.71	423	29.40	264	20.58
Himachal Pradesh	328	12.28	319	13.74	217	9.35
Jammu Kashmir	4,546	83.83	5,641	98.36	3,075	72.77
Jharkhand	417	13.14	402	12.45	300	10.19
Karnataka	1,265	39.58	1,043	39.43	608	21.35
Kerala	1,043	24.04	1,131	27.28	727	19.78
Ladakh	23	0.88	31	1.59	28	1.55
Lakshadweep	1	0.01	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	1,106	47.05	989	48.30	468	22.80
Maharashtra**	1,151	56.20	846	53.01	641	48.12
Manipur	204	6.21	128	2.82	248	6.63
Meghalaya	116	2.59	88	2.36	445	14.30
Mizoram	144	4.31	131	4.75	213	6.03
Nagaland	173	6.41	189	13.46	473	16.30
Odisha	1,283	44.00	1,017	37.47	567	20.80
Puducherry	6	0.23	8	0.30	4	0.15
Punjab	522	35.60	493	46.51	329	32.15
Rajasthan	446	35.08	390	40.55	215	21.89
Sikkim	22	0.41	45	1.69	105	3.76
Tamil Nadu	2,327	66.52	2,618	68.71	1,418	43.37
Telangana	739	34.29	713	38.55	587	29.98
Tripura	130	3.17	116	2.80	165	4.40
Uttar Pradesh	2,946	126.01	2,863	145.52	1,578	75.39
Uttarakhand	334	10.95	256	11.12	146	5.41
West Bengal	845	34.19	864	38.90	588	25.98
Total	**25,745**	**983.71**	**27,881**	**1,134.69**	**18,471**	**814.59**

**** Including Daman and Diu ** Including Dadra Nagar and Haveli***

3. Department of Science and Technology: Under the National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations (NIDHI), Department of Science and Technology provides support to startups in their early stage of product development through NIDHI PRAYAS and NIDHI Seed Support Program.

Under the NIDHI PRAYAS (Promoting and Accelerating Young and Aspiring Innovators and Startups), 501 women-led startups/women innovators have been supported since 2016, with early-stage grant funding for converting their ideas into prototypes.

Under the NIDHI Seed Support Program, DST has supported 167 women-led startups with early stage investment financial support for scaling up and commercialize their prototypes into products.

4. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA): MoHUA was implementing the "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY – NULM)" till 30th September, 2024 which aimed to reduce poverty and Vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, in order to improve their livelihood on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the urban poor including women. The Mission ended on 30.09.2024. The central funds allocated and released under DAY-NULM is as under :

Year	Fund allocated	Fund utilized
2022-2023	550.00	548.99
2023-2024	523.00	501.38
2024-2025 (Up to 30th Sep., 2024)	30.00	29.03

The number of women skill trained and placed under the EST&P component of DAY-NULM for the last three years, state-wise is as follows:

Details of women Beneficiaries skill trained and placed in the last 3 years (i.e.01/04/2024) under DAY-NULM

S.No.	State/UT Name	Skill Trained	Placed
1	A&N Islands	121	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	1607	572
3	Arunachal Pradesh	985	555
4	Assam	12893	7735
5	Bihar	4011	1273
6	Chandigarh	1804	1213
7	Chhattisgarh	0	80
8	Goa	811	1555
9	Gujarat	21332	5480
10	Haryana	9602	3381
11	Himachal Pradesh	1066	754
12	J & K	329	93
13	Jharkhand	13863	6831
14	Karnataka	6164	351
15	Kerala	2058	1306
16	Madhya Pradesh	54299	29731
17	Maharashtra	12174	10703
18	Manipur	8817	8209
19	Meghalaya	693	403
20	Mizoram	1707	1228
21	Nagaland	380	92
22	NCT of Delhi	836	259
23	Odisha	0	0
24	Puducherry	2293	182
25	Punjab	28091	19067
26	Rajasthan	21028	5679
27	Sikkim	0	0
28	Tamil Nadu	31933	28857
29	Telangana	117	0
30	Tripura	10	0
31	Uttar Pradesh	26345	9863
32	Uttarakhand	1427	345
33	West Bengal	4835	2225
	Total	**2,71,631**	**1,48,022**

5. Ministry of Tribal Affairs(MoTA): MoTA implements the Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM) scheme through Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) for socio-economic development and to promote entrepreneurship among tribals including tribal women across the country. Under the scheme, funds are provided for setting up Van Dhan Vikas

Kendras (VDVKs) which are primarily clusters of tribal SHGs formed to reap economies of scale through value addition and marketing of Minor Forest Produces (MFPs) and non-MFPs. Each VDVK consists of around 15 Van Dhan SHGs and has up to 300 members, majority of which are tribal women. A total of 4105 Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs) have been sanctioned associating 12,27,231 members for a total amount of Rs. 609.23 crores. Additionally, under the Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) initiative, a total of 539 VDVKs have been sanctioned associating 45,924 members for a total amount of Rs. 2298.05 lakhs.

Also, National Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporation (NSTFDC), a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) under Ministry of Tribal Affairs, provides concessional loans to the eligible Scheduled Tribe persons for undertaking income generation, self-employment and livelihood activities. The loan assistance is given under the schemes like Term Loan Scheme, Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY), Micro Credit Scheme for Self Help Groups (MCF) and Adivasi Shiksha Rrinn Yojana (ASRY). The details of number of beneficiaries including women under NSTFDC scheme during the last three years is given below:

Financial Year	Total Number of Beneficiaries	Women Beneficiaries
2022-23	72,992	54,461
2023-24	95,142	65,377
2024-25	88,758	58,679

6. Ministry of Finance(MoF): Department of Financial Services under MoF (DFS) launched **Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana** (PMMY) on 08.04.2015 to extend collateral free credit up to Rs.20 lakh by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs), i.e., Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs). Any individual, who is otherwise eligible to take a loan and has a business plan for small business enterprise can avail loan under the Scheme for income generating activities in the manufacturing, trading, service sectors including activities allied to agriculture across four loan categories, viz. Shishu (loans upto Rs. 50,000/-), Kishor (loans above Rs. 50,000/- and upto Rs. 5 lakh), Tarun (loans above Rs. 5 lakh and upto Rs. 10 lakh) and Tarun Plus (loans above Rs. 10 lakh and upto Rs. 20 lakh for those entrepreneurs who have availed and successfully repaid previous loans under the 'Tarun' category w.e.f. 24.10.2024).

Stand-Up India Scheme was launched on 05.04.2016. The objective of the Scheme was to facilitate loans from Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) of value between Rs. 10 lakh and Rs.1 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and one-Woman borrower per Bank branch for setting up greenfield enterprise in manufacturing, services or trading sector, including activities allied to agriculture. The Scheme was valid/operational till March 2025. As on October 2025, a total of 55.38 crore loan accounts amounting to Rs. 36.18 lakh crore have been extended under PMMY, out of which, 37.06 crore loan accounts amounting to Rs. 15.89 lakh crore have been extended to the Women Entrepreneurs, since inception. Further, the Stand Up India scheme has facilitated over 2.75 lakh loans to SC/ST and Women entrepreneurs across the country, including a total of 1,92,217 loans amounting to Rs.43,884.41crore to Women entrepreneurs as on 31.03.2025.

State-wise details of Women entrepreneurs benefitted under PMMY and Stand-Up India Scheme during last three years is as follows:

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)									
State/ U.T.-wise/ Year-wise - Women Entrepreneurs									
(Amount in Rs. Crore)									
		F.Y 2022-23		**F.Y. 2023-24**		**F.Y. 2024-25**		**F.Y. 2025-26 ***	
S.No.	**State / U.T.Name**	**No. of Loan A/cs**	**Sanctioned Amount**	**No. of Loan A/cs**	**Sanctioned Amount**	**No. of Loan A/cs**	**Sanctioned Amount**	**No. of Loan A/cs**	**Sanctioned Amount**
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	562	13.35	571	13.29	521	15.87	240	9.41
2	Andhra Pradesh	6,89,779	4,495.76	7,50,822	6,369.27	6,74,262	6,042.98	3,34,432	3,669.86

3	Arunachal Pradesh	7,712	48.04	11,026	87.65	15,453	135.90	9,632	102.92
4	Assam	3,51,662	2,287.37	2,03,922	1,120.78	2,46,703	1,760.86	1,96,300	1,133.92
5	Bihar	65,32,391	31,210.94	64,94,879	33,029.29	51,39,409	30,668.51	19,41,996	12,595.43
6	Chandigarh	2,792	29.99	3,479	31.94	4,764	37.36	545	15.46
7	Chhattisgarh	8,11,878	3,803.05	6,80,785	3,642.90	6,56,331	3,781.31	2,56,727	1,603.18
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,902	20.26	282	4.67	307	7.64	129	5.42
	Daman and Diu	214	3.28	210	2.45	322	7.72	130	3.17
9	Delhi	1,91,195	798.43	1,04,885	510.86	42,713	393.36	28,436	286.42
10	Goa	24,131	207.04	18,886	184.92	11,461	130.56	4,673	67.19
11	Gujarat	11,41,667	5,914.31	10,53,086	5,667.44	7,43,200	4,706.13	3,71,485	2,834.15
12	Haryana	6,95,327	3,639.87	5,17,474	3,141.74	3,27,256	2,367.80	1,90,362	1,576.17
13	Himachal Pradesh	41,759	378.24	36,693	382.47	26,310	372.73	13,212	190.06
14	Jharkhand	16,21,485	6,578.33	15,39,551	6,860.85	11,60,664	6,487.41	4,81,758	3,206.86
15	Karnataka	38,86,919	18,026.60	46,00,828	23,503.62	34,39,457	22,314.12	10,15,232	7,702.80
16	Kerala	11,23,464	6,660.29	13,17,404	7,931.22	13,96,499	8,615.39	4,93,227	3,528.27
17	Lakshadweep	456	3.35	481	5.34	476	6.18	255	3.89
18	Madhya Pradesh	26,64,770	12,330.61	22,76,897	10,919.95	21,75,265	12,369.53	9,48,587	6,242.01
19	Maharashtra	43,49,579	18,755.03	40,96,893	19,769.97	33,69,875	22,088.97	11,69,671	9,835.46
20	Manipur	27,882	204.25	5,274	64.46	4,743	100.10	3,540	83.67
21	Meghalaya	12,721	106.25	11,893	106.34	9,794	111.17	5,257	65.95
22	Mizoram	16,256	172.24	21,386	563.57	13,109	199.22	6,347	96.05
23	Nagaland	7,915	98.06	7,559	105.52	12,335	141.76	6,372	91.36
24	Odisha	31,94,666	13,446.03	29,84,794	13,937.67	21,42,017	12,044.08	7,64,309	5,389.86
25	Pondicherry	57,541	326.60	87,011	556.11	51,449	377.93	20,496	215.86
26	Punjab	7,33,555	3,762.76	4,75,957	2,885.51	2,72,225	2,211.80	1,72,646	1,456.27
27	Rajasthan	18,96,203	8,971.42	15,01,159	7,822.96	11,35,044	7,562.96	5,77,712	4,082.91
28	Sikkim	7,634	91.78	7,363	74.55	6,084	72.03	3,183	37.53
29	Tamil Nadu	47,06,514	25,477.64	54,60,898	34,297.74	33,27,929	25,394.08	11,31,519	10,715.06
30	Telangana	3,83,898	2,673.09	4,00,264	2,974.34	4,64,266	3,716.77	1,94,095	1,519.23
31	Tripura	2,50,570	1,516.92	1,13,784	531.64	1,11,334	574.27	48,909	280.38
32	Uttar Pradesh	43,54,563	19,768.15	45,15,469	21,475.75	30,88,006	16,992.72	14,57,061	9,644.79
33	Uttarakhand	2,82,274	1,479.08	2,49,202	1,359.08	1,56,442	1,033.12	65,370	536.67
34	West Bengal	41,02,497	22,147.91	28,46,929	14,157.85	23,64,232	13,454.01	10,26,656	6,502.69
35	Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir	78,600	1,446.45	91,351	1,734.40	99,508	1,869.63	46,318	912.49
36	Union Territory of Ladakh	2,880	61.40	2,934	58.96	3,364	68.04	1,385	30.41
	Total	**4,42,56,813**	**2,16,954.17**	**4,24,92,281**	**2,25,887.07**	**3,26,93,129**	**2,08,234.02**	**1,29,88,204**	**96,273.23**

State -wise/ Financial Year-wise details of Loans extended to Women entrepreneurs under Stand Up India Scheme during last three years (From 01.04.2022 To 31.03.2025)							
(Amount in Rs. Crore)							
S. No.	State / U.T.	F.Y. 2022-23		F.Y. 2023-24		F.Y. 2024-25	
		No of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amt.	No of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amt.	No of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amt.
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	53	12.68	41	7.92	34	5.78
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	1966	459.2	2120	396.43	1480	347.43
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	40	9.35	47	8.03	128	24.1
4	ASSAM	337	79.94	335	76.54	433	116.41
5	BIHAR	1360	263.23	1070	181.04	1588	382.36
6	CHANDIGARH	63	14.67	48	12.29	53	16.05
7	CHHATTISGARH	522	140.73	525	143.3	486	150.31
8	DAMAN AND DIU & DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	13	2.16	6	2.53	20	5.14
9	DELHI	409	108.62	561	151.52	702	185.99
10	GOA	117	25.2	111	27.74	102	24.58
11	GUJARAT	2308	592.51	2226	729.16	2379	770.43
12	HARYANA	1125	212.07	965	216.88	1182	327.34
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	454	135.15	329	91.99	380	100.69
14	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	158	38.8	144	36.47	169	36.9
15	JHARKHAND	478	95.71	556	106.18	588	138.17
16	KARNATAKA	3407	696.86	1577	344.83	1705	380.28
17	KERALA	2116	388.14	2462	443.03	1677	342.23
18	LADAKH	16	2.81	20	4.31	17	2.9
19	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	MADHYA PRADESH	1512	438.01	1890	464.21	1684	441.99
21	MAHARASHTRA	4066	992.31	3093	737.53	3793	879.07
22	MANIPUR	66	14	17	5.01	59	13.73
23	MEGHALAYA	38	10.59	71	14.33	48	10.93
24	MIZORAM	38	8.32	23	5.3	49	9.01
25	NAGALAND	62	12.14	44	11.6	43	10.26
26	ODISHA	1038	284.17	707	222.95	1345	339.04
27	PUDUCHERRY	55	16.85	62	13.33	98	20.17
28	PUNJAB	1281	237.69	1207	295.09	1117	311.45
29	RAJASTHAN	1962	425.58	1719	384.17	2529	617.1
30	SIKKIM	42	7.44	35	6.23	41	5.7
31	TAMIL NADU	2984	644.3	2587	540.56	4160	822.59
32	TELANGANA	925	241.92	1751	318.37	1934	415.91
33	TRIPURA	67	13.12	84	14.28	112	25.82
34	UTTAR PRADESH	2540	533.13	3486	762.04	3549	803.23
35	UTTARAKHAND	235	53.74	313	70.38	608	212.31
36	WEST BENGAL	1413	266.79	1217	196.32	1734	357.77
Total		**33266**	**7477.92**	**31449**	**7041.88**	**36026**	**8653.17**

7. **Department For Promotion Of Industry And Internal Trade-** Under the Startup India initiative, the Government is implementing three flagship Schemes, namely, Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) to support startups across categories and sectors at various stages of their business cycle. Key measures to support women-led startups and promote women entrepreneurship:

i. Women-led applicants are incentivized under the flagship schemes of Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS).
ii. Capacity building programs such as the Women Capacity Development Programme (WING), Virtual Incubation Programs, Startup Learning Program for Women in Technology, Accelerating Women Entrepreneurs Program support women-led startups and women entrepreneurs in their startup journey.
iii. Outreach and awareness measures include a dedicated webpage on Startup India Hub portal detailing Government measures, Accelerating Startup Calibre & Entrepreneurial Drive (ASCEND) Startup Workshop Series for north-eastern region, SuperStree Podcast, Women for Startups workshops with States/UTs, and information dissemination through various media platforms to reach women-led startups and entrepreneurs across the country.
iv. Women-led startups and entrepreneurs are also recognised for their progress and achievements through measures and initiatives such as interaction of women entrepreneurs with the Hon'ble President of India, specific provisions in the States' Startup Ranking exercise to encourage support for women-led startups in States/UTs and special category for women-led startups in National Startup Awards (NSA).
v. Apart from the above-mentioned measures**,** other Ministries and Departments have also implemented programmes and initiatives to support women entrepreneurship such as Digital Marketing and Entrepreneurship Development for Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs), Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY), Women Entrepreneurship Development Programme (WEDP), Science and Technology for Women (STW) programme, Swavalambini – Women Entrepreneurship Programme, Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP), Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana, etc.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO - 2044
ANSWERED ON – 17/12/2025

PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJNA (PMKVY)

2044. SHRI R. DHARMAR:

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

(a) the total number of beneficiaries trained under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) during the last five years, particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether Government has evaluated the employment outcomes of candidates trained under PMKVY, and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to improve placement rates and industry partnerships under the scheme; and

(d) whether Government will consider establishing additional skill development centres in underserved districts of Tamil Nadu, including rural and backward regions, to enhance skilling opportunities for youth?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) During the last five years (FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25), 53,66,297 candidates have been trained under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY), including 2,29,712 candidates from Tamil Nadu.

(b) PMKVY was evaluated by NITI Aayog in October 2020 across several states. As per the study, about 94% of the surveyed reported they would hire more candidates trained under PMKVY. Further, 52% of the candidates who were placed in full time/part time employment and oriented under the RPL component received higher salary or felt that they will get higher salary compared to their un-certified peers.

Also, a third-party impact evaluation of PMKVY was also conducted by the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA). As per the evaluation, about 70.5% surveyed candidates received placement in their desired skill sector.

(c) The government has been taking several steps to improve placement rates and industry partnerships under PMKVY 4.0. These include:

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

(d) PMKVY 4.0 is a demand-driven scheme, training centres are established based on proposals received from State Governments/ Industry/ Industry Associations/ Training Providers.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2045
ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR DATA CENTRE OPERATIONS

2045# SHRI CHUNNILAL GARASIYA:

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

(a) the details of the projected talent gap in roles related to data centre operations, maintenance and AI/machine learning workload management by the year 2030;

(b) whether dedicated skill development programmes have been designed and launched for data centre technicians, engineers and operations teams, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether industry partnerships are incorporating apprenticeship opportunities into operational units and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a): Skill Gap studies are conducted by Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) from time to time, which provide information on the skills needed and the skill gaps in various sectors. Such studies guide the interventions of the Government aimed at preparing the workforce as per the industry needs. Further, District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs) formulated by District Skill Committees (DSCs) identifies sectors with employment opportunities as well as the associated demand for skilling in the district, and map the available facilities for Skill Training. Skill Development Programmes of the Government are designed and implemented to bridge identified skill gaps across sectors. As per Nasscom's Digital Talent Demand and Supply Analysis2023,the tech industry in India currently employs over 54 lakh people, with digital accounting for approx 37% of the industry's workforce. Among all digital tech jobs, the AI & Big Data Analytics jobs exhibit themost significant demand-supply gap of approx 50%.

(b): Under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM), the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Sikhshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready and equipped with industry relevant skills like digital technical skills.

The details of the candidates trained under various schemes of MSDE in the IT-ITes sector, including Data Centers, AI/ML, Cyber Security, etc., are given as under:

PMKVY (Since inception to 31.10.2025)	NAPS (Since2018-19 to 31.10.2025)	CTS (ITIs) (2018-19 to 2024-25)
7,25,517	4,35,915	7,55,736

MSDE has launched the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH), a unified digital platform aimed at enhancing skill development in youths across the country by providing access to industry-relevant courses, job opportunities, and entrepreneurship support. SIDH offers extensive arrays of courses including the courses for digital skills. Further, the FutureSkills Prime (FSP) platform of MeitY offer various courses in IT & ITeS sector including Data Analytics, AI/ML, Cyber Security, etc.

(c): With an aim to augment employability of students/learners, MSDE and Mo Education provide apprenticeship through National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS) respectively, for the on-the-job training and skilling of Indian youth. The apprenticeship training is provided to fresh graduates, diploma holders and degree apprentices under NATS, while the apprenticeship training is provided to the other candidates under NAPS.

Also, the Apprenticeship Embedded Degree/Diploma Programs are provided by Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) for practical exposure during the course of study with the aim to enhance competencies of the graduates.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2046
ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

HUB AND SPOKE MODEL

2046 SMT. SUNETRA AJIT PAWAR.

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

(a) whether Government has launched the PM-SETU scheme to upgrade 1,000 Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) through the Hub-and-Spoke model;

(b) if so, the specific criteria and timeline adopted for selecting 200 Hub ITIs and 800 Spoke ITIs, particularly to ensure adequate representation from aspirational districts;

(c) whether outcome-based parameters are being used to assess the performance of Anchor Industry Partners under the scheme; and

(d) if so, the concrete measures taken to ensure that curriculum updates enable skilled youth to achieve at least a 70 percent placement rate in both global and domestic industries?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) The Cabinet has approved the Pradhan Mantri Skilling and Employability through Upgraded ITIs (PM SETU) scheme to enhance the overall quality and relevance of vocational training in the country. The scheme comprises of two components:

i. Component I – Upgradation of 1,000 Government ITIs (200 Hub ITIs and 800 Spoke ITIs) in a Hub and Spoke model.
ii. Component II – Capacity Augmentation of five National Skill Training Institute(s) NSTIs located in Bhubaneswar, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kanpur, and Ludhiana, including setting-up sector-specific National Centres of Excellence for skilling, with focus on advanced training of trainers with global partnership.

(b) As per the Cabinet approval the scheme has a five-year implementation period. Selection criteria for ITIs are determined by the respective States/Union Territories (UTs) in consultation with industry partners, ensuring representation from aspirational districts and to promote opportunities for industry collaboration, in alignment with emerging skill requirements, local industrial potential.

(c) Under the scheme, for upgradation of ITIs in hub and spoke arrangements, an institutional structure of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) is proposed to be established by bringing in a credible Anchor Industry Partner (AIP), along with other industry partners, if required, to manage the hub and spoke cluster/s and deliver agreed outcome-based training and employment outcomes. These outcomes shall be defined by the industry in the Strategic Investment Plan submitted by the industry partners.

(d) Under the scheme, various mechanisms have been envisaged to ensure curricula remain aligned with evolving global and domestic skill requirements and enhance trainee employability. These include, inter alia, introduction of industry-designed curricula, enhanced training delivery through modernized and industry-relevant lab, adoption of digital learning content, and capacity building of instructors in collaboration with reputed industry partners. These parameters are linked with outcome-based funding to monitor cluster performance and to support trainees in securing employment in relevant industries.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 2047
ANSWERED ON- 17/12/2025

ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES AT NSDC

2047 SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

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

(a) whether the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has been mired in controversy with charges of alleged irregularities levelled against it;

(b) if so, the details of complaints received;

(c) whether any investigation has been ordered into it;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether over the years, concerns have been raised over the quality of the training imparted and employment prospects; and

(f) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to undertake a detailed examination of the skilling ecosystem?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (d): National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is established as a not-for-profit public limited company under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 (now corresponding to section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013). It operates as a Public Private Partnership (PPP) model with 49% of the share capital held by the government and 51% by the private sector. The apex authority for any administrative decisions of NSDC is the Board of Directors of NSDC.

NSDC as implementing agency for Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) receives complaints from time to time relating to non-compliance of scheme guidelines by certain Training Partners (TPs) and Training Centres (TCs) engaged under skilling programmes. These include issues such as non-adherence to prescribed processes, gaps in documentation, or deficiencies in training delivery. Whenever such complaints are received, they are examined as per established procedures. These centres are monitored through both physical and virtual modes. Strict legal and administrative actions including filing of FIRs, blacklisting, suspension, and financial recovery are initiated against non-compliant TPs/TCs involved in activities such as falsification of attendance records. As on 31.10.2025, a total of 178 Training Centres have been blacklisted under PMKVY 4.0 for non-adherence to scheme guidelines. Further, 41 FIRs have already been registered in matters involving serious irregularities, including falsification of attendance records.

(e) to (f): The Government continuously monitors the quality of training and placement outcomes under its skilling programmes, including PMKVY through audits, evaluations, media reports, or stakeholder feedback. To address these concerns, monitoring mechanism have been strengthened through mandatory Aadhaar based authentication, including attendance via Face-Authentication and the Aadhaar Enabled Biometric Attendance System (AEBAS), Aadhaar based verification of candidate credentials, mobile number authentication, and an expanded role of third-party assessment bodies.

To improve quality, transparency, and uniformity in the implementation of PMKVY, the Government has undertaken several measures from time to time. Oversight mechanisms have been strengthened through technology-enabled systems such as Direct Benefit Transfer, registration process on Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) ensures e-KYC compliance, maintaining of all Management Information System (MIS) through SIDH portal to check duplication of candidates, etc. A structured grievance redressal mechanism, performance audits, impact assessments, and third-party evaluations have been institutionalized to curb malpractices, including falsification of attendance records. Additional measures include real-time call validations, surprise inspections of TP's/TC's, virtual verification with geotagged evidence, and candidate feedback through the NIC-developed Central Communication Layer (CCL) have also been implemented. Under PMKVY 4.0, training is being conducted only through accredited and affiliated Training Centres (TCs).

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO -2048
ANSWERED ON – 17/12/2025

SKILL DEVELOPMENT OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS UNDER NAVYA INITIATIVE

2048. DR. PARMAR JASHVANTSINH SALAMSINH**:**

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

(a) the number of adolescent girls aged 16–18 years enrolled and trained under the NAVYA (Nurturing Aspirations through Vocational Training for Young Adolescent Girls) initiative in aspirational districts across the country from June, 2025 to December, 2025, State-wise;

(b) the number of girls enrolled and trained in the State of Gujarat during the said period, district-wise, particularly from rural and tribal areas of Dahod and Narmada, along with the number who benefited under the initiative; and

(c) whether the initiative has contributed to educational advancement and economic upliftment among adolescent girls in Gujarat and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) The State-wise number of adolescent girls enrolled and trained under the NAVYA (Nurturing Aspirations through Vocational Training for Young Adolescent Girls) initiative in aspirational districts across the country, as on 10.12.2025, is as under:

State	**District**	**Enrolled**	**Trained / Oriented**
Bihar	Gaya	160	81
Gujarat	Narmada	113	50
Haryana	Nuh	34	0
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	40	40
Jammu And Kashmir	Baramulla	138	119
Jharkhand	Giridih	110	21
Karnataka	Raichur	51	21
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	109	88
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	69	27
Maharashtra	Nandurbar	22	12
Odisha	Dhenkanal	112	23
Punjab	Moga	147	99
Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	190	90
Total		**1295**	**671**

(b) Under the NAVYA initiative, two districts-Dahod and Narmada, in the State of Gujarat have been selected for the project implementation. In Narmada district, 113 adolescent girls have been enrolled, out of which 50 have been trained/oriented as on 10.12.2025. In Dahod district, commencement of training, including engagement of the training institutes and mobilization is underway.

(c) Under NAVYA initiative of PMKVY 4.0, training is primarily provided in non-traditional and modern job roles such as Digital Marketing, Cyber Security, AI-enabled services, Green Jobs, and other emerging sectors, Further, training in life skills, financial literacy, and digital competence is to be provided to equip them for both current and future workforce demands. This initiative will enhance employability, and socio-economic independence among girls.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
DEPARTMENT OF EMPOWERMENT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2049
ANSWERED ON - 17/12/2025

SUGAMYA BHARAT ABHIYAN

2049. SHRI DEEPAK PRAKASH:
DR. PARMAR JASHVANTSINH SALAMSINH:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of accessibility assessment in public buildings, transport systems and digital services under the Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan;

(b) the percentage of Government buildings at the central, state and district levels that currently comply with barrier-free accessibility standards;

(c) whether any gaps have been identified in the accessibility features of Government buildings at the Central, State and District levels; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Ministry to assist States/Union Territories in upgrading the remaining public infrastructure to meet accessibility standards alongwith the timelines and performance indicators ?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(SHRI B L VERMA)

(a) to (d) Since 'Works, lands and buildings vested in or in the possession of the State' is a State subject, and as per Sections 41, 44 and 45 of The Rights Of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, the appropriate government is responsible to take steps to ensure accessible built infrastructure, transport systems and accessible ICT for PwDs and is also responsible to conduct regular social audits/assessments, the data regarding the same is not being maintained centrally

To facilitate the States/UTs, the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) implements an Umbrella Scheme- Scheme for Implementation of Rights of Persons with Disabilities (SIPDA) Act, 2016 applicable across India. It has a component - "Scheme for Creation of Barrier Free Environment" (CBFE Scheme) through which financial assistance is

provided to State/UT Governments on demand basis for creation of barrier free environment in existing government buildings and establishments as per receipt of compliant proposals.

For the guidance of appropriate government and stakeholders, universal design compliance standards for built environment along with digital accessibility standards are notified under the Harmonised Guidelines and relevant provisions of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.

In order to further facilitate appropriate Governments and other service providers in undertaking accessibility audits, DEPwD has empanelled access auditors in both the built environment and web/digital domains. As on date, DEPwD has empanelled sixty (60) accessibility auditors for the built environment and sixteen (16) accessibility auditors for web accessibility. The services of these empanelled access auditors can be directly engaged by the concerned authorities on mutually agreed terms and conditions, for conducting accessibility audits of both public and private infrastructures as per requirements.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO -2050
ANSWERED ON – 17/12/2025

ATROCITIES AGAINST SCS AND STs

2050. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:-

(a) the State-wise/UT-wise number of cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 during the last three years, yearwise;

(b) the conviction rate in such cases during the same period, State-wise/UT-wise; and

(c) the funds allocated and utilised by States/UTs for implementation of the Act, including payment of relief to victims, during the last financial year, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE)

(a) & (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes statistical data on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". The published reports are available till the year 2023. The details of number of cases registered and conviction rate under Crime/Atrocities against Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs) during the last three years, i.e. 2021, 2022 and 2023, State/UT-wise are at **Annexure-I**.

(c) The details of States/UTs wise central assistance released by the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights, Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 including for payment of relief to victims, during the last financial year (2024-25) are at **Annexure-II**.

ANNEXURE-I

Annexure as referred to in part (a) and (b) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2050 to be answered on 17th December, 2025

State/UT-wise Case Registered (CR) and Conviction Rate (CVR) under SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act for Crime against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes during 2021-2023

SL	State/UT	2021				2022				2023			
		SC		ST		SC		ST		SC		ST	
		CR	CVR	CR	CVR	CR	CVR	CR	CVR	CR	CVR	CR	CVR
1	Andhra Pradesh	2010	5.3	361	5.6	2315	4.0	396	1.4	2022	3.1	360	3.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	-	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
3	Assam	13	-	16	-	14	-	9	100.0	5	-	2	0.0
4	Bihar	5842	31.2	103	36.4	6509	43.1	146	4.2	7064	30.1	114	100.0
5	Chhattisgarh	330	18.5	506	24.3	323	77.4	516	76.6	250	44.7	336	30.9
6	Goa	4	0.0	5	0.0	8	0.0	1	100.0	4	0.0	2	0.0
7	Gujarat	1201	5.8	341	0.0	1279	4.4	330	8.0	1373	7.4	307	11.7
8	Haryana	1628	25.1	0	-	1633	19.3	0	-	1539	19.3	0	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	243	5.9	7	-	209	8.5	4	-	227	10.2	7	0.0
10	Jharkhand	546	53.8	250	63.0	674	19.6	283	30.9	604	28.6	308	59.5
11	Karnataka	1673	1.6	358	0.0	1972	1.4	438	0.8	1914	2.2	434	1.4
12	Kerala	948	9.7	133	29.0	1050	9.2	172	10.2	1128	13.5	185	12.6
13	Madhya Pradesh	7213	28.0	2627	34.3	7733	22.9	2979	35.9	8232	21.6	2858	27.3
14	Maharashtra	2503	10.7	628	11.8	2741	8.9	742	12.1	3024	8.9	773	13.6
15	Manipur	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	-	0	-	3399	-
16	Meghalaya	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
17	Mizoram	0	-	0	100.0	5	-	29	66.7	0	-	21	-
18	Nagaland	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
19	Odisha	2327	0.7	676	0.0	2902	16.1	773	19.6	2696	0.4	662	0.0
20	Punjab	200	25.0	0	0.0	162	27.5	0	0.0	116	14.0	0	-
21	Rajasthan	7524	41.6	2121	45.1	8752	39.5	2521	46.0	8449	61.4	2453	54.7
22	Sikkim	2	0.0	1	0.0	3	50.0	4	0.0	0	-	2	0.0
23	Tamil Nadu	1376	18.4	39	-	1761	21.1	67	0.0	1919	12.2	48	0.0
24	Telangana	1770	8.2	512	5.2	1787	4.9	545	6.5	1709	4.2	575	7.7
25	Tripura	3	-	0	-	2	-	3	-	0	-	9	-
26	Uttar Pradesh	13146	76.3	4	-	15368	80.2	5	-	15130	70.0	6	-
27	Uttarakhand	123	0.0	6	-	114	0.0	1	-	102	66.7	2	-
28	West Bengal	108	0.0	92	0.0	104	0.0	90	2.9	102	2.7	90	11.9
	TOTAL STATE(S)	**50733**	**36.0**	**8787**	**28.2**	**57420**	**34.1**	**10055**	**28.1**	**57609**	**32.4**	**12953**	**24.6**
29	A&N Islands	0	-	3	0.0	0	-	3	-	0	-	2	-
30	Chandigarh	0	-	0	-	4	0.0	0	-	3	100.0	0	-
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	-	3	-	0	0.0	5	0.0	1	-	2	0.0
32	Delhi	136	0.0	5	-	130	0.0	0	-	128	33.0	2	0.0
33	Jammu & Kashmir	3	-	1	-	6	-	1	-	21	-	0	-
34	Ladakh	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
35	Lakshadweep	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
36	Puducherry	7	-	0	-	9	-	0	-	4	-	0	-
	TOTAL UT(S)	**146**	**0.0**	**12**	**0.0**	**149**	**0.0**	**9**	**0.0**	**157**	**33.7**	**6**	**0.0**
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	**50879**	**36.0**	**8799**	**28.1**	**57569**	**34.1**	**10064**	**28.1**	**57766**	**32.4**	**12959**	**24.6**

Source: Crime in India, National Crime Record Bureau

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ANNEXURE –II

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2050 FOR REPLY ON 17th December, 2025

State/UT Wise Central Assistance Released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights, Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 for the year 2024-25.

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	States /UTs	Central Assistance Released during the financial year 2024-25
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00
3.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00
4.	Assam	0.00
5.	Bihar	46.34
6.	Chhattisgarh	16.88
7.	Chandigarh	1.62
8.	Delhi	0.60
9.	D.N.H. & D.D.	0.08
10.	Goa	0.56
11.	Gujarat	30.12
12.	Haryana	28.74
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2.04
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.55
15.	Jharkhand	0.00
16.	Karnataka	48.66
17.	Kerala	2.36
18.	Ladakh	0.08
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	88.12
21.	Maharashtra	24.52
22.	Manipur	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	0.00
24.	Mizoram	0.00
25.	Nagaland	0.00
26.	Odisha	38.49
27.	Puducherry	0.85
28.	Punjab	0.00
29.	Rajasthan	18.62
30.	Sikkim	0.09
31.	Tamil Nadu	32.18
32.	Telangana	16.19
33.	Tripura	0.20
34.	Uttarakhand	1.18
35.	Uttar Pradesh	89.49
36.	West Bengal	4.64
	Total	**493.20**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO -2051
ANSWERED ON – 17/12/2025

INCLUSION OF COMMUNITIES IN LISTS

2051. SHRI K. R. N. RAJESHKUMAR

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:-

(a) the number of proposals received from State Governments for the inclusion or reclassification of communities in the lists of the Other Backward Classes, Schedules Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the last five years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of such proposals that are currently pending consideration, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has received representations regarding long pending delays in matters of inclusion and reclassification and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in finalizing these cases, particularly where Government has furnished all requisite documents and information?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(SHRI B.L.VERMA)

(a) to (b) Number of proposals received and pending for inclusion/reclassification in the list of OBCs from various State Governments and Union Territories are at **Annexure–I.**

(c) to (d) In the case of OBCs, inclusion/amendment of any caste in the Central List of OBCs is done as per the provisions of Article 342A of the Constitution of India.

In the case of SCs, Government has laid down modalities for deciding claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the list of Scheduled Castes. Only Such proposals of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations which have been agreed to both by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) are processed further for amending legislation as stipulated in Clause(2) of Article 341 of the Constitution of India. All such proposals have been processed in accordance with the aforesaid modalities. No proposal is currently pending with this Department/ Ministry.

In the case of STs, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the Nodal Ministry for matters relating to notification of communities as Scheduled Tribes under Article 342 of the Constitution of India. Government of India has laid down modalities on 15.06.1999 (as amended on 25.06.2002 and 14.09.2022) for deciding claims for inclusion, exclusion or other modifications in the lists of Scheduled Tribes. As per these modalities, a proposal can be processed only when it is recommended and justified by the concerned State Government/UT

Administration and concurred with by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST). The Ministry of Tribal Affairs receives several proposals from various State Governments/UT Administrations for inclusion/classification of communities in the ST list every year. It is stated that processing of such proposals for inclusion in the ST List involves multiple stages of examination by the RGI and NCST. In cases where the RGI does not support a proposal, the State Governments are informed of the observations and are required to furnish additional clarifications/justifications, if any.

- State/UT-wise details of proposals received and pending for inclusion/reclassification in the list of OBCs received during last five years are as under:

S. No.	State/UTs	No. of Proposals
1.	Telangana	01
3.	Chandigarh	01
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	03
6.	Karnataka	01
7.	Tripura	02
8.	Rajasthan	01
10.	Madhya Pradesh	04
11.	Jharkhand	02
12.	Tamil Nadu	02
13.	Maharashtra	01
14.	Punjab	01
15.	Kerala	01
Total		**20**

- State/UT-wise details of proposals for inclusion/reclassification in the list of Scheduled Castes received during last five years are as under:

S. No.	State/ UT	Name of the community
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Beda (Budga) Jangam
2.	Chhattisgarh	1. Domra 2. Mahara, Mahra
3.	Gujarat	Nat, Natada, Bajigar
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Phalahre
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	Valmiki
6.	Jharkhand	1. Chain, Kewat, Mallah, Nishad 2. Domra
7.	Maharashtra	Dhobi
8.	Tamil Nadu	Devendrakula Velalar

- No. of proposals received for Inclusion/Reclassification of Communities in the Scheduled Tribes Lists of the concerned States/UTs in the last five years.

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	No. of Proposals
1.	Assam	6
2.	Bihar	1
3.	Chhattisgarh	8
4.	Gujrat	2
5.	Jharkhand	1
6.	Karnataka	1
7.	Kerala	1
8.	Ladakh	1
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1
10.	Manipur	1
11.	Odisha	4
12.	Tamil Nadu	2
13.	Telangana	2
Total		31

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO -2052
ANSWERED ON – 17/12/2025

REHABILITATION OF MANUAL SCAVENGERS

2052. SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:-

(a) the State-wise list of manual scavengers in the country as on 31st August 2025;

(b) the State-wise details of the funds allotted for the rehabilitation of manual scavengers in the country as on 31st August, 2025;

(c) the State-wise number of the manual scavengers who received financial support for getting new sources of income; and

(d) the feasibility of the rehabilitation programme for manual scavengers?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE)

(a) Two surveys have been conducted for identification of Manual Scavengers in the year 2013 and 2018. In these, 58098 eligible manual scavengers have been identified. State-wise details of eligible identified manual scavengers is at **Annexure-I.**

(b) The State-wise details of funds spent for rehabilitation of manual scavengers under the scheme is at **Annexure-II.**

(c) The State-wise number of the manual scavengers who received financial support for new source of income is at **Annexure-III.**

(d) The Rehabilitation programme for Manual Scavengers has been feasible, since all the 58098 identified Manual Scavengers have been provided Onetime Cash Assistance (OTCA). Further, 27928 Manual Scavengers/dependents have been provided Skill Development Training & 2652 have been provided Capital Subsidy for self- employment projects thereby giving them opportunities for alternative source of livelihood.

Annexure-I

Annexure-I referred in reply to part (a) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2052 for answer on 17.12.2025 regarding Rehabilitation of manual scavengers.

State-wise number of identified manual scavengers

S.NO.	State/UT	Number of identified manual scavengers
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1793
2.	Assam	3921
3.	Bihar	131
4.	Chhattisgarh	3
5.	Gujarat	105
6.	Jharkhand	192
7.	Karnataka	2927
8.	Kerala	518
9.	Madhya Pradesh	510
10.	Maharashtra	6325
11.	Odisha	230
12.	Punjab	231
13.	Rajasthan	2673
14.	Tamil Nadu	398
15.	Uttar Pradesh	32473
16.	Uttarakhand	4988
17.	West Bengal	680
	Total	**58098**

Annexure-II

Annexure-II referred in reply to part (b) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2052 for answer on 17.12.2025 regarding Rehabilitation of manual scavengers

State-wise details of funds spent for rehabilitation of manual scavengers under the scheme.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

S. No.	State	One Time Cash Assistance	Skill Development Training	Capital Subsidy for self -employment Projects
1	Andhra Pradesh	717.2	21.63	0
2	Assam	1568.4	52.43	17.1889
3	Bihar	52.4	5.315	0
4	Chhattisgarh	1.2	0	0
5	Gujarat	42	1.96	0
6	Jharkhand	76.8	0.775	0
7	Karnataka	1170.8	124.80158	1322.325
8	Kerala	207.2	22.72742	0
9	Madhya Pradesh	204	13.6	0
10	Maharashtra	2530	160.41466	184.255
11	Odisha	92	0.62	38.29
12	Punjab	92.4	12.98	26.215
13	Rajasthan	1069.2	267.67123	29.08
14	Tamilnadu	159.2	2.6	23.08079
15	Uttar Pradesh	12989.2	2477.2811	811.531
16	Uttarakhand	1995.2	261.27028	104.035
17	West Bengal	272	24.0892	746.185
Total		**23239.2**	**3450.16547**	**3302.18569**

Annexure-III

Annexure-III referred in reply to part (c) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2052 for answer on 17.12.2025 regarding Rehabilitation of manual scavengers

State-wise number of the manual scavengers who received financial support for new source of income.

S. No.	State	One Time Cash Assistance	Capital Subsidy for self-employment Projects
1	Andhra Pradesh	1793	0
2	Assam	3921	6
3	Bihar	131	0
4	Chhattisgarh	3	0
5	Gujarat	105	0
6	Jharkhand	192	0
7	Karnataka	2927	861
8	Kerala	518	0
9	Madhya Pradesh	510	0
10	Maharashtra	6325	65
11	Odisha	230	83
12	Punjab	231	46
13	Rajasthan	2673	14
14	Tamil Nadu	398	78
15	Uttar Pradesh	32473	861
16	Uttarakhand	4988	96
17	West Bengal	680	542
Total		**58098**	**2652**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
DEPARTMENT OF EMPOWERMENT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2053
ANSWERED ON - 17/12/2025

STATUS OF FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL PROGRESS UNDER SIPDA

2053. SHRI SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scheme for Implementation of the Rights of PwDs Act (SIPDA) allocations have been repeatedly reduced at RE stage, including a 58.4 percent cut in 2022-23 (from ₹240.39 crore BE to ₹100 crore RE) and a 55.3 percent cut in 2023-24 (from ₹150 crore BE to ₹67 crore RE);

(b) reasons for reductions despite unmet targets;

(c) whether cuts affected accessibility projects, UDID, AIC and other SIPDA sub-schemes;

(d) whether physical achievement under SIPDA declined from 2022-23 (44,162 beneficiaries) to 65.9 percent in 2023-24 (29,374 beneficiaries), further to only 27.4 percent in 2024-25 as on 16.01.2025 (11,933 beneficiaries); and

(e) reasons for this fall despite adequate allocations?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(SHRI B L VERMA)

(a) to (e) SIPDA is a comprehensive umbrella scheme comprising multiple sub-schemes and projects, each having its distinct requirements, timelines, mandates and modalities. The budget allocations see restructuring to accommodate the varying demands from States, Union Territories, institutions, and non-governmental organizations across these diverse sub-components under the umbrella scheme of SIPDA. Some of the reasons for restructuring in RE stages and variations in beneficiary coverage/physical achievements over the years are as under:

1. **Demand-Driven nature of the sub-schemes/Projects under SIPDA**: Funds under SIPDA and its sub-schemes/Projects are released primarily based on complete and compliant proposals received from implementing agencies. Fluctuations in the numbers and quality of such proposals from States/UTs directly impact budgetary requirements during the financial year.

2. **Inadequate Proposal Submissions**: Most of the States/UTs submit proposals without required submissions of utilisation certificates of previously released funds, satisfactory physical progress reports of ongoing projects, or adherence to guidelines under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016. This non-compliance results in rejection of proposals and lower fund disbursement

3. **Administrative and Procedural Challenges:** Introduction of CNA Model -2 to the TSA/Hybrid fund management system in Financial Year 2023-24 lead to some teething technical issues in onboarding of implementing agencies and authorized intermediaries on RBI platform, alignment with financial protocols, revised fund-handling procedures etc., impacting the execution of some sub-scheme components and activities.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO -2054
ANSWERED ON – 17/12/2025

ATROCITIES ON SC/ST

2054. SHRI MOHAMMED NADIMUL HAQUE

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:-

(a) the number of cases registered under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act during last five years, State-wise;

(b) the number of cases pending investigation for more than 90 days;

(c) the number of trial pending for more than three years; and

(d) whether Government has assessed delays in setting up exclusive Special Courts under the Act?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE)

(a) to (c): National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes statistical data on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". The published reports are available until year 2023. The State/UT wise details of number of cases registered under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act against Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs) during the last five years 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 are at **Annexure-I**. The number of cases pending investigation for more than 90 days are at **Annexure-II**. The number of trial pending for more than three years are at **Annexure-III**.

(d): As per Section 14(1) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, for the purpose of providing for speedy trial, the State Government shall, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of High Court, by notification in the Official Gazette, establish an Exclusive Special Court for one or more Districts.

Provided that in districts where less number of cases under this Act are recorded, the State Government shall with the concurrence of Chief Justice of the High Court, by notification in the official gazette specify for such districts, the court of session to be a special court to try the offences under this Act.

Department of Social Justice & Empowerment reviews from time to time the establishment of Exclusive Special Courts. As per the information provided by the States/UTs, 217 such Exclusive Special Courts have been established in the country under the Act.

Annexure-I

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2054 TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th December, 2025

State/UT-wise Cases Registered under SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act for Crime against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes during 2019-2023

Sl. No.	State/UT	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	Andhra Pradesh	2071	330	1948	320	2010	361	2315	396	2022	360
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	21	4	28	10	13	16	14	9	5	2
4	Bihar	6544	97	7368	94	5842	103	6509	146	7064	114
5	Chhattisgarh	341	427	316	502	330	506	323	516	250	336
6	Goa	3	2	2	2	4	5	8	1	4	2
7	Gujarat	1416	321	1326	291	1201	341	1279	330	1373	307
8	Haryana	1086	1	1210	0	1628	0	1633	0	1539	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	185	1	247	3	243	7	209	4	227	7
10	Jharkhand	649	339	666	347	546	250	674	283	604	308
11	Karnataka	1500	327	1394	291	1673	358	1972	438	1914	434
12	Kerala	858	140	846	130	948	133	1050	172	1128	185
13	Madhya Pradesh	5300	1922	6899	2401	7213	2627	7733	2979	8232	2858
14	Maharashtra	2149	559	2569	663	2503	628	2741	742	3024	773
15	Manipur	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3399
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	8	0	0	0	0	5	29	0	21
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	1886	576	2046	624	2327	676	2902	773	2696	662
20	Punjab	166	1	165	4	200	0	162	0	116	0
21	Rajasthan	6794	1797	7017	1878	7524	2121	8752	2521	8449	2453
22	Sikkim	4	2	0	0	2	1	3	4	0	2
23	Tamil Nadu	1144	31	1273	23	1376	39	1761	67	1919	48
24	Telangana	1690	530	1959	573	1770	512	1787	545	1709	575
25	Tripura	0	2	2	2	3	0	2	3	0	9
26	Uttar Pradesh	11829	36	12714	3	13146	4	15368	5	15130	6
27	Uttarakhand	84	8	87	13	123	6	114	1	102	2
28	West Bengal	145	99	109	90	108	92	104	90	102	90
	TOTAL STATE(S)	**45865**	**7562**	**50191**	**8266**	**50733**	**8787**	**57420**	**10055**	**57609**	**12953**
29	A&N Islands	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	2
30	Chandigarh	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	3	0
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu+	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	5	1	2
32	Delhi	76	2	69	1	136	5	130	0	128	2
33	Jammu & Kashmir*	0	0	4	0	3	1	6	1	21	0
34	Ladakh	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	4	0	0	0	7	0	9	0	4	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	**83**	**5**	**77**	**4**	**146**	**12**	**149**	**9**	**157**	**6**
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	**45948**	**7567**	**50268**	**8270**	**50879**	**8799**	**57569**	**10064**	**57766**	**12959**

Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau

Note : '+' Combined data of erstwhile D&N Haveli UT and Daman & Diu UT during 2014-2019

*' Data of erstwhile Jammu & Kashmir State including Ladakh during during 2014-2019

Annexure-II

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2054 TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th December, 2025

State/UT-wise Cases Pending Investigation under SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only for Crimes against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as on 31st December, 2023

SL	State/UT	2023									
		Cases Pending Investigation at the end of the year		Upto 6 Months		6 Months to 1 year		1 Yr & above- Less than 3 years		More than 3 years	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	Andhra Pradesh	123	45	24	6	57	19	40	19	2	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	6	2	3	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
4	Bihar	69	0	11	0	33	0	22	0	3	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
6	Goa	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	22	7	5	1	1	1	8	3	8	2
8	Haryana	32	0	24	0	6	0	2	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	74	0	53	0	17	0	3	0	1	0
10	Jharkhand	541	418	38	10	137	120	365	288	1	0
11	Karnataka	27	4	20	0	2	4	4	0	1	0
12	Kerala	14	2	8	1	3	1	2	0	1	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
14	Maharashtra	181	43	80	22	43	5	54	16	4	0
15	Manipur	0	483	0	163	0	320	0	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	19	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Punjab	87	0	21	0	30	0	34	0	2	0
21	Rajasthan	22	12	13	9	5	3	4	0	0	0
22	Sikkim	4	5	0	0	0	2	2	3	2	0
23	Tamil Nadu	114	10	13	7	26	0	71	3	4	0
24	Telangana	53	19	15	8	22	6	11	5	5	0
25	Tripura	1	5	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	173	0	145	0	28	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	22	2	7	0	10	2	5	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	22	24	11	10	6	5	4	9	1	0
	TOTAL STATE(S)	**1607**	**1089**	**511**	**243**	**428**	**490**	**632**	**352**	**36**	**4**
29	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	7	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	2
32	Delhi	49	1	17	0	16	1	14	0	2	0
33	Jammu & Kashmir	11	0	6	0	4	0	1	0	0	0
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
36	Puducherry	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	**65**	**9**	**27**	**1**	**20**	**4**	**16**	**2**	**2**	**2**
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	**1672**	**1098**	**538**	**244**	**448**	**494**	**648**	**354**	**38**	**6**

Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2054 TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th December, 2025

State/UT-wise Cases Pending Trial under SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only for Crimes against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as on 31st December, 2023

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Pending Trial at the end of the year		Cases Pending Trial for											
				3 to 6 Months		6 to 12 Months		1 to 3 Yrs		3 to 5 Yrs		5 to 10 Yrs		More than 10 Yrs	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	Andhra Pradesh	570	110	61	5	105	13	253	57	113	29	32	5	6	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	15	12	2	3	3	3	7	2	3	2	0	2	0	0
4	Bihar	14338	237	1121	1	1463	8	7162	98	3658	101	585	29	349	0
5	Chhattisgarh	3	22	0	3	1	6	2	10	0	3	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	15	8	0	0	1	2	4	2	4	2	6	2	0	0
7	Gujarat	1560	541	29	2	117	10	723	401	483	86	203	41	5	1
8	Haryana	100	0	8	0	21	0	43	0	28	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	604	25	42	3	91	2	191	11	164	8	96	1	20	0
10	Jharkhand	1392	763	19	1	104	66	1081	659	146	30	31	5	11	2
11	Karnataka	3428	554	119	31	236	53	1786	296	965	143	287	17	35	14
12	Kerala	313	37	31	10	45	3	147	10	71	12	19	2	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	102	75	0	0	32	46	31	20	37	9	1	0	1	0
14	Maharashtra	2198	519	176	65	343	92	866	153	617	142	176	38	20	29
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	2500	1004	2203	938	297	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Punjab	97	0	7	0	23	0	38	0	24	0	4	0	1	0
21	Rajasthan	1125	275	79	15	155	16	379	168	436	65	72	11	4	0
22	Sikkim	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	1266	24	66	4	195	2	507	14	354	4	125	0	19	0
24	Telangana	470	123	34	17	88	25	170	41	92	31	75	9	11	0
25	Tripura	1	6	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	17433	41	4124	36	3214	0	6513	5	3009	0	479	0	94	0
27	Uttarakhand	214	1	0	0	22	0	190	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	212	152	8	31	22	18	90	58	74	33	18	12	0	0
	TOTAL STATE(S)	**47959**	**4529**	**8129**	**1167**	**6578**	**431**	**20186**	**2009**	**10281**	**701**	**2209**	**174**	**576**	**47**
29	A&N Islands	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0
30	Chandigarh	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	7	0	0
32	Delhi	317	9	31	0	60	2	154	5	66	2	6	0	0	0
33	Jammu & Kashmir	6	1	3	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	13	0	1	0	4	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	**338**	**29**	**35**	**0**	**66**	**3**	**163**	**14**	**68**	**3**	**6**	**9**	**0**	**0**
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	**48297**	**4558**	**8164**	**1167**	**6644**	**434**	**20349**	**2023**	**10349**	**704**	**2215**	**183**	**576**	**47**

Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO -2055
ANSWERED ON – 17/12/2025

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF DENOTIFIED, NOMADIC AND SEMI-NOMADIC TRIBES

2055. DR K LAXMAN

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:-

(a) the details of the Scheme for Economic Empowerment of De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (SEED) including recent budgetary allocations;

(b) the initiatives taken under the scheme for skill development, financial inclusion and self-employment since 2023; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries assisted under income generation and enterprise development components?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(SHRI B.L.VERMA)

(a) For the development and welfare of De-notified, Nomadic and Semi- Nomadic Communities, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a scheme namely, Scheme for Economic Empowerment of DNTs (SEED) with budgetary allocation of Rs. 39.40 Cr. for 2025-26. The Scheme provides support for:

i. Educational Empowerment: By giving them financial assistance for free coaching which will enable them getting admission in good institutes/employment in public and private sector,
ii. Health: Ayushman Cards are being distributed among DNT communities,
iii. Livelihoods: Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed in DNT clusters to enable them improve their economic condition, and
iv. Land and Housing: Facilitates to provide houses to DNT communities under PMAY-G/PMAY-U, other government schemes.

(b) to (c) One of the objectives of the Scheme for Economic Empowerment of DNTs (SEED) is to take initiatives to save their traditional art and facilitate their marketing initiatives for Skill Development, encouragement to community clusters, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs) etc. in order to boost livelihood opportunities to De-notified, Nomadic and Semi Nomadic Communities. Skill Development Training was provided to 2199 Self-Help Groups (SHGs), benefitting 10554 individuals in areas like Sewing, Soap making, Jewellery making, training courses of Beauty Parlour, Food Processing, Animal Husbandry, Home Essentials & Crafts, and Basic Computer Training. A revolving fund of ₹25,000 was provided to promote financial stability. A culture of saving and inter-lending was inculcated. Women used loans to start businesses like kirana shops, bangle shops, and goat rearing. These 10554 beneficiaries were assisted under income generation and enterprise development through skill training, financial inclusion, and self-employment initiatives.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT
DEPARTMENT OF EMPOWERMENT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2056
ANSWERED ON 17/12/2025

NATIONAL DISABILITY EMPOWERMENT DIGITAL PLATFORM

2056 : SHRI TEJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the timely delivery of assistive devices and services to Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) through the recently launched National Disability Empowerment Digital Platform;

(b) whether Government is going to implement any new policy to enhance digital monitoring and counselling services in de-addiction centres; and

(c) whether the Ministry is implementing a new mechanism to make scholarships and entrepreneurship support for Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes more transparent and technology-based?8

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
(SHRI B. L. VERMA)

(a) The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan), Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India under Assistance to Persons with Disabilities for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP) Scheme, provides aids & assistive devices to eligible Divyangjans through the ARJUN Portal. Further, to minimise gaps in service delivery, Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, ALIMCO, a CPSE under the Administrative control of the Department and the major implementing agency of ADIP Scheme has also established Pradhan Mantri Divyasha Kendras (PMDKs) and ALIMCO Authorised Sale & Repair Agency (AASRA) Centres at various locations across the nation to provide continuous and localised access to aids and appliances for eligible Pwd beneficiaries.

(b) To combat drug abuse, Department of Social Justice & Empowerment (DoSJE), Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has undertaken several digital interventions under National Action Plan against Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR). It mandates all de-addiction centres to install CCTV cameras and provide live feed of their centres at all times.

The E-Anudaan Portal contains all the information related to the de-addiction centres and their beneficiaries in digital format.

With an aim to build the capacity of counsellors across the country through National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre(NDDTC), All India Institute of Medical Sciences(AIIMS), National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) and State Level Workshops are organised by the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment at regular intervals.

(c) The Department of Social Justice & Empowerment also implements Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes(OBCs) and others. To enhance transparency, the schemes are onboarded on the National Scholarship Portal with end-to-end online processing, supported by regular meetings and workshops with States/UTs.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO -2057
ANSWERED ON – 17/12/2025

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY CORPORATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY

2057 DR V SIVADASAN

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:-

(a) the year-wise details of financial, skill-development and livelihood assistance provided during the last five years by the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) and the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC);

(b) the year-wise amount spent by each of these corporations during the last five years; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries assisted under their major schemes, State-wise and year-wise?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE)

(a) The year-wise details of financial, skill-development and livelihood assistance provided during the last five years by the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) and the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) are as under: -

i. Fund Disbursed by NSFDC

(Rs. in Cr)

Sl.	F.Y.	Fund Disbursed		
		Credit/loan based scheme	**PM-DAKSH**	**Scheme for Economic Empowerment of De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (DNTs) (SEED)**
1.	2020-21	548.23	11.68	-
2.	2021-22	572.01	23.44	-
3.	2022-23	635.94	20.12	-
4.	2023-24	714.45	40.69	-
5.	2024-25	611.78	*	6.35**
6.	2025-26 (as on 09.12.2025)	307.28	*	8.85**
	Total	**3389.69**	**95.94**	**15.20**

*As per MoSJ&E's decision, the NSFDC has not implemented SDTPs under PM-DAKSH Yojana during the financial years, 2024-25 and 2025-26.

**Implemented by NSFDC from F.Y 2024-25.

(ii) Fund Disbursed by NSKFDC

(Rs. in Cr)

S. No.	F.Y.	Fund Disbursed by NSKFDC
1.	2020-21	61.05
2.	2021-22	260.57
3.	2022-23	261.49
4.	2023-24	221.59
5.	2024-25	250.68
6.	2025-26 (as on 09.12.2025)	93.51

(iii) Fund Disbursed by NBCFDC

(Rs. in Cr)

S. No.	F.Y.	Fund Disbursed Under Lending Scheme	Fund Disbursed Under Skill Development Training under Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH) Scheme
1.	2020-21	466.71	16.64
2.	2021-22	471.37	20.03
3.	2022-23	511.85	12.13
4.	2023-24	525.09	60.96
5.	2024-25**	527.54	-
6.	2025-26 (as on 09.12.2025)	333.90	-

**during the financial year 2024-25 no training programme has been sanctioned under PM DAKSH Scheme.

b. the year-wise amount spent by each of these corporations during the last five years.

i. Year wise details of total amount spent by (NSFDC) are as under: -

(Rs. in Cr.)

S. No.	F.Y.	Total amount spent*
1.	2020-21	548.23
2.	2021-22	572.01
3.	2022-23	635.94
4.	2023-24	714.45
5.	2024-25	611.78
*Amount spent referred above pertains to disbursement made during the year.		

(ii) Year wise details of total amount spent by (NSKFDC) are as under: -

(Rs. in Cr)

S. No.	F.Y.	Fund Disbursed
1.	2020-21	61.05
2.	2021-22	260.57
3.	2022-23	261.49
4.	2023-24	221.59
5.	2024-25	250.68
6.	2025-26 (as on 09.12.2025)	93.51

(iii) Year wise details of total amount spent by (NBCFDC) are as under: -

(Rs. in Cr.)

S. No.	F.Y.	Total amount spent under Lending Schemes	Total amount spent under Skill Development Training under PM-DAKSH Scheme
1.	2020-21	466.71	16.64
2.	2021-22	471.37	20.03
3.	2022-23	511.25	12.13
4.	2023-24	525.05	60.96
5.	2024-25**	527.54	-

**during the financial year 2024-25 no training programme has been sanctioned under PM DAKSH Scheme.

c . The number of beneficiaries assisted under their major schemes, State-wise and year-wise.

i. State wise details of beneficiaries assisted under the schemes of (NSFDC) during the last five financial years please see **Annexure-I.**
ii. State wise details of beneficiaries assisted under the schemes of (NSKFDC) during the last five financial years please see **Annexure-II.**
iii. State wise details of beneficiaries assisted under the schemes of (NBCFDC) during the last five financial years please see **Annexure-III.**

Annexure as referred to reply in part (c) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question Number 2057 due for answer on 17.12.2025

ANNEXURE-I

Sr.No.	State/UT	Number of Beneficiaries				
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	1	0	0	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	362	4682	3426	11761	9981
3	Assam	263	254	653	2150	164
4	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	0	0	3
5	Bihar	686	1231	5442	3493	211
6	Chandigarh	74	4	185	11	7
7	Chhattisgarh	292	440	400	418	305
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu	0	2	1	0	0
9	Delhi	119	296	525	157	77
10	Goa	3	2	102	1	3
11	Gujarat	1124	716	517	347	394
12	Haryana	1137	1761	1756	2155	478
13	Himachal Pradesh	422	225	1085	753	1136
14	Jammu & Kashmir	210	1064	538	501	42
15	Jharkhand	105	301	2175	484	88
16	Karnataka	5804	5195	3282	3205	2828
17	Kerala	3410	3392	6209	5511	7632
18	Ladakh	0	0	0	30	0
19	Lakshadweep Islands	0	1	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	2527	3130	1666	7069	374
21	Maharashtra	1798	4030	6632	4525	4257
22	Manipur	69	110	185	2	37
23	Meghalaya	0	0	1	1	3
24	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	55
25	Nagaland	2	1	4	0	69
26	Odisha	549	939	1299	1039	245
27	Puducherry	465	97	2397	3023	1877
28	Punjab	2178	4031	5161	6779	6095
29	Rajasthan	8350	882	4989	4894	785
30	Sikkim	40	43	5	4	24
31	Tamil Nadu	3871	14329	3613	15963	10639
32	Telangana	2665	694	6595	3116	390
33	Tripura	755	2888	756	1780	127
34	Uttar Pradesh	10782	7716	3337	15844	7593
35	Uttarakhand	122	420	210	816	267
36	West Bengal	53881	33735	31216	20200	445
	TOTAL	**102066**	**92614**	**94362**	**116032**	**56633**

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Annexure as referred to reply in part (c) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question Number 2057 due for answer on 17.12.2025

ANNEXURE-II

Sr.No.	State/UT name	Number of Beneficiaries				
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	270	420	0	0
2.	Bihar	21	0	0	0	0
3.	GOA	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Gujarat	6	3	582	3	21
5.	Haryana	39	36	42	37	23
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2	60	0	0	0
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	241		144	131
8.	Karnataka	0	0	0	113	0
9.	Kerala	11110	48841	39952	36481	36266
10.	Madhya Pradesh	25	0	0	0	0
11.	Maharashtra	64	0	239	128	63
12.	Nagaland	0	81	33	0	0
13.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	6
14.	Punjab	116	214	61	33	23
15.	Rajasthan	236	935	798	0	0
16.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	272	0	959
17.	Tripura	0	0	177	100	0
18.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	11
19.	West Bengal	0	675	1286	0	0
Total		**11619**	**51356**	**43862**	**37039**	**37503**

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Annexure as referred to reply in part (c) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question Number 2057 due for answer on 17.12.2025

ANNEXURE-III

Sr. No.	State/UT Name	Number of Beneficiaries									
		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Lending	PM-DAKSH	Lending	PM-DAKSH	Lending	PM-DAKSH	Lending	PM-DAKSH	Lending	PM-DAKSH**
1	Andhra Pradesh	50	0	2551	0	3714	0	1910	0	4102	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	410	0	653	0	690	0	120	0	-
3	Assam	369	0	17	0	88	0	34	0	72	-
4	Bihar	61	786	136	1332	366	724	25	1896	262	-
5	Chattisgarh	330	1003	788	1399	847	1400	666	882	606	-
6	Goa	62	0	64	0	144	0	25	0	22	-
7	Gujarat	5059	440	3945	390	4391	324	401	440	998	-
8	Haryana	673	0	2804	0	2216	0	719	0	702	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	469	244	1927	179	1566	136	124	55	115	-
10	Jharkhand	34	0	25	0	52	25	3	0	102	-
11	Karnataka	230	803	210	854	797	450	3763	295	2795	-
12	Kerala	46310	664	87045	419	70298	427	22482	740	25343	-
13	Madhya Pradesh	4486	120	1680	120	885	380	30	360	212	-
14	Maharashtra	38	440	325	495	385	446	267	770	542	-
15	Manipur	3	200	4	515	6	531	2	415	4	-
16	Meghalaya	1	60	0	50	2	0	0	30	6	-
17	Mizoram	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-
18	Nagaland	0	458	2	508	4	260	0	959	1	-
19	Odisha	28	519	37	546	138	263	53	85	244	-
20	Punjab	2662	1313	6172	1115	4001	1289	1488	7815	888	-
21	Rajasthan	3702	1047	1720	1117	3288	364	5	5029	291	-
22	Sikkim	1	181	9	407	119	200	49	0	9	-
23	TamilNadu	31677	60	39094	30	29280	140	20618	0	18377	-
24	Telangana	6048	0	93	0	117	0	717	0	367	-
25	Tripura	2265	0	1690	0	3295	0	669	0	108	-
26	Uttar Pradesh	5273	357	6478	413	9459	610	5338	549	3044	-
27	Uttrakhand	20	0	49	34	76	0	15	0	44	-
28	West Bengal	13	588	41	471	586	480	3	839	25	-
29	A&N Islands	0	846	0	1129	1	799	0	3456	1	-
30	Chandigarh	5	160	2	155	23	25	0	25	0	-
31	D&N Haveli & Daman Diu	0	756	1	632	1	347	0	615	0	-
32	Ladakh	0	250	0	441	0	130	0	410	0	-
33	NCT of Delhi	173	30	96	419	39	210	0	285	1	-
34	Jammu & Kashmir	1203	2616	2708	3109	1710	2177	98	10730	84	-
35	Lakshadweep	0	750	0	180	0	325	0	497	0	-
36	Puducherry	14	649	4	1044	2449	223	8868	110	1152	-
	Total	**111261**	**15750**	**159717**	**18156**	**140343**	**13375**	**68372**	**37407**	**60520**	-

**during the financial year 2024-25 no training programme has been sanctioned under PM DAKSH Scheme.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO -2058
ANSWERED ON – 17/12/2025

PROJECTS IN ODISHA

2058. DR SASMIT PATRA

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:-

(a) scheme-wise and district-wise details of all projects implemented in Odisha during last five years through NGOs, societies and other implementing agencies under scholarships, hostels, skill development, rehabilitation and welfare programmes, indicating sanctioned funds, funds released, utilisation, cases of under-utilisation or diversion;

(b) names of NGOs and agencies against whom irregularities, audits, recoveries, blacklisting, FIRs or termination of empanelment have been initiated during this period,along with nature of violations detected; and

(c) scheme-wise outcomes actually achieved for SCs, OBCs, PwDs, senior citizens and de-notified communities in Odisha and whether a comprehensive third-party performance audit of all NGO-implemented projects is proposed?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(SHRI B.L.VERMA)

(a) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing various welfare schemes through Non-Governmental/ Voluntary Organisations including schemes for the welfare of SCs, OBCs, PwDs, senior citizens, De-notified communities in Odisha. The details of schemes and its components along with sanctioned funds, funds released, utilization, cases of under-utilization or diversion are given at **Annexure-I**.

(b) The Ministry's Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) conducts annual surprise inspections of all the projects funded under the scheme to ensure the quality of care and adherence to the prescribed standards in these homes/facilities. These reports are available on e-anudaan portal. Inspection Report of each Home/ facility is examined and Grants-in-aid is released after the positive recommendation in the inspection report. The organizations which do not meet the requisite standards are issued Show Cause Notice/ Advisory/ Explanation letters. After submission of a reasonable reply and necessary improvements made by the organization and re-inspection of the Homes, Grant-in-aid is released to the organizations.

No complaints have been received in respect of the projects implemented in the State of Odisha under Atal Vayo Abhyudaya Yojana(AVYAY), Pradhan Mantri – Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi(PM-DAKSH), Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas(SHRESHTA) and National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction(NAPDDR) scheme.

(c) Third Party Evaluations of the schemes are mandatory for continuation of the schemes before the beginning of the new financial cycle. Based on the observations made in these evaluation studies, necessary revisions in the schemes are carried out to make them more effective by filling up the gaps, if any.

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2058 for answer on 17.12.2025, raised by Shri Sasmit Patra.

Atal Vayo Abhyudaya Yojana (AVYAY)

The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing an umbrella scheme Atal Vayo Abhyudaya Yojana (AVYAY) for the welfare of senior citizens. Under the component Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC) of AVYAY, Grant in aid is provided to Non-Governmental/ Voluntary Organisations for running and maintenance of senior citizen homes (old age homes), continuous care homes, etc. Facilities like shelter, nutrition, medicare and entertainments are provided free of cost to indigent senior citizens. The details of funds released to NGOs in Odisha State under AVYAY scheme during last five years are as under: -

FY	Funds released (in lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries
2020-21	1769.61	12895
2021-22	1484.26	12470
2022-23	1090.01	7350
2023-24	1649.53	14550
2024-25	2109.16	19850

List of projects being implemented by the NGOs in the State of Odisha under this scheme component is given at **Appendix-I**

Pradhan Mantri – Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH)

Department of Social Justice & Empowerment launched the Pradhan Mantri – Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH) Scheme, a Central Sector Scheme, in the financial year 2020-21, for providing skill training to SCs, OBCs, EWSs, DNTs, Safai Karamcharis, including Waste Pickers through the empanelled training institutes on Pan India basis including the State of Orissa. Under PM-DAKSH Scheme, funds are not allocated State-wise and district-wise. The details of persons trained and funds utilized by the implementing agencies in the State of Odisha are as under:-

Financial Year	Number of Persons Trained	Funds Utilized (Rs. in lakh)
2021-22	1,017	160.15
2022-23	1,304	110.13
2023-24	1,232	167.17

Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas (SHRESHTA)

The Central Sector Scheme namely SHRESHTA, assistance to NGOs/VOs working for welfare of SCs is being implemented since 1953. The scheme was revised in 2021-22 and renamed as Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas (SHRESHTA). SHRESHTA is implemented in two modes, where in Mode-I, fee is reimbursed to Private Residential Schools affiliated to CBSE/State Boards for providing high quality residential education to meritorious SC students. Under Mode-II, Grant-in-Aid is provided to the NGOs/VOs for running and maintenance of the project of Residential/Non-Residential schools and Hostels for SC student.

District-wise funds released to Private Residential School/ Institutions under SHRESHTA Mode-1 and Mode -2 along with projects implemented by NGOs in the State of Odisha is given at **Appendix-II.**

Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY)

Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented since 2021–22 with three components, namely (i) Adarsh Gram, (ii) Grants-in-aid for District/State-level Projects for the socioeconomic betterment of Scheduled Caste (SC) communities, and (iii) Hostel.

Since FY 2021-22, an amount of Rs. 20807.64 lakh has been released to the State Government of Odisha under PM-AJAY.

Further, mother sanction of Rs. 4958.025 lakh has been issued to the State Government of Odisha during FY 2025-26.

Since 2021-22, a total of 1033 villages have been declared as Adarsh Gram and ₹ 17946.9 lakhs has been released under Adarsh Gram component for development work under these villages. Since 2021-22 under the Grants-in-Aid component an amount of ₹ 2110.14 lakhs has been released for 4,783 SC beneficiaries for undertaking skill development, income generating schemes and other initiatives. Under the Hostel component, 5 new hostels have been sanctioned since 2021-22, benefitting 500 students and an amount of Rs. 750.6 lakhs has been released including 2nd installment funds and one-time grant. Details of these 05 hostels district-wise is as under:

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Fund released (in lakhs)	District
1	2023-24	150.00	Jajpur
2	2023-24	150.00	Jajpur
3	2023-24	150.00	Bargarh
4	2024-25	75.00	Baleswar
5	2024-25	75.00	Ganjam

National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR)

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is implementing National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR), a centrally sponsored scheme under which financial assistance is provided to:

i. State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations for Preventive Education and Awareness Generation, Capacity Building, Programmes for Drug Demand Reduction by States/UTs etc.

ii. NGOs/VOs for running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (lRCAs), Community based peer Led Intervention (CPLI) for early Drug Use Prevention among Adolescents, Outreach and Drop In Centres (ODIC) and District De- Addiction Centres (DDACs)'; and

iii. Government Hospitals for Addiction Treatment Facilities (ATFs)

Details of Funds released to NGOs in Odisha during last 5 years under NAPDDR-

S.No.	Financial Year	Fund released (in Crores)
1	2020-21	10.66
2	2021-22	10.07
3	2022-23	9.31
4	2023-24	14.55
5	2024-25	16.04

Details of projects being run by NGOs under this component in the State of Odisha is given at **Appendix –III.**

Further, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing the sub scheme namely 'Central Sector Scheme for Comprehensive Rehabilitation for Welfare of Transgender Persons' under **"Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise" SMILE Scheme.** This umbrella scheme would cover several comprehensive measures including welfare measures for transgender persons, setting up of Garima Greh shelter home, provision of medical facilities, counselling, skill development, economic linkages etc with the support of State Governments/UTs/Local Urban Bodies, Voluntary Organizations, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and institutions and others.

Details of Funds released to Garima Grehs in Odisha during last 5 years-

S.No.	Financial Year	Fund released (in Rupees)
1	2020-21	-
2	2021-22	2917200
3	2022-23	-
4	2023-24	2876372
5	2024-25	2659296

One Garima Greh is being supported by this Department is the state of Odisha. Details of which are as under:

Name of the Garima Greh	State	District	City	Pin Code
Sakha	Odisha	Khordha	Bhubaneswar	751002

-5-

Pre-Matric Scholarships Scheme for SCs & Others and Post-Matric Scholarships Scheme for SC Students-

This Department administers Centrally Sponsored Post Matric scholarship scheme for SC students and Pre Matric scholarship scheme for SCs & Others are implemented on DBT mode w.e.f 2021-22 & w.e.f 2022-23 respectively. The aforementioned schemes are open-ended and demand driven for the eligible students of all the recognised institutions across India. The released central share is contingent upon States/UTs transmitting their State/UT share paid to the Central portal/National Scholarship Portal (NSP).

The details of Physical (no. of beneficiaries) and Financial (released Central Share) achievements during last five years in respect of Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students and Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students in State of Odisha are as follows:

Financial Year	Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students		Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students	
	Central Share Released (Rs. In Cr)	Beneficiaries	Central Share Released (Rs. In Cr)	Beneficiaries
2020-21	130.67	173264	35.12	153073
2021-22	78.22	75530	28.76	92329
2022-23	338.33	299369	6.45	29047
2023-24	127.44	143861	7.08	31486
2024-25	181.51	191873	18.20	80835

PM-Young Achievers' Scholarship Award Scheme for Vibrant India for OBCs and others (PM-YASASVI)

DoSJE is implementing the Umbrella Scheme of PM Young Achievers' Scholarship Award Scheme for Vibrant India for OBCs and others (PM –YASASVI) for the welfare of Other Backward Classes across the country including the State of Odisha with the following components.

(i) Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC, EBC and DNT Students
(ii) Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC, EBC and DNT Students

(iii) Top Class Education in Schools for OBC, EBC and DNT Students

(iv) Top Class Education in Colleges for OBC, EBC and DNT Students

(v) Construction of Hostel for OBC Boys and Girls.

Funds released and beneficiaries under the components of PM-YASASVI are given at **Appendix-IV.**

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION FOR YOUNG ACHIEVERS SCHEME (SHREYAS) (OBC & Others). There are following sub-schemes under the SHREYAS

1. National Fellowship for OBC Students

Year-wise details of no. of scholar and amount disbursed in Odisha state under NFOBC Scheme-

State Name	2020-21 Scholars	2020-21 Amount	2021-22 Scholars	2021-22 Amount	2022-23 Scholars	2022-23 Amount	2023-24 Scholars	2023-24 Amount	2024-25 Scholars	2024-25 Amount
ODISHA	47	16768420	58	27743096	70	22137630	71	31218772	72	39400224

2. Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for OBCs and EBCs

Details of Beneficiary under Dr. Ambedkar CSIS interest subsidy scheme for OBCs for state of Odisha is as under:

FINANCIAL YEAR	NO. OF BENEFICIARIES COVERED	SUBSIDY CLAIMED
2020-21	**13**	**353367**
2021-22	10	213676
2022-23	12	291922
2023-24	0	0
2024-25	0	0

Deendayal Divyangjan Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)

Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is implementing **Deendayal Divyangjan Rehabilitation Scheme**, a central sector scheme to provide grant-in-aid to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for projects relating to rehabilitation of persons with disabilities aimed at enabling them to reach and maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or socio-functional levels. Details regarding Grants-in-Aid released, number of beneficiaries and NGOs under DDRS during the last five years in Odisha is given at **Appendix-V.**

Appendices referred to in Annexure-I of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2058 for answer on 17.12.2025, raised by Shri Sasmit Patra.

Appendix-I

Atal Vayo Abhyudaya Yojana(AVYAY)

Details of projects under scheme are as under-

Senior Citizens Homes					
Sr.No.	**State**	**District**	**Senior Citizens Home**	**Address**	**Project Type**
1	Odisha	Angul	Arun Institute Of Rural Affairs(aira)	400, Ground Floor, Kali Mandir, Sradhanagar, Angul District, Odisha 759122 - 759122	SrCH-25
2	Odisha	Balangir	Gram Mangal Pathagar Orissa	House No-182,floor-1,salepali,shree Jagannath Mandir Road, Balangir,pin-767067,odisha - 767067	SrCH-25
3	Odisha	Baleshwar	Prayas Voluntary Organisation	Purunapani, Purunapani, Near Primary School, Purunapani, Balasore District, Odisha - 756033	SrCH-25
4	Odisha	Baleshwar	Peace Bird Of Capability	2551, Ground Floor, Near NidhipandaChhaka, Nidhipanda Market, Baleshwar, Near NidhipandaChhaka, Baleshwar - 756027	SrCH-25
5	Odisha	Bargarh	Social Awareness For Village Environment	938, Ground Floor, Near Padhantikra Primary School, At-padhantikra, Bheden, District Bargarh, Odisha - 768104	SrCH-25
6	Odisha	Baudh	Banadurga	Jarashrama, Ground, Near Anganbadi, Lundrejore Road, Charichak, Dist- Boudh, Odisha - 762023	SrCH-25
7	Odisha	Bhadrak	Nikhil Utkal Harijan Adivasi Seva Sangha	130, 1st, Near Laxmidaspur Chhak, At- Apartipur, Basudevpur, Dist. Bhadrak, Odisha - 756125	SrCH-25
8	Odisha	Cuttack	Banki AnchalikaAdibasi Harijan Kalyan Parisad	20/b, Ground Floor, Near Highschool, Khurdha Road, Banki, Dist. Cuttack, Odisha 754008 - 754008	SrCH-25
9	Odisha	Cuttack	Basudeb Pathagar	310, Ground Floor, Basudeb Temple, Sub Road, Niali, Dist. Cuttack, Odisha - 754004	SrCH-25
10	Odisha	Debagarh	Indian Village Development Organization	1004/1406, 1st And 2nd Floor , Near Sendha High School, At-sendha ,Kundheigola, Dist. Debagarh, Odisha - 768109	SrCH-25
11	Odisha	Dhenkanal	Arun Institute Of Rural Affairs (aira)	1, Ground Floor, Radhakunjasahi Tarini Mandir, Jiridamali, Dhenkanal Dist. Odisha 759018 - 759018	SrCH-25
12	Odisha	Dhenkanal	Arun Institute Of Rural Affairs(aira)	495, Ground Floor, Kasinath Jew Mandir, Gailo, Dhenkanal Dist. Odisha - 759019	SrCH-25
13	Odisha	Dhenkanal	Arun Institute Of Rural Affairs(aira)	25, Ground Floor, Tarini Mandir, AnandanagarGoudunibedia, Distt. Dhenkanal, Odisha - 759027	SrCH-25
14	Odisha	Dhenkanal	Arun Institute Of Rural Affairs(aira)	76, Ground Floor, Saraswati Shishumandir, Anlapal, Dhenkanal Distt. Odisha 759023 - 759023	SrCH-25
15	Odisha	Dhenkanal	Arun Institute Of Rural Affairs(aira)	261, Ground Floor, Tarinipasi Ashram School, Dholapasi, Distt. Dhenkanal, Odisha 759018 - 759018	SrCH-25
16	Odisha	Dhenkanal	Arun Institute Of Rural Affairs(aira)	512, Ground Floor, Basudha Water Supply Tank, Aswakhola, Dist. Dhenkanal, Pin.759014. - 759014	SrCH-25
17	Odisha	Dhenkanal	Maharishi Dayanand Service Mission	1021/6242, Ground, In Front Of Kalyani Agency, Jyoti Nagar, Gobindapur, Distt. Dhenkanal, Odisha 759027 - 759027	SrCH-25
18	Odisha	Dhenkanal	Maharishi Dayanand Service Mission	2559, Ground, Near Joranda Police Out Post, Electric Office Road, Joranda, Distt. Dhenkanal, Odisha - 759014	SrCH-25

19	Odisha	Dhenkanal	The Chetana	299/689, Ground Floor, Mahimagadi (the Religious Place), Chudakhiakateni, Dhenkanal-759014, Odisha - 759014	SrCH-50W
20	Odisha	Gajapati	Soputra	967 1387, Ground & 1st Floor , Opp Site Of Indian Oil Petrol Pump, ParalakhemundiTo Palasa Main Road ,Kerandi, Distt. Gajapati, Odisha - 761201	SrCH-25
21	Odisha	Ganjam	Subhadra Mahtab Seva Sadan,	32/691, 1st Floor, Building, Near Bus Stand, Gopal Pur, Gopalpur-on-sea, Berhmapur, Ganjam Distt. Odisha 761002 - 761002	SrCH-25
22	Odisha	Ganjam	Subhadra Mahtab Seva Sadan,	3589/4049, 1st, Building, Near Bhutasarasinghi Canara Bank, Bhutasarasinghi, Bhutasarasinghi, Purusottampur District Ganjam, Odisha - 761041	SrCH-25
23	Odisha	Jagatsinghapur	Association For Social Reconstructive Activities	At Block ChhackNaugaon Po Naugaon Hat DistJagatsinghpur	SrCH-25
24	Odisha	Jajapur	Ashanayakam Seva Sangha	733/147, Ground, Near Maa Kosalasuni Temple Road, Arikama, Khordha Distt. Odisha - 752064	SrCH-25
25	Odisha	Jajapur	Ashanayakam Seva Sangha	125, Ground Floor , Near B Pur Nodal School , Main Gali Kampagarh, Jajpur Distt. Odisha - 754214	SrCH-25
26	Odisha	Jajapur	Ashanayakam Seva Sangha	1309, Ground Floor , Ri Office Mandari, Hatsahi Road, Jajpur Distt. Odisha - 755003	SrCH-25
27	Odisha	Jajapur	Jayanti Pathagar	1763 4690, Pucca Building, Siva Nadan Mohan Temple, Near Madan Mohan Temple, Jajpur Distt. - 755005	SrCH-25
28	Odisha	Jajapur	Laxmi Narayan Seva Pratisthan	1512 , 1st And 2nd ,Temple , Mohanty Patana Road ,Jajpur Distt. Odisha - 755036	SrCH-25
29	Odisha	Jajapur	Ashanayakam Seva Sangha	Senior Citizen Home Aliabad At/po- Aliabad Via-indupur, P.s-bari Ramachandra PurDist-jajpur, Pin-754214 odisha, Plot No- 2496 ,Khata No-617 Land Mark- Near Aruneswar Shiva Temple - 754214	SrCH-25
30	Odisha	Jajapur	Ashanayakam Seva Sangha	Senior Citizen Home Rout Sahi,patana, At- Patana Po-routsahi Via-indupur, P.s-bari Ramachandra PurDist-jajpur Pin-754214, Odisha Plot No-977 Khata No-192 Land Mark-near SidheswarU.pSchool,patana - 754214	SrCH-25
31	Odisha	Jharsuguda	Social Welfare Association For Poor And Noble Activities Swapna	1160, Ground, Near Gp Office, Kirmira-jharsugudaroad, Kirmira, Distt. Jharsuguda, Odisha - 768220	SrCH-25
32	Odisha	Kalahandi	Shree Ramakrishna Ashrama	6, Ground, Shree Ramakrishna Ashrama, State Highway, M Rampur, Distt. Kalahandi, Odisha - 766102	SrCH-25
33	Odisha	Kandhamal	Banabasi Seva Samiti	1, Ground Floor , Biswanath Bhawan, Near Byepass Chowk, Biswanath Palli, BudaguraRoad ,Balliguda, Distt. Kandhamal, Odisha - 762103	SrCH-25
34	Odisha	Kandhamal	Society For Human Advancement And Rural Education	64, 1st Floor, Ugme School, Gudurisahi, Phulbani, Distt. Khandamal, Odisha 762001 - 762001	SrCH-25
35	Odisha	Kandhamal	Society For Human Advancement And Rural Education	Iic , Ground Floor, Iic Complex, Sartaguda, Phulbani, Distt. Kandhamal, Odisha 762001 - 762001	SrCH-50W
36	Odisha	Kendrapada	Jankalyan Sewa Sanstha	1031, First & Second Floor, Opposite To Indian Red Cross Building, Kharinasi, Kendrapara, Distt. Kendrapada, Odisha - 754224	SrCH-25
37	Odisha	Kendrapada	Lutheran Mahila Samiti	At/po: Patalipank, Via-kujang, Dist. Kendrapara, Orissa-754141. - 754141	SrCH-25
38	Odisha	Kendrapara	Indian Village Development Organization	233/331, 1st And 2nd, Near Jagarnath, Iswarpur, Rajnagar, Dist-kendrapadaOdisha - 754248	SrCH-25
39	Odisha	Kendujhar	BishnupriyaBalashram	Plot-17, 2750 Sqft, Near Fire Station, Hadagarh Road, Kendujhar Distt. Odisha 758083 - 758083	SrCH-25
40	Odisha	Khordha	Association For Social Work And Social Research In Orissa	197/459, Ground Floor, Opposite To Horticulture Farm, Kotagarh Road, Kotagarh, Distt. Kandhamal, Odisha - 762105	SrCH-25

41	Odisha	Khordha	Bhairabi Club,	Kurumpada, Ground Floor, Kurumpada, Kurumpada, Khordha Distt. Odisha 752018 - 752018	SrCH-25
42	Odisha	Khordha	Bhairabi Club,	83, Ground Floor, Near Malipada Bus Stop, ChampajharRoad ,Khorda Distt. Odisha - 752018	SrCH-25
43	Odisha	Khordha	Council For All Round Development Of Society	31/618, 1st Floor, Near Mumtaj Alli High School, Sarakantara Village Road, Sarakantara Village Bhubaneswar, Distt. Khordha, Odisha - 751019	SrCH-25
44	Odisha	Khordha	Council For All Round Development Of Society	576, Ground Floor, Near Primary School, Sumana Sasan Village Raod, Suma Sasan Village, Distt. Khordha, Odisha - 752104	SrCH-25
45	Odisha	Khordha	Juva Jyoti Club,	728/1049, Ground Floor, Near Balugaon College, Balugaon College Road, Balugaon, Distt. Khordha, Odisha - 752030	SrCH-25
46	Odisha	Khordha	The Padmasree Society	55, Asha Kiran Home , Asha Kiran Home , Asha Kiran Home ,BachharaPatna ,BachharaPatna ,Jatni, Distt. Khordha, Odisha - 752050	SrCH-25
47	Odisha	Khordha	Union For Learning Trng. & Reformative Activ. (ultra)	Building, Ground Floor, Near College Chhak, RajsunakhalaBhapur Road, Rural Area, Distt. Khordha, Odisha - 752066	SrCH-25
48	Odisha	Khordha	Union For Learning Trng. & Reformative Activ. (ultra)	Plot 2055, Ground Floor, Near Sagarguan High School, RajsunakhalaBhapur Road, Rural Area, DistKhordha, Odisha 752066 - 752066	SrCH-25
49	Odisha	Khordha	Vishwa Jeevan Seva Sangh	151, Ground Floor, Infront Of Indian Petrol Pump, New Jagganath Road, KhordhaDist-khordhaPin - 752019	SrCH-25
50	Odisha	Khordha	Vishwa Jeevan Seva Sangh	308/2061, Ground Floor, Infront Of Indian Oil Petrol Pump, Block Chhak Tangi, Khordha Distt. Odisha - 752019	SrCH-50W
51	Odisha	Khordha	Vishwa Jeevan Seva Sangh	322/1106, Ground Floor, Near Baghei Temple, Ogalpur Village Road, Distt. Khordha, Odisha 752020 - 752020	SrCH-25
52	Odisha	Khordha	Vishwa Jeevan Seva Sangh	458/2475, 1 St & 2nd Floor, Near Meghambari Temple Banapur Road, Mangarajpur, Banapur Distt. Khordha 752031 Odisha - 752031	SrCH-25
53	Odisha	Khordha	Vishwa Jeevan Seva Sangh	921, Ground Floor, Near Chilka Lake, Mangalajodi Village Road, Distt. Khordha, Odisha	SrCH-25
54	Odisha	Khordha	Vishwa Jeevan Seva Sangh	230 231, Ground Floor , Maa Barabhuya Temple, Kimbhiripada, Banapur, Distt. Khordha, Odisha - 752030	SrCH-25
55	Odisha	Khordha	Vishwa Jeevan Seva Sangh	2351/3980, Ground Floor, Building, In Front OfSidheswar Siva Mandira, Budibagicha, Samantarapur, Khordha District, Odisha - 752055	SrCH-25
56	Odisha	Khordha	Vishwa Jeevan Seva Sangh	18/967, Ground Floor, Near Mota Primary School, Mota, Jankia, Distt. Khordha, Odisha - 752020	SrCH-25
57	Odisha	Khordha	Women Community Management Group	733/147, Ground, Near Maa Kosalasuni Temple Road, Arikama, Khordha Distt. Odisha - 752064	SrCH-50
58	Odisha	Koraput	Bright Career Academy	1, Ground Floor, Near Bca Educational Complex For Tribal Girls Mundaguda, Gupteswar Road, Mundaguda, Mundaguda, Distt. Koraput, Odisha - 764043	SrCH-25
59	Odisha	Koraput	Gandhian Institute Of Technical Advancement	278/509, 1st Floor, Near Ashakiran Hospital, Sagar Road, Lamtaput, Distt. Koraput, Odisha 764081 - 764081	SrCH-25
60	Odisha	Malkangiri	Radha (rural Association For Development Of Harijan And Adivasi)	615/1, Ground Floor, Primary School, Govindpalli, Govindpalli, Distt. Malkangiri, Odisha 764044 - 764044	SrCH-25
61	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Rural Development Action Cell	Chhancha, Ground Floor, Building, PalbaniGolei, Chhancha, Palbani ,Baripada, Distt. Mayurbhanj, Odisha 757001 - 757001	SrCH-25
62	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Rural Development Action Cell	1st Floor, 1st Floor Building, Building, PalbaniGolei, Chhancha, Palbani, Palbani, Baripada, Distt. Mayurbhanj, Odisha - 757001	SrCH-50W

63	Odisha	Nabrangpur	Aakash Association Of All Kinds Of Awareness Services ForHumanbein	428/1146, Ground, In Front Of Hp Gas Depot, Tentulikhunti, Nabarangapur, Distt.nabarangapur, Odisha - 764070	SrCH-25
64	Odisha	Nayagarh	Anatha ParityaktaBalashram	02, 1, Twebel, Ramchandrapur, NayagarhDist-nayagarh, Odisha - 752025	SrCH-25
65	Odisha	Nayagarh	National Institute Of Tribal Welfare And Social Action	170, Ground, Near Siv Temple, Ratakhandi, Khandapada, Distt. Nayagarh, Odisha 752093 - 752093	SrCH-25
66	Odisha	Nuapada	Holy Home	1075, Ground Floor, Near KalubabaPitha, Sinapali, NuapadaDist-nuapada,odisha - 766105	SrCH-25
67	Odisha	Puri	Association For Voluntary Action	792, Ground And 1st Floor, Delang Station Bazar, Brahman Taraboi, Puri Distt. Odisha - 752016	SrCH-25
68	Odisha	Puri	Association For Voluntary Action	435/1050, Ground, Delang Station Bazar, Dampur, Distt.puri, Odisha 752016 - 752016	SrCH-25
69	Odisha	Puri	Association For Voluntary Action	1910, Ground, Building, Near Blok Office, Siriapur, Nh, Pipili, Distt. Puri, Odisha 752104 - 752104	SrCH-25
70	Odisha	Puri	Association For Voluntary Action	341, Ground, Building, Market Chhak, Balabhadra Lane, Market Chhak, Puri - 752001	SrCH-25
71	Odisha	Puri	Association For Voluntary Action	508, Ground, Lephripada, Telendihi, Telendih, Dist-sundargarhOdisha - 770012	SrCH-25
72	Odisha	Puri	BankeswariJubak Sangha	350/351, Ground, Near Bankeswari Temple, Canal Road, District Puri, Odisha Temple752015 - 752015	SrCH-25
73	Odisha	Puri	Jayakishan Youth Club	1250, Ground Floor, Near Malud Market, Krushnaprasad Road, Malud, Dist-puri, Pin-752030, Odisha - 752030	SrCH-25
74	Odisha	Puri	Nilachal Seva Pratisthan	479, First Floor, Near Siruli Mahavir Temple, Siruli Mahavir Road, Dist-puri, Odisha - 752012	SrCH-25
75	Odisha	Puri	Nilachal Seva Pratisthan	2322, Ground Floor, Besides Daya River, Fisher-men Colony, Distt. Puri, Odisha - 752017	SrCH-25
76	Odisha	Puri	Nilachal Seva Pratisthan	2334, Ground Floor, Near Government Fishery Lane, Khandiabandha Road, Puri, Odisha - 752002	SrCH-25
77	Odisha	Puri	Nilachal Seva Pratisthan	237, Ground Floor, Besides Daya River, Dayavihar Road, Dist-puri Odisha - 752017	SrCH-25
78	Odisha	Puri	Nilachal Seva Pratisthan	222, Ground Floor , Double Storyed Building, Near Akhandalmani Temple, MakubanNuasahi, Nabakalebar Road, Distt. Puri- 752002 Odisha - 752002	SrCH-25
79	Odisha	Puri	Patitapaban Seva Sangha	01, Ground Floor, Plot No 3850, Chanarpada, Nimapara, Distt. Puri Odisha - 752106	SrCH-50W
80	Odisha	Rayagada	Shakti Social Cultural And Sporting Organisation	Shakti-sch, Ground Floor, Tumbiguda Junction, Near Housing Board Colony, Rayagada Distt., Odisha - 765001	SrCH-25
81	Odisha	Rayagada	Shakti Social Cultural And Sporting Organisation	94/669, Total Building, Near SbiRbo, Saipriya Nagar, DistrictRayagada Odisha765001 - 765001	SrCH-50W
82	Odisha	Sambalpur	National Resources Centre For Women Development	357/542, Ground Floor, Maa Samaleswari Temple, Rengali,,Sambalpur - 768212	SrCH-25
83	Odisha	Sambalpur	National Resources Centre For Women Development	171/2191, 1st Floor, Near Shiv Mandir, City Staion Road, Sambalpur, Near Shiv Mandir, Sambalpur - 768006	SrCH-50
84	Odisha	Sambalpur	Prabin Youth Association	06, Ground Floor, Ashra Old Age Home, Near Temple, Dehurysahi, Rairakhol, Sambalpur - 768106	SrCH-25
85	Odisha	Sonepur/subarnapur	National Rural Development Co-operation	P.no 2/347, G.f,sanajhinki, Back Side Of Lepra India Office, Sana Jhinki Road, Sonepur, Distt. Subarnapur, Odisha - 767017	SrCH-25
86	Odisha	Sundergarh	Association For Voluntary Action	Mig-27, Ground And 1st Floor, Building, Near New Bus Stand, Housing Board Colony Phase-ii, Near New Bus Stand, Sundargarh Distt., Odisha 770001 - 770001	SrCH-25

MMUs in Odisha

1	Odisha	Khordha	Union For Learning Trng. & Reformative Activ. (ultra)	Ultra, Ground Floor, Near Sagarguan High School, RajsunakhalaBhapur Road, Rural Area, Distt. Odisha - 752066	MMU
2	Odisha	Puri	Association For Voluntary Action	435, Ground, Delang Station Bazar, Dampur, Puri Distrcit, Odisha - 752016	MMU

Physiotherapy clinic in Odisha

1	Odisha	Bhadrak	Centre For Rehabilitation Services And Research	4508/6775, Ground Floor, Backside Of Old Dalda Factory, Dahanigadia, Charampa, Dist Bhadrak-756101 Odisha - 756101	PHY

RRTC in Odisha

1	National Resources Centre For WomenDevelopment	Bhubaneswar	Odisha And Jharkhand

Appendix-II

Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas(SHRESHTA)

The district-wise details of projects implemented in State of Odisha during last five years under Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas (SHRESHTA)

(i) District-wise funds released to Private Residential School/ Institutions under SHRESHTA (Mode-1)

(Rs.in Lakh.)

S.No.	District	Name of the Schools/Institutions	Fund Released 2021-22	No. of Beneficiaries	Fund Released 2022-23	No. of Beneficiaries	Fund Released 2023-24	No. of Beneficiaries	Fund Released 2024-25	No. of Beneficiaries	Fund Released 2025-26	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Rayagada	Centurion Public School	3.97	5	4.70	5	6.25	5	8.89	7	2.70	2
2	Sambalpur	Delhi Public School, Sambalpur	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	20.16	16	38.47	30
3	Dhenkanal	E Tech Residential Secondary School	12.50	10	13.20	10	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
4	Malkangiri	Gandhi Public School	6.00	6	6.00	6	1.25	1	0.00	0	0	0
5	Kendrapara	HariharanandaBalashram	0.00	0	0.00	0	1.34	1	1.25	1	0	0
6	Koraput	Integral Education Centre	7.50	10	8.00	10	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
7	Malkangiri	Jupiter International School	4.00	4	5.20	4	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
8	Rayagada	Maharshi Gurukul Science Higher Secondary school, Gunupur	5.25	5	5.25	5	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
9	Khordha	Oneness International School	0.00	0	0.00	0	3.84	3	3.80	3	0	0
10	Nuapada	Pragati Science Higher Secondary School	6.75	9	16.50	9	3.75	3	3.75	3	0	0
11	Kendujhar (Keonjhar)	Rabindra Vidya Niketan	0.00	0	6.05	5	4.90	4	4.66	4	3.30	4
12	Ganjam	Sankalp Senior Secondary School	0.00	0	77.28	65	78.20	67	56.27	46	57.18	43
13	Kandhamal	Saraswati Gyana Mandir Higher Secondary School Niladrivihar	5.00	4	5.00	4	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
14	Kandhamal	Saraswati Shishu Vidya Mandir.	2.25	3	2.25	3	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
15	Sambalpur	Seven Hills Residential School	0.00	0	19.25	15	26.60	21	11.35	9	4.05	3
16	Nabarangpur	Sri Aurobindo Higher Secondary School ,Khatiguda	15.00	12	15.00	12	13.75	11	1.25	1	0	0
17	Sambalpur	Vedic International School	0.00	0	0.00	0	15.40	12	0.00	0	0	0
18	Balangir	Viswatma Vidya Mandir	7.00	10	7.00	10	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
19	Balangir	Yuvodaya Higher Secondary School	15.00	12	15.00	12	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
20	Dhenkanal	Panchayatraj High School Kanapura	6.00	8	6.00	8	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
		Total	**96.22**	**98**	**211.68**	**183**	**155.28**	**128**	**111.38**	**90**	**105.7 (as on 01.12. 2025)**	**82 (as on 01.12. 2025)**

ii) District-wise funds released to NGOs/VOs under the SHRESHTA (Mode-2)

(Rs.in Lakh)

S.No.	District	Name of the NGOs/VOs	Fund Released 2021-22	No. of Beneficiaries	Fund Released 2022-23	No. of Beneficiaries	Fund Released 2023-24	No. of Beneficiaries	Fund Released 2024-25	No. of Beneficiaries	Fund Released 2025-26	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Dhenkanal	Adarsha Seva Sangathana	6.12	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Boudh	Vishwa Jeevan Seva Sangha	40.40	300	5.94	64	16.49	28	0	0	32.56	0
3	Khordha	Nikhila Utkal Harijan Adivasi Seva Sangha	18.91	200	21.26	81	40.09	120	46.20	100	22.00	0
4	Dhenkanal	Arun Institute Of Rural Affairs	17.54	100	14.35	60	39.65	115	45.85	99	22.00	0
5	Dhenkanal	Jeevan Jyoti Club For Social Welfare And Rural Development	0	0	19.81	166	20.90	89	5.47	0	33.84	91
6	Cuttack	Sadjyotika	1.85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Dhenkanal	Mahila Unnayan Pathagar	0	0	9.88	133	24.58	107	31.43	100	12.00	0
8	Khordha	Nehru Seva Sangh	10.69	0	33.97	100	52.81	119	0	0	0	0
9	Bhadrak	JungaleeUnayanParisad	35.00	100	14.89	83	39.93	120	46.09	100	17.60	0
10	Nayagarh (Cuttack)	Banki AnchalikaAdibasi Harijan Kalyan Parisad	11.01	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Naupada	Holy Home	73.96	400	47.25	200	62.35	247	16.16	0	77.00	196
12	Rayagada	Servants of India Society	0	0	15.30	94	3.76	24	22.56	84	12.00	0
13	Rayagada	Shakti Social Cultural and Sporting Organisation	15.16	200	21.00	100	29.22	125	30.30	95	12.00	0
14	Debagarh (Anugul)	Voluntary Institute For Rural Development	9.35	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			239.99	**1800**	**203.65**	**1081**	**329.78**	**1094**	**244.06**	**578**	**241 (as on 01.12.2025)**	**287 (as on 01.12.2025)**

National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction(NAPDDR)

List of IRCAs (Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts)-

S.No.	State	District	NGO/Organization	Address
1	ODISHA	Angul	ARUN INSTITUTE OF RURAL AFFAIRS	400, Ground Floor, Kali Mandir, Sradhanagar, Angul
2	ODISHA	BALESHWAR	PEACE BIRD OF CAPABILITY	AMARA, GROUND FLOOR, NH 60, AMARA, BALESHWAR
3	ODISHA	BARGARH	SOCIAL AWARENESS FOR VILLAGE ENVIRONMENT	621/1253, Ground Floor, Near suryamanijanata high school, At/Po/Ps-Bheden, Bheden
4	ODISHA	BAUDH	VISHWA JEEVAN SEVA SANGHA	291, Ground & 1st floor, Near CHC Manamunda, Manamunda, Manamunda
5	ODISHA	BHADRAK	NIKHILA UTKAL HARIJAN ADIVASI SEVA SANGHA	962/259, 1st, Near SBD School, Laxmi Vihar, Bhadrak
6	ODISHA	CUTTACK	NICCD	P No-2073, Sri Krisna Vihar , Near Reserve forest, srikrisna Vihar, Kalapathar
7	ODISHA	CUTTACK	ORISSA KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION	806, 1, Dhruti Angan, Adjacent to Madhupatna Post Office ,Madhupatna , Industrial Estate, Cuttack
8	ODISHA	CUTTACK	Project Swarajya	247/4347, Building, Near Barunei Vidyapith, Barunei Vidyapith Road, Cuttack
9	ODISHA	DEBAGARH	jeevanjyoti club for social welfare and rural development	104/87, Ground & First Floor, Near Indene Gas Godown, KANDAL, Deogarh
10	ODISHA	DHENKANAL	ARUN INSTITUTE OF RURAL AFFAIRS	207/1134, Ground 1st 2nd floor, Kathagada (Anandanagar), Near UPHC Anandanagar, Kathagada, Anandanagar main lane, Dhenkanal
11	ODISHA	DHENKANAL	THE CHETANA	118, GROUND FLOOR, MAHIMAGADI (The Religious Place), AT-KOLHUA PO-BAINSIA, VIA-MAHIMAGADI DIST-DHENKANAL, BALIJORANDA
12	ODISHA	GAJAPATI	SOPUTRA	0, 1 and 2nd floor , NEAR GAJAPATI STADIUM, DAMODAR VIHAR, PARALAKHEMUNDI
13	ODISHA	GANJAM	BHAIRABI CLUB	461/526, GROUND and FIRST ,NIRMALJHAR , SIDHAPALLI ROAD, KHALLIKOTE
14	ODISHA	GANJAM	NILACHAL SEVA PRATISTHAN	374 & 375, First Floor, Double Storyed Building, Near Gouri Sankar Kalyan Mandap, Old Police Line Colony, Naneya Petta Street, Chatrapur
15	ODISHA	JAGATSINGHAPUR	Association for Social Reconstructive Activities	asra, 1ST FLOOR, NAUGAO BLOCK CHHACK, NAUGAO BLOCK CHHACK, JAGATSINGHPUR
16	ODISHA	JAJAPUR	Laxmi Narayan Seva Pratisthan	1674, 1st, Hero Showroom, KanikaPada, Jajpur
17	ODISHA	JHARSUGUDA	Organisation for Rural Development and Economic Research	MIG-I- 32, GROUND FLOOR, BUILDING, NEAR TARINI TEMPLE, HOUSING BOARD COLONY, BUXI SQUARE, JHARSUGUDA
18	ODISHA	KALAHANDI	Shree Ramakrishna Ashrama	01, 1st, Shree Ramakrishna Ashrama, Raipur to Bhubaneswar, M Rampur
19	ODISHA	KANDHAMAL	AABAHANA	23/116, 1st & 2nd floor, Khajuripada Ghati, NH-157 (State High way), Sankarakhol
20	ODISHA	KENDUJHAR	Disha	4480, Ground Floor, Near Sainkul CHC, Khalana, Sainkul
21	ODISHA	KHORDHA	BHAIRABI CLUB	127/2176, GROUND FLOOR, TAPANG RLY STATION , TAPANG RLY

				STATION ROAD, NARANGARH
22	ODISHA	KHORDHA	ODD FOUNDATION	MIG-82, Ground,1st&3rd Floor, Building, Khandagiri Hill, Housing Board Colony, Phase-1, Lane-9, Bhubaneswar
23	ODISHA	KHORDHA	Open Learning Systems	1243/5630, GROUND FLOOR, SATYA VIHAR, NEAR SAPTASATI MANDIR, SATYA VIHAR, MANCHESWAR, BHUBANESWAR
24	ODISHA	KHORDHA	VISHWA JEEVAN SEVA SANGHA	1016/4112, 1st 2nd Floor, Building, INFRONT OF GODIPOKHARI, GODIPOKHARI NUASAHI, MAIN ROAD KHORDHA, KHORDHA
25	ODISHA	KORAPUT	Gandhian Institute of Technical Advancement	111, 1st & 2nd, In front of Post office, Lamtaput, Lamtaput
26	ODISHA	MAYURBHANJ	RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACTION CELL	2017/12, Ground Floor, Building, Mission Hospital, Debendrapur, Baripada-Moroda, Baripada
27	ODISHA	NABARANGAPUR	AAKASH Association of All Kinds of Awareness Services for Human being	36, 2nd. floor, Near HP Gas Office, Tentulikhunti, Tentulikhunti
28	ODISHA	NAYAGARH	Society For Environmental Development and Voluntary Action	467, Ground, Near New Bus Stand, Old Town, Nayagarh
29	ODISHA	NUAPADA	HolyHome	1074, First Floor, Near KalubabaPitha, Sinapali, Nuapada
30	ODISHA	NUAPADA	Jana Kalyan Seva Sanstha	413/1678, Ground first floor, Near Govt Hospital, Kotipadar, Khariar
31	ODISHA	PURI	Association for Voluntary Action AVA	435, 2nd, Delang Station Bazar, Panchupala Bazar, PURI
32	ODISHA	PURI	Council for All Round Development of Society	628, Gound and 1st Floor, Near Jaiguru Ashram, Beside Nimapara Konark road, Sarbapada village Nimapara
33	ODISHA	PURI	JAYA KISHAN YOUTH CLUB	1220/2252, Total Building, Near Malud Market, Maleswari Road, Malud
34	ODISHA	PURI	NILACHAL SEVA PRATISTHAN	2334, First Floor, Near Government Fishery Lane, Khandiabandha Road, Puri
35	ODISHA	RAYAGADA	Council for All Round Development of Society	655/3630, Ground floor, Back side of Gouri Appartment, Komtalpeta petrol pump and Nagabali river road, Komtalpeta village Rayagada
36	ODISHA	SAMBALPUR	NATIONAL RESOURCES CENTRE FOR WOMEN DEVELOPMENT	357/542, 1st Floor, Maa Samaleswari Temple, Brahmanipali Road, Rengali
37	ODISHA	SUBARNAPUR	National Rural Development Cooperation	PlotNo-894, G.Floor&1st Floor, Near Radha Krushna Temple, Ratha Road, Sonepur
38	ODISHA	SUBARNAPUR	Rural Association for Development of Harijan and Adivasi	715, 1st Floor, Primary School, Matupalli, Matupalli
39	ODISHA	SUNDARGARH	Association for Voluntary Action AVA	4134, 2nd, Sadar Police Station, Bandhapali, Sundargarh

List of DDACs (District De- Addiction Centres)

S.No.	State	District	NGO/Organization	Address
1	ODISHA	Balangir	People's Forum	1, 1, Building, Laxmipore Bridge, Talapali Para, School Road, Bolangir
2	ODISHA	Malkangiri	Vishwa Jeevan Seva Sangha, Bhubaneswar	1789/8047, GROUND FLOOR 1st , Building, Near SAI TEMPLE, Kumutiguda, Kumutiguda, Malkangiri

List of ODICs (Outreach and Drop-in Centres)

S.No.	State	District	NGO/Organization	Address
1	ODISHA	Angul	AABAHANA	356, Ground floor, Talcher Coal Mines, NH-23 (State High way), Gotamara
2	ODISHA	BAUDH	VISHWA JEEVAN SEVA SANGHA	302, 1st Floor, NEAR CHC MANAMUNDA, MAIN ROAD MANAMUNDA, MANAMUNDA
3	ODISHA	CUTTACK	ARUN INSTITUTE OF RURAL AFFAIRS	1486, Ground Floor, Building, ChauliaganjPolicestation, New Malgodown Colony, New Malgodown Road, Cuttack
4	ODISHA	KANDHAMAL	AABAHANA	19/121, GROUND FLOOR, KHAJURIPADA GHATI, NH-157 (PHULBANI BERHAMPUR STATE HIGH WAY), SANKARAKHOL
5	ODISHA	RAYAGADA	Council for All Round Development of Society	655/3630, 2nd floor, Back side of Gouri Appartment, Komtalpeta petrol pump and Nagabali river road, KomtalpetaRayagada
6	ODISHA	JAGATSINGHAPUR	Association for Social Reconstructive Activities	AMBIKA, 2ND FLOOR, NUAPOLA MARKET, CUTTACK TO MACHAGAN ROAD, JAGATSINGHPUR

List of CPLIs (Community based Peer led Intervention (CPI) for Early Drug Use Prevention among Adolescents)

S.No.	State	District	NGO/Organization	Address
1	ODISHA	Angul	AABAHANA	357, Ground floor, Talcher Coal Mines, NH-23 (State High way), Gotamara
2	ODISHA	CUTTACK	Centre for Rural Reconstruction and Social Solidarity	504, Ground Floor, OMFED, State highway, CUTTACK
3	ODISHA	KHORDHA	VISHWA JEEVAN SEVA SANGHA	1594, Ground floor, Building, PUnama Gate Flyover, Kabatkhana Gali, PunamaGate , Bhubaneswar
4	ODISHA	PURI	ORISSA VOLUNTARY HEALTH ASSOCIATION	154/456, 2nd, Building, Near Bhubaneswari Temple, Nilachakra Nagar, 5th Lane, Puri

Additionally, one Addiction Treatment Facilitiy (ATF) in Government Hospital has been approved in Odisha under NAPDDR through National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi.

District	**Name of Facility (ATF)**
Cuttack	Mental Health Institute (COE), Medical College & Hospital, Cuttack

Appendix-IV

PM Young Achievers' Scholarship Award Scheme for Vibrant India for OBCs and others (PM-YASASVI)

Scheme wise Data of Odisha for last 5 years

Appendix-V

(Amount and Beneficiaries in Lakh)

S. No.	Schemes	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC, EBC & DNT Students	825.00	1.10	788.99	0.59	754.605	0.36	479.83	0.2	484	0.20
2	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC, EBC & DNT Students	1200.00	0.59	6144.73	1.80	3340.80	1.94	2506.08	0.5	2147.00	0.54
3	Construction of Hostels For OBCs Boys and Girls	0.00	0	0	0	356.54	900 (Seats)	0	0	0	0
4	Top Class Education in School for OBC, EBC & DNT Students	Scheme Implemented in 2022-23				0	0	10.47	60 (Actual)	96.05	464 (Actual)
5	Top Class Education in College for OBC, EBC & DNT Students	Scheme Implemented in 2023-24						231.31	124 (Actual)	876.70	486 (Actual)

Deendayal Divyangjan Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)-

Details regarding Grants-in-Aid released, number of beneficiaries, and NGOs under DDRS during the last five years in Odisha.

S.No	District	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
		Amount	NGO	Benf.	Amount	NGO	Benf.	Amount	NGO	Benf.	Amount	NGO	Benf.	Amount	NGO	Benf.
1	BHADRAK	4804953	2	864	11531726	2	900	9163984	2	748	10403668	2	138	17817994	3	525
2	BHUBANESHWAR	7611860	3	298	2064971	1	45	4627929	2	104	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	BOLANGIR	1634580	1	28	2232326	1	26	2580543	1	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	BOUDH	3527055	1	49	1625062	1	34	1992198	1	56	2576236	1	33	2350624	1	44
5	CUTTACK	5674756	3	272	16054748	3	251	5137175	3	244	3599080	1	66	1527740	1	60
7	DHENKANAL	1135714	1	60	3331904	1	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	GAJAPATI	1037259	1	78	5395823	1	86	2451167	1	59	3782733	1	48	2612776	1	93
9	GANJAM	607673	1	53	10277435	2	162	7792828	1	115	14562728	2	175	2890872	1	60
10	JHARSUGUDA	4213451	1	113	4560850	1	85	89025	1	85	6624816	1	120	5696838	1	111
11	Kendrapara	390339	1	30	2467231	1	32	389321	1	30	2515518	1	29	2631174	1	40
12	KEONJHAR	2775217	1	64	1968210	1	68	4319964	1	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	KHURDA	14511035	5	1932	12519938	4	1827	13060601	3	1428	24127270	6	520	1639620	1	32
14	Mayurbhanj	2917205	1	63	3859324	2	63	2252579	2	84				13030306	3	221
15	NAYAGARH	4033564	1	88	5686613	2	110	8038188	2	152	8380636	2	132	7172408	2	117
16	PURI	13463444	4	1384	44668267	3	1035	21157497	4	1419	9213086	1	222	41851002	3	719
17	ROURKELA	5865560	1	57	5161496	1	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Indore	-	-	-	1201416	1	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Subarnapur	-	-	-	6559743	1	217	2797357	2	63	6960335	1	216	-	-	-
20	Sundargarh	-	-	-	2471007	1	54	-	-	-	14062251	1	98	-	-	-
21	Sambalpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	4066986	1	63	2811602	1	62	6922011	1	133
22	Balangir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3245535	1	30	288492	1	19
23	Jagatsinghapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9477770	1	113	7335949	1	124
24	Kendujhar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5300235	1	65	1828446	1	62

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO -2059
ANSWERED ON – 17/12/2025

PM DAKSH SCHEME IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2059. SHRI SANA SATHISH BABU

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:-

(a) the number of beneficiaries trained under the PM DAKSH (Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi) scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh during last five years, year-wise;

(b) the total funds allocated and utilized for the State during this period, year-wise;

(c) whether Government has taken any step to enhance placement opportunities for trained candidates in collaboration with industry partners; and

(d) the initiatives undertaken to improve awareness, outreach and skill alignment of the scheme with local employment needs and emerging industries in Andhra Pradesh?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(SHRI B.L.VERMA)

(a) The number of beneficiaries trained under the PM DAKSH (Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi) scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh from 2020-21 is 5,331. The year-wise details are as under:-

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Total
Number of beneficiaries trained	870	2,167	1969	325	5,331

(b) As PM-DAKSH is a Central Sector Scheme, funds are not allocated and released State-wise. Under the Scheme, Department releases funds to the implementing agencies. The details of funds utilized in Andhra Pradesh by the implementing agencies are as under:-

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Total
Funds Utilized (in Lakhs)	81.49	183.41	165.71	63.16	493.77

(c) Under PM-DAKSH Scheme, training institutes are required to provide employment (wage and/or self-employment) to at least 70% of the trained candidates after completion of training under Short Term Training Courses. Failing which, the release of 3rd installment, i.e., 30% of the training cost is forfeited. Further, the training institutes are mandated to maintain collaboration with the relevant industries to facilitate employment opportunities for the trained candidates.

(d) In order to create and improve awareness and outreach among the target groups, the training institutes empaneled under PM-DAKSH Scheme, issue advertisements, in vernacular languages, in local and regional News Papers. They also use social-media to mobilize the interested candidates through door to door campaign.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
DEPARTMENT OF EMPOWERMENT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO - 2060

ANSWERED ON - 17/12/2025

HOLISTIC REHABILITATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

2060. SHRI RAMESHWAR TELI:
SHRI AMAR PAL MAURYA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the initiatives taken by the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) to promote a holistic approach towards the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities;

(b) the nature and scope of the research projects approved under the collaboration and the institutions involved in their implementation;

(c) the amount of funds allocated for these projects and the specific focus areas which have been covered; and

(d) the expected outcomes of this initiative on the well being and quality of life of PwDs?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE& EMPOWERMENT

(SHRI B L VERMA)

(a): The Department promotes integrative rehabilitation through key schemes and initiatives. Ten National Institutes and 30 Composite Regional Centres provide rehabilitation services, early intervention, and skill development across India. Assistance to Persons with Disabilities for Purchase/Fitting of Aids /Appliances (ADIP) Scheme provides assistive devices. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) manufactures and supplies Assistive devices through its camps and its Pradhan Mantri Divyasha Kendras.

(b) & (c): Under the Research sub-scheme of SIPDA, DEPwD supports projects on assistive technology development, rehabilitation protocols and therapy modules, accessible learning and communication technologies, habilitation research, digital and ICT-based interventions, and

evidence-based prevalence and functional assessment studies. Recent projects are being implemented by PDUNIPPD, New Delhi; AYJNISHD(D), Mumbai; NIEPID, Secunderabad; NIEPVD, Dehradun; and NILD, Kolkata. Under the Research Sub-scheme of SIPDA scheme implemented by DEPwD, cumulative expenditure for FY 2020-21 to 2025-26 is ₹3.49 crore.

(d): These initiatives cater to enhance functional independence of persons with disabilities through technology-based, evidence-driven interventions and structured early childhood support, integration of therapy, involvement of caregiver, among others.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2061
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

FEATURES AND OBJECTIVES OF PMAAGY

2061. # MS. INDU BALA GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of Tribal Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the main features and objectives of the Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY);
(b) the number of villages identified for the scheme; and
(c) the specific infrastructure improvements targeted under the scheme?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR TRIBAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI DURGADAS UIKEY)

(a): Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY) was launched by Government for integrated development of eligible villages with 50% tribal population and 500 STs across States/UTs selected for undertaking development activities through convergence approach. An amount of Rs.20.38 lakh per village (Rs 7276 cr for 36,428 villages) was earmarked under the scheme and the States were required to make Village development plan with convergence of Central STC (Schedule tribe component) and State TSP (Tribal Sub Plan) funds available with sectoral Central Govt Ministries and State Govt.

(b): Under the PMAAGY scheme, 17656 VDPs have been approved so far.

(c): In the VDP, the aim is to address gaps with regard to basic amenities identified through Antodaya Mission, in each selected village like Road connectivity, Telecom connectivity (Mobile /internet), School, Anganwadi Centres, Health Sub- Centre, Drinking water and electricity.

Based on learning from the success of PM JANMAN, Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA) has been launched which is more structured version of PMAAGY with dedicated convergence of funds and saturation for key interventions from line Ministries and State departments.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 2062
TO BE ANSWERED ON- 17/12/2025

EMRS IN KARNATAKA

2062 Shri G.C. Chandrashekhar:

Will the Minister of Tribal Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) functional in the State of Karnataka as on 31st March 2025 and seats sanctioned versus filled;

(b) the amount of central allocation to Karnataka under composite tribal development schemes in the past two years and how much has been spent; and

(c) what additional measures the Central Government intends to enact to support tribal youth in Karnataka with skill-training, digital access and climate-resilient livelihoods?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR TRIBAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI. DURGADAS UIKEY)

(a): In the State of Karnataka, all 12 sanctioned EMRSs are functional. As per EMRS Guidelines 2020, EMRSs having classes from VI to XII standard will have a total maximum sanctioned strength of 480 students per school, with equal number of seats reserved for boys and girls. A total of 4523 students were enrolled in these EMRSs in the Academic Year 2024-25.

(b): The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has released Rs. 341.37 cr. during 2023-24 and Rs. 294.64 cr. during 2024-25 for the State of Karnataka under its various schemes. Out of this, Rs. 26.78 cr. and Rs. 79.33 cr. have been released under EMRS Scheme during 2023-24 and 2024-25 respectively.

(c): The following measures have been taken to support tribal youth:

(1) The Ministry is implementing various Scholarship Schemes to promote and encourage basic and higher education amongst ST population like Pre-Matric Scholarship, Post Matric Scholarship, National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education and National Overseas Scholarship.

(2) The Ministry is implementing the scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM)' through TRIFED which envisions to strengthen tribal entrepreneurship initiatives and to facilitate livelihood opportunities by promoting more efficient, equitable, self-managed, optimum use of natural resources, Agri / Minor Forest Produce (MFPs) / Non-farm produce. Under the scheme, financial support of INR 15.00 lakhs is provided to the State Governments for setting up of each Van Dhan Vikas Kendra (VDVKs) which are envisaged to be the centres of value addition activities of MFPs/Non-MFPs

(3) Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) have been set up across the country which consist of tribal museum, library, training centre, research wing etc. TRIs have carried out various activities viz. research studies, evaluation studies, organization of training/seminar/workshop, organization of tribal fairs and festivals, baseline survey, publications, documentaries / documentation, organization of exchange visits etc. over the years.

(4) The Eklavya DTH Channel 32 delivers academic courses in regional languages.

(5) Rashtriya Bal Vaigyanik Pradarshani inculcates scientific temper among students. i-Hub and drone labs have been established in selected EMRSs. IT and CBSE skill labs, vocational labs provide hands-on training to students.

(6) To further promote creativity, problem-solving, and innovation, Atal Innovation Labs have been established in 05 EMRSs in Karnataka.

(7) All 12 EMRSs in Karnataka have been equipped with smart boards which enables interactive digital learning.

(8) Jayakar programme, with support from ISRO, students get exposure to PSLV systems and working models.

(9) Specialised semiconductor training in collaboration with IISc.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No 2063
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

SCHOLARSHIP FUNDING FOR SCHEDULED TRIBE STUDENT

2063 SHRI A. A. RAHIM:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Scheduled Tribe (ST) students who have received pre-matric, post-matric, higher education scholarships and fellowships under schemes run by the Ministry during the last five years, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) the total amount of funds allocated and disbursed by the Ministry for these scholarships over the same period, year-wise; and

(c) whether there has been any decline in the number of ST students benefitting from post-matric scholarships in recent years, even as budgetary allocations have gone up and if so, the reasons for this discrepancy?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR TRIBAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI DURGADAS UIKEY)

(a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing the following Scholarship Schemes to ensure that tribal communities have greater access to quality education across the country :

i) Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students (Class IX and X)
ii) Post Matric Scholarship for ST students (Class XI and above)
iii) National Fellowship for Higher Education for ST students.
iv) National Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students(Top Class)
v) National Overseas Scholarship for ST students.

The total number of Scheduled Tribe (ST) students who have received scholarships under the above mentioned schemes during the last five years, year-wise and scheme-wise are as follows:

Beneficiaries of all 5 scholarship schemes from 2020-21 till 2024-25					
Year	Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students	National Scholarship Scheme for ST students	National Fellowship Scheme for ST students	National Overseas Scheme for ST students
	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries
2020-21	1439930	2005696	2449	2625	30
2021-22	1377713	2344407	2751	2693	46
2022-23	1003159	2269112	2828	2938	44
2023-24	929767	2064437	5429	2975	65
2024-25	910043	1816293	7013	2698	58

The scholarship disbursement for the year 2023-24 and 2024-25 in some states/UTs for the Pre Matric and Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students is still ongoing. Due to this, the number of beneficiaries is on lower side.

(b) The total amount of funds allocated and disbursed by the Ministry for these scholarships over the same period, year-wise is enclosed at **Annexure- I.**

(c) As far as scholarship schemes implemented by Ministry of Tribal Affairs is concerned, there is no significant reduction of beneficiaries. Under the Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students, the scholarship disbursement for the year 2023-24 and 2024-25 is still ongoing in some states/UTs. Due to this, the no. of beneficiaries showing lesser for these years.

Annexure I

The year-wise and scheme-wise figures (including Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate, Final Allocation, and Actual Expenditure) for all five Scholarship schemes under the Scholarship Division, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, for the period 2020-21 to 2024-25, are as follows:

Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate, Final Allocation & Actual Expenditure of all 5 Scholarship schemes from 2019-20 to 2024-25 (₹ in crores)																					
No.	Name of the Scheme	2020-21				2021-22				2022-23				2023-24				2024-25			
		BE	RE	Final Allocation	Actual Expenditure	BE	RE	Final Allocation	Actual Expenditure	BE	RE	Final Allocation	Actual Expenditure	BE	RE	Final Allocation	Actual Expenditure	BE	RE	Final Allocation	Actual Expenditure
1	Post Matric	1900	1833	1833	1830.14	1993	2257.72	2257.72	2257.72	1965	1965	1965	1965	1970.77	2371.01	2668.83	2668.83	2432.68	2462.68	2598.34	2598.34
2	Pre-Matric	400	250	250	248.9	400	400	394.14	394.14	419	357.3	357.3	357.3	411.63	411.63	308.61	308.6	440.36	200	163.69	163.69
3	NFST & Top class	100	120	120	120	150	120	120	120	145	140	145	145	145	230	230	230	165	240	240	240
4	NOS	2	4.76	4.76	4.76	3	4.95	4.95	4.95	4	4	4	4	4	7	7	7	6	6	6	6
Total		2402	2207.76	2207.76	2203.8	2546	2782.67	2776.81	2776.81	2533	2466.3	2471.3	2471.3	2531.4	3019.64	3214.44	3214.43	3044.04	2908.68	3008.03	3008.03

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2064
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

2064. SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

(a) Details of the number of complaints received by the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) in last three years, year wise;
(b) The details of number of complaints received under each category of atrocity in last three years, year wise;
(c) The details of the number of complaints resolved, dismissed, and pending over last three years, year wise;
(d) Whether it is a fact that the annual reports of the NCST are behind Schedule ; and
(e) If so, reasons therefor, and proposed dates by when the Commission plans to submit the annual reports to the President?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR TRIBAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI DURGADAS UIKEY)

(a) to (e):

<table>
<tr><th>Sr.</th><th>Question</th><th colspan="4">Reply</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">(a)</td><td rowspan="4">Details of the number of complaints received by the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) in last three years, year wise;</td><td colspan="3">Year</td><td>Total Number of Complaints Registered by NCST</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">2022-23</td><td>2,553</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">2023-24</td><td>2333</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">2024-25</td><td>3,592</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">(b)</td><td rowspan="4">The details of number of complaints received under each category of atrocity in last three years, year</td><td>Category</td><td>2022-23</td><td>2023-24</td><td>2024-25</td></tr>
<tr><td>Arsoning</td><td>01</td><td>12</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Atrocity</td><td>219</td><td>296</td><td>340</td></tr>
<tr><td>Caste based Abuse</td><td>74</td><td>50</td><td>89</td></tr>
</table>

	wise;	Land Related Atrocity	106	52	105
		Murder	70	43	59
		Others	162	38	37
		Physical Assault/Grievance Hurt	85	72	71
		Rape	24	31	35
		Total	741	594	738

(c)	The details of the number of complaints resolved, dismissed, and pending over the last three years, year wise;	**Sr.No**	**Complaints**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
		1	Resolved/Disposed	427	567	1397
		2.	Pending (Under Process)	2126	1766	2195
	In many cases the petitioners do not inform the Commission that their complaint has been resolved either at notice or subsequent stage.					
(d)	Whether it is a fact that the annual reports of the NCST are behind Schedule ; and	(d) and (e) The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has submitted its Annual Reports till year 2023-24 to the Hon’ble President of India.				

(e)	If so, reasons therefore, and proposed dates by when the Commission plans to submit the annual reports to the President?	

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 2065
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 17.12 2025

EMPOWERMENT OF TRIBAL WOMEN AND YOUTH UNDER VIKSIT BHARAT @ 2047

2065 SHRI SUJEET KUMAR:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to strengthen leadership of tribal women in Gram Sabhas, Panchayati Raj Institutions and community bodies and to promote entrepreneurship among tribal women and youth in areas such as eco-tourism, digital crafts and value-added forest products;

(b) the initiatives implemented through SHGs, Van Dhan Vikas Kendras, TRIFED e-commerce, GOAL digital skilling, NRLM, NTFDC/NSTFDC and NIPUN Bharat, along with details of beneficiaries, enterprises created and products marketed/exported in the last three years; and

(c) the monitoring mechanisms and future roadmap for mentorship, technology adoption, market access and climate-resilient livelihoods in line with Atmanirbhar Bharat and Viksit Bharat @ 2047?

ANSWER
MINISTER OF STATE FOR TRIBAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI DURGADAS UIKEY)

(a) to (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements the Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM) scheme through Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) for socio-economic development and to promote entrepreneurship among tribals including tribal women across the country. Under the scheme, funds are provided for setting up Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs) which are primarily clusters of tribal SHGs formed to reap economies of scale through value addition and marketing of Minor Forest Produces (MFPs) and non-MFPs. Each VDVK consists of around 15 Van Dhan SHGs and has up to 300 members, majority of which are tribal women. A total of 4105 Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs) have been sanctioned associating 12,27,231 members. Additionally, under the Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) initiative, a total of 539 VDVKs have been sanctioned associating 45,924 members.

Under the Retail Marketing Activities of PMJVM scheme, TRIFED has taken the following steps for expanding reach of handicraft, handloom and natural products made by tribal artisans in international markets:

- TRIFED has expanded its retail network and now has around 110 outlets across the country. These include TRIFED’s own stores called Tribes India stores and also outlets on consignment and

franchisee basis. In addition to this, TRIFED has recently developed a new e-commerce portal tribesindia.com with better UI and UX which has been made live recently.

- For brand promotion and market expansion of tribal products globally, TRIFED has been participating in various international exhibitions. In line with this objective, TRIFED participated in international exhibitions recently at Melbourne-Australia, Frankfurt-Germany and Birmingham-UK, besides putting up kiosks of tribal products in 8 Indian Embassies abroad.
- Details of sales made in countries abroad from the year 2021 to 2025 are mentioned as below:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Country placing order	Value of sales made (in lakhs)	Products ordered
1	2021-22	USA, Chile, Croatia, Philippines, Hungary, Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia	22.36	Arakku Coffee, Spices, Tea, Honey, Art & Craft, Textile, Painting, Blue Pottery
2	2022-23	Myanmar	2.71	Gifting products
3	2024-25	Indonesia, Malaysia, Turkey, Israel, UAE, Qatar, Sri Lanka, UK, Japan, Kazakhastan, Canada, Hungary	24.84	Gifting products, Coffee, Longpi pottery, Paintings, Blue Pottery, Organic products, cane & bamboo, Dokra, Arakku Coffee, Woollens
	Total Sales value(in lakh):		49.91	

Additionally, National Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporation (NSTFDC), a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) under Ministry of Tribal Affairs, provides concessional loans to the eligible Scheduled Tribe persons for undertaking income generation, self-employment and livelihood activities. The loan assistance is given under the schemes like Term Loan Scheme, Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY), Micro Credit Scheme for Self Help Groups (MCF) and Adivasi Shiksha Rrinn Yojana (ASRY). The details of number of beneficiaries including women under NSTFDC scheme during the last three years is given below:

Financial Year	Total Number of Beneficiaries	Women Beneficiaries
2022-23	72,992	54,461
2023-24	95,142	65,377
2024-25	88,758	58,679

Acknowledging the National Education Policy 2020, the Department of School Education & Literacy(DoSE&L), Ministry of Education(MoE) has launched a National Mission called “National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN Bharat)” on 5th July, 2021 for ensuring that every child in the country necessarily attains foundational literacy and numeracy by the end of Grade 2. This Mission has been set up under the aegis of the centrally sponsored scheme of Samagra Shiksha- an integrated scheme for School Education.

Moreover, the implementation of the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) ensures participation of Scheduled Tribes, including women, in decision making in Gram

Sabhas and local self-governance in Scheduled Areas, particularly in matters relating to management of minor forest produce, water, land and other community resources.

(c) The steps taken regarding the monitoring mechanisms and future roadmap for mentorship, technology adoption, market access and climate-resilient livelihoods by Ministry of Tribal Affairs are as under:

i. Integration of scheme activities with MIS platform/portal with real-time dashboards.
ii. Continuous handholding through trained master trainers, resource agencies, and sector experts.
iii. Gradual introduction of improved processing, packaging, renewable-energy-based systems, and quality certification support.
iv. Strengthening linkages with government procurement, retail networks, and e-commerce platforms, along with branding and packaging improvements.
v. Encouraging sustainable harvesting, low-energy technologies, diversified products, and convergence with relevant national missions.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2066
TO BE ANSWERED ON- 17.12.2025

ILLEGAL TRANSFER OF TRIBAL LAND TO NON-TRIBAL PERSON

2066. SHRI A. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of incidents of illegal transfer of tribal land to non-tribal persons across various States;
(b) If so, the details of such cases reported during the last three years, State-wise.
(c) the actions taken by the Central and the State Governments to restore such lands to the rightful tribal owners and to punish the offenders; and
(d) the preventive measures being implemented to ensure strict enforcement of protective laws such as the Fifth Schedule provisions and the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR TRIBAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY)

(a) & (b): Land and its management fall under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of States as provided under the Constitution of India (Seventh Schedule- List II (State List)- Entry No. (18). Further, the details of reported cases of incidents of illegal transfer of tribal land to non-tribal persons across various States is not maintained by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in central government, this information lies with State Government.

(c) & (d): Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, provides for safeguards against displacement of tribal population because of land acquisitions etc. The Governor of the State which has Scheduled Areas is empowered to prohibit or restrict transfer of land by or among members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area and regulate the allotment of land to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such cases. All the States having Scheduled Areas therein have their Land Regulation Acts relating to restriction of land alienation and transfer of tribal lands to non-tribals which regulates money lending business in Scheduled Areas to protect and safeguard to the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in Scheduled Areas. The implementation of provisions of Fifth Schedule of the Constitution is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned having Scheduled Areas therein.

Further, Tribes Advisory Councils (TACs) have been established in each state with Scheduled Areas to advise the Governor on matters of tribal welfare and administration. The Governor makes rules for their effective functioning. The Governor of each state with Scheduled Areas reports annually to the President of India on the administration of these areas, allowing for Central government oversight and direction.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been issuing directions/ advisories from time to time to State Governments to ensure the interest of the Scheduled Tribes is guarded properly in terms of Constitutional provisions and various laws meant to provide safeguards to the STs.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO- 2067
TO BE ANSWERED ON- 17/12/2025

DROP-OUT RATES OF STUDENTS BELONGING TO PVTGs

2067 Smt. Phulo Devi Netam:

Smt. Ranjeet Ranjan:

Will the Minister of Tribal Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) approved, currently operational and number of students enrolled, State-wise/UT-wise;

(b) status of proposed centralization of EMRS administration under National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS);

(c) details of enrolment and drop-out rates of students, especially those belonging to the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), State-wise/UT-wise;

(d) how many EMRS currently meet the infrastructural, staffing and curricular benchmarks envisaged (comparable to Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti schools); and

(e) the reasons for the delay in making regional offices functional, in recruitment for vacancies and in standardisation of processes across States?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR TRIBAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI. DURGADAS UIKEY)

(a) & (b): The State-wise/UT-wise details of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) approved, operational and number of students enrolled are at **Annexure-I.** National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS) under Ministry of Tribal Affairs, is the central implementing agency for EMRS Scheme.

(c): The details of enrolment and drop-out rates of students, especially those belonging to the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), State/UT-wise is at **Annexure-II.**

(d) & (e): All new EMRSs constructed under the Central Sector Scheme have well-equipped campuses having modern design spread over 15 acres, with a capacity of 480 students from Classes VI to XII which includes separate Boys' and Girls' Hostels, integrated dining and kitchen facilities, quarters for teaching and non-teaching staff, well-ventilated classrooms, state-of-the-art laboratories and library to support academic learning. To bridge the infrastructure gap for old EMRSs sanctioned under Article 275 (1), the Ministry has sanctioned an amount of ₹ 5 crore for upgradation of such EMRSs.

For staffing, NESTS has already carried out its first phase for direct recruitment of 10391 posts through EMRS Staff Selection Examination (ESSE)-2023. The notification for second phase of recruitment of 7267 teaching and non-teaching posts has also been issued. Besides, State Governments have been advised to engage staff on deputation and outsourcing basis as well. These EMRSs are mandated to run on CBSE pattern. As of now, no proposal for setting up of regional offices of NESTS has been approved.

Annexure I

Annexure as referred in part (a) & (b) of the reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred question No. 2067 for 17.12.2025 raised by Smt. Phulo Devi Netam and Smt. Ranjeet Ranjan regarding "Drop-out rates of students belonging to PVTGs"

State-wise/UT-wise details of EMRSs approved, operational and number of students enrolled

Sl. No	State / UT	Approved	Functional EMRS	Number of Students Enrolled (2025-26)
1	Andhra Pradesh	28	28	10617
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10	5	932
3	Assam	17	6	300
4	Bihar	3	2	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	75	75	27446
6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1	1	410
7	Gujarat	47	44	11522
8	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	1022
9	Jammu & Kashmir	6	6	1180
10	Jharkhand	90	51	6872
11	Karnataka	12	12	4447
12	Kerala	4	4	1066
13	Ladakh	3	-	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	71	63	25589
15	Maharashtra	39	37	11185
16	Manipur	21	5	1723
17	Meghalaya	37	2	NR
18	Mizoram	17	11	2399
19	Nagaland	22	3	747
20	Odisha	111	47	13302
21	Rajasthan	31	31	10493
22	Sikkim	4	4	1257
23	Tamil Nadu	8	8	2911
24	Telangana	23	23	10163
25	Tripura	21	12	2469
26	Uttar Pradesh	4	3	1056
27	Uttarakhand	4	4	1145
28	West Bengal	9	8	3110
	Grand Total	**722**	**499**	**153363**

Annexure-II

Annexure as referred in part (c) of the reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred question No. 2067 for 17.12.2025 raised by Smt. Phulo Devi Netam and Smt. Ranjeet Ranjan regarding "Drop-out rates of students belonging to PVTGs"

State-wise/UT-wise details of enrolment and drop-out rates of students including PVTG students during Academic Year 2024-25

Sl. No	State / Uts	Enrolment 2024-2025	PVTG Enrolment 2024-25	Overall Dropout (%)	PVTG Dropout (%)
1	Andhra Pradesh	9891	1283	0.67%	0.09%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	734	-	-	-
3	Chhattisgarh	24767	633	0.36%	0.04%
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	346	-	1.45%	-
5	Gujarat	11525	21	0.06%	-
6	Himachal Pradesh	902	-	0.22%	-
7	Jammu & Kashmir	900	-	0.33%	-
8	Jharkhand	3257	198	0.18%	-
9	Karnataka	4523	51	0.20%	0.02%
10	Kerala	969	56	-	-
11	Madhya Pradesh	25056	929	0.28%	0.01%
12	Maharashtra	10092	129	0.67%	0.05%
13	Manipur	1440	-	0.42%	-
14	Mizoram	1892	-	0.69%	-
15	Nagaland	744	1	0.13%	-
16	Odisha	11530	391	0.75%	-
17	Rajasthan	9603	116	0.47%	0.01%
18	Sikkim	1248	-	0.16%	-
19	Tamil Nadu	2490	197	0.04%	0.04%
20	Telangana	9282	61	0.40%	-
21	Tripura	2094	238	0.57%	-
22	Uttar Pradesh	890	1	2.02%	-
23	Uttarakhand	1105	160	-	-
24	West Bengal	3056	87	0.16%	-
Grand Total		**138336**	**4552**	**0.40%**	**0.02%**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2068
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

TRIBAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTES IN NORTH EAST

2068. MS. SUSHMITA DEV:

Will the Minister of Tribal Affairs be pleased to state:

a. the details and the number of Tribal research and training institutes currently function al in the North-East, State-wise;
b. the amount of funds allocated to the Tribal research and training institutes in North-East during the last five years;
c. the details of heads under which the said funds have been utilised; and
d. the status of utilisation of the remaining funds by the said institute?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR TRIBAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI DURGADAS UIKEY)

(a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India under the Centrally Sponsored scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)' extends financial support to 29 Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) in States/Union Territories (UTs) including the North- Eastern States on the basis of the Annual Action Plan submitted by the States/UTs subject to the approval of the Apex Committee chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Under the scheme, proposals relating to, inter-alia, research & documentation activities and training & capacity building programmes, organization of tribal festivals, yatras for promotion of unique cultural heritage and tourism and organisation of exchange visits by tribals are organised so that their cultural practices, languages and rituals are preserved and disseminated. TRIs are primarily institutions under the administrative control of the State Government/UT Administration. Details of the Tribal Research Institutes in North-eastern States are as follows:

S. No.	State Name	Name of the Institute	Year of Establishment
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tribal Research Institute	2018
2.	Assam	Assam Institute of Research for Tribals and Scheduled Castes	1962

3.	Manipur	Tribal Research Institute	1988
4.	Meghalaya	Tribal Research Institute	2018
5.	Mizoram	Tribal Research Institute	2018
6.	Nagaland	Tribal Research Institute	2018
7.	Sikkim	Tribal research Institute	2016
8.	Tripura	Tribal Research & Cultural Institute	1993

(b) Details of funds released under the Scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institutes' to the Tribal research and training institutes in North- East during 2020-21 to 2024-25 are as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	**State**	**Fund Released**				
		2020-21	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
1	Arunachal Pradesh	184.15	0	0.00	48.63	150.00
2	Assam	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	270.00
3	Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	140.00
4	Mizoram	1178.22	766.65	53.75	550.00	723.14
5	Nagaland	0.00	85	205.000	400.00	600.00
6	Sikkim	144.00	273.3	0.00	0.00	200.00
7	Tripura	0.00	44.29384	0.00	25.00	300.00
8	Meghalaya	0.00	66.224	0.00	0.00	100.00
	Total	**1506.37**	**1235.46784**	**258.75**	**1023.63**	**2483.14**

(c) Details of heads under which the funds have been utilized by the States (as per information submitted by States) are as under:

S. No.	**Name of the State**	**Details of heads under which the funds have been utilized (as per information submitted by States)**
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1) REVENUE SECTION DEMAND NO.74 Social Justice, Empowerment and Tribal Affairs Code No. Central Sponsored Scheme Major Head:2235 Social Security and welfare Sub Major Head:60 other Social Security and Welfare program Minor Head:796 Tribal Area sub plan Sub Head:(03)02 Support to Tribal Institutes (TRIs) Detailed Head:01 Object Head:49 Other Revenue Expenses Scheme Name: Support to Tribal Research Institute in respect state of Arunachal Pradesh:3548, Scheme Code:: AR 114

		2) CAPITAL SECTION Demand No.74 Department of Social Justice and Empowerment and Tribal Affairs Code No.08 Central Sponsored Scheme Major Head:4235 Social Security and welfare Sub Major Head: 60 other Social Security and Welfare program Minor Head:796 Tribal Area sub plan Sub Head:(03)02 Support to Tribal Institutes (TRIs) Detailed Head:01 Object Head:72 Building and Structure Scheme Name: Support to Tribal Research Institute in respect state of Arunachal Pradesh:354, Scheme Code:: AR 415
2	Assam	Funds have been utilized under the following heads: **3601-** Grants in aid to State Governments (Major Head) **06-** Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Sub Major Head) **796-** Tribal Area Sub Plan (Minor Head) **85-** Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes (PM Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojna) **03-** Support to Tribal Research Institutes **85.03.31-** Grant in Aid – General (Charged) Under Demand No. 100 of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs
3	Manipur	Funds have been utilized under the following heads: **3601-** Grants in aid to State Governments (Major Head) **06-** Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Sub Major Head) **796-** Tribal Area Sub Plan (Minor Head) **85-** Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes (PM Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojna) **03-** Support to Tribal Research Institutes **85.03.31-** Grant in Aid – General (Charged) Under Demand No. 100 of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs
4	Mizoram	Funds have been utilized under the following heads: **3601-** Grants in aid to State Governments (Major Head) **06-** Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Sub Major Head)

		796- Tribal Area Sub Plan (Minor Head) **85-** Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes (PM Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojna) **03**- Support to Tribal Research Institutes **85.03.31**- Grant in Aid – General (Charged) Under Demand No. 100 of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs
5	Nagaland	Funds have been utilized under the following heads: **3601-** Grants in aid to State Governments (Major Head) **06-** Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Sub Major Head) **796**- Tribal Area Sub Plan (Minor Head) **85-** Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes (PM Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojna) **03**- Support to Tribal Research Institutes **85.03.31**- Grant in Aid – General (Charged) Under Demand No. 100 of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs
6	Sikkim	Funds have been utilized under the following heads: Budget Head: **2225.02.794.64.00.09** (Tribal Research Institute Central share) GoI Head: **3601.06.796.85.03.31** Receipt Head: **1601.08.113.01.00.00**
7	Tripura	Funds have been utilized under the following heads: **03**-Support to Tribal Research Institutes, **85.03.31**-Grant in Aid- General (Charged) Under demand No.**100** of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs
8	Meghalaya	Funds have been utilized under the following heads: **3601-** Grants in aid to State Governments (Major Head) **06-** Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Sub Major Head) **796**- Tribal Area Sub Plan (Minor Head) **85-** Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes (PM Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojna) **03**- Support to Tribal Research Institutes **85.03.31**- Grant in Aid – General (Charged) Under Demand No. 100 of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2024-25

(d) Details of Status of utilisation of funds remaining with the States (as per information submitted by States) are as under:

S. No.	Name of the State	Status of utilisation of remaining funds (as per information submitted by States)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Funds have been fully utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned. Utilisation Certificates already submitted.
2	Assam	Funds have been fully utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned. Utilisation Certificates yet to be submitted.
3	Manipur	Funds have been fully utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned. Utilisation Certificates yet to be submitted.
4	Mizoram	Funds have been fully utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned. Utilisation Certificates yet to be submitted.
5	Nagaland	Funds have been fully utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned. Utilisation Certificates already submitted.
6	Sikkim	Funds have been fully utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned. Utilisation Certificates already submitted.
7	Tripura	Funds have been fully utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned. Utilisation Certificates yet to be submitted.
8	Meghalaya	Funds have been fully utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned. Utilisation Certificates yet to be submitted.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2069
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

PM-JANMAN MISSION IN KARNATAKA

2069. SHRI NARAYANA KORAGAPPA:

Will the Minister of Tribal Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has released nearly ₹29 crore to the State of Karnataka State under PM-JANMAN between 2023-24 and 2025-26;

(b) if so, the reasons Government of Karnataka has submitted Utilization Certificate (UCs) for only ₹3 crore;

(c) the details regarding utilization of the amount released for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in the State of Karnataka; and

(d) the steps taken by Central Government to ensure proper utilization of funds meant for tribal welfare in the State?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR TRIBAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI DURGADAS UIKEY)

(a): Under the Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN), for the intervention of multi purpose centers (MPCs), Ministry of Tribal Affairs has released Rs.29 Cr to the State of Karnataka during 2023-24 to 2025-26 and Rs.15.40 Cr has been sanctioned through SNA SPARSH during 2025-26.

For Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs) in the State of Karnataka, amount of ₹45.90 lakhs has been released during FY 2024-25 and 2025-26.

(b) & (c): State Government has submitted UCs amounting to Rs.13.59 Cr in respect of MPCs, details are tabulated below:

(in Rs. Cr)

FY	Funds released	UCs submitted
2023-24	3.33	3.33
2024-25	10.26	10.26

*Utilization Certificates in respect of VDVKs have not been submitted.

(d): For proper utilization of funds and progress of sanctioned works, Ministry has been regularly reviewing the implementation with State Governments and District administrations. Further, the State Government is also required to comply with the instructions of Department of Expenditure regarding SNA SPARSH alongwith applicable GFRs. Besides, for monitoring the progress of the works under PM JANMAN, digital dashboard on PM GatiShakti portal has been developed.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2070
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

FUND ALLOCATION AND UTILISATION FOR TRIBAL WELFARE

2070. SHRI. ABDUL WAHAB:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

a) the total funds allocated to Kerala under various tribal development schemes during the last five years, scheme-wise and year-wise;

b) the details of fund utilisation by the State Government, department-wise and scheme-wise;

c) whether there has been any under-utilisation or lapse of funds; and

d) if so, the details thereof and reasons for such under-utilisation?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR TRIBAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI DURGADAS UIKEY)

(a) to (d): The scheme-wise and year-wise funds allocated/utilized in respect of Kerala under various tribal development schemes during the last five years are as follows: -

Details of funds released to the State of Kerala under various schemes and programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) for tribal welfare during the last five years:

(Rs. In Crore)

SN	Schemes/Programmes	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (P)
1	Grants under proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution	...	...	8.18	19.10	3.96
2	Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of scheduled Tribes	1.21	1.43	1.29	0.08	1.87
3	National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC)	2.99	6.37	7.21	4.47	6.85
4	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme (SCA to TSS) /Pradhan Mantri Aadi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY)	4.59	...	...	0.61	0.30

5	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students (Class IX and X)	1.17	3.47	...	4.36	1.00
6	Post Matric Scholarship for ST students (Class XI and above)	32.85	25.16	...	46.89	29.00
7	Eklavya Model Residential Schools	...	2.30	15.16	2.49	12.52
8	PM JANMAN for MPC	...	...	...	2.29	...
9	Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM) / MSP for MFP	2.01	...	...	...	...
10	Administrative Cost to States/UTs	...	...	...	0.31	...

(P) provisional

Government is implementing Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes (DAPST) as a strategy for the development of Scheduled Tribes and areas having tribal concentration in the country including Kerala. Besides Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 41 Ministries/Departments are mandated to allocate certain percentage of their total scheme budget every year for tribal development under DAPST to bridge the developmental gap between Scheduled Tribes (STs) and non-ST populations and for various tribal development projects relating to education, health, agriculture, irrigation, roads, housing, electrification, employment generation, skill development, etc. Schemes along-with funds allocated by the obligated Ministries/Departments for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes are given at Statement 10B of Expenditure Profile of Union Budget document in the link https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/doc/eb/stat10b.pdf.

State Governments are also supposed to earmark TSP funds with respect to the total Scheme allocation, in proportion to ST population (Census 2011) in the State. The details of allocation and expenditure for TSP by States/UTs out of their own funds including the Kerala are available at https://statetsp.tribal.gov.in.

Further, Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing various schemes/programmes for the welfare and development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the country including Kerala. The details of these schemes are given at **Annexure I**.

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) to (d) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2070 for 17.12.2025 by Shri Abdul Wahab regarding "Fund allocation and utilisation for tribal welfare"

Brief details of major schemes/programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in the country:

(i) Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan: Hon'ble PM launched Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan on 2nd October, 2024. The Abhiyan comprises of 25 interventions implemented by 17-line Ministries and aims to saturate infrastructural gaps in 63,843 villages, improve access to health, education, Anganwadi facilities and providing livelihood opportunities benefiting more than 5 crore tribals in 549 districts and 2,911 blocks in 30 States/UTs in 5 years. The Abhiyan has total budgetary outlay of Rs.79,156 Cr (Central share: ₹56,333 Cr and State share: ₹22,823 Cr).

(ii) Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN): Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) on 15th November 2023, which is celebrated as Janjatiya Gaurav Divas. The mission with financial outlay of around Rs.24,000 Crore aims to saturate PVTG households and habitations with basic facilities such as safe housing, clean drinking water and sanitation, improved access to education, health and nutrition, road and telecom connectivity, electrification of un-electrified households and sustainable livelihood opportunities in time bound manner in 3 years.

(iii) Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM): The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM), which has been designed through the merger of two existing schemes for the promotion of tribal livelihood, i.e., "Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP" and "Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce".

The scheme envisages fixation and declaration of Minimum Support Price for the selected MFP. Procurement and Marketing operation at pre-fixed MSP will be undertaken by the designated State Agencies in the event of the prevailing market price of the particular MFP item falling below the stipulated MSP. Simultaneously other medium and long-term issues like sustainable collection, value addition, infrastructure development, knowledge base expansion of MFP and market intelligence development will also be addressed.

The Ministry is implementing the scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM)' through Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) which envisions to strengthen tribal entrepreneurship initiatives and to facilitate livelihood opportunities by promoting more efficient, equitable, self-managed, optimum use of natural resources, agri / minor Forest Produce (MFPs) / non-farm produce. Under the scheme, financial support is provided to the State Governments for setting up of Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs) which are the centres of value addition activities of MFPs/Non-MFPs.

(iv) Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS): Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) was started in the year 2018-19 to provide quality education at par with Navodaya Vidyalaya to the tribal children in their own environment. Under the new scheme, Government decided to establish 440 EMRSs, one EMRS in every block having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons (as per census 2011). 288 EMRS schools were initially funded under Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, which are being upgraded as per the new model.

Accordingly, Ministry has set the target to set up total of 728 EMRSs benefiting around 3.5 lakh ST students across the country.

(v) Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution: Under the Proviso to Article 275(1) of Constitution, Grants are released to States, having ST population for raising the level of administration in Scheduled Areas and for the welfare of tribal people. This is a Special Area Programme and 100% grants are provided to States. Funds are released to the State Governments depending on the felt needs of ST population to bridge the gap in infrastructure activities in the fields of education, health, skill development, livelihood, drinking water, sanitation, etc.

(vi) Grant-in Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes: Under the scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, the Ministry funds projects in the fields of education and health, covering residential schools, non-residential schools, hostels, mobile dispensaries, ten or more bedded hospitals, livelihood, etc.

(vii) Pre-Matric Scholarships to ST students: The scheme is applicable to students who are studying in Classes IX –X. Parental income from all sources should not be more than Rs.2.50 lakhs per annum. Scholarship of Rs.225/-per month for day scholars and Rs.525/-per month for hostellers is given for a period of 10 months in a year. Scholarship is disbursed through the State Government/UT Administration. Funding ratio is 75:25 between Centre and States for all States except North East and Hills States/UT like Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir where it is 90:10. For UTs without legislature sharing pattern is 100% Central share.

(viii) Post Matric Scholarship to ST students: The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Tribe students studying at post-matriculation or post-secondary levels to enable them to complete their education. Parental income from all sources should not be more than Rs.2.50 lakhs per annum. Compulsory fees charged by educational institutions are reimbursed subject to the limit fixed by the concerned State Fee fixation committee and scholarship amount of Rs.230 to Rs.1200 per month, depending upon the course of study is paid. The Scheme is implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Funding ratio is 75:25 between Centre and States for all States except NE and Hilly States/UT of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir where it is 90:10. For UTs without legislature sharing pattern is 100% Central share.

(ix) National Overseas Scholarships for ST Candidates: The Scheme provides for financial assistance to selected students to pursue Post Graduation, PhD & Post-Doctoral study abroad. A total of 20 awards are given every year. Of these, 17 awards are for STs and 3 awards for students belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Parental/family income from all sources should not exceed Rs.6.00 lakhs per annum.

(x) National Fellowship &Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students:

(a) National Scholarship– (Top class) Scheme [Graduate level]: The objective of the scheme is to encourage meritorious ST students for pursuing studies in prescribed courses in any of the 265 institutions of excellence across the country like IITs, AIIMS, IIMs, NIITs, etc. identified by the Ministry. Family income from all sources should not exceed Rs.6.00 lakhs per annum. Scholarship amount includes tuition fees, living expenses and allowances for books and computer.

(b) National Fellowship for ST students: 750 fellowships are provided to ST students each year for pursing higher studies in India for MPhil and PhD. Fellowship is granted as per UGC norms.

(xi) Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs): Ministry extends support to the State Governments through the Scheme to set up new TRIs where it didn't exist and to strengthen

functioning of existing TRIs to carry out its core responsibility towards Research & Documentations, Training and capacity building, promotion of rich tribal heritage etc. To preserve tribal art and culture, financial assistance is provided to TRI's to carry out various activities to preserve and promote tribal culture and heritage across the country through research and documentation, maintenance and preservation of art & artefacts, setting up of tribal museum, exchange visits for the tribals to other parts of the State, organizing tribal festivals etc. Funding under this Scheme is 100% grant-in-aid by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the TRIs on need basis with the approval of Apex Committee.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2071
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

EMPOWERMENT OF WIDOWS, SINGLE MOTHERS AND MARGINALIZED WOMEN

2071. SHRI SATNAM SINGH SANDHU:

Will the Minister of Women and Child Development be pleased to state:

(a) details of measures introduced under schemes of the Ministry to support the financial and social empowerment of widows, single mothers and other marginalized women;

(b) whether the Ministry has launched any initiative specifically aimed at reducing the vulnerability of women to trafficking and exploitation, particularly in urban and border areas, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry plan to improve the mental and physical well-being of women in difficult circumstances, such as victims of domestic violence or abuse, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI SAVITRI THAKUR)

(a) to (c): There are a number of schemes being implemented by various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India for financial and social empowerment of women, including for widows, single mothers and women in difficult circumstances.

Major schemes and programmes of Government of India in this regard are as follows: -

(i) The Ministry of Women and Child Development during the 15th Finance Commission period with effect from the financial year 2022-23, is implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the country for the welfare of women and children, which are placed under three verticals, viz. (1) Mission Shakti, for safety, protection and empowerment of women; (2) Saksham Anganwadi & Poshan 2.0 for improving nutrition & health indicators in the country; and (3) Mission Vatsalya, for protection and welfare of vulnerable children in difficult circumstances. Details of the schemes are as under:

(a) **Mission Shakti**: The 'Mission Shakti' aims at strengthening interventions for women safety, security and empowerment. It comprises of two sub-schemes 'Sambal' and 'Samarthya' for safety and security of women and empowerment of women respectively. The "Sambal" vertical is for safety and security of women and the key components namely, **One Stop Centres (OSCs)** which is an institution located at district level offering under one roof immediate help

to women such as temporary shelter, medical & police assistance, counselling and legal support, the **Women Helpline (WHL) 181** provides toll-free 24-hours telecom service to women seeking support and information. The "Samarthya" vertical is for the empowerment of women. It has the following components namely, **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)** under which cash incentive of ₹5,000/- is provided directly to the Bank/Post Office account of the pregnant women and lactating mothers in Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode for first child. Cash incentive of ₹6,000/- is also provided under PMMVY to eligible beneficiaries for second child, if it is a girl child. **Shakti Sadan** is an Integrated Relief and Rehabilitation Home for women in distress situations and difficult circumstances including trafficked women. **Home for Widows** named 'Krishna Kutir' set up in Vrindavan, Uttar Pradesh with a capacity to accommodate 1,000 residents to provide a safe and secure place of stay, health services, nutritious food, legal and counselling services. **Sakhi Niwas** (Working Women Hostel) that aims to promote availability of safe and conveniently located accommodation for working women in urban, semi-urban and even rural areas where employment opportunity for women exists. **Palna** is a component of day-care creche facilities that provide a safe and secure place for the children. Creche services formalise the child-care facilities hitherto considered as part of domestic work and use Anganwadi infrastructure for ensuring delivery of care facilities till the last mile. **The SANKALP: Hub for Empowerment of Women (HEW)** serves as a vehicle to bridge the information and knowledge gap regarding schemes and facilities available for women.

(b) Under **Mission Poshan 2.0**, Anganwadi Services, POSHAN Abhiyaan and Scheme for Adolescent Girls has been reorganized into 3 primary verticals: (i) Promotion of nutritional health & well-being for children below the age of 6 years, Pregnant Women, Lactating Mothers and Adolescent Girls (14 -18 years); (ii) Early Childhood Care and Education [3-6 years] and (iii) Anganwadi Infrastructure including modern, upgraded Saksham Anganwadi.

(ii) Ministry of Home Affairs implements a project named **'Setting up and strengthening of Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs)'**, under Nirbhaya fund. So far, 827 AHTUs are functional across the country including 807 in States/ UTs and 15 in Border Guarding Forces (BSF) and 5 in Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB). SSB has also established dedicated helpline number 1903. To ensure that the Police Stations are more women friendly and approachable, as they would be the first and single point of contact for any woman in distress including the women victims of trafficking and exploitation, walking into a police station, 14,658 Women Help Desks (WHDs) have been set up under Nirbhaya Fund, of which 13,743 are headed by women police officers. To provide help and support to needy women and women in distress, Emergency Response Support System (ERSS-112) has been established in all 36 States and UTs for various emergencies, with computer aided dispatch of field/police resources. In addition to ERSS, a dedicated Women helpline (WHL-181) is operational across the country.

(iii) Under **Ayushman Bharat**, the Government is providing free of cost treatment through over 1200 medical packages to over 55 crore citizens. Out of these, over 141 medical packages are exclusively designed for addressing medical needs of women. Seven types of screening (TB, Hypertension, Diabetes, Oral Cancer, Breast Cancer, Cervical Cancer and Cataract) are provided under the scheme, which have benefitted crores of women. There are over 1,50,000 Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs), also referred to as Ayushman Arogya Mandir, in both urban and rural areas, which bring health care closer to the community. **Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PMJAY)** is the world's largest public funded health assurance scheme, with special focus on poor and disadvantaged women. There

are over 16,000 Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras (PMBJK) functional across the country. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Atal Pension Yojana (APY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) have been implemented to provide social protection through insurance coverage and pension.

(iv) The **PAN Card rules** have been amended to provide that in cases where the mother is a single parent, the applicant can choose to have only the mother's name on the PAN card by providing the necessary details. Earlier, providing the father's name in the PAN application forms was mandatory.

(v) **Passport rules** have been amended in favour of single mothers. Now either the mother's or the father's name can be provided in the passport application form and there is no requirement to provide the certificate of marriage/ divorce during application. Earlier, providing the father's name in the Passport application forms was mandatory.

(vi) **Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)** Scheme under which deposit-free LPG connections to adult women from poor households, including widows, single mothers and women from marginalized sections, are provided. The scheme aims to provide clean cooking fuel to poor households, reduce health risks caused by traditional fuels such as firewood and cow dung, lessen indoor air pollution, ease the drudgery of women, and help prevent deforestation.

(vii) The Government of India, through the **Public Procurement Policy**, has mandated that all Central Ministries/ Departments/ Public Sector Enterprises procure at least 3% of their annual procurement from women-owned Micro and Small Enterprises.

(viii) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Entreprises (MSME) implements "**Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana**" is an exclusive training programme aimed at skill development of women artisans engaged in Coir Sector under Coir Vikas Yojana. **PM Vishwakarma Scheme** under MSME provide number of benefits to the traditional artisans and craftspeople including women, engaged in 18 trades. MSME under **Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises** have introduced enhanced provisions for micro and small women entrepreneurs with effect from 01.12.2022, including guarantee coverage of up to 90 per cent as against 75 per cent for others, and a 10 per cent concession in annual guarantee fees. MSME launched "**Yashasvini**" an awareness campaign to create awareness among existing and aspiring women entrepreneurs with various scheme of the Ministry of MSME, providing them with continuum of support through handholding, mentorship, and capacity building.

(ix) Schemes such as MUDRA Yojna, Stand-Up India, Start-up India, Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi), Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) etc. provide employment/ self-employment opportunities and credit facilities. Majority of the beneficiaries under these schemes are women.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2072
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

NEED FOR MENSTRUAL EQUITY

2072. SMT. PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of Women and Child Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognisance of the large-scale menstrual health and hygiene challenges faced by women and girls, particularly in rural and marginalised communities;
(b) if so, the Ministry's plan to formulate a comprehensive national policy on menstrual equity that addresses access, awareness, affordability, inclusion and safe disposal of menstrual products;
(c) the inter-ministerial actions to ensure inclusion of adolescent girls below 15 years and women above 24 years in national data collection and menstrual health schemes; and
(d) the steps taken to reduce the environmental impact of 113,000 metric tons of annual menstrual waste from non-compostable pads?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

(SHRIMATI SAVITRI THAKUR)

(a) to (c): The Central Government has taken appropriate measures to improve menstrual hygiene practices through the schemes and interventions of various Ministries and Departments. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare implements the Scheme for Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene (MH) to improve it among adolescent girls (10–19 years). The scheme focuses on increasing awareness on MH, enhancing access to sanitary napkins, and promoting safe and environmentally friendly disposal practices. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare formulated the MH Policy for School Going Girls following detailed deliberations with the line Ministries. It streamlines access to low-cost MH products, gender-segregated toilets and safe disposal facilities, promotes MH education into the school curriculum, and prioritizes sensitization and awareness in all schools. Further, teachers and Front-line Workers - Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (FLW-ANMs), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) and Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) are oriented appropriately in the scheme with the budget provided for the same under Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK).

Further, one of the objectives of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) components of 'Misson Shakti' is to generate awareness about MH and use of sanitary napkins.

The National Family Health Survey-5 (NFHS 5) data shows that the percentage of women aged 15-24 years using hygienic methods during their menstrual cycles has risen from 57.6% in NFHS-4 to 77.3 % in NFHS-5.

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has developed National Guidelines on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) for creating awareness on MHM in rural areas as part of its overall interventions related to behaviour change on sanitation and hygiene aspect. Further, Department of School Education and Literacy implements an integrated scheme namely 'Samagra Shiksha' under which State specific projects for varied interventions on menstrual health and hygiene including installation of sanitary pad vending machines and incinerators are approved. Ministry of Women and Child Development implements the Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) under which, one of the components is improving their health and nutritional status and to motivate them to go back to formal schooling. Ministry of Education has issued an advisory dated 07.06.2024 to all the States/ UTs and the Heads of Autonomous bodies like Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan & Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti. University Grants Commission vide advisory dated 18.03.2025 has requested all Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) to ensure provisions for sanitary facility at conspicuous locations in their institutions.

(d): The, Department of Health Research under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) carries out research and studies to look into the newer methods of managing menstrual health and other sustainable alternatives to sanitary napkins for their safety, acceptability, affordability, efficacy and feasibility among women in public health program setting.

In addition, since 2015-16, the Menstrual Hygiene Scheme is supported by 'National Health Mission' (NHM) through State Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) route based on the proposals received from the States. The States have been instructed to take up procurement of sanitary napkin packs at prices reached through competitive bidding. In the year 2021-22, approximately 34.92 lakh adolescent girls were provided sanitary napkin pack every month as per 'Health Management Information System' (HMIS) data. The Government has also taken initiatives to improve the accessibility of sanitary napkins and good quality medicines at affordable price. The Department of Pharmaceuticals under Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers implements the Pradhan Mantri Bharatiya Janausadhi Pariyojna (PMBJP), which is an important step in ensuring the health security for women. Under the project, over 16000 Janaushidhi Kendras have been set up across the country that provide Oxo-biodegradable sanitary napkins named 'Suvidha' at Rs. 1/- per pad only. These sanitary napkins are also environmental friendly, as these pads are made with Oxo-biodegradable material complying with ASTM D- 6954 (biodegradability test) standards. The cumulative sales of Suvidha Napkins as on 30.11.2025 is 96.30 Crores.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2073
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

GENDER INCLUSION FUND

2073. SHRI IRANNA KADADI:

Will the Minister of Women and Child Development be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and year-wise details of the funds allocated, sanctioned, disbursed and expended from the Gender Inclusion Fund since 2020;

(b) the contribution of the Fund in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to gender equality and quality education;

(c) the measures taken by Government to ensure that that the funds allocated under the Gender Inclusion Fund are utilized efficiently at the State and district levels; and

(d) whether Government has data on the contribution of the Fund in increasing the enrolment and retention of girls in schools to enable beneficiaries with the quality education, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI SAVITRI THAKUR)

(a) to (d): National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 provides for setting up Gender Inclusion Fund (GIF) to build nation's capacity to provide equitable quality education for all girls as well as transgender students. The above objectives of NEP for equitable and quality education for girls and transgender children are being met through specific provisions under Samagra Shiksha 2.0 by allocating dedicated resources for Socio-Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs). This includes provisions for assisting all children in gaining access to education, support for community-based interventions for girls and transgenders that address local context-specific barriers to their access to and participation in education, thereby aiming to eliminate any remaining disparity in access to education (including skill education) for children from any gender or other SEDGs.

The details of such provisions and resources allocated under Samagra Shiksha for the year 2025-26 are as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Particulars	Amount
1	Provision of free text-books up to Class VIII to all children.	2,83,237.62
2	Uniforms to all girls, SC, ST children and Below Poverty Line children up to class VIII	4,14,712.79
3	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas	4,49,815.74

4	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Awasiya Vidyalayas and Hostels	69,734.03
5	Rani Laxmi Bai Atmaraksha Prashikshan (Self-defense training to Girls)	22,333.35
6	Incinerator & Sanitary Pad Vending Machines	73.33
7	Stipend for CWSN Girls	11,120.52

(Source: Prabandh)

Gender Budget of the Department of School Education and Literacy reflects expenditure on schemes and initiatives aimed at promoting the education and empowerment of girls. The Gender Budget detail from FY 2020-21 to 2024-25 are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Year	Revised Estimate	Actuals
1	2020-21	15325.56	15253
2	2021-22	15232.13	13750
3	2022-23	19775.19	17273
4	2023-24	19931.00	19653
5	2024-25	22729.42	-

The details of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), Gender Parity Index (GPI) and Retention Rate are as under:

Indicators		**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)	Foundational (Pre-Primary to Class II)	42.5	41.6	41.4
	Preparatory (Class III to Class V)	98.9	97.7	97.0
	Middle (Class VI to Class VIII)	91.2	90.3	92.5
	Secondary (Class IX to XII)	69.0	67.7	70.5
Gender Parity Index (GPI)	Foundational (Pre-Primary to Class II)	1.03	1.00	1.00
	Preparatory (Class III to Class V)	1.04	1.03	1.00
	Middle (Class VI to Class VIII)	1.03	1.02	1.00
	Secondary (Class IX to XII)	1.04	1.04	1.10
Retention Rate	Foundational (Pre-Primary to Class II)	92.4	98.4	99.7
	Preparatory (Class III to Class V)	91.2	85.7	93.4
	Middle (Class VI to Class VIII)	76.4	78.9	84.2
	Secondary (Class IX to XII)	45.1	47.5	49.6

Source: UDISE+

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2074
ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

Counselling of Transgender and gender non-conforming students

2074. **Smt. Rajathi:**

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

(a) whether Government maintains data on the gender of students including boys, girls, transgender and gender non-conforming students enrolled in public and private schools;
(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof during the last five years;
(c) whether Government provides any guidelines, counselling support mechanisms or helpline facilities for transgender students at the school level across the country; and
(d) if so, the details thereof including any initiatives undertaken to promote inclusive mental-health support for transgender students and their families in schools?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) and (b): As per UDISE+ (Unified District Information System for Education Plus), State/UT wise and Gender wise enrolment in Government and Private schools from the year 2021-22 to 2024-25 is available at https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl_ques.

(c) and (d): Samagra Shiksha aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education and has been aligned with the recommendations of the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020. Bridging gender and social category gaps at all levels of school education is one of the major objectives of Samagra Shiksha. The scheme reaches out to girls, and children belonging to SC, ST, minority communities and transgender.

NEP, 2020 envisages an inclusive and structural change in the educational system. It focuses on 'Equitable and Inclusive Education' which reverberates the idea that no child should be left behind in terms of educational opportunity because of their background and socio-cultural identities. NEP, 2020 identifies transgender children as Socio-Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs) and provides for equitable quality education, inter-alia, for all such students. This includes provisions for assisting transgender children in gaining access to education, support for community-based interventions that address local context-specific barriers to transgender children's access to and participation in education, thereby aiming to eliminate any remaining disparity in access to education for children from any gender or other SEDGS.

In addition, 'Guidelines on School Safety and Security' developed by DoSEL, also contain provisions for ensuring the safety and security of children studying in Government, Government-Aided and Private Schools. The guidelines have been circulated to all States/UTs/Autonomous Bodies of

DoSEL and stakeholder Ministries on 1st October 2021. These guidelines are advisory in nature and States/UTs may incorporate additions/modifications to these guidelines, if deemed necessary, according to the State/UT specific requirements. These safety guidelines envisage constitution of anti-bullying committees, parent teacher associations, school management committees, safety walk and complaint boxes etc., as preventive measures for ensuring safety and security of children in schools. Further, these guidelines have provisions to conduct awareness and sensitization program for girls in schools, preparation and dissemination of e-modules on sexual abuse and violence, parenting, nutrition, safety of girl child, etc., and integration of prevention of violence against young children in routine health delivery.

Also, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has prepared a Training Module for Schooling Processes on Integrating Transgender Persons' Concerns in Schooling progress in February 2025. The Module is based on a whole school approach for an inclusive environment and also suggests different pedagogical strategies and school activities across all stages and school subjects. The module has been developed in consultation with different stakeholders and gives ample space for states/regions to include their context and examples. The first part of the module is for sensitization of all staff of the school: school head, teachers, non-academic and ancillary staff of the school as well as SMC members and parents towards the concerns of transgender persons while the second part is for teachers and addresses pedagogical issues. The module also defines the role of school counsellors

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO: 2075
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

HONORARIUM OF ANGANWADI WORKERS AND HELPERS

2075. SMT. RAJATHI **:**

Will the Minister of Women and Child Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to revise the honorarium of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme and Mission POSHAN 2. 0;

(b) details of last revision of honorarium, along with the amount increased;

(c) details of National Level Awards to Anganwadi Workers since 2021;

(d) whether the Ministry will conduct a review of the data-entry burden on Anganwadi Workers under ICDS and Mission POSHAN 2. 0, especially in States like Tamil Nadu; and;

(e) whether there is a grievance mechanism specifically for Anganwadi Workers, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

(SHRIMATI SAVITRI THAKUR)

(a) and (b): Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) are given Honorarium under Mission Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0 and the same is enhanced from time to time.

On 1st October, 2018, Government of India enhanced the honorarium of AWWs at Anganwadi centres (AWCs) from Rs.3,000/- to Rs.4,500/- per month and AWHs from Rs.1,500/- to Rs.2,250/- per month as per the defined cost sharing ratio between the Centre & States/UTs.

In addition, States and UTs are also paying additional monetary incentives/top ups to these functionaries from their own resources which vary from State to State.
A performance linked incentive of Rs.500/- is also provided to AWWs and Rs.250/- per month to AWHs.

(c) to (e): With a view to reduce the burden on AWWs in terms of maintenance of paper records, they have been supported with the provision of smartphones by the Government. An IT application Poshan Tracker has digitized physical registers used by Anganwadi workers. It facilitates them in effective service delivery and monitoring of activities in Anganwadis.

The Poshan Helpline (1515) supports managing grievances from Anganwadi Workers and Helpers besides beneficiaries of the Anganwadi network. The helpline is available in 20 languages.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2076
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

PALNA SCHEME STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION

2076. SMT. KIRAN CHOUDHRY:
SHRI HARSH MAHAJAN:
SHRI ADITYA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of Women and Child Development be pleased to state:

(a) the key objectives, eligibility framework and service components of PALNA (Provision for Assistance and Livelihood for Nurturing Adolescents/Children) scheme during years 2024-25 and 2025-26, and manner in which these are being implemented across States and Union Territories;

(b) present status of enrolment under scheme, including number of beneficiaries supported, categories of children covered, and geographical distribution of registered PALNA centres as of December, 2025;

(c) the arrangements made in PALNA centres to ensure child care, safety, health and early childhood development; and

(d) whether any measurable improvements have been observed in child welfare indicators in regions where the PALNA scheme has been implemented?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI SAVITRI THAKUR)

(a) to (d): The Ministry of women and Child Development has introduced Palna Scheme under the Samarthya Vertical of Umbrella Mission Shakti for all States and UTs w.e.f. 01 April 2022, to provide day care facilities and protection to children.

Government's sustained initiatives on education, skilling and employment of women have resulted in increased opportunities for their employment, and more and more women are now in gainful employment, working within or outside their homes. Lack of proper day-care services is, often, a deterrent for women to go out and work. Hence, there is an urgent need for improved quality and reach of day care services/crèches for working women amongst all socio-economic groups both in the organized and unorganized sectors.

To address these difficulties faced by the working mothers in giving due child care and protection to their children, day-care crèche facilities are being provided through Palna Scheme. Crèche services formalise the child care responsibilities hitherto considered as part of domestic work. Formalization of care work supports the "decent work campaign" to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth. This will also enable more mothers, who will be free from unpaid child-care responsibilities, to take up gainful employment.

Anganwadi centres are the world's largest childcare institutions dedicated to providing essential care and support to children ensuring delivery of care facilities till the last mile. In a first of its kind approach, Ministry has extended the services of childcare through Anganwadi cum Crèche (AWCC). This will ensure whole day childcare support ensuring their well-being in a safe and secure environment. Anganwadi cum Crèche initiative aims to increase 'women work force participation' in the economy. The objective of *Palna* Scheme is to provide quality crèche facility in safe and secure environment for children (from ages 6 months – 6 years), nutritional support, health and cognitive development of children, growth monitoring & immunization. Crèche facilities under Palna are provided to all mothers, irrespective of their employment status.

Under the Palna component, an integrated package of the services such as day care facilities including Sleeping Facilities, Early Stimulation for children below 3 years and Pre-school Education for 3 to 6 years old children, Supplementary Nutrition (to be locally sourced), Growth Monitoring and Health Check-up and Immunization in convergence with Mission Poshan 2.0 are provided.

The Ministry has released Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Anganwadi-cum Creche to ensure the proper functioning of Anganwadi cum Creche facilities, Budgetary provisions have been made which includes additional Creche Worker and helper alongside the Anganwadi worker and helper, provision of toys, educational materials, nutritional support, co-curricular activities for holistic development of the child.

Palna is a demand driven Scheme and the States/UTs are encouraged to send proposals for opening more Anganwadi-cum-Creches (AWCCs) in the Programme Approval Board (PAB) meetings which are held with the State Governments and UT Administrations annually. In the PAB meetings, proposed AWCCs are approved and it is emphasised to operationalize the approved AWCCs.

Till date 2,820 Anganwadi-cum-Creches(AWCCs) are functional across the Country. The State/UT-wise operational Anganwadi-cum-Creches(AWCCs) under the Palna Scheme is at **Annexure**

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Annexure

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ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN THE REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (D) OF THE RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2076 FOR ANSWER ON 17.12.2025 REGARDING "PALNA SCHEME STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION"

State/UT-wise details of operational Anganwadi-cum-Creches (AWCCs)

Sl.No	State/UT	Operational AWCCs	Number of Beneficiaries
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	16
2	Arunachal Pradesh	43	460
3	Assam	50	675
4	Bihar	85	669
5	Chandigarh	210	3430
6	Chhattisgarh	205	2169
7	Delhi	502	2590
8	Goa	9	11
9	Haryana	290	6426
10	Jharkhand	80	1008
11	Kerala	129	1689
12	Ladakh	6	135
13	Meghalaya	84	1431
14	Mizoram	200	4243
15	Nagaland	270	3122
16	Puducherry	9	207
17	Punjab	144	1429
18	Sikkim	25	180
19	Telangana	8	145
20	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	68	1080
21	Tripura	114	1747
22	Uttarakhand	34	310
23	Karnataka	248	5839
	Total	**2,820**	**39,011**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. **2077**
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

MALNUTRITION-RELATED DEATHS IN TRIBAL AREAS OF MAHARASHTRA

2077. DR. MEDHA VISHRAM KULKARNI:

Will the Minister of Women and Child Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of continuing deaths of infants and children due to malnutrition in tribal-dominated areas of the State of Maharashtra such as Melghat;

(b) if so, the details of child and maternal deaths reported from these areas during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed by the Union Government in coordination with the State Government to prevent further malnutrition-related deaths and to improve health outcomes among tribal children and mothers?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI SAVITRI THAKUR)

(a) & (b): As per the Cause of Death Report released by the Sample Registration System (SRS) of the Registrar General of India (SRS-RGI), malnutrition is not identified as a cause of infant and child mortality in India.

According to the report, **major causes of children deaths** (0-4 years of age) in India are Diarrhoeal diseases (4.3%), Fever of unknown origin (4%), Injuries (4.2%), Ill-defined or cause unknown (9.8%), Prematurity & low birth weight (30.7%), pneumonia (16.3%), birth asphyxia & birth trauma (9.8%), other non-communicable disease (8.4%), Congenital anomalies (5.8%), Sepsis (3.9%) etc.

The detailed report is available at: https://censusindia.gov.in/nada/index.php/catalog/46176

(c): To address the challenge of malnutrition, Anganwadi services, Poshan Abhiyaan and Scheme for Adolescent girls (14-18 years, in Aspirational Districts and North-Eastern region) have been subsumed under the umbrella Mission Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0 (Mission Poshan 2.0). The Mission is being implemented across the country, including tribal

and remote areas. The Mission has adopted a multi-sectoral approach involving dimensions of food, health, water, sanitation and education by establishing cross-cutting convergence amongst more than 18 Ministries/Departments.

Supplementary Nutrition is provided to Children (6 months to 6 years), Pregnant Women, Lactating Mothers and Adolescent Girls (14-18 years) as per nutrition norms (revised in 2023) in Schedule-II of the National Food Security Act, 2013 which are based on the principles of diet diversity and recommend provision of quality protein and 7 essential micronutrients. Fortified rice is provided and emphasis is laid on use of millet to meet the requirement of micro-nutrients among women and children.

Ministries of Women & Child Development and Health & Family Welfare have jointly released the Protocol for Management of Malnutrition in Children to address acute malnutrition in children.

2 lakh Anganwadi Centres have been approved to be upgraded as Saksham Anganwadis with better infrastructure for improved nutrition delivery and for imparting early childhood care and development under the Mission.

The PM JANMAN Mission launched by Ministry of Tribal Affairs aims for targeted development of 75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) residing in 18 States and a UT. This Mission focuses on 11 critical interventions related to 9 key Ministries including Ministry of Women and Child Development. As on date, a total of 2500 Anganwdi Centres (AWCs) have been approved for construction under the Mission. 178 AWCs have been approved for construction in Maharashtra.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs has launched Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Unnat Abhiyan (DAJGUA) aimed at improving the socio-economic condition of tribal communities by adopting saturation mode of tribal families in tribal majority areas and Aspirational Block ST villages. The intervention of Ministry of Women and Child Development involves establishment of 2000 new Saksham AWCs and upgradation of 6000 existing AWCs into Saksham AWCs from FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29.

The Ministry has introduced Poshan Tracker, an ICT tool, for monitoring and tracking of supplementary nutrition delivery at Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) and beneficiaries.

Community Mobilization and Awareness activities are undertaken to educate people on nutritional aspects as adoption of healthy eating habits requires sustained efforts for behavioural change. Regular sensitization activities under monthly Community based Events and during Poshan Maahs and Poshan Pakhwadas is an essential component of the Mission. Additionally, Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Days (VHSNDs) are observed in convergence with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for mass awareness on maternal and child health services.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2078
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

MISSION SHAKTI

2078. SHRI CHANDRAKANT DAMODAR HANDORE:

Will the Minister of Women and Child Development be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds released and utilized for 'Sambal' and 'Samarthya' particularly in Maharashtra during the last three financial years along with the reasons for any significant non-utilization of funds;

(b) the details of the steps being taken to ensure timely disbursement of funds to States/UTs for effective implementation of the said schemes and;

(c) whether any specific mechanism is in place to monitor actual benefits reaching the most vulnerable women, including those residing in rural areas, if so, the details thereof

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI SAVITRI THAKUR)

(a) to (c): Mission Shakti aims at strengthening interventions for women safety, security and empowerment. Mission Shakti comprises of two verticals **'Sambal'** for safety and security of women and **'Samarthya'** for empowerment of women and any eligible beneficiaries including those residing in rural areas.

The 'Sambal' has components of One Stop Centre (OSC), Women Helpline (WHL), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) and Nari Adalat (Nari Adalat). The 'Samarthya' has components of Shakti Sadan, Sakhi Niwas, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), Palna and SANKALP: Hub for Empowerment of Women (SANKALP: HEW).

Mission Shakti is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and implementation of this scheme lies with the State Governments and UT Administrations. Funds are being released on the basis of guidelines of Department of Expenditure, prescribed for Single Nodal agency (SNA) or SNA SPARSH of the Public Financial Management System (PFMS). Details of year-wise funds released and utilised for Sambal and Samarthya in the State of **Maharashtra** from 2022-23 to 2024-25 are at **Annexure**.

Once in a year, the Programme Approval Board monitors with States and UTs, the progress of activities under the scheme and reviews status of achievement of objectives. Apart from this, officials of the Ministry continuously review the scheme through meetings, video conferencing and by making field visits to States and UTs from time to time.

The Ministry has also developed the Mission Shakti Dashboard, which facilitates real-time tracking of functioning of the Schemes under the Mission Shakti at the district, State, and National levels. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana Software MIS (PMMVYSoftMIS) has also been developed under which Aadhaar authentication of the beneficiaries through UIDAI is done digitally and National Payment Corporations of India (NPCI) verification is ensured so that funds are directly transferred to their DBT-enabled Aadhaar-seeded bank or post office accounts.

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Annexure

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) to (c) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2078 FOR REPLY ON 17.12.2025 ASKED BY SHRI CHANDRAKANT DAMODAR HANDORE REGARDING 'MISSION SHAKTI'

Details of year-wise funds released and utilised for Sambal and Samarthya in the State of **Maharashtra**

(**Amount in Crores)**

SL	Scheme	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	**Sambal**	0.69	3.31	15.4	15.09	3.03	11.83
2	**Samarthya**	240.83	152.86	14.91	41.75	151.6	136.07

Note:-*Funds are being released on the basis of guidelines of Department of Expenditure, prescribed for Single Nodal agency (SNA) or SNA SPARSH of the Public Financial Management System (PFMS).*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2079
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

"POSHAN TRACKER"

2079. SMT. RAJANI ASHOKRAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of Women and Child Development be pleased to state:

(a) the recent NFHS or Poshan Tracker findings on child malnutrition;

(b) districts showing concerning trends;

(c) adequacy of supplementary nutrition supply;

(d) steps to address staffing gaps in Anganwadi Centres; and

(e) measures to improve ICDS monitoring?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI SAVITRI THAKUR)

(a) & (b): NFHS and Poshan Tracker findings on child malnutrition (under 5 years of age) are as below:

Data	**Stunting %**	**Underweight %**	**Wasting %**
NFHS-5 (2019-21)	35.5	32.1	19.3
Poshan Tracker (October 2025)	33.54	14.41	5.03

The district wise details are available at: https://www.poshantracker.in/statistics

(c) to (e): Supplementary nutrition is provided to bridge the gap in the intake of nutrients as compared to the Recommended Dietary Allowance. It is provided to the eligible beneficiaries under Mission Poshan 2.0 in the form of Take-Home Ration (THR) and Hot Cooked Meal (HCM) as per nutrition norms fixed in Schedule-II of the National Food Security Act, 2013 (revised in 2023).

These norms are based on the principles of diet diversity and recommend provision of quality protein and 7 essential micronutrients. Fortified rice is provided under supplementary nutrition programme and emphasis is laid on use of millets at least once a week to meet the requirement of micro-nutrients among women and children.

The implementation of the scheme falls under the ambit of States/UTs, and the matter regarding filling up of vacant posts at various levels is regularly taken up with the State Governments and UT Administrations through sustained engagements and video conferences so as to ensure uninterrupted delivery of services to the end beneficiaries.

Ministry has introduced Poshan Tracker, an ICT tool, for monitoring and tracking of supplementary nutrition delivery at Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) and beneficiaries. It is used for dynamic identification of under-nutrition among children (under 6 years of age) and taking appropriate policy decisions.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO: 2080
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025

BUDGET ALLOCATIONS, UTILISATION AND OUTCOMES UNDER MISSION SAKSHAM ANGANWADI & POSHAN 2.0

2080. SHRI RANDEEP SINGH SURJEWALA:

Will the Minister of Women and Child Development be pleased to state:

(a) the budget allocation and actual expenditure for Mission Saksham Anganwadi & POSHAN 2.0 from FY 2020 to 2025;

(b) State-wise details for number of Anganwadi Centres upgraded vs. approved targets and the count of vacant Anganwadi Workers/AWW posts all over the country, particularly in priority/aspirational districts; and

(c) the monitoring metrics and evaluated impact on child malnutrition indicators (stunting/ wasting) over the last five years?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI SAVITRI THAKUR)

(a): The details of budget allocation and expenditure for the year 2020-21 to 2025-26 in respect of Mission Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0 is given as under:

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Budget Allocation (RE)	Funds released
1	2020-21	17252.31	15784.39
2	2021-22	19999.55	18208.85
3	2022-23	20,263.07	19476.48
4	2023-24	22022.99	21809.64
5	2024-25	21035.12	21014.02
6	2025-26 (till 24.11.2025)	-	11683.02

(b) State-wise details of Anganwadi Centres approved for upgradation as Saksham Anganwadi Centres and the numbers upgraded are placed at **Annexure.**

The district wise details of in-position Anganwadi workers across the country are available on public dashboard of Poshan Tracker at the link: https://www.poshantracker.in/statistics.

(c) The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) is a large-scale, multi-round survey conducted in a representative sample of households throughout India. Multiple rounds of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) conducted by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare since 1992-93 have shown improvement in malnutrition indicators in children across India. Details are given below:

NFHS Survey	**Stunting %**	**Underweight %**	**Wasting %**
NFHS-1 (1992-93) *	52	53.4	17.5
NFHS-2 (1998-99) **	45.5	47	15.5
NFHS-3 (2005-6) ***	48.0	42.5	19.8
NFHS-4 (2015-16) ***	38.4	35.8	21.0
NFHS-5 (2019-21) ***	35.5	32.1	19.3
Poshan Tracker (October 2025) ***	33.54	14.41	5.03

* Under 4 years
** Under 3 years
*** Under 5 years

The analysis of the above NFHS data and the data as available in Poshan Tracker shows improvement in malnutrition indicators in children across the country. The State wise details of malnutrition indicators as available in Poshan Tracker is at: https://www.poshantracker.in/statistics.

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Annexure

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO IN PART (B) OF RAJYA SABHA UN-STARRED QUESTION NO. 2080 TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.12.2025 REGARDING "BUDGET ALLOCATIONS, UTILISATION AND OUTCOMES UNDER MISSION SAKSHAM ANGANWADI & POSHAN 2.0"

State-wise details of Anganwadi Centres approved for upgradation to Saksham Anganwadi Centres and upgraded Anganwadi Centres:

S. No	States	Total No. of AWCs approved for upgradation	AWCs upgraded
1	Nagaland	149	149
2	Manipur	30	30
3	Ladakh	14	14
4	Chandigarh	69	69
5	Sikkim	435	435
6	Arunachal Pradesh	152	152
7	Andhra Pradesh	9958	9958
8	Assam	5407	5407
9	Mizoram	1600	1600
10	Meghalaya	121	121
11	Karnataka	17732	17732
12	Tripura	474	445
13	Maharashtra	14745	13046
14	Andaman & Nicobar	140	86
15	Tamil Nadu	11972	6345
16	Puducherry	135	63
17	Lakshadweep	18	8
18	Kerala	4152	1815
19	Uttarakhand	827	350
20	Chhattisgarh	11490	4750
21	J&K	338	136
22	West Bengal	5359	2122

23	Uttar Pradesh	23697	8232
24	Madhya Pradesh	24662	8038
25	Bihar	11529	3414
26	Odisha	12140	3476
27	Telangana	5008	500
28	Jharkhand	16775	1607
29	Gujarat	13147	1250
30	Goa	24	2
31	Rajasthan	3514	213
32	Himachal Pradesh	1030	35
33	Haryana	2804	30
34	Punjab	353	2

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS
तारांकित प्रश्नों के लिखित उत्तर

भारत सरकार

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या: 186

उत्तर देने की तारीख 17.12.2025

आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना में ईएमआरएस

186 श्री रायगा कृष्णैया:

क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना राज्य में स्थापित एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालयों (ईएमआरएस) का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय ने आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना राज्य के उन सभी ब्लॉकों को शामिल किया है जो ईएमआरएस की स्थापना के मानदंडों को पूरा करते हैं;

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

(घ) क्या मंत्रालय उन जिलों में, जहाँ एसटी जनसंख्या बहुसंख्यक है, एक से अधिक ईएमआरएस स्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान करेगा; और

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

उत्तर

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री
(श्री जुएल ओराम)

(क) से (ङ): विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

"आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना में ईएमआरएस" के संबंध में श्री रायगा कृष्णैया द्वारा राज्य सभा में दिनांक 17/12/2025 को पूछे गए तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 186 के उत्तर में संदर्भित विवरण।

(क) आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना राज्य में स्वीकृत एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालयों (ईएमआरएस) का विवरण **अनुलग्नक** में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) वर्तमान में, तेलंगाना में येल्लांडू ब्लॉक और आंध्र प्रदेश में सीतमपेटा और सालूर ब्लॉक ईएमआरएस द्वारा कवर नहीं किए गए हैं। तथापि, अतिरिक्त ईएमआरएस की आवश्यकता की समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है।

(घ) और (ङ) मंत्रालय ने पहले ही निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार कुछ जिलों में एक से अधिक ईएमआरएस को मंजूरी दे दी है और इसे **अनुलग्नक** में सूची में इंगित किया गया है।

''आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना में ईएमआरएस'' के संबंध में श्री रायगा कृष्णैया द्वारा दिनांक 17.12.2025 को राज्यसभा में तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 186 के उत्तर के भाग (क), (घ) और (ङ) में संदर्भित अनुलग्नक

आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना में ईएमआरएस की स्थिति

क्र.सं.	राज्य	जिला	ब्लॉक/तालुका	कार्यात्मक स्थिति
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	अल्लूरी सीताराामा राजू	मारेडुमिली	कार्यात्मक
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	अल्लूरी सीताराामा राजू	वाई. रामावरम	कार्यात्मक
3	आंध्र प्रदेश	तिरुपति	बुचिनायडू कंद्रिगा	कार्यात्मक
4	आंध्र प्रदेश	अल्लूरी सीताराामा राजू	अड्डटीगाला	कार्यात्मक
5	आंध्र प्रदेश	अल्लूरी सीताराामा राजू	चिंतूर	कार्यात्मक
6	आंध्र प्रदेश	अल्लूरी सीताराामा राजू	राजावोम्मंगी	कार्यात्मक
7	आंध्र प्रदेश	अल्लूरी सीताराामा राजू	रामपचोदावरम	कार्यात्मक
8	आंध्र प्रदेश	मन्यम पार्वतीपुरम	भामिनी	कार्यात्मक
9	आंध्र प्रदेश	प्रकाशम	डोरनाला	कार्यात्मक
10	आंध्र प्रदेश	एसपीएस नेल्लोर	कोडावलूर	कार्यात्मक
11	आंध्र प्रदेश	तिरुपति	ओज़िली	कार्यात्मक
12	आंध्र प्रदेश	श्रीकाकुलम	मेलियापुट्टी	कार्यात्मक
13	आंध्र प्रदेश	अल्लूरी सीताराामा राजू	अनंतगिरी	कार्यात्मक
14	आंध्र प्रदेश	अल्लूरी सीताराामा राजू	अरकू वैली	कार्यात्मक
15	आंध्र प्रदेश	अल्लूरी सीताराामा राजू	चिंतापल्ले	कार्यात्मक
16	आंध्र प्रदेश	अल्लूरी सीताराामा राजू	डुम्ब्रिगुडा	कार्यात्मक
17	आंध्र प्रदेश	अल्लूरी सीताराामा राजू	जी.मदुगुला	कार्यात्मक
18	आंध्र प्रदेश	अल्लूरी सीताराामा राजू	गुडेम कोठा वेधी	कार्यात्मक
19	आंध्र प्रदेश	अल्लूरी सीताराामा राजू	हुकुमपेटा	कार्यात्मक
20	आंध्र प्रदेश	अल्लूरी सीताराामा राजू	कोय्युरु	कार्यात्मक
21	आंध्र प्रदेश	अल्लूरी सीताराामा राजू	मुंचिंगी पुट्टू	कार्यात्मक
22	आंध्र प्रदेश	अल्लूरी सीताराामा राजू	पडेरू	कार्यात्मक
23	आंध्र प्रदेश	अल्लूरी सीताराामा राजू	पेडा बयालू	कार्यात्मक
24	आंध्र प्रदेश	मनयम पार्वतीपुरम	गुम्मा लक्ष्मीपुरम	कार्यात्मक
25	आंध्र प्रदेश	मनयम पार्वतीपुरम	कुरुपम	कार्यात्मक
26	आंध्र प्रदेश	मनयम पार्वतीपुरम	मक्कुवा	कार्यात्मक
27	आंध्र प्रदेश	मनयम पार्वतीपुरम	पचीपेंटा	कार्यात्मक
28	आंध्र प्रदेश	एलुरु	बुट्टायागुडेम	कार्यात्मक

29	तेलंगाना	आदिलाबाद	इंदरवेल्ली	कार्यात्मक
30	तेलंगाना	आदिलाबाद	नरनूर	कार्यात्मक
31	तेलंगाना	आदिलाबाद	उत्नूर	कार्यात्मक
32	तेलंगाना	भद्राद्री कोठागुडेम	चेरला	कार्यात्मक
33	तेलंगाना	भद्राद्री कोठागुडेम	दम्मापेटा	कार्यात्मक
34	तेलंगाना	भद्राद्री कोठागुडेम	दुम्मुगुडेम	कार्यात्मक
35	तेलंगाना	भद्राद्री कोठागुडेम	गुंडाला	कार्यात्मक
36	तेलंगाना	भद्राद्री कोठागुडेम	मुल्कलापल्ली	कार्यात्मक
37	तेलंगाना	भद्राद्री कोठागुडेम	पलवांचा	कार्यात्मक
38	तेलंगाना	भद्राद्री कोठागुडेम	तेकुलापल्ली	कार्यात्मक
39	तेलंगाना	कामारेड्डी	गांधारी	कार्यात्मक
40	तेलंगाना	खम्मम	सिंगरेनी	कार्यात्मक
41	तेलंगाना	कोमाराम भीम आसिफाबाद	सिरपुर	कार्यात्मक
42	तेलंगाना	महबूबाबाद	बय्याराम	कार्यात्मक
43	तेलंगाना	महबूबाबाद	गुदुर	कार्यात्मक
44	तेलंगाना	महबूबाबाद	कोठागुडेम	कार्यात्मक
45	तेलंगाना	महबूबाबाद	कुरवी	कार्यात्मक
46	तेलंगाना	महबूबाबाद	कुरवी	कार्यात्मक
47	तेलंगाना	महबूबनगर	बालानगर	कार्यात्मक
48	तेलंगाना	नगरकुरनूल	जडचेरला	कार्यात्मक
49	तेलंगाना	निजामाबाद	इंडलवाई	कार्यात्मक
50	तेलंगाना	राजन्ना सिरसिला	कोनारावपेट	कार्यात्मक
51	तेलंगाना	राजन्ना सिरसिला	येल्लारेड्डीपेट	कार्यात्मक

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भारत सरकार
शिक्षा मंत्रालय
स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग

राज्य सभा
तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या- 187
उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

विद्यालय स्तर पर एआई शिक्षा

187 **# श्रीमती माया नारोलिया:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार विद्यालय स्तर पर कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई) शिक्षा को एकीकृत करने के लिए दिशानिर्देश तैयार कर रही है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
(ख) किन कक्षाओं के लिए एआई-संबंधित शिक्षण परिणाम या मॉड्यूल आरंभ किए जाएंगे;
(ग) एआई-आधारित पाठ्यक्रम लागू करने हेतु शिक्षकों की क्षमता निर्माण के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं; और
(घ) क्या राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) आयु-उपयुक्त एआई सामग्री तैयार करने के लिए उद्योग या अकादमिक संस्थानों के साथ सहयोग कर रही है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर
शिक्षा मंत्री
(श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान)

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

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'विद्यालय स्तर पर एआई शिक्षा' के संबंध में माननीय संसद सदस्य श्रीमती माया नारोलिया द्वारा पूछे गए दिनांक 17.12.2025 के राज्य सभा तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 187 के भाग (क) से (घ) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित विवरण।

(क) से (घ): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 में स्कूल पाठ्यचर्या में एआई और इसकी भूमिका के महत्व पर बल दिया गया है। *"आवश्यक विषयों, कौशल और क्षमताओं का पाठ्यचर्या एकीकरण"* के तहत, नीति में उल्लेख किया गया है कि *"4.24. सभी स्तरों पर विद्यार्थियों में विभिन्न महत्वपूर्ण कौशलों को विकसित करने के लिए प्रासंगिक चरणों में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता, डिजाइन थिंकिंग, समग्र स्वास्थ्य, जैविक जीवन, पर्यावरणीय शिक्षा, वैश्विक नागरिकता शिक्षा (जीसीईडी), आदि जैसे समकालीन विषयों की शुरूआत सहित समन्वित पाठ्यक्रम और शैक्षणिक पहल शुरू की जाएगी।"*

शिक्षा मंत्रालय (एमओई) अधिगम परिणामों को बढ़ाने, सुलभता में सुधार करने और नियोजनीयता और व्यावसायपरक तत्परता को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु स्कूल शिक्षा में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई) को धीरे-धीरे एकीकृत कर रहा है। स्कूल शिक्षा हेतु राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा (एनसीएफ-एसई) 2023 में एआई को 21वीं सदी के एक मुख्य कौशल के रूप में देखा गया है, जो विद्यार्थियों को तेजी से बदलते नौकरी बाजार के लिए संगणनात्मक सोच और समस्या-समाधान प्रदान करता है। तदनुसार, डीओएसईएंडएल ने राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) और केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सीबीएसई) को के-12 के लिए " संगणनात्मक सोच एकीकृत कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता" के लिए आयु-उपयुक्त, कक्षा-विशिष्ट पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा तैयार करने और उस पाठ्यचर्या को कार्यान्वित/वितरित करने के तौर-तरीकों को परिभाषित करने के लिए सहकार्यता हेतु निदेशित किया है।

कंप्यूटर विज्ञान और सूचना विज्ञान पद्धतियों के संबंध में मौजूदा एनसीईआरटी पाठ्यपुस्तकें एआई, आईओटी और अन्य उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों पर चर्चा की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, एनईपी 2020 और एनसीएफ-एसई 2023 के अनुसरण में, एनसीईआरटी ने कक्षा 11 और 12 के लिए

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता हेतु पाठ्यक्रम और पाठ्यपुस्तकों को तैयार करने के लिए एक पाठ्यपुस्तक निर्माण टीम का गठन किया है। कक्षा 3-8 के लिए एनसीईआरटी की नई पाठ्यपुस्तकें विषय क्षेत्रों में गणनात्मक सोच के घटकों को एकीकृत करती हैं। बुनियादी स्तर पर, ई-जादुई पिटारा तैयार किया गया है, विशेष रूप से अभिभावकों और शिक्षकों के लिए तीन एआई बॉट्स अर्थात कथा सखी, शिक्षक तारा और अभिभावक तारा द्वारा सहायित किया गया है क्योंकि यह 3-8 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों के लिए आकर्षक, आनंददायक और संवादात्मक अनुभव प्रदान करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, डिजिटल शिक्षा पहल के तहत केंद्रीय शिक्षा प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (सीआईईटी), एनसीईआरटी ने उच्चतर कक्षा के संबंध में ज्ञान साझाकरण हेतु डिजिटल अवसरंचना (दीक्षा) में व्यक्तिगत अनुकूल अधिगम सुविधाओं की शुरुआत की है।

एआई को कौशल बोध में परियोजना-आधारित/अनुभवात्मक अधिगम के माध्यम से स्कूल-स्तरीय कौशल शिक्षा के एक औपचारिक घटक के रूप में भी एकीकृत किया गया है। एनसीईआरटी ने मिडिल स्कूल के लिए व्यावसायिक शिक्षा पाठ्यपुस्तक में एनीमेशन और गेम, एआई सहायक आदि जैसी परियोजनाओं को शामिल किया है। इन परियोजनाओं में एआई उपकरणों का उपयोग शामिल है। इसके अतिरिक्त, कक्षा 6 से 12 के विद्यार्थियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता रूपरेखा (एनएसक्यूएफ) के अनुरूप मॉड्यूल शामिल करके बुनियादी एआई अवधारणाओं, व्यावहारिक प्रोग्रामिंग, नैतिक और उत्तरदायी एआई उपयोग और प्रौद्योगिकी में कैरियर के अवसरों को कवर करने हेतु एसओएआर (एआई तत्परता के लिए कौशल) पहल की शुरूआत की गई है। शिक्षकों के लिए, एक अलग मॉड्यूल एआई अवधारणाओं, शैक्षणिक कार्यनीतियों और व्यावहारिक कक्षा अनुप्रयोग में व्यापक प्रशिक्षण संचालित किया जाता है।

शिक्षकों को उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बारे में सूचित करना सुनिश्चित करने हेतु, मंत्रालय और एनसीईआरटी हितधारकों के साथ नियमित रूप से क्षमता निर्माण/परामर्श कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन कर रहे हैं। इन कार्यशालाओं का उद्देश्य अभिनव, शिक्षा-विशिष्ट एआई समाधानों को निर्धारित करना और उत्तरदायी एआई परिनियोजन में सर्वोत्तम पद्धतियों को समझना है।

एनसीईआरटी ई-विषयवस्तु तैयार करने और उसके प्रसार, विषयवस्तु-शैक्षणिक-प्रौद्योगिकी एकीकरण, शिक्षण-अधिगम तथा मूल्यांकन में सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी (आईसीटी) का उपयोग, मुक्त शैक्षिक संसाधन (ओईआर), शिक्षण अधिगम और मूल्यांकन में विभिन्न आईसीटी उपकरणों का उपयोग, ओईआर, आईसीटी उपकरणों का उपयोग, एआर / वीआर सामग्री तैयार करने, मोबाइल ऐप और एआई आधारित मंचों आदि से संबंधित विषयों पर ऑनलाइन वेबिनार आयोजित करता है। आयोजित वेबिनार और कार्यशालाओं का ब्यौरा https://ciet.ncert.gov.in/webinar पर उपलब्ध है। दीक्षा टीम कक्षा शिक्षण, मूल्यांकन और व्यक्तिगत शिक्षा में शिक्षकों की सहायता करने के लिए नई एआई-आधारित सुविधाओं और उपकरणों को शामिल करने पर भी निरंतर कार्य कर रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त, एनसीईआरटी नियमित रूप से एनसीईआरटी संकायों के लिए एआई जागरूकता, नैतिक उपयोग और एआई उपकरण संबंधी प्रशिक्षण आयोजित करता है। इसके अलावा, सीबीएसई और एनसीईआरटी द्वारा कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता संबंधी प्रासंगिक स्व-संचालित ऑनलाइन पाठ्यक्रम संचालित किए जाते हैं। नवोदय विद्यालय समिति और केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन जैसे स्वायत्त निकाय कक्षाओं में एआई के प्रभावी एकीकरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आईआईटी जैसे विभिन्न प्रतिष्ठित संस्थानों के माध्यम से अपने शिक्षकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम संचालित करते हैं।

एआई एक अत्याधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी है और अनुसंधान तथा उपयोग के माध्यम से लगातार विकसित हो रही है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा शिक्षा में एआई के लिए एक उत्कृष्टता केंद्र स्थापित किया जा रहा है, जो उद्योग भागीदारों और स्टार्ट-अप के संघ की सहकार्यता से शैक्षणिक कौशल मध्यवर्तनों हेतु स्कूल पाठ्यचर्या में शामिल किए जाने वाले नवीनतम अनुसंधान और सार्वलौकिक सर्वोत्तम अभ्यासों की सुविधा प्रदान करेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, एनसीईआरटी और सीबीएसई स्कूलों के लिए उच्च-गुणवत्ता, प्रासंगिक और नैतिक रूप से अनुकूलित एआई सामग्री डिजाइन करने के लिए इंटेल, आईआईटी, क्षेत्र से जुड़े कौशल विशेषज्ञों और भाषिणी सहित

प्रमुख उद्योग और शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं के साथ साझेदारी कर रहे हैं। ये पहलें सामूहिक रूप से एआई शिक्षा के एकीकरण, शिक्षकों की क्षमता निर्माण और स्कूलों में उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के लिए उत्तरदायी अभिग्रहण में सहायता करती हैं।

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भारत सरकार

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 188

उत्तर देने की तारीख 17 दिसंबर, 2025

बुधवार, 26 अग्रहायण, 1947 (शक)

डिजिटल स्किल्स माइक्रो-क्रेडेंशियल योजना

***188. श्री तेजवीर सिंहः**

क्या कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) हाल ही में शुरू की गई डिजिटल स्किल्स माइक्रो-क्रेडेंशियल योजना के अंतर्गत युवाओं को कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई), रोबोटिक्स और ग्रीन जॉब्स जैसी भविष्य की प्रौद्योगिकियों में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण युवाओं के लिए मोबाइल स्किल लैब्स और ऑन व्हील्स ट्रेनिंग सेंटर आरंभ करने की योजना बना रही है; और

(ग) क्या मंत्रालय यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई नया ढांचा विकसित कर रहा है ताकि प्रशिक्षित युवाओं को उद्योगों में त्वरित रोजगार मिल सके?

उत्तर

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
(श्री जयन्त चौधरी)

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

<u>श्री तेजवीर सिंह द्वारा डिजिटल कौशल सूक्ष्म प्रत्यय पत्र योजना के संबंध में दिनांक 17.12.2025 को उत्तरार्थ राज्य सभा तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या *188 के भाग (क) से (ग) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित विवरण</u>

(क) कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) ने **'डिजिटल स्किल्स माइक्रो-क्रेडेंशियल स्कीम'** के नाम से कोई पहल शुरू नहीं की है, हालांकि डिजिटल कौशल, कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता/मशीन लर्निंग सहित नए युग के कौशलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एमएसडीई ने निम्नलिखित पहलें की हैं:

I. भारत सरकार छात्रों और शिक्षकों के बीच कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई) के प्रति जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए इसे शिक्षा और कौशलीकरण प्रणाली के साथ एकीकृत कर रही है। एमएसडीई ने एआई शिक्षा तक समान पहुंच को बढ़ावा देने और समावेशी, भविष्य के लिए तैयार कौशलीकरण विकास का समर्थन करने के लिए दिनांक 22.07.2025 को स्किलिंग फॉर एआई रेडीनेस (एसओएआर) कार्यक्रम शुरू किया। एसओएआर में छात्रों के लिए तीन 15-घंटे के मॉड्यूल शामिल हैं–**एआई टू बी अवेयर, एआई टू एक्वायर और एआई टू एस्पायर**– और शिक्षकों के लिए 45-घंटे का **एआई फॉर एजुकेटर्स** मॉड्यूल शामिल है।

II. प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय (डीजीटी) ने औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) और राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (एनएसटीआई) में शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) के तहत नए युग और भविष्य के 31 कौशल पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं, जिनमें कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता, मेकाट्रॉनिक्स, इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स, साइबर सुरक्षा और सेमीकंडक्टर जैसे क्षेत्र शामिल हैं। डिजिटल कौशल प्रशिक्षण में स्थापित प्रथाओं को अपनाने के लिए, डीजीटी ने आईबीएम, सिस्को, अमेज़न वेब सर्विसेज (एडब्ल्यूएस) और माइक्रोसॉफ्ट सहित अग्रणी प्रौद्योगिकी कंपनियों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। डीजीटी ने आईटीआई और एनएसटीआई के माध्यम से एआई से संबंधित प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस प्रोग्रामिंग असिस्टेंट (एआईपीए) पाठ्यक्रम भी शुरू किया है, और उद्योग तथा शैक्षणिक विशेषज्ञों के सहयोग से, आईटीआई में सभी सीटीएस प्रशिक्षुओं के लिए आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) का परिचय नामक शीर्षक के तहत 7.5 घंटे का माइक्रो-क्रेडेंशियल पाठ्यक्रम विकसित किया है।

III. पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता, रोबोटिक्स और ग्रीन जॉब्स सहित उभरते क्षेत्रों के अनुरूप संबंधित 600 से अधिक भविष्योन्मुखी और आधुनिक पाठ्यक्रमों को राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीवीईटी) द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया है। दिनांक 31 अक्टूबर 2025 तक, इन क्षेत्रों में 123 जॉब्स रोल्स के लिए कुल 5,60,936 उम्मीदवारों ने नामांकन कराया है।

(ख) कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) के तत्वावधान में कार्यरत राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास निगम (एनएसडीसी) भारत के कौशल विकास इकोसिस्टम में नवाचार और विकास को गति देने के लिए सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्रों के बीच सहयोग को बढ़ावा दे रहा है। निगम ने अपनी कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) पहल के तहत एक निजी संगठन के साथ साझेदारी में 'स्किल ऑन व्हील्स' कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है। यह कार्यक्रम बिहार, झारखंड, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु और उत्तर प्रदेश सहित छह राज्यों में लागू किया जा रहा है। इसका उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों को कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करके उन्हें सशक्त बनाना है।

(ग) कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) ने अपने कार्यक्रमों के तहत प्रशिक्षित युवाओं को रोजगार क्षमता में सुधार की दिशा में उन्मुख किए जाने के लिए कई पहल की हैं।

एमएसडीई के अंतर्गत योजना/कार्यक्रम स्थानीय उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप हैं, जिनमें उद्योग भागीदारों और संबंधित मंत्रालयों के परामर्श से एनसीवीईटी द्वारा अनुमोदित एनएसक्यूएफ-अनुरूप पाठ्यक्रम उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं। उद्योग-मार्गदर्शन के तहत अवार्डिंग बॉडीज द्वारा विकसित एनएसक्यूएफ-अनुरूप जॉब रोल्स में कौशलीकरण प्रदान किया जाता है ताकि उद्योग के लिए प्रासंगिकता सुनिश्चित हो सके, साथ ही उद्योगों को विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों के संचालन के लिए प्रशिक्षण भागीदार के रूप में भाग लेने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। राज्यों को जिला-स्तरीय कौशल अंतर अध्ययन करने के लिए भी प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है, जिससे यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि प्रस्तावित पाठ्यक्रम प्रासंगिक और मांग-आधारित हों। कौशल भारत कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत ऑन-द-जॉब ट्रेनिंग (ओजेटी) घटक उम्मीदवारों को व्यावहारिक अनुभव और उद्योग अनुभव ज्ञान प्रदान करता है।

स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध), एक एकीकृत डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म है, जो उम्मीदवारों को उद्योग से संबंधित पाठ्यक्रमों, नौकरी के अवसरों और उद्यमिता सहायता तक पहुंच प्रदान करता है, जिससे रोजगार के परिणामों को सीधे तौर पर सुगम बनाया जा सकता है।

*****

भारत सरकार

गृह मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या *189

दिनांक 17 दिसम्बर 2025 / 26 अग्रहारण, 1947 (शक) को उत्तर के लिए

आंध्र प्रदेश में बहुउद्देश्यीय चक्रवात आश्रय स्थल

***189 श्री साना सतीश बाबू:**

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में, निर्माण, रखरखाव और उन्नयन सहित बहुउद्देश्यीय चक्रवात आश्रय स्थलों के लिए आवंटित, जारी और उपयोग की गई कुल निधि का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) प्रत्येक तटीय जिले में मौजूद आश्रय स्थलों की संख्या कितनी है और विशेष रुप से काकीनाड़ा, कोनासीमा, बापटला, श्रीकाकुलम, विशाखापट्टनम और नेल्लोर जिलों में उनकी स्थिति का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) दिव्यांगजन (पीडब्लूडी) हेतु सुलभता सुविधाओं सहित इन आश्रय स्थलों में क्या सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं;

(घ) उपर्युक्त जिलों में आश्रय प्रबंधन के लिए किए गए क्षमता-निर्माण से संबंधित उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) इन आश्रय स्थलों को आपदा-रोधी बनाने के लिए शुरु किए गए संरचनात्मक उपाय अथवा दिशानिर्देश क्या है ?

उत्तर

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री नित्यानंद राय)

(क) से (ङ) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

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तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या *189 के भाग (क) से (ङ) के संबंध में विवरण।

(क) और (ख): केंद्र सरकार ने आंध्र प्रदेश और ओडिशा में एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना "राष्ट्रीय चक्रवात जोखिम शमन परियोजना (एनसीआरएमपी) चरण-I" लागू की। चूंकि एनसीआरएमपी चरण- 1 दिसंबर, 2018 तक पूरा हो गया है, इसलिए पिछले तीन वर्षों में कोई धनराशि जारी नहीं की गई थी। राज्य सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार, एनसीआरएमपी के तहत आंध्र प्रदेश में बहुउद्देशीय चक्रवात आश्रयों (एमपीसीएस) के निर्माण के लिए 354.84 करोड़ रुपये का उपयोग किया गया था।

एनसीआरएमपी के चरण-I के अंतर्गत आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में कुल 219 एमपीसीएस का निर्माण किया गया। एनसीआरएमपी के चरण-I के अंतर्गत निर्मित एमपीसीएस का जिलावार विवरण अनुलग्नक में दिया गया है।

एनसीआरएमपी के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, चक्रवात आश्रय अनुरक्षण और प्रबंधन समितियों (सीएसएमएमसी) की स्थापना की परिकल्पना एमपीसीएस की परिचालन स्थिरता के लिए पंजीकृत सोसायटी के रूप में की गई है। राज्यों से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे नियमित रखरखाव के लिए सीएसएमएमसी को एकबारगी निधि जारी करें और दीर्घकालिक रखरखाव के लिए राज्य बजट में अपेक्षित निधियां निर्धारित करें। इसलिए, एनसीआरएमपी के अंतर्गत सृजित भौतिक अवसंरचना के अनुरक्षण और स्थायित्व की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है।

(ग): एमपीसीएस की स्थापना का उद्देश्य चक्रवातों या अन्य जल-मौसम संबंधी आपदाओं के दौरान असुरक्षित तटीय समुदायों को शीघ्र सुरक्षित स्थानों पर पहुँचाना था। ये आश्रयस्थल लोगों की शारीरिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बनाए गए हैं और इनमें असुरक्षित आबादी के बड़े हिस्से को आश्रय दिया जा सकता है। ये आश्रयस्थल लोगों की बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं की रक्षा और आपदा के दौरान एवं बाद में बुनियादी चिकित्सा सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए बनाए गए हैं। इनमें नागरिक सुविधाओं के साथ-साथ दिव्यांगजनों के लिए भी सुगम पहुँच की व्यवस्था है।

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(घ) और (ङ): एनसीआरएमपी के अंतर्गत क्षमता निर्माण प्रशिक्षण एवं आश्रय स्तर का प्रशिक्षण विभिन्न प्राथमिकता क्षेत्रों जैसे स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, पंचायती राज संस्थाएं, शहरी स्थानीय निकाय एवं ग्रामीण विकास से संबंधित सरकारी अधिकारियों को प्रदान किया गया है।

राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन संस्थान (एनआईडीएम) द्वारा संस्थागत एसडब्ल्यूओटी विश्लेषण और आंध्र प्रदेश भर के समुदाय के सदस्यों के सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर एक दीर्घकालिक प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण रणनीति विकसित की गई।

चक्रवात के जोखिम की स्थिति, ऐतिहासिक विवरण, जोखिम वितरण, जोखिम जनसंख्या वितरण विवरण और संबंधित जोखिम, और अपेक्षित नुकसान आदि के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान करने वाला एक समग्र जोखिम एटलस लॉन्च किया गया है।

एनसीआरएमपी चरण-I के तहत निर्मित एमपीसीएस को पर्याप्त आपदा प्रतिरोधी विशेषताओं के साथ डिजाइन किया गया है।

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राज्य सभा तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या *189, दिनांक 17.12.2025

अनुलग्नक

राज्यसभा तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या *189, जिसका उत्तर दिनांक 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है,के भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर के संदर्भ में

क्रम संख्या	जिला	एमपीसीएस संख्या
1	अनाकापल्ली	28
2	बापट्ला	20
3	काकीनाडा	9
4	कोनसीमा	20
5	कृष्णा	17
6	प्रकाशम्	12
7	श्रीकाकुलम	41
8	श्री पोट्टी श्री रामुलु नेल्लोर	44
9	तिरुपति	8
10	विशाखापत्तनम	1
11	विजयनगरम	7
12	पश्चिम गोदावरी	12
कुल		219

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भारत सरकार

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

तारांकित प्रश्न सं. *190

जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

कर्नाटक में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग और एक्सप्रेसवे का विस्तार

*190 श्री जी.सी. चन्द्रशेखरः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में कर्नाटक राज्य में पूर्ण हुए अथवा निर्माणाधीन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों और एक्सप्रेसवे की कुल लंबाई कितनी है;

(ख) राज्य में राजमार्ग की सुरक्षा, रखरखाव तथा दुर्घटना प्रवण क्षेत्रों को हटाने के लिए संस्वीकृत और उपयोग की गई केंद्रीय निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) बेंगलुरु-मैसूरु एक्सप्रेसवे तथा हुबली-अंकोला सड़क जैसे प्रमुख कॉरिडोर के पूर्ण होने की समय-सीमा क्या है?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री
(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) से (ग) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा गया है।

'कर्नाटक में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग और एक्सप्रेसवे का विस्तार' के संबंध में श्री जी.सी. चन्द्रशेखर द्वारा दिनांक 17.12.2025 को पूछे गए राज्य सभा तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या *190 के भाग (क) से (ग) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित विवरणः

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कर्नाटक राज्य में निर्मित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) और एक्सप्रेसवे की कुल लंबाई लगभग 1611 किमी है। वर्तमान में कर्नाटक राज्य में लगभग 2200 किलोमीटर की कुल लंबाई का कार्य निर्माणाधीन है।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए समेकित, राज्य-वार आधार पर निधियां आवंटित की जाती हैं, इन्हें परियोजना-वार निर्धारित नहीं किया जाता है। पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान कर्नाटक राज्य में दुर्घटना प्रवण क्षेत्रों (ब्लैक स्पॉट) के सुधार और अन्य सड़क सुरक्षा संबंधी अभियांत्रिकी सुधार कार्यों सहित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास और अनुरक्षण के लिए आवंटित निधियों और किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है;

वर्ष	आवंटन (करोड़ रुपये में)	व्यय (करोड़ रुपये में)
2022-23	6763	6763
2023-24	12695	12695
2024-25	11147	10819
2025-26 (31.10.2025 तक)	6604	5927

(ग) बेंगलुरु- मैसूरु खंड राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-275 का 6 लेन वाला पहुंच-नियंत्रित खंड है, जिसे दो पैकेजों में शुरू किया गया है। ये परियोजनाएं मार्च, 2023 में पूरी हो चुकी हैं। फ्लाईओवर, अंडरपास, ओवरपास, वाहन अंडरपास (वीयूपी)/हल्के वाहन अंडरपास (एलवीयूपी), सड़क ऊपरि पुल (आरओबी), सर्विस/स्लिप रोड, निकास/प्रवेश बूथ, बस बे, बस शेल्टर, ट्रक ले बाय आदि जैसे अतिरिक्त कार्य भी दिनांक 11.06.2025 को एनएच-275 के बेंगलुरु- मैसूरु खंड पर सौंप दिए गए हैं और दिनांक 24.07.2025 को रियायत करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए। वित्तीय समापन प्राप्त करने के बाद नियत तिथि घोषित की जाएगी। परियोजना के पूरा होने की अवधि नियत तारीख से 24 माह की है।

इस खंड पर निष्पादित सुदृढ़ीकरण और रखरखाव कार्यों के माध्यम से एनएच-52 के अंकोला-हुबली खंड को यातायात योग्य स्थिति में बनाए रखा जा रहा है। भूमि की उपलब्धता, पश्चिमी घाट में संवेदनशील पर्यावरणीय स्थिति के कारण लंबित वन मंजूरी और जनोपयोगी सुविधाओं के स्थानांतरण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं से संबंधित बाधाओं के कारण एनएच-52 के अंकोला-हुबली खंड का उन्नयन कार्य शुरु नहीं किया जा सका।

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भारत सरकार

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 191

उत्तर देने की तारीख 17 दिसंबर, 2025

बुधवार, 26 अग्रहायण, 1947 (शक)

रायगढ़ (कोंकण) में कौशल विकास

***191. श्री धैर्यशील मोहन पाटिलः**

क्या कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) वर्ष 2022-2025 के दौरान रायगढ़ जिले में प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), औद्योगिक मूल्य संवर्धन के लिए कौशल सुदृढ़ीकरण (स्ट्राइव) और राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षुता प्रोत्साहन योजना (एनएपीएस) के तहत प्रशिक्षित युवाओं की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनमें से 6 माह के भीतर रोजगार प्राप्त करने वाले युवाओं की संख्या कितनी है और क्या यह डेटा स्वतंत्र रूप से सत्यापित किया गया है;

(ग) क्या पेन, रोहा, तलोजा और महाड औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों को जिला कौशल अंतर अध्ययन में शामिल किया गया और क्या प्रमुख कौशल-रोजगार संबंधित विसंगतियाँ पाई गईं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने एमआईडीसी/एमएसएमई इकाइयों के सहयोग से रायगढ़ में स्थायी क्षेत्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव किया है?

उत्तर

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
(श्री जयन्त चौधरी)

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

रायगढ़ (कोंकण) में कौशल विकास के संबंध में दिनांक 17.12.2025 को उत्तरार्थ राज्य सभा के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 191 के भाग (क) से (घ) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित ब्यौरा

(क) से (घ): भारत सरकार के कौशल भारत मिशन (एसआईएम) के तहत, कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) विभिन्न योजनाओं, जैसे प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता प्रोत्साहन योजना (एनएपीएस) और शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) के अंतर्गत कौशल विकास केंद्रों के व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) द्वारा महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित देश भर के समाज के सभी वर्गों को कौशल, पुनर्कौशलीकरण और कौशलोन्नयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। कौशल भारत मिशन का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को उद्योग-संबंधित कौशलों से सुसज्जित करके भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना है।

वर्ष 2022-2025 के दौरान रायगढ़ जिले में प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), औद्योगिक मूल्य संवर्धन के लिए कौशल सुदृढ़ीकरण (स्ट्राइव) और राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता प्रोत्साहन योजना (एनएपीएस) के तहत प्रशिक्षित युवाओं की संख्या निम्नलिखित है:

अवधि	पीएमकेवीवाई	एनएपीएस *
2022-25	2197	15,288

*नियुक्त प्रशिक्षु

स्ट्राइव योजना के अंतर्गत, महाराष्ट्र राज्य के 77 आईटीआई और 12 औद्योगिक क्लस्टर (आईसी) शामिल थे। हालांकि, रायगढ़ जिले का कोई भी आईटीआई/आईसी स्ट्राइव योजना का हिस्सा नहीं था।

एमएसडीई की योजनाओं में से, पीएमकेवीवाई के पहले तीन चरणों (पीएमवीवाई 1.0, पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 और पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0) के तहत अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण घटक के अंतर्गत प्लेसमेंट को ट्रेक किया गया, जो वर्ष 2015-16 से 2021-22 तक लागू किए गए थे। पीएमकेवीवाई (1.0 से 3.0) के तहत, पूरे भारत में 24.38 लाख उम्मीदवारों को प्लेसमेंट मिला। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को उनके विभिन्न करियर अवसर चुनने के लिए सशक्त बनाने और उन्हें इसके लिए उपयुक्त रूप से तैयार करने पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) जैसे विभिन्न आईटी उपकरण भी यह अवसर प्रदान करते हैं।

रोजगार सहित कौशल विकास योजनाओं के प्रभावी आकलन तृतीय-पक्ष स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन के माध्यम से किया जाता है। एमएसडीई की प्रमुख योजना पीएमकेवीवाई का मूल्यांकन अक्टूबर 2020 में नीति आयोग द्वारा किया गया था। अध्ययन के अनुसार, सर्वेक्षण में शामिल लगभग 94 प्रतिशत नियोक्ताओं ने बताया कि वे पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को अधिक

संख्या में नियुक्त करेंगे। इसके अलावा, आरपीएल घटक के तहत पूर्णकालिक/अंशकालिक रोजगार प्राप्त करने वाले और प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले 52 प्रतिशत उम्मीदवारों को उनके अप्रमाणित समकक्षों की तुलना में अधिक वेतन मिला या उन्हें लगा कि उन्हें अधिक वेतन मिलेगा।

एमएसडीई की अन्य योजनाओं के संबंध में, तृतीय पक्ष मूल्यांकन रिपोर्टों में विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों के रोजगार या आजीविका सुधार के संदर्भ में सफलता का उल्लेख किया गया है। इसका संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

जेएसएस: वर्ष 2020 में किए गए जेएसएस योजना के मूल्यांकन अध्ययन में पाया गया कि इस योजना से उन लाभार्थियों की पारिवारिक आय लगभग दोगुनी हो गई है जिन्हें जेएसएस प्रशिक्षण के बाद रोजगार मिला या जिन्होंने स्वरोजगार शुरू किया। रिपोर्ट में यह भी बताया गया है कि योजना की उपयोगिता इस तथ्य से और भी स्पष्ट होती है कि 77.05% लाभार्थी प्रशिक्षुओं ने अपना व्यवसाय बदला है। अध्ययन में यह भी पुष्टि की गई है कि योजना में कौशल विकास पर जोर स्वरोजगार को बढ़ावा देता है।

एनएपीएस: वर्ष 2021 में किए गए एनएपीएस के तृतीय-पक्ष मूल्यांकन अध्ययन में पाया गया कि इस योजना ने संरचित ऑन-द-जॉब प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करके युवाओं की रोजगार क्षमता को सफलतापूर्वक बढ़ाया है, जिससे विभिन्न उद्योगों में प्रशिक्षुओं की भागीदारी में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। योजना के नए चरण में, रिपोर्ट में सरलीकृत प्रतिपूर्ति प्रक्रिया की सिफारिश के बाद, सरकार का हिस्सा सीधे प्रशिक्षुओं के बैंक खातों में हस्तांतरित करने के लिए डीबीटी पद्धति को अपनाया गया है।

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

समय-समय पर कौशल अंतर अध्ययन भी किए जाते हैं, जो विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में आवश्यक कौशल और कौशल अंतर की जानकारी प्रदान करते हैं। ये अध्ययन सरकार द्वारा उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप कार्यबल तैयार करने के उद्देश्य से किए जाने वाले हस्तक्षेपों का मार्गदर्शन करते हैं। इसके अलावा, जिला कौशल समितियों (डीएससी) को जमीनी स्तर पर विकेंद्रीकृत योजना और कार्यान्वयन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जिला कौशल विकास योजना (डीएसडीपी) तैयार करने का दायित्व सौंपा गया है।

रायगढ़ जिले की जिला कौशल समिति (डीएससी) ने वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए जिला कौशल विकास योजना (डीएसडीपी) के निर्माण और समीक्षा में सहयोग किया। रायगढ़ जिले के लिए डीएसडीपी 2024-25 के अनुसार, पेन, रोहा, तालोजा और महाड के प्रमुख औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों का उद्योग मानचित्रण और मूल्यांकन किया गया, विशेष रूप से रसायन, औषधि, बुनियादी धातु और खाद्य

प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रों में जहां महत्वपूर्ण विनिर्माण समूह स्थित हैं। डीएसडीपी इन औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में कौशल-रोजगार असंतुलन को उजागर करती है, जिसमें बॉयलर परिचारकों, रासायनिक संयंत्र संचालकों, वेल्डरों और सीएनसी मशीन संचालकों की मांग, साथ ही क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट और उद्योग-अनुरूप प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों की उपलब्धता से संबंधित बाधाएं और कार्यबल में कार्यशाला की तैयारी, सुरक्षा प्रथाओं और सॉफ्ट स्किल्स में कमियां शामिल हैं। सरकार के कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में पहचाने गए कौशल अंतरों को पाटने के लिए बनाए और कार्यान्वित किए जाते हैं। क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद(एसएससी) द्वारा किए गए कौशल अंतर अध्ययनों का ब्यौरा अनुबंध-I में दिया गया है।

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) के राष्ट्रीय अनुप्रयुक्त आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद (एनसीएईआर) के माध्यम से, सात उच्च-विकास वाले क्षेत्रों में कौशल अंतर का राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन किया गया ताकि क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट कौशल मांगों के विश्लेषण के लिए एक सुदृढ़ पद्धति स्थापित की जा सके। इन सात क्षेत्रों में - (i) अनाज, दलहन और तिलहन की खेती; (ii) गाय और भैंस पालन; (iii) वस्त्रों की बुनाई; (iv) मोटर वाहनों, मोटर वाहनों के पुर्जों और सहायक उपकरणों का निर्माण; (v) सौर ऊर्जा और अन्य गैर-पारंपरिक स्रोतों का उपयोग करके विद्युत उत्पादन; (vi) विशेष दुकानों में खाद्य पदार्थ, वस्त्र, जूते और चमड़े के सामान की खुदरा बिक्री और मोटर वाहनों का रखरखाव एवं मरम्मत; और (vii) कंप्यूटर प्रोग्रामिंग गतिविधियाँ शामिल हैं। इस अध्ययन में उन रोजगार भूमिकाओं की पहचान की गई है जिनमें इन सात क्षेत्रों में मांग की कमी है या भविष्य में होने की संभावना है।

वर्तमान में, महाराष्ट्र के रायगढ़ में एक स्थायी क्षेत्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र स्थापित करने के लिए इस मंत्रालय को ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

रायगढ़ (कोंकण) में कौशल विकास के संबंध में दिनांक 17.12.2025 को उत्तरार्थ राज्य सभा के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 191 के भाग (क) से (घ) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित अनुबंध

क्रम सं	क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद का नाम	कौशल अंतर अध्ययन
1	भारतीय कृषि कौशल परिषद	भारतीय कृषि विपणन और वस्तु प्रबंधन में कौशल अंतर विश्लेषण - 2024
		डेयरी उद्योग में कौशल अंतर विश्लेषण - 2024
		बागवानी उद्योग में कौशल अंतर विश्लेषण - 2023
		कृषि यंत्रीकरण में कौशल अंतर विश्लेषण - 2022, 2024 में संशोधित
		मत्स्य पालन में कौशल अंतर विश्लेषण - 2021
2	भारतीय निर्माण कौशल विकास परिषद (सीएसडीसीआई)	घरेलू कौशल अंतर अध्ययन रिपोर्ट - 2022
		वैश्विक मानव संसाधन अध्ययन रिपोर्ट - 2022
3	ऑटोमोटिव कौशल विकास परिषद	ऑटोमोटिव सेक्टर में मानव संसाधन और कौशल आवश्यकताएँ - 2026
4	इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	भारतीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स उद्योग में कौशल आवश्यकताओं की पहचान और रोजगार क्षमता के आकलन हेतु अध्ययन - 2023
5	खाद्य उद्योग क्षमता एवं कौशल पहल	खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र में मानव संसाधन और कौशल आवश्यकताओं का आकलन करने के लिए अध्ययन-2022
6	हाइड्रोकार्बन क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	हाइड्रोकार्बन क्षेत्र के लिए कौशल अंतर अध्ययन - 2022
7	भारतीय लौह एवं इस्पात एसएससी	लौह एवं इस्पात क्षेत्र में कौशल अंतर अध्ययन सह श्रम बाजार सर्वेक्षण - 2022
8	आईटी-आईटीईएस क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	भारत प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग में डिजिटल प्रतिभा की मांग और आपूर्ति - 2023
9	घरेलू कामगार क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद (गृह प्रबंधन एवं देखभालकर्ता क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद)	घरेलू कामगार कौशल अंतर रिपोर्ट - 2024
10	जीवन विज्ञान क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद (एलएसएसएसडीसी)	जीवन विज्ञान क्षेत्र कौशल विकास परिषद (एलएसएसएसडीसी) - 2023
11	मीडिया एवं मनोरंजन कौशल परिषद	भारत में फ्लोटिंग सोलर और इलेक्ट्रिक क्षेत्र की क्षमता का अहसास: कौशल विकास के परिप्रेक्ष्य से - 2021

12	हरित रोजगार कौशल परिषद	फ्लोटिंग सोलर स्किल गैप अध्ययन-2021
		भारतीय कार्यबल को हरित अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए तैयार करना - 2023
		चयनित समूहों/जिलों में पेलेट उत्पादन के लिए बायोमास की मांग-आपूर्ति मूल्य श्रृंखला का आकलन और उद्यमिता विकास - 2023
		प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन पर कौशल अंतर अध्ययन - 2023
		हरित हाइड्रोजन क्षेत्र में कौशल अंतर आकलन - 2024
13	विद्युत क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	कौशल अंतर रिपोर्ट (विद्युत क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद) - 2017
14	दूरसंचार क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	5जी युग में दूरसंचार क्षेत्र में प्रतिभा का आकलन - मांग, आपूर्ति और कौशल अंतर पर रिपोर्ट - 2024
15	पर्यटन एवं आतिथ्य सत्कार	मांग, आपूर्ति और कौशल अंतर अध्ययन - 2024
16	प्रबंधन एवं उद्यमशीलता एवं व्यावसायिक कौशल परिषद	प्रबंधन, व्यावसायिक कौशल और उद्यमिता कौशल परिषद - कौशल अंतर और मांग का एकत्रीकरण-2018
		प्रबंधन, उद्यमशीलता और निजी सुरक्षा क्षेत्रों में कौशल अंतर का अध्ययन - 2024
17	सौंदर्य एवं स्वास्थ्य कौशल परिषद	भारत के सौंदर्य एवं स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र के लिए कौशल अंतर अध्ययन-2023
18	लॉजिस्टिक्स क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	लॉजिस्टिक्स क्षेत्र कौशल अध्ययन-2024
19	बुनियादी ढांचा उपकरण	आईसीईएमए विजन 2030 - 2024
20	फर्नीचर एवं फिटिंग कौशल परिषद	एफ़एफ़एससी क्षेत्रीय कौशल अंतर एवं मांग विश्लेषण रिपोर्ट-2023
21	हस्तशिल्प एवं कालीन क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	हस्तशिल्प और कालीन उद्योग में कौशल अंतर का मसौदा अध्ययन (एसएससी - 2021)
22	खुदरा विक्रेता संघ की भारतीय कौशल परिषद	खुदरा क्षेत्र में रोजगार के अवसर और कौशल अंतर का मानचित्रण - 2022
23	जल प्रबंधन एवं प्लंबिंग कौशल परिषद	कौशल अंतर 2024
24	रबड, रसायन एवं पॉलिमर कौशल विकास परिषद	प्लास्टिक उद्योग का परिदृश्य और कौशल मांग - 2024

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भारत सरकार
शिक्षा मंत्रालय
स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग

राज्य सभा
तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-192
उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

सरकारी विद्यालयों में घटता नामांकन

192 **श्री रणदीप सिंह सुरजेवाला:**

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

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकारी विद्यालयों में नामांकन की वर्ष-वार संख्या कितनी है;
(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में सरकारी विद्यालयों में शिक्षकों की कुल रिक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है;
(ग) निर्धारित मानकों के अनुसार पर्याप्त कक्षाओं, शौचालयों, बिजली तथा अन्य मूलभूत अवसंरचनाओं की कमी वाले सरकारी विद्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है; और
(घ) क्या शिक्षकों की अनुपलब्धता, अपर्याप्त कक्षाएँ, शौचालयों की अनुपलब्धता (छात्राओं के लिए शौचालयों सहित), बिजली तथा मूलभूत अवसंरचना की कमी नामांकन में गिरावट के मुख्य कारण हैं?

उत्तर
शिक्षा मंत्री
(श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान)

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

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'सरकारी विद्यालयों में घटता नामांकन' के संबंध में माननीय संसद सदस्य श्री रणदीप सिंह सुरजेवाला द्वारा दिनांक 17.12.2025 को पूछे गए राज्य सभा तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 192 के भाग (क) से (घ) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित विवरण

(क) और (ख) यूडाईज+ (शिक्षा के लिए एकीकृत जिला सूचना प्रणाली प्लस) के अनुसार, वर्ष 2022-23 से 2024-25 तक सरकारी स्कूलों में नामांकन और शिक्षकों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है:

शिक्षक/नामांकन	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
शिक्षक	4895601	5037671	5149771
नामांकन	136204917	127490199	121589911

(ग) और (घ) यूडाईज+ वर्ष 2024-25 के अनुसार, सरकारी स्कूलों में आधारभूत संरचनागत सुविधाएं निम्नानुसार हैं:

आधारभूत संरचनागत सुविधा	विद्यालयों का प्रतिशत (%)
बिजली	94.5
पुस्तकालय या पठन केंद्र या पुस्तक बैंक	93.4
लड़कों का शौचालय	95.5
लड़कियों का शौचालय	97.1
पेयजल	99.4
हाथ धोना	96.3
सीडब्ल्यूएसएन रैंप	87.7

शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और अधिकांश विद्यालय संबंधित राज्य एवं संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र के अधीन हैं। केंद्र सरकार समग्र शिक्षा की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के माध्यम से राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता प्रदान करती है तथा प्रधानमंत्री पोषण शक्ति निर्माण (पीएम पोषण) योजना के तहत वालवाटिका से लेकर कक्षा-8 तक के विद्यार्थियों को गर्म पका हुआ भोजन उपलब्ध कराती है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय का लक्ष्य समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत अपनी योजना के माध्यम से, देश भर के सभी सरकारी स्कूलों में सार्वलौकिक पहुंच

सुनिश्चित करने तथा सुरक्षित, संरक्षित और अनुकूल शिक्षण वातावरण प्रदान करने के लिए मूलभूत संरचना का निर्माण करना और उसे पर्याप्त रूप से विकसित करना है।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 के विभिन्न उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए, समग्र शिक्षा की मौजूदा योजना को पुनर्निमित किया गया है और कौशल शिक्षा से संबंधित कई नए मध्यवर्तन शामिल किए गए हैं। कक्षा 6 से 8 तक के छात्रों के लिए व्यावसायिक शिक्षा का प्रावधान किया गया है, ताकि छात्र विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में रोजगार से संबंधित कौशल का पता लगा सकें और विषयों का सोच-समझकर चयन कर सकें। इसी प्रकार, उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं पर आधारित एनएसक्यूएफ के अनुरूप रोजगार भूमिकाएं कक्षा 9 से 12 तक के लिए शुरू की गई हैं।

पीएम श्री योजना भी शुरू की गई है जिसका उद्देश्य 14,500 से अधिक चयनित स्कूलों को आदर्श स्कूलों के रूप में विकसित करना है जो एनईपी 2020 की सभी पहलों को प्रदर्शित करते हुए पड़ोस के अन्य स्कूलों के लिए नेतृत्व प्रदान कर सके।

भारत सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के सभी माध्यमिक विद्यालयों को ब्रॉडबैंड इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने और सरकारी माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में नवाचार की संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने और उसे बनाए रखने के लिए 50,000 अटल टिंकरिंग प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन केंद्र, परख (एनसीईआरटी) द्वारा दिसंबर 2024 में आयोजित परख राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण 2024 में राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 के अनुसार कक्षा 3, 6 और 9 के छात्रों में बेसलाइन दक्षता विकास का मूल्यांकन किया गया। 781 जिलों के 74,000 से अधिक स्कूलों के 21.15 लाख छात्रों और 2.70 लाख शिक्षकों से अधिक ने इसमें भाग लिया। राष्ट्रीय, राज्य और जिला स्तरीय रिपोर्ट कार्ड https://dashboard.parakh.ncert.gov.in/en पर उपलब्ध हैं। इससे पहले, भारत सरकार ने 2021 में छात्रों के अधिगम परिणाम और दक्षताओं का मूल्यांकन करने के उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीय उपलब्धि सर्वेक्षण (एनएएस) आयोजित किया था। राष्ट्रीय, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र और जिला स्तर पर छात्रों के प्रदर्शन का कक्षा-वार, विषय-वार और प्रबंधन-वार ब्यौरा https://nas.gov.in/report-card/2021 पर उपलब्ध है।

आधारभूत स्तर पर (कक्षा 3 में मूल्यांकित), परख राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण (पीआरएस) 2024 के भाषा और गणित के अंक राष्ट्रीय उपलब्धि सर्वेक्षण (एनएएस) 2021 की तुलना में उल्लेखनीय सुधार दर्शाते हैं, जो वर्ष 2021 में शुरू की गई महत्वपूर्ण समग्र शिक्षा योजना के तहत निपुण भारत मिशन से प्राप्त शुरुआती लाभों को इंगित करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, पीआरएस 2024 ने आधारभूत स्तर पर निजी स्कूलों के छात्रों की तुलना में सरकारी स्कूलों के छात्रों के अधिगम परिणामों में सुधार को प्रमाणित किया है।

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भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग

राज्य सभा

तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-193

उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

शिक्षकों की रिक्तियां और नियुक्ति

193 श्री रामजी लाल सुमन:

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

(क) क्या 31 दिसंबर, 2022 की स्थिति के अनुसार देश में स्कूल शिक्षकों के 9,86,565 पद रिक्त थे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या 7 जनवरी, 2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार देश में स्कूल शिक्षकों के 9,82,662 पद रिक्त थे;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) 15 दिसंबर, 2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार देश में स्कूल शिक्षकों के रिक्त पदों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) जनवरी, 2025 से 15 दिसंबर, 2025 तक की गई नियमित/स्थायी शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(छ) जनवरी, 2025 से 15 दिसंबर, 2025 तक की गई संविदात्मक शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्री

(श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान)

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

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"शिक्षकों की रिक्तियां और नियुक्ति" के संबंध में माननीय संसद सदस्य श्री रामजी लाल सुमन द्वारा दिनांक 17.12.2025 को पूछे गए राज्य सभा तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 193 के भाग (क) से (छ) उत्तर में उल्लिखित विवरण।

(क) से (छ): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय होने के कारण, देश के अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में आते हैं। तदनुसार, शिक्षकों की भर्ती, सेवा शर्तें और तर्कसंगत तैनाती संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनिक कार्यक्षेत्र में आती है। शिक्षकों की भर्ती एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और रिक्तियां विभिन्न कारकों जैसे सेवानिवृत्ति, त्यागपत्र और छात्रों के नामांकन में वृद्धि के कारण शिक्षकों की बढ़ी हुई आवश्यकता के कारण होती हैं।

सरकार समय-समय पर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को शिक्षकों के रिक्त पदों को भरने की सलाह देती है ताकि स्वायत्त शिक्षक भर्ती बोर्डों अथवा सदृश संगठनों के माध्यम से पारदर्शी और योग्यता-आधारित प्रक्रिया अपनाकर शिक्षकों की समय पर भर्ती सुनिश्चित की जा सके। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा निरंतरता और निष्पक्षता का पूरा ध्यान रखते हुए एवं प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित व्यापक शिक्षक आवश्यकता की योजना बनाने एवं पूर्वानुमान कार्य करने के बाद आयोजित प्रतियोगी चयन परीक्षा के माध्यम से शिक्षक की रिक्तियों को भरने संबंधी प्रगति की समय-समय पर समीक्षा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ नियमित बैठकों एवं सलाह के माध्यम से की जाती है।

यूडाइज़+ 2024-25 रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, देश भर के स्कूलों में पदस्थ शिक्षकों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार विवरण अनुलग्नक में दिया गया है, जो https://www.education.gov.in/parl_ques पर उपलब्ध है।

केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (केविसं) के तहत आने वाले स्कूलों में नवंबर, 2025 तक 8,457 और नवोदय विद्यालय समिति (नविस) के तहत आने वाले स्कूलों में दिसंबर, 2025 तक 4,296 शिक्षण पद रिक्त है।

केंद्र सरकार, समग्र शिक्षा की केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के माध्यम से, राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को विभिन्न स्तरों की स्कूली शिक्षा के लिए उचित छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात (पीटीआर) बनाए रखने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है, जैसा कि नि:शुल्क एवं अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2009 में समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित मानदंडों के अनुसार निर्धारित है।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 में प्रत्येक स्कूल में छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात 30:1 से कम और बड़ी संख्या में सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से वंचित छात्रों वाले क्षेत्रों के लिए 25:1 से कम बनाए रखने पर बल दिया गया है। यूडाइज़+ 2022-23 रिपोर्ट के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर

समग्र पीटीआर बढ़कर 27:1 हो गया है। यूडाइज़+ 2024-25 के अनुसार, चरणवार पीटीआर बुनियादी चरण में 10, प्रारंभिक चरण में 13, मध्य चरण में 17 और माध्यमिक चरण में 21 बताया गया है।

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भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग

राज्य सभा

तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-194

उत्तर देने की तारीख-17.12.2025

उच्च शिक्षा के लिए विदेश जाने वाले विद्यार्थी

194 **श्री संत बलबीर सिंह:**

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

(क) क्या भारत से बड़ी संख्या में युवा उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए विदेश जाते हैं और क्या सरकार ने इस प्रवास के कारणों और प्रवृत्तियों को समझने के लिए कोई अध्ययन कराया है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) शिक्षा के लिए विदेश जाने वाले विद्यार्थियों की बढ़ती संख्या के दृष्टिगत, क्या सरकार विद्यार्थियों को देश में ही उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु कोई पहल करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) क्या ऐसी नीतियाँ या कार्यक्रम मौजूद हैं जिनका उद्देश्य प्रतिभाशाली विद्यार्थियों को देश में ही रोके रखना और उन्हें भारत में ही उच्च-गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा और रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करना है, जिससे प्रतिभा और संसाधनों का पलायन होने से रोका जा सके?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्री

(श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान)

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

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'उच्च शिक्षा के लिए विदेश जाने वाले विद्यार्थी' के संबंध में माननीय संसद सदस्य श्री संत बलबीर सिंह द्वारा दिनांक 17.12.2025 को पूछे गए राज्य सभा तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 194 के भाग (क) से (ग) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित विवरण।

(क) से (ग): शिक्षा मंत्रालय उच्च शिक्षा के लिए विदेश जाने वाले भारतीय विद्यार्थियों से संबंधित डेटा संधारित नहीं करता है। प्रवासन ब्यूरो (बीओआई) द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार, पिछले तीन वर्षों में अपने यात्रा का उद्देश्य अध्ययन/शिक्षा बताकर विदेश जाने वाले भारतीय विद्यार्थियों की संख्या निम्नवत है:

वर्ष	2022	2023	2024
विद्यार्थियों की संख्या	750365	894783	760073

वैयक्तिक इच्छा तथा विभिन्न कारणों से जिनमें पसंद का विषय है बेहतर रोजगार संभावनाएं और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अनुभव प्राप्त करना शामिल है, जिनमें भारत सरकार ने देश में प्रत्येक स्तर पर उच्च गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए व्यापक प्रयास किए हैं। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 का उद्देश्य देश में शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता को पूरी तरह से बदलना और सुधारना है। इसके अंतर्गत बहुविषयक और समग्र शिक्षा की ओर उन्मुख होना, संस्थानों के बुनियादी ढाँचे का स्तरोन्नयन, संस्थानों और पाठ्यक्रमों का प्रत्यायन, संस्थागत स्वायत्तता, गुणवत्तापूर्ण शोध और नवाचार का संवर्धन, कौशल विकास, शिक्षकों का सतत् पेशेवर विकास, प्रौद्योगिकी का एकीकरण और डिजिटल पहलों को बढ़ाना, उच्च शिक्षा का अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण, मिश्रित मूल्यांकन तथा भारतीय भाषाओं और भारतीय ज्ञान पद्धतियों का संवर्धन जैसे अनेक पहल शामिल हैं।

वर्तमान में हमारे पास 57 केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय (सीयू), 23 भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी), 21 भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान (आईआईएम) और 26 भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईआईटी) हैं, जबकि वर्ष 2014 में 40 सीयू, 16 आईआईटी, 13 आईआईएम और 9 आई आईआईटी थे। 54 भारतीय संस्थानों को क्यूएस वर्ल्ड यूनिवर्सिटी रैंकिंग 2026 में स्थान प्राप्त हुआ है, जिससे भारत चौथा सबसे अधिक प्रतिनिधित्व वाला देश बन गया है। भारत ने वैश्विक स्तर पर वर्ष 2020 के अपने 48वें स्थान से वर्ष 2025 में वैश्विक नवाचार सूचकांक (जीआईआई) में 38वां स्थान प्राप्त किया है। यह रैंकिंग भारत को मध्य और दक्षिण एशिया क्षेत्र में शीर्ष प्रदर्शनकर्ता तथा अपने विकास के स्तर की तुलना में दीर्घकालिक बेहतर प्रदर्शन करने वाले देशों में से एक के रूप में स्थान निश्चित करती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) ने एचईआई को वित्तीय सहायता सहित शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता को बढ़ाने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। कुछ महत्वपूर्ण पहलें — भारत में विदेशी उच्च शैक्षिक संस्थानों की स्थापना और संचालन के लिए विनियम हैं।

यूनाइटेड किंगडम से छः विश्वविद्यालय, ऑस्ट्रेलिया से पांच तथा संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और इटली की एक-एक विश्वविद्यालय को भारत के शाखा परिसर में स्थापित करने हेतु विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) (विदेशी उच्च शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के भारत में परिसर की स्थापना और संचालन) विनियम, 2023 के तहत आशय-पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं। इनमें से यूनाइटेड किंगडम के यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ़ साउथैम्पटन ने अगस्त 2025 में हरियाणा के गुरुग्राम में स्थित अपने परिसर में अपना पाठ्यक्रम प्रारंभ किया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, यूनाइटेड किंगडम की तीन और ऑस्ट्रेलिया की दो विश्वविद्यालयों को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवा केंद्र प्राधिकरण (आईएफ़एससीए) (अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शाखा परिसरों और विदेशी शिक्षा केंद्रों की स्थापना और संचालन) विनियम, 2022 के तहत गांधीनगर स्थित गिफ्ट सिटी में परिसर संचालित करने की अनुमति दी गई है। इन पाँच विश्वविद्यालयों में से ऑस्ट्रेलिया की डीकिन यूनिवर्सिटी ने जुलाई 2024 में अपने पाठ्यक्रम का तथा ऑस्ट्रेलिया की यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ़ वोलोंगोंग ने नवंबर 2024 में अपने पाठ्यक्रम की शुरुआत की है।

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भारत सरकार

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

तारांकित प्रश्न सं. *195

जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-44 और सिंहपोरा-वैलू सुरंग के विकास की स्थिति और विलंब

*195 श्री सज्जाद अहमद किचलूः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) जम्मू-श्रीनगर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच-44) की समग्र स्थिति क्या है और इसमें विलंब के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) कुल कितनी बार अन्तिम तिथियों का उल्लंघन किया गया है और सभी अधूरे खंडों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है, पूर्णता की नई निर्धारित समय-सीमा, किए गए पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव का आकलन और भूस्खलन तथा पारिस्थितिक कमजोरियों को दूर करने के लिए अपनाए गए भू-तकनीकी शमन उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) डीपीआर, भूमि अधिग्रहण, पर्यावरण और सुरक्षा संबंधी मंजूरी में प्रगति, पिछली निविदाओं को रद्द करने के कारण, प्रशासनिक स्थगन और पुनः निविदा जारी करने तथा कार्य आरंभ करने की निश्चित समय सारणी सहित सिंहपोरा-वैलू सुरंग की अद्यतन स्थिति क्या है?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री

(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) से (ग) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा गया है।

"राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-44 और सिंहपोरा-वैलू सुरंग के विकास की स्थिति और विलंब" के संबंध में श्री सज्जाद अहमद किचलू द्वारा पूछे गए दिनांक 17.12.2025 के राज्य सभा तारांकित प्रश्न सं. *195 के भाग (क) से (ग) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित विवरण

(क) और (ख) लगभग 244 किलोमीटर का जम्मू-श्रीनगर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच)-44, रणनीतिक रूप से एक महत्वपूर्ण गलियारा है और इसे चार लेन के राजमार्ग के रूप में विकसित किया जा रहा है। जम्मू-रामबन और बनिहाल-श्रीनगर खंडों को कवर करते हुए लगभग 230 किमी लंबाई में चार लेन बनाने का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है, जिसमें 20 सुरंग (21 किमी) और 9 बाईपास (63 किमी) शामिल हैं। तीन अनुबंध पैकेजों के तहत रामबन-बनिहाल खंड के लगभग 14 किमी लंबे अधूरे खंड में कार्य प्रगति पर हैं, जिनके पूरा होने की निर्धारित तारीख जून 2027 है। पैकेज-वार विवरण **अनुलग्नक** में दिया गया है।

अधूरा रामबन-बनिहाल खंड (14 किमी) मेजर थ्रस्ट और फॉल्ट जोन के साथ भूवैज्ञानिक रूप से असुरक्षित/कमजोर इलाके से गुजरता है और यहां पांच सुरंगों (लगभग 8 किमी) और वायाडक्ट्स (लगभग 6 किमी) का निर्माण शामिल है। कठिन भूविज्ञान, बार-बार भूस्खलन, पुर्नसंरेखण की आवश्यकता और अतिरिक्त इंजीनियरिंग उपायों के कारण कार्यों में देरी हुई है। पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव, शमन उपाय और विस्तृत भू-तकनीकी जांच की गई है। भूस्खलन का अनुमान लगाने के लिए, एक पायलट परियोजना के रूप में उपग्रह-आधारित ग्राउंड डिस्प्लेसमेंट मॉनिटरिंग की नवोन्मेषी प्रौद्योगिकी शुरू की गई है। इसके अलावा, कमजोर स्थानों पर पहाड़ी काटना, वायाडक्ट्स और कट-एंड-कवर संरचनाओं को कम करने के लिए पुर्नसंरेखण, सोइल नेलिंग के माध्यम से ढलान सुरक्षा, रॉक बोल्टिंग और बायो-इंजीनियरिंग को अपनाना जैसे शमन उपायों को अपनाया गया है। चल रहे कार्यों का 2026-27 तक के प्रगति के चरणों और पूरा होने की समय सीमा के साथ का विवरण अनुलग्नक के क्र.सं. 4 में दिया गया है।

(ग) सिंहपोरा-वैलू सुरंग के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार कर ली गई है। 90% से अधिक भूमि का अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया है और चरण-I वन मंजूरी प्राप्त कर ली गई है। राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कारणों से चयनित बोलीदाता की अस्वीकृति की वजह से पहले की निविदा रद्द कर दी गई थी। डिजाइन तथा निर्माण, संचालन और रखरखाव की लागत को अनुकूलित करने के लिए डीपीआर की समीक्षा की जा रही है। परियोजना के नए मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदन के बाद परियोजना की निविदा आमंत्रित की जाएगी।

अनुलग्नक

"राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-44 और सिंहपोरा-वैलू सुरंग के विकास की स्थिति और विलंब" के संबंध में श्री सज्जाद अहमद किचलू द्वारा पूछे गए दिनांक 17.12.2025 के राज्य सभा तारांकित प्रश्न सं. *195 के भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित अनुलग्नक

क्र.सं.	परियोजना		लंबाई (किमी में)	स्थिति	टिप्पणी
1	**जम्मू बाईपास (किमी. 0.00 से किमी 15.00)**		15.00	पूरा हो गया	-
2	**जम्मू से उधमपुर** (किमी 15.00 से किमी 67.00)		64.57	पूरा हो गया	-
3	**उधमपुर से रामबन तक** का खंड	उधमपुर-चेनानी, किमी 67 से 89 तक चार लेन बनाना	19	पूरा हो गया	-
		चेनानी - नाशरी सुरंग परियोजना (किमी 89 से किमी 130)	10.89	पूरा हो गया	-
		नाशरी-रामबन, किमी 130 से 151 तक चार लेन बनाना	17.5	पूरा हो गया	-
		उधमपुर रामबन खंड में चिह्नित स्लाइडिंग/स्लिप ज़ोन पर सुरंग/वायाडक्ट का निर्माण	2.2	पूरा हो गया	-
4	**रामबन से बनिहाल तक** का खंड	एनएचडीपी चरण-II के तहत संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जम्मू और कश्मीर में इंजीनियरिंग प्रापण और निर्माण (ईपीसी) मोड पर एनएच-1ए (अब एनएच-44) के रामबन से बनिहाल खंड के किमी 151.000 से 187.000 तक के हिस्से के चार लेन के **शेष कार्य और मूल्यवर्धन कार्यों** का निर्माण	16.66	पूरा हो गया	-
		पैकेज-I (सुरंग पैकेज) चार लेन की ट्विन ट्यूब सुरंग (2x2-लेन) विन्यास का निर्माण, जिसमें मारोग से डिगडोल (डिजाइन चैनेज 154+210 से चैनेज 158+650 तक (उत्तर की ओर) और डिजाइन चैनेज 155+940 से चैनेज 160+260 तक (दक्षिण की ओर) पहुंच मार्ग शामिल हैं।	4.38	वास्तविक प्रगति - 19.4%	पूरा होने की संशोधित निर्धारित तिथि - जून 2027
		चार लेन की ट्विन ट्यूब सुरंग का निर्माण (2x2-लेन विन्यास) जिसमें डिगडोल से खुनी नाला {डिजाइन चैनेज 158+750 से चैनेज 161+350 तक और डिजाइन चैनेज 160+360 से चैनेज 163+406 तक} पहुंच मार्ग शामिल हैं। पैकेज-II (सुरंग पैकेज)	3.20	वास्तविक प्रगति - 82.2%	पूरा होने की संशोधित निर्धारित तिथि - फरवरी 2026
		एनएच-Iए (अब एनएच-44) के **रामबन से बनिहाल खंड** के चैनेज 165+092 से चैनेज 171+855 (उत्तर की ओर) तथा चैनेज 166+895 से चैनेज 173+638 (दक्षिण की ओर) तक चार लेन का निर्माण, पैकेज-III (वायडक्ट पैकेज)	6.02	वास्तविक प्रगति - 42.8%	पूरा होने की संशोधित निर्धारित तिथि - दिसंबर, 2026
5	जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य में **बनिहाल बाईपास** के किमी 187+000 से किमी 189.350 तक पुर्नस्थापन, सुदृढ़ीकरण और चार लेन का निर्माण		2.3	पूरा हो गया	-
6	एनएच-1A के **बनिहाल से काजीगुंड** खंड (किमी 189.350 से किमी 220.700 तक) को चार लेन का बनाना, जिसमें 8.45 किमी लंबी ट्विन ट्यूब टनल शामिल हैं।		16.27	पूरा हो गया	-
7	एनएच-44 के **काजीगुंड से श्रीनगर खंड को** चार लेन का बनाना		65.41	पूरा हो गया	-
	कुल लंबाई (किमी में)		**243.40**		

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS
अतारांकित प्रश्नों के लिखित उत्तर

भारत सरकार
सहकारिता मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 1921
बुधवार, 17 दिसंबर, 2025 (26 अग्रहायण, 1947, (शक) को उत्तरार्थ

सहकारी विश्वविद्यालय

1921 **श्री सतनाम सिंह संधूः**

क्या **सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) सरकार द्वारा घोषित सहकारी विश्वविद्यालय की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और इसकी स्थापना और शैक्षणिक गतिविधियों के प्रारंभ की समय-सीमा क्या है;
(ख) सहकारी क्षेत्र में क्षमता निर्माण और व्यावसायिकता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा कौन से विशिष्ट पाठ्यक्रम, कार्यक्रम और अनुसंधान क्षेत्रों की पेशकश की जाएगी;
(ग) क्या सरकार सहकारी उद्योग को आकार देने में राज्य स्तरीय सहकारी समितियों, विश्वविद्यालयों और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थानों को शामिल करने का विचार रखती है; और
(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

सहकारिता मंत्री
(श्री अमित शाह)

(क) सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ रूरल मैनेजमेंट आणंद (IRMA) को परिवर्तित करके सहकारी क्षेत्र में एक राष्ट्रीय स्तर का विश्वविद्यालय, "त्रिभुवन" सहकारी यूनिवर्सिटी (TSU) की स्थापना की है और इसे संसद के एक अधिनियम के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय महत्व का संस्थान घोषित किया है । "त्रिभुवन" सहकारी यूनिवर्सिटी विधेयक, 2025 लोकसभा द्वारा 26 मार्च 2025 को और राज्यसभा द्वारा 1 अप्रैल 2025 को पारित किया गया था, जिसके बाद इसे 3 अप्रैल 2025 को राष्ट्रपति की सहमति प्राप्त हुई थी । दिनांक 4 अप्रैल 2025 को जारी राजपत्र अधिसूचना द्वारा अधिनियम को लागू किया गया, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना दिनांक 6 अप्रैल 2025 से प्रभावी हुई ।
चूँकि "त्रिभुवन" सहकारी यूनिवर्सिटी (TSU) को एक मौजूदा संस्थान को परिवर्तित करके स्थापित किया गया है, यह तत्काल कार्यशील हो गया, तथा पदेन कुलपति, कुलसचिव और वित्त अधिकारी की नियुक्तियाँ की गईं । शासी बोर्ड और कार्यकारी परिषद का गठन दिनांक 02.06.2025 और 16.07.2025 को किया गया है । विश्वविद्यालय के परिनियम और अध्यादेश को क्रमशः मंत्रालय द्वारा दिनांक 27.06.2025 को और विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा दिनांक 21.11.2025 को अधिसूचित किया गया है।
वर्तमान शैक्षणिक वर्ष के दौरान, "त्रिभुवन" सहकारी यूनिवर्सिटी (TSU) ने तीन नए एमबीए कार्यक्रम - सहकारी प्रबंधन, सहकारी बैंकिंग और वित्त और कृषि व्यवसाय प्रबंधन शुरू किए हैं ।

इसके अतिरिक्त, गुजरात सरकार ने नई अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए लगभग 125 एकड़ भूमि आबंटित की है और विश्वविद्यालय के नए भवन की आधारशिला 5 जुलाई, 2025 को रखी गई थी ।

(ख) सरकार ने दिनांक 4 अप्रैल 2025 की राजपत्र अधिसूचना संख्या CG-DL-E-04042025-26229 और CG-DL-E-04042025-262290 के माध्यम से विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना को विधिवत अधिसूचित कर दिया है । शैक्षणिक और अनुसंधान कार्यकलाप शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2025 में प्रारंभ हुए है । विभिन्न अवधि के 50 से अधिक चिह्नित गए पाठ्यक्रमों में से विश्वविद्यालय ने शैक्षणिक वर्ष से तीन स्नातकोत्तर डिग्री कार्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं, जिनका शीर्षक है-सहकारी प्रबंधन में एमबीए, सहकारी बैंकिंग और वित्त में एमबीए और कृषि व्यवसाय प्रबंधन में एमबीए है ।

विश्वविद्यालय, अपने संबद्धता फ्रेमवर्क के माध्यम से, सहकारी क्षेत्र में कार्यबल को पेशेवर बनाएगा है, साथ ही कई संस्थानों के साथ भी संबद्ध हो रहा है ।

(ग) जी हाँ मान्यवर।

(घ) योग्य और प्रशिक्षित मानव संसाधन सहकारी उद्योग सहित किसी भी उद्योग का आधार हैं और यह भविष्य को आकार देने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक के रूप में कार्य करते हैं। योग्य और प्रशिक्षित जनशक्ति की स्थिर और पर्याप्त आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, "त्रिभुवन" सहकारी विश्वविद्यालय को विश्वविद्यालय परिसर और अन्य राज्यों में नए स्कूल खोलकर और गुणवत्ता मानकों को बनाए रखने के लिए मानदंडों के एक सेट के आधार पर मौजूदा सहकारी संस्थानों/कॉलेजों को संबद्ध करके सहकारी संस्थानों का पूरे भारत में एक नेटवर्क बनाने के लिए अधिदेशित किया गया है । इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता नीति 2025, जोकि मंत्रालय द्वारा 24 जुलाई 2025 को शुरू की गई थी, में सहकारी उद्योग को आकार देने में राष्ट्रीय/राज्य स्तरीय सहकारी समितियों और विश्वविद्यालयों को शामिल करने की केंद्र सरकार की योजना भी शामिल है, जिनमें से कुछ को निम्नानुसार पुनः पुनरुत्पादित किया गया हैः

3.3.2. सहकारिता की भावना को बढ़ावा देने और उनका अनुकरण करने के लिए सेक्टोरल राष्ट्रीय परिसंघों को सहकारी क्षेत्र में प्रचलित best practices पर success stories का संकलन करने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करना ।

3.3.7. अपने प्राथमिक सदस्यों को अधिक प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाने में सहायता देने की बड़ी जिम्मेदारियों को निभाने के लिए ऊपरी स्तरों के सहकारी संघों के सशक्तीकरण को प्रोत्साहित करना ।

3.3.9. राष्ट्रीय स्तर के परिसंघों/संघों को सहकारी क्षेत्र के पुनरुद्धार में अग्रणी भूमिका निभाने के लिए उनके द्वारा सदस्य सहकारी समितियों को पारदर्शिता और सुशासन हेतु best practices का विकास करने और उन्हें अपनाने एवं सहकारी क्षेत्र का समर्थन (cooperative advocacy), जागरूकता और सदस्यों की शिक्षा के माध्यम से सहकारी आंदोलन को सघन करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करना ।

5.2.1. उद्योग अभिमुखी (industry oriented) शिक्षा और आवश्यकता आधारित क्षमता निर्माण के लिए समेकित ,मानकीकृत और गुणवत्ता के प्रति सजग राष्ट्रीय स्तर की संस्थागत सरंचना के सृजन द्वारा सहकारी समितियों के संगठनात्मक प्रबंधन को पेशेवर बनने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करना । इसे एक शीर्ष संगठन की स्थापना द्वारा प्राप्त किया जा सकता है जो :

5.2.1.2 सहकारी क्षेत्र के लिए युवा और योग्य श्रमबल की स्थायी और पर्याप्त आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करेगा,

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भारत सरकार
सहकारिता मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 1922
बुधवार, 17 दिसंबर, 2025 (26 अग्रहायण, 1947, (शक) को उत्तरार्थ

बहु-राज्य सहकारी समितियों (एमएससीएस) के अनुपालन की निगरानी

1922 श्रीमती गीता उर्फ चन्द्रप्रभाः

क्या **सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर संशोधित बहु-राज्य सहकारी समितियों (एमएससीएस) ढांचे के अंतर्गत अनुपालन और शासन के कार्य निष्पादन की समीक्षा की है और यदि हाँ, तो उन्नत निगरानी की आवश्यकता वाली समितियों के संबंध में क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं;
(ख) क्या मंत्रालय ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में संचालित एमएससीएस के कामकाज की, विशेष रूप से डेयरी, ऋण और आवास जैसे क्षेत्रों में, नए लेखापरीक्षा और पारदर्शिता मानदंडों के संबंध में जांच की है;
(ग) क्या समर्पित सुविधा डेस्क के माध्यम से अनुपालन कार्यप्रवाह को सुव्यवस्थित करने में सहायता के लिए जिला स्तरीय सहकारी संस्थाओं पर विचार किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उत्तर

सहकारिता मंत्री
(श्री अमित शाह)

(क) मौजूदा कानून के अनुसमर्थन द्वारा और सतानवेवां संविधान संशोधन के उपबंधों को अंतर्विष्ट करके बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों में शासन सशक्तीकरण, पारदर्शिता में वृद्धि, जवाबदेही में बढ़ोतरी और निर्वाचन प्रक्रिया में सुधार, इत्यादि हेतु बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी (एमएससीएस) (संशोधन) अधिनियम और नियम, 2023 को क्रमश: दिनांक 03.08.2023 और दिनांक 04.08.2023 को अधिसूचित किया गया है ।

बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों में अनुपालन और शासन प्रदर्शन की समीक्षा एक अनवरत प्रक्रिया है। जब कभी किसी बहुराज्य सहकारी समिति में अनियमितताओं की कोई घटना संज्ञान में आती है तो बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 और उसके अधीन बने नियमों के अधीन कार्रवाई की जाती है । अनुपालन और शासन संरचना में वृद्धि के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:

i. लोकतांत्रिक शासन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 के उपबंधों के अधीन स्थापित सहकारी निर्वाचन प्राधिकरण ने अक्टूबर 2025 तक बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों के निदेशक मंडल और पदाधिकारियों के 197 निर्वाचन कराए हैं ।

ii. सदस्यों की शिकायतों के समाधान के लिए एक तंत्र प्रदान करने के लिए सहकारी ऑम्बड्समैन ने दिनांक 02.12.2025 तक 36 आदेश पारित किए हैं ।

iii. सभी सहकारी समितियों को पारदर्शिता बढ़ाने के लिए बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 106 के अधीन सहकारी सूचना अधिकारी नियुक्त करने के अनुदेश दिए गए हैं।

iv. 500 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक के टर्नओवर/जमा वाली बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों के लिए केंद्रीय पंजीयक द्वारा अनुमोदित संपरीक्षकों के पैनल द्वारा कॉनकरंट संपरीक्षण का उपबंध शामिल किया गया है । कॉनकरंट संपरीक्षण से धोखाधड़ी या अनियमितताएं, यदि कोई हो, का जल्द पता लग सकेगा और तदनुसार तत्काल सुधार किया जा सकेगा । बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों के लिए संपरीक्षकों के निम्नलिखित दो पैनल अधिसूचित किए गए हैं:

1) पांच सौ करोड़ रुपये तक के वार्षिक टर्नओवर/जमा (जो भी दशा हो) वाली बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों के लिए सांविधिक संपरीक्षण हेतु संपरीक्षकों का पैनल ।

2) पांच सौ करोड़ रुपये से अधिक के वार्षिक टर्नओवर/जमा (जो भी दशा हो) वाली बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों के लिए सांविधिक और कॉनकरंट संपरीक्षण हेतु संपरीक्षकों का पैनल।

v. बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों के लेखांकन और संपरीक्षण मानकों के निर्धारण के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा एक प्रावधान भी लाया गया है ।

vi. वार्षिक रिपोर्टिंग अपेक्षाओं को सशक्त करने के लिए प्रत्येक बहुराज्य सहकारी समिति द्वारा अधिनियम की धारा 120क के अधीन लेखा वर्ष की समाप्ति के छह माह के भीतर ऑनलाइन सीआरसीएस पोर्टल के माध्यम से केंद्रीय पंजीयक को अपनी वार्षिक विवरणी दाखिल की जाएगी जिसमें अधिनियम की धारा 120 के अधीन विनिर्दिष्ट निम्नलिखित सूचनाएं होंगी:

i. सर्वसम्मति से न लिए गए बोर्ड के निर्णयों का ब्योरा सहित कार्यकलापों की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट;

ii. लेखा की संपरीक्षित विवरणी;

iii. साधारण निकाय द्वारा यथा अनुमोदित अधिशेष निपटान की योजना;

iv. बहुराज्य सहकारी समिति की उपविधियों के संशोधनों की सूची;

v. साधारण निकाय की बैठक के आयोजन की तारीख तथा निर्वाचन, जहां नहीं हुए हैं, के संबंध में घोषणा;

vi. ऐसे कर्मचारियों का प्रकटन जो बोर्ड के सदस्यों के परिजन हैं;

vii. निदेशक मंडल द्वारा किसी हितबद्ध पक्ष लेनदेनों की घोषणा; और

viii. इस अधिनियम अथवा इसके अधीन बने नियमों के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में केंद्रीय पंजीयक द्वारा मांगी गई कोई अन्य सूचना ।

ऐसे रिटर्न जमा न करना अधिनियम की धारा 43 के उपबंधों के अधीन अयोग्यता का आधार बन सकता है।

vii. अनुपालन न करने, कुप्रबंधन, अनियमितताओं अथवा सांविधिक उपबंधों के अनुसार कार्य न करने के कारण अब तक 113 बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों (बैंकों सहित) को परिसमापन के अधीन डाला गया है ।

(ख) जी हां, मान्यवर । उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 200 पंजीकृत बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों में से 13 समितियां परिसमापनाधीन हैं और सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयक, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को 1 बहुराज्य सहकारी समिति के संदर्भ में सूचना देने के लिए कहा गया है ।

इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस (NCD) के अनुसार दिनांक 15.11.2025 तक उत्तर प्रदेश में प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों की संख्या 40,493 है जिसमें से 22,650 समितियां कार्यशील हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य की सहकारी समितियों का क्षेत्र-वार ब्योरा संलग्न है ।

(ग) जी नहीं, मान्यवर ।

(घ) उत्पन्न नहीं होता है ।

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संलग्नक

उत्तर प्रदेश में सेक्टर-वार कुल और कार्यशील सहकारी समितियां

क्रम सं.	क्षेत्र	समितियों की कुल संख्या	कार्यशील समितियों की कुल संख्या
1	कृषि और संबद्ध सहकारी समिति	1,240	718
2	कृषि प्रसंस्करण/औद्योगि सहकारी समिति	1,829	115
3	उपभोक्ता सहकारी समिति	1,006	475
4	क्रेडिट और थ्रिफ्ट समिति	2,255	1,187
5	डेयरी सहकारी समिति	16,022	7,559
6	शैक्षिक और प्रशिक्षण सहकारी समिति	6	6
7	मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समिति	1,589	1,266
8	हस्तशिल्प सहकारी समिति	26	0
9	हथकरघा वस्त्र और बुनकर सहकारी समिति	1,814	886
10	आवासन सहकारी समिति	3,247	1,234
11	खादी ग्रामोद्योग	148	148
12	श्रमिक सहकारी समिति	551	138
13	पशुधन और कुक्कटपालन सहकारी समिति	19	0
14	विपणन सहकारी समिति	1,809	895
15	विविध क्रेडिट सहकारी समिति	6	6
16	विविध गैर-क्रेडिट	70	7
17	बहुद्देशीय सहकारी समिति	129	69
18	प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समिति (PACS)	8,440	7,756
19	रेशम उत्पादन सहकारी समिति	88	87
20	समाज कल्याण और सांस्कृतिक सहकारी समिति	2	1
21	चीनी मिल सहकारी समिति	27	27
22	पर्यटन सहकारी समिति	1	1
23	परिवहन सहकारी समिति	85	6
24	शहरी सहकारी बैंक (UCB)	56	51
25	महिला कल्याण सहकारी समिति	28	12
	कुल	40,493	22,650

*स्रोत: दिनांक **15.11.2025** को **NCD** पोर्टल के अनुसार*

भारत सरकार
सहकारिता मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 1923
बुधवार, 17 दिसम्बर, 2025 (26 अग्रहायण, 1947 (शक) को उत्तरार्थ

राष्ट्रीय सहयोग नीति एवं डिजिटल एकीकरण

1923# श्री अयोध्या रामी रेड्डी आला :

क्या **सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) किस प्रकार से प्रस्तावित राष्ट्रीय सहयोग नीति का 'नवाचार कोष', नौकरशाही से दुष्प्रभावित (नीति-से-ऋण तक का लिंकेज) होने के बजाय कृषि ऋण प्रवाह में मापनीय वृद्धि में परिणत होगा;
(ख) राज्य-स्तरीय निकायों द्वारा डेटा के एकाधिकार को रोकने के लिए, सभी लेन-देन के लिए वास्तविक समय ऑडिट ट्रेल्स (डेटा प्रबंधन और ऑडिट) की गारंटी देने के लिए, केंद्रीकृत सहकारी डेटाबेस में कौन-कौन से रक्षोपाय निर्मित किये गए हैं; और
(ग) मंत्रालय, 2 लाख नए बहुउद्देशीय पैक्स के लक्ष्य के संदर्भ में, डीजल-चालित हैंडलिंग उपकरणों (हरित-अवसंरचना के वित्तपोषण) पर निरंतर निर्भरता को देखते हुए, किस प्रकार से अनाज भंडारण अवसंरचना में अनुमानित ₹1,400 करोड़ के निवेश को हरित सागर कार्बन-घटाने के लक्ष्यों के साथ समायोजित करने की योजना बना रहा है?

उत्तर

सहकारिता मंत्री
(श्री अमित शाह)

(क) सहकारिता मंत्रालय द्वारा दिनांक 24.07.2025 को जारी की गई, राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता नीति, 2025 में 'इनोवेशन फंड' का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। हालांकि, इस नीति में सहकारी क्षेत्र में नवाचार और इनक्यूबेशन के लिए संस्थागत तंत्र स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया गया है, जिसका नेतृत्व "त्रिभुवन सहकारी विश्वविद्यालय" द्वारा किया जाएगा।

(ख) भारत सरकार के सहकारिता मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (States/UTs) के सहयोग से राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस (NCD), विकसित किया गया है। सहकारी समितियों का डेटा राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस (NCD) में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा इस उद्देश्य के लिए नियुक्त नोडल अधिकारियों द्वारा एकत्रित, प्रविष्ट और अपडेट किया जाता है। सरकार डिजिटल पर्सनल डेटा प्रोटेक्शन अधिनियम के तहत सख्त डेटा सुरक्षा नीतियाँ लागू कर रही है। NCD पोर्टल पर उपयोगकर्ताओं द्वारा किए गए विभिन्न कार्यों के ऑडिट ट्रेल/लॉग का अनुरक्षण किया जाता हैं। यह राष्ट्रीय साइबर सुरक्षा ढांचे और सुरक्षित क्लाउड स्टोरेज तंत्र का पालन करता है, ताकि डेटा की गोपनीयता और सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित की जा सके। NCD में डेटा की सुसंगतता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पर्याप्त चेक्स भी निर्मित किए गए हैं।

(ग) बहु-उद्देशीय PACS और खाद्यान भंडारण अवसंरचना की परियोजनाओं का हरित सागर (Harit Sagar) कार्बन-रिडक्शन लक्ष्यों से कोई संबंध नहीं है, जोकि पत्तन, पोत परिवहन और जलमार्ग मंत्रालय की एक पहल है।

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भारत सरकार
सहकारिता मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 1924
बुधवार, 17 दिसंबर, 2025 (26 अग्रहायण, 1947, (शक) को उत्तरार्थ

डेयरी, मत्स्य पालन और कृषि सहकारी आधारित आर्थिक गतिविधियों को प्रोत्साहन

1924 # श्री प्रदीप कुमार वर्माः

क्या **सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) अमूल मॉडल की तर्ज पर ग्रामीण डेयरी सहकारी समितियों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की गई हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मत्स्य पालन और कृषि सहकारी समितियों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का विस्तार किया गया है;

(ग) बहुउद्देशीय सहकारी समितियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या नई नीतिगत पहलें की गई हैं; और

(घ) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

सहकारिता मंत्री
(श्री अमित शाह)

(क): ग्रामीण डेयरी सहकारी समितियों को सशक्त करने के लिए कार्यान्वित की गई योजनाएं निम्नानुसार हैं:

1. डेयरी विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम:

- पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग (DAHD) की राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (NPDD) के घटक क और ख योजना के अंतर्गत विभिन्न कार्यकलाप ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डेयरी सहकारी समितियों को सशक्त बनाने में मदद कर रहे हैं ।

- राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (NPDD) का घटक ख 9 राज्यों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य संगठित बाजार तक किसानों की पहुँच बढ़ाकर, डेयरी प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं और विपणन अवसरंचना को उन्नयन करके और उत्पादकों के स्वामित्व वाले संस्थानों की क्षमता बढ़ाकर दूध और डेयरी उत्पादों की बिक्री बढ़ाना है ।

- इस योजना के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण स्तर पर दुग्ध प्रापण अवसरंचना को सशक्त करने, विपणन और आईसीटी अवसरंचना, के लिए सहयोग, उत्पादकता वृद्धि, प्रतिभागी संस्थानों की दुग्ध प्रसंस्करण और विनिर्माण सुविधाओं को सशक्त बनाने, किसानों, कर्मचारियों, अधिकारियों और दुग्ध संघों के निदेशक मंडल के प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ।

- परियोजना का कुल परिव्यय 1568.28 करोड़ रुपये है, जिसमें जापान इंटरनेशनल कोऑपरेशन एजेंसी (JICA) से ODA ऋण के रूप में 924.56 करोड़ रुपये, भारत सरकार की अनुदान सहायता के रूप में 475.54 करोड़ रुपये और राज्य/सहभागी संस्थान (PI) के योगदान के रूप में 168.18 करोड़ रुपये शामिल हैं ।

2. श्वेत क्रांति 2.0 :

श्वेत क्रांति 2.0 दिनांक 25 दिसंबर 2024 को सहकारिता मंत्रालय की एक सहकारी-नेतृत्व वाली पहल के रूप में, मत्स्य पालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय के पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग (DAHD) के समन्वय से शुभारंभ किया गया है । इस कार्यक्रम का लक्ष्य सहकारी कवरेज का विस्तार करना, रोजगार सृजित करना और डेयरी क्षेत्र में महिलाओं की भागीदारी को सशक्त करना है ।

श्वेत क्रांति 2.0 की परिकल्पना वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2028-29 तक पाँच वर्ष की अवधि में 75,000 नई बहुउद्देशीय डेयरी सहकारी समितियाँ (M-DCS) स्थापित करने और 46,000 मौजूदा डेयरी सहकारी समितियों को सशक्त करने की है । पाँचवें वर्ष के अंत तक, डेयरी सहकारी समितियों द्वारा दुग्ध प्रापण 1000 लाख किलोग्राम प्रतिदिन तक पहुँचने का अनुमान है ।

यह पहल (श्वेत क्रांति 2.0) मत्स्य पालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय के पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग (DAHD) के संशोधित राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (NPDD) के अंतर्गत वित्त पोषित की जा रही है, जिसे श्वेत क्रांति के लक्ष्यों के साथ संरेखित किया गया है । इस योजना के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित के लिए वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जा रही हैः

- गाँव स्तर पर दुग्ध प्रापण प्रणाली की स्थापना
- गुणवत्तापूर्ण दुग्ध प्रापण के लिए दुग्ध शीतलन सुविधाएँ
- प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण

इसके अतिरिक्त, देश में डेयरी सहकारी समितियों को सशक्त बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित योजनाएं भी कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं:

3. पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (AHIDF) और पूर्ववर्ती डेयरी प्रसंस्करण और अवसंरचना विकास निधि (DIDF))

भारत सरकार के पशुपालन, डेयरी और मत्स्य पालन विभाग ने डेयरी क्षेत्र में अवसरंचना विकास के लिए केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक योजना "डेयरी प्रसंस्करण और अवसंरचना विकास निधि (DIDF) योजना" को

वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 से 2022-23 की अवधि के लिए कार्यान्वित किया था, जिसे बाद में पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (AHIDF) में विलय कर दिया गया था । जहाँ डेयरी प्रसंस्करण और अवसंरचना विकास निधि (DIDF) के अंतर्गत 2.5% ब्याज अनुदान था, वहीं पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (AHIDF) में 3% ब्याज अनुदान का प्रावधान है ।

4. डेयरी कार्यकलापों में लगी हुई डेयरी सहकारी समितियों और किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (FPO) का समर्थन – कार्यशील पूंजी ऋण के लिए ब्याज अनुदान (SDCFPO)

डेयरी सहकारी समितियों को तरलता समस्याओं से उबारने में मदद करने के लिए, भारत सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 में, मौजूदा केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक योजना – "डेयरी कार्यकलापों में लगी हुई डेयरी सहकारी समितियों और किसान उत्पादक संगठनों का समर्थन (SDC&FPO)" योजना के तहत घटक – ख के रूप में "कार्यशील पूंजी ऋणों पर ब्याज अनुदान का घटक प्रस्तुत किया है ।

इस योजना के अंतर्गत, उत्पादक-स्वामित्व वाले संस्थानों (POIs) को कार्यशील पूंजी ऋणों पर 2% प्रति वर्ष का ब्याज अनुदान प्रदान किया जा रहा है । इसके अलावा, शीघ्र और समय पर पुनर्भुगतान के लिए, पात्र संगठन/उत्पादक-स्वामित्व वाले संस्थान (POIs) जैसे दुग्ध परिसंघों, दुग्ध संघों, किसान स्वामित्व वाले दुग्ध उत्पादक संगठनों को ऋण पुनर्भुगतान/ब्याज सेवा अवधि के अंत में अतिरिक्त 2% प्रति वर्ष ब्याज अनुदान देय है ।

(ख): जी हाँ मान्यवर , मात्स्यिकी और कृषि सहकारी समितियों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का विस्तार किया गया है, जिसका विवरण निम्नलिखित है:

(i) वर्तमान में, भारत सरकार मात्स्यिकी क्षेत्र के लिए क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट योजनाएँ लागू कर रही है, जिनके नाम हैं: मत्स्य पालन और जलीय कृषि अवसंरचना विकास निधि (FIDF), प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY), और प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य किसान समृद्धि सह-योजना (PMMKSSY), इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत सहकारी समितियाँ पात्र लाभार्थी हैं । राष्ट्रीय मात्स्यिकी विकास बोर्ड (NFDB), प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) योजना के अंतर्गत वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 से 2028-29 के दौरान 6,000 नई मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों (FCS) की स्थापना की सुविधा प्रदान कर रहा है, जिसमें प्रत्येक नवगठित मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना, रखरखाव, सदस्यों के लिए प्रशिक्षण 3.00 लाख रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता दी जाएगी । 34 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को शामिल करते हुए 3.00 लाख रुपये प्रत्येक के वित्तीय अनुदान से कुल 1,225 नवस्थापित मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों को सहायता प्रदान की गई है ।

(ii) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम (NCDC) सहकारी क्षेत्र को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता रहा है । दिनांक 25.11.2025 तक, एनसीडीसी ने देश भर में सहकारी समितियों के विकास के लिए संचयी रूप से 4,67,455.66 करोड़ रुपये संवितरित किए हैं ।

(iii) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद (NCCT) और NCDC द्वारा अपनी राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षण अकादमी लिनाक के माध्यम से, कृषि, मत्स्य पालन और संबद्ध सहित विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सहकारी समितियों से जुड़े व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है ।

(ग) और (घ): भारत सरकार ने अगले पांच वर्षों में देश की सभी पंचायतों और गांवों को कवर करने के उद्देश्य से नई बहुउद्देशीय पैक्स/डेयरी/ मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना की योजना को अनुमोदित किया है । इस पहल को नाबार्ड, राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड (NDDB), राष्ट्रीय मात्स्यिकी विकास बोर्ड (NFDB) और राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र सरकारों द्वारा समर्थित किया गया है । राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस के अनुसार, कुल 30,083 नए पैक्स, डेयरी और मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियां पंजीकृत की गई हैं; और 15.11.2025 तक देश भर में 15,793 डेयरी और मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों को सशक्त किया गया है। इन नई पंजीकृत प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समितियों (पैक्स) / डेयरी सहकारी समितियों (DCS) / मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों (FCS) को निम्नलिखित के रूप में विभिन्न सहायता उपाय प्रदान किए गए हैं:

- नवपंजीकृत पैक्स के सदस्यों, सचिवों और बोर्ड सदस्यों के लिए क्षमता-निर्माण कार्यक्रम राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद (NCCT) और नाबार्ड (NABARD) के माध्यम से संचालित किए जाते हैं ।

- पैक्स कम्प्यूटरीकरण परियोजना के अंतर्गत, नए सॉफ्टवेयर के अंगीकरण और उसका प्रबंधन करने में पैक्स की सहायता करने के लिए कार्यान्वयन के भाग के रूप में क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम शुरू किए गए हैं ।

- डेयरी सहकारी समितियों (प्रशिक्षण, पशु स्वास्थ्य, प्रजनन, पशु आहार एवं चारा, कोल्ड-चेन और डिजिटल उपकरण) के लिए एनडीडीबी से सहयोग ।

- मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय मात्स्यिकी विकास बोर्ड (NFDB) से सहयोग—जिसमें प्रशिक्षण, केज कल्चर, बायोफ्लॉक अपनाना, अवसंरचना अनुदान तथा क्लस्टर-आधारित आर्द्रभूमि प्रबंधन शामिल है । राष्ट्रीय मात्स्यिकी विकास बोर्ड (NFDB), प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) के अंतर्गत, वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 से 2028-29 के दौरान 6,000 नई मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों (FCS) की स्थापना की सुविधा प्रदान कर रहा है, इनमें से प्रत्येक नवगठित मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समिति को स्थापना, रखरखाव और सदस्यों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए 3.00 लाख रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी । 34 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को शामिल करते हुए 3.00 लाख रुपये प्रत्येक के वित्तीय अनुदान से कुल 1,225 नवस्थापित मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों को सहायता प्रदान की गई है ।

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भारत सरकार
सहकारिता मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 1925
बुधवार, 17 दिसंबर, 2025 (26 अग्रहायण, 1947, (शक) को उत्तरार्थ

राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम (एनसीडीसी) का विस्तार

1925 # श्रीमती रमिलाबेन बेचारभाई बाराः
श्री चुन्नीलाल गरासियाः
श्री सदानंद महालू शेट तानवड़ेः
श्री सत पाल शर्माः
श्रीमती माया नारोलियाः
श्री सुभाष बरालाः

क्या **सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) नियामक पर्यवेक्षण को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी (एमएससीएस) अधिनियम में अंतिम रूप दिए गए प्रमुख संशोधन कौन-से हैं;
(ख) नव-संचालित त्रिभुवन सहकारी विश्वविद्यालय (टीएसयू) का पाठ्यक्रम सहकारी क्षेत्र की वर्तमान डिजिटल और प्रबंधन आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप किस प्रकार विकसित किया गया है;
(ग) सभी पंजीकृत सहकारी समितियों का अनिवार्य लेखा परीक्षण निर्धारित समय-सीमा के भीतर पूरा हो, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कौन-कौन से तंत्र मौजूद हैं; और
(घ) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस की स्थापना से निष्क्रिय सहकारी निकायों की पहचान और पुनरुद्धार की प्रक्रिया किस सीमा तक सुगम हुई है?

उत्तर

सहकारिता मंत्री
(श्री अमित शाह)

(क) मौजूदा कानून के अनुसमर्थन द्वारा और सतानवेवां संविधान संशोधन के उपबंधों की अंतर्विष्ट करके बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों में शासन सशक्तीकरण, पारदर्शिता में वृद्धि, जवाबदेही में बढ़ोतरी और निर्वाचन प्रक्रिया में सुधार, इत्यादि हेतु बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी (एमएससीएस) (संशोधन) अधिनियम और नियम, 2023 को क्रमश: दिनांक 03.08.2023 और दिनांक 04.08.2023 को अधिसूचित किया गया है ।

सहकारी समितियों के कार्यकरण में विनियामक पर्यवेक्षण और निगरानी को सशक्त करने और उनमें वित्तीय अनियमितताओं की रोकथाम हेतु उपर्युक्त संशोधन के माध्यम से अनेक उपबंध किए गए हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं: -

i. बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों में समयबद्ध, नियमित और पारदर्शी निर्वाचन कराने के लिए सहकारी निर्वाचन प्राधिकरण का उपबंध शामिल किया गया है ।

ii. सदस्यों की शिकायतों के निवारण हेतु एक तंत्र प्रदान करने के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा सहकारी ऑम्बड्समैन की नियुक्ति ।

iii. पारदर्शिता में सुधार हेतु बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों द्वारा सदस्यों को सूचना प्रदान करने के लिए सूचना अधिकारी की नियुक्ति ।

iv. पारदर्शिता में वृद्धि हेतु शीर्ष बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों के संपरीक्षण रिपोर्टों को संसद में प्रस्तुत किया जाना ।

v. लेखांकन और संपरीक्षा में एकरूपता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों के लेखांकन और संपरीक्षण मानकों का निर्धारण ।

vi. शासन और पारदर्शिता में सुधार हेतु बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में बोर्ड के ऐसे निर्णयों को शामिल करना जो सर्वसम्मति से न लिए गए हों ।

vii. केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा थ्रिफ्ट और क्रेडिट का व्यवसाय करने वाली बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों के लिए विवेकपूर्ण मानदंडों (तरलता, जोखिम, आदि) का निर्धारण ।

viii. बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों में परिवारवाद और पक्षपात की रोकथाम हेतु किसी बहुराज्य सहकारी समिति का निदेशक उन विचार-विमर्शों में उपस्थित नहीं होगा या उन मामलों में मतदान नहीं करेगा जहां वह स्वयं या उसके परिजन हितबद्ध पक्ष हों ।

ix. शासन में सुधार के लिए निदेशकों की अयोग्यता के अतिरिक्त आधार बनाए गए हैं ।

x. सुरक्षित निवेश और औपनिवेशिक युग से संबंधित प्रतिभूतियों को हटाने के लिए बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों द्वारा निधियों के निवेश के उपबंधों को पुन:परिभाषित किया गया है ।

xi. अधिक वित्तीय अनुशासन और पारदर्शिता के लिए बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों के बोर्ड द्वारा अन्य गठित समितियों के साथ संपरीक्षा और आचार समिति का गठन किया जाएगा ।

xii. शासन सशक्तीकरण हेतु मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी (CEO) की नियुक्ति की शर्तों को विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया है ।

xiii. बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों में लोकतांत्रिक निर्णयन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बोर्ड की बैठकों के लिए गणपूर्ति को विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया है ।

xiv. यदि केंद्रीय पंजीयक को यह सूचना मिलती है कि कपटपूर्ण तरीके से या किसी गैरकानूनी प्रयोजन से व्यवसाय किया जा रहा है तो वह जांच पड़ताल करा सकता है ।

xv. यदि किसी बहुराज्य सहकारी समिति द्वारा दुर्व्यपदेशन (misrepresentation), कपट, इत्यादि से पंजीकरण प्राप्त किया गया हो तो सुनवाई का अवसर देने के पश्चात् के उसके परिसमापन का उपबंध किया गया है ।

xvi. बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों के सामुहिक हितों के विरुद्ध सदस्यों को कार्य करने से हतोत्साहित करने के लिए बहुराज्य सहकारी समिति के किसी निष्कासित सदस्य की निष्कासन अवधि को 1 वर्ष से बढ़ा कर 3 वर्ष कर दिया गया है ।

xvii. केवल कुछ ही सदस्यों द्वारा समिति के संसाधनों का लाभ लेने से रोकने के लिए, सहायक संस्थान के रूप में उन संस्थानों पर विचार नहीं किया जाएगा जिनमें बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों या उनके परिजनों द्वारा अधिसंख्य इक्विटी शेयर धारित किए गए हैं ।

(ख) "त्रिभुवन" सहकारी यूनिवर्सिटी (TSU) रियल-लाइफ प्रबंधकीय मुद्दों और समाधानों को समझने के लिए प्रबंधन विषयों के उन्नत, सिमुलेशन और केस-अध्ययन आधारित शिक्षा शास्त्र को एकीकृत करके प्रतिभागियों को रियल वर्ल्ड रणनीतिक निर्णयन कौशल के साथ तैयार कर सहकारी समितियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करता है । इसके साथ ही इसके पाठ्यक्रम, नवीनतम डिजिटल उपकरणों और प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग के लिए अत्याधुनिक डिजिटल दक्षताओं को विकसित करने पर संरेखित है । यह दोहरा फोकस सुनिश्चित करता है कि स्नातक और प्रशिक्षुअपने कार्यक्षेत्र में दक्षता, नवाचार और उत्पादकता को अग्रसर करने के लिए आवश्यक प्रबंधकीय कौशल और डिजिटल उपकरणों से लैस हों ।

(ग) बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों में संपरीक्षण प्रक्रिया को सशक्त करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपबंध विशिष्ट रूप से शामिल किए गए हैं:

i. 500 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक के टर्नओवर/जमा वाली बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों के लिए केंद्रीय पंजीयक द्वारा अनुमोदित संपरीक्षकों के पैनल द्वारा कॉनकरंट संपरीक्षण का उपबंध शामिल किया गया है । कॉनकरंट संपरीक्षण से धोखाधड़ी या अनियमितताएं, यदि कोई हो, का जल्द पता लग सकेगा और तदनुसार तत्काल सुधार किया जा सकेगा ।

ii. वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 हेतु बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों के लिए संपरीक्षकों के निम्नलिखित दो पैनल अधिसूचित किए गए हैं:

   1) पांच सौ करोड़ रुपये तक के वार्षिक टर्नओवर/जमा (जो भी दशा हो) वाली बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों के लिए सांविधिक संपरीक्षण हेतु संपरीक्षकों का पैनल ।

   2) पांच सौ करोड़ रुपये से अधिक के वार्षिक टर्नओवर/जमा (जो भी दशा हो) वाली बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों के लिए सांविधिक और कॉनकरंट संपरीक्षण हेतु संपरीक्षकों का पैनल ।

केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों के लेखांकन और संपरीक्षा के निर्धारण हेतु एक उपबंध भी शामिल किया गया है । इसके अलावा,यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि प्रत्येक बहुराज्य सहकारी समिति द्वारा अधिनियम की धारा 120क के अधीन लेखा वर्ष की समाप्ति के छह माह के भीतर ऑनलाइन सीआरसीएस पोर्टल के माध्यम से केंद्रीय पंजीयक को अपनी वार्षिक विवरणी दाखिल की जाएगी जिसमें अधिनियम की धारा 120 के अधीन विनिर्दिष्ट निम्नलिखित सूचनाएं होंगी:

(क) सर्वसम्मति से न लिए गए बोर्ड के निर्णयों का ब्योरा सहित कार्यकलापों की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट;

(ख) लेखा की संपरीक्षित विवरणी;

(ग) साधारण निकाय द्वारा यथा अनुमोदित अधिशेष निपटान की योजना;

(घ) बहुराज्य सहकारी समिति की उपविधियों के संशोधनों की सूची;

(ङ) साधारण निकाय की बैठक के आयोजन की तारीख तथा निर्वाचन, जहां नहीं हुए हैं, के संबंध में घोषणा;

(च) ऐसे कर्मचारियों का प्रकटन जो बोर्ड के सदस्यों के परिजन हैं;

(छ) निदेशक मंडल द्वारा किसी हितबद्ध पक्ष लेनदेनों की घोषणा; और

(ज) इस अधिनियम अथवा इसके अधीन बने नियमों के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में केंद्रीय पंजीयक द्वारा मांगी गई कोई अन्य सूचना ।

ऐसे रिटर्न जमा न करना अधिनियम की धारा 43 के उपबंधों के अधीन अयोग्यता का आधार बन सकता है।

(घ) सहकारिता मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के सहयोग से वृहत राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस (NCD)को विकसित किया गया है । NCDपोर्टल को 08 मार्च, 2024 को लॉन्च किया गया था । यह डेटाबेस देश भर की 8.4 लाख से भी अधिक सहकारी समितियों की सूचना का सिंगल पॉइंट एक्सेस प्रदान करता है । NCD पोर्टल के अनुसार दिनांक 15.11.2025 तक देश भर की कुल 8.45 लाख सहकारी समितियों में से 6.56 लाख समितियां कार्यशील हैं, 1.39 लाख अकार्यशील हैं और 48,537 सहकारी समितियां परिसमापनाधीन हैं ।

सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समितियों (पैक्स), डेयरी और मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों को बहुद्देशीय सहकारी समितियों में रूपांतरित करने के लिए सक्रिय उपाय किए हैं । इस पहल का लक्ष्य सहकारी समितियों को आर्थिक कार्यकलापों की व्यापक श्रृंखला में शामिल होने में सक्षम बनाकर उनका व्यवसाय विविधीकरण करना, वित्तीय संधारणीयता सशक्त करना और बंद होने से बचाना है ।NCD का प्रयोग सहकारी समितियों की आच्छादित और अनाच्छादित ग्राम पंचायतों, दोनों में भौगोलिक प्रसार की कमियों की पहचान करने और 2 लाख नए बहुद्देशीय पैक्स, डेयरी और मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना के लिए किया जाता है । जहां कहीं संभव हो, निष्क्रिय समितियों को परिसमापन कर नए MPACS की स्थापना की जानी है ।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने रुग्ण बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों के पुनरुद्धार के लिए और अवसंरचना आवश्यकता को पूरा करने में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2023 की धारा 63 क के अधीन सहकारी पुनर्वास पुनर्गठन और विकास निधि की स्थापना की है ।

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भारत सरकार
सहकारिता मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 1926
बुधवार, 17 दिसंबर, 2025 (26 अग्रहायण, 1947, (शक) को उत्तरार्थ

सहकारी समितियों के रजिस्ट्रार

1926 # श्री शंभू शरण पटेलः

क्या **सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) सहकारी समितियों के रजिस्ट्रार (आरसीएस) कार्यालय के कम्प्यूटरीकरण से क्या विशिष्ट लाभ अपेक्षित हैं;

(ख) क्या हार्डवेयर खरीद, सॉफ्टवेयर विकास और रखरखाव/उन्नयन गतिविधियों के लिए योजना में कोई प्रावधान किया गया है; और

(ग) कम्प्यूटरीकरण की पहल किस प्रकार से राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में आरसीएस कार्यालयों के कार्यकरण तथा प्रदान की जाने वाली सेवाओं को बेहतर बनाएगी?

उत्तर

सहकारिता मंत्री

(श्री अमित शाह)

(क): राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के RCS कार्यालयों के कंप्यूटरीकरण की परियोजना मंत्रालय की "आईटी इंटरवेंशंस के माध्यम से सहकारी समितियों का सशक्तीकरण" अंब्रेला परियोजना का हिस्सा है । परियोजना के प्रत्याशित लाभ में उनके कार्यकरण में प्रभावशीलता और जवाबदेही लाना है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सहकारी समितियों के लिए सुगम व्यवसाय में वृद्धि होगी और सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के RCS कार्यालयों के साथ सहकारी समितियों के लिए पारदर्शी और कागज रहित लेनदेनों के लिए एक डिजिटल परितंत्र का सृजन होगा।

(ख): जी हां, मान्यवर । परियोजना में राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को हार्डवेयर क्रय करने, सॉफ्टवेयर विकास और रखरखाव/कार्यकलापों के उन्नयन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के प्रावधान किए गए हैं ।

(ग): राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में RCS कार्यालयों द्वारा प्रदत्त कार्यकरण और सेवाओं के परिणामस्वरूप निम्नलिखित सुधार होगा: -

i. RCS कार्यालयों के कार्य पूर्णरूपेण कागज रहित होंगे

ii. राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के सहकारिता अधिनियम और नियमों के अनुपालन अनुकूल सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (IT) अभिमुखी कार्यप्रवाह

iii. RCS कार्यालयों की कार्यकुशला, जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता में वृद्धि

iv. बेहतर एनालिटिक्स और मैनेजमेंट इन्फॉर्मेशन सिस्टम (MIS) ।

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भारत सरकार
सहकारिता मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा
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जैविक गेहूं और दालों की मांग

1927 # डा. दिनेश शर्माः

क्या **सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या बाजार में जैविक गेहूं और दालों की मांग है; और
(ख) यदि हां, तो नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव ऑर्गेनिक्स लिमिटेड (एनसीओएल) जैविक गेहूं और तूअर दाल के किसानों को किस प्रकार लाभान्वित करेगा?

उत्तर

सहकारिता मंत्री
(श्री अमित शाह)

(क): जी हाँ मान्यवर, भारतीय बाजार में ऑर्गेनिक गेहूँ और दालों की माँग में महत्वपूर्ण और लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है । उपभोक्ता वरीयता विशेष रूप से शहरी और अर्ध-शहरी केंद्रों में रसायन-मुक्त, अभिवीक्षणीयता (traceable) और संधारणीय रूप से उगाए जाने वाले भोजन की ओर बढ़ रही है । बढ़ती स्वास्थ्य जागरूकता, बढ़ती घरेलू आय और प्रमाणित जैविक आपूर्ति श्रृंखलाओं में विश्वास ने मांग को और बढ़ा दिया है ।

(ख): राष्ट्रीय सहकारी ऑर्गेनिक्स लिमिटेड (NCOL) अपने भारत जैविक ब्रांड के माध्यम से यह सुनिश्चित कर रहा है कि ऑर्गेनिक मक्का और अरहर दाल किसानों को बेहतर मूल्य, सुनिश्चित प्रापण, घटी इनपुट लागत, मजबूत प्रमाणन समर्थन और राष्ट्रव्यापी बाजार एक्सेस प्राप्त हो। राष्ट्रीय सहकारी ऑर्गेनिक्स लिमिटेड (NCOL) ऑर्गेनिक गेहूँ और अरहर दाल की खेती में लगे किसानों को सीधे लाभ पहुँचाने के लिए कई उपाय कर रहा है, जो निम्नानुसार हैं:

i) भारत ऑर्गेनिक्स द्वारा सीधे प्रापण

ऑर्गेनिक गेहूं और दालों की खरीद सीधे प्रमाणित किसानों से की जाती है, जिससे निम्नलिखित सुनिश्चित होता है:

- पारदर्शी मूल्य निर्धारण
- समय पर भुगतान

- फसलोत्तर नुकसान में कमी
- बिचौलियों द्वारा कोई शोषण नहीं

ii) एमएसपी-प्लस मूल्य निर्धारण

बिचौलियों के बिना सीधे प्रापण के कारण किसानों को पारंपरिक न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) से अधिक प्रीमियम मूल्य प्राप्त होता है। यह ऑर्गेनिक उत्पादकों के लिए उच्च और स्थिर आय सुनिश्चित करता है।

iii) सुनिश्चित बाजार लिंकेज

आधुनिक व्यापार, सरकारी आउटलेट्स, ई-कॉमर्स और संस्थागत खरीदारों के माध्यम से, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी ऑर्गेनिक्स लिमिटेड (NCOL) बाजार एक्सेस का विस्तार कर रहा है, जिससे जैविक गेहूँ और दालों का बड़े पैमाने पर प्रापण संभव हो रहा है ।

iv) क्लस्टर-आधारित ऑर्गेनिक खेती मॉडल

राष्ट्रीय सहकारी ऑर्गेनिक्स लिमिटेड (NCOL) किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (FPOs) और सहकारी समितियों को प्रमाणित जैविक प्रथाओं को अपनाने, प्रति एकड़ इनपुट लागत को कम करने और मिट्टी के स्वास्थ्य में सुधार करने के लिए सहयोग प्रदान करता है ।

v) प्रमाणीकरण और अभिवीक्षणीयता (Traceability) समर्थन

किसानों को अनुपालन का वित्तीय बोझ न उठाना पड़े, इसके लिए एनपीओपी प्रमाणीकरण, परीक्षण, और डिजिटल अभिवीक्षणीयता (digital traceability) के लिए समर्थन प्रदान किया जाता है । इससे बाजार स्वीकृति और निर्यात क्षमता बढ़ती है।

vi) ब्रांड-नेतृत्व वाला मूल्य संवर्धन

भारत ऑर्गेनिक्स लेबल के तहत, उत्पादों को साफ किया जाता है, प्रसंस्कृत किया जाता है, पैक किया जाता है और D2C, ई-कॉमर्स तथा खुदरा नेटवर्क के माध्यम से बेचा जाता है । यह मूल्य संवर्धन सहकारिता आधारित विपणन के माध्यम से किसानों के लिए उच्च रिटर्न लाता है ।

vii) प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण

किसानों को जैविक पद्धतियों, मृदा पुनर्जनन, कीट प्रबंधन, और अवशेष-मुक्त खेती में प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है, जिससे दीर्घकालिक उत्पादकता में सुधार होता है और रासायनिक निर्भरता कम होती है ।

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भारत सरकार
सहकारिता मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 1928
बुधवार, 17 दिसंबर, 2025 (26 अग्रहायण, 1947, (शक) को उत्तरार्थ

राष्ट्रीय सहयोग नीति, 2025 और शिक्षा

1928# श्री मोकरिया रामभाईः
श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिताः
श्री नरहरी अमीनः

क्या **सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) सहकारी समितियों में लोकतंत्र और विश्वास बनाए रखने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सहकारी नीति, 2025 में कौन-कौन से विशिष्ट तंत्र प्रस्तावित किए गए हैं;
(ख) मंत्रालय नई नीति के अंतर्गत सहकारी शिक्षा के लिए पाठ्यक्रम और शिक्षण पद्धति का किस प्रकार मानकीकरण करेगा;
(ग) क्या त्रिभुवन सहकारी विश्वविद्यालय (टीएसयू) ने अगस्त 2025 के बाद अपने पहले कुलपति की नियुक्ति की प्रक्रिया शुरू कर दी है; और
(घ) पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्य को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों में पैक्स के लिए मॉडल उप-नियमों को अपनाने के परिणाम का मूल्यांकन क्या है?

उत्तर

सहकारिता मंत्री
(श्री अमित शाह)

(क) सहकारी समितियों में लोकतंत्र और विश्वास बनाए रखने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता नीति (NCP), 2025 में प्रस्तावित विशिष्ट तंत्र का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है, जैसा कि NCP की निम्नलिखित उप-धाराओं में दिया गया है-

3.1.1 "स्वायत्तता, सुगम व्यवसाय में वृद्धि और सुशासन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को अपने संबंधित सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियमों और नियमों में यथोचित संशोधन के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना:

3.1.1.1 सदस्यों द्वारा स्वायत्त कार्यप्रणाली और लोकतांत्रिक नियंत्रण सुनिश्चित हो सके,

3.1.1.3 निदेशक मंडल और पदाधिकारियों का स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचन सुनिश्चित हो सके

3.1.1.4 पारदर्शी भर्ती प्रक्रियाएं सुनिश्चित हो सके,

3.1.4. राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को राज्य पंजीयक के कार्यालयों (उनके संबंधित अधिनियमों में यथा उपबंधित) को कागज-रहित बनाने के लिए उनकी सभी प्रक्रियाओं को पूरी तरह से डिजिटल बनाने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करना:

3.1.4.1. सहकारी समितियों द्वारा पंजीयक कार्यालयों के साथ किए जाने वाले सभी प्रकार के संवाद और इंटरएक्शन को वेब पोर्टल, ई-मेल मेसेजिंग, मोबाईल फोन आधारित मेसेज, इत्यादि जैसे ऑनलाइन डिजिटल माध्यम द्वारा किया जाना.,

6.1.4. सदस्यों को सशक्त बनाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए विभिन्न स्तरों और सेक्टरों की सहकारी समितियों को मॉडल उपविधियां तैयार करने तथा उन्हें अपनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना:

6.1.4.1. सदस्यों की सक्रिय प्रतिभागिता सुनिश्चित करना,

6.1.4.2. सदस्य केंद्रित फीडबैक एकत्रित करने के लिए एक प्रावधान का निर्माण करना और निष्क्रिय सदस्यों को सक्रिय बनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना,

6.1.4.3. महिलाओं और समुदाय के कमजोर वर्गों की सदस्यता सुनिश्चित करना

6.1.4.4. निर्णय लेने में सदस्य केंद्रीयता सुनिश्चित करना,

6.1.4.5. पारदर्शी और भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त संगठनात्मक शासन सुनिश्चित करना,

6.1.4.6. विभिन्न पदों पर युवाओं और सुयोग्य श्रमबल की नियुक्ति को प्रोत्साहन देना.

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय सहकारी शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण के लिए शीर्ष संस्थान के रूप में कार्य करेगा । यह अपने संबद्ध संस्थानों, उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों और देश भर के दूरवर्ती परिसरों में मानकीकृत पाठ्यक्रम और शिक्षण पद्धतियों को लागू करने का प्रयास करेगा।

(ग) त्रिभुवन सहकारी यूनिवर्सिटी (TSU) के पहले कुलपति (VC) के लिए नियुक्ति प्रक्रिया जुलाई 2025 के पहले सप्ताह में ही शुरू कर दी गई थी। शिक्षा मंत्रालय के ई-समर्थ पोर्टल के माध्यम से दिनांक 12 जुलाई 2025 से 11 अगस्त 2025 तक राष्ट्रीय दैनिक समाचार पत्रों में कुलपति पद के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित करने के लिए विज्ञापन जारी किया गया था ।

विश्वविद्यालय की संविधियों के अनुसार खोज-सह-चयन समिति का गठन किया गया है।

(घ) PM-KISAN, PMKSK, और PMBJK जैसी केंद्रीय योजनाओं के साथ PACSs को लिंक करने के उद्देश्य से, सरकार ने राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों, राष्ट्रीय स्तर के परिसंघों, राज्य सहकारी बैंकों (StCBs), जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंकों (DCCBs) आदि सहित सभी हितधारकों के परामर्श से, PACS के लिए आदर्श उपविधियाँ तैयार की हैं और सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को परिचालित की हैं, जो PACS को 25 से अधिक व्यावसायिक कार्यकलापों को प्रचालित करने, शासन में सुधार करने, पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने में सक्षम बनाती हैं। सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समितियों (PACS) को PM-KISAN और PMKSK तथा PMBJK जैसी अन्य केंद्रीय योजनाओं के साथ एकीकृत करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं, ताकि स्थानीय स्तर पर PACS किसानों के लिए सेवा वितरण केंद्र बन सकें। इनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

1. **किसान डेटाबेस के साथ ERP-सक्षम अभिसरण:** केंद्र प्रायोजित PACS के कंप्यूटरीकरण की परियोजना, PM-KISAN, प्रधानमंत्री किसान समृद्धि केंद्र (PMKSK), ब्याज अनुदान, उर्वरक और बीज वितरण, PDS आउटलेट, एलपीजी/पेट्रोल/डीजल डीलरशिप, कस्टम हायरिंग, प्रधानमंत्री जन औषधि केंद्र, कॉमन सेवा केंद्र, प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (PMFBY) आदि जैसे राष्ट्रीय पोर्टलों को एकीकृत करके एक समान ERP -आधारित प्लेटफॉर्म प्रदान करती है।

2. **बहु-क्षेत्रीय योजना लिंकेज:** PACS को कई केंद्रीय योजनाओं में भाग लेने में भी सक्षम बनाया गया है, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

i. किसान समृद्धि केंद्रों (PMKSK) के रूप में PACS किसानों को एक ही स्थान पर उर्वरक, कीटनाशक और अन्य विभिन्न कृषि निविष्टियाँ उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं। अब तक 38,330 PACS को PMKSKs में अपग्रेड किया जा चुका है।

ii. ग्रामीण नागरिकों को बैंकिंग, बीमा, बिजली बिल भुगतान, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं, कानूनी सेवाएं आदि जैसी 300 से अधिक ई-सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए कॉमन सेवा केंद्रों (CSCs) के रूप में PACS; अब तक, 51,183 PACS ने CSC के रूप में कार्य करना शुरू कर दिया है।

iii. ग्रामीण नागरिकों को किफायती दामों पर गुणवत्तापूर्ण जेनेरिक दवाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए PACS प्रधानमंत्री भारतीय जनऔषधि केंद्रों (PMBJK) के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं । अब तक, 799 PACS को PMBI से स्टोर कोड प्राप्त हो चुके हैं और वे PMBJK के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

iv. खुदरा पेट्रोल/डीजल आउटलेट के लिए PACS को पात्र बनाया गया: सरकार ने खुदरा पेट्रोल/डीजल आउटलेट के आबंटन के लिए PACS को कंबाइंड कैटेगिरी 2 (CC2) में शामिल करने की अनुमति दी है।

v. PACS को थोक उपभोक्ता पेट्रोल पंपों को खुदरा दुकानों में बदलने की अनुमति दी गई: मौजूदा थोक उपभोक्ता लाइसेंसधारी PACS को तेल विपणन कंपनियों द्वारा खुदरा दुकानों में बदलने का वन टाइम विकल्प दिया गया है । OMCs द्वारा साझा की गई जानकारी के अनुसार, 5 राज्यों के 117 थोक उपभोक्ता पंप लाइसेंसधारी PACS ने खुदरा बिक्री केंद्रों में परिवर्तन के लिए सहमति दी है, जिनमें से 59 PACS को OMCs द्वारा कमीशन किया गया है।

vi. अपने कार्यकलापों में विविधता लाने के लिए PACS को LPG डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप के लिए पात्र बनाया गया: सरकार ने अब PACS को LPG डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप के लिए आवेदन करने की अनुमति दे दी है। इससे PACS को अपने आर्थिक कार्यकलापों को बढ़ाने और अपनी आय के स्ट्रीम में विविधता लाने का विकल्प मिलेगा ।

vii. PACS को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाइप जलापूर्ति योजनाओं के प्रचालन और रखरखाव (O&M) करने के लिए पात्र बनाया गया है। राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, पंचायत/ग्राम स्तर पर प्रचालन एवं रखरखाव सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए 11 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा 763 PACS को चिह्नित/चयन किया गया है ।

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भारत सरकार
सहकारिता मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 1929
बुधवार, 17 दिसंबर, 2025 (26 अग्रहायण, 1947, (शक) को उत्तरार्थ

बिहार में सहकारी समितियों का पुनर्गठन

1929. श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंहः

क्या **सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) ग्रामीण आर्थिक उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से बिहार राज्य में सहकारी समितियों के पुनर्गठन हेतु कौन-कौन से कदम उठाए गए हैं;
(ख) परिचालनगत पारदर्शिता और सदस्यों की सहभागिता में सुधार लाने में प्रशिक्षण और सरकारी राजसहायता कितनी प्रभावी रही है; और
(ग) सहकारी समितियों की वित्तीय स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या चुनौतियाँ बनी हुई हैं और कौन-सी नई नीतियाँ बनाई जा रही हैं?

उत्तर

सहकारिता मंत्री
(श्री अमित शाह)

(क) सरकार ने बिहार राज्य सहित देश भर में सहकारी समितियों को सुदृढ़ करने और ग्रामीण आर्थिक उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। बिहार राज्य सहित देश भर में सहकारी संरचना का विस्तार करने और किसानों के लिए ऋण, भंडारण और विपणन सुविधाओं तक पहुंच को आसान और अधिक सुविधाजनक बनाने के उद्देश्य से 2 लाख नए बहुउद्देशीय पैक्स (M-PACS), डेयरी और मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना की योजना को मंजूरी दी गई । बिहार ने दिनांक 15 नवंबर 2025 तक 4,518 सहकारी समितियों के गठन के साथ महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति दर्ज की है। बिहार केंद्र प्रायोजित PACS कंप्यूटरीकरण परियोजना में भी एक सक्रिय भागीदार है, जिसमें 4,495 PACS में से 4,460 पहले से ही ERP -आधारित कॉमन राष्ट्रीय सॉफ्टवेयर पर ऑनबोर्ड किए गए हैं, जो DCCBs और StCBs के साथ दक्षता, जवाबदेही और लिंकेज़ में सुधार करते है। बिहार PACS के लिए आदर्श उपविधियों को अपनाने जैसे बड़े सहकारी सुधारों का भी हिस्सा है, जो उन्हें कृषि-इनपुट आपूर्ति, भंडारण, प्रापण, डेयरी, मात्स्यिकी और आवश्यक ग्रामीण सेवाओं सहित 25 से अधिक विविध व्यावसायिक कार्यकलापों को शुरू करने के लिए सशक्त बनाता है। PACS को प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (PMFBY), प्रधानमंत्री किसान समृद्धि केंद्र (PMKSK), ब्याज अनुदान, उर्वरक और बीज वितरण, PDS आउटलेट, एलपीजी/पेट्रोल/डीजल डीलरशिप, कस्टम हायरिंग, प्रधानमंत्री जन औषधि केंद्र, कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर आदि जैसी योजनाओं से लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए हब के रूप में विकसित किया गया है और राज्य विशिष्ट पोर्टल जैसे, भूलेख पोर्टल (उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में), ई-केवाईसी और ई-उपार्जन (मध्य प्रदेश), ई-क्रॉप, CCRC

(आंध्र प्रदेश) और अन्य राज्यों की अन्य योजनाओं और सहकारी बैंकिंग प्रणालियों के साथ एकीकरण। बिहार में PACS को किसानों के लिए बहु-सेवा केंद्रों में परिवर्तित करने के लिए उठाए गए विभिन्न कदम इस प्रकार हैं:

- बिहार में राज्य योजना के तहत, पूरे राज्य में PACS में 7,221 गोदामों का निर्माण किया गया है, जिससे 17.14 लाख मीट्रिक टन की भंडारण क्षमता का निर्माण हुआ है, जिससे भौतिक अवसंरचना को सशक्त किया गया है। वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान 2.49 लाख मीट्रिक टन भंडारण क्षमता वाले 278 गोदामों को मंजूरी दी गई है। इसके अलावा, सहकारिता विभाग, बिहार सरकार द्वारा विश्व की सबसे बड़ी अन्न भंडारण योजना (WLGSP) के तहत 1,33,500 मीट्रिक टन क्षमता वाले 36 PACS को चिह्नित किया गया है।
- 5256 PACS कॉमन सेवा केंद्रों के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं जो बैंकिंग शिक्षा, डिजी पे, आईआरसीटीसी, बिजली बिल, केवीके फसल स्वास्थ्य देखभाल आदि पर सेवाएं प्रदान कर रहे हैं।
- 12 PACS ने पेट्रोल/डीजल रिटेल आउटलेट्स के लिए CC2/ओपन श्रेणी में आवेदन किया है, और 05 PACS का चयन तेल विपणन कंपनियों द्वारा किया गया है ।
- प्रधानमंत्री जन औषधि केंद्र के रूप में PACS से प्राप्त 412 आवेदनों में से 30 PACS को ड्रग लाइसेंस जारी किए जा चुके हैं और वर्तमान में 21 जन औषधि केंद्र PACS में प्रचालित हैं ।
- 2271 PACS के पास उर्वरक लाइसेंस है, जिनमें से 1681 PACS को प्रधानमंत्री किसान समृद्धि केंद्र के रूप में अपग्रेड किया गया है। ये केंद्र मृदा परीक्षण, प्रशिक्षण आदि जैसी अतिरिक्त सेवाएं प्रदान करते हैं।
- वित्तीय समावेशन कोष के तहत, नाबार्ड और बिहार राज्य सहकारी बैंक ने वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान 785 माइक्रो-एटीएम के लिए 1.76 करोड़ रुपये और वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में 239 माइक्रो-एटीएम के लिए 53.77 लाख रुपये की राशि मंजूर की है। इसके अलावा, किसानों सहित ग्रामीण आबादी में वित्तीय साक्षरता के प्रसार के लिए FLAP आयोजित करने के लिए DCCBs को 390 वित्तीय साक्षरता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम (FLAPs) आयोजित करने के लिए 22.11 लाख रुपये मंजूर किए गए हैं। वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान, FIF (वित्तीय समावेशन कोष) के तहत वित्तीय साक्षरता का संचालन करने के लिए DCCBs को 7.53 लाख रुपये की अनुदान सहायता के साथ 130 FLAPs स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।
- राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस (NCD) के अनुसार, देश में कस्टम हायरिंग सेंटर के रूप में काम करने वाले 7,398 PACS में से 2,661 केंद्र बिहार में काम कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद (NCCT) और RICMs तथा ICMs के इसके नेटवर्क के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रमों का उद्देश्य सहकारी संस्थानों में शासन, पारदर्शिता और सदस्य भागीदारी को सशक्त करना है। इन कार्यक्रमों के परिणामस्वरूप कई राज्यों में परिचालन दक्षता और पेशेवर क्षमता में उल्लेखनीय सुधार हुआ है। सहकारिता मंत्रालय की स्थापना के बाद से, NCCT संस्थानों ने 15,919 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से 9,82,787 प्रतिभागियों को प्रशिक्षित किया है। बिहार राज्य के संबंध में, NCCT के अधीन RICM पटना ने सहकारी क्षेत्रों की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला को आच्छादित करते हुए विभिन्न प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में 43,290 प्रतिभागियों को प्रशिक्षित किया है। NCCT ने PACS सदस्यों को 300 ऑनलाइन सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए CSC पोर्टल में ऑनबोर्ड PACS के सचिवों के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम संचालित किए हैं । इसके तहत 2024-25 में बिहार में 57 कार्यक्रम संचालित किए गए और 2096 PACS सचिवों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया । इस प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से कई PACS ने मापन योग्य लाभ, बढ़ी हुई सेवा प्रदाय, संख्या में वृद्धि और युवाओं और महिलाओं के बेहतर समावेश की सूचना प्रदान की गई ।

कृषि अवसंरचना कोष (AIF), कृषि विपणन अवसंरचना (AMI), कृषि यांत्रिकीकरण पर उप-मिशन (SMAM) जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से प्रदान की जाने वाली सरकारी सब्सिडी PACS स्तर पर अन्न भंडारण के लिए गोदामों, कस्टम हायरिंग सेंटर, प्राथमिक प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों और अन्य कृषि-अवसंरचना के निर्माण के लिए खाद्यान्न की बर्बादी और परिवहन लागत को कम करेगी, किसानों को अपनी उपज के लिए बेहतर मूल्य प्राप्त करने और PACS स्तर पर विभिन्न कृषि आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में सक्षम बनाएगी ।

इसके अलावा, NCDC समय-समय पर संशोधित अधिसूचित वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला को आच्छादित करते हुए अपनी निगम-प्रायोजित योजनाओं के तहत सहकारी क्षेत्र को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है। हाल के वर्षों में, NCDC ने महिला सशक्तीकरण, सहकारी समितियों के डिजिटलीकरण और ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य सेवा पर विशेष जोर देने के साथ सहकारी क्षेत्र की उभरती जरूरतों के अनुरूप क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट योजनाएं और केंद्रित उत्पाद पेश किए हैं ।

प्रशिक्षण और सब्सिडी के संयुक्त प्रभाव के परिणामस्वरूप बेहतर पारदर्शिता, बेहतर सेवा प्रदाय और सहकारी कार्यकलापों में सदस्यों की उच्च भागीदारी हुई है ।

(ग) सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने अपनी स्थापना के बाद से ही सहकारी समितियों की वित्तीय स्थिति में सुधार, उनकी दक्षता बढ़ाने और उनके कामकाज में पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए "सहकार से समृद्धि" की परिकल्पना के साथ कई महत्वपूर्ण पहलें की हैं। पर्याप्त प्रगति के बावजूद, सहकारी समितियों को सीमित पेशेवर प्रबंधन क्षमता, किफायती ऋण तक अपर्याप्त पहुंच, अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं को शुरू करने में वित्तीय बाधाओं और बाजार संबंधों में सुधार की आवश्यकता जैसी चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इन मुद्दों को हल करने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता नीति (NCP) 2025 सुलभ वित्त, बहु-क्षेत्रीय विस्तार और प्रौद्योगिकी-संचालित पारदर्शिता पर केंद्रित दस साल के रोडमैप की रूपरेखा तैयार करती है। ₹1 करोड़ से ₹10 करोड़ के बीच आय वाली सहकारी समितियों के लिए अधिभार को 12% से घटाकर 7% करने, न्यूनतम वैकल्पिक कर (MAT) को 18.5% से घटाकर 15% करने और 31 मार्च, 2024 से पहले स्थापित नई विनिर्माण सहकारी समितियों के लिए रियायती 15% कर दर शुरू करने जैसे उपायों के माध्यम से वित्तीय स्थिरता को और सशक्त किया जा रहा है । प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समितियों (PACS) और प्राथमिक सहकारी कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों (PCARDBs) के लिए, नकद जमा, भुगतान, ऋण और ऋण चुकौती की अनुमेय सीमा को प्रति सदस्य 20,000 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 2 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है, जिससे उनका प्रचलनात्मक लचीलापन आसान हो गया है।

अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है, जिसमें कार्यशील PACS के कंप्यूटरीकरण के लिए 2,925.39 करोड़ रुपये का कुल परिव्यय शामिल है। कृषि विपणन अवसंरचना (AMI) योजना के तहत, PACS गोदामों के लिए मार्जिन मनी आवश्यकताओं को 20% से घटाकर 10% कर दिया गया है, सब्सिडी दरों को 25% से बढ़ाकर 33.33% कर दिया गया है, और आंतरिक सड़कों और तौल पुलों जैसी सहायक सुविधाओं के लिए कुल स्वीकार्य सब्सिडी के एक तिहाई के बराबर अतिरिक्त सब्सिडी प्रदान की जाती है। मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम (NCDC) के माध्यम से किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (FPOs) को 190 करोड़ रुपये और मत्स्य किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (FFPOs) को 98 करोड़ रुपये के संवितरण की सुविधा प्रदान की है। NCDC को 2,000 करोड़ रुपये के सरकारी अनुदान के माध्यम से वित्तीय स्थिरता को और सशक्त किया जा रहा है, जिससे सहकारी ऋण के लिए 20,000 करोड़ रुपये जुटाए जा सकें, साथ ही 29,050 सहकारी समितियों के लिए 24,000 करोड़ रुपये की नई NCDC योजना भी इसमें शामिल है ।

सहकारी बैंकों को वन टाइम निपटान अपनाने की अनुमति देने, CGTMSE -आधारित संपार्श्विक-मुक्त ऋण, और साझा प्रौद्योगिकीय सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए सहकार सारथी के सृजन सहित बैंकिंग सुधार, वित्तीय लचीलेपन में सुधार कर रहे हैं । BBSSL, NCOL और NCEL जैसे राष्ट्रीय बहु-राज्य सहकारी संघों के माध्यम से सहकारी राजस्व धाराओं में विविधता लाने के प्रयास और सहकारी नेतृत्व को पेशेवर बनाने के लिए त्रिभुवन सहकारी यूनिवर्सिटी (TSU) की स्थापना, देश भर में सहकारी समितियों की दीर्घकालिक वित्तीय स्थिरता और शासन को और अधिक सशक्त कर रहे हैं।

इन उपायों का उद्देश्य वित्तीय स्थिरता में सुधार, पारदर्शिता बढ़ाना, राजस्व धाराओं में विविधता लाना और बिहार सहित सहकारी समितियों की दीर्घकालिक संधारणीयता सुनिश्चित करना है।

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भारत सरकार
सहकारिता मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 1930
बुधवार, 17 दिसंबर, 2025 (26 अग्रहायण, 1947, (शक) को उत्तरार्थ

ओडिशा में सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों को लाभ

1930# श्रीमती ममता मोहंताः

क्या **सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार ओडिशा राज्य में सहकारी समितियों, प्राथमिक कृषि सहकारी समितियों (पीएसीएस), डेयरी, मत्स्य पालन और अन्य सहकारी संस्थाओं को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए विशेष योजनाएं कार्यान्वित कर रही है;
(ख) यदि हां, तो विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान ओडिशा राज्य में विभिन्न सहकारी समितियों को प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता, अनुदान और ऋण सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
(ग) ओडिशा राज्य में पंजीकृत सहकारी समितियों की संख्या और सक्रिय सदस्यों एवं लाभार्थियों की संख्या का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
(घ) सरकार द्वारा सहकारी ढांचे को मजबूत करने, कृषि आधारित उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने और ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए निकट भविष्य में कौन-कौन से कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

उत्तर

सहकारिता मंत्री
(श्री अमित शाह)

(क) जी हां, मान्यवर। 'सहकार से समृद्धि' की परिकल्पना को साकार करने के लिए, मंत्रालय ने सहकारी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए विभिन्न पहलें की हैं । ऐसी ही एक पहल के तहत नए बहुउद्देशीय PACS /डेयरी/मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना की योजना को अनुमोदित किया गया है, जिसका लक्ष्य अगले पांच वर्षों में ओडिशा राज्य सहित देश की सभी पंचायतों और गांवों को कवर करना है। दिनांक 15 नवंबर, 2025 तक, कुल 30,083 नए PACS, डेयरी और मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियां पंजीकृत की गई हैं; और 15,793 डेयरी और मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों को सशक्त किया गया है; 255,881 ग्राम पंचायतें (GPs) PACS द्वारा कवर की गई हैं; 87,159 ग्राम पंचायतें डेयरी सहकारी समितियों द्वारा कवर की गई हैं; और 29,964 ग्राम पंचायतों को मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों द्वारा कवर किया गया है। ओडिशा राज्य में कुल 2,039 नई M-PACS (1537), डेयरी (451) और मात्स्यिकी (51) सहकारी समितियों को पंजीकृत किया गया है और 209 डेयरी सहकारी समितियों को सशक्त किया गया है। कार्यशील PACS के कंप्यूटरीकरण के लिए केंद्र प्रायोजित परियोजना के तहत, ओडिशा को पारदर्शिता और प्रचालन दक्षता में सुधार के उद्देश्य से ईआरपी-आधारित कॉमन राष्ट्रीय सॉफ्टवेयर पर ऑनबोर्ड करने के लिए 4,240 पैक्स को अनुमोदित किया गया है। महिलाएं और जनजातीय सहकारी समितियां ओडिशा में NCDC की राष्ट्रीय ब्याज अनुदान योजनाओं से लाभान्वित होती हैं।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता, अनुदान और ऋण सुविधाएं भी ओडिशा राज्य को उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं। NCDC ने राज्य में सहकारी विकास के लिए कुल 10.74 करोड़ रुपये प्रदान किए हैं, जिसमें 2022-23 में 1.61 करोड़ रुपये, 2023-24 में 3.24 करोड़ रुपये और 2024-25 में 5.89 करोड़ रुपये शामिल हैं (पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान NCDC द्वारा

संवितरण संलग्नक -I में संलग्न है)। महिलाओं और जनजातीय सहकारी समितियों को लक्षित सहायता भी विस्तारित की गई है, इस अवधि में 0.20 करोड़ रुपये वितरित किए गए हैं। इसमें स्वरोजगार महिला सहकारी संगठन लिमिटेड को 35 लाख रुपये, मां सुरेश्वरी किसान उत्पादक सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड को 31.80 लाख रुपये, स्वाभिमान प्राथमिक मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समिति (100% एसटी सदस्य) को 2.50 लाख रुपये और गजपति ऑर्गेनिक किसान उत्पादक सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड (100% एसटी सदस्य) को 9.30 लाख रुपये दिए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, PACS कंप्यूटरीकरण परियोजना के तहत वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान ओडिशा को केंद्रीय हिस्से के रूप में 18.07 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए हैं।

लगभग 4106 PACS कार्मिकों के प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण के लिए, ओडिशा के दो सहकारी प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (CTIs) यानी कृषि सहकारी कार्मिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (ACSTI) और मधुसूदन सहकारी प्रबंधन संस्थान (MICM) को 1.24 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता PACS के लिए 135 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के लिए प्रदान की गई है ।

(ग) दिनांक 15.11.2025 तक, ओडिशा के सभी जिलों में 7,595 सहकारी समितियां और 94,92,273 सदस्य हैं। ओडिशा में जिला-वार सहकारी समितियों और सदस्यता विवरण संलग्नक -II के रूप में संलग्न हैं।

(घ) ओडिशा सहित देश भर में कई कदम उठाए जा रहें है, जिनका उद्देश्य सहकारी ढांचे को सशक्त करना, कृषि आधारित उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देना और ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करना है । इनमें दो लाख नए बहुउद्देशीय PACS, डेयरी और मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना की राष्ट्रीय योजना का निरंतर कार्यान्वयन शामिल है ताकि सभी अनाच्छादित कवर न की गई पंचायतों और गांवों में सहकारी उपस्थिति सुनिश्चित की जा सके । विश्व की सबसे बड़ी विकेन्द्रीकृत अन्न भंडारण योजना की शुरुआत PACS के गोदामों, कस्टम हायरिंग केंद्रों और प्राथमिक प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों के साथ अवसंरचना और सेवा केंद्रों में परिवर्तन लाएगी, जिससे किसानों की फसल कटाई पश्चात के परिणामों में सुधार होगा। PACS कंप्यूटरीकरण परियोजना के तहत ओडिशा में स्वीकृत PACS में डिजिटल आधुनिकीकरण के प्रयास जारी रहेंगे, जिससे पारदर्शिता और प्रचालन दक्षता बढ़ेगी। आदर्श उपविधियों को अपनाने को प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है ताकि PACS PMKSKs, CSCs और PMBJKs जैसे 25 से अधिक आर्थिक कार्यकलापों में विविधता ला सकें।

अवसंरचना विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है, जिसमें कार्यशील PACS के कंप्यूटरीकरण के लिए 2,925.39 करोड़ रुपये का कुल परिव्यय शामिल है। कृषि विपणन अवसंरचना (AMI) योजना के तहत, PACS गोदामों के लिए मार्जिन मनी आवश्यकताओं को 20% से घटाकर 10% कर दिया गया है, सब्सिडी दरों को 25% से बढ़ाकर 33.33% कर दिया गया है, और आंतरिक सड़कों और तौल पुलों जैसी सहायक सुविधाओं के लिए कुल स्वीकार्य सब्सिडी के एक तिहाई के बराबर अतिरिक्त सब्सिडी प्रदान की जाती है। मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम (NCDC) के माध्यम से किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (FPOs) को 190 करोड़ रुपये और मत्स्य किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (FFPOs) को 98 करोड़ रुपये के संवितरण की सुविधा प्रदान की है।

राष्ट्रीय बहुराज्य सहकारी संस्थानों- NCOL, NCEL और BBSSL की स्थापना से प्राथमिक उत्पादकों के लिए बाजार पहुंच, ब्रांडिंग, प्रापण और मूल्य-श्रृंखला भागीदारी का समर्थन होगा और सहकारी नेतृत्व को पेशेवर बनाने के लिए त्रिभुवन सहकारी यूनिवर्सिटी (TSU) की स्थापना से ओडिशा सहित देश भर में सहकारी समितियों की दीर्घकालिक वित्तीय स्थिरता और शासन को और सशक्त किया जा सकेगा।

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संलग्नक -I

ओडिशा में पिछले 5 वर्षों का कार्यकलाप-वार संवितरण

(करोड़ रुपए में)

क्रम सं.	कार्यकलाप	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23				2023-24			2024-25			2025-26 (25.11.2025की स्थिति के अनुसार)					कुल
		ऋण	अनुदान	कुल	ऋण	अनुदान	कुल	ऋण	अनुदान	कुल	ऋण	अनुदान	कुल	ऋण	अनुदान	कुल	ऋण	अनुदान	कुल	ऋण	अनुदान	कुल
1	विपणन	0.64	0.16	0.80	0.50	0.13	0.63			-			-	0.40		0.40			-	1.54	0.29	1.83
2	सेवा सहकारी समिति			-	3.02		3.02			-			-	0.20		0.20			-	3.22	-	3.22
3	डेयरी और पशुपालन			-			-			-	0.28	0.01	0.29	0.28	0.11	0.39		0.13	0.13	0.56	0.25	0.81
4	एफपीओ			-		0.27	0.27		1.14	1.14		2.04	2.04		1.95	1.95		1.16	1.16	-	6.56	6.56
5	मात्स्यिकी			-		0.15	0.15		0.07	0.07		0.04	0.04			-			-	-	0.26	0.26
6	मात्स्यिकी एफपीओ (FFPO)			-			-		0.40	0.40		0.87	0.87		2.47	2.47		0.84	0.84	-	4.58	4.58
7	भंडारण			-			-			-			-	0.33	0.15	0.48	0.28	0.10	0.38	0.61	0.25	0.86
	कुल	**0.64**	**0.16**	**0.80**	**3.52**	**0.55**	**4.07**	**-**	**1.61**	**1.61**	**0.28**	**2.96**	**3.24**	**1.21**	**4.68**	**5.89**	**0.28**	**2.23**	**2.51**	**5.93**	**12.18**	**18.11**

ओडिशा में जिलेवार सहकारी समितियां और सदस्यता

जिला	सहकारी समितियां	कुल सदस्य	कुल PACS	PACS_के सदस्य	कुल डेयरी	डेयरी के सदस्य	कुल मात्स्यिकी	मात्स्यिकी के सदस्य
अंगुल	185	260,838	128	247,476	17	875	7	2,041
बालांगीर	280	252,344	185	230,945	54	7,813	2	121
बालेश्वर	381	544,988	190	477,940	95	8,960	54	7,831
बारगढ़	406	264,307	132	252,065	210	2,702	7	1,039
भद्रक	298	405,503	133	364,352	107	8,621	47	8,008
बौध	99	115,005	46	109,855	16	391	1	-
कटक	674	586,707	284	393,373	230	14,638	81	7,494
देवगढ़	55	70,283	41	67,216	6	296	5	1,570
ढेंकनाल	202	254,964	116	236,478	6	338	34	2,778
गजपति	133	63,678	99	51,520	5	371	5	910
गंजम	580	472,949	419	414,091	13	1,819	91	22,469
जगतसिंहपुर	541	381,710	135	251,429	291	16,858	40	18,889
जाजपुर	252	323,358	194	315,200	14	740	22	2,632
झारसुगुडा	99	78,787	44	68,646	37	1,989	8	2,736
कालाहांडी	252	298,133	160	273,898	31	4,033	13	1,315
कंधमल	103	237,288	76	162,265	-	-	2	155
केंद्रपाड़ा	286	574,065	140	397,582	90	6,199	31	6,463
केंदुझार	229	269,079	137	242,273	32	1,769	12	1,465
खोरधा	405	301,474	164	235,141	23	2,205	83	19,784
कोरापुट	145	234,492	97	215,830	10	506	5	1,476
मलकानगिरी	82	130,456	55	118,907	4	134	18	2,360
मयूरभंज	260	347,479	202	337,461	3	102	22	2,086
नबरंगपुर	158	173,398	91	168,677	53	3,153	9	961
नयागढ़	198	236,264	183	234,523	-	-	-	-
नुआपाडा	89	95,147	69	89,308	2	46	5	592
पुरी	538	398,759	228	313,603	133	14,247	146	26,569
रायगड़ा	116	143,965	96	138,825	8	356	3	260
संबलपुर	140	167,511	78	159,570	49	2,407	7	1,477
सोनपुर	170	100,863	72	91,532	48	3,714	-	-
सुंदरगढ़	239	1,708,479	146	1,639,055	-	-	9	1,515
	7,595	**9,492,273**	**4,140**	**8,299,036**	**1,587**	**105,282**	**769**	**144,996**

भारत सरकार
सहकारिता मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 1931
बुधवार, 17 दिसंबर, 2025 (26 अग्रहायण, 1947, (शक) को उत्तरार्थ

आलू आपूर्ति श्रृंखला

1931 डा. सिकंदर कुमारः

क्या **सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या बनास डेयरी और बीबीएसएसएल के बीच हस्ताक्षरित समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) सहकारी समितियों के बीच सरकारी सहयोग और "सहकार से समृद्धि" के दृष्टिकोण के अनुरूप है;
(ख) क्या छोटे आलू उत्पादकों को प्रमाणित बीज और बाजार मूल्य का उचित हिस्सा मिले, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट संविदात्मक तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है;
(ग) क्या सरकार अन्य प्रमुख आलू उत्पादक राज्यों में इस मॉडल को दोहराने के लिए कोई रूपरेखा तैयार करने की योजना बना रही है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
(घ) किसान प्रशिक्षण, कटाई के बाद प्रबंधन और जोखिम प्रबंधन उपकरणों सहित बीज-आलू आपूर्ति श्रृंखला की दीर्घकालिक स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

उत्तर

सहकारिता मंत्री
(श्री अमित शाह)

(क): जी हाँ मान्यवर, बनास डेयरी और BBSSL के बीच हस्ताक्षरित समझौता ज्ञापन (MoU) सहकारी से सहकारी सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने, किसानों की आय में सुधार करने, बाजार लिंकेज को सशक्त बनाने और प्रमाणित बीज उत्पादन सहित आधुनिक कृषि पद्धतियों को आधुनिक बनाने के लिए सरकार के सहकार से समृद्धि की परिकल्पना के अनुरूप है । इस समझौता ज्ञापन का उद्देश्य एक व्यापक "बीज-से-बाजार" आलू मूल्य श्रृंखला स्थापित करना है जो वैज्ञानिक खेती विधियों, अनुबंध खेती व्यवस्था और कुशल बाजार लिंकेज को बढ़ावा देते हुए प्रमाणित, रोग मुक्त आलू के बीज उत्पादन की सुविधा प्रदान करना है। समझौता ज्ञापन (MoU) के तहत, भारतीय बीज सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड(BBSSL) बनास डेयरी की ऊतक संवर्धन (tissue culture) और एरोपोनिक (aeroponic) सुविधाओं का उपयोग करेगा, जबकि बनास डेयरी को टेबल ग्रेड के साथ-साथ प्रसंस्करण ग्रेड आलू के लिए बाजार लिंकेज प्राप्त करने में BBSSL का समर्थन मिलेगा ।

(ख): जी हाँ मान्यवर। समझौता ज्ञापन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए तंत्र में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- प्रमाणित और रोग-मुक्त आलू के बीज उत्पादन और आपूर्ति,
- प्रतिस्पर्धी कीमतों पर न्यायसंगत आपूर्ति ,
- गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण और पता लगाने की क्षमता (Traceability),
- बनास डेयरी के प्रसंस्करण और विपणन नेटवर्क के माध्यम से किसान बाजार लिंकेज,
- जहाँ कहीं भी संभव हो, वापस खरीद (Buy-back) की व्यवस्था, और
- प्रशिक्षण और सेवा विस्तार के माध्यम से क्षमता निर्माण

(ग): जी हाँ मान्यवर, यह मॉडल वर्तमान में पायलट पहल के रूप में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है । इसके परिणामों के आधार पर, संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और सहकारी संस्थानों के परामर्श से, इसे अन्य प्रमुख आलू उत्पादक राज्यों में दोहराने की व्यवहार्यता का पता लगाया जा सकता है ।

(घ): जी हाँ मान्यवर, आलू के बीज की आपूर्ति श्रृंखला की दीर्घकालिक संधारणीयता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए जा रहे हैं, जिनमें किसान प्रशिक्षण, फसलोत्तर हैंडलिंग और जोखिम-प्रबंधन उपकरण उपाय हैं:

- किसान प्रशिक्षण: वैज्ञानिक खेती, संधारणीय कार्यकलाप और भंडारण पर प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम;
- फसलोत्तर प्रबंधन: कोल्ड स्टोरेज लिंकेज, ग्रेडिंग और हैंडलिंग सिस्टम का विकास;
- जोखिम प्रबंधन: प्रमाणित बीजों का प्रावधान, फसल विविधीकरण को बढ़ावा देना, जहां संभव हो वहां वापस खरीद (Buy-back), और सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से बाजार से लिंकेज ।

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भारत सरकार
सहकारिता मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 1932
बुधवार, 17 दिसंबर, 2025 (26 अग्रहायण, 1947, (शक) को उत्तरार्थ

राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस तैयार करना

1932 # श्री नीरज शेखरः

क्या **सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार सहकारी समितियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस तैयार कर रही है;
(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सहकारी डेटाबेस तैयार करने में शामिल किए गए बिंदुओं/मुद्दों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसकी तैयारी के लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है; और
(ग) सहकारी क्षेत्र में डेटाबेस तैयार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और इसके उद्देश्य क्या हैं?

उत्तर

सहकारिता मंत्री
(श्री अमित शाह)

(क) और (ख) जी हां, मान्यवर । सहकारिता मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के सहयोग से राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस (NCD) को विकसित किया गया है । NCD पोर्टल को 08 मार्च, 2024 को लॉन्च किया गया था । यह डेटाबेस देश भर की 8.4 लाख से भी अधिक सहकारी समितियों की सूचना का सिंगल पॉइंट एक्सेस प्रदान करता है । इसके अलावा, NCD में आवश्यकतानुसार सुधारों और कार्यात्मकता के साथ नए डेटा सेट्स जोड़े गए हैं जो एक अनवरत प्रक्रिया है ।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस (NCD) का लक्ष्य देश की सहकारी समितियों की सूचना पर एक व्यापक संग्रह का निर्माण करना है । NCD को तीन चरणों में विकसित किया गया है । जिला पंजीयक कार्यालयों और AICTE के 500 स्थानीय इंटर्नों की सहायता से चरण-I में कृषि, डेयरी और मात्स्यिकी की लगभग 2.64 प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों का मानचित्रण फरवरी, 2023 में पूरा किया गया । चरण -II में विभिन्न सहकारी बैंकों और परिसंघों से आंकड़े एकत्रित करते हुए राष्ट्रीय सहकारी समितियों/परिसंघों और राज्य एवं जिला स्तरों के साथ उनके लिंकेजों का मानचित्रण किया गया । मई, 2023 में शुरू चरण -III में इस डेटाबेस को अन्य क्षेत्रकों की 5.3 लाख से भी अधिक सहकारी समितियों तक विस्तारित किया गया जिसमें लगभग सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों द्वारा अपने संबंधित RCSs कार्यालयों के माध्यम से डेटा प्रविष्टि पूरी की गई । राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस सार्वजनिक रूप से https://cooperatives.gov.in. पर उलब्ध है ।

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भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1933

उत्तर देने की तारीख-17.12.2025

अलीगढ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय की किशनगंज शाखा के लिए धनराशि

1933 ***#श्री इमरान प्रतापगढ़ी:***

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

(क) अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय (एएमयू) की किशनगंज शाखा के लिए वर्ष 2013 में संस्वीकृत ₹136 करोड़ में से अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि जारी की गई है;

(ख) शेष धनराशि अब तक जारी नहीं किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इसके जारी किए जाने की अपेक्षित समय-सीमा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार उक्त शाखा को बंद करने पर विचार कर रही है या इसे पूरी तरह से संचालित करने की दिशा में ठोस कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार)

(क) से (ग): अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय (एएमयू) संसद के अधिनियमों द्वारा स्थापित एक स्वायत्त संस्था है और उसके तहत बनाए गए, अपने स्वयं के अधिनियमों, संविधियों, अध्यादेशों और विनियमों आदि द्वारा शासित है और अपने किशनगंज केंद्र सहित विश्वविद्यालय के शैक्षणिक और प्रशासनिक मामलों में निर्णय लेने के लिए सक्षम है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय "केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुदान" के तहत विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) को एकमुश्त अनुदान जारी करता है, जो बदले में एएमयू सहित केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को उनकी वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं, निधियों की उपलब्धता के साथ-साथ विगत वर्ष के दौरान किए गए व्यय के आधार पर निधि आवंटित करता है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान यूजीसी द्वारा एएमयू को जारी की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:-

(रू. करोड़ में)

वर्ष	जारी की गई धनराशि
2022-23	1584.29
2023-24	1575.48
2024-25	1618.00

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भारत सरकार
शिक्षा मंत्रालय
स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग

राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-**1934**
उत्तर देने की तारीख-17**/12/202**5

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्कूल छोड़ने वाले बच्चों की संख्या

1934 श्री आई. एस. इनबादुरई:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को विगत तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों और गांवों में बच्चों के बीच में स्कूल छोड़ने की दर से संबंधित निरंतर चुनौतियों की जानकारी है;
(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और इस प्रकार से स्कूल छोड़ने के प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं;
(ग) क्या सरकार ने विगत तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान इन समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए, विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण स्कूलों में छात्रों की संख्या में सुधार लाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए, विशिष्ट उपाय किए हैं और धनराशि आवंटित की है; और
(घ) यदि हां, तो इस अवधि के दौरान स्कूल छोड़ने वाले बच्चों की संख्या सहित इन हस्तक्षेपों का ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उत्तर
शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री जयन्त चौधरी)

(क) से (घ): राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा चिह्नित किए गए पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़ने के प्रमुख कारणों में पलायन, परिवारों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति, बच्चों पर घरेलू जिम्मेदारियां, बच्चों की रुचि की कमी, बच्चों का खराब स्वास्थ्य आदि शामिल हैं।

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग वर्ष 2018-19 **से स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए एक एकीकृत योजना समग्र शिक्षा लागू कर रहा है, जिसमें प्री-स्कूल से लेकर बारहवीं कक्षा तक के सभी पहलुओं को शामिल किया गया है। इस योजना को एनईपी** 2020 **की सिफारिशों के साथ भी संरेखित किया गया है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि सभी बच्चों को एक समान और समावेशी कक्षा के वातावरण**

के साथ गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा तक पहुंच प्राप्त हो, जिससे उनकी विविध पृष्ठभूमि, बहुभाषी

आवश्यकताओं, विभिन्न शैक्षणिक क्षमताओं का ध्यान रखा जा सके और उन्हें अधिगम की प्रक्रिया में
सक्रिय भागीदार बनाया जा सके।
समग्र शिक्षा सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को विभिन्न उपायों जैसे कि अनुकूल अधिगम वातावरण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए प्रत्येक स्कूल को समग्र स्कूल अनुदान, विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं, पुस्तकालयों, खेल और भौतिक गतिविधियों के लिए अनुदान, राष्ट्रीय आविष्कार अभियान, आईसीटी और डिजिटल पहल, स्कूल नेतृत्व विकास कार्यक्रम, अकादमिक रूप से कमजोर छात्रों के लिए उपचारात्मक शिक्षण आदि के लिए सहायता प्रदान करती है।

इस योजना में पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़ने वाले बच्चों की संख्या को कम करने के लिए वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्तर तक नए स्कूल खोलने और सुदृढ़ीकरण करने हेतु स्कूल भवनों और अतिरिक्त कक्षाओं का निर्माण; कस्तूरबा गांधी बालिका विद्यालयों की स्थापना, उन्नयन और संचालन; नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस आवासीय विद्यालयों की स्थापना; नि:शुल्क यूनिफॉर्म, नि:शुल्क पाठ्य पुस्तकें, परिवहन भत्ता, नामांकन और प्रतिधारण अभियान चलाना, असंतृप्त अनुसूचित जनजाति आबादी के लिए धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान के तहत छात्रावासों का निर्माण, आरटीई अधिनियम के तहत प्रतिपूर्ति, विभिन्न गुणात्मक घटक, शिक्षक शिक्षा को सुदृढ़ बनाना, डीआईईटी/बीआरसी/सीआरसी को मजबूत बनाना और आईसीटी का प्रावधान करना शामिल है।

योजना के विशेष आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों के लिए छात्रोन्मुखी घटक के अंतर्गत विशेष आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों, सहायक यंत्रों और उपकरणों, ब्रेल लिपि किट और पुस्तकों, उपयुक्त शिक्षण अधिगम सामग्री और दिव्यांग छात्राओं को छात्रवृत्ति आदि की पहचान और मूल्यांकन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

समग्र शिक्षा योजना के अंतर्गत, कार्यकलापों की योजना बनाते समय विशेष ध्यान दिए जाने वाले जिलों (एसएफडी), शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े ब्लॉकों (ईईबी), वामपंथी उग्रवाद (वामपंथी उग्रवाद) से

प्रभावित जिलों और आकांक्षी जिलों को वरीयता देने का भी प्रावधान किया गया है।

सरकार ने पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़ने वालों और अन्य शिक्षा संकेतकों की निगरानी करने के लिए विद्या समीक्षा केन्द्र (वीएसके) और स्वचालित स्थायी शैक्षणिक खाता रजिस्ट्री (एपीएएआर) आईडी के
कार्यान्वयन जैसी पहलें भी की हैं। वीएसके को शैक्षिक पहलों और उनके अंतिम परिणामों की निगरानी की प्रभावशीलता को बढ़ाने के लिए अभिकल्पित की गई कार्यनीतियों के साथ विकसित किया गया है। वीएसके की एक प्रमुख विशेषता ड्रॉपआउट छात्रों की पहचान करना, एक स्कूल से दूसरे स्कूल में जाने वाले छात्रों की निगरानी, अधिगम के परिणामों की प्रगति और विभिन्न उपायों की
वास्तविक समय की निगरानी है, जिसका उद्देश्य पहुंच में सुधार, छात्रों के शैक्षणिक प्रदर्शन और

स्कूलों में शिक्षकों की जवाबदेही बढ़ाना है। एपीएएआर, 'वन नेशन, वन स्टूडेंट आईडी' कार्यक्रम के हिस्से के रूप में, 12 अंकों की आजीवन छात्र आईडी है जो आधार से जुड़ी हुई है।

वर्ष 2022-23 से वर्ष 2025-26 तक समग्र शिक्षा योजना के तहत आवंटित केंद्रीय हिस्से का विवरण इस प्रकार है:
(रु. करोड़ में)

योजना का नाम	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**
समग्र शिखा	44493.94	45647.55	47475.67	46744.23

स्रोत : प्रबंध पोर्टल।

बच्चों को पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़ने को रोकने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ साझेदारी में पीएम पोषण योजना भी लागू की गई है। इस योजना में देश भर के सरकारी और सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के
बालवाटिका (कक्षा-
I से ठीक पहले) और कक्षा I से VIII तक पढ़ने वाले सभी बच्चों को दिन में एक बार गर्म,
पका हुआ और पौष्टिक भोजन प्रदान किया जा रहा है।

पीएम-पोषण योजना के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान आवंटित वर्ष-वार केंद्रीय भाग इस
प्रकार है:
(रु. करोड़ में)

योजना का नाम	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**
पीएम-पोषण	10233	11600	12467	12500

पिछले तीन वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़ने की दर इस प्रकार है:

शिक्षा का स्तर	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**
प्राथमिक	7.8	1.9	0.3
उच्च प्राथमिक	8.1	5.2	3.5
माध्यमिक	16.4	14.1	11.5

स्रोत : यूडाइज़+ पोर्टल

जैसा कि ऊपर दी गई तालिका से स्पष्ट है, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में रूकूली शिक्षा के अलग-अलग स्तर पर स्कूल छोड़ने की दर में लगातार कमी आई है।

सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों **द्वारा** स्कूल छोड़ने की दर और स्कूल **के बाहर रहने** वाले बच्चों

(ओओएससी) की संख्या **में कमी लाने के लिए लगातार संपर्क किया जा रहा है।** राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से

यह भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के माध्यम से स्कूल प्रबंधन समितियों की पूर्ण और
सक्रिय भागीदारी और सामुदायिक भागीदारी के साथ बच्चों को स्कूल वापस लाने के अभियान में भाग लें।

इसके अलावा, शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और अधिकांश स्कूल राज्य सरकार के दायरे में आते हैं। पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़ने वाले बच्चों को रोकने के लिए राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अलग-
अलग पद्धतियों का
पालन करते हैं जो पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़ने वाले बच्चों के लिए जिम्मेदार विभिन्न कारकों के आधार पर विभिन्न
क्षेत्रों या समुदायों के लिए विशिष्ट होते हैं। पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़ने को कम करने और प्रतिधारण सुनिश्चित करने
के लिए आवश्यक विभिन्न उपायों की आवश्यकता को संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा हर वर्ष तैयार
किया जाता है और उनकी वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपी एंड बी) में परिलक्षित होता है। एडब्ल्यूपी एंड बी के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती
है।

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भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1935

उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

देश भर में फीस वृद्धि की सीमा निर्धारित करना

1935 **श्रीमती प्रियंका चतुर्वेदी:**

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले दशक में शहरी निजी गैर-सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों की फीस में 169 प्रतिशत से अधिक की वृद्धि हुई है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने विशेषकर शहरों में, मध्यम वर्ग और निम्न-मध्यम वर्ग के परिवारों पर, फीस की अत्यधिक वृद्धि के प्रभाव का आकलन करने के लिए कोई स्वतंत्र अध्ययन किया है या करवाया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार वार्षिक फीस वृद्धि की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करने या फीस संरचनाओं में पारदर्शिता अनिवार्य करने के लिए किसी विनियामक ढांचे या राष्ट्रीय नीति पर विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और आर्थिक रूप से संकटग्रस्त शहरी परिवारों के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा की पहुँच और सामर्थ्य सुनिश्चित करने हेतु क्या योजनाएँ हैं?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री जयन्त चौधरी)

(क) से (घ): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय है। केंद्र सरकार के स्वामित्व/ वित्तपोषित स्कूलों को छोड़कर अन्य स्कूल संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं। इसलिए निजी

गैर-सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों द्वारा ली जाने वाली फीस और संबंधित मामलों का विनियमन संबंधित राज्य सरकार के नियमों और निर्देशों के अनुसार किया जाता है।

तथापि, निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2009 के तहत, छह से चौदह वर्ष की आयु के प्रत्येक बच्चे को पड़ोस के स्कूल में निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा का अधिकार है। आरटीई अधिनियम, 2009 की धारा 12(1)(ग) के अनुसार, निजी गैर-सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में कमजोर वर्गों और वंचित समूहों के बच्चों के लिए प्रवेश स्तर पर कम से कम 25% सीटें आरक्षित करना और ऐसे बच्चों को उनकी शिक्षा पूर्ण होने तक निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य प्रारंभिक शिक्षा प्रदान करना अनिवार्य है। साथ ही, आरटीई अधिनियम, 2009 की धारा 13 किसी भी प्रकार की कैपिटेशन फीस के संग्रह पर स्पष्ट रूप से रोक लगाती है।

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भारत सरकार
शिक्षा मंत्रालय
स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग

राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1936
उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में मासिक धर्म से जुड़ी स्वच्छता

1936 **श्री के. आर. एन. राजेश कुमार:**

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

(क) क्या देश भर के केंद्रीय विद्यालयों के शौचालयों में लड़कियों के लिए मासिक धर्म से संबंधित स्वच्छता उत्पाद उपलब्ध हैं, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
(ख) तमिलनाडु राज्य सहित केंद्रीय विद्यालयों (केवी) में मासिक धर्म से संबंधित स्वच्छता उत्पादों तक पहुँच का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
(ग) क्या तमिलनाडु के केंद्रीय विद्यालयों (केवी) में मासिक धर्म से जुड़ी स्वच्छता से संबंधित कोई जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जाते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
(घ) तमिलनाडु के केंद्रीय विद्यालयों (केवी) में भारतीय शैली के शौचालयों और पश्चिमी शैली के शौचालयों का वर्तमान अनुपात क्या है और सरकार स्वच्छता और सुविधा सुनिश्चित करते हुए छात्राओं की प्राथमिकताओं को कैसे पूरा करने का विचार रखती है?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री जयन्त चौधरी)

(क) और (ख): केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (केविसं) से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, तमिलनाडु राज्य सहित देश भर के सभी केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (केवि) मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता उत्पादों जैसे सैनिटरी नैपकिन, हैंडवॉश और पैड डिस्पोजिंग डस्टबिन तक पहुंच प्रदान करते हैं। अधिकांश केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में लड़कियों के शौचालयों में सैनिटरी पैड वेंडिंग मशीनें भी लगाई गई हैं।

(ग) और (घ): तमिलनाडु राज्य सहित देश भर के सभी केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में समय-समय पर मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता पर जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जाते हैं। शौचालयों का निर्माण किया गया है और उनका रखरखाव इस तरह से किया जा रहा है जिससे विद्यार्थियों के लिए स्वच्छता तथा सुविधा सुनिश्चित हो सके। तमिलनाडु में केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में हाल ही में आयोजित मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता पर जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों और इन केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में भारतीय शैली के शौचालयों और पश्चिमी शैली के शौचालयों के वर्तमान अनुपात का विवरण अनुलग्नक में संलग्न है।

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अनुलग्नक

माननीय संसद सदस्य श्री के. आर. एन. राजेश कुमार द्वारा केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में मासिक धर्म से जुड़ी स्वच्छता के संबंध में दिनांक 17.12.2025 को पूछे गए राज्य सभा के भाग (ग) और (घ) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित अनुलग्नक

तमिलनाडु में केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता पर आयोजित जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा और वर्तमान में
इन केवि में भारतीय शैली के शौचालयों और पश्चिमी शैली के शौचालयों का अनुपात

क्र. सं.	केवि का नाम	आयोजित जागरूकता कार्यक्रम का नाम	कार्यक्रम की तिथि	भारतीय शैली के शौचालयों और पश्चिमी शैली के शौचालयों का वर्तमान अनुपात
1.	अरक्कोणम नं. I	मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	18.10.2025	15:2
2.	अरक्कोणम नं. II (सीआईएसएफ)	मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	11.11.2025	5:1
3.	अरुवनकाडु	मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	10.09.2025	7:2
4.	अवाडी एएफएस	किशोरियों के स्वास्थ्य और स्वच्छता पर जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	29.08.2025	5:2
5.	अवाडी सीआरपीएफ	किशोरियों के स्वास्थ्य और स्वच्छता पर जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	13.08.2025, 12.11.2025	7:2
6.	अवाडी एचवीएफ	मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	12.11.2025	4:3
7.	अवाडी ओसीएफ	मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	25.10.2025	15:2
8.	चेन्नई अन्ना नगर	मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	10.09.2025	47:8
9.	चेन्नई अशोक नगर	मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	22.09.2025	43:13
10.	चेन्नई सीएलआरआई	मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	03.09.2025, 04.09.2025	14:4
11.	चेन्नई डीजीआई कॉम्प्लेक्स	मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	12.08.2025, 26.11.2025	13:3
12.	चेन्नई गिल नगर	किशोरियों के स्वास्थ्य और स्वच्छता पर जागरूकता कार्यक्रम मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	10.09.2025	4:3

13.	चेन्नई आईआईटी	लड़कों और लड़कियों के लिए व्यक्तिगत स्वच्छता और मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता	24.06.2025	33:5
14.	चेन्नई द्वीप मैदान	लड़कियों के लिए मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता	24.09.2025, 22.11.2025	20:19
15.	चेन्नई मिनामबक्कम	वाईईएस (येस) लड़कियों के लिए व्यक्तिगत स्वच्छता	16.09.2025	3:2
16.	कोयंबटूर	लड़कों एवं लड़कियों के लिए व्यक्तिगत स्वच्छता और मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता	29.07.2025, 18.08.2025	47:3
17.	कुड्डालोर एनएलसी	छठी से बारहवीं कक्षा तक की लड़कियों के लिए "मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता प्रबंधन" पर संगोष्ठी का आयोजन	31.10.2025	7:4
18.	धर्मपुरी	मासिक धर्म और स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	07.08.2025	14:3
19.	डिंडिगुल (गांधीग्राम)	किशोरियों के लिए मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता पर जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	21.08.2025	14:3
20.	कलपक्कम नं. I (डीएई टाउनशिप)	छठी से बारहवीं कक्षा तक की लड़कियों के लिए "मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता प्रबंधन" पर संगोष्ठी का आयोजन	20.09.2025	45:13
21.	कलपक्कम नंबर II (सद्रास)	छठी से बारहवीं कक्षा तक की लड़कियों के लिए "मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता प्रबंधन" पर संगोष्ठी का आयोजन	15.10.2025	13:4
22.	कराईकुडी सीईसीआरआई	मासिक धर्म और स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	26.11.2025	30:13
23.	मदुरै नंबर I (नारीमेडु)	छठी से बारहवीं कक्षा तक की लड़कियों के लिए "मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता प्रबंधन" पर संगोष्ठी का आयोजन	19.09.2025	39:14
24.	मदुरै नंबर II	मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	18.10.2025	10:1
25.	मंडपम शिविर	मासिक धर्म और स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	08.09.2025	13:10
26.	नागरकोइल	मासिक धर्म और स्वच्छता एवं जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	14.08.2025	6:1
27.	ओटाकैमुंड एचपीएफ	मासिक धर्म और स्वच्छता एवं जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	18.09.2025	28:5
28.	पेरम्बलूर	मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम पर कार्यशाला	17.10.2025	2:1
29.	रामेश्वरम	मासिक धर्म और स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	11.08.2025	5:2
30.	शिवगंगा	मासिक धर्म और स्वच्छता जागरूकता	29.07.2025	6:1
31.	सुलूर	मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	15.09.2025	7:1
32.	तांबरम नं. I	मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	10.07.2025	27:2

33.	तांबरम नं. II	किशोरावस्था बालिका कार्यक्रम और मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	30.09.2025	25:3
34.	तंजावुर एएफएस	मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	15.07.2025	1:1
35.	तिरुवन्नामलई	किशोरावस्था बालिका कार्यक्रम और मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	14.10.2025	4:3
36.	तिरुवरूर	मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	10.12.2025	4:1
37.	तिरुचिरापल्ली नं. I (ओई)	किशोरावस्था बालिका कार्यक्रम और मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	16.09.2025	23:6
38.	तिरुचिरापल्ली नं. II (एचएपीपी)	मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	28.11.2025	4:1
39.	गोल्डन रॉक, तिरुचिरापल्ली	मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	14.11.2025	3:2
40.	उडुमलपेट	मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	10.11.2025	5:1
41.	विजयनारायणम स्काईलार्क (आईएनएस)	किशोरावस्था बालिका कार्यक्रम और मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	13.11.2025	14:3
42.	विरुदुनगर	लड़कियों के लिए व्यक्तिगत स्वच्छता और मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता	25.11.2025, 26.11.2025	8:1
43.	वेलिंगटन	किशोरावस्था बालिका कार्यक्रम और मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	25.09.2025	5:1
44.	इदयापट्टी	किशोरावस्था बालिका कार्यक्रम और मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	21.10.2025	4:3
45.	इलुप्पैकुडी	किशोरावस्था बालिका कार्यक्रम और मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	10.11.2025	8:1
46.	किट्टामपालयम	मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम	15.09.2025	24:1

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भारत सरकार
शिक्षा मंत्रालय
उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग

राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1937
उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

एनएएसी रेटिंग में विसंगतियां

1937 **श्री येरेम वेंकट सुब्बा रेड्डी:**

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

(क) क्या संस्थानों/विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा अनुकूल ग्रेड या अन्य उद्देश्यों के लिए राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन एवं प्रत्यायन परिषद (एनएएसी) के अधिकारियों या निरीक्षण टीमों को रिश्वत देने का कोई मामला/घटना सरकार के समक्ष आई है;
(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और एनएएसी अधिकारियों तथा ऐसे संस्थानों/विश्वविद्यालयों पर अब तक संस्थान-वार क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और
(ग) ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिए सरकार कौन-से निवारक उपाय करने जा रही है?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(डॉ .सुकान्त मजूमदार)

(क) और (ग): राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन एवं प्रत्यायन परिषद (एनएएसी) ने अपने मूल्यांकन और प्रत्यायन (ए एंड ए) प्रोटोकॉल को सख्त करने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण उपाय किए हैं और विश्वसनीयता बढ़ाने, डेटा प्रबंधन को सुरक्षित करने और मूल्यांकन प्रक्रिया के दौरान नैतिक आचरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किए गए सुधारात्मक और निवारक उपायों की एक श्रृंखला लागू की है। इनमें 2-3 महीने पहले के बजाय 15 दिन से एक महीने पहले सहकर्मी टीमों को अंतिम रूप देना, कॉलेजों के लिए यात्राओं को ऑनलाइन बनाना और विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए हाइब्रिड बनाना और बैठकों की कार्यवाही को रिकॉर्ड करना, एनएएसी द्वारा उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों (एचईआई) के परिणामों की जांच और पुन: पुष्टि करना आदि शामिल हैं।

उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों के मूल्यांकन और प्रत्यायन को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए, भारत सरकार ने डॉ. के. राधाकृष्णन की अध्यक्षता में एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति का गठन किया है। इस समिति ने एनईपी, 2020 के दृष्टिकोण के अनुरूप कार्यनीतिक सुधारों की शुरूआत और प्रौद्योगिकी-संचालित प्रणालियों के माध्यम से एचईआई के अनुमोदन, प्रत्यायन और रैंकिंग के लिए एक सरल, विश्वास आधारित, उद्देश्यपूर्ण और तर्कसंगत प्रणाली अपनाने की आवश्यकता पर विचार किया। इसने मान्यता पर वैश्विक सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं पर भी विचार किया। समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों को मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुमोदित कर दिया गया है। इस समिति की रिपोर्ट http://naac.gov.in/images/docs/DrRadhakrishnanCommittee-FinalReport.pdf
पर उपलब्ध है।

स्वीकृत सिफारिशों के आधार पर, राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन एवं प्रत्यायन परिषद उत्कृष्टता की दिशा में प्रगति करने के लिए एचईआई को सक्षम बनाने हेतु दो चरणों – बेसिक/बाइनरी प्रत्यायन की शुरूआत और उसके बाद परिपक्वता आधारित श्रेणीबद्ध स्तरों (एमबीजीएल) में सुधारों को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। एनएएसी ने उच्च शिक्षा अधिकारियों को उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों के लिए नई प्रत्यायन पद्धति के बारे में संवेदनशील बनाने के लिए आउटरीच कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए हैं और परामर्श पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया है।

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भारत सरकार
शिक्षा मंत्रालय
स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग

राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1938
उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

उत्तर प्रदेश में समग्र शिक्षा अभियान

1938 **श्रीमती गीता उर्फ चन्द्रप्रभा:**

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

(क) क्या मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत आधारभूत साक्षरता और संख्यात्मक हस्तक्षेपों के कार्यान्वयन की समीक्षा की है और यदि हाँ, तो विद्यार्थियों के अधिगम के परिणामों के संबंध में क्या निष्कर्ष निकाले गए हैं;
(ख) क्या शिक्षकों की उपलब्धता, डिजिटल अवसंरचना और स्कूल की तैयारी जैसे प्रमुख संकेतकों पर उत्तर प्रदेश के कार्य निष्पादन का विश्लेषण किया गया है; और
(ग) क्या औरैया सहित, जहाँ भी प्रासंगिक हो, अधिगम अंतराल प्रदर्शित करने वाले जिलों में सुदृढ़ शैक्षणिक-सहायता हस्तक्षेप या लक्षित निगरानी के लिए विचार किया जा रहा है?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री जयन्त चौधरी)

(क): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, भारत सरकार ने समग्र शिक्षा योजना के तहत दिनांक 5 जुलाई 2021 को समझ के साथ पढ़ने और संख्याज्ञान में प्रवीणता के लिए राष्ट्रीय पहल (निपुण भारत मिशन) शुरू की, जिसका उद्देश्य कक्षा 2 तक सभी बच्चों के लिए मूलभूत साक्षरता और संख्याज्ञान सुनिश्चित करना है। सभी 36 राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (उत्तर प्रदेश सहित) निपुण भारत मिशन का कार्यान्वयन कर रहे हैं। मंत्रालय नियमित रूप से वास्तविक और वर्चुअल आधार पर निपुण भारत मिशन सहित समग्र शिक्षा के प्रदर्शन की समीक्षा करता है।

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग (डीओएसई एंड एल) द्वारा राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) के तहत परख (समग्र विकास के लिए ज्ञान का प्रदर्शन मूल्यांकन, समीक्षा और विश्लेषण) की स्थापना की गई है। इस सर्वेक्षण का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य प्रत्येक शैक्षिक चरण अर्थात् कक्षा 3, 6 और 9 में मूलभूत, प्रारंभिक और मध्य के अंत में मूलभूत साक्षरता, मूलभूत

संख्याज्ञान, भाषा और गणित में छात्रों की अधिगम की क्षमता का मूल्यांकन करना है। परख तीन वर्ष में एक बार आयोजित किया जाता है।

(ख): शिक्षा मंत्रालय के तत्वावधान में राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन केंद्र, परख द्वारा दिनांक 4 दिसंबर, 2024 को नवीनतम परख राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण 2024 आयोजित किया गया था। यह सर्वेक्षण भारत के मूल्यांकन ढांचे में एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति का प्रतीक है, जो राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 के उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप है, जो योग्यता-आधारित अधिगम और मूल्यांकन सुधारों पर जोर देता है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (उत्तर प्रदेश सहित) वार परख 2024 रिपोर्ट आधिकारिक तौर पर दिनांक 2 जुलाई, 2025 को सार्वजनिक डोमेन में जारी की गई है। इसे https://dashboard.parakh.ncert.gov.in/en पर देखा जा सकता है।

परख राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण के निष्कर्ष मूलभूत साक्षरता और संख्याज्ञान कौशल परिणामों में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार को उजागर करते हैं, जो देश भर में निपुण भारत मिशन के सकारात्मक प्रभाव को दर्शाते हैं। परख सर्वेक्षण दर्शाता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के औरैया जिले में छात्रों के अधिगम परिणाम कक्षा 3 में प्रमुख मूलभूत विषयों में राष्ट्रीय औसत से अधिक हैं।

विषय	**औरैया**	**उत्तर प्रदेश**	**राष्ट्रीय औसत**
भाषा	78%	68%	64%
गणित	74%	64%	60%

(ग): उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, प्राथमिक और उच्च प्राथमिक स्कूलों में पर्याप्त संख्या में शिक्षक उपलब्ध हैं। यूडाइज़ डेटा 2024-25 के अनुसार, परिषद स्कूलों में प्राथमिक स्तर पर छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात 1:20 है और उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर 1:28 है। इसके अलावा, उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में डिजिटल बुनियादी ढांचे को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, राज्य चरणबद्ध तरीके से स्मार्ट क्लास, आईसीटी लैब और डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी जैसे विभिन्न आईसीटी सेटअप को लागू कर रहा है। वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान कुल 3,879 स्मार्ट कक्षाओं और 3,173 आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाओं को मंजूरी दी गई। वर्ष 2024-25 में, 3,530 स्मार्ट कक्षाओं और 1,515 आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाओं को मंजूरी दी गई। इसके अलावा, वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए, अनुमोदन में 5,810 स्मार्ट कक्षाएं और 8,291 आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाएं शामिल हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, 1129 पीएम श्री स्कूल (यूपीएस) भी डिजिटल पुस्तकालयों, स्मार्ट क्लास और आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाओं से सुसज्जित हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश के औरैया जिले सहित पूरे देश में दिनांक 29 जुलाई, 2021 को 'विद्या प्रवेश नामक स्कूल तैयारी मॉड्यूल और दिशानिर्देश' कक्षा-I के लिए एक 3 माह का खेल आधारित प्ले शुरू किया गया है। विद्या प्रवेश कार्यक्रम का लक्ष्य विभिन्न पृष्ठभूमियों (बालवाटिका, आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों (एडब्ल्यूसी), घर पर, निजी प्ले स्कूल आदि) से कक्षा-I में आने वाले सभी बच्चों में स्कूल की

तैयारी को बढ़ावा देना है ताकि कक्षा-। में बच्चों का सुचारू रूप से अंतरण सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। वर्ष 2022-23 से 2024-25 तक, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 111621 स्कूलों के 5 लाख से अधिक छात्र लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

इसके अलावा, औरैया सहित, जहां भी प्रासंगिक हो, अधिगम अंतराल को दर्शाने वाले जिलों को सुदृढ़ शैक्षिक सहायता और लक्षित मॉनीटरिंग के लिए प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार हस्तक्षेपों के एक केंद्रित सेट को लागू कर रही है: 'तालिका' अनुदेशात्मक अंतराल को इंगित करने के लिए संरचित कक्षा अवलोकनों को सक्षम कर रही है, जबकि वास्तविक समय में छात्रों के अधिगम का पता लगाने के लिए सहायक पर्यवेक्षण दौरों के दौरान स्पॉट मूल्यांकन और सहायक सलाहकारों का समर्थन कर रहा है। निरंतर अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई और सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इन्हें 'संकुल' बैठकों और मासिक समीक्षा बैठकों के माध्यम से मजबूत किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, शिक्षकों को शैक्षणिक वर्ष की शुरुआत में जिला स्तरीय शैक्षणिक कार्यशालाओं के साथ-साथ प्रशिक्षित किया गया है, जो उन्हें बेहतर कक्षा कार्यान्वयन के लिए आवश्यक शैक्षणिक उपकरणों और कार्यनीतियों से सुज्जित करता है। इस बहुस्तरीय दृष्टिकोण के माध्यम से, औरैया जैसे जिलों को मूलभूत अधिगम सुधार में तेजी लाने के लिए लक्षित शैक्षणिक सहायता प्राप्त हो रही है।

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भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1939

उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

मध्याह्न भोजन योजना जिसे अब पीएम पोषण के नाम से जाना जाता है

1939 **श्री संजय सिंहः**

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

(क) विगत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री पोषण के अंतर्गत राज्य-वार कितने स्कूल शामिल किए गए हैं;

(ख) ऐसे दिनों की औसत संख्या कितनी है जब भोजन परोसा जाता है;

(ग) नामांकित छात्रों की तुलना में वास्तव में लाभान्वित होने वाले छात्रों की संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) भोजन खराब होने, भोजन विषाक्ता या घटिया भोजन गुणवत्ता के कितने मामले सामने आए हैं और जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों या ठेकेदारों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और

(ङ) कितनी धनराशि आवंटित और व्यय की गई है?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री जयन्त चौधरी)

(क) से (ङ): प्रधानमंत्री पोषण शक्ति निर्माण (पीएम पोषण) योजना, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) के साथ साझेदारी में कार्यान्वित एक सबसे महत्वपूर्ण अधिकार आधारित केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है, जिसके माध्यम से सरकारी और सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के बाल वाटिका (कक्षा-I से ठीक पहले) और कक्षा I से VIII में अध्ययनरत सभी बच्चों को एक बार पका हुआ गरम और पौष्टिक भोजन प्रदान किया जाता है। पात्र बच्चों को पका हुआ गरम और पौष्टिक भोजन उपलब्ध करवाने की सम्पूर्ण ज़िम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र यूटी)) प्रशासन की है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-के लिए 26, भारत सरकार ने पीएम पोषण योजना हेतु 12,करोड़ रुपये का बजट 500 सहायकों के मानदेय और-सह-आबंटन किया है और रसोइयापूरक पोषण मदों के लिए अतिरिक्त निधियों सहित शेयरिंग पैटर्न के अनुसार राज्यसंघ राज्य क्षेत्र/ का हिस्सा लगभग 8,करोड़ 500 रुपये है। भारत सरकार का अनाज आवंटन 24.लाख मीट्रिक टन 15 है, जिसकी लागत लगभग करोड़ रुपये है। इस तरह 9000, वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-के लिए पीएम पो 26षण योजना के लिए कुल आवंटन भारत सरकार द्वारा दिए गए 21, करोड़ 500रुपये से अधिक सहित 30, करोड़ 000रुपये से अधिक है।

विगत पांच वर्षों में इस योजना के तहत कवर किए गए स्कूलों की राज्य-वार संख्या **अनुलग्नक** में दी गई है। इस योजना के तहत, बच्चों को वर्ष में औसतन 220 दिन का भोजन प्रदान किया जाता है। इस योजना के तहत, सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 10.35 लाख से अधिक स्कूलों में औसतन 11 करोड़ विद्यार्थियों के नामांकन में से 8.5 करोड़ विद्यार्थी प्रतिदिन पका हुआ गरम भोजन प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान खाद्य संदूषण, खाद्य विषाक्तता और घटिया भोजन गुणवत्ता के कुल तीन (03) मामले रिपोर्ट किए गए। इन घटनाओं के दौरान बीमार बताए गए सभी बच्चों का इलाज किया गया और उन्हें अस्पताल से छुट्टी दे दी गई तथा किसी की भी मृत्यु की सूचना नहीं गई। इन मामलों से संबंधित कार्रवाई में संबंधित एनजीओ और ज़िम्मेदार अधिकारियों को चेतावनी देना, प्रधानाचार्य, हेड मास्टर के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाही शुरू करना, गलती करने वाले अधिकारियों और रसोइया-सह-सहायकों को निलंबित तथा स्थानांतरित करना, प्रदाताओं का करार रद्द करना और यदि आवश्यकता हो तो लाभार्थियों को क्षतिपूर्ति प्रदान करना शामिल है।

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अनुलग्नक

'मध्याह्न भोजन योजना जिसे अब पीएम पोषण के नाम से जाना जाता है' के संबंध में माननीय संसद सदस्य श्री संजय सिंह द्वारा दिनांक 17.12.2025 को पूछे गए राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1939 के भाग)क) से (ङ (के उत्तर में उल्लिखित अनुलग्नक।

पीएम पोषण योजना के तहत कवर स्कूल

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	45545	45180	44392	44150	43915
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2780	2829	2763	2569	2542
3	असम	53427	51956	50342	44340	44106
4	बिहार	70180	70333	70392	70869	68357
5	छत्तीसगढ़	44986	45331	45585	45860	45733
6	गोवा	1468	1469	1247	1231	1224
7	गुजरात	34788	32545	32523	32519	32265
8	हरियाणा	14397	14430	14409	14254	14210
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	15513	15512	15602	15193	14688
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	22205	21952	21845	18142	17959
11	झारखंड	35773	35590	35537	35480	35496
12	कर्नाटक	54359	54174	53882	53284	52810
13	केरल	12324	12325	12037	12024	12025
14	मध्य प्रदेश	112908	111757	110058	109212	88204
15	महाराष्ट्र	86499	85718	85648	85616	85299
16	मणिपुर	3476	3287	3303	3310	3314
17	मेघालय	11678	11226	11214	11214	11110
18	मिजोरम	2511	2495	2495	2499	2507
19	नागालैंड	2067	1993	1935	1928	1919
20	ओडिशा	55525	51146	50862	50618	50483
21	पंजाब	19735	19729	19694	19601	19620
22	राजस्थान	66341	67327	67760	70044	68480
23	सिक्किम	868	867	867	869	869
24	तमिलनाडु	43246	43190	43094	43131	43038
25	तेलंगाना	27329	27380	27303	28807	25901
26	त्रिपुरा	6524	6475	4465	4441	4383
27	उत्तराखंड	17045	16906	16865	16692	16432
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	167193	141996	142152	141834	141832
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	83945	83945	83504	82549	81789
30	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	332	333	333	333	326
31	चंडीगढ़	122	122	121	120	116
32	दादरा और नगर हवेली, दमन और दीव	368	364	335	320	313
33	दिल्ली	3046	3055	2786	2790	2794
34	लद्दाख	817	817	803	793	820
35	लक्षद्वीप	39	31	30	30	29
36	पुडुचेरी	426	426	424	424	424
	कुल	**1119785**	**1084211**	**1076607**	**1067098**	**1035332**

भारत सरकार
शिक्षा मंत्रालय
उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग

राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1940
उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली (आईकेएस) में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य संबंधी विषय

1940 # **श्रीमती दर्शना सिंह:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार देश के सभी शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली (आईकेएस) पाठ्यक्रम में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य संबंधी विषय को शामिल करने का विचार रखती है;
(ख) क्या कई राज्यों ने अभी भी अपने पाठ्यक्रम में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य-केंद्रित आईकेएस पाठ्यक्रम शामिल नहीं किया है;
(ग) यदि हाँ, तो पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान, विशेष रूप से मामलों की बढ़ती संख्या को देखते हुए, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य को एक विषय के रूप में शामिल करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और
(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(डॉसुकान्त मजूमदार .)

(क) से (घ): भारत के संविधान के अनुसार, शिक्षा समवर्ती सूची में शामिल एक विषय है, जो केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों दोनों को शिक्षा संबंधी मामलों पर विधान बनाने का अधिकार देता है।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 में बच्चे के समग्र विकास पर बल दिया गया है और इसमें स्पष्ट रूप से बताया गया है कि "…. शिक्षा से न केवल संज्ञानात्मक क्षमताएँ विकसित होनी चाहिए अपितु साक्षरता तथा संख्याज्ञान की 'बुनियादी क्षमताएँ' और आलोचनात्मक सोच

एवं समस्या समाधान जैसी 'उच्च-स्तरीय' संज्ञानात्मक क्षमताएँ, तथा सामाजिक, नैतिक और भावनात्मक क्षमताएँ और स्वभाव दोनों विकसित होने चाहिए।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 और स्कूल शिक्षा हेतु राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा (एनसीएफएसई), 2023, की समग्र शिक्षा की संकल्पना के केंद्र में विद्यार्थियों की भलाई और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य को रखा गया है। इन दस्तावेज़ के माध्यम से इस बात पर बल दिया गया है कि शैक्षणिक उपलब्धि के अलावा शिक्षार्थियों का भावनात्मक, सामाजिक, नैतिक, शारीरिक और मानसिक पहलुओं संबंधी विकास हो। तदनुसार, एनईपी 2020 और एनसीएफएसई 2023 मार्गदर्शन और परामर्श के साथ-साथ भारत और भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा में क्रॉस-कटिंग थीम के रूप में गहन संपर्क को स्थापित किए जाने के रूप में जाने जाते हैं, जिसमें पूरी पाठ्यचर्या सामग्री, कक्षा प्रक्रिया, विद्यालय संस्कृति और शिक्षक की तैयारी को शामिल किया जाना है।

पंचकोश रूपरेखा एनसीएफएसई, 2023 की विशिष्टता है। इस रूपरेखा में मानव को पांच विशेषताओं से युक्त माना जाता है:

- अन्नमय कोष, जो भौतिक शरीर और बुनियादी स्वास्थ्य का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है;
- प्राणमय कोष, जीवन शक्ति, सांस और ऊर्जा विनियमन को संदर्भित करता है;
- मनोमय कोष, जो भावनाओं, विचारों, अनुभूतियों और संज्ञानात्मक प्रक्रियाओं को नियंत्रित करता है;
- विज्ञानमय कोष, विवेक, ज्ञान और गहरी समझ से जुड़ा है; और
- आनंदमय कोष, आंतरिक खुशी, तालमेल और जुड़ाव की भावना को प्रदर्शित करता है।

परिणामस्वरूप, स्कूलों को प्रतिदिन की गतिविधियों और अधिगम अनुभवों में आईकेएस से जुड़ी व्यापक कार्यप्रणालियों जैसे योग, सचेतना, प्राणायाम, उपयोगी चर्चाओं और आलोचनात्मक चिंतन संबंधी गतिविधियों को शामिल करने के लिए बढ़ावा दिया जाता है।

आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान के तहत शिक्षा मंत्रालय की एक पहल, मनोदर्पण को एनसीईआरटी के मनोदर्पण प्रकोष्ठ के माध्यम से आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है। इस पहल का उद्देश्य विद्यार्थियों, शिक्षकों और परिवारों को मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और भावनात्मक कल्याण हेतु मनोवैज्ञानिक रूप से सहयोग प्रदान करना है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने आगामी पांच वर्ष अर्थात दिनांक 01.04.2025 से 31.03.2030 तक के लिए 405.78 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ एक केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र योजना "भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा (आईकेएस)" को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है। आईकेएस प्रभाग ने आईकेएस केन्द्रों और अनुसंधान

परियोजनाओं हेतु अपनी कॉल में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य को एक घटक के रूप में शामिल किया है। आईकेएस अनुसंधान के 16 विषयों में से तीन सीधे मानसिक स्वास्थ्य से जुड़े हैं। ये निम्नलिखित हैं;

- आन्वीक्षिकी विभाग (दार्शनिक और संज्ञानात्मक विज्ञान)
- भैषज्य-आरोग्य विभाग (चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य)
- शैक्षनिक - क्रीडनीयक विभाग (एडुटेनमेंट साइंसेज)

आईकेएस प्रभाग ने आईआईटी मंडी तथा विज्ञान और अध्यात्म संस्थान, नई दिल्ली में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करने वाले केंद्र बनाए हैं। साथ ही, आईकेएस प्रभाग ने मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर केंद्रित 11 परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित किया है।

******

भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1941

उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

एनसीईआरटी पाठ्यपुस्तकों की कमी

1941 **श्री एस. सेल्वागनबेथी:**
डा. मेधा विश्राम कुलकर्णी:
श्रीमती रमिलाबेन बेचारभाई बारा:
श्री सत पाल शर्मा:
श्री कणाद पुरकायस्थ:

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

(क) क्या सरकार, विशेष रूप से दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में, एनसीईआरटी पाठ्यपुस्तकों की कमी से अवगत है;
(ख) शैक्षणिक सत्र प्रारंभ होने से पहले सभी छात्रों के लिए एनसीईआरटी पाठ्यपुस्तकों की समय से उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं या प्रस्तावित हैं;
(ग) पूरे भारत में एनसीईआरटी पाठ्यपुस्तकों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या तंत्र मौजूद है; और
(घ) क्या पाठ्यपुस्तकों के मुद्रण, आपूर्ति और स्कूलों तक वितरण पर नज़र रखने के लिए कोई निगरानी तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री जयन्त चौधरी)

(क) से (घ): राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) पाठ्यपुस्तकों को तैयार करने और उनका मुद्रण, कागजों की खरीद एवं वितरण संबंधी विभिन्न चरणों के माध्यम से शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार पूरे देश में पाठ्यपुस्तकों की उपलब्धता को

सुनिश्चित करता है। एनसीईआरटी की पुस्तकों की समय पर उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:

i. **अग्रिम मांग पूर्वानुमान:** एनसीईआरटी, मांग संबंधी अग्रिम अनुमान हेतु केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सीबीएसई) और राज्य शिक्षा विभाग/बोर्ड से डेटा एकत्रित करता है। पूर्वानुमान को अधिक व्यावहारिक बनाने के लिए, विद्यार्थी नामांकन को आधार बनाया गया है।

ii. **कॉपीराइट अनुमति प्रदान करना:** अच्छी गुणवत्ता की सामग्री आसानी से उपलब्ध हों, इसके लिए एनसीईआरटी ने विभिन्न राज्य सरकार की एजेंसियों को कॉपीराइट की अनुमति प्रदान की है और उनकी पाठ्यपुस्तकों को बनाने और मुद्रित करने के लिए तकनीकी और शैक्षणिक सहायता भी प्रदान करता है।

iii. **निर्बाध उत्पादन और वितरण:** स्टोरेज क्षमता और वितरण नेटवर्क जैसे उपलब्ध संसाधनों का अधिकतम उपयोग करके, सभी शीर्षकों की प्रत्येक समय पर उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, मुद्रण आदेश को चरणों में विभाजित किया जाता है ताकि सतत आपूर्ति बनी रहे और कम से कम विलंब हो।

iv. **मुद्रकों को पैनल सूची में शामिल करना और उच्च गुणवत्ता मानक:** मुद्रण में गति लाने और गुणवत्ता मानकों को अनुरक्षित करने हेतु, एनसीईआरटी ने मुद्रकों के पैनल के लिए पात्रता को बढ़ा दिया है, जिसके लिए नवीनतम मशीनरी की आवश्यकता है।

v. **डिजिटल उपलब्धता:** एनसीईआरटी की पाठ्यपुस्तक पीडीएफ और दूसरे फॉर्मेट में डिजिटल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फॉर नॉलेज शेयरिंग (दीक्षा) प्लेटफॉर्म, एनसीईआरटी वेबसाइट और ई-पाठशाला ऐप पर डिजिटल रूप में निःशुल्क उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं, जिससे डिजिटल संस्करण तक सर्वसुलभ पहुँच सुनिश्चित होती है।

vi. **वितरण हेतु विक्रेताओं का पैनल बनाना:** एनसीईआरटी संबंधी प्रकाशनों के वितरण का अनुभव और क्षमता रखने वाले विशिष्ट पुस्तक विक्रेताओं को एनसीईआरटी पाठ्यपुस्तकें वितरित करने के लिए भारत के अलग-अलग भागों से विक्रेता (बुकशॉप) के रूप में सूचीबद्ध किया गया है। एनसीईआरटी की पुस्तकों की बिक्री में लगभग 570 विक्रेता लगे हुए हैं।

vii. **एनसीईआरटी वेबसाइट के माध्यम से ऑनलाइन बिक्री:** एनसीईआरटी देश के सभी भागों में इंडिया पोस्ट के सभी पिन कोड पर घर पर डिलीवरी भी प्रदान करता है।

एनसीईआरटी पाठ्यपुस्तकें क्रय करने हेतु इच्छुक विद्यार्थी और अन्य लोग एनसीईआरटी वेब पोर्टल के माध्यम से क्रय संबंधी आदेश दे सकते हैं।

viii. **ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म के साथ गठजोड़:** एनसीईआरटी ने तेज़ और अधिक वितरण तथा अनधिकृत बिक्री पर रोक लगाने के लिए अमेज़न जैसे बड़े ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म के साथ भागीदारी की है। ये प्लेटफॉर्म दूर-दराज और अल्पसेवित क्षेत्रों में विशिष्ट आपूर्ति शृंखला प्रणाली के तौर पर कार्य करते हैं।

एनसीईआरटी का लक्ष्य शैक्षणिक सत्र आरंभ होने से पहले पाठ्यपुस्तकों संबंधी वितरण कार्य पूरा करना है। यह लक्ष्य चरणबद्ध वितरण के माध्यम से पूरा किया जाता है, जिसमें दूर-दराज़ और पिछड़े इलाकों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। हाल के वर्षों में, एनसीईआरटी द्वारा लगभग 5 करोड़ पाठ्यपुस्तकें मुद्रित की गई हैं। वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए, सतत आधार पर लगभग 15 करोड़ पाठ्यपुस्तकें मुद्रित करने का निर्णय लिया गया है। एनसीईआरटी पाठ्यपुस्तकों की बढ़ती मांग को अच्छे से पूरा करने के लिए, एक बहुमुखी तरीका अपनाया जा रहा है, जिसमें क्षमता वृद्धि, प्रौद्योगिकी एकीकरण, कार्यनीतिक सहभागिता, नीतिगत सुधार और फ़ीडबैक-आधारित योजना पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया जा रहा है। इसमें पाठ्यपुस्तकों की बढ़ती मांग को अच्छे से पूरा करने के लिए स्टोरेज संबंधी सुविधा बढ़ाना और मुद्रण क्षमताओं में वृद्धि शामिल है। ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म और प्राइवेट लॉजिस्टिक्स प्रोवाइडर्स के साथ कार्यनीतिक भागीदारी की जाती है ताकि अंतिम सुपुर्दगी आसानी से हो सके, और देश के प्रत्येक स्थान पर विलंब रहित पाठ्यपुस्तकों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की जा सके। इस पहल का उद्देश्य मांग को मानकीकृत करना, योजना की सटीकता में वृद्धि, और पाठ्यपुस्तकों की उपलब्धता में क्षेत्रीय अंतर को समाप्त करना है। इस कार्यनीति का मुख्य आधार फीडबैक आधारित योजना पद्धति है, जिसमें स्कूलों, अभिभावकों और विक्रेताओं से सतत फीडबैक लिया जाता है। यह कीमती इनपुट भविष्य की योजना और वितरण कार्यनीति को बेहतर बनाने में मदद करता है, जिससे वे अंतिम उपभोक्ता की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार अधिक अनुक्रियाशील बनते हैं। कुल मिलाकर, इन उपायों का उद्देश्य एक मज़बूत, प्रभावी आपूर्ति शृंखला बनाना है, जो पूरे देश में एनसीईआरटी पाठ्यपुस्तकों की समय पर निर्बाध उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करता है।

एनसीईआरटी ने एक मज़बूत निगरानी तंत्र कार्यान्वित किया है, जिसमें एक ऑनलाइन इन्वेंट्री मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम (एक वेब पोर्टल के माध्यम से) शामिल है, जो सभी क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों, कार्यनीतिक वितरण केंद्रों और मुख्यालयों में मुद्रण की स्थिति, स्टॉक लेवल और वितरण का पता लगाने के लिए एक केंद्रीयकृत सुविधा देता है, जिससे प्रभावी इन्वेंट्री प्रबंधन और सोच-समझकर निर्णय लेना सुनिश्चित होता है। यह प्रेषित माल की वास्तविक समय की निगरानी

भी करता है, जिससे आपूर्ति शृंखला में पारदर्शिता और विश्वसनीयता में वृद्धि होती है। इस उद्देश्य हेतु एनसीईआरटी ने एक विशिष्ट पोर्टल (wwwncertbooks.ncert@gov.in) बनाया है और उसका अनुरक्षण किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, एनसीईआरटी इस विशिष्ट वेब पोर्टल के माध्यम से स्कूलों, विक्रेताओं और विद्यार्थियों सहित सभी हितधारकों के साथ निरंतर रूप से संवाद करता रहता है। यह प्लेटफॉर्म एक मज़बूत फीडबैक प्रणाली और समय-समय पर समीक्षा की सुविधा प्रदान करता है, जिससे यह सुनिश्चित होता है कि देश के किसी भी भाग में एनसीईआरटी पाठ्यपुस्तकों की कमी से जुड़ी कोई भी जानकारी या शिकायत तुरंत दूर की जाए, जिससे सभी के लिए निर्बाध और समय पर उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित हो सके।

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भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1942

उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

स्कूलों और कॉलेजों में व्यावसायिक और कौशल शिक्षा

1942 **श्री राघव चड्ढाः**

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

(क) क्या सरकार स्कूलों और उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों में उद्योग से जुड़ी व्यावसायिक और कौशल-आधारित शिक्षा की कमी से अवगत है;
(ख) यदि हाँ, तो राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 के तहत औपचारिक शिक्षा के साथ व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण को जोड़ने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और
(ग) क्या स्कूल और कॉलेज पाठ्यक्रम के माध्यम से नियोज्यता को बढ़ाने के लिए कौशल विकास मंत्रालय के साथ समन्वय किया जा रहा है?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री जयन्त चौधरी)

(क) से (ग): शिक्षा भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की समवर्ती सूची में एक विषय है। तदनुसार, भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारें, दोनों ही शिक्षा के विषय से जुड़ी नीति और कार्यक्रम बनाने और उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 में सभी शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में मुख्य शिक्षा में कौशल शिक्षा कार्यक्रम को चरणबद्ध रूप से एकीकृत करने की अनुशंसा की गई है। कौशल में कमी संबंधी मूल्यांकन और स्थानीय अवसरों को जोड़ने के आधार पर कौशल शिक्षा हेतु केंद्रित क्षेत्रों का चयन किया जाता है।

मिडिल चरणों से, एनईपी 2020 में खेल और अन्य आयु-उपयुक्त गतिविधियों के माध्यम से कई 'पूर्व-व्यावसायिक' क्षमताओं के विकास की परिकल्पना की गई है। मिडिल चरण में, विद्यार्थियों को तरह तरह के कार्य करने का मौका दिया जाता है, ताकि माध्यमिक चरण तक

वे अपनी पसंद के काम में विशिष्ट क्षमताओं और कौशल को प्राप्त कर सकें, अच्छी नौकरी की तरफ बढ़ सकें, और अर्थव्यवस्था में उपयोगी योगदान दे सकें।

भारत सरकार राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को कक्षा VI से VIII में कौशल शिक्षा और कक्षा IX से XII में एनएसक्यूएफ से जुड़े कौशल पाठ्यक्रम शुरू करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। इस सहायता में स्कूलों में कौशल शिक्षा शुरू करना; व्यावसायिक शिक्षक/कौशल प्रशिक्षकों की क्षमता वृद्धि; क्षमता आधारित पाठ्यचर्या और शिक्षण अधिगम सामग्री तैयार करना; निगरानी और मूल्यांकन हेतु प्रणाली का निर्माण; और कौशल शिक्षा में नवाचार परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करना शामिल है। इस सहायता का मुख्य लक्ष्य सभी स्कूलों में कौशल शिक्षा को सामान्य शैक्षणिक शिक्षा के साथ जोड़ना; विद्यार्थियों की रोजगारक्षमता और उद्यमिता संबंधी क्षमता को बढ़ाना तथा उन्हें कार्य के संबंध में सुव्यवस्थित अनुभव प्रदान करना; और विद्यार्थियों में विभिन्न करियर विकल्पों के बारे में जागरूकता उत्पन्न करना है ताकि वे अपनी अभिरुचि, क्षमताओं और आकांक्षाओं के अनुरूप सोच-समझकर निर्णय ले सकें।

एनईपी 2020 के अनुसरण में, शिक्षा मंत्रालय सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ भागीदारी में समग्र शिक्षा की केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। इस योजना के कौशल शिक्षा घटक के तहत, अब तक कक्षा IX से XII के लिए 138 राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता फ्रेमवर्क (एनएसक्यूएफ) के अनुरूप जॉब रोल्स को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है, जिन्हें उद्योग और संबंधित क्षेत्र की कौशल परिषद के साथ परामर्श करके तैयार किया गया है और ये कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) के तहत राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीवीईटी) से अनुमोदित हैं। माध्यमिक स्तर (कक्षा IX और X) पर कौशल पाठ्यक्रमों की अतिरिक्त विषय के रूप में पेशकश की जाती है, जबकि वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्तर (कक्षा XI और XII) पर कौशल पाठ्यक्रम अनिवार्य (इलेक्टिक) विषय के रूप में प्रदान किए जाते हैं। राज्य शिक्षा बोर्ड को एनसीवीईटी के तहत अवार्डिंग और मूल्यांकन निकाय बनने के लिए बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है, ताकि वे स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार कौशल पाठ्यक्रम तैयार कर सकें और शिक्षार्थियों को प्रमाण-पत्र प्रदान कर सकें।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने आईआईटी मद्रास और औद्योगिक सहयोगियों के साथ मिलकर फरवरी 2024 में स्वयम प्लस प्लेटफॉर्म शुरू किया है। यह प्लेटफॉर्म शैक्षणिक और उद्योग संबंधी विशेषज्ञों के साथ मिलकर बनाए गए अधिगम और प्रमाण-पत्र संबंधी कार्यक्रम प्रदान करता है, ताकि शिक्षार्थियों की रीस्किलिंग और अपस्किलिंग में मदद मिल सके। वर्तमान में, इस प्लेटफॉर्म पर 16 क्षेत्रों के 480 से अधिक पाठ्यक्रम उपलब्ध हैं।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय युवाओं को अन्तः कार्य प्रशिक्षण देने और उनकी नौकरी पाने की संभावना बढ़ाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण योजना (एनएटीएस) भी कार्यान्वित करता है।

अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद (एआईसीटीई) उद्योग के साथ मिलकर उद्योग उन्मुख मॉडल पाठ्यचर्या और कौशल आधारित पाठ्यक्रम तैयार करता है, और विद्यार्थियों के बीच स्टार्ट-अप्स और उद्यमशीलता को बढ़ावा देता है। एआईसीटीई ने विद्यार्थियों और संकाय सदस्यों की प्रशिक्षुता, कौशल प्रदान करने और कौशल उन्नयन को आसान बनाने के लिए विभिन्न अग्रणी औद्योगिक इकाइयों और संगठनों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन किए हैं, जिसमें इंडस्ट्री 4.0 तकनीक में व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण भी शामिल है।

एआईसीटीई, उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप पाठ्यक्रम को बनाने के लिए एमएसडीई और अन्य संबंधित संगठनों के साथ समन्वय करता है। इस समन्वय में कौशल आधारित कार्यक्रम का एकीकरण, अनिवार्य प्रशिक्षुता, बैचलर ऑफ़ वोकेशन कोर्स जैसे वोकेशनल डिग्री प्रोग्राम, और क्षेत्रीय कौशल परिषदों और औद्योगिक भागीदारों के साथ सहकार्यता शामिल है। इन उपायों का उद्देश्य शैक्षणिक परिणामों को कार्यबल की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप बनाना और औपचारिक शिक्षा के माध्यम से रोजगार की संभावनाओं को बढ़ाना है।

रोजगारपरक कौशल मॉड्यूल को पाठ्यचर्या में जॉब रोल्स/स्वयम पाठ्यक्रम के भाग के रूप में शामिल किया गया है, जिसमें संप्रेषण कौशल, स्व-प्रबंधन कौशल, सूचना और संचार तकनीक कौशल, उद्यमशीलता कौशल तथा हरित कौशल शामिल हैं।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जोकि उद्योगउन्मुखी कार्यबल को तैयार करने और रोजगारपरक कौशल को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से एमएसडीई द्वारा वर्ष 2015 से संचालित है। इस योजना का लक्षित वर्ग स्कूल/कॉलेज ड्रॉप आउट, स्कूल न जाने वाले बच्चे और 15-45 साल के बेरोज़गार युवा हैं।

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भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1943

उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

समग्र शिक्षा योजना

1943 # **डा. कल्पना सैनी:**

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

(क) 2025 में समग्र शिक्षा योजना के अंतर्गत वर्ष प्राथमिक, उच्च प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक स्तरों पर स्वीकृत नए विद्यालयों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है, तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
(ख) इन विद्यालयों में अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए कितनी धनराशि जारी की गई है; और
(ग) विद्यालयों में शिक्षण परिणामों में सुधार के लिए कौन से विशेष कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किए गए हैं?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री जयन्त चौधरी)

(क) और (ख): **शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय है और अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्यों और** संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों **के** क्षेत्राधिकार **में आते हैं। नए स्कूल खोल**ने **और** उन **स्कूलों के उन्नयन** का संबंध **राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र** की **सरकार**ें उपयुक्त सरकारें **हैं। तथापि, केन्द्रीय सहायता की आवश्यकता को** देख**ते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को सहायता प्रदान करने** हेतु **विभिन्न योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन किया है। मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाई जा** संचालित **इन योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी)** 2020 **के साथ जोड़ा गया है।**

राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों **को केंद्र सरकार की सहायता के लिए** मुख्य **योजना केंद्र प्रायोजित समग्र शिक्षा योजना है।** राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को **समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत विभिन्न घटकों के लिए सभी मानदंडों के अनुसार वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ नए स्कूलों और/अथवा स्कूलों का उन्नयन शामिल है।** राज्यों **और**

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने अपनी-अपनी वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट में नए स्कूल खोलने और/अथवा मौजूदा स्कूलों के उन्नयन का प्रस्ताव किया है। इसके बाद इन योजनाओं का योजना के कार्यक्रम संबंधी तथा वित्तीय मानदंडों के अनुसार राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा इनका मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदन किया जाता है। वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान इन स्कूलों के लिए स्वीकृत नए स्कूलों और/अथवा अद्यतन किए गए स्कूलों की संख्या और संस्वीकृत निधि निम्नलिखित तालिका में दी गई है:

क्र. सं.	मद	स्कूलो की संख्या	अनुमोदित निधि (रु. लाख में)
1	नए/ नवीनीकृत उच्च प्राथमिक स्कूल	54	2398.04
2	नए/ नवीनीकृत माध्यमिक स्कूल	120	21813.66
3	नए/नवीनीकृत वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्कूल	212	48118.40

***स्रोत : प्रबंध 2025-26**

(ग): समग्र शिक्षा का प्रमुख उद्देश्य गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करना और छात्रों के अधिगम परिणामों का संवर्धन करना है। इस संबंध में, समग्र शिक्षा के तहत निम्नलिखित मध्यवर्तन किए गए हैं:

i. बुनियादी चरण के लिए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा (एनसीएफ एफएस) शुरू किया गया है, जिसके आधार पर 'अधिगम शिक्षण सामग्री (जादुई पिटारा)' और कक्षा I और II के लिए पाठ्यपुस्तकें जारी की गई हैं।

ii. 'राष्ट्रीय स्कूल शिक्षा पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा (एनसीएफ-एसई)' शुरू किया गया, जिसके तहत पाठ्यक्रम को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 के साथ जोड़ा गया है, जिसमें स्कूल शिक्षा की 5+3+3+4 संरचना पर जोर दिया गया है। यह कार्यढांचा बुनियादी से माध्यमिक चरणों तक की संपूर्ण शैक्षिक यात्रा का समाधान है। एनसीएफ-एसई (2023) के अनुसार कक्षा 3 से 8 के लिए पाठ्यपुस्तकें जारी की गई हैं।

iii. बुनियादी साक्षरता और संख्याज्ञान को सार्वभौमिक बनाने हेतु राष्ट्रीय मिशन, जिसे समझ के साथ पठन और संख्याज्ञान में प्रवीणता हेतु राष्ट्रीय पहल (निपुण भारत) के रूप में जाना जाता है, को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कार्यान्वित किया गया है कि प्रत्येक बच्चा स्कूल शिक्षा के प्रारंभिक वर्षों में बुनियादी साक्षरता और संख्याज्ञान प्राप्त कर सके।

iv. विद्या प्रवेश (वीपी) कक्षा I में प्रवेश करने वाले बच्चों के लिए विकसित किया गया तीन महीने का खेल-आधारित स्कूल तैयारी मॉड्यूल है। 12-सप्ताह का मॉड्यूल पूर्व-

साक्षरता, पूर्व-संख्याज्ञान, संज्ञानात्मक और सामाजिक कौशल को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए विकास संबंधी उपयुक्त निर्देश प्रदान करता है। विद्या प्रवेश को कक्षा I के 4.2 करोड़ से अधिक बच्चों को लाभान्वित करते हुए वार्षिक कैलेंडर के रूप में संस्थागत बनाया गया हैं।

v. शैक्षिक मध्यवर्तनों के एक व्यापक सेट के माध्यम से छात्रों के अधिगम परिणामों में सुधार के लिए अधिगम संवर्धन को कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। इनमें उपचारात्मक शिक्षण, शिक्षण-अधिगम सामग्री, स्थानीय पाठ्यक्रम सहायता, सहयोगी-शिक्षण पहलें और राज्य शिक्षा अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एससीईआरटी) एवं जिला शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (डीआईईटी) के माध्यम से शैक्षणिक निगरानी शामिल हैं।

vi. प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था देखभाल और शिक्षा (ईसीसीई) के लिए मुख्य प्रशिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण सहित स्कूल शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर स्कूल प्रमुखों और शिक्षकों के लिए एकीकृत प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने हेतु स्कूल प्रमुखों और शिक्षकों की समग्र उन्नति के लिए राष्ट्रीय पहल (निष्ठा) को कार्यान्वित किया गया है।

vii. शिक्षकों के लिए राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक मानक (एनपीएसटी) शिक्षकों के काम को परिभाषित करता है और 21 वीं सदी के स्कूलों में उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले, प्रभावी शिक्षण के स्पष्ट घटक निर्धारित करता है जो छात्रों के शैक्षिक परिणामों में सुधार करेगा। एनसीटीई ने एक मार्गदर्शक दस्तावेज विकसित किया है जो दक्षताओं को रेखांकित करता है जो शिक्षकों को अपनी भूमिका को प्रभावी ढंग से निभाने के लिए होनी चाहिए। एनपीएसटी का मार्गदर्शक दस्तावेज 22 भारतीय अनुसूचित भाषाओं और ब्रेल संस्करण तथा ऑडियो प्रारूप में उपलब्ध है।

viii. पीएम ई-विद्या के तहत, दीक्षा एक राष्ट्र, एक डिजिटल शिक्षा अवसंरचना है। सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दीक्षा में शामिल किया गया है। यह डिजिटल अवसंरचना कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता आधारित है और उच्च स्तर पर मापनीय है। इस अवसंरचना का उपयोग प्रेरणावान पाठ्यपुस्तकों (ईटीबी) के निर्माण के लिए भी किया जा रहा है और वर्तमान में दीक्षा पर 7,497 ईटीबी प्रकाशित किए गए हैं। दीक्षा पर कुल 3,74,460 ई-सामग्री उपलब्ध हैं और ई-सामग्री 135 भाषाओं (128 भारतीय + 7 विदेशी भाषाओं) में उपलब्ध है।

ix. स्वयम प्रभा के डीटीएच चैनलों को 200 चैनलों तक विस्तारित किया गया है और यह स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए हैं, इनका उद्देश्य उन लोगों की सहायता करना और उन तक पहुंचना है जिनके पास इंटरनेट की पहुंच नहीं है, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों/एबी से 30 भाषाओं में प्राप्त जिसमें कुल 92,147 वीडियो सामग्री शामिल है।

x. **पीएम स्कूल फॉर राइजिंग इंडिया (पीएम श्री) एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है जिसका उद्देश्य** 14,500 **से अधिक चयनित स्कूलों को** उदाहरणपरक संस्थाओं **के रूप में विकसित करना है** जो **पड़ोस** के **स्कूलों को नेतृत्व प्रदान करते हैं और राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी)** 2020 **के तहत पहलों के कार्यान्वयन को प्रदर्शित करते हैं।**

xi. **शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण को सुदृढ़ करने** हेतु आगामी **पांच वर्षों में चरणबद्ध तरीके से जिला शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (डीआईईटी) को उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों के रूप में विकसित किया जा रहा है।**

इसके अतिरिक्त, परख राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण (पूर्व में जिसे राष्ट्रीय उपलब्धि सर्वेक्षण के नाम से जाना जाता था) ग्रामीण/शहरी क्षेत्रों में अधिगम परिणामों का मूल्यांकन करता है। परख राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण 2024 कक्षा 3, 6 और 9 में बुनियादी, प्रारंभिक और मध्य चरणों के अंत में छात्रों के बीच बुनियादी प्रदर्शन को समझने के लिए दिनांक 4 दिसंबर, 2024 को किया गया था।

परख राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण 2024 के निष्कर्ष बुनियादी साक्षरता और संख्याज्ञान कौशल में राष्ट्रीय उपलब्धि सर्वेक्षण 2021 की तुलना में एक महत्वपूर्ण सुधार को प्रदर्शित करते हैं, जो शुरू की गई पहलों के सकारात्मक प्रभाव को दर्शाता है।

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भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1944

उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

शास्त्रीय भाषाओं का संवर्धन

1944 **श्री मेदा रघुनाधा रेड्डी:**

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

(क) शास्त्रीय भाषाओं (तमिल, संस्कृत, कन्नड़, तेलुगु, मलयालम और उड़िया) के संवर्धन और प्रसार के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;
(ख) छह भाषाओं में से प्रत्येक के लिए दिए गए अनुदान और किये गए व्यय की मात्रा का भाषा-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
(ग) विभिन्न केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में स्थापित शास्त्रीय भाषाओं के व्यावसायिक पीठों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है;
(घ) क्या सरकार तेलुगु भाषा और साहित्य के संवर्धन के लिए विशेष उपाय करने की मंशा रखती है; और
(ङ) क्या सरकार पाली भाषा को उसकी प्राचीन उत्पत्ति और साहित्यिक विरासत के मद्देनजर शास्त्रीय दर्जा देने का विचार रखती है?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार)

(क) और (ख): सरकार की नीति शास्त्रीय भाषाओं सहित सभी भारतीय भाषाओं के संवर्धन की है। केन्द्रिय भारतीय भाषा संस्थान (सीआईआईएल), मैसूरु, शिक्षा मंत्रालय के तहत एक अधीनस्थ कार्यालय है, जो चार शास्त्रीय भाषाओं अर्थात कन्नड़, तेलुगु, मलयालम और उडिया सहित सभी भारतीय भाषाओं के संवर्धन हेतु कार्य करता है। शास्त्रीय तमिल का विकास और संवर्धन केन्द्रीय शास्त्रीय तमिल संस्थान (सीआईसीटी), चेन्नई द्वारा किया जाता है। हाल ही में, भारत सरकार ने पांच नई शास्त्रीय भाषाओं अर्थात असमिया, मराठी, बंगाली, पाली और प्राकृत

की घोषणा की है। आवश्यकता और उपयोग के अनुसार निधियां प्रदान की जाती हैं। निम्नलिखित शास्त्रीय भाषाओं के लिए आवंटित निधियों का विवरण निम्नलिखित है:

वर्ष	आवंटित निधियाँ (रु. लाख में)				
	कन्नड़	तमिल	उड़िया	मलयालम	तेलुगु
2021-22	106.50	1200.00	58.38	63.97	103.15
2022-23	171.75	1200.00	176.75	186.75	171.75
2023-24	154.50	1525.00	138.50	112.50	154.50
2024-25	86.00	1430.00	86.00	86.00	86.00
2025-26	106.50	1697.00	106.50	106.50	106.50

उपर्युक्त के अलावा, भारत सरकार तीन केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के माध्यम से संस्कृत भाषा को बढ़ावा देती है और उन्हें छात्रों को डिग्री, डिप्लोमा, प्रमाण-पत्र प्रदान करने और संस्कृत भाषा में शिक्षण और अनुसंधान के लिए निम्नानुसार निधियां प्रदान की जाती हैं।

वर्ष	आवंटित निधियाँ (रु. लाख में)
2021-22	31,730.16
2022-23	47,191.16
2023-24	51,309.35
2024-25	51,274.00
2025-26	53,450.00

(ग) : वर्तमान में किसी भी केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में शास्त्रीय भाषाओं की कोई व्यवसायिक पीठ नहीं है।

(घ) : सीआईआईएल अपने दक्षिण क्षेत्रीय भाषा केंद्र के माध्यम से तेलुगु भाषा को दूसरी भाषा के रूप में अधिगम हेतु दस महीने का डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करता है। तेलुगु भाषा के संवर्धन हेतु, सीआईआईएल ने भारतीय भाषाओं के भाषाई डेटा कंसोर्टियम (एलडीसी-आईएल), राष्ट्रीय परीक्षा

सेवाएं - I (एनटीएस-I), राष्ट्रीय अनुवाद मिशन (एनटीएम) और भारतवाणी जैसी कई योजनाएं शुरू की हैं। तेलुगु शास्त्रीय भाषा के संवर्धन हेतु एक उत्कृष्टता केंद्र स्थापित किया गया है।

(ड.) : भारत सरकार ने अक्टूबर, 2024 में पालि भाषा को शास्त्रीय दर्जा प्रदान किया है।

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भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1945

उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

प्रारूप विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग विनियम, 2025

1945 **श्री मोहम्मद नदीमुल हक़ः**

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि प्रारूप विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (शिक्षकों और शैक्षणिक कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति और पदोन्नति के लिए न्यूनतम योग्यता) विनियम, 2025 राज्य सरकारों और विश्वविद्यालय के शासी निकायों की भूमिका को कम कर सकता है, जिससे समवर्ती सूची के तहत संघीय संतुलन प्रभावित हो सकता है; और
(ख) क्या प्रारूप विनियम पूर्व शैक्षणिक अनुभव के बिना कुलपतियों की नियुक्ति की अनुमति देते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे प्रावधान का प्रस्ताव करने के क्या कारण हैं?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(डॉसुकान्त मजूमदार .)

(क) और (ख): शिक्षा समवर्ती सूची का विषय है और संसद एवं राज्य विधानमंडल दोनों को विधि निर्माण की शक्तियां हैं। भारत के संविधान की अनुसूची-VII की प्रविष्टि 66 सूची-I के अनुसार, ''उच्चतर शिक्षा अथवा अनुसंधान तथा वैज्ञानिक एवं तकनीकी संस्थाओं के लिए संस्थाओं में मानकों का समन्वय और निर्धारण'' के लिए विधि निर्माण की शक्ति केन्द्र सरकार के पास है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 26 (1) (ड.) यूजीसी को 'उन योग्यताओं को परिभाषित करने के संबंध में विनियम बनाने का अधिकार देती है जो प्रायः किसी भी व्यक्ति को विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षण स्टाफ में नियुक्ति के लिए आवश्यक होनी चाहिए, शिक्षा की उस शाखा को संज्ञान में रखते हुए जिसमें उससे निर्देश देने की अपेक्षा की जाती है'। यूजीसी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 26 (1) (छ) 'विश्वविद्यालयों में मानकों के रखरखाव और कार्य या सुविधाओं के समन्वय को विनियमित करने' संबंधी विनियमों को बनाने हेतु यूजीसी को सशक्त बनाती है।

यूजीसी मसौदा विनियम, 2025 उच्चतर शिक्षा में राष्ट्रीय मानकों और राज्य स्वायत्तता को संतुलित बनाकर भारत के संघीय ढांचे को मजबूती से बनाए रखता है और पुनर्स्थापित करता है। ये विनियम विभिन्न राज्यों के विविध शैक्षिक कार्यढांचे का सम्मान करते हुए शैक्षणिक उत्कृष्टता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निर्मित किए गए हैं। यूजीसी मसौदा विनियम, 2025 राज्यों और उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थाओं (एचईआई) को अधिक स्वायत्तता प्रदान करते हैं। ये विनियम न्यूनतम मानक निर्धारित करते हैं लेकिन राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों को राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों की स्वायत्तता को संरक्षित करते हुए संकाय नियुक्तियों और पदोन्नति के लिए न्यूनतम मानकों के अलावा अपने स्वयं के अतिरिक्त मानदंड तैयार करने की अनुमति देते हैं।

ये मसौदा विनियम में क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं, भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालियों और सामुदायिक सहभागिता संरचनाओं को बढ़ावा देने का प्रावधान है जो राज्य-विशिष्ट प्राथमिकताओं का संरक्षण सुनिश्चित करता है। कुलपति के पद के लिए संभावित आवेदकों के पूल का विस्तार करने से विविध विशेषज्ञता, नेतृत्व उत्कृष्टता और उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिए व्यापक विजन से शैक्षिक मानकों में कमी के स्थान पर वृद्धि होगी। यूजीसी विनियमों का मसौदा यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि केवल विशेष शैक्षणिक, अनुसंधान और प्रशासनिक प्रतिष्ठा वाले सबसे प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति ही कुलपति की भूमिका के लिए योग्य हैं।

इन विनियम में उल्लिखित हैं कि आवेदकों के पास शैक्षणिक योगदान का प्रमाणित ट्रैक रिकॉर्ड सहित उच्चतर शिक्षा, अनुसंधान संस्थाओं, लोक प्रशासन, सार्वजनिक नीति, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के संगठनों, या उद्योग में उच्च स्तर पर कम से कम 10 वर्ष का अनुभव होना चाहिए। यह सख्त पात्रता मानदंडों को बनाए रखते हुए नेतृत्व प्रतिभा पूल का विस्तार करता है, और सुनिश्चित करता है कि विश्वविद्यालयों का नेतृत्व कार्यनीतिक दृष्टि, शासन के अनुभव और गहन शैक्षणिक अंतर्दृष्टि रखने वाले लोगों द्वारा किया जाता है।

आज के तेजी से बदल रहे शैक्षिक परिदृश्य में, विश्वविद्यालयों को उन नेतृत्वकर्ताओं से लाभ होता है जो अकादमिक और उद्योग दोनों की प्रवृत्तियों को समझते हैं। अनुसंधान संगठनों, सार्वजनिक नीति और उद्योग के आवेदक अकादमिक गुणवत्ता से समझौता करने के बजाय बहु-विषयक शिक्षा, अनुसंधान नवाचार, सहयोग, समृद्ध विश्वविद्यालयों में मूल्यवान और वैश्विक अंतर्दृष्टि लाते हैं।

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भारत सरकार
शिक्षा मंत्रालय
उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग

राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1946
उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

आईआईएसईआर के छात्रों के लिए शुल्क में छूट

1946 श्रीमती धर्मशीला गुप्ता:

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

(क) क्या मंत्रालय इस बात से अवगत है कि आईआईटी और एनआईटी जैसे केंद्रीय वित्त पोषित तकनीकी संस्थानों में आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर छात्रों के लिए आय-आधारित शिक्षण शुल्क माफी और वित्तीय सहायता योजनाएं उपलब्ध हैं;
(ख) भारतीय विज्ञान शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थानों (आईआईएसईआर) में अध्ययनरत छात्रों के लिए आय-आधारित छूट या वित्तीय सहायता की ऐसी व्यवस्था वर्तमान में उपलब्ध क्यों नहीं है;
(ग) राष्ट्रीय महत्व के केंद्रीय वित्तपोषित संस्थानों के लिए नीतियों में इस असमानता के क्या कारण हैं; और
(घ) क्या मंत्रालय आईआईएसईआर के छात्रों के लिए आय-आधारित शुल्क माफी के विस्तार सहित वित्तीय सहायता प्रावधानों में समानता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कदम उठाने का विचार रखता है?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार)

(क) से **(घ)**: भारत सरकार समाज के सभी वर्गों को देशभर में उच्चतम गुणवत्ता वाली शिक्षा तक समान पहुंच उपलब्ध कराने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। शैक्षिक संस्थाओं में उच्चतर शिक्षा को वहनीय बनाने के लिए समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को अवर स्नातक (यूजी) कार्यक्रम के शिक्षण शुल्क में छूट प्रदान की जाती है। उपर्युक्त के अलावा, ये संस्थान पात्रता के अनुसार क्रमशः स्नातकोत्तर (पीजी) कार्यक्रम और पीएच.डी करने वाले छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति एवं अध्येतावृत्तियां भी प्रदान करते हैं।

भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी), राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (एनआईटी) और भारतीय विज्ञान शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान (आईआईएसईआर) स्वायत्त निकाय हैं जो उनके

संबंधित अधिनियमों और संविधियों द्वारा शासित होते हैं। यह अधिनियम संस्थानों को शुल्क और अन्य प्रभार तय करने, मांग करने और प्राप्त करने में सशक्त बनाते हैं।

इसके अलावा, छात्रों को केंद्र सरकार की विभिन्न योजनाओं, जैसे पोस्ट मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजना, पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (एनईआर) के लिए ईशान उदय विशेष छात्रवृत्ति योजना अन्य मंत्रालयों की छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं, जैसे जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय, सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय, जैसे प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रोत्साहन (पीएम-यूएसपी) योजना, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग द्वारा दी जाने वाली इंस्पायर छात्रवृत्ति आदि के तहत वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, संस्थान छात्रों को केंद्र सरकार के राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति पोर्टल (एनएसपी) के माध्यम से दी जाने वाली पात्र छात्रवृत्तियों के लिए आवेदन करने हेतु भी प्रोत्साहित करते हैं। भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2024-25 में पोस्ट-मैट्रिक और उच्चतर शिक्षा छात्रवृत्ति के लिए 95 लाख छात्रों पर लगभग 10,695 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए हैं।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय (एमओई) ने पीएम विद्यालक्ष्मी योजना भी कार्यान्वित की है, जो शिक्षण शुल्क एवं पाठ्यक्रम से जुड़े अन्य खर्चों की पूरी राशि को कवर करने के लिए किसी भी प्रकार की जमानत एवं प्रत्याभूति के बिना शिक्षा ऋण के रूप में गुणवत्तापूर्ण उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थाओं के मेधावी छात्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस योजना के तहत, 8 लाख रुपये तक की वार्षिक पारिवारिक आय वाले छात्रों और किसी अन्य सरकारी छात्रवृत्ति अथवा ब्याज अनुदान योजनाओं के तहत लाभ के लिए पात्र नहीं हैं, को अधिस्थगन अवधि के दौरान 10 लाख रुपये तक के ऋण पर 3% ब्याज छूट प्रदान की जाएगी।

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भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1947

उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

डिजिटल लर्निंग ग्रिड

1947 **श्री अयोध्या रामी रेड्डी आला:**

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

(क) इसका आकलन करने के लिए मंत्रालय किन मानकों का उपयोग करेगा कि प्रस्तावित "डिजिटल लर्निंग ग्रिड" वास्तव में शहरी-ग्रामीण शिक्षा के अंतर को मात्र नामांकन संख्या (डिजिटल इक्विटी मेट्रिक्स) से परे कम करता है;

(ख) मंत्रालय 2027 तक 1.2 मिलियन शिक्षकों की अनुमानित कमी को, विशेष रूप से एसटीईएम विषयों में, नई शिक्षा नीति (शिक्षक आपूर्ति बनाम गुणवत्ता) द्वारा अधिदेशित छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात से समझौता किए बिना, किस प्रकार से दूर करने का विचार रखता है; और

(ग) मंत्रालय यह किस प्रकार सुनिश्चित करेगा कि नए पाठ्यक्रम ढांचे (व्यावसायिक-शैक्षणिक संतुलन) के सन्दर्भ में व्यावसायिक कौशल का एकीकरण, वंचित जिलों के छात्रों के लिए शैक्षणिक कठोरता को कम नहीं करता?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री जयन्त चौधरी)

(क) से (ग): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में शामिल है और अधिकांश सरकारी विद्यालय तथा विद्यालय बोर्ड राज्य सरकार और उनकी संस्था के प्रशासन के अंतर्गत आते हैं। शिक्षा मंत्रालय (एमओई) ने दिनांक 29.07.2020 को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 (एनईपी 2020) की घोषणा की है, जो 21वीं सदी की पहली शिक्षा नीति है और इसका उद्देश्य हमारे देश की बढ़ती विकासात्मक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना है। एनईपी 2020 में यह अधिदेशित किया गया है कि कला और विज्ञान, पाठ्यक्रम और सह-पाठ्यक्रम क्रियाओं, व्यावसायिक और शैक्षणिक विषयों आदि में कोई कठिन विषमता न हो। इसका उद्देश्य विभिन्न शिक्षण क्षेत्रों में मौजूद हानिकारक पदानुक्रम और अलगाव को समाप्त करना है। यह मंत्रालय समग्र शिक्षा के तहत राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 के अनुरूप सूचना एवं संचार प्रौद्योगिकी (आईसीटी) और डिजिटल पहलों को लागू करता है। इन पहलों का उद्देश्य देश के सरकारी विद्यालयों में डिजिटल शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देना है। इनका मुख्य लक्ष्य तकनीक को शिक्षण और अधिगम प्रक्रियाओं में एकीकृत करके शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में वृद्धि करना है।

दिनांक 17 मई, 2020 को आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान' के अंतर्गत पीएम ई-विद्या नामक एक व्यापक पहल की शुरूआत की गई। जिसमें राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 के तत्वाधान में देश भर में शिक्षा क्षेत्र में बहु-पद्धति पहुंच को सक्षम करने के लिए डिजिटल/ऑनलाइन/ऑन-एयर शिक्षा से संबंधित सभी प्रयासों को एकीकृत किया गया है। राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र(यूटी) अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार मातृभाषा/स्थानीय/क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में इन पहलों का उपयोग करने, उनकी निगरानी करने और प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए एनसीईआरटी (एनसीईआरटी) के साथ सहयोग करते हैं। पीएम ई-विद्या में 200 डीटीएच टीवी चैनल शामिल हैं, जिन्हें राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों/स्वायत्त निकायों/भारत सरकार के अन्य मंत्रालयों को आवंटित किया गया है, और 400 रेडियो चैनल भी उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं। इनका उद्देश्य कक्षा 1 से 12 तक के विद्यार्थियों को विविध भारतीय भाषाओं में उनकी आवश्यकता के अनुसार पूरक शिक्षा प्रदान करना है। डिजिटल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फॉर नॉलेज शेयरिंग **(दीक्षा)** देश का वन नेशन, वन डिजिटल प्लेटफ़ॉर्म है, जो राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण ई-कंटेंट उपलब्ध कराता है। इसके साथ ही विद्यार्थी के आसानी से डिजिटल सामग्री तक पहुँच के लिए सभी कक्षाओं के लिए क्यूआर कोड युक्त सक्रिय-पुस्तकें भी प्रदान की जाती हैं। दीक्षा में सहभागिता करने वाले राज्यों, यूटी और एबी ने मातृभाषा/स्थानीय/क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में 3.7 लाख से अधिक सामग्री का योगदान दिया है, जिससे बहुभाषावाद का संवर्धन हुआ है। कुल मिलाकर, विद्यार्थी, शिक्षकों और अन्य स्टेकहोल्डरों द्वारा दीक्षा पर 565.28 करोड़ अधिगम सत्र पूरे किए जा चुके हैं। दीक्षा ऑफ़लाइन इंटरनेट की सीमित सुविधा या अनुपलब्धता वाले क्षेत्रों में सहायता प्रदान करता है। हितधारकों को दीक्षा पर 450 से अधिक वर्चुअल लैब्स और 100 वर्चुअल स्किल लैब्स (50 हिंदी में और 50 अंग्रेज़ी में) तक पहुँच उपलब्ध है।

एसटीईएम शिक्षक सहित शिक्षकों की भर्ती, सेवा शर्तें और तर्कसंगत तैनाती संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रशासनिक अधिकार क्षेत्र में आती हैं। शिक्षकों की भर्ती एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और रिक्तियाँ सेवानिवृत्ति, त्यागपत्र और छात्र नामांकन में वृद्धि के कारण शिक्षकों की बढ़ती आवश्यकता जैसे विभिन्न कारणों से उत्पन्न होती हैं।

शिक्षकों में योग्यता/गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद (एनसीटीई) ने 23 अगस्त, 2010 की राजपत्र अधिसूचना के माध्यम से, समय-समय पर संशोधन करते हुए, न्यूनतम अर्हताएँ निर्धारित की हैं, जिनके आधार पर किसी व्यक्ति को शिक्षक के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिए पात्र माना जाएगा।

सरकार स्वायत्त शिक्षक भर्ती बोर्डों या समान संगठनों के माध्यम से पारदर्शी और योग्यता-आधारित प्रक्रिया अपनाकर शिक्षकों की समय पर भर्ती सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से समय-समय पर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को शिक्षकों के रिक्त पदों को भरने की सलाह देती है। राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा आयोजित प्रतिस्पर्धी चयन परीक्षा के माध्यम से शिक्षक रिक्तियों को भरने की प्रगति, जिसमें निरंतरता और शुचिता का ध्यान रखा जाता है तथा प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित व्यापक शिक्षक आवश्यकता योजना और पूर्वानुमान अभ्यास के बाद, नियमित बैठकों और परामर्शों के माध्यम से सामयिक रूप से समीक्षा की जाती है।

केंद्र सरकार, केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना समग्र के शिक्षा की माध्यम से, समय-समय पर संशोधित किए गए बालकों को निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2009 (आरटीई) के अंतर्गत निर्धारित मानकों के अनुसार राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है ताकि विद्यालयी शिक्षा के विभिन्न स्तरों पर उपयुक्त छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात (पीटीआर) बनाए रखा जा सके।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 प्रत्येक विद्यालय में छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात को 30:1 से कम और सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े छात्रों की अधिक संख्या वाले क्षेत्रों में 25:1 से कम बनाए रखने पर बल देती है। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर समग्र पीटीआर में सुधार हुआ है, जो यूडाइज+ 2022-23 रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 27:1 था। यूडाइज+ वर्ष 2024-25 के अनुसार चरण-वार पीटीआर को मूलभूत चरण में 10, प्रारंभिक चरण में 13, मिडिल चरण में 17 और माध्यमिक चरण में 21 रिर्पोट किया गया है।

समग्र शिक्षा योजना के व्यावसायिक शिक्षा घटक के अंतर्गत, वर्तमान में अनुमोदित विद्यालयों में कक्षा IX से XII के छात्रों को एनएसक्यूएफ़ अनुरूप व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान किए जा रहे हैं। माध्यमिक स्तर (कक्षा IX–X) पर व्यावसायिक मॉड्यूल एक अतिरिक्त विषय के रूप में प्रदान किए जाते हैं, जबकि वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्तर (कक्षा XI–XII) पर व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम एक अनिवार्य वैकल्पिक विषय के रूप में प्रदान किए जाते हैं। अब तक कुल 138 जॉब भूमिकाओं को कक्षा IX से XII के लिए कौशल विषयों के रूप में प्रदान करने हेतु अनुमोदित किया गया है। नियोजनीयता कौशल मॉड्यूल – जिनमें संचार कौशल, आत्म-प्रबंधन कौशल, सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी कौशल, उद्यमिता कौशल और हरित कौशल शामिल हैं – समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक कौशल विषय का अनिवार्य हिस्सा हैं। एनईपी 2020 के उद्देश्यों को साकार करने के लिए, समग्र शिक्षा योजना को पुनर्गठित किया गया है और व्यावसायिक शिक्षा से संबंधित कई नए मध्यवर्तन को शामिल किया गया है ताकि वंचित जिलों को भी शामिल करते हुए व्यावसायिक शिक्षा का विस्तार विद्यालयी शिक्षा की समग्र शैक्षणिक आयाम को सुदृढ़ करे।

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भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1948

उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

शिक्षकों के लिए वर्क-फ्रॉम-होम संबंधी दिशानिर्देश

1948 **श्री कणाद पुरकायस्थ:**

श्री शंभू शरण पटेल:

श्री अमर पाल मौर्य:

श्री चुन्नीलाल गरासिया:

श्री लहर सिंह सिरोया:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारी वर्षा, रेड अलर्ट या सड़कों पर बाढ़ जैसी मौसम संबंधी गंभीर चेतावनी के कारण स्कूलों को भौतिक कक्षाएं स्थगित करने की सलाह दिए जाने की स्थिति में शिक्षकों के लिए वर्क-फ्रॉम-होम से संबंधित कोई दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार ऐसी आपातकालीन स्थितियों के लिए दिशानिर्देश जारी करने का विचार रखती है;

(ग) देश भर के स्कूलों में सीसीटीवी कैमरे और वॉयस रिकॉर्डिंग सिस्टम जैसे सुरक्षा उपायों के कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(घ) केंद्र सरकार और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा बच्चों पर शैक्षणिक बोझ न बढ़े और तनाव के शुरुआती लक्षणों की पहचान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री जयन्त चौधरी(

(क) और (ख): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य सरकार और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में हैं। शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी दिशा-निर्देश परामर्शी प्रकृति के हैं और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से आशा की जाती है कि वे उन्हें लागू करें और वे अपनी विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार उनमें परिवर्धन/संशोधन शामिल कर सकते हैं। ऐसे मामलों में स्कूल बंद करने और संचालन के तरीके (भौतिक रूप से बनाम ऑनलाइन) पर निर्णय देना स्थानीय जिला या राज्य शिक्षा अधिकारियों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है, जो बंद करने के आदेश जारी कर सकते हैं और उस अवधि के लिए संबंधित ऑनलाइन कक्षा व्यवस्था की सलाह दे सकते हैं।

तथापि, शिक्षा मंत्रालय [तत्कालीन मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय (एमएचआरडी)] ने दिनांक 21 मार्च, 2020 को (कोविड-19 के दौरान) शिक्षा मंत्रालय और राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सभी स्वायत्त संगठनों को 'सामाजिक दूरी' बनाए रखने के लिए निवारक उपायों - शिक्षण और गैर-शिक्षण कर्मचारियों को घर से काम करने की अनुमति हेतु निदेश जारी किए थे। ये दिशानिर्देश निम्नलिखित लिंक पर उपलब्ध हैं: https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/covid-19_social_distancing_0.pdf

शिक्षा मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ने ऑनलाइन शिक्षा में सुधार लाने और विद्यार्थियों की सुरक्षा और शैक्षणिक कल्याण सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से दिनांक 14 जुलाई 2020 को प्रज्ञता (योजना बनाना, समीक्षा करना, व्यवस्था करना, मार्गदर्शन करना, याक (बात करना), असाइनमेंट, ट्रैकिंग और सराहना करना) दिशानिर्देश प्रकाशित किए हैं। डिजिटल शिक्षा संबंधी प्रज्ञता दिशानिर्देश यह स्पष्ट करते हैं कि विस्तारित बंदी या दूरस्थ शिक्षा की परिस्थितियों में ऑनलाइन और मिश्रित शिक्षा कैसे लागू की जा सकती है, और शिक्षकों तथा स्कूल प्रमुखों को ऑनलाइन सत्रों की योजना बनाने और शिक्षा की निरंतरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निदेश प्रदान करते हैं।

(ग): भारत सरकार ने स्कूलों में बच्चों की सुरक्षा और संरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विभिन्न दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं। स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग द्वारा दिनांक 01.10.2021 को जारी स्कूल सुरक्षा एवं संरक्षा संबंधी दिशानिर्देशों में "अवसंरचनात्मक सुरक्षा एवं चेतावनी संकेतक के अंतर्गत पैरा 5.6 **(जी) (एक्स)** में यह प्रावधान शामिल है कि " *जहाँ तक संभव हो और केवल वहीं जहाँ संभव हो, विद्यालय के प्रवेश बिंदुओं, निकास बिंदुओं तथा संवेदनशील स्थानों पर सीसीटीवी कैमरे लगाए जा सकते हैं। ऐसे मामलों में रिकॉर्डिंग की उचित निगरानी और सुरक्षित भंडारण सुनिश्चित किया जाना चाहिए।*" ये दिशा-निर्देश डीओएसईएल की वेबसाइट पर https://dsel.education.gov.in/sites/default/files/2021-10/guidelines_sss.pdf पर अपलोड किए गए हैं।

यूडाइज+ 2024-25 के अनुसार, देश भर में 3,70,145 स्कूलों में सीसीटीवी लगाए गए हैं।

राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग (एनसीपीसीआर) मैनुअल के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, खंड 1(X) में स्कूलों में बच्चों की सुरक्षा और संरक्षा के संबंध में, केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सीबीएसई) ने दिनांक 21.07.2025 की अपनी अधिसूचना संख्या सीबीएसई/एएफएफ/अधिसूचना/2025/01310 के माध्यम से अपने सभी संबद्ध स्कूलों के प्रमुखों को स्कूल परिसर में दृश्य-श्रव्य सुविधा युक्त हाई रेज़ोल्यूशन सीसीटीवी कैमरे लगाने का निदेश दिया है।

सीबीएसई ने दिनांक 21.07.2025 (https://saras.cbse.gov.in/saras/Circulars/Circular10_2025638887128849748207.pdf) की अपनी अधिसूचना सं. सीबीएसई/एएफएफ/अधिसूचना/2025/01310 के माध्यम से अध्याय 4 में खंड 4.7.10 जोड़कर (भौतिक अवसंरचना) अपने संबद्धता उपनियम-2018 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन किया है:

"स्कूल को स्कूल के सभी प्रवेश और निकास बिंदुओं, लॉबी, गलियारों, सीढ़ियों, सभी कक्षाओं, प्रयोगशालाओं, पुस्तकालय, कैंटीन क्षेत्र, स्टोर रूम, खेल के मैदान और शौचालयों को छोड़कर अन्य सामान्य क्षेत्रों में श्रव्य दृश्य रिकॉर्डिंग सुविधा के साथ उच्च रिज़ॉल्यूशन वाले सीसीटीवी कैमरे स्थापित करने चाहिए। इन सीसीटीवी कैमरों को कम से कम 15 दिनों के फुटेज रखने की क्षमता वाले स्टोरेज डिवाइस से सुसज्जित होना चाहिए। यह सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा कि कम से कम 15 दिनों का बैकअप संरक्षित किया जाए, जिसे आवश्यकता पड़ने पर अधिकारियों द्वारा प्राप्त किया जा सके।

(घ): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के मामलों के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करने, तनाव को कम करने और आनंदमय अधिगम को बढ़ावा देने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया गया है। राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को समग्र शिक्षा के तहत अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधाओं के निर्माण और संवर्धन हेतु मौजूदा सरकारी स्कूलों को सुदृढ़ करने और करियर मार्गदर्शन, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य, आत्मरक्षा आदि जैसी अन्य गतिविधियों के लिए उनके प्रस्तावों के आधार पर सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और निजी स्कूलों सहित सभी प्रबंधन स्कूलों को आवश्यकता के अनुसार यह सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र भर्तियों के लिए अपने स्वयं के दिशा-निर्देश बनाने और समग्र शिक्षा निधियों अथवा अपनी निधियों का उपयोग करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं।

एनईपी 2020 के अनुरूप, एनसीईआरटी ने मूलभूत चरण हेतु राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा (एनसीएफ-एफएस) 2022 और स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा (एनसीएफ-एसई) 2023 तैयार की व इसकी शुरुआत की है। दोनों एनसीएफ विभिन्न पहलुओं जैसे पाठ्यक्रम विकास, अधिगम और शिक्षण सामग्री में सामग्री के विकास, शैक्षणिक कार्यों आदि में विद्यार्थियों के मानसिक कल्याण को एकीकृत करते हैं। यह फ्रेमवर्क सभी हितधारकों, शिक्षकों, स्कूल पदाधिकारियों, अभिभावकों और समुदाय के सदस्यों की भूमिका पर भी बल देता है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी को मानसिक और भावनात्मक सहायता प्रदान की जा सके। इस रूपरेखा में विद्यार्थियों के जीवन के शुरुआती वर्षों में सामाजिक-भावनात्मक उत्तेजना के महत्व पर भी बल दिया गया है और अपने पाठ्यचर्या लक्ष्यों, मुख्य दक्षताओं और अधिगम परिणामों में सामाजिक-भावनात्मक विकास के आयु-उपयुक्त पहलुओं के एकीकरण हेतु दिशानिर्देश प्रदान किए गए हैं।

मनोदर्पण आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान के तहत शिक्षा मंत्रालय (एमओई) की एक पहल है, जिसका उद्देश्य विद्यार्थियों, शिक्षकों और परिवारों को मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और भावनात्मक कल्याण हेतु मनोसामाजिक सहायता प्रदान करना है। ब्यौरा https://manodarpan.education.gov.in पर देखा जा सकता है।

विद्यार्थियों के बीच बढ़ते तनाव, चिंता आदि को दूर करने के अतिरिक्त, कई स्कूलों द्वारा सुबह की सभा में बातचीत के माध्यम से संवेदीकरण, किशोर शिक्षा कार्यक्रम, योग, खेल और क्रीड़ा, स्काउट्स और गाइड, एनसीसी, एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत जैसी विभिन्न पहलें की जाती हैं। विद्यार्थियों को स्कूल पोषण उद्यान (एसएनजी) स्थापित करने में भी शामिल किया जाता है, जिसके माध्यम से वे प्रकृति के साथ जुड़ते हैं।

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भारत सरकार
शिक्षा मंत्रालय
स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग

राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1949
उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

स्कूलों में उत्पीड़न की घटनाएँ

1949 **डा. फौजिया खान:**

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

(क) क्या देश भर के सरकारी और निजी स्कूलों में शारीरिक, मौखिक, यौन और साइबर धमकी सहित उत्पीड़न और बदमाशी के सम्बन्ध में सत्यापित आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बाल संरक्षण कानूनों के अस्तित्व के बावजूद नियामक निगरानी की कमी के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार स्कूलों में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य परामर्शदाताओं की आवश्यकता से अवगत है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो स्कूलों में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य परामर्शदाताओं की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए की जा रही कोई पहल या राज्य सरकारों को प्रदान की गई सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री जयन्त चौधरी(

(क) से (घ): गृह मंत्रालय के अधीन राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) वार्षिक 'क्राइम इन इंडिया' रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित करता है जो राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अपराध के आंकड़ों हेतु प्रमुख संदर्भ दस्तावेज के रूप में कार्य करता है। नवीनतम 'क्राइम इन इंडिया 2023' रिपोर्ट जो इस लिंक पर उपलब्ध है, यौन अपराधों से बच्चों के संरक्षण (पीओसीएसओ), साइबर अपराध और गंभीर चोट सहित प्रमुख अपराध श्रेणियों के तहत बच्चों के खिलाफ अपराध संबंधी व्यापक डेटा प्रदान करती है। भारत सरकार अपने मंत्रालयों/विभागों के माध्यम से विभिन्न बाल संरक्षण कानूनों का संचालन करती है। ऐसे बाल संरक्षण कानूनों में से, महिला और बाल विकास मंत्रालय (एमओडबल्यूसीडी) पॉक्सो अधिनियम, 2012, किशोर न्याय (बच्चों की देखभाल और संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2015 और बाल विवाह निषेध अधिनियम, 2006 का संचालन करता है जबकि श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय (एमओएलएंडई) बाल श्रम (निषेध और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1986 (2016 में संशोधित) का संचालन करता है। संबंधित मंत्रालय/विभाग

उनके द्वारा संचालित संबंधित कानूनों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) और संबंधित एजेंसियों के साथ कार्यान्वयन, अनुपालन की निगरानी और समन्वय के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार द्वारा बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग (सीपीसीआर) अधिनियम, 2005 के तहत राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग (एनसीपीसीआर) का गठन किया गया है ताकि कानून में मौजूदा सुरक्षा उपायों की जांच और उनका सुदृढ़ीकरण करके बाल अधिकारों को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके और अन्य कार्यों के अतिरिक्त बाल अधिकारों के उल्लंघन की जांच की जा सके। शिक्षा मंत्रालय, अपनी ओर से, निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2009 का संचालन करता है, जिसमें छह से चौदह वर्ष की आयु के सभी बच्चों को निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा की परिकल्पना की गई है।

शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में एक विषय है और अधिकांश स्कूल, चाहे सरकारी हों या निजी, संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण और पर्यवेक्षण के अंतर्गत आते हैं। तथापि, शिक्षा के महत्व को स्वीकार करते हुए, राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 अस्तित्व में आई है, जो मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के मुद्दों के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करने, तनाव को कम करने, आनंदमय शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने और इष्टतम अधिगम परिणामों के लिए सामुदायिक भागीदारी बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता पर बल देती है। राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को समग्र शिक्षा के तहत मौजूदा सरकारी स्कूलों को सुदृढ़ करने की दिशा में उनके प्रस्तावों के आधार पर अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधाओं के निर्माण और संवर्धन तथा कैरियर मार्गदर्शन, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य, आत्मरक्षा आदि जैसी अन्य गतिविधियों के माध्यम से सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस मंत्रालय ने राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सलाह दी है और प्रोत्साहित किया है कि वे विद्यार्थियों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और समग्र कल्याण से संबंधित मुद्दों की निगरानी और समाधान हेतु राज्य और जिला स्तर पर समर्पित समिति का गठन करें, तथा प्रशिक्षित परामर्शदाताओं को स्कूलों में शामिल करने के लिए भर्ती संबंधी अपने दिशानिर्देश तैयार करें।

मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण हेतु, सरकार ने दिनांक 21 जुलाई, 2020 को 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान' के तहत मनोदर्पण नामक एक पहल शुरू की है, जिसका उद्देश्य देश भर में विद्यार्थियों, उनके परिवारों और शिक्षकों को मनोसामाजिक सहायता प्रदान करना, उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण को सुनिश्चित करना है। मानसिक स्वास्थ्य संबंधी चिंताओं और अन्य मनोसामाजिक मुद्दों पर सहायता चाहने वाले देश भर के स्कूलों, कॉलेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों तक पहुंचने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय टोल-फ्री टेली-हेल्पलाइन नंबर 844-844-0632 उपलब्ध है। हेल्पलाइन पर दी जाने वाली सेवाएं निःशुल्क हैं। दिनांक 28.11.2025 तक, विभिन्न कॉलर्स से प्राप्त लगभग 2,99,617 कॉल्स को प्रशिक्षित परामर्शदाताओं के माध्यम से मार्गदर्शन प्रदान किया गया है। मनोदर्पण विद्यार्थियों के लिए एक संसाधन

के रूप में स्कूल और कॉलेज/विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर काम करने वाले 350 से अधिक परामर्शदाताओं की निर्देशिका भी प्रदान करता है, जिसे (https://manodarpan.education.gov.in) पर देखा जा सकता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, विद्यार्थियों के लिए पीएम ई-विद्या चैनलों पर 'सहयोग' नामक लाइव संवादात्मक सत्र आयोजित किए जाते हैं, जिनमें अभ्यासरत परामर्शदाता सोमवार से शुक्रवार (शाम 05:00 बजे - 05:30 बजे) तक विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में रहते हैं। इन सत्रों को पीएम ईविद्या चैनलों और 'एनसीईआरटी ऑफिशियल' यूट्यूब चैनलों (https://www.youtube.com/@NCERTOFFICIAL/streams) पर देखा जा सकता है। दिनांक 15.12.2025 तक कुल 1,433 'सहयोग' सत्र आयोजित किए गए हैं। सप्ताह के प्रत्येक शुक्रवार (दोपहर 2:30 बजे से 4:00 बजे तक) 'परिचर्चा' नामक लाइव संवादात्मक वेबिनार आयोजित किए जाते हैं। ये सत्र विद्यार्थियों, माता-पिता और शिक्षकों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और भावनात्मक कल्याण संबंधी विभिन्न चिंताओं का समाधान करते हैं। दिनांक 15.12.2025 तक कुल 245 वेबिनार 'परिचर्चा' सत्र आयोजित किए जा चुके हैं। स्कूल प्रशासकों और शिक्षकों को परीक्षाओं, शैक्षणिक कार्य, परिणामों और अन्य भावनात्मक रूप से चुनौतीपूर्ण स्थितियों जैसे महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं सहित विद्यार्थियों के बीच तनाव और चिंता उत्पन्न करने वाले कारकों के प्रति संवेदनशील बनाने और उन्हें उन्मुख करने तथा उनकी समझ विकसित करने और उन्हें इन परिस्थितियों का प्रबंधन करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए कई सम्मेलन, अभिमुखीकरण कार्यक्रम और सत्र आयोजित किए गए हैं।

मनोदर्पण ने स्कूलों में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के प्रति जागरूकता बढ़ाने और इसका समर्थन करने के लिए विभिन्न सामग्री विकसित और वितरित की है, जैसे कि फ्लायर्स और डेस्क कैलेंडर, जो प्रत्येक वर्ष विभिन्न विषयों जैसे कि धमकाना, आत्म-जागरूकता, मुकाबला करने के कौशल और सकारात्मक भावनाओं आदि पर केंद्रित होते हैं। स्कूलों में जागरूकता कार्यक्रम और हितधारकों की क्षमता निर्माण इस पहल के तहत कुछ नियमित गतिविधियाँ हैं। मनोदर्पण वर्ष 2020 से देश भर के स्कूलों में प्रत्येक वर्ष मानसिक स्वास्थ्य दिवस और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य सप्ताह मनाने की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। इस उत्सव में स्कूलों में विभिन्न गतिविधियाँ जैसे सामूहिक चर्चा, कहानी सुनाना, आउटडोर गतिविधियाँ, विश्राम गतिविधियाँ, व्यक्तिगत कल्याण योजना का निर्माण, आभार नोट साझा करना, सकारात्मकता बोर्ड बनाना, संवादात्मक जागरूकता सत्र, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य संबंधी सभा आदि शामिल हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, इस मंत्रालय के तत्वावधान में एनसीईआरटी में मनोदर्पण प्रकोष्ठ ने प्रारंभिक पहचान और हस्तक्षेपों हेतु शिक्षकों और स्कूल प्रशासकों की दक्षता बढ़ाने और विद्यार्थियों के मानसिक कल्याण के प्रति समग्र दृष्टिकोण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हैंडबुक, गाइड, गतिविधि पुस्तकें और प्रचार सामग्री जैसे कई संसाधन विकसित किए हैं। इसमें 'स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों और किशोरों में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य

संबंधी चिंताओं के लिए प्रारंभिक पहचान और हस्तक्षेप (2024)' शीर्षक से एक पुस्तिका शामिल है, जो शिक्षकों और संबद्ध हितधारकों को विद्यार्थियों में मानसिक संकट के प्रारंभिक चेतावनी संकेतों की पहचान करने और प्रारंभिक हस्तक्षेप के लिए सभी हितधारकों के बीच संवेदनशीलता जागृत करने के लिए आवश्यक कौशल से युक्त करेगी।

मनोदर्पण प्रकोष्ठ, एनसीईआरटी द्वारा शिक्षकों को मार्गदर्शक कार्यकर्ता के रूप में प्रशिक्षित करने और विद्यार्थियों के मानसिक और भावनात्मक कल्याण की सुविधा हेतु 'संपूर्ण स्कूल दृष्टिकोण' को लागू करने के लिए परामर्शदाताओं और चिकित्सकों को तैयार करने हेतु विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय शिखर सम्मेलन और क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम भी आयोजित किए गए हैं। प्रशिक्षित परामर्शदाताओं की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से, शैक्षिक मनोविज्ञान एवं शिक्षा आधार विभाग (डीईपीएफ़ई), एनसीईआरटी द्वारा प्रदान किए जाने वाले मार्गदर्शन और परामर्श में डिप्लोमा कोर्स के माध्यम से प्रत्येक वर्ष 250 सेवारत स्कूल शिक्षक, शिक्षक प्रशिक्षक, स्कूल प्रशासक तथा अप्रशिक्षित मार्गदर्शक कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। यह पाठ्यक्रम हाशिये पर स्थित क्षेत्रों सहित स्कूलों में विद्यार्थियों को मार्गदर्शन और मनोसामाजिक सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कार्मिकों को तैयार करता है।

इस मंत्रालय ने परीक्षा पे चर्चा (पीपीसी) के पांच संस्करण भी आयोजित किए हैं - जो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री (पीएम) द्वारा परिकल्पित एक अनूठा संवादात्मक कार्यक्रम है - जिसमें देश भर के साथ-साथ विदेशों के भी विद्यार्थी, अभिभावक, शिक्षक जीवन को एक उत्सव के रूप में मनाने के लिए परीक्षाओं से उत्पन्न होने वाले तनाव पर चर्चा करने और उसे दूर करने के लिए उनके साथ संवाद करते हैं। पीपीसी कार्यक्रम 2025 में, राज्य और केंद्र सरकार के साथ सभी स्तरों पर समन्वय करके व्यापक प्रयासों के संयोजन के माध्यम से विविध सामाजिक-आर्थिक पृष्ठभूमि के विद्यार्थियों, विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों से विद्यार्थियों की अधिकतम भागीदारी सुनिश्चित की गई थी। पीपीसी से संबंधित व्यापक गतिविधियाँ, जैसे शारीरिक और भावनात्मक कल्याण को प्रोत्साहित करने वाली गतिविधियों के माध्यम से परीक्षा तनाव में कमी, पूरे भारत में दिनांक 13 जनवरी - 23 जनवरी, 2025 तक 10 दिनों की अवधि में की गईं। इन सभी गतिविधियों के परिणामस्वरूप पीपीसी, 2025 के 8वें संस्करण में कुल 5 करोड़ से अधिक की भागीदारी हुई। मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और भावनात्मक कल्याण सहित इससे संबंधित मुद्दे हाल ही में आयोजित पीपीसी के दौरान माननीय प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा कवर किए गए प्रमुख विषयों में से एक थे, जिसे देश भर में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म पर प्रसारित किया गया था। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री के सत्र के अलावा, पीपीसी में बाद के 7 अन्य एपिसोड में से दो में विशेषज्ञों द्वारा मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और इससे उबरने पर दो अलग-अलग सत्र आयोजित किए गए।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय के तत्वावधान में केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सीबीएसई) ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए व्यापक नियामक रूपरेखा और वास्तुकला प्रस्तुत की है कि राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 के तहत यथापरिकल्पित बोर्ड से संबद्ध स्कूल बच्चों के लिए एक सुरक्षित और स्वागत योग्य स्थान बने रहें। रूपरेखा की मुख्य विशेषताएं इस प्रकार हैं:

I. बोर्ड के संबद्धता उपनियम-2018 में कहा गया है कि "प्रत्येक माध्यमिक और वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्कूल परामर्शदाता और कल्याण शिक्षक के कर्तव्यों का पालन करने के लिए पूर्णकालिक आधार पर एक व्यक्ति को नियुक्त करेगा"।

II. बोर्ड ने दिनांक 09.03.2015 के परिपत्र संख्या एसीएडी-17/2015 के माध्यम से बोर्ड से संबद्ध स्कूलों में बदमाशी और रैगिंग की रोकथाम के लिए विस्तृत दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं।

[https://cbseacademic.nic.in/web_material/Circulars/2015/17_Prevention%20of%20Bullying%20&%20Ragging%20in%20Schools.pdf]

III. बोर्ड ने दिनांक 12.09.2017 के परिपत्र सं. सीबीएसई/एएफ़एफ़/स्कूल सुरक्षा/19 के माध्यम से स्कूलों में बच्चों की शारीरिक सुरक्षा, मानसिक और भावनात्मक स्वास्थ्य सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अपने संबद्ध स्कूलों को विस्तृत दिशानिर्देश भी जारी किए हैं। [https://www.cbse.gov.in/cbsenew/Examination_Circular/2017/16_CIRCULAR.pdf]

IV. इसके अतिरिक्त, बोर्ड ने दिनांक 01.09.2023 के परिपत्र सं. एएफ़एफ़-24/2023 के माध्यम से संबद्ध स्कूलों में विद्यार्थियों के मानसिक एवं भावनात्मक कल्याण हेतु सुरक्षा व्यवस्थाओं को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए दिशानिर्देश भी जारी किए हैं। [https://saras.cbse.gov.in/saras/Circulars/Circular24_2023638291895542842523.pdf]

स्कूली विद्यार्थियों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण हेतु अनुकूल परिवेश तैयार करने के बढ़ते महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सीबीएसई ने अपने संबद्ध स्कूलों में निम्नलिखित विशिष्ट कदम उठाए हैं:

1. ऑनलाइन और ऑफलाइन अभिमुखीकरण/क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से परामर्शदाताओं और कल्याण शिक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण।
2. काउंसलिंग हब एंड स्पोक स्कूल मॉडल और करियर गाइडेंस डैशबोर्ड लागू किया गया।
3. परीक्षा और परिणाम के दौरान दसवीं और बारहवीं कक्षा के लिए आईवीआरएस सुविधाओं के साथ टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन प्रदान की गई।
4. +2 के बाद मानसिक स्वास्थ्य मैनुअल, सकारात्मक पालन-पोषण और पाठ्यक्रमों का सार-संग्रह जैसी हैंडबुक/मैनुअल तैयार किए गए।

5. अभिभावक-स्कूल सहकार्य को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए पेरेंटिंग कैलेंडर पेश किया गया।
6. कल्याण, परीक्षा तनाव, करियर जागरूकता, पालन-पोषण और कौशल शिक्षा आदि पर पॉडकास्ट प्रसारित किया गया।
7. कल्याण कार्यक्रमों, नशीली दवाओं के दुरुपयोग की रोकथाम और प्रतिरक्षात्मक प्रशिक्षण के लिए एनसीबी और एम्स जैसे संस्थानों के साथ साझेदारी।
8. स्कूलों को राष्ट्रीय टेली मानसिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम टेली मानस (हेल्पलाइन 14416 /1800 891 4416) को एकीकृत करने और राष्ट्रीय नारकोटिक्स हेल्पलाइन मानस 1933 का प्रचार करने का निदेश दिया।

एनसीपीसीआर ने अलग से, स्कूलों के लिए बदमाशी और साइबर धमकी को रोकने के लिए दिशानिर्देश और स्कूलों में बच्चों की सुरक्षा और संरक्षा संबंधी मैनुअल भी तैयार और प्रसारित किया है जो एनसीपीसीआर की वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध हैं। ये संसाधन साइबर धमकी, उसकी रिपोर्टिंग और स्कूलों, घर तथा साइबर स्पेस में उसकी रोकथाम के लिए कार्यनीतियों पर विस्तृत जानकारी प्रदान करते हैं। इसमें स्कूल के शिक्षकों और प्रबंधन के लिए क्या करें और क्या न करें के साथ-साथ शिक्षकों और देखभाल करने वालों के लिए सिफारिशें भी शामिल हैं।

संबद्ध स्कूलों की नियामक निगरानी स्कूल शिक्षा बोर्डों द्वारा रखी जाती है, जिनमें से अधिकांश संबंधित राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के दायरे में आते हैं। यह मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय स्तर के सम्मेलनों और समीक्षा बैठकों के माध्यम से नियमित रूप से राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्रोत्साहित करता है कि वे विद्यार्थियों के बीच व्याप्त उत्पीड़न, धमकी और मानसिक तनाव जैसी गंभीर समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए प्रभावी नियामक रूपरेखा, दिशानिर्देश और प्रोटोकॉल लागू करें।

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भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1950

उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

स्वयं-प्लस प्लेटफॉर्म पर नामांकन और परिणाम

1950 **श्री नरहरी अमीन:**

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

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 2025 में, उद्योग-संरेखित एक मैसिव ओपन ऑनलाइन पाठ्यक्रम (एमओओसी) के रूप में इसके प्रारम्भ के बाद से, स्वयं-प्लस पोर्टल पर दिसंबर 2025 तक नामांकित छात्रों और शिक्षार्थियों की कुल संख्या कितनी-कितनी है;

(ख) इसी अवधि के लिए टियर-2 और टियर-3 क्षेत्रों से नामांकन से संबंधित राज्य-वार ब्यौरा सहित स्वयं-प्लस पर नामांकन के आंकड़े क्या हैं;

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान, इस प्लेटफॉर्म पर, गुजरात राज्य, विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों से नामांकित उपयोगकर्ताओं की जिला-वार संख्या कितनी-कितनी है; और

(घ) क्या राष्ट्रीय ऋण ढांचे के अंतर्गत क्रेडिट मान्यता के माध्यम से पाठ्यक्रम पूरा करने वाले लाभान्वित छात्रों की संख्या के संबंध में कोई आकलन उपलब्ध है?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार)

(क) से (घ) भारत सरकार ने समग्र, बहु-विषयक, लचीली और विद्यार्थी-केंद्रित शिक्षा प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 तैयार की है जो आजीवन अधिगम और शिक्षा वितरण में प्रौद्योगिकी के एकीकरण को बढ़ावा देती है। एनईपी अपेक्षाकृत अधिक उद्योग-शैक्षणिक संबंधों, व्यावहारिक और अनुभवात्मक शिक्षा द्वारा कौशल विकास को मुख्यधारा की शिक्षा के साथ एकीकृत करने पर भी बल देती है।

एनईपी के दृष्टिकोण के अनुरूप, शिक्षार्थियों की नियोजनीयता बढ़ाने के लिए, शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने आईआईटी मद्रास और प्रतिष्ठित उद्योग भागीदारों के सहकार्य से फरवरी 2024 में स्वयम प्लस प्लेटफॉर्म की शुरुआत की है। यह प्लेटफॉर्म अग्रणी उद्योग और शैक्षणिक विशेषज्ञों के साथ साझेदारी में उच्च गुणवत्तापूर्ण कौशल विकास और प्रमाणन कार्यक्रम प्रदान करता है, ताकि विद्यार्थी और शिक्षार्थी उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप अपने कौशल को उन्नत कर सकें। अपनी शुरुआत से अब तक इस प्लेटफॉर्म पर 4.69 लाख से अधिक शिक्षार्थियों का पंजीकरण हो चुका है। इनमें से 12,313 से अधिक शिक्षार्थी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित गुजरात राज्य से हैं।

स्वयम प्लस प्लेटफॉर्म पर अब तक 31,000 से अधिक शिक्षार्थियों को प्रमाण पत्र जारी किए जा चुके हैं। इनमें से 11,000 से अधिक प्रमाणपत्र एनसीआरएफ-अनुरूपित पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए थे।

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भारत सरकार
शिक्षा मंत्रालय
उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग

राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1951
उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

आईआईटी स्नातकों की कैंपस भर्ती

1951 **श्रीमती सागरिका घोष:**

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

(क) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान सभी आईआईटी में कैम्पस प्लेसमेंट के माध्यम से चयनित छात्रों की वर्ष-वार तथा सामान्य, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और श्रेणी-वार संख्या कितनी-कितनी है;

(ख) आईआईटी में कैम्पस प्लेसमेंट के दौरान छात्रों को प्रस्तावित वर्ष-वार औसत वेतन पैकेज (घरेलू और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय) कितना है;

(ग) आईआईटी में प्रस्तावित वर्ष-वार उच्चतम वेतन पैकेज कितना है तथा भर्ती करने वाली कंपनियों के नाम क्या-क्या हैं; और

(घ) उन छात्रों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें नौकरी के प्रस्ताव मिले लेकिन चयन के बाद उन्होंने कंपनी में सेवा शुरू नहीं की?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार)

(क) से (घ): भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी) अत्याधुनिक शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रम और विश्व स्तरीय अवसंरचना प्रदान करते हैं, जो नवाचार और आलोचनात्मक सोच की संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देते हैं। अनुसंधान, इंजीनियरिंग, प्रौद्योगिकी, प्रबंधन और उद्यमिता के क्षेत्र में अग्रणी पूर्व विद्यार्थियों के लिए वैश्विक स्तर पर मान्यता प्राप्त आईआईटी ने दुनिया भर में महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव डाला है। उनके स्नातकों की उपलब्धि न केवल संस्थानों की वैश्विक प्रतिष्ठा को बढ़ाती है बल्कि नवाचार, प्रौद्योगिकी और नेतृत्व के केंद्र के रूप में भारत की स्थिति को भी सुदृढ़ करती है।

आईआईटी ने विद्यार्थियों की तैयारी को बेहतर बनाने, उद्योग सहकार्यता को बढ़ाने और प्लेसमेंट परिणामों में सुधार करने के लिए व्यापक पहलें शुरू की हैं। अपनी पहुंच का विस्तार करने के लिए, आईआईटी अकादमिक-उद्योग सम्मेलन, व्यापार शिखर सम्मेलन और नेतृत्व

वार्ता आदि की मेजबानी करते हैं और विश्व स्तरीय कंपनियों के साथ संबंध सुदृढ़ करने के लिए अपने व्यापक पूर्व विद्यार्थी नेटवर्क का भी लाभ उठाते हैं। विद्यार्थियों को उद्योग का अनुभव प्रदान करने और प्री-प्लेसमेंट ऑफर के अवसरों को बढ़ाने के लिए इंटर्नशिप को भी सक्रिय रूप से प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, आईआईटी व्यावसायिक दुनिया हेतु विद्यार्थियों को अधिक प्रभावी ढंग से तैयार करने के लिए उद्योग तैयारी जागरूकता कार्यक्रम, सॉफ्ट स्किल्स वर्कशॉप्स, मॉक साक्षात्कार सत्र, प्रेरक और तकनीकी वार्ता और कैरियर विकास कार्यक्रम जैसे विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन करते हैं।

इन संस्थानों में विद्यार्थियों का प्लेसमेंट कई कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जिसमें प्रचलित बाजार परिस्थितियां, उच्चतर शिक्षा और अनुसंधान अवसर प्राप्त करने के लिए विद्यार्थियों की प्राथमिकता तथा उद्यमिता और स्टार्ट-अप में बढ़ती रुचि शामिल है। कई अवर स्नातक विद्यार्थी कैंपस प्लेसमेंट में भाग नहीं लेते और कैंपस के बाहर स्वयं साक्षात्कार में शामिल होने या प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी करने का विकल्प चुनते हैं। इन संस्थानों में कई इनक्यूबेटर और प्री-इंक्यूबेटर विकसित हो रहे हैं, जिसके माध्यम से विद्यार्थी अपने संकाय और उद्योग के सहकार्य से प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित स्टार्ट-अप स्थापित कर रहे हैं, जिससे वे रोजगार तलाशने वालों के बजाय रोजगार सृजनकर्ता बन रहे हैं।

क्यूएस वर्ल्ड यूनिवर्सिटी रैंकिंग 2026 में भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों (आईआईटी) ने उल्लेखनीय स्थान हासिल किया है। आईआईटी दिल्ली को 123वें (2025 में 150वें), आईआईटी मद्रास को 180वें (2025 में 227वें), आईआईटी खड़गपुर को 215वें (2025 में 222वें), आईआईटी कानपुर को 222वें (2025 में 263वें) और आईआईटी गुवाहाटी को 334वें (2025 में 344वें) स्थान पर रखा गया है।

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भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1952

उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

स्काउट्स और गाइड्स की मान्यता और शैक्षणिक एकीकरण

1952# **श्री धैर्यशील मोहन पाटिल:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने स्कूली पाठ्यक्रम में स्काउट्स और गाइड्स को शामिल करने की प्रासंगिकता की समीक्षा की है, भले ही यह एनसीसी जैसे औपचारिक लाभ प्रदान नहीं करता है;

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय एनसीसी के समान उच्च शिक्षा और सार्वजनिक सेवा लाभों के लिए स्काउट्स और गाइड्स को मान्यता या प्रमाणन देने की योजना बना रहा है; और

(ग) छात्रों के लिए इसकी उपयोगिता बढ़ाने हेतु स्काउट्स और गाइड्स की गतिविधियों को शैक्षणिक ढांचे में बेहतर ढंग से एकीकृत करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री जयन्त चौधरी)

(क) से (ग) स्कूली पाठ्यक्रम में स्काउट्स और गाइड्स की प्रासंगिकता को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 और स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा (एनसीएफ-एसई) 2023 के संदर्भ में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। एनसीएफ-एसई 2023 माध्यमिक चरण पर शारीरिक शिक्षा और कल्याण की एनसीईआरटी पाठ्यपुस्तकों के भाग के रूप में आउटडोर गतिविधियों (स्काउट्स और गाइड्स) को स्पष्ट रूप से एकीकृत करता है। रूपरेखा में यह कहा गया है कि विद्यार्थियों को निम्नलिखित दक्षताओं का प्रदर्शन करना चाहिए, जैसे कि:

- "टीम स्पोर्ट, डुअल स्पोर्ट, व्यक्तिगत खेल, नृत्य, योग, जिमनास्टिक, आउटडोर गतिविधियों (स्काउट्स और गाइड्स), तथा आत्मरक्षा में से कम से कम एक शारीरिक गतिविधि में नए कौशल प्रदर्शित करना।"
- "कम से कम एक खेल में भाग लेने तथा उसमें उत्कृष्टता प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक सभी गतिविधि और मोटर कौशलों का प्रदर्शन करना।

- "जटिल गतिशील अवधारणाओं और सिद्धांतों का उपयोग करते हुए अपने खेल/क्रीड़ा कौशलों को विकसित एवं परिष्कृत करने की दक्षता प्रदर्शित करना।

ये दक्षताएँ दर्शाती हैं कि स्काउट्स और गाइड्स माध्यमिक चरण पर अनुभवात्मक अधिगम और शारीरिक शिक्षा का एक मान्यता प्राप्त घटक हैं। एनसीएफ-एसई 2023 के अनुरूप स्काउट्स और गाइड्स के शैक्षणिक एकीकरण को और सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं। इसमे निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

i. शारीरिक शिक्षा और कल्याण की माध्यमिक चरण की पाठ्यपुस्तकों में माध्यमिक चरण की संरचित दक्षताओं, अधिगम परिणामों और मूल्यांकन रूपरेखाओं के भीतर स्काउटिंग-गाइडिंग आधारित आउटडोर गतिविधियों को शामिल करना।
ii. शारीरिक शिक्षा, कल्याण और सामुदायिक सहभागिता गतिविधियों के भाग के रूप में स्काउट्स और गाइड्स को एकीकृत करने के लिए स्कूलों को प्रोत्साहित करना।
iii. सरकार, युवा मामले और खेल मंत्रालय के माध्यम से, राष्ट्रीय स्तर की गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारत स्काउट्स और गाइड्स (बीएसजी) जैसे मान्यता प्राप्त स्काउटिंग और मार्गदर्शक संगठनों के राष्ट्रीय मुख्यालयों को अनुदान प्रदान करती है।

केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (केविसं) समय पर पंजीकरण, प्रशिक्षण सहायता और मूल्यांकन सुविधा सुनिश्चित करके स्काउट्स और गाइड्स को राज्य पुरस्कार और राष्ट्रपति पुरस्कार स्तरों में भाग लेने के लिए संरचित अवसर प्रदान करता है, जिससे विद्यार्थियों को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मान्यता प्राप्त इन विशिष्टताओं को अर्जित करने में सक्षम बनाया जाता है जिनका कुछ संस्थानों में प्रवेश में महत्व होता है।

नवोदय विद्यालय समिति (नविस) वर्ष के शैक्षणिक कैलेंडर में स्काउट्स और गाइड गतिविधियों को एकीकृत करती है। गतिविधियों का कार्यक्रम पूर्व नियोजित होता है, जिसमें गतिविधियों का मासिक वितरण किया जाता है ताकि इन्हें शैक्षणिक रूपरेखा के साथ सुचारू रूप से एकीकृत किया जा सके।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) ने अवर स्नातक कार्यक्रमों के लिए पाठ्यक्रम और क्रेडिट रूपरेखा तैयार की है, जिसमें 2 से 4 क्रेडिट के साथ सामुदायिक सहभागिता और सेवा के लिए पाठ्यक्रम में आवश्यक प्रावधान प्रदान किए गए हैं। सामुदायिक सहभागिता और सेवा का पाठ्यचर्या घटक विद्यार्थियों को समाज में सामाजिक-आर्थिक मुद्दों से अवगत कराना चाहता है, ताकि सैद्धांतिक ज्ञान के साथ वास्तविक जीवन के अनुभव जुड़ सकें और वास्तविक समस्याओं के समाधान उत्पन्न किए जा सकें। यह ग्रीष्मकालीन सत्र की गतिविधि का भाग या किसी बड़े या छोटे पाठ्यक्रम के भाग के रूप में शामिल किया जा सकता है, जो प्रमुख विषय पर निर्भर करता है।

*****

भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1953

उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

विश्वभारती विश्वविद्यालय में अवसंरचना विकास

1953 **श्री सामिक भट्टाचार्य:**

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

(क) विश्वभारती विश्वविद्यालय में अवसंरचना विकास की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और इसकी विरासत को संरक्षित करते हुए इसकी सुविधाओं के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) पिछले पाँच वर्षों में विश्वभारती विश्वविद्यालय में विरासत भवनों और परिसरों के नवीनीकरण और रखरखाव के लिए कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है;

(ग) क्या विश्वविद्यालय की राष्ट्रीय और वैश्विक प्रतिष्ठा में सुधार के लिए अनुसंधान सुविधाओं और शैक्षणिक अवसंरचना में वृद्धि करने हेतु विशेष पहल की गई है;

(घ) पिछले पाँच वर्षों में विश्वभारती में स्थापित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के साथ विशिष्ट अनुसंधान सहयोग का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) विश्वभारती विश्वविद्यालय में रिक्त शिक्षण और प्रशासनिक पदों को भरने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार)

(क) से (ग): सीपीडब्ल्यूडी द्वारा विश्व भारती में 67.99 करोड़ रुपये की अवसंरचनात्मक परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं। इन परियोजनाओं में शैक्षणिक भवन, सेमिनार हॉल परिसर, बालकों/बालिकाओं के लिए छात्रावास और पुस्तकालय भवन का विस्तार शामिल है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने विश्व-भारती में विरासत भवनों के नवीनीकरण और रखरखाव के लिए वर्ष 2021 में 2.93 करोड़ रुपये का एकमुश्त अनुदान आवंटित किया। भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण

(एएसआई) ने वर्ष 2021 में 'श्यामली' नामक घर सहित महत्वपूर्ण विरासत संरचनाओं का नवीनीकरण किया है और 24 विरासत भवनों के नवीनीकरण और रखरखाव का कार्य किया है। यूनेस्को के दिशानिर्देशों का पालन करते हुए, विश्वविद्यालय ने आश्रम क्षेत्र में सप्ताह में दो बार विरासत भ्रमण (हेरिटेज वॉक) शुरू किया है। परिसर में अपशिष्ट-प्रबंधन पहलें भी शुरू की गई हैं। रवीन्द्र भवन के अनुसंधान संग्रह को पूरी तरह से डिजिटल कर दिया गया है और इसे विश्व स्तर पर सुलभ बना दिया गया है, जबकि पुस्तकालय को रेडियो फ्रीक्वेंसी आइडेंटिफिकेशन (आरएफआईडी) तकनीक के साथ स्तरोन्न्त किया जा रहा है।

(घ): विश्वभारती के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर करने वाले विभिन्न विदेशी संस्थानों में फ़ोरेन स्टडीस यूनिवर्सिटी (चीन), शंघाई यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ पॉलिटिकल साइंस एंड लॉ (चीन), भारत में फ्रांस का दूतावास, थिएटर अकादमी (पोलैंड), 'इकोले सुप्रीयर डी'आर्ट एट डे डिज़ाइन ट्यूर्स एंगर्स ले मैन्स (फ्रांस), रॉयल एकेडमी ऑफ आर्ट (केएबीके), द हेग (नीदरलैंड्स), फैकल्टी ऑफ डेकोरेटिव आर्ट्स, सिल्पाकोर्न यूनिवर्सिटी (थाईलैंड), स्टिचिंग टाउनमेकिंग, एम्स्टर्डम (नीदरलैंड्स), क्योटो सागा आर्ट्स यूनिवर्सिटी, क्योटो सागा आर्ट कॉलेज, क्योटो (जापान), एस्टमिलकॉर्प कंपनी लिमिटेड मीता, मिनाटो-कू (जापान), फैकल्टी ऑफ फ़ाइन आर्ट्स, बुराफा यूनिवर्सिटी (थाईलैंड) और फैकल्टी ऑफ फ़ाइन आर्ट, यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ ढाका (बांग्लादेश) शामिल हैं।

(ङ): रिक्तियों का होना और उन्हें भरना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय (सीयू) संसद के अधिनियमों के तहत स्थापित स्वायत्त निकाय हैं। वे अपने संबंधित अधिनियमों/संविधियों/अध्यादेशों द्वारा अभिशासित होते हैं। विश्व भारती सहित सभी केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को मिशन मोड के तहत रिक्तियों को भरने का निदेश दिया गया है, जिसकी नियमित रूप से निगरानी की जाती है।

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भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या- 1954

उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

एनसीईआरटी में रिक्तियां

1954 **श्री समीरुल इस्लाम:**

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) में आरक्षित पदों सहित विभिन्न श्रेणियों में स्वीकृत पदों और रिक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान एनसीईआरटी में विभिन्न श्रेणियों में नियुक्त संविदा कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है, तत्संबंधी वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान एनसीईआरटी में आरक्षित पदों सहित विभिन्न श्रेणियों में नियुक्त किए गए स्थायी कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है, तत्संबंधी वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री जयन्त चौधरी)

(क) से (ग) भर्ती एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है और संबंधित भर्ती नियमों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार रिक्तियों को भरने के प्रयास किए जाते हैं। राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) में स्वीकृत संख्या और पद संख्या का श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा, **अनुलग्नक-I** में संलग्न है, वर्ष 2020-21 से एनसीईआरटी में कार्य पर रखे गए संविदा कर्मचारियों की संख्या का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा **अनुलग्नक-II** में संलग्न है और वर्ष 2020-21 से एनसीईआरटी में सभी श्रेणियों में काम पर रखे गए स्थायी कर्मचारियों का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा **अनुलग्नक-III** में दिया गया है।

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'एनसीईआरटी में रिक्तियां' के संबंध में माननीय संसद सदस्य श्री समीरुल इस्लाम द्वारा दिनांक 17.12.2025 को पूछे गए राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1954 के उत्तर में उल्लिखित अनुलग्नक-I

<u>राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद में स्वीकृत संख्या और पदों की संख्या का श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा:</u>

समूह	स्वीकृत संख्या	पदस्थ संख्या	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	ओबीसी	पीडब्ल्यूडी
अजमेर						
समूह क	62	43	9	3	11	1
समूह ख	75	39	6	4	12	1
समूह ग	157	51	9	11	11	2
भोपाल						
समूह क	62	43	10	1	8	2
समूह ख	82	46	9	6	6	1
समूह ग	146	41	12	6	6	2
भुवनेश्वर						
समूह क	60	40	7	3	12	1
समूह ख	101	56	7	12	9	1
समूह ग	159	43	11	9	7	0
मैसूर						
समूह क	61	41	5	1	11	0
समूह ख	76	41	5	5	9	1
समूह ग	156	60	12	4	15	2
पीएसएससीआईवी						
समूह क	40	21	1	1	7	0
समूह ख	6	4	1	1	0	0
समूह ग	32	23	5	4	3	0
एनईआरई						
समूह क	26	22	1	8	6	0
समूह ख	6	1	0	1	0	0
समूह ग	23	3	0	2	0	1
सीआईईटी						

समूह क	27	14	2	1	3	0
समूह ख	33	7	1	1	2	1
समूह ग	56	24	0	0	12	0
ई-I						
समूह क	237	175	26	11	39	4
समूह ख	3	3	1	0	0	0
समूह ग	0	0	0	0	0	0
ई-II						
समूह क	22	17	4	0	4	1
समूह ख	231	140	28	7	38	4
समूह ग	599	144	45	14	23	8
ई-III						
समूह क	44	21	4	0	6	0
समूह ख	58	29	3	4	9	0
समूह ग	165	12	1	0	1	1
आरपीडीसी						
समूह क	6	2	0	1	0	0
समूह ख	6	3	0	0	1	0
समूह ग	27	10	4	1	3	2
कुल	**2844**	**1219**	**229**	122	274	36

'एनसीईआरटी में रिक्तियां' के संबंध में माननीय संसद सदस्य श्री समीरुल इस्लाम द्वारा दिनांक 17.12.2025 को पूछे गए राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1954 के उत्तर में उल्लिखित अनुलग्नक-II

<u>वर्ष 2020-21 से एनसीईआरटी में काम पर रखे गए संविदात्मक कर्मचारियों की संख्या का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा:</u>

क्र.सं.	**वर्ष**	**काम पर रखे गए संविदा कर्मचारियों की संख्या**
1.	2020-21	720
2.	2021-22	746
3.	2022-23	760
4.	2023-24	686
5.	2024-25	655

'एनसीईआरटी में रिक्तियां' के संबंध में माननीय संसद सदस्य श्री समीरुल इस्लाम द्वारा दिनांक 17.12.2025 को पूछे गए राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1954 के उत्तर में उल्लिखित अनुलग्नक-III

<u>वर्ष 2020-21 से एनसीईआरटी में सभी श्रेणियों में काम पर रखे गए स्थायी कर्मचारियों का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा:</u>

शैक्षणिक:

क्र.सं.		भर्ती किए गए स्थायी कर्मचारियों की संख्या (शैक्षणिक)	श्रेणीवार (अनारक्षित, एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी, ईडब्ल्यूएस, पीएच)					
			अनारक्षित	एससी	एसटी	ओबीसी	ईडब्ल्यूएस	पीएच*
1.	2020-21	शून्य	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	2021-22	शून्य	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	2022-23	85	24	13	04	32	12	-
4.	2023-24	96	23	14	08	37	14	05
5.	2024-25	48	21	08	04	13	02	-
	कुल	229	68	35	16	82	28	05

गैर-शैक्षणिक:

क्र.सं.		भर्ती किए गए स्थायी कर्मचारियों की संख्या (गैर- शैक्षणिक)	श्रेणीवार (अनारक्षित, एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी, ईडब्ल्यूएस, पीएच)					
			अनारक्षित	एससी	एसटी	ओबीसी	ईडब्ल्यूएस	पीएच*
6.	2020-21	शून्य	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	2021-22	शून्य	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	2022-23	01	01	-	-	-	-	-
9.	2023-24	194	102	18	07	53	14	06
10.	2024-25	21	10	03	00	08	00	00
	Total	216	113	21	07	61	14	06

* हॉरिजेन्टल आरक्षण

भारत सरकार
शिक्षा मंत्रालय
स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या- 1955
उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

एनसीईआरटी पाठ्यपुस्तकों में पाठ्यक्रम संशोधन

1955 **श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे:**

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) द्वारा अपनी पाठ्यपुस्तकों के पाठ्यक्रम और विषय-वस्तु को संशोधित और अद्यतन करने के लिए अपनाई गई प्रक्रिया क्या है;
(ख) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे संशोधनों में शामिल समितियों या विशेषज्ञ समूहों की संरचना क्या है, साथ ही उनकी योग्यताएँ और संबद्धताएँ क्या हैं;
(ग) क्या ऐसे परिवर्तनों को अंतिम रूप देने से पहले शिक्षकों, विषय विशेषज्ञों और अन्य हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श किया जाता है, और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
(घ) एनसीईआरटी की पाठ्यपुस्तकों के संशोधन की प्रक्रिया में पारदर्शिता और शैक्षणिक कठोरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री जयन्त चौधरी(

(क) से (घ) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी)2020 में अन्य बातों के साथसाथ-, छात्रों पर पाठ्यक्रम के बोझ को कम करने की सिफारिश की गई है। एनईपी 2020 के अनुवर्ती के रूप में, राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद ने राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा (एनसीईआरटी) (एनसीएफ)तैयार की है। स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा -2023 (एनसीएफ--एसई2023) भाग क में प्रत्येक "पाठ्यक्रम सामग्री में कमी" और "सामग्री भार में कमी" - विषय में भार को कम करने की आवश्यकता को दोहराता है। एनसीएफ-एसई-2023 के अनुसार, स्कूल पाठ्यक्रम, पाठ्यपुस्तकों और शिक्षण अधिगम सामग्री तैयार करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यक्रम और शिक्षण अधिगम सामग्री समिति और राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या (एनएसटीसी)

रूपरेखा निरीक्षण समिति का भी गठन किया गया है। एनएसटीसी के अंतर्गत विज्ञान, गणित, भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा, सामाजिक विज्ञान आदि के लिए विद्वानों, विषय विशेषज्ञों, शिक्षाविदों, शिक्षकों आदि के साथ 13 पाठ्यचर्या क्षेत्र समूह का भी गठन किया गया है। (सीएजी)इसके अलावा, संबंधित सीएजी के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक विषय के लिए कक्षा वार पाठ्यपुस्तक विकास दल- का गठन किया गया है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या (टीडीटी) रूपरेखा के परिप्रेक्ष्य को पाठ्यपुस्तकों में परिवर्तित किया जाए। राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद की पाठ्यपुस्तकों के लिए पिछले पांच वर्षों में गठित समितियों के ब्यौरे के लिए वेबलिंक नीचे दिए गए हैं -

https://ncf.ncert.gov.in/webadmin/assets/43e5e4d5-92c8-4090-982a-

c26b7f6855e6 .

https://ncf.ncert.gov.in/webadmin/assets/c2e6d2f9-8d64-4d2a-9734-

acb71b3c2151 .

NCF - National Curriculum Framework

एनसीईआरटी के पास प्रत्येक वर्ष पाठ्यपुस्तकों के पुनर्मुद्रण के लिए एक तंत्र है। विभिन्न हितधारकों से प्राप्त वर्तनी, व्याकरण, तथ्यों आदि के बारे में मामूली सुझावों को प्रत्येक वर्ष पाठ्यपुस्तकों के पुनर्मुद्रण संस्करण में शामिल किया जाता है।

पाठ्यपुस्तकों से संबंधित सभी तंत्रों में, विषयसंशोधन के बाद/वस्तु के विकास-, प्रत्येक पाठ्यपुस्तक टीम के भीतर विभिन्न स्तरों, विषय विशेषज्ञों वाली समीक्षा टीम और एनसीईआरटी में प्रकाशन प्रभाग द्वारा संपादन के स्तर पर समीक्षा की एक विस्तृत प्रक्रिया से गुजरती है।

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भारत सरकार
शिक्षा मंत्रालय
स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या- 1956
उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

स्कूल न जाने वाले बच्चों के लिए उपचारात्मक और ब्रिज कोर्स

1956 श्रीमती सुलता देव:

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

(क) क्या मंत्रालय ओडिशा राज्य में स्कूल न जाने वाले और बीच में पढ़ाई छोड़ चुके बच्चों के लिए उपचारात्मक और ब्रिज पाठ्यक्रम स्थापित करने हेतु सहायता प्रदान करेगा; और
(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री जयन्त चौधरी(

(क) और (ख) शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं। ओडिशा राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, 6-14 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के स्कूल न जाने वाले बच्चों को अभियान के माध्यम से "आसा स्कूल जीबा" आयु उपयुक्त कक्षाओं में प्रवेश दिया गया है और उनके विनिर्देशों के अनुसार ब्रिज कोर्स या विशेष प्रशिक्षण का प्रावधान किया गया है। उनके अधिगम अंतराल को समाप्त करने के लिए, टीई और एससीईआरटी द्वारा ब्रिज कोर्स सामग्री तैयार की गई है और इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए विस्तृत दिशा-निर्देशों के बारे में राज्य के सभी जिलों को सूचित किया गया है।

समग्र शिक्षा की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के तहत, राज्य सरकार को उनकी आवश्यकताओं और प्राथमिकताओं के आधार पर राज्य द्वारा तैयार की गई वार्षिक योजनाओं के आधार पर सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, और यह उनके संबंधित वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपी एंड बी) प्रस्तावों में परिलक्षित होता है, जिन्हें बाद में स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग में परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा राज्य के परामर्श से, योजना के कार्यक्रम संबंधी और वित्तीय मानदंडों के अनुसार, और अनुमोदित मध्यवर्तनों के लिए राज्य की वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति के आधार पर मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदित किया जाता है। समग्र शिक्षा योजना के अंतर्गत स्कूल न जाने वाले बच्चों के विशेष प्रशिक्षण के लिए सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान, ओडिशा के लिए इस घटक के लिए 219.10 लाख रुपये स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

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भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग

राज्य सभा

तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1957

उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

सहायता केंद्र और करियर परामर्शदाता

1957 श्री अनिल कुमार यादव मंदादी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश भर के उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों में छात्रों के लिए सहायता केंद्रों की स्थापना की है और करियर परामर्शदाताओं को नियुक्त किया है;
(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(डॉसुकान्त मजूमदार .)

(क) से (ग): विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) ने उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाले छात्रों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कई पहल की हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यूजीसी (छात्रों की शिकायत निवारण) विनियम, 2019 का अधिनियम शामिल है, जो छात्रों के लिए प्रवेश, अनियमितताओं, उत्पीड़न और यौन उत्पीड़न से संबंधित अपनी शिकायतें दर्ज करने के लिए एक शिकायत निवारण तंत्र स्थापित करने का प्रावधान करता है। यूजीसी ने छात्रों को उनकी शिकायतों को हल करने में मदद करने वाले तंत्र को सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए सिंगल विंडो प्रणाली 'यूजीसी ई-समाधान' विकसित की है।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थाओं में समानता संवर्धन) विनियम, 2012 अधिनियमित किया गया है जिसमें समावेशिता को बढ़ावा देने और भेदभाव को दूर करने के लिए उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थाओं (एचईआई) में समान अवसर प्रकोष्ठ की स्थापना का प्रावधान है।

यूजीसी ने दिनांक 13.04.2023 को "भारत के उच्चतर शिक्षण संस्थानों में शारीरिक फिटनेस, खेल, छात्रों के स्वास्थ्य, कल्याण, मनोवैज्ञानिक और भावनात्मक कल्याण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दिशानिर्देश" तैयार किए हैं, जो कॉलेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों में समर्पित परामर्श प्रकोष्ठों के निर्माण को अधिदेशित करता है, जिसमें छात्रों को शैक्षणिक और सहपाठियों के दबाव, तनाव और अवसाद से

निपटने में मदद करने के लिए मानसिक स्वास्थ्य परामर्शदाता होते हैं। शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 10.07.2023 को उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों (एचईआई) में छात्रों के भावनात्मक और मानसिक कल्याण के लिए एक व्यापक रूपरेखा भी प्रसारित की है, जिसमें संस्थागत कामकाज में इसे शामिल करने और छात्र समुदाय में विश्वास की भावना पैदा करने के लिए सक्रिय उपाय करने का अनुरोध किया गया है। इन दिशानिर्देशों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ स्वास्थ्य और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए खेल, योग, ध्यान आदि पर बल दिया गया है। उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थान वर्ष भर चलने वाले योग कार्यक्रम कैलेंडर, योग पर समर्पित पाठ्यक्रम आदि शुरू करके परिसर में शैक्षणिक जीवन में योग के एकीकरण को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं।

उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग ने मालवीय मिशन शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के तहत सकारात्मक मानसिक स्वास्थ्य, लोचशीलता और कल्याण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण शुरू किया है ताकि संकाय को प्रारंभिक मध्यवर्तन के लिए छात्रों की मानसिक स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए सशक्त बनाया जा सके।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों (आईआईटी) ने स्वैच्छिक कार्यक्रमों, छात्र परामर्श/प्रशिक्षण सत्रों और शिकायत निवारण तंत्रों के माध्यम से छात्र कल्याण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए छात्र कल्याण केन्द्रों (एसडब्ल्यूसी) की भी स्थापना की है। पेशेवर ऑनलाइन परामर्श प्लेटफार्मों का उपयोग करने के अलावा, आईआईटी छात्रों को व्यक्तिगत परामर्श और सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए परामर्शदाताओं, मनोचिकित्सकों और मनोमिति विज्ञानी सहित मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पेशेवरों को भी नियुक्त करते हैं।

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भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1958

उत्तर देने की तारीख-17.12.2025

समग्र शिक्षा और रूसा योजनाएं

1958 श्री धनंजय भीमराव महादिक:

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

(क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य में समग्र शिक्षा और राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान(रूसा) योजनाओं के अंतर्गत लाभान्वित होने वाले विद्यालयों और उच्चतर शिक्षण संस्थानों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है;
(ख) क्या राज्य में चुनिंदा विश्वविद्यालयों को उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों के रूप में उन्नत करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और
(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(डॉ .सुकान्त मजूमदार)

(क) से (ग): स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग वर्ष 2018-19 से स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए एक एकीकृत केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना- समग्र शिक्षा लागू कर रहा है, जिसमें सर्व शिक्षा अभियान (एसएसए) की तीन पूर्ववर्ती योजनाओं को शामिल किया गया है। यूडाइज+ 2024-25 के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में इस योजना के तहत कुल 89179 (64773 सरकारी स्कूल और 24406 सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त) स्कूलों को सहायता दी गई है।

उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग शैक्षिक रूप से असेवित/अल्पसेवित क्षेत्रों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए वर्ष 2023-24 से 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए 12926.10 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (पीएम-उषा) के रूप में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (रूसा) के तीसरे चरण का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। इस योजना के तहत, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में कुल 1431.31 करोड़ रुपये की कुल 144 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया गया है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, उच्चतर शिक्षा में पहुंच और गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने के लिए आवश्यक छात्रावासों, शैक्षिक और प्रशासनिक भवनों, प्रयोगशालाओं और अन्य सुविधाओं के निर्माण सहित अवसंरचना के सुदृढ़ीकरण के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

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भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1959

उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग में रिक्तियां

1959श्री जावेद अली खान:

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

(क) 1 दिसंबर, 2025की तिथि के अनुसार स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग और उसके अधीनस्थ/स्वायत्त निकायों में शिक्षण, गैर-शिक्षण और प्रशासनिक कर्मचारियों की रिक्तियों का अधीनस्थ/स्वायत्त निकाय-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) वर्ष 2025 के दौरान आज की तिथि तक विभाग और उसके अधीनस्थ/स्वायत्त निकायों में स्थायी/नियमित नियुक्तियों के माध्यम से भरी गई शिक्षण, गैर-शिक्षण और प्रशासनिक कर्मचारियों की रिक्तियों का अधीनस्थ/स्वायत्त निकाय-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) वर्ष 2025 के दौरान आज की तिथि तक विभाग और उसके अधीनस्थ/स्वायत्त निकायों में संविदा नियुक्तियों के माध्यम से भरी गई शिक्षण, गैर-शिक्षण और प्रशासनिक कर्मचारियों की रिक्तियों का अधीनस्थ/स्वायत्त निकाय-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री जयन्त चौधरी(

(क) से (ग): विभाग और उसके अधीनस्थ/स्वायत्त निकायों में शिक्षण, गैर-शिक्षण और प्रशासनिक कर्मचारियों की भर्ती एक निरंतर प्रक्रिया है क्योंकि सेवानिवृत्ति, त्यागपत्र और संख्या में वृद्धि के कारण अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताओं जैसे विभिन्न कारकों के कारण रिक्तियां उत्पन्न होती रहती हैं।

विभाग में शिक्षण, गैर-शिक्षण और प्रशासनिक कर्मचारियों और 1 दिसंबर, 2025 को इसके अधीनस्थ/स्वायत्त निकायों की रिक्तियों का ब्यौरा, स्थायी/नियमित नियुक्तियां और 2025 के दौरान अब तक की गई संविदात्मक नियुक्तियों की जानकारी https://www.education.gov.in/parl_ques. पर अनुलग्नक में दी गई हैं।

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भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1960

उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

काशी तमिल संगमम 4.0

1960 श्री अशोकराव शंकरराव चव्हाण:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल ही में काशी तमिल संगमम (केटीएस) 4.0 का आयोजन किया है;
(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और केटीएस के आयोजन के लक्ष्य तथा उद्देश्य क्या हैं;
(ग) यह आयोजन एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत की भावना को साकार करने के लिए काशी, उत्तर प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु सहित देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के बीच सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षिक और सभ्यतागत संबंधों को किस प्रकार मजबूत करता है;
(घ) तमिलनाडु और उत्तर प्रदेश के छात्रों, शिक्षकों, विद्वानों, शिल्पकारों और अन्य प्रतिनिधिमंडलों सहित प्रतिभागियों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके अंतर्गत कौन-कौन सी प्रमुख पहल की गई हैं; और
(ङ) मंत्रालय द्वारा व्यापक जन पहुँच, छात्रों की सहभागिता और राष्ट्रीय जागरूकता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कौन-कौन से उपाय किए गए हैं?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार)

(क) और (ख): जी, हाँ। भारत सरकार द्वारा एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत की भावना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप काशी तमिल संगमम (केटीएस 4.0) का चौथा संस्करण दिनांक 2 से 15 दिसंबर, 2025 तक वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश के नमो घाट में आयोजित किया गया है। इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य दो प्राचीन ज्ञान केंद्रों अर्थात् काशी और तमिलनाडु के बीच सदियों पुराने जुड़ाव को फिर से प्राप्त करना और सुदृढ करना है।

(ग) और (घ): प्रत्येक, केटीएस का आयोजन एक विशिष्ट विषय पर किया जाता है। केटीएस 4.0 का विषय "तमिल सीखें - तमिल करकालम" है। इसी विषय के तहत, हिंदी जानने वाले

50 तमिल शिक्षकों को तमिलनाडु से काशी भेजा गया है ताकि वे स्कूली छात्रों को तमिल पढ़ा सकें। विद्या शक्ति पहल के माध्यम से तमिल भाषा अधिगम को भी सुगम बनाया गया है, जो एक संरचित ऑनलाइन शिक्षण मंच है जिसका उद्देश्य गैर-तमिल भाषी लोगों, विशेष रूप से छात्रों और इच्छुक आम जनमानस के सदस्यों को प्रारंभिक तमिल भाषा कौशल से परिचित कराना है। इससे लगभग 3000 छात्र लाभान्वित हुए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, 300 कॉलेज छात्रों को तमिल सीखने के लिए तमिलनाडु भेजा जा रहा है। साथ ही, केंद्रीय शास्त्रीय तमिल संस्थान (सीआईसीटी),चेन्नई और केन्द्रीय भारतीय भाषा संस्थान (सीआईआईएल) मैसूरु द्वारा बुनियादी तमिल सिखाने के लिए अध्ययन सामग्री तैयार की गई है और दोनों संस्थान नमो घाट के प्रदर्शनी मैदान में अपने स्टॉलों पर छात्रों/आगंतुकों को तमिल सिखा रहे हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त, तेनकासी से काशी तक ऋषि अगस्त्य वाहन अभियान (एसएवीई) का आयोजन किया गया जिसमें भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, मद्रास (आईआईटीएम), केंद्रीय शास्त्रीय तमिल संस्थान (सीआईसीटी), चेन्नई, राष्ट्रीय सिद्ध संस्थान (एनआईएस), चेन्नई, सिटी यूनियन बैंक (सीयूबी), आई फाउंडेशन, कोयंबटूर आदि की टीमों ने भाग लिया। इन टीमों ने छात्रों के लिए डिजिटल साक्षरता, वित्तीय साक्षरता प्रदर्शन (यूपीआई, सुरक्षित बैंकिंग), सामान्य स्वास्थ्य परामर्श, नेत्र शिविरों की स्थापना और तमिल साहित्य के महत्व आदि जैसी गतिविधियों पर प्रकाश डाला। काशी तमिल संगमम की गतिविधियाँ काशी और तमिलनाडु में सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षिक, आध्यात्मिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्र में लोगों के बीच संबंधों को सुदृढ करती हैं। तमिलनाडु के विभिन्न सात वर्गों नामतः छात्रों, शिक्षकों, महिलाओं, कारीगरों, पेशेवरों, किसानों, आध्यात्मिक व्यक्तित्वों आदि से लगभग 1400 लोगों ने शैक्षणिक सत्रों में भाग लिया। चर्चा के लिए विशिष्ट विषय तय किए गए और तमिलनाडु के लोगों ने काशी में अपने समकक्षों के साथ संबंधित क्षेत्रों में अपने विचारों/अनुभवों का आदान-प्रदान किया। शाम को विशेष सांस्कृतिक सत्रों का आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें तमिलनाडु और काशी के कलाकारों ने विभिन्न प्रकार के कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत किए, जिससे कला के माध्यम से सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान हुआ और संबंधित क्षेत्रों की लोक परंपराओं को जीवंत बनाया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त, तमिलनाडु के प्रतिनिधिमंडल को दर्शन के लिए और संगम में पवित्र स्नान कराने के लिए काशी, प्रयागराज और अयोध्या के मंदिरों में ले जाया गया।

(ङ): सात श्रेणी वाली संरचना ने केटीएस 4.0 की गहराई, पहुंच और प्रभाव को सुदृढ़ किया है, जिससे राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण और सांस्कृतिक एकता के उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप विभिन्न हितधारक समूहों में समावेशी सहभागिता और निरंतर जुड़ाव सुनिश्चित हुआ है। भारत सरकार ने व्यापक सार्वजनिक पहुंच, छात्रों की सहभागिता बढ़ाने और केटीएस कार्यक्रम के लिए राष्ट्रीय जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थाओं- आईआईटी मद्रास, बनारस हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय और अन्य केंद्रीय और राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों की सक्रिय सहभागिता, छात्र और युवा सहभागिता, मंत्रालय के पोर्टल और सोशल मीडिया हैंडल सहित प्रिंट, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक और सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से सार्वजनिक पहुंच और जागरूकता अभियान आदि कई उपाय किए हैं।

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भारत सरकार
शिक्षा मंत्रालय
उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग

राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1961
उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

निजी और मानद विश्वविद्यालयों की संख्या में तेजी से बढ़ोत्तरी

1961 **श्री सी.वी. षनमुगम:**

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में निजी विश्वविद्यालयों और मानद विश्वविद्यालयों की संख्या तेजी से बढ़ रही है;
(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
(ग) क्या सरकार के पास इस बात पर नजर रखने के लिए कोई निगरानी तंत्र मौजूद है कि ऐसे विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता बनाए रखने के लिए निर्धारित मानदंडों और दिशानिर्देशों का पालन कर रहे हैं;
(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और
(ङ) इस संबंध में आगे क्या कार्रवाई प्रस्तावित है?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार)

(क) से (ङ): निजी विश्वविद्यालय संबंधित राज्य विधानमंडलों द्वारा पारित अधिनियमों द्वारा स्थापित किए जाते हैं और संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के अधिनियमों, संविधियों, अध्यादेशों, नियमों और विनियमों के अनुसार शासित होते हैं। यूजीसी के पास उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, दिनांक 10.12.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश में 546 राज्य निजी विश्वविद्यालय हैं।

निजी विश्वविद्यालयों को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (निजी विश्वविद्यालयों में मानकों की स्थापना और अनुरक्षण) विनियम, 2003 के तहत विनियमित किया जाता है। इन विनियमों के अनुसार, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अपनी विशेषज्ञ समिति के माध्यम से निरीक्षण करा सकता है जिसमें संबंधित सांविधिक परिषदों से एक नामित व्यक्ति शामिल होता है ताकि यह पता लगाया जा सके कि क्या विश्वविद्यालय विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग और अन्य संबंधित

सांविधिक निकायों द्वारा समय-समय पर निर्धारित कार्यक्रमों, संकाय, अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधाओं, वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता आदि के संदर्भ में न्यूनतम मानदंडों को पूरा करता है या नहीं। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की विशेषज्ञ समिति द्वारा बताई गई कमियों/सुझावों के अनुपालन के लिए विश्वविद्यालय को सूचित किया जाता है।

केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 3 के अंतर्गत विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की सलाह पर किसी संस्था को सम-विश्वविद्यालय घोषित किया जाता है। वर्ष 2023-2025 की अवधि के दौरान, शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा 26 संस्थानों को सम विश्वविद्यालय के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया था और वर्तमान में, देश में 150 संस्थान सम विश्वविद्यालय (आईडीटीबीयू) हैं।

आईडीटीबीयू को यूजीसी (सम विश्वविद्यालय संस्थान) विनियम, 2023 के तहत विनियमित किया जाता है। इन विनियमों के अनुसार, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अपनी विशेषज्ञ समिति के माध्यम से प्रत्येक पांच वर्ष के भीतर एनआईआरएफ रैंकिंग (विश्वविद्यालय श्रेणी) में 'ए' ग्रेड से कम अथवा 100 से अधिक रैंक के साथ राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन एवं प्रत्यायन परिषद द्वारा वैध प्रत्यायन प्राप्त आईडीटीबीयू के निष्पादन और शैक्षिक परिणामों की निगरानी करेगा। समिति को अपनी सिफारिशों को निर्दिष्ट करते हुए आयोग को एक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करनी होती है और यदि संस्थानों में कुछ पहलुओं में कमी पाई जाती है, तो उन्हें कमियों को दूर करने के लिए विशेषज्ञ समिति द्वारा निर्दिष्ट की जाने वाली अवधि दी जाएगी, ऐसा न करने पर, विशेषज्ञ समिति सम-विश्वविद्यालय संस्था द्वारा किसी भी क्षेत्र में, अपने मौजूदा परिसर और अनुमोदित ऑफ-कैंपस केन्द्रों में नए पाठ्यक्रम या कार्यक्रम शुरू करने के लिए विनियम 8 के उप-विनियम (9) के तहत दी गई अनुमति को वापस लेने की सिफारिश करेगी। इस आदेश का पालन नहीं करने की स्थिति में, आयोग विनियम 34 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार कार्रवाई करेगा।

राज्य निजी विश्वविद्यालयों और सम-विश्वविद्यालय संस्थाओं का ब्यौरा यूजीसी की वेबसाइट https://www.ugc.gov.in ->HEIs -> State Private Universities पर उपलब्ध है।

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भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या- 1962

उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

स्कूल बैग नीति, 2020

1962# **डा. भीम सिंहः**

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा जारी राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 और स्कूल बैग नीति, 2020' के स्पष्ट दिशानिर्देशों के बावजूद, अधिकांश स्कूलों में छात्रों के स्कूल बैग का वजन अभी भी निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक है, विशेषकर प्राथिमक कक्षाओं में जहाँ बच्चों को प्रतिदिन भारी स्कूल बैग लेकर जाना पड़ता है; और

(ख) क्या विद्यालयों द्वारा इन नीतियों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में कोई शिथिलता बरती जा रही है, यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार, राज्य सरकारों के साथ समन्वय करके, सख्त निरीक्षण, जुर्माना और अनिवार्य अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई ठोस कार्य योजना तैयार करेगी?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री जयन्त चौधरी)

(क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 के पैरा 4.33 का उद्देश्य एनसीईआरटी, एससीईआरटी, स्कूलों और शिक्षकों के सहयोग से पाठ्यक्रम और शिक्षाशास्त्र में उपयुक्त बदलाव के माध्यम से स्कूल बैग और पाठ्यपुस्तकों के भार को काफी कम करने के लिए ठोस प्रयास करना है।

स्कूल बैग संबंधी नीति विशेषज्ञ समिति द्वारा तैयार की गई थी, जिसमें राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी), केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (केवीएस), नवोदय विद्यालय समिति (नविसं) और केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सीबीएसई) के सदस्य शामिल थे और एनसीईआरटी द्वारा वर्ष 2020 में जारी किया गया था। शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने 24 नवंबर 2020 के अपने पत्र के माध्यम से इस नीति को राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में परिचालित किया है।

स्कूल बैग संबंधी नीति में पूर्व-प्राथमिक से कक्षा 12वीं तक की सभी कक्षाओं के लिए स्कूल बैग के लिए अनुपात शरीर के वजन का 10 प्रतिशत सुझाया गया है। स्कूल बैग नीति में यह भी सुझाव दिया गया है कि कक्षा 1 से 5 तक, शिक्षकों को पूरी कक्षा के लिए हर तीन महीने में चुने गए दिन को बच्चों के स्कूल बैग के वजन की जांच करने की जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिए। भारी बैग के बारे में जानकारी बच्चे के माता-पिता को सूचित करने की आवश्यकता होती है और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बैग की एक या दो सप्ताह तक निगरानी की जानी चाहिए कि बच्चा हल्का बैग ले जाना शुरू कर दे।

शिक्षा भारत के संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है। राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे स्कूल बैग संबंधी नीति और राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 के प्रासंगिक सुझावों को अपनाएं और उनका कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने करें।

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भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या- 1963

उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

पंजाब में पीएम श्री स्कूल

1963 **डा. विक्रमजीत सिंह साहनीः**

क्या ***शिक्षा*** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या मंत्रालय ने मार्च, 2025 में पीएम श्री योजना के अंतर्गत पंजाब में पहले से स्वीकृत 246 स्कूलों के अलावा 101 अतिरिक्त स्कूलों का चयन किया है;
(ख) क्या इन 101 स्कूलों के लिए अनुमोदन और धनराशि जारी करने का कार्य पूर्ण हो चुका है;
(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
(घ) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब में स्वीकृत 246 पीएम श्री स्कूलों में से 17 स्कूलों को पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में कोई धनराशि नहीं मिली है;
(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या उन्हें इस वर्ष कोई धनराशि प्राप्त हुई है; और
(च) विगत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान पंजाब में पीएम श्री स्कूलों को जारी की गई धनराशि का स्कूल-वार, वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री जयन्त चौधरी)

(क): पीएम श्री योजना को 7 सितंबर, 2022 को अनुमोदित किया गया और पंजाब राज्य हेतु वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 और 2025-26 में स्कूलों का चयन किया गया था। पीएम श्री योजना के तहत, पंजाब राज्य से कुल 356 पीएम श्री स्कूलों का चयन किया गया है। पंजाब राज्य में चयनित पीएम श्री स्कूलों का चरण-वार और तिथि-वार ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

विभिन्न चरणों में चयनित पीएम श्री स्कूल	**पीएम श्री स्कूलों के चयन की तिथि**	**कुल पीएम श्री स्कूल**
चौथा	24.09.2024	233
पांचवां	28.01.2025	13
छठा	04.03.2025	101
सातवां	21.05.2025	9
कुल		**356**

(ख) और (ग): पंजाब राज्य में पीएम श्री योजना के तहत चयनित सभी 356 स्कूलों के लिए परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 हेतु 346.36 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय अनुमोदित किया गया है। पीएम श्री योजना को समय पर निधि जारी करने हेतु वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में एसएनए स्पर्श में शामिल किया गया है। तदनुसार, वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में सभी स्कूलों हेतु 167.81 करोड़ रुपये की मूल संस्वीकृति तैयार की गई है।

(घ) और (ङ): वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए, पंजाब राज्य हेतु वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में चौथे चरण में चयनित 233 स्कूलों के लिए परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा 209.46 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय अनुमोदित किया गया। पांचवें चरण में चयनित शेष 13 स्कूलों के लिए पीएबी वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में किया गया था और वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में इन स्कूलों के लिए मूल संस्वीकृति तैयार की गई है।

(च): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय है। पीएम श्री योजना के तहत, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र स्कूल स्तर पर आईसीटी लैब, विज्ञान लैब, लैब उपकरण, डिजिटल पुस्तकालय, क्लासरूम डिजिटल बोर्ड, स्मार्ट क्लासरूम, एलईडी लाइटिंग, कंपोस्टिंग सुविधा आदि जैसी अवसंरचनात्मक कमियों की पहचान करके प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करते हैं। राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत घटकवार प्रस्ताव का मूल्यांकन किया जाता है और वित्तीय और कार्यक्रम संबंधी मानदंडों और उपलब्ध प्रावधान के अनुसार राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा संस्वीकृति दी जाती है। विधान मंडल वाले राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए निधि समग्र रूप से जारी की जाती है। राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा स्कूल-वार आवंटन किया जाता है।

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भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या - 1964

उत्तर देने की तारीख - 17/12/2025

ओडिशा में बहुभाषी कहानी पुस्तकों का शुभारंभ

1964 श्री निरंजन बिशी:

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

(क) क्या मंत्रालय कुई, संथाली, देसिया और अन्य जनजातीय भाषाएं बोलने वाले बच्चों के लिए बहुभाषी कहानी पुस्तकें, दृश्य-श्रव्य सामग्री और गतिविधि-आधारित अधिगम किट आरंभ करने में ओडिशा राज्य का समर्थन करेगा; और

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

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री जयन्त चौधरी)

(क) और (ख): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार के क्षेत्राधिकार में आते हैं। ओडिशा राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, ओडिशा में कक्षा I से V तक मातृभाषा आधारित बहभाषी शिक्षा कार्यान्वित की जा रही है (एमएलई), जो बच्चे की मातृभाषा में शिक्षण माध्यम सुनिश्चित करने का एक प्रवेश द्वार है। प्रारंभिक स्तर पर आदिवासी बच्चों के भाषा संबंधी मामलों का समाधान करने के लिए, ओडिशा राज्य के जिलों में 17 आदिवासी भाषाओं में मातृभाषा आधारित बहभाषी शिक्षा कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किया गया है। 21 एमएलई कार्यक्रम में ओडिशा में आदिवासी भाषाओं अर्थात संताली 21, सौरा, कोया, कुई, कुवी, किशन, ओरम, मुंडा, जुआंगा, बोंडा, गडाबा, हो, गोंडी, पारोजा, खरिया, दीदाई, भिंजल, पौडी भुईयां, भूमिया, भात्रा और भुंजिया में प्राथमिक शिक्षा को शामिल किया है। एमएलई कार्यक्रम ओडिशा के जिलों 17 अर्थात अंगुल, बालासोर, बारगढ़, ढेंकनाल, गंजम, गजपति, कंधमाल, कालाहांडी, कोरापुट, क्योंझर, मलकानगिरी, मयूरभंज, नवरंगपुर, नुआपाड़ा, रायगढ़, संबलपुर और सुंदरगढ़ के आदिवासी बहल क्षेत्रों में संचालित है। प्राथमिक कक्षाओं के लिए पाठ्यपुस्तक और पूरक पठन विषयवस्तु अर्थात एक भाषी स्थिति में जनजातीय भाषाओं में कहानी पुस्तकों सहित बड़ी पुस्तक 21, छोटी पुस्तक तैयार की गई है।

केंद्र प्रायोजित समग्र शिक्षा योजना के तहत, राज्य सरकार को उनकी आवश्यकताओं और प्राथमिकताओं के आधार पर राज्य द्वारा तैयार की गई वार्षिक योजनाओं के आधार पर सहायता प्रदान की जाती है और यह उनके संबंधित वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट प् (एडब्ल्यूपीएंडबी)रस्तावों में परिलक्षित होता है जिनका स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग के परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड द्वारा (पीएबी)योजना के कार्यक्रमात्मक और वित्तीय मानदंडों तथा वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति के अनुसार राज्य के परामर्श से अनुमोदित मध्यवर्तनों के साथ मूल्यांकित और अनुमोदित किया जाता है।

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भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या- 1965

उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

विशेष छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं को बंद किया जाना

1965 **श्री साकेत गोखले:**

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

(क) विशेष रूप से महाविद्यालय और विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों (आरक्षित श्रेणियों के अलावा) के लिए लागू की गई ऐसी सभी केंद्र प्रायोजित/केंद्रीय क्षेत्र छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं का नाम और ब्यौरा क्या है, जिन्हें पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान या तो विलय कर दिया गया, चरणबद्ध तरीके से समाप्त कर दिया गया या बंद कर दिया गया;
(ख) जम्मू और कश्मीर के लिए विशेष छात्रवृत्ति योजना और अन्य समान लक्षित योजनाओं को बंद करने के पीछे मंत्रालय का क्या तर्क है और प्रभावित छात्रों के लिए कौन से वैकल्पिक वित्तीय सहायता तंत्र स्थापित किए गए हैं; और
(ग) बंद की गई योजनाओं के प्रचालन के अंतिम वर्ष में लाभान्वित हुए छात्रों की कुल संख्या कितनी है?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार)

(क): वर्ष 2023-24 में, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) ने चार छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं नामतः i) एकल बालिका स्नातकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति, (ii) विश्वविद्यालय रैंक धारकों हेतु स्नातकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति, (iii) व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों में अध्ययनरत एससी/एसटी छात्रों हेतु स्नातकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति और (iv) गेट/जीपीएटी हेतु स्नातकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति को एकीकृत करके एक बहुआयामी योजना के रूप में राष्ट्रीय स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययन छात्रवृत्ति (एनएसपीजीएस) की शुरुआत की है। एनएसपीजीएस के तहत, भारत में उच्चतर अध्ययन करने हेतु भारतीय छात्रों के लिए प्रति वर्ष 10 माह के लिए 15,000/- रुपये प्रति माह की दर से राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्तियां दो वर्षों के लिए उपलब्ध हैं, जो स्नातकोत्तर डिग्री प्रदान किए जाने तक मान्य होंगी। छात्रवृत्ति स्लॉट की संख्या 10,000 होगी या यूजीसी द्वारा जैसा तय किया जाए, जिसमें 30% स्लॉट महिला उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षित होंगे।

(ख) और (ग): जम्मू और कश्मीर एवं लद्दाख के लिए विशेष छात्रवृत्ति योजना (एसएसएसजेकेएल) बहुआयामी योजना - प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रोत्साहन (पीएम-यूएसपी) योजना के तहत एक घटक योजना है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य उन छात्रों को 'शिक्षण शुल्क और रखरखाव भत्ता' के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है जो (i) जम्मू कश्मीर एवं लद्दाख के निवासी हैं तथा (ii) जिनकी वार्षिक सकल अभिभावक/पारिवारिक आय ₹ 8 लाख तक है, ताकि वे संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के बाहर शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में उच्चतर शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें और उन्हें देश के अन्य भागों के अपने समकक्षों के साथ संवाद करने का अवसर मिल सके। यह योजना जारी है और योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान करने के लिए 5000 नये स्लॉट उपलब्ध हैं।

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भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1966

उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

पाठ्यक्रम में भाषा नीति और स्थानीय शिक्षा

1966 डा. कनिमोझी एनवीएन सोमू:

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

(क) क्या मंत्रालय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) के कुछ प्रावधान पाठ्यक्रम निर्माण, भाषा नीति और स्थानीय शिक्षा प्राथमिकताओं में तमिलनाडु की शक्तियों को प्रभावित कर सकते हैं;
(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या मंत्रालय को राज्य स्वायत्तता के इन पहलुओं के संबंध में तमिलनाडु सरकार सहित अन्य राज्यों से अभ्यावेदन या चिंताएँ प्राप्त हुई हैं;
(ग) तमिलनाडु की चिंताओं का समाधान करने और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं कि एनईपी संघ और राज्यों के बीच शक्ति संतुलन का सम्मान करते हुए संघीय ढांचे के अनुरूप हो; और
(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री जयन्त चौधरी)

(क) से (घ): 'शिक्षा' भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची-III (समवर्ती सूची) में है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 (एनईपी 2020) के मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांतों में से एक विविधता का सम्मान करना और सभी पाठ्यक्रम, शिक्षण विधियों और नीतियों में स्थानीय संदर्भ का सम्मान करना है। शिक्षा, संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में एक विषय होने के कारण, देश के अधिकांश स्कूल राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में आते हैं।

एनईपी 2020 में यह प्रावधान है कि राज्य राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) द्वारा तैयार किए गए स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा (एनसीएफएसई) के आधार पर अपने स्वयं के पाठ्यक्रम तैयार करेंगे और जहां तक संभव हो, एनसीईआरटी की पाठ्यपुस्तक सामग्री के आधार पर पाठ्यपुस्तकें तैयार करेंगे, जिसमें आवश्यकतानुसार राज्य की विशेषताओं और सामग्री को शामिल किया जाएगा।

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भारत सरकार
शिक्षा मंत्रालय
स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1967
उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

बालिका शिक्षा हेतु योजनाएं

1967 श्रीमती रेखा शर्मा:

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

(क) बालिका शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने वाली योजनाओं के अंतर्गत क्या प्रगति हुई है;
(ख) प्रतिधारण सुधारों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
(ग) क्या बालिकाओं के लिए नए आवासीय विद्यालयों को मंजूरी प्रदान की जानी है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री जयन्त चौधरी)

(क) से (ग): स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए एक एकीकृत योजना, समग्र शिक्षा, के तहत लड़कियों के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए कक्षा VIII तक लड़कियों के लिए पहुँच सुलभ करने के लिए पड़ोस में स्कूल खोलना, नि:शुल्क यूनिफॉर्म और पाठ्य-पुस्तकें, महिला शिक्षक सहित अतिरिक्त शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति, कक्षा I से कक्षा XII तक की विशेष आवश्यकताओं वाली लड़कियों (सीडब्ल्यूएसएन) के लिए वजीफा, लड़कियों के लिए अलग शौचालय, लड़कियों की भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए शिक्षक संवेदीकरण कार्यक्रम, पाठ्य पुस्तकों सहित लैंगिक रूप से संवेदनशील शिक्षण-अधिगम सामग्री आदि जैसी विभिन्न मध्यवर्तनों को लक्षित किया गया है।

समग्र शिक्षा के प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में से एक स्कूल छोड़ने वाले बच्चों की दर और स्कूल न जाने वाले बच्चों (ओओएससी) की संख्या को कम करना है। इस योजना में वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्तर तक के नए स्कूलों को खोलने और सुदृढ़ करने; स्कूल भवनों और अतिरिक्त कक्षाओं का निर्माण; शौचालयों का निर्माण; विद्यार्थियों के लिए स्वच्छता सुविधाएं और पेयजल, कक्षा 12 तक के लिए कस्तूरबा गांधी बालिका विद्यालयों (केजीबीवी) की स्थापना और उनका स्तरोन्नयन, नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस आवासीय विद्यालय नामक आवासीय स्कूलों/छात्रावासों की स्थापना, प्रधान मंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम-जनमन) और धर्म

आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीएजेजीयूए) के तहत छात्रावास, नि:शुल्क यूनिफॉर्म, नि:शुल्क पाठ्य पुस्तकें, परिवहन भत्ता और नामांकन तथा प्रतिधारण ड्राइव का प्रावधान शामिल हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, समता के तहत विभिन्न मध्यवर्तनों के लिए विशेष राज्य-विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं में नामांकन अभियान, प्रतिधारण और प्रेरणा शिविरों, जेंडर संवेदनशीलता मॉड्यूल आदि को बढ़ावा देकर लड़कियों के लिए सुलभता, प्रतिधारण और गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने पर भी बल दिया जाता है। ऐसी परियोजनाओं में जीवन कौशल, जागरूकता कार्यक्रम, भस्मीकरण केंद्र, सैनिटरी पैड वेंडिंग मशीन आदि शामिल हैं।

समग्र शिक्षा का उद्देश्य प्री-प्राइमरी से लेकर 12वीं कक्षा तक की निरंतरता में विशेष आवश्यकताओं वाले बच्चों (सीडब्ल्यूएसएन) सहित सभी बच्चों की शिक्षा पर ध्यान देना है। समग्र शिक्षा में सीडब्ल्यूएसएन-लड़कियों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है और उन्हें स्कूलों तक सुलभता प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ उनकी क्षमताओं को विकसित करने के लिए प्रेरणा और मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने हेतु प्रयास किए जाते हैं। सीडब्ल्यूएसएन लड़कियों के लिए 10 माह के लिए प्रति माह 200/- रुपये के भत्ते का प्रावधान है।

बालिकाओं की सुरक्षा और सरंक्षा सुनिश्चित करने, लड़कियों को हमले के खतरे से निपटने के लिए सशक्त बनाने और उनके आत्मविश्वास को बढ़ाने के लिए, समग्र शिक्षा के तहत 'रानी लक्ष्मी बाई आत्म रक्षा प्रशिक्षण' का प्रावधान है। इसके अंतर्गत सरकारी स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाली कक्षा VI से कक्षा XII की लड़कियों को आत्मरक्षा प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए, समग्र शिक्षा के तहत तीन माह के लिए प्रति स्कूल प्रति माह 5000 रुपए की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

समग्र शिक्षा के तहत वंचित वर्गों की लड़कियों को सुलभ एवं गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करने और स्कूल शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर लैंगिक अंतराल को कम करने के लिए कस्तूरबा गांधी बालिका विद्यालयों (केजीबीवी) का प्रावधान है। केजीबीवी कक्षा VI से XII तक की एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी, अल्पसंख्यक और बीपीएल परिवारों जैसे सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से वंचित समूहों (एसईडीजी) से संबंधित लड़कियों के लिए आवासीय स्कूल हैं। केजीबीवी की स्थापना शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े ब्लाकों में की जाती है। केजीबीवी के लिए लक्षित समूह में कक्षा VI से XII तक की पढ़ाई करने की इच्छुक 10 से 18 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग की लड़कियां हैं। दिनांक 05.12.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, कुल 5639 स्वीकृत केजीबीवी में से कुल 7,58,288 लड़कियों के नामांकन के साथ देश भर में 5269 केजीबीवी कार्यात्मक हैं। वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में दो नए केजीबीवी स्वीकृत किए गए है।

पीएम-जनमन के तहत, वर्ष 2023-24 से 500 छात्रावास स्वीकृत किए गए हैं और दाजगुआ के तहत 692 छात्रावासों को स्वीकृति दी गई है। विशेष रूप **से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों (पीवीटीजी) और लड़कियों और लड़कों के लिए जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के लिए बनाए गए इन छात्रावासों से पढ़ाई** बीच में छोड़ने वाले बच्चों की संख्या में कमी आएगी और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में सकल नामांकन अनुपात और लड़कियों के प्रतिधारण में वृद्धि होगी।

समग्र शिक्षा राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को मौजूदा सरकारी स्कूलों को सुदृढ़ करने और लड़कियों के लिए अलग शौचालय सहित बुनियादी सुविधाओं के निर्माण और विस्तार के लिए सहायता प्रदान करती है। यूडाइस+ 2024-25 के अनुसार, 97.1% सरकारी स्कूलों में लड़कियों के लिए अलग से शौचालय हैं।

'समग्र शिक्षा' के तहत भारत सरकार द्वारा की गई उपरोक्त सभी पहलों का देश भर में बालिकाओं की शिक्षा पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ा है। स्कूल की अवसरंचना को सुदृढ़ करने पर निरंतर ध्यान देने से लड़कियों के नामांकन में सुधार, उच्च प्रतिधारण और स्कूल न जाने वाले बच्चों में कमी और स्कूलों में लड़कियों के बेहतर अधिगम परिणाम और भागीदारी में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान मिला है।

विगत तीन वर्षों के लिए बालिकाओं की प्रतिधारण दर का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष		**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
प्रतिधारण दर	मूलभूत (पूर्व-प्राथमिक से कक्षा II तक)	92.4	98.4	99.7
	आरंभिक (कक्षा III से कक्षा V)	91.2	85.7	93.4
	मिडिल (कक्षा VI से कक्षा VIII)	76.4	78.9	84.2
	माध्यमिक (कक्षा IX से XII)	45.1	47.5	49.6
स्रोत: यूडाइज+				

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भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1968

उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

एमईआरआईटीई योजना का कार्यान्वयन

1968 **श्रीमती जेबी माथेर हीशम:**

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

(क) तकनीकी शिक्षा में बहु-विषयक शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान सुधार (एमईआरआईटीई) योजना के अंतर्गत कुल आवंटन और वास्तविक व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है;
(ख) एमईआरआईटीई योजना के प्रारंभ से अब तक विश्व बैंक से कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई है;
(ग) क्या केरल सरकार ने एमईआरआईटीई योजना के अंतर्गत कोई प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है या वित्तीय आवंटन की मांग की है, यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और
(घ) केरल के प्रस्ताव को शीघ्र स्वीकृति प्रदान करने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की गई है और क्या राज्य को एमईआरआईटीई योजना पहल के माध्यम से तकनीकी शिक्षा को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए समय पर सहायता प्राप्त होगी?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार)

(क) से (घ): तकनीकी शिक्षा में गुणवत्ता, समानता और संस्थागत शासन में सुधार के लिए, एमईआरआईटीई योजना को (विषयक शिक्षा और अनुसंधान सुधार-तकनीकी शिक्षा में बहु) पांचवर्ष की अवधि के लिए विश्व बैंक से 2100 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता सेकरोड़ 4200 रुपये के कुल परिव्यय के साथ अनुमोदित किया गया है। केरल सहित सभी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र इस योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल हैं। किसी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को निधियों का आबंटन उस राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र से चयनित संस्थाओं की संख्या पर निर्भर करता है। अब तक, प्रारंभिक गतिविधियों पर लगभग 13.88 करोड़ रुपये व्यय किए जा चुके हैं।

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भारत सरकार
शिक्षा मंत्रालय
उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग

राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1969
उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

समविश्वविद्यालय संस्थान

1969 # **श्री बृज लाल:**
श्री सामिक भट्टाचार्य

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) को समविश्वविद्यालय (डीटीबीयू) का दर्जा प्रदान करने के प्रस्ताव की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
(ख) क्या एनसीईआरटी ने विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (समविश्वविद्यालय संस्थान) विनियम, 2023 के तहत निर्धारित मानकों के अनुरूप आवश्यक कदम उठाए हैं; और
(ग) एनसीईआरटी को समविश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा प्रदान करने के दीर्घकालिक नीतिगत उद्देश्य और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अपेक्षित लाभ क्या हैं?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार)

(क) और (ख): विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) की सलाह पर, केंद्र सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) को सम विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा देने से पहले कतिपय शर्तों को पूरा करने के लिए दिनांक 31.08.2023 को आशय पत्र (एलओआई) जारी किया। एनसीईआरटी द्वारा प्रस्तुत अनुपालन रिपोर्ट को सत्यापन के लिए यूजीसी को अग्रेषित किया गया है।

(ग): सम विश्वविद्यालय संस्थान के रूप में एनसीईआरटी के उद्देश्य और दीर्घकालिक प्रत्याशित लाभ निम्नलिखित हैं:

i. यह विशेष रूप से डिज़ाइन किए गए पाठ्यक्रमों के माध्यम से पाठ्यचर्या विकास, स्कूल-आधारित मूल्यांकन, समावेशी शिक्षा, प्री-स्कूल शिक्षा, डिजिटल शिक्षा आदि में कुशल पेशेवर तैयार करने में सक्षम होगा, राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और नवाचार को बढ़ावा देगा, पारस्परिक क्षमताओं का निर्माण करने के लिए

राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय एजेंसियों के साथ सहकार्यता करेगा, एक थिंक टैंक के रूप में अपनी भूमिका को सुदृढ़ करेगा, और एनईपी 2020 के कार्यान्वयन में प्रमुख संस्थान की भूमिका निभाएगा, जिसमें एनईपी के प्राथमिक क्षेत्रों में तैयार किए गए पेशेवर शामिल होंगे;

ii. यह स्कूल प्रणाली के लिए अंतरविषयक अनुसंधान और पाठ्यक्रम विकास के लिए एक केंद्र के रूप में कार्य करेगा, जो डेटा विज्ञान और सतत विज्ञान जैसी उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों को स्कूल शिक्षा में एकीकृत करेगा;

iii. यह विभिन्न शोध कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से अंतर्विषयक, बहु-विषयक, डोमेन-विशेष क्षेत्रों में प्रचारित करेगा और इसे विविध विषयों में पर्याप्त संख्या में पूर्णकालिक संकाय/शोधकर्ता (पीएच.डी. और पोस्ट-डॉक्टोरल) द्वारा संचालित किया जाएगा;

iv. यह राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर धीरे-धीरे एक उच्च रैंकिंग वाले अनुसंधान और शिक्षण-केंद्रित विश्वविद्यालय में परिवर्तित होगा;

v. यह अनुसंधान क्षमताओं का विकास करेगा और ज्ञान की प्रशासक और नीति, पहल और प्रशिक्षण के लिए इसके अनुप्रयोग को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए अनुसंधान का आयोजन करेगा;

vi. इसे शिक्षण, शिक्षक पेशेवर विकास, अनुसंधान और अभिनव क्षेत्र पहलों/कार्रवाई अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं के प्रदर्शन में उत्कृष्टता के केंद्र के रूप में विकसित किया जाएगा, और पद्धतियों, कार्यनीतियों, सेवा वितरण के नए क्षेत्रों को प्रदर्शित किया जाएगा;

vii. यह एक लोचशील और अभिनव पाठ्यक्रम तैयार करेगा जिसमें सामुदायिक सहभागिता और सेवा, पर्यावरण शिक्षा, मूल्य आधारित शिक्षा और अन्य प्रासंगिक क्षेत्रों से संबंधित क्रेडिट-आधारित पाठ्यचर्या और परियोजनाएं शामिल होंगी;

viii. यह विशेष रूप से विद्यालय शिक्षा पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए शिक्षा की सभी शाखाओं में शोध करने, सहायता देने, इसे बढ़ावा देने और समन्वय करने का कार्य करेगा;

ix. यह उन संस्थाओं के लिए विस्तार सेवाओं का संचालन करेगा जो शैक्षिक अनुसंधान, शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण या स्कूलों को विस्तार सेवाएँ प्रदान करने में लगे हुए हैं;

x. यह पाठ्यक्रम सुधार, शैक्षणिक नवाचार, शिक्षण विज्ञान अनुसंधान, कक्षा में परीक्षा और शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं के रूप में प्रदर्शन बहुउद्देशीय स्कूलों (डीएमएस) की स्थापना और संचालन करेगा; और

xi. यह शिक्षा में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई), लर्निंग एनालिटिक्स, मानव–कंप्यूटर इंटरैक्शन, डिजिटल शिक्षाशास्त्र, और भारतएआई मिशन के अनुकूल जिम्मेदार डिजिटल पारिस्थितिकी के लिए केंद्र स्थापित करेगा; और ऐसी सभी चीजों में संलग्न होगा जो एनसीईआरटी के सभी या किसी भी उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए आवश्यक प्रासंगिक या अनुकूल हो सकती हैं।

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भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1970

उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

राज्यों द्वारा राष्ट्रीय क्रेडिट रूपरेखा (एनसीआरएफ) का कार्यान्वयन

1970 श्रीमती संगीता यादव:

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

(क) राज्यों द्वारा राष्ट्रीय क्रेडिट रूपरेखा (एनसीआरएफ) के कार्यान्वयन के तहत शैक्षणिक और व्यावसायिक शिक्षा शाखाओं के बीच छात्रों की निर्बाध गतिशीलता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मंत्रालय किस प्रकार प्रस्ताव रखता है;
(ख) छात्रों के डिजीलॉकर खातों में सभी क्रेडिटों की डिजिटल रिकॉर्डिंग और एकीकरण की सुविधा के लिए कौन-कौन से कदम उठाए गए हैं;
(ग) एनसीआरएफ के तहत व्यावसायिक क्रेडिटों को राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा योग्यता रूपरेखा के साथ संरेखित करने के लिए कौन-कौन से उपाय किए गए हैं;
(घ) क्या मंत्रालय ने राज्यों में एनसीआरएफ के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन और अनुपालन पर नजर रखने के लिए कोई निगरानी तंत्र तैयार किया है; और
(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार)

(क) से (ङ) भारत सरकार ने समग्र, बहु-विषयक, व्यावहारिक और विद्यार्थी-केंद्रित शिक्षा प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 तैयार की है, जो आजीवन अधिगम को बढ़ावा देती है। एनईपी में स्कूल और उच्चतर शिक्षा में व्यावहारिक कौशल को शामिल करके मुख्यधारा की शिक्षा के साथ कौशल विकास को एकीकृत करने पर बल दिया गया है। इस एकीकरण को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता रूपरेखा (एनएसक्यूएफ) के अनुरूप राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा योग्यता रूपरेखा (एनएचईक्यूएफ) तैयार करने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सभी प्रकार की शिक्षा की विश्वसनीयता और अकादमिक, कौशल-आधारित और अनुभवात्मक अधिगम में समता स्थापित करने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय क्रेडिट रूपरेखा (एनसीआरएफ) को प्राथमिक, स्कूल, उच्चतर और कौशल-आधारित शिक्षा को शामिल करने वाली एक व्यापक क्रेडिट रूपरेखा के रूप में शुरू किया गया है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) ने राष्ट्रीय क्रेडिट रूपरेखा (एनसीआरएफ) के संचालन के लिए एक एसओपी तैयार किया है, जो कौशल आधारित पाठ्यक्रमों के माध्यम से कार्यक्रम के लिए कुल क्रेडिट आवश्यकता के 50% तक की अनुमति प्रदान करता है।

एनसीआरएफ को संचालित करने और क्रेडिट के सुरक्षित तथा अधिप्रमाणित रिकॉर्डिंग को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, भारत सरकार ने अकादमिक बैंक ऑफ क्रेडिट (एबीसी) योजना शुरू की है। एबीसी डिजीलॉकर और राष्ट्रीय आकादमिक डिपॉजिटरी (एनएडी) की डिजिटल अवसरंचना आधारित है, जो शैक्षिक दस्तावेजों के लिए एक सुरक्षित डिजिटल रिपॉजिटरी प्रदान करने हेतु भारत सरकार की एक डिजिटल पहल है।

एबीसी योजना के तहत शिक्षा पारिस्थितिकी में हितधारकों के बीच सहज संवाद के लिए प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी/शिक्षार्थी को 12 अंकों की एक विशिष्ट पहचान प्रदान करने का प्रावधान है। इस 12 अंकों की विशिष्ट पहचान को 'स्वचालित स्थायी शैक्षणिक खाता रजिस्ट्री' (एपीएएआर आईडी) नाम दिया गया है। एपीएएआर आईडी को शिक्षार्थी की सम्पूर्ण यात्रा के दौरान अर्जित शैक्षणिक और कौशल क्रेडिट को संचित करने हेतु डिजाइन किया गया है।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (एमईआईटीवाई) के तहत डिजिटल इंडिया कॉरपोरेशन (डीआईसी) एबीसी योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए शिक्षा मंत्रालय का प्रौद्योगिकी साझेदार है। डीआईसी ने एबीसी वेबसाइट पर सुदृढ़ सहायता तंत्र जैसे शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं के लिए दैनिक वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंस; प्रश्नों के दक्षतापूर्ण समाधान के लिए टिकटिंग प्रणाली; और विद्यार्थियों तथा संस्थाओं को प्रत्यक्ष सहायता के लिए एक समर्पित हेल्पलाइन कार्यान्वित किया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य प्रशासनों और संस्थाओं के साथ समन्वय को सुगम बनाने के लिए डीआईसी द्वारा क्षेत्रीय और राज्य नोडल अधिकारी नामित किए गए है।

आज की स्थिति के अनुसार, एबीसी पोर्टल पर पुरस्कार देने वाले 2600 से अधिक संस्थाएं पंजीकृत हैं, उच्चतर और कौशल शिक्षा पारिस्थितिकी में 7 करोड़ से अधिक एपीएएआर आईडी की क्रेडिट रिकॉर्ड की मैपिंग के साथ 6 करोड़ से अधिक एपीएएआर आईडी सृजित की गई हैं।

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भारत सरकार
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय
मत्स्यपालन विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1971
17 दिसंबर, 2025 को उत्तर के लिए

मछुआरों के लाभ हेतु प्राकृतिक बंदरगाहों का विकास

1971 श्री आई. एस. इनबादुरई:

क्या **मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में 1,547 से अधिक मछली उतारने के केंद्र और 90 से अधिक मत्स्य बंदरगाह हैं, जिनमें से कई में आधुनिक सुविधाओं का अभाव है, यदि हाँ, तो स्थानीय मछुआरों को लाभ पहुँचाने के लिए, विशेष रूप से तमिलनाडु के अरुविक्कराई के निकट राधापुरम क्षेत्र में, प्राकृतिक बंदरगाहों को विकसित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (₹20,050 करोड़) के अंतर्गत, बंदरगाह अवसंरचना के लिए लगभग ₹5,000 करोड़ आवंटित किए गए हैं, यदि हाँ, तो तमिलनाडु और अन्य तटीय राज्यों में प्राकृतिक बंदरगाहों के विकास के लिए इसका उपयोग किस प्रकार किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार मछुआरों के लिए स्थायी आजीविका सुनिश्चित करने हेतु मछलियों की सुरक्षित उतराई, शीत भंडारण और विपणन सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने हेतु, अरुविक्कराई सहित देश भर में ब्लू पोर्ट परियोजनाओं का विस्तार करेगी?

उत्तर
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री
(श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह)

(क): तटीय राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित 1547 फिश लैंडिंग सेंटर का विवरण अनुबंध-I में प्रस्तुत है। इनमें से 379 स्थलों, जिनमें 127 फिशिंग हार्बर तथा 252 फिश लैंडिंग सेन्टर्स शामिल हैं, को देश के तटीय क्षेत्र में विभिन्न केंद्रीय योजनाओं जैसे ब्लू रिवोल्यूशन, FIDF, PMMSY आदि के माध्यम से केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता के साथ विकास हेतु लिया गया है।

स्थानीय मछुआरों के लिए प्राकृतिक हारबर्स और आधुनिक लैंडिंग सुविधाओं का विकास स्थल-विशिष्ट तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता आकलन के आधार पर किया जाता है। इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए, संबंधित राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश सरकारों को राज्य के शेयर की पुष्टि, भूमि की उपलब्धता और आवश्यक स्वीकृतियों के साथ तकनीकी-वित्तीय रूप से व्यवहार्य प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करने की आवश्यकता होती है। यह रिपोर्ट किया गया है कि अरुविकराई, तमिलनाडु में कोई प्राकृतिक हार्बर विकसित नहीं हुआ है। हालांकि, वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार ने FIDF के अंतर्गत 10 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से "अरुविकराई में फिश लैंडिंग सेंटर के निर्माण" के लिए तमिलनाडु सरकार के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकृति दे दी है, जिसमें शॉर्ट ग्रियोन, नीलामी हॉल, नेट मेंडिंग शेड, सीसी रोड के साथ फ्रंट प्लेटफॉर्म जैसे घटक शामिल हैं।

ख). मत्स्यपालन विभाग, मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ने गत पांच वर्षों (वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्त वर्ष 2024-25) के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) के अंतर्गत 1698.46 करोड़ रुपए के केंद्रीय शेयर के साथ 3365.63 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से विभिन्न तटीय राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में 26 फिशिंग हारबर्स, 22 फिश लैंडिंग सेंटर्स और 10 ड्रेजिंग प्रस्तावों को स्वीकृति दी है। उपरोक्त में से मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) के अंतर्गत 132.52 करोड़ रुपए के केंद्रीय शेयर के साथ 155.57 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से तमिलनाडु राज्य में 2 फिशिंग हारबर्स, 4 फिश लैंडिंग सेंटर्स और एक विद्यमान हारबर की ड्रेजिंग के प्रस्तावों को स्वीकृति दी है। तमिलनाडु में इन परियोजनाओं में, पझायार फिशिंग हार्बर एक प्राकृतिक फिशिंग हार्बर है, और मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार ने 15.76 करोड़ रुपए की केंद्रीय शेयर के साथ 26.26 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर PMMSY के अंतर्गत इसके अपग्रेड़ेशन को मंजूरी दे दी है।

ग). मत्स्यपालन विभाग, मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ने स्मार्ट और इंटीग्रेटिड फिशिंग हार्बर के विकास के लिए सभी तटीय राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को सलाह जारी की है। PMMSY के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए, संबंधित राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश सरकारों को राज्य के शेयर की पुष्टि, भूमि की उपलब्धता और अपेक्षित मंजूरी के साथ तकनीकी-वित्तीय रूप से व्यवहार्य प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करना आवश्यक है।

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अनुबंध-I

"मछुआरों के लाभ हेतु प्राकृतिक हारबर्स के विकास" के संबंध में 17 दिसंबर, 2025 को उत्तर के लिए श्री आई. एस. इनबादुरई माननीय संसद सदस्य, राज्य सभा द्वारा पूछे गए राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1971 के भाग (क) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित विवरण: अधिसूचित फिश लैंडिंग सेंटर और केंद्रीय योजनाओं के अंतर्गत विकसित किए गए सेंटर्स का राज्य-वार विवरण।

क्र. सं.	**राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश का नाम**	**अधिसूचित लैंडिंग सेंटर**	**CSS के अंतर्गत विकसित किए गए केंद्र**
1.	पश्चिम बंगाल	66	22
2.	ओडिशा	73	36
3.	आंध्र प्रदेश	350	42
4.	तमिलनाडु	301	65
5.	पुदुच्चेरी	41	10
6.	केरल	204	53
7.	कर्नाटक	115	28
8.	गोवा	34	7
9.	महाराष्ट्र	173	59
10.	गुजरात	107	32
11.	दमन और दीव	12	4
12.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	51	18
13.	लक्षद्वीप	20	3
	कुल:	**1547**	**379**

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भारत सरकार
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय
मत्स्यपालन विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1972
17 दिसंबर, 2025 को उत्तर के लिए

मत्स्य पालन हेतु ओडिशा के पुरी जिले के लिए विकास योजना

1972 श्री शुभाशीष खुंटिया:

क्या **मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या मंत्रालय ने ओडिशा के पुरी जिले के लिए उसकी सामरिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण तटरेखा, अधिक मछुआरा आबादी और चिल्का लैगून को ध्यान में रखते हुए कोई विशेष विकास योजना तैयार की है;
(ख) यदि हाँ, तो चिल्का में मछली पकड़ने के जहाजों, मछली उतारने के केंद्रों, शीत श्रृंखला, समुद्री सुरक्षा प्रणालियों और संधारणीय झील मत्स्य पालन के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए चल रही और प्रस्तावित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (पीएमएमएसवाई) के अंतर्गत पुरी जिले को जारी की गई कुल धनराशि कितनी है?

उत्तर
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री
(श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह)

(क) और (ख): मत्स्यपालन विभाग, मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ने पुरी ज़िले सहित ओडिशा राज्य में मात्स्यिकी और जालीय कृषि के विकास के लिए प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) के तहत 1298.25 करोड़ रुपए की कुल परियोजना लागत वाले ओडिशा सरकार के प्रस्तावों को स्वीकृति दे दी है। ओडिशा सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि विशेष रूप से पुरी जिले के लिए कोई जिला-विशिष्ट विकास योजना तैयार नहीं किया गया है। हालांकि, मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार और ओडिशा सरकार के मात्स्यिकी और पशु संसाधन विकास विभाग की सभी योजनाएं और कार्यक्रम, जिसमें मात्स्यिकी और जलकृषि विकास, मछुआरों को आजीविका सहायता, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर निर्माण और क्षेत्रीय सुदृढ़ीकरण शामिल है, जिले में कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे हैं।

मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार ने PMMSY के तहत 179.90 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से पुरी जिले के अस्टारंगा (नौगढ़) में फिशिंग हार्बर – स्टेज- II के निर्माण के लिए ओडिशा सरकार के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकृति दे दी है। ओडिशा सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि पुरी जिले के (i) सपाकोठी, (ii) चंद्रभागा और (iii) पेंथाकाटा में राज्य योजनाओं के तहत तीन फिश लैंडिंग सेन्टर्स के निर्माण को स्वीकृति दी गई है। समुद्री मछुआरों की सुरक्षा के लिए, ब्लू रेवोल्यूशन की केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजना और राज्य योजना के तहत पुरी जिले के 497 समुद्री मछुआरों को 1,491 लाइफ जैकेट और 497 लाइफबॉय प्रदान किए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, ओडिशा सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि कोल्ड चेन और मार्केटिंग इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की स्थापना के लिए PMMSY के तहत विभिन्न गतिविधियों को स्वीकृति दी गई है जिसमें शामिल है- (i) इंसुलेटेड वेहीकल (8 यूनिट), (ii) आइसबॉक्स के साथ मोटरसाइकिल (25 यूनिट), (iii) आइस बॉक्स के साथ ऑटो रिक्शा (7 यूनिट) (iv) नए कोल्ड स्टोरेज / आइस प्लांट का निर्माण (2 यूनिट) और (v) फिश कियोस्क (7 यूनिट) आदि। इसके अलावा, ओडिशा सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि चिलिका डेवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी (CDA) ने चिलिका लैगून के लिए कई संरक्षण और प्रबंधन पहलें शुरु की हैं। साथ में, ये हस्तक्षेप (इंटरवेंशन) तटीय मात्स्यिकी, मछुआरा समुदायों और चिलिका स्थित मछुआरों की आजीविका की विकास आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करते हैं ।

(ग): ओडिशा सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि पुरी जिले में मात्स्यिकी और जलकृषि के विकास के लिए PMMSY के तहत 70.68 करोड़ रुपए जारी किए गए हैं।

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भारत सरकार
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय
मत्स्यपालन विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1973
17 दिसंबर, 2025 को उत्तर के लिए

ओडिशा में पीएसीएस, डेयरी, मत्स्य पालन और बहुउद्देशीय सहकारी समितियां

1973 श्री शुभाशीष खुंटियाः

क्या मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मंत्रालय ने हाल ही में घोषित राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता नीति, 2025 के कार्यान्वयन के लिए ओडिशा राज्य में प्राथमिकता वाले जिलों की पहचान की है;
(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ओडिशा राज्य में प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों (पीएसीएस), डेयरी, मत्स्य पालन और बहुउद्देशीय सहकारी समितियों को मजबूत करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
(ग) क्या मंत्रालय का पुरी जैसे जिलों को, जहाँ डेयरी, मत्स्य पालन, हस्तशिल्प और ग्रामीण सहकारी समितियों की मजबूत उपस्थिति है, किसी विशेष सहकारी विकास कार्यक्रम में शामिल करने का विचार है?

उत्तर

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री
(श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह)

(क) से (ग): भारत सरकार ने 15 फरवरी, 2023 को "देश में सहकारी आंदोलन को सुदृढ़ करने और जमीनी स्तर तक इसकी पहुंच को बढ़ाने" की योजना को स्वीकृति दी है। योजना में डेयरी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट फंड (DIDF), नेशनल प्रोग्राम फॉर डेयरी डेवलपमेंट (NPDD), प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य योजना (PMMSY), फिशरीज़ एंड एक्वाकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट फंड (FIDF) आदि सहित भारत सरकार की विभिन्न मौजूदा योजनाओं के अभिसरण(कन्वर्जेन्स) के माध्यम से अगले पांच वर्षों में देश के सभी पंचायतों/गांवों को कवर करने वाली नई बहुउद्देशीय प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों/मल्टीपर्पस प्राइमरी एग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट सोसाइटी (PACS) या प्राइमरी डेयरी/फिशरी कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी की स्थापना शामिल है। यह योजना नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन (NCDC), राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक/नेशनल बैंक फॉर एग्रीकल्चरल एंड रूरल डेवलपमेंट (NABARD), नेशनल डेयरी डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड (NDDB), राष्ट्रीय मात्स्यिकी विकास बोर्ड (NFDB), राष्ट्रीय स्तर के सहकारी संघ और राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से कार्यान्वित की जा रही है।

15 नवंबर, 2025 तक, इस योजना के तहत देश भर में कुल 30,083 नई बहुउद्देशीय प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियाँ/प्राइमरी एग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट सोसाइटी (PACS), डेयरी/फिशरी कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी पंजीकृत की गई हैं, और 15,793 मौजूदा डेयरी और फिशरीज़ कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी को सुदृढ़ किया गया है। अब तक, कुल 255,881 ग्राम पंचायतें (GPs) प्राइमरी एग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट सोसाइटी (PACS) द्वारा कवर की गई हैं ; 87,159 ग्राम पंचायतें डेयरी कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी द्वारा कवर की गई हैं; और 29,964 ग्राम पंचायतें फिशरीस कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी द्वारा कवर की गई हैं। ओडिशा राज्य में कुल 2,039 नई बहुउद्देशीय (M)-PACS (1537 संख्या), डेयरी (451 संख्या) और फिशरीस (51 संख्या) कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी पंजीकृत की गई हैं और 209 डेयरी सहकारी समितियों को सुदृढ़ किया गया है। ओडिशा के पुरी जिले में 59 नई सहकारी समितियां पंजीकृत की गई हैं, जिनमें 39 PACS, 13 डेयरी, 07 फिशरीज़ कोऑपरेटिव शामिल हैं।

डेयरी, मात्स्यिकी और हस्तशिल्प जैसे सुदृढ़ सहकारी क्षेत्रों वाले जिलों को सहकारी क्षेत्र के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव पॉलिसी, 2025 में परिकल्पित रोडमैप के अनुसार राष्ट्रव्यापी सहकारी विस्तार योजना/नेशनवाइड कोऑपरेटिव एक्सपेंशन प्लान के तहत लाभ मिलता है। सरकार ने पुरी समेत किसी जिला-विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम की घोषणा नहीं की है, लेकिन इसने "देश में सहकारी आंदोलन को सुदृढ़ करने और जमीनी स्तर तक इसकी पहुंच को बढ़ाने" के लिए एक व्यापक नेशनल प्लान शुरू किया है ताकि देश भर में प्रत्येक कवर ना किए गए पंचायत और गांव में सहकारी समितियों को स्थापित और सुदृढ़ किया जा सके ।

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भारत सरकार

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय

पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1974

दिनांक 17 दिसंबर, 2025 के लिए प्रश्न

एएचआईडीएफ के अंतर्गत परियोजनाएं

1974 श्री महाराजा संजाओबा लेशंबाः

क्या **मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (एएचआईडीएफ) के अंतर्गत इसकी शुरुआत से लेकर अब तक अनुमोदित, संस्वीकृत और प्रचालित परियोजनाओं की श्रेणी-वार नवीनतम संख्या कितनी-कितनी है;

(ख) एएचआईडीएफ के अंतर्गत अब तक लाभार्थियों को वितरित ऋणों की कुल राशि, जारी ब्याज अनुदान और ऋण गारंटी कवरेज कितना-कितना है;

(ग) इस योजना के अंतर्गत नस्ल वृद्धि फार्म (बीएमएफ), आईवीएफ केंद्रों और आधुनिक चारा संयंत्रों की स्थापना और प्रचालन में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(घ) वर्तमान में उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में कितने बीएमएफ और आईवीएफ केंद्र प्रचालनरत हैं; और

(ङ) क्या उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों में आय और पोषण सुरक्षा के लिए संकर नस्ल या अन्य उन्नत पशु प्रजातियाँ आवश्यक हैं?

उत्तर

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री

(श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह)

(क) पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (AHIDF) की शुरुआत से इस योजना के तहत अनुमोदित,संस्वीकृत और प्रचालनरत परियोजनाओं की श्रेणी-वार संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

क्रम सं.	**एएचआईडीएफ के तहत अवसंरचना की श्रेणी**	**संस्वीकृत परियोजनाएं**	**अनुमोदित परियोजनाएं**	**प्रचालनरत परियोजनाएं**
1	पशु आहार संयंत्र	201	143	124
2	पशु अपशिष्ट से संपत्ति प्रबंधन (कृषि अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन)	5	4	4
3	नस्ल सुधार प्रौद्योगिकी और नस्ल वृद्धि फार्म	183	105	83
4	डेयरी प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य वर्धन	252	147	116
5	मांस प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य वर्धन	45	25	20
6	पशु चिकित्सा टीकों और औषधि उत्पादन सुविधाओं की स्थापना	5	4	1
कुल योग		**691**	**428**	**348**

(ख) एएचआईडीएफ के तहत 10,320 करोड़ रुपए की ऋण राशि संस्वीकृत की गई है और 428 अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं के लिए 429.49 करोड़ रुपए का ब्याज सबवेंशन जारी किया गया है। तीन परियोजनाओं को AHIDF की ऋण गारंटी के तहत कवर किया गया है, जो नाबार्ड द्वारा प्रबंधित हैं।

(ग) एएचआईडीएफ के तहत, 139 पशु आहार संयंत्र और 105 नस्ल वृद्धि फार्म बनाए गए हैं तथा उनका सुदृढ़ीकरण किया गया है। एएचआईडीएफ के तहत कोई IVF केंद्र स्थापित नहीं किया गया है। हालांकि, पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग (DAHD) द्वारा कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन के तहत, 24 बोवाइन IVF प्रयोगशालाएं प्रचालनरत हैं।

(घ) राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन के तहत असम में पशु चिकित्सा विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, असम कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, खानापारा गुवाहाटी में एक बोवाइन इन-विट्रो फर्टिलाइज़ेशन (IVF) प्रयोगशाला शुरू की गई है। इस प्रयोगशाला से 45 व्यवहार्य भ्रूण तैयार किए गए हैं और इनमें से 19 भ्रूण अंतरित किए जा चुके हैं। इस प्रयोगशाला का लाभ उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्य के सभी डेयरी किसानों को मिल रहा है। राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन के तहत अब तक अरुणाचल प्रदेश में 1 बीएमएफ स्वीकृत किया गया है।

(ङ)जी, हां। पशुपालन, भारतीय कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण उप-क्षेत्र है तथा ग्रामीण आबादी को पोषण और आजीविका सहायता प्रदान करने में बहुआयामी भूमिका निभाता है। पशुधन क्षेत्र आम तौर पर देश की अर्थव्यवस्था और विशेष रूप से कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था में योगदान देने के अलावा रोज़गार सृजन के अवसर, संपत्ति निर्माण, फसल खराब होने पर उससे निपटने का तरीका तथा सामाजिक और आर्थिक सुरक्षा भी प्रदान करता है। वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान दूध उत्पादन का मूल्य 12.21 लाख करोड़ रुपए से ज़्यादा है (राष्ट्रीय लेखा सांख्यिकी 2025 के अनुसार), जो कृषि उपज में सबसे अधिक है और यहां तक कि धान व गेहूं की कुल कीमत से भी ज़्यादा है।

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भारत सरकार
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय
पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या- 1975
दिनांक 17 दिसंबर, 2025 के लिए प्रश्न

गाय, भैंस, बकरी, भेड़ों के लिए पशुधन जनगणना

1975 श्री परिमल नथवानी:

क्या **मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) गाय, भैंस, बकरी, भेड़ आदि के लिए की गई पिछली पशुधन जनगणना का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दुधारू और गैर-दुधारू पशुओं को स्वस्थ रखने के लिए पशु आहार पर राजसहायता दिए जाने का कोई प्रावधान है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान ऐसी राजसहायता के लिए आवंटित धनराशि का राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री
(श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह)

(क) पशुधन संगणना पालतू पशुधन प्रजातियों और पोल्ट्री पक्षियों की एक संपूर्ण गणना है, जो गोपशु (गाय), भैंस, भेड़ और बकरी सहित, पशुधन की प्रजातिवार और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार संख्या प्रदान करती है। 20वीं पशुधन संगणना के अनुसार प्रमुख पशुधन प्रजातियों की संख्या दर्शाने वाले राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार विवरण **अनुबंध-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) पशुपालन राज्य का विषय है। विभिन्न राज्यों ने अपने पशुधन के लिए रियायती दरों पर आहार और चारा उपलब्ध कराने हेतु अपनी-अपनी योजनाएँ शुरू की हैं। कुछ राज्य सरकारें ऐसी योजनाएँ क्रियान्वित कर रही हैं जिनमें पशु आहार की आपूर्ति किफायती दरों पर की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, यह मंत्रालय इस दिशा में राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों में सहयोग कर रहा है। इस मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित 'राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन' और 'पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि' जैसी योजनाएँ पशु आहार की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने में पशुपालकों को सक्षम बनाती हैं।

अनुबंध-I

'गाय, भैंस, बकरी, भेड़ के लिए पशुधन संगणना के संबंध में श्री परिमल नथवानी द्वारा दिनांक 17.12.2025 को पूछे गए राज्यसभा के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1975 के भाग (क) के उत्तर में संदर्भित

अनुबंध।

20वीं पशुधन संगणना के अनुसार राज्य-वार गोपशुओं, भैंस, भेड़ और बकरी की संख्या

(वास्तविक संख्या में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	गोपशु	भैंस	भेड़	बकरी
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	36,438	3,700	5	64,761
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	46,00,087	62,19,499	1,76,26,971	55,22,133
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3,39,221	6379	7345	1,59,740
4	असम	1,09,09,239	4,21,715	3,32,100	43,15,173
5	बिहार	1,53,97,980	77,19,794	2,13,377	1,28,21,216
6	चंडीगढ़	13,440	12,177	0	998
7	छत्तीसगढ़	99,83,954	11,74,722	1,80,229	40,05,657
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली	39,736	997	84	7548
9	दमन और दीव	1,840	374	68	987
10	दिल्ली	1,24,549	1,57,625	1,993	16,995
11	गोवा	60,247	27,207	8	9,446
12	गुजरात	96,33,637	1,05,43,250	17,87,263	48,67,744
13	हरियाणा	19,28,682	43,68,023	2,88,370	3,34,640
14	हिमाचल प्रदेश	18,28,017	6,46,565	7,91,345	11,08,413
15	जम्मू और कश्मीर	25,39,240	6,90,829	32,47,503	17,30,218
16	झारखंड	1,12,23,052	13,50,313	6,41,183	91,21,173
17	कर्नाटक	84,69,004	29,84,560	1,10,50,728	61,69,392
18	केरल	13,41,996	1,01,504	1,482	13,59,161
19	लक्षद्वीप	2,493	16	0	43,188
20	मध्य प्रदेश	1,87,50,828	1,03,07,131	32,4,585	1,10,64,524
21	महाराष्ट्र	1,39,92,304	56,03,692	26,80,329	1,06,04,883
22	मणिपुर	2,24,472	36,230	5,921	38,697
23	मेघालय	9,03,570	15,714	15,679	3,97,503
24	मिजोरम	45,701	2,109	485	14,820
25	नागालैंड	78,296	15,654	361	31,602
26	ओडिशा	99,03,970	4,58,324	12,79,149	63,93,452
27	पुदुचेरी	71,984	2,395	2,445	7,3630
28	पंजाब	25,31,460	40,15,947	85,560	3,47,949
29	राजस्थान	1,39,37,630	1,36,93,316	79,03,857	2,08,40,203
30	सिक्किम	1,48,010	1,144	2,016	90,506
31	तमिलनाडु	95,18,660	5,18,795	45,00,491	98,88,746
32	तेलंगाना	42,32,539	42,26,306	1,90,63,058	49,34,673
33	त्रिपुरा	7,39,031	7,131	5,460	3,60,204
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,90,19,641	3,30,16,785	9,84,725	1,44,80,025
35	उत्तराखंड	18,52,123	8,66,318	2,84,615	13,71,971
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	1,90,77,916	6,30,921	9,52,886	1,62,79,340
कुल		**19,35,00,987**	**10,98,47,161**	**7,42,61,676**	**14,88,71,311**

स्रोत: 20वीं पशुधन संगणना अखिल भारतीय रिपोर्ट

भारत सरकार
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय
पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या- 1976
दिनांक 17 दिसंबर, 2025 के लिए प्रश्न

पशु औषधि केन्द्रों का कार्यान्वयन और विस्तार

1976 श्रीमती सुधा मूर्ती:

क्या **मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) मार्च, 2025 में घोषित पशु औषधि केन्द्र पहल के उद्देश्यों सहित प्रस्तावित कार्यान्वयन की रूपरेखा का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) अब तक देश भर में स्थापित किए गए पशु औषधि केन्द्रों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या इन केंद्रों से आज की तिथि तक लाभान्वित हुए पशुपालक या किसानों के बारे में कोई आंकड़ा उपलब्ध है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार की पशु औषधि केंद्रों के माध्यम से आपूर्ति की जाने वाली दवाओं की श्रृंखला को सभी प्रकार के जानवरों तक विस्तारित करने की कोई योजना है?

उत्तर
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री
(श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह)

(क) से (घ) पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग, भारत सरकार ने पशुधन स्वास्थ्य और रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (LHDCP) के तहत प्रधानमंत्री-किसान समृद्धि केंद्रों (PM-KSKs) और सहकारी समितियों (CSs) के माध्यम से सस्ती जेनेरिक पशु चिकित्सा औषधियों की बिक्री के लिए एक नया घटक 'पशु औषधि' प्रारंभ किया है।

ii. पशु औषधि के लिए प्रचालन दिशानिर्देश तैयार कर लिए गए हैं और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ साझा किए गए हैं। इन्हें पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग की वेबसाइट पर भी उपलब्ध कराया गया है। इसमें पशु औषधि विक्रय केंद्र (PAVKs) खोलने के लिए पात्रता मानदंड और आवश्यकताएं, मार्जिन और प्रोत्साहन, PAVK चलाने के लिए नियम और शर्तें, प्रशिक्षण और जागरुकता इत्यादि शामिल हैं।

iii. एथेनो पशुचिकित्सा औषधियों और उपभोज्य सहित 134 जेनेरिक पशुचिकित्सा औषधियों की एक सूची फार्मास्यूटिकल्स एंड मेडिकल डिवाइसेस ब्यूरो ऑफ़ इंडिया (PMBI) को खरीदने के लिए दी गई है।

iv. प्रधानमंत्री किसान समृद्धि केंद्रों और सहकारी समितियों की सूची संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को भेजी गई है, जिसमें अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे आकांक्षी जिलों/खंडों को प्राथमिकता देते हुए उपयुक्त, इच्छुक, रणनीतिक रूप से स्थित प्रधानमंत्री-किसान समृद्धि केंद्रों और सहकारी समितियों की पहचान करें और उन्हें ऑनलाइन अप्लाई करने के लिए जागरूक करें। PAVKs खोलने के लिए ऑनलाइन आवेदन जमा करने का लिंक पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग की वेबसाइट पर दिया गया है।

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भारत सरकार
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय
मत्स्यपालन विभाग
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1977
17 दिसंबर, 2025 को उत्तर के लिए

प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (पीएमएमएसवाई) के तहत अवसंरचना और निर्यात

1977 श्री सुभाष बराला:
डा. अनिल सुखदेवराव बोंडे :
श्रीमती रमिलाबेन बेचारभाई बारा:
श्री एस. सेल्वागनबेथी:

क्या **मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (पीएमएमएसवाई) के अंतर्गत 730 से अधिक शीतागारों, बर्फ उत्पादन संयंत्र (आइस प्लांट) और 6,410 मछली विक्रय कियोस्क ने फसल के बाद होने वाले नुकसान को कैसे कम किया है और मछुआरों के लिए कीमतों में सुधार कैसे किया हैं;
(ख) समुद्री मत्स्य पालन जनगणना (एमएफसी) 2025 और व्यास - एनएवी जैसे ऐप्स के माध्यम से डिजिटल डेटा का संग्रह किस प्रकार नीति निर्माण और सतत समुद्री संसाधन के प्रबंधन को बेहतर बनाएंगे; और
(ग) 100 तटीय मछुआरा गांवों को जलवायु-रोधक्षम गांवों में बदलने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और यह तटीय आजीविकाओं को जलवायु के प्रभावों से कैसे सुरक्षित रखता है?

उत्तर

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री
(श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह)

(क): प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) के अंतर्गत विकसित आइस प्लांट्स, कोल्ड स्टोरेज और फिश कियोस्क जैसी पोस्ट-हार्वेस्ट इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर सुविधाएं और पूर्व योजनाएं मत्स्य संरक्षण, मत्स्य गुणवत्ता, मछुआरों, मत्स्य किसानों और अन्य संबद्ध हितधारकों के लिए उच्च मूल्य प्राप्ति के लिए मत्स्य और मात्स्यिकी उत्पादों की शेल्फ लाइफ में वृद्धि कर रही हैं। राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद [नेशनल प्रोडुक्टिविटी काउंसिल (NPC)] के माध्यम से हाल ही में "अंतर्देशीय और समुद्री मात्स्यिकी में पोस्ट-हार्वेस्ट हानि का आकलन" विषय पर किए गए अध्ययन से पता चला है कि पोस्ट-हार्वेस्ट नुकसान का राष्ट्रीय औसत अंतर्देशीय मात्स्यिकी में 18% (वित्त वर्ष 2019-20) से घटकर 8.84% (वित्त वर्ष 2023-24) और समुद्री मात्स्यिकी में 21% (वित्त वर्ष 2019-20) से घटकर 9.3% (वित्त वर्ष 2023-24) हो गया है। इस अध्ययन में 2023-24 के दौरान मात्स्यिकी क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय औसत पोस्ट-हार्वेस्ट हानि 9.16 प्रतिशत बताई गई है।

(ख): राष्ट्रीय समुद्री मात्स्यिकी जनगणना के अंतर्गत उच्च-गुणवत्ता, जियो-टैग घरेलू और इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर स्तर के विस्तृत डिजिटल डेटा एकत्र किए जाते हैं, जिसका उद्देश्य योजनाओं के लक्षित वितरण, कमजोर समूहों की पहचान, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर अंतराल (हार्बर, मार्केट, कोल्ड चेन) का आकलन करना और जलवायु-अनुकूल आजीविका-आधारित प्रयासों और साक्ष्य-आधारित योजना को सहायता प्रदान करना है। इसके अलावा, भू-संदर्भित डिजिटल डेटाबेस से मात्स्यिकी क्षेत्र के लिए नीतिगत योजना को मजबूत करने, साक्ष्य-आधारित इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर निवेश को सहायता करना, प्रशिक्षण की जरूरतों की पहचान करके आजीविका की पहल को बढ़ाने और मत्स्यन समुदायों तक योजना की पहुंच में सुधार करने की उम्मीद है। यह सतत (सस्टेनेबिलिटी) मापदंडों की बेहतर निगरानी की सुविधा भी प्रदान करता है और डिजिटल वर्कफ़्लो की ओर परिवर्तन से संचालन में दक्षता, सटीकता और पारदर्शिता में सुधार होगा।

(ग): मत्स्यपालन विभाग, मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय ने तटीय समुदायों के विकास के महत्व को स्वीकार करते हुए, सभी तटीय राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में समुद्र तट के करीब स्थित मौजूदा 100 तटीय मछुआरा गांवों (CFV) को क्लाइमेट रेसीलिएंट कोस्टल फिशरमैन विल्लेज (CRCFV) के रूप में विकसित करने और उन्हें आर्थिक रूप से जीवंत मछुआरा गांवों के रूप में तैयार करने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) के अंतर्गत एक परिवर्तनकारी पहल की है। यह कार्यक्रम 100% केंद्रीय वित्त पोषण के साथ राष्ट्रीय मात्स्यिकी विकास बोर्ड के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। यह बताया गया है कि 190 करोड़ रुपए की कुल लागत से 95 मौजूदा तटीय गांवों को क्लाइमेट रेसिलिएंट कोस्टल फिशरमैन विल्लेज (CRCFV) के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए विभिन्न तटीय राज्य सरकारों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रस्तावों को राज्य सरकारों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को 47.50 करोड़ रुपए की केंद्रीय निधि जारी करने के साथ स्वीकृति दी गई है। क्लाइमेट रेसीलिएंट कोस्टल फिशरमैन विल्लेज कार्यक्रम अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ तटीय मछुआरों के लिए वैकल्पिक आजीविका के अवसरों को सृजित करने और उन्हें बनाए रखने के लिए ओपन सी केज कल्चर, समुद्री शैवाल और बाइवाल्व कृषि जैसी विभिन्न जलवायु अनुकूल आजीविका गतिविधियों के विकास की परिकल्पना करता है।

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भारत सरकार
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय
मत्स्यपालन विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1978
17 दिसंबर, 2025 को उत्तर के लिए

आंध्र प्रदेश में व्हाइट स्पॉट सिंड्रोम वायरस (डब्ल्यूएसएसवी) का प्रकोप

1978 श्री एस. निरंजन रेड्डी:

क्या **मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि आंध्र प्रदेश में झींगा मछली पालन करने वाले किसानों को व्हाइट स्पॉट सिंड्रोम वायरस रोग के बार-बार प्रकोप के कारण गंभीर नुकसान का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;
(ख) क्या सरकार ने जलीय कृषि बीमा योजना, विशेष रूप से आंध्र प्रदेश में इसके कार्यान्वयन के संदर्भ में, के कार्य-निष्पादन की समीक्षा की है;
(ग) वर्तमान में आंध्र प्रदेश में उक्त बीमा योजना के तहत कितने झींगा मछली पालन किसान कवर किए गए हैं और पिछले तीन वर्षों में कुल कितने दावे संवितरित किए गए हैं;
(घ) क्या सरकार के पास आंध्र प्रदेश के लिए राज्य - विशिष्ट जोखिम का मानदंड और प्रीमियम संरचना लागू करने का प्रस्ताव है; और
(ङ) व्हाइट स्पॉट सिंड्रोम वायरस रोग को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

उत्तर
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री
(श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह)

(क) मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार को आंध्र प्रदेश में व्हाइट स्पॉट बीमारी के प्रकोप की पुनरावृति से वहां के झींगा किसानों को हुए गंभीर नुकसान की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है। मत्स्यपालन विभाग**,** भारत सरकार ने जलीय जीव रोगों का समय पर शीघ्र पता लगाने, उनकी रिपोर्टिंग करने और उनके नियंत्रण के लिए एक मज़बूत फ्रेमवर्क बनाया है। प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) के केंद्रीय क्षेत्र घटक के तहत, मत्स्यपालन विभाग ICAR-नेशनल ब्यूरो ऑफ़ फिश जेनेटिक रिसोर्सेज, लखनऊ के माध्यम से कुल 33.78 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से नेशनल सरवेलेन्स प्रोग्राम फॉर एक्टिक एनिमल डिजीज (NSPAAD) को लागू कर रहा है। NSPAAD में देश के सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में रोग के जोखिम की पहचान, बेहतर रोग प्रबंधन और स्वस्थ जलीय इकोसिस्टम के प्रोत्साहन के लिए सिस्टमैटिक सरवेलन्स शामिल है। NSPAAD के तहत, मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार ने "रिपोर्ट फिश डिजीज" नाम से एक एंड्रॉयड आधारित मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन भी लॉन्च किया है। यह ऐप मत्स्य किसानों, फील्ड-लेवल के अधिकारियों और मत्स्य हेल्थ एक्सपर्ट्स को इंटीग्रेट करने और आसानी से जोड़ने के लिए एक सेंट्रल प्लेटफॉर्म प्रदान करता है। आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, वर्तमान डिज़ीज़ सरवेलेन्स प्रोग्राम के तहत, फील्ड टीमें राज्य के विभिन्न इलाकों से हर दो हफ़्ते में एक्वाकल्चर के सैंपल इकट्ठा कर रही हैं। इन सैंपल्स को बाद में स्टेट इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ़ फिशरीज़ टेक्नोलॉजी (SIFT), काकीनाडा में मौजूद निर्धारित रेफरल लैबोरेटरी में एनालाइज़ किया जाता है। 01 जनवरी 2025 से अब तक, पैसिव सर्विलांस कम्पोनेंट के तहत, चार सैंपल व्हाइट स्पॉट सिंड्रोम वायरस (WSSV) के लिए पॉज़िटिव पाए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, एक्टिव सर्विलांस के तहत, आंध्र प्रदेश में कुल 23 सैंपल WSSV-पॉज़िटिव पाए गए हैं।

(ख) और (ग): मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार ने व्यापक प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) के घटक के रूप में आंध्र प्रदेश सहित सभी राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में लागू प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य किसान समृद्धि सह-योजना (PM–MKSSY) के तहत, जलीय कृषि फसल बीमा सहायता को एकीकृत किया है। मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार इस योजना के निष्पादन और प्रगति के आकलन हेतु समय-समय पर समीक्षा भी करता है । आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार की जानकारी के अनुसार, राज्य में अभी 85 एक्काफार्मर जलीय कृषि फसल बीमा के तहत कवर हैं। 2025 में, 10 एक्काफार्मर को कुल ₹5.21 लाख के इंश्योरेंस क्लेम दिए गए, तथा 12 और क्लेम जारी करने के लिए स्वीकृत किए गए।

(घ) आंध्र प्रदेश के लिए राज्य-विशिष्ट जोखिम पैरामीटर या प्रीमियम संरचनाएं शुरू करने के लिए मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार में कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ङ) व्हाइट स्पॉट डिज़ीज़ में कमी लाने के लिए, मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार के नियंत्रणाधीन तटीय जलकृषि प्राधिकरण ने स्पेसिफिक पैथोजन फ्री (SPF) झींगा ब्रूडस्टॉक मल्टीप्लिकेशन सेंटर , न्यूक्लियस ब्रीडिंग सेंटर , हैचरी और फार्म की स्थापना और उनके संचालन के लिए व्यापक दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए हैं, जिनमें तटीय जलकृषि इकाइयों और स्टॉक के स्वास्थ्य निगरानी, रोग निगरानी और SPF सर्टिफिकेशन के लिए जारी दिशा-निर्देश भी शामिल हैं। इन उपायों का उद्देश्य व्हाइट स्पॉट सिंड्रोम वायरस (WSSV) के आने, इन्फेक्शन और फैलने से रोकना और झींगा जलकृषि क्षेत्र और इसकी वैल्यू चेन को सुरक्षित रखना है।

बायोसिक्योरिटी को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए, सभी आयातित श्रिम्प ब्रूडस्टॉक और पैरेंटल पोस्ट-लार्वा का क्वारंटाइन करना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है, जिससे पैथोजन्स का आना और फैलना कम हो सके। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने प्रभावी मॉनिटरिंग, सरवेलेन्स और रेगुलेटरी ओवरसाइट के लिए श्रिम्प हैचरी, नौप्ली रियरिंग सेंटर (NRCs), और श्रिम्प फार्म का तटीय जलकृषि प्राधिकरण (CAA) के साथ रजिस्ट्रेशन अनिवार्य कर दिया है।

नेशनल सर्विलांस प्रोग्राम की मदद से झींगा और पानी के सैंपल का रेगुलर PCR-बेस्ड डिज़ीज़ सर्विलांस किया जाता है, जिससे WSSV का जल्दी पता लगाकर उसे समय पर नियंत्रण किया जा सके। इसके अलावा, सरकार बीमारी का रिस्क कम करने, बायोसिक्योरिटी बढ़ाने और सस्टेनेबल एक्वाकल्चर तरीकों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बायोफ्लोक टेक्नोलॉजी (BFT) और रीसर्क्युलेटरी एक्वाकल्चर सिस्टम (RAS) जैसे वैकल्पिक कल्चर सिस्टम को बढ़ावा दे रही है।

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भारत सरकार
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय
पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या- 1979
दिनांक 17 दिसंबर, 2025 के लिए प्रश्न

डेयरी क्षेत्र के लिए प्राकृतिक रंग के रूप में एनाट्टो का उपयोग

1979 डा. अजित माधवराव गोपछड़े:

क्या **मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) डेयरी उत्पादों में प्राकृतिक रंगद्रव्य के रूप में एनाट्टो के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड (एनडीडीबी), केंद्रीय खाद्य प्रौद्योगिक अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीएफटीआरआई), कृषि मंत्रालय और राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से क्या पहल लागू की गई हैं;

(ख) डेयरी क्षेत्र के लिए पर्याप्त आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने हेतु एन्नाटो की खेती को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकारों और अन्य हितधारकों के साथ साझेदारी में कौन-कौन से विशिष्ट कदम उठाए हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार यह मानती है कि एन्नाटो की खेती में न्यूनतम पानी और उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता होती है, जिससे यह किसानों के लिए आर्थिक रूप से लाभकारी है?

उत्तर
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री
(श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह)

(क) और (ख) वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् (CSIR) से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् (CSIR) की संघटक प्रयोगशाला, CSIR-केंद्रीय खाद्य प्रौद्योगिक अनुसंधान संस्थान (CSIR-CFTRI), मैसूरू ने एनाट्टो के अध्ययन और विकास से संबंधित चार अनुदान सहायता परियोजनाएं शुरू की थीं। इन चार परियोजनाओं में से तीन को खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (MoFPI) और एक को जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (DBT) द्वारा वित्तपोषित किया गया था। यह संस्थान CSIR मिशन मोड परियोजना "बायोरिसोर्स कंज़र्वेशन एंड प्रॉस्पेक्टेशन (CSIR-BioCap)" में भी भाग ले रहा है, जिसमें अन्य कार्यों के अलावा, खाद्य और प्रसाधन उत्पादों में प्रयोग किए जाने के लिए विटामिन-ई युक्त एनाट्टो तेल तैयार करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। CSIR-CFTRI ने एनाट्टो से जुड़ी फसल-कटाई (post-harvest) के बाद की निम्नलिखित प्रौद्योगिकयां विकसित और सफलतापूर्वक प्रदर्शित की हैं:

एनाट्टो डाई तैयार करना - इस विकसित प्रक्रिया में बैच टाइप परकोलेशन तकनीक का इस्तेमाल होता है, जिसमें चुनिंदा विलायकों (solvents) के साथ एनाट्टो बीजों के काउंटर करंट एक्सट्रेक्शन का प्रयोग किया जाता है और फिर विलायक रिकवरी और संघनित डाई को क्रिस्टल जैसा बनाने के लिए वैक्यूम डिहाइड्रेशन किया जाता है। क्रिस्टल जैसी डाई को आगे पानी में घुलने वाले, तेल में घुलने वाले और रिफाइंड पाउडर के रूप में फॉर्मूलेशन में इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है।

एनाट्टो सीड सेपरेटर - एनाट्टो के बीजों को फली से अलग करने के लिए बिजली से लगातार चलने वाली छोटी मशीन डिज़ाइन और निर्मित की गई थी। इस मशीन को 100 किग्रा./घंटा की दक्षता और प्रति घंटा 40 किग्रा. की बीज उत्पादन क्षमता के साथ, एक कम लागत वाले, आसानी से खुलने वाले और आसानी से तैयार होने वाले यंत्र के रूप में परिकल्पित किया गया था, जिससे एनाट्टो की फली से बीज निकाले जा सकें।

उपर्युक्त के अलावा, CSIR-CFTRI ने संगत उद्योगों का दौरा करके तथा विभिन्न वाणिज्यिक और पारंपरिक खाद्य क्षेत्र के विशेषज्ञों को शामिल करके अलग-अलग एनाट्टो-आधारित फ़ॉर्मूलेशन जैसे तेल में घुलनशील, पानी में घुलनशील, प्रोपाईलीन ग्लाइकॉल (PG)-आधारित, शर्करा-आधारित व अम्ल-घुलनशील कलरेंट्स के इस्तेमाल का पता लगाने के लिए अध्ययन किए हैं। विभिन्न खाद्य क्षेत्रों में अपेक्षित शेड्स पाने के लिए इन फ़ॉर्मूलेशनों के लिए रंग-सघनता को मानकीकृत किया गया था और अलग-अलग वाणिज्यिक और पारंपरिक खाद्य उत्पादों के लिए डाई सघनता और उपयुक्तता का मूल्यांकन किया गया था। पानी में घुलनशील कार्बोनेट सिस्टम पर आधारित टेलर-मेड फ़ॉर्मूलेशन हार्ड-बॉयल्ड कैंडीज़, सेंवई, गोल्ड फिंगर्स और बिरयानी तथा वेजिटेबल मंचूरियन जैसे फ़ास्ट फ़ूड में इस्तेमाल के लिए उपयुक्त पाए गए। इसी तरह, PG-आधारित टेलर-मेड फ़ॉर्मूलेशन पारंपरिक मिठाइयों जैसे बूंदी के लड्डू और मोतीचूर के लड्डू और उसके साथ-साथ डेयरी और बेकरी उत्पादों जैसे मक्खन, पनीर, बिस्किट क्रीम, बेकरी क्रीम, और आइसिंग क्रीम के लिए उपयुक्त पाए गए। चीनी-पाउडर फॉर्मूलेशन को हार्ड-बॉयल्ड कैंडीज, जलेबी, जंगरी और बूंदी के लड्डू में इस्तेमाल के लिए सुविधाजनक पाया गया।

(ग) जैसा कि तमिलनाडु कृषि विश्वविद्यालय ने सूचित किया है, एन्नाट्टो थोड़ा बहुत सूखे का असर झेल सकता है और इसे कम पानी की ज़रूरत होती है। इसकी रोपाई मानसून के मौसम (जून से सितंबर) में की जाती है। वन महाविद्यालय और अनुसंधान संस्थान (FC & RI), मेट्टुपालयम ने एन्नाट्टो में बीज की पैदावार को अधिकतम करने के लिए सटीक वन-कृषि (Precision silviculture) पद्धति और कैनोपी प्रबंधन पद्धति का विकास किया है।

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भारत सरकार
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय
पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या- 1980
दिनांक 17 दिसंबर, 2025 के लिए प्रश्न

देशी मवेशियों की उपलब्धता

1980 डा. धर्मस्थल वीरेंद्र हेग्गडे:

क्या **मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि फार्मिंग करने के स्तर पर देशी मवेशियों की उपलब्धता न्यूनतम है, जो किसानों द्वारा प्राकृतिक कृषि पद्धतियों को अपनाने में बाधा बन रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा देशी मवेशियों की नस्लों के संरक्षण, संवर्धन और संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या किसानों के लिए कृषि प्रयोजनों हेतु देशी मवेशियों के पालन के लिए कोई समर्पित योजना है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी योजनाओं का ब्यौरा और पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान लाभार्थियों की संख्या क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार के पास सतत और प्राकृतिक कृषि प्रणालियों में गौवंश की देशी नस्लों की भूमिका को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कोई नई पहल शुरू करने की योजना है?

उत्तर
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री
(श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह)

(क) से (ङ) 20वीं पशुधन संगणना, 2019 के अनुसार, देश में 193.46 मिलियन गोपशु आबादी है और इसमें से 142.11 मिलियन देसी और नॉन डिस्क्रिप्ट गोपशु हैं, जो देश में कुल गोपशु आबादी का 73.45% है।

राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा देसी बोवाइन नस्लों के संरक्षण, संवर्धन और उनकी संख्या में वृद्धि करने के प्रयासों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, भारत सरकार देसी नस्लों के विकास और संरक्षण, बोवाइन आबादी के आनुवंशिक उन्नयन और दुग्ध उत्पादन एवं उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन (RGM) कार्यान्वित कर रही है। राष्ट्रीय पशु आनुवंशिक संसाधन ब्यूरो द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त सभी देसी गोपशु नस्लें इस योजना के अंतर्गत आती हैं। योजना के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं:

(i) देसी नस्लों के सांडों सहित उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले सांडों के सीमन का उपयोग करके राष्ट्रव्यापी कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कार्यक्रम (NAIP) का कार्यान्वयन। इस घटक के अंतर्गत, 50% से कम कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कवरेज वाले जिलों में किसानों के द्वार पर ही कृत्रिम गर्भाधान (AI) सेवाएं निःशुल्क प्रदान की जाती हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान 5.12 करोड़ पशुओं को कवर किया गया, 8.99 करोड़ कृत्रिम गर्भाधान किए गए और 2.85 करोड़ किसानों को लाभ प्राप्त हुआ। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान लाभान्वित लाभार्थियों का राज्यवार विवरण अनुबंध-I में दिया गया है।

(ii) पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग, भारत सरकार ने सेक्स सॉर्टेड सीमन उत्पादन सुविधाएं स्थापित की हैं और सेक्स सॉर्टेड सीमन का उपयोग करके त्वरित नस्ल सुधार कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। इसका उद्देश्य 90% तक सटीकता के साथ बछड़ियों का उत्पादन करना है, जिससे दुधारू पशुओं की संख्या में वृद्धि हो, नस्ल सुधार हो और किसानों की आय में वृद्धि हो। सरकार ने देसी नस्लों के सेक्स सॉर्टेड सीमन सहित किसानों को उचित दरों पर सेक्स सॉर्टेड सीमन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए देसी रूप से विकसित सेक्स सॉर्टेड सीमन तकनीकी का शुभारंभ किया है।

(iii) गिर, साहीवाल, थारपारकर, कंकरेज, हरियाना, राठी, गाओलाओ जैसी देसी नस्लों के गोपशुओं और मुर्रा, मेहसाना, जाफराबादी, पंढरपुरी, नीली रावी, बन्नी जैसी भैंसों के सांडों सहित उच्च आनुवंशिक गुणता वाले सांडों के उत्पादन के लिए संतति परीक्षण और वंशावली चयन का कार्यान्वयन। कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत उत्पादित देसी नस्लों के उच्च आनुवंशिक गुणता वाले सांडों को सीमन उत्पादन हेतु सीमन केंद्रों को उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है।

(iv) इन विट्रो फर्टिलाइजेशन (IVF) तकनीकी का कार्यान्वयन: देसी नस्लों के उत्कृष्ट पशुओं के प्रसार हेतु विभाग ने 24 आईवीएफ प्रयोगशालाएँ स्थापित की हैं। यह तकनीक एक ही पीढ़ी में गोपशुओं की आनुवंशिक गुणता में सुधार लाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। इसके अलावा, किसानों को उचित दरों पर तकनीक उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार ने देसी आईवीएफ मीडिया का शुभारंभ किया है।

(v) जीनोमिक चयन: उच्च आनुवंशिक योग्यता (HGM) वाले पशुओं का चयन करने और गोपशुओं-भैंसों के आनुवंशिक सुधार में तेजी लाने के लिए, विभाग ने एकीकृत जीनोमिक चिप्स विकसित किए हैं—देसी गोपशुओं के लिए गौ चिप और देसी भैंसों के लिए महिष चिप—जो देश में उच्च आनुवंशिक योग्यता वाले पशुओं के जीनोमिक चयन को शुरू करने के लिए विशेष रूप से डिज़ाइन किए गए हैं।

(vi) पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग, भारत सरकार देसी नस्लों सहित दाताओं की पहचान, स्थान निर्धारण के लिए और उत्कृष्टम पशुओं के प्रसार के लिए राष्ट्रीय दुग्ध रिकॉर्डिंग कार्यक्रम और सुरभि चयन श्रंखला कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित कर रहा है।

(vii) ग्रामीण भारत में सामुदायिक संसाधन व्यक्तियों/बहुउद्देशीय कृत्रिम गर्भाधान तकनीशियनों (MAITRI) को किसानों के द्वार पर गुणवत्तापूर्ण कृत्रिम गर्भाधान सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित और सुसज्जित किया जाता है और अब तक देश में 39,810 सामुदायिक संसाधन व्यक्तियों/MAITRI को प्रशिक्षित और सुसज्जित किया गया है।

(viii) पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग, भारत सरकार देसी नस्लों के श्रेष्ठ पशुओं की पहचान करने, स्थान निर्धारण एवं प्रसार हेतु केंद्रीय पशु पंजीकरण योजना कार्यान्वित कर रहा है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार का कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना - राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक कृषि मिशन कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य भारतीय पारंपरिक स्थानीय ज्ञान से प्राप्त स्थानीय कृषि-पारिस्थितिक प्रणालियों की समझ, पशुधन (विशेष रूप से गाय की स्थानीय नस्ल) आधारित कृषि-पशुपालन मॉडल और किसान से किसान तक पहुँच के आधार पर प्राकृतिक कृषि को बढ़ावा देना है। प्राकृतिक कृषि पशुधन (विशेष रूप से गाय की स्थानीय नस्ल) के साथ एकीकृत होती है और इसमें बीजामृत, जीवामृत, घनजीवामृत, नीमास्त्र, दशपर्णी आदि जैसे फार्म में उपलब्ध इनपुट का उपयोग, बहुफसली प्रणाली, मानसून-पूर्व शुष्क बुवाई, बायोमास आधारित मल्चिंग, बीजों की पारंपरिक किस्मों का उपयोग, फार्म के बफर जोन में पेड़ों को शामिल करना आदि शामिल हैं। अन्य घटकों/कार्यकलापों के अतिरिक्त, योजना में निम्नलिखित की परिकल्पना की गई है:

(i) एकीकृत कृषि-पशुपालन मॉडल के माध्यम से पशुधन (अधिमानतः गाय की स्थानीय नस्ल) को लोकप्रिय बनाना और इनपुट की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए गौशालाओं के साथ संपर्क स्थापित करना, नस्ल सुधार के माध्यम से स्थानीय पशुधन (अधिमानतः गाय की स्थानीय नस्ल) की आबादी बढ़ाना, केंद्रीय गोपशु प्रजनन फार्मों/क्षेत्रीय चारा केंद्रों आदि में प्राकृतिक फार्मिंग मॉडल प्रदर्शन फार्म तैयार करना।

(ii) प्राकृतिक फार्मिंग को सफलतापूर्वक अपनाने के लिए, पशु और पौधे आधारित प्राकृतिक फार्मिंग इनपुट तैयार करने के लिए पशुधन और पौधों तक पहुंच हेतु योजना में स्थानीय स्तर पर प्राकृतिक फार्मिंग इनपुट के उत्पादन और आपूर्ति के लिए 10,000 आवश्यकता-आधारित जैव-इनपुट संसाधन केंद्र (BRC) स्थापित करने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

(iii) इस योजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित इच्छुक किसानों को प्राकृतिक फार्मिंग करने, अधिक किसानों को प्रशिक्षित करने, पशुधन (अधिमानतः गाय की स्थानीय नस्ल) की देखभाल/ प्राकृतिक फार्मिंग के इनपुट तैयार करने (मिश्रण और भंडारण कंटेनर आदि की खरीद सहित)/ जैव-इनपुट संसाधन केंद्र से प्राकृतिक फार्मिंग के इनपुट खरीदने के लिए आउटपुट आधारित प्रोत्साहन उपलब्ध है।

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अनुबंध -I

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान लाभान्वित लाभार्थियों का राज्य-वार विवरण

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	राष्ट्रव्यापी कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कार्यक्रम		
	गर्भाधान किए गए कुल पशु	किए गए कुल कृत्रिम गर्भाधान	कुल लाभान्वित किसान
आंध्र प्रदेश	4687703	9745473	1885806
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1071	1467	507
असम	860145	1210568	727879
बिहार	2481117	3769442	1520412
छत्तीसगढ	944735	1475093	545291
गोवा	9954	18470	2582
गुजरात	2814593	5236599	1439938
हरियाणा	139874	284203	99485
हिमाचल प्रदेश	878021	1726673	597264
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	1050903	2419415	736624
झारखंड	1608418	2460882	994890
कर्नाटक	5182907	11833807	2873197
लद्दाख	3619	5161	2941
मध्य प्रदेश	4120467	5690373	2290778
महाराष्ट्र	2965507	4580095	1798937
मणिपुर	8900	12627	6465
मेघालय	17900	37901	5932
मिजोरम	2379	3942	1015
नागालैंड	14332	24976	6223
ओडिशा	1797027	2739086	1085976
राजस्थान	2933412	4239593	1861635
सिक्किम	22419	30305	18669
तमिलनाडु	2625789	4776584	1091297
तेलंगाना	1454718	2368784	704336
त्रिपुरा	125929	182636	106071
उतर प्रदेश	9956283	16970440	5393068
उत्तराखंड	669445	1294265	456501
पश्चिम बंगाल	3889369	6814729	2340623
कुल	51266936	89953589	28594342

भारत सरकार
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय
मत्स्यपालन विभाग
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1981
17 दिसंबर, 2025 को उत्तर के लिए

समुद्री खाद्य (सीफूड) उद्योग पर अमेरिकी प्रशुल्क का प्रभाव

1981 श्री हारिस बीरान:
श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन:
श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:
श्रीमती जेबी माथेर हीशम:

क्या **मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:
(क) समुद्री खाद्य (सीफूड) उद्योग पर अमेरिकी प्रशुल्क के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;
(ख) माल-परिवहन, आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में व्यवधान और बढ़ते वित्तीय दबाव से संबंधित चुनौतियों के समाधान के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
(ग) सितंबर, 2025 से अब तक समुद्री खाद्य (सीफूड) उद्योग को कितना वित्तीय नुकसान हुआ है; और
(घ) मात्स्यिकी क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों, जिनकी आजीविका उक्त प्रशुल्क के कारण प्रभावित हुई है, को क्या सहायता दी जा रही है?

उत्तर
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री
(श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह)

(क) से (घ) : सरकार भारत के समुद्री उत्पादों के निर्यात पर निरंतर निगरानी रख रही है और इस क्षेत्र के प्रदर्शन (परफॉर्मेंस) को सहायता प्रदान करने तथा बेहतर बनाने के लिए कई उपाय कर रही है। डायरेक्टोरेट जनरल ऑफ कमर्शियल इंटेलिजेंस एंड स्टैटिस्टिक्स (DGCIS), वाणिज्य विभाग की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के पहले सात महीनों (अप्रैल-अक्टूबर 2025) के दौरान भारत से समुद्री उत्पादों के निर्यात में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। इस अवधि के दौरान, निर्यात मूल्य ₹42,322 करोड़ (USD 4.87 बिलियन) पर रहा, जो विगत वर्ष की इसी अवधि में दर्ज ₹35,107.6 करोड़ (USD 4.20 बिलियन) की तुलना में 21% की वृद्धि को दर्शाता है। निर्यात मात्रा में भी 12% की वृद्धि हुई, जो 9.62 लाख मीट्रिक टन से बढ़कर 10.73 लाख मीट्रिक टन हो गई।

सरकार अमेरिकी टैरिफ उपायों के बदलते प्रभाव के आकलन के लिए सभी हितधारकों के साथ लगातार संपर्क में बनी हुई है और एक व्यापक, बहुआयामी रणनीति के माध्यम से भारतीय निर्यात पर पड़ने वाले उनके प्रभाव को कम करने की दिशा में निरंतर कार्य कर रही। इसमें परस्पर लाभकारी भारत–अमेरिका द्विपक्षीय व्यापार समझौते की दिशा में अमेरिकी सरकार के साथ गहन संवाद; भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के व्यापार-संबंधित उपायों और निर्यातकों के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी योजना के माध्यम से त्वरित राहत; GST के आगामी सुधारों के माध्यम से घरेलू मांग को बढ़ावा देना; तथा नए निर्यात प्रोत्साहन मिशन जैसे निर्यात-प्रोत्साहन उपाय शामिल हैं, जो निर्यातकों को लक्षित सहायता प्रदान करता है। सरकार नए मुक्त व्यापार समझौतों/ फ्री ट्रेड एग्रीमेंट (FTA) को आगे बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ, मौजूदा FTA के बेहतर उपयोग पर भी कार्य कर रही है। निरंतर प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप, हाल के महीनों में यूरोपीय संघ (ईयू) और रूस को निर्यात के लिए स्वीकृत सूचीबद्ध मात्स्यिकी प्रतिष्ठानों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है।

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, मात्स्यिकी क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) के तहत, मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार ने विगत पांच वर्षों में देश में मात्स्यिकी और जलकृषि के विकास के लिए 9189.74 करोड़ रुपए के केंद्रीय शेयर के साथ 21274.13 करोड़ रुपए की कुल लागत वाली परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी है। भारत सरकार की विभिन्न सुविचारित नीतियों और पहलों के परिणामस्वरूप, भारत के समुद्री खाद्य (सीफूड) निर्यात में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है, भारत का सीफूड निर्यात वर्ष 2013-14 में जहाँ ₹30,213 करोड़ था, वहीं 2024-25 में यह बढ़कर ₹62,408 करोड़ से अधिक हो गया है।

मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार ने मरीन प्रोडक्ट्स एक्सपोर्ट डेवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी (MPEDA), वाणिज्य विभाग तथा अन्य हितधारकों के सहयोग से भारत–यूके व्यापक आर्थिक एवं व्यापार समझौते (सीईटीए) पर जागरूकता एवं संवेदीकरण (सेंसिटाइजेशन) कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया। इसके अंतर्गत हितधारक परामर्श, समुद्री खाद्य निर्यातकों की बैठक तथा मूल्य संवर्धन (वैल्यू एडिशन) पर केंद्रित चिंतन शिविर का आयोजन किया गया। मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार ने संभावित भागीदार देशों के दूतावासों एवं उच्चायोगों के साथ सहयोग के अवसरों की तलाश हेतु बैठकों की एक श्रृंखला भी आयोजित की है। इन बैठकों का उद्देश्य मात्स्यिकी क्षेत्र में द्विपक्षीय व्यापार सहयोग को सुदृढ़ करना, मूल्य संवर्धन को बढ़ावा देना, जैव-सुरक्षा एवं गुणवत्ता मानकों के अनुपालन को सशक्त करना, उन्नत ऑटोमेशन (स्वचालन) तथा अनुसंधान एवं विकास (आर एंड डी) साझेदारियों को प्रोत्साहित करना, साथ ही व्यापक सतत (सस्टेनेबल) विकास पहलों को भी सहायता प्रदान करना है। सरकार सीबास, कोबिया, पोम्पानो, मड क्रैब, GIFT तिलापिया, ग्रूपर, पी. मोनोडॉन , स्कैम्पी और सीवीड जैसी उच्च मूल्य वाली प्रजातियों (हाई-वैल्यू स्पीशीज़) को कवर करते हुए विविधीकृत (डायवर्सिफाइड) एक्वाकल्चर को और बढ़ावा दे रही है—जिसमें नए मार्केट की पहचान करने और मौजूदा मार्केट को सुदृढ़ करने पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। इन प्रयासों में व्यापार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करना, व्यापार प्रतिनिधिमंडलों और टेक्निकल एक्सपोज़र विज़िट के माध्यम से निर्यात संवर्धन को बढ़ाना, और बायर-सेलर मीट आयोजित करना शामिल है।

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भारत सरकार
गृह मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1982
दिनांक 17 दिसम्बर 2025 / 26 अग्रहारण, 1947 (शक) को उत्तर के लिए

पुलिस नेटवर्क (पोलनेट) का सुदृढ़ीकरण

1982# श्रीमती दर्शना सिंहः

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार ने पुलिस नेटवर्क (पोलनेट) को सुदृढ बनाने के लिए क्या प्रयास किये हैं;

(ख) पुलिस संचार व्यवस्था ने देश के सार्वजनिक सुरक्षा और आपदा राहत के साथ जुड़े संगठनों की संचार आवश्यकता को कैसे पूरा किया है; और

(ग) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उत्तर

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री नित्यानंद राय)

(क) से (ग): 'पुलिस' भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची-II (राज्य सूची) के तहत राज्य का विषय है। राज्यों द्वारा अपने पुलिस बलों को सुसज्जित और आधुनिक बनाने के प्रयासों को "पुलिस के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता" योजना [पूर्व में "राज्य पुलिस बलों का आधुनिकीकरण (एमपीएफ)" योजना] के तहत सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को हथियार, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी-उपकरण, प्रशिक्षण, उन्नत संचार उपकरण, साइबर पुलिस व्यवस्था के लिए आवश्यक उपकरण, आदि के लिए केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

भारत की पुलिस संचार प्रणाली विभिन्न प्रकार के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से जन सुरक्षा और आपदा राहत संगठनों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करती है, जिसमें फील्ड ऑपरेशन के लिए हाई फ्रिक्वेंसी (एचएफ)/वैरी हाई फ्रिक्वेंसी (वीएचएफ)/अल्ट्रा हाई फ्रिक्वेंसी (यूएचएफ) रेडियो और लंबी दूरी तथा आपदाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में कनेक्टिविटी के लिए उपग्रह आधारित पोलनेट नेटवर्क शामिल है।

पुलिस संचार प्रणाली का उन्नयन एक निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की पुलिस और केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ) को वीडियो, वॉयस और डेटा से संबंधित सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए फिक्सड सैटेलाइट बेस्ड कैप्टिव संचार नेटवर्क-पोलनेट को देश भर में पोलनेट-2 में उन्नत किया गया है।

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भारत सरकार

गृह मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1983

दिनांक 17 दिसम्बर 2025 / 26 अग्रहारण, 1947 (शक) को उत्तर के लिए

आपदा प्रबंधन प्रशिक्षण एवं क्षमता निर्माण

1983# डा. कल्पना सैनीः

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) आपदा राहत एवं बचाव कार्यों के लिए राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन बल (एनडीआरएफ), राज्य आपदा मोचन बल (एसडीआरएफ) व स्थानीय स्वयंसेवकों को वर्ष 2025 में कितने प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम प्रदान किए गए हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या ग्रामीण एवं पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में विशेष प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल लागू किए गए हैं; और

(ग) इन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के परिणामों का मूल्यांकन किस प्रकार किया गया है ?

उत्तर

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री नित्यानंद राय)

(क) और (ख): वर्ष 2025 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन बल (एनडीआरएफ) द्वारा अपने बचावकर्ताओं, राज्य आपदा मोचन बल (एसडीआरएफ) और स्थानीय स्वयंसेवकों को दिए गए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1983, दिनांक 17.12.2025

क्र.सं.	संगठन / हितधारक का नाम	पाठ्यक्रमों की संख्या	लाभार्थियों
1.	राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन बल	399	12517
2.	राज्य आपदा मोचन बल	163	5781
3.	नागरिक सुरक्षा	102	3178
4.	होम गार्ड और अग्निशमन सेवाएँ	8	1590
5.	स्वयंसेवकों	44	2791
कुल		716	25857

इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (एनडीएमए) द्वारा सामुदायिक जागरूकता और क्षमता निर्माण घटक के तहत विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए विशेष प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल विकसित और लागू किए गए हैं। इनमें विभिन्न लक्षित समूहों के लिए अनुरूप प्रशिक्षण मैनुअल, राज्य और जिला अधिकारियों के लिए क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम, और ग्लेशियल लेक आउटबर्स्ट फ्लड और भूस्खलन जोखिमों पर पंचायती राज संस्थान के सदस्यों और स्थानीय समुदायों को संवेदनशील बनाना शामिल है तथा ग्राम-स्तरीय टास्क फोर्स बनाए जाते हैं, और समुदायों को स्वदेशी ज्ञान, पिछले ग्लेशियल लेक आउटबर्स्ट फ्लड स्थानों के दौरे और व्यावहारिक कौशल-विकास सत्रों का उपयोग करके प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है। स्थानीय भाषा की जानकारी, शिक्षा और संचार सामग्री, कार्यशालाएं और सेमिनार नियमित रूप से गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (एनजीओ), युवा क्लबों और स्थानीय संस्थानों की भागीदारी के साथ आयोजित किए जाते हैं। ग्रामीण और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में प्रभावी तैयारी और प्रतिक्रिया सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों को मजबूत किया जा रहा है, ज्ञान केंद्रों और अनुसंधान केंद्रों की स्थापना की जा रही है, और विशेषज्ञ संगठनों के साथ समन्वय बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1983, दिनांक 17.12.2025

(ग): प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के परिणामों का मूल्यांकन एनडीआरएफ द्वारा एक संरचित और बहुस्तरीय मूल्यांकन प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से किया जा रहा है, जिसमें ज्ञान में वृद्धि, व्यावहारिक कौशल प्रदर्शन और परिचालन तैयारी का आकलन करने के लिए परिदृश्य-आधारित अभ्यास को मापने के लिए प्रशिक्षण के बाद के परीक्षण शामिल हैं। प्रतिभागी और हितधारक संरचित प्रतिक्रिया प्रदान करते हैं जिसका विश्लेषण भविष्य के मॉड्यूल में सुधार के लिए किया जाता है।

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अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1984

दिनांक 17 दिसम्बर 2025 / 26 अग्रहारण, 1947 (शक) को उत्तर के लिए

भारत में अपराध की स्थिति

1984 श्री मुकुल बालकृष्ण वासनिकः

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान, हाल ही में जारी राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकार्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) के रिपोर्ट के अनुसार दर्ज कुल अपराधों, विशेष रुप से हत्या, बलात्कार, अपहरण एवं अगवा, दंगा, अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति पर अत्याचार, लिंचिंग, आकस्मिक मृत्यु आदि की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न अपराधों के संबंध में दर्ज मामलों, बरी होने, दोषसिद्धि दर तथा लंबित मामलों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा देश में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति द्वारा गरिमापूर्ण जीवन व्यतीत किया जाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

उत्तर

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री नित्यानंद राय)

(क) और (ख): राष्ट्रीय अपराध अभिलेख ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों से प्राप्त अपराधों और आकस्मिक मृत्यु संबंधी सूचनाओं को संकलित और प्रकाशित करता है, जो क्रमशः "भारत में अपराध" और "भारत में आकस्मिक मृत्यु एवं आत्महत्याएं" नामक प्रकाशनों में प्रकाशित होती हैं। प्रकाशित रिपोर्टें वर्ष 2023 तक उपलब्ध हैं।

राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1984, दिनांक 17.12.2025

भारतीय दंड संहिता (आईपीसी) के तहत हत्या, बलात्कार, अपहरण, दंगा, अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति के विरुद्ध अपराध/अत्याचार, आकस्मिक मृत्यु, अपराध-वार मामले, बरी किए गए मामले, दोषसिद्धि दर और वर्ष के अंत तक लंबित मामलों के आंकड़े एनसीआरबी की वेबसाइट (http://ncrb.gov.in) पर उपलब्ध हैं। एनसीआरबी द्वारा लिंचिंग से संबंधित आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

(ग): भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अनुसार "पुलिस" और "लोक व्यवस्था" राज्य के विषय हैं। अपराध की रोकथाम करने, पता लगाने, पंजीकरण करने और जांच करने तथा अपनी-अपनी विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के माध्यम से अपराधियों पर अभियोजन चलाने के लिए राज्य सरकारें जिम्मेदार हैं। तथापि, गृह मंत्रालय ने राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को समय-समय पर एडवाइजरी जारी की हैं, ताकि वे कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रख सकें तथा यह सुनिश्चित कर सकें कि जो भी व्यक्ति कानून को अपने हाथ में लेता है, वह विधि के अनुसार तत्काल दंडित हो।

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भारत सरकार

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केरल को आवंटित आपदा निधि

1985 श्रीमती पी. टी. उषाः

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 2020 से 2025 की अवधि के दौरान बाढ़ और आपदा से राहत के लिए राज्य आपदा मोचन निधि (एसडीआरएफ) और राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन निधि (एनडीआरएफ) के तहत केंन्द्र सरकार द्वारा केरल को कुल कितनी निधि आवंटित और जारी की गई है;

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा रिपोर्ट की गई इन निधियों के वर्तमान उपयोग की स्थिति क्या है; और

(ग) क्या केरल सरकार द्वारा एनडीआरएफ के तहत अतिरिक्त सहायता के लिए प्रस्तुत किए गए कोई प्रस्ताव या दावे केंद्र सरकार के पास अनुमेदन के लिए लंबित हैं, और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उत्तर

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री नित्यानंद राय)

(क) से (ग): राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन नीति (एनपीडीएम) के अनुसार, जमीनी स्तर पर राहत सहायता के वितरण सहित आपदा प्रबंधन की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की है। राज्य सरकारें प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के मद्देनजर भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित मदों और मानदंडों के अनुसार, पहले से ही उनके पास उपलब्ध राज्य आपदा मोचन निधि (एसडीआरएफ) से राहत उपाय करती हैं। केंद्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है और अपेक्षित लॉजिस्टिक्स और वित्तीय सहायता

राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1985, दिनांक 17.12.2025

प्रदान करती है। 'गंभीर प्रकृति' की आपदा के मामले में, निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन निधि (एनडीआरएफ) से अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसमें अंतर-मंत्रालयी केंद्रीय दल (आईएमसीटी) के दौरे के आधार पर मूल्यांकन शामिल है। एसडीआरएफ और एनडीआरएफ के तहत प्रदान की जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता राहत के रूप में है, न कि नुकसान/दावा किए गए नुकसान के मुआवजे के लिए है। एनडीआरएफ के तहत अतिरिक्त सहायता के लिए केरल राज्य सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव लंबित नहीं है।

वर्ष 2020-21 से 2025-26 के दौरान केरल को एसडीआरएफ/एनडीआरएफ के तहत आवंटित और जारी की गई धनराशि का विवरण निम्लिखित हैं: (करोड़ रुपये में)

वित्तीय वर्ष	एसडीआरएफ के तहत आवंटन	एसडीआरएफ के तहत जारी केंद्रीय हिस्से	एनडीआरएफ के तहत जारी धनराशि
2020-21	335.20	251.20	--
2021-22	335.20	251.20	--
2022-23	352.00	264.00	--
2023-24	369.60	277.60	--
2024-25	388.00	291.20	--
2025-26	408.00	153.20	114.49 (36.32*+78.17#)
कुल	**2188.00**	**1488.40**	**114.49**

*अग्निशमन सेवाओं के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए

#PDNA वायनाड में भूस्खलन के मद्देनजर - 2024

SDRF/NDRF द्वारा प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता राहत के रूप में है, न कि हुए नुकसान/दावे के मुआवजे के लिए।

केरल राज्य सरकार को एसडीआरएफ के तहत वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-2026 के लिए ₹ 408.00 करोड़ (₹ 306.40 करोड़ केंद्रीय हिस्सा + ₹ 101.60 करोड़ राज्य हिस्सा) आवंटित किए गए हैं, जिसमें से केंद्रीय हिस्से के रूप में ₹ 153.20 करोड़ की पहली किस्त 11.07.2025 को राज्य को जारी कर दी गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकार के एसडीआरएफ खाते में 1 अप्रैल, 2025 को ₹ 611.84 करोड़ की प्रारंभिक राशि उपलब्ध है।

राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1985, दिनांक 17.12.2025

एसडीआरएफ/एनडीआरएफ योजना के अनुसार, राज्य सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है कि एसडीआरएफ से निकाली गई धनराशि (एनडीआरएफ से प्राप्त केंद्रीय सहायता सहित) वास्तव में उन्हीं उद्देश्यों के लिए उपयोग की जाए जिनके लिए इसे जारी किया गया था, और वह केवल निर्दिष्ट व्यय मदों पर और भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित मानदंडों के अनुसार किया जाय। राज्य महालेखाकार को सहायता मदों और मानदंडों के अनुसार व्यय की निगरानी करनी होती है। भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक, एसडीआरएफ योजना के अनुसार, हर साल एसडीआरएफ का लेखापरीक्षा करते हैं।

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भारत सरकार
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राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1986
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वामपंथी उग्रवाद के प्रभाव

1986. श्री कार्तिकेय शर्मा:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 2014 में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्ल्यूई) से प्रभावित राज्यों और जिलों की संख्या तथा वर्ष 2025 में इसके अनुरुप प्रभावित संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान नागरिकों और सुरक्षा कर्मियों की मृत्यु सहित एलडब्ल्यूई से संबंधित मौतों की तुलनात्मक संख्या कितनी है और इस कमी के लिए मुख्य कारण क्या है;

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों में एलडब्ल्यूई प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में किए गए प्रमुख विकास कार्य-जैसे नई सड़कों का निर्माण, दूरसंचार संपर्क, बैंकिग सुलभता, सार्वजनिक परिवहन सेवाएँ और पुनर्वास की पहलें क्या हैं; और

(घ) सरकार के पास देश के सभी भागों से वामपंथी उग्रवाद को पूरी तरह समाप्त करने की अनुमानित समय-सीमा क्या है?

उत्तर

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री नित्यानंद राय)

(क) से (घ):

(i) भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अनुसार, 'पुलिस' और 'लोक व्यवस्था' के विषय राज्य सरकारों के अधीन हैं। हालाँकि, भारत सरकार वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्ल्यूई) से प्रभावित राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहयोग दे रही है। वामपंथी उग्रवाद की समस्या से समग्र रूप से निपटने के लिए, 2015 में "वामपंथी उग्रवाद से निपटने हेतु राष्ट्रीय नीति एवं कार्य योजना" का अनुमोदन किया गया। इसमें सुरक्षा संबंधी उपायों,

विकास संबंधी पहलों, स्थानीय समुदायों के अधिकारों और हकदारियों को सुनिश्चित करने आदि से जुड़ी एक बहुआयामी रणनीति की परिकल्पना की गई है। "राष्ट्रीय नीति और कार्य योजना 2015" के दृढ़ कार्यान्वयन के परिणामस्वरूप हिंसा में लगातार कमी आई है और भौगोलिक विस्तार सीमित हुआ है। वामपंथी उग्रवाद, जो राष्ट्र की आंतरिक सुरक्षा के लिए एक गंभीर चुनौती रहा है, हाल के दिनों में काफी हद तक नियंत्रित हुआ है और अब केवल कुछ ही क्षेत्रों तक सीमित रह गया है। वामपंथी उग्रवादियों द्वारा की गई हिंसा की घटनाएं वर्ष 2010 में 1936 के उच्च स्तर से 89% घटकर वर्ष 2025 में 222 हो गई हैं। नागरिकों और सुरक्षा बलों की परिणामी मृत्यु भी वर्ष 2010 में 1005 के उच्च स्तर से 91% घटकर वर्ष 2025 में 95 हो गई है। वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों की संख्या अप्रैल 2018 में 126 से घटकर 90, जुलाई 2021 में 70, अप्रैल 2024 में 38, अप्रैल 2025 में 18 तथा अक्टूबर 2025 में घटकर 11 हो गई है, जिसमें अब केवल 3 जिले ही सर्वाधिक वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित हैं। नक्सलवाद के समाधान हेतु सरकार ने उसके मुख्य कारण के निदान के लिए आदिवासी और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में विकास पर विशेष ध्यान केंद्रित किया है। बेहतर कानून व्यवस्था और सुरक्षा स्थिति तथा बुनियादी ढांचे में निवेश से निजी निवेश में वृद्धि सहित उन्नत आर्थिक विकास के लिए अनुकूल वातावरण बना है।

(ii) सुरक्षा उपायों में, भारत सरकार केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल (CAPF) की बटालियनें, हेलीकॉप्टर सहायता, कैंप अवसंरचना को मजबूत करना, प्रशिक्षण, राज्य पुलिस बलों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए धन, उपकरण और हथियार, खुफिया जानकारी साझा करना, सुदृढ़ पुलिस स्टेशनों का निर्माण, तथा इंडिया रिज़र्व बटालियन आदि प्रदान करती है।

- 2020-21 से, राज्यों की क्षमता निर्माण हेतु, सुरक्षा संबंधी व्यय (एसआरई) योजना के अंतर्गत, वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित राज्यों को बलों के परिचालन व्यय एवं राज्य पुलिस बलों के प्रशिक्षण पर किए गए व्यय, आत्मसमर्पण करने वाले वामपंथी उग्रवादियों के पुनर्वास, वामपंथी उग्रवाद हिंसा में मारे गए नागरिकों/ शहीद सुरक्षा बल कर्मियों के परिवारों को अनुग्रह राशि आदि के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 तक लगभग कुल 1,643 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए है। वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित राज्यों को राज्य के विशेष बलों, राज्य खुफिया शाखाओं (एसआईबी), जिला पुलिस को सुदृढ़ बनाने और विशेष अवसंरचना योजना (एसआईएस) के अंतर्गत फोर्टिफाइड पुलिस स्टेशनों (एफपीएस) के निर्माण हेतु 1757 करोड़ रुपये के कार्य स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।
- वामपंथी उग्रवादियों को मुख्यधारा में शामिल होने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, राज्यों की अपनी आत्मसमर्पण-सह-पुनर्वास नीतियाँ हैं। 'आत्मसमर्पण-सह-पुनर्वास' नीति के माध्यम

से, भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहयोग प्रदान किया जाता है और आत्मसमर्पण करने वाले कैडरों के पुनर्वास पर वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित राज्यों द्वारा किए गए व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है। पुनर्वास पैकेज में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ उच्च रैंक वाले वामपंथी उग्रवादी कैडरों के लिए 5 लाख रुपये और अन्य वामपंथी उग्रवादी कैडरों के लिए 2.5 लाख रुपये का तत्काल अनुदान शामिल है। इसके अलावा, इस योजना के तहत हथियारों/गोला-बारूद के समर्पण के लिए प्रोत्साहन भी प्रदान किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, तीन वर्ष के लिए 10,000/- रुपये के मासिक वजीफे के साथ उनकी पसंद के व्यापार/व्यवसाय में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने का प्रावधान भी किया गया है। प्रभावित राज्यों ने अपनी आत्मसमर्पण सह पुनर्वास नीतियों को आकर्षक और समकालीन बनाने के लिए और संशोधित किया है।

- राज्यों द्वारा अपने पुलिस बलों को सुसज्जित और आधुनिक बनाने के प्रयासों को "पुलिस के आधुनिकीकरण हेतु राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को सहायता" योजना के तहत संपूरित किया गया है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत राज्य सरकारों को हथियार, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के उपकरण, संचार, प्रशिक्षण, पुलिस स्टेशनों का निर्माण, गतिशीलता, पुलिस आवास और अन्य पुलिस बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण आदि के लिए केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।
- वामपंथी उग्रवाद के वित्तीय प्रवाह को रोकने और सीपीआई (माओवादी) तथा इसके वित्तीय समर्थकों के बीच सांठगांठ का खुलासा करने पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है। वामपंथी उग्रवाद के लिए निधियों और अन्य संसाधनों के प्रवाह को रोकने की दिशा में प्रभावी कार्रवाई के लिए, राज्य पुलिस द्वारा विभिन्न तरीकों से केंद्रीय एजेंसियों के सहयोग से समन्वित कार्रवाई की जा रही है।
- सुरक्षा संबंधी अवसंचरना पर भारत सरकार का अत्यधिक ध्यान रहा है। पिछले दशक में 656 फोर्टिफाइड पुलिस स्टेशन बनाए गए हैं। इसके आलावा पिछले छह वर्षों में वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में 377 नए सुरक्षा शिविर स्थापित किए गए हैं।

(iii) विकास उपायों में, भारत सरकार की प्रमुख योजनाओं के अलावा, वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए विशिष्ट पहल की गई हैं, जिनमें सड़क नेटवर्क के विस्तार, दूरसंचार संपर्क में सुधार, शिक्षा, कौशल विकास और वित्तीय समावेशन पर विशेष जोर दिया गया है। इनमें से कुछ का उल्लेख नीचे किया गया है:

- सड़क नेटवर्क के विस्तार के लिए, वामपंथी उग्रवाद से संबंधित दो विशिष्ट योजनाओं, अर्थात् सड़क आवश्यकता योजना (आरआरपी) और वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए सड़क संपर्क परियोजना (आरसीपीएलडब्ल्यूईए) के अंतर्गत 8,301 किलोमीटर सड़क का निर्माण किया गया है।

- वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में दूरसंचार संपर्क में सुधार के लिए 6,775 टावर स्थापित किए गए हैं।
- कौशल विकास के लिए, 19 औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आईटीआई) और 05 कौशल विकास केन्द्र (एसडीसी) कार्यशील हैं।
- जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा के लिए 95 एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालयों (ईएमआरएस) संचालित किए गए है।
- वित्तीय समावेशन के लिए, डाक विभाग ने वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों में बैंकिंग सेवाओं के साथ 4,262 डाकघर खोले हैं। सर्वाधिक वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों में 719 बैंक शाखाएं और 204 एटीएम खोले गए हैं।
- विकास को और गति देने के लिए, स्पेशल सेंट्रल असिस्टेंस (एससीए) योजना के तहत सर्वाधिक वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों में सार्वजनिक बुनियादी ढाँचे में क्रिटिकल गैप्स को भरने के लिए धनराशि प्रदान की जाती हैं। वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 तक लगभग कुल 1,576 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए हैं।

(iv) 2020-2025 के दौरान, मारे गए नागरिकों एवं शहीद सुरक्षा बलों की संख्या का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा अनुलग्नक में दिया गया है।

(v) भारत सरकार हमारे देश से वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) के पूर्ण उन्मूलन तथा वामपंथी उग्रवाद से मुक्त हो रहे क्षेत्रों के समग्र विकास के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।

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राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्र. सं. 1986, दिनांक 17.12.2025

अनुलग्नक

वामपंथी उग्रवाद : संबंधित आँकड़ें

वर्ष	नागरिक मारे गए	सुरक्षा बल शहीद
2020	140	43
2021	97	50
2022	82	16
2023	106	32
2024	131	19
2025 (01.12.2025 तक)	61	32
Total	**617**	**192**

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भारत सरकार
गृह मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1987
दिनांक 17 दिसंबर, 2025 / 26 अग्रहायण, 1947 (शक) को उत्तर के लिए

पंजाब में नशे की समस्या

1987. सुश्री स्वाति मालिवाल:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक वर्ष पंजाब में जब्त किए गए मादक पदार्थों की कुल मात्रा कितनी है;

(ख) पंजाब में, दोषसिद्धि और दोषमुक्ति की दर सहित, मादक-पदार्थ संबंधी दर्ज और लंबित एफआईआर के मामलों की वर्ष-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) पंजाब में प्रत्येक वर्ष दर्ज की गई मादक-पदार्थ-संबंधित मृत्यु/नशीले पदार्थों के अधिक सेवन से होने वाली मृत्यु की जिला-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) मान्यता प्राप्त नशा-मुक्ति और पुनर्वास केंद्रों, वार्षिक रुप से भर्ती किए गए और सफलतापूर्वक पुनर्वासित व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ङ) मादक-पदार्थ निरोध प्रवर्तन, रोकथाम और पुनर्वास के लिए केंद्र और राज्य सरकार द्वारा आवंटित, जारी और उपयोग की गई निधि का ब्यौरा और इससे प्राप्त परिणाम क्या हैं?

उत्तर

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री नित्यानंद राय)

(क): राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) द्वारा प्रकाशित, वर्ष 2023 से संबंधित नवीनतम आंकड़ों के अनुसार, वर्ष 2019 से 2023 के दौरान पंजाब में जब्त किए गए मादक पदार्थों की कुल मात्रा निम्नानुसार है :-

वर्ष	किग्रा.	संख्या	लीटर
2019	44239.070	10214701	1526.716
2020	37364.676	44649858	4517.190
2021	38783.170	17772675	4800.729
2022	49421.858	6246151	5017.200
2023	47609.38	8619885	3747.644

स्रोत: राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो

(ख): राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) द्वारा प्रकाशित, वर्ष 2023 से संबंधित नवीनतम आंकड़ों के अनुसार, वर्ष 2019 से 2023 के दौरान पंजाब राज्य में मादक पदार्थों से संबंधित दर्ज मामलों (सीआर), वर्ष के अंत में विचारण के लिए लंबित मामलों (सीपीटीईवाई), दोषसिद्धि दर (सीवीआर) और दोषमुक्त मामलों (सीएक्यू) की वर्ष-वार संख्या निम्नानुसार है :-

वर्ष	सीआर	सीपीटीईवाई	सीवीआर	सीएक्यू
2019	11536	23671	64.8	2688
2020	6909	30496	67.2	627
2021	9972	36104	77.9	695
2022	12442	40884	79.2	851
2023	11589	45962	82.7	1291

स्रोत: राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो

(ग): वार्षिक रूप से रिपोर्ट की गई मादक पदार्थ संबंधी मृत्यु/नशीले पदार्थों के अधिक सेवन से होने वाली मृत्यु के संबंध में विशिष्ट जानकारी एनसीआरबी द्वारा नहीं रखी जाती है। हालांकि, एनसीआरबी द्वारा प्रकाशित, वर्ष 2023 से संबंधित नवीनतम आंकड़ों के अनुसार, पंजाब राज्य में वर्ष 2021 से 2023 के दौरान दवाओं के अत्यधिक इस्तेमाल (ओवरडोज) से होने वाली मौतों की संख्या इस प्रकार है: -

वर्ष	मौतों की संख्या
2021	78
2022	144
2023	89

स्रोत: राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो

(घ) और (ङ): भारत सरकार, सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय (एमओएसजेई) द्वारा देश भर में 349 'नशे के आदी लोगों के लिए एकीकृत पुनर्वास केंद्रों' (आईआरसीए), 45 'समुदाय आधारित पीयर लेड इंटर्वेंशन (सीपीएलआई) केंद्रों', 76 'आउटरीच और ड्रॉप इन केंद्रों (ओडीआईसी)', 154 'व्यसन उपचार सुविधाओं (एटीएफ)' और 139 'जिला नशा मुक्ति केंद्रों (डीडीएसीएस)' को सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान जारी की गई निधि और पूरे देश में पुनर्वासित व्यक्तियों की संख्या का ब्योरा निम्नानुसार है :-

राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्र. सं. 1987, दिनांक 17.12.2025

वित्तीय वर्ष	नशामुक्ति केन्द्रों के लिए जारी निधि (करोड रुपये में)	पुनर्वासित व्यक्तियों की संख्या
2022-23	93.6	339585
2023-24	132.68	581813
2024-25	170.26	798893

स्रोत: सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय

भारत सरकार, एमओएसजेई द्वारा पंजाब राज्य में 07 'नशे के आदी लोगों के लिए एकीकृत पुनर्वास केंद्रों' (आईआरसीए), 02 'आउटरीच एंड ड्रॉप इन केंद्रों (ओडीआईसी)' और 01 'समुदाय आधारित पीयर लेड इंटर्वेंशन (सीपीएलआई) केन्द्र' को सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। विगत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान पंजाब राज्य में नशा मुक्ति केन्द्रों के लिए जारी की गई निधि और पुनर्वासित व्यक्तियों की संख्या का ब्योरा निम्नानुसार है :-

वित्तीय वर्ष	नशामुक्ति केन्द्रों के लिए जारी निधि (करोड रुपये में)	पुनर्वासित व्यक्तियों की संख्या
2022-23	1.01	11239
2023-24	1.33	11486
2024-25	2.96	11603

स्रोत: सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय

भारत सरकार, राजस्व विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा मादक पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग के नियंत्रण हेतु राष्ट्रीय कोष (एनएफसीडीए) का गठन किया है, जिसके तहत स्वापक औषधियों, मन:प्रभावी पदार्थों की अवैध तस्करी का मुकाबला करने, मादक पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग को रोकने, नशे की लत को दूर करने और नशीले पदार्थों का सेवन करने वालों के पुनर्वास तथा मादक पदार्थों के संबंध में जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आदि के लिए निधियां उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं। विगत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान एनएफसीडीए के तहत स्वीकृत निधियों का ब्योरा निम्नानुसार है:-

वित्तीय वर्ष	स्वीकृत निधि (रुपये में)
2022-23	57,92,375.00
2023-24	20,61,721.00
2024-25	शून्य

स्रोत: राजस्व विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय।

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भारत सरकार
सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या: 1988
उत्तर देने की तारीख: 17.12.2025

नमस्ते योजना की सफलता

1988. श्री सदानंद महालू शेट तानवड़े:
डा. अनिल सुखदेवराव बोंडे:
श्री हर्ष महाजन:
श्री नारायण कोरागप्पा:
श्री सामिक भट्टाचार्य:

क्या **सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (पीएमजेएवाई) के कवरेज और व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा उपकरण (पीपीई) किट की आपूर्ति ने प्रमाणित सीवर और सेप्टिक टैंक कर्मचारियों (एसएसडब्ल्यू) के लिए स्वास्थ्य देखरेख सेवा तक पहुंच में सुधार और व्यावसायिक जोखिमों में कमी लाने में कैसे योगदान दिया है;
(ख) कचरा बीनने वाले लोगों को औपचारिक रूप से एकीकृत करने के लिए कौन-से प्रभावी मॉडल सामने आए हैं और पूंजीगत राजसहायता उनकी उद्यमशीलता को कैसे बढ़ावा दे रही है; और
(ग) सफाई कार्य से जुड़े उद्यमियों के लिए बढ़ी हुई पूंजीगत राजसहायता किस प्रकार मैनुअल तरीकों के बजाय मशीनीकृत सफाई को अपनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित कर रही है?

उत्तर
सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता राज्य मंत्री
(श्री रामदास आठवले)

(क): राष्ट्रीय मशीनीकृत स्वच्छता इकोसिस्टम कार्ययोजना (नमस्ते) योजना द्वारा सत्यापित सीवर और सेप्टिक टैंक श्रमिकों (एसएसडब्ल्यू) को आयुष्मान भारत-प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (एबी-पीएमजेएवाई) के स्वास्थ्य कवरेज के अंतर्गत लाया जाता है ताकि वे पैनल में शामिल अस्पतालों में कैशलेस तरीके से द्वितीयक/तृतीयक केयर का लाभ उठा सकें।

स्वास्थ्य सेवा तक पहुंच में सुधार हुआ है क्योंकि सत्यापित एसएसडब्ल्यू पीएमजेएवाई के पैनल में शामिल अस्पतालों में विभिन्न बीमारियों और चोटों के लिए कैशलेस उपचार प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। लेन-देन प्रबंधन प्रणाली में दर्ज पूर्व-प्राधिकार से भी इस बात की पुष्टि होती है कि एसएसडब्ल्यू चिकित्सा सुविधाओं का लाभ ले रहे हैं।

नमस्ते योजना के तहत व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा उपकरण (पीपीई) किट के वितरण से इस व्यवसाय से जुड़ी सुरक्षा मजबूत हुई है और एसएसडब्ल्यू को श्वसन और त्वचा रोगों से बचाया गया है और इससे उनका प्रत्यक्ष रूप से कल्याण हुआ है।

पीएमजेएवाई कवरेज ने स्वास्थ्य सेवा को अधिक सुलभ बनाया है, अपनी जेब से होने वाले खर्च को कम किया है और पीपीई के वितरण से सीवर और सेप्टिक टैंक श्रमिकों के लिए कार्यस्थल की सुरक्षा बढ़ी है।

(ख): नमस्ते योजना के अंतर्गत कचरा बीनने वालों की प्रोफाइलिंग का उद्देश्य संसाधन संगठनों और शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) की सहायता से शुष्क अपशिष्ट संग्रहण केन्द्रों (डीडब्ल्यूसीसी) की स्थापना और प्रबंधन में उनकी सहायता करके उन्हें ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन मूल्य श्रृंखला से जोड़ना है।

कचरा बीनने वालों के समूह शुष्क अपशिष्ट संग्रह वाहनों की खरीद के लिए प्रति डीडब्ल्यूसीसी 5 लाख रुपये तक की अग्रिम पूंजीगत सब्सिडी प्राप्त करने के पात्र हैं।

(ग): स्वच्छता श्रमिकों के लिए मशीनीकृत सफाई उपकरणों/वाहनों की खरीद के लिए नमस्ते योजना के अंतर्गत अग्रिम पूंजीगत सब्सिडी का प्रावधान है ताकि उन्हें 'सैनीप्रेन्योर' में बदलने में मदद की जा सके।

नमस्ते योजना के तहत मशीनीकृत सफाई उपकरणों/वाहनों की खरीद के लिए 782 स्वच्छता श्रमिकों और उनके आश्रितों को 23.91 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजीगत सब्सिडी जारी की गई है।

अगस्त, 2025 से अग्रिम पूंजीगत सब्सिडी को संशोधित कर इसे बढ़ाया गया है ताकि अधिक से अधिक व्यक्ति इसे प्राप्त कर सकें और इसमें शामिल हो सकें तथा मशीनीकरण को बढ़ावा मिल सके।

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भारत सरकार
गृह मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1989
दिनांक 17 दिसंबर, 2025 / 26 अग्रहायण, 1947 (शक) को उत्तर के लिए

नए आपराधिक कानून

1989# श्री बाबू राम निषादः

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या नए आपराधिक कानून लोगों को औपनिवेशिक मानसिकता से मुक्त करते हैं;
(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
(ग) क्या नए आपराधिक कानून सजा के बजाय न्याय पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री बंडी संजय कुमार)

(क) से (ग): सभी स्टेकहोल्डरों के साथ व्यापक विचार-विमर्श के बाद, भारत सरकार ने औपनिवेशिक युग के आपराधिक कानूनों अर्थात भारतीय दंड संहिता (आईपीसी), 1860, दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता (सीआरपीसी), 1973 और भारत साक्ष्य अधिनियम (आईईए), 1872 को क्रमश: भारतीय न्याय संहिता (बीएनएस), 2023, भारतीय नागरिक सुरक्षा संहिता (बीएनएसएस), 2023 तथा भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनयम (बीएसए), 2023 के साथ बदल दिया है। ये नए आपराधिक कानून 1 जुलाई, 2024 से लागू हो गए हैं।

ये नए कानून पुराने औपनिवेशिक युग की कानूनी संरचनाओं में बदलाव लाए हैं और इनमें नागरिक-केंद्रित/पीड़ित उन्मुख प्रावधान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी-सक्षम न्याय प्रणाली शामिल है। नए आपराधिक कानूनों में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सुधार जो औपनिवेशिक मानसिकता से बदलाव को दर्शाते हैं, इस प्रकार हैं: -

i. बीएनएसएस, 2023 ने "पागल व्यक्ति" और "विकृत दिमाग के व्यक्ति" जैसे पुराने और आक्रामक शब्दों को "मानसिक बीमारी वाले व्यक्ति" या "बौद्धिक विकलांगता" जैसे वाक्यांशों से बदल दिया है।

ii. बीएसए, 2023 में, "यूनाइटेड किंगडम की संसद", "लंदन गजेट", "महारानी की सरकार" तथा अन्य अप्रचलित औपनिवेशिक शब्दों को अप्रासंगिक के रूप से हटा दिया है। इसके अलावा, वर्तमान कानूनी प्रथा के साथ बेहतर ढंग से संरेखित करने के लिए 'वकील', 'प्लीडर' और 'बैरिस्टर' जैसे पुरातन शब्दों को एकीकृत शब्द 'वकील' से बदल दिया गया है।

iii. राजद्रोह से संबंधित धारा, जो औपनिवेशिक मूल की थी, को हटा दिया गया है और बीएनएस, 2023 की धारा 152 के साथ बदल दिया गया है, जो भारत की संप्रभुता, एकता और अखंडता को खतरे में डालने वाले कृत्यों को दंडनीय अपराध बनाती है।

iv. नए कानून सुलभता, पारदर्शिता और दक्षता पर मजबूती से ध्यान देने के साथ आपराधिक प्रक्रिया को आधुनिक और सुव्यवस्थित बनाने के उद्देश्य से कई मौलिक सुधार शामिल करते हैं। ये सुधार अधिक नागरिक-केंद्रित, सुलभ और कुशल न्याय प्रणाली की ओर एक महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं।

v. नए कानूनों में पीड़ित केंद्रित प्रावधान हैं और ये महिलाओं तथा बच्चों की सुरक्षा को प्राथमिकता देते हैं।

vi. न्यायिक प्रक्रिया में गति, दक्षता और पारदर्शिता में उल्लेखनीय सुधार करने के लिए, आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी तथा फोरेंसिक के उपयोग पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। इसके अलावा, मामलों के त्वरित और निष्पक्ष निपटान के लिए समय सीमा निर्धारित की गई है, जिससे कानूनी प्रणाली में विश्वास पैदा हुआ है।

दंड के बजाय न्याय पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने वाले नए आपराधिक कानूनों के प्रावधानों का ब्योरा अनुलग्नक में दिया गया है।

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राज्य सभा अता. प्र. सं. 1989, दिनांक 17.12.2025

अनुलग्नक

(क) पीड़ित केंद्रित प्रावधान

i. घटनाओं की रिपोर्ट ऑनलाइन करना: अब कोई भी व्यक्ति इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संचार के माध्यम से घटनाओं की रिपोर्ट कर सकता है और इसके लिए उसे पुलिस स्टेशन जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इससे रिपोर्टिंग आसान और त्वरित हो जाती है, जिससे पुलिस द्वारा त्वरित कार्रवाई हो जाती है।

ii. किसी भी पुलिस स्टेशन में एफआईआर दर्ज करना: जीरो एफआईआर की शुरुआत के साथ, कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी भी पुलिस स्टेशन में, चाहे उसका क्षेत्राधिकार कुछ भी हो प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट (एफआईआर) दर्ज कर सकता है। इससे कानूनी कार्यवाही शुरू करने में होने वाली देरी खत्म हो जाती है और अपराध की तुरंत रिपोर्ट करना सुनिश्चित होता है।

iii. एफआईआर की निःशुल्क प्रति: पीड़ित, एफआईआर की निःशुल्क प्रति प्राप्त करने का हकदार है, जिससे कानूनी प्रक्रिया में उनकी भागीदारी सुनिश्चित होगी।

iv. गिरफ्तारी के समय सूचना देने का अधिकार: गिरफ्तारी की स्थिति में, व्यक्ति को अपनी पसंद के व्यक्ति को अपनी स्थिति के बारे में सूचित करने का अधिकार है। इससे गिरफ्तार व्यक्ति को तत्काल सहायता और सहयोग सुनिश्चित होगा।

v. गिरफ्तारी की जानकारी का प्रदर्शन: अब प्रत्येक पुलिस स्टेशन और जिले में आवश्यक रूप से एक नामोदिष्ट पुलिस अधिकारी मौजूद होगा, जिसकी रैंक सहायक पुलिस निरीक्षक से नीचे का नहीं होगी और गिरफ्तार किए गए सभी व्यक्तियों की जानकारी अब प्रत्येक पुलिस स्टेशन में प्रमुखता से प्रदर्शित की जाएगी। यह दोषी व्यक्ति के अधिकार की सुरक्षा करता है और हिरासत में हिंसा की घटनाओं तथा पुलिस द्वारा अवैध नजरबंदी का प्रशमन करता है।

vi. पीड़ितों को प्रगति संबंधी अपडेट: पीड़ितों को 90 दिनों के भीतर अपने मामले की प्रगति के बारे में अपडेट प्राप्त करने का अधिकार है। यह प्रावधान पीड़ितों को सूचित रखता है और उन्हें कानूनी प्रक्रिया में शामिल करता है, जिससे पारदर्शिता और विश्वास बढ़ता है।

vii. पुलिस रिपोर्ट और अन्य दस्तावेजों की आपूर्ति: अभियुक्त और पीड़ित दोनों को 14 दिनों के भीतर एफआईआर, पुलिस रिपोर्ट/आरोपपत्र, बयान, स्वीकारोक्ति और अन्य दस्तावेजों की प्रतियां प्राप्त करने का अधिकार है।

viii. गवाह संरक्षण योजना: नए कानूनों में सभी राज्य सरकारों को गवाहों की सुरक्षा और संरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने, कानूनी कार्यवाही की विश्वसनीयता और प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए गवाह संरक्षण योजना को कार्यान्वित करने का निर्देश दिया गया है।

ix. पुलिस स्टेशन जाने से छूट: महिलाओं, 15 वर्ष से कम आयु के व्यक्तियों, 60 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों तथा दिव्यांग या गंभीर रूप से बीमार व्यक्तियों को पुलिस स्टेशन जाने से छूट दी गई है।

x. यह अनिवार्य किया गया है कि बीएनएसएस की धारा 360 में अभियोजन को वापस लेने से पहले पीड़ित के पक्ष को सुना जाए। पीड़ित के पक्ष को सुने जाने के अधिकार की सांविधिक मान्यता आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली के न्याय केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण का एक महत्वपूर्ण उदाहरण है। मामलों को वापस लेने से संबंधित कार्यवाहियों में पीड़ित के पक्ष को अनिवार्य रूप से सुनने से, न्याय प्रणाली अपराध से सीधे तौर पर पीड़ित लोगों की आवश्यकताओं और समस्याओं के प्रति अधिक जवाबदेह बन गई है।

(ख) महिलाओं तथा बच्चों की सुरक्षा संबंधी प्रावधान :

i. बीएनएस के नये अध्याय–V में महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति अपराधों को अन्य सभी अपराधों से अधिक प्राथमिकता दी गई है।

ii. बीएनएस, 2023 में, सामूहिक बलात्कार के अवयस्क पीड़ितों के लिए उम्र संबंधी अंतर को हटा दिया गया है। इससे पूर्व 16 वर्ष और 12 वर्ष से कम आयु की लड़की के सामूहिक बलात्कार के लिए अलग-अलग सजा का निर्धारण किया गया था। इस प्रावधान में संशोधन कर दिया गया है और अब अठारह वर्ष से कम आयु की किसी महिला के सामूहिक बलात्कार के लिए आजीवन कारावास अथवा मृत्युदंड की सजा का प्रावधान है।

iii. महिलाओं को परिवार के एक वयस्क सदस्य के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान की गई है, जो उस व्यक्ति के स्थान पर समन प्राप्त कर सकती है, जिसे समन भेजा गया है। 'किसी वयस्क पुरुष सदस्य' से संबंधित पूर्ववर्ती संदर्भ को बदलकर 'किसी वयस्क सदस्य' कर दिया गया है।

iv. पीड़ित को अधिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने और बलात्कार के किसी अपराध की जांच में पारदर्शिता बनाए रखने के लिए, पीड़ित के बयान को पुलिस द्वारा ऑडियो-वीडियो साधनों के माध्यम से रिकॉर्ड किया जाएगा।

v. महिलाओं के प्रति कुछ विशेष अपराधों के मामले में, पीड़ित का बयान, जहां तक संभव हो, महिला मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा तथा उसके अनुपस्थित होने की स्थिति में एक महिला की उपस्थिति में पुरुष मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा दर्ज किया जाना चाहिए, ताकि संवेदनशीलता और निष्पक्षता सुनिश्चित की जा सके तथा पीड़ितों के लिए सहायक वातावरण बनाया जा सके।

vi. चिकित्सकों के लिए यह अनिवार्य किया गया है कि वे बलात्कार के किसी पीड़ित की मेडिकल रिपोर्ट 7 दिन के भीतर जांच अधिकारी को सौंपेंगे।

vii. यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि पंद्रह वर्ष से कम या 60 वर्ष (पूर्व में 65 वर्ष) से अधिक आयु के किसी पुरुष व्यक्ति या किसी महिला या मानसिक या शारीरिक रूप से दिव्यांग व्यक्ति या गंभीर बीमारी से ग्रस्त व्यक्ति के लिए उस स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर उपस्थित होने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी जहां ऐसा व्यक्ति अथवा महिला रहती है। उन मामलों में जहां ऐसा व्यक्ति पुलिस स्टेशन में उपस्थित होने के लिए राजी हो, तो उसे ऐसा करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाएगी ।

viii. नए कानून सभी अस्पतालों में महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति अपराध के पीड़ितों को निःशुल्क प्राथमिक उपचार या चिकित्सा उपचार प्रदान करते हैं। यह प्रावधान चुनौतीपूर्ण समय के दौरान पीड़ितों के स्वास्थ्य और रिकवरी को प्राथमिकता देते हुए आवश्यक चिकित्सा देखभाल तक तत्काल पहुँच सुनिश्चित करता है।

ix. किसी अपराध के लिए बच्चों को मजदूरी देकर रखने, इस्तेमाल करने अथवा उन्हें काम पर लगाने को, भारतीय न्याय संहिता 2023 की धारा 95 के तहत दंडनीय अपराध माना गया है, जिसके लिए न्यूनतम सात वर्ष के कारावास की सजा का प्रावधान है, जिसे दस वर्ष तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

इस प्रावधान का उद्देश्य गिरोहों या समूहों को अपराध करने के लिए बच्चों को इस्तेमाल करने/मजदूरी देकर रखने से रोकना है।

(ग) प्रौद्योगिकी और फोरेंसिक के उपयोग संबंधी प्रावधान :

i. न्यायिक प्रक्रिया की गति, दक्षता और पारदर्शिता में उल्लेखनीय सुधार करने के लिए, ई-सम्मन, ई-साक्षी और न्याय-श्रुति (वीसी) जैसे ऐप्लीकैशन विकसित किए गए हैं। ई-समन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक साधनों के माध्यम से समन की डिलीवरी की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। ई-साक्षी वैध, वैज्ञानिक और छेड़छाड़-रहित संग्रह, संरक्षण और डिजिटल साक्ष्य को इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से प्रस्तुत करने में सक्षम बनाता है जिससे प्रामाणिकता सुनिश्चित होती है और कम देरी होती है। न्याय-श्रुति (वीसी) वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग के माध्यम से अभियुक्तों, गवाहों, पुलिस अधिकारियों, अभियोजकों, वैज्ञानिक विशेषज्ञों, कैदियों आदि की आभासी (वर्चुअल) उपस्थिति की सुविधा प्रदान करता है।

ii. फोरेंसिक साक्ष्य संग्रह और वीडियोग्राफी: मामले को मजबूत करने और जांच के लिए, फोरेंसिक विशेषज्ञों के लिए गंभीर अपराधों के लिए अपराध स्थलों का दौरा करना और ऐसे अपराध, जिनके लिए 7 वर्ष या अधिक की सजा का प्रावधान है, के लिए साक्ष्य एकत्र करना अनिवार्य हो गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, साक्ष्यों से छेड़छाड़ को रोकने के लिए अपराध स्थल पर साक्ष्य संग्रह की प्रक्रिया की अनिवार्य रूप से वीडियोग्राफी की जाएगी। यह दोहरा दृष्टिकोण जांच की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से बढ़ाता है तथा न्याय की निष्पक्ष प्रक्रिया में योगदान देता है।

iii. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक समन: अब समन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से भेजे जा सकते हैं, जिससे कानूनी प्रक्रियाओं में तेजी आएगी, कागजी कार्रवाई कम होगी और सभी संबंधित पक्षों के बीच कुशल संचार सुनिश्चित होगा।

iv. सभी कार्यवाहियां इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मोड में: सभी कानूनी कार्यवाहियां इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से संचालित करके, नए कानून पीड़ितों, गवाहों और अभियुक्तों को सहूलियत प्रदान करते हैं, जिससे पूरी कानूनी प्रक्रिया सुव्यवस्थित और त्वरित हो जाती है।

(घ) समयसीमा :

i. त्वरित और निष्पक्ष निपटान: नए कानून मामलों के त्वरित और निष्पक्ष निपटान का भरोसा देते हैं, जिससे विधिक प्रणाली में विश्वास उत्पन्न होता है। प्राथमिक जांच (14 दिन में पूरी की जानी), बाद की जांच (90 दिन में पूरी की जानी), पीड़ित और आरोपी को दस्तावेज उपलब्ध कराना (14 दिन के भीतर), विचारण हेतु किसी मामले की प्रतिबद्धता (90 दिन के भीतर), डिस्चार्ज एप्लीकेशन भरना (60 दिन के भीतर), आरोप तय करना (60 दिन के भीतर), निर्णय देना (45 दिन के भीतर) और दया याचिका दायर करना (राज्यपाल के समक्ष 30 दिन में और राष्ट्रपति के समक्ष 60 दिन में) जैसे जांच और विचारण के महत्वपूर्ण चरणों को सुव्यवस्थित किया गया है और निर्धारित समय अवधि के भीतर पूरा किया जाना है।

ii. त्वरित जांच: नए कानूनों में महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति अपराधों की जांच को प्राथमिकता दी गई है, जिससे सूचना दर्ज होने के दो महीने के भीतर जांच पूरी होना सुनिश्चित हो सके।

iii. सीमित स्थगन: मामले की सुनवाई में अनावश्यक देरी से बचने के लिए न्यायालय अधिकतम दो स्थगन प्रदान कर सकते हैं, जिससे समय पर न्याय सुनिश्चित हो।

(ङ) सुधारात्मक पहल :

i. सामुदायिक सेवा: नए कानूनों में छोटे अपराधों के लिए सामुदायिक सेवा की शुरुआत की गई है। अपराधियों को समाज में सकारात्मक योगदान देने, अपनी गलतियों से सीखने और मजबूत सामुदायिक बंधन बनाने का मौका मिलता है।

ii. संक्षिप्त विचारण के दायरे में विस्तार: अधिक अपराधों को शामिल करने के लिए अब संक्षिप्त विचारण के दायरे में विस्तार किया गया है, जिससे मामलों का शीघ्र निपटान सुनिश्चत हुआ है।

(च) नए अपराध :

i. आतंकवादी कृत्य, भारत की संप्रभुता, एकता और अखंडता को खतरे में डालना, मॉब लिंचिंग, झपटमारी, संगठित अपराध, तुच्छ संगठित अपराध आदि के नए अपराध जोड़े गए हैं।

ii. छोटी चोरी के मामले में, पहली बार अपराध करने वालों को केवल सामुदायिक सेवा के साथ दंडित किया जाता है, जहां चोरी की गई संपत्ति का मूल्य 5000 रुपये से कम हो और जहां ऐसा मूल्य वापस कर दिया जाए या ऐसी संपत्ति लौटा दी जाए।

(छ) अनुपस्थिति में विचारण :

उद्घोषित अपराधियों के रूप में घोषित व्यक्तियों के लिए अनुपस्थिति में विचारण का एक नया प्रावधान न्यायालय को आरोपी व्यक्ति की अनुपस्थिति में विचारण संबंधी कार्रवाई करने और निर्णय सुनाने की अनुमति प्रदान करता है। यह प्रावधान सुनिश्चित करता है कि न्याय में ना तो देरी हो और ना ही इससे वंचित रखा जाए ।

(ज) प्ली बार्गेनिंग :

प्ली बार्गेनिंग की गुंजाइश हेतु, अपराध का आरोपी व्यक्ति अदालत में आरोप तय करने की तारीख से 30 दिनों की अवधि के भीतर प्ली बार्गेनिंग के लिए एक आवेदन दायर कर सकता है। यदि न्यायालय अभियुक्त की याचिका से संतुष्ट है, तो वह लोक अभियोजक, या मामले के शिकायतकर्ता तथा अभियुक्त को मामले के पारस्परिक रूप से संतोषजनक निपटान पर कार्रवाई करने के लिए अधिकतम 60 दिन का समय प्रदान करेगा, जिसमें अभियुक्त को मुआवजा देना शामिल हो सकता है। इस तरह के आवेदन को तय करने के लिए अदालत को 60 दिनों की समय अवधि दी गई है। पहले सीआरपीसी के पास ऐसी प्ली बार्गेनिंग की याचिका के लिए कोई समय-सीमा नहीं थी।

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भारत सरकार
गृह मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1990
दिनांक 17 दिसंबर, 2025 / 26 अग्रहायण, 1947 (शक) को उत्तर के लिए

वरिष्ठ नागरिकों की सुरक्षा

1990 श्री देरेक ओब्राईनः

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकार्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) के भारत में अपराध 2023 के अनुसार वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के खिलाफ अपराधों में कोलकाता में सबसे कम 6 मामले दर्ज किए गए जबकि दिल्ली में 1,361 और मुंबई में 518 मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं;
(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दिल्ली और मुंबई जैसे महानगरों में वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के विरुद्ध इतने अधिक आपराधिक मामलों के क्या कारण हैं;
(ग) वर्ष 2021-2025 के लिए औसत जाँच दिन, न्यायालयों में लंबित मामलों और दोषसिद्धि दर का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
(घ) क्या सरकार ने उच्च-भार वाले महानगरों में राष्ट्रीय वरिष्ठ नागरिक हेल्पलाइन और पीड़ित सहायता केंद्र शुरू करने की कोई योजना बनाई है?

उत्तर

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री बंडी संजय कुमार)

(क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा उसे सूचित किए गए अपराधों से संबंधित सांख्यिकीय आंकड़ों को संकलित करता है और इन्हें अपने प्रकाशन 'क्राइम-इन-इंडिया' में प्रकाशित करता है। नवीनतम प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट वर्ष 2023 की है। वर्ष 2021-2023 के दौरान वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के खिलाफ हुए अपराधों के तहत मेगा सिटी-वार दर्ज मामलों (सीआर), विचारण पूर्ण हो चुके मामलों (सीटीसी), दोषसिद्ध मामलों (सीओएन), दोषसिद्धि दर (सीवीआर) और विचारण हेतु लंबित मामलों (सीपीटी) का ब्योरा अनुलग्नक में दिया गया है।

भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अंतर्गत 'पुलिस' और 'लोक व्यवस्था' राज्य के विषय हैं। कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने, वरिष्ठ नागरिकों सहित नागरिकों के जान-माल की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की होती है और वे कानूनों के मौजूदा प्रावधानों के तहत ऐसे अपराधों से निपटने के लिए सक्षम हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, वरिष्ठ नागरिकों से जुड़े मामलों सहित अन्य मामलों की जांच और अभियोजन का उत्तरदायित्व संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन का होता है।

हालांकि, भारत सरकार वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के खिलाफ होने वाले अपराधों की रोकथाम और इन पर नियंत्रण को अत्यधिक महत्व देती है तथा गृह मंत्रालय ने वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के जान-माल की सुरक्षा के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को एडवाइजरी जारी की हैं, जो इस मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट www.mha.gov.in पर उपलब्ध हैं।

14वें वित्त आयोग ने 2015-2020 की अवधि के दौरान विशिष्ट श्रेणियों के मामलों जिसमे जघन्य अपराध एवं दीवानी मामलें जो कि महिलाओं, बच्चों, वरिष्ठ नागरिकों, विकलांग व्यक्तियों, टर्मिनल बीमारियों से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों से संबंधित हो और पांच साल से अधिक समय से लंबित संपत्ति से संबंधित मामलों के शीघ्र परीक्षण के लिए 1800 फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट (एफटीसी) की स्थापना की सिफारिश की थी। वित्त आयोग ने राज्य सरकारों को इस उद्देश्य के लिए कर हस्तांतरण में वृद्धि के माध्यम से उपलब्ध बढ़े हुए राजकोषीय संसाधन का उपयोग करने की सलाह दी थी। केंद्र सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2015-16 से एफटीसी की स्थापना के लिए आवश्यक धन आवंटित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों से भी बार-बार आग्रह किया है। उच्च न्यायालयों से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, 31.10.2025 तक 21 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 866 एफटीसी कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(घ) सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता विभाग वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय हेल्पलाइन: एल्डरलाइन (14567) नामक एक समर्पित राष्ट्रीय स्तर की सुविधा का संचालन कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के कल्याण और सहायता से संबंधित अधिनियमों, केंद्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित विभिन्न योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के बारे में जागरूकता फैलाना तथा वरिष्ठ नागरिकों की शिकायतों के निवारण के लिए देश भर में एक मंच प्रदान करना है। एल्डरलाइन, वर्तमान में आंध्र प्रदेश, लक्षद्वीप और पश्चिम बंगाल को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कार्यात्मक है।

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राज्य सभा अता. प्र. सं. 1990, दिनांक 17.12.2025

अनुलग्नक

वर्ष 2021-2023 के दौरान वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के खिलाफ हुए अपराधों के तहत मेगा सिटी-वार दर्ज मामले (सीआर), विचारण पूर्ण हो चुके मामले (सीटीसी), दोषसिद्ध मामले (सीओएन), दोषसिद्धि दर (सीवीआर) और विचारण हेतु लंबित मामले (सीपीटी)

क्र. सं.	19 महानगरीय शहर	2021					2022					2023				
		सीआर	सीटीसी	सीओएन	सीवीआर	सीपीटी	सीआर	सीटीसी	सीओएन	सीवीआर	सीपीटी	सीआर	सीटीसी	सीओएन	सीवीआर	सीपीटी
1	अहमदाबाद	244	7	0	0.0	2385	238	16	0	0.0	2569	184	10	0	0.0	2675
2	बेंगलुरु	237	3	0	0.0	830	458	0	0	-	1023	649	10	1	10.0	1325
3	चेन्नई	423	11	8	72.7	330	391	11	8	72.7	305	399	55	20	36.4	361
4	कोयंबटूर	45	19	5	26.3	199	6	0	0	-	203	24	40	12	30.0	228
5	दिल्ली	1166	35	4	11.4	1842	1313	60	13	21.7	2147	1361	228	111	48.7	2335
6	गाजियाबाद	0	0	0	-	8	0	0	0	-	8	0	0	0	-	8
7	हैदराबाद	314	113	17	15.0	60	331	99	12	12.1	72	292	85	9	10.6	102
8	इंदौर	124	23	8	34.8	431	207	37	17	45.9	540	273	38	13	34.2	705
9	जयपुर	123	0	0	-	176	83	1	0	0.0	203	185	15	10	66.7	238
10	कानपुर	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0
11	कोच्चि	28	0	0	-	121	74	0	0	-	167	126	8	1	12.5	238
12	कोलकाता	2	0	0	-	147	2	0	0	-	149	6	89	0	0.0	66
13	कोझिकोड	53	2	0	0.0	102	52	4	1	25.0	148	93	8	0	0.0	203
14	लखनऊ	52	0	0	-	143	0	0	0	-	143	0	0	0	-	143
15	मुंबई	987	9	4	44.4	2255	572	98	36	36.7	2567	518	15	0	0.0	2755
16	नागपुर	250	11	0	0.0	658	167	9	0	0.0	746	231	9	0	0.0	830
17	पटना	0	0	0	-	8	0	0	0	-	8	0	0	0	-	8
18	पुणे	150	0	0	-	755	69	0	0	-	804	57	0	0	-	825
19	सूरत	66	0	0	-	398	33	0	0	-	430	14	0	0	-	438
	कुल शहर	**4264**	**233**	**46**	**19.7**	**10848**	**3996**	**335**	**87**	**26.0**	**12232**	**4412**	**610**	**177**	**29.0**	**13483**

स्रोत: क्राइम इन इंडिया

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भारत सरकार
गृह मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1991
दिनांक 17 दिसंबर, 2025 / 26 अग्रहायण, 1947 (शक) को उत्तर के लिए

वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्लुई) से निपटने के लिए राज्यों को दी गई सहायता

1991 # श्री आदित्य प्रसाद:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्लूई) से निपटने के लिए सरकार ने कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति बनाई है;

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

(ग) क्या एलडब्ल्यूई से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा राज्यों को विशेष सहायता दी गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो विगत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान प्रदान की गई सहायता का झारखंड सहित, राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री नित्यानंद राय)

(क से घ):

(i) भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अनुसार, 'पुलिस' और 'लोक व्यवस्था' के विषय राज्य सरकारों के अधीन हैं। हालाँकि, भारत सरकार वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्ल्यूई) से प्रभावित राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहयोग दे रही है। वामपंथी उग्रवाद की समस्या से समग्र रूप से निपटने के लिए, 2015 में "वामपंथी उग्रवाद से निपटने हेतु राष्ट्रीय नीति एवं कार्य योजना" का अनुमोदन किया गया। इसमें सुरक्षा संबंधी उपायों, विकास संबंधी पहलों, स्थानीय समुदायों के अधिकारों और हकदारियों को सुनिश्चित करने आदि से जुड़ी एक बहुआयामी रणनीति की परिकल्पना की गई है। नक्सलवाद के समाधान हेतु सरकार ने उसके मुख्य कारण के निदान के लिए आदिवासी और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में विकास पर विशेष ध्यान केंद्रित किया है। बेहतर कानून व्यवस्था और सुरक्षा स्थिति तथा बुनियादी ढांचे में निवेश से निजी निवेश में वृद्धि सहित उन्नत आर्थिक विकास के लिए अनुकूल वातावरण बना है।

(ii) सुरक्षा उपायों में, भारत सरकार वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित राज्य सरकारों को केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल बटालियन प्रदान करके और भारतीय रिजर्व बटालियनों की स्वीकृति देकर, हेलीकॉप्टर सहायता, शिविरों के बुनियादी ढाँचे को मज़बूत करके, प्रशिक्षण, राज्य पुलिस बलों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए धन, उपकरण और हथियार, खुफिया जानकारी साझा करने, फोर्टिफाइड पुलिस स्टेशनों का निर्माण आदि करके सहायता प्रदान करती है।

- 2020-21 से, राज्यों की क्षमता निर्माण हेतु, सुरक्षा संबंधी व्यय (एसआरई) योजना के अंतर्गत, वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित राज्यों को बलों के परिचालन व्यय एवं राज्य पुलिस बलों के प्रशिक्षण पर किए गए व्यय, आत्मसमर्पण करने वाले वामपंथी उग्रवादियों के पुनर्वास, वामपंथी उग्रवाद हिंसा में मारे गए नागरिकों/ शहीद सुरक्षा बल कर्मियों के परिवारों को अनुग्रह राशि आदि के लिए लगभग 1,643 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए है। वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित राज्यों को राज्य के विशेष बलों, राज्य खुफिया शाखाओं (एसआईबी), जिला पुलिस को सुदृढ़ बनाने और विशेष अवसंरचना योजना (एसआईएस) के अंतर्गत फोर्टिफाइड पुलिस स्टेशनों (एफपीएस) के निर्माण हेतु 1757 करोड़ रुपये के कार्य स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

- राज्यों द्वारा अपने पुलिस बलों को सुसज्जित और आधुनिक बनाने के प्रयासों को "पुलिस के आधुनिकीकरण हेतु राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को सहायता" योजना के तहत संपूरित किया गया है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत राज्य सरकारों को हथियार, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के उपकरण, संचार, प्रशिक्षण, पुलिस स्टेशनों का निर्माण, गतिशीलता, पुलिस आवास और अन्य पुलिस बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण आदि के लिए केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

- वामपंथी उग्रवाद के वित्तीय प्रवाह को रोकने और सीपीआई (माओवादी) तथा इसके वित्तीय समर्थकों के बीच सांठगांठ का खुलासा करने पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है। वामपंथी उग्रवाद के लिए निधियों और अन्य संसाधनों के प्रवाह को रोकने की दिशा में प्रभावी कार्रवाई के लिए, राज्य पुलिस द्वारा विभिन्न तरीकों से केंद्रीय एजेंसियों के सहयोग से समन्वित कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

- सुरक्षा संबंधी अवसंचरना पर भारत सरकार का अत्यधिक ध्यान रहा है। पिछले दशक में 656 फोर्टिफाइड पुलिस स्टेशन बनाए गए हैं। पिछले छह वर्षों में वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में 377 नए सुरक्षा शिविर स्थापित किए गए हैं।

(iii) विकास उपायों में, भारत सरकार की प्रमुख योजनाओं के अलावा, वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए विशिष्ट पहल की गई हैं, जिनमें सड़क नेटवर्क के विस्तार, दूरसंचार संपर्क में सुधार, शिक्षा, कौशल विकास और वित्तीय समावेशन पर विशेष जोर दिया गया है। इनमें से कुछ का उल्लेख नीचे किया गया हैं:

- सड़क नेटवर्क के विस्तार के लिए, वामपंथी उग्रवाद से संबंधित दो विशिष्ट योजनाओं, अर्थात् सड़क आवश्यकता योजना (आरआरपी) और वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए सड़क संपर्क परियोजना (आरसीपीएलडब्ल्यूईए) के अंतर्गत 8,301 किलोमीटर सड़क का निर्माण किया गया है।

- वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में दूरसंचार संपर्क में सुधार के लिए 6,775 टावर स्थापित किए गए हैं।

- कौशल विकास के लिए, 19 औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आईटीआई) और 05 कौशल विकास केन्द्र (एसडीसी) खोले गए हैं।

- जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा के लिए 95 एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालयों (ईएमआरएस) संचालित किए गए है।

- वित्तीय समावेशन के लिए, डाक विभाग ने वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों में बैंकिंग सेवाओं के साथ 4,262 डाकघर खोले हैं। सर्वाधिक वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों में 719 बैंक शाखाएं और 204 एटीएम खोले गए हैं।

- विकास को और गति देने के लिए, स्पेशल सेंट्रल असिस्टेंस (एससीए) योजना के तहत सर्वाधिक वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों में सार्वजनिक बुनियादी ढाँचे में क्रिटिकल गैप्स को भरने के लिए धनराशि प्रदान की जाती हैं। वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 तक लगभग कुल 1,576 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए हैं।

(iv) "राष्ट्रीय नीति और कार्य योजना 2015" के दृढ़ कार्यान्वयन के परिणामस्वरूप हिंसा में लगातार कमी आई है और भौगोलिक विस्तार सीमित हुआ है। वामपंथी उग्रवाद, जो राष्ट्र की आंतरिक सुरक्षा के लिए एक गंभीर चुनौती रहा है, हाल के दिनों में काफी हद तक नियंत्रित हुआ है और अब केवल कुछ ही क्षेत्रों तक सीमित रह गया है। वामपंथी उग्रवादियों द्वारा की गई हिंसा की घटनाएं वर्ष 2010 में 1936 के उच्च स्तर से 89% घटकर वर्ष 2025 में 222 हो गई हैं। नागरिकों और सुरक्षा बलों की परिणामी मृत्यु भी वर्ष 2010 में

राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्र. सं. 1991, दिनांक 17.12.2025

1005 के उच्च स्तर से 91% घटकर वर्ष 2025 में 95 हो गई है। वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों की संख्या अप्रैल 2018 में 126 से घटकर 90, जुलाई 2021 में 70, अप्रैल 2024 में 38, अप्रैल 2025 में 18 तथा अक्टूबर 2025 में घटकर 11 हो गई है, जिसमें अब केवल 3 जिले ही सर्वाधिक वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित हैं।

(v) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान प्रदान की गई राज्य-वार सहायता, झारखण्ड सहित, का ब्यौरा अनुलग्नक I में दिया गया है।

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सुरक्षा संबंधी व्यय (एसआरई) योजना

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	STATES	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	8.96	10.39	14.23	9.64	17.11
2	BIHAR	14.23	11.71	14.15	13.11	8.69
3	CHHATTISGARH	140.61	136.82	133.35	176.89	190.55
4	JHARKHAND	77.11	84.45	60.95	102.24	55.27
5	KERALA	-	-	-	0.18	0.35
6	MADHYA PRADESH	0.83	5.08	4.97	6.96	5.16
7	MAHARASHTRA	32.25	10.01	15.15	37	10.74
8	ODISHA	14.1	38.48	49.4	42.8	29.07
9	TELANGANA	9.44	5.6	11.17	4.66	6.04
10	UTTAR PRADESH	3.22	0.73	1.51	-	-
11	WEST BENGAL	3.73	3.69	2.07	6.52	2.02
	Total	304.49	306.95	306.95	400	325

विशेष केंद्रीय सहायता योजना (एससीए)

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	14.25	20	10.25	7.5	-
2	Bihar	80	60	18.38	7.5	-
3	Chhattisgarh	114	140	82.08	61.71	230.56
4	Jharkhand	199	160	54.23	52.01	27.47
5	Maharashtra	0	7.5	9.05	7.8	15
6	Odisha	28.5	60	20.76	3.11	1.94
7	Telangana	14.25	20	10.25	7.5	-
8	Kerala	--	--	2.5	-	-
9	Madhya Pradesh	--	20	2.5	7.11	-
	Total	450	487.5	210	154.24	274.97

जारी...

राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्र.सं. 1991, दिनांक 17.12.2025

अनुलग्नक-।

विशेष अवसंरचना योजना (एसआईएस)

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	7.61	7.07	0	0	14.68
2	BIHAR	0	12.35	22.01	1.82	0	0	36.18
3	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	41.49	20.3	0	0	61.79
4	JHARKHAND	0	8.39	42.59	12.79	0	0	63.77
5	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	18.44	5.53	0	11.94	35.91
6	ODISHA	0	9.87	23.55	10.28	0	0	43.7
7	TELANGANA	0	1.61	26.07	3.61	4.16	0	35.45
8	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	6.34	0.32	0	0	6.66
9	KERALA	0	0	1.52	2.08	0.33	0	3.93
10	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0.38	1.47	0	0	1.85
	Total	0	32.22	190	65.27	4.49	11.94	303.92

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भारत सरकार
गृह मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1992
दिनांक 17 दिसंबर, 2025 / 26 अग्रहायण, 1947 (शक) को उत्तर के लिए

साइबर सुरक्षा और वित्तीय धोखाधड़ी की रोकथाम

1992 श्री सत पाल शर्माः
श्रीमती किरण चौधरीः
श्री केसरीदेवसिंह झालाः
श्री अमर पाल मौर्यः
श्री चुन्नीलाल गरासियाः
श्री सुभाष बरालाः
श्री कणाद पुरकायस्थः
श्री लहर सिंह सिरोयाः

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए भारतीय साईबर अपराध समन्वय केंद्र (आई4सी) और उसकी राज्य इकाइयों द्वारा धोखाधड़ी से प्राप्त धन को वसूलने और अंतरराष्ट्रीय साइबर अपराध संबंधित नेटवर्क को बाधित करने के संबंध में निर्धारित मापनीय लक्ष्य क्या हैं;
(ख) मंत्रालय पुलिस बलों के बीच अंतर-राज्यीय साइबर अपराधियों के विरुद्ध वास्तविक समय में अंतर-राज्य समन्वय स्थापित करने के लिए समन्वय प्लेटफ़ॉर्म और इसके 'प्रतिबिंब' मॉड्यूल का उपयोग कैसे कर रहा है;
(ग) टेलीकॉम कंपनियों, बैंको और साइबरक्राइम हेल्पलाइन की दूरभाष संख्या 1930 के बीच तत्काल रिपोर्ट दर्ज करने और निधि निलंबन प्रक्रियाएँ अनिवार्य करने के लिए कौन -से नीतिगत या विधायी उपाय लागू किए जा रहे हैं; और
(घ) मंत्रालय महिलाओं और बच्चों के खिलाफ साइबर अपराध रोकथाम (सीसीपीडब्ल्यूसी) योजना द्वारा नई प्रयोगशालाओं से समयबद्ध, मानकीकृत फोरेंसिक विश्लेषण के माध्यम से दोषसिद्धि दर में सुधार किस प्रकार सुनिश्चित कर रहा है?

उत्तर

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री बंडी संजय कुमार)

राज्य सभा अता.प्र.सं. 1992, दिनांक 17.12.2025

(क) से (घ) : गृह मंत्रालय (एमएचए) ने देश में साइबर अपराध की रोकथाम, उनका पता लगाने, जांच और अभियोजन के लिए एक रूपरेखा और पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र विकसित करने के लिए वर्ष 2018 में योजना के रूप में भारतीय साइबर अपराध समन्वय केंद्र (आई4सी) की स्थापना की थी। थोड़े से ही समय में आई4सी ने साइबर अपराधों से निपटने और विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के बीच प्रभावी समन्वय विकसित करने के लिए देश की सामूहिक क्षमता को बढ़ाने की दिशा में काम किया है। अब, 1 जुलाई, 2024 से गृह मंत्रालय के संबद्ध कार्यालय के रूप में आई4सी की स्थापना की गई है। आई4सी नागरिकों के लिए साइबर अपराध से संबंधित सभी मुद्दों से निपटने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है, जिसमें विभिन्न विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों और स्टेकहोल्डरों के बीच समन्वय में सुधार, क्षमता निर्माण, जागरूकता आदि शामिल हैं।

साइबर अपराध जांच में सहयोग और क्षमता निर्माण को मजबूत करने के लिए आई4सी, गृह मंत्रालय और डिपार्ट्मन्ट ऑफ होमलैंड सिक्योरिटी (संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका) द्वारा 17 जनवरी 2025 को एक समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए है।

समन्वय प्लेटफॉर्म को प्रचालनात्मक बनाया गया है जो साइबर अपराध संबंधी डेटा के आदान-प्रदान और विश्लेषण के लिए विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) हेतु प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (एमआईएस) प्लेटफॉर्म, डेटा भंडार और समन्वय प्लेटफॉर्म के रूप में कार्य करेगा। यह विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में साइबर अपराध की शिकायतों में शामिल अपराधों और अपराधियों के अंतर्राज्यीय संबंधों पर आधारित विश्लेषण प्रदान करता है। मॉड्यूल 'प्रतिबिंब' अपराधियों और अपराध संबंधी अवसंरचना के स्थानों को मानचित्र पर प्रदर्शित करता है, ताकि क्षेत्राधिकारियों को इसकी जानकारी मिल सके। यह मॉड्यूल विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों द्वारा आई4सी और अन्य एसएमई (SMEs) से तकनीकी-कानूनी सहायता मांगने तथा प्राप्त करने की सुविधा भी प्रदान करता है। इससे 16,840 आरोपियों की गिरफ्तारी हुई है और 1,05,129 साइबर जांच सहायता अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं।

वित्तीय धोखाधड़ियों की तत्काल सूचना देने और धोखाधड़ी करने वालों के द्वारा निधियों की चोरी को रोकने के लिए वर्ष 2021 में आई4सी के तहत 'नागरिक वित्तीय साइबर धोखाधड़ी रिपोर्टिंग और प्रबंधन प्रणाली' (सीएफसीएफआरएमएस) शुरू की गई है। दिनाँक 31.10.2025 तक 23.02 लाख से अधिक शिकायतों में 7,130 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की राशि को बचाया गया है। साइबर शिकायतों को ऑनलाइन दर्ज करने में सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए एक टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन नम्बर '1930' शुरू किया गया है। आई4सी में एक अत्याधुनिक साइबर धोखाधड़ी शमन केंद्र (सीएफएमसी) स्थापित किया गया है, जहां प्रमुख

बैंकों, वित्तीय मध्यस्थों, भुगतान एग्रीगेटर्स, दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं, आईटी मध्यस्थों के प्रतिनिधि और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के प्रतिनिधि साइबर अपराध से निपटने के लिए तत्काल कार्रवाई और निर्बाध सहयोग के लिए साथ मिलकर काम कर रहे हैं। दिनाँक 31.10.2025 तक, पुलिस अधिकारियों द्वारा रिपोर्ट किए गए 11.14 लाख से अधिक सिम कार्ड और 2.96 लाख आईएमईआई को भारत सरकार ने ब्लॉक कर दिया है।

भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अनुसार, 'पुलिस' और 'लोक व्यवस्था' राज्य के विषय हैं। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपनी विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) के माध्यम से साइबर अपराध समेत अपराधों की रोकथाम करने, उनका पता लगाने, जाँच करने, अभियोजन चलाने और दोषसिद्धि के लिए प्राथमिक रूप से जिम्मेदार हैं। केंद्र सरकार, राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) के क्षमता संवर्धन के लिए उनके द्वारा किए जा रहे प्रयासों में एडवाइजरी और विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता के माध्यम से सहायता प्रदान करती है।

गृह मंत्रालय ने राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को उनके क्षमता निर्माण, जैसे कि साइबर फोरेंसिक-सह-प्रशिक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना करने, जूनियर साइबर परामर्शदाताओं की नियुक्ति करने और साथ ही विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) के कार्मिकों, लोक अभियोजकों एवं न्यायिक अधिकारियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए 'महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति साइबर अपराध की रोकथाम (सीसीपीडब्ल्यूसी)' स्कीम के तहत 132.93 करोड़ रुपए की वित्तीय सहायता जारी की है। 33 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में साइबर फोरेंसिक-सह-प्रशिक्षण प्रयोगशालाएं शुरू की गई हैं तथा 24,600 से अधिक विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसी (एलईए) कार्मिकों, न्यायिक अधिकारियों और अभियोजकों को साइबर अपराध संबंधी जागरूकता, जांच, फॉरेंसिक आदि में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है।

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भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1993

उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

शिक्षा क्षेत्र में अल्प व्यय

1993 **सुश्री दोला सेनः**

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

(क) क्या वर्ष 2024-25 में मंत्रालय का आवंटन कुल केंद्रीय व्यय का मात्र 2.50 प्रतिशत है, जो वर्ष 2011-12 में लगभग 5.04 प्रतिशत था और वर्ष 2014-15 से सकल घरेलू उत्पाद के प्रतिशत के रूप में लगातार घट रहा है;

(ख) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 में शिक्षा पर सार्वजनिक व्यय को सकल घरेलू उत्पाद के 6 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाने की प्रतिबद्धता के बावजूद इस गिरावट के कारण क्या हैं;

(ग) वर्ष 2019-20 से अब तक बजट प्राक्कलनों और संशोधित प्राक्कलनों का वर्ष-वार तथा सरेंडर की गई निधि का योजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक और तृतीयक स्तर की शिक्षा में प्रति विद्यार्थी सरकारी व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ड़) क्या सरकार ने केंद्र सरकार के हिस्से को 6 प्रतिशत तक बहाल करने के लिए समयबद्ध योजना बनाई है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार)

(क) से (ङ): शिक्षा समवर्ती सूची का विषय होने के कारण, शिक्षा हेतु बजट आवंटन केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अलग अलग किया जाता है। बजट अनुमान-2024-25 में शिक्षा मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के लिए 1,21,118 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए, जो केंद्र के कुल बजट का 2.51% था। शिक्षा संबंधी बजट व्यय का विश्लेषण"2021-22के अनुसार ", भारत में शिक्षा पर लोक व्यय वर्ष (केंद्र और राज्य)2013-14 में जीडीपी के 3.84 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर वर्ष 2021-22 में जीडीपी का 4.12 प्रतिशत हो गया है।

सरकार शिक्षा पर लोक व्यय को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए आवंटन को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी)2020 के लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप किया गया है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग की प्रमुख योजनाओं, अर्थात् पीएम स्कूल फॉर राइजिंग इंडिया और समग्रा शिक्षा के लिए वर्तमान (पीएम श्री) 23 वित्त वर्ष में आवंटन में पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में क्रमशः.96% और 10% की वृद्धि की गई है तथा उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग के संबंध में, राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण योजना एनएटी)एस(, प्रधानमंत्री अनुसंधान अध्येतावृत्ति और आईसीटी के (पीएमआरएफ) माध्यम से शिक्षा में राष्ट्रीय मिशन के लिए आवंटन में विगत वित्त वर्ष की तुलना 96 में वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष के दौरान क्रमशः.33%, 71.43% और 36.46% की वृद्धि की गई है।

वित्त वर्ष 2019-20 से 2024-25 तक शिक्षा मंत्रालय के बजट अनुमान, संशोधित अनुमान और वास्तविक व्यय का वार्षिक ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है :

वित्तीय वर्ष	**बजट अनुमान**	**संशोधित अनुमान / अंतिम अनुदान**	**वास्तविक व्यय**
2019-20	94853.64	94853.64	89529.10
2020-21	99311.52	85089.07	84026.71
2021-22	93224.31	88001.52	80829.64
2022-23	104277.72	99881.13	97885.00
2023-24	112899.47	117218.28	111408.39
2024-25	121117.87	114186.32	110477.28

नवीनतम उपलब्ध प्रकाशन 'शिक्षा संबंधी बजट व्यय का विश्लेषण', 2021-22 के अनुसार, क्षेत्रवार शिक्षा संबंधी लोक व्यय संघ राज्य/केंद्र और राज्य) क्षेत्रऔर सकल घरेलू (में इसका प्रतिशत निम्नानुसार है (जीडीपी) उत्पादः -

क्षेत्र	**2019-20(वास्तविक)**		**2020-21(सं अ)**		**2021-22(ब अ)**	
	व्यय (रुपये करोड़ में)	जीडीपी का %	व्यय (रुपये करोड़ में)	जीडीपी का %	व्यय (रुपये करोड़ में)	जीडीपी का %

प्रारंभिक और प्राथमिक शिक्षा	3,51,929	1.75	3,74,348	1.89	4,19,104	1.79
माध्यमिक शिक्षा	1,99,912	0.99	2,16,190	1.09	2,45,043	1.04
विश्वविद्यालय और उच्चतर शिक्षा	1,09,616	0.55	1,12,540	0.57	1,22,468	0.52
प्रौढ़ शिक्षा	601	0.00	737	0.00	944	0.00
प्रौद्योगिकी शिक्षा	1,50,156	0.75	1,60,636	0.81	1,79,618	0.77
कुल (शिक्षा)	8,12,214	4.04	8,64,452	4.36	9,67,177	4.12

स्रोत: शिक्षा संबंधी बजट व्यय का विश्लेषण, 2021-22।

सरकार स्पष्ट रूप से केंद्र सरकार और सभी राज्य सरकारों द्वारा शिक्षा में लोक निवेश में पर्याप्त वृद्धि का समर्थन करती है और इसकी परिकल्पना करती है। केंद्र और राज्य शिक्षा क्षेत्र में लोक निवेश को यथाशीघ्र सकल घरेलू उत्पाद के (जीडीपी)6% तक पहुंचाने हेतु साथ मिलकर कार्य कर रहे है। भारत सरकार द्वारा शिक्षा मंत्रालय के बजट आवंटन में वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 में 93,224.31 करोड़ रुपये से वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में 1,28,650 करोड़ रुपये तक की लगातार वृद्धि जैसी अनेक पहलें की गई हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत आवंटित निधियों के कुशलतापूर्वक और प्रभावी ढंग से उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करने तथा जमीनी स्तर तक पहुंचाने हेतु, भारत सरकार ने भुगतान के लिए नए मॉड्यूल तैयार किए हैं, अर्थात् केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के लिए केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसी और (टीएसए) और ट्रेजर सिंगल अकाउंट (सीएनए)लोक वित्त प्रबंधन प्रणाली के तहत केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं के लिए एकल नोडल एजेंसी और एसएन (एसएनए)एस्पर्श-, जिससे राज्यों में कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी को उपयोग के लिए निधियां समय पर (आईए) उपलब्ध हो सकें।

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भारत सरकार
गृह मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1994
दिनांक 17 दिसंबर, 2025 / 26 अग्रहायण, 1947 (शक) को उत्तर के लिए

वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित जिलों की स्थिति और पुनर्वास के उपाय

1994. श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्तमान में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्ल्यूई) से प्रभावित अथवा आंशिक रुप से प्रभावित जिलों की राज्य-वार कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने राज्य प्रशासन से प्राप्त आकंड़ों के अलावा इन जिलों में जमीनी स्थिति का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए कोई स्वतंत्र आकलन किया है;

(ग) क्या वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित जिलों, विशेषकर उन जिलों जहां उग्रवाद समाप्त हो गया है या काफी कम हो गया है, के लिए कोई समर्पित दीर्घकालिक पुनर्वास, विकास और पुनर्निर्माण योजना मौजूद है; और

(घ) विगत पांच वर्षों में वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित जिलों के पुनर्वास एवं विकास हेतु लक्षित सभी योजनाओ के अन्तर्गत आबंटित, जारी तथा वास्तव में उपयोग की गई धनराशि का वर्ष-वार और राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री नित्यानंद राय)

(क और ख): वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित जिलों को हितधारकों के साथ व्यापक समीक्षा, वामपंथी उग्रवाद से संबंधित हिंसा की तीव्रता, विभिन्न वामपंथी उग्रवादी संगठनों द्वारा प्राप्त संगठनात्मक समेकन, सशस्त्र दलमों की उपस्थिति आदि के आधार पर वर्गीकृत किया जाता है। वर्तमान में, 05 राज्यों में 11 वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्ल्यूई) प्रभावित जिलें हैं। राज्य-वार विवरण इस प्रकार है-

राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्र. सं. 1994, दिनांक 17.12.2025

क्र.सं.	राज्य	जिलों की संख्या
1	छत्तीसगढ़	07
2	झारखण्ड	01
3	मध्य प्रदेश	01
4	महाराष्ट्र	01
5	ओडिशा	01

(ग और घ): भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अनुसार, 'पुलिस' और 'लोक व्यवस्था' के विषय राज्य सरकारों के अधीन हैं। हालाँकि, भारत सरकार वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्ल्यूई) से प्रभावित राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहयोग दे रही है। वामपंथी उग्रवाद की समस्या से समग्र रूप से निपटने के लिए, 2015 में "वामपंथी उग्रवाद से निपटने हेतु राष्ट्रीय नीति एवं कार्य योजना" का अनुमोदन किया गया। इसमें सुरक्षा संबंधी उपायों, विकास संबंधी पहलों, स्थानीय समुदायों के अधिकारों और हकदारियों को सुनिश्चित करने आदि से जुड़ी एक बहुआयामी रणनीति की परिकल्पना की गई है। नक्सलवाद के समाधान हेतु सरकार ने उसके मुख्य कारण के निदान के लिए आदिवासी और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में विकास पर विशेष ध्यान केंद्रित किया है। बेहतर कानून व्यवस्था और सुरक्षा स्थिति तथा बुनियादी ढांचे में निवेश से उन्नत सामाजिक - आर्थिक विकास के लिए अनुकूल वातावरण बना है।

"राष्ट्रीय नीति और कार्य योजना 2015" के दृढ़ कार्यान्वयन के परिणामस्वरूप हिंसा में लगातार कमी आई है और भौगोलिक विस्तार सीमित हुआ है। वामपंथी उग्रवाद, जो राष्ट्र की आंतरिक सुरक्षा के लिए एक गंभीर चुनौती रहा है, हाल के दिनों में काफी हद तक नियंत्रित हुआ है और अब केवल कुछ ही क्षेत्रों तक सीमित रह गया है। वामपंथी उग्रवादियों द्वारा की गई हिंसा की घटनाएं वर्ष 2010 में 1936 के उच्च स्तर से 89% घटकर वर्ष 2025 में 222 हो गई हैं। नागरिकों और सुरक्षा बलों की परिणामी मृत्यु भी वर्ष 2010 में 1005 के उच्च स्तर से 91% घटकर वर्ष 2025 में 95 हो गई है। वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों की संख्या अप्रैल 2018 में 126 से घटकर 90, जुलाई 2021 में 70, अप्रैल 2024 में 38, अप्रैल 2025 में 18 तथा अकटूबर 2025 में घटकर 11 हो गई है, जिसमें अब केवल 3 जिले ही सर्वाधिक वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित हैं।

वामपंथी उग्रवादियों को मुख्यधारा में शामिल करने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, भारत सरकार और राज्यों ने अपनी व्यापक आत्मसमर्पण-सह-पुनर्वास नीतियाँ बनाई हैं। 'आत्मसमर्पण-सह-पुनर्वास' नीति

के माध्यम से, भारत सरकार सुरक्षा संबंधी व्यय (एसआरई) योजना के तहत राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहयोग प्रदान करती है। आत्मसमर्पण करने वाले कैडरों के पुनर्वास पर वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित राज्यों द्वारा किए गए व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति एसआरई योजना से की जाती है। पुनर्वास पैकेज में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ उच्च रैंक वाले वामपंथी उग्रवादी कैडरों के लिए 5 लाख रुपये और अन्य वामपंथी उग्रवादी कैडरों के लिए 2.5 लाख रुपये का तत्काल अनुदान शामिल है। इसके अलावा, इस योजना के तहत हथियारों/गोला-बारूद के समर्पण के लिए प्रोत्साहन भी प्रदान किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, तीन वर्ष के लिए 10,000/- रुपये के मासिक वजीफे के साथ उनकी पसंद के व्यापार/व्यवसाय में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने का प्रावधान भी किया गया है। प्रभावित राज्यों ने अपनी आत्मसमर्पण सह पुनर्वास नीतियों को आकर्षक और समकालीन बनाने के लिए और संशोधित किया है। योजनान्तर्गत वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 तक लगभग कुल 1643 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए हैं। इसका राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार विवरण अनुलग्नक-I पर संलग्न है।

विकास उपायों में, भारत सरकार की प्रमुख योजनाओं के अलावा, वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए विशिष्ट पहल की गई हैं, जिनमें सड़क नेटवर्क के विस्तार, दूरसंचार संपर्क में सुधार, शिक्षा, कौशल विकास और वित्तीय समावेशन पर विशेष जोर दिया गया है। विकास के उपायों पर की गई इन पहलों में से कुछ नीचे दी गई हैं:

- सड़क नेटवर्क के विस्तार के लिए, वामपंथी उग्रवाद से संबंधित दो विशिष्ट योजनाओं, अर्थात् सड़क आवश्यकता योजना (आरआरपी) और वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए सड़क संपर्क परियोजना (आरसीपीएलडब्ल्यूईए) के अंतर्गत 14,987 किलोमीटर सड़क का निर्माण किया गया है।
- वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में दूरसंचार संपर्क में सुधार के लिए 9,118 टावर स्थापित किए गए हैं।
- कौशल विकास के लिए, 46 औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आईटीआई) और 49 कौशल विकास केन्द्र (एसडीसी) खोले गए हैं।
- जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा के लिए 179 एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालयों (ईएमआरएस) संचालित किए गए है।
- वित्तीय समावेशन के लिए, डाक विभाग ने वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों में बैंकिंग सेवाओं के साथ 6,025 डाकघर खोले हैं। सर्वाधिक वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों में 1,804 बैंक शाखाएं और 1,321 एटीएम खोले गए हैं।

राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्र. सं. 1994, दिनांक 17.12.2025

- विकास को और गति देने के लिए, विशेष केंद्रीय सहायता (एससीए) योजना के तहत वामपंथी उग्रवाद से सर्वाधिक प्रभावित जिलों में सार्वजनिक बुनियादी ढाँचे में क्रिटिकल गैप्स को भरने के लिए राशि प्रदान की जाती हैं। वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 तक लगभग कुल 1576 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए हैं। इसका राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार विवरण अनुलग्नक-II पर संलग्न है।

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<u>राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्र.सं. 1994 दिनांक 17.12.2025</u>

अनुलग्नक-I

सुरक्षा संबंधी व्यय (एसआरई) योजना के तहत राज्यों को जारी की गई निधियों का विवरण

(करोड़ रुपये में)

राज्य	वित्तीय वर्ष				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
आंध्र प्रदेश	8.96	10.39	14.23	9.64	17.11
बिहार	14.23	11.71	14.15	13.11	8.69
छत्तीसगढ़	140.61	136.82	133.35	176.89	190.55
झारखण्ड	77.11	84.45	60.95	102.24	55.27
केरल	-	-	-	0.18	0.35
मध्य प्रदेश	0.83	5.08	4.97	6.96	5.16
महाराष्ट्र	32.25	10.01	15.15	37.00	10.74
ओडिशा	14.10	38.48	49.40	42.80	29.07
तेलंगाना	9.44	5.60	11.17	4.66	6.04
उत्तर प्रदेश	3.22	0.73	1.51	-	-
पश्चिम बंगाल	3.73	3.69	2.07	6.52	2.02
कुल	304.49	306.95	306.95	400.00	325.00

<u>राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्र. सं. 1994 दिनांक 17.12.2025</u>

अनुलग्नक-II

विशेष केंद्रीय सहायता (एससीए) योजना के तहत राज्यों को जारी की गई निधियों का विवरण

(करोड़ रुपये में)

राज्य	वित्तीय वर्ष				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
आंध्र प्रदेश	14.25	20	10.25	7.50	-
बिहार	80.00	60	18.38	7.50	-
छत्तीसगढ़	114.00	140	82.08	61.71	230.56
झारखण्ड	199.00	160	54.23	52.01	27.47
महाराष्ट्र	-	7.50	9.05	7.80	15.00
ओडिशा	28.50	60	20.76	3.11	1.94
तेलंगाना	14.25	20	10.25	7.50	-
मध्य प्रदेश	-	20	2.50	7.11	-
केरल	-	-	2.50	-	-
कुल	450.00	487.50	210.00	154.24	274.97

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भारत सरकार
गृह मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1995
दिनांक 17 दिसंबर, 2025 / 26 अग्रहायण, 1947 (शक) को उत्तर के लिए

जम्मू-कश्मीर में बाढ़ राहत और नुकसान का आकलन

1995. श्री सज्जाद अहमद किचलू:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जम्मू-कश्मीर में वर्ष 2025 की बाढ़ की अनुमानित क्षति का ब्यौरा क्या है, तत्संबंधी राहत, मुआवज़े और पुनर्स्थापना के लिए अब तक सरकार ने कितनी केंद्रीय सहायता राशि जारी की है एवं एसडीआरएफ, एनडीआएफ को जारी की गई अन्य केन्द्रीय आवंटन की तिथि तथा राशि के अलग-अलग आंकड़े क्या हैं; और

(ख) प्रभावित परिवारों, किसानों और छोटी व्यावसायिक इकाइयों को जिला-वार कितनी वित्तीय सहायता संस्वीकृत संवितरित की गई है?

उत्तर

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री नित्यानंद राय)

(क) यह मंत्रालय किसी भी आपदा के कारण हुए जान-माल के नुकसान से संबंधित आँकड़ों का केंद्रीय रूप से रखरखाव नहीं करता है। हालांकि, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जम्मू-कश्मीर से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, वर्ष 2025 के दौरान दिनांक 10.12.2025 तक बाढ़/भारी बारिश के कारण 199 लोगों की जान गई, 11693 पशुओं की जान गई और 8404 मकान तथा 77915 हेक्टेयर फसल क्षेत्र को नुकसान पहुँचा है।

अधिसूचित आपदाओं के मद्देनजर, राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता राज्य आपदा मोचन निधि (एसडीआरएफ) और राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन निधि (एनडीआरएफ) से प्रदान की जाती है, जबकि संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के मामले में, राहत संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आपदा मोचन निधि (यूटीडीआरएफ) से प्रदान की जाती है। संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जम्मू-

कश्मीर द्वारा 1 अप्रैल 2025 तक प्रारंभिक शेष के रूप में 2499.00 करोड़ रुपये की राशि खाते में उपलब्ध बताई गई है, जिसका उपयोग 2025-26 के दौरान प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में बाढ़, भूस्खलन सहित अधिसूचित प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के लिए राहत प्रबंधन हेतु किया जा सकता है। इसके अलावा, वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान, मांग 58 के तहत आपदा मोचन निधि (डीआरएफ) के संबंध में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जम्मू-कश्मीर को 279.00 करोड़ रुपये की राशि आवंटित की गई है, जिसमें से 209.25 करोड़ रुपये की राशि दिनांक 29.08.2025 को जारी की गई है।

जम्मू और कश्मीर में आई बाढ़/भूस्खलन के इस मामले में, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जम्मू और कश्मीर से कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुए बिना ही 27 अगस्त, 2025 को एक अंतर-मंत्रालयी केंद्रीय टीम (आईएमसीटी) का गठन किया गया। अंतर-मंत्रालयी केंद्रीय टीम ने 3 से 8 सितंबर 2025 तक प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का दौरा कर नुकसान का मौके पर आकलन किया। आईएमसीटी से प्राप्त रिपोर्ट के आधार पर, निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार आगे की कार्रवाई की जाती है।

इसके अलावा, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जम्मू-कश्मीर से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय राहत निधि (पीएमएनआरएफ) के तहत, दिनांक 14.08.2025 को किश्तवार जिले में हुई बादल फटने की घटना में मारे गए 63 लोगों और घायल हुए 29 लोगों के संबंध में 140.50 लाख रुपये की राशि सीधे ऑनलाइन हस्तांतरित की गई।

(ख): संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जम्मू-कश्मीर से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, बाढ़ प्रभावित परिवारों, किसानों आदि को प्रदान की गई राहत सहायता का जिलावार विवरण अनुलग्नक में संलग्न है।

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अनुलग्नक

वर्ष 2025 के दौरान बाढ़ प्रभावित परिवारों/किसानों को वितरित की गई वित्तीय सहायता का विवरण (दिनांक 30.11.2025 तक)

रु. (लाख में)

क्र. सं.	ज़िला	जानमाल की हानि (आपदा के संदर्भ में)				पूरी तरह से क्षतिग्रस्त घर		बुरी तरह क्षतिग्रस्त मकान		आंशिक रूप से क्षतिग्रस्त (कच्चे और पक्के मकान)		क्षतिग्रस्त झोपड़ियाँ/पशुशालाएँ		पशुधन की हानि		बर्तन/कपड़े/टिन शेड		फसल हानि के लिए (राशि)	कुल
		मृतकों की संख्या	राशि	घायलों की संख्या	राशि	कुल संख्या	राशि	कुल संख्या	राशि	कुल संख्या	राशि	कुल संख्या	राशि	मौतों की संख्या	राशि	कुल संख्या	राशि		
1	जम्मू	8	24	0	0	138	163.2	276	322.8	1704	83.89	196	7.55	29	10.52	522	26.1	169.1	**807.16**
2	सांबा	0	0	0	0	14	18.2	58	72.1	665	34.67	270	13.3	0	0	110	5.5	22.94	**166.71**
3	कठुआ	10	40	13	1.3	242	314.6	218	283.4	1601	73.71	469	16.37	166	62.25	187	8.98	2.5	**803.11**
4	रियासी	48	168	32	1.51	82	98.8	167	215.6	639	27.58	363	10.89	27	9.97	0	0	0	**532.35**
5	उधमपुर	3	12	5	0.27	2268	2948.4	156	202.8	4423	176.92	1273	38.19	14	7.6	0	0	0	**3386.18**
6	डोडा	6	24	0	0	118	136.5	384	438.1	866	32.02	166	4.68	85	22.74	0	0	0	**658.04**
7	किश्तवाड़	66	252	127	9.65	71	92.3	142	184.6	359	18.86	210	6.3	587	45.24	213	10.65	5.07	**624.67**
8	रामबन	5	20	1	0	16	20.8	101	131.3	644	28.04	148	4.44	375	12.07	0	0	0	**216.65**
9	राजौरी	4	16	0	0	260	336.4	223	285.9	521	22.91	371	11.23	136	15.51	1	0.02	0	**687.97**
10	पूंछ	1	4	0	0	95	123.5	93	120.9	200	9.7	65	1.95	44	4.09	2	0.1	0	**264.24**
कुल जम्मू संभाग		**151**	**560**	**178**	**12.73**	**3304**	**4252.7**	**1818**	**2257.5**	**11622**	**508.3**	**3531**	**114.9**	**1463**	**189.99**	**1035**	**51.35**	**199.61**	**8147.08**
1	अनंतनाग	1	4	0	0	8	9.6	18	23.4	82	5.33	0	0	38	1.52	10	0.3	59.9486	**104.10**
2	कुलगाम	0	0	0	0	2	2.4	4	4.8	164	10.66	14	0.42	0	0	0	0	107.79	**126.07**
3	पुलवामा	0	0	0	0	1	1.2	0	0	288	18.72	49	1.58	0	0	0	0	98.67	**120.17**
4	शोपियां	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.78	**12.78**
5	श्रीनगर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	3.38	0	0		0	0	0	0	**3.38**
6	गांदरबल	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0.715	5	0.15	15	5.625	0	0	0	**6.49**
7	बडगाम	0	0	0	0	1	1.2	22	26.4	299	19.435	2	0.06	0	0	0	0	305.9493	**353.04**
8	बारामूला	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0.00**
9	बांदीपुरा	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4075	**0.41**
10	कुपवाड़ा	0	0	1	0.054	0	0	0	0	1	0.065	1	0.03	1	0.32	0	0	0	**0.47**
कुल कश्मीर संभाग		**1**	**4**	**1**	**0.054**	**12**	**14.4**	**44**	**54.6**	**949**	**58.305**	**71**	**2.24**	**54**	**7.465**	**10**	**0.3**	**585.5454**	**726.91**
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जम्मू और कश्मीर का कुल		**152**	**564**	**179**	**12.784**	**3316**	**4267.1**	**1862**	**2312.1**	**12571**	**566.605**	**3602**	**117.14**	**1517**	**197.455**	**1045**	**51.65**	**785.1554**	**8873.99**

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भारत सरकार
गृह मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1996
दिनांक 17 दिसंबर, 2025 / 26 अग्रहायण, 1947 (शक) को उत्तर के लिए

नशीली दवाओं से युक्त वेप उपकरण

1996 श्री संजय राउतः

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन रिपोर्टों पर ध्यान दिया है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में जब्त किए गए ई-सिगरेट और वेप उपकरणों में मेथामफेटामाइन, केटामाइन और अन्य सिंथेटिक ड्रग्स जैसे मादक पदार्थ पाए गए हैं;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान हुई जब्तियों तथा प्रयोगशाला जाँच के निष्कर्षों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या ऐसे मिलावटी वेप की तस्करी में शामिल किसी सीमा-पार या संगठित नेटवर्क की पहचान की गई है;

(घ) विमानपत्तनों, पत्तनों और कूरियर केंद्रों पर जांच को मजबूत करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ङ) क्या सरकार स्वापक औषधि और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थ (एनडीपीएस) अधिनियम या इलेक्ट्रोनिक सिगरेट प्रतिषेध अधिनियम (पीईसीओ), 2019 के संशोधनों का प्रस्ताव रखती है; और

(च) छात्रों को ऑनलाइन उपलब्ध ऐसे खतरनाक उपकरणों तक पहुँच से बचाने हेतु कौन-से उपाय अपनाए गए हैं?

उत्तर

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री नित्यानंद राय)

(क) से (ग): सरकार ने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सिगरेट निषेध अधिनियम (पीईसीए), 2019 के तहत ई-सिगरेट पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है। इस अधिनियम के तहत, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सिगरेट का उत्पादन, निर्माण, आयात, निर्यात, परिवहन, बिक्री, वितरण, भंडारण और विज्ञापन निषिद्ध है। इस अधिनियम को लागू करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों की है, जिसके तहत वे कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के माध्यम से इसे लागू करते हैं। स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो (एनसीबी) ने मादक पदार्थों वाली ई-सिगरेट और वेप उपकरणों की जब्ती से जुड़े किसी भी मामले की जांच नहीं की है।

(घ): सरकार ने हवाई अड्डों, बंदरगाहों आदि पर स्क्रीनिंग को मजबूत करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं, जिनमें से कुछ इस प्रकार हैं:-

(i) हवाई अड्डों, बंदरगाहों आदि पर मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी को रोकने के लिए, सरकार राजस्व खुफिया निदेशालय (डीआरआई), सीमा शुल्क क्षेत्रीय इकाइयों के माध्यम से निरंतर नजर रखती है और ऑपरेशनल उपाय करती है, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, खुफिया जानकारी पर आधारित कार्रवाई, एडवांस यात्री सूचना प्रणाली (एपीआईएस) की सहायता से यात्री प्रोफाइलिंग, जोखिम-आधारित निषेध एवं लक्ष्यीकरण, सामान तथा कंटेनर स्कैनिंग जैसी नॉन-इंट्रूजिव जांच और अन्य एजेंसियों के साथ समन्वय बनाए रखना शामिल है।

(ii) क्षेत्रीय इकाइयों को नियमित रूप से तस्करी के नए तरीकों के प्रति जागरुक बनाया जाता है।

(iii) हवाई अड्डों पर ऐसे के9 (कैनाइन) दस्ते की तैनाती की जाती है, जो कि नशीले पदार्थों का पता लगाने में दक्ष हैं।

(iv) हवाई अड्डों और बंदरगाहों पर मादक पदार्थों का पता लगाने और उन्हें जब्त करने पर कानून के अनुसार कार्रवाई की जाती है, जिसमें शामिल व्यक्तियों की गिरफ्तारी और अभियोजन भी शामिल है।

(ङ): इस संबंध में एनडीपीएस अधिनियम, 1985 में संशोधन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(च): सरकार ने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सिगरेट निषेध अधिनियम (पीईसीए), 2019 के तहत ई-सिगरेट के उत्पादन और आयात पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है। हालांकि, सरकार मादक पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग की समस्या से निपटने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय कर रही है, जिनमें से कुछ इस प्रकार हैं: -

(i) राष्ट्रीय नार्कोटिक्स हेल्पलाइन नंबर 1933 "मादक-पदार्थ निषेध आसूचना केंद्र" (मानस) को 24x7 टोल-फ्री राष्ट्रीय नार्कोटिक्स कॉल सेंटर के रूप में विकसित किया गया है। तदनुसार, मानस की परिकल्पना एक एकीकृत प्रणाली के रूप में की गई है, जो नागरिकों को कॉल, एसएमएस, चैट-बॉट, ई-मेल और वेब-लिंक जैसे संचार के विभिन्न तरीकों के माध्यम से मादक पदार्थों से संबंधित शिकायतों/समस्याओं को लॉग, रजिस्टर, ट्रैक और हल करने के लिए एक एकल मंच प्रदान करती है।

(ii) नशामुक्ति के लिए जरूरतमंद व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिक परामर्श और तत्काल सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु एक टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन, 14446 चलाई जा रही है। अब तक नशामुक्ति के लिए टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन पर 4.30 लाख से अधिक कॉल प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(iii) देश के सभी जिलों में नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान (एनएमबीए) शुरू किया गया। इसने 8.7 करोड़ युवाओं और 6 करोड़ महिलाओं सहित 24.9 करोड़ से अधिक व्यक्तियों तक पहुंच बनाई है।

(iv) सरकार अपने स्वायत्त निकाय 'राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक रक्षा संस्थान (एनआईएसडी)' और अन्य सहयोगी एजेंसियों जैसे कि 'राज्य शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एससीईआरटी)', 'केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (केवीएस)' आदि के माध्यम से छात्रों, शिक्षकों, अभिभावकों सहित सभी स्टेकहोल्डरों के लिए नियमित रूप से जागरूकता सृजन और जानकारी सत्रों की व्यवस्था करती है।

(v) सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय (एमओएसजेई) द्वारा छात्रों (6ठी-11वीं कक्षा), शिक्षकों और अभिभावकों को मादक पदार्थों पर निर्भरता से निपटने से संबंधित रणनीतियों एवं जीवन कौशल के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान करने के लिए नवचेतना मॉड्यूल, शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल विकसित किए गए हैं।

(vi) स्कूलों, कॉलेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों में पूरे वर्ष रैलियों, चित्रकला, पर्चे और पोस्टर वितरण, सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम, नुक्कड़ नाटक, रेडियो कार्यक्रम और जागरूकता अभियान जैसे विभिन्न कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं।

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भारत सरकार
सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या : 1997
उत्तर देने की तारीख: 17.12.2025

पीएम दक्ष का कार्यान्वयन

1997. श्री गोला बाबूराव:

क्या **सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आंध्र प्रदेश के अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के केवल 5,000 से कुछ अधिक लोगों ने प्रधानमंत्री दक्ष योजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया है;
(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
(ग) प्रशिक्षुओं की संख्या 2021-22 में 2,167 से घटकर 2023-24 में केवल 325 रह जाने के क्या कारण हैं;
(घ) वर्ष 2024-25 में अक्तूबर, 2025 तक प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि पीएम दक्ष मार्च, 2026 तक समाप्त हो जाएगा; और
(च) यदि हां, तो मंत्रालय योजना की अवधि को आगे बढ़ाने हेतु क्या कदम उठा रहा है?

उत्तर
सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता राज्य मंत्री
(श्री बी.एल. वर्मा)

(क) और (ख): जी, हां। पीएम-दक्ष योजना केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की एक योजना है, जिसे 2020-21 में कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) के तहत प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के सूचीबद्ध प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के माध्यम से अनुसूचित जाति, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, ईडब्ल्यूएस, डीएनटी और कचरा बीनने वालों सहित सफाई कर्मचारियों को कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए शुरू किया गया था। राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति वित्त एवं विकास निगम (एनएसएफडीसी), राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग वित्त एवं विकास निगम (एनबीसीएफडीसी) और राष्ट्रीय सफाई कर्मचारी वित्त एवं विकास निगम (एनएसकेएफडीसी) पैनल में शामिल प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षण का कार्यान्वयन करते हैं। योजना के तहत एनएसएफडीसी, एनबीसीएफडीसी और एनएसकेएफडीसी के संबंध में आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में

प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की जिलावार संख्या को क्रमशः **संलग्नक क, संलग्नक ख** और **संलग्नक ग** में दर्शाया गया है।

(ग): पीएम-दक्ष योजना के अंतर्गत लक्षित समूहों के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों से प्रस्ताव आमंत्रित किए गए थे। प्रशिक्षण स्लॉट वर्ष विशेष के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्यों और प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर स्वीकृत किए गए थे।

(घ), (ङ) और (च): वर्ष 2024-25 से पीएम-दक्ष योजना का कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) की प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) स्कीम के साथ विलय करने का निर्णय लिया गया है।

संलग्नक क

एनएसएफडीसी - आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में पीएम दक्ष योजना के तहत जिलेवार आंकड़ों का विवरण

वित्त वर्ष	जिला	प्रशिक्षित प्रशिक्षुओं की संख्या
2020-21	चित्तूर	60
	गुंटूर	90
	काकीनाडा	60
	विशाखापत्तनम	50
	कुल	**260**
2021-22	अनंतपुर	196
	चित्तूर	150
	गुंटूर	100
	कृष्ण	80
	श्रीकाकुलम	71
	विशाखापत्तनम	78
	कुल	**675**
2022-23	चित्तूर	130
	कुरनूल	109
	प्रकाशम	60
	विजयवाड़ा	40
	विजयनगरम	90
	कुल	**429**
2023-24	चित्तूर	30
	गुंटूर	60
	कृष्णा	40
	श्री सत्य साईं	60
	कुल	**190**
	कुल योग	**1554**

संलग्नक ख

एनबीसीएफडीसी - आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में पीएम दक्ष योजना के तहत जिलेवार आंकड़ों का विवरण

वर्ष		
2020-21	**जिला**	**प्रशिक्षित प्रशिक्षुओं की संख्या**
	विशाखापत्तनम	43
	कृष्णा	45
	गुंटूर	20
	चित्तूर	100
	पश्चिम गोदावरी	142
	प्रकाशम	60
	कुल	**410**
2021-22	चित्तूर	60
	गुंटूर	65
	कृष्ण	65
	श्रीकाकुलम	144
	विशाखापत्तनम	239
	विजयनगरम	80
	कुल	**653**
2022-23	अनंतपुर	170
	चित्तूर	70
	पूर्वी गोदावरी	100
	श्रीकाकुलम	155
	विशाखापत्तनम	60
	विजयनगरम	135
	कुल	**690**
2023-24	चित्तूर	60
	कृष्णा	60
	कुल	**120**
	कुल योग	**1873**

-4-

संलग्नक ग

एनएसकेएफडीसी - आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में पीएम दक्ष योजना के तहत जिलेवार आंकड़ों का विवरण

वर्ष	जिला	प्रशिक्षित प्रशिक्षुओं की संख्या
2020-2021	कृष्णा	200
	कुल	**200**
2021-2022	कृष्णा	468
	पश्चिम गोदावरी	50
	गुंटूर	321
	कुल	**839**
2022-2023	बापटला	313
	पूर्वी गोदावरी	250
	एलुरु	250
	एसपीएस-नेल्लोर	37
	कुल	**850**
2023-24	विजयवाड़ा	15
	कुल	**15**
	कुल योग	**1904**

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भारत सरकार
गृह मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1998
दिनांक 17 दिसंबर, 2025 / 26 अग्रहायण, 1947 (शक) को उत्तर के लिए

साइबर अपराध और वित्तीय धोखाधड़ी की बढ़ती घटनाएं

1998 श्री हर्ष महाजनः

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को देश भर में साइबर अपराधों की बढ़ती घटनाओं, विशेषकर ऑनलाइन वित्तीय धोखाधड़ी और फ़िशिंग से संबंधित घटनाओं, की जानकारी है;
(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दर्ज किये गये ऐसे साइबर अपराध मामलों की संख्या कितनी है तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश सहित राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
(ग) साइबर अपराध अवसंरचना को मजबूत करने और कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों और वित्तीय संस्थाओं के बीच समन्वय बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं; और
(घ) क्या सरकार नागरिकों को साइबर धोखाधड़ी का शिकार होने से बचाने के लिए की नया जन जागरूकता अभियान या डिजिटल साक्षरता पहल शुरू करने का विचार रखती है?

उत्तर

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री बंडी संजय कुमार)

(क) से (घ) : राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) अपराधों से संबंधित सांख्यिकीय आंकड़ों को अपने प्रकाशन 'क्राइम-इन-इंडिया' में संकलित और प्रकाशित करता है। नवीनतम प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट वर्ष 2023 की है। राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो द्वारा प्रकाशित आंकड़ों के अनुसार, वर्ष 2021 से 2023 के दौरान साइबर अपराधों (माध्यम /लक्ष्य के रूप में संचार उपकरणों समेत) के तहत दर्ज किए गए मामलों का अपराध शीर्ष-वार और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र वार ब्यौरा क्रमशः अनुलग्नक-I एवं II में दिया गया है।

भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अनुसार, 'पुलिस' और 'लोक व्यवस्था' राज्य के विषय हैं। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपनी विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) के माध्यम से साइबर अपराध समेत

अपराधों की रोकथाम करने, उनका पता लगाने, जाँच करने और अभियोजन चलाने के लिए प्राथमिक रूप से जिम्मेदार हैं। केंद्र सरकार, राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) के क्षमता संवर्धन के लिए उनके द्वारा किए जा रहे प्रयासों में एडवाइजरी और विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता के माध्यम से सहायता प्रदान करती है।

केंद्र सरकार ने साइबर अपराधों से व्यापक और समन्वित ढंग से निपटने हेतु तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए उपाय किए हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

i. गृह मंत्रालय ने देश में सभी प्रकार के साइबर अपराधों से समन्वित और व्यापक ढंग से निपटने के लिए एक संबद्ध कार्यालय के रूप में 'भारतीय साइबर अपराध समन्वय केंद्र' (आई4सी) स्थापित किया है।

ii. महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति साइबर अपराधों पर विशेष बल देते हुए, सभी प्रकार के साइबर अपराधों से संबंधित घटनाओं की सूचना देने में जनता को समर्थ बनाने हेतु आई4सी के भाग के रूप में 'राष्ट्रीय साइबर अपराध रिपोर्टिंग पोर्टल' (एनसीआरपी) (https://cybercrime.gov.in) शुरू किया गया है। इस पोर्टल पर सूचित की गई साइबर अपराध की घटनाओं, उन्हें एफआईआर में बदलने और उन पर आगे कार्रवाई से जुड़े कार्य राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की संबंधित विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों द्वारा कानून के प्रावधानों के अनुसार किए जाते हैं।

iii. वित्तीय धोखाधड़ियों की तत्काल सूचना देने और धोखाधड़ी करने वालों के द्वारा निधियों की चोरी को रोकने के लिए वर्ष 2021 में आई4सी के तहत 'नागरिक वित्तीय साइबर धोखाधड़ी रिपोर्टिंग और प्रबंधन प्रणाली' (सीएफसीएफआरएमएस) शुरू की गई है। दिनाँक 31.10.2025 तक 23.02 लाख से अधिक शिकायतों में 7,130 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की राशि को बचाया गया है। साइबर शिकायतों को ऑनलाइन दर्ज करने में सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए एक टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन नम्बर '1930' शुरू किया गया है।

iv. आई4सी में एक अत्याधुनिक साइबर धोखाधड़ी शमन केंद्र (सीएफएमसी) स्थापित किया गया है, जहां प्रमुख बैंकों, वित्तीय मध्यस्थों, भुगतान एग्रीगेटर्स, दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं, आईटी मध्यस्थों के प्रतिनिधि और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के प्रतिनिधि साइबर अपराध से निपटने के लिए तत्काल कार्रवाई और निर्बाध सहयोग के लिए साथ मिलकर काम कर रहे हैं।

v. दिनाँक 31.10.2025, पुलिस अधिकारियों द्वारा रिपोर्ट किए गए 11.14 लाख से अधिक सिम कार्ड और 2.96 लाख आईएमईआई को भारत सरकार ने ब्लॉक कर दिया है।

vi. गृह मंत्रालय ने साइबर सुरक्षा खतरों, साइबर जासूसी, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के विरुद्ध उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के दुरुपयोग और इसी तरह की चिंताओं से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने के उद्देश्य से दिनांक 22.01.2025 को MAC (मल्टी एजेंसी सेंटर) प्लेटफॉर्म के अंतर्गत CyMAC (साइबर मल्टी एजेंसी सेंटर) का गठन किया है।

vii. सर्ट-इन सतत आधार पर कंप्यूटर, मोबाइल फोन, नेटवर्क और डेटा की रक्षा के लिए नवीनतम साइबर खतरों/कमजोरियों और प्रतिउपायों के बारे में अलर्ट और सलाह जारी करता है।

viii. सर्ट-इन द्वारा कार्यान्वित राष्ट्रीय साइबर समन्वय केंद्र (एनसीसीसी) देश में साइबर स्पेस को स्कैन करने और साइबर सुरक्षा खतरों का पता लगाने के लिए नियंत्रण कक्ष के रूप में कार्य करता है। एनसीसीसी साइबर सुरक्षा खतरों को कम करने के लिए कार्रवाई करने के लिए साइबर स्पेस से मेटाडेटा साझा करके विभिन्न एजेंसियों के बीच समन्वय की सुविधा प्रदान करता है।

ix. सर्ट-इन मेलिसियस प्रोग्रामों का पता लगाने के लिए साइबर स्वच्छता केंद्र (बॉटनेट क्लीनिंग एंड मैलवेयर एनालिसिस सेंटर) को संचालित करता है और इन्हें हटाने के लिए टूल्स निःशुल्क मुहैया कराता है तथा नागरिकों और संगठनों के लिए साइबर सुरक्षा युक्तियां और सर्वोत्तम अभ्यास भी प्रदान करता है।

x. आई4सी, गृह मंत्रालय सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं को साझा करने, क्षमता निर्माण को बढ़ाने आदि के लिए नियमित रूप से 'स्टेट कनेक्ट', 'थाना कनेक्ट' और सहकर्मी शिक्षण सत्र आयोजित कर रहा है।

xi. आई4सी के तहत मेवात, जामतारा, अहमदाबाद, हैदराबाद, चंडीगढ़, विशाखापट्टनम और गुवाहाटी के लिए सात संयुक्त साइबर समन्वय टीमों (जेसीसीटी) का गठन किया गया है, जो राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के बीच समन्वय ढांचे को बढ़ाने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को शामिल करते हुए बहु-न्यायिक मुद्दों वाले साइबर अपराध हॉटस्पॉट/क्षेत्रों के आधार पर पूरे देश को कवर करती हैं।

xii. राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र की पुलिस के जांच अधिकारियों (आईओ) को प्रारंभिक स्तर पर साइबर फॉरेंसिक में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए, आई4सी के एक भाग के रूप में नई दिल्ली (दिनांक 18.02.2019 को) एवं असम (दिनांक 29.08.2025 को) में अत्याधुनिक 'राष्ट्रीय साइबर फॉरेंसिक प्रयोगशाला (जाँच)' स्थापित की गई है। दिनाँक 31.10.2025, साइबर अपराधों से संबंधित लगभग 12,952 मामलों की जाँच में मदद करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय साइबर फॉरेंसिक प्रयोगशाला (जाँच), नई दिल्ली ने राज्यों/ संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रों की विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों को अपनी सेवाएं प्रदान की हैं।

xiii. गैरकानूनी कार्य करने के लिए उपयोग की जा रही किसी भी जानकारी, डेटा या संचार लिंक को हटाने या अक्षम करने की सुविधा के लिए, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) अधिनियम, 2000 की धारा 79 की उप-धारा (3) के खंड (ख) के तहत उपयुक्त सरकार या उसकी एजेंसी द्वारा आईटी मध्यस्थों को नोटिस भेजने की प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाने के लिए 'सहयोग' पोर्टल शुरू किया गया है।

xiv. बैंकों/वित्तीय संस्थाओं के सहयोग से आई4सी द्वारा दिनांक 10.09.2024 को साइबर अपराधियों की पहचान की एक संदिग्ध रजिस्ट्री शुरू की गई है। दिनाँक 31.10.2025 तक, बैंकों से प्राप्त 18.43 लाख से अधिक संदिग्ध पहचानकर्ता डेटा और 24.67 लाख लेयर 1 म्युल खातों को संदिग्ध रजिस्ट्री की भाग लेने वाली संस्थाओं के साथ साझा किया गया है और 8031.56 करोड़ रुपये के लेनदेन को रोका गयाहै।

xv. समन्वय प्लेटफॉर्म को प्रचालनात्मक बनाया गया है जो साइबर अपराध संबंधी डेटा के आदान-प्रदान और विश्लेषण के लिए विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) हेतु प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (एमआईएस) प्लेटफॉर्म, डेटा भंडार और समन्वय प्लेटफॉर्म के रूप में कार्य करेगा। यह विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में साइबर अपराध की शिकायतों में शामिल अपराधों और अपराधियों के अंतर्राज्यीय संबंधों पर आधारित विश्लेषण प्रदान करता है। मॉड्यूल 'प्रतिबिंब' अपराधियों और अपराध संबंधी अवसंरचना के स्थानों को मानचित्र पर प्रदर्शित करता है, ताकि क्षेत्राधिकारियों को इसकी जानकारी मिल सके। यह मॉड्यूल विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों द्वारा आई4सी और अन्य एसएमई (SMEs) से तकनीकी-कानूनी सहायता मांगने तथा प्राप्त करने की सुविधा भी प्रदान करता है। इससे 16,840 आरोपियों की गिरफ्तारी हुई है और 1,05,129 साइबर जांच सहायता अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं।

xvi. केंद्र सरकार ने साइबर अपराध जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए विभिन्न पहल की हैं, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं: -

1) माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने दिनांक 27.10.2024 को "मन की बात" के दौरान डिजिटल गिरफ्तारी के बारे में बात की और भारत के नागरिकों को अवगत कराया।
2) दिनांक 28.10.2024 को डिजिटल गिरफ्तारी पर आकाशवाणी**,** नई दिल्ली द्वारा एक विशेष कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया ।
3) कॉलर ट्यून अभियान**:** आई4सी ने दूरसंचार विभाग **(**डीओटी**)** के साथ मिलकर साइबर अपराध के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने और साइबर अपराध हेल्पलाइन नंबर 1930 तथा एनसीआरपी पोर्टल को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दिनांक 19.12.2024 से कॉलर ट्यून अभियान शुरू किया है। कॉलर ट्यून को दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं **(**टीएसपी**)** द्वारा अंग्रेजी**,** हिंदी और 10 क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में भी प्रसारित

किया गया। कॉलर ट्यून के छह संस्करण बजाए गए, जिनमें विभिन्न कार्यप्रणाली, जैसे डिजिटल गिरफ्तारी, निवेश घोटाला, मैलवेयर, फर्जी लोन ऐप, फर्जी सोशल मीडिया विज्ञापन, आदि शामिल थे।

4) केंद्र सरकार ने डिजिटल गिरफ्तारी घोटालों पर एक व्यापक जागरूकता कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, अखबार में विज्ञापन, दिल्ली मेट्रो में उदघोषणा, विशेष पोस्ट बनाने के लिए सोशल मीडिया प्रभावकारी व्यक्तियों (Influencers) का उपयोग, प्रसार भारती और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के माध्यम से अभियान, आकाशवाणी पर विशेष कार्यक्रम आदि शामिल हैं।

5) डीडी न्यूज के साथ साझेदारी में, आई4सी ने 19 जुलाई 2025 से 52 सप्ताह के लिए साप्ताहिक शो साइबर-अलर्ट के माध्यम से चलने वाला एक साइबर अपराध जागरूकता अभियान चलाया।

6) केंद्र सरकार ने साइबर अपराध के बारे में और जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ एसएमएस, आई4सी सोशल मीडिया अकाउंट जैसे कि एक्स (पूर्व में ट्विटर) (@CyberDost), फेसबुक (CyberDostI4C), इंस्टाग्राम (CyberDostI4C), टेलीग्राम (cyberdosti4c) के माध्यम से संदेश प्रसारित करना, एसएमएस अभियान, टीवी अभियान, रेडियो अभियान, स्कूल अभियान, सिनेमा हॉल में विज्ञापन, सेलिब्रिटी एंडोर्समेंट, आईपीएल अभियान, कुंभ मेला 2025 और सूरज कुंड मेला 2025 के दौरान अभियान, कई माध्यमों से प्रचार हेतु माईगव का उपयोग करना, राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों के सहयोग से साइबर सुरक्षा एवं संरक्षा जागरूकता सप्ताह का आयोजन करना, किशोरों/ छात्रों के लिए हैंडबुक का प्रकाशन करना, रेलवे स्टेशनों और हवाई अड्डों पर डिजिटल प्रदर्शन (Displays) आदि शामिल हैं।

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अनुलग्नक-I

राज्य सभा अता.प्र.सं. 1998 दिनांक 17.12.2025

वर्ष 2021-2023 के दौरान साइबर अपराधों के तहत अपराध शीर्ष-वार दर्ज किए गए मामले

क्र.सं.	**अपराध शीर्ष**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
1	कंप्यूटर स्रोत दस्तावेजों से छेड़छाड़ करना	55	65	71
2	कंप्यूटर से संबंधित अपराध	19915	23894	35329
3	साइबर आतंकवाद	15	12	11
4	इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप में अश्लील/यौन रूप से स्पष्ट कृत्य का प्रकाशन/प्रसारण	6598	6896	7893
5	सूचना का अवरोधन या निगरानी या डिक्रिप्शन	2	1	1
6	सुरक्षित कंप्यूटर सिस्टम तक अनधिकृत पहुँच/पहुंचने का प्रयास	3	1	1
7	अपराध करने के लिए उकसाना	7	4	0
8	अपराध करने का प्रयास	5	18	11
9	आईटी अधिनियम की अन्य धाराएं	827	1017	920
क	**सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम के तहत कुल अपराध**	27427	31908	44237
10	आत्महत्या के लिए उकसाना (ऑनलाइन)	10	24	30
11	साइबर स्टॉकिंग / महिलाओं / बच्चों की बुलिंग	1176	1471	1305
12	डेटा चोरी	170	97	113
13	धोखाधड़ी	14007	17470	19466
14	बेईमानी करना	6343	10509	16943
15	जालसाजी	198	224	444
16	डिफेमेशन/मॉर्फिंग	31	61	36
17	नकली प्रोफाइल	123	157	225
18	कॉउंटरफीटिंग	2	2	0
19	साइबर ब्लैकमेलिंग/थ्रेटनिंग	689	696	689
20	सोशल मीडिया पर फर्जी समाचार	179	230	209
21	अन्य अपराध	2456	2857	2389
ख	**भारतीय दंड संहिता के तहत कुल अपराध**	25384	33798	41849
22	जुआ अधिनियम (ऑनलाइन जुआ)	27	37	87
23	लॉटरी अधिनियम (ऑनलाइन लॉटरी)	4	6	0
24	कॉपी राइट एक्ट	32	27	23
25	ट्रेड मार्क एक्ट	1	14	1
26	अन्य एसएलएल अपराध	99	103	223
ग	**एसएलएल के तहत कुल अपराध**	163	187	334
	कुल साइबर अपराध	**52974**	**65893**	**86420**

स्रोत: एनसीआरबी द्वारा प्रकाशित 'क्राइम इन इंडिया'।

अनुलग्नक-II

राज्य सभा अता.प्र.सं. 1998 दिनांक 17.12.2025

वर्ष 2021-2023 के दौरान साइबर अपराधों के तहत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार दर्ज किए गए मामले

क्र.स.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2021	2022	2023
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	1875	2341	2341
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	47	14	24
3	असम	4846	1733	909
4	बिहार	1413	1621	4450
5	छत्तीसगढ़	352	439	473
6	गोवा	36	90	86
7	गुजरात	1536	1417	1995
8	हरियाणा	622	681	751
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	70	77	127
10	झारखंड	953	967	1079
11	कर्नाटक	8136	12556	21889
12	केरल	626	773	3295
13	मध्य प्रदेश	589	826	685
14	महाराष्ट्र	5562	8249	8103
15	मणिपुर	67	18	3
16	मेघालय	107	75	64
17	मिजोरम	30	1	31
18	नागालैंड	8	4	2
19	ओडिशा	2037	1983	2348
20	पंजाब	551	697	511
21	राजस्थान	1504	1833	2435
22	सिक्किम	0	26	12
23	तमिलनाडु	1076	2082	4121
24	तेलंगाना	10303	15297	18236
25	त्रिपुरा	24	30	36
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	8829	10117	10794
27	उत्तराखण्ड	718	559	494
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	513	401	309
	कुल राज्य	**52430**	**64907**	**85603**
29	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	8	28	47
30	चंडीगढ़	15	27	23
31	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	5	5	6
32	दिल्ली	356	685	407
33	जम्मू और कश्मीर	154	173	185
34	लद्दाख	5	3	1
35	लक्षद्वीप	1	1	1
36	पुडुचेरी	0	64	147
	कुल संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	**544**	**986**	**817**
	कुल (अखिल भारत)	**52974**	**65893**	**86420**

स्रोत: एनसीआरबी द्वारा प्रकाशित 'क्राइम इन इंडिया'।

भारत सरकार
गृह मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1999
दिनांक 17 दिसंबर, 2025 / 26 अग्रहायण, 1947 (शक) को उत्तर के लिए

दिल्ली पुलिस में रिक्तियां

1999 श्री प्रकाश चिक बाराईकः

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली पुलिस के अंतर्गत रैंक-वार कुल संस्वीकृत कार्यबल संख्या तथा रिक्तियां कितनी हैं;
(ख) ये पद कितने समय से रिक्त हैं; और
(ग) इन रिक्तियों को भरने की समय-सीमा क्या है?

उत्तर

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री नित्यानंद राय)

(क) से (ग): दिनांक 30.11.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, दिल्ली पुलिस में रैंक-वार कुल संस्वीकृत कार्यबल संख्या और रिक्तियों का ब्योरा अनुलग्नक-'क' में दिया गया है। पदों का रिक्त होना एक गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, जो अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ सेवानिवृत्ति, पदोन्नति और त्यागपत्र आदि पर निर्भर करती है, और इन्हें भरना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। रिक्तियों की सूचना, भर्ती करने वाली एजेंसियों को नियमित रूप से दी जाती है और भर्ती प्रक्रिया, जिसमें लिखित परीक्षा, शारीरिक परीक्षण और चिकित्सा परीक्षण शामिल हैं, के पूरा होने के बाद नियुक्तियाँ की जाती हैं।

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अनुलग्नक- क

राज्य सभा अता. प्र. सं. 1999, दिनांक 17.12.2025

दिनांक 30.11.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार दिल्ली पुलिस में रैंक-वार कुल संस्वीकृत कार्यबल संख्या और रिक्तियां

रैंक	**कुल संस्वीकृत कार्यबल संख्या**	**रिक्तियां**
पुलिस आयुक्त	01	00
विशेष पुलिस आयुक्त	11	00
संयुक्त पुलिस आयुक्त	22	00
अपर पुलिस आयुक्त	20	00
पुलिस उपायुक्त/अपर पुलिस उपायुक्त	60	13
अपर पुलिस उपायुक्त (जेएजी) कनिष्ठ प्रशासनिक श्रेणी	54	15
सहायक पुलिस आयुक्त	346	125
निरीक्षक	1,453	108
उप निरीक्षक	8,087	1,039
सहायक उप निरीक्षक	7,320	300
हेड कांस्टेबल	23,724	3,057
सिपाही	50,946	4,591
कुल	**92,044**	**9,248**

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भारत सरकार
पंचायती राज मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 2000
दिनांक 17.12.2025 को उत्तरार्थ

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं में ओबीसी के लिए आरक्षण

2000 श्री रायगा कृष्णैयाः

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार ने पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) में भागीदारी बढ़ाने तथा सांकेतिक प्रतिनिधित्व की समस्या के समाधान हेतु अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) के लिए सीटों के आरक्षण हेतु कोई कदम उठाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान पीआरआई में चुने गए अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) के प्रतिनिधियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और राज्य-वार अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है?

उत्तर

पंचायती राज मंत्री

(श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह)

(क) और (ख) भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की राज्य सूची के संदर्भ में पंचायत, 'स्थानीय सरकार" होने के कारण राज्य का विषय है। तदनुसार, पंचायतों को, संविधान के प्रावधानों के अधीन, राज्यों के पंचायती राज अधिनियमों, जो राज्य दर राज्य भिन्न-भिन्न हो सकते हैं, के अंतर्गत स्थापित और संचालित किया जाता है। तदनुसार, पंचायती राज संस्थाओं में अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग की भागीदारी या उनके सांकेतिक प्रतिनिधित्व की समस्या को संबोधित करने सहित पंचायतों से संबंधित सभी मामले संबंधित राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं। इसके अलावा, भारत के संविधान के भाग-IX में अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के लिए सीटों के आरक्षण का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। हालांकि, अनुच्छेद 243घ के खंड (6) के तहत राज्य विधानमंडल को किसी भी पंचायत में स्थानों के या पंचायतों में अध्यक्षों के पदों में किसी भी स्तर पर पिछड़े हुए नागरिकों के किसी वर्ग के पक्ष में आरक्षण का प्रावधान करने का अधिकार दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) पंचायती राज मंत्रालय द्वारा अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग सहित निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों का जाति आधारित डेटा नहीं रखा जाता है।

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भारत सरकार
पंचायती राज मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2001
दिनांक 17.12.2025को उत्तरार्थ

उत्तर प्रदेश में पंचायतों का विकास

2001. डा. लक्ष्मीकान्त बाजपेयीः

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) तथा अन्य योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत किए गए उपायों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) पंचायती भवनों का निर्माण, कंप्यूटर और सहायक उपकरणों की खरीद, ई-ग्राम स्वराज, ऑडिटऑनलाइन जैसे डिजिटल समाधान प्रदान किए जाने का तत्संबंधी जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) विगत पांच वर्षों में पंचायतों के समग्र विकास हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश को वर्ष-वार कितनी धनराशि जारी की गई?

उत्तर

पंचायती राज मंत्री

(श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह)

(क) एवं(ख) पंचायत राज्य का विषय है और पंचायती राज मंत्रालय पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को सुदृढ़ करने और उनके कुशल संचालन को निरंतर सुदृढ़ करने की योजनाओं के तहत राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों को पूरा करता है और निधि सहायता सहित सहायता प्रदान करता है।

पंचायती राज मंत्रालय उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश के सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में सभी ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों के लिए निम्नलिखित योजनाओं को लागू कर रहा है:

i. संशोधित राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान(आरजीएसए) की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों और उनके पदाधिकारियों की क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को मजबूत करना तथा ग्राम पंचायत भवन और कम्प्यूटरीकरण जैसी अवसंरचनात्मक सहायता प्रदान करना है।

ii. पंचायतों को प्रोत्साहन(आईओपी), आरजीएसए योजना का एक केंद्रीय घटक है, जिसका उद्देश्य पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के बीच प्रतिस्पर्धा की भावना को प्रोत्साहित करना है, जिसके तहत सेवा वितरण और लोक कल्याण में सुधार के क्षेत्र में उनके अच्छे कार्यों की पहचान करने के लिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रदर्शन करने वाली पंचायतों को वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन सहित पुरस्कार दिए जाते हैं और

iii. ई-पंचायतों पर मिशन मोड परियोजना(एमएमपी-ईपंचायत), आरजीएसए योजना का एक केंद्रीय घटक है, जिसके तहत पंचायतों के डिजिटलीकरण को बढ़ावा देने, पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के कामकाज में दक्षता, जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता लाने और उनके समग्र परिवर्तन में योगदान देने के लिए विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित किया जाता है।

इसके अलावा, गांवों में आवास वाले ग्रामीण परिवारों को'अधिकार अभिलेख' उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से, उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी जिलों के साथ-साथ31 अन्य राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ गांवों का सर्वेक्षण और मानचित्रण (SVAMIITVA)की केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना भी लागू की जा रही है। इस योजना के तहत, ड्रोन सर्वेक्षण के द्वाराग्रामीण परिवारों को आवासीय संपत्ति कार्ड प्रदान किए जाते हैं, जिसका उद्देश्य अन्य बातों के अलावा संपत्ति विवादों को कम करना है। उत्तर प्रदेश में, 90,573 गांवों में ड्रोन सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका है और70,000 गांवों के लिए1.08 करोड़ संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किए जा चुके हैं।

आरजीएसए योजना के तहत पिछले पांच वर्षों में कुल1,610 ग्राम पंचायत भवनों और3,145 कंप्यूटरों को मंजूरी दी गई है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत विभिन्न घटकों के कार्यान्वयन का जिलावार विवरण केंद्रीय स्तर पर नहीं रखा जाता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के 75 जिलों में लगभग सभी 57,691 ग्राम पंचायतें ईग्रामस्वराज और ऑडिटऑनलाइन जैसे डिजिटल समाधानों का उपयोग करती हैं क्योंकि वे ईग्रामस्वराज-पीएफएमएस प्लेटफॉर्म (100%) पर पंजीकृत हैं और ऑडिटऑनलाइन के माध्यम से लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्ट (99.90%) तैयार करती हैं।

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान पंचायतों के समग्र विकास के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश को जारी की गई निधियों का विवरण(i) पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग(ii) राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान(आरजीएसए) योजना(iii) पंचायतों को प्रोत्साहन(आईओपी) और(iv) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ गांवों का सर्वेक्षण और मानचित्रण(स्वामित्व) योजना के अंतर्गत वर्षवार विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

(करोड़ रुपये में)

वर्ष	केंद्रीय वित्त आयोग	आरजीएसए	आईओपी	स्वामित्व
2020-21	9752.00	32.54	4.79	1.45
2021-22	7208.00	83.08	4.78	0.00
2022-23	7466.00	85.05	3.83	0.00
2023-24	7547.00	84.13	1.75	0.00
2024-25	7994.00	38.77	1.01	0.00

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भारत सरकार
पंचायती राज मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2002
दिनांक 17.12.2025 को उत्तरार्थ

डिजिटल अभिशासन और कृत्रिम बुद्धिमता (एआई) एकीकरण

2002. श्रीमती किरण चौधरी:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कृत्रिम बुद्धिगता (एआई) आधारित सभासार सारांश को देश भर में अपनाने की कार्यनीति क्या है एवं ग्राम सभा की कार्यवाही की सटीकता और समयबद्धता पर इसके प्रभाव को कैसे मापा जा रहा है;

(ख) मंत्रालय ई-ग्राम स्वराज और ऑडिट ऑनलाइन जैसे प्लेटफॉगों का उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने हेतु 2.55 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों में पूर्ण डिजिटल कनेक्टिविटी सुनिश्थित करने के लिए भारतनेट की अंतिम चरण की कमियों को किस प्रकार दूर कर रहा है;

(ग) वास्तविक समय नागरिक फीडबैक और सहभागी अभिशासन को संभव बनाने के लिए मेरी पंचायत ऐप को योजना और लेखांकन प्रणाली के साथ जोड़ने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) राज्यों को आवश्यक वार्षिक ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना (जीपीडीपी) तैयार करने में ग्राम पंचायत जीआईएस प्लेटफॉर्म का उपयोग करने के लिए कौन-से नए दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं?

उत्तर

पंचायती राज मंत्री

(श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह)

(क) पंचायती राज मंत्रालय, चरणबद्ध और प्रगतिशील तरीके से एआई-आधारित सभासार बैठक सारांश टूल को राष्ट्रव्यापी स्तर पर अपनाने को बढ़ावा दे रहा है। यह टूल सभी राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को मानक संचालन प्रक्रियाओं और फिजिकल और वर्चुअल आभासी प्रशिक्षण एवं प्रदर्शनों के माध्यम से क्षमता निर्माण सहायता के साथ उपलब्ध कराया गया है। प्रायोगिक चरण के भाग के रूप में, त्रिपुरा की सभी 1,194 ग्राम पंचायतों को 15 अगस्त 2025 को आयोजित विशेष ग्राम सभाओं के लिए इस टूल का उपयोग करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया गया, और उस दिन 1,047 ग्राम पंचायतों ने सफलतापूर्वक सभासार का उपयोग किया। 15 अगस्त 2025 को कुल 12,667 ग्राम पंचायतों ने सभासार का उपयोग किया, जो 2 अक्टूबर 2025 को आयोजित ग्राम सभा के दौरान बढ़कर 77,198 ग्राम पंचायतें हो गईं। दिनांक 03.12.2025 तक, राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में कुल 92,376 ग्राम पंचायतों ने स्वचालित बैठक सारांश के लिए सभासार टूल का उपयोग किया है।

यह उपकरण वॉयस-टू-टेक्स्ट ट्रांसक्रिप्शन के आधार पर 13 भारतीय भाषाओं (अंग्रेजी, हिंदी, मराठी, तमिल, तेलुगु, कन्नड़, गुजराती, बांग्ला, मलयालम, ओडिया, उर्दू, पंजाबी और संस्कृत) में अत्यंत सटीक प्रारंभिक सारांश प्रदान करता है। ग्राम सभा की कार्यवाही की सटीकता और समयबद्धता पर सभासार के प्रभाव का

आकलन कई संकेतकों के माध्यम से किया गया है, जैसे कि मानवीय प्रयास में कमी, बैठक के रिकॉर्ड की तेजी से तैयारी, एजेंडा-वार दस्तावेजीकरण में एकरूपता और स्वीकृति से पहले पंचायत पदाधिकारियों द्वारा सत्यापन। आगे के सुधारों के लिए राज्यों से प्राप्त प्रतिक्रया और उपयोग के रूझानों पर नजर रखी जा रही है।

(ख) ग्राम पंचायतों को अंतिम छोर तक डिजिटल कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने का प्रावधान दूरसंचार विभाग (DoT) द्वारा भारतनेट कार्यक्रम के तहत सभी ग्राम पंचायतों को ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान की जा रही है। कुल 2.69 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों/पारंपरिक स्थानीय निकायों (TLB) में से 2.18 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों को हाई-स्पीड इंटरनेट सेवाओं के लिए तैयार किया जा चुका है। इसके अलावा, संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य मौजूदा नेटवर्क को उन्नत करना और शेष ग्राम पंचायतों तक ब्रॉडबैंड कवरेज का विस्तार करना है। पंचायती राज मंत्रालय, ई-ग्रामस्वराज और ऑडिट ऑनलाइन जैसे पंचायत एप्लीकेशनों के लिए ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी के प्रभावी उपयोग को सुगम बनाने के लिए राज्य पंचायती राज विभागों के साथ नियमित समन्वय में है। मंत्रालय ने ई-ग्रामस्वराज एप्लिकेशन को BSNL प्लेटफॉर्म के साथ एकीकृत किया है ताकि ग्राम पंचायतें सीधे इंटरनेट कनेक्शन के लिए आवेदन कर सकें और ई-ग्रामस्वराज के माध्यम से इंटरनेट बिलों का ऑनलाइन भुगतान कर सकें। राज्यों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे भारतनेट कनेक्टिविटी का पूर्ण लाभ उठाने के लिए स्थानीय बुनियादी ढांचे की तैयारी और उपकरणों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करें। लगभग 2.55 लाख ग्राम पंचायतें ई-ग्राम स्वराज पोर्टल का उपयोग, योजना निर्माण से लेकर ई-ग्राम स्वराज –पीएफएमएस गेटवे के माध्यम से ऑनलाइन भुगतान करने तक अपनी सभी गतिविधियों के लिए करती हैं। इसके लिए उन्होंने BSNL या अन्य सेवा प्रदाताओं का लाभ उठाया है।

(ग) मेरी पंचायत ऐप, मंत्रालय का एक एकीकृत ई-गवर्नेंस प्लेटफॉर्म है। भारत सरकार के पंचायती राज मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्मित, राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केंद्र (एनआईसी) द्वारा डिज़ाइन और विकसित यह ऐप पंचायती मामलों में पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही और नागरिक भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए बनाया गया है, जिसमें फीडबैक सुविधा भी शामिल है। यह ऐप पंचायती राज मंत्रालय के ईग्रामस्वराज पोर्टल और अन्य डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म द्वारा संचालित है। यह नागरिकों को पंचायत नियोजन, भौतिक प्रगति और वित्तीय स्थिति से संबंधित प्रामाणिक और वास्तविक समय की जानकारी प्रदान करता है, जिसमें केंद्रीय वित्त आयोग और चुनिंदा राज्य-विशिष्ट योजनाओं के तहत प्राप्त निधियों और व्यय का विवरण शामिल है, जैसा कि अधिकृत पंचायत अधिकारियों द्वारा ईग्रामस्वराज प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली में दर्ज किया गया है।

(घ) मंत्रालय ने ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर साक्ष्य-आधारित और स्थानिक योजना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्राम मानचित्र भौगोलिक सूचना प्रणाली (जीआईएस) प्लेटफॉर्म के उपयोग हेतु राज्यों को कई एड्वाइजरी और दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं। राज्यों को अनिवार्य वार्षिक ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना (जीपीडीपी) तैयार करते समय ग्राम मानचित्र विषयगत परतों, भू-संदर्भित परिसंपत्तियों और स्थानीय रूप से प्रासंगिक डेटासेट का उपयोग करने की सलाह दी गई है।

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भारत सरकार
पंचायती राज मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2003
दिनांक 17.12.2025को उत्तरार्थ

संपत्ति कार्ड रोलआउट का आकलन

2003. श्री जग्गेश:
श्री मिथलेश कुमार:
डा. अनिल सुखदेवराव बोडें:
श्री बृज लाल:
श्री सामिक भट्टाचार्यः
श्री हर्ष महाजनः
श्री सदानंद महालू शेट तानवडे:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या मंत्रालय ग्रामीण संस्थागत ऋण के लिए संपत्ति कार्यों के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने और उसकी निगरानी करने हेतु बैंकों के साथ काम कर रहा है;

(ख) क्या पारदर्शी संपत्ति कर संग्रह के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उन्नत तकनीक से गाँवों की आबादी का सर्वेक्षण और मानचित्रण (स्वामित्य) डेटा को पंचायतों के राजस्व के अपने स्रोत (ओएसआर) प्रणालियों के साथ एकीकृत किया जा रहा है;

(ग) क्या लंबित आपत्तियों के निपटारे तथा संपत्ति काडों के वितरण में तेजी लाने के लिए विकसित भारत संकल्प यात्रा का उपयोग किया जा रहा है;

(घ) क्या इन कदमों से ऋण पहुंच, राजस्व पारदर्शिता और स्वामित्व के तहत संपत्ति कार्ड समय पर जारी करने में सुधार हुआ है; और

(ड.) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

पंचायती राज मंत्री

(श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह)

(क) पंचायती राज मंत्रालय बैठकें करने के अलावा ग्रामीण नागरिकों के लिए संस्थागत ऋण प्राप्त करने के संपत्ति कार्ड के उपयोग को ट्रैक करने और बढ़ावा देने के लिए वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग (डीएफएस), राज्य स्तरीय बैंकर्स समिति (एसएलबीसी), भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) के साथ-साथ अन्य बैंकों के लगातार संपर्क में है। राज्य स्तरीय बैंकर्स समिति (एसएलबीसी) के एजेंडा में आमतौर पर स्वामित्व संपत्ति कार्डों पर ऋण देने से संबंधित एक मद होता है, ताकि गिरवी रखने के उद्देश्य से संपत्ति कार्डों की स्वीकृति की सुविधा दी जा सकें।

(ख) मौजूदा जानकारी के अनुसार महाराष्ट्र और आंध्र प्रदेश को छोड़कर राज्यों ने पारदर्शी संपत्ति कर संग्रह के लिए स्वमित्व डेटा को पंचायतों की स्वयं के राजस्व स्त्रोत प्रणाली के साथ एकीकृत नहीं किया है।

(ग) राज्यों ने नवंबर 2023 से फरवरी 2024 तक लंबित आपत्तियों को दूर करने और संपत्ति कार्ड के वितरण में तेजी लाने के लिए विकसित भारत संकल्प यात्रा (वीबीएसवाई) का सक्रिय रूप से उपयोग किया है।

(घ) और (ड.) इन उपायों से संस्थागत ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिए संपत्ति कार्डों के उपयोग और जागरूकता में वृद्धि हुई है, पारदर्शिता बढ़ी है और संपत्ति कार्डों का समय पर जारी होना सुनिश्चित हुआ है। अब तक, 1.82 लाख गांवों के लिए 2.76 करोड़ संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किए जा चुके हैं और वित्त सेवाएं विभाग द्वारा प्रदान की गई जानकारी के अनुसार, स्वामित्व योजना के तहत जारी किए गए संपत्ति कार्डो पर 1,666 करोड़ रुपये के 10,677 ऋण वितरित किए गए हैं।

भारत सरकार
पंचायती राज मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2004
दिनांक 17.12.2025 को उत्तरार्थ

स्वामित्व योजना

2004 # श्री महेंद्र भट्टः

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उन्नत तकनीक के साथ गांवों की आबादी का सर्वेक्षण और मानचित्रण (स्वामित्व) योजना के अंतर्गत कुल कितने परिवारों को भूमि स्वामित्व प्रदान कर दिया गया है, तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) उन राज्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है, जहां इस योजना को अभी तक लागू नहीं किया गया तथा इसके क्या कारण है?

उत्तर

पंचायती राज मंत्री

(श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह)

(क) पंचायती राज मंत्रालय स्वामित्व योजना के तहत शामिल किए गए घरों की संख्या का विवरण नहीं रखता है। अभी तक 1.82 लाख गांवों में 2.76 करोड़ संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किए जा चुके हैं। (इसका राज्यवार विवरण **अनुलग्नक-I** में संलग्न है)

(ख) पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार, मेघालय और नागालैंड राज्यों ने स्वामित्व योजना को लागू करने के लिए एमओयू पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं किए हैं। सिक्किम, तमिलनाडु और तेलंगाना ने केवल कुछ पायलट गांवों में ड्रोन सर्वेक्षण किया है और योजना को आगे न बढ़ाने का निर्णय लिया है। इसके अलावा, मणिपुर और झारखंड में यह योजना अभी रूकी हुई है। पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार, सिक्किम और तमिलनाडु राज्यों के पास ग्रामीण आबादी वाले इलाकों का पहले से रिकॉर्ड है – इसलिए उन्होंने स्वामित्व योजना को लागू नहीं करने का फैसला किया है। तेलंगाना राज्य ने स्वामित्व को लागू करने के लिए मंत्रालय के अनुरोध पर कोई जवाब नहीं दिया है। मेघालय संविधान की छठी अनुसूची के तहत आता है।

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अनुलग्नक -I

स्वामित्व योजना के संबंध में राज्यसभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2004 जिसका उत्तर दिनांक 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है , के भाग (क) के उत्तर में संदर्भित विवरण

राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार करने वाले गावो की संख्या	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	141	7409
आंध्र प्रदेश	0	0
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0
असम	0	0
छत्तीसगढ़	2542	193353
दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	75	4397
दिल्ली	0	0
गोवा	410	672646
गुजरात	10166	1781744
हरियाणा	6260	2515646
हिमाचल प्रदेश	364	5419
जम्मू और कश्मीर	1294	43910
झारखंड	0	0
कर्नाटक	4930	1038215
केरल	0	0
लद्दाख	225	18788
लाक्ष्यद्वीप	10	13563
मध्य प्रदेश	39037	4610793
महाराष्ट्र	21870	3610729
मणिपुर	0	0
मिजोरम	30	4041
ओडिशा	43	1716
पुदुच्चेरी	92	2801
पंजाब	319	43922
राजस्थान	15081	1375449
सिक्किम	0	0
तमिलनाडु	0	0
तेलंगाना	0	0
त्रिपुरा	893	571783
उत्तर प्रदेश	70958	10848843
उत्तराखंड	7441	278229
कुल	**182181**	**27643396**

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भारत सरकार
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राज्य सभा
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दिनांक 17.12.2025 को उत्तरार्थ

मॉडल या असाधारण पंचायतों को प्रोत्साहन और मान्यता दिया जाना

2005 श्री संत बलवीर सिंह:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार के पास जन पंचायतों की पहयान करने, उन्हें पुरस्कृत करने और बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई औपचारिक नीति या कार्यक्रम है, जिन्होंने नवीन विकास मॉडल लागू किए हैं या ग्रामीण विकास में उत्कृष्ट परिणाम प्राप्त किए हैं;

(ख) ऐसे मॉडल पंचायतों की सफल पहलों को दूसरे गांवों में भी दोहराने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं, जिसमें प्रलेखन, एक्सपोजर विजिट, या श्रेष्ठ-प्रथाओं के आदान-प्रदान के प्लेटफॉर्म शामिल हैं;और

(ग) क्या मंत्रालय ने अच्छा काम करने वाली पंचायतों का एक राष्ट्रीय डेटाबेस बनाने पर विचार किया है, ताकि उनकी उपलब्धियों और कार्य-पद्धतियों को बड़े पैमाने पर साझा किया जा सके और दूसरो द्वारा अपनाया जा सके?

उत्तर

पंचायती राज मंत्री

(श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह)

(क) जी हाँ । पंचायती राज मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (RGSA) योजना के एक केंद्रीय घटक, पंचायतों को प्रोत्साहन योजना (IoP) को लागू कर रहा है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, महिला एवं बाल विकास, जल पर्याप्तता, जलवायु से संबंधित कार्य और स्वच्छ पर्यावरण, आजीविका प्रावधान और गरीबी उन्मूलन, तथा संबंधित क्षेत्रों में समय-परीक्षित सर्वोत्तम नवीन उपायों को अपनाकर वित्तीय आत्मनिर्भरता हेतु राजस्व के अपने स्रोत जुटाने जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन करने वाली पंचायतों की पहचान करना, उन्हें पुरस्कृत करना और प्रोत्साहित करना है। इन पंचायतों को हर साल ब्लॉक, ज़िला, राज्य और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बहु-स्तरीय प्रतियोगिता के माध्यम से 50 लाख रुपये से लेकर 5 करोड़ रुपये तक के वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन सहित राष्ट्रीय पंचायत पुरस्कार दिए जाते हैं।

(ख) मंत्रालय द्वारा पुरस्कार विजेता पंचायतों और उत्कृष्ट कार्य करने वाली अन्य पंचायतों की सर्वोत्तम कार्यप्रणालियों को सभी हितधारकों, विशेष रूप से पंचायतों तक विभिन्न तरीकों से प्रसारित किया जाता है, जैसे कि ईबुक के रूप में प्रलेखित सर्वोत्तम कार्यप्रणालियों के लेख साझा करना, विभिन्न सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफार्मों के माध्यम से ऑडियो-वीडियो फिल्में प्रसारित करना, पंचायतों के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों और अधिकारियों के प्रशिक्षण के दौरान प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों द्वारा एक्सपोजर विजिट का आयोजन करना और क्षेत्रीय/राष्ट्रीय कार्यशालाओं, सेमिनारों, लेखन-शालाओं आदि में चर्चा और विचार-विमर्श करना।

(ग) मंत्रालय ने पंचायत उन्नति सूचकांक (पीएआई) के संकलन की अपनी पर्यावरण-सांख्यिकीय पहलों के

अंतर्गत पहले ही डेटाबेस तैयार कर लिया है, जिसके तहत स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, महिला एवं बाल विकास, जल पर्याप्तता, जलवायु से संबंतिध कार्य एवं स्वच्छ पर्यावरण, आजीविका प्रावधान और गरीबी उन्मूलन आदि विषयों पर सतत लक्ष्यों के स्थानीयकरण में पंचायतों के विभिन्न स्तरों पर प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन किया जाता है। पंचायतों को हर विषय के साथ-साथ कुल मिलाकर प्रमुख प्रदर्शन संकेतकों पर उनके प्रदर्शन के आधार पर रैंकिंग की जाती है।

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भारत सरकार
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सभासार एआई टूल

2006. श्री राजिन्दर गुप्ता:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सभासार एआई टूल, जिसे ग्राम सभा की कार्यवाही से स्वत: सारांश और विश्लेषण तैयार करने तथा स्थानीय शासन में पारदर्शिता और दक्षता बढ़ाने के लिए विकसित किया गया है, अगस्त, 2025 में शुरू किया गया था;
(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य कार्यक्षमताओं और प्रमुख विशेषताओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
(ग) पंचायत सदस्यों के बीच डिजिटल साक्षरता, मौजूदा प्रणाली के साथ अनुकूलता और रिकॉर्डिंग के दौरान डेटा निजता सुनिश्चित करने सहित इसे अपनाने में आने वाली चुनौतियां क्या हैं, और
(घ) देश की सभी ग्राम पंचायतों में बड़े प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने और उनके विस्तार के लिए क्या उपाय किए जाने के प्रस्ताव हैं?

उत्तर

पंचायती राज मंत्री

(श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह)

(क) और (ख) जी, हाँ, पंचायती राज मंत्रालय द्वारा अगस्त 2025 में सभासार लॉन्च किया गया, जो ग्राम सभा और पंचायत की बैठकों के स्वचालित दस्तावेजीकरण में सहायता के लिए एक एआई-सक्षम वॉयस-टू-टेक्स्ट बैठक सारांश टूल है।

सभासार पंचायती राज मंत्रालय द्वारा विकसित एक डिजिटल प्लेटफ़ॉर्म है, जिसे बैठक की कार्यवाही के स्वचालित दस्तावेजीकरण के माध्यम से ग्राम सभा के कामकाज में पारदर्शिता, पहुँच और दक्षता को मजबूत करने के लिए बनाया गया है। यह ग्राम सभा की बैठकों की कार्यसूची, चर्चाओं, निर्णयों और प्रस्तावों की डिजिटल रिकॉर्डिंग और संरचित सारांश तैयार करने में सक्षम बनाता है और राष्ट्रीय भाषा अनुवाद मिशन, भाषिणी (BHASHINI) के साथ एकीकरण के माध्यम से बहुभाषी पहुँच प्रदान करता है। ग्राम सभा के रिकॉर्ड को एक मानकीकृत डिजिटल भंडार बनाकर, सभासार नागरिक भागीदारी को बढ़ाता है, पंचायतों के लिए वैधानिक अनुपालन को सरल बनाता है, और डिजिटल इंडिया तथा प्रौद्योगिकी-सक्षम समावेशी जमीनी स्तर के शासन के उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप निगरानी और डेटा-संचालित शासन में सहायता करता है। दिनांक 03.12.2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में स्वचालित बैठक सारांश के लिए कुल 92,376 ग्राम पंचायतों ने सभासार उपकरण का उपयोग किया है।

(ग) सभासार को राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में धीर-धीरे अपनाया जा रहा है। यद्यपि इस टूल को सरल और उपयोगकर्ता-अनुकूल बनाया गया है, फिर भी पंचायत पदाधिकारियों के बीच डिजिटल साक्षरता के विभिन्न स्तरों, स्थानीय बुनियादी अवसंरचना और उपकरणों की उपलब्धता में कमी जैसी चुनौतियों को पहचाना गया है। इन

पहलुओं को जागरूकता लाने, उपयोगकर्ताओं को संवेदनशील बनाने, और सरकारी नियंत्रण वाले डिजिटल बुनियादी अवसंरचना में टूल को स्थापित करने के माध्यम से संबोधित किया जा रहा है। डेटा गोपनीयता और भंडारण से संबंधित सभी विषय वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार विनियमित हैं, अर्थात् डिजिटल पर्सनल डेटा प्रोटेक्शन (DPDP) नियम, जो भारत के राजपत्र संख्या CG-DL-E-14112025-267650, भाग II—खंड 3—उप-खंड (i), दिनांक 13 नवंबर 2025 के माध्यम से जारी मौजूदा नीतियों के अनुसार विनियमित किया जाता है।

(घ) मंत्रालय सभासार के प्रभावी उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए निरंतर क्षमता-निर्माण के प्रयास कर रहा है। मानक संचालन प्रक्रियाएं राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के साथ साझा की गई हैं, जिन्हें आगे पंचायतों तक पहुँचाया जाता है। राज्य और जिला अधिकारियों के लिए फिजिकल और वर्चुयल प्रशिक्षण एवं प्रदर्शन सत्र आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं, जो आगे पंचायत स्तर के पदाधिकारियों का मार्गदर्शन करते हैं। इस टूल को सभी राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के लिए उपलब्ध कराया गया है, और मंत्रालय की डिजिटल शासन पहलों के हिस्से के रूप में ग्राम पंचायतों में इसे धीरे-धीरे अपनाया जा रहा है।

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भारत सरकार
पंचायती राज मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2007
दिनांक 17.12.2025 को उत्तरार्थ

सभासार पहल

2007. श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) राज्य-वार और जिला-वार कितनी पंचायतों द्वारा सभासार पहल को अपनाया गया है;
(ख) सभासार का उपयोग करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित पंचायत पदाधिकारियों की राज्य-वार और जिला-वार संख्या कितनी है:
(ग) क्या सभासार में प्रयुक्त एआई मॉडल किसी बाहरी सर्वर या तीसरे पक्ष के सेवाप्रदाताओं को डेटा का भंडारण या प्रसारण करता है, यदि हां, तो सेवाप्रदाता और डाटा भंडारण स्थान का ब्यौरा क्या है;
(घ) क्या मंत्रालय ने सभासार के माध्यम से एकत्र की गई ऑडियो और वीडियो रिकॉर्डिंग की डाटा गोपनीयता, सहमति और सुरक्षित भंडारण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए दिशा-निर्देश तैयार किए हैं, यदि हां, तो डाटा संरक्षण के लिए उत्तरदायी नोडल एजेंसी सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

उत्तर

पंचायती राज मंत्री

(श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह)

(क) पंचायती राज मंत्रालय ने 14 अगस्त 2025 को सभासार नामक एक कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई)-सक्षम वॉइस-टू-टेक्स्ट बैठक सारांश उपकरण शुरू किया है। सभासार सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए उपलब्ध कराया गया है और ग्राम पंचायतों द्वारा नियमित रूप से आयोजित होने वाली ग्राम सभा और पंचायत बैठकों के लिए प्रगतिशील रूप में अपनाया जा रहा है। पायलट चरण के रूप में त्रिपुरा की सभी 1,194 ग्राम पंचायतों को 15 अगस्त 2025 को विशेष ग्राम सभाओं के लिए इस उपकरण का उपयोग करने हेतु प्रोत्साहित किया गया और उस दिन 1,047 (87%) ग्राम पंचायतों ने सफलतापूर्वक सभासार का उपयोग किया। 15 अगस्त 2025 को कुल 12,667 ग्राम पंचायतों ने सभासार का उपयोग किया, जो 2 अक्टूबर 2025 को आयोजित ग्राम सभा के दौरान बढ़कर 77,198 ग्राम पंचायतों तक पहुँच गया। दिनांक 03.12.2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में स्वचालित बैठक सारांश के लिए कुल 92,376 ग्राम पंचायतों ने सभासार उपकरण का उपयोग किया है। राज्य और जिला के पंचायत-वार विवरण **अनुलग्नक I** और **अनुलग्नक II** में दिया गया है।

(ख) मंत्रालय, सभासार की कार्यक्षमताओं के बारे में अधिक जागरूकता फैलाने के लिए निरंतर प्रयासरत है। इसके उपयोग की सरलता के कारण, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को एक मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया प्रेषित की गई, जिन्होंने इसे आगे पंचायतों तक पहुँचाया। कार्यक्षमता प्रदर्शित करने के लिए राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के अधिकारियों के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा कई फिजिकल और वर्चुअल सत्र आयोजित किए गए हैं। पंचायतों के बीच जानकारी का प्रसार करने के लिए राज्य आगे कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं।

(ग) सभासार में उपयोग किया जाने वाला एआई मॉडल, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (MeitY) के इंडियाएआई मिशन के तहत इंडियाएआई कम्प्यूट पोर्टल के माध्यम से प्रदान किए गए एआई और क्लाउड इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर संचालित होता है। डेटा को सरकारी फ्रेमवर्क में संसाधित किया जाता है और किसी भी बाहरी

तृतीय-पक्ष सेवा प्रदाता के साथ साझा नहीं किया जाता है।

(घ) इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (MeitY) के अंतर्गत इंडियाएआई मिशन, अंतर्निहित एआई अवसंरचना और उससे सृजित डेटा के संचालन के लिए नोडल एजेंसी के रूप में कार्य करता है। डेटा गोपनीयता और भंडारण से संबंधित सभी विषय वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार विनियमित हैं, अर्थात् डिजिटल पर्सनल डेटा प्रोटेक्शन (DPDP) नियम, जो भारत के राजपत्र संख्या CG-DL-E-14112025-267650, भाग II—खंड 3—उप-खंड (i), दिनांक 13 नवंबर 2025 के माध्यम से जारी मौजूदा नीतियों के अनुसार विनियमित किया जाता है।

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अनुलग्नक-I

'सभासार पहल' के संबंध में राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2007 जिसका उत्तर दिनांक 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है, के भाग (क) के उत्तर में संदर्भित अनुलग्नक।

सभासार अपनाने की राज्यवार स्थिति

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	जीपी और समकक्ष की कुल संख्या	एमओएम सृजित जीपी और समकक्षों की संख्या
1	अंडमान और निकोबार आइलैंड्स	70	18
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	13327	7253
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2108	91
4	असम	2199	14
5	बिहार	8054	5988
6	छत्तीसगढ़	11688	8707
7	गोवा	191	10
8	गुजरात	14611	3272
9	हरियाणा	6227	2954
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3615	220
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	4291	1446
12	झारखंड	4345	2800
13	कर्नाटक	5949	3032
14	केरल	941	489
15	लद्दाख	193	0
16	लक्षद्वीप	10	0
17	मध्य प्रदेश	23011	313
18	महाराष्ट्र	27964	4765
19	मणिपुर	3175	16
20	मेघालय	6859	0
21	मिजोरम	855	1
22	नागालैंड	1312	5
23	ओडिशा	6794	6239
24	पुद्दुचेरी	108	0

25	पंजाब	13236	1174
26	राजस्थान	11206	1500
27	सिक्किम	199	0
28	तमिलनाडु	12482	11874
29	तेलंगाना	12849	357
30	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	42	32
31	त्रिपुरा	1194	1061
32	उत्तराखंड	7801	1333
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	57695	27352
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	3339	60
	कुल	**267940**	**92376**

3 दिसंबर 2025 तक का डेटा

अनुलग्नक -II

'सभासार पहल' के संबंध में राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2007 जिसका उत्तर दिनांक 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है, के भाग (क) के उत्तर में संदर्भित अनुलग्नक।

जिला पंचायतवार सभासार अपनाने की स्थिति

क्र.सं.	राज्य	जिला पंचायत का नाम	जीपी और समकक्ष की कुल संख्या	एमओएम सृजित जीपी और समकक्षों की संख्या
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	उत्तर और मध्य अंडमान	37	8
2	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	दक्षिण अंडमान	33	10
3	आंध्र प्रदेश	अनंतपुर	1044	344
4	आंध्र प्रदेश	चित्तूर	1411	632
5	आंध्र प्रदेश	ईस्ट गोदावरी	1102	762
6	आंध्र प्रदेश	गुंटूर	1022	451
7	आंध्र प्रदेश	कृष्णा	977	251
8	आंध्र प्रदेश	कुरनूल	973	389
9	आंध्र प्रदेश	प्रकाशम	1046	833
10	आंध्र प्रदेश	एसपीएसआर नेल्लोर	941	670
11	आंध्र प्रदेश	श्रीकाकुलम	1181	1181
12	आंध्र प्रदेश	विशाखापत्तनम	969	339
13	आंध्र प्रदेश	विजयनगरम	959	514
14	आंध्र प्रदेश	वेस्ट गोदावरी	895	613
15	आंध्र प्रदेश	वाई.एस.आर.	807	274
16	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	अंजॉ	43	0
17	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	बिचोम	30	0
18	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	चांगलांग	132	11
19	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	दिबांग वैली	21	0
20	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	ईस्ट कामेंग	115	0
21	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	ईस्ट सियांग	118	1

22	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	कामले	67	0
23	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	केयी पन्योर	46	0
24	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	क्रा दादी	90	0
25	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	कुरुंग कुमे	91	0
26	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	लेपरदा	54	0
27	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	लोहित	34	0
28	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	लोंगडिंग	48	0
29	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	लोअर दिबांग वैली	60	0
30	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	लोअर सियांग	56	0
31	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	लोअर सुबनसिरी	161	0
32	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	नामसाई	116	10
33	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	पक्के केसांग	28	0
34	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	पापुम पारे	98	7
35	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	शी योमी	39	0
36	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	सियांग	89	0
37	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	तवांग	87	2
38	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	तिरप	69	60
39	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	अपर सियांग	67	0
40	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	अपर सुबनसिरी	146	0
41	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	वेस्ट कामेंग	110	0
42	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	वेस्ट सियांग	93	0
43	असम	बाजली	27	0
44	असम	बारपेटा	102	0
45	असम	बिस्वानथ	73	0
46	असम	बोंगाईगांव	65	0

47	असम	कछार	162	0
48	असम	चराईदेव	36	0
49	असम	दरांग	75	0
50	असम	धेमाजी	65	0
51	असम	धुबरी	128	0
52	असम	डिब्रूगढ़	93	0
53	असम	गोलपारा	81	13
54	असम	गोलाघाट	108	0
55	असम	हैलाकांडी	69	0
56	असम	होजई	68	0
57	असम	जोरहाट	86	0
58	असम	कामरूप	139	1
59	असम	कामरूप मेट्रो	20	0
60	असम	लखीमपुर	83	0
61	असम	माजुली	20	0
62	असम	मारीगांव	84	0
63	असम	नागांव	164	0
64	असम	नलबाड़ी	65	0
65	असम	शिवसागर	82	0
66	असम	सोनितपुर	88	0
67	असम	साउथ सलमारा मनकाचर	35	0
68	असम	श्रीभूमि	95	0
69	असम	तिनसुकिया	86	0
70	बिहार	अररिया	211	91
71	बिहार	अरवल	64	49

72	बिहार	औरंगाबाद	202	36
73	बिहार	बांका	182	182
74	बिहार	बेगूसराय	217	137
75	बिहार	भागलपुर	238	206
76	बिहार	भोजपुर	226	226
77	बिहार	बक्सर	136	108
78	बिहार	दरभंगा	308	151
79	बिहार	गया	320	199
80	बिहार	गोपालगंज	230	132
81	बिहार	जमुई	152	133
82	बिहार	जहानाबाद	88	88
83	बिहार	कैमूर (भभुआ)	146	125
84	बिहार	कटिहार	231	195
85	बिहार	खगड़िया	113	41
86	बिहार	किशनगंज	125	88
87	बिहार	लखीसराय	76	75
88	बिहार	मधेपुरा	160	154
89	बिहार	मधुबनी	386	242
90	बिहार	मुंगेर	96	94
91	बिहार	मुजफ्फरपुर	373	293
92	बिहार	नालंदा	230	127
93	बिहार	नवादा	182	134
94	बिहार	पश्चिम चंपारण	304	273
95	बिहार	पटना	309	272
96	बिहार	पूर्वी चंपारण	396	341

97	बिहार	पूर्णिया	230	127
98	बिहार	रोहतास	229	148
99	बिहार	सहरसा	135	135
100	बिहार	समस्तीपुर	346	264
101	बिहार	सारण	318	232
102	बिहार	शेखपुरा	49	48
103	बिहार	शिवहर	53	50
104	बिहार	सीतामढ़ी	258	258
105	बिहार	सिवान	283	250
106	बिहार	सुपौल	174	156
107	बिहार	वैशाली	278	128
108	छत्तीसगढ़	बालोद	436	436
109	छत्तीसगढ़	बलौदाबाजार	519	519
110	छत्तीसगढ़	बलरामपुर	476	476
111	छत्तीसगढ़	बस्तर	436	436
112	छत्तीसगढ़	बेमेतरा	425	272
113	छत्तीसगढ़	बीजापुर	170	51
114	छत्तीसगढ़	बिलासपुर	486	356
115	छत्तीसगढ़	दंतेवाड़ा	165	91
116	छत्तीसगढ़	धमतरी	370	365
117	छत्तीसगढ़	दुर्ग	300	146
118	छत्तीसगढ़	गरियाबंद	334	290
119	छत्तीसगढ़	गौरेला-पेंड्रा-मरवाही	163	19
120	छत्तीसगढ़	जांजगीर-चांपा	334	186
121	छत्तीसगढ़	जशपुर	444	103

122	छत्तीसगढ़	कबीरधाम	471	399
123	छत्तीसगढ़	कांकेर	454	281
124	छत्तीसगढ़	खैरागढ़-छुईखदान-गंडई	221	155
125	छत्तीसगढ़	कोंडागांव	384	384
126	छत्तीसगढ़	कोरबा	410	385
127	छत्तीसगढ़	कोरिया	162	161
128	छत्तीसगढ़	महासमुंद	551	323
129	छत्तीसगढ़	मनेंद्रगढ़-चिरमिरी-भरतपुर	199	138
130	छत्तीसगढ़	मोहला-मानपुर-अंबागढ़ चौकी	185	93
131	छत्तीसगढ़	मुंगेली	366	342
132	छत्तीसगढ़	नारायणपुर	112	49
133	छत्तीसगढ़	रायगढ़	550	377
134	छत्तीसगढ़	रायपुर	408	287
135	छत्तीसगढ़	राजनांदगांव	408	262
136	छत्तीसगढ़	सक्ती	322	292
137	छत्तीसगढ़	सारंगढ़-बिलाईगढ़	348	155
138	छत्तीसगढ़	सुकमा	160	159
139	छत्तीसगढ़	सूरजपुर	480	476
140	छत्तीसगढ़	सरगुजा	439	243
141	गोवा	नॉर्थ गोवा	102	10
142	गोवा	साउथ गोवा	89	0
143	गुजरात	अहमदाबाद	469	112
144	गुजरात	अमरेली	598	98
145	गुजरात	आनंद	346	262

146	गुजरात	अरवल्ली	342	124
147	गुजरात	बनास कांथा	966	250
148	गुजरात	भरूच	545	180
149	गुजरात	भावनगर	664	68
150	गुजरात	बोटाद	181	1
151	गुजरात	छोटाउदेपुर	359	48
152	गुजरात	दाहोद	632	14
153	गुजरात	डांग्स	100	38
154	गुजरात	देवभूमि द्वारका	240	15
155	गुजरात	गांधीनगर	288	109
156	गुजरात	गिर सोमनाथ	329	27
157	गुजरात	जामनगर	422	26
158	गुजरात	जूनागढ़	493	371
159	गुजरात	कच्छ	630	22
160	गुजरात	खेड़ा	512	212
161	गुजरात	मेहसाना	609	167
162	गुजरात	महिसागर	359	27
163	गुजरात	मोरबी	348	44
164	गुजरात	नर्मदा	232	34
165	गुजरात	नवसारी	358	113
166	गुजरात	पांच महल	528	0
167	गुजरात	पाटन	487	73
168	गुजरात	पोरबंदर	144	8
169	गुजरात	राजकोट	595	98
170	गुजरात	सबर कांथा	518	45

171	गुजरात	सूरत	566	211
172	गुजरात	सुरेंद्रनगर	540	66
173	गुजरात	तापी	301	179
174	गुजरात	वडोदरा	536	70
175	गुजरात	वलसाड	374	160
176	हरियाणा	अंबाला	400	36
177	हरियाणा	भिवानी	312	278
178	हरियाणा	चरखी दादरी	167	60
179	हरियाणा	फरीदाबाद	100	79
180	हरियाणा	फतेहाबाद	259	16
181	हरियाणा	गुरुग्राम	158	139
182	हरियाणा	हिसार	307	66
183	हरियाणा	झज्जर	250	162
184	हरियाणा	जींद	300	210
185	हरियाणा	कैथल	278	272
186	हरियाणा	करनाल	395	94
187	हरियाणा	कुरुक्षेत्र	403	265
188	हरियाणा	महेंद्रगढ़	343	210
189	हरियाणा	नूह	325	17
190	हरियाणा	पलवल	263	24
191	हरियाणा	पंचकूला	135	132
192	हरियाणा	पानीपत	178	178
193	हरियाणा	रेवाड़ी	365	182
194	हरियाणा	रोहतक	142	66
195	हरियाणा	सिरसा	339	173

196	हरियाणा	सोनीपत	318	188
197	हरियाणा	यमुनानगर	490	107
198	हिमाचल प्रदेश	बिलासपुर	176	78
199	हिमाचल प्रदेश	चंबा	309	2
200	हिमाचल प्रदेश	हमीरपुर	248	4
201	हिमाचल प्रदेश	कांगड़ा	814	47
202	हिमाचल प्रदेश	किन्नौर	73	1
203	हिमाचल प्रदेश	कुल्लू	235	41
204	हिमाचल प्रदेश	लाहौल और स्पीति	45	4
205	हिमाचल प्रदेश	मंडी	559	2
206	हिमाचल प्रदेश	शिमला	412	1
207	हिमाचल प्रदेश	सिरमौर	259	3
208	हिमाचल प्रदेश	सोलन	240	35
209	हिमाचल प्रदेश	ऊना	245	2
210	जम्मू और कश्मीर	अनंतनाग	335	119
211	जम्मू और कश्मीर	बड़गाम	296	200
212	जम्मू और कश्मीर	बांदीपोरा	151	63
213	जम्मू और कश्मीर	बारामुल्ला	402	19
214	जम्मू और कश्मीर	डोडा	237	36
215	जम्मू और कश्मीर	गंदरबल	126	2
216	जम्मू और कश्मीर	जम्मू	305	177
217	जम्मू और कश्मीर	कठुआ	257	145
218	जम्मू और कश्मीर	किश्तवाड़	136	53
219	जम्मू और कश्मीर	कुलगाम	178	73
220	जम्मू और कश्मीर	कुपवाड़ा	385	111

221	जम्मू और कश्मीर	पुंछ	229	20
222	जम्मू और कश्मीर	पुलवामा	190	87
223	जम्मू और कश्मीर	राजौरी	312	13
224	जम्मू और कश्मीर	रामबन	143	14
225	जम्मू और कश्मीर	रियासी	153	63
226	जम्मू और कश्मीर	सांबा	101	90
227	जम्मू और कश्मीर	शोपियां	98	25
228	जम्मू और कश्मीर	श्रीनगर	21	10
229	जम्मू और कश्मीर	उधमपुर	236	126
230	झारखंड	बोकारो	249	173
231	झारखंड	चतरा	152	40
232	झारखंड	देवघर	194	186
233	झारखंड	धनबाद	256	130
234	झारखंड	दुमका	206	120
235	झारखंड	ईस्ट सिंहभूम	231	56
236	झारखंड	गढ़वा	189	88
237	झारखंड	गिरिडीह	344	98
238	झारखंड	गोड्डा	197	190
239	झारखंड	गुमला	159	43
240	झारखंड	हजारीबाग	250	243
241	झारखंड	जामताड़ा	118	118
242	झारखंड	खूंटी	86	41
243	झारखंड	कोडरमा	105	105
244	झारखंड	लातेहार	115	52
245	झारखंड	लोहरदगा	66	16

246	झारखंड	पाकुड़	128	32
247	झारखंड	पलामू	265	158
248	झारखंड	रामगढ़	125	97
249	झारखंड	रांची	305	273
250	झारखंड	साहेबगंज	162	119
251	झारखंड	सरायकेला खरसावां	132	126
252	झारखंड	सिमडेगा	94	79
253	झारखंड	वेस्ट सिंहभूम	217	217
254	कर्नाटक	बागलकोट	195	192
255	कर्नाटक	बल्लारी	100	100
256	कर्नाटक	बेलगावी	500	217
257	कर्नाटक	बेंगलुरु रूरल	101	79
258	कर्नाटक	बेंगलुरु साउथ	126	79
259	कर्नाटक	बेंगलुरु अर्बन	85	50
260	कर्नाटक	बीदर	185	171
261	कर्नाटक	चामराजनगर	130	44
262	कर्नाटक	चिकबल्लापुर	157	122
263	कर्नाटक	चिक्कमगलुरु	226	168
264	कर्नाटक	चित्रदुर्ग	189	49
265	कर्नाटक	दक्षिण कन्नड़	223	138
266	कर्नाटक	दावणगेरे	194	74
267	कर्नाटक	धारवाड़	146	104
268	कर्नाटक	गडग	122	15
269	कर्नाटक	हसन	264	172
270	कर्नाटक	हावेरी	223	55

271	कर्नाटक	कलबुर्गी	261	164
272	कर्नाटक	कोडागु	101	40
273	कर्नाटक	कोलार	154	102
274	कर्नाटक	कोप्पल	153	105
275	कर्नाटक	मांड्या	233	81
276	कर्नाटक	मैसूर	256	69
277	कर्नाटक	रायचूर	179	162
278	कर्नाटक	शिवमोग्गा	262	11
279	कर्नाटक	तुमकुरु	330	180
280	कर्नाटक	उडुपी	155	69
281	कर्नाटक	उत्तर कन्नड़	229	58
282	कर्नाटक	विजयनगर	137	134
283	कर्नाटक	विजयपुरा	211	3
284	कर्नाटक	यादगीर	122	25
285	केरल	अलपुझा	72	36
286	केरल	एर्नाकुलम	82	54
287	केरल	इडुक्की	52	28
288	केरल	कन्नूर	71	30
289	केरल	कासरगोड	38	24
290	केरल	कोल्लम	68	27
291	केरल	कोट्टायम	71	16
292	केरल	कोझिकोड	70	70
293	केरल	मलप्पुरम	94	53
294	केरल	पलक्कड़	88	45
295	केरल	पठानमथिट्टा	53	19

296	केरल	तिरुवनंतपुरम	73	29
297	केरल	त्रिशूर	86	43
298	केरल	वायनाड	23	15
299	लद्दाख	कारगिल	98	0
300	लद्दाख	लेह लद्दाख	95	0
301	लक्षद्वीप	लक्षद्वीप	10	0
302	मध्य प्रदेश	आगर मालवा	236	0
303	मध्य प्रदेश	अलीराजपुर	288	0
304	मध्य प्रदेश	अनूपपुर	277	0
305	मध्य प्रदेश	अशोकनगर	328	0
306	मध्य प्रदेश	बालाघाट	690	45
307	मध्य प्रदेश	बड़वानी	409	0
308	मध्य प्रदेश	बैतूल	554	0
309	मध्य प्रदेश	भिंड	439	0
310	मध्य प्रदेश	भोपाल	222	3
311	मध्य प्रदेश	बुरहानपुर	167	1
312	मध्य प्रदेश	छतरपुर	559	21
313	मध्य प्रदेश	छिंदवाड़ा	790	0
314	मध्य प्रदेश	दमोह	460	46
315	मध्य प्रदेश	दतिया	290	5
316	मध्य प्रदेश	देवास	496	0
317	मध्य प्रदेश	धार	763	0
318	मध्य प्रदेश	डिंडोरी	364	0
319	मध्य प्रदेश	पूर्वी निमाड़	419	5
320	मध्य प्रदेश	गुना	421	81

321	मध्य प्रदेश	ग्वालियर	263	0
322	मध्य प्रदेश	हरदा	220	1
323	मध्य प्रदेश	इंदौर	334	2
324	मध्य प्रदेश	जबलपुर	527	3
325	मध्य प्रदेश	झाबुआ	375	0
326	मध्य प्रदेश	कटनी	407	3
327	मध्य प्रदेश	खरगोन	589	2
328	मध्य प्रदेश	मंडला	490	2
329	मध्य प्रदेश	मंदसौर	468	1
330	मध्य प्रदेश	मुरैना	478	0
331	मध्य प्रदेश	नर्मदापुरम	427	0
332	मध्य प्रदेश	नरसिंहपुर	450	1
333	मध्य प्रदेश	नीमच	243	0
334	मध्य प्रदेश	निवाड़ी	136	0
335	मध्य प्रदेश	पन्ना	386	0
336	मध्य प्रदेश	रायसेन	521	0
337	मध्य प्रदेश	राजगढ़	622	0
338	मध्य प्रदेश	रतलाम	419	0
339	मध्य प्रदेश	रीवा	820	0
340	मध्य प्रदेश	सागर	765	0
341	मध्य प्रदेश	सतना	695	0
342	मध्य प्रदेश	सीहोर	542	0
343	मध्य प्रदेश	सिवनी	635	0
344	मध्य प्रदेश	शहडोल	390	2
345	मध्य प्रदेश	शाजापुर	352	0

346	मध्य प्रदेश	श्योपुर	236	0
347	मध्य प्रदेश	शिवपुरी	587	0
348	मध्य प्रदेश	सीधी	400	0
349	मध्य प्रदेश	सिंगरौली	316	0
350	मध्य प्रदेश	टीकमगढ़	324	80
351	मध्य प्रदेश	उज्जैन	609	8
352	मध्य प्रदेश	उमरिया	236	1
353	मध्य प्रदेश	विदिशा	577	0
354	महाराष्ट्र	अहिल्यानगर	1324	38
355	महाराष्ट्र	अकोला	535	229
356	महाराष्ट्र	अमरावती	841	37
357	महाराष्ट्र	बीड	1035	1
358	महाराष्ट्र	भंडारा	541	66
359	महाराष्ट्र	बुलढाणा	870	50
360	महाराष्ट्र	चंद्रपुर	825	257
361	महाराष्ट्र	छत्रपति संभाजीनगर	871	55
362	महाराष्ट्र	धाराशिव	622	158
363	महाराष्ट्र	धुले	558	40
364	महाराष्ट्र	गढ़चिरौली	459	58
365	महाराष्ट्र	गोंदिया	548	23
366	महाराष्ट्र	हिंगोली	563	12
367	महाराष्ट्र	जलगांव	1160	334
368	महाराष्ट्र	जालना	779	23
369	महाराष्ट्र	कोल्हापुर	1025	16
370	महाराष्ट्र	लातूर	786	195

371	महाराष्ट्र	नागपुर	765	1
372	महाराष्ट्र	नांदेड़	1312	13
373	महाराष्ट्र	नंदुरबार	640	5
374	महाराष्ट्र	नासिक	1389	1213
375	महाराष्ट्र	पालघर	473	204
376	महाराष्ट्र	परभणी	704	46
377	महाराष्ट्र	पुणे	1387	119
378	महाराष्ट्र	रायगढ़	811	61
379	महाराष्ट्र	रत्नागिरी	847	280
380	महाराष्ट्र	सांगली	696	204
381	महाराष्ट्र	सतारा	1495	395
382	महाराष्ट्र	सिंधुदुर्ग	432	368
383	महाराष्ट्र	सोलापुर	1026	15
384	महाराष्ट्र	ठाणे	431	94
385	महाराष्ट्र	वर्धा	521	18
386	महाराष्ट्र	वाशिम	491	106
387	महाराष्ट्र	यवतमाल	1202	31
388	मणिपुर	बिष्णुपुर	24	0
389	मणिपुर	चंदेल डिस्ट्रिक्ट काउंसिल	786	0
390	मणिपुर	चुराचांदपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट काउंसिल	939	0
391	मणिपुर	इम्फाल ईस्ट	50	1
392	मणिपुर	इम्फाल वेस्ट	39	0
393	मणिपुर	जिरीबाम डिस्ट्रिक्ट काउंसिल	6	0

394	मणिपुर	काकचिंग डिस्ट्रिक्ट काउंसिल	17	1
395	मणिपुर	सरदार हिल्स डिस्ट्रिक्ट काउंसिल	323	0
396	मणिपुर	सेनापति डिस्ट्रिक्ट काउंसिल	523	10
397	मणिपुर	तामेंगलोंग डिस्ट्रिक्ट काउंसिल	219	0
398	मणिपुर	थौबल	25	4
399	मणिपुर	उखरुल डिस्ट्रिक्ट काउंसिल	224	0
400	मेघालय	-	6859	0
401	मिज़ोरम	-	855	1
402	नगालैंड	-	1312	5
403	ओडिशा	अनुगुल	225	220
404	ओडिशा	बलांगीर	317	317
405	ओडिशा	बालेश्वर	356	340
406	ओडिशा	बरगढ़	253	253
407	ओडिशा	भद्रक	218	163
408	ओडिशा	बौध	69	69
409	ओडिशा	कटक	373	369
410	ओडिशा	देवगढ़	70	70
411	ओडिशा	ढेंकनाल	212	172
412	ओडिशा	गजपति	149	142
413	ओडिशा	गंजम	503	482

414	ओडिशा	जगतसिंहपुर	198	198
415	ओडिशा	जजापुर	311	311
416	ओडिशा	झारसुगुड़ा	78	74
417	ओडिशा	कालाहांडी	310	286
418	ओडिशा	कंधमाल	171	139
419	ओडिशा	केंद्रपाड़ा	249	85
420	ओडिशा	केंदुझार	297	297
421	ओडिशा	खोरधा	190	190
422	ओडिशा	कोरापुट	240	240
423	ओडिशा	मलकानगिरी	111	75
424	ओडिशा	मयूरभंज	404	337
425	ओडिशा	नबरंगपुर	189	139
426	ओडिशा	नयागढ़	194	194
427	ओडिशा	नुआपाड़ा	131	125
428	ओडिशा	पुरी	268	268
429	ओडिशा	रायगढ़	182	182
430	ओडिशा	संबलपुर	138	135
431	ओडिशा	सोनपुर	109	88
432	ओडिशा	सुंदरगढ़	279	279
433	पुडुचेरी	-	108	0
434	पंजाब	अमृतसर	860	402
435	पंजाब	बरनाला	175	9
436	पंजाब	बठिंडा	318	42
437	पंजाब	फरीदकोट	241	2
438	पंजाब	फतेहगढ़ साहिब	429	23

439	पंजाब	फाजिल्का	435	7
440	पंजाब	फिरोजपुर	835	0
441	पंजाब	गुरदासपुर	1285	174
442	पंजाब	होशियारपुर	1405	128
443	पंजाब	जालंधर	890	3
444	पंजाब	कपूरथला	546	5
445	पंजाब	लुधियाना	941	5
446	पंजाब	मलेरकोटला	176	0
447	पंजाब	मनसा	245	7
448	पंजाब	मोगा	340	37
449	पंजाब	पठानकोट	421	25
450	पंजाब	पटियाला	1022	144
451	पंजाब	रूपनगर	611	0
452	पंजाब	साहिबजादा अजीत सिंह नगर	332	0
453	पंजाब	संगरूर	422	1
454	पंजाब	शहीद भगत सिंह नगर	466	83
455	पंजाब	श्री मुक्तसर साहिब	269	24
456	पंजाब	तरनतारन	572	53
457	राजस्थान	अजमेर	322	30
458	राजस्थान	अलवर	552	84
459	राजस्थान	बांसवाड़ा	417	267
460	राजस्थान	बारां	231	0
461	राजस्थान	बाड़मेर	686	16
462	राजस्थान	भरतपुर	401	6

463	राजस्थान	भीलवाड़ा	396	2
464	राजस्थान	बीकानेर	364	218
465	राजस्थान	बूंदी	182	1
466	राजस्थान	चित्तौड़गढ़	298	26
467	राजस्थान	चूरू	304	0
468	राजस्थान	दौसा	279	4
469	राजस्थान	धौलपुर	188	54
470	राजस्थान	डूंगरपुर	353	61
471	राजस्थान	गंगानगर	345	0
472	राजस्थान	हनुमानगढ़	268	184
473	राजस्थान	जयपुर	579	0
474	राजस्थान	जैसलमेर	206	110
475	राजस्थान	जालोर	305	0
476	राजस्थान	झालावाड़	254	121
477	राजस्थान	झुंझुनू	333	14
478	राजस्थान	जोधपुर	620	5
479	राजस्थान	करौली	240	1
480	राजस्थान	कोटा	155	0
481	राजस्थान	नागौर	496	65
482	राजस्थान	पाली	338	1
483	राजस्थान	प्रतापगढ़	233	16
484	राजस्थान	राजसमंद	213	184
485	राजस्थान	सवाई माधोपुर	224	1
486	राजस्थान	सीकर	371	1
487	राजस्थान	सिरोही	171	27

488	राजस्थान	टोंक	232	0
489	राजस्थान	उदयपुर	650	1
490	सिक्किम	गंगटोक	23	0
491	सिक्किम	ग्यालशिंग	33	0
492	सिक्किम	मंगन	25	0
493	सिक्किम	नामची	54	0
494	सिक्किम	पाक्योंग	28	0
495	सिक्किम	सोरेंग	36	0
496	तमिलनाडु	अरियालुर	201	201
497	तमिलनाडु	चेंगलपट्टू	359	359
498	तमिलनाडु	कोयंबटूर	228	228
499	तमिलनाडु	कुड्डालोर	683	683
500	तमिलनाडु	धर्मपुरी	251	249
501	तमिलनाडु	डिंडीगुल	306	247
502	तमिलनाडु	इरोड	225	181
503	तमिलनाडु	कल्लाकुरिची	412	412
504	तमिलनाडु	कांचीपुरम	274	274
505	तमिलनाडु	कन्याकुमारी	95	95
506	तमिलनाडु	करूर	157	157
507	तमिलनाडु	कृष्णागिरी	333	333
508	तमिलनाडु	मदुरै	420	304
509	तमिलनाडु	नागपट्टिनम	434	416
510	तमिलनाडु	नमक्कल	310	300
511	तमिलनाडु	पेरम्बलुर	121	121
512	तमिलनाडु	पुदुक्कोट्टई	489	363

513	तमिलनाडु	रामनाथपुरम	429	429
514	तमिलनाडु	रानीपेट	288	288
515	तमिलनाडु	सलेम	385	385
516	तमिलनाडु	शिवगंगई	440	439
517	तमिलनाडु	तेनकासी	221	221
518	तमिलनाडु	तंजावुर	589	556
519	तमिलनाडु	थेनी	130	130
520	तमिलनाडु	नीलगिरी	35	35
521	तमिलनाडु	थूथुक्कुडी	403	393
522	तमिलनाडु	तिरुचिरापल्ली	404	404
523	तमिलनाडु	तिरुनेलवेली	204	53
524	तमिलनाडु	तिरुपथुर	208	208
525	तमिलनाडु	तिरुप्पुर	265	227
526	तमिलनाडु	तिरुवल्लूर	526	526
527	तमिलनाडु	तिरुवन्नामलाई	842	842
528	तमिलनाडु	तिरुवरूर	430	430
529	तमिलनाडु	वेल्लोर	247	247
530	तमिलनाडु	विल्लुपुरम	688	688
531	तमिलनाडु	विरुधुनगर	450	450
532	तेलंगाना	आदिलाबाद	473	0
533	तेलंगाना	भद्राद्री कोठागुडेम	478	0
534	तेलंगाना	हनुमकोंडा	210	6
535	तेलंगाना	जगीतियाल	385	0
536	तेलंगाना	जंगोआन	280	0
537	तेलंगाना	जयशंकर भूपालपल्ली	248	0

538	तेलंगाना	जोगुलम्बा गडवाल	255	2
539	तेलंगाना	कामारेड्डी	536	3
540	तेलंगाना	करीमनगर	318	0
541	तेलंगाना	खम्मम	579	0
542	तेलंगाना	कुमुराम भीम आसिफाबाद	335	0
543	तेलंगाना	महबूबाबाद	482	5
544	तेलंगाना	महबूबनगर	423	0
545	तेलंगाना	मंचेरियल	306	0
546	तेलंगाना	मेडक	492	10
547	तेलंगाना	मेडचल मलकाजगिरी	34	0
548	तेलंगाना	मुलुगु	174	0
549	तेलंगाना	नगरकुरनूल	460	0
550	तेलंगाना	नलगोंडा	869	0
551	तेलंगाना	नारायणपेट	276	2
552	तेलंगाना	निर्मल	400	329
553	तेलंगाना	निजामाबाद	545	0
554	तेलंगाना	पेड्डापल्ली	266	0
555	तेलंगाना	राजन्ना सिरसिला	260	0
556	तेलंगाना	रंगारेड्डी	531	0
557	तेलंगाना	संगारेड्डी	633	0
558	तेलंगाना	सिद्दीपेट	508	0
559	तेलंगाना	सूर्यापेट	486	0
560	तेलंगाना	विकाराबाद	594	0
561	तेलंगाना	वानापर्थी	268	0
562	तेलंगाना	वारंगल	317	0

563	तेलंगाना	यादाद्री भुवनगिरी	428	0
564	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	दादरा और नगर हवेली	20	14
565	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	दमन जिला पंचायत	14	14
566	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	दीव जिला पंचायत	8	4
567	त्रिपुरा	धलाई	41	36
568	त्रिपुरा	गोमती	70	61
569	त्रिपुरा	खोवाई	57	56
570	त्रिपुरा	नॉर्थ त्रिपुरा	79	71
571	त्रिपुरा	सेपाहिजाला	123	112
572	त्रिपुरा	साउथ त्रिपुरा	105	96
573	त्रिपुरा	त्रिपुरा ट्राइबल एरियाज़ ऑटोनॉमस डिस्ट्रिक्ट काउंसिल	554	477
574	त्रिपुरा	उनाकोटी	67	54
575	त्रिपुरा	वेस्ट त्रिपुरा	98	98
576	उत्तराखंड	अल्मोड़ा	1160	41
577	उत्तराखंड	बागेश्वर	402	19
578	उत्तराखंड	चमोली	609	29
579	उत्तराखंड	चंपावत	312	10
580	उत्तराखंड	देहरादून	409	39
581	उत्तराखंड	हरिद्वार	318	62
582	उत्तराखंड	नैनीताल	477	20

583	उत्तराखंड	पौड़ी गढ़वाल	1165	613
584	उत्तराखंड	पिथौरागढ़	681	267
585	उत्तराखंड	रुद्र प्रयाग	336	19
586	उत्तराखंड	टिहरी गढ़वाल	1040	86
587	उत्तराखंड	उदम सिंह नगर	373	25
588	उत्तराखंड	उत्तर काशी	519	103
589	उत्तर प्रदेश	आगरा	690	85
590	उत्तर प्रदेश	अलीगढ़	852	139
591	उत्तर प्रदेश	अंबेडकर नगर	899	76
592	उत्तर प्रदेश	अमेठी	682	228
593	उत्तर प्रदेश	अमरोहा	576	576
594	उत्तर प्रदेश	औरैया	477	242
595	उत्तर प्रदेश	अयोध्या	772	496
596	उत्तर प्रदेश	आजमगढ़	1811	1080
597	उत्तर प्रदेश	बागपत	244	6
598	उत्तर प्रदेश	बहराइच	1043	836
599	उत्तर प्रदेश	बलिया	940	554
600	उत्तर प्रदेश	बलरामपुर	793	116
601	उत्तर प्रदेश	बांदा	469	48
602	उत्तर प्रदेश	बाराबंकी	1155	628
603	उत्तर प्रदेश	बरेली	1188	875
604	उत्तर प्रदेश	बस्ती	1187	79
605	उत्तर प्रदेश	बिजनौर	1123	1069
606	उत्तर प्रदेश	बदायूं	1037	463
607	उत्तर प्रदेश	बुलंदशहर	946	25

608	उत्तर प्रदेश	चंदौली	734	408
609	उत्तर प्रदेश	चित्रकूट	328	105
610	उत्तर प्रदेश	देवरिया	1121	139
611	उत्तर प्रदेश	एटा	569	28
612	उत्तर प्रदेश	इटावा	469	106
613	उत्तर प्रदेश	फर्रुखाबाद	580	133
614	उत्तर प्रदेश	फतेहपुर	816	476
615	उत्तर प्रदेश	फिरोजाबाद	564	564
616	उत्तर प्रदेश	गौतम बुद्ध नगर	82	60
617	उत्तर प्रदेश	गाजियाबाद	142	142
618	उत्तर प्रदेश	गाजीपुर	1238	1237
619	उत्तर प्रदेश	गोंडा	1192	392
620	उत्तर प्रदेश	गोरखपुर	1273	353
621	उत्तर प्रदेश	हमीरपुर	330	193
622	उत्तर प्रदेश	हापुड़	273	3
623	उत्तर प्रदेश	हरदोई	1293	196
624	उत्तर प्रदेश	हाथरस	462	101
625	उत्तर प्रदेश	जालौन	574	246
626	उत्तर प्रदेश	जौनपुर	1734	857
627	उत्तर प्रदेश	झांसी	496	161
628	उत्तर प्रदेश	कन्नौज	499	191
629	उत्तर प्रदेश	कानपुर देहात	618	253
630	उत्तर प्रदेश	कानपुर नगर	590	266
631	उत्तर प्रदेश	कासगंज	423	66
632	उत्तर प्रदेश	कौशाम्बी	451	339

633	उत्तर प्रदेश	खेरी	1164	1021
634	उत्तर प्रदेश	कुशी नगर	980	32
635	उत्तर प्रदेश	ललितपुर	415	124
636	उत्तर प्रदेश	लखनऊ	491	277
637	उत्तर प्रदेश	महाराजगंज	882	882
638	उत्तर प्रदेश	महोबा	273	192
639	उत्तर प्रदेश	मैनपुरी	549	43
640	उत्तर प्रदेश	मथुरा	495	349
641	उत्तर प्रदेश	मऊ	645	354
642	उत्तर प्रदेश	मेरठ	479	24
643	उत्तर प्रदेश	मिर्जापुर	809	577
644	उत्तर प्रदेश	मुरादाबाद	643	183
645	उत्तर प्रदेश	मुजफ्फरनगर	487	338
646	उत्तर प्रदेश	पीलीभीत	720	551
647	उत्तर प्रदेश	प्रतापगढ़	1148	709
648	उत्तर प्रदेश	प्रयागराज	1540	1052
649	उत्तर प्रदेश	रायबरेली	980	606
650	उत्तर प्रदेश	रामपुर	680	365
651	उत्तर प्रदेश	सहारनपुर	884	286
652	उत्तर प्रदेश	संभल	670	172
653	उत्तर प्रदेश	संत कबीर नगर	730	126
654	उत्तर प्रदेश	संत रविदास नगर	546	404
655	उत्तर प्रदेश	शाहजहांपुर	1068	606
656	उत्तर प्रदेश	शामली	230	180
657	उत्तर प्रदेश	श्रावस्ती	397	6

658	उत्तर प्रदेश	सिद्धार्थ नगर	1136	203
659	उत्तर प्रदेश	सीतापुर	1588	924
660	उत्तर प्रदेश	सोनभद्र	621	241
661	उत्तर प्रदेश	सुल्तानपुर	979	741
662	उत्तर प्रदेश	उन्नाव	1037	490
663	उत्तर प्रदेश	वाराणसी	694	658
664	पश्चिम बंगाल	अलीपुरद्वार	64	0
665	पश्चिम बंगाल	बांकुरा	190	0
666	पश्चिम बंगाल	बीरभूम	167	0
667	पश्चिम बंगाल	कूचबिहार	128	0
668	पश्चिम बंगाल	दक्षिण दिनाजपुर	64	0
669	पश्चिम बंगाल	दार्जिलिंग	22	17
670	पश्चिम बंगाल	गोरखालैंड टेरिटोरियल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन	112	39
671	पश्चिम बंगाल	हुगली	207	1
672	पश्चिम बंगाल	हावड़ा	157	1
673	पश्चिम बंगाल	जलपाईगुड़ी	80	0
674	पश्चिम बंगाल	झारग्राम	79	0
675	पश्चिम बंगाल	मालदा	146	0
676	पश्चिम बंगाल	मुर्शिदाबाद	250	0
677	पश्चिम बंगाल	नादिया	185	0
678	पश्चिम बंगाल	उत्तर 24 परगना	199	0
679	पश्चिम बंगाल	पश्चिम बर्धमान	62	0
680	पश्चिम बंगाल	पश्चिम मेदिनीपुर	211	1
681	पश्चिम बंगाल	पूर्व बर्धमान	215	0

682	पश्चिम बंगाल	पूर्व मेदिनीपुर	223	1
683	पश्चिम बंगाल	पुरुलिया	170	0
684	पश्चिम बंगाल	दक्षिण 24 परगना	310	0
685	पश्चिम बंगाल	उत्तर दिनाजपुर	98	0
कुल			267940	92376

*** १-स्तरीय संरचना वाले राज्य**

3 दिसंबर 2025 तक का डेटा

भारत सरकार

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 2008

जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

ब्लैक स्पॉट की पहचान और सुधार किया जाना

2008 श्री मस्तान राव यादव बीडाः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) देश भर में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (एनएचएआई) सड़कों पर चिह्नित किए गए सड़क दुर्घटना ब्लैक स्पॉट की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) अब तक कितने ब्लैक स्पॉट की मरम्मत की गई है और कितने अभी भी बाकी हैं; और

(ग) क्या आंध्र प्रदेश में एनएच-16, एनएच-67, एनएच-565 या अन्य राजमार्गों पर कोई ब्लैक स्पॉट की अभी भी मरम्मत नहीं की गई है, यदि हाँ, तो देरी के क्या कारण हैं?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री

(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) और (ख) देश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) पर चिन्हित किए गए कुल 13,795 ब्लैकस्पॉट में से, 12,289 ब्लैक स्पॉट पर अल्पकालिक सुधार कार्य पूरा किया गया है। दीर्घकालिक सुधार उपाय, जैसा कि सड़क सुरक्षा लेखा परीक्षा (ऑडिट) रिपोर्ट द्वारा सिफारिश की गई है, केवल आवश्यक समझे जाने वाले स्थानों पर लागू किए जाते हैं। तदनुसार, 5,773 ब्लैक स्पॉट पर दीर्घकालिक उपाय पूरे किए गए हैं, जबकि 3,705 ब्लैक स्पॉट का आकलन किया गया है क्योंकि उन्हें इस तरह के दीर्घकालिक उपाय (इंटरवेंशन) की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(ग) ब्लैक स्पॉट का सुधार एक निरंतर प्रक्रिया है। जहाँ तक आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य का संबंध है, 163 ब्लैकस्पॉट को अभी तक ठीक नहीं किया गया है। ब्लैक स्पॉट पर अल्पकालिक उपाय जैसे रोड मार्किंग, साइनेज, क्रैश बैरियर, रोड स्टड, डिलिनेटर, अनधिकृत मध्य मार्ग को बंद करना, यातायात कम करने के उपाय आदि तत्काल आधार पर किया जाता है। दीर्घकालिक सुधार कार्यों में सड़क ज्यामितीय, जंक्शन सुधार, कैरिजवे का स्पॉट चौड़ीकरण, अंडरपास/ओवरपास का निर्माण आदि शामिल हैं, जिसमें भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन विभाग मंजूरी और जनोपयोगी सुविधाओं का स्थानांतरण जैसी पूर्व-निर्माण गतिविधियां शामिल हैं जिसमें काफी समय लगता है।

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भारत सरकार

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 2009

जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं में उपठेका दिया जाना

2009 श्री रीताब्रता बनर्जीः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकांश सड़क अवसंरचना का निर्माण उपठेकेदारों द्वारा किया जाता है;

(ख) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-66 पर राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं के लिए सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित राशि (संस्वीकृत लागत) और वास्तविक लागत, जिस पर परियोजना प्रदान की गई थी, के बीच अंतर का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या कम लागत पर उपठेका दिए जाने से एनएच-66 पर काम की गुणवत्ता और स्तर पर प्रभाव पड़ रहा है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार एक स्तर से अधिक काम को उप-पट्टे पर दिए जाने को रोकने के लिए नीति बनाने की मंशा रखती है?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री
(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) और (घ) भारत सरकार ने इंजीनियरिंग प्रापण संविदा (ईपीसी)/सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) मोड पर निष्पादित की जा रही परियोजना के लिए मॉडल अनुबंध/रियायत करार जारी किया है, जिसमें उप-संविदा की सीमा के साथ-साथ बोलीदाता को अंतिम रूप देने के लिए प्रस्ताव का अनुरोध (आरएफपी) निर्दिष्ट किया गया है। ईपीसी मोड में, अनुमानित सिविल लागत पर बोलियां आमंत्रित की जाती हैं जबकि हाइब्रिड वार्षिकी मोड (एचएएम) में, बोली परियोजना लागत (बीपीसी) पर बोलियां आमंत्रित की जाती हैं जिसमें निर्माण के दौरान ब्याज, वित्तपोषण लागत, अनुमानित सिविल निर्माण लागत के अलावा इक्विटी पर रिटर्न शामिल है। इसमें आगे, वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान, एक नीतिगत परिपत्र जारी कर निवल मूल्य, एकल कार्य मानदंड, तकनीकी क्षमता आदि योग्यता मानदंडों को संशोधित किया गया है ताकि निर्दिष्ट स्तर से कम योग्यता वाले उप-ठेकेदार की नियुक्ति को रोका जा सके।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार कुछ बोलीदाताओं द्वारा कम बोलीदार (कोट्स) की घटनाओं पर चिंतित है जो निष्पादित किए जा रहे कार्यों की गुणवत्ता को प्रभावित कर सकते हैं। इसे हतोत्साहित करने के लिए, पात्रता शर्तों की समीक्षा की गई है और बोली मूल्य से जुड़ी अतिरिक्त बोली प्रतिभूति की शुरूआत की गई है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच)-66 पर निष्पादित विभिन्न कार्यों की गुणवत्ता का मुद्दा रहा है, जिसकी जांच इसके लिए विशेषज्ञ समिति की नियुक्ति के साथ-साथ स्वतंत्र परामर्शदाता के माध्यम से की जा रही है। विशेषज्ञ समिति की सिफारिश के अनुसार कार्रवाई चल रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त, एनएच-66 पर विभिन्न परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृत लागत और सौंपी गई लागत के संबंध में विवरण अनुलग्नक पर संलग्न है।

अनुलग्नक

"राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं में उपठेका दिया जाना" के संबंध में श्री रीताब्रता बनर्जी द्वारा दिनांक 17.12.2025 को पूछे गए राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2009 के भाग (ख) और (ग) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित अनुलग्नक।

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग	लंबाई (किमी में)	मोड	स्वीकृत सिविल लागत /बीपीसी (करोड़ में)	सौंपी गई सिविल लागत/बीपीसी (करोड़ में)	स्वीकृत और सौंपी गई लागत के बीच अंतर (करोड़ में)
	महाराष्ट्र						
1	पनवेल - कासू	**66**	42.3		251.96	151.26	-100.7
2	कासू - इंदापुर	**66**	42.3		416.69	332	-84.69
	कर्नाटक						
3	गोवा/कर्नाटक सीमा से कुंदापुरा खंड	66	187.24	डीबीएफओटी	1383.47	1118.79	-264.68
4	एनएच-66 पर अंबालापडी में चैनेज किमी 319+960 और सर्विस रोड (चैनेज किमी 319+560 - किमी 320+840) पर आरई वॉल अप्रोच के साथ वीयूपी का निर्माण	66	1.28	ईपीसी	33.506	23.53	-9.976
5	चैनेज 314+092 और सर्विस रोड पर रिटेनिंग वॉल पहुंच मार्ग के साथ वीओपी का निर्माण करके ब्लैकस्पॉट केए-(02)-304 का स्थायी सुधार (चैनेज किमी. 313+650 - किमी 314+720)	66	1.07	ईपीसी	24.47	21.29	-3.18

6	नानथूर जंक्शन (केए-02-135) पर किमी 375+300 पर वीओपी का निर्माण	66	1.2	ईपीसी	60.29	51.52	-8.77
7	कुंदापुर से सुरथकल खंड और नंतूर से तलपडी खंड का सुधार	66	0.53	ईपीसी	137.83	89.45	-48.38
8	कुंदापुर (किमी.283.300) से सुरथकल (किमी.358.686) और नंतूर (किमी.1.900) से तलपडी (किमी.17.200)	66	90.08	बीओटी	671	अनुदान 221.4 करोड़ रुपये (टीपीसी का 33%)	
केरल							
9	थलप्पाडी (चैनेज 17.2) से चेंगाला (चैनेज 56.2) तक 6 लेन का निर्माण	66	39.0	एचएएम	1502	1704.1	202.1
10	चेंगाला (चैनेज 56.2) से नीलेश्वरम (चैनेज 93.468) तक 6 लेन का निर्माण	66	37.3	एचएएम	1568	1799	231
11	नीलेश्वरम (चैनेज 94.54) से थलिप्परम्बा (चैनेज 134.65) तक 6 लेन का निर्माण	66	40.1	एचएएम	1940	2251	311
12	थलिप्परम्बा (चैनेज 137.9) से मुझापिलंगाडु (चैनेज 170.6) तक 6 लेन का निर्माण	66	30.0	एचएएम	1758	2038	280
13	नीलेश्वरम टाउन के पास 4-लेन आरओबी का निर्माण	66	0.8	ईपीसी	53.04	58.3	5.26
14	थालास्सेरी-माहे बाईपास	66	18.6	ईपीसी	813.66	884	70.34
15	किमी 203.160 (पालोली पालम) और मुख्य पुल (मोराड) पर छह लेन के छोटे पुल का निर्माण	66	2.1	ईपीसी	69.85	68.6	-1.25
16	अझियूर (चैनेज 189.2) से वेंगालम (चैनेज 232.1) तक 6 लेन का निर्माण	66	40.8	एचएएम	1754.28	1838.1	83.82
17	थालास्सेरी माहे बाईपास पर किमी 184.850 पर अंडरपास का निर्माण, स्ट्रीट लाइटिंग की सप्लाई और इंस्टॉलेशन, सर्विस रोड का	66	1.1	ईपीसी	39.41	34.24	-5.17

	निर्माण और अन्य विविध कार्य						
18	कोझिकोड बाईपास (अर्थात् वेंगलम जंक्शन (चैनेज 230.4) से रामनट्टुकारा जंक्शन (चैनेज 258.8))	66	28.4	एचएएम	1545.54	1710	164.46
20	कोझिकोड बाईपास (कालीकट बाईपास) (अर्थात् वेंगलम जंक्शन से रामनट्टुकारा जंक्शन) के छह लेन के मौजूदा 2 लेन बड़े पुल को 4 में चौड़ीकरण का शेष कार्य।	66	1.9	ईपीसी	102.02	106.2	4.18
21	रामनट्टुकारा (चैनेज 258.818) से वलंचेरी (चैनेज 298.5) तक 6 लेन का निर्माण	66	39.7	एचएएम	2383.84	2367.5	-16.34
22	वलंचेरी (चैनेज298.5) से कप्पिरिक्कड़ (चैनेज 335.85) तक 6 लेन का निर्माण	66	37.4	एचएएम	2064.6	2140	75.4
23	कप्पिरिक्कड़ (चैनेज 335.85) - थलिकुलम (चैनेज 369.015) तक 6 लेन का निर्माण	66	33.2	एचएएम	1324.52	1258	-66.52
24	थलिकुलम (चैनेज369.015) -कोडुंगल्लूर (चैनेज 397.75) तक 6 लेन का निर्माण	66	28.8	एचएएम	1693.33	1420	-273.33
25	कोडुंगल्लूर (चैनेज397.75)- एडापल्ली (चैनेज 423.78) तक 6 लेन का निर्माण	66	26.0	एचएएम	1968.7	1617.2	-351.5
26	अरूर (चैनेज366.33) से थुरवूर थेक्कू (चैनेज 379.082)तक 6 लेन का एलिवेटेड कॉरिडोर	66	12.8	ईपीसी	1993.9	1668.5	-325.4
27	थुरवूर थेक्कू (चैनेज 378.612) - परवूर (चैनेज 417.0)को 6 लेन का बनाना	66	38.4	ईपीसी	1266.1	1118	-148.1
28	परावूर (किमी 417.000) से कोट्टुकुलंगरा (किमी 454.500) तक 6 लेन का निर्माण	66	37.5	ईपीसी	1244.2	1152	-92.2
29	कोट्टुकुलंगरा (चैनेज 454.5) से कोल्लम बाईपास (चैनेज 486.0) की शुरुआत तक 6 लेन का निर्माण	66	31.5	एचएएम	1454.83	1580	125.17
30	कोल्लम बाईपास (चैनेज 486.0) से कदम्बट्टुकोणम (चैनेज 517.25) तक 6 लेन का निर्माण	66	31.3	एचएएम	1578.7	1385	-193.7
31	कदम्बट्टुकोणम (किमी 517.250) से कझाकुट्टम (किमी 547.080)	66	29.8	ईपीसी	819.3	795	-24.3

	तक 6 लेन का निर्माण						
32	कज़क्कुट्टम (किमी 00.000) से मुक्कोला किमी 26.500 तक तिरुवनंतपुरम बाईपास को 4 लेन का बनाना	66	25.0	ईपीसी	623.4	669.06	45.66
33	कझाकुट्टम जंक्शन और टेक्नोपार्क जंक्शन को जोड़ने वाले अप्रोच और सर्विस रोड सहित नए 4-लेन एलिवेटेड हाईवे (2x10.5मी. चौड़े ट्विन दो लेन स्ट्रक्चर) का निर्माण	66	2.7	ईपीसी	219.52	195.5	-24.02
34	मुक्कोला (किमी 26/500) केरल/तमिलनाडु बॉर्डर तक (किमी 43/000) से तिरुवनंतपुरम बाईपास को 4 लेन का बनाना	66	16.2	ईपीसी	804.97	497.08	-307.89
35	4 ब्लैकस्पॉट का सुधार कार्य	66	2.4	ईपीसी	98.01	93.1	-4.91
तमिलनाडु							
36	केरल/तमिलनाडु सीमा से कन्याकुमारी तक अतिरिक्त संरचना सहित 4 लेन का शेष कार्य	66	23.7	ईपीसी	1141.78	1041.30	-100.48

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भारत सरकार

भारत सरकार

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 2010

जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

तमिलनाडु में भारतमाला परियोजना

2010 श्री आर. धरमारः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत अब तक, विशेषकर तमिलनाडु में, निर्मित अथवा उन्नत किए गए राजमार्गों की कुल लंबाई कितनी है;

(ख) राज्य में संस्वीकृत एवं पूर्ण हो चुकी आर्थिक गलियारों एवं सीमा सम्पर्क परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) विगत पांच वर्षों में इन परियोजनाओं के लिए आवंटित धनराशि बनाम उपयोग की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) सड़क अवसंरचना का समय पर पूरा होना और उसकी गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार व्यापार, संभारतंत्र और क्षेत्रीय विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारतमाला के आगामी चरणों के तहत तमिलनाडु में अतिरिक्त मार्गों को शामिल करने की योजना बना रही है?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री
(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) विवरण अनुलग्नक-क पर संलग्न हैं।

(ख) और (ग) आर्थिक गलियारे और सीमा संपर्कता सहित भारतमाला परियोजना के तहत शुरू की गई राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) परियोजनाओं का विवरण अनुलग्नक-ख पर संलग्न है।

(घ) भूमि अधिग्रहण, निर्माण-पूर्व गतिविधियों में देरी, संविदाकारों के सामने आने वाली वित्तीय कठिनाइयां, अप्रत्याशित घटनाएं और निर्माण सामग्री की कमी आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों के कारण कुछ निश्चित परियोजनाओं में देरी और उनकी लागत में वृद्धि हुई है।

इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने और परियोजना के निष्पादन में तेजी लाने के लिए, विभिन्न पहलें की गई हैं। इनमें भूमि राशि पोर्टल के माध्यम से भूमि अधिग्रहण प्रक्रिया को सुव्यवस्थित और तेज करना, तेजी से वन और पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी की सुविधा के लिए परिवेश पोर्टल को फिर से तैयार करना, रेलवे से सड़क उपरि पुल (आरओबी) और सड़क अधोगामी पुल (आरयूबी) के लिए सामान्य व्यवस्था आरेखन (जीएडी) की ऑनलाइन मंजूरी को सक्षम करना और राज्य सरकारों सहित सभी हितधारकों के साथ विभिन्न स्तरों पर समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित करना शामिल हैं। सरकार इन परियोजनाओं को समय पर पूरा करने के लिए सभी आवश्यक कदम उठा रही है।

(ङ) तमिलनाडु राज्य सहित देश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) का विकास और रखरखाव एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है। सरकार देशभर में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विस्तार/विकास के लिए प्रस्ताव प्राप्त करती रहती है/विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करती रहती है। डीपीआर के परिणाम, संपर्कता की आवश्यकता, यातायात घनत्व, पीएम गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान के साथ तालमेल आदि के आधार पर परियोजना कार्यान्वयन और निवेश का निर्णय लिया जाता है।

अनुलग्नक-क

"तमिलनाडु में भारतमाला परियोजना" के संबंध में श्री आर. धरमार द्वारा दिनांक 17.12.2025 को पूछे गए राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2010 के भाग (क) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित अनुलग्नक

भारतमाला परियोजना के लिए राज्य-वार प्रगति विवरण

राज्य	आवंटित लंबाई (किमी)	अक्टूबर, 2025 तक निर्मित लंबाई (किमी)
आंध्र प्रदेश	1,936	1,352
असम	431	411
बिहार	1,159	716
छत्तीसगढ	471	353
दिल्ली	203	190
गोवा	26	26
गुजरात	1,194	1,031
हरियाणा	1,058	984
हिमाचल प्रदेश	167	116
जम्मू और कश्मीर	251	157
झारखंड	801	515
कर्नाटक	1,603	1,176
केरल	708	517
मध्य प्रदेश	2,017	1,691
महाराष्ट्र	2,174	1,960
मणिपुर	635	511
मेघालय	170	137
मिजोरम	593	524
नागालैंड	208	163
ओडिशा	967	932
पंजाब	1,553	768
राजस्थान	2,360	2,258
तमिलनाडु	1,476	1,308
तेलंगाना	1,026	874
त्रिपुरा	94	69
उत्तर प्रदेश	2,495	2,084
उत्तराखंड	264	177
पश्चिम बंगाल	385	350
कुल	**26,425**	**21,351**

अनुलग्नक-ख

"तमिलनाडु में भारतमाला परियोजना" के संबंध में श्री आर. धरमार द्वारा दिनांक 17.12.2025 को पूछे गए राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2010 के भाग (ख) और (ग) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित अनुलग्नक

तमिलनाडु में भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत शुरू की गई परियोजनाओं का विवरण और 30.11.2025 तक उनकी स्थिति।

क्र.सं.	गलियारे का नाम	परियोजना का नाम	परियोजना की लंबाई (किमी)	कुल पूंजी लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	नियत तिथि	वास्तविक प्रगति (%) दिनांक (30.11.2025)	पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित संशोधित तिथि	नवंबर 2025 तक का व्यय (करोड़ रुपये में)
भारतमाला के अंतर्गत परियोजनाएं								
1	बेंगलुरु - चेन्नई एक्सप्रेसवे	बैंगलोर-चेन्नई एक्सप्रेसवे किलोमीटर 156+000 (गुडीपाला) - 180+000 (वालाजाहपेट), पैकेज-I	24	1,482	30.05.2022	92%	15.01.2026	1,374
2	बेंगलुरु - चेन्नई एक्सप्रेसवे	बैंगलोर-चेन्नई एक्सप्रेसवे किलोमीटर 180+000 (वालाजाहपेट) से 204+500 (अरक्कोनम) तक, पैकेज-II	25	1,107	16.07.2022	93%	31.01.2026	788
3	बेंगलुरु - चेन्नई एक्सप्रेसवे	बैंगलोर-चेन्नई एक्सप्रेसवे किमी 204+500 (अराक्कोनम) से - 230+000 (कांचेपुरम), पैकेज-III	26	1,525	08.08.2022	54%	रियायतग्राही की वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण मई, 2025 से कार्य रुका हुआ है। रियायतग्राही को 10.11.2025 को	767

							सेवा समाप्ति की सूचना दी गई।	
4	बेंगलुरु - चेन्नई एक्सप्रेसवे	बैंगलोर-चेन्नई एक्सप्रेसवे किलोमीटर 230+000 (कांचीपुरम) से 262+100 तक, पैकेज-IV	32	3,606	11.07.2022	83%	30.04.2026	1,666
5	बेंगलुरु - चेन्नई	बैंगलोर रिंग रोड -एसटीआरआर (तमिलनाडु भाग - होसुर - सरजापुरा)	36	1,261	18.05.2023	76%	31.05.2026	591
6	बेंगलुरु - चेन्नई	तमिलनाडु में एनएच-4 के श्रीपेरंबदूर-कराइपेट्टई खंड को 6 लेन का बनाना	34	1,315	27.01.2025	18%	27.10.2026 (पिछला अनुबंध रद्द कर दिया गया और शेष कार्य मैसर्स पी एंड सी को सौंपा गया। पुराने संविदाकार ने 17 किमी का कार्य पूरा कर लिया था।)	897.51
7	बेंगलुरु - चेन्नई	तमिलनाडु में एनएच-4 के कराइपेट्टई-वालाजाहपेट खंड को 6 लेन का बनाना	36	767	11.02.2019	94%	31.12.2025	600

8	बेंगलुरु - चेन्नई	एनएच-तमिलनाडु सरकार के माध्यम से एनएच-4 के किमी 37+000 से किमी 13+800 के मदुरावॉयल-श्रीपेरंबदूर खंड को 6 लेन का बनाना	23	463	14.02.2022	100%	27.12.2024 को पूर्ण	368
9	मदुरै - केकुमारी (एनएस)	मदुरै रिंग रोड (चरण 1)	30	900	16.03.2020	88%	31.01.2026	752
10	बेंगलुरु - कोयंबटूर	होसुर - धर्मपुरी (पैकेज 1)	23	1,757	26.10.2022	79%	31.03.2026	1,391
11	बेंगलुरु - कोयंबटूर	होसुर - धर्मपुरी (पैकेज 2)	37	1,244	07.12.2021	83%	31.12.2025	656
12	बेंगलुरु - कोयंबटूर	होसुर - धर्मपुरी (पैकेज 3)	34	1,540	22.08.2021	100%	30.03.2024 को पूर्ण	1,036
13	सोलापुर - कुरनूल - चेन्नई	चित्तूर - थैचूर किमी 96+040 (पोंडावक्कम) से - किमी 116+100 (कन्निगाइपेयर) पैकेज 4	20	1,360	24.01.2023	31%	31.07.2026	353
14	चित्तूर - नगरी	चित्तूर - थचुर (किमी 43+800 (कुमारजापेट) - किमी 61+380 (वीरा कावेरी राजापुरम)) पैकेज 2	18	703	30.10.2023	90%	31.12.2025	360
15	चेन्नई - मदुरै	एनएच 45 के गुडुवनचेरी (किमी 38+000) - मराईमलाई नगर (किमी 42+000) - सिंगपेरुमल कोइल (47+000) - चेट्टीपुनियम महिंद्रा शहर (51+300) खंड तक को 8 लेन का बनाना	13	209	24.02.2021	100%	28.07.2023 को पूर्ण	199

16	मदुरै - कोल्लम	एनएच-744 के किमी 0+000 - किमी 36+000 से तिरुमंगलम - वडुगापट्टी खंड को 4 लेन का बनाना	36	1,077	23.02.2023	92%	31.01.2026	637
17	मदुरै - कोल्लम	एनएच-744 के किमी 36+000 - किमी 71+600 से वडुगापट्टी - थेरकुवेंगनल्लूर (राजपालयम) खंड को 4 लेन का बनाना	36	1,317	12.04.2023	99%	31.01.2026	939
18	मदुरै - मेलूर - कराईकुडी - तंजौर	मेलूर - पिलायारपट्टी - कराईकुडी	46	1,104	16.03.2020	90%	31.01.2026	790
19	चेन्नई - महाबलीपुरम - पांडिचेरी	महाबलीपुरम - पांडिचेरी (पैकेज 1)	31	1,361	12.05.2022	59%	31.05.2026	800
20	चेन्नई - महाबलीपुरम - पांडिचेरी	महाबलीपुरम - पांडिचेरी (पैकेज 2)	31	1,116	07.12.2023	52%	30.06.2026	460
21	मदुरै - नाथम - थुवरनकुरिची	मदुरै (किमी.0+000) - मदुरै-नाथम खंड का चेट्टीकुलम (किमी 7+040) (पैकेज-1)	7	804	05.11.2018	100%	06.04.2023 को पूर्ण	790
22	मदुरै - नाथम - थुवरनकुरिची	एनएच-785 का चेट्टीकुलम-नाथम खंड	29	838	05.11.2018	100%	05.02.2024 को पूर्ण	641
23	मदुरै - नाथम - थुवरनकुरिची	नाथम - थुवरंकुरिची	24	528	28.02.2020	100%	23.01.2023 को पूर्ण	511
24	मुंबई - कन्याकुमारी	एनएच-66 के केरल/तमिलनाडु सीमा-कन्याकुमारी खंड का शेष कार्य।	24	1,564	03.08.2023	65%	30.04.2026	740

		कुल भारतमाला (क)	**674**	**28,944**				**17,210**
परिधीय (पेरिफेरल) संपर्कता और अन्य आर्थिक गलियारों (ओईसी) के अंतर्गत परियोजनाएं - एनएचडीपी								
1	पेरिफेरल संपर्कता रोड - 52 (पीसी)	चेन्नई बंदरगाह से मदुरवोयल (एनएच-4) तक नई 4-लेन एलिवेटेड सड़क का निर्माण - पैकेज 1	5	1,389	23.11.2023	13%	20.02.2027	107
2	पेरिफेरल संपर्कता रोड - 52 (पीसी)	चेन्नई बंदरगाह से मदुरवोयल (एनएच-4) तक नई 4-लेन एलिवेटेड सड़क का निर्माण - पैकेज 2	5	1,617	23.11.2023	13%	20.02.2027	96
3	पेरिफेरल संपर्कता रोड - 52 (पीसी)	चेन्नई बंदरगाह से मदुरवोयल (एनएच-4) तक नई 4-लेन एलिवेटेड सड़क का निर्माण - पैकेज 3	4	1,299	23.11.2023	13%	20.02.2027	85
4	पेरिफेरल संपर्कता रोड - 52 (पीसी)	चेन्नई बंदरगाह से मदुरवॉयल (एनएच-4) तक नई 4-लेन एलिवेटेड सड़क का निर्माण - पैकेज 4	6	1,205	23.11.2023	4%	20.02.2027	28
5	विलुपुरम - नागपट्टिनम	एनएच-32 का विलुप्पुरम (किमी 0+000) - पुडुचेरी (किमी 29+000) खंड	29	1,358	25.11.2021	98%	23.02.2025 को पूर्ण	1,045
6	विलुपुरम - नागपट्टिनम	एनएच-332 का पुडुचेरी (29+000 किमी) - पूंडियनकुप्पम (67+000 किमी) खंड	38	1,588	15.11.2021	99%	15.10.2025 को पूर्ण	903
7	विलुपुरम - नागपट्टिनम	एनएच-32 का पूंडियनकुप्पम - सत्तनाथपुरम किमी 67+000 - किमी 123+800	57	2,566	20.01.2022	100%	09.12.2024 को पूर्ण	1,788
8	विलुपुरम - नागपट्टिनम	एनएच-32 का सत्तनाथपुरम-नागपट्टिनम (डिजाइन चैनेज किमी	56	2,900	05.10.2020	75%	31.03.2026	1,380

		123+800 - किमी 180+624) खंड						
9	त्रिची - दिंडीगुल - कुमिली	डिंडीगुल - थैनी - कुमिली, एनएच-183 का शेष कार्य	44	389	09.09.2019	98%	25.01.2023 को पूर्ण (वक्कम्पट्टी गांव में स्थानीय प्राधिकरण के मुद्दे के कारण 640 मीटर का कार्य लंबित था)	360
10	कोयंबटूर - मदुरै	ओद्दनचत्रम - मदाथुकुलम, एनएच-83	45	1,608	05.10.2020	100%	27.01.2024 को पूर्ण	1,021
11	कोयंबटूर - मदुरै	मदाथुकुलम - पोलाची, एनएच-83	50	1,472	04.12.2020	92%	30.04.2026	1,014
12	कोयंबटूर - मदुरै	कमलापुरम - ओड्डनचत्रम, एनएच-83	37	1,319	21.01.2021	85%	31.03.2026	560
13	त्रिची - कराईकुडी - रामनाथपुरम	एनएच-83 के त्रिची-कराइकुड़ी, एनएच-336, 36, 536 और त्रिची बाईपास का शेष कार्य।	13	167	12.09.2019	100%	15.10.2023 को पूर्ण	136
14	कृष्णागिरी - टिंडीवनम	तिंडीवनम- कृष्णागिरी के शेष कार्य	182	697	04.11.2019	100%	31.07.2024 को पूर्ण	575
15	त्रिची - चिदंबरम	एनएच-227 का त्रिचिरापल्ली (किमी 0+000) - कल्लागम (किमी 38+700) खंड	39	1,502	01.03.2019	100%	15.06.2023 को पूर्ण	1,180
16	त्रिची - चिदंबरम	एनएच-227 का कल्लागम (किमी 38+700) - मीनसुरुट्टी (किमी 98.433) खंड	60	1,499	23.04.2019	100%	31.12.2022 को पूर्ण	1,060

17	त्रिची - चिदंबरम	एनएच-227 का मीनसुरुट्टी (किमी. 98+433) - चिदंबरम (किमी.129+965.) खंड	32	886	23.04.2019	100%	15.02.2024 को पूर्ण	439
18	चेन्नई - तिरुथानी - तिरूपति	तमिलनाडु में तिरुपति-तिरुत्तानी-चेन्नई खंड (तिरुवल्लूर बाईपास) के शेष कार्य के रूप में एनएच-205 के थान्नर कुलम थोज़ूर सेवापेटा और वेप्पमपट्टू किमी 50+900 - किमी 61+470 तक 4 लेन बाईपास के शेष कार्य	18	700	21.09.2022	98%	31.12.2025	573
19	नागपट्टिनम - तंजावुर	एनएच-67 का नागपट्टिनम तंजावुर खंड (समाप्त)	65	555	05.05.2021	100%	31.03.2024 को पूर्ण	478
		कुल पीसी और ओईसी (ख)	**784**	**24,716**				**12,826**
		कुल (क+ख)	**1,458**	**53,660**				**30,036**

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भारत सरकार

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 2011

जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

कर्नाटक में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग

2011 श्री ईरण्ण कडाडीः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान, विशेषकर कर्नाटक में निर्मित और उन्नत राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की लंबाई कितनी है, तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने नये सड़क सुरक्षा मानक और इंटेलिजेंट यातायात प्रणालियां शुरू की हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) भारतमाला परियोजना और संभारतंत्र गलियारा परियोजनाओं में कितनी प्रगति हुई है, तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) वृक्षारोपण और अपशिष्ट प्लास्टिक बिटुमेन के उपयोग के माध्यम से हरित राजमार्गों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या पहल की गई है, तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री
(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) चालू वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान कर्नाटक राज्य सहित देश में निर्मित और उन्नत किए गए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) की कुल लंबाई अक्टूबर, 2025 तक लगभग 3468 किमी है, जिसमें से कर्नाटक में निर्मित लंबाई अक्टूबर, 2025 तक 207 किमी है।

(ख) सरकार में सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने सड़क सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं के डिजाइन, निर्माण, पूर्व-उद्घाटन चरण के साथ-साथ मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएचएस) की नियमित सुरक्षा लेखापरीक्षा (ऑडिट) के लिए दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं।

सरकार राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर सड़क सुरक्षा में सुधार और दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के उद्देश्य से उन्नत यातायात प्रबंधन प्रणाली (एटीएम) की तैनाती की परिकल्पना करती है। एटीएम में एआई आधारित वीडियो घटना का पता लगाने और प्रवर्तन प्रणाली (वीआईडीईएस), स्वचालित नंबर प्लेट पहचान (एएनपीआर) कैमरा, पैन से ज़ूम (पीटीजेड) कैमरे और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक निगरानी, प्रवर्तन, घटनाओं का शीघ्र पता लगाने और वास्तविक समय में क्षेत्र कार्रवाई के लिए निगरानी कैमरे शामिल हैं।

(ग) देश में भारतमाला परियोजना की प्रगति संलग्न है। सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय द्वारा कोई "लॉजिस्टिक कॉरिडोर" शुरू नहीं किया गया है। हालांकि, लगभग 15 लॉजिस्टिक पार्क शुरू करने की परिकल्पना की गई है, जिनमें से 5 परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वयन के अधीन हैं और शेष परियोजनाएं विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर)/मूल्यांकन चरण के तहत हैं।

(घ) हरित राजमार्ग (वृक्षारोपण, प्रत्यारोपण, सौंदर्यीकरण और रखरखाव) नीति, 2015 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग गलियारों की हरियाली को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से देश के सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को कवर करती है। उक्त नीति के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का मार्गाधिकार पर वृक्षारोपण किया जाता है।

सड़क निर्माण में अपशिष्ट प्लास्टिक बिटुमेन का उपयोग एक निरंतर प्रक्रिया है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) परियोजनाओं को आम तौर पर अभियांत्रिकी, प्रापण और निर्माण (ईपीसी)/हाइब्रिड वार्षिकी मॉडल (एचएएम)/निर्माण-संचालन-स्थानांतरण बीओटी) मोड पर लागू किया जाता है जहां ठेकेदार/रियायतग्राही लागू मैनुअल, मानकों/दिशानिर्देशों/कोडों आदि के अनुसार अपना डिजाइन बनाते हैं और फिर एनएच परियोजना में इसके वास्तविक उपयोग से पहले प्राधिकरण अभियंता (एई)/स्वतंत्र अभियंता (आईई) द्वारा इनकी समीक्षा/अनुमोदन किया जाता है। विभिन्न प्रकार की अपशिष्ट सामग्री जैसे फ्लाई ऐश, बिटुमिनस मिश्रण में प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट का उपयोग, और निर्माण मलबे का उपयोग तटबंध/विभिन्न फुटपाथ पाठ्यक्रमों/विभिन्न कंक्रीट वस्तुओं आदि में उपलब्धता, उपयुक्तता और उपयोग की व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं में किया जाता है।

अनुलग्नक

"कर्नाटक में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों" के संबंध में श्री ईरण्ण कडाडी द्वारा दिनांक 17.12.2025 को पूछे गए राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2011 के भाग (ग) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित अनुलग्नक।

भारतमाला परियोजना के लिए राज्यवार प्रगति विवरण

राज्य	**सौंपी गई लंबाई (किमी)**	**अक्टूबर, 2025 तक बनने वाली लंबाई (किमी)**
आंध्र प्रदेश	1,936	1,352
असम	431	411
बिहार	1,159	716
छत्तीसगढ	471	353
दिल्ली	203	190
गोवा	26	26
गुजरात	1,194	1,031
हरियाणा	1,058	984
हिमाचल प्रदेश	167	116
जम्मू और कश्मीर	251	157
झारखंड	801	515
कर्नाटक	1,603	1,176
केरल	708	517
मध्य प्रदेश	2,017	1,691
महाराष्ट्र	2,174	1,960
मणिपुर	635	511
मेघालय	170	137
मिजोरम	593	524
नागालैंड	208	163
ओडिशा	967	932
पंजाब	1,553	768
राजस्थान	2,360	2,258
तमिलनाडु	1,476	1,308
तेलंगाना	1,026	874
त्रिपुरा	94	69
उत्तर प्रदेश	2,495	2,084
उत्तराखंड	264	177
पश्चिम बंगाल	385	350
कुल	**26,425**	**21,351**

भारत सरकार

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 2012

जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

प्रमुख शहरों में यातायात जाम

2012 डा. लक्ष्मीकान्त बाजपेयीः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि दिल्ली तथा देश के अन्य प्रमुख शहरों की सड़कें लगातार यातायात जाम से जूझ रही हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप ईंधन की भारी बर्बादी हो रही है, प्रदूषण का स्तर बढ़ रहा है तथा यात्रा का समय काफी बढ़ रहा है;

(ख) सरकार शहरों की सड़कों को किस प्रकार जाम से बचाने का विचार रखती है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास इस तेजी से बढ़ती गंभीर समस्या के स्थायी समाधान के लिए कोई योजना है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री

(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) से (ग) सरकार प्रमुख शहरों/शहरी केंद्रों और राज्य की राजधानियों में यातायात की भीड़ कम करने और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर जाम की समस्या को दूर करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से रिंग रोड, बाईपास और एलिवेटेड कॉरिडोर के विकास के प्रस्तावों को मंजूरी देती है। यह निर्णय यातायात घनत्व, गति में कमी, शहर में प्रवेश करने/निकलने वाली सड़कों की संख्या, सड़कों की स्थिति, परस्पर प्राथमिकता आदि और निधि की उपलब्धता के आधार पर लिए जाते हैं।

सड़क परिवहन, शहरी विकास का अभिन्न अंग है, जो राज्य का विषय है। प्रदूषण को कम करने और सड़कों पर बढ़ते यातायात जाम को कम करने के लिए संबंधित शहरों/राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा पहले की जाती है। सरकार के शहरी आवासन मंत्रालय ने इस संबंध में शहरों/शहरी स्थानीय निकायों/राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों की सहायता के लिए विभिन्न मार्गदर्शक दस्तावेज अधिसूचित किए हैं। वर्तमान में देश के 25 शहरों में लगभग 1083 किलोमीटर मेट्रो रेल नेटवर्क (जिसमें 55 किलोमीटर आरआरटीएस शामिल है) परिचालन में है। दिल्ली और एनसीआर में लगभग 395.8 किलोमीटर मेट्रो रेल नेटवर्क परिचालन में है। इसके अलावा, 16 अगस्त, 2023 को पीएम-ईबस सेवा योजना शुरू की गई थी,

जिसका उद्देश्य पीपीपी मॉडल के तहत 10,000 इलेक्ट्रिक बसों की तैनाती के साथ शहरी क्षेत्रों में बस सेवाओं को बढ़ावा देना था। अब तक, सरकार ने पीएम-ईबस सेवा योजना के तहत 9,360 बसों को मंजूरी दी है। हालांकि, पीएम-ईबस सेवा योजना के मौजूदा दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, दिल्ली इस योजना में भाग लेने के लिए पात्र नहीं है।

इसके अलावा, दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र सरकार (जीएनसीटीडी) ने यातायात जाम से निपटने के लिए कई दीर्घकालिक उपायों को अपनाया है, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

i) सार्वजनिक परिवहन संवर्धन: इलेक्ट्रिक बसों की शुरुआत, बेहतर बस सेवाएं और दिल्ली मेट्रो के साथ बेहतर समन्वय।

ii) हरित गतिशीलता को बढ़ावा देना: दिल्ली इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन (ईवी) नीति का कार्यान्वयन, ईवी चार्जिंग स्टेशनों का विस्तार और गैर-मोटर चालित परिवहन के लिए सहायता।

iii) बेहतर लास्ट माइल कनेक्टिविटी: फीडर बसों, ई-रिक्शा और सुरक्षित पैदल यात्री सुविधाओं का विस्तार।

इसके अलावा, दिल्ली के जीएनसीटीडी ने सार्वजनिक बस बेड़े को बड़े पैमाने पर विद्युतीकरण, निजी वाहनों पर निर्भरता कम करने के लिए ट्रांजिट ओरिएंटेड डेवलपमेंट (टीओडी) और अंतर-शहरी यातायात की समस्या से निपटने के लिए रीजनल रैपिड ट्रांजिट सिस्टम (आरआरटीएस) कॉरिडोर सहित दीर्घकालिक रणनीतियां चिन्हित की हैं।

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सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

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अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 2013

जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

ई20 ईंधन को अपनाया जाना और ई10 पेट्रोल का बंद किया जाना

2013. श्री कमल हासनः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या वाहनों के माइलेज, इंजन के पुर्जों और बेड़े की अनुकूलता पर ई20 ईंधन के प्रभाव के संबंध में व्यापक अध्ययन किए गए हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) पुराने वाहनों के साथ ज़्यादा अनुकूल होने के बावजूद ई10 पेट्रोल की पूरे देश में उपलब्धता बंद करने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार ई10 को एक विकल्प के तौर पर फिर से शुरू करने का विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) क्या ई20 के उपयोग से वाहन को होने वाले नुकसान या ज़्यादा प्रचालन खर्च से जुड़ी वारंटी, बीमा या उपभोक्ता संरक्षण के संबंध में कोई दिशा-निर्देश हैं और क्या सरकार ने इथेनॉल की कीमत में उतार- चढ़ाव और ईंधन की वहनीयता पर इसके प्रभाव का आकलन किया है?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री

(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) से (ग) नीति आयोग के अंतर्गत दिनांक 26.12.2020 को गठित अंतर-मंत्रालयी समिति (आईएमसी) ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ वाहन अनुकूलता और माइलेज के विभिन्न पहलुओं की जांच की थी। इस मूल्यांकन को इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (आईओसीएल), ऑटोमोटिव रिसर्च एसोसिएशन ऑफ इंडिया (एआरएआई) और सोसाइटी ऑफ इंडियन ऑटोमोबाइल मैन्युफैक्चरर्स (एसआईएएम) द्वारा किए गए शोध अध्ययनों द्वारा भी समर्थित किया गया था। ई20 ईंधन वाले वाहनों पर व्यापक क्षेत्र परीक्षणों से किसी भी अनुकूल समस्या या ई20 के किसी भी नकारात्मक प्रभाव का संकेत नहीं दिखाई दिया। इन अध्ययनों से पुष्टि हुई है कि पुराने वाहन भी कार्य-निष्पादन में कोई महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नता नहीं दिखाते हैं, और न ही ई20 ईंधन के साथ संचालित होने पर वे कोई असामान्य टूट-फूट दिखाते हैं। वाहन चलाने, चालू करने, धातु संगतता और प्लास्टिक संगतता जैसे मापदंडों में कोई समस्या नहीं बताई गई।

वाहन का माइलेज केवल ईंधन के प्रकार से परे कई कारकों से प्रभावित होता है। इनमें गाड़ी चलाने के ढंग, रखरखाव के तरीके जैसे तेल परिवर्तन और वायु फिल्टर की सफाई, टायर का दबाव और संरेखण और यहां तक कि वातानुकूलन भार भी शामिल हैं।

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जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

सड़क दुर्घटना के पीड़ितों के लिए कैशलेस उपचार योजना

2014 श्री बाबूभाई जेसंगभाई देसाईः

श्री रतनजीत प्रताप नारायन सिंहः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) मई, 2025 में कैशलेस उपचार योजना की शुरूआत से लेकर अब तक सड़क दुर्घटना पीड़ितों के लिए इसका लाभ उठाने वाले लाभार्थियों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) राज्य स्वास्थ्य और परिवहन विभागों के साथ समन्वय सहित विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा इस योजना को किस प्रकार अपनाया और विस्तारित किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर एम्बुलेंस, पैराचिकित्सा स्टाफ और ट्रॉमा सेंटरों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और क्या मंत्रालय कैशलेस "गोल्डन आवर" योजना के अंतर्गत अधिकतम कवरेज सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अवसंरचना को उन्नत कर रहा है, तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री

(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) योजना के परिचालन संबंधी विवरणों से जमीनी अधिकारियों को परिचित कराने और राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों की परिचालन तत्परता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु, सड़क दुर्घटना पीड़ितों के लिए नकद रहित उपचार योजना का प्रायोगिक (पायलट) कार्यक्रम चंडीगढ़, असम, पंजाब, उत्तराखंड, हरियाणा और पुडुचेरी के चुनिंदा राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में शुरू किया गया था। प्रायोगिक (पायलट) कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के बाद से, योजना के तहत 6,833 उपचार अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं, जिनमें से 5,480 पीड़ित पात्र पाए गए हैं और उन्हें योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार कैशलेस उपचार प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ख) मानकीकृत दिशा-निर्देशों, स्पष्ट संस्थागत संरचना और मौजूदा तकनीकी संपत्तियों के एकीकरण के संयोजन के माध्यम से सभी राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में कैशलेस ट्रीटमेंट स्कीम को समान रूप से अपनाया गया है।

यह योजना मोटर वाहन अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 162 के कानूनी अधिदेश के तहत सा.का. 2015(अ) के माध्यम से अधिसूचित की गई थी, और व्यापक परिचालन दिशानिर्देश सा.का. 2489(अ) के माध्यम से जारी किए गए हैं। ये दिशानिर्देश प्रक्रिया प्रवाह, उपचार प्रक्रिया प्रवाह, प्रमुख एजेंसियों की

जिम्मेदारियों और अस्पतालों, पुलिस अधिकारियों और राज्य स्वास्थ्य एजेंसियों द्वारा पालन की जाने वाली मानक संचालन प्रक्रियाओं को स्पष्ट रूप से निर्धारित करते हैं।

राज्य सड़क सुरक्षा परिषदें (एसआरएससी) प्रत्येक राज्य और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश के भीतर नोडल एजेंसियों के रूप में कार्य करती हैं, और जिला सड़क सुरक्षा समितियां (डीआरएससी) जिला स्तर पर निगरानी और कार्यान्वयन का समन्वय करती हैं।

(ग) वर्तमान में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (एनएचएआई) ने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर 1200 से अधिक एम्बुलेंस और 950 से अधिक गश्ती वाहन तैनात किए हैं, जिनमें आपातकालीन चिकित्सा तकनीशियन (ईएमटी)/पैरामेडिक/नर्स की व्यवस्था है। एचएलएल लाइफकेयर लिमिटेड (सीपीएसयू) के माध्यम से ईएमटी/पैरामेडिकों का प्रशिक्षण भी किया जा रहा है। एनएचएआई ने एचएलएल लाइफकेयर लिमिटेड के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर 5,000 से अधिक स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं का मानचित्रण किया है, जिनमें से 1700 से अधिक ट्रॉमा सेंटर हैं।

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असुरक्षित सड़क प्रयोक्ता और सुरक्षित प्रणालीगत दृष्टिकोण

2015 श्री बाबूभाई जेसंगभाई देसाईः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि वर्ष 2023 में सड़क हादसों में होने वाली मौतों में लगभग 68 प्रतिशत मौतें पैदल चलने वालों, साइकिल चलाने वालों और दोपहिया वाहन चलाने वालों समेत असुरक्षित सड़क प्रयोक्ताओं की हुईं हैं, जिसमें 77,539 दोपहिया वाहन चलाने वाले (44.8 प्रतिशत), 35,203 पैदल चलने वाले (20.4 प्रतिशत) और 4,560 साइकिल चलाने वाले (2.6 प्रतिशत) थे और वर्ष 2022 की तुलना में पैदल चलने वालों की मौतों में 7 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हुई है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने सभी प्रयोक्ताओं के लिए सुरक्षित सड़कें बनाने और सड़क हादसों में 50 परसेंट की कमी लाने के वर्ष 2030 के राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्य को पाने के लिए एक मिशन कार्यनीति के तौर पर सुरक्षित प्रणाली दृष्टिकोण को लागू करने के लिए ज़रूरी कदम उठाए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री

(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) और (ख) राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त आंकड़ों के आधार पर, वर्ष 2022 और 2023 के दौरान सड़क प्रयोक्ता श्रेणी के अनुसार वर्गीकृत सभी सड़कों पर देश में सड़क दुर्घटना में हुई मौतों की कुल संख्या का इसकी प्रतिशतता संबंधी हिस्सेदारी सहित राज्य-वार विवरण नीचे सारणीबद्ध है:

सड़क प्रयोक्ता श्रेणी	**2022**		**2023**		**2022 की तुलना में 2023 में प्रतिशतता में परिवर्तन**
	मौतों की संख्या	**% हिस्सा**	**मौतों की संख्या**	**% हिस्सा**	
पैदल यात्री	32825	19.5%	35221	20.4%	7%
साइकिल चालक	4836	2.9%	4560	2.6%	-6%
दोपहिया चालक	74897	44.5%	77539	44.8%	4%
ऑटो रिक्शा	6596	4%	6308	3.6%	-4%
कार, टैक्सी वैन और एलएमवी	21040	12.5%	21496	12.4%	2%

ट्रक / लॉरी	10584	6.3%	10066	5.8%	-5%
बसें	4004	2.4%	3956	2.3%	-1%
अन्य गैर मोटर वाहन (ई-रिक्शा)	2372	1.4%	2006	1.2%	-15%
अन्य	11337	6.7%	11738	6.8%	4%
कुल	168491		172890		3%

सरकार ने 4ई अर्थात् शिक्षा, इंजीनियरिंग (सड़क और वाहन दोनों), प्रवर्तन और आपातकालीन देखभाल के आधार पर सड़क सुरक्षा के मुद्दे का समाधान करने के लिए एक बहु-आयामी कार्यनीति तैयार की है। तदनुसार, देश भर में सड़क सुरक्षा के लिए की गई विभिन्न पहलों का विवरण अनुलग्नक में दिया गया है।

फरवरी 2020 में सड़क सुरक्षा पर तृतीय वैश्विक मंत्रिस्तरीय सम्मेलन में अंगीकार किया गया सड़क सुरक्षा पर स्टॉकहोम घोषणा-पत्र, वर्ष 2030 तक सड़क यातायात के कारण हुई मौतों और चोटों को 50% तक कम करने के लिए एक नया वैश्विक लक्ष्य निर्धारित करता है। भारत स्टॉकहोम घोषणा-पत्र का हस्ताक्षरकर्ता है।

अनुलग्नक

'असुरक्षित सड़क प्रयोक्ता और सुरक्षित प्रणालीगत दृष्टिकोण' के संबंध में श्री बाबूभाई जेसंगभाई देसाई द्वारा दिनांक 17.12.2025 को पूछे गए राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2015 के भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित अनुलग्नक।

सड़क सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार के सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय द्वारा की गई विभिन्न पहलों का विवरण:-

(1) शिक्षा:

i. पूरे देश में राज्य/जिला स्तर पर ड्राइविंग प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान संस्थान (आईडीटीआर), क्षेत्रीय ड्राइविंग प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (आरडीटीसी) और ड्राइविंग प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (डीटीसी) की स्थापना हेतु एक योजना लागू करना। हाल ही में, संशोधित योजना दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं जिनमें ड्राइविंग प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों की स्थापना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता में वृद्धि और पात्रता मानदंडों को सुव्यवस्थित किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रशिक्षण-परीक्षण क्लस्टर दृष्टिकोण के तहत ड्राइविंग प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (डीटीआई) के साथ मिलकर स्वचालित परीक्षण केंद्र (एटीएस) स्थापित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन राशि की शुरुआत की गई है।
ii. सड़क सुरक्षा के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने और सड़क सुरक्षा कार्यक्रमों के संचालन के लिए सड़क सुरक्षा समर्थन योजना संचालित करता है।
iii. जागरूकता फैलाने और सड़क सुरक्षा सुदृढ़ीकरण के लिए प्रति वर्ष राष्ट्रीय सड़क सुरक्षा माह मनाना।

(2) इंजीनियरिंग:

2.1 सड़क इंजीनियरिंग

i. सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) का तृतीय पक्ष के लेखा परीक्षक/विशेषज्ञों के माध्यम से सड़क सुरक्षा ऑडिट (आरएसए) सभी चरणों अर्थात् डिजाइन, निर्माण, संचालन और रखरखाव आदि में कराना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है।
ii. राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर ब्लैक स्पॉट्स/दुर्घटना संभावित स्थानों को चिह्नित करने और सुधार करने को उच्च प्राथमिकता देना।
iii. मंत्रालय के अधीन आने वाली सड़क स्वामित्व एजेंसियों के प्रत्येक क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय में सड़क सुरक्षा अधिकारी (आरएसओ) को आरएसए और अन्य सड़क सुरक्षा संबंधी कार्यों की देखरेख करने के लिए अभिहित किया गया है।
iv. पूरे भारत में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं के आंकड़ों को दर्ज करने, उनका प्रबंधन और विश्लेषण के लिए एक केंद्रीय भंडार गृह स्थापित करने के लिए इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विस्तृत दुर्घटना रिपोर्ट (ई-डीएआर) परियोजना शुरू की गई है।
v. एक्सप्रेसवे और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर साइनेज के प्रावधान के लिए दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं, ताकि वाहन चालकों को बेहतर दृश्यता और सहज मार्गदर्शन मिल सके।

vi. सड़क डिजाइन, निर्माण और रखरखाव के लिए समय-समय पर केंद्र सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मानकों का अनुपालन करने में विफल रहने के बारे में मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 में प्रावधान किए गए हैं।

2.2 वाहन इंजीनियरिंग:

वाहनों को सुरक्षित बनाने के लिए विभिन्न पहलें की गईं, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:-

i. वाहन की अगली सीट पर चालक के बगल में बैठे यात्री के लिए एयरबैग का अनिवार्य प्रावधान।

ii. मोटर साइकिल पर सवारी करने या उस पर ले जाए जाने वाले चार वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों के लिए सुरक्षा उपायों से संबंधित निर्धारित मानदंड। इसमें सुरक्षा हार्नेस, क्रैश हेलमेट के उपयोग को भी निर्दिष्ट किया गया है और गति को 40 किमी प्रति घंटे तक सीमित रखा गया है।

iii. निम्नलिखित सूचीबद्ध सुरक्षा प्रौद्योगिकियों के फिटमेंट के लिए अनिवार्य प्रावधान:-

एम1 श्रेणी के वाहनों के लिए:

क. ड्राइवर और सह-चालक के लिए सीट बेल्ट रिमाइंडर (एसबीआर)
ख. सेंट्रल लॉकिंग सिस्टम के लिए मैनुअल ओवरराइड
ग. अति रफ्तार चेतावनी प्रणाली

सभी एम और एन श्रेणी के वाहनों के लिए:

क. रिवर्स पार्किंग चेतावनी प्रणाली

iv. एल [चार पहियों से कम वाले मोटर वाहन और क्वाड्रिसाइकिल शामिल है] एम [यात्रियों को परिवहन के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले कम से कम चार पहियों वाले मोटर वाहन] और एन [माल के परिवहन के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले कम से कम चार पहियों वाले मोटर वाहन, जो बीआईएस मानकों में निर्धारित शर्तों के अधीन माल के अलावा व्यक्तियों को भी ले जा सकते हैं] श्रेणियों के कुछ वर्गों के लिए अनिवार्य एंटी-लॉक ब्रेकिंग सिस्टम (एबीएस)।

v. दो पहिया, तिपहिया, क्वाड्रिसाइकिल, दमकल, एंबुलेंस और पुलिस वाहनों को छोड़कर सभी परिवहन वाहनों में गति सीमित करने वाली विशिष्टता/गति सीमित करने वाला उपकरण अनिवार्य किया गया।

vi. स्वचालित परीक्षण स्टेशनों की मान्यता, विनियमन और नियंत्रण के लिए नियम प्रकाशित किए गए, जो स्वचालित उपकरणों के माध्यम से वाहनों की फिटनेस जांच की प्रक्रिया और एटीएस द्वारा फिटनेस प्रमाण पत्र देने की प्रक्रिया को परिभाषित करते हैं। इन नियमों में दिनांक 31.10.2022 और दिनांक 14.03.2024 को और संशोधन किया गया है।

vii. प्रोत्साहन/हतोत्साहन के आधार पर वाहन स्क्रैपिंग नीति तैयार की गई और पुराने, अनुपयुक्त और प्रदूषणकारी वाहनों को चरणबद्ध तरीके से हटाने के लिए एक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र बनाया गया।

viii. स्वचालित प्रणाली के माध्यम से वाहनों की फिटनेस जांचने के लिए केंद्रीय सहायता से प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में एक आदर्श निरीक्षण और प्रमाणन केंद्र स्थापित करने की एक योजना तैयार की गई।

ix. यात्री कारों की सुरक्षा रेटिंग की अवधारणा को शुरू करने और उपभोक्ताओं को सूचित निर्णय लेने के लिए सशक्त बनाने के लिए भारत न्यू कार एसेसमेंट प्रोग्राम (बीएनसीएपी) के संबंध में नियम प्रकाशित किए गए।

x. मूल उपकरण निर्माताओं (ओईएम) और बस बॉडी बिल्डरों द्वारा बसों के विनिर्माण के क्षेत्र में निर्धारित समान अवसर के संबंध में नियम प्रकाशित किए गए।

xi. 1 अक्टूबर, 2025 को या उसके बाद निर्मित एन2 (3.5 टन से अधिक लेकिन 12.0 टन से अधिक नहीं के सकल वाहन भार वाला माल वाहन) और एन3 (12.0 टन से अधिक सकल वाहन भार वाला माल वाहन) श्रेणी के वाहनों के केबिन के लिए अनिवार्य एयर कंडीशनिंग प्रणाली लगाना अनिवार्य किया गया।

xii. एम, एन और एल7 श्रेणी के मोटर वाहनों में सुरक्षा बेल्ट असेंबलियों, सुरक्षा बेल्ट एंकरेज और सुरक्षा बेल्ट और नियंत्रण प्रणाली संस्थापन के लिए संशोधित मानकों की प्रयोज्यता के प्रावधान करने के लिए सुरक्षा बेल्ट, नियंत्रण प्रणाली और सुरक्षा बेल्ट रिमांइडर के मानकों के संशोधन के लिए 1 अप्रैल 2025 को नियम प्रकाशित किए गए। इसके अलावा, 1 अप्रैल 2025 को और उसके बाद निर्मित श्रेणी एम1 के वाहनों को एआईएस-145-2018 के अनुसार आगे की ओर वाली सभी पिछली सीटों के लिए सुरक्षा बेल्ट रिमाइंडर की आवश्यकता को पूरा करना होगा।

xiii. मध्यम और भारी शुल्क वाहनों में सक्रिय सुरक्षा सुविधाओं के लिए प्रकाशित नियम, जो एम2, एम3, एन1, एन2, एन3 और क्वाड्रिसाइकिल (1 जनवरी, 2027 से नए मॉडल के लिए और 1 अक्टूबर, 2027 से मौजूदा मॉडल के लिए प्रभावी) के लिए एंटी-लॉक ब्रेकिंग, एंड्योरेंस ब्रेकिंग सिस्टम सहित ब्रेकिंग सिस्टम, और वाहन स्थिरता फंक्शन (वीएसएफ), लेन प्रस्थान चेतावनी प्रणाली (एलडीडब्ल्यूएस), ड्राइवर का उनींदापन और ध्यान चेतावनी प्रणाली, ब्लाइंड स्पॉट सूचना प्रणाली और एम2, एम3, एन2 और एन3 श्रेणियों के वाहनों के लिए चेतावनी सूचना प्रणाली (1 अक्टूबर, 2027 से नए मॉडल के लिए और 1 जनवरी, 2028 से मौजूदा मॉडल के लिए प्रभावी) प्रदान करते हैं।

(3) प्रवर्तन

i. मोटर यान (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2019 का कड़ाई से अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने और यातायात नियमों के उल्लंघन के प्रतिवारण बढ़ाने और प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग के माध्यम से सख्त प्रवर्तन के लिए कठोर शास्तियों का प्रावधान करता है। यातायात प्रबंधन और प्रवर्तन अनिवार्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है। जबकि केंद्र सरकार मोटर यान

अधिनियम, 1988 के तहत नियम बनाती है, इन नियमों का प्रवर्तन राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है।

ii. सड़क सुरक्षा की इलेक्ट्रॉनिक निगरानी और प्रवर्तन के लिए नियम जारी किए गए। ये नियम भारत के दस लाख से अधिक आबादी वाले शहरों और राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (एनसीएपी) के अंतर्गत आने वाले शहरों में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों, राज्यीय राजमार्गों और महत्वपूर्ण जंक्शनों पर उच्च जोखिम और उच्च सघनता वाले गलियारों पर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्रवर्तन उपकरण लगाने के लिए विस्तृत प्रावधान निर्दिष्ट करते हैं।

iii. सरकार ने पूंजी निवेश 2025-26 के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता योजना (एसएएससीआई 2025-26) के अंतर्गत सड़क सुरक्षा के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्रवर्तन के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्यों को प्रोत्साहन हेतु 3,000 करोड़ रुपये (पहले आओ पहले पाओ के आधार पर) के आवंटन के साथ दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं।

iv. 10 जून, 2024 को सरकार ने मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 के अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए तकनीकी उपाय पर सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को परामर्शी जारी की है।

(4) आपातकालीन देखभाल:

i. नेक व्यक्ति (गुड समारिटन) की सुरक्षा के लिए योजना (राह-वीर) के दिशानिर्देशों में संशोधन किया गया है, जो सद्भावनापूर्वक, स्वेच्छा से और बिना किसी पुरस्कार या मुआवजे की अपेक्षा के दुर्घटना स्थल पर पीड़ित को आपातकालीन चिकित्सा या गैर-चिकित्सा देखभाल या सहायता प्रदान करते हैं या ऐसे पीड़ित को अस्पताल पहुँचाते हैं। योजना के अनुसार, राह-वीर के लिए पुरस्कार राशि 5,000 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 25,000 रुपये कर दी गई है।

ii. हिट एंड रन मोटर दुर्घटनाओं के पीड़ितों के लिए मुआवजा बढ़ाया गया (गंभीर चोट के लिए 12,500 रुपये से 50,000 रुपये और मृत्यु होने पर 25,000 रुपये से 2,00,000 रुपये तक)।

iii. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण ने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के पूरे हो चुके कॉरिडोर पर टोल प्लाजा पर पैरामेडिकल स्टाफ/आपातकालीन चिकित्सा तकनीशियन/नर्स के साथ एम्बुलेंस का प्रावधान किया है।

iv. सरकार के सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने 5 मई, 2025 को सड़क दुर्घटना पीड़ितों के लिए कैशलेस उपचार योजना, 2025 को अधिसूचित किया है। प्रक्रिया प्रवाह, हितधारक-वार मानक संचालन प्रक्रियाओं और स्पष्ट रूप से चित्रित भूमिकाओं और जिम्मेदारियों सहित विस्तृत दिशानिर्देश भी 4 जून, 2025 को अधिसूचित किए गए हैं।

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सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 2016

जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

राजमार्ग निर्माण लक्ष्य

2016 श्री येर्रम वेंकट सुब्बा रेड्डीः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने 2025-26 के राजमार्ग निर्माण लक्ष्य को 2024-25 के 12,000 किलोमीटर से घटाकर 10,000 किलोमीटर कर दिया है;

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

(ग) क्या लक्ष्य में कमी किए जाने से देश भर के प्रमुख आर्थिक केंद्रों को जोड़ने में विलंब हो रहा है;

(घ) क्या 2024-25 में 12,000 किलोमीटर निर्माण का लक्ष्य हासिल कर लिया गया है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में निर्धारित और प्राप्त लक्ष्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री
(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) से (ङ) सरकार के सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने निर्माण-पूर्व कार्यकलापों की पूर्ति के अध्यधीन चल रहे कार्यों की वर्तमान प्रगति और प्रारंभ की जाने वाली परियोजनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएचएस) परियोजनाओं के लिए 10,000 किमी का निर्माण लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है। वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 10,000 किमी का निर्माण लक्ष्य विगत वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के समान ही है, जो लगभग 10,420 किमी था, जिसके मुकाबले उपलब्धि 10,660 किमी रही।

आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य के लिए वर्ष 2024-25 का निर्माण लक्ष्य 793 किमी था, जिसके मुकाबले उपलब्धि 757 किमी रही।

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राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं में विलंब

2017 श्री दिग्विजय सिंहः

श्रीमती फूलो देवी नेतमः

श्रीमती रंजीत रंजनः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान स्वीकृत राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं में से वर्तमान में विलंबित परियोजनाओं की कुल संख्या, कुल लागत तथा प्रत्येक परियोजना की वर्तमान स्थिति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) ऐसी राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं की कुल संख्या और अनुमानित लागत कितनी है जिनकी निविदाएँ आमंत्रित एवं आवंटित की जा चुकी हैं, परन्तु जिनका निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ है तथा उनका निर्माण न शुरू होने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) इन विलम्बित परियोजनाओं में लागत वृद्धि से बचने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार सभी विलंबित या अनारंभित राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं को पुनः निर्धारित समय पर पूरा करने के लिए क्या योजना बना रही है?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री

(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान सौंपी गई 574 निर्माणाधीन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) परियोजनाएं जिनकी संचयी परियोजना लागत लगभग 3.60 लाख करोड़ रु. है, संविदा के अनुसार अपनी मूल पूर्णता समय सीमा से विलंबित हैं, जिनमें से 300 परियोजनाएं 1 वर्ष से कम, 253 परियोजनाएं 1-3 वर्ष की और 21 परियोजनाएं 3 वर्ष से अधिक की देरी का सामना कर रही हैं और ये परियोजनाएं पूर्णता के विभिन्न चरणों में से किसी भी चरण को प्राप्त नहीं कर पाई हैं और इनमें समाप्त किए जाने / समय से पहले बंद किए जाने वाली विचाराधीन परियोजनाएं शामिल नहीं हैं।

(ख) लगभग एक लाख करोड़ रुपये की कुल लागत वाली 133 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाएं सौंप दी गई हैं, लेकिन पूर्व-अपेक्षित शर्तों को पूरा करने के लिए अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, वित्तीय समापन की उपलब्धि और बैंक गारंटी प्रस्तुत करने के लिए संविदाकार/रियायतग्राही के साथ उपलब्ध समय अवधि

को छोड़कर वन और वन्यजीव मंजूरी सहित ऋणभार मुक्त भूमि की उपलब्धता और मंजूरी लंबित होने के कारण नियत तिथि घोषित नहीं हो पाई है।

(ग) और (घ) सरकार के सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकारों और अन्य हितधारकों के साथ सक्रिय सहयोग से चल रही परियोजनाओं में अवरोधों/बाधाओं की समीक्षा और समाधान के कार्य तंत्र का सदुपयोग करने हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण प्रक्रिया को सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं। नई परियोजनाओं के लिए आवश्यक मंजूरी/अनुमोदन की उपलब्धता और पूर्व शर्तों की पूर्ति में तेजी लाने के लिए भी पूर्ण प्रयास किए हैं।

उपरोक्त के परिणामस्वरूप, 3 वर्ष से अधिक की विलंब वाली परियोजनाओं की संख्या दिनांक 01.04.2024 को 152 से घटकर दिनांक 30.11.2025 को 85 रह गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, जिन परियोजनाओं के लिए नियत तिथि 12 माह से अधिक समय तक प्रदान किए जाने के बाद भी घोषित नहीं की जा सकी, उनकी संख्या दिनांक 01.04.2024 को 87 से घटकर दिनांक 30.11.2025 को 45 रह गई है।

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भारत सरकार

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जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

सड़क दुर्घटना के कारण होने वाली मौतें

2018 श्री दिग्विजय सिंहः

श्रीमती रंजीत रंजनः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में वर्ष-वार और राज्य वार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार कितनी मौतें दर्ज की गई हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में होने वाली मौतों की संख्या कम करने के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है, यदि हां, तो आधार वर्ष का ब्यौरा क्या है, लक्ष्य में कमी का प्रतिशत क्या है और इसे प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है;

(ग) उक्त लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने की वर्तमान स्थिति तथा 30 अक्टूबर, 2025 तक सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में हुई मौतों में कमी या वृद्धि का प्रतिशत क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उच्च जोखिम वाले गलियारों या दुर्घटना ब्लैकस्पॉट की पहचान करने के लिए कोई मूल्यांकन या अध्ययन किया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री

(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त आंकड़ों के आधार पर, कैलेंडर वर्ष 2020 से 2024 तक सभी सड़कों पर देश में सड़क दुर्घटना में हुई मौतों की कुल संख्या का राज्य-वार विवरण अनुलग्नक पर संलग्न है।

(ख) फरवरी 2020 में सड़क सुरक्षा पर तृतीय वैश्विक मंत्रिस्तरीय सम्मेलन में अंगीकार किए गए सड़क सुरक्षा पर स्टॉकहोम घोषणा-पत्र में, सदस्य राज्यों से वर्ष 2020 से 2030 तक सड़क यातायात से होने वाली मौतों को कम से कम 50% तक कम करने में योगदान देने का आह्वान किया। भारत स्टॉकहोम घोषणा-पत्र का हस्ताक्षरकर्ता है।

(ग) और (घ) वाहनों की संख्या और सड़क की लंबाई के संदर्भ में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं और मृत्यु डेटा के विश्लेषण से संकेत मिलता है कि प्रति 10,000 वाहनों पर सड़क मृत्यु वर्ष 2018 में 5.8 से घटकर वर्ष 2022 में 4.3 हो गई है और प्रति 10,000 किलोमीटर सड़कों पर मृत्यु दर वर्ष 2018 में 254 से घटकर वर्ष 2022 में 250 हो गई है।

सरकार ने सभी चरणों अर्थात् डिजाइन, निर्माण, संचालन और रखरखाव में सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) की सड़क सुरक्षा लेखापरीक्षा (ऑडिट) को अनिवार्य कर दिया है। अभी तक, वित्त वर्ष 2019-20 से 1,78,293 किलोमीटर की लंबाई में सड़क सुरक्षा ऑडिट किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार दुर्घटना प्रवण स्थलों (ब्लैकस्पॉट) को चिन्हित करने और इनमें सुधार करने को उच्च प्राथमिकता देती है। अभी तक, देश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) पर कुल 13,795 ब्लैकस्पॉट की पहचान की गई है। तदनुसार, 12,289 ब्लैकस्पॉट पर अल्पकालिक सुधार कार्य पूरे किए गए हैं और 5,773 ब्लैकस्पॉट पर दीर्घकालिक उपाय पूरे किए गए हैं।

'सड़क दुर्घटना के कारण होने वाली मौतें' के संबंध में श्री दिग्विजय सिंह और श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन द्वारा दिनांक 17.12.2025 को पूछे गए राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2018 के भाग (क) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित अनुलग्नक।

कैलेंडर वर्ष 2020-2024 के लिए सड़क दुर्घटनाओं के कारण होने वाली मौतों का राज्य-वार विवरण						
क्र.सं.	**राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
1	**आंध्र प्रदेश**	7,039	8,186	8,293	8137	8346
2	**अरुणाचल प्रदेश**	73	157	148	145	168
3	**असम**	2,629	3,036	2,994	3,296	3351
4	**बिहार**	6,699	7,660	8,898	8,873	9347
5	**छत्तीसगढ़**	4,606	5,371	5,834	6,166	6945
6	**गोवा**	223	226	271	290	286
7	**गुजरात**	6,170	7,452	7,618	7,854	7717
8	**हरियाणा**	4,507	4,706	4,915	4,968	4689
9	**हिमाचल प्रदेश**	893	1,052	1,032	889	869
10	**झारखंड**	3,044	3,513	3,898	4,173	4114
11	**कर्नाटक**	9,760	10,038	11,702	12,321	12390
12	**केरल**	2,979	3,429	4,317	4,080	3880
13	**मध्य प्रदेश**	11,141	12,057	13,427	13,798	14791
14	**महाराष्ट्र**	11,569	13,528	15,224	15,366	15715
15	**मणिपुर**	127	110	127	73	72
16	**मेघालय**	144	187	162	168	197
17	**मिजोरम**	42	56	113	96	110
18	**नागालैंड**	53	55	73	86	62
19	**ओडिशा**	4,738	5,081	5,467	5,739	6142
20	**पंजाब**	3,898	4,589	4,756	4,829	4759
21	**राजस्थान**	9,250	10,043	11,104	11,762	11790
22	**सिक्किम**	47	56	92	57	67
23	**तमिलनाडु**	14,527	15,384	17,884	18,347	18449
24	**तेलंगाना**	6,882	7,557	7,559	7,660	7949
25	**त्रिपुरा**	192	194	241	261	226
26	**उत्तराखंड**	674	820	1,042	1,054	1090
27	**उत्तर प्रदेश**	19,149	21,227	22,595	23,652	24118
28	**पश्चिम बंगाल**	5,128	5,800	6,002	6,027	6678
29	**अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह**	14	20	19	24	29
30	**चंडीगढ़**	53	96	83	67	75
31	**दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव**	64	76	90	74	95
32	**दिल्ली**	1,196	1,239	1,461	1,457	1551
33	**जम्मू और कश्मीर $**	728	774	805	893	831
34	**लद्दाख**		56	62	59	61
35	**लक्षद्वीप**	0	1	2	0	0
36	**पुडुचेरी**	145	140	181	149	218
कुल (संपूर्ण भारत)		1,38,383	1,53,972	1,68,491	172890	177177

नोट: $ वर्ष 2020 के लिए लद्दाख का डेटा शामिल है।

दिनांक 08.12.2025 तक, वर्ष 2024 के लिए पश्चिम बंगाल का डेटा ईडीएआर पोर्टल से लिया गया है।

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भारत सरकार

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 2019

जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

समदो-क़ज़ा-ग्राम्फ़ सड़क का निर्माण

2019 सुश्री इंदु बाला गोस्वामीः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) चीन अधिकृत तिब्बत सीमा से गुजरने वाली समदो-क़ज़ा-ग्राम्फ़ सड़क के खंड-4 के निर्माण के लिए कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार उक्त मार्ग पर दोहरी लेन वाली सड़क बनाने की योजना बना रही है; और

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

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री

(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) से (ग) सरकार के सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने 518.90 करोड़ रुपये की कुल लागत से यातायात आकलन के आधार पर एनएच-505 (समदो-क़ज़ा-ग्राम्फ़ रोड) के मौजूदा किमी 0.00 से किमी 75.991 तक को मध्यवर्ती (इंटरमीडिएट) लेन में बनाने हेतु पैकेज-IV के तहत सुधार/निर्माण की परियोजना को मंजूरी दी है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए निधियों का आवंटन राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/एजेंसी-वार किया जाता है, इसे परियोजना-वार आवंटित नहीं किया जाता है।

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भारत सरकार

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

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जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

शहरी यातायात जाम

2020 श्री राघव चड्डाः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि सार्वजनिक और गैर-मोटर चालित परिवहन प्रणालियों के साथ सड़क-अवसंरचना के खराब एकीकरण के कारण प्रमुख शहरी क्षेत्रों में यातायात जाम बढ़ता जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या समर्पित बस लेन, पैदल पथ और साइकिल ट्रैक की कमी को शहरी यातायात में देरी और प्रदूषण में योगदान देने वाले कारक के रूप में पहचाना गया है;

(ग) निर्बाध अंतिम-मील कनेक्टिविटी, बहु-मॉडल एकीकरण और जाम-मुक्त शहरी परिवहन गलियारों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा राज्य और शहरी स्थानीय निकायों के समन्वय से क्या-क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) क्या शहरी सड़क डिजाइन में सुधार करने और शहरी यातायात में जाम को कम करने के लिए केंद्रीय योजनाओं के तहत कोई प्रायोगिक परियोजना या वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री
(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) से (घ) सरकार में सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए उत्तरदायी है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के अलावा अन्य सभी शहरी सड़कों का विकास और रखरखाव संबंधित राज्य सरकार या स्थानीय निकायों की जिम्मेदारी है।

इसके अलावा राजमार्गो के लिए योजना शहरी योजना के साथ जुड़ी हुई है, जो राज्य का एक विषय है। स्थायी शहरी परिवहन प्रणाली की योजना बनाने और शहरी सड़कों पर यातायात की भीड़ को कम करने की पहल संबंधित शहरों/शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी)/राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) सरकारों द्वारा की जाती है। आवास और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय के माध्यम से सरकार ने समय-समय पर सरकार द्वारा जारी विभिन्न मार्गदर्शन दस्तावेजों का सर्वोत्तम उपयोग करके शहरी परिवहन के क्षेत्र में अवधारणाओं की बेहतर योजना और कार्यान्वयन के लिए सिद्धांतों और रणनीतियों की पहचान करने के

लिए शहरों/यूएलबी/राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की मदद करने के लिए नीति (राष्ट्रीय शहरी परिवहन नीति 2006), मेट्रो नीति 2017 और अन्य विभिन्न मार्गदर्शक संरचना अधिसूचित किए हैं।

सरकार, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर यातायात जाम और चोक पॉइंट को कम करने के लिए, राज्य सरकारों से सलाह करके, प्रमुख शहरों/शहरी केंद्रों और राज्य राजधानियों में विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर रिंग रोड, बाईपास और एलिवेटेड कॉरिडोर के प्रस्तावों को स्वीकृति और मंजूरी देती है। यातायात घनत्व, स्पीड ड्रॉप, शहर में प्रवेश करने/बाहर निकलने वाली सड़कों की संख्या, सड़क की स्थिति, परस्पर-प्राथमिकता और पीएम गतिशक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान के साथ तालमेल के आधार पर निर्णय लिए जाते हैं।

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भारत सरकार

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

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जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में सड़क संपर्क में सुधार

2021 श्री परिमल नथवानीः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या मंत्रालय ने ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर पहाड़ी और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में सड़क संपर्क में सुधार के लिए कोई कदम उठाया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे क्षेत्रों में प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) या राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग विकास के अंतर्गत चल रही या प्रस्तावित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इन क्षेत्रों में सड़कों के चयन के लिए क्या मानदंड अपनाए गए हैं?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री

(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) से (ग) सरकार में सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए उत्तरदायी है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का विकास और रखरखाव एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर कार्य, जिसमें राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर विकास/क्षमता वृद्धि कार्य शामिल हैं, जो पहाड़ी और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों को संपर्कता प्रदान करते हैं, को यातायात घनत्व, संपर्कता की आवश्यकता, सड़क की स्थिति, और पीएम गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (एनएमपी) के साथ तालमेल के आधार पर किए जाते हैं। वर्तमान में, देश में लगभग 7.70 लाख करोड़ रुपये की लागत से लगभग 28,000 किलोमीटर में 1,208 एनएच परियोजनाएं निर्माणाधीन हैं। इसमें सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में 4,522 किलोमीटर में विकास कार्य भी शामिल हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार ने रोपवे के नेटवर्क का विकास पहली और अंतिम मील संपर्कता, पहुंच, दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में सार्वजनिक सुविधा में सुधार के लिए किया है।

उपरोक्त के अलावा, सरकारने प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के तहत 8.43 लाख किलोमीटर लंबी सड़कों के विकास को मंजूरी दी है, जिसमें से 7.87 लाख किलोमीटर सड़क की लंबाई का कार्य पूरी हो चुका है।

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भारत सरकार

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 2022

जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

तमिलनाडु में एमएमएलपी

2022 श्री पी. विल्सनः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) प्रधानमंत्री गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान के अंतर्गत तमिलनाडु के मप्पेडु में मल्टी मॉडल लॉजिस्टिक्स पार्क (एमएमएलपी) की वर्तमान स्थिति, अब तक हुई प्रगति, अनुमानित बजट, प्रदत्त अनुबंधों, देरी के कारण और कार्य पूरा होने की अपेक्षित समय-सीमा का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) तमिलनाडु राज्य में लंबित सड़क अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं के लिए आवंटित बजट, वर्तमान स्थिति, देरी के कारण और पूरा होने की अपेक्षित तारीख का ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री
(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) तमिलनाडु के मप्पेडु में मल्टी मॉडल लॉजिस्टिक्स पार्क के विकास, संचालन और रखरखाव का कार्य सौंपा जा चुका है। चरण-I का कार्य प्रगति पर है, जिसकी नियत वाणिज्यिक संचालन तिथि (सीओडी) 14.02.2026 है। प्राधिकरण के लिए अनुमानित परियोजना लागत 649.69 करोड़ रुपये है, और चरण-I के विकास के लिए रियायतग्राही द्वारा 349.78 करोड़ रुपये का न्यूनतम निवेश करना अपेक्षित है। रियायत अवधि 45 वर्ष की है। अभी तक, कोई विलंब नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) तमिलनाडु राज्य में चल रही सभी परियोजनाओं का विवरण अनुलग्नक-क पर दिया गया है।

अनुलग्नक-क

"तमिलनाडु में एमएमएलपी" के संबंध में श्री पी. विल्सन द्वारा दिनांक 17.12.2025 को पूछे गए राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2022 के उत्तर के भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित अनुलग्नक-क ।

	सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय के चेन्नई स्थित क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय द्वारा प्रबंधित चल रहे कार्य								
क्र.सं.	**परियोजना का नाम**	**स्वीकृति का वर्ष**	**लंबाई (किमी में)**	**टीपीसी (करोड़ रुपये में)**	**प्रारंभ तिथि/नियत तिथि**	**संचयी वास्तविक प्रगति (%)**	**निर्धारित पूर्णता तिथि**	**संभावित/वास्तविक पूर्णता तिथि**	**विलंब के कारण**
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
1	सेतुभारतम परियोजना के अंतर्गत वडापलंजी और उसिलामपट्टी रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच एलसी-17 के स्थान पर एनएच 49 एक्सटेंशन (नया एनएच सं. 85) (मदुरै-कोचीन सड़क) के किमी 22/2 पर आरओबी का निर्माण और किमी 19/2-3 पर रेलवे चैनेज का निर्माण।	2020-21	1.05	59.38	22-02-2021	93%	22-02-23	21-02-2026	कार्य प्रगति पर है

2	एनएच-234 (मैंगलोर-विलुपुरम रोड) के रेलवे किलोमीटर 130/23-25 पर मौजूदा एलसी संख्या 109ए/3टी के स्थान पर किलोमीटर 81/800 (कन्नमंगलम के पास) पर आरओबी और उनके एप्रोच का निर्माण, जिसमें भूमि अधिग्रहण भी शामिल है।	2020-21	1.10	98.8	03-03-2023	56%	19-02-25	20-02-2027	कार्य प्रगति पर है
3	सेतुभारतम परियोजना के अंतर्गत, एलसी 85 के स्थान पर एनएच 49 एक्सटेंशन (मदुरै-कोचीन सड़क) के किलोमीटर 93/4 पर और थेनी और बोडी रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच रेलवे किलोमीटर 89/7-8 पर आरओबी का निर्माण किया जाएगा।	2020-21	0.85	45.18	29-10-2021	53%	29-10-23	28-02-2026	कार्य प्रगति पर है

4	सेतुभारतम परियोजना के अंतर्गत, एलसी 68 के स्थान पर एनएच 49 एक्सटेंशन (मदुरै-कोचीन सड़क) के किलोमीटर 75/8 पर और औंडीपट्टी और थेनी रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच रेलवे किलोमीटर 72/6-7 पर आरओबी का निर्माण।	2020-21	1.26	92.02	29-10-2021	62%	29-10-23	09-01-26	कार्य प्रगति पर है
5	एनएच-234 (मैंगलोर-विलुपुरम सड़क) के मौजूदा लेवल क्रॉसिंग सं. 86 के स्थान पर एट्टीवाड़ी के पास किलोमीटर 103/4 पर आरओबी और उनके एप्रोच का निर्माण, जिसमें भूमि अधिग्रहण भी शामिल है।	2020-21	1.01	64.18	23-09-2024	45%	09-12-26	09-12-26	कार्य प्रगति पर है
6	एनएच-4 (नया एनएच-40) (चेन्नई-चित्तूर बैंगलोर मार्ग) के किलोमीटर 109/10 पर एलवीयूपी का निर्माण।	2021-22	0.50	13.51	16-02-23	85%	08.08.2024	31-12-25	कार्य प्रगति पर है

7	कोयंबटूर शहर में साईबाबा कॉलोनी जंक्शन पर एनएच 67 के किमी 348/6 - 349/8 (नए एनएच 181 के किमी 15/6 - 16/8) (नागपट्टिनम - गुडलुर - मैसूर रोड) पर जंक्शन सुधार सहित फ्लाई ओवर का निर्माण	2021-22	1.14	59.93	19.08.2024	74%	19-08-26	19-08-2026	कार्य प्रगति पर है
8	एनएच 49 एक्सटेंशन (नया एनएच 85) के किलोमीटर 6/850 - 10/382 में मदुरै - अचम्बाथु - विराटिपथु के लिए बाईपास का निर्माण, जिसमें स्थानीय प्राधिकरण (एलए) और उपयोगिताओं का स्थानांतरण शामिल है।	2021-22	3.53	238.97	02-09-2024	67%	23-08-26	23-08-2026	कार्य प्रगति पर है
9	एनएच-2O8 कोल्लम-थिरुमंगलम रोड के किमी 99/4 (एलसी गेट सं. 503/स्पे.। - ए - 3/ई) पर आरओबी और उनके दृष्टिकोण का	2022-23	1.23	53.02	15-09-2023	87%	14-09-2024	31.03.2026	कार्य प्रगति पर है

	निर्माण								
10	न्यू सिनेमा जंक्शन पर स्थित ब्लैक स्पॉट (टीएन-(02)-635) का स्थायी सुधार (किमी 62/4-63/0) जिसमें अतिरिक्त उच्च स्तरीय पुल (किमी 62/6-62/880) का निर्माण, मौजूदा सड़क का चौड़ीकरण, सेंटर मीडियन, स्टॉर्म वाटर ड्रेन, सीडी कार्य और एनएच 45ए (नया एनएच 32) (विलुपुरम - पॉन्डी - नागपट्टिनम रोड) के जंक्शन सुधार शामिल हैं।	2022-23	0.60	31.45	24-01-2024	76%	13-01-2026	13-01-2026	कार्य प्रगति पर है
11	एनएच-234 (नया एनएच-75) (मैंगलोर-विलुपुरम रोड) के किलोमीटर 56/2 पर मौजूदा 2 लेन बो-स्ट्रिंग आरओबी के बगल में एक अतिरिक्त 2 लेन बो-स्ट्रिंग आरओबी का निर्माण।	2022-23	0.45	33.52	04-10-2024	5%	24-09-2026	24-09-2026	कार्य प्रगति पर है

12	तमिलनाडु में ईपीसी मोड पर एनएच-381ए (वेल्लाकोविल से संकरी रोड) के किमी 9/6 - 15/6 तक के चैनेज खंडों को मजबूत करते हुए, शेष बचे मौजूदा 2 लेन को 2 लेन पेव्ड शोल्डर तक चौड़ीकरण	2023-24	5.00	16.84	07.02.2025	100%	07.11.2025	04.11.2025	कार्य 04.11.2025 को वास्तविक रूप से पूर्ण हुआ।
13	तमिलनाडु राज्य में ईपीसी मोड पर वार्षिक योजना 2024-25 के अंतर्गत एनएच-38 (पुराना एनएच 234) मंगलौर-विलुपुरम सड़क के किमी 0/000 से किमी 12/300 (लंबाई 12.300 किमी) तक सुदृढ़ीकरण।	2024-25	12.30	20.83	30.04.2025	90%	27.10.2025	31.03.2026	कार्य प्रगति पर है
14	तमिलनाडु राज्य में ईपीसी आधार पर एनएच 87 पर किमी 0/000 से 3/200 तक और एनएच 85 पर किमी 46/275 से किमी 48/175 तक वार्षिक योजना 2024-25 के	2024-25	5.10	11.32	24.07.2025	47%	23.01.2026	23.01.2026	कार्य प्रगति पर है

	अंतर्गत अनुबंध के तहत सुदृढ़ीकरण का कार्य।								
15	तमिलनाडु राज्य में एनएच 181 (कोयंबटूर - ऊटी - गुंडलपेट रोड) के किलोमीटर 66/4 - 155/8 (चैनेज खंड) में भूस्खलन और मिट्टी के कटाव की रोकथाम के लिए ब्रेस्टवॉल, गैबियन वॉल, जियो मैट का निर्माण, भूस्खलन वाले हिस्सों को ढकना, घास के पौधे लगाना और पुलियों का निर्माण करना।	2024-25	1.75	19.47	19.05.2025	48%	17-04-2026	17-04-26	कार्य प्रगति पर है
16	तमिलनाडु राज्य में आंध्र प्रदेश 2024-25 के अंतर्गत वेट्टावलम कस्बे के लिए चैनेज 0/0 से चैनेज 4/465 तक (एनएच-38 मंगलौर-विलुपुरम सड़क के किमी 104/850 से शुरू होकर किमी 109/190 पर समाप्त होने वाला) चार लेन का	2024-25	4.47	50.68	02.05.2025	17%	24.10.2026	24.10.2026	कार्य प्रगति पर है

	बाईपास निर्माण।								
17	तमिलनाडु राज्य में आंध्र प्रदेश 2024-25 के अंतर्गत एनएच-207 (नया एनएच-648) (लंबाई 2.11 किमी) के 16/170 किमी से 18/110 किमी तक मौजूदा दो लेन से चार लेन चौड़ीकरण, मौजूदा सड़क को सुदृढ़ करने और 16/0 किमी से 16/170 किमी तक सुधार कार्यों का शेष कार्य।	2024-25	2.11	12.81	03-06-2025	75%	03.02.2026	03.02.2026	कार्य प्रगति पर है
18	तमिलनाडु राज्य में आंध्र प्रदेश 2024-25 के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 948 (कोयंबटूर-सत्यमंगलम सड़क) के किलोमीटर 268/40 से किलोमीटर 271/30 और किलोमीटर 273/00 से किलोमीटर 273/80 तक मौजूदा 2 लेन पेव्ड शोल्डर को 4 लेन	2024-25	5.40	52.21	24.07.2025	10%	23.01.2027	23-01-27	कार्य प्रगति पर है

	पेव्ड शोल्डर में चौड़ा करना (लंबाई 5.40 किलोमीटर), जिसमें तीन ब्लैक स्पॉट (आईडी - टीएन-02-238, टीएन-02-239 और टीएन-03-260) का स्थायी रूप से सुधार करना शामिल है।								
19	तमिलनाडु राज्य में आंध्र प्रदेश 2024-25 के अंतर्गत एनएच 381ए (लंबाई 22.70 किमी) (वेल्लाकोइल - संकगिरी रोड) के 15/600-38/800 किमी (28/2-28/6 किमी और 33/100-33/200 किमी को छोड़कर) में 2 लेन पेव्ड शोल्डर तक चौड़ीकरण और 17/300-21/300, 22/200-26/0, 26/600-28/0, 28/60-30/8, 31/700-33/100, 33/200-35/200 और 36/200-38/800 किमी में सुधार।	2024-25	22.70	63.6	24.07.2025	8%	23.01.2027	23-01-27	कार्य प्रगति पर है

20	तमिलनाडु में एनएच 948 के किलोमीटर 302/60 से किलोमीटर 306/60 तक मौजूदा दो लेन वाली सड़क को पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित चार लेन में चौड़ा करना और उसमें सुधार कार्य करना, जिसमें सीईडी कार्य और ड्रेनेज कार्य शामिल हैं।	2024-25	4.00	44.09	22.07.2025	10%	21.07.2026	21.07.2026	कार्य प्रगति पर है
21	तमिलनाडु राज्य में आंध्र प्रदेश अध्यादेश संख्या 2024-25 के अंतर्गत एनएच 948 (लंबाई 3.40 किमी) (बैंगलोर - सत्यमंगलम - कोयंबटूर सड़क) के गणपति मूर मार्केट जंक्शन (टीएन-02-623) पर स्थित ब्लैकस्पॉट को समाप्त करने के लिए सुधार कार्य। यह जंक्शन 312/0 से 315/4 तक फैला हुआ है।	2024-25	3.40	51.02	29.08.2025			26.11.2026	कार्य की शुरुआत 29.08.2025 को हुई।

22	तमिलनाडु राज्य में वार्षिक योजना 2024-25 के अंतर्गत (ईपीसी) आधार पर अनुबंध के तहत पुदुक्कोट्टई-त्रिची सड़क (एनएच-336) के किलोमीटर 33/610 - 44/010 पर मौजूदा कैरिजवे में सुधार कार्य।	2024-25	10.40	7.51	24.07.2025	100%	21.11.2025	31.10.2025	वास्तविक रूप से कार्य 31.10.2025 को पूर्ण हुआ।
23	तमिलनाडु राज्य में ईपीसी आधार अनुबंध पर एनएच 136 तंजावुर - पेराम्बालुर - अथूर सड़क पर किमी 78/200 से 106/200 तक वार्षिक योजना 2024-25 के अंतर्गत सुदृढ़ीकरण का कार्य।	2024-25	28.00	28.82	18.08.2025	95%	15.04.2026	15.04.2026	कार्य प्रगति पर है
24	तमिलनाडु में वार्षिक योजना 2024-25 के अंतर्गत ईपीसी आधार अनुबंध पर एनएच-38 (लंबाई 54.223 किमी) (मैंगलोर - विलुपुरम सड़क)	2024-25	54.22	71.03	07.11.2025			04.08.2026	कार्य 07.11.2025 को शुरू हुआ

	के 22,000 किमी से 78,000 किमी तक सुदृढ़ीकरण का कार्य।								
25	तमिलनाडु राज्य में आंध्र प्रदेश 2024-25 के अंतर्गत एनएच-179ए (सलेम - तिरुपथुर - वानीयमबाड़ी सड़क) के किलोमीटर 15/4 - 16/350 तक के मार्ग का पुनर्स्थापन।	2024-25	0.95	12.65	21.11.2025		21-08-2026	21.08.2026	कार्य की शुरुआत 21.11.2025 को हुई।
26	तमिलनाडु राज्य में वार्षिक योजना 2025-26 के अंतर्गत ईपीसी आधार पर एनएच 32 (थूथुकुडी – तिरुचेंदूर - कन्याकुमारी रोड) के किलोमीटर 21/200 पर स्थित उच्च स्तरीय पुल की मरम्मत एवं पुनर्स्थापन के लिए निविदा सूचना संख्या 10/2025-26/ एचडीओ/एनएच/ दिनांक 30.08.2025 जारी	2025-26	0.28	6.09	10.11.2025	-	06.08.2026	06.08.2026	कार्य की शुरुआत 10.11.2025 को हुई।

	की गई है।								
	कुल		**172.80**	**1258.93**					
	सम्मानित और नियुक्त किया जाना है								
1	तमिलनाडु राज्य में वार्षिक योजना 2024-25 के अंतर्गत ईपीसी मूल अनुबंध के तहत एनएच 181 (कोयंबटूर - ऊटी - गुंडलूपेट सड़क) के किलोमीटर 31/600 से 32/000 तक मेट्टुपालयम की ओर जाने वाले पेरियानाइकेनपालयम फ्लाईओवर के सर्विस रोड का चौड़ीकरण, जिसमें भूमि अधिग्रहण भी शामिल है।	2024-25	0.40	7.43	-	-		-	करार की तिथि 11.09.2025

2	तमिलनाडु राज्य में वर्ष 2025-2026 की वार्षिक योजना के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 85 (पुराना राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 49ई) (कोच्चि-मदुरै-टोंडी सड़क) के किलोमीटर 167/600 से किलोमीटर 187/600 तक के सुधार कार्य (ईपीसी) आधार पर अनुबंध के तहत किए जाएंगे।	2025-26	20.00	39.26	-	-		-	ऋण ज्ञापन 21.11.2025 को जारी किया गया
	कुल		**20.40**	**46.69**					
	स्वीकृत और निविदा चरण में								
1	तमिलनाडु राज्य में एनएच 75 के 47/400 किलोमीटर से शुरू होकर एनएच 38 के 12.65 किलोमीटर पर समाप्त होने वाले वेल्लोर शहर के लिए चार लेन के बाईपास का निर्माण (लंबाई 20.492 किलोमीटर)।	2024-25	20.49	752.94					निविदा जमा करने की अंतिम तिथि: 08.12.2025, निविदा खोलने की तिथि: 09.12.2025

2	एनएच 181 (कोयंबटूर - गुंडलूपेट सड़क) के किमी 16/8 - 17/340 पर जंक्शन सुधार प्रदान करना, जिसमें किमी 17/2 (सांगानूर पल्लम) पर क्षतिग्रस्त पुल का पुनर्निर्माण शामिल है।	2025-26	0.54	15.96					दूसरी निविदा 21.11.2025 को रद्द कर दी गई। तीसरी निविदा आमंत्रित की जाएगी।
3	तमिलनाडु राज्य में वार्षिक योजना 2025-26 के अंतर्गत एनएच-648 (शारजापुर-बागुलुर-होसुर रोड) के किलोमीटर 130/890 से 131/890 तक के सुधार कार्य।	2025-26	1.00	2.089					निविदा जमा करने की अंतिम तिथि: 21.11.2025। निविदा खोलने की तिथि: 24.11.2025। मूल्यांकन कर्ता: एसई एनएच सलेम
4	तमिलनाडु राज्य में वार्षिक योजना 2025-26 के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 948, सत्यमंगलम बाघ आरक्षित वन क्षेत्र (बैंगलोर-कोयंबटूर मार्ग) पर	2025-26	1.82	7.485	-	-		-	वित्तीय निविदा खोलने की तिथि: 28.11.2025

	किलोमीटर 223/8 - 242/8 पर सड़क सुरक्षा उपाय प्रदान करना, जिसमें किलोमीटर 225/8 पर लघु पुल का पुनर्निर्माण और किलोमीटर 229/4 पर बॉक्स कल्वरट का निर्माण, निम्न स्तर/क्षतिग्रस्त पैरापेट दीवारों का पुनर्निर्माण, गति अवरोधकों का मानकीकरण, गति नियंत्रण उपाय और सड़क साज-सज्जा प्रदान करना शामिल है।								
5	तमिलनाडु राज्य में एनएच 179ए (सलेम - तिरुप्पथुर - वानीयमबाड़ी सड़क) के किमी 0/0 - 15/4, किमी 16/350 - 17/8 और किमी 35/6 - 36/0 में सुधार कार्य।	2025-26	17.25	20.90	-	-		-	निविदा खोलने की तिथि: 07.01.2026
	कुल		**41.10**	**799.37**					
	अनुमान चरण - वार्षिक योजना								

1	एनएच 87 (मदुरै - धनुषकोडी रोड) के किमी 156/984 - 160/484 पर पंबन ब्रिज का पुनर्स्थापन	2025-26	-	19.00	-	-		-	अनुमान तैयार किया जा रहा है
2	एनएच 381ए - पल्लीपलायम (वेल्लाकोइल - संकगिरी रोड) के 52/400 - 52/860 किमी पर स्थित प्रमुख पुल (पुराना कावेरी पुल) का बाएँ ओर का दृश्य मरम्मत और पुनर्स्थापन ।	2025-26	-	10.00	-	-		-	अनुमान तैयार किया जा रहा है
3	एनएच 75 (मैंगलोर - विल्लुप्रम रोड) के किलोमीटर 59/10 पर पलार नदी पर बने उच्च स्तरीय पुल (एचएलबी) की विशेष मरम्मत।	2025-26	-	20.00	-	-		-	अनुमान तैयार किया जा रहा है
4	एनएच 136 (तंजावुर - थिरुवैयारु - पेराम्बालुर - कृष्णापुरम - आथुर सड़क) के किलोमीटर 99/2 पर कल्लर नदी के ऊपर उच्च स्तरीय पुल का निर्माण,	2025-26	-	10.89	-	-		-	अनुमान मंत्रालय को भेजा गया। मंत्रालय की टिप्पणियों के साथ वापस लौटा दिया गया।

	जिसमें किलोमीटर 98/800 से 99/400 तक के सहायक मार्ग भी शामिल हैं।								
5	एनएच 85 के किलोमीटर 191/0 पर कूवालिंगा नदी पर मौजूदा संकरे छोटे पुल के स्थान पर उच्च स्तरीय पुल का निर्माण।	2025-26	-	9.20	-	-		-	अनुमान मंत्रालय को भेजा गया; मंत्रालय ने टिप्पणियों के साथ वापस भेज दिया।
6	कावेरी नदी के ऊपर एनएच- 381 बी को एनएच- 81 से जोड़ने वाले मुसिरी में उच्च स्तरीय पुल का निर्माण, जिसमें सहायक मार्ग और भूमि अधिग्रहण (एलए) शामिल हैं।	2025-26	-	465.00	-	-		-	अनुमान तैयार किया जा रहा है
7	एनएच 85 (मदुरै-कोचीन सड़क) के किमी 264/4 पर और वडापलंजी और उसिलामपट्टी रेलवे स्टेशनों (मदुरै-कोचीन सड़क) के बीच	2025-26	-	2.00	-	-		-	अनुमान तैयार किया जा रहा है

	एलसी-17 के स्थान पर किमी 19/2-3 में रेलवे चैनेज **एलयूएस का निर्माण** ।								
8	एनएच 209 के एलसी 49 (किमी 39/9 - 41/0), एलसी-56 (किमी 47/4 - 48/4) और एलसी-68 (किमी 67/0 - 67/2) के स्थान पर आरओबी का निर्माण।	2025-26	-	260.00	-	-		-	अनुमान तैयार किया जा रहा है
9	कोयंबटूर शहर में सिंगानल्लूर जंक्शन पर एनएच 181 के किलोमीटर 3/0 - 5/4 पर जंक्शन सुधार सहित फ्लाईओवर का निर्माण, जिसमें वसंत मिल जंक्शन (टीएन-02-247) और उझावर संथाई जंक्शन (टीएन-02-575) में ब्लैक स्पॉट का स्थायी निवारण शामिल है (मंजूरी रद्द की जानी है और नई मंजूरी प्राप्त की जानी है)।	2025-26	-	170.83	-	-		-	अनुमान मंत्रालय को भेजा गया

10	एनएच 81 (करूर - कोयंबटूर खंड) के किमी 113/700 (पुराने एनएच 67 किमी 218/6) पर ग्रेड सेपरेटर का निर्माण (मंजूरी रद्द की जानी है और नई मंजूरी प्राप्त की जानी है)	2025-26	-	31.29	-	-		-	अनुमान मंत्रालय को भेजा गया; मंत्रालय ने टिप्पणियों के साथ वापस भेज दिया।
11	एनएच 532 (कुडालोर - विरुधाचलम - सलेम सड़क) के किलोमीटर 0/0 - 0/8 पर एप्रोच सहित अतिरिक्त 2 लेन आरओबी का निर्माण, जिसमें एलए भी शामिल है।	2025-26	-	90.00	-	-		-	डीपीआर के लिए निविदा आमंत्रित की गई है
12	एनएच 532 (कुड्डालोर - विरुधाचलम - सलेम सड़क) के किलोमीटर 22/8 (कुरिंजीपाडी) पर अतिरिक्त दो लेन वाले फ्लाईओवर का निर्माण, जिसमें एलए भी शामिल है।	2025-26	-	98.00	-	-		-	डीपीआर के लिए निविदा आमंत्रित की गई है

13	एलए सहित एनएच 532 (कुडालोर - विरुधाचलम - सलेम रोड) के किमी 51/2 (विरुधाचलम) पर अतिरिक्त दो लेन फ्लाईओवर का निर्माण	2025-26	-	110.00	-	-		-	डीपीआर के लिए निविदा आमंत्रित की गई है
14	एनएच 948 (बैंगलोर-कोयंबटूर सड़क) के सत्यमंगलम टाउन खंड में किलोमीटर 242/8 - 248/0 में सुधार और 2 लेन पेव्ड शोल्डर से 4 लेन तक चौड़ीकरण, किलोमीटर 248/0 - 250/4 में पूर्णतया चौड़ीकरण और किलोमीटर 250/4 - 252/0 में जंक्शन सुधार, नाली सुधार, सीडी कार्य और सुरक्षात्मक कार्यों सहित सुधार प्रस्तावित हैं। सत्यमंगलम टाउन के लिए बाईपास प्रस्तावित है - डीपीआर पर कार्य चल रहा है।	2025-26	9.00	45.04	-	-		-	अनुमान मंत्रालय को भेजा गया

15	एनएच 948 (बैंगलोर - सत्यमंगलम - कोयंबटूर रोड) और उप्पिलिपलायम फ्लाईओवर के किलोमीटर 315/400 - 320/840 के बीच के हिस्से में सुधार।	2025-26	5.00	12.83	-	-		-	अनुमान मंत्रालय को भेजा गया
16	एनएच-948 (बेंगलुरु - सत्यमंगलम - कोयंबटूर मार्ग) पर किलोमीटर 308/860 थुडियालुर रोड जंक्शन और किलोमीटर 309/380 कलापत्ती रोड जंक्शन पर जंक्शन सुधार, किलोमीटर 308/400 से किलोमीटर 310/550 तक सुधार और किलोमीटर 308/460 से किलोमीटर 308/660 तक मौजूदा 2 लेन पेव्ड शोल्डर कैरिजवे को 4 लेन तक चौड़ा करके ब्लैकस्पॉट (आईडी - टीएन-02-248)	2025-26	2.00	12.80	-	-		-	अनुमान मंत्रालय को भेजा गया; मंत्रालय ने टिप्पणियों के साथ वापस भेज दिया।

	का उन्मूलन। (सीएमआरएल के अतिक्रमण के कारण सरवनमापत्ती ब्लैकस्पॉट फ्लाईओवर का विचार छोड़ दिया गया है।)								
17	पुलियामपट्टी और सत्यमंगलम बाईपास सहित एनएच 948 के किमी 243/0 - 274/6 तक 4 लेन तक चौड़ीकरण (पैकेज - 1)	2025-26	32.00	850.00	-	-		-	अनुमान तैयार किया जा रहा है
18	एनएच 948 के किलोमीटर 274/6 - 304/193 तक कोयंबटूर और अन्नूर बाईपास सहित 4 लेन तक चौड़ीकरण (पैकेज -2)	2025-26	30.00	890.00	-	-		-	अनुमान तैयार किया जा रहा है
19	एनएच 381ए (वेल्लाकोइल - संकगिरी रोड) का 4 लेन तक चौड़ीकरण। किलोमीटर 0/0 से 19/500 तक डिजाइन चैनेज (एलए सहित) (पैकेज I) -	2025-26	20.00	715.00	-	-		-	अनुमान तैयार किया जा रहा है

	वेल्लाकोइल से विलाकेथी में पुनर्स्थापन की शुरुआत तक (एलए सहित)।								
20	एनएच-38 के किमी 12/670 - 41/945 (डिजाइन चैनेज एनएच 234 के किमी 70/208 - 102/360) तक 4 लेन+पेव्ड शोल्डर में चौड़ीकरण, जिसमें कनियामबाड़ी बाईपास, कन्नामंगलम बाईपास, संथावसल बाईपास, भूमि अधिग्रहण के साथ रीअलाइनमेंट कर्व सुधार (पैकेज-III) (वेल्लोर बाईपास अंतिम बिंदु से एट्टीवाड़ी आरओबी प्रारंभ तक) शामिल है (एनएच 38 में सभी 4 लेन कार्यों को एक ही अनुमान में	2025-26	32.00	990.00	-	-		-	अनुमान तैयार किया जा रहा है

	संयोजित किया जाएगा और फिर अनुमोदन के लिए प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा)।								
21	एनएच-38 के किमी 42/810 - 74/930 (डिजाइन चैनेज एनएच 234 के किमी 103/190 - 135/796) तक 4 लेन+पेव्ड शोल्डर में चौड़ीकरण, जिसमें भूमि अधिग्रहण के साथ पुनर्स्थापन भाग (पैकेज-IV) (एट्टीवाड़ी आरओबी अंतिम बिंदु से तिरुवनमलाई बाईपास प्रारंभ बिंदु तक) शामिल है (एनएच 38 में सभी 4 लेन के कार्यों को एक ही अनुमान में संयोजित किया जाएगा और फिर अनुमोदन के लिए प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा)।	2025-26	33.00	1000.00	-	-		-	अनुमान तैयार किया जा रहा है

22	एनएच-38 के किमी 108/920 - 142/173 (डिजाइन चैनेज एनएच 234 के किमी 180/180 - 213/246) तक 4 लेन+पेव्ड शोल्डर में चौड़ीकरण, जिसमें किलवलाई बाईपास, ओडियाथुर बाईपास, विल्लुपुरम का भूमि अधिग्रहण सहित पुनर्स्थापन (पैकेज-VII) शामिल है (एनएच 38 में सभी 4 लेन के कार्यों को एक ही अनुमान में संयोजित किया जाएगा और फिर अनुमोदन के लिए प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा)।	2025-26	33.00	1020.00	-	-		-	अनुमान तैयार किया जा रहा है

23	एनएच-38 के किमी 88/620 - 105/850 (डिजाइन चैनेज एनएच 234 के किमी 158/546 - 176/240) तक 4 लेन+पेव्ड शोल्डर में चौड़ीकरण, जिसमें अवुर बाईपास, भूमि अधिग्रहण के साथ पुनर्स्थापन भाग (पैकेज-VI) (तिरुवनमलाई बाईपास के अंतिम बिंदु से वेट्टावलम बाईपास के प्रारंभिक बिंदु तक) शामिल है (एनएच 38 में सभी 4 लेन के कार्यों को एक ही अनुमान में संयोजित किया जाएगा और फिर अनुमोदन के लिए प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा)।	2025-26	18.00	700.00	-	-		-	अनुमान तैयार किया जा रहा है

24	कोयंबटूर-बुरलियार (लंबाई 33.99 किमी) के चैनेज खंडों में निर्मित भाग में 4 लेन+पेव्ड शोल्डर / छोर से छोर तक चौड़ीकरण और किमी 10/350 - 63/2 के चैनेज खंडों में सुदृढ़ीकरण, तथा एनएच 181 (कोयंबटूर-गुंडुलपेट रोड) पर किमी 49/600 पर भवानी नदी पर अतिरिक्त 2 लेन पुल का निर्माण।	2025-26	34.00	255.00	-	-		-	अनुमान तैयार किया जा रहा है
25	एनएच-234 के डिजाइन किमी 135.796 (डिजाइन लंबाई किमी 22.714) - (नए एनएच-38 के किमी 75.150) से शुरू होकर एनएच-234 के डिजाइन किमी 158.510 (नए एनएच-38 के किमी 88.030) पर समाप्त होने वाले तिरुवनमलाई शहर के लिए 4 लेन एक्सेस कंट्रोल बाईपास का	2025-26	23.00	1084.19	-	-		-	अनुमान मंत्रालय को भेजा गया

	निर्माण (पैकेज-II)								
26	एनएच 179ए (सलेम - तिरुपथुर - वानीयमबाड़ी रोड) के किमी 47/750-55/140 से हरूर शहर तक बाईपास का निर्माण, जिसमें भूमि अधिग्रहण भी शामिल है।	2025-26	9.00	460.00	-	-		-	अनुमान तैयार किया जा रहा है
27	एनएच 42 (कृष्णागिरी - कुप्पम रोड) के किलोमीटर 396/590 - 400/340 तक वरतनापल्ली कस्बे के लिए बाईपास का निर्माण, जिसमें किलोमीटर 396/0 - 398/0 तक भूमि अधिग्रहण और सुधार कार्य शामिल हैं।	2025-26	6.00	160.00	-	-		-	अनुमान तैयार किया जा रहा है
28	एनएच 81 पर पल्लाडम बाईपास का निर्माण, जिसमें एलए भी शामिल है।	2025-26	13.00	500.00	-	-		-	अनुमान तैयार किया जा रहा है
29	एनएच 381ए (वेल्लाकोइल - संगाकिरी सड़क) के 38/8 - 40/900	2025-26	7.00	27.65	-	-		-	अनुमान मंत्रालय को भेजा गया; मंत्रालय ने

	किलोमीटर में 2 लेन पेव्ड शोल्डर तक चौड़ीकरण और 40/0 - 42/4 किलोमीटर तथा 43/6 - 46/6 किलोमीटर में सुधार कार्य, जिसमें चैनेज खंडों में सीडी कार्यों का निर्माण भी शामिल है।								टिप्पणियों के साथ वापस भेज दिया।
30	वेलिंगटन कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड के अनुरोध पर एनएच 181 के किमी 63/2 - 71/700 और किमी 95/0 - 101/4 में सुधार कार्य, जिसमें सी.डी. कार्य और सुरक्षात्मक कार्य शामिल हैं, और 81/4 - 95/0 (एन.एच. 67 के किमी 414/4 - 428/0) में सुधार कार्य (कार्य संख्या टीएन2020-21 - 922 में शेष कार्य), जिसमें सी.डी. कार्य और सुरक्षात्मक कार्य शामिल हैं, और एनएच 181 के किमी 83/0 - 86/0	2025-26	29.00	90.00	-	-		-	अनुमान की गहन जांच की जा रही है

	(कोयंबटूर - ऊटी गुंडेलपेट सड़क) पर पैदल यात्री सबवे का निर्माण और सुरक्षात्मक कार्य।								
31	एनएच 87 के किलोमीटर 160/484 - 169/484 और 174/684 - 175/884 में सुधार किए गए हैं।	2025-26	10.00	19.00	-	-		-	अनुमान तैयार किया जा रहा है
32	एनएच-136, एनएच-179ए और एनएच-532 के विभिन्न चैनेज खंडों की क्षमता संवर्धन हेतु विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करने के लिए परामर्श सेवाएं।	2025-26	डीपीआर (94.22 किमी)	3.16	-	-		-	डीपीआर के लिए निविदा आमंत्रित की गई है
33	एनएच-181, एनएच-948, एनएच-81, एनएच-381 और एनएच-85 के विभिन्न चैनेज खंडों की क्षमता संवर्धन हेतु विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार	2025-26	डीपीआर (129 किमी)	9.73	-	-		-	डीपीआर के लिए निविदा आमंत्रित की गई है

	करने के लिए परामर्श सेवाएं।								
34	एनएच 32 (तूतीकोरिन-तिरुचेंदूर-कन्याकुमारी खंड) के किलोमीटर 27/8 (एलसी गेट संख्या 46/2ए) और किलोमीटर 29/0 (एलसी गेट संख्या 48 बी) पर आरओबी के निर्माण के लिए डीपीआर।	2025-26	डीपीआर	-	-	-		-	डीपीआर के लिए निविदा आमंत्रित की जाएगी
	कुल		**345.00**	**10140.61**					
	भूमि अधिग्रहण								
1	एनएच 226 एक्सटेंशन (नया एनएच-136) के किमी. 55/926-62/680 से थिरुवैयारु शहर के लिए बाईपास बनाने हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण का अनुमान।	2020-21		22	19-07-2022	100%		27.03.2025	एलए का कार्य पूरा होने वाला है
2	तमिलनाडु के	2020-		117.5		80%		31.12.2025	एलए में

	मंगलौर-विलुपुरम मार्ग पर एनएच--234 (नया एनएच-75) के किलोमीटर 47/400-73/250 से वेल्लोर बाईपास के निर्माण के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण।	21							कार्य चल रहा है
3	तमिलनाडु के एनएच 234 (नया एनएच-38) (मैंगलोर-विलुपुरम सड़क) के किलोमीटर 165/450 से 169/790 तक फैले वेट्टावलम कस्बे के बाईपास के निर्माण के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण।	2020-21		28.04		90%		31.08.2025	एलए में कार्य चल रहा है
4	एनएच 32 के किमी 0/000 से किमी 104/920 तक तूतीकोरिन-तिरुचेंदूर-कन्याकुमारी सड़क के चार लेन के संरेखण के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण का अनुमान।	2022-23		392.33					एलए में कार्य चल रहा है

5	एनएच 948 (पुराना एनएच 209) के कोयंबटूर से सत्यमंगलम तक 4/6 लेन और सत्यमंगलम से तमिलनाडु/कर्नाटक सीमा खंड तक पक्की शोल्डर के साथ/बिना 2 लेन (मौजूदा किलोमीटर 306.715 से किलोमीटर 211.980) (डिजाइन किलोमीटर 304.193 से किलोमीटर 211.980) के लिए 92.213 किलोमीटर की डिजाइन लंबाई के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण का अनुमान।	2023-24		639.18					एलए में कार्य चल रहा है
	कुल		**0.00**	**1199.05**					

	एनएचएआई परियोजनाएं									
क्र. सं.	**नाम परियोजना**	**लागत (रुपये करोड़ में)**	**लंबाई (किमी)**	**नियुक्ति तिथि**	**निर्धारित समापन तिथि**	**30.11.2025 को वास्तविक प्रगति (%)**	**30.11.2025 तक पूर्ण की गई लंबाई (किमी)**	**30.11.2025 तक का व्यय (करोड़ रुपये में)**	**देरी का कारण**	**कार्य पूर्ण होने की अनुमानित तिथि**

1	एनएच-209 के कमलापुरम - ओड्डांचत्रम खंड का 4-लेन का निर्माण	1319.4	36.5	21.01.2021	20.01.2023	85%	31.7	560.3	1. मुआवज़े की राशि का धीमा वितरण। 2. वित्तीय बाधाओं के कारण रियायतग्राही की धीमी प्रगति। 3. रियायतग्राही की अनुचित योजना। 4. उपयोगिता स्थानांतरण के कारण बाधा।	31.03.2026
2	एनएच--209 के मदाथुकुलम-पोलाची खंड को 4-लेन का बनाना	1772.1	50.1	04.12.2020	03.12.2022	92%	47.1	1014.0	1. खराब योजना और संसाधन/ वित्तीय संकट/ रियायतग्राही की धीमी प्रगति। 2. मुआवजे के धीमे वितरण सहित स्थानीय प्राधिकरण के मुद्दे। 3. अप्रत्याशित घटनाएँ - कोविड-19 महामारी की दूसरी और तीसरी लहर। 4. बेमौसम बारिश।	30.04.2026
3	एनएच–744ए (मदुरै रिंग रोड) के वाडीपट्टी-थमरायपट्टी खंड को 4-लेन का बनाना	900.1	30.0	16.03.2020	15.03.2022	88%	27.8	752.0	1. मुख्य देरी का कारण खराब योजना और संसाधनों का अपर्याप्त जुटाव है, जिसमें उधार ली गई भूमि, एग्रीगेट आदि शामिल हैं। 2. वैश्विक महामारी - कोविड-19 (पहली और दूसरी लहर)। 3. अप्रत्याशित घटनाएँ, जैसे अत्यधिक वर्षा, वैगई-पेरियार नहर में समय से पहले पानी छोड़ना, जो	31.01.2026

									दोनों पक्षों के नियंत्रण से बाहर थीं। 4. मिट्टी की खरीद में देरी। 5. भारी/बेमौसम वर्षा।	
4	एनएच-338, एनएच-36 और एनएच-383 के मेलूर-कराइकुडी खंड का 4-लेन का निर्माण।	1017.3	45.9	16.03.2020	15.03.2022	90%	45.6	790.0	1. ठेकेदार की ओर से खराब योजना और संसाधनों की कमी 2. कोविड-19 की पहली और दूसरी लहर 3. मिट्टी की खरीद में देरी 4. भारी/बेमौसम बारिश	31.01.2026
5	एनएच–45ए के सतनाथपुरम-नागपट्टिनम खंड को 4-लेन का बनाना	2899.8	55.8	05.10.2020	04.10.2022	75%	40.4	1380.1	(i) एनएलसी इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा तालाब की राख की आपूर्ति न करना; (ii) भूमि अधिग्रहण में देरी और भूस्वामियों द्वारा अधिक मुआवजे की मांग करते हुए बाधाएँ डालना; (iii) अतिरिक्त क्रॉसिंग संरचनाओं की मांग को लेकर सार्वजनिक विरोध प्रदर्शन; (iv) रियायतकर्ता द्वारा धीमी प्रगति।	31.03.2026
6	एनएच-48 के कराईपेट्टई से वालाजापेट खंड का 6-लेन का निर्माण	766.5	36.1	11.02.2019	09.02.2021	94%	35.6	600.3	1) ठेकेदार द्वारा उधार ली गई मिट्टी की खरीद में देरी। 2) कोविड-19 महामारी के कारण अप्रत्याशित घटना (फोर्स मेजर) से देरी। 3) खराब योजना और मानव एवं मशीनरी संसाधनों की कमी तथा	31.12.2025

									अनुचित योजना।	
7	एनएच-332ए के मामल्लापुरम - मुगैयूर खंड का 4-लेन का निर्माण (पैकेज-1)	1360.5	31.0	12.05.2022	10.05.2024	59%	14.5	800.2	(1) संरेखण में 185 संरचनाओं को हटाने सहित एलए में देरी। (2) उधार मिट्टी की अनुमतियों में देरी। (3) रियायतग्राही की वित्तीय बाधाएँ। (4) सीओएस के तहत अतिरिक्त कार्य जिनमें 2 प्रमुख पुल शामिल हैं।	31.05.2026
8	एनएच–332ए के मुगैयुर-मरक्कनम खंड को 4-लेन का बनाना (पैकेज-2)	1116.1	31.0	07.12.2023	05.12.2025	52%	18.7	459.5	(1) संरेखण में 400 संरचनाओं को हटाने सहित एलए में देरी। (2) रियायतकर्ता द्वारा सीओएस को अंतिम रूप देने में देरी। (3) उधार भूमि अनुमतियों में देरी।	30.05.2026
9	बेंगलुरु से चेन्नई एक्सप्रेसवे (गुडीपाला से वालाजापेट) के पूर्वोत्तर 7 खंड (पैकेज-I) का 4 लेन वाला हिस्सा	1481.9	24.0	30.05.2022	28.05.2024	92%	23.7	1374.1	1) बो स्ट्रिंग गर्डर आरओबी के निर्माण के लिए रेलवे से कई स्वीकृतियाँ प्राप्त करना 2) आवासीय बस्ती के निकट कठोर चट्टान की कटाई	15.01.2026
10	4 लेन बैंगलोर - चेन्नई एक्सप्रेसवे किमी 180+000 - किमी 204+500 (वालाजाहपेट - अराकोणम) -	1106.7	24.5	16.07.2022	14.07.2024	93%	24.3	788.0	1) ईएचटी लाइनों के स्थानांतरण के कारण विलंब। 2) रेलवे से संबंधित एसएसपी भवन के स्थानांतरण में विलंब के कारण आरओबी के निर्माण	

	(पैकेज-II)								में विलंब। 3) 23.56 किमी के लिए पीसीसी 20.01.2025 से जारी की गई। शेष कार्य प्रगति पर है।	
11	बैंगलोर चेन्नई एक्सप्रेसवे (अराकोणम से कांचीपुरम) खंड - एनई-7 का 4 लेन (पैकेज-III)	1525.1	25.5	08.08.2022	29.07.2024	54%	11.0	767.4	रियायतग्राही की वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण मई 2025 से कार्य रुका हुआ है। रियायतग्राही को 10.11.2025 को समाप्ति का नोटिस जारी किया गया।	-
12	4 बैंगलोर-चेन्नई एक्सप्रेसवे (कांचेपुरम से श्रीपेरंबुदूर) एनई-7 का खंड (पैकेज-IV)	3605.7	31.7	11.07.2022	09.07.2024	83%	25.3	1665.8	1) जिला प्रशासन द्वारा नए ईएचटी टावरों की स्थापना के लिए भूमि/फसल मुआवजे के निर्धारण में देरी के कारण विलंब। 2) उधार मिट्टी की खरीद में देरी। 3) बेमौसम बारिश।	30.04.2026
13	एनएच--844 का नेरलुरु-थोरापल्ली अग्रहारम खंड का 4-लेन (पैकेज-I)	1757.3	23.4	26.10.2022	24.10.2024	79%	18.7	1390.9	रियायतग्राही की वित्तीय बाधाओं के कारण।	31.03.2026
14	एनएच--844 थोरापल्ली अग्रहारम - जित्तांदहल्ली खंड का 4-लेन (पैकेज-II)	1243.6	36.8	07.12.2021	06.12.2023	83%	32.8	656.3	1) भूमि अधिग्रहण 2) वन मंजूरी मिलने में देरी 3) रियायतग्राही की वित्तीय बाधाएँ 4) 26.55 किमी के लिए पीसीसी 01.11.2024 को जारी की गई।	31.03.2026

15	एनएच--744 के थिरुमंगलम से वडुगापट्टी खंड का 4 लेन (पैकेज-I)	1077.0	36.0	23.02.2023	21.02.2025	92%	33.5	637.0	1. भूमि अधिग्रहण में देरी और 2. ठेकेदार द्वारा खराब योजना और संसाधन जुटाने की क्षमता।	31.01.2026
16	एनएच--744 के वडुगापट्टी से थेरकुवेंगनल्लूर (राजपालयम) खंड का 4 लेन (पैकेज-II)	1317.1	35.6	12.04.2023	11.04.2025	99%	35.1	938.8	1. रेलवे द्वारा दो आरओबी (रोडिंग लाइन) के लिए लॉन्चिंग योजना की मंजूरी में देरी हुई, जो 12.11.2024 से लंबित थी। 2. वर्तमान में, पहले आरओबी के लिए लॉन्चिंग योजना को 29.09.2025 को मंजूरी मिल गई है और लॉन्चिंग गतिविधियां प्रगति पर हैं। 3. दूसरे आरओबी के लिए लॉन्चिंग योजना को अभी दक्षिणी रेलवे द्वारा मंजूरी मिलनी बाकी है।	31.12.2025
17	एनएच-716 के तिरुपति-तिरुट्टानी-चेन्नई खंड के तिरुवल्लूर बाईपास से वेप्पमपट्टू बाईपास तक थन्नेरकुलम, थोजूर और सेवापेट बाईपास से गुजरने वाले 4-लेन के शेष कार्यों की जानकारी	468.0	17.5	21.09.2022	20.09.2024	98%	17.5	572.6	1) उपयोगिता स्थानांतरण (TANGEDCO से विद्युत उपयोगिता स्थानांतरण अनुमान प्राप्त करने में देरी और समग्र अनुमान मूल्य पर GST से संबंधित मुद्दे) 2) बेमौसम वर्षा 3) भूमि अधिग्रहण संबंधी मुद्दे (कब्रिस्तान और अतिरिक्त भूमि) 4) सीओएस (आईओसीएल और	31.12.2025

	उपलब्ध है।								उपयोगिता स्थानांतरण) 5) कृष्णा नहर एमएनबी (एनओसी)	
18	एनएच--66 के केएल/टीएन सीमा कन्याकुमारी में अतिरिक्त संरचनाओं सहित शेष कार्यों को 4 लेन का बनाना।	1564.2	53.7	12.08.2023	01.08.2025	65%	10.7	740.3	1) ठेकेदार की ओर से योजना बनाने/कार्य में कमी। 2) कुन्नाथुर गांव में 49+500 किलोमीटर से 50+800 किलोमीटर तक 1.3 किलोमीटर की लंबाई में कार्य (2 बड़े पुल, 1 छोटा पुल और 1 वीओपी) अगस्त 2023 से प्रभावित/रुका हुआ था, जिसका समाधान 27.05.2025 को ही हो पाया। 3) तिरुनेलवेली जिले से कन्याकुमारी तक खनिज पदार्थों के परिवहन पर जिला प्रशासन द्वारा लगाए गए प्रतिबंध। 4) उधार ली गई मिट्टी की मंजूरी में देरी।	30.04.2026
19	चेन्नई बंदरगाह से मदुरवॉयल तक नया डबल टियर 4-लेन एलिवेटेड कॉरिडोर (पैकेज-I)	1388.6	4.9	23.11.2023	20.05.2026	13%	0.0	115.5	जल संसाधन विकास विभाग द्वारा कूउम नदी की सीमा सौंपने में देरी के कारण।	20.02.2027

20	चेन्नई बंदरगाह से मदुरवॉयल तक नया डबल टियर 4-लेन एलिवेटेड कॉरिडोर (पैकेज-II)	1617.0	5.1	23.11.2023	20.05.2026	13%	0.0	95.6	जल संसाधन विकास विभाग द्वारा कूउम नदी की सीमा सौंपने में देरी के कारण।	20.02.2027
21	चेन्नई बंदरगाह से मदुरवॉयल तक नया डबल टियर 4-लेन एलिवेटेड कॉरिडोर (पैकेज-III)	1299.4	4.5	23.11.2023	20.05.2026	13%	0.0	83.8	जल संसाधन विकास विभाग द्वारा कूउम नदी की सीमा सौंपने में देरी के कारण।	20.02.2027
22	चेन्नई बंदरगाह से मदुरवॉयल तक नया डबल टियर 4-लेन एलिवेटेड कॉरिडोर (पैकेज-IV)	1205.4	6.4	23.11.2023	20.05.2026	4%	0.0	30.3	जल संसाधन विकास विभाग द्वारा कूउम नदी की सीमा सौंपने में देरी के कारण।	20.02.2027
23	श्रीपेरुम्बुदुर के पास एनएच 48 के मदुरवॉयल-वालाजापेट खंड को बैंगलोर-चेन्नई एक्सप्रेसवे से जोड़ने वाले ट्रम्पेट इंटरचेंज का निर्माण।	162.6	1.1	26.02.2024	23.08.2025	24%	0.0	30.7	1) जिला प्रशासन द्वारा ईएचटी लाइनों को स्थानांतरित करने के लिए नए टावरों की स्थापना हेतु भूमि/फसल मुआवजे के निर्धारण में देरी के कारण विलंब। 2) उधार मिट्टी की अनुमति संबंधी मुद्दे। 3) बेमौसम वर्षा।	30.06.2026

24	एसटीआरआर बेंगलुरु, एनएच 948ए बालागोंडापल्ली (तमिलनाडु) से कर्नाटक/तमिलनाडु सीमा तक 4-लेन	1260.7	35.8	18.05.2023	16.05.2025	76%	27.8	591.2	1) भूमि अधिग्रहण में देरी 2) अतिरिक्त सेवा सड़क की मांग	31.05.2026
25	एनएच-44 के धर्मपुरी-सलेम खंड में थोप्पुर घाट खंड के संरेखण में सुधार करना।	905.0	6.6	21.03.2025	20.03.2028	21%	0.0	100.7	-	20.03.2028
26	एनएच-716 के तिरुवल्लूर से तमिलनाडु/आंध्र प्रदेश सीमावर्ती खंड तक (चेन्नई-तिरुपति पैकेज-1) पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित चार लेन का एक्सेस कंट्रोल्ड हाईवे।	1376.1	44.0	28.12.2024	27.12.2026	20%	3.9	88.8	-	27.12.2026
27	एनएच-48 के श्रीपेरुम्बुदुर से कराईपेट्टई खंड के छह लेन के निर्माण के लिए शेष कार्य जारी हैं।	411.1	16.8	27.01.2025	27.10.2026	18%	17.2	897.5	-	27.10.2026
28	वालाजापेट/रानीपेट से एनएच--40 के तमिलनाडु/आंध्र प्रदेश सीमा तक जाने वाला, पेव्ड शोल्डर वाला	1338.1	28.0	22.08.2025	29.09.2027	0%	0.0	118.2	-	29.09.2027

	चार लेन का एक्सेस कंट्रोल्ड हाईवे।									
29	एनएच 45सी के विक्रवंडी से सेथियाथोपु खंड के चार लेन के निर्माण के लिए चल रहे कार्य में संतुलन बना हुआ है।	834.4	66.0	25.06.2025	24.06.2027	6%	8.6	20.2	-	24.06.2027
	कुल	**38096.6**	**844.0**				**551.4**	**18060.1**		

भारत सरकार

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 2023

जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

अधूरे राजमार्गों पर टोल

2023 श्री सुखेंदु शेखर रॉयः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) ऐसे कितने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर टोल वसूला जा रहा है, जिनका कार्य अभी अधूरा है;

(ख) इस प्रकार वसूले गए टोल का कुल मूल्य (₹ में) कितना है;

(ग) इस प्रकार टोल वसूलने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) परियोजना लागत की वसूली के बाद आज तक वसूले गए उपयोगकर्ता शुल्क का कुल मूल्य (₹ में) कितना है और बिना युक्तिकरण टोल लिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री

(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग शुल्क (दरों का निर्धारण और संग्रहण) नियमावली, 2008 और संबंधित रियायत करार के प्रावधानों के अनुसार भारत के राजपत्र में संबंधित प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन के पश्चात् राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के शुल्क प्लाजा पर प्रयोक्ता शुल्क संग्रहित किया जाता है। प्रयोक्ता शुल्क का संग्रहण केवल पूर्णता प्रमाण पत्र/अनंतिम पूर्णता प्रमाण पत्र जारी करने और सुरक्षा रिपोर्ट में यह प्रमाणित करने पर शुरू होता है कि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का संबंधित खंड संचालन के लिए उपयुक्त है। तदनुसार, प्रयोक्ता शुल्क केवल राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के पूर्ण खंडों के लिए संग्रहित किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग शुल्क नियमावली, 2008 के अनुसार, यदि चार लेन राजमार्ग को छह या अधिक लेन में उन्नयन का कार्य किया जा रहा है, तो परियोजना के पूरा होने तक शुल्क, लागू शुल्क को 75% तक कम कर दिया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के किसी खंड, जिसमें पेव्ड शोल्डर के साथ दो लेन और उससे अधिक परंतु चार लेन से कम हो तथा जिस पर कैरिजवे को तीन मीटर या उससे अधिक तक चौड़ा करके पर्याप्त सुधार किया गया है, के उपयोग के लिए शुल्क की दर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग शुल्क नियमों के प्रावधानों के तहत चार या अधिक लेन के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट शुल्क दर का साठ प्रतिशत होगी।

(घ) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग शुल्क नियमावली, 2008 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, रियायतग्राही द्वारा संचालित शुल्क प्लाजा के मामले में, रियायत करार के अनुसार अधिसूचित शुल्क रियायत अवधि के अंत तक लगाया जाएगा और रियायत अवधि के अंत के बाद, शुल्क प्लाजा सरकार को सौंप दिया जाता है और

उसके बाद प्रयोक्ता शुल्क सरकार द्वारा अपनी कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के माध्यम से संग्रहित किया जाता है। सार्वजनिक वित्त पोषित परियोजना के अंतर्गत शुल्क प्लाजा के संबंध में, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के ऐसे खंड के लिए शुल्क वसूला जाना जारी रहेगा। केंद्र सरकार द्वारा प्रयोक्ता शुल्क संग्रहण से संग्रहित किया गया राजस्व भारत की संचित निधि (सीएफआई) में जमा किया जाता है और बजटीय आवंटन के माध्यम से प्रदान की गई निधि का उपयोग राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के आगे विकास और संवर्धन के लिए किया जाता है।

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सड़क सुरक्षा संबंधी पहलें

2024 श्री संजय सेठः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा सड़क सुरक्षा पहलों के लिए विशेष रूप से क्या विशिष्ट आवंटन किए गए हैं;

(ख) ये धनराशियाँ प्रतिवर्ष किस प्रकार और किन योजनाओं या शीर्षों के अंतर्गत वितरित की गई हैं;

(ग) संबंधित प्राधिकारियों द्वारा इन निधियों का प्रभावी उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या तंत्र मौजूद हैं;

(घ) सड़क सुरक्षा में सुधार के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता आवंटित की गई है; और

(ङ) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान किए गए इन आवंटनों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री

(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) से (ङ) सड़क सुरक्षा प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजना का अभिन्न और अपरिहार्य घटक है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) पर सड़क सुरक्षा पहल विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) के प्रारंभ से ही शुरू हो जाती है, क्योंकि सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं के सड़क सुरक्षा संपरीक्षा को सभी चरणों अर्थात् डिजाइन, निर्माण, संचालन और अनुरक्षण में लेखा परीक्षकों/विशेषज्ञों के माध्यम से अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है। उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण में शामिल अवसंरचनाओं के आधार पर व्यापक सड़क सुरक्षा पहलुओं पर व्यय की जाने वाली आबंटित निधियों में विकास परियोजनाओं की कुल लागत के 2.21% से 15% तक भिन्नता होती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार सड़क प्रयोक्ताओं के बीच जागरूकता और प्रचार-प्रसार हेतु योजनाएँ भी लागू करती है और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परिवहन विभागों को मॉडल ड्राइविंग प्रशिक्षण संस्थान/केंद्र स्थापित करने, मॉडल निरीक्षण एवं प्रमाणन केंद्र स्थापित करने, सार्वजनिक परिवहन व्यवस्था में सुधार और उसे सुदृढ़ बनाने आदि के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। विगत पाँच वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित इन पहलों के लिए जारी की गई निधियों का विवरण अनुलग्नक में संलग्न है।

अनुलग्नक

'सड़क सुरक्षा संबंधी पहलें' के संबंध में श्री संजय सेठ द्वारा दिनांक 17.12.2025 को पूछे गए राज्यसभा के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2024 के भाग (क) से (ङ) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित अनुलग्नक।

विगत पांच वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय द्वारा विभिन्न सड़क सुरक्षा पहलों/योजनाओं के लिए जारी की गई निधि का विवरण।

(करोड़ रुपये में)

क्रम संख्या	**कार्यकलाप/कार्यक्रम**	**बजट अनुमान वित्त वर्ष 2020-21**	**वित्त वर्ष में व्यय 2020-21**	**बजट अनुमान वित्त वर्ष 2021-22**	**वित्त वर्ष में व्यय 2021-22**	**बजट अनुमान वित्त वर्ष 2022 - 23**	**वित्त वर्ष में व्यय 2022 - 23**	**बजट अनुमान वित्त वर्ष 2023 - 24**	**वित्त वर्ष में व्यय 2023 - 24**	**बजट अनुमान वित्त वर्ष 2024 - 25**	**वित्त वर्ष में व्यय 2024 - 25**
1	सड़क सुरक्षा प्रचार उपाय और जागरूकता अभियान, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग दुर्घटना राहत सेवा योजना (एनएचएआरएसएस), असंगठित क्षेत्र में चालकों का पुनश्चर्या प्रशिक्षण और मानव संसाधन विकास आदि।	171.00	65.94	109.00	41.48	189.50	68.67	138.10	85.04	103.50	99.20
2	निरीक्षण एवं प्रमाणन केंद्र (राजस्व)	29.00	16.20	29.00	14.15	33.00	14.60	24.00	17.77	19.50	10.65
3	सार्वजनिक परिवहन प्रणाली में सुधार और सुदृढ़ीकरण	89.00	30.60	103.00	10.80	15.00*	30.33	50.00	38.00	38.00	16.04

*संशोधित अनुमान में 40.00 करोड़ रुपये

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एनएच-332ए के निर्माण में विलंब

2025. डा. एम. धनपालः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या मंत्रालय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि मामल्लपुरम और पुडुचेरी को जोड़ने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग एनएच-332ए के निर्माण कार्य में काफी देरी हो रही है;

(ख) इस परियोजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और अब तक कितने प्रतिशत कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं; और

(ग) निर्माण में देरी के क्या कारण हैं और क्या मंत्रालय ने एनएच-332ए के पूरा होने के लिए कोई संशोधित समय-सीमा निर्धारित की है?

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सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री

(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) और (ख) मामल्लापुरम और पुडुचेरी खंड का उन्नयन 03 पैकेजों में करने के लिए हाथ में लिया गया है। विवरण **अनुलग्नक** में संलग्न है।

(ग) विभिन्न कारकों जैसे भूमि अधिग्रहण, निर्माण पूर्व गतिविधियों में देरी, संविदाकारों के सामने आने वाली वित्तीय कठिनाइयां, अप्रत्याशित घटनाएं और निर्माण सामग्री की कमी आदि के कारण कुछ परियोजनाओं में देरी और लागत में वृद्धि हुई है।

इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने और परियोजना के निष्पादन में तेजी लाने के लिए, विभिन्न पहलें की गई हैं। इनमें भूमि राशि पोर्टल के माध्यम से भूमि अधिग्रहण प्रक्रिया को सुव्यवस्थित और तेज करना, तेजी से वन और पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी की सुविधा के लिए परिवेश पोर्टल को पुनः तैयार करना, रेलवे से सड़क उपरी पुल (आरओबी) और सड़क अधोगामी पुल (आरयूबी) के लिए सामान्य व्यवस्था आरेखण (जीएडी) की ऑनलाइन मंजूरी को सक्षम करना और राज्य सरकारों सहित सभी हितधारकों के साथ विभिन्न स्तरों पर समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित करना शामिल है। सरकार इन परियोजनाओं को ससमय पूरा करने के लिए सभी आवश्यक कदम उठा रही है।

अनुलग्नक

"**एनएच-332ए के निर्माण में विलंब**" के संबंध में डा. एम. धनपाल द्वारा दिनांक 17.12.2025 को पूछे गए राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2025 के भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर में उल्लखित अनुलग्नक।

30.11.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार एनएच-332ए के मामल्लापुरम - पुडुचेरी खंड की स्थिति

क्र. सं.	खंड/पैकेज का नाम	लंबाई (किमी)	मोड	टीसी सी (करोड़ रू.)	प्रारंभ/ निर्धारित तिथि	पूरा होने की संशोधित निर्धारित तिथि	पूरी हुई लंबाई (किमी)	वास्तविक प्रगति (%)	निर्माण में देरी का कारण
1	राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-332क के ममल्लापुरम - मुगैयुर खंड को 0+000-किमी 31+000(पैकेज-1) से 4-लेन का बनाना	31.0	एचएएम	1360.5	12.05.2022	31.05.2026	14.5	58.7%	(1) भू-अर्जन में देरी जिसमें संरेखण में 185 संरचनाओं को हटाना शामिल है। (2) मिट्टी खुदाई की अनुमति में देरी (3) रियायतग्राही की वित्तीय बाधाएं। (4) 2 प्रमुख पुलों सहित सीओएस के तहत अतिरिक्त कार्य।
2	एनएच-332ए के मुगैयूर-मरक्कानम खंड को 31+000 किलोमीटर से 62+000 किलोमीटर (पैकेज-2) तक 4-लेन का बनाना	31.0	एचएएम	1116.1	07.12.2023	30.06.2026	18.7	51.8%	(1) भू-अर्जन में देरी जिसमें संरेखण में 400 संरचनाओं को हटाना शामिल है।. (2) रियायतग्राही द्वारा सीओएस को अंतिम रूप देने में देरी। (3) मिट्टी खुदाई की अनुमति में देरी
3	एनएच-332ए के मरक्कनम-पुडुचेरी खंड को 62+000 किमी से 108+047 किमी (पैकेज-3) तक 4-लेन का बनाना	46.0	एचएएम	2157.1	परियोजना को दिनांक 08.08.2025 को सीसीईए द्वारा अनुमोदन प्राप्त हुई है। बोली प्रक्रियाधीन है और बोलियों की प्रस्तुति की अंतिम तिथि 18.12.2025 है। भूमि अधिग्रहण का कार्य प्रगति पर है।				-
कुल		**108.0**		**4633.8**			**33.2**		

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सभी सड़कों के लिए गति सीमा

2026 श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिताः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में मृत्यु दर अधिक होने के मद्देनजर, क्या सभी सड़कों के लिए गति सीमा निर्धारित करने की कोई पद्धति है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस मुद्दे के समाधान के लिए कोई कार्रवाई की है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने किसी ऐसे वैज्ञानिक दिशानिर्देश को लागू करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है जो गति सीमा निर्धारित करते समय वाहन के प्रकार और सड़क के प्रकार दोनों को ध्यान में रखे; और

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

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री
(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) से (घ) सरकार में सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने का.आ.1522 दिनांक 06.04.2018 के माध्यम से मोटर वाहन अधिनियम 1988 की धारा 112 में कानूनी जनादेश के द्वारा मोटर वाहनों के वर्ग के संबंध में अधिकतम गति प्रकाशित और तय की है, जैसा कि नीचे दी गई तालिका में निर्दिष्ट है:

भारत में सड़कों पर प्रति घंटे की अधिकतम गति किलोमीटर में					
क्र.स.	मोटर वाहनों का वर्ग	पहुंच नियंत्रण के साथ एक्सप्रेसवे	4 लेन और उससे ज़्यादा डिवाइडेड कैरिजवे (मीडियन स्ट्रिप्स/डिवाइडर वाली सड़क)	नगरपालिका सीमा के भीतर सड़क	अन्य सड़कें
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**
1.	ड्राइवर की सीट के अलावा आठ से अधिक सीटों वाले यात्रियों की गाड़ी के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले मोटर वाहन (एम1 श्रेणी के वाहन)	120	100	70	70
2.	ड्राइवर की सीट के अलावा नौ या अधिक सीटों वाले यात्रियों की गाड़ी के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले मोटर वाहन (एम2 और एम3 श्रेणी	100	90	60	60

	के वाहन)				
3.	सामान ढोने के लिए ज़्यादा गाड़ियों का इस्तेमाल (सभी एन कैटेगरी की गाड़ियां)	80	80	60	60
4.	मोटर साइकिलें	80*	80	60	60
5.	क्वॉडीसाइकिल	-	60	50	50
6.	तीन पहिया वाहन	-	50	50	50
*यदि एक्सप्रेसवे पर चलने की अनुमति हो।					

हालांकि, मोटर वाहन अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 112(2) के तहत, राज्य सरकार या राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में अधिकृत कोई प्राधिकारी, यदि संतुष्ट हो कि सार्वजनिक सुरक्षा या सुविधा के हित में या किसी सड़क या पुल की प्रकृति के कारण मोटर वाहनों की गति को प्रतिबंधित करना आवश्यक है, तो आधिकारिक राजपत्र में अधिसूचना द्वारा और उपयुक्त स्थानों पर धारा 116 के तहत उपयुक्त यातायात संकेत लगवाकर या स्थापित करवाकर, मोटर वाहनों या किसी निर्दिष्ट वर्ग या विवरण के मोटर वाहनों के लिए या, जिनसे ट्रेलर जुड़ा हुआ है, आमतौर पर या किसी विशेष क्षेत्र में या किसी विशेष सड़क या सड़कों पर ऐसी अधिकतम गति सीमा या न्यूनतम गति सीमा तय कर सकता है, जैसा वह ठीक समझे।

इसके अलावा, डिजाइन गति का उपयोग सड़क इंटरसेक्शन लेआउट और विभिन्न अन्य सड़क तत्वों के ज्यामितीय के डिजाइन के लिए किया जाता है। इससे आगे, डिजाइन गति उस इलाके के वर्गीकरण द्वारा नियंत्रित होती है जिससे सड़क का एक खंड गुजरता है। गति सीमा मूल रूप से डिजाइन गति की तुलना में परिचालन गति को कम करना हैं ताकि किसी विशेष स्थान की सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंताओं का समाधान किया जा सके। गति सीमा संकेत के माध्यम से जो अनिवार्य प्रकृति की होती है, गति सीमा को लागू किया जाता है और गति को कम करने के लिए शुरू किए गए सड़क वातावरण में वास्तविक उपाय हैं, जिन्हें आम तौर पर यातायात सुचारू करने वाले उपाय कहा जाता है। भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस (आईआरसी) ने यातायात को सुचारू करने के उपायों के लिए दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं।

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भारत सरकार

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 2027

जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को चार और छह लेन का किया जाना

2027. श्री राजीव शुक्ला:

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) अगले तीन वर्षों और चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान चार और छह लेन में परिवर्तित किए जाने वाले लक्षित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) की छत्तीसगढ़ सहित राज्य-वार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार लंबाई कितनी है;

(ख) अब तक चार और छह लेन में परिवर्तित किए गए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की राज्य-वार और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-वार कितनी लंबाई है;

(ग) शेष कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है; और

(घ) इस प्रयोजन के लिए सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों को कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है और अब तक राज्य-वार कितनी धनराशि का उपयोग किया गया है?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री

(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) से (ग) सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय 3 साल के लिए नहीं बल्कि प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष की शुरुआत में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के लिए किसी भी लेन विन्यास को निर्दिष्ट किए बिना, चल रहे कार्यों और परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान प्रगति पर विधिवत विचार करते हुए, जिनके लिए उस विशेष वित्तीय वर्ष में निर्माण शुरू करने का लक्ष्य है, वार्षिक लक्ष्य निर्धारित करता है। प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए समग्र आधार पर विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के तहत निर्मित लंबाई के संदर्भ में प्रगति की निगरानी की जाती है।

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सहित चालू वित्त वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित निर्माण लक्ष्य का राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार विवरण, नवंबर, 2025 तक 4/6 लेन सहित निर्मित कुल लंबाई के साथ, **अनुलग्नक-I** में संलग्न है। तथापि, चालू वर्ष में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की निर्मित कुल लंबाई 4162 किलोमीटर में से लगभग 1660 किलोमीटर की लंबाई 4/6 लेन है।

(घ) आवंटित निधि और चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान अक्टूबर, 2025 तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए किए गए खर्च का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार विवरण **अनुलग्नक-II** में संलग्न है।

अनुलग्नक-I

"**राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को चार और छह लेन का किया जाना**" के संबंध में श्री राजीव शुक्ला द्वारा दिनांक 17.12.2025 को पूछे गए राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2027 के भाग (क) से (ग) के उत्तर में उल्लखित अनुलग्नक।

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सहित चालू वित्त वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित निर्माण लक्ष्यों का राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार विवरण, नवंबर, 2025 तक निर्मित कुल लंबाई के साथ, जिसमें 4/6 लेन शामिल हैं

(लंबाई किमी में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	लक्ष्य	कार्य संपादन
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	780	395
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	100	39
3	असम	378	142
4	बिहार	525	136
5	छत्तीसगढ़	452	139
6	गोवा	7	0
7	गुजरात	454	243
8	हरियाणा	148	43
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	195	67
10	झारखण्ड	273	61
11	कर्नाटक	582	221
12	केरल	171	24
13	मध्य प्रदेश	838	283
14	महाराष्ट्र	990	407
15	मणिपुर	165	18
16	मेघालय	58	29
17	मिजोरम	87	22
18	नागालैंड	168	33
19	उड़ीसा	275	134
20	पंजाब	278	137
21	राजस्थान	329	425
22	सिक्किम	32	0
23	तमिलनाडु	502	307
24	तेलंगाना	358	123
25	त्रिपुरा	128	14
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	817	546
27	उत्तराखंड	241	40
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	120	34
29	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	44	0
30	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	37	0
31	दिल्ली	151	5
32	जम्मू-कश्मीर	251	78
33	लद्दाख	66	17
34	पुद्दुचेरी	0	0

अनुलग्नक-II

"**राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को चार और छह लेन का किया जाना**" के संबंध में श्री राजीव शुक्ला द्वारा दिनांक 17.12.2025 को पूछे गए राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2027 के भाग (घ) के उत्तर में उल्लखित अनुलग्नक।

चालू वित्त वर्ष (अक्टूबर 2025 तक) के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए आवंटित निधि और खर्च का राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार विवरण

(राशि करोड़ रू. में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	आवंटन	व्यय
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	7,683	6,471
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2,291	1,887
3	असम	2,566	2,409
4	बिहार	5,182	4,554
5	छत्तीसगढ़	2,172	2,019
6	गोवा	479	312
7	गुजरात	4,931	4,477
8	हरियाणा	1,257	1,242
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2,216	1,934
10	झारखण्ड	2,119	1,905
11	कर्नाटक	6,604	5,927
12	केरल	1,783	1,735
13	मध्य प्रदेश	5,986	5,644
14	महाराष्ट्र	11,840	10,144
15	मणिपुर	919	549
16	मेघालय	647	468
17	मिजोरम	744	724
18	नागालैंड	578	558
19	उड़ीसा	3,481	3,041
20	पंजाब	4,298	4,101
21	राजस्थान	2,780	2,463
22	सिक्किम	231	155
23	तमिलनाडु	4,850	4,600
24	तेलंगाना	3,849	3,291
25	त्रिपुरा	380	375
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	16,004	14,212
27	उत्तराखंड	2,389	2,035
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	3,543	2,975
29	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	95	95
30	चंडीगढ़	0	0
31	दादरा और नगर हवेली	125	54
32	दमन और दीव		
33	दिल्ली/मुख्यालय	681	674
34	जम्मू और कश्मीर	4,219	3,886
35	लद्दाख	193	182
36	पुद्दुचेरी	5	0

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भारत सरकार

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 2028

जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

मोटर यान अधिनियम के तहत उपचार के लिए बीमाकर्ताओं की देयता

2028 श्री शक्तिसिंह गोहिलः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या मोटर यान अधिनियम की धारा 147 के अंतर्गत सड़क दुर्घटना पीड़ितों के उपचार के लिए बीमा कंपनियों की देयता में अस्पताल में भर्ती होने से पूर्व, अस्पताल में भर्ती होने, अस्पताल में भर्ती होने के बाद और पुनः अस्पताल में भर्ती होने के खर्च, अर्थात सभी खर्च शामिल हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने बीमा कंपनियों को धारा 162 (1) के अंतर्गत नकद रहित या समयबद्ध प्रतिपूर्ति से उपचार प्रदान करने हेतु कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था को लागू करने में देरी से घायल पीड़ित प्रभावित हो रहे हैं; और

(ङ) इस अंतर को खत्म करने के लिए क्या कदम प्रस्तावित हैं?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री

(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 146 तृतीय पक्ष जोखिमों के विरूद्ध बीमा की आवश्यकता को अधिदेशित करती है कि वैध तृतीय पक्ष बीमा पॉलिसी के बिना किसी भी मोटर वाहन का उपयोग सार्वजनिक स्थान पर नहीं किया जाएगा।

इस अधिनियम की धारा 147, अनिवार्य तृतीय पक्ष बीमा पॉलिसी की आवश्यकताओं को निर्धारित करती है। यह अधिदेशित करती है कि किसी प्राधिकृत बीमाकर्ता द्वारा जारी की गई पॉलिसी में, किसी भी व्यक्ति की मृत्यु या शारीरिक क्षति के संबंध में किए गए दायित्व और सार्वजनिक स्थान पर मोटर वाहन के उपयोग से उद्भूत किसी भी तृतीय पक्ष की संपत्ति को होने वाले नुकसान को कवर किया जाना चाहिए। इस प्रावधान में अधिनियम में निर्दिष्ट अपवादों के अधीन, सार्वजनिक सेवा वाहन के यात्रियों के प्रति दायित्व के लिए कवरेज की भी आवश्यकता होती है।

यह धारा आगे वह रूपरेखा प्रदान करती है जिसके भीतर ऐसा अनिवार्य बीमा संचालित होता है। यह ऐसे दायित्व की श्रेणियों, तृतीय-पक्ष संपत्ति क्षति के संबंध में लागू वैधानिक सीमाएं तथा बीमा की पॉलिसियों और प्रमाणपत्रों को जारी करने और उनकी वैधता को नियंत्रित करने वाली शर्तों को विनिर्दिष्ट करती है,

जिन्हें आवश्यक रूप से कवर किया जाना चाहिए। यह उन परिस्थितियों को भी निर्धारित करती है जिनमें एक बीमाकर्ता किसी दुर्घटना से उद्भूत होने वाली तृतीय-पक्ष देयता के लिए बीमाकृत को क्षतिपूर्ति करने के लिए बाध्य है, जिससे अधिनियम के तहत अनिवार्य तृतीय-पक्ष बीमा के आवश्यक दायरे और सीमा को परिभाषित किया जाता है।

(ख) से (ड.) मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 162 के तहत कानूनी अधिदेश के अनुरूप, का.आ. 2015 (अ), दिनांक 05.05.2025. के माध्यम से सड़क दुर्घटना पीड़ित योजना, 2025 के लिए नगदी रहित (कैशलेस) उपचार को अधिसूचित किया गया है। इसके अलावा, का.आ. 2489 (अ), दिनांक 04.06.2025 के माध्यम से प्रक्रिया प्रवाह, विभिन्न हितधारकों की भूमिकाओं और जिम्मेदारियों तथा इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए मानक संचालन प्रक्रियाओं (एसओपी) का विवरण देने वाले व्यापक दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं।

अस्पतालों को प्रतिपूर्ति मोटर वाहन दुर्घटना निधि (एमवीएएफ) के माध्यम से की जा रही है, जिसे उन मामलों, जहां उल्लंघन करने वाला मोटर वाहन बीमित है, के लिए सामान्य बीमा कंपनियों के योगदान के माध्यम से और बीमित वाहन को छोड़कर अन्य मामलों के लिए बजटीय सहायता के माध्यम से वित्त पोषित किया जाता है

सड़क दुर्घटना पीड़ितों का समय पर उपचार और अस्पतालों को भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक समयबद्ध रूपरेखा तैयार की गई है:

प्रत्येक सड़क दुर्घटना पीड़ित, जिनको अपनी जान गंवाने का जोखिम ना हो, ऐसे मामलों के लिए सभी अस्पतालों में 24 घंटे तक और जीवन के लिए जोखिम वाले मामलों में नामित अस्पतालों में 48 घंटे तक स्थिरीकरण उपचार प्रदान किया जाएगा, जो पुलिस कार्रवाई पर निर्भर करेगा। पीड़ित को अस्पताल में भर्ती कराए जाते ही, राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य प्राधिकरण (एनएचए) द्वारा विकसित स्वास्थ्य लाभ पैकेजों के आधार पर उपचार प्रक्रिया शुरू की जाएगी। अस्पतालों को भुगतान करने के लिए सामान्य बीमा परिषद या जिला प्रशासन हेतु राज्य स्वास्थ्य एजेंसी द्वारा अनुमोदित दावे से 10 दिनों की अवधि को परिभाषित किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, योजना के लिए पीड़ित को अस्पताल में भर्ती करने, उपचार, पुलिस प्रमाणीकरण, दावा प्रक्रिया और अंतिम भुगतान के लिए 112 आपातकालीन कार्रवाई सहायता प्रणाली (ईआरएस) प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से दुर्घटना को रिपोर्ट करने के समय से लेकर एक पूर्ण डिजिटल ट्रेल मौजूद होगा। मौजूदा डिजिटल परिसंपत्तियों - पुलिस अधिकारियों द्वारा उपयोग की जाने वाली इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विस्तृत दुर्घटना रिपोर्ट (ईडीएआर) और अस्पतालों द्वारा उपयोग किए जाने वाले टीएमएस 2.0 के संयोजन के माध्यम से इस योजना का शुरू से अंत तक (एंड-टू-एंड) डिजिटलीकरण सुनिश्चित किया गया है।

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भारत सरकार

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 2029

जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

केरल में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 66 के कुछ हिस्सों का ढहना

2029 डा. जॉन ब्रिटासः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या मंत्रालय केरल के आलप्पुझा जिले में निर्माणाधीन गर्डर के एक गुजरते वाहन पर गिरने से एक व्यक्ति की दुखद मृत्यु हो जाने की दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना सहित केरल में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-66 के नवनिर्मित खंडों के हाल ही ढहने संबंधी घटनाओं के आलोक में विस्तृत जांच कराएगा ताकि निर्माण के दौरान डिजाइन या निरीक्षण प्रोटोकॉल में किसी चूक सहित उक्त खंडों के ढहने के कारणों का पता लगाया जा सके;

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय ने पहले हुई किसी भी ढहने की घटना के लिए जिम्मेदार ठेकेदारों, परामर्शदाताओं और अधिकारियों की पहचान कर ली है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके विरूद्ध शुरू की गई दंडात्मक कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री

(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) कूरियाद में 19.05.2025 को आरई वॉल के ढहने की घटना के बाद, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (एनएचएआई) ने एक विशेषज्ञ समिति का गठन किया, जिसमें सीआरआरआई के पूर्व/वर्तमान मुख्य वैज्ञानिक, भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी) पलक्कड़ के सिविल इंजीनियरिंग विभाग के प्रोफेसर एवं विभागाध्यक्ष और भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण के निदेशक शामिल थे। इस समिति ने चल रही परियोजनाओं में सभी संवेदनशील स्थानों का दौरा किया और 04.08.2025 को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की। एनएचएआई उपरोक्त समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार कार्रवाई कर रहा है।

5 दिसंबर 2025 को मायलाक्कडू, कोट्टियम में आरई वॉल फेलियर की घटना के बाद, एक विशेषज्ञ समिति ने 6 दिसंबर 2025 को घटनास्थल का दौरा किया। सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई जारी है और यातायात बहाल कर दिया गया है।

उपरोक्त दो घटनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एनएचएआई अब एनएच-66 पर स्थित सभी परियोजनाओं में प्रत्येक आरई/आरएस दीवार स्थल पर विस्तृत मृदा जांच करने के लिए स्वतंत्र भू-तकनीकी जांच एजेंसियों को तैनात कर रहा है, जो आईआईटी पलक्कड़ के प्रोफेसर/सिविल इंजीनियरिंग विभागाध्यक्ष की देखरेख में काम करेंगी। इन मृदा/भूमि गुणों के आधार पर, प्रत्येक आरई/आरएस दीवार के डिजाइन और निर्माण की समीक्षा की जाएगी और सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

अरूर-थुरवूर परियोजना खंड के अंतर्गत आने वाली दुर्घटनाओं के कई कारण हैं; जैसे कि स्वीकृत यातायात मार्ग परिवर्तन योजनाओं का सख्ती से पालन न करना, यातायात नियमों का पालन न करना और प्रतिबंधित मार्गाधिकार आदि।

परियोजना स्थल पर 13.11.2025 को सुबह 2:30 बजे गर्डर गिरने की उक्त घातक दुर्घटना यांत्रिक खराबी (हाइड्रोलिक जैक की विफलता) और यात्रियों द्वारा सुरक्षा प्रोटोकॉल के उल्लंघन के कारण हुई थी। इस संबंध में, विशेषज्ञ समिति ने 14.11.2025 को घटनास्थल का निरीक्षण किया और पीएससी गर्डर गिरने की घटना के संभावित कारणों का मूल्यांकन किया। विशेषज्ञ समिति ने 17.11.2025 को अपनी प्रारंभिक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की। समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

(ख) और (ग) जी हाँ, जिम्मेदार रियायतहग्राहियों और परामर्शदाताओं को प्रतिबंधित कर दिया गया है या उन्हें कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किए गए हैं। विवरण अनुलग्नक पर संलग्न हैं।

अनुलग्नक

'केरल में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-66 के कुछ खंडों के ढहने' के संबंध में डॉ. जॉन ब्रिटास द्वारा दिनांक 17 दिसंबर, 2025 को पूछे गए राज्यसभा के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2029 के भाग (ख) और (ग) के संदर्भ में अनुलग्नक।

क्रम सं.	परियोजना का नाम	घटना का विवरण	की गई कार्रवाई
1	रामनट्टुकरा-वलंचेरी	आरई की दीवार ढह गई	1) रियायतग्राही कंपनी मेसर्स केएनआर ने मई से नवंबर 2025 तक की बोलियों में भाग नहीं लिया है। 2) स्वतंत्र अभियंता (आईई); मेसर्स हाईवे इंजीनियरिंग कंसल्टेंट ने मई से नवंबर 2025 तक की बोलियों में भाग नहीं लिया। 3) आईई के टीम लीडर को पद से हटा दिया गया। 4) एक अधिकारी को निलंबित कर दिया गया और एक अधिकारी का तबादला कर दिया गया।
2	अरूर से थुरावूर थेक्कू तक एलिवेटेड कॉरिडोर	13.11.2025 को अरूर-थुरवूर एलिवेटेड हाईवे के दो पीएससी गर्डरों का गिरना।	1) एनएचएआई ने ठेकेदार और प्राधिकरण अभियंता को 1 महीने के लिए बोली लगाने से अस्थायी रूप से निलंबित कर दिया और 26.11.2025 को कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किया (जिसमें ठेकेदार को 3 साल तक और प्राधिकरण अभियंता को 2 साल तक के लिए) प्रतिबंधित करने और आर्थिक शास्ति लगाने का प्रावधान है। 2) संरचना से जुड़े ठेकेदार और प्राधिकरण अभियंता के प्रमुख कर्मियों को हटा दिया गया। 3) यातायात मार्ग परिवर्तन योजना को सख्ती से लागू करने के लिए केरल सरकार के मुख्य सचिव के समक्ष भी यह मामला उठाया गया है।
3	कोल्लम बाईपास से कदंबत्तुकोणम	आरई दीवार की विफलता चैनेज 504+400 से 504+500 (बाएं तरफ)	1) एनएचएआई ने रियायतकर्ता और स्वतंत्र अभियंता को 1 महीने के लिए बोली लगाने से अस्थायी रूप से निलंबित कर दिया और 05.12.2025 को कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किया (जिसमें रियायतकर्ता को 3 साल तक और स्वतंत्र अभियंता को 2 साल तक के लिए) प्रतिबंधित करने और आर्थिक शास्ति लगाने का प्रावधान है। 2) परियोजना से जुड़े रियायतग्राही और स्वतंत्र इंजीनियर के प्रमुख कर्मियों को हटा दिया गया।

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भारत सरकार

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 2030

जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

वाहन मालिकों द्वारा झूठे वैध पार्किंग के शपथ पत्र

2030 श्री नीरज डांगी:

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में चार पहिया वाहन खरीदने वाले लोगों को गाड़ी के पंजीकरण के समय एक शपथ-पत्र देना होता है जिसमें यह दावा किया जाता है कि उनके पास वैध पार्किंग की सुविधा की उपलब्ध है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि देश में वाहन विक्रेता डीलरों द्वारा वाहन खरीदने वाले व्यक्तियों से यह शपथ पत्र लिया जाता कि उन्होंने वैध पार्किंग की व्यवस्था कर ली है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि कई वाहन मालिक वैध पार्किंग की व्यवस्था उपलब्ध होने के झूठे शपथ पत्र देकर वाहन पंजीकरण करवा रहे हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री
(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) से (ग) मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 70(1)(ङ) के अनुसार, स्टेज कैरिज के संबंध में परमिट के लिए आवेदन में वाहनों के रखने की व्यवस्था, अनुरक्षण और मरम्मत, यात्रियों के आराम और सुविधा तथा सामान के भंडारण और सुरक्षित अभिरक्षा के लिए किए जाने वाले प्रबंधों का विवरण निर्दिष्ट किया जाना अनिवार्य है।

अधिनियम की धारा 77(घ) के अनुसार माल ढुलाई के लिए मोटर वाहन का उपयोग करने की अनुमति हेतु आवेदन में वाहन के रखने की व्यवस्था, अनुरक्षण और मरम्मत तथा माल के भंडारण और सुरक्षित अभिरक्षा के लिए किए जाने वाले प्रबंधों का विवरण निर्दिष्ट किया जाना अनिवार्य है।

अधिनियम की धारा 117 के अनुसार, राज्य सरकार या राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में अधिकृत कोई भी प्राधिकरण, संबंधित क्षेत्र में अधिकार क्षेत्र रखने वाले स्थानीय प्राधिकरण के परामर्श से, उन स्थानों का निर्धारण कर सकता है जहां मोटर वाहन अनिश्चित काल के लिए या एक निर्दिष्ट अवधि के लिए खड़े हो सकते हैं, और उन स्थानों का निर्धारण कर सकता है जहां सार्वजनिक सेवा वाहन यात्रियों को लेने और छोड़ने के लिए आवश्यक समय से अधिक समय तक रुक सकते हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, केंद्रीय सरकार की भूमिका मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 में निहित प्रावधानों के अनुसार केंद्रीय मोटर यान नियमावली, 1989 के अंतर्गत नियम/विनियम अधिसूचित करना है। मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 के प्रावधानों और केंद्रीय मोटर यान नियमावली, 1989 के तहत बनाए गए नियमों का कार्यान्वयन, जिसमें पार्किंग की स्थिति भी शामिल है, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के संबंधित अधिकारियों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है।

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भारत सरकार

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 2031

जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

पृथक राजमार्ग गश्त पुलिस बल

2031 श्री संजय कुमार झाः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के किसी एक राज्य ने ऐसा बल बनाने की योजना बनाई थी जिसे किसी दूसरे देश में प्रशिक्षण मिलना था;

(ख) क्या देश के किसी भी राज्य में अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में आने वाले राज्य और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर गश्त लगाने के लिए एक अलग राजमार्ग गश्त पुलिस बल है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो किन राज्यों के पास ऐसा पुलिस बल है;

(घ) इस प्रकार का समर्पित पुलिस बल बनाने का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ङ) क्या ऐसे समर्पित पुलिस बल को बनाने के लिए केंद्र स्तर पर नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप का कोई प्रस्ताव है?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री

(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) से (ड़): भारत के संविधान के सातवीं अनुसूची के तहत पुलिस और लोक व्यवस्था (पब्लिक ऑर्डर) करना राज्य के विषय हैं और राज्य सरकारें अपराधों की रोकथाम, इसका पता लगाने और जांच करने और अपनी लॉ एनफोर्समेंट एजेंसियों के ज़रिए अपराधियों पर मुकदमा चलाने के लिए ज़िम्मेदार हैं। सरकार के अंतर्गत ऐसी समर्पित पुलिस बल का कोई प्रस्ताव लंबित नहीं है।

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भारत सरकार

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 2032

जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

सड़क किनारे मिलने वाली सुविधाएं

2032 डा. अशोक कुमार मित्तलः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) नवनिर्मित या उन्नत राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर विश्राम स्थलों, सर्विस प्लाजाओं और सड़क किनारे सुविधाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत राजमार्ग किलोमीटरों की संख्या और प्रतिशत क्या है, जिनमें अनिवार्य सुविधा ब्लॉक, पेट्रोल/डीजल स्टेशन, एम्बुलेंस और स्वच्छ शौचालय शामिल हैं और जिनका अभी तक निर्माण पूरा नहीं हुआ है, उनका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इन सुविधाओं के निर्माण और चालू होने में देरी के कारण क्या हैं और मंत्रालय ने इन्हें शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं; और

(घ) सुविधाओं की गुणवत्ता और सुगमता की वास्तविक समय पर निगरानी के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं और सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर इन सुविधाओं को पूरी तरह से शामिल करने की समय-सीमा क्या है?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री

(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) और (ख)भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत कुल 26,425 किलोमीटर लंबाई के ग्रीन फील्ड राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों/एक्सप्रेसवे को सड़क किनारे सुविधाओं के प्रावधानों के साथ स्वीकृत किया गया है। 30.11.2025 तक, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर 513 सड़क किनारे सुविधाओं (डब्ल्यूएसए) (जिनमें भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत निर्मित स्थल भी शामिल हैं) को सौंपा जा चुका है, जिनमें से 110 स्थल (साईट) पहले से ही प्रचालन में हैं।

(ग) भूखंडों (पार्सल्स) पर मुकदमेबाजी, अतिक्रमण, बाधा, स्थानीय विरोध और डब्ल्यूएसए भूखंडों के माध्यम से स्थानीय लोगों द्वारा पहुंच मार्ग की मांग, इन सुविधाओं के निर्माण और चालू करने में देरी के सामान्य कारण हैं। इन मुद्दों का समाधान जिला प्रशासन/स्थानीय निकायों की सहायता से किया जाता है।

(घ) मोबाइल आधारित प्रयोक्ता प्रतिक्रिया इंटरफ़ेस प्रदान करने के अलावा, ऐसे डब्ल्यूएसए के लिए ऑन-साइट डिजिटल प्रयोक्ता प्रतिक्रिया एकत्र करने की एक प्रणाली स्थापित की जा रही है।

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भारत सरकार

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 2033

जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

ओडिशा में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग विकास

2033 श्री मुजीबुल्ला खानः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) ओडिशा में राष्ट्रीय और राज्य राजमार्गों की कुल लंबाई कितनी है;

(ख) पिछले पाँच वर्षों में चल रही और पूरी हो चुकी सड़क विकास परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) केंद्रीय योजनाओं के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण संपर्क में सुधार के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(घ) रखरखाव और नई सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए कितना बजट आवंटित किया गया है; और

(ङ) क्या राज्य में यातायात सुरक्षा बढ़ाने और सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव हैं?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री
(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) ओडिशा राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की कुल लंबाई और राज्य राजमार्गों की कुल लंबाई क्रमशः 5235 किमी और 4112 किमी है।

(ख) सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय (एमओआरटीएच) मुख्य रूप से देश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएचएस) के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए उत्तरदायी है। पिछले 5 वर्षों में ओडिशा राज्य में चल रही और पूर्ण की गई राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग विकास परियोजनाओं की संख्या और लागत संलग्न है।

(ग) सरकार सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय के माध्यम से एनएच विकसित करती है और केंद्रीय सड़क और अवसंरचना निधि(सीआरआईएफ) के तहत राज्य सड़कों के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकार को निधि प्रदान करती है। ये विकास परियोजनाएं ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों से गुजरती हैं और ग्रामीण संपर्कता प्रदान करने में मदद करती हैं। इसके अलावा, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (एमओआरडी) के माध्यम से सरकार ग्रामीण संपर्कता के लिए प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के तहत ग्रामीण सड़कों का विकास करती है।

(घ) ओडिशा राज्य में वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के रखरखाव और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के नए निर्माण के लिए बजट आवंटन क्रमशः 315.78 करोड़ रुपये और 2394.06 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ड.) जंक्शन सुधार, फुटपाथ मार्किंग, यातायात सुचारू करने के उपाय, सड़क के संकेत, कमजोर स्थानों पर क्रैश बैरियर, सौर ब्लिंकर, कैट्स आईज़, वक्रों पर चौड़ीकरण और संकीर्ण पुल/पुलियां, ग्रेड सेपरेटेड इंटरसेक्शन, वाहन अंडरपास आदि के प्रावधान इंजीनीयरिंग प्रापण निमार्ण (ईपीसी) /हाइब्रिड एन्युटी मॉडल (एचएएम) मोड में की गई राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग विकास परियोजनाओं में शामिल किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, यदि परियोजना के पूरा होने के बाद किसी भी कमी की सूचना दी जाती है, तो ठेकेदार द्वारा इसकी दोष देयता अवधि (डीएलपी) के दौरान इसे ठीक किया जाता है।

अनुलग्नक

ओडिशा में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग विकास के संबंध में श्री मुजीबुल्ला खान द्वारा दिनांक 17.12.2025 को पूछे गए राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2033 के भाग (ख) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित अनुलग्नक ।

क्र.स.	वर्ष	क		ख		ग		घ		ड.	
		स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं		(क) में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं में से पूरी हुई परियोजनाएं		(क) में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं में से चल रहे परियोजनाएं		(क) में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं में से स्वीकृत परंतु नहीं सौंपी गई परियोजनाएं		(क) में स्वीकृत परियोजना में से बंद/स्वीकृत/अस्वीकृत/न्यायधीन परियोजनाएं	
		संख्या.	लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	संख्या.	लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	संख्या.	लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	संख्या.	लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	संख्या.	लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)
1	2020-21	23	4497.48	13	712.69	9	3630.74	0	0.00	1	154.05
2	2021-22	35	9673.94	7	371.62	26	9051.87	0	0.00	2	250.45
3	2022-23	37	6265.58	1	461.00	32	5297.14	3	499.14	1	8.30
4	2023-24	18	4284.12	2	178.62	13	2999.98	3	1105.52	0	0.00
5	2024-25	32	4329.14	2	87.57	21	628.77	8	3284.63	1	328.17

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भारत सरकार

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 2034

जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

राष्ट्रीय आपातकालीन प्रबंधन डेटाबेस

2034 श्री एस. आर. शिवलिंगमः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) तमिलनाडु में प्रस्तावित परियोजनाओं सहित देश भर में सभी राजमार्ग विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्टों (डीपीआर) में राष्ट्रीय आपातकालीन प्रबंधन डेटाबेस (एनडीईएम) विश्लेषण के उपयोग को अनिवार्य बनाने का उद्देश्य क्या है;

(ख) एनडीईएम के भू-स्थानिक और आपदा-पूर्वानुमान इनपुट को एकीकृत करने से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं, विशेष रूप से तमिलनाडु के आपदा-संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में, नियोजन, संरेखण चयन और जोखिम-शमन उपायों में किस प्रकार सुधार होने की उम्मीद है; और

(ग) सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय करने का विचार रखती है कि तमिलनाडु और अन्य जगहों पर परियोजना सलाहकार, राज्य प्राधिकरण और कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियां एनडीईएम डेटा की व्याख्या करने और इसे राजमार्ग डिजाइन और सुरक्षा नियोजन में प्रभावी ढंग से शामिल करने के लिए पूरी तरह से सुसज्जित हों?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री

(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन केंद्र (एनआरएससी) द्वारा विकसित और अनुरक्षित राष्ट्रीय आपातकालीन प्रबंधन डेटाबेस (एनडीईएम) पोर्टल, भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (इसरो) में बाढ़, भूस्खलन, सूखा, चक्रवात आदि जैसे प्राकृतिक खतरों की निगरानी के लिए बहु-सामयिक उपग्रह (मल्टी टेम्पोरल सेटेलाइट) डेटा, विषयगत परतें (थिमेटिक लेयर) और निर्णय लेने में सहायक उपकरण हैं। एनडीईएम उच्च-रिज़ॉल्यूशन डेटासेट और विश्लेषणात्मक लेयर प्रदान करता है, जो साक्ष्य-आधारित निर्णय लेने और प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से जुड़े संभावित जोखिमों को कम करके बुनियादी ढांचे की योजना बनाने में सहायक हो सकते हैं।

एनडीईएम पोर्टल में राजमार्ग परियोजना की योजना बनाने और संरेखण अध्ययन के लिए प्रत्यक्ष प्रासंगिकता की कई भू-स्थानिक परतें शामिल हैं, जैसे डिजिटल एलिवेशन मॉडल (डीईएम) और ढलान मानचित्र (मार्ग संरेखण और कट-फिल अनुकूलन के लिए), भूमि उपयोग भूमि कवर (एलयूएलसी) मानचित्र (वनस्पति आवरण, पर्यावरण और शहरी प्रभाव मूल्यांकन के लिए), भूकंपीय और भूस्खलन

जोखिम मानचित्रण (संरेखण चयन के लिए), हाइड्रोलॉजिकल, जल निकासी और नदी बेसिन नेटवर्क (क्रॉस-ड्रेनेज संरचना डिजाइन और हाइड्रोलिक विश्लेषण के लिए), बाढ़ प्रभावित मैदानी भूमि और बाढ़ में डूबी भूमि (बाढ़ संभावित क्षेत्रों की पहचान के लिए), मिट्टी और भू-तकनीकी परतें (भू-तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता और फुटपाथ डिजाइन पर विचार के लिए) आदि। ये डेटासेट डेटा सटीकता में सुधार और क्षेत्र की अनिश्चितताओं को कम करके राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं की योजना बनाने, व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन और विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करने में काफी हद तक सहायक हो सकते हैं।

तदनुसार, सरकार ने तमिलनाडु राज्य सहित सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) परियोजनाओं की डीपीआर के लिए एनडीईएम डेटासेट के आधार पर विश्लेषण, मार्ग संरेखण अनुकूलन, बाढ़ प्रभावित मैदान और जल निकासी योजना, जोखिम और असुरक्षा का मूल्यांकन, पर्यावरणीय और सामाजिक जांच, पहाड़ी सड़कों के मामले में भूस्खलन जोखिम मैपिंग को अनिवार्य रूप से शामिल करने का नीतिगत निर्णय लिया है। आगे, इस तरह के विश्लेषण के निष्कर्ष तथा परियोजना डिजाइन और शमन योजना पर इसके प्रभाव पर परियोजना संरेखण के अनुमोदन के दौरान विचार किया जाता है।

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भारत सरकार

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 2035

जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण द्वारा सड़क सुरक्षा के उपाय

2035 श्री मदन राठौड़:

डा. अनिल सुखदेवराव बोंडे:

श्री केसरीदेवसिंह झालाः

श्री नारायण कोरागप्पाः

श्री जग्गेशः

श्रीमती किरण चौधरीः

श्री एस. सेल्वागनबेथीः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण ने अपने सड़क सुरक्षा अधिकारियों और सड़क सुरक्षा लेखा परीक्षकों के पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए हैं;

(ख) उच्च मृत्यु दर वाले क्षेत्रों (एचएफजेड) की पहचान करने और जीरो फेटैलिटी अटेनमेंट (जेडएफए) दृष्टिकोण के तहत इंजीनियरिंग या प्रवर्तन हस्तक्षेप निर्धारित करने के लिए कौन-सी पद्धति का उपयोग किया जाता है;

(ग) डेटा-आधारित सड़क सुरक्षा योजना के लिए डिजिटल उपकरणों का उपयोग कैसे किया जाता है; और

(घ) चिह्नित एचएफजेड में चल रहे शमन कार्यों के लिए अपेक्षित समय-सीमा और परिणाम क्या हैं?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री

(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) सड़क सुरक्षा ऑडिट नवनिर्मित सड़कों को वाणिज्यिक यातायात के लिए खोलने से पहले उनका स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन करने के लिए किया जाता है। सड़क सुरक्षा से संबंधित सभी चिन्हित किए गए मुद्दों, जिनमें सड़क संकेत और चिह्नों से संबंधित मुद्दे भी शामिल हैं, को सड़क को जनता के लिए खोलने से पहले समाधान किया जाता है। इसके बाद, परियोजना राजमार्ग के संचालन के दौरान, नियमित अंतराल पर मूल्यांकन किया जाता है ताकि संचालन चरण के दौरान उत्पन्न होने वाले सुरक्षा संबंधी मुद्दों को चिन्हित किया जा सके और आवश्यक सुधारात्मक उपाय समयबद्ध तरीके से किए जा सकें। इसके अलावा, सभी मौजूदा और नए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर दुर्घटना डेटा की निगरानी पूरे भारत में ईडीएआर पोर्टल (एकीकृत सड़क दुर्घटना डेटाबेस) के माध्यम से की जाती है और दुर्घटना स्थलों को चिन्हित किया जाता है।

सभी क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों को इन चिन्हित दुर्घटना स्थलों पर अग्रिम सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई करने और उन्हें ब्लैकस्पॉट में परिवर्तित होने से रोकने के लिए शक्तियां प्रत्यायोजित की गई हैं।

भारतीय राजमार्ग अभियंता अकादमी (आईएएचई) के माध्यम से सड़क सुरक्षा ऑडिट पर प्रमाणन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के ज़रिए सड़क सुरक्षा ऑडिट के संबंध में तकनीकी क्षमता निर्माण किया जा रहा है। आज तक, 282 अधिकारियों ने प्रमाणन पाठ्यक्रम को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा कर लिया है। ऐसे पाठ्यक्रम सड़क सुरक्षा ऑडिटर्स/ इंडिपेंडेंट इंजीनियर्स/ अथॉरिटी इंजीनियर्स/ ठेकेदारों और रियायतग्राही इंजीनियर्स के लिए भी किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) दुर्घटना-संभावित क्षेत्रों और ब्लैक स्पॉट का निर्धारण राजमार्ग के उस हिस्से को ध्यान में रखकर किया जाता है जहां प्रति किलोमीटर घातक दुर्घटनाओं का जोखिम अन्य राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की तुलना में अधिक पाया जाता है। ऐसे स्थलों पर प्राथमिकता के आधार पर उपयुक्त अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक सुधारात्मक उपाय निर्धारित और कार्यान्वित किए जाते हैं।

(ग) इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विस्तृत दुर्घटना रिपोर्ट (ईडीएआर) को पीएम गतिशक्ति फ्रेमवर्क के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है। यह एकीकरण योजना और डिजाइन चरण में दुर्घटना-संभावित क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने में सहायक है, ताकि नए राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं के डिजाइन और विकास में पर्याप्त सुरक्षा उपायों को अंतिम रूप दिया जा सके।

दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या, उनमें शामिल व्यक्तियों की संख्या आदि के आधार पर प्रमुख दुर्घटना स्थलों की चिन्हित करने के लिए ग्रिड विश्लेषण का उपयोग करके दुर्घटना डेटा का विश्लेषण किया जाता है, ताकि तदनुसार, अंतःक्षेप (इंटरवेंशन) की योजना बनाई जा सके। इसके अलावा, दो समयावधियों के बीच दुर्घटना प्रवृत्तियों का विश्लेषण करने के लिए एक ट्रांज़िशन मैट्रिक्स भी बनाया गया है।

ईडीएआर डेटा विभिन्न सुधारात्मक उपायों के प्रभाव आकलन में भी सहायक होता है।

(घ) दुर्घटना स्थलों पर निवारक उपायों को लागू करने के बाद, अगले तीन वर्षों तक दुर्घटनाओं/मृत्यु की संख्या में कमी की निगरानी की जाती है ताकि निवारक उपायों की प्रभावशीलता या अतिरिक्त निवारक उपायों की आवश्यकता का आकलन किया जा सके।

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जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-36 पर संरचनात्मक क्षति, दरारें और जलभराव

2036 श्री एस. कल्याणसुन्दरमः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि तमिलनाडु के डेल्टा क्षेत्र में हाल ही में हुई भारी बारिश और चक्रवाती मौसम के दौरान, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-36 (या इसके संबंधित खंड) के बीच चार लेन वाली सड़क सहित कई राजमार्ग खंडों को संरचनात्मक क्षति हुई है, दरारें पड़ गई हैं और जलभराव हो गया है;

(ख) क्या जिले के सभी राष्ट्रीय और राज्य राजमार्गों के लिए तत्काल सर्वेक्षण और क्षति-आकलन का आदेश दिया गया है;

(ग) बार-बार होने वाली क्षति को रोकने के लिए इन सड़कों की मरम्मत करने और इन्हें जलवायु-रोधी बनाने की योजना और समय-सीमा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या मंत्रालय सुरक्षित संपर्क सुनिश्चित करने और दुर्घटनाओं से बचने के लिए डेल्टा जिलों में मानसून-प्रवण राजमार्ग खंडों के लिए विशेष वित्त पोषण या प्राथमिकता आधार पर मरम्मत करने का विचार रखता है?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री
(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) डेल्टा क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों, जिनमें एनएच-36 (विक्रवंडी-कुंभकोणम-तंजावुर कॉरिडोर, किलोमीटर 0+000 से किलोमीटर 164+280 तक) शामिल है, पर किसी प्रकार की संरचनात्मक क्षति या दरारें होने की सूचना नहीं मिली है। तथापि, उक्त कॉरिडोर पर चार स्थानों पर अर्थात् किमी 74.600 से किमी 74.900, किमी 95.500 से किमी 95.800, किमी 126.350 से किमी 126.500 (सर्विस रोड) और किमी 130.450 से किमी 130.500 (एराहरम) में जलभराव की सूचना मिली है।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय मुख्यतः राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास एवं अनुरक्षण के लिए उत्तरदायी है, जबकि राज्यीय सड़कें संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आती हैं। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर प्रभावित स्थानों का निरीक्षण किया गया और आकलन के आधार पर, संचित जल को यथाशीघ्र निकालने के लिए आवश्यक उपाय किए गए हैं ताकि यातायात की सुचारू और सुरक्षित

आवाजाही सुनिश्चित की जा सके। एनएच-36 के साथ चिन्हित स्थानों पर सुधारात्मक उपाय निम्नलिखित हैं:

(i) किमी 74.600 से किमी 74.900: श्रीमुश्नाम से सेथियाथोपे तक चौराहे पर एक बॉक्स कल्वर्ट का निर्माण किया गया है, जिससे जलभराव की समस्या का समाधान हो गया है।

(ii) किमी 95.450 से किमी 95.800: एक प्रबलित सीमेंट कंक्रीट (आरसीसी) नाली के निर्माण के लिए, अतिरिक्त भूमि अधिग्रहण की आवश्यकता है जिसके लिए कार्रवाई प्रारंभ की गई है।

(iii) किमी 126.350 से किमी 126.500 (सर्विस रोड): एक कंक्रीट नाली का निर्माण किया गया है जिससे समस्या का समाधान हो जाना चाहिए।

(iv) किमी 130+450 से किमी 130+500: जलभराव की समस्या का समाधान के लिए एक मिट्टी की नाली का निर्माण किया गया है।

(घ) परियोजना गलियारों का अनुरक्षण इंनजीनियरिंग, प्रापण और निर्माण (ईपीसी) संविदाकारों/हाईब्रिड वार्षिकी मॉडल (एचएएम) रियायतग्राहियों द्वारा संबंधित संविदा/रियायत करार के प्रावधानों के अनुसार किया जा रहा है। जहां कोई अनुबंध लागू नहीं है, वहां ऐसे खंड निष्पादन आधारित अनुरक्षण अनुबंध (पीबीएमसी)/अल्पकालिक अनुरक्षण अनुबंध (एसटीएमसी) के अंतर्गत आते हैं।

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राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग निर्माण की प्रगति

2037 श्री कपिल सिब्बलः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) अप्रैल-अक्टूबर, 2025 के दौरान निर्मित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की कुल लंबाई कितनी है;

(ख) वर्तमान में मुकदमेबाजी या भूमि अधिग्रहण में देरी का सामना कर रही राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) दिल्ली-मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे और भारतमाला परियोजना चरण-I के पूरा होने की संशोधित समय-सीमा क्या है?

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(क) सरकार के सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान अक्टूबर, 2025 तक 3,468 किमी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) का निर्माण किया है।

(ख) कुल 1,208 निर्माणाधीन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं में से, 649 परियोजनाएं अनुबंध के अनुसार पूरा होने की मूल समय सीमा को पार कर गई हैं, जिनमें से 301 परियोजनाओं में, परियोजना के पूरा होने के विभिन्न चरणों में से किसी भी चरण का कार्य पूरा हुए बगैर <1 वर्ष, 263 परियोजनाओं में 1-3 वर्ष और 85 परियोजनाओं में 3 वर्ष से अधिक का विलंब हो रहा है और इनमें विभिन्न कारणों में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, चल रही मुकदमेबाजी और भूमि अधिग्रहण में देरी है जिनमें समाप्त/समय से पूर्व बंद परियोजनाएं शामिल नहीं हैं।

(ग) दिल्ली-मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे के 2027-28 तक पूरा होने की संभावना है। भारतमाला परियोजना (चरण-I) के तहत सौंपी गई शेष परियोजनाएं 2028-29 तक चरणबद्ध तरीके से पूरा करने का लक्ष्य है।

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बसों में आग लगने की बढ़ती घटनाएँ

2038 श्री नारायण दास गुप्ताः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार को चलती बसों (विशेषकर लंबी दूरी के स्लीपर कोच/बसों, कारों, निजी ऑपरेटरों) में आग लगने की बढ़ती घटनाओं की जानकारी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान दर्ज घटनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इन घटनाओं से हुए नुकसान का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार बसों में आग लगने की ऐसी घटनाओं के कारणों का कोई व्यवस्थित अध्ययन कराने पर विचार कर रही है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने बसों, कारों के लिए कोई संशोधित सुरक्षा कोड/विनियमन जारी किया है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) बसों में आग लगने के जोखिम को कम करने के लिए क्या विशिष्ट नियामक या प्रवर्तन से जुड़े कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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(क) और (ख) इलैक्ट्रॉनिक विस्तृत दुर्घटना रिर्पोट (ईडीएआर) पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, दिनांक 01.01.2021 से 10.12.2025 तक परिचालन के दौरान बसों में आग लगने की घटनाओं का विवरण नीचे दी गई तालिका में है:-

वर्ष	**राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र**	**घटनाएं**	**मृत्यु**	**घायल होने की घटनाएं**
2023	दिल्ली	1	0	2
	मध्य प्रदेश	4	0	1
	महाराष्ट्र	4	0	8
	राजस्थान	1	1	0
	तमिलनाडु	1	0	1
2024	असम	1	0	0
	गुजरात	1	0	1
	हरियाणा	1	10	18
	कर्नाटक	3	0	14
	मध्य प्रदेश	3	0	4

	महाराष्ट्र	2	1	0
	राजस्थान	3	16	49
	तमिलनाडु	3	2	3
	तेलंगाना	2	2	0
2025	आंध्र प्रदेश	1	1	0
	असम	1	0	0
	गुजरात	1	0	0
	कर्नाटक	3	1	8
	मध्य प्रदेश	1	1	0
	महाराष्ट्र	3	0	27
	ओडिशा	1	1	1
	राजस्थान	2	28	8
	तमिलनाडु	2	0	0
कुल		**45**	**64**	**145**

उपरोक्त के अलावा, आंध्र प्रदेश के कुरनूल जिले में 24 अक्टूबर, 2025 को एक मोटर साइकिल के साथ बस टक्कर से एक दुर्घटना हुई और इसके बाद आग लग गई, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 20 मौतें हुईं।

(ग) से (ङ) सरकार के सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने सा.का.नि. 905(अ) दिनांक 23 सितंबर, 2016 के माध्यम से अधिसूचित किया कि स्लीपर कोचों के बस बॉडी निर्माण के लिए परीक्षण और प्रकार अनुमोदन एआईएस 119 (संशोधित 1) 2016 के अनुसार होगा। इसे 2017 से अतिरिक्त सुरक्षा प्रावधानों को शामिल करने के लिए समय-समय पर संशोधित किया गया है।

कुछ विशेषताओं/अपेक्षाओं का विस्तृत विवरण निम्नानुसार हैं:

i. अग्निशामक की दो इकाइयां (कुल क्षमता 10 किग्रा) - एक ड्राइवर के पास और एक यात्री डिब्बे में व्यवस्था करना।

ii. मानक के अनुसार, 12 मीटर लंबाई की बसों के लिए 4 निकास (आपातकालीन द्वार के लिए 1 निकास, हैच के लिए 2 निकास और खिड़की या कांच के लिए 1 निकास) प्रदान किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, 12 मीटर से अधिक लंबाई वाली बसों के लिए एक अतिरिक्त हैच प्रदान किया जाएगा।

iii. इंजन कंपार्टमेंट और अन्य अग्नि-प्रवण क्षेत्रों में आग का पता लगाने और शमन प्रणाली की अनिवार्य संस्थापना करना।

iv. सभी प्रकार की बसों के लिए यात्री और ड्राइवर डिब्बे के बीच कोई पृथक्करण नहीं होगा।

सरकार ने दिनांक 06.03.2024 के सा.का.नि 159 (अ) के माध्यम से 1 सितंबर 2025 से चालक को छोड़कर 22 से अधिक यात्रियों की बैठने की क्षमता वाली बसों के लिए मूल उपकरण विनिर्माताओं (ओईएम) और गैर-ओईएम बस बॉडी निर्माताओं के बीच समान अवसर प्रदान करने की अधिसूचना जारी की है।

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राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर टोल बूथ

2039 श्री पी.पी. सुनीरः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर विद्यमान टोल संग्रह बूथों जिसमें सरकारी एजेंसियों से निजी संस्थाओं को आवंटन की प्रक्रिया भी शामिल है, का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विगत पांच वर्षों में निजी संस्थाओं द्वारा एकत्रित टोल का राज्य-वार एवं वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) विगत पांच वर्षों में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर कितने टोल बूथ मौजूदा नियमों का उल्लंघन कर टोल वसूलते हुए पाये गये हैं;

(घ) नियमों के अंतर्गत तय राशि से ज़्यादा टोल वसूलने पर उल्लंघनकर्ताओ के विरूद्ध की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) फास्टैग का उपयोग नहीं करने पर यात्रियों से वसूले गए जुर्माने का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) अक्टूबर 2025 तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर मौजूदा फी प्लाजाओं का विवरण अनुलग्नक 'क' में दिया गया है।

सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) मोड के तहत, निर्माण जिसमें टोलिंग अधिकारों सहित निर्माण कार्य प्रतिस्पर्धी बोली के माध्यम से बिल्ड ऑपरेट टोल (बीओटी) रियायतग्राही (निजी संस्थाओं) को आवंटित किए जाते हैं और वे प्रचलित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) (दरों का निर्धारण और संग्रहण) नियमावली, 2008 और शुल्क नियमों और संबंधित रियायत समझौते के अनुसार रियायत अवधि के अंत तक प्रयोक्ता शुल्क एकत्र करते हैं। रियायत अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद, प्रतिस्पर्धी बोली के माध्यम से नियुक्त प्रयोक्ता शुल्क संग्रह एजेंसी के माध्यम से एनएचएआई द्वारा प्रयोक्ता शुल्क एकत्र किया जाता है और एकत्रित प्रयोक्ता शुल्क भारत की संचित निधि (सीएफआई) में जमा किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, मुद्रीकरण योजना के अनुसार, राजमार्ग के कुछ खंडों पर, मौजूदा राजमार्ग परिसंपत्तियों का मुद्रीकरण मंत्रालय द्वारा अवसंरचना निवेश ट्रस्ट/टोल-ऑपरेट-ट्रांस्फर (इनविट/टीओटी) के माध्यम से किया जाता है, जिसमें अनुमोदित बोली दस्तावेज के अनुसार टोलिंग अधिकार वाले रियायतग्राही से सरकार को एकमुश्त शुल्क का अग्रिम भुगतान प्राप्त होता है। यद्यपि, रियायत अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद, प्रतिस्पर्धी बोली के माध्यम से नियुक्त प्रयोक्ता शुल्क संग्रह एजेंसी द्वारा एनएचएआई के माध्यम

से प्रयोक्ता शुल्क एकत्र किया जाता है और एकत्रित प्रयोक्ता शुल्क भारत की संचित निधि (सीएफआई) में जमा किया जाता है।

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों में निजी संस्थाओं (रियायतग्राही) द्वारा एकत्र किए गए शुल्क का राज्यवार विवरण अनुलग्नक-'ख' में है।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर सभी फी प्लाजा पर प्रयोक्ता शुल्क भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित संबंधित प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) शुल्क (दरों का निर्धारण और संग्रहण) नियमावली, 2008 और रियायत समझौते के प्रावधानों के अनुसार संग्रहण किया जाता है।

(घ) यदि शुल्क नियमों के तहत अनुमत राशि से अधिक टोल शुल्क वसूला जाता है, तो टोलिंग ठेकेदार के खिलाफ अनुबंध के संगत प्रावधान के अनुसार कार्रवाई की जाएगी, जिसमें प्रतिबंध/वित्तीय शास्ति लगाना आदि शामिल हो सकता है।

(ड़) सरकार ने 15/16 फरवरी, 2021 की मध्यरात्रि से सभी शुल्क भुगतान केंद्रों (फी प्लाजा) की लेन को फास्टैग लेन घोषित कर दिया है। ऐसे वाहन जिनमें फास्टैग नहीं लगा है या जिनके पास वैध और चालू फास्टैग नहीं है, उन्हें उस श्रेणी के वाहन के लिए लागू शुल्क के दोगुने के बराबर शुल्क (नकद में) देना होगा। फास्टैग न लगे वाहनों या वैध और चालू फास्टैग न होने वाले वाहनों से राज्यवार शुल्क का विवरण अनुलग्नक-'ग' में दिया गया है।

अनुलग्नक -क

'राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर टोल बूथों' के संबंध में श्री पीपी सुनीर द्वारा दिनांक 17.12.2025 को पूछे गए राज्यसभा के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2039 के भाग (क) के संदर्भ में अनुलग्नक।

अक्टूबर 2025 तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर स्थित शुल्क चौकियों का विवरण:

राज्य का नाम	**राज्य का नाम**
आंध्र प्रदेश	85
बिहार	42
छत्तीसगढ	24
दिल्ली और ईपीई	1
गुजरात	62
हरियाणा	75
पंजाब	43
जम्मू और कश्मीर	6
झारखंड	22
कर्नाटक	66
केरल	8
मध्य प्रदेश	97
महाराष्ट्र	98
गोवा	1
असम	10
मेघालय	4
ओडिशा	32
राजस्थान	172
तमिलनाडु	74
तेलंगाना	35
उत्तर प्रदेश	137
पश्चिम बंगाल	29
उत्तराखंड	7
हिमाचल प्रदेश	5
कुल	**1135**

अनुलग्नक-ख

'राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर टोल बूथों' के संबंध में श्री पीपी सुनीर द्वारा दिनांक 17.12.2025 को पूछे गए राज्यसभा के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2039 के भाग (ख) के संदर्भ में अनुलग्नक।

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान निजी संस्थाओं (रियायतग्राही) द्वारा एकत्र किए गए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क का विवरण:

राज्य का नाम	प्रयोक्ता शुल्क संग्रह (करोड़ रुपये में)				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
आंध्र प्रदेश	1,501.89	1,569.08	1,988.91	1,798.84	2,011.54
असम	75.30	114.09	176.29	171.61	172.13
बिहार	859.31	810.04	1,046.59	994.06	1,020.81
छत्तीसगढ	347.33	405.61	743.99	714.39	785.16
गुजरात	1,196.47	1,526.20	1,955.66	1,910.41	2,113.79
हरियाणा	489.89	651.07	1092.78	1037.99	1085.95
झारखंड	143.84	156.35	207.26	205.00	237.07
कर्नाटक	1,612.86	1,660.19	2,888.16	3,013.23	3,018.96
केरल	164.53	195.96	447.30	452.65	456.02
मध्य प्रदेश	1,317.11	1,351.62	1,576.15	1,634.92	1,804.17
महाराष्ट्र	2,335.87	2,900.05	3,976.08	3,918.55	4,131.15
ओडिशा	357.73	371.79	472.45	510.67	547.26
पंजाब	90.33	75.20	261.79	308.74	359.07
राजस्थान	2,781.41	3,221.24	4,346.49	4,245.38	4,344.14
तमिलनाडु	1,806.85	2,039.95	2,933.45	2,904.83	2,998.01
तेलंगाना	598.96	697.01	944.72	933.79	1,003.06
उत्तर प्रदेश	2,911.25	3,234.87	4,194.16	4,068.75	4,350.94
उत्तराखंड	38.51	108.44	138.46	156.84	187.01
पश्चिम बंगाल	1,421.34	1,555.96	1,990.52	1,798.16	1,958.18

अनुलग्नक-ग

'राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर टोल बूथों' के संबंध में श्री पीपी सुनीर द्वारा दिनांक 17.12.2025 को पूछे गए राज्यसभा के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2039 के भाग (ड़) के संदर्भ में अनुलग्नक।

जिन वाहनों में "फास्टैग" नहीं लगा है या जिनके पास वैध और चालू "फास्टैग" नहीं है, उनसे राज्यवार वसूले गए शुल्क का विवरण:

राज्य	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान फास्टैग से लैस न होने वाले वाहनों से नकद में वसूल की गई दोहरी प्रयोक्ता शुल्क की राशि (रुपये में)**
आंध्र प्रदेश	37,09,35,964
असम	10,55,81,835
बिहार	32,58,73,665
छत्तीसगढ	13,81,68,540
दिल्ली	11,22,63,300
गुजरात	78,58,99,385
हिमाचल प्रदेश	97,08,335
हरियाणा	71,67,09,949
झारखंड	7,69,38,825
जम्मू और कश्मीर	2,69,96,810
कर्नाटक	129,91,72,480
केरल	26,25,37,390
महाराष्ट्र	110,64,69,570
मेघालय	1,09,61,940
मध्य प्रदेश	39,77,01,660
ओडिशा	18,12,73,482
पंजाब	48,97,12,315
राजस्थान	62,35,93,980
तेलंगाना	33,52,99,665
तमिलनाडु	71,82,33,400
उत्तर प्रदेश	81,06,66,655
उत्तराखंड	8,32,67,685
पश्चिम बंगाल	28,53,29,595

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भारत सरकार

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 2040

जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

यात्री सुरक्षा मानक

2040 श्री लहर सिंह सिरोयाः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा लंबी दूरी की बसों के लिए लागू किए गए अनिवार्य यात्री सुरक्षा मानकों (एआईएस-153 और फायर अलार्म अधिसूचनाओं सहित) का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय को जानकारी है कि बड़े पैमाने पर, अनधिकृत बस संशोधनों (रूपांतरण/अवरुद्ध निकास) के कारण घातक दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं, जो इन यूनियन सुरक्षा संहिताओं का उल्लंघन करती हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) राज्यों के आरटीओ के अधिकार क्षेत्र को ध्यान में रखते हुए, क्या सरकार इन केंद्रीय मानकों के कड़ाई से पालन के लिए राज्यों सरकारों को समयबद्ध और अनिवार्य दिशा-निर्देश जारी करेगी; और

(घ) क्या मंत्रालय संशोधित स्लीपर बसों की व्यापक लेखा - परीक्षा करेगा ताकि कड़ाई से अनुपालन सुनिश्चित किया जा सके और स्थानीय प्रशासनिक असफलता के कारण केंद्रीय सुरक्षा उपायों को नकारा न जा सके ?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री

(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) और (ख) सरकार के सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने सा.का.नि 287(अ) दिनांक 22 अप्रैल, 2014 के माध्यम से अधिसूचित किया है कि 1 अक्टूबर, 2014 को और उसके बाद निर्मित, चालक को छोड़कर 13 या अधिक यात्रियों की बैठने की क्षमता वाली बसों के नए मॉडल के बॉडी बिल्डिंग के लिए परीक्षण और अनुमोदन एआईएस: 052 (संशोधन 1) -2008, समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित के अनुरूप किया जाएगा। एआईएस: 052 के सुरक्षा प्रावधानों को दो चरणों अर्थात 1 जनवरी, 2017 और दूसरे चरण में 1 जनवरी, 2018 को ओर उसके बाद कार्यान्वित किया गया था।

सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने सा.का.नि 905(अ) दिनांक 23 सितंबर, 2016 के माध्यम से अधिसूचित किया कि स्लीपर कोचों के बॉडी बिल्डिंग के लिए परीक्षण और

अनुमोदन उसमें उल्लिखित वाहनों के लिए समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित एआईएस-119 (सं.1):2016 के अनुसार होगा। यह प्रावधान 23 मार्च, 2017 से प्रभावी है।

मूल उपकरण निर्माताओं द्वारा 1 अप्रैल, 2019 को और उसके बाद, ड्राइवर को छोड़कर 22 यात्रियों से अधिक बैठने की क्षमता वाली निर्मित बसों के लिए ब्रेकिंग, मल्टीप्लेक्सिंग/इलेक्ट्रॉनिक आर्किटेक्चर, फायर डिटेक्शन अलार्म (एफडीए) और फायर डिटेक्शन सप्रेशन सिस्टम (एफडीएस), आदि जैसे प्रावधानों का अनुपालन करना आवश्यक था।

सरकार के सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 06.03.2024 के सा.का.नि. 159 (अ) के माध्यम से ब्रेकिंग, निष्पादन, मल्टीप्लेक्सिंग, फायर डिटेक्शन और फायर सप्रेशन सिस्टम, आदि की प्रयोज्यता में विस्तार करके सभी बस बॉडी बिल्डरों के लिए 1 सितंबर 2025 से समान अवसर उपलब्ध कराए हैं।

(ग) सरकार के सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने सभी राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को केंद्रीय मोटर यान नियमावली, 1989 के नियम 62 के अनुसार फिटनेस परीक्षण के दौरान और पंजीकरण के समय एआईएस: 052 और एआईएस: 119 का सख्ती से अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने की परामर्शी जारी की है।

(घ) फिटनेस परीक्षण के माध्यम से बसों का आवधिक मूल्यांकन संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है।

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भारत सरकार

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 2041

जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

कार्य-क्षेत्र सुरक्षा

2041. श्री रविचंद्र वद्दीराजूः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन क्षेत्रों के लिए सुरक्षा दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए हैं जहां सड़क या पुल का काम चल रहा है, जिसमें तेलंगाना में जीदीमेटला के निकट की सड़क भी शामिल है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार की सड़क के ऐसे हिस्सों पर सुरक्षा बेहतर करने के लिए तेलंगाना को कोई तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने की योजना है; और

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

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री

(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) से (घ) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच)-44 खंड के जीदीमेटला के निकट बोवेनपल्ली से गुंडलापोचम्पल्ली खंड का 6-लेन मानक के अनुरूप उन्नयन किया जा रहा है। इंजीनियरिंग, प्रापण और निर्माण संविदाकार मानकों, दिशानिर्देशों, मैनुअल, भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस (आईआरसी) के अभ्यास संहिता (कोड ऑफ प्रेक्टिस) के साथ-साथ सड़क और पुल के कार्यों के लिए विनिर्देशों के अनुसार कार्य कर रहा है। डिजाइन, निर्माण, संचालन और रखरखाव चरणों के दौरान आवश्यक सड़क सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाते हैं। आईआरसी ने निर्माण के दौरान कार्य क्षेत्रों में यातायात प्रबंधन के लिए आईआरसी:एसपी:55 में विस्तृत दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं, जो एनएच पर किए गए सभी सड़क और पुल के कार्यों पर लागू होते हैं। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के अलावा अन्य सड़कें राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की संबंधित सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आती हैं और इसलिए वे अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार इन दिशानिर्देशों को अपना सकती हैं।

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भारत सरकार

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 2042

जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है

कुशीनगर में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजना का विस्तार

2042. श्री रतनजीत प्रताप नारायन सिंहः

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) कुशीनगर जिले से गुजरने वाले प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) विस्तार परियोजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) कुशीनगर शहर के भीड़भाड़ वाले क्षेत्रों में बाईपास और फ्लाईओवर का निर्माण पूरा करने की समय-सीमा क्या है;

(ग) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं में देरी के कारण भूमि अधिग्रहण से जुड़ी कथित बाधाओं के समाधान के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(घ) अत्यधिक यातायात वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग खंडों पर सड़क सुरक्षा सुविधाएँ (क्रैश बैरियर्स, लाइटिंग) लगाने के लिए कितनी राशि दी गई है; और

(ङ) प्रभावित भूमि मालिकों को समय पर मुआवजा का भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं?

उत्तर

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री
(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)

(क) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) का विकास और रखरखाव एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। कुशीनगर जिले से गुजरने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर चल रहे/स्वीकृत विकास कार्यों की स्थिति **अनुलग्नक** में संलग्न है।

(ख) कुशीनगर शहर के लिए 2-लेन के दो फ्लाईओवर का निर्माण कार्य पहले ही नवंबर, 2024 में पूर्ण हो चुका है। कसिया बाईपास के निर्माण को "एनएच-727 को हाइब्रिड वार्षिकी मोड पर किमी 0.000 से 23.810 तक चार लेन और किमी 23.810 से 46.500 तक पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित 2 लेन का निर्माण" के कार्य के तहत शामिल किया गया है, जिसे फरवरी 2024 में मंजूरी दी गई है।

(ग) से (ङ) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजना के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी (सीएएलए) मुआवजा राशि (अवार्ड) की तैयारी के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं। प्रमुख भूमि अधिग्रहण चुनौतियों में भूमि के पुराने रिकॉर्ड, विवादित स्वामित्व और सर्कल दरों के संशोधन में देरी शामिल हैं।

अप्रैल, 2018 से भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए अधिसूचनाओं की कार्यवाही के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) अधिनियम, 1956 के तहत भूमिराशि पोर्टल तैयार किया गया है। भूमीराशि पोर्टल के माध्यम से जारी अधिसूचनाएं इस प्रकार हैं:-

(i) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम की धारा 3(क) के तहत सक्षम प्राधिकारी की नियुक्ति
(ii) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम की धारा 3ए के तहत अधिग्रहण संबंधी आशय
(iii) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम की धारा 3घ के तहत अधिग्रहण की घोषणा

इसके अलावा, सरकार भू-स्वामियों को मुआवजे के ऑनलाइन प्रत्यक्ष भुगतान के लिए सार्वजनिक वित्तीय प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) के साथ एकीकृत भूमीराशि पोर्टल पर स्थानांतरित हो गई है।

विवाद समाधान कार्यतंत्र में तेजी लाने के लिए, मध्यस्थों की नियुक्ति के लिए अधिसूचना (राज्य की सिफारिश पर) भूमीराशि पोर्टल के माध्यम से की जाती है। इसके अलावा, पारदर्शिता बढ़ाने के लिए, पोर्टल को आधार डेटाबेस के साथ भी एकीकृत किया गया है।

सड़क सुरक्षा संबंधी सुविधाएं जैसे क्रैश बैरियर, स्ट्रीट लाइट, डिलिनिएटर, रोड स्टड, रम्बल स्ट्रिप्स आदि आम तौर पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग विकास परियोजनाओं के भाग के रूप में निर्मित किए जाते हैं। तथापि, दुर्घटना प्रवण स्थलों के सुधार के लिए स्थल की आवश्यकता के अनुसार स्टैंडअलोन सड़क सुरक्षा कार्य भी स्वीकृत किए जाते हैं। ऐसे सड़क सुरक्षा कार्यों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए निधियों को विकास के लिए समग्र रूप से उपलब्ध बजटीय परिव्ययों से पूरा किया जाता है।

अनुलग्नक

"**कुशीनगर में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजना का विस्तार**" के संबंध में श्री रतनजीत प्रताप नारायन सिंह द्वारा दिनांक 17.12.2025 को पूछे गए राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2042 के भाग (क) के उत्तर में उल्लखित अनुलग्नक।

कुशीनगर जिले से गुजरने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर चल रहे/स्वीकृत कार्यों की स्थिति

क्रम सं.	एनएच सं.	कार्य का नाम	संस्वीकृति की तिथि	लंबाई (किमी)	टीपीसी (करोड़ रु.)	करार की राशि (करोड़ रु.)	नियत तारीख	वास्तविक प्रगति %	पूर्ण होने की लक्षित तिथि
1	27	राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-27 के गोरखपुर-कसिया-यूपी/बिहार सीमा खंड के 4- लेन के खंड पर किमी 305+640, किमी 307+630, कि मी 339+100, किमी 345+300 और किमी 364+200 पर दीर्घकालिक उपायों के रूप में अंडरपास का निर्माण।	22.09.2025	6.16	172.48	110.32	26.06.2025	9.98	26.12.2026
2	727	राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-727 के किमी.0.000 से 23.810 तक चार लेन और किमी 23.810 से 46.500 तक पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित दो लेन का निर्माण जिसमें कसिया बाईपास भी शामिल है	22.02.2024	46.5	1544.42	निर्माण पूर्व चरण में			
3	727बी	एनएच-727बी (तामकुहीराज से बिहार सीमा और बिहार सीमा से मझौली तक) के किमी 0.000 से किमी 7.800 और किमी 35.400 से किमी 52.345 तक (डिजाइन लंबाई 24.745 किमी, बिहार वाले भाग को छोड़कर) पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित दो लेन में पुनर्स्थापन और उन्नयन।	24.03.2023	24.75	701.02	192.27	29.01.2025	65	30.07.2026
4	27	एनएच-27 के गोरखपुर- कसिया-यूपी/ बिहार सीमा खंड के चै: किमी 330.002 से 366.117 तक का सुदृढ़ीकरण और सुधार।	13.05.2025	36.12	171.94	85.52	25.04.2025	82	31.01.2026

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भारत सरकार

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2043

उत्तर देने की तारीख 17 दिसंबर, 2025

बुधवार, 26 अग्रहायण, 1947 (शक)

महिला उद्यमियों के लिए सहायता

2043. श्री मस्तान राव यादव बीडा:

क्या कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) सरकार द्वारा देश में महिला उद्यमियों को बढ़ावा देने और सहायता देने के लिए क्या पहल की गई है;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों में विभिन्न सरकारी कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षित और कुशल महिला उद्यमियों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) इस उद्देश्य के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों में आवंटित और खर्च की गई धनराशि कितनी-कितनी है, जिसमें कौशल विकास के लिए प्रदान की गई सहायता भी शामिल है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिला उद्यमियों के लिए कोई वित्तीय सहायता शुरू की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
(श्री जयन्त चौधरी)

(क) से (घ) भारत सरकार ने महिलाओं में उद्यमशीलता की मानसिकता और क्षमताओं का निर्माण करने, महिला नेतृत्व वाले उद्यमों के विकास के लिए सहायता और बढ़ावा देने और महिलाओं में उद्यमशीलता विकास के लिए मार्गदर्शन और सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए विभिन्न पहल की हैं।

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) अपने स्वायत्त संगठनों, जैसे राष्ट्रीय उद्यमिता एवं लघु व्यवसाय विकास संस्थान (निस्बड) और भारतीय उद्यमिता संस्थान (आईआईई) के माध्यम से देश भर में महिला उद्यमियों के सशक्तिकरण, उत्थान और विकास के लिए कार्यरत है। इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय स्किल इंडिया मिशन के तहत देश भर में फैले कौशल विकास केंद्रों के व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से कौशलीकरण, पुनर्कौशलीकरण और कौशलोन्नयन कार्यक्रम चलाता है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में मंत्रालय की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत राज्यवार प्रशिक्षित महिलाओं की संख्या और आवंटित एवं व्यय की गई निधि का ब्यौरा **अनुबंध-I** में दिया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित महिला उद्यमियों को प्रोत्साहित करने और उनको सहायता प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से विभिन्न योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों में विभिन्न सरकारी कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा **अनुबंध -II** में दिया गया है।

"महिला उद्यमियों के लिए सहायता" विषय दिनांक 17.12.2025 को उत्तरार्थ राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2043 के भाग (क) से (घ) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित अनुबंध

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश भर में महिला उद्यमियों के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही विभिन्न उद्यमिता विकास पहलों का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:

1. प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन)

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) अपने स्वायत्त संस्थानों, अर्थात् राष्ट्रीय उद्यमिता एवं लघु व्यवसाय विकास संस्थान (निस्बड़) और भारतीय उद्यमिता संस्थान, गुवाहाटी (आईआईई) के माध्यम से, जनजातीय मामलों के मंत्रालय की एक योजना, प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन) के कौशलीकरण एवं उद्यमिता घटक को मार्च 2024 से कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य निजी जनजातीय समूहों (पीवीटीजीएस) का उत्थान करना है।

यह योजना एमएसडीई सहित 9 प्रमुख मंत्रालयों से संबंधित 11 महत्वपूर्ण हस्तक्षेपों पर केंद्रित है। मंत्रालय के प्रमुख हस्तक्षेपों में से एक वन धन विकास केंद्रों (वीडीवीके) में कौशल और उद्यमिता विकास को बढ़ावा देना है।

यह परियोजना जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास संघ (टीआरआईएफईडी) के सहयोग से देश भर के 15 राज्यों में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है, जिसके अंतर्गत 31 मार्च 2026 तक कुल 500 महिला एवं महिला विकास समितियों (वीडीवीके) की स्थापना की जानी है। 26.11.2025 तक, कुल 488 वीडीवीके कार्यरत हैं और उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 38,383 सदस्यों को प्रशिक्षित किया जा चुका है। प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0) के अंतर्गत विशेष परियोजना के रूप में 23,47,14,629 रुपये की राशि आवंटित की गई है, जिसमें से 17,63,56,225 रुपये का उपयोग किया जा चुका है। पीएम जनमन के अंतर्गत महिला प्रतिभागियों की संख्या सहित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा **अनुबंध I-क** में दिया गया है।

2. स्वावलंबिनी- कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) ने नीति आयोग के महिला उद्यमिता मंच के साथ ज्ञान साझेदार के रूप में सहयोग करते हुए, फरवरी 2025 में असम, मेघालय, मिजोरम, उत्तर प्रदेश और तेलंगाना के छह उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों/विश्वविद्यालयों में स्वावलंबिनी - एक महिला उद्यमिता कार्यक्रम का प्रायोगिक परियोजना के रूप में शुभारंभ किया। मंत्रालय इस कार्यक्रम को अपने स्वायत्त संस्थानों, अर्थात् राष्ट्रीय उद्यमिता एवं लघु व्यवसाय विकास संस्थान (निस्बड़), नोएडा और भारतीय उद्यमिता संस्थान (आईआईई), गुवाहाटी के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित कर रहा है।

स्वावलंबिनी परियोजना युवा महिलाओं को विचारों से लेकर सफल उद्यम निर्माण तक की यात्रा में सहायता करने के लिए एक संरचित, बहु-स्तरीय प्रशिक्षण पद्धति प्रस्तुत करती है। इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य छात्राओं में उद्यमशीलता की मानसिकता विकसित करना है, उन्हें उद्यमिता को करियर के रूप में अपनाने के लिए आवश्यक उपलब्ध सहायता तंत्रों, योजनाओं, संसाधनों और नेटवर्कों के बारे में जागरूक करना है।

स्वावलंबिनी परियोजना के लक्षित समूह में उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों (एचईआईएस) और विश्वविद्यालयों की 1200 छात्राएं शामिल हैं, जिन्हें उद्यमिता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम (ईएपी) के माध्यम से उद्यमिता संबंधी प्रारंभिक प्रशिक्षण दिया जाएगा। इनमें से, ईएपी प्रतिभागियों में से चयनित 600 छात्राओं को उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (ईडीपी) में शामिल किया जाएगा, जिसमें कौशलीकरण, वित्त तक पहुंच, बाजार संपर्क, अनुपालन और कानूनी सहायता, व्यावसायिक सेवाएं और नेटवर्किंग के अवसर जैसे महत्वपूर्ण व्यावसायिक पहलुओं को शामिल करते हुए गहन उद्यमिता विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाएगा। इसके बाद, प्रतिभागियों को अपने विचारों को स्थायी उद्यमों में बदलने में मदद करने के लिए 21 सप्ताह का मार्गदर्शन और सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी।

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन, पर्यवेक्षण और निगरानी की देखरेख करेगा, जबकि नीति आयोग कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन करेगा, परामर्श सहायता प्रदान करेगा, प्रारंभिक वित्तपोषण की सुविधा देगा और अवार्ड टू रिवार्ड (एटीआर) पहल के माध्यम से सफल उद्यमियों को सम्मानित करेगा।

इस मार्गदर्शन और सहायता कार्यक्रम के दौरान, उद्योग जगत के अग्रणी और सफल उद्यमी प्रतिभागियों को सलाह और व्यावहारिक सहायता प्रदान करके उनका मार्गदर्शन करेंगे। सफल उद्यमियों को अपने अनुभव साझा करने के लिए आमंत्रित किया जाएगा, जिसमें वे उन चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालेंगे जिन पर उन्होंने विजय प्राप्त की और अपने व्यवसाय को स्थापित करने के लिए अपनाई गई कार्यनीतियों के बारे में बताएंगे।

दीर्घकालिक प्रभाव सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, कार्यक्रम में एक संकाय विकास कार्यक्रम (एफडीपी) भी शामिल है, जिसमें भाग लेने वाले उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों/विश्वविद्यालयों के संकाय सदस्यों को पांच दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण सत्र से गुजरना होगा। यह पहल शिक्षकों को अपने संस्थानों में महत्वाकांक्षी महिला उद्यमियों को सलाह और मार्गदर्शन देने के लिए आवश्यक कौशल से सुसज्जित करेगी। ब्यौरा **अनुबंध-I-ख** में उपलब्ध है।

3. उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र के शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में उद्यमिता विकास केंद्र (ईडीसी) और इन्क्यूबेशन केंद्र (आईसी) की स्थापना, विकास और प्रबंधन - इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत, आईआईई ने उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद (एनईसी) के सहयोग से उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र के शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में 30 उद्यमिता विकास केंद्र (ईडीसी) और 4 इन्क्यूबेशन केंद्र (आईसी) स्थापित, विकसित और प्रबंधित किए हैं। दिनांक 1 दिसंबर 2025 तक, उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र के आठ राज्यों में 30 पूर्णतः कार्यरत ईडीसी स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं और 60 ईडीसी कर्मचारियों और 582 सलाहकारों का प्रशिक्षण पूरा हो चुका है। 90 उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रमों (ईडीपी) के माध्यम से कुल 943 प्रतिभागियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है। पायलट परियोजना के अंतर्गत दिनांक 1 दिसंबर 2025 तक प्रशिक्षित महिला प्रतिभागियों की राज्यवार और कार्यक्रमवार जानकारी **अनुबंध I-ग** में दी गई है।

4. प्रधानमंत्री स्वनिधि लाभार्थियों के लिए पायलट आधार पर राष्ट्रीय उद्यमिता विकास परियोजना - एनआईएसईबीयूडी (निस्बड़) और आईआईई ने एमएसडीई के सहयोग से प्रधानमंत्री स्वनिधि लाभार्थियों के लिए पायलट आधार पर राष्ट्रीय उद्यमिता विकास परियोजना का कार्यान्वयन किया है। इस परियोजना में एक सप्ताह का कक्षा कार्यक्रम और 21 सप्ताह का मार्गदर्शन एवं सहायता कार्यक्रम शामिल है। संस्थानों ने वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 में इस परियोजना के तहत कुल 1744 प्रशिक्षार्थियों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया है, जिनमें 1205 महिलाएं शामिल

हैं। राज्यवार और कार्यक्रमवार महिला प्रतिभागियों की संख्या का ब्यौरा **अनुबंध 1 -घ** में दिया गया है।

5. संकल्प योजना के अंतर्गत क्षमता निर्माण, इनक्यूबेशन सहायता, मेंटरिंग और हैंडहोल्डिंग के माध्यम से उद्यमिता के माहौल को सुदृढ़ बनाना - एनआईएसईबीयूडी ने कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) के कौशल अर्जन एवं ज्ञान जागरूकता आजीविका संवर्धन (संकल्प) कार्यक्रम के सहयोग से समाज के विभिन्न हाशिए पर पड़े वर्गों के उद्यमिता इको -सिस्टम को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए एक परियोजना कार्यान्वित की। इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य क्षमता निर्माण, इनक्यूबेशन सहायता, मेंटरिंग और हैंडहोल्डिंग के माध्यम से महिलाओं सहित विभिन्न लक्षित समूहों में उद्यमिता की भावना का सृजन, पोषण और संवर्धन करना था। 2024 में, आईआईई को प्रधानमंत्री वन धन योजना के अंतर्गत वन धन केंद्रों के आदिवासी कारीगरों और एसएफयूआरटीआई (स्फूर्ति) क्लस्टर के सदस्यों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए इस परियोजना की स्वीकृति दी गई थी।

संकल्प योजना के अंतर्गत उत्तर - पूर्व में निर्यात-उन्मुख हथकरघा प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम: आईआईई ने निर्यात-गुणवत्ता वाले हथकरघा उत्पादों के उत्पादन, निर्यात प्रक्रियाओं की समझ, ब्रांड निर्माण और प्रोटोटाइप विकास पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए वस्त्र क्षेत्र में एक व्यापक कौशल प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम लागू किया। कुल 1166 महिलाओं को प्रशिक्षित किया गया और बाद में उन्हें उन्नत शिक्षा के लिए संबंधित क्लस्टरों से जोड़ा गया। आईआईई ने बाजार संपर्क, हितधारकों की सहभागिता, क्रेता-विक्रेता बैठकें, ऋण संपर्क की सुविधा प्रदान की और आयात-निर्यात परिषद के साथ क्लस्टर पंजीकरण में सहायता की। संस्थान ने प्रमुख निर्यात घरानों को भी आमंत्रित किया, निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों के साथ सहयोग किया और प्रशिक्षुओं की निर्यात बाजार में संभावनाओं को मजबूत करने के लिए प्रोटोटाइप विकास को सक्षम बनाया। आवंटित राशि 50,89,41,050/- रुपये के मुकाबले 50,31,61,022/- रुपये का उपयोग किया जा चुका है। महिला प्रतिभागियों की राज्यवार संख्या का ब्यौरा **अनुबंध I-ड.** में है।

6. जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस) योजना: जेएसएस, जिसे शुरू में 1967 में श्रमिक विद्यापीठ (एसवीपी) के रूप में शुरू किया गया था, का उद्देश्य भारत सरकार के पूर्ण अनुदान से पंजीकृत समितियों (एनजीओ) के माध्यम से लाभार्थियों के घर पर ही अनौपचारिक रूप से कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से स्वरोजगार/मजदूरी को बढ़ावा देकर घरेलू आय में वृद्धि करना है। योजना के लक्षित लाभार्थी निरक्षर, नवसाक्षर और प्राथमिक स्तर की शिक्षा प्राप्त व्यक्ति, साथ ही कक्षा 12वीं तक के स्कूल छोड़ने वाले 15-45 वर्ष आयु वर्ग के लोग हैं। दिव्यांगजनों और अन्य पात्र मामलों, विशेषकर महिलाओं को आयु में छूट दी जाती है। प्राथमिकता वाले समूह ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों और शहरी निम्न-आय क्षेत्रों में महिलाएं, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग और अल्पसंख्यक हैं। वर्ष 2018 से 31 अक्टूबर 2025 तक, जेएसएस योजना के तहत देश भर में कुल 32,53,965 लाभार्थियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है। योजना के मुख्य उद्देश्य के अनुरूप, प्रशिक्षित लाभार्थियों में से अधिकांश महिलाएं हैं (~83%)। राज्यवार महिला प्रतिभागियों की संख्या का ब्यौरा **अनुबंध I-च** में दिया गया है।

7. कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) वर्ष 2015 से अपनी प्रमुख योजना प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) को लागू कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य

देश भर के युवाओं, जिनमें महिलाएं भी शामिल हैं, को अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) के माध्यम से कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना और पूर्व शिक्षा की मान्यता (आरपीएल) के माध्यम से कौशल उन्नयन एवं पुनः कौशल प्रदान करना है। इसका लक्ष्य युवाओं को उद्योग से संबंधित कौशल से लैस करके रोजगार के अवसरों तक पहुंच बढ़ाने के लिए उनकी रोजगार क्षमता को बढ़ाना है। वर्तमान में पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 तक लागू है।

हाल ही में, कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) और महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय (एमओडब्ल्यूसीडी) द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से कार्यान्वित एक विशेष पहल, जिसका शीर्षक 'नव्या' (युवा किशोरियों के लिए व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से आकांक्षाओं का पोषण) है, का शुभारंभ किया गया है। इसका उद्देश्य 19 राज्यों के 27 आकांक्षी जिलों में 3,850 किशोरियों को लक्षित कौशलीकरण प्रदान करना है, ताकि उनकी रोजगार क्षमता और सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता को बढ़ाया जा सके 'नव्या' योजना के तहत प्रशिक्षित/उन्मुख महिला उम्मीदवारों का ब्यौरा ऊपर दिया गया है।

पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 एक मांग-आधारित योजना है जिसे समाज के सभी वर्गों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए बनाया गया है। इस योजना में विशेष परियोजनाओं के लिए एक समर्पित प्रावधान शामिल है, जिसका उद्देश्य अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, महिलाओं और दिव्यांगजनों (पीडब्ल्यूडी) सहित अल्पप्रतिनिधित्व वाले सामाजिक समूहों की भागीदारी को बढ़ाना है। कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों तक उनकी पहुंच को सुगम बनाकर महिलाओं और हाशिए पर पड़े समुदायों को सशक्त बनाने पर विशेष जोर दिया गया है।

समावेशिता को बढ़ावा देने और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि ये समूह प्रशिक्षण में भाग ले सकें और बाद में लाभकारी वेतन या स्वरोजगार के अवसर प्राप्त कर सकें, योजना के तहत महिलाओं, दिव्यांगजनों और विशेष क्षेत्रों (सामान्य मानदंडों के अनुसार परिभाषित) के प्रशिक्षुओं के लिए आवास और परिवहन सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, सामान्य मानदंडों के अनुसार, गैर-आवासीय प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाली महिलाओं और दिव्यांगजनों के लिए परिवहन सहायता भी अनुमेय है। राज्यवार महिला प्रतिभागियों की संख्या का ब्यौरा **अनुबंध I-छ** में दिया गया है।

8. कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) के अधीन **प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय (डीजीटी)** देश के युवाओं, जिनमें महिलाएं भी शामिल हैं, को कौशलीकरण प्रदान करने के लिए औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) को लागू करता है।

आईटीआई में, एनएसक्यूएफ से प्रमाणित 169 ट्रेडों में शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। प्रत्येक ट्रेड का अपना अलग पाठ्यक्रम है। प्रशिक्षण की अवधि छह महीने, एक वर्ष और दो वर्ष है। प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम इस प्रकार तैयार किए गए हैं कि प्रशिक्षुओं को अर्ध-कुशल/कुशल कामगार के रूप में रोजगार के लिए तैयार करने हेतु ट्रेडों में बुनियादी कौशल और ज्ञान प्रदान किया जा सके।

वर्तमान में देश में 14,682 आईटीआई स्थापित हैं, जिनमें से 3,345 सरकारी और 11,337 निजी आईटीआई हैं। राज्यवार महिला प्रतिभागियों की संख्या का ब्यौरा **अनुबंध I-ज** में दिया गया है।

पिछले तीन सालों में मंत्रालय की अलग-अलग स्कीमों के तहत प्रशिक्षण पाने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या और राज्य-वार आवंटित और खर्च की गई निधि का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:-

(अनुबंध I-क)

1. प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन)

क्रम..सं.	राज्य	सदस्यों की संख्या (लक्ष्य)	ईडीपी के तहत प्रशिक्षित सदस्य		
			पुरुष	महिला	कुल
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	6162	841	5135	5976
2	छत्तीसगढ	2422	39	2356	2395
3	गुजरात	1050	751	299	1050
4	झारखंड	2876	352	2524	2876
5	कर्नाटक	1784	192	976	1168
6	केरल	433	269	156	425
7	मध्य प्रदेश	5151	1413	3687	5100
8	महाराष्ट्र	3624	1776	1848	3624
9	ओडिशा	3553	46	2279	2325
10	राजस्थान	8659	0	8659	8659
11	तमिलनाडु	2403	0	1042	1042
12	तेलंगाना	1461	469	992	1461
13	उत्तर प्रदेश	319	0	266	266
14	उत्तराखंड	314	0	314	314
15	त्रिपुरा	1702	5	1697	1702
कुल		**41,913**	**6153**	**32230**	**38,383**

(अनुबंध I-ख)

2. स्वावलंबिनी महिला उद्यमिता कार्यक्रम

पायलट परियोजना के तहत दिनांक 01.12.2025 तक प्रशिक्षित महिला प्रतिभागियों की संख्या का राज्य-वार और कार्यक्रम-वार ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है

राज्य	कार्यक्रम का नाम (कुल प्रशिक्षित)		
	एफडीपी	ईएपी	ईडीपी
असम	9	64	-*
मेघालय	8	161	-*
मिजोरम	10	244	-*
उत्तर प्रदेश	38	491	254
तेलंगाना	17	150	48
कुल	**82**	**1,110**	**302**

*प्रशिक्षण दिसंबर, 2025 से आयोजित किया जा रहा है

अनुबंध I-ग

3. उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र के शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में उद्यमिता विकास केंद्र (ईडीसी) और इनक्यूबेशन केंद्रों (आईसी) की स्थापना, विकास और प्रबंधन करना।

पायलट परियोजना के अंतर्गत दिनांक 01.12.2025 तक प्रशिक्षित महिला प्रतिभागियों की संख्या का राज्य-वार और कार्यक्रम-वार ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है।

राज्य	पुरुष	महिला	कुल ईडीपी प्रतिभागी
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	44	57	101
असम	98	35	133
मणिपुर	89	32	121
मेघालय	67	53	120
मिजोरम	50	37	87
नागालैंड	78	46	124
सिक्किम	122	41	163
त्रिपुरा	66	28	94
कुल योग	**614**	**329**	**943**

अनुबंध I-घ

4. पीएम स्वनिधि लाभार्थियों के लिए पायलट आधार पर राष्ट्रीय उद्यमिता विकास परियोजना

परियोजना अवधि	राज्य	प्रशिक्षित प्रतिभागियों की संख्या	प्रशिक्षित महिला प्रतिभागियों की संख्या
2023-24	मध्य प्रदेश	179	136
	ओडिशा	1162	545
	राजस्थान	101	38
	उत्तर प्रदेश	262	175
	कुल	1704	894

अनुबंध I-ड.

5. संकल्प योजना के तहत क्षमता निर्माण, इनक्यूबेशन सहायता, परामर्श (मेंटरिंग) और मार्गदर्शन (हैंडहोल्डिंग) के माध्यम से उद्यमशीलता के माहौल को सुदृढ़ करना (2022-23,2023-24,2024-25)

राज्य	प्रशिक्षित प्रतिभागियों की संख्या	प्रशिक्षित महिला प्रतिभागियों की संख्या
आंध्र प्रदेश	500	415
बिहार	6296	3612
छत्तीसगढ	3565	3020
दिल्ली	199	177
गुजरात	1550	1089
हरियाणा	929	604
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1851	1532
जम्मू और कश्मीर	2551	1416

झारखंड	4601	3609
कर्नाटक	1800	1307
केरल	200	80
लद्दाख	70	69
मध्य प्रदेश	6968	4683
महाराष्ट्र	3607	3007
ओडिशा	6059	4399
पंजाब	950	556
राजस्थान	3768	2248
तमिलनाडु	1450	1080
तेलंगाना	1700	1617
उत्तर प्रदेश	7182	4315
उत्तराखंड	4779	3607
पश्चिम बंगाल	2250	1357
कुल	62825	43799

अनुबंध I-च

6. दिनांक 31 अक्टूबर 2025 तक जेएसएस स्कीम के तहत प्रशिक्षण पाने वाली महिला लाभार्थियों की संख्या :

राज्य	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
अंडमान और निकोबार	1270	1377	1636	292
आंध्र प्रदेश	12805	9035	9365	2813
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0
असम	10178	7403	9418	2282
बिहार	45138	29736	30824	8060
चंडीगढ़	1953	1229	1164	184
छत्तीसगढ	28719	17662	21218	4660
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	2708	2667	2233	335
दिल्ली	6547	4200	4556	1412
गोवा	2449	1612	1512	256
गुजरात	19846	11853	13616	4516
हरियाणा	8207	5640	2745	875
हिमाचल प्रदेश	20694	13537	14315	2383
जम्मू और कश्मीर	375	631	308	90
झारखंड	21334	18549	18975	4597
कर्नाटक	25773	17909	19190	5019
केरल	20849	13759	14147	2692
लद्दाख	441	196	0	20
लक्षद्वीप	1335	1682	831	223
मध्य प्रदेश	56358	40553	44904	11202

महाराष्ट्र	42284	29677	32038	8163
मणिपुर	6508	4362	4844	2158
मेघालय	1102	1260	1502	122
मिजोरम	1435	991	647	181
नागालैंड	1348	1539	345	219
ओडिशा	54323	38957	44126	9101
पंजाब	3646	2940	2884	1134
राजस्थान	14657	10935	12565	4157
तमिलनाडु	16194	11890	13605	2276
तेलंगाना	13403	9247	9804	3162
त्रिपुरा	3951	2589	2758	444
उत्तर प्रदेश	97341	67315	69586	16432
उत्तराखंड	17342	12160	12548	3797
पश्चिम बंगाल	14298	9943	11349	1951
कुल योग	**574811**	**403035**	**429558**	**105208**
जेएसएस को जारी अनुदान	**1,54,65,98,518**	**1,54,37,53,058**	**1,39,55,01,725**	**73,17,60,271**

अनुबंध I-छ

7. पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत चालू वित्त वर्ष (31.10.2025 तक) सहित पिछले तीन वित्त वर्षों के दौरान प्रशिक्षित/उन्मुख और प्रमाणित महिला उम्मीदवारों का वित- वर्ष वार और राज्यवार ब्यौरा :

राज्य	**वित्त वर्ष 23-24**		**वित्त वर्ष 24-25**		**वित्त वर्ष 25-26**		**नव्या के तहत वित्त वर्ष 2025-26***	
	प्रशिक्षित / उन्मुख	**प्रमाणित**	**प्रशिक्षित / उन्मुख**	**प्रमाणित**	**प्रशिक्षित / उन्मुख**	**प्रमाणित**	**प्रशिक्षित / उन्मुख**	**प्रमाणित**
अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	240	31	381	382	23	0		
आंध्र प्रदेश	15,171	9,147	16,596	10,924	1,222	1,649		
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2,576	373	6,297	3,962	42	316		
असम	26,298	11,401	57,306	36,561	4,121	5,677		
बिहार	11,502	5,684	50,055	30,009	1,746	5,398		
चंडीगढ़	287	153	535	457	123	84		
छत्तीसगढ	5,512	3,243	8,987	6,145	166	323		
दिल्ली	5,506	3,278	7,415	4,707	1,240	1,413		
गोवा	148	22	215	263				
गुजरात	9,732	3,204	23,763	17,129	315	964		
हरियाणा	12,005	6,354	37,165	25,262	3,622	7,147		
हिमाचल प्रदेश	3,135	1,855	9,506	6,378	1,752	1,624	20	19
जम्मू और कश्मीर	16,909	8,857	57,994	47,620	2,729	5,305	119	92
झारखंड	5,134	3,050	17,695	10,567	229	1,460	9	0
कर्नाटक	5,073	2,056	38,352	17,104	2,906	10,650	21	0
केरल	4,686	2,584	5,235	3,102	381	466		

लद्दाख	314	96	264	314	0	8		
लक्षद्वीप	0	0	46	0				
मध्य प्रदेश	18,097	9,145	1,53,055	91,662	6,624	22,274	88	70
महाराष्ट्र	15,739	6,325	35,649	21,280	1,591	4,744	39	0
मणिपुर	1,865	365	15,700	10,537	805	1,187		
मेघालय	1,320	361	4,910	2,289	282	286		
मिजोरम	2,019	634	4,505	2,354	905	929		
नागालैंड	1,938	532	3,554	2,200	329	523		
ओडिशा	10,347	6,170	13,429	8,921	557	718		
पुदुचेरी	1,187	781	2,235	1,426	321	460		
पंजाब	6,133	2,745	65,032	49,968	5,421	9,225	78	20
राजस्थान	11,142	5,199	1,19,423	89,200	4,961	14,729		
सिक्किम	1,563	403	1,774	648	0	143		
तमिलनाडु	23,198	12,970	57,929	45,510	5,623	8,470		
तेलंगाना	7,006	4,450	11,855	8,538	2,803	2,339		
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	232	96	900	617	0	184		
त्रिपुरा	3,263	1,875	10,570	6,876	939	1,045		
उत्तर प्रदेश	33,096	16,559	2,58,409	1,81,336	13,973	32,208	70	65
उत्तराखंड	6,127	2,700	22,110	14,306	1,066	2,369		
पश्चिम बंगाल	13,626	6,428	20,379	13,988	1,988	2,617		
कुल	**2,82,126**	**1,39,126**	**11,39,225**	**7,72,542**	**68,805**	**1,46,934**	**444**	**266**

पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, महिला उम्मीदवारों के कौशलीकरण के लिए कोई विशिष्ट धनराशि आवंटित नहीं की गई है। हालांकि, चालू वित्त वर्ष (दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक) सहित पिछले तीन वित्त वर्षों के दौरान महिला उम्मीदवारों के कौशल विकास के लिए उपयोग की गई निधि का वित्तीय वर्षवार ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

वित्त वर्ष	**वित्त वर्ष 2023-24**	**वित्त वर्ष 2024-25**	**वित्त वर्ष 2025-26**
उपयोग की गई राशि करोड़ों में	356.07	781.78	6.52

8. शैक्षणिक सत्र 2022-23 से 2024-25 तक सीटीएस के तहत आईटीआई में महिलाओं का राज्य-वार नामांकन नीचे दिया गया है:

क्रमांक	**राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र**	**सत्र 2022**	**सत्र 2023**	**सत्र 2024**
1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	123	137	270
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	2,058	2,378	2,304
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	192	205	175
4	असम	922	1,322	1,002
5	बिहार	5,915	8,224	8,581
6	चंडीगढ़	469	498	456
7	छत्तीसगढ	5,844	6,873	6,813
8	दिल्ली	2,884	3,177	3,072
9	गोवा	478	483	430
10	गुजरात	16,357	19,820	16,553
11	हरियाणा	9,195	11,890	11,235
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	5,194	5,251	4,622
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	3,121	3,242	3,564
14	झारखंड	1,603	2,032	2,736
15	कर्नाटक	3,288	3,369	2,723
16	केरल	6,784	6,962	6,242
17	लद्दाख	190	220	197
18	लक्षद्वीप	151	148	126
19	मध्य प्रदेश	9,668	10,072	10,456
20	महाराष्ट्र	21,155	22,920	20,252
21	मणिपुर	186	306	235
22	मेघालय	274	316	411
23	मिजोरम	98	129	70
24	नागालैंड	52	56	96
25	ओडिशा	7,426	11,828	8,177
26	पुदुचेरी	118	141	147
27	पंजाब	12,116	12,885	11,045
28	राजस्थान	9,148	10,649	8,067
29	सिक्किम	164	111	118
30	तमिलनाडु	4,378	5,241	5,049
31	तेलंगाना	1,651	2,321	2,969
32	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	148	240	204
33	त्रिपुरा	721	704	671
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	37,745	43,059	39,607
35	उत्तराखंड	1,760	1,877	1,438
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	4,486	6,080	5,414
कुल योग		**1,76,062**	**2,05,166**	**1,85,527**

"महिला उद्यमियों के लिए सहायता" के संबंध में दिनांक 17.12.2025 को उत्तरार्थ राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2043 के भाग (क) से (घ) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित अनुबंध

भारत सरकार के दूसरे मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा देश भर में महिला उद्यमियों के लिए लागू की जा रही अलग-अलग उद्यमिता विकास पहलों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

1. ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (एमओआरडी): ग्रामीण कौशल प्रभाग के तहत ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (एमओआरडी) ग्रामीण गरीब युवाओं, जिसमें महिलाएं भी शामिल हैं, के लिए कौशल विकास के क्षेत्र में आरएसईटीआई स्कीम लागू कर रहा है ताकि देश में गरीबी खत्म करने के मकसद से उन्हें फायदेमंद नौकरी मिल सके। दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना - राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई -एनआरएलएम) की अम्ब्रेला स्कीम के तहत यह स्कीम चलाई जा रही है। पिछले 3 सालों में इस स्कीम के तहत मदद पाने वाली महिलाओं की राज्य-वार सूचना इस तरह है:

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26 (31-10-25 तक)	
		प्रशिक्षित	नियोजित	प्रशिक्षित	नियोजित	प्रशिक्षित	नियोजित	प्रशिक्षित	नियोजित
1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	373	397	489	441	572	495	368	182
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	8565	7187	8936	7027	12374	9949	7759	5203
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	239	243	300	141	729	558	456	106
4	असम	12137	9524	14811	9882	21181	15590	10967	5220
5	बिहार	16365	14496	17466	15125	25109	20465	14086	9025
6	छत्तीसगढ़	9749	9061	9957	8154	13807	10878	6291	4288
7	डी एंड एन हवेली	628	492	643	461	731	531	394	300
8	गोवा	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	गुजरात	19290	15390	21845	14827	28812	21316	12927	9682
10	हरियाणा	11823	7721	12701	9425	18049	13763	9323	5705
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	5596	3747	6460	4956	9823	7283	4004	2399
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	5826	4716	6418	4680	16245	12291	6200	4203
13	झारखंड	16027	12107	16947	12648	22697	16763	11368	6395
14	कर्नाटक	17397	13881	17345	14416	21241	16661	12414	9073
15	केरल	7951	6938	8703	6801	12221	9453	6214	5043
16	लक्षद्वीप	444	282	381	312	547	400	281	161
17	मध्य प्रदेश	25123	20086	28372	22608	38569	29027	19592	11484
18	महाराष्ट्र	20915	17112	22192	18017	32842	24333	15440	10461
19	मणिपुर	590	562	908	745	1808	1476	688	374
20	मेघालय	1534	1295	2024	1345	3175	2291	1290	519
21	मिजोरम	555	495	628	600	1426	918	485	626
22	नागालैंड	184	208	349	147	384	292	157	106
23	ओडिशा	18611	16317	20046	18288	27183	23015	13568	11786
24	पांडिचेरी	667	633	746	607	1043	767	443	304
25	पंजाब	8401	6839	9470	7676	14342	11253	7294	4580
26	राजस्थान	26712	23016	29256	24135	37772	29527	15970	12806

27	सिक्किम	332	269	262	243	905	626	313	194
28	तमिलनाडु	22636	18014	25365	21076	32911	26552	18720	13429
29	तेलंगाना	4929	4327	5315	4520	7996	6228	4051	2847
30	त्रिपुरा	2377	1927	3021	2377	3951	2510	1502	1266
31	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र लद्दाख	508	313	460	334	813	640	311	242
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	48633	41883	49257	43662	66715	53753	31808	22683
33	उत्तराखंड	6047	4793	6920	5243	12341	8926	4222	2542
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	10734	8706	12325	9473	17136	13256	9083	5776
	कुल	**331898**	**272977**	**360318**	**290392**	**505450**	**391786**	**247989**	**169010**

पिछले 3 सालों और इस साल के दौरान आरएसईटीआई स्कीम के तहत जारी की गई निधि का ब्यौरा इस तरह है:

क्रम सं..	**राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	1566.05	1566.05	0.00	0.00
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.00	0.00	53.36	0.00
4	असम	637.36	892.96	1306.41	0.00
5	बिहार	0.00	1500.00	2341.71	2087.61
6	छत्तीसगढ	1450.81	0.00	2000.00	0.00
7	डी एंड एन हवेली	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	गुजरात	2176.75	862.73	817.16	0.00
9	हरियाणा	450.72	352.31	500.00	328.75
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.00	0.00	1125.86	0.00
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0.00	0.00	360.58	0.00
12	झारखंड	1139.65	0.00	2000.00	0.00
13	कर्नाटक	2017.36	2265.24	1109.76	1854.41
14	केरल	0.00	1214.90	825.90	0.00
15	लक्षद्वीप	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	मध्य प्रदेश	0.00	1500.00	3500.00	0.00
17	महाराष्ट्र	2647.82	2127.13	2500.34	0.00
18	मणिपुर	0.00	98.75	149.28	0.00
19	मेघालय	171.24	107.57	184.80	0.00
20	मिजोरम	0.00	86.49	38.45	0.00
21	नागालैंड	0.00	63.02	47.83	0.00
22	ओडिशा	1133.50	1250.76	1464.00	2119.86
23	पांडिचेरी	0.00	0.00	189.34	0.00
24	पंजाब	966.27	361.67	746.34	1317.93
25	राजस्थान	1322.91	1218.42	0.00	0.00
26	सिक्किम	0.00	0.00	93.01	0.00

27	तमिलनाडु	1518.84	2735.86	0.00	0.00
28	तेलंगाना	1147.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	त्रिपुरा	106.40	101.21	367.60	0.00
30	उत्तर प्रदेश	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	उत्तराखंड	248.65	0.00	200.00	0.00
32	पश्चिम बंगाल	0.00	1000.00	390.66	0.00
	कुल	**18701.96**	**19305.07**	**22312.39**	**7708.56**

एमओआरडी- दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना (डे-एनआरएलएम) जून 2011 में शुरू की गई थी। यह भारत सरकार की एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है जिसका उद्देश्य ग्रामीण गरीब महिला परिवारों को स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) में संगठित करना और उन्हें दीर्घकालिक सहायता प्रदान करना है ताकि वे अपनी आजीविका में विविधता ला सकें, अपनी आय में सुधार कर सकें और बेहतर जीवन जी सकें। डे-एनआरएलएम को वित्त वर्ष 2011-12 से 28 राज्यों और 6 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों\(दिल्ली और चंडीगढ़ को छोड़कर) में लागू किया जा रहा है।

दिनांक 31 अक्टूबर, 2025 तक, यह मिशन 28 राज्यों और 6 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 745 जिलों के 7156 ब्लॉकों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। कुल मिलाकर, 10.05 करोड़ महिलाओं को 90.90 लाख से अधिक स्वयं सहायता समूहों में संगठित किया गया है।

डे-एनआरएलएम अपनी उप-योजना, स्टार्ट-अप विलेज एंटरप्रेन्योरशिप प्रोग्राम (एसवीईपी) के माध्यम से ग्रामीण व्यापार विकास के लिए अनुकूल वातावरण तैयार करता है। यह स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) और उनके परिवार के सदस्यों को गैर-कृषि आजीविका क्षेत्र में छोटे उद्यम स्थापित करने में सहायता प्रदान करता है। एसवीईपी को 31 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में लागू किया गया है। एसवीईपी के तहत 3.95 लाख उद्यमों को सहायता प्रदान की जा चुकी है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में एसवीईपी के तहत सहायता -प्राप्त उद्यमों की राज्यवार संख्या अनुबंध में दी गई है।

एसवीईपी एक मांग-आधारित कार्यक्रम है, जिसे ब्लॉक स्तर पर कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। प्रत्येक ब्लॉक के लिए धनराशि का आवंटन राज्यों द्वारा प्रस्तुत विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) और उनकी वार्षिक कार्य योजना के अनुसार सहायता -प्राप्त उद्यमों की संख्या पर निर्भर करता है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में एसवीईपी के तहत केंद्र सरकार द्वारा जारी की गई धनराशि 27,983.36 लाख रुपये है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सहायता -प्राप्त उद्यमों की संख्या:

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	पिछले तीन सालों में सहायता-प्राप्त उद्यमों की संख्या
आंध्र प्रदेश	10,179
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	619
असम	13,831
बिहार	13803
छत्तीसगढ	9190
गोवा	2128
गुजरात	282
हरियाणा	1706

हिमाचल प्रदेश	997
जम्मू और कश्मीर	3155
झारखंड	15,736
कर्नाटक	3610
केरल	14,476
मध्य प्रदेश	10,572
महाराष्ट्र	6429
मणिपुर	1628
मेघालय	1059
मिजोरम	1579
नागालैंड	429
ओडिशा	3831
पंजाब	2192
राजस्थान	3888
सिक्किम	860
तमिलनाडु	1692
तेलंगाना	10,162
त्रिपुरा	1739
उत्तर प्रदेश	14,580
उत्तराखंड	2938
पश्चिम बंगाल	14,786
अंडमान और निकोबार	0
पुदुचेरी	0
कुल	**1,68,076**

2. सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय

(क) लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय, **उद्यमिता एवं कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम (ईएसडीपी)** योजना को लागू कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों, जिनमें अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति की महिलाएं, दिव्यांगजन, पूर्व सैनिक और बीपीएल व्यक्ति शामिल हैं, के युवाओं (पुरुष और महिला) को स्वरोजगार या उद्यमिता को करियर विकल्पों में से एक के रूप में अपनाने के लिए प्रेरित करना है। इसका अंतिम उद्देश्य नए उद्यमों को बढ़ावा देना, मौजूदा लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यमों की क्षमता का निर्माण करना और देश में उद्यमशीलता की संस्कृति को विकसित करना है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में महिलाओं के लिए ईएसडीपी योजना की प्रगति इस प्रकार हैं :-

क्रम. सं.	**वित्त वर्ष**	**महिला लाभार्थियों की संख्या**
1.	2022-23	121058
2.	2023-24	201706
3.	2024-25	304254
कुल		**627018**

(ख) **लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय, खादी एवं ग्राम उद्योग आयोग (केवीआईसी)** के माध्यम से **प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी)** का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। यह एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक योजना है जो मुख्य रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करती है, जिसके तहत संभावित उद्यमियों को गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में नए सूक्ष्म उद्यम स्थापित करने में सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

पीएमईजीपी सामान्य श्रेणी के लाभार्थियों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परियोजना लागत का 25% और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 15% मार्जिन मनी (एमएम) सब्सिडी प्रदान करता है। अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, ओबीसी, अल्पसंख्यक, **महिलाएं**, पूर्व सैनिक, दिव्यांगजन, ट्रांसजेंडर, उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र, पहाड़ी और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों और आकांक्षी जिलों से संबंधित विशेष श्रेणियों के लाभार्थियों के लिए मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 35% और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 25% है।

पीएमईजीपी उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (ईडीपी) के तहत भावी उद्यमियों और लाभार्थियों को वित्त, उत्पादन, विपणन, उद्यम प्रबंधन आदि जैसे विभिन्न प्रबंधकीय और परिचालन कार्यों से संबंधित मार्गदर्शन और जागरूकता प्रदान करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।

पिछले 3 वर्षों अर्थात वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 तक के लिए सृजित महिला स्वामित्व वाले सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की संख्या जिन्हें सहायता प्रदान की गई, मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी वितरित की गई, और अनुमानित रोजगार की संख्या।

राज्य	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की संख्या	एमएम सब्सिडी (करोड़ में)	सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की संख्या	एमएम सब्सिडी (करोड़ में)	सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की संख्या	एमएम सब्सिडी (करोड़ में)
अंडमान निकोबार	24	0.48	12	0.22	12	0.24
आंध्र प्रदेश	1,716	77.46	3,457	99.77	1,847	82.40
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	70	3.01	78	8.46	78	4.26
असम	907	19.51	761	19.26	1,081	32.18
बिहार	1,335	40.36	2,303	70.81	1,703	55.11
चंडीगढ़	10	0.34	7	0.16	3	0.21
छत्तीसगढ	703	25.03	662	26.19	540	23.18
दिल्ली	30	2.00	27	1.79	19	1.07
गोवा	36	1.48	38	1.54	19	0.92
गुजरात*	1,821	161.08	1,821	219.20	1,084	138.93
हरियाणा	626	32.15	638	40.22	368	25.84
हिमाचल प्रदेश	352	13.10	344	14.39	257	10.40
जम्मू कश्मीर	5,035	90.50	7,082	118.95	3,773	84.14
झारखंड	613	17.68	671	17.91	438	12.71
कर्नाटक	1,888	54.59	1,654	56.97	883	28.70
केरल	1,257	28.05	1,396	33.19	891	23.44
लद्दाख	28	1.02	35	1.71	36	1.83
लक्षद्वीप	1	0.01	-	-	-	-
मध्य प्रदेश	1,813	66.54	1,690	70.46	802	33.19
महाराष्ट्र**	1,523	66.79	1,150	63.11	801	54.87
मणिपुर	244	6.99	153	3.24	291	7.54

मेघालय	121	2.68	103	2.74	515	15.68
मिजोरम	195	6.33	194	8.48	260	8.02
नागालैंड	196	6.83	244	14.47	600	18.06
ओडिशा	1,757	54.22	1,430	46.88	742	24.50
पुदुचेरी	13	0.38	16	0.47	14	0.36
पंजाब	759	43.02	725	58.23	468	41.52
राजस्थान	596	42.18	567	51.74	293	27.88
सिक्किम	22	0.41	68	2.36	133	4.58
तमिलनाडु	2,856	75.49	3,285	81.67	1,786	49.67
तेलंगाना	953	39.78	967	46.18	764	36.04
त्रिपुरा	165	3.73	152	3.37	216	5.33
उत्तर प्रदेश	3,549	142.10	3,733	173.54	1,851	84.57
उत्तराखंड	484	14.48	377	14.75	213	7.10
पश्चिम बंगाल	928	35.90	966	41.65	653	27.95
कुल	32,626	1,175.72	36,806	1,414.07	23,434	972.42

दमन और दीव सहितदादरा नगर और हवेली सहित*

पिछले 3 वर्षों अर्थात वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 तक के दौरान पीएमईजीपी के तहत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सहायता प्राप्त महिला स्वामित्व वाले सूक्ष्म उद्यमों और वितरित मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी की संख्या:

	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
राज्य	सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की संख्या	एमएम सब्सिडी (करोड़ में)	सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की संख्या	एमएम सब्सिडी (करोड़ में)	सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की संख्या	एमएम सब्सिडी (करोड़ में)
अंडमान निकोबार	8	0.15	7	0.14	4	0.04
आंध्र प्रदेश	1,394	66.37	2,960	84.24	1,601	72.66
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	65	2.88	75	8.26	59	3.42
असम	743	16.59	602	15.59	864	27.10
बिहार	1,019	33.91	1,712	57.72	1,315	46.28
चंडीगढ़	-	-	-	-	-	-
छत्तीसगढ	544	21.29	478	20.91	407	19.38
दिल्ली	-	-	-	-	-	-
गोवा	34	1.42	34	1.42	16	0.79
गुजरात*	1,365	128.44	1,269	167.33	796	111.91
हरियाणा	456	25.71	423	29.40	264	20.58
हिमाचल प्रदेश	328	12.28	319	13.74	217	9.35
जम्मू कश्मीर	4,546	83.83	5,641	98.36	3,075	72.77
झारखंड	417	13.14	402	12.45	300	10.19
कर्नाटक	1,265	39.58	1,043	39.43	608	21.35
केरल	1,043	24.04	1,131	27.28	727	19.78
लद्दाख	23	0.88	31	1.59	28	1.55
लक्षद्वीप	1	0.01	-	-	-	-
मध्य प्रदेश	1,106	47.05	989	48.30	468	22.80
महाराष्ट्र**	1,151	56.20	846	53.01	641	48.12

मणिपुर	204	6.21	128	2.82	248	6.63
मेघालय	116	2.59	88	2.36	445	14.30
मिजोरम	144	4.31	131	4.75	213	6.03
नागालैंड	173	6.41	189	13.46	473	16.30
ओडिशा	1,283	44.00	1,017	37.47	567	20.80
पुदुचेरी	6	0.23	8	0.30	4	0.15
पंजाब	522	35.60	493	46.51	329	32.15
राजस्थान	446	35.08	390	40.55	215	21.89
सिक्किम	22	0.41	45	1.69	105	3.76
तमिलनाडु	2,327	66.52	2,618	68.71	1,418	43.37
तेलंगाना	739	34.29	713	38.55	587	29.98
त्रिपुरा	130	3.17	116	2.80	165	4.40
उत्तर प्रदेश	2,946	126.01	2,863	145.52	1,578	75.39
उत्तराखंड	334	10.95	256	11.12	146	5.41
पश्चिम बंगाल	845	34.19	864	38.90	588	25.98
कुल	**25,745**	**983.71**	**27,881**	**1,134.69**	**18,471**	**814.59**

**** दमन और दीव सहित ** दादरा नगर और हवेली सहित***

3. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग: नवाचारों के विकास और उपयोग के लिए राष्ट्रीय पहल (एनआईडीएचआई) के तहत, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग, निधि प्रयास और निधि सीड सपोर्ट प्रोग्राम के माध्यम से उत्पाद विकास के प्रारंभिक चरण में स्टार्टअप्स को सहायता प्रदान करता है।

निधि प्रयास (युवा और महत्वाकांक्षी नवोन्मेषकों और स्टार्टअप्स को बढ़ावा देना और गति प्रदान करना) के तहत, 2016 से अब तक 501 महिला नेतृत्व वाले स्टार्टअप/महिला नवोन्मेषकों को उनके विचारों को प्रोटोटाइप में बदलने के लिए प्रारंभिक चरण के अनुदान के साथ सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

निधि सीड सपोर्ट प्रोग्राम के तहत, डीएसटी ने 167 महिला नेतृत्व वाले स्टार्टअप को प्रारंभिक चरण के निवेश के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की है ताकि वे अपने प्रोटोटाइप को उत्पादों में परिवर्तित करके उनका विस्तार और व्यावसायीकरण कर सकें।

4. आवासन एवं शहरी मामलों का मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) दिनण्क 30 सितंबर, 2024 तक "दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना - राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (डे -एनयूएलएम)" का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा था, जिसका उद्देश्य शहरी गरीब परिवारों की गरीबी और अरक्षिता को कम करना था। इसके तहत उन्हें लाभकारी स्वरोजगार और कुशल वेतनभोगी रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराकर उनकी आजीविका में स्थायी रूप से सुधार करना था, साथ ही महिलाओं सहित शहरी गरीबों के लिए मजबूत जमीनी स्तर के संस्थानों का निर्माण करना था। यह मिशन दिनांक 30.09.2024 को समाप्त हो गया। डे -एनयूएलएम के तहत आवंटित और जारी की गई केंद्रीय निधियाँ निम्नानुसार हैं:

वर्ष	**आवंटित निधि**	**उपयोग की गई निधि**
2022-2023	550.00	548.99
2023-2024	523.00	501.38
2024-2025 (30 सितंबर, 2024 तक)	30.00	29.03

पिछले तीन वर्षों में राज्यवार, डे-एनयूएलएम के ईएसटी एंड पी घटक के तहत कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रोजगार पाने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या इस प्रकार है:

पिछले 3 वर्षों (अर्थात 01/04/2024 तक) में डे-एनयूएलएम के अंतर्गत कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रोजगार प्राप्त करने वाली महिला लाभार्थियों का ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	कौशल प्रशिक्षित	नियोजित
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	121	0
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	1607	572
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	985	555
4	असम	12893	7735
5	बिहार	4011	1273
6	चंडीगढ़	1804	1213
7	छत्तीसगढ	0	80
8	गोवा	811	1555
9	गुजरात	21332	5480
10	हरियाणा	9602	3381
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1066	754
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	329	93
13	झारखंड	13863	6831
14	कर्नाटक	6164	351
15	केरल	2058	1306
16	मध्य प्रदेश	54299	29731
17	महाराष्ट्र	12174	10703
18	मणिपुर	8817	8209
19	मेघालय	693	403
20	मिजोरम	1707	1228
21	नागालैंड	380	92
22	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	836	259
23	ओडिशा	0	0
24	पुदुचेरी	2293	182
25	पंजाब	28091	19067
26	राजस्थान	21028	5679
27	सिक्किम	0	0
28	तमिलनाडु	31933	28857
29	तेलंगाना	117	0
30	त्रिपुरा	10	0
31	उत्तर प्रदेश	26345	9863
32	उत्तराखंड	1427	345
33	पश्चिम बंगाल	4835	2225
	कुल	**2,71,631**	**1,48,022**

5. जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओटीए): जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय, जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास संघ लिमिटेड (टीआरआईएफ़ईडी) के माध्यम से प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम) योजना को कार्यान्वित करता है। इसका उद्देश्य देश भर में जनजातीय महिलाओं सहित आदिवासियों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास और उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देना है। इस योजना के तहत, वन धन विकास केंद्रों (वीडीवीके) की स्थापना के लिए धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। ये केंद्र मुख्य रूप से जनजातीय स्वयं सहायता समूहों के समूह होते हैं, जिनका गठन लघु वन उत्पादों (एमएफ़पी) और गैर-एमएफ़पी उत्पादों के मूल्यवर्धन और विपणन के माध्यम से व्यापक लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए किया जाता है। प्रत्येक वीडीवीके में लगभग 15 वन धन स्वयं सहायता समूह होते हैं और इसमें अधिकतम 300 सदस्य होते हैं, जिनमें से अधिकांश जनजातीय महिलाएं होती हैं। कुल 4105 वन धन विकास केंद्रों (वीडीवीके) को 12,27,231 सदस्यों के साथ 609.23 करोड़ रुपये की कुल राशि से स्वीकृत किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम-जनमन) पहल के तहत, कुल 539 वीडीवीके को 45,924 सदस्यों को जोड़ने के लिए कुल 2298.05 लाख रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है।

इसके अलावा, जनजातीय कार्य के मंत्रालय के अधीन एक केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का उद्यम (सीपीएसई) राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त एवं विकास निगम (एनएसटीएफडीसी) पात्र अनुसूचित जनजाति व्यक्तियों को आय सृजन, स्वरोजगार और आजीविका गतिविधियों के लिए रियायती ऋण प्रदान करता है। यह ऋण सहायता सावधि ऋण योजना, आदिवासी महिला सशक्तिकरण योजना (एएमएसवाई), स्वयं सहायता समूहों के लिए सूक्ष्म ऋण योजना (एमसीएफ) और आदिवासी शिक्षा ऋण योजना (एएसआरवाई) जैसी योजनाओं के तहत दी जाती है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान एनएसटीएफडीसी योजना के तहत लाभार्थियों की संख्या, जिनमें महिलाएं भी शामिल हैं, का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

वित्त वर्ष	लाभार्थियों की कुल संख्या	महिला लाभार्थी
2022-23	72,992	54,461
2023-24	95,142	65,377
2024-25	88,758	58,679

6. वित्त मंत्रालय (एमओएफ़): वित्त मंत्रालय के वित्तीय सेवा विभाग (डीएफ़एस) ने सदस्य ऋणदाता संस्थानों (एमएलआईएस अर्थात् अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों (एससीबीएस), गैर-बैंकिंग वित्तीय कंपनियों (एनबीएफ़सीएस) और सूक्ष्म वित्त संस्थानों (एमएफ़आईएस) द्वारा 20 लाख रुपये तक का बिना गारंटी वाला ऋण प्रदान करने के लिए दिनांक 8 अप्रैल, 2015 को प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई) शुरू की। कोई भी व्यक्ति, जो अन्यथा ऋण लेने के लिए पात्र है और जिसके पास लघु व्यवसाय उद्यम के लिए एक व्यवसाय योजना है, वह इस योजना के तहत आय सृजन गतिविधियों के लिए विनिर्माण, व्यापार, सेवा क्षेत्रों सहित कृषि से संबंधित गतिविधियों के लिए चार ऋण श्रेणियों में ऋण प्राप्त कर सकता है, जैसे कि शिशु (50,000 रुपये तक के ऋण), किशोर (50,000 रुपये से अधिक और 5 लाख रुपये तक के ऋण), तरुण (5 लाख रुपये से अधिक और 10 लाख रुपये तक के ऋण) और तरुण प्लस (10 लाख रुपये से अधिक और 20 लाख रुपये तक के ऋण उन उद्यमियों के लिए जिन्होंने 24.10.2024 से 'तरुण' श्रेणी के तहत पिछले ऋण लिए हैं और सफलतापूर्वक चुकाए हैं।

स्टैंड-अप इंडिया योजना दिनांक 5 अप्रैल 2016 को शुरू की गई थी। इस योजना का उद्देश्य अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों (एससीबी) से 10 लाख रुपये से 1 करोड़ रुपये तक के ऋण की सुविधा प्रदान करना था, जिसमें प्रत्येक बैंक शाखा में कम से कम एक अनुसूचित जाति (एससी) या अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) उधारकर्ता और एक महिला उधारकर्ता को विनिर्माण, सेवा या व्यापार क्षेत्र में नए उद्यम स्थापित करने के लिए ऋण उपलब्ध कराया गया था, जिसमें कृषि से संबंधित गतिविधियां भी शामिल थीं। यह योजना मार्च 2025 तक वैध/संचालित थी। अक्टूबर 2025 तक, पीएमएमवाई के तहत कुल 55.38 करोड़ ऋण खाते, जिनकी कुल राशि 36.18 लाख करोड़ रुपये है, को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिनमें से 37.06 करोड़ ऋण खाते, जिनकी कुल राशि 15.89 लाख करोड़ रुपये है, महिला उद्यमियों को दिए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, स्टैंड अप इंडिया योजना ने देशभर में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति और महिला उद्यमियों को 2.75 लाख से अधिक ऋण उपलब्ध कराए हैं, जिनमें 31.03.2025 तक महिला उद्यमियों को कुल 1,92,217 ऋण शामिल हैं, जिनकी राशि 43,884.41 करोड़ रुपये है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान पीएमएमवाई और स्टैंड-अप इंडिया योजना के तहत लाभान्वित महिला उद्यमियों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

प्रधान मंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई)									
राज्य संघ राज्य क्षेत्र / वार/वर्ष-वार - महिला उद्यमी									
(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)									
		वित्त वर्ष 2022-23		**वित्त वर्ष 2023-24**		**वित्त वर्ष 2024-25**		**वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 ***	
क्रम.सं.	**राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम**	**ऋण खातों की संख्या**	**स्वीकृत राशि**	**ऋण खातों की संख्या**	**स्वीकृत राशि**	**ऋण खातों की संख्या**	**स्वीकृत राशि**	**ऋण खातों की संख्या**	**स्वीकृत राशि**
1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	562	13.35	571	13.29	521	15.87	240	9.41
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	6,89,779	4,495.76	7,50,822	6,369.27	6,74,262	6,042.98	3,34,432	3,669.86
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	7,712	48.04	11,026	87.65	15,453	135.90	9,632	102.92
4	असम	3,51,662	2,287.37	2,03,922	1,120.78	2,46,703	1,760.86	1,96,300	1,133.92
5	बिहार	65,32,391	31,210.94	64,94,879	33,029.29	51,39,409	30,668.51	19,41,996	12,595.43
6	चंडीगढ़	2,792	29.99	3,479	31.94	4,764	37.36	545	15.46
7	छत्तीसगढ़	8,11,878	3,803.05	6,80,785	3,642.90	6,56,331	3,781.31	2,56,727	1,603.18
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली	2,902	20.26	282	4.67	307	7.64	129	5.42
	दमन और दीव	214	3.28	210	2.45	322	7.72	130	3.17
9	दिल्ली	1,91,195	798.43	1,04,885	510.86	42,713	393.36	28,436	286.42
10	गोवा	24,131	207.04	18,886	184.92	11,461	130.56	4,673	67.19
11	गुजरात	11,41,667	5,914.31	10,53,086	5,667.44	7,43,200	4,706.13	3,71,485	2,834.15
12	हरियाणा	6,95,327	3,639.87	5,17,474	3,141.74	3,27,256	2,367.80	1,90,362	1,576.17

13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	41,759	378.24	36,693	382.47	26,310	372.73	13,212	190.06
14	झारखंड	16,21,485	6,578.33	15,39,551	6,860.85	11,60,664	6,487.41	4,81,758	3,206.86
15	कर्नाटक	38,86,919	18,026.60	46,00,828	23,503.62	34,39,457	22,314.12	10,15,232	7,702.80
16	केरल	11,23,464	6,660.29	13,17,404	7,931.22	13,96,499	8,615.39	4,93,227	3,528.27
17	लक्षद्वीप	456	3.35	481	5.34	476	6.18	255	3.89
18	मध्य प्रदेश	26,64,770	12,330.61	22,76,897	10,919.95	21,75,265	12,369.53	9,48,587	6,242.01
19	महाराष्ट्र	43,49,579	18,755.03	40,96,893	19,769.97	33,69,875	22,088.97	11,69,671	9,835.46
20	मणिपुर	27,882	204.25	5,274	64.46	4,743	100.10	3,540	83.67
21	मेघालय	12,721	106.25	11,893	106.34	9,794	111.17	5,257	65.95
22	मिजोरम	16,256	172.24	21,386	563.57	13,109	199.22	6,347	96.05
23	नागालैंड	7,915	98.06	7,559	105.52	12,335	141.76	6,372	91.36
24	ओडिशा	31,94,666	13,446.03	29,84,794	13,937.67	21,42,017	12,044.08	7,64,309	5,389.86
25	पांडिचेरी	57,541	326.60	87,011	556.11	51,449	377.93	20,496	215.86
26	पंजाब	7,33,555	3,762.76	4,75,957	2,885.51	2,72,225	2,211.80	1,72,646	1,456.27
27	राजस्थान	18,96,203	8,971.42	15,01,159	7,822.96	11,35,044	7,562.96	5,77,712	4,082.91
28	सिक्किम	7,634	91.78	7,363	74.55	6,084	72.03	3,183	37.53
29	तमिलनाडु	47,06,514	25,477.64	54,60,898	34,297.74	33,27,929	25,394.08	11,31,519	10,715.06
30	तेलंगाना	3,83,898	2,673.09	4,00,264	2,974.34	4,64,266	3,716.77	1,94,095	1,519.23
31	त्रिपुरा	2,50,570	1,516.92	1,13,784	531.64	1,11,334	574.27	48,909	280.38
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	43,54,563	19,768.15	45,15,469	21,475.75	30,88,006	16,992.72	14,57,061	9,644.79
33	उत्तराखंड	2,82,274	1,479.08	2,49,202	1,359.08	1,56,442	1,033.12	65,370	536.67
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	41,02,497	22,147.91	28,46,929	14,157.85	23,64,232	13,454.01	10,26,656	6,502.69
35	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जम्मू और कश्मीर	78,600	1,446.45	91,351	1,734.40	99,508	1,869.63	46,318	912.49
36	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र लद्दाख	2,880	61.40	2,934	58.96	3,364	68.04	1,385	30.41
	कुल	**4,42,56,813**	**2,16,954.17**	**4,24,92,281**	**2,25,887.07**	**3,26,93,129**	**2,08,234.02**	**1,29,88,204**	**96,273.23**

पिछले तीन वर्षों (01.04.2022 से 31.03.2025 तक) के दौरान स्टैंड अप इंडिया योजना के तहत महिला उद्यमियों को दिए गए ऋणों का राज्यवार/वित्त वर्षवार ब्यौरा।

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्रमांक.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्त वर्ष 2022-23		वित्त वर्ष 2023-24		वित्त वर्ष 2024-25	
		खातों की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि	खातों की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि	खातों की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि
1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	53	12.68	41	7.92	34	5.78
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	1966	459.2	2120	396.43	1480	347.43
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	40	9.35	47	8.03	128	24.1
4	असम	337	79.94	335	76.54	433	116.41
5	बिहार	1360	263.23	1070	181.04	1588	382.36
6	चंडीगढ़	63	14.67	48	12.29	53	16.05
7	छत्तीसगढ	522	140.73	525	143.3	486	150.31
8	दमन और दीव और दादरा और नगर हवेली	13	2.16	6	2.53	20	5.14
9	दिल्ली	409	108.62	561	151.52	702	185.99
10	गोवा	117	25.2	111	27.74	102	24.58
11	गुजरात	2308	592.51	2226	729.16	2379	770.43
12	हरियाणा	1125	212.07	965	216.88	1182	327.34
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	454	135.15	329	91.99	380	100.69
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	158	38.8	144	36.47	169	36.9
15	झारखंड	478	95.71	556	106.18	588	138.17
16	कर्नाटक	3407	696.86	1577	344.83	1705	380.28
17	केरल	2116	388.14	2462	443.03	1677	342.23
18	लद्दाख	16	2.81	20	4.31	17	2.9
19	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	मध्य प्रदेश	1512	438.01	1890	464.21	1684	441.99
21	महाराष्ट्र	4066	992.31	3093	737.53	3793	879.07
22	मणिपुर	66	14	17	5.01	59	13.73
23	मेघालय	38	10.59	71	14.33	48	10.93
24	मिजोरम	38	8.32	23	5.3	49	9.01
25	नागालैंड	62	12.14	44	11.6	43	10.26
26	ओडिशा	1038	284.17	707	222.95	1345	339.04
27	पुदुचेरी	55	16.85	62	13.33	98	20.17
28	पंजाब	1281	237.69	1207	295.09	1117	311.45
29	राजस्थान	1962	425.58	1719	384.17	2529	617.1
30	सिक्किम	42	7.44	35	6.23	41	5.7
31	तमिलनाडु	2984	644.3	2587	540.56	4160	822.59
32	तेलंगाना	925	241.92	1751	318.37	1934	415.91
33	त्रिपुरा	67	13.12	84	14.28	112	25.82
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	2540	533.13	3486	762.04	3549	803.23
35	उत्तराखंड	235	53.74	313	70.38	608	212.31
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	1413	266.79	1217	196.32	1734	357.77
कुल		**33266**	**7477.92**	**31449**	**7041.88**	**36026**	**8653.17**

7. उद्योग एवं आंतरिक व्यापार संवर्धन विभाग - स्टार्टअप इंडिया पहल के तहत, सरकार विभिन्न श्रेणियों और क्षेत्रों में स्टार्टअप्स को उनके व्यावसायिक चक्र के विभिन्न चरणों में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए तीन प्रमुख योजनाओं, अर्थात् स्टार्टअप्स के लिए निधि कोष (एफ़एफ़एस), स्टार्टअप इंडिया सीड फंड योजना (एसआईएसएफ़एस) और स्टार्टअप्स के लिए ऋण गारंटी योजना (सीजीएसएस) को लागू कर रही है। महिला नेतृत्व वाले स्टार्टअप्स को सहायता देने और महिला उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रमुख उपायi इस प्रकार हैं

i. महिला -नेतृत्व वाले आवेदकों को स्टार्टअप्स के लिए फंड ऑफ फंड्स (एफ़एफ़एस) और स्टार्टअप्स के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी स्कीम (सीजीएसएस) की प्रमुख योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है।

ii. क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम जैसे महिला क्षमता विकास कार्यक्रम (विंग), वर्चुअल इनक्यूबेशन प्रोग्राम, टेक्नोलॉजी में महिलाओं के लिए स्टार्टअप लर्निंग प्रोग्राम, महिला उद्यमियों को गति देने वाला कार्यक्रम महिलाओं के नेतृत्व वाले स्टार्टअप और महिला उद्यमियों को उनके स्टार्टअप कार्य में सहायता देते हैं।

iii. आउटरीच और जागरूकता उपायों में स्टार्टअप इंडिया हब पोर्टल पर एक समर्पित वेबपेज शामिल है जिसमें सरकारी उपायों का ब्यौरा दिया गया है, उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के लिए एक्सेलरेटिंग स्टार्टअप कैलिबर एंड एंटरप्रेन्योरियल ड्राइव (एएससीईएनडी) स्टार्टअप वर्कशॉप सीरीज़, सुपरस्ट्री पॉडकास्ट, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ महिलाओं के लिए स्टार्टअप वर्कशॉप और देश भर में महिला-नेतृत्व वाले स्टार्टअप और उद्यमियों तक पहुंचने के लिए विभिन्न मीडिया प्लेटफार्मों के माध्यम से सूचना का प्रसार किया गया है।

iv. महिलाओं के नेतृत्व वाले स्टार्टअप और उद्यमियों को उनकी प्रगति और उपलब्धियों के लिए भी पहचाना जाता है, जैसे कि भारत के माननीय राष्ट्रपति के साथ महिला उद्यमियों की बातचीत, राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं के नेतृत्व वाले स्टार्टअप के लिए सहायता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्यों की स्टार्टअप रैंकिंग प्रक्रिया में खास प्रावधान और राष्ट्रीय स्टार्टअप पुरस्कार (एनएसए में महिलाओं के नेतृत्व वाले स्टार्टअप के लिए विशेष श्रेणी।

v. उपर्युक्त उपायों के अलावा, अन्य मंत्रालयों और विभागों ने भी महिला उद्यमिता का समर्थन करने के लिए कार्यक्रम और पहलों को लागू किया है, जैसे महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों (डब्ल्यूएसएचजी) के लिए डिजिटल मार्केटिंग और उद्यमिता विकास, आदिवासी महिला सशक्तिकरण योजना (एएमएसवाई), महिला उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (डब्ल्यूईडीपी), महिलाओं के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी (एसटीडब्ल्यू) कार्यक्रम, स्वावलंबिनी -महिला उद्यमिता कार्यक्रम, महिला उद्यमिता मंच (डब्ल्यूईपी), कौशल उन्नयन और महिला कॉयर योजना, आदि।

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भारत सरकार

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2044

उत्तर देने की तारीख 17 दिसंबर, 2025

बुधवार, 26 अग्रहायण, 1947 (शक)

प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई)

2044. श्री आर. धरमार:

क्या कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान विशेषकर तमिलनाडु में प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षित लाभार्थियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों के रोजगार परिणामों का मूल्यांकन किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इस योजना के अंतर्गत प्लेसमेंट दर बढ़ाने और उद्योग साझेदारी मजबूत करने के लिए क्या-क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार तमिलनाडु के ग्रामीण और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों सहित असेवित जिलों में युवाओं के लिए कौशल अवसर बढ़ाने हेतु अतिरिक्त कौशल विकास केंद्र स्थापित करने पर विचार करेगी?

उत्तर

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
(श्री जयन्त चौधरी)

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों (वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 तक) के दौरान, प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के तहत 53,66,297 उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है, जिनमें तमिलनाडु के 2,29,712 उम्मीदवार शामिल हैं।

(ख) अक्टूबर 2020 में नीति आयोग द्वारा कई राज्यों में पीएमकेवीवाई का मूल्यांकन किया गया। अध्ययन के अनुसार, सर्वेक्षण में शामिल लगभग 94% लोगों ने बताया कि वे पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को अधिक संख्या में नियुक्त करेंगे। इसके अलावा, आरपीएल घटक के तहत पूर्णकालिक/अंशकालिक रोजगार प्राप्त करने वाले और प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले 52% उम्मीदवारों को उनके अप्रमाणित समकक्षों की तुलना में अधिक वेतन मिला या उन्हें लगा कि उन्हें अधिक वेतन मिलेगा।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान (आईआईपीए) द्वारा पीएमकेवीवाई का तृतीय-पक्ष प्रभाव मूल्यांकन भी किया गया। मूल्यांकन के अनुसार, सर्वेक्षण में शामिल लगभग 70.5% उम्मीदवारों को उनके वांछित कौशल क्षेत्र में रोजगार प्राप्त हुआ।

(ग) सरकार पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत रोजगार दर और उद्योग साझेदारी में सुधार के लिए कई कदम उठा रही है। इनमें शामिल हैं:

i. उद्योग 4.0, वेब 3.0, एआर/वीआर, जलवायु परिवर्तन, चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था, हरित अर्थव्यवस्था और ऊर्जा संक्रमण जैसे नए युग के कौशल पर विशेष ध्यान।
ii. मूल्यांकन में नवाचारों और बेहतर निगरानी के माध्यम से पूर्व अधिगम की मान्यता (आरपीएल) के तहत पुनः कौशल विकास और कौशलोन्नयन पर जोर।
iii. उम्मीदवारों को बेहतर व्यावहारिक अनुभव प्रदान करने के लिए ऑन-जॉब ट्रेनिंग (ओजेटी) पर अधिक निर्भरता।
iv. उद्योग के साथ साझेदारी में पाठ्यक्रम शुरू करके पाठ्यक्रम में लचीलापन लाना।
v. शैक्षणिक संस्थानों जैसे आईटीआई/स्कूल/कॉलेज/विश्वविद्यालय/केंद्रीय और राज्य सरकार के संस्थानों आदि के साथ उपलब्ध अवसंरचना का परस्पर उपयोग।
vi. राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकताओं और नीतिगत घोषणाओं के अनुरूप प्रशिक्षण, जिसमें सेमीकंडक्टर, 5जी, एआई, ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन, ईवी, सौर मिशन, देखभाल, पर्यटन जैसे क्षेत्रों के समूहों पर विशेष ध्यान देना।

(घ) पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 एक मांग-आधारित योजना है, प्रशिक्षण केंद्र राज्य सरकारों/उद्योग/उद्योग संघों/प्रशिक्षण प्रदाताओं से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर स्थापित किए जाते हैं।

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भारत सरकार

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2045

उत्तर देने की तारीख 17 दिसंबर, 2025

बुधवार, 26 अग्रहायण, 1947 (शक)

डेटा केंद्र संचालन के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

2045. श्री चुन्नीलाल गरासिया:

क्या कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) वर्ष 2030 तक डेटा केंद्र संचालन, अनुरक्षण तथा एआई/मशीन लर्निंग कार्यभार प्रबंधन से संबंधित भूमिकाओं में अनुमानित प्रतिभा-अंतर का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या डेटा केंद्र तकनीशियनों, अभियंताओं तथा संचालन दलों के लिये समर्पित कौशल-विकास कार्यक्रम तैयार और प्रारम्भ किए गए हैं, और यदि हाँ, तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या उद्योग साझेदारियाँ अपनी संचालन इकाइयों में प्रशिक्षुता के अवसर शामिल कर रही हैं और यदि हाँ, तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
(श्री जयन्त चौधरी)

(क): क्षेत्र कौशल परिषदों (एसएससी) द्वारा समय-समय पर कौशल अंतर अध्ययन किए जाते हैं, जो विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कौशल की आवश्यकता और कौशल अंतर के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान कराती है। ऐसे अध्ययन उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार कार्यबल तैयार करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार के हस्तक्षेपों का मार्गदर्शन करते हैं। इसके अलावा, जिला कौशल समितियों (डीएससी) द्वारा तैयार की गई जिला कौशल विकास योजनाएं (डीएसडीपी) रोजगार के अवसरों वाले क्षेत्रों के साथ-साथ जिले में कौशलीकरण से जुड़ी मांग की पहचान करती हैं और कौशल प्रशिक्षण के लिए उपलब्ध सुविधाओं का मानचित्रण करती हैं। विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कौशल की कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार के कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम बनाए और लागू किए जाते हैं। नैसकॉम के डिजिटल टैलेंट डिमांड एंड सप्लाई एनालिसिस 2023 के अनुसार, भारत में तकनीकी उद्योग में वर्तमान में 54 लाख से अधिक लोग कार्यरत हैं, जिनमें से लगभग 37% डिजिटल क्षेत्र से जुड़े हैं। सभी डिजिटल तकनीक से संबंधित नौकरियों में, एआई और बिग डेटा एनालिटिक्स की नौकरियों में मांग और आपूर्ति के बीच सबसे अधिक अंतर लगभग 50% है।

(ख): कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) भारत सरकार के स्किल इंडिया मिशन (सिम) के अंतर्गत, विभिन्न योजनाओं, जैसे प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता प्रोत्साहन योजना (एनएपीएस) और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के जरिए शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) के तहत कौशल विकास केंद्रों के व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से देश भर में समाज के सभी वर्गों को कौशल, पुनर्कौशल और कौशलोन्नयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। सिम का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना और उन्हें डिजिटल तकनीकी कौशल जैसे उद्योग से संबंधित कौशलों से सुसज्जित करना है।

डेटा सेंटर, एआई/एमएल, साइबर सुरक्षा आदि सहित आईटी-आईटीईएस क्षेत्र में एमएसडीई की विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

पीएमकेवीवाई (आरंभ से 31.10.2025 तक)	एनएपीएस (2018-19 से 31.10.2025 तक)	सीटीएस (आईटीआई) (2018-19 से 2024-25 तक)
7,25,517	4,35,915	7,55,736

एमएसडीई ने स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) शुरू किया है, जो एक एकीकृत डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म है जिसका उद्देश्य उद्योग से संबंधित पाठ्यक्रमों, रोजगार के अवसरों और उद्यमशीलता सहायता तक पहुंच प्रदान करके देश भर के युवाओं में कौशल विकास को बढ़ाना है। सिद्ध डिजिटल कौशल सहित कई प्रकार के पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करता है। इसके अलावा, एमईआईटीवाई का फ्यूचर स्किल्स प्राइम (एफएसपी) प्लेटफॉर्म आईटी और आईटीईएस क्षेत्र में डेटा एनालिटिक्स, एआई/एमएल, साइबर सुरक्षा आदि सहित विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करता है।

(ग): छात्रों/शिक्षार्थियों की नियोजनीयता बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से, एमएसडीई और शिक्षा मंत्रालय क्रमशः राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन योजना (एनएपीएस) और राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण योजना (एनएटीएस) के माध्यम से भारतीय युवाओं के लिए ऑन द जॉब ट्रेनिंग और कौशलीकरण हेतु शिक्षुता प्रदान करते हैं। एनएटीएस के तहत नए स्नातकों, डिप्लोमा धारकों और डिग्री प्राप्त शिक्षुओं को शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है, जबकि अन्य उम्मीदवारों को एनएपीएस के तहत शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है।

इसके अलावा, उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों (एचईआई) द्वारा अध्ययन के दौरान व्यावहारिक अनुभव प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से स्नातकों की दक्षताओं को बढ़ाने हेतु शिक्षुता-आधारित डिग्री/डिप्लोमा कार्यक्रम भी उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं।

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भारत सरकार

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2046

उत्तर देने की तारीख 17.12.2025

बुधवार, 26 अग्रहायण, 1947 (शक)

हब-एंड-स्पोक मॉडल

2046. श्रीमती सुनेत्रा अजीत पवारः

क्या कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार ने हब-एंड-स्पोक मॉडल के ज़रिए 1,000 सरकारी औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आईटीआई) को अद्यतन करने के लिए पीएम-सेतु योजना शुरू की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विशेषकर आकांक्षी जिलों से पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 200 हब आईटीआई और 800 स्पोक आईटीआई के यचन हेतु क्या विशिष्ट मानदंड और समय-सीमा अपनाई गई है;

(ग) क्या योजना के अंतर्गत उद्योग जगत के प्रमुख साझेदार के प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन परिणाम-आधारित मापदंडों के माध्यम से किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या ठोस उपाय किए गए हैं कि पाठ्यक्रम अद्यतन करने के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षित युवा वैश्विक एवं घरेलू उद्योगों में कम से कम 70 प्रतिशत प्लेसमेंट दर प्राप्त कर सकें ?

उत्तर

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
(श्री जयन्त चौधरी)

(क) मंत्रिमंडल ने देश में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण की समग्र गुणवत्ता और प्रासंगिकता बढ़ाने के लिए उन्नत आईटीआई के माध्यम से प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास और रोजगार क्षमता परिवर्तन (पीएम सेतु) योजना को मंजूरी दे दी है। इस योजना में दो घटक शामिल हैं:

i. घटक I - 1,000 राजकीय औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (200 हब औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान और 800 स्पोक औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान) का हब-और-स्पोक मॉडल में उन्नयन।

ii. घटक II - भुवनेश्वर, चेन्नई, हैदराबाद, कानपुर और लुधियाना स्थित पाँच राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (एनएसटीआई) की क्षमता वृद्धि, जिसमें वैश्विक साझेदारी के साथ प्रशिक्षकों के उन्नत प्रशिक्षण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए कौशल विकास के लिए सेक्टर-विशिष्ट राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्र स्थापित करना शामिल है।

(ख) मंत्रिमंडल की मंजूरी के अनुसार, इस योजना को पांच वर्षों के लिए कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा। आईटीआई के चयन मानदंड संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा उद्योग भागीदारों के परामर्श से निर्धारित किए जाते हैं, ताकि आकांक्षी जिलों का प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित हो सके और उभरती कौशल आवश्यकताओं तथा स्थानीय औद्योगिक क्षमता के अनुरूप उद्योग सहयोग के अवसरों को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके।

(ग) इस योजना के अंतर्गत, हब-और-स्पोक व्यवस्था में आईटीआई के उन्नयन के लिए हब-और-स्पोक क्लस्टर का प्रबंधन करने और सम्मत परिणाम-आधारित प्रशिक्षण और रोजगार परिणाम देने के लिए, यदि आवश्यक हो, तो अन्य उद्योग भागीदारों के साथ, एक विश्वसनीय सहयोगी उद्योग भागीदार (एआईपी) को शामिल करके एक विशेष प्रयोजन साधन (एसपीवी) की संस्थागत संरचना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। ये परिणाम उद्योग भागीदारों द्वारा प्रस्तुत कार्यनीतिक निवेश योजना में उद्योग द्वारा परिभाषित किए जाएंगे।

(घ) इस योजना के अंतर्गत, आईटीआई को उभरती वैश्विक कौशल माँगों के अनुरूप ढालने और प्रशिक्षुओं की रोजगार क्षमता को मज़बूत करने में सहायता हेतु विभिन्न तंत्रों की परिकल्पना की गई है। इनमें, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, उद्योग-संचालित पाठ्यक्रमों को अपनाना, आधुनिक और उद्योग-संगत प्रयोगशालाओं के माध्यम से उन्नत प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना, डिजिटल शिक्षण सामग्री को अपनाना और प्रतिष्ठित उद्योग भागीदारों के सहयोग से प्रशिक्षकों का क्षमता-निर्माण करना शामिल है। ये मापदंड परिणाम-अनुसार वित्त-पोषण पर आधारित है ताकि क्लस्टर कार्य निष्पादन का अनुवीक्षण किया जा सके और प्रशिक्षुओं को संबंधित उद्योगों में रोजगार दिलाने में सहायता प्रदान की जा सके।

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भारत सरकार

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2047

उत्तर देने की तारीख 17 दिसंबर, 2025

बुधवार, 26 अग्रहायण, 1947 (शक)

एनएसडीसी में कथित अनियमितताएँ

2047. श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:

क्या कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास निगम (एनएसडीसी) कथित अनियमितताओं के आरोपों के कारण विवादों में घिरा हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्राप्त शिकायतों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में किसी जांच के आदेश दिए गए हैं;

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

(ड.) क्या पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान प्रदान किए गए प्रशिक्षण की गुणवत्ता और रोजगार संभावनाओं को लेकर चिंताएं जताई गई हैं; और

(च) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा कौशल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की विस्तृत जांच करने के लिए क्या-क्या कदम उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

उत्तर

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
(श्री जयन्त चौधरी)

(क) से (घ): राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास निगम (एनएसडीसी) की स्थापना कंपनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 25 (अब कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 8 के अनुरूप) के तहत एक गैर-लाभकारी सार्वजनिक लिमिटेड कंपनी के रूप में की गई है। यह एक विशिष्ट सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) मॉडल के रूप में संचालित होता है, जिसमें 49% शेयर पूंजी सरकार के पास और 51% निजी क्षेत्र के पास है। एनएसडीसी के किसी भी प्रशासनिक निर्णय के लिए सर्वोच्च प्राधिकरण एनएसडीसी का निदेशक मंडल है।

प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के कार्यान्वयनकर्ता के रूप में एनएसडीसी को कौशलीकरण कार्यक्रमों के तहत नियुक्त कुछ प्रशिक्षण भागीदारों (टीपी) और प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों (टीपी/टीसी) द्वारा योजना के दिशानिर्देशों का पालन न करने से संबंधित शिकायतें समय-समय पर प्राप्त होती रहती हैं। इनमें निर्धारित प्रक्रियाओं का पालन न करना, दस्तावेज़ीकरण में कमियां या प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने में कमियों जैसे मुद्दे शामिल हैं। जब भी ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं, तो स्थापित प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार उनकी जांच की जाती है।

इन केंद्रों की निगरानी भौतिक और वर्चुअल दोनों माध्यमों से की जाती है। उपस्थिति अभिलेखों में हेराफेरी जैसी गतिविधियों में शामिल गैर-अनुपालनकारी प्रशिक्षण भागीदारों/प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों के खिलाफ एफआईआर दर्ज करना, ब्लैकलिस्ट करना, निलंबन और वित्तीय वसूली सहित सख्त कानूनी और प्रशासनिक कार्रवाई की जाती है। दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक, योजना के दिशानिर्देशों का पालन न करने के कारण पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत कुल 178 प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों को ब्लैकलिस्ट किया जा चुका है। इसके अलावा, उपस्थिति अभिलेखों में हेराफेरी सहित गंभीर अनियमितताओं से जुड़े मामलों में 41 एफआईआर पहले ही दर्ज की जा चुकी हैं।

(ड.) से (च): सरकार लेखापरीक्षाओं, मूल्यांकनों, मीडिया रिपोर्टों या हितधारकों के फीडबैक के माध्यम से पीएमकेवीवाई सहित अपने कौशलीकरण विकास कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण और नियुक्ति परिणामों की गुणवत्ता की निरंतर निगरानी करती है। इन मामलों को हल करने के लिए, अनिवार्य आधार आधारित प्रमाणीकरण, जिसमें चेहरे के माध्यम से उपस्थिति और आधार सक्षम बायोमेट्रिक उपस्थिति प्रणाली (एईबीएएस), उम्मीदवारों के क्रेडेंशियल्स का आधार आधारित सत्यापन, मोबाइल संख्या प्रमाणीकरण और तृतीय-पक्ष मूल्यांकन निकायों की विस्तारित भूमिका शामिल है, के माध्यम से निगरानी तंत्र को सुदृढ़ किया गया है।

पीएमकेवीवाई के कार्यान्वयन में गुणवत्ता, पारदर्शिता और एकरूपता में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार ने समय-समय पर कई उपाय किए हैं। प्रौद्योगिकी-आधारित प्रणालियों जैसे प्रत्यक्ष लाभ हस्तांतरण, स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) पर पंजीकरण प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से ई-केवाईसी अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करता है, उम्मीदवारों के दोहराव आदि की जांच के लिए सिद्ध पोर्टल के माध्यम से सभी प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (एमआईएस) के रखरखाव आदि के द्वारा निगरानी तंत्र को सुदृढ़ किया गया है। उपस्थिति अभिलेखों में हेराफेरी सहित कदाचार को रोकने के लिए एक संरचित शिकायत निवारण तंत्र, प्रदर्शन लेखापरीक्षा, प्रभाव आकलन और तृतीय-पक्ष मूल्यांकन को संस्थागत रूप दिया गया है। अतिरिक्त उपायों में वास्तविक समय कॉल सत्यापन, प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों/प्रशिक्षण भागीदारों का औचक निरीक्षण, भू-टैग किए गए साक्ष्य के साथ वर्चुअल सत्यापन और एनआईसी द्वारा विकसित सेंट्रल कम्युनिकेशन लेयर (सीसीएल) के माध्यम से उम्मीदवारों का फीडबैक भी शामिल है। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, प्रशिक्षण केवल मान्यता प्राप्त और संबद्ध प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों (टीसी) के माध्यम से आयोजित किया जा रहा है।

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भारत सरकार

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2048

उत्तर देने की तारीख 17 दिसंबर, 2025

बुधवार, 26 अग्रहायण, 1947 (शक)

नव्या पहल के तहत किशोरियों का कौशल विकास

2048. डा. परमार जशवंतसिंह सालमसिंह:

क्या कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) जून, 2025 से दिसम्बर, 2025 तक देश भर के आकांक्षी जिलों में नव्या (युवा किशोरियों के लिए व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से आकांक्षाओं का पोषण) पहल के अन्तर्गत 16-18 वर्ष की आयु की नामांकित और प्रशिक्षित किशोरियों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान गुजरात राज्य में जिला-वार, विशेष रूप से दाहोद और नर्मदा के ग्रामीण और जनजातीय इलाकों से कितनी लड़कियों का नामांकन हुआ है और उन्हें प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है, और साथ ही इस पहल के तहत लाभान्वित हुई लड़कियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या इस पहल से गुजरात में किशोरियों की शैक्षिक उन्नति और आर्थिक उत्थान में योगदान मिला है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
(श्री जयन्त चौधरी)

(क) देश भर के आकांक्षी जिलों में नव्या (युवा किशोरियों के लिए व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से आकांक्षाओं का पोषण) पहल के तहत नामांकित और प्रशिक्षित किशोरियों की राज्यवार संख्या, 10.12.2025 तक, इस प्रकार है:

राज्य	ज़िला	नामांकित	प्रशिक्षित/अभिविन्यस्त
बिहार	गया	160	81
गुजरात	नर्मदा	113	50
हरियाणा	नूह	34	0
हिमाचल प्रदेश	चंबा	40	40
जम्मू और कश्मीर	बारामूला	138	119
झारखंड	गिरिडीह	110	21
कर्नाटक	रायचूर	51	21
मध्य प्रदेश	विदिशा	109	88
महाराष्ट्र	गढ़चिरौली	69	27
महाराष्ट्र	नंदुरबार	22	12
ओडिशा	ढेंकनाल	112	23
पंजाब	मोगा	147	99
उत्तर प्रदेश	सोनभद्र	190	90
कुल		**1295**	**671**

(ख) नव्या पहल के अंतर्गत, गुजरात राज्य के दो जिलों - दाहोद और नर्मदा - को परियोजना कार्यान्वयन के लिए चुना गया है। नर्मदा जिले में 113 किशोरियों का नामांकन किया गया है, जिनमें से 10.12.2025 तक 50 को प्रशिक्षण/अभिविन्यस्त किया गया है। दाहोद जिले में प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों का आबंधन और लामबंदी सहित प्रशिक्षण की शुरुआत जारी है।

(ग) पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 की नव्या पहल के तहत, डिजिटल मार्केटिंग, साइबर सुरक्षा, एआई-सक्षम सेवाएं, हरित रोजगार और अन्य उभरते क्षेत्रों जैसे गैर-पारंपरिक और आधुनिक रोजगार भूमिकाओं (जॉब रोल्स) में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, वर्तमान और भविष्य की कार्यबल मांगों के लिए उन्हें तैयार करने हेतु जीवन कौशल, वित्तीय साक्षरता और डिजिटल दक्षता में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाएगा। यह पहल लड़कियों की रोजगार क्षमता और सामाजिक-आर्थिक आत्मनिर्भरता को बढ़ाएगी।

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भारत सरकार
सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय
दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या - 2049

उत्तर देने की तारीख – 17/12/2025

सुगम्य भारत अभियान

2049. श्री दीपक प्रकाश :
डॉ. परमार जशवंतसिंह सालमसिंह :

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) सुगम्य भारत अभियान के अंतर्गत सार्वजनिक भवनों, परिवहन प्रणालियों एवं डिजिटल सेवाओं में सुगमता आकलन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) केंद्र, राज्य तथा जिला स्तर पर कितने प्रतिशत सरकारी भवन वर्तमान में बाधा रहित पहुंच मानकों का अनुपालन करते हैं;

(ग) क्या केंद्र, राज्य एवं जिला स्तर के सरकारी भवनों की सुगमता सुविधाओं में कोई खामियां पाई गई हैं; और

(घ) शेष सार्वजनिक अवसंरचना को सुगमता मानकों के अनुरूप उन्नत करने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सहायता हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं, साथ ही इसके लिए निर्धारित समय-सीमा और प्रदर्शन संकेतक क्या है?

उत्तर

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता राज्य मंत्री
(श्री बी.एल. वर्मा)

(क) से (घ): चूँकि 'राज्य में निहित या राज्य के अधिकार क्षेत्र वाले निर्माण कार्य, भूमि और भवन' राज्य सूची का विषय है, और दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2016 की धारा 41, 44 और 45 के अनुसार, समुचित सरकार दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुगम्य निर्मित अवसंरचना, परिवहन प्रणाली और सुगम्य आईसीटी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कदम उठाने के लिए ज़िम्मेदार है और नियमित रूप से सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षण/मूल्यांकन आयोजित करने के लिए भी ज़िम्मेदार है, इसलिए इससे संबंधित डेटा केंद्रीय स्तर पर नहीं रखा जाता है।

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सुविधा के लिए, दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग एक व्यापक योजना – दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2016 के कार्यान्वयन के लिए योजना (सिपडा) कार्यान्वित करता है, जो पूरे भारत में लागू है। इसमें एक घटक - "बाधा मुक्त वातावरण के निर्माण के लिए योजना (सीबीएफई योजना)" है, जिसके माध्यम से मौजूदा सरकारी भवनों और कार्यालयों में प्राप्त पूर्ण प्रस्तावों के अनुसार बाधा मुक्त वातावरण के निर्माण के लिए माँग के आधार पर राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

उपयुक्त सरकार और हितधारकों के मार्गदर्शन के लिए, डिजिटल सुगम्य मानकों के साथ, निर्मित वातावरण हेतु सार्वभौमिक डिज़ाइन अनुपालन मानक, 'सुसंगत दिशानिर्देश' और दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2016 के प्रासंगिक प्रावधानों के तहत अधिसूचित किए जाते हैं।

उपयुक्त सरकारों और अन्य सेवा प्रदाताओं को सुगम्य लेखा परीक्षा करने में सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए, दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग ने निर्मित वातावरण और वेब/डिजिटल दोनों डोमेन में सुगम्य लेखा परीक्षकों को पैनलबद्ध किया है। आज तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग ने निर्मित वातावरण के लिए साठ (60) सुगम्य लेखा परीक्षकों और वेब सुगम्यता के लिए सोलह (16) सुगम्य लेखा परीक्षकों को पैनलबद्ध किया है। संबंधित अधिकारियों, जिसमें राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारें शामिल हैं, द्वारा आवश्यकतानुसार सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों अवसंरचनाओं की सुगम्यता लेखा परीक्षण करने के लिए इन पैनलबद्ध सुगम्य लेखा परीक्षकों की सेवाएं पारस्परिक रूप से सहमत अनुबंधों और शर्तों पर सीधे प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

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भारत सरकार

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या: 2050

उत्तर देने की तारीख: 17.12.2025

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रति अत्याचार

2050. श्री रीताब्रता बनर्जी:

क्या **सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 के अंतर्गत राज्य-वार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार, वर्ष-वार कितने मामले दर्ज किये गये;

(ख) उक्त अविध के दौरान ऐसे मामलों में राज्य-वार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार दोषसिद्धि दर कितनी रही है; और

(ग) गत वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान पीड़ितों को राहत के भुगतान सहित अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा आवंटित और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता राज्य मंत्री

(श्री रामदास आठवले)

(क) और (ख): राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकार्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) अपने प्रकाशन "भारत में अपराध" में अपराधों के सांख्यिकीय आंकड़ों का संकलन और प्रकाशन करता है। प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट वर्ष 2023 तक उपलब्ध हैं। विगत तीन वर्षों अर्थात 2021, 2022 और 2023 के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों (एससी)/अनुसूचित जनजातियों (एसटी) के विरुद्ध अपराध/अत्याचार के तहत दर्ज मामलों की संख्या और दोषसिद्धि दर का राज्य-वार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार विवरण **संलग्नक-I** में है।

(ग): गत वित्तीय वर्ष (2024-25) के दौरान पीड़ितों को राहत के भुगतान सहित सिविल अधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1955 तथा अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 के कार्यान्वयन के लिए क्रेंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के अंतर्गत सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग द्वारा जारी की गई केन्द्रीय सहायता का राज्य-वार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **संलग्नक-II** में दिया गया है।

संलग्नक-I

दिनांक 17.12.2025 को उत्तर हेतु नियत राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2050 के भाग (क) और (ख) में उल्लिखित संलग्नक

वर्ष 2021-2023 के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विरुद्ध अपराध के लिए अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम के तहत राज्य-वार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार दर्ज मामले (सीआर) और दोषसिद्धि दर (सीवीआर)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2021				2022				2023			
		अनुसूचित जाति		अनुसूचित जनजाति		अनुसूचित जाति		अनुसूचित जनजाति		अनुसूचित जाति		अनुसूचित जनजाति	
		सीआर	सीवीआर	सीआर	सीवीआर	सीआर	सीवीआर	सीआर	सीवीआर	सीआर	सीवीआर	सीआर	सीवीआर
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	2010	5.3	361	5.6	2315	4.0	396	1.4	2022	3.1	360	3.8
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	-	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
3	असम	13	-	16	-	14	-	9	100.0	5	-	2	0.0
4	बिहार	5842	31.2	103	36.4	6509	43.1	146	4.2	7064	30.1	114	100.0
5	छतीसगढ़	330	18.5	506	24.3	323	77.4	516	76.6	250	44.7	336	30.9
6	गोवा	4	0.0	5	0.0	8	0.0	1	100.0	4	0.0	2	0.0
7	गुजरात	1201	5.8	341	0.0	1279	4.4	330	8.0	1373	7.4	307	11.7
8	हरियाणा	1628	25.1	0	-	1633	19.3	0	-	1539	19.3	0	-
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	243	5.9	7	-	209	8.5	4	-	227	10.2	7	0.0
10	झारखंड	546	53.8	250	63.0	674	19.6	283	30.9	604	28.6	308	59.5
11	कर्नाटक	1673	1.6	358	0.0	1972	1.4	438	0.8	1914	2.2	434	1.4
12	केरल	948	9.7	133	29.0	1050	9.2	172	10.2	1128	13.5	185	12.6
13	मध्य प्रदेश	7213	28.0	2627	34.3	7733	22.9	2979	35.9	8232	21.6	2858	27.3
14	महाराष्ट्र	2503	10.7	628	11.8	2741	8.9	742	12.1	3024	8.9	773	13.6
15	मणिपुर	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	-	0	-	3399	-
16	मेघालय	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
17	मिजोरम	0	-	0	100.0	5	-	29	66.7	0	-	21	-
18	नागालैंड	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
19	ओडिशा	2327	0.7	676	0.0	2902	16.1	773	19.6	2696	0.4	662	0.0
20	पंजाब	200	25.0	0	0.0	162	27.5	0	0.0	116	14.0	0	-
21	राजस्थान	7524	41.6	2121	45.1	8752	39.5	2521	46.0	8449	61.4	2453	54.7
22	सिक्किम	2	0.0	1	0.0	3	50.0	4	0.0	0	-	2	0.0
23	तमिलनाडु	1376	18.4	39	-	1761	21.1	67	0.0	1919	12.2	48	0.0
24	तेलंगाना	1770	8.2	512	5.2	1787	4.9	545	6.5	1709	4.2	575	7.7
25	त्रिपुरा	3	-	0	-	2	-	3	-	0	-	9	-
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	13146	76.3	4	-	15368	80.2	5	-	15130	70.0	6	-
27	उत्तराखंड	123	0.0	6	-	114	0.0	1	-	102	66.7	2	-
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	108	0.0	92	0.0	104	0.0	90	2.9	102	2.7	90	11.9
	कुल राज्य	**50733**	**36.0**	**8787**	**28.2**	**57420**	**34.1**	**10055**	**28.1**	**57609**	**32.4**	**12953**	**24.6**
29	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	-	3	0.0	0	-	3	-	0	-	2	-
30	चंडीगढ़	0	-	0	-	4	0.0	0	-	3	100.0	0	-
31	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन एवं दीव	0	-	3	-	0	0.0	5	0.0	1	-	2	0.0
32	दिल्ली	136	0.0	5	-	130	0.0	0	-	128	33.0	2	0.0
33	जम्मू और कश्मीर	3	-	1	-	6	-	1	-	21	-	0	-
34	लद्दाख	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
35	लक्षद्वीप	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
36	पुदुचेरी	7	-	0	-	9	-	0	-	4	-	0	-
	कुल संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	**146**	**0.0**	**12**	**0.0**	**149**	**0.0**	**9**	**0.0**	**157**	**33.7**	**6**	**0.0**
	कुल (अखिल भारतीय)	**50879**	**36.0**	**8799**	**28.1**	**57569**	**34.1**	**10064**	**28.1**	**57766**	**32.4**	**12959**	**24.6**

स्रोत: भारत में अपराध, राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो

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दिनांक 17 दिसम्बर, 2025 को उत्तर हेतु राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2050

वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान सिविल अधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1955 तथा अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 के कार्यान्वयन के लिए केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के तहत राज्य-वार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र वार जारी की गई केंद्रीय सहायता

(रुपये करोड़ में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान जारी की गई केंद्रीय सहायता
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	0.00
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.00
3.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.00
4.	असम	0.00
5.	बिहार	46.34
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	16.88
7.	चंडीगढ़	1.62
8.	दिल्ली	0.60
9.	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन एवं दीव	0.08
10.	गोवा	0.56
11.	गुजरात	30.12
12.	हरियाणा	28.74
13.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2.04
14.	जम्मू-कश्मीर	0.55
15.	झारखंड	0.00
16.	कर्नाटक	48.66
17.	केरल	2.36
18.	लद्दाख	0.08
19.	लक्षद्वीप	0.00
20.	मध्य प्रदेश	88.12
21.	महाराष्ट्र	24.52
22.	मणिपुर	0.00
23.	मेघालय	0.00
24.	मिजोरम	0.00
25.	नागालैंड	0.00
26.	ओडिशा	38.49
27.	पुदुचेरी	0.85
28.	पंजाब	0.00
29.	राजस्थान	18.62
30.	सिक्किम	0.09
31.	तमिलनाडु	32.18
32.	तेलंगाना	16.19
33.	त्रिपुरा	0.20
34.	उत्तराखंड	1.18
35.	उत्तर प्रदेश	89.49
36.	पश्चिम बंगाल	4.64
	कुल	**493.20**

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भारत सरकार
सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या: 2051
उत्तर देने की तारीख: 17.12.2025

सूचियों में समुदायों को शामिल करना

2051. श्री के. आर. एन. राजेश कुमार:

क्या **सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों में अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति की सूचियों में समुदायों को शामिल करने अथवा पुनर्वर्गीकृत करने हेतु राज्य सरकारों से वर्ष-वार और राज्य-वार कितने प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं;
(ख) ऐसे प्रस्तावों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है जो वर्तमान में विचारार्थ लंबित है;
(ग) क्या सरकार को समावेशन तथा पुनर्वर्गीकरण से संबंधित मामलों में लंबे समय से लंबित विलंबों के संबंध में कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
(घ) इन मामलों को अंतिम रूप देने में देरी के क्या कारण हैं, विशेषकर उन मामलों में जहां सरकार द्वारा सभी आवश्यक दस्तावेज़ एवं सूचनाएं उपलब्ध करा दी गई हैं?

उत्तर
सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता राज्य मंत्री
(श्री बी.एल. वर्मा)

(क) से (ख): विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों से अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों की सूची में शामिल करने/पुनर्वर्गीकरण करने के लिए प्राप्त हुए एवं लंबित प्रस्ताव **संलग्नक-I** में दिए गए हैं।

(ग) से (घ): अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के मामले में, अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों की केन्द्रीय सूची में किसी जाति को शामिल/संशोधित भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 342क के उपबंधों के अनुसार किया जाता है।

अनुसूचित जातियों के मामले में, सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में शामिल करने, सूची से हटाने और अन्य संशोधनों के दावों पर निर्णय लेने के लिए तौर-तरीके

निर्धारित किए हैं। भारत के महापंजीयक (आरजीआई) और राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग (एनसीएससी), दोनों द्वारा सहमत राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के ऐसे प्रस्तावों पर ही भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341 के खंड(2) में यथा निर्धारित विधान में संशोधन करने के लिए आगे कार्रवाई की जाती है। ऐसे सभी प्रस्तावों पर ऊपर उल्लिखित तौर-तरीकों के अनुसार कार्रवाई की गई है। इस विभाग/मंत्रालय के पास फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव लंबित नहीं है।

अनुसूचित जनजातियों के मामले में, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 342 के तहत अनुसूचित जनजातियों के रूप में समुदायों को अधिसूचित करने से संबंधित मामलों के लिए नोडल मंत्रालय है। भारत सरकार ने अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूचियों में शामिल करने, सूची से हटाने या अन्य संशोधनों के दावों पर निर्णय लेने के लिए 15.06.1999 (25.06.2002 और 14.09.2022 को यथासंशोधित) को तौर-तरीके निर्धारित किए हैं। इन तौर-तरीकों के अनुसार, किसी प्रस्ताव पर केवल तभी कार्रवाई की जा सकती है जब संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा इसकी सिफारिश की गई हो और इसे न्यायोचित ठहराया जाता है तथा भारत के महापंजीयक (आरजीआई) और राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग (एनसीएसटी) द्वारा सहमति दी गई हो। जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय को प्रति वर्ष अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में समुदायों को शामिल करने/वर्गीकृत करने के लिए विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से अनेक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते हैं। सूचित किया जाता है कि अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में शामिल करने के ऐसे प्रस्तावों पर कार्रवाई करने के लिए आरजीआई और एनसीएसटी द्वारा जांच करने के कई चरण शामिल होते हैं। ऐसे मामले जिनमें भारत के महापंजीयक द्वारा किसी प्रस्ताव का समर्थन नहीं किया गया है, में राज्य सरकारों को इन टिप्पणियों के बारे में सूचित किया जाता है और उन्हें अतिरिक्त स्पष्टीकरण/औचित्य, यदि कोई हो, प्रस्तुत करना आवश्यक होता है।

- विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग की सूची में शामिल करने/पुनर्वर्गीकरण के लिए प्राप्त हुए और लंबित प्रस्तावों का राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रवार विवरण इस प्रकार है:

क्र.सं.	**राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र**	**प्रस्तावों की संख्या**
1.	तेलंगाना	01
3.	चंडीगढ़	01
4.	जम्मू-कश्मीर	03
6.	कर्नाटक	01
7.	त्रिपुरा	02
8.	राजस्थान	01
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	04
11.	झारखंड	02
12.	तमिलनाडु	02
13.	महाराष्ट्र	01
14.	पंजाब	01
15.	केरल	01
कुल		**20**

- विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में शामिल करने/पुनर्वर्गीकरण के लिए प्राप्त प्रस्तावों का राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

क्र.सं.	**राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र**	**समुदाय का नाम**
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	बेडा (बुडगा) जंगम
2.	छत्तीसगढ़	1. डोमरा 2. महारा, माहरा
3.	गुजरात	नट, नटदा, बाजीगर
4.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	फलहारे
5.	जम्मू-कश्मीर	वाल्मीकि
6.	झारखंड	1. चेन, केवट, मल्लाह, निषाद 2. डोमरा
7.	महाराष्ट्र	धोबी
8.	तमिलनाडु	देवेंद्रकुला वेलालार

- विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों की अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूचियों में समुदायों को शामिल करने/पुनर्वर्गीकरण करने के लिए प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की संख्या।

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र	प्रस्तावों की संख्या
1.	असम	6
2.	बिहार	1
3.	छत्तीसगढ़	8
4.	गुजरात	2
5.	झारखंड	1
6.	कर्नाटक	1
7.	केरल	1
8.	लद्दाख	1
9.	मध्य प्रदेश	1
10.	मणिपुर	1
11.	ओडिशा	4
12.	तमिलनाडु	2
13.	तेलंगाना	2
कुल		31

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भारत सरकार
सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या: 2052
उत्तर देने की तारीख: 17.12.2025

हाथ से मैला उठाने वाले कर्मियों का पुनर्वास

2052. श्री संदोष कुमार पी:

क्या **सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) 31 अगस्त, 2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश में हाथ से मैला उठाने वाले कर्मियों की राज्य-वार सूची क्या है;
(ख) 31 अगस्त, 2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश में हाथ से मैला उठाने वाले कर्मियों के पुनर्वास हेतु आवंटित धनराशि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
(ग) हाथ से मैला उठाने वाले उन कर्मियों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें आय के नए स्त्रोत प्राप्त करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई; और
(घ) हाथ से मैला उठाने वाले कर्मियों के पुनर्वास कार्यक्रम की व्यवहार्यता क्या है?

उत्तर
सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता राज्य मंत्री
(श्री रामदास आठवले)

(क): वर्ष 2013 और 2018 में हाथ से मैला उठाने वाले कर्मियों को चिह्नित करने के लिए दो सर्वेक्षण किए गए हैं। इनके अनुसार, 58098 पात्र हाथ से मैला उठाने वाले कर्मियों को चिह्नित किया गया है। पात्र चिह्नित हाथ से मैला उठाने वाले कर्मियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **संलग्नक-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख): इस योजना **के अंतर्गत** हाथ से मैला उठाने वाले कर्मियों **के पुनर्वास के लिए खर्च की गई** धनराशि **का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्नक-II में दिया गया है।**

(ग): आय के नए स्त्रोत के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने वाले हाथ से मैला उठाने वाले कर्मियों **की राज्य-वार संख्या संलग्नक-III** में दी गई है।

(घ): हाथ से मैला उठाने वाले कर्मियों के पुनर्वास कार्यक्रम की व्यावहारिकता है, क्योंकि चिह्नित सभी 58098 हाथ से मैला उठाने वाले कर्मियों को एकबारगी नकद सहायता (ओटीसीए) प्रदान की गई है। इसके अलावा, 27928 हाथ से मैला उठाने वाले कर्मियों/आश्रितों को कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है और 2652 को स्व-रोजगार परियोजनाओं के लिए पूंजीगत सब्सिडी प्रदान की गई है, जिससे उन्हें आजीविका के वैकल्पिक स्रोत के अवसर मिलेंगे।

संलग्नक-I

हाथ से मैला उठाने वाले कर्मियों के पुनर्वास के संबंध में राज्य सभा में दिनांक 17.12.2025 को उत्तर के लिए नियत अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2052 के भाग (क) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित संलग्नक-I

चिह्नित किए गए हाथ से मैला उठाने वाले कर्मियों की राज्यवार संख्या

क.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	चिह्नित हाथ से मैला उठाने वाले कर्मियों की संख्या
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	1793
2.	असम	3921
3.	बिहार	131
4.	छत्तीसगढ़	3
5.	गुजरात	105
6.	झारखंड	192
7.	कर्नाटक	2927
8.	केरल	518
9.	मध्य प्रदेश	510
10.	महाराष्ट्र	6325
11.	ओडिशा	230
12.	पंजाब	231
13.	राजस्थान	2673
14.	तमिलनाडु	398
15.	उत्तर प्रदेश	32473
16.	उत्तराखंड	4988
17.	पश्चिम बंगाल	680
	कुल	**58098**

संलग्नक-II

हाथ से मैला उठाने वाले कर्मियों के पुनर्वास के संबंध में राज्य सभा में दिनांक 17.12.2025 को उत्तर के लिए नियत अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2052 के भाग (ख) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित संलग्नक-II

इस योजना के अंतर्गत हाथ से मैला उठाने वाले कर्मियों के पुनर्वास के लिए खर्च की गई धनराशि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

(रुपये लाख में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	एकबारगी नकद सहायता	कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण	स्वरोजगार परियोजनाओं के लिए पूंजीगत सब्सिडी
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	717.2	21.63	0
2	असम	1568.4	52.43	17.1889
3	बिहार	52.4	5.315	0
4	छत्तीसगढ़	1.2	0	0
5	गुजरात	42	1.96	0
6	झारखंड	76.8	0.775	0
7	कर्नाटक	1170.8	124.80158	1322.325
8	केरल	207.2	22.72742	0
9	मध्य प्रदेश	204	13.6	0
10	महाराष्ट्र	2530	160.41466	184.255
11	ओडिशा	92	0.62	38.29
12	पंजाब	92.4	12.98	26.215
13	राजस्थान	1069.2	267.67123	29.08
14	तमिलनाडु	159.2	2.6	23.08079
15	उत्तर प्रदेश	12989.2	2477.2811	811.531
16	उत्तराखंड	1995.2	261.27028	104.035
17	पश्चिम बंगाल	272	24.0892	746.185
कुल		**23239.2**	**3450.16547**	**3302.18569**

संलग्नक-III

हाथ से मैला उठाने वाले कर्मियों के पुनर्वास के संबंध में राज्य सभा में दिनांक 17.12.2025 को उत्तर के लिए नियत अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2052 के भाग (ग) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित संलग्नक-III

आय के नए स्रोत के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने वाले हाथ से मैला उठाने वाले कर्मियों की राज्यवार संख्या

क्र.सं.	राज्य	एकबारगी नकद सहायता	स्वरोजगार परियोजनाओं के लिए पूंजीगत सब्सिडी
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	1793	0
2	असम	3921	6
3	बिहार	131	0
4	छत्तीसगढ़	3	0
5	गुजरात	105	0
6	झारखंड	192	0
7	कर्नाटक	2927	861
8	केरल	518	0
9	मध्य प्रदेश	510	0
10	महाराष्ट्र	6325	65
11	ओडिशा	230	83
12	पंजाब	231	46
13	राजस्थान	2673	14
14	तमिलनाडु	398	78
15	उत्तर प्रदेश	32473	861
16	उत्तराखंड	4988	96
17	पश्चिम बंगाल	680	542
कुल		**58098**	**2652**

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भारत सरकार
सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय
दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या - 2053

उत्तर देने की तारीख -17/12/2025

एसआईपीडीए के अंतर्गत वित्तीय और भौतिक प्रगति की स्थिति

2053. श्री संजय सिंह :

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए योजना (एसआईपीडीए) के अंतर्गत आवंटनों को संशोधित प्राक्कलन स्तर पर बार-बार कम किया गया है, जिसमें वर्ष 2022-23 में 58.4 प्रतिशत की कटौती (240.39 करोड रुपए के बजट प्राक्कलन से 100 करोड़ रुपए के संशोधित प्राक्कलन तक) और वर्ष 2023-24 में 55.3 प्रतिशत की कटौती (150 करोड़ रुपए के बजट प्राक्कलन से 67 करोड़ रुपये के संशोधित प्राक्कलन तक) शामिल है;

(ख) लक्ष्य पूरा न होने के बावजूद कटौती के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या इस कटौती से सुलभता परियोजनाएं, यूडीआईडी, एआईसी और अन्य एसआईपीडीए उप-योजनाएं प्रभावित हुई हैं;

(घ) क्या एसआईपीडीए के भौतिक उपलब्धियां वर्ष 2022-23 (44,162 लाभार्थी) की तुलना में घटकर वर्ष 2023-24 में 65.9 प्रतिशत (29,374 लाभार्थी) रह गई तथा वर्ष 2024-25 में यह और घटकर, 16.01.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, मात्र 27.4 प्रतिशत(11,933 लाभार्थी) रह गई है;और

(ङ) पर्याप्त आवंटन के बावजूद इस गिरावट के कारण क्या हैं?

उत्तर

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता राज्य मंत्री
(श्री बी.एल. वर्मा)

(क) से (ङ): सिपडा एक व्यापक योजना है जिसमें भिन्न-भिन्न आवश्यकताओं, समय-सीमा और तरीकों वाली विभिन्न उप-योजनाएं और परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं। इन विभिन्न घटकों में सिपडा की व्यापक योजना के अधीन

राज्यों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, संस्थानों और गैर-सरकारी संगठनों की विविध मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए बजट आवंटन किया जाता है। संशोधित अनुमान स्तर पर पुनर्गठन और पिछले कुछ वर्षों में लाभार्थियों के कवरेज/वास्तविक उपलब्धियों में परिवर्तन के कुछ कारण इस प्रकार हैं-

1. **सिपडा के तहत उप-योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं की मांग-आधारित प्रकृति**: सिपडा और इसकी उप-योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं के तहत मुख्य रूप से कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों से प्राप्त पूर्ण प्रस्तावों के आधार पर निधि जारी की जाती हैं। वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की संख्या और गुणवत्ता में उतार-चढ़ाव का प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव बजट की आवश्यकता पर पड़ता है।

2. **अपर्याप्त प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुति**: अधिकांश राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र पूर्व में जारी निधि के पर्याप्त उपयोग, चालू परियोजनाओं की संतोषजनक वास्तविक प्रगति रिपोर्टों, अथवा दिव्यांगजन अधिकार (आरपीडब्ल्यूडी) अधिनियम, 2016 के तहत दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुपालन संबंधी स्थिति को दर्शाए बिना प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करते हैं। इस गैर-अनुपालन के कारण प्रस्तावों को अस्वीकार कर दिया जाता है और निधि के संवितरण में कमी हो जाती है।

3. **प्रशासनिक और प्रक्रियात्मक चुनौतियाँ**: वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 में टीएसए/हाइब्रिड निधि प्रबंधन प्रणाली में सीएनए मॉडल-2 की शुरुआत के कारण आरबीआई प्लेटफॉर्म पर कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों और अधिकृत मध्यस्थों को शामिल करने, वित्तीय प्रोटोकॉल के साथ संरेखण करने, निधि-प्रबंधन प्रक्रियाओं में संशोधन करने आदि में कुछ शुरुआती तकनीकी समस्याएं आ रही हैं, जिससे कुछ उप-योजनाओं के घटकों और गतिविधियों के कार्यनिष्पादन प्रभावित हो रहे हैं।

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भारत सरकार
सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या :2054
उत्तर देने की तारीख :17.12.2025

एससी/एसटी पर अत्याचार

2054. श्री मोहम्मद नदीमुल हक़:

क्या **सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम के अंतर्गत दर्ज किए गए मामलों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है;
(ख) 90 दिन से अधिक अवधि से लंबित जांच वाले मामलों की संख्या कितनी है;
(ग) तीन वर्ष से अधिक अवधि से लंबित विचारणों (ट्रायल) की संख्या कितनी है; और
(घ) क्या सरकार ने उक्त अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अनन्य विशेष न्यायालयों की स्थापना में हो रही देरी का आकलन किया है?

उत्तर
सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता राज्य मंत्री
(श्री रामदास आठवले)

(क) से (ग): राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकार्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) अपने प्रकाशन "भारत में अपराध" में अपराधों के सांख्यिकीय आंकड़ों का संकलन और प्रकाशन करता है। प्रकाशित रिपोर्टें वर्ष 2023 तक उपलब्ध हैं। विगत पांच वर्षों 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 और 2023 के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों (एससी)/अनुसूचित जनजातियों (एसटी) के विरुद्ध अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम के तहत दर्ज मामलों की संख्या का राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रवार विवरण **संलग्नक-I** में दिया गया है। 90 दिनों से अधिक समय से लंबित मामलों की संख्या **संलग्नक-II** में दी गई है। तीन वर्षों से अधिक समय से लंबित विचारणों की संख्या **संलग्नक-III** में दी गई है।

(घ): अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 की धारा 14(1) के अनुसार, त्वरित विचारण का उपबंध करने के प्रयोजन हेतु, राज्य सरकार, उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश की सहमति से, सरकारी राजपत्र में अधिसूचना के द्वारा, एक या अधिक जिलों के लिए एक अनन्य विशेष न्यायालय की स्थापना करेगी।

परन्तु यह कि ऐसे जिलों में जहां इस अधिनियम के अधीन कम संख्या में मामले दर्ज किए किए गए हैं, राज्य सरकार, उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायधीश की सहमति से, सरकारी राजपत्र में अधिसूचना के द्वारा, ऐसे जिलों के लिए सत्र न्यायालय को इस अधिनियम के अधीन अपराधों का विचारण करने के लिए एक विशेष न्यायालय विनिर्दिष्ट करेगी।

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग समय-समय पर अनन्य विशेष न्यायालयों की स्थापना की समीक्षा करता है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के अनुसार, इस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत देश में ऐसे 217 अनन्य विशेष न्यायालयों की स्थापना की गई है।

संलग्नक-I

राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2054 जिसका उत्तर 17 दिसंबर, 2025 को दिया जाना है।

वर्ष 2019-2023 के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विरुद्ध अपराध के लिए अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम के तहत राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रवार दर्ज किए गए मामले

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
		अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	2071	330	1948	320	2010	361	2315	396	2022	360
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
3	असम	21	4	28	10	13	16	14	9	5	2
4	बिहार	6544	97	7368	94	5842	103	6509	146	7064	114
5	छत्तीसगढ़	341	427	316	502	330	506	323	516	250	336
6	गोवा	3	2	2	2	4	5	8	1	4	2
7	गुजरात	1416	321	1326	291	1201	341	1279	330	1373	307
8	हरियाणा	1086	1	1210	0	1628	0	1633	0	1539	0
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	185	1	247	3	243	7	209	4	227	7
10	झारखंड	649	339	666	347	546	250	674	283	604	308
11	कर्नाटक	1500	327	1394	291	1673	358	1972	438	1914	434
12	केरल	858	140	846	130	948	133	1050	172	1128	185
13	मध्य प्रदेश	5300	1922	6899	2401	7213	2627	7733	2979	8232	2858
14	महाराष्ट्र	2149	559	2569	663	2503	628	2741	742	3024	773
15	मणिपुर	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3399
16	मेघालय	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	मिजोरम	0	8	0	0	0	0	5	29	0	21
18	नागालैंड	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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19	ओडिशा	1886	576	2046	624	2327	676	2902	773	2696	662
20	पंजाब	166	1	165	4	200	0	162	0	116	0
21	राजस्थान	6794	1797	7017	1878	7524	2121	8752	2521	8449	2453
22	सिक्किम	4	2	0	0	2	1	3	4	0	2
23	तमिलनाडु	1144	31	1273	23	1376	39	1761	67	1919	48
24	तेलंगाना	1690	530	1959	573	1770	512	1787	545	1709	575
25	त्रिपुरा	0	2	2	2	3	0	2	3	0	9
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	11829	36	12714	3	13146	4	15368	5	15130	6
27	उत्तराखंड	84	8	87	13	123	6	114	1	102	2
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	145	99	109	90	108	92	104	90	102	90
	कुल राज्य	**45865**	**7562**	**50191**	**8266**	**50733**	**8787**	**57420**	**10055**	**57609**	**12953**
29	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	2
30	चंडीगढ़	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	3	0
31	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव+	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	5	1	2
32	दिल्ली	76	2	69	1	136	5	130	0	128	2
33	जम्मू-कश्मीर*	0	0	4	0	3	1	6	1	21	0
34	लद्दाख	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	पुदुच्चेरी	4	0	0	0	7	0	9	0	4	0
	कुल संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र	**83**	**5**	**77**	**4**	**146**	**12**	**149**	**9**	**157**	**6**
	कुल (संपूर्ण भारत)	**45948**	**7567**	**50268**	**8270**	**50879**	**8799**	**57569**	**10064**	**57766**	**12959**

स्रोत: भारत में अपराध, राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो

नोट: '+' वर्ष 2014-2019 के दौरान पूर्ववर्ती दादरा और नगर हवेली संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र का संयुक्त डेटा
*' 2014-2019 के दौरान लद्दाख सहित पूर्ववर्ती जम्मू-कश्मीर राज्य के आंकड़े

संलग्नक-II

राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2054 जिसका उत्तर 17 दिसंबर, 2025 को दिया जाना है।

31 दिसम्बर, 2023 की स्थिति के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विरुद्ध अपराधों के लिए अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम के अंतर्गत लंबित जांच के राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रवार मामले

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2023									
		वर्ष के अंत में जांच के लंबित मामले		6 माह तक		6 माह से 1 वर्ष तक		1 वर्ष और उससे अधिक- 3 वर्ष से कम		3 वर्ष से अधिक	
		अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	123	45	24	6	57	19	40	19	2	1
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	असम	6	2	3	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
4	बिहार	69	0	11	0	33	0	22	0	3	0
5	छत्तीसगढ़	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
6	गोवा	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	गुजरात	22	7	5	1	1	1	8	3	8	2
8	हरियाणा	32	0	24	0	6	0	2	0	0	0
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	74	0	53	0	17	0	3	0	1	0
10	झारखंड	541	418	38	10	137	120	365	288	1	0
11	कर्नाटक	27	4	20	0	2	4	4	0	1	0
12	केरल	14	2	8	1	3	1	2	0	1	0
13	मध्य प्रदेश	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
14	महाराष्ट्र	181	43	80	22	43	5	54	16	4	0
15	मणिपुर	0	483	0	163	0	320	0	0	0	0
16	मेघालय	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

17	मिजोरम	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	नागालैंड	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	ओडिशा	19	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	पंजाब	87	0	21	0	30	0	34	0	2	0
21	राजस्थान	22	12	13	9	5	3	4	0	0	0
22	सिक्किम	4	5	0	0	0	2	2	3	2	0
23	तमिलनाडु	114	10	13	7	26	0	71	3	4	0
24	तेलंगाना	53	19	15	8	22	6	11	5	5	0
25	त्रिपुरा	1	5	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	0
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	173	0	145	0	28	0	0	0	0	0
27	उत्तराखंड	22	2	7	0	10	2	5	0	0	0
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	22	24	11	10	6	5	4	9	1	0
	कुल राज्य	**1607**	**1089**	**511**	**243**	**428**	**490**	**632**	**352**	**36**	**4**
29	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	चंडीगढ़	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	0	7	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	2
32	दिल्ली	49	1	17	0	16	1	14	0	2	0
33	जम्मू-कश्मीर	11	0	6	0	4	0	1	0	0	0
34	लद्दाख	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	लक्षद्वीप	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
36	पुदुच्चेरी	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	कुल संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र	**65**	**9**	**27**	**1**	**20**	**4**	**16**	**2**	**2**	**2**
	कुल (संपूर्ण भारत)	**1672**	**1098**	**538**	**244**	**448**	**494**	**648**	**354**	**38**	**6**

स्रोत: भारत में अपराध, राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो

संलग्नक-III

राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2054 जिसका उत्तर 17 दिसंबर, 2025 को दिया जाना है

31 दिसंबर, 2023 की स्थिति के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विरुद्ध अपराधों के लिए अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम के तहत विचरण के लिए राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रवार लंबित मामले

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र	वर्ष के अंत में विचरण के लिए लंबित मामले		विचरण के लंबित मामलों के लिए											
				3 से 6 माह तक		6 से 12 माह तक		1 से 3 वर्ष तक		3 से 5 वर्ष तक		5 से 10 वर्ष तक		10 वर्ष से अधिक	
		अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	570	110	61	5	105	13	253	57	113	29	32	5	6	1
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	असम	15	12	2	3	3	3	7	2	3	2	0	2	0	0
4	बिहार	14338	237	1121	1	1463	8	7162	98	3658	101	585	29	349	0
5	छत्तीसगढ़	3	22	0	3	1	6	2	10	0	3	0	0	0	0
6	गोवा	15	8	0	0	1	2	4	2	4	2	6	2	0	0
7	गुजरात	1560	541	29	2	117	10	723	401	483	86	203	41	5	1
8	हरियाणा	100	0	8	0	21	0	43	0	28	0	0	0	0	0
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	604	25	42	3	91	2	191	11	164	8	96	1	20	0
10	झारखंड	1392	763	19	1	104	66	1081	659	146	30	31	5	11	2
11	कर्नाटक	3428	554	119	31	236	53	1786	296	965	143	287	17	35	14
12	केरल	313	37	31	10	45	3	147	10	71	12	19	2	0	0
13	मध्य प्रदेश	102	75	0	0	32	46	31	20	37	9	1	0	1	0
14	महाराष्ट्र	2198	519	176	65	343	92	866	153	617	142	176	38	20	29
15	मणिपुर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	मेघालय	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	मिजोरम	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	नागालैंड	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	ओडिशा	2500	1004	2203	938	297	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	पंजाब	97	0	7	0	23	0	38	0	24	0	4	0	1	0
21	राजस्थान	1125	275	79	15	155	16	379	168	436	65	72	11	4	0
22	सिक्किम	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
23	तमिलनाडु	1266	24	66	4	195	2	507	14	354	4	125	0	19	0

24	तेलंगाना	470	123	34	17	88	25	170	41	92	31	75	9	11	0
25	त्रिपुरा	1	6	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	17433	41	4124	36	3214	0	6513	5	3009	0	479	0	94	0
27	उत्तराखंड	214	1	0	0	22	0	190	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	212	152	8	31	22	18	90	58	74	33	18	12	0	0
	कुल राज्य	**47959**	**4529**	**8129**	**1167**	**6578**	**431**	**20186**	**2009**	**10281**	**701**	**2209**	**174**	**576**	**47**
29	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0
30	चंडीगढ़	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	7	0	0
32	दिल्ली	317	9	31	0	60	2	154	5	66	2	6	0	0	0
33	जम्मू-कश्मीर	6	1	3	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	लद्दाख	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	पुदुच्चेरी	13	0	1	0	4	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	कुल संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र	**338**	**29**	**35**	**0**	**66**	**3**	**163**	**14**	**68**	**3**	**6**	**9**	**0**	**0**
	कुल (संपूर्ण भारत)	**48297**	**4558**	**8164**	**1167**	**6644**	**434**	**20349**	**2023**	**10349**	**704**	**2215**	**183**	**576**	**47**

स्रोत: भारत में अपराध, राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो

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भारत सरकार
सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या :2055
उत्तर देने की तारीख :17.12.2025

विमुक्त, घुमंतू और अर्ध-घुमंतू जनजातियों का आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण

2055. डा. के. लक्ष्मण:

क्या **सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) विमुक्त, घुमंतू और अर्ध-घुमंतू जनजातियों के आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण हेतु योजना (एसईईडी) का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इसके लिए हाल ही में कितना बजट आवंटित किया गया है;
(ख) वर्ष 2023 से कौशल विकास, वित्तीय समावेशन तथा स्व-रोज़गार हेतु इस योजना के अंतर्गत की गई पहल क्या हैं; और
(ग) आय सृजन और उद्यम विकास घटकों के अंतर्गत सहायता प्राप्त लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है?

उत्तर
सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता राज्य मंत्री
(श्री बी.एल. वर्मा)

(क): सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय विमुक्त, घुमंतू और अर्ध-घुमंतू समुदायों के विकास और कल्याण के लिए, डीएनटी के आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण की स्कीम (सीड) नामक योजना का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है जिसमें 2025-26 के लिए 39.40 करोड़ रु. का बजटीय आवंटन है। यह योजना निम्नलिखित सहायता प्रदान करती है:

i. शैक्षिक सशक्तिकरण: उन्हें निःशुल्क कोचिंग के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है, जिससे उन्हें सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्र में अच्छे संस्थानों में प्रवेश/रोजगार प्राप्त करने में मदद मिलेगी,
ii. स्वास्थ्य: डीएनटी समुदायों के बीच आयुष्मान कार्ड वितरित किए जा रहे हैं,
iii. आजीविका: डीएनटी समूहों में स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) का गठन किया गया है ताकि वे अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार कर सकें, और
iv. भूमि और आवास: पीएमएवाई-जी/पीएमएवाई-यू, अन्य सरकारी योजनाओं के तहत डीएनटी समुदायों को घर उपलब्ध कराने की सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है।

(ख) से (ग): डीएनटी के आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण की स्कीम (सीड) के उद्देश्यों में से एक उद्देश्य उनकी पारंपरिक कला को बचाने के लिए पहल करना और कौशल विकास के लिए उनकी विपणन पहलों को सुविधाजनक बनाना, सामुदायिक समूहों, स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी), समुदाय आधारित संगठनों (सीबीओ) आदि को प्रोत्साहित करना है ताकि विमुक्त, घुमंतू और अर्ध-घुमंतू समुदायों के लिए आजीविका के अवसरों को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके। 2199 स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) को कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया था, जिससे सिलाई, साबुन बनाने, आभूषण बनाने, ब्यूटी पार्लर, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, पशुपालन, घरेलू आवश्यक वस्तुओं तथा शिल्प और बुनियादी कंप्यूटर प्रशिक्षण जैसे क्षेत्रों में 10554 व्यक्तियों को लाभ हुआ। वित्तीय स्थिरता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 25,000 रुपये का रिवॉल्विंग फंड प्रदान किया गया था। बचत और आपस में उधार देने की संस्कृति विकसित की गयी। महिलाओं ने किराने की दुकानों, चूड़ियों की दुकानों और बकरी पालन जैसे व्यवसाय शुरू करने के लिए ऋण का उपयोग किया। इन 10554 लाभार्थियों को कौशल प्रशिक्षण, वित्तीय समावेशन और स्व-रोजगार पहलों के माध्यम से आय सृजन और उद्यम विकास के तहत सहायता प्रदान की गई।

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भारत सरकार
सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय
दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या - 2056

उत्तर देने की तारीख - 17/12/2025

राष्ट्रीय दिव्यांग सशक्तिकरण डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म

2056. श्री तेजवीर सिंह :

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) हाल ही में लागू राष्ट्रीय दिव्यांग सशक्तिकरण डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से दिव्यांगजनों को सहायक उपकरण और सेवाओं की समयबद्ध उपलब्धता में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार नशा-मुक्ति केंद्रों में डिजिटल निगरानी और परामर्श सेवाएँ बढ़ाने के लिए कोई नई नीति लागू करने जा रही है; और

(ग) क्या मंत्रालय अनुसूचित जाति और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति और उद्यमिता सहायता को अधिक पारदर्शी और तकनीक आधारित बनाने हेतु नया तंत्र लागू कर रहा है?

उत्तर
सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता राज्य मंत्री
(श्री बी.एल. वर्मा)

(क) सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार का दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग 'सहायक यंत्रों/उपकरणों की खरीद/फिटिंग के लिए दिव्यांगजनों को सहायता' (एडिप) योजना के तहत पात्र दिव्यांगजनों को अर्जुन पोर्टल के माध्यम से सहायक यंत्र और उपकरण प्रदान करता है। इसके अलावा, सेवा संवितरण में अंतर को न्यूनतम करने के लिए, विभाग ने अपने प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन केंद्रीय क्षेत्र के उपक्रम - भारतीय कृत्रिम अंग निर्माण निगम (एलिम्को), जो एडिप योजना की प्रमुख कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी भी है, ने देश के विभिन्न स्थानों पर 'प्रधानमंत्री दिव्याशा केंद्र (पीएमडीके)' और 'एलिम्को अधिकृत बिक्री और मरम्मत एजेंसी (आसरा)' केंद्र भी स्थापित किए हैं ताकि पात्र दिव्यांग लाभार्थियों को सहायक यंत्रों और उपकरणों तक निरंतर और स्थानीय स्तर पर पहुंच प्रदान की जा सके।

(ख) नशीली दवाइयों के दुरुपयोग का मुकाबला करने के लिए, सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय के सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग (डीओएसजेई) ने 'नशीली दवाओं की मांग में कमी के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीडीडीआर)' के तहत अनेक डिजिटल हस्तक्षेप किए हैं। यह सभी नशा मुक्ति केंद्रों के लिए सीसीटीवी कैमरे लगाना और हर समय अपने केंद्रों की लाइव फ़ीड तक पहुंच प्रदान करना

अनिवार्य करता है। ई-अनुदान पोर्टल में नशा मुक्ति केंद्रों और उनके लाभार्थियों से संबंधित सभी जानकारी डिजिटल फॉर्मेट में उपलब्ध हैं।

देश भर में परामर्शदाताओं की क्षमता-निर्माण के लिए सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग द्वारा राष्ट्रीय औषध व्यसन उपचार केंद्र (NDDTC)- अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान (AIIMS) और राष्ट्रीय समाज रक्षा संस्थान (NISD) के माध्यम से नियमित अंतराल पर राज्य स्तरीय कार्यशालाएँ आयोजित की जाती हैं ।

(ग) सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग अनुसूचित जातियों और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्गों (ओबीसी) तथा अन्य लोगों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति योजना कार्यान्वित करता है। पारदर्शिता बढ़ाने के लिए, इन योजनाओं को राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति पोर्टल पर शुरू से लेकर अंत तक की (एंड-टू-एंड) ऑनलाइन प्रक्रिया के साथ शामिल किया गया है, इसे राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ आयोजित नियमित बैठकों और कार्यशालाओं से सहायता मिलती है।

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भारत सरकार
सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या : 2057
उत्तर देने की तारीख: 17.12.2025

मंत्रालय के तहत निगमों द्वारा प्रदान की गई सहायता

2057. डा. वी. शिवादासन:

क्या **सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) नेशनल शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स फाइनेंस एंड डेवलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन (एनएसएफडीसी), नेशनल सफाई कर्मचारी फाइनैंस ऐंड डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन (एनएसकेएफडीसी) तथा राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग वित्त एवं विकास निगम (एनबीसीएफडीसी) द्वारा विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान प्रदान की गई वित्तीय, कौशल विकास और आजीविका सहायता का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
(ख) विगत पाँच वर्षो के दौरान इन निगमों में से प्रत्येक के द्वारा वर्ष-वार व्यय की गई धनराशि कितनी है; और
(ग) उनकी प्रमुख योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत सहायता प्राप्त लाभार्थियों की राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार संख्या कितनी है?

उत्तर
सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता राज्य मंत्री
(श्री रामदास आठवले)

(क): राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति वित्त एवं विकास निगम (एनएसएफडीसी), राष्ट्रीय सफाई कर्मचारी वित्त एवं विकास निगम (एनएसकेएफडीसी) और राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग वित्त एवं विकास निगम (एनबीसीएफडीसी) द्वारा विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान प्रदान की गई वित्तीय, कौशल विकास एवं आजीविका सहायता का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है -

(i) एनएसएफडीसी द्वारा संवितरित धनराशि

(रुपये करोड़ में)

क्र.सं.	वित्त वर्ष	संवितरित धनराशि		
		क्रेडिट/ऋण आधारित योजना	पीएम-दक्ष	विमुक्त, घुमंतू और अर्ध-घुमंतू जनजातियों के आर्थिक (डीएनटी) सशक्तिकरण की योजना (सीड)
1.	2020-21	548.23	11.68	-
2.	2021-22	572.01	23.44	-
3.	2022-23	635.94	20.12	-
4.	2023-24	714.45	40.69	-
5.	2024-25	611.78	*	6.35**
6.	2025-26 (09.12.2025 तक)	307.28	*	8.85**
	कुल	**3389.69**	**95.94**	**15.20**

*सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय के निर्णय के अनुसार, एनएसएफडीसी ने वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 और 2025-26 के दौरान पीएम-दक्ष योजना के तहत एसडीटीपी का कार्यान्वयन नहीं किया है।

**एनएसएफडीसी द्वारा वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से कार्यान्वित किया गया।

(ii) एनएसकेएफडीसी द्वारा संवितरित धनराशि

(रुपये करोड़ में)

क्र.सं.	वित्त वर्ष	एनएसकेएफडीसी द्वारा संवितरित धनराशि
1.	2020-21	61.05
2.	2021-22	260.57
3.	2022-23	261.49
4.	2023-24	221.59
5.	2024-25	250.68
6.	2025-26 (09.12.2025 तक)	93.51

(iii) एनबीसीएफडीसी द्वारा संवितरित धनराशि

(रुपये करोड़ में)

क्र.सं.	**वित्त वर्ष**	**ऋण योजना के तहत संवितरित धनराशि**	**प्रधानमंत्री दक्षता और कुशलता संपन्न हितग्राही योजना (दक्ष-पीएम) के अंतर्गत कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण के तहत संवितरित धनराशि**
1.	2020-21	466.71	16.64
2.	2021-22	471.37	20.03
3.	2022-23	511.85	12.13
4.	2023-24	525.09	60.96
5.	2024-25**	527.54	-
6.	2025-26 (09.12.2025 तक)	333.90	-

**वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान पीएम-दक्ष योजना के तहत किसी भी प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम को मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है।

(ख): विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान इनमें से प्रत्येक निगम द्वारा वर्ष-वार व्यय की गई धनराशि:

(i) एनएसएफडीसी द्वारा व्यय की गई कुल धनराशि का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है-

(रुपये करोड़ में)

क्र.सं.	**वित्त वर्ष**	**व्यय की गई कुल धनराशि***
1.	2020-21	548.23
2.	2021-22	572.01
3.	2022-23	635.94
4.	2023-24	714.45
5.	2024-25	611.78
*उपर्युक्त व्यय की गई धनराशि का संबंध वर्ष के दौरान किए गए संवितरण से है।		

(ii) एनएसकेएफडीसी द्वारा व्यय की गई कुल धनराशि का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है-

(रुपये करोड़ में)

क्र.सं.	**वित्त वर्ष**	**संवितरित धनराशि**
1.	2020-21	61.05
2.	2021-22	260.57
3.	2022-23	261.49
4.	2023-24	221.59
5.	2024-25	250.68
6.	2025-26 (09.12.2025 तक)	93.51

(iii) एनबीसीएफडीसी द्वारा व्यय की गई कुल धनराशि का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है –

(रुपये करोड़ में)

क्र.सं.	**वित्त वर्ष**	**ऋण योजनाओं के तहत व्यय की गई कुल धनराशि**	**पीएम-दक्ष योजना के तहत कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण के तहत व्यय की गई कुल धनराशि**
1.	2020-21	466.71	16.64
2.	2021-22	471.37	20.03
3.	2022-23	511.25	12.13
4.	2023-24	525.05	60.96
5.	2024-25**	527.54	-

**वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान पीएम-दक्ष योजना के तहत किसी भी प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम को मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है।

(ग): उनकी प्रमुख योजनाओं के अंतर्गत सहायता प्राप्त लाभार्थियों की राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार संख्या।

i. विगत पांच वित्त वर्षों के दौरान (एनएसएफडीसी) की योजनाओं के तहत सहायता प्राप्त लाभार्थियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा कृपया **संलग्नक-I** में देखें।
ii. विगत पांच वित्त वर्षों के दौरान (एनएसकेएफडीसी) की योजनाओं के तहत सहायता प्राप्त लाभार्थियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा कृपया **संलग्नक-II** में देखें।
iii. विगत पांच वित्त वर्षों के दौरान (एनबीसीएफडीसी) की योजनाओं के तहत सहायता प्राप्त लाभार्थियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा कृपया **संलग्नक-III** में देखें।

राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2057, जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है, के भाग (ग) के उत्तर में संदर्भित संलग्नक

संलग्नक-I

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	लाभार्थियों की संख्या				
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	1	0	0	2
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	362	4682	3426	11761	9981
3	असम	263	254	653	2150	164
4	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	2	0	0	3
5	बिहार	686	1231	5442	3493	211
6	चंडीगढ़	74	4	185	11	7
7	छतीसगढ़	292	440	400	418	305
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली, दमन और दीव	0	2	1	0	0
9	दिल्ली	119	296	525	157	77
10	गोवा	3	2	102	1	3
11	गुजरात	1124	716	517	347	394
12	हरियाणा	1137	1761	1756	2155	478
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	422	225	1085	753	1136
14	जम्मू-कश्मीर	210	1064	538	501	42
15	झारखंड	105	301	2175	484	88
16	कर्नाटक	5804	5195	3282	3205	2828
17	केरल	3410	3392	6209	5511	7632
18	लद्दाख	0	0	0	30	0
19	लक्षद्वीप द्वीप समूह	0	1	0	0	0
20	मध्य प्रदेश	2527	3130	1666	7069	374
21	महाराष्ट्र	1798	4030	6632	4525	4257
22	मणिपुर	69	110	185	2	37
23	मेघालय	0	0	1	1	3
24	मिजोरम	1	0	0	0	55
25	नागालैंड	2	1	4	0	69
26	ओडिशा	549	939	1299	1039	245
27	पुद्दुचेरी	465	97	2397	3023	1877
28	पंजाब	2178	4031	5161	6779	6095

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29	राजस्थान	8350	882	4989	4894	785
30	सिक्किम	40	43	5	4	24
31	तमिलनाडु	3871	14329	3613	15963	10639
32	तेलंगाना	2665	694	6595	3116	390
33	त्रिपुरा	755	2888	756	1780	127
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	10782	7716	3337	15844	7593
35	उत्तराखंड	122	420	210	816	267
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	53881	33735	31216	20200	445
	कुल	**102066**	**92614**	**94362**	**116032**	**56633**

राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2057, जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है, के भाग (ग) के उत्तर में संदर्भित संलग्नक

संलग्नक-II

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	लाभार्थियों की संख्या				
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	0	270	420	0	0
2.	बिहार	21	0	0	0	0
3.	गोवा	0	0	0	0	0
4.	गुजरात	6	3	582	3	21
5.	हरियाणा	39	36	42	37	23
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2	60	0	0	0
7.	जम्मू-कश्मीर	0	241		144	131
8.	कर्नाटक	0	0	0	113	0
9.	केरल	11110	48841	39952	36481	36266
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	25	0	0	0	0
11.	महाराष्ट्र	64	0	239	128	63
12.	नागालैंड	0	81	33	0	0
13.	पुडुचेरी	0	0	0	0	6
14.	पंजाब	116	214	61	33	23
15.	राजस्थान	236	935	798	0	0
16.	तमिलनाडु	0	0	272	0	959
17.	त्रिपुरा	0	0	177	100	0
18.	उत्तराखंड	0	0	0	0	11
19.	पश्चिम बंगाल	0	675	1286	0	0
कुल		**11619**	**51356**	**43862**	**37039**	**37503**

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राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2057, जिसका उत्तर 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है, के भाग (ग) के उत्तर में संदर्भित संलग्नक

संलग्नक-III

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	लाभार्थियों की संख्या									
		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		ऋण दिया गया	पीएम-दक्ष	ऋण दिया गया	पीएम-दक्ष	ऋण दिया गया	पीएम-दक्ष	ऋण दिया गया	पीएम-दक्ष	ऋण दिया गया	पीएम-दक्ष**
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	50	0	2551	0	3714	0	1910	0	4102	-
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	410	0	653	0	690	0	120	0	-
3	असम	369	0	17	0	88	0	34	0	72	-
4	बिहार	61	786	136	1332	366	724	25	1896	262	-
5	छत्तीसगढ़	330	1003	788	1399	847	1400	666	882	606	-
6	गोवा	62	0	64	0	144	0	25	0	22	-
7	गुजरात	5059	440	3945	390	4391	324	401	440	998	-
8	हरियाणा	673	0	2804	0	2216	0	719	0	702	-
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	469	244	1927	179	1566	136	124	55	115	-
10	झारखंड	34	0	25	0	52	25	3	0	102	-
11	कर्नाटक	230	803	210	854	797	450	3763	295	2795	-
12	केरल	46310	664	87045	419	70298	427	22482	740	25343	-
13	मध्य प्रदेश	4486	120	1680	120	885	380	30	360	212	-
14	महाराष्ट्र	38	440	325	495	385	446	267	770	542	-
15	मणिपुर	3	200	4	515	6	531	2	415	4	-
16	मेघालय	1	60	0	50	2	0	0	30	6	-
17	मिजोरम	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-

18	नागालैंड	0	458	2	508	4	260	0	959	1	-
19	ओडिशा	28	519	37	546	138	263	53	85	244	-
20	पंजाब	2662	1313	6172	1115	4001	1289	1488	7815	888	-
21	राजस्थान	3702	1047	1720	1117	3288	364	5	5029	291	-
22	सिक्किम	1	181	9	407	119	200	49	0	9	-
23	तमिलनाडु	31677	60	39094	30	29280	140	20618	0	18377	-
24	तेलंगाना	6048	0	93	0	117	0	717	0	367	-
25	त्रिपुरा	2265	0	1690	0	3295	0	669	0	108	-
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	5273	357	6478	413	9459	610	5338	549	3044	-
27	उत्तराखंड	20	0	49	34	76	0	15	0	44	-
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	13	588	41	471	586	480	3	839	25	-
29	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	846	0	1129	1	799	0	3456	1	-
30	चंडीगढ़	5	160	2	155	23	25	0	25	0	-
31	दादरा और नगर हवेली, दमन और दीव	0	756	1	632	1	347	0	615	0	-
32	लद्दाख	0	250	0	441	0	130	0	410	0	-
33	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	173	30	96	419	39	210	0	285	1	-
34	जम्मू-कश्मीर	1203	2616	2708	3109	1710	2177	98	10730	84	-
35	लक्षद्वीप	0	750	0	180	0	325	0	497	0	-
36	पुद्दुचेरी	14	649	4	1044	2449	223	8868	110	1152	-
	कुल	**111261**	**15750**	**159717**	**18156**	**140343**	**13375**	**68372**	**37407**	**60520**	-

**वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान पीएम-दक्ष योजना के तहत किसी भी प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम को मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है।

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भारत सरकार
सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या :2058
उत्तर देने की तारीख :17.12.2025

ओडिशा में परियोजनाएं

2058. डा. सस्मित पात्रा:

क्या **सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) विगत पांच वर्षो के दौरान ओडिशा में गैर सरकारी संगठनों, समितियों और अन्य कार्यान्वयनकारी अभिकरणों के माध्यम से छात्रवृत्तियों, छात्रावासों, कौशल विकास, पुनर्वास और कल्याण कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वित की गई सभी परियोजनाओं का, संस्वीकृत निधि, जारी की गई निधि, उपयोग की गई निधि, निधि के अल्प-उपयोग या अन्यत्र उपयोग के मामले सूचित करते हुए योजना-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उन एनजीओ और अभिकरणों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके खिलाफ इस अवधि के दौरान अनियमितताएँ, लेखापरीक्षा, वसूली, ब्लैकलिस्टिंग, प्राथमिकी या पैनल से निष्कासन की कार्रवाई आरंभ की गई है और पता लगाए गए उल्लंघनों का स्वरूप क्या है; और

(ग) ओड़िशा में अनुसूचित जातियों, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्गों, दिव्यांगजनों, वरिष्ठ नागरिकों और विमुक्त समुदायों के लिए वास्तव में प्राप्त किए गए योजना-वार परिणाम क्या हैं और क्या सभी एनजीओ-क्रियान्वित परियोजनाओं की समग्र तृतीय-पक्ष कार्य-निष्पादन लेखापरीक्षा प्रस्तावित है?

उत्तर
सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता राज्य मंत्री
(श्री बी.एल. वर्मा)

(क): सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय ओड़िशा में अनुसूचित जातियों, अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों, दिव्यांगजनों, वरिष्ठ नागरिकों, विमुक्त समुदायों के कल्याण के लिए योजनाओं सहित गैर-सरकारी/स्वैच्छिक संगठनों के माध्यम से विभिन्न कल्याणकारी योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। स्वीकृत निधियों, जारी की गई निधियों, निधियों के उपयोग, अल्प उपयोग अथवा अन्यत्र उपयोग के मामलों सहित योजनाओं और इसके घटकों का ब्यौरा **संलग्नक-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख): मंत्रालय की परियोजना निगरानी इकाई (पीएमयू) इन गृहों/सुविधाओं में देखभाल की गुणवत्ता और निर्धारित मानकों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए योजना के अंतर्गत

वित्तपोषित सभी परियोजनाओं का वार्षिक औचक निरीक्षण करती है। ये रिपोर्ट ई-अनुदान पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध हैं। प्रत्येक गृह/सुविधा की निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट की पूरी तरह से जांच की जाती है और निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट में सकारात्मक सिफारिश के बाद अनुदान सहायता जारी की जाती है। जो संगठन अपेक्षित मानकों को पूरा नहीं करते हैं, उन्हें कारण बताओ नोटिस/परामर्श/स्पष्टीकरण पत्र जारी किए जाते हैं। संगठन द्वारा उचित उत्तर प्रस्तुत करने और आवश्यक सुधार करने तथा गृहों के पुनः निरीक्षण के बाद ही आगे अनुदान सहायता जारी की जाती है।

इस अवधि के दौरान अटल वयो अभ्युदय योजना (एवीवाईएवाई), प्रधानमंत्री-दक्षता और कुशलता संपन्न हितग्राही (पीएम-दक्ष), लक्षित क्षेत्रों में उच्च विद्यालयों में छात्रों के लिए आवासीय शिक्षा योजना (श्रेष्ठ) और ड्रग्स की मांग में कमी की राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीडीडीआर) के अंतर्गत ओडिशा राज्य में कार्यान्वित परियोजनाओं के संबंध में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग): नए वित्तीय चरण की शुरुआत से पहले योजनाओं को जारी रखने के लिए स्कीमों का तृतीय पक्ष मूल्यांकन अनिवार्य है। इन मूल्यांकन अध्ययनों में की गई टिप्पणियों के आधार पर, योजनाओं में आवश्यक संशोधन किए जाते हैं ताकि कमियां, यदि कोई हो, को दूर करके इन योजनाओं को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाया जा सके।

संलग्नक-I

डा. सस्मित पात्रा द्वारा पूछे गए राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2058, जिसका उत्तर दिनांक 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है, के भाग (क) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित संलग्नक

अटल वयो अभ्युदय योजना (एवीवाईएवाई)

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के कल्याण के लिए एक व्यापक योजना अटल वयो अभ्युदय योजना (एवीवाईएवाई) कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। एवीवाईएवाई के घटक एकीकृत वरिष्ठ नागरिक कार्यक्रम (आईपीएसआरसी) के तहत, वरिष्ठ नागरिक गृहों (वृद्धाश्रमों), सतत देखभाल गृहों आदि के संचालन और रखरखाव के लिए गैर-सरकारी/स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनुदान सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। आश्रय, पोषण, चिकित्सा देखभाल और मनोरंजन जैसी सुविधाएं गरीब वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को निशुल्क प्रदान : की जाती है। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान एवीवाईएवाई योजना के तहत ओडिशा राज्य में गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को जारी की गई निधियों का विवरण इस प्रकार है: -

वित्तीय वर्ष	जारी की गई निधियां (लाख में)	लाभार्थियों की संख्या
2020-21	1769.61	12895
2021-22	1484.26	12470
2022-23	1090.01	7350
2023-24	1649.53	14550
2024-25	2109.16	19850

इस योजना घटक के अंतर्गत ओडिशा राज्य में गैर-सरकारी संगठनों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही परियोजनाओं की सूची **परिशिष्ट-I** में दी गई है।

प्रधान मंत्री – दक्षता और कुशलता संपन्न हितग्राही (पीएम-दक्ष)

उड़ीसा राज्य सहित अखिल भारतीय आधार पर पैनल में शामिल प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के माध्यम से अनुसूचित जाति, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, ईडब्ल्यूएस, डीएनटी, कचरा बीनने वालों सहित सफाई कर्मचारियों को कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग ने वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 में एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना, प्रधानमंत्री-दक्षता और कुशलता संपन्न हितग्राही (पीएम-दक्ष) योजना शुरू की है। पीएम-दक्ष योजना के अंतर्गत निधियां राज्य-वार और जिला-वार आबंटित नहीं की जाती हैं। ओडिशा राज्य में कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों द्वारा प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों और उपयोग की गई निधियों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

वित्तीय वर्ष	प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों की संख्या	उपयोग की गई निधियां (रुपये लाख में)
2021-22	1,017	160.15
2022-23	1,304	110.13
2023-24	1,232	167.17

लक्षित क्षेत्रों में उच्च विद्यालयों में छात्रों के लिए आवासीय शिक्षा स्कीम (श्रेष्ठ)

अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण के लिए कार्यरत गैर-सरकारी संगठनों/स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता देने के लिए श्रेष्ठ नामक केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना 1953 से कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। इस योजना को 2021-22 में संशोधित किया गया था और इसका नाम बदलकर लक्षित क्षेत्रों में उच्च विद्यालयों में छात्रों के लिए आवासीय शिक्षा योजना(श्रेष्ठ) कर दिया गया था। श्रेष्ठ को दो तरीकों से लागू किया जाता है, जहां मोड-I में, मेधावी अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों को उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली आवासीय शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए सीबीएसई/राज्य बोर्डों से संबद्ध निजी आवासीय विद्यालयों को फीस की प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है। मोड-II के अंतर्गत, अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए आवासीय/गैर-आवासीय स्कूलों और छात्रावासों की परियोजना के संचालन और रखरखाव के लिए गैर-सरकारी संगठनों/स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनुदान सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

ओडिशा राज्य में गैर-सरकारी संगठनों द्वारा कार्यान्वित परियोजनाओं के साथ-साथ श्रेष्ठ मोड-1 और मोड-2 के तहत निजी आवासीय स्कूलों/संस्थानों को जारी की गई जिला-वार निधियां **परिशिष्ट-II** में दी गई है।

प्रधानमंत्री अनुसुचित जाति अभ्युदय योजना (पीएम-अजय)

प्रधानमंत्री अनुसुचित जाति अभ्युदय योजना (पीएम-अजय) एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है जिसे 2021-22 से तीन घटकों अर्थात् (i) आदर्श ग्राम, (ii) अनुसूचित जाति (एससी) समुदायों की सामाजिक आर्थिक बेहतरी के लिए जिला/राज्य-स्तरीय परियोजनाओं के लिए अनुदान सहायता और (iii) छात्रावास, के साथ कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 से पीएम-अजय के तहत ओडिशा राज्य सरकार को 20807.64 लाख रुपये की राशि जारी की गई है।

इसके अलावा, वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान ओडिशा राज्य सरकार को 4958.025 लाख रुपये की मूल स्वीकृति जारी की गई है।

वर्ष 2021-22 से, इन गांवों के अंतर्गत विकास कार्य के लिए आदर्श ग्राम घटक के तहत कुल 1033 गांवों को आदर्श ग्राम घोषित किया गया है और 17946.9 लाख रुपये जारी किए गए हैं। 2021-22 से अनुदान सहायता घटक के तहत कौशल विकास, आय सृजन योजनाओं और अन्य पहलों को शुरू करने के लिए 4,783 अनुसूचित जाति लाभार्थियों के लिए 2110.14 लाख रुपये की राशि जारी की गई है। छात्रावास घटक के तहत, 2021-22 से 5 नए छात्रावासों को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिससे 500 छात्र लाभान्वित हुए हैं और निधि की दूसरी किस्त और एकबारगी अनुदान सहित 750.6 लाख रुपये की राशि जारी की गई है। इन 05 छात्रावासों का जिलावार विवरण इस प्रकार है:

क्र.सं.	वित्तीय वर्ष	जारी की गई निधि (लाख में)	जिला
1	2023-24	150.00	जाजपुर
2	2023-24	150.00	जाजपुर
3	2023-24	150.00	बरगढ़
4	2024-25	75.00	बालेश्वर
5	2024-25	75.00	गंजम

<u>ड्रग्स की मांग में कमी की राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीडीडीआर)</u>

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय ड्रग्स की मांग में कमी की राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीडीडीआर) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है, जो एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है जिसके तहत निम्नलिखित को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है:

i. राज्य सरकारों संघ राज्य/क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों को निवारक शिक्षा और जागरूकता पैदा करने, क्षमता निर्माण, राज्योंसंघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा ड्रग्स की मांग में कमी करने के / लिए कार्यक्रम आदि के लिए।
ii. नशीले पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग के पीड़ितों हेतु एकीकृत पुनर्वास केंद्र (आईआरसीए), किशोरों में ड्रग्स के सेवन की शुरुआती रोकथाम के लिए समुदाय आधारित संगति परक इंटरवेंशन (सीपीएलआई), आउटरीच और ड्रॉप इन सेंटर (ओडीआईसी) और जिला नशामुक्ति केंद्र (डीडीएसी) चलाने और रखरखाव के लिए गैर-सरकारी संगठनों/स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को; और
iii. नशामुक्ति उपचार केंद्र (एटीएफ) के लिए सरकारी अस्पताल को।

एनएपीडीडीआर के तहत पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान ओडिशा में गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को जारी की गई निधियों का विवरण-

क्र.सं.	**वित्तीय वर्ष**	**जारी की गई निधि (करोड़ में)**
1	2020-21	10.66
2	2021-22	10.07

3	2022-23	9.31
4	2023-24	14.55
5	2024-25	16.04

ओडिशा राज्य में इस घटक के अंतर्गत गैर-सरकारी संगठनों द्वारा चलाई जा रही परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **परिशिष्ट-III** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय **"आजीविका और उद्यम हेतु लाभवंचित व्यक्तियों को सहायता" स्माइल योजना** के तहत 'ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों के कल्याण के लिए व्यापक पुनर्वास के लिए केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना' नामक उप योजना को लागू कर रहा है। इस व्यापक योजना में राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों/स्थानीय शहरी निकायों, स्वैच्छिक संगठनों, समुदाय आधारित संगठनों (सीबीओ) और संस्थानों तथा अन्य के सहयोग से ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों के लिए कल्याणकारी उपायों, गरिमा गृह नामक आश्रय गृह की स्थापना, चिकित्सा सुविधाओं का प्रावधान, परामर्श, कौशल विकास, आर्थिक संबंध आदि सहित कई व्यापक उपाय शामिल हैं।

पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान ओडिशा में गरिमा गृहों को जारी की गई निधियों का विवरण-

क्र.सं.	**वित्तीय वर्ष**	**जारी की गई निधि (रुपये में)**
1	2020-21	-
2	2021-22	2917200
3	2022-23	-
4	2023-24	2876372
5	2024-25	2659296

इस विभाग द्वारा ओडिशा राज्य में एक गरिमा गृह को सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। जिसका विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

गरिमा गृह का नाम	**राज्य**	**जिला**	**शहर**	**पिन कोड**
सखा	ओडिशा	खोरधा	भुवनेश्वर	751002

<u>अनुसूचित जाति और अन्य के लिए प्री-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजना और अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजना</u>-

यह विभाग अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए केंद्र प्रायोजित पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजना और अनुसूचित जाति तथा अन्य के लिए प्री-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजना का संचालन करता है जिन्हें क्रमशः वर्ष 2021-22 और 2022-23 से प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण मोड पर लागू किया गया है। उपर्युक्त योजनाएं पूरे भारत में सभी मान्यता प्राप्त संस्थानों के पात्र छात्रों के लिए खुली और मांग आधारित हैं। जारी किया गया केन्द्रीय हिस्सा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा

अपने राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के हिस्से को केन्द्रीय पोर्टल/राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति पोर्टल (एनएसपी) पर प्रेषित करने पर निर्भर है।

ओडिशा राज्य में अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजना और अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए प्री-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजना के संबंध में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान वास्तविक (लाभार्थियों की संख्या) और वित्तीय (जारी केंद्रीय हिस्सा) उपलब्धियों का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजना		अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए प्री-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजना	
	जारी किया गया केन्द्रीय हिस्सा (रु. करोड़ में)	लाभार्थी	जारी किया गया केन्द्रीय हिस्सा (रु. करोड़ में)	लाभार्थी
2020-21	130.67	173264	35.12	153073
2021-22	78.22	75530	28.76	92329
2022-23	338.33	299369	6.45	29047
2023-24	127.44	143861	7.08	31486
2024-25	181.51	191873	18.20	80835

<u>ओबीसी और अन्य के लिए वाइब्रेंट इंडिया हेतु पीएम-यंग अचीवर्स स्कॉलरशिप अवार्ड स्कीम (पीएम-यशस्वी)</u>

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग निम्नलिखित घटकों के साथ ओडिशा राज्य सहित देश भर में अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के कल्याण के लिए ओबीसी और अन्य के लिए वाइब्रेंट इंडिया हेतु पीएम यंग अचीवर्स स्कॉलरशिप अवार्ड स्कीम (पीएमयशस्वी-) की व्यापक योजना कार्यान्वित कर रहा है।

(i) अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग, ईबीसी और डीएनटी छात्रों के लिए प्री मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति-
(ii) अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग, ईबीसी और डीएनटी छात्रों के लिए पोस्टमैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति-
(iii) अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग, ईबीसी और डीएनटी छात्रों के लिए स्कूलों में टॉप क्लास शिक्षा
(iv) अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग, ईबीसी और डीएनटी छात्रों के लिए कॉलेजों में टॉप क्लास शिक्षा
(v) अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के बालकों और बालिकाओं के लिए छात्रावासों का निर्माण।

पीएम-यशस्वी के घटकों के तहत जारी की गई निधियों और लाभार्थियों का विवरण **परिशिष्ट-IV** में दिया गया है।

<u>यंग अचीवर्स हेतु उच्च शिक्षा के लिए छात्रवृत्ति (श्रेयस) (अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग और अन्य)।</u> श्रेयस के तहत निम्नलिखित उप-योजनाएं हैं

1. ओबीसी छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय फैलोशिप

ओबीसी छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय फैलोशिप योजना के तहत ओडिशा राज्य में अध्येताओं की संख्या और संवितरित की गई राशि का वर्षवार ब्यौरा -

राज्य का नाम	2020-21 अध्येता	2020-21 राशि	2021-22 अध्येता	2021-22 राशि	2022-23 अध्येता	2022-23 राशि	2023-24 अध्येता	2023-24 राशि	2024-25 अध्येता	2024-25 राशि
ओडिशा	47	16768420	58	27743096	70	22137630	71	31218772	72	39400224

2. ओबीसी और ईबीसी के लिए विदेश में अध्ययन के लिए शैक्षिक ऋण पर ब्याज सब्सिडी की डॉ. अम्बेडकर केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना

ओडिशा राज्य के लिए ओबीसी के लिए डॉ. अम्बेडकर सीएसआईएस ब्याज सब्सिडी योजना के तहत लाभार्थियों का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	कवर किए गए लाभार्थियों की संख्या	दावा की गई सब्सिडी
2020-21	**13**	**353367**
2021-22	10	213676
2022-23	12	291922
2023-24	0	0
2024-25	0	0

<u>दीनदयाल दिव्यांगजन पुनर्वास योजना (डीडीआरएस)</u>

दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग **दीनदयाल दिव्यांगजन पुनर्वास योजना** का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है, जो दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास से संबंधित परियोजनाओं के लिए गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (एनजीओ) को अनुदान सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना है, जिसका उद्देश्य उन्हें अपने इष्टतम, शारीरिक, संवेदी, बौद्धिक, मानसिक या सामाजिक-कार्यात्मक स्तरों तक पहुंचने और बनाए रखने में सक्षम बनाना है। ओडिशा में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान, डीडीआरएस के तहत जारी किए गए अनुदान सहायता, लाभार्थियों और गैर-सरकारी संगठनों की संख्या के बारे में ब्यौरा **परिशिष्ट-V** में दिया गया है।

डा. सस्मित पात्रा द्वारा पूछे गए राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2058 जिसका उत्तर दिनांक 17.12.2025 को दिया जाना है, के संलग्नक-I में संदर्भित परिशिष्टI

परिशिष्ट-I

अटल वयो अभ्युदय योजना (एवीवाईएवाई)

योजना के तहत परियोजनाओं का विवरण इस प्रकार है-

वरिष्ठ नागरिक गृह					
क्र.सं.	**राज्य**	**जिला**	**वरिष्ठ नागरिक गृह**	**पता**	**परियोजना का प्रकार**
1	ओडिशा	अंगुल	अरुण इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ रूरल अफेयर्स (एआईआरए)	400, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, काली मंदिर, श्रद्धानगर, अंगुल जिला, ओडिशा 759122 - 759122	एसआरसीएच-25
2	ओडिशा	बालनगीर	ग्राम मंगल पठागर उड़ीसा	हाउस नंबर-182, मंजिल-1, सालेपाली, श्री जगन्नाथ मंदिर रोड, बलांगीर, पिन-767067, ओडिशा - 767067	एसआरसीएच-25
3	ओडिशा	बालेश्वर	प्रयास स्वैच्छिक संगठन	पुरुनापानी, पुरुनापानी, प्राथमिक विद्यालय के पास, पुरुनापानी, बालासोर जिला, ओडिशा - 756033	एसआरसीएच-25
4	ओडिशा	बालेश्वर	पीस बर्ड ऑफ कैपेविलिटी	2551, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, निधिपांडा के पासछाका, निधिपांडा मार्केट, बालेश्वर, निधिपांडा के पासछाका, बालेश्वर - 756027	एसआरसीएच-25
5	ओडिशा	बरगढ़	सोशल अवेयरनेस फॉर विलेज एनवायरमेंट	938, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, पधान्तिकरा प्राइमरी स्कूल के पास, एट-पधांटिक्रा, भेडेन, जिला बरगढ़, ओडिशा - 768104	एसआरसीएच-25
6	ओडिशा	बौध	बनदुर्गा	जराश्रम, ग्राउंड, आंगनबाड़ी के पास, लुंद्रेजोर रोड, चारिचक, जिला- बौध, ओडिशा - 762023	एसआरसीएच-25
7	ओडिशा	भद्रक	निखिल उत्कल हरिजन आदिवासी सेवा संघ	130, पहला, लक्ष्मीदासपुर चक के पास, एट- अपारतीपुर, बासुदेवपुर, जिला भद्रक, ओडिशा - 756125	एसआरसीएच-25
8	ओडिशा	कटक	बांकी अंचलिका आदिवासी हरिजन कल्याण परिषद	20/बी, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, हाई स्कूल के पास, खुर्धा रोड, बांकी, जिला कटक, ओडिशा - 754008	एसआरसीएच-25
9	ओडिशा	कटक	बासुदेव पथागर	310, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, बासुदेब मंदिर, सब रोड, नियाली, जिला कटक, ओडिशा -	एसआरसीएच-25

				754004	
10	ओडिशा	देबगढ़	भारतीय ग्राम विकास संगठन	1004/1406, पहली और दूसरी मंजिल, सेंधा हाई स्कूल के पास, एट-सेंधा, कुंडहेगोला, जिला देबगढ़, ओडिशा - 768109	एसआरसीएच-25
11	ओडिशा	ढेंकनाल	अरुण इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ रूरल अफेयर्स (एआईआरए)	1, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, राधाकुंजासही तारिणी मंदिर, जिरीदामाली, ढेंकनाल जिला, ओडिशा 759018 - 759018	एसआरसीएच-25
12	ओडिशा	ढेंकनाल	अरुण इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ रूरल अफेयर्स (एआईआरए)	495, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, काशीनाथ यहूदी मंदिर, गाइलो, ढेंकनाल जिला ओडिशा - 759019	एसआरसीएच-25
13	ओडिशा	ढेंकनाल	अरुण इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ रूरल अफेयर्स (एआईआरए)	25, भूतल, तारिणी मंदिर, आनंदनगर गौडुनीबेदिया, जिला ढेंकनाल, ओडिशा - 759027	एसआरसीएच-25
14	ओडिशा	ढेंकनाल	अरुण इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ रूरल अफेयर्स (एआईआरए)	76, भूतल, सरस्वती शिशुमंदिर, अनलापाल, ढेंकनाल जिला ओडिशा 759023 - 759023	एसआरसीएच-25
15	ओडिशा	ढेंकनाल	अरुण इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ रूरल अफेयर्स (एआईआरए)	261, भूतल, तारिनीपासी आश्रम स्कूल, धोलापासी, जिला 261, भूतल, तारिनीपासी आश्रम स्कूल, ढेंकनाल, ओडिशा 759018 - 759018	एसआरसीएच-25
16	ओडिशा	ढेंकनाल	अरुण इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ रूरल अफेयर्स (एआईआरए)	512, भूतल, बसुधा जलापूर्ति टैंक, अश्वखोला, जिला ढेंकनाल, पिन.759014। - 759014	एसआरसीएच-25
17	ओडिशा	ढेंकनाल	महर्षि दयानंद सेवा मिशन	1021/6242, मैदान, कल्याणी एजेंसी के सामने, ज्योति नगर, गोबिंदपुर, जिला ढेंकनाल, ओडिशा 759027 - 759027	एसआरसीएच-25
18	ओडिशा	ढेंकनाल	महर्षि दयानंद सेवा मिशन	2559, ग्राउंड, जोरांडा पुलिस आउट पोस्ट के पास, इलेक्ट्रिक ऑफिस रोड, जोरांडा, जिला ढेंकनाल, ओडिशा - 759014	एसआरसीएच-25
19	ओडिशा	ढेंकनाल	चेतना	299/689, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, महिमागढ़ी (धार्मिक स्थल), चुडाखियाकाटेनी, ढेंकनाल-759014, ओडिशा - 759014	एसआरसीएच-50डब्ल्यू
20	ओडिशा	गजपति	सोपुत्र	967 1387, भूतल और पहली मंजिल, इंडियन ऑयल पेट्रोल पंप के सामने, परलाखेमुंडी से पलासा मेन रोड, केरंडी, जिला गजपति, ओडिशा - 761201	एसआरसीएच-25
21	ओडिशा	गंजम	सुभद्रा महताब सेवा सदन,	32/691, पहली मंजिल, भवन, बस स्टैंड के पास, गोपाल पुर, गोपालपुर-ऑन-सी, बरहमापुर, गंजम, जिला ओडिशा 761002 - 761002	एसआरसीएच-25
22	ओडिशा	गंजम	सुभद्रा महताब सेवा सदन,	3589/4049, पहला, भवन, भुतासारसिंघी केनरा बैंक के पास, भूतसारसिंघी, भूतसारसिंघी, पुरुषोत्तमपुर जिला गंजम, ओडिशा - 761041	एसआरसीएच-25

23	ओडिशा	जगतसिंहपुर	सामाजिक पुनर्निर्माण गतिविधियों के लिए एसोसिएशन	एटी ब्लॉक छकनौगांव पो नौगांव हाट जिलाजगतसिंहपुर	एसआरसीएच-25
24	ओडिशा	जाजपुर	आशानायकम सेवा संघ	733/147, ग्राउंड, मा कोसलासुनी मंदिर रोड के पास, अरिकामा, खोरधा जिला ओडिशा - 752064	एसआरसीएच-25
25	ओडिशा	जाजपुर	आशानायकम सेवा संघ	125, भूतल , बीपुर नोडल स्कूल के पास, मेन गली कम्पगढ़, जिला जाजपुर ओडिशा - 754214	एसआरसीएच-25
26	ओडिशा	जाजपुर	आशानायकम सेवा संघ	1309, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, री ऑफिस मंदारी, हत्साही रोड, जिला जाजपुर। ओडिशा - 755003	एसआरसीएच-25
27	ओडिशा	जाजपुर	जयंती पठागर	1763 4690, पक्का भवन, शिव नादन मोहन मंदिर, मदन मोहन मंदिर के पास, जाजपुर जिला - 755005	एसआरसीएच-25
28	ओडिशा	जाजपुर	लक्ष्मी नारायण सेवा प्रतिष्ठान	1512, 1 और 2, मंदिर, मोहंती पाटना रोड, जाजपुर जिला ओडिशा - 755036	एसआरसीएच-25
29	ओडिशा	जाजपुर	आशानायकम सेवा संघ	वरिष्ठ नागरिक गृह अलियाबाद एटी/पीओ-अलियाबाद वाया इदुपुर पीएस बारी रामचंद्रपुर, जाजपुर पिन-754214 ओडिशा, प्लॉट नंबर- 2496, खाता नंबर-617 लैंडमार्क- अरुणेश्वर शिव मंदिर के पास - 754214	एसआरसीएच-25
30	ओडिशा	जाजपुर	आशानायकम सेवा संघ	सीनियर सिटीजन होम रूट साही, पटना, एट- पाटना पो-राउत वाया-इंदुपुर, पी.एस.बाड़ी रामचंद्र पुरजिला-जाजपुर पिन-754214, ओडिशा प्लॉट नंबर-977 खाता नंबर-192 लैंड मार्क-सिद्धेश्वरयूपी स्कूल, पाटना के पास - 754214	एसआरसीएच-25
31	ओडिशा	झारसुगुडा	गरीब और महान गतिविधियों के लिए समाज कल्याण संघ स्वप्न	1160, ग्राउंड, ग्राम पंचायत कार्यालय के पास, किरमीरा-झारसुगुडा रोड, किरमीरा, जिला। झारसुगुडा, ओडिशा - 768220	एसआरसीएच-25
32	ओडिशा	कालाहांडी	श्री रामकृष्ण आश्रम	6, ग्राउंड, श्री रामकृष्ण आश्रम, राज्य राजमार्ग, एम रामपुर, जिला रामपुर। कालाहांडी, ओडिशा - 766102	एसआरसीएच-25
33	ओडिशा	कंधमाल	बाणवासी सेवा समिति	1, भूतल , विश्वनाथ भवन, बायपास चौक के पास, बिश्वनाथ पल्ली, बुडागुरा रोड, बल्लीगुडा, जिला कंधमाल, ओडिशा - 762103	एसआरसीएच-25
34	ओडिशा	कंधमाल	मानव उन्नति और ग्रामीण शिक्षा के लिए समाज	64, पहली मंजिल, उगमे स्कूल, गुडुरिसाही, फुलबानी, जिला। खंडमाल, ओडिशा 762001 - 762001	एसआरसीएच-25
35	ओडिशा	कंधमाल	मानव उन्नति और ग्रामीण शिक्षा के लिए समाज	आईआईसी, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, आईआईसी कॉम्प्लेक्स, सरटागुडा, फुलबनी, जिला। कंधमाल, ओडिशा 762001 - 762001	एसआरसीएच-50डब्ल्यू

36	ओडिशा	केंद्रपाड़ा	जनकल्याण सेवा संस्था	1031, पहली और दूसरी मंजिल, इंडियन रेड क्रॉस बिल्डिंग के सामने, खारीनासी, केंद्रपाड़ा, जिला 1031, पहली और दूसरी मंजिल, 1031 केंद्रपाड़ा, ओडिशा - 754224	एसआरसीएच-25
37	ओडिशा	केंद्रपाड़ा	लूथरन महिला समिति	पर/पीओ: पाटलीपंक, वाया-कुजंग, जिला केंद्रपाड़ा, उड़ीसा- 754141	एसआरसीएच-25
38	ओडिशा	केंद्रपाड़ा	भारतीय ग्राम विकास संगठन	233/331, पहली और दूसरी, जगरनाथ के पास, ईश्वरपुर, राजनगर, जिला-केंद्रपाड़ा ओडिशा - 754248	एसआरसीएच-25
39	ओडिशा	केंदुझार	बिष्णुप्रिया बालाश्रम	प्लॉट-17, 2750 वर्गफुट, फायर स्टेशन के पास, हाडागढ़ रोड, जिला केंदुझार ओडिशा 758083 - 758083	एसआरसीएच-25
40	ओडिशा	खोरधा	उड़ीसा में सामाजिक कार्य और सामाजिक अनुसंधान के लिए एसोसिएशन	197/459, भूतल, बागवानी फार्म के सामने, कोटागढ़ रोड, कोटागढ़, जिला।कंधमाल, ओडिशा - 762105	एसआरसीएच-25
41	ओडिशा	खोरधा	भैरबी क्लब,	कुरुम्पडा, भूतल, कुरुम्पडा, कुरुम्पडा, खोरधा जिला ओडिशा 752018 - 752018	एसआरसीएच-25
42	ओडिशा	खोरधा	भैरबी क्लब,	83, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, मालीपाड़ा बस स्टॉप के पास, चंपझार रोड, खोरदा जिला ओडिशा - 752018	एसआरसीएच-25
43	ओडिशा	खोरधा	समाज के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए परिषद	31/618, पहली मंजिल, मुमताज अल्ली हाई स्कूल के पास, सरकांतारा विलेज रोड, सरकांतारा गांव, भुवनेश्वर, जिला खोरधा, ओडिशा - 751019	एसआरसीएच-25
44	ओडिशा	खोरधा	समाज के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए परिषद	576, भूतल, प्राथमिक विद्यालय के पास, सुमना सासन गांव राउड, सुमा सासन गांव, जिला खोरधा, ओडिशा - 752104	एसआरसीएच-25
45	ओडिशा	खोरधा	जुवा ज्योति क्लब,	728/1049, भूतल, बालूगांव कॉलेज के पास, बालूगांव कॉलेज रोड, बालूगांव, जिला बालूगांव खोरधा, ओडिशा - 752030	एसआरसीएच-25
46	ओडिशा	खोरधा	पद्मश्री सोसायटी	55, आशा किरण होम, आशा किरण होम, आशा किरण होम, बछड़ापटना, बछरापटना, जटनी, जिला खोरधा, ओडिशा - 752050	एसआरसीएच-25
47	ओडिशा	खोरधा	यूनियन फॉर लर्निंग टीआरएनजी एंड रिफॉर्मेटिव एक्टिव (अल्ट्रा)	भवन, भूतल, कॉलेज चक के पास, राजसूनाखलाभापुर रोड, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र, जिला। खोरधा, ओडिशा - 752066	एसआरसीएच-25
48	ओडिशा	खोरधा	यूनियन फॉर लर्निंग टीआरएनजी एंड रिफॉर्मेटिव एक्टिव (अल्ट्रा)	प्लॉट 2055, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, सागरगुआन हाई स्कूल के पास, राजसुनखलाभापुर रोड, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र, जिला खोरधा, ओडिशा 752066 - 752066	एसआरसीएच-25
49	ओडिशा	खोरधा	विश्व जीवन सेवा संघ	151, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, इंडियन पेट्रोल पंप के सामने, न्यू जगन्नाथ रोड, खोरधा जिला-खोरधापिन - 752019	एसआरसीएच-25

50	ओडिशा	खोरधा	विश्व जीवन सेवा संघ	308/2061, भूतल, इंडियन ऑयल पेट्रोल पंप के सामने, ब्लॉक चक टांगी, खोरधा जिला ओडिशा - 752019	एसआरसीएच-50डब्ल्यू
51	ओडिशा	खोरधा	विश्व जीवन सेवा संघ	322/1106, भूतल, बाघेई मंदिर के निकट, ओगलपुर विलेज रोड, जिला खोरधा, ओडिशा - 752020	एसआरसीएच-25
52	ओडिशा	खोरधा	विश्व जीवन सेवा संघ	458/2475, 1 सेंट और दूसरी मंजिल, मेघम्बरी मंदिर के पास बानापुर रोड, मंगराजपुर, जिला बानापुर खोरधा ओडिशा - 752031	एसआरसीएच-25
53	ओडिशा	खोरधा	विश्व जीवन सेवा संघ	921, भूतल, चिल्का झील के पास, मंगलाजोड़ी विलेज रोड, जिला खोरधा, ओडिशा	एसआरसीएच-25
54	ओडिशा	खोरधा	विश्व जीवन सेवा संघ	230 231, भूतल, मां बाराभुया मंदिर, किम्भीरीपाड़ा, बानापुर, जिला खोरधा, ओडिशा - 752030	एसआरसीएच-25
55	ओडिशा	खोरधा	विश्व जीवन सेवा संघ	2351/3980, भूतल, भवन, सिद्धेश्वर शिव मंदिर के सामने, बुडीबागिचा, समंतरापुर, खोरधा जिला, ओडिशा - 752055	एसआरसीएच-25
56	ओडिशा	खोरधा	विश्व जीवन सेवा संघ	18/967, भूतल, मोटा प्राइमरी स्कूल के पास, मोटा, जानकिया, जिला। खोरधा, ओडिशा - 752020	एसआरसीएच-25
57	ओडिशा	खोरधा	महिला सामुदायिक प्रबंधन समूह	733/147, ग्राउंड, मा कोसलासुनी मंदिर रोड के पास, अरिकामा, खोरधा जिला। ओडिशा - 752064	एसआरसीएच-50
58	ओडिशा	कोरापुट	ब्राइट करियर अकादमी	1, भूतल, आदिवासी लड़कियों के लिए बीसीए शैक्षिक परिसर के निकट मुंडगुडा, गुप्तेश्वर रोड, मुंडगुडा, जिला कोरापुट, ओडिशा - 764043	एसआरसीएच-25
59	ओडिशा	कोरापुट	गांधीवादी तकनीकी उन्नति संस्थान	278/509, पहली मंजिल, आशाकिरण अस्पताल के पास, सागर रोड, लतापुट, जिला। कोरापुट, ओडिशा 764081 - 764081	एसआरसीएच-25
60	ओडिशा	मलकानगिरी	राधा (ग्रामीण संघ फॉर डेवलपमेंट ऑफ हरिजन एंड आदिवासी)	615/1, भूतल, प्राथमिक विद्यालय, गोविंदपल्ली, गोविंदपल्ली, जिला मलकानगिरी, ओडिशा 764044 - 764044	एसआरसीएच-25
61	ओडिशा	मयूरभंज	ग्रामीण विकास कार्य प्रकोष्ठ	छंचा, भूतल, भवन, पलबनी गोलेई, छौंचा, पलबानी, बारीपदा, जिला मयूरभंज, ओडिशा 757001 - 757001	एसआरसीएच-25
62	ओडिशा	मयूरभंज	ग्रामीण विकास कार्य प्रकोष्ठ	पहली मंजिल, पहली मंजिल की इमारत, बिल्डिंग, पलबनी गोलेई, छंचा, पलबनी, पलबनी, बारीपदा, जिला मयूरभंज, ओडिशा - 757001	एसआरसीएच-50डब्ल्यू
63	ओडिशा	नब्रंगपुर	आकाश एसोसिएशन ऑफ ऑल टाइप ऑफ अवेयरनेस सर्विसेज फॉर	428/1146, ग्राउंड, एचपी गैस डिपो के सामने, टेंटुलिखुंटी, नबरंगपुर, जिला नबरंगपुर, ओडिशा - 764070	एसआरसीएच-25

			ह्यूमनबीन		
64	ओडिशा	नयागढ़	अनाथ पर्यदर्शिका बालाश्रम	02, 1, तवेबेल, रामचंद्रपुर, नयागढ़ जिला-नयागढ़, ओडिशा - 752025	एसआरसीएच-25
65	ओडिशा	नयागढ़	राष्ट्रीय जनजातीय कल्याण और सामाजिक कार्य संस्थान	170, ग्राउंड, शिव मंदिर के पास, रातखंडी, खंडपाड़ा, जिला नयागढ़, ओडिशा 752093 - 752093	एसआरसीएच-25
66	ओडिशा	नुआपाडा	पवित्र घर	1075, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, कालूबाबापीठ के पास, सिनापाली, नुआपाडाजिला-नुआपाडा, ओडिशा - 766105	एसआरसीएच-25
67	ओडिशा	पुरी	स्वैच्छिक कार्रवाई के लिए एसोसिएशन	792, ग्राउंड एंड फर्स्ट, डेलांग स्टेशन बाजार, ब्राह्मण ताराबोई, पुरी जिला। ओडिशा - 752016	एसआरसीएच-25
68	ओडिशा	पुरी	स्वैच्छिक कार्रवाई के लिए एसोसिएशन	435/1050, ग्राउंड, डेलांग स्टेशन बाजार, दमपुर, जिला पुरी, ओडिशा 752016 - 752016	एसआरसीएच-25
69	ओडिशा	पुरी	स्वैच्छिक कार्रवाई के लिए एसोसिएशन	1910, ग्राउंड, बिल्डिंग, ब्लोक ऑफिस के पास, सिरियापुर, एनएच, पिपिली, जिला। पुरी, ओडिशा 752104 - 752104	एसआरसीएच-25
70	ओडिशा	पुरी	स्वैच्छिक कार्रवाई के लिए एसोसिएशन	341, ग्राउंड, बिल्डिंग, मार्केट चक, बलभद्र लेन, मार्केट चक, पुरी - 752001	एसआरसीएच-25
71	ओडिशा	पुरी	स्वैच्छिक कार्रवाई के लिए एसोसिएशन	508, ग्राउंड, लेफ्रिपाड़ा, तेलेंडीह, तेलेंडीह, जिला-सुंदरगढ़ओडिशा - 770012	एसआरसीएच-25
72	ओडिशा	पुरी	बैंकेश्वरी जुबक संघ	350/351, ग्राउंड, बैंकेश्वरी मंदिर के पास, कैनाल रोड, जिला पुरी, ओडिशा मंदिर752015 - 752015	एसआरसीएच-25
73	ओडिशा	पुरी	जयकिशन यूथ क्लब	1250, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, मलुद मार्केट के पास, कृष्णप्रसाद रोड, मलूद, जिला-पुरी, पिन-752030, ओडिशा - 752030	एसआरसीएच-25
74	ओडिशा	पुरी	नीलाचल सेवा प्रतिष्ठान	479, पहली मंजिल, सिरुली महावीर मंदिर के पास, सिरुली महावीर रोड, जिला-पुरी, ओडिशा - 752012	एसआरसीएच-25
75	ओडिशा	पुरी	नीलाचल सेवा प्रतिष्ठान	2322, भूतल, दया नदी के अलावा, मछुआरा पुरुष कॉलोनी, जिला पुरी, ओडिशा - 752017	एसआरसीएच-25
76	ओडिशा	पुरी	नीलाचल सेवा प्रतिष्ठान	2334, भूतल, गवर्नमेंट फिशरी लेन के पास, खंडीबंधा रोड, पुरी, ओडिशा - 752002	एसआरसीएच-25
77	ओडिशा	पुरी	नीलाचल सेवा प्रतिष्ठान	237, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, दया नदी के अलावा, दयाविहार रोड, जिला-पुरी ओडिशा - 752017	एसआरसीएच-25

78	ओडिशा	पुरी	नीलाचल सेवा प्रतिष्ठान	222, भूतल, दो मंजिला भवन, अखंडलमणि मंदिर के पास, मकुबन नुआसाही, नबाकलेबार रोड, जिला पुरी- 752002 ओडिशा - 752002	एसआरसीएच-25
79	ओडिशा	पुरी	पट्टापन सेवा संघ	01, भूतल, प्लॉट सं 3850, चनारपाड़ा, नीमापारा, जिला पुरी, ओडिशा - 752106	एसआरसीएच-50डब्ल्यू
80	ओडिशा	रायगढ़	शक्ति सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक और खेल संगठन	शक्ति-शच, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, तुम्बीगुडा जंक्शन, हाउसिंग बोर्ड कॉलोनी के पास, रायगढ़ जिला, ओडिशा - 765001	एसआरसीएच-25
81	ओडिशा	रायगढ़	शक्ति सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक और खेल संगठन	94/669, टोटल बिल्डिंग, एसबीआईआरबीओ के पास, सैप्रिया नगर, जिलारायगढ़ ओडिशा - 765001	एसआरसीएच-50डब्ल्यू
82	ओडिशा	संबलपुर	महिला विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय संसाधन केंद्र	357/542, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, मां समलेश्वरी मंदिर, रेंगाली, संबलपुर - 768212	एसआरसीएच-25
83	ओडिशा	संबलपुर	महिला विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय संसाधन केंद्र	171/2191, पहली मंजिल, शिव मंदिर के पास, सिटी स्टेयन रोड, संबलपुर, शिव मंदिर के पास, संबलपुर - 768006	एसआरसीएच-50
84	ओडिशा	संबलपुर	प्रबिन यूथ एसोसिएशन	06, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, आशरा ओल्ड एज होम, मंदिर के पास, देहुरीशाही, रायराखोल, संबलपुर - 768106	एसआरसीएच-25
85	ओडिशा	सोनपुर/ सुबरणापुर	राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण विकास सहयोग	2/347, जीएफ, सनाझिंकी, लेप्रा इंडिया कार्यालय के पीछे की ओर, सना झिंकी रोड, सोनेपुर, जिला सुवर्णपुर, ओडिशा - 767017	एसआरसीएच-25
86	ओडिशा	सुंदरगढ़	स्वैच्छिक कार्रवाई के लिए एसोसिएशन	मिग-27, भूतल और पहली मंजिल, भवन, न्यू बस स्टैंड के पास, हाउसिंग बोर्ड कॉलोनी फेज-II, न्यू बस स्टैंड के पास, सुंदरगढ़ जिला, ओडिशा 770001 - 770001	एसआरसीएच-25

ओडिशा में एमएमयू

1	ओडिशा	खोरधा	यूनियन फॉर लर्निंग टीआरएनजी एंड रिफॉर्मेटिव एक्टिविटीज (अल्ट्रा)	अल्ट्रा, भूतल, सागरगुआन हाई स्कूल के पास, राजसूनाखलाभापुर रोड, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र, जिला ओडिशा - 752066	एमएमयू
2	ओडिशा	पुरी	स्वैच्छिक कार्रवाई के लिए एसोसिएशन	435, ग्राउंड, डेलांग स्टेशन बाजार, दमपुर, पुरी जिला, ओडिशा - 752016	एमएमयू

ओडिशा में फिजियोथेरेपी क्लिनिक

1	ओडिशा	भद्रक	पुनर्वास सेवा और अनुसंधान केंद्र	4508/6775, भूतल, ओल्ड डालडा फैक्ट्री के बैकसाइड, दहनिगडिया, चारम्पा, जिला भद्रक, ओडिशा - 756101	पीएचवाई

ओडिशा में आरआरटीसी

1	महिला विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय संसाधन केंद्र	भुवनेश्वर	ओडिशा और झारखंड

लक्षित क्षेत्रों में उच्च विद्यालयों में छात्रों के लिए आवासीय शिक्षा योजना (श्रेष्ठ)

लक्षित क्षेत्रों में उच्च विद्यालयों में छात्रों के लिए आवासीय शिक्षा स्कीम (श्रेष्ठ) के अंतर्गत पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान ओडिशा राज्य में कार्यान्वित परियोजनाओं का जिला-वार ब्यौरा

(i) श्रेष्ठ (मोड-1) के अंतर्गत निजी आवासीय स्कूलों/संस्थानों को जारी की गई जिलेवार निधियां

(रुपये लाख में)

क्र. सं.	जिला	स्कूल/संस्थान का नाम	2021-22 में जारी निधि	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	2022-23 में जारी निधि	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	2023-24 में जारी निधि	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	2024-25 में जारी निधि	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	2025-26 में जारी निधि	लाभार्थियों की संख्या
1	रायगढ़	सैंचुरियन पब्लिक स्कूल	3.97	5	4.70	5	6.25	5	8.89	7	2.70	2
2	संबलपुर	दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल, संबलपुर	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	20.16	16	38.47	30
3	ढेंकनाल	ई टेक आवासीय माध्यमिक विद्यालय	12.50	10	13.20	10	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
4	मलकानगिरी	गांधी पब्लिक स्कूल	6.00	6	6.00	6	1.25	1	0.00	0	0	0
5	कैंद्रपाड़ा	हरिहरानंद बालाश्रम	0.00	0	0.00	0	1.34	1	1.25	1	0	0
6	कोरापुट	इंटीग्रल एजुकेशन सेंटर	7.50	10	8.00	10	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
7	मलकानगिरी	जुपिटर इंटरनेशनल स्कूल	4.00	4	5.20	4	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
8	रायगढ़	महर्षि गुरुकुल साइंस हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल, गुनुपुर	5.25	5	5.25	5	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
9	खोरधा	वननेस इंटरनेशनल स्कूल	0.00	0	0.00	0	3.84	3	3.80	3	0	0
10	नुआपाडा	प्रगति विज्ञान उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय	6.75	9	16.50	9	3.75	3	3.75	3	0	0
11	केंदुझार (क्योंझर)	रवींद्र विद्या निकेतन	0.00	0	6.05	5	4.90	4	4.66	4	3.30	4
12	गंजम	संकल्प सीनियर सेकेंडरी स्कूल	0.00	0	77.28	65	78.20	67	56.27	46	57.18	43
13	कंधमाल	सरस्वती ज्ञान मंदिर हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल नीलाद्रिविहार	5.00	4	5.00	4	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
14	कंधमाल	सरस्वती शिशु विद्या मंदिर	2.25	3	2.25	3	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
15	संबलपुर	सेवन हिल्स आवासीय विद्यालय	0.00	0	19.25	15	26.60	21	11.35	9	4.05	3
16	नबरंगपुर	श्री अरबिंदो हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल, खातीगुडा	15.00	12	15.00	12	13.75	11	1.25	1	0	0

17	संबलपुर	वैदिक इंटरनेशनल स्कूल	0.00	0	0.00	0	15.40	12	0.00	0	0	0
18	बलांगीर	विश्वात्मा विद्या मंदिर	7.00	10	7.00	10	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
19	बलांगीर	युवोदया हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल	15.00	12	15.00	12	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
20	ढेंकनाल	पंचायतराज हाई स्कूल कानापुरा	6.00	8	6.00	8	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
		कुल	**96.22**	**98**	**211.68**	**183**	**155.28**	**128**	**111.38**	**90**	**105.7 (01.12. 2025 तक)**	**82 (01.12. 2025 तक)**

(ii) श्रेष्ठ (मोड-2) के अंतर्गत गैर-सरकारी संगठनों/स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को जारी की गई जिला-वार निधियां

(रुपये लाख में)

क्र. सं.	जिला	गैर-सरकारी संगठन/स्वैच्छिक संगठन का नाम	2021-22 में जारी निधि	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	2022-23 में जारी निधि	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	2023-24 में जारी निधि	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	2024-25 में जारी निधि	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	2025-26 में जारी निधि	लाभार्थियों की संख्या
1	ढेंकनाल	आदर्श सेवा संगठन	6.12	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	बौध	विश्व जीवन सेवा संघ	40.40	300	5.94	64	16.49	28	0	0	32.56	0
3	खोरधा	निखिला उत्कल हरिजन आदिवासी सेवा संघ	18.91	200	21.26	81	40.09	120	46.20	100	22.00	0
4	ढेंकनाल	अरुण इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ़ रूरल अफेयर्स	17.54	100	14.35	60	39.65	115	45.85	99	22.00	0
5	ढेंकनाल	समाज कल्याण और ग्रामीण विकास के लिए जीवन ज्योति क्लब	0	0	19.81	166	20.90	89	5.47	0	33.84	91
6	कटक	सद्ज्योतिका	1.85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	ढेंकनाल	महिला उन्नयन पथगर	0	0	9.88	133	24.58	107	31.43	100	12.00	0
8	खोरधा	नेहरू सेवा संघ	10.69	0	33.97	100	52.81	119	0	0	0	0
9	भद्रक	जंगली ऊनायन परिषद	35.00	100	14.89	83	39.93	120	46.09	100	17.60	0
10	नयागढ़ (कटक)	बांकी अंचलिका आदिवासी हरिजन कल्याण परिषद	11.01	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	नौपाड़ा	पवित्र घर	73.96	400	47.25	200	62.35	247	16.16	0	77.00	196
12	रायगढ़	सर्वेंट्स ऑफ इंडिया सोसाइटी	0	0	15.30	94	3.76	24	22.56	84	12.00	0
13	रायगढ़	शक्ति सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और खेल संगठन	15.16	200	21.00	100	29.22	125	30.30	95	12.00	0
14	देबगढ़ (अनुगुल)	ग्रामीण विकास के लिए स्वैच्छिक संस्थान	9.35	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			239.99	**1800**	**203.65**	**1081**	**329.78**	**1094**	**244.06**	**578**	**241 (01.12.2025 तक)**	**287 (01.12.2025 तक)**

ड्रग्स की मांग में कमी की राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीडीडीआर)

आईआरसीए (एकीकृत वरिष्ठ नागरिक कार्यक्रम) की सूची-

क्र.सं.	राज्य	जिला	गैर सरकारी संगठन/संगठन	पता
1	ओडिशा	अंगुल	अरुण इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ रूरल अफेयर्स	400, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, काली मंदिर, राधानगर, अंगुल
2	ओडिशा	बालेश्वर	पीस बर्ड ऑफ कैपेबिलिटी	अमारा, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, एनएच 60, अमारा, बालेश्वर
3	ओडिशा	बारगढ़	सोशियल अवेयरनेस फॉर विलेज एनवायरमेंट	621/1253, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, सूर्यमणिजनता हाई स्कूल के पास, एटी/पीओ/पीएस-भेडेन, भेडेन
4	ओडिशा	बौध	विश्व जीवन सेवा संघ	291, भूतल और पहली मंजिल, सीएचसी मनमुंडा के पास, मनमुंडा, मनमुंडा
5	ओडिशा	भद्रक	निखिल उत्कल हरिजन आदिवासी सेवा संघ	962/259, पहला, एसबीडी स्कूल के पास, लक्ष्मी विहार, भद्रक
6	ओडिशा	कटक	एनआईसीसीडी	पी नंबर-2073, श्री कृष्ण विहार, रिजर्व फॉरेस्ट के पास, श्रीकृष्ण विहार, कालापाथर
7	ओडिशा	कटक	उड़ीसा खादी और ग्रामोद्योग संघ	806, 1, धृति आंगन, मधुपटना डाकघर के निकट, मधुपटना, इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, कटक
8	ओडिशा	कटक	स्वराज्य परियोजना	247/4347, बिल्डिंग, बरुनेई विद्यापीठ के पास, बरुनेई विद्यापीठ रोड, कटक
9	ओडिशा	देबगढ़	समाज कल्याण और ग्रामीण विकास के लिए जीवन ज्योति क्लब	104/87, भूतल और पहली मंजिल, इंडेन गैस गोदाम के पास, कांडल, देवगढ़
10	ओडिशा	ढेंकनाल	अरुण इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ रूरल अफेयर्स	207/1134, ग्राउंड 1 दूसरी मंजिल, कथागड़ा (आनंदनगर), यूपीएचसी आनंदनगर के पास, कथागडा, आनंदनगर मेन लेन, ढेंकनाल
11	ओडिशा	ढेंकनाल	चेतना	118, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, महिमागढ (द रिलिजियस प्लेस), एट-कोल्हुआ पो-बैंसिया, वाया-महिमागढी जिला-ढेंकनाल, बालीजोरंडा
12	ओडिशा	गजपति	सोपुत्र	0, 1 और दूसरी मंजिल, गजपति स्टेडियम के पास, दामोदर विहार, परलाखेमुंडी
13	ओडिशा	गंजम	भैराबी क्लब	461/526, ग्राउंड एंड फर्स्ट, निर्मलझार, सिद्धपल्ली रोड, खलीकोटे
14	ओडिशा	गंजम	नीलाचल सेवा प्रतिष्ठान	374 और 375, पहली मंजिल, दो मंजिला इमारत, गौरी शंकर कल्याण मंडप के पास, ओल्ड पुलिस लाइन कॉलोनी, नानेया पेट्टा स्ट्रीट, छतरपुर
15	ओडिशा	जगतसिंहपुर	सामाजिक पुनर्निर्माण गतिविधियों के लिए एसोसिएशन	आसरा, 1 मंजिल, नौगांव ब्लॉक चाक, नौगांव ब्लॉक चाक, जगतसिंहपुर
16	ओडिशा	जाजपुर	लक्ष्मी नारायण सेवा प्रतिष्ठान	1674, पहला, हीरो शोरूम, कनिकापाड़ा, जाजपुर
17	ओडिशा	झारसुगुडा	ग्रामीण विकास और आर्थिक अनुसंधान संगठन	मिग-I- 32, भूतल, बिल्डिंग, तारिणी मंदिर के पास, हाउसिंग बोर्ड कॉलोनी, बक्सी स्क्वायर, झारसुगुडा

18	ओडिशा	कालाहांडी	श्री रामकृष्ण आश्रम	01, 1st, श्री रामकृष्ण आश्रम, रायपुर से भुवनेश्वर, एम रामपुर
19	ओडिशा	कंधमल	आबाहण	23/116, पहली और दूसरी मंजिल, खजुरीपाड़ा घाटी, एनएच-157 (स्टेट हाईवे), शंकरखोल
20	ओडिशा	केंदुझार	दिशा	4480, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, सैंकुल सीएचसी के पास, खलाना, सैंकुल
21	ओडिशा	खोरधा	भैराबी क्लब	127/2176, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, तपांग रेलवे स्टेशन, तपांग रेलवे स्टेशन रोड, नारनगढ़
22	ओडिशा	खोरधा	ऑड फाउंडेशन	एमआईजी-82, ग्राउंड, पहली और तीसरी मंजिल, बिल्डिंग, खंडगिरी हिल, हाउसिंग बोर्ड कॉलोनी, फेज-1, लेन-9, भुवनेश्वर
23	ओडिशा	खोरधा	ओपन लर्निंग सिस्टम	1243/5630, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, सत्य विहार, सससती मंदिर के पास, सत्य विहार, मंचेश्वर, भुवनेश्वर
24	ओडिशा	खोरधा	विश्व जीवन सेवा संघ	1016/4112, पहली दूसरी मंजिल, बिल्डिंग, गोडीपोखरी के सामने, गोडीपोखरी नुआसाही, मेन रोड खोरधा, खोरधा
25	ओडिशा	कोरापुट	गांधीवादी तकनीकी उन्नति संस्थान	111, पहली और दूसरी, डाकघर के सामने, लामाटापुट, लैम्टापुट
26	ओडिशा	मयूरभंज	ग्रामीण विकास कार्रवाई प्रकोष्ठ	2017/12, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, बिल्डिंग, मिशन हॉस्पिटल, देबेंद्रपुर, बारीपदा-मोरोदा, बारीपदा
27	ओडिशा	नबरंगपुर	मानव के लिए सभी प्रकार की जागरूकता सेवाओं का आकाश एसोसिएशन	36, दूसरा। मंजिल, एचपी गैस कार्यालय के पास, टेंटुलिखुंटी, टेंटुलिखुंटी
28	ओडिशा	नयागढ़	पर्यावरण विकास और स्वैच्छिक कार्रवाई के लिए सोसायटी	467, ग्राउंड, न्यू बस स्टैंड के पास, ओल्ड टाउन, नयागढ़
29	ओडिशा	नुआपाडा	होलीहोम	1074, पहली मंजिल, कालूबाबा पीठ के पास, सिनापाली, नुआपाड़ा
30	ओडिशा	नुआपाडा	जन कल्याण सेवा संस्था	413/1678, ग्राउंड फर्स्ट फ्लोर, सरकारी अस्पताल के पास, कोटिपदर, खरियार
31	ओडिशा	पुरी	एसोसिएशन फॉर स्वैच्छिक कार्रवाई एवीए	435, दूसरा, देलांग स्टेशन बाजार, पंचोपाला बाजार, पुरी
32	ओडिशा	पुरी	समाज के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए परिषद	628, गौंड और पहली मंजिल, जयगुरु आश्रम के पास, निमपारा कोणार्क रोड के पास, सरबापाड़ा गांव नीमापारा
33	ओडिशा	पुरी	जया किशन युवा क्लब	1220/2252, टोटल बिल्डिंग, मलुद मार्केट के पास, मालेश्वरी रोड, मालूद
34	ओडिशा	पुरी	नीलाचल सेवा प्रतिष्ठान	2334, पहली मंजिल, गवर्नमेंट फिशरी लेन के पास, खंडीबंधा रोड, पुरी
35	ओडिशा	रायगढ़	समाज के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए परिषद	655/3630, भूतल, गौरी अपार्टमेंट के पीछे की ओर, कोमलपेटा पेट्रोल पंप और नागाबली नदी सड़क, कोमलपेटा गांव रायगढ़
36	ओडिशा	संबलपुर	महिला विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय संसाधन केंद्र	357/542, पहली मंजिल, माँ समलेश्वरी मंदिर, ब्राह्मणीपाली रोड, रेंगाली
37	ओडिशा	सुबरणापुर	राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण विकास सहयोग	प्लॉट नंबर-894, जी.फ्लोर और पहली मंजिल, राधा कृष्ण मंदिर के पास, राठा रोड, सोनपुर
38	ओडिशा	सुबरणापुर	हरिजन और आदिवासी विकास के लिए ग्रामीण संघ	715, पहली मंजिल, प्राइमरी स्कूल, माटुपल्ली, माटुपल्ली
39	ओडिशा	सुंदरगढ़	एसोसिएशन फॉर स्वैच्छिक कार्रवाई एवीए	4134, दूसरा, सदर पुलिस स्टेशन, बांधपाली, सुंदरगढ़

डीडीएसी (जिला नशामुक्ति केंद्र) की सूची

क्र.सं.	राज्य	जिला	गैर सरकारी संगठन/संगठन	पता
1	ओडिशा	बलांगीर	पीपुल्स फोरम	1, 1, बिल्डिंग, लक्ष्मीपुर ब्रिज, तालापाली पारा, स्कूल रोड, बोलंगीर
2	ओडिशा	मलकानगिरी	विश्व जीवन सेवा संघ, भुवनेश्वर	1789/8047, ग्राउंड फ्लोर 1, बिल्डिंग, साई मंदिर के पास, कुमुतिगुडा, कुमुतिगुडा, मलकानगिरी

ओडीआईसी की सूची (आउटरीच और ड्रॉप-इन केंद्र)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	जिला	गैर सरकारी संगठन/संगठन	पता
1	ओडिशा	अंगुल	आबाहण	356, भूतल, तलचेर कोयला खदान, एनएच-23 (राज्य उच्च मार्ग), गोटामारा
2	ओडिशा	बौध	विश्व जीवन सेवा संघ	302, पहली मंजिल, सीएचसी मनामुंडा के पास, मेन रोड मनमुंडा, मनमुंडा
3	ओडिशा	कटक	अरुण इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ रूरल अफेयर्स	1486, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, बिल्डिंग, चौलियागंज पुलिसस्टेशन, न्यू मालगोदाम कॉलोनी, न्यू मालगोडाउन रोड, कटक
4	ओडिशा	कंधमाल	आबाहण	19/121, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, खजुरीपाड़ा घाटी, एनएच-157 (फुलबनी बेरहामपुर स्टेट हाईवे), शंकरखोल
5	ओडिशा	रायगढ़	समाज के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए परिषद	655/3630, दूसरी मंजिल, गौरी अपार्टमेंट के पीछे की ओर, कोमलपेटा पेट्रोल पंप और नागाबली रिवर रोड, कोमलपेटा रायगडा
6	ओडिशा	जगतसिंहपुर	सामाजिक पुनर्निर्माण गतिविधियों के लिए एसोसिएशन	अंबिका, 2 मंजिल, नुआपोला मार्केट, कटक से मचागन रोड, जगतसिंहपुर

सीपीएलआई की सूची (किशोरों के बीच नशीले पदार्थों के प्रारंभिक दुरुपयोग की रोकथाम के लिए समुदाय आधारित सहकर्मी नेतृत्व वाले हस्तक्षेप (सीपीआई)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	जिला	गैर सरकारी संगठन/संगठन	पता
1	ओडिशा	अनगुल	आबाहण	357, भूतल, तालचेर कोयला खदान, एनएच-23 (राज्य उच्च मार्ग), गोटामारा
2	ओडिशा	कटक	ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सामाजिक एकजुटता के लिए केंद्र	504, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, ओएमफेड, स्टेट हाईवे, कटक
3	ओडिशा	खोरधा	विश्व जीवन सेवा संघ	1594, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, बिल्डिंग, पुनामा गेट फ्लाईओवर, कबतखाना गली, पुनामागेट, भुवनेश्वर
4	ओडिशा	पुरी	उड़ीसा स्वैच्छिक स्वास्थ्य संघ	154/456, दूसरा, बिल्डिंग, भुवनेश्वरी मंदिर के पास, नीलचक्र नगर, 5वीं लेन, पुरी

इसके अतिरिक्त, राष्ट्रीय औषध निर्भरता उपचार केन्द्र (एनडीडीटीसी), अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान (एम्स), नई दिल्ली के माध्यम से एनएपीडीडीआर के अंतर्गत ओडिशा में सरकारी अस्पताल में एक व्यसन उपचार सुविधा (एटीएफ) अनुमोदित की गई है।

जिला	**सुविधा का नाम (एटीएफ)**
कटक	मानसिक स्वास्थ्य संस्थान (सीओई), मेडिकल कॉलेज और अस्पताल, कटक

परिशिष्ट-IV

ओबीसी और अन्य के लिए वाइब्रेंट इंडिया हेतु पीएम यंग अचीवर्स स्कॉलरशिप अवार्ड स्कीम (यशस्वी)

पिछले 5 वर्षों के लिए ओडिशा का योजनावार डेटा

परिशिष्ट-V

(राशि और लाभार्थी लाख में)

क्र.सं.	योजनाएं	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		जारी की गई निधियां	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	जारी की गई निधियां	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	जारी की गई निधियां	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	जारी की गई निधियां	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	जारी की गई निधियां	लाभार्थियों की संख्या
1	ओबीसी, ईबीसी और डीएनटी छात्रों के लिए प्री-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति	825.00	1.10	788.99	0.59	754.605	0.36	479.83	0.2	484	0.20
2	ओबीसी, ईबीसी और डीएनटी छात्रों के लिए पोस्ट मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति	1200.00	0.59	6144.73	1.80	3340.80	1.94	2506.08	0.5	2147.00	0.54
3	अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के बालकों और बालिकाओं के लिए छात्रावासों का निर्माण	0.00	0	0	0	356.54	900 (सीटें)	0	0	0	0
4	ओबीसी, ईबीसी और डीएनटी छात्रों के लिए स्कूल में टॉप क्लास शिक्षा	2022-23 में लागू की गई योजना				0	0	10.47	60 (वास्तविक)	96.05	464 (वास्तविक)
5	ओबीसी, ईबीसी और डीएनटी छात्रों के लिए कॉलेज में टॉप क्लास शिक्षा	योजना 2023-24 में लागू की गई						231.31	124 (वास्तविक)	876.70	486 (वास्तविक)

दीनदयाल दिव्यांगजन पुनर्वास योजना (डीडीआरएस)-

ओडिशा में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान डीडीआरएस के तहत जारी सहायता अनुदान, लाभार्थियों की संख्या और गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के बारे में विवरण

क्र.सं.	जिला	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
		धनराशि	एनजीओ	लाभार्थी	धनराशि	एनजीओ	लाभार्थी	धनराशि	एनजीओ	लाभार्थी	धनराशि	एनजीओ	लाभार्थी	धनराशि	एनजीओ	लाभार्थी
1	भद्रक	4804953	2	864	11531726	2	900	9163984	2	748	10403668	2	138	17817994	3	525
2	भुवनेश्वर	7611860	3	298	2064971	1	45	4627929	2	104	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	बोलंगीर	1634580	1	28	2232326	1	26	2580543	1	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	बौध	3527055	1	49	1625062	1	34	1992198	1	56	2576236	1	33	2350624	1	44
5	कटक	5674756	3	272	16054748	3	251	5137175	3	244	3599080	1	66	1527740	1	60
7	ढेंकनाल	1135714	1	60	3331904	1	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	गजपति	1037259	1	78	5395823	1	86	2451167	1	59	3782733	1	48	2612776	1	93
9	गंजम	607673	1	53	10277435	2	162	7792828	1	115	14562728	2	175	2890872	1	60
10	झारसुगुडा	4213451	1	113	4560850	1	85	89025	1	85	6624816	1	120	5696838	1	111
11	केंद्रपाड़ा	390339	1	30	2467231	1	32	389321	1	30	2515518	1	29	2631174	1	40
12	क्योंझर	2775217	1	64	1968210	1	68	4319964	1	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	खुर्दा	14511035	5	1932	12519938	4	1827	13060601	3	1428	24127270	6	520	1639620	1	32
14	मयूरभंज	2917205	1	63	3859324	2	63	2252579	2	84				13030306	3	221
15	नयागढ़	4033564	1	88	5686613	2	110	8038188	2	152	8380636	2	132	7172408	2	117
16	पुरी	13463444	4	1384	44668267	3	1035	21157497	4	1419	9213086	1	222	41851002	3	719
17	राउरकेला	5865560	1	57	5161496	1	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	इंदौर	-	-	-	1201416	1	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	सुबरनपुर	-	-	-	6559743	1	217	2797357	2	63	6960335	1	216	-	-	-
20	सुंदरगढ़	-	-	-	2471007	1	54	-	-	-	14062251	1	98	-	-	-
21	संबलपुर	-	-	-	-	-	-	4066986	1	63	2811602	1	62	6922011	1	133
22	बलांगीर	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3245535	1	30	288492	1	19
23	जगतसिंहपुर	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9477770	1	113	7335949	1	124
24	केंदुझार	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5300235	1	65	1828446	1	62

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भारत सरकार

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या :2059

उत्तर देने की तारीख :17.12.2025

आंध्र प्रदेश में पीएम दक्ष योजना

2059. श्री साना सतीश बाबू:

क्या **सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में पीएम दक्ष (प्रधानमंत्री दक्षता और कुशलता संपन्न हितग्राही) योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षित लाभार्थियों की वर्ष-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान राज्य के लिए वर्ष-वार कुल कितनी धनराशि आवंटित और उपयोग की गई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों के लिए उद्योग भागीदारों के सहयोग से प्लेसमेंट अवसर बढ़ाने के कोई कदम उठाए हैं; और

(घ) आंध्र प्रदेश में योजना की जागरूकता, पहुंच और स्थानीय रोजगार आवश्यकताओं तथा उभरते उद्योगों के साथ योजना के कौशल संरेखण में सुधार के लिए क्या पहल की गई हैं?

उत्तर

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता राज्य मंत्री

(श्री बी.एल. वर्मा)

(क): आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य में वर्ष 2020-21 से पीएम दक्ष (प्रधानमंत्री दक्षता और कुशलता संपन्न हितग्राही) योजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित लाभार्थियों की संख्या 5,331 है। वर्षवार विवरण इस प्रकार है:-

वर्ष	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	कुल
प्रशिक्षित लाभार्थियों की संख्या	870	2,167	1969	325	5,331

(ख): चूंकि पीएम-दक्ष एक केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना है, इसलिए निधियां राज्य-वार आबंटित और जारी नहीं की जाती हैं। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, विभाग कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को

निधियां जारी करता है। आंध्र प्रदेश में कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों द्वारा उपयोग की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है -

वर्ष	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	कुल
उपयोग की गई निधियां (रुपये लाख में)	81.49	183.41	165.71	63.16	493.77

(ग): पीएम-दक्ष योजना के अंतर्गत, प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों को अल्पावधि प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण पूरा करने के बाद कम से कम 70% प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को रोजगार (मजदूरी और/अथवा स्वरोजगार) प्रदान करना अपेक्षित होता है। ऐसा न करने पर, तीसरी किस्त अर्थात् प्रशिक्षण लागत का 30% जारी नहीं किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों को प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों के लिए रोजगार प्राप्त करने के अवसरों को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए संबंधित उद्योगों के साथ सहयोग बनाए रखना अनिवार्य किया गया है।

(घ): लक्ष्य समूहों के बीच जागरूकता सृजित करने और पहुंच में सुधार करने के लिए पीएम-दक्ष योजना के अंतर्गत पैनल में शामिल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान स्थानीय और क्षेत्रीय समाचार पत्रों में स्थानीय भाषाओं में विज्ञापन जारी करते हैं। वे घर-घर जाकर प्रचार के माध्यम से इच्छुक उम्मीदवारों को मोबिलाइज के लिए सोशल मीडिया का भी उपयोग करते हैं।

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भारत सरकार
सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय
दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या - 2060
उत्तर देने की तारीख – 17/12/2025

दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों का समग्र पुनर्वास

2060. श्री रामेश्वर तेली:
श्री अमर पाल मौर्य:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास में समग्र दृष्टिकोण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग (पीडब्ल्यूडीएस) द्वारा कौन-कौन सी पहल की गई हैं;

(ख) सहयोग के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं का स्वरूप और दायरा क्या है और इनके कार्यान्वयन में कौन-कौन से संस्थान शामिल हैं;

(ग) इन परियोजनाओं के लिए कितनी निधि आवंटित की गई है और किन विशिष्ट फोकस क्षेत्रों को शामिल किया गया है; और

(घ) इस पहल से दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों के कल्याण और जीवन गुणवत्ता पर क्या अपेक्षित परिणाम हैं?

उत्तर
सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता राज्य मंत्री
(श्री बी.एल. वर्मा)

(क): यह विभाग प्रमुख योजनाओं और पहलों के माध्यम से एकीकृत पुनर्वास को बढ़ावा देता है। दस राष्ट्रीय संस्थान और 30 समेकित क्षेत्रीय केंद्र पूरे भारत में पुनर्वास सेवाएं, शीघ्र हस्तक्षेप और कौशल विकास प्रदान करते हैं। 'सहायक यंत्रों / उपकरणों की खरीद/फिटिंग के लिए दिव्यांगजनों को सहायता (एडिप) योजना' सहायक उपकरण प्रदान करती है। भारतीय कृत्रिम अंग निर्माण निगम (एलिम्को) अपने शिविरों और प्रधानमंत्री दिव्याशा केंद्रों के माध्यम से सहायक उपकरण का निर्माण और आपूर्ति करता है।

(ख) और (ग): सिपडा की अनुसंधान उप-योजना के तहत, दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग सहायक प्रौद्योगिकी विकास, पुनर्वास प्रोटोकॉल और थेरेपी मॉड्यूल, सुगम्य अधिगम और संचार प्रौद्योगिकियों, पर्यावास अनुसंधान, डिजिटल और आईसीटी-आधारित हस्तक्षेपों, और साक्ष्य-आधारित प्रसार और कार्यात्मकता आकलन अध्ययन से संबंधित परियोजनाओं का समर्थन करता है। हाल की परियोजनाएं पीडीयूएनआईपीपीडी, नई दिल्ली; एवाईजेएनआईएसएचडी(डी), मुंबई; एनआईईपीआईडी, सिकंदराबाद; एनआईईपीवीडी, देहरादून; और एनआईएलडी, कोलकाता द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं। दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वित सिपडा योजना की अनुसंधान उप-योजना के तहत, वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से 2025-26 तक हुआ कुल व्यय 3.49 करोड़ रुपये है।

(घ): ये पहल प्रौद्योगिकी-आधारित, साक्ष्य-आधारित उपायों और संरचित प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था सहायता, थेरेपी का एकीकरण, अन्य लोगों के साथ-साथ देखभालकर्ता की भागीदारी के माध्यम से दिव्यांगजनों की कार्यात्मक स्वतंत्रता को बढ़ाने पर केंद्रित हैं।

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भारत सरकार

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या: 2061

उत्तर देने की तारीख 17.12.2025

प्रधानमंत्री आदि आदर्श ग्राम योजना (पीएमएएजीवाई) की विशेषताएं और उद्देश्य

2061 # **सुश्री इंदु बाला गोस्वामी:**

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री आदि आदर्श ग्राम योजना (पीएमएएजीवाई) की मुख्य विशेषताएं और उद्देश्य क्या हैं;

(ख) उक्त योजना के लिए कितने गांवों की पहचान की गई है; और

(ग) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत कौन से विशिष्ट बुनियादी ढांचे में सुधार का लक्ष्य रखा गया है?

उत्तर

जनजातीय कार्य राज्य मंत्री
(श्री दुर्गादास उइके)

(क): सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री आदि आदर्श ग्राम योजना (पीएमएएजीवाई) राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में 50% जनजातीय आबादी और 500 अनुसूचित जनजातियों वाले चयनित पात्र गांवों में अभिसरण दृष्टिकोण के माध्यम से विकास गतिविधियां करने हेतु एकीकृत विकास के लिए शुरू की थी। इस योजना के तहत हर गांव के लिए 20.38 लाख रुपये (36,428 गांवों के लिए 7276 करोड़ रुपये) की राशि निर्धारित की गई थी और राज्यों को केन्द्रीय एसटीसी (अनुसूचित जनजाति घटक) और राज्य टीएसपी (जनजातीय उप-योजना) निधियां जो केन्द्र सरकार के मंत्रालयों और राज्य सरकार के पास उपलब्ध थीं, के अभिसरण के साथ ग्राम विकास योजना बनाना अपेक्षित था।

(ख): पीएमएएजीवाई योजना के तहत अब तक 17656 वीडीपी को मंजूरी दी गई है।

(ग): वीडीपी का उद्देश्य हर चुने हुए गांव में अंत्योदय मिशन के ज़रिए पहचानी गई मूलभूत सुविधाओं जैसे सड़क संपर्क, टेलीकॉम कनेक्टिविटी (मोबाइल/इंटरनेट), स्कूल, आंगनवाड़ी सेंटर, स्वास्थ्य उप-केन्द्र, पीने का पानी और बिजली के अंतरो को दूर करना है।

पीएम जनमन की सफलता से अधिगम के आधार पर, धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीएजेजीयूए) शुरू किया गया है, जो पीएमएएजीवाई का ज़्यादा संरचित प्रारूप (वर्शन) है, जिसमें निधियों का समर्पित अभिसरण और संबंधित मंत्रालयों और राज्य के विभागों से प्रमुख उपायों के लिए संतृप्ति है।

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भारत सरकार

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या- 2062

उत्तर देने की तारीख- 17.12.2025

कर्नाटक में ईएमआरएस

2062. **श्री जी.सी.चन्द्रशेखर:**

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

(क) कर्नाटक राज्य में 31 मार्च 2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार कार्यशील एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालयों (ईएमआरएस) की संख्या कितनी है और स्वीकृत सीटों की तुलना में भरी गई सीटों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विगत दो वर्षों में समग्र जनजातीय विकास योजनाओं के अंतर्गत कर्नाटक को किए गए केंद्रीय आवंटन की राशि कितनी है और उसमें से कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है; और

(ग) कर्नाटक राज्य के जनजातीय युवाओं को कौशल प्रशिक्षण, डिजिटल पहुँच तथा जलवायु-रोधक्षम आजीविका के क्षेत्र में सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु केंद्र सरकार किन अतिरिक्त उपायों को लागू करने की मंशा रखती है?

उत्तर

जनजातीय कार्य राज्यमंत्री

(श्री दुर्गादास उइके)

(क): कर्नाटक राज्य में, सभी 12 स्वीकृत ईएमआरएस कार्यशील हैं। ईएमआरएस दिशानिर्देश 2020 के अनुसार, कक्षा VI से XII स्तर तक संचालित होने वाले ईएमआरएस विद्यालयों में प्रति विद्यालय अधिकतम स्वीकृत छात्र क्षमता 480 होगी, जिसमें लड़कों और लड़कियों के लिए समान संख्या में सीटें आरक्षित रहेंगी। शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2024-25 में इन ईएमआरएस में कुल 4,523 छात्रों का नामांकन हुआ था।

(ख): जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने कर्नाटक राज्य के लिए अपनी विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत वर्ष 2023-24 में 341.37 करोड़ रुपये और वर्ष 2024-25 में 294.64 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए हैं। इसमें से वर्ष 2023-24 में 26.78 करोड़ रुपये और वर्ष 2024-25 में 79.33 करोड़ रुपये ईएमआरएस योजना के तहत जारी किए गए हैं।

(ग): जनजातीय युवाओं को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं:

1. मंत्रालय अनुसूचित जनजातीय लोगों के बीच बुनियादी और उच्च शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने और प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए विभिन्न छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं को लागू कर रहा है, जैसे कि प्री-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति, पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति, उच्च शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय फैलोशिप और छात्रवृत्ति और राष्ट्रीय विदेशी छात्रवृत्ति।
2. मंत्रालय, टीआरआईएफईडी के माध्यम से 'प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम)' योजना को लागू कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य जनजातीय उद्यमशीलता की पहलों को मजबूत करना और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों, कृषि/लघु वन उपज (एमएफपी)/गैर-कृषि उपज के अधिक कुशल, न्यायसंगत, स्व-प्रबंधित और इष्टतम उपयोग को बढ़ावा देकर आजीविका के अवसरों को सुगम बनाना है। इस योजना के तहत, प्रत्येक वन धन विकास केंद्र (वीडीवीके) की स्थापना के लिए राज्य

सरकारों को 15.00 लाख रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिन्हें लघु वन उपज/गैर-लघु वन उपज के मूल्यवर्धन गतिविधियों के केंद्र के रूप में परिकल्पित किया गया है।

3. देशभर में जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान (टीआरआई) स्थापित किए गए हैं जिनमें जनजातीय संग्रहालय, पुस्तकालय, प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, अनुसंधान शाखा आदि शामिल हैं। टीआरआई ने वर्षों से विभिन्न गतिविधियाँ जैसे अनुसंधान अध्ययन, मूल्यांकन अध्ययन, प्रशिक्षण/संगोष्ठी/कार्यशाला का आयोजन, जनजातीय मेलों और त्योहारों का आयोजन, आधारभूत सर्वेक्षण, प्रकाशन, वृत्तचित्र/दस्तावेजीकरण, आदान-प्रदान यात्राओं का आयोजन आदि की हैं।

4. एकलव्य डीटीएच चैनल 32 क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में शैक्षणिक पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करता है।

5. राष्ट्रीय बाल वैज्ञानिक प्रदर्शनी छात्रों में वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण (मनोवृत्ति) विकसित करती है। चयनित ईएमआरएस में आई-हब और ड्रोन लैब स्थापित किए गए हैं। आईटी और सीबीएसई कौशल प्रयोगशालाएं, व्यावसायिक प्रयोगशालाएं छात्रों को व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करती हैं।

6. रचनात्मकता, समस्या-समाधान और नवाचार को और अधिक बढ़ावा देने के लिए, कर्नाटक के 05 ईएमआरएस में अटल इनोवेशन लैब्स (प्रयोगशालाएं) स्थापित किए गए हैं।

7. कर्नाटक के सभी 12 ईएमआरएस स्मार्ट बोर्ड से सुसज्जित हैं, जो इंटरैक्टिव डिजिटल शिक्षण को सक्षम बनाते हैं।

8. जयकार कार्यक्रम, इसरो की सहायता से छात्र पीएसएलवी प्रणालियों और कार्यशील मॉडल का अनुभव प्राप्त करते हैं।

9. आईआईएससी के सहयोग से विशिष्ट अर्धचालक (सेमीकंडक्टर) प्रशिक्षण।

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भारत सरकार

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2063

उत्तर देने की तारीख 17.12.2025

अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति निधियन

2063 श्री ए. ए. रहीम:

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

(क) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान मंत्रालय की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत मैट्रिक-पूर्व, मैट्रिकोत्तर, उच्च शिक्षा छात्रवृत्तियाँ तथा अध्येतावृतियाँ प्राप्त करने वाले अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) के छात्रों की वर्ष-वार तथा योजना-वार कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) इसी अवधि के दौरान मंत्रालय द्वारा इन छात्रवृत्तियों के लिए वर्ष-वार कुल कितनी धनराशि आवंटित और संवितरित की गई; और

(ग) क्या हाल के वर्षों में बजटीय आवंटन में वृद्धि के बावजूद मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति से लाभान्वित होने वाले एसटी छात्रों की संख्या में कोई कमी आई है और यदि हाँ, तो इस विसंगति के क्या कारण हैं?

उत्तर

जनजातीय कार्य राज्यमंत्री
(श्री दुर्गादास उइके)

(क) जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय देश भर में जनजातीय समुदायों की गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा तक बेहतर पहुँच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, निम्नलिखित छात्रवृत्ति योजना कार्यान्वित कर रहा है:

i) अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति (कक्षा IX और X)

ii) अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति (कक्षा XI और उससे ऊपर)

iii) अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए उच्चतर शिक्षा हेतु राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति।

iv) अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए उच्चतर शिक्षा हेतु राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति (शीर्ष श्रेणी)

v) अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय समुद्रपारीय छात्रवृत्ति।

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के तहत छात्रवृत्ति पाने वाले अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों की वर्ष-वार और योजना-वार कुल संख्या, इस प्रकार है:

वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 तक सभी 5 छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के लाभार्थी					
वित्तीय वर्ष	अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति योजना	अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना	अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति योजना	अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति योजना	अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय समुद्रपारीय योजना
	लाभार्थी	लाभार्थी	लाभार्थी	लाभार्थी	लाभार्थी
2020-21	1439930	2005696	2449	2625	30
2021-22	1377713	2344407	2751	2693	46
2022-23	1003159	2269112	2828	2938	44
2023-24	929767	2064437	5429	2975	65
2024-25	910043	1816293	7013	2698	58

नोट: अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व और मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना के तहत, वर्ष 2023-24 और 2024-25 शैक्षणिक वर्षों के लिए कुछ राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में छात्रवृत्ति का संवितरण चल रहा है। यह प्रक्रिया पूर्ण होने पर, लाभार्थियों की संख्या बढ़ जाएगी।

(ख) उस समयावधि में, इन छात्रवृत्तियों के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा आवंटित और संवितरित की गई निधियों की कुल राशि, वर्ष-वार **अनुलग्नक I** में संलग्न है।

(ग) जहां तक जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित की गई छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं का संबंध है, लाभार्थियों की संख्या में कोई उल्लेखनीय कमी नहीं आई है। अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व और मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना के तहत, कुछ राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में वर्ष 2023-24 और 2024-25 शैक्षणिक वर्षों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति का संवितरण जारी है। यह प्रक्रिया पूर्ण होने पर लाभार्थियों की संख्या बढ़ जाएगी।

अनुलग्नक I

वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 की अवधि के लिए जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के छात्रवृत्ति प्रभाग के तहत सभी पाँच छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के लिए वर्ष-वार और योजना-वार आँकड़े (बजट अनुमान, संशोधित अनुमान, अंतिम आवंटन और वास्तविक व्यय सहित) इस प्रकार हैं:

वर्ष 2019-20 से 2024-25 तक सभी 5 छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं का बजट अनुमान, संशोधित अनुमान, अंतिम आवंटन और वास्तविक व्यय (करोड़ रुपये में)																				
क्र. सं.	योजना का नाम	2020-21				2021-22				2022-23				2023-24				2024-25			
		बी.ई.	आर.ई.	अंतिम आवंटन	वास्तविक व्यय	बी.ई.	आर.ई.	अंतिम आवंटन	वास्तविक व्यय	बी.ई.	आर.ई.	अंतिम आवंटन	वास्तविक व्यय	बी.ई.	आर.ई.	अंतिम आवंटन	वास्तविक व्यय	बी.ई.	आर.ई.	अंतिम आवंटन	वास्तविक व्यय
1	मैट्रिकोत्तर	1900	1833	1833	1830.14	1993	2257.72	2257.72	2257.72	1965	1965	1965	1965	1970.77	2371.01	2668.83	2668.83	2432.68	2462.68	2598.34	2598.34
2	मैट्रिक-पूर्व	400	250	250	248.9	400	400	394.14	394.14	419	357.3	357.3	357.3	411.63	411.63	308.61	308.6	440.36	200	163.69	163.69
3	राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए अध्येतावृत्ति और शीर्ष श्रेणी	100	120	120	120	150	120	120	120	145	140	145	145	145	230	230	230	165	240	240	240
4	राष्ट्रीय समुद्रपारीय छात्रवृत्ति	2	4.76	4.76	4.76	3	4.95	4.95	4.95	4	4	4	4	4	7	7	7	6	6	6	6
कुल		2402	2207.76	2207.76	2203.8	2546	2782.67	2776.81	2776.81	2533	2466.3	2471.3	2471.3	2531.4	3019.64	3214.44	3214.43	3044.04	2908.68	3008.03	3008.03

भारत सरकार
जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2064
उत्तर देने की तारीख 17.12.2025

'राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग'

2064 श्री के.आर. सुरेश रेड्डी:
क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग (एनसीएसटी) को प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों में अत्याचार की प्रत्येक श्रेणी के अंतर्गत प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
(ग) विगत तीन वर्षों में निपटाई गई, खारिज की गई और लंबित शिकायतों की संख्या का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
(घ) क्या यह सच है कि एनसीएसटी के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन निर्धारित समय से प्रस्तुत नहीं किए जा रहे हैं; और
(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और आयोग किन प्रस्तावित तिथियों तक राष्ट्रपति को वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करने की योजना बना रहा है?

उत्तर

जनजातीय कार्य राज्यमंत्री
(श्री दुर्गादास उइके)

(क) से (ङ):

क्रमांक	प्रश्न	उत्तर	
(क)	विगत तीन वर्षों में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग	वर्ष	एनसीएसटी द्वारा दर्ज की गई शिकायतों की कुल संख्या
		2022-23	2,553
		2023-24	2333

	(एनसीएसटी) को प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है	2024-25		3,592		
(ख)	विगत तीन वर्षों में अत्याचार की प्रत्येक श्रेणी के अंतर्गत प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है	श्रेणी	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	
		आगजनी	01	12	2	
		अत्याचार	219	296	340	
		जाति आधारित दुर्व्यवहार	74	50	89	
		भूमि संबंधी अत्याचार	106	52	105	
		हत्या	70	43	59	
		अन्य	162	38	37	
		शारीरिक हमला/आहत करना	85	72	71	
		बलात्कार	24	31	35	
		कुल	741	594	738	
(ग)	विगत तीन वर्षों में निपटाई गई, खारिज की गई और लंबित शिकायतों की संख्या का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है	क्र.सं.	शिकायत	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
		1	समाधान/ निपटारा	427	567	1397
		2.	लंबित (प्रक्रियाधीन)	2126	1766	2195
	कई मामलों में याचिकाकर्ता आयोग को यह नहीं बताते कि उनकी शिकायत का नोटिस चरण या अनुगामी चरण पर समाधान हो गया है।					
(घ)	क्या यह सच है कि एनसीएसटी के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन निर्धारित समय से प्रस्तुत नहीं किए जा रहे हैं; और	(घ) और (ङ) राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग ने वर्ष 2023-24 तक की अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट भारत के माननीय राष्ट्रपति को सौंप दी है।				

(ङ)	यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और आयोग किन प्रस्तावित तिथियों तक राष्ट्रपति को वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करने की योजना बना रहा है?	

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भारत सरकार
जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या: 2065
उत्तर देने की तारीख 17.12.2025

विकसित भारत @ 2047 के अंतर्गत जनजातीय महिलाओं और युवाओं का सशक्तिकरण

2065 श्री सुजीत कुमार:

क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) ग्राम सभाओं, पंचायती राज संस्थाओं और सामुदायिक निकायों में जनजातीय महिलाओं के नेतृत्व को सशक्त बनाने और ईको-टूरिज्म, डिजिटल शिल्प और मूल्य संवर्धित वन उत्पादों जैसे क्षेत्रों में जनजातीय महिलाओं और युवाओं के बीच उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) स्वयं सहायता समूहों, वन धन विकास केंद्रों, ट्राइफेड ई-कॉमर्स, गोल डिजिटल स्किलिंग, एनआरएलएम, एनटीएफडीसी/एनएसटीएफडीसी और निपुण भारत के माध्यम से कौन-सी पहल कार्यान्वित की गई हैं और पिछले तीन वर्षों में लाभार्थियों की संख्या, सृजित उद्यमों और विपणन/निर्यात किए गए उत्पादों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) आत्मनिर्भर भारत तथा विकसित भारत @2047 की परिकल्पना के अनुरूप मार्गदर्शन, प्रौद्योगिकी अपनाने, बाजार पहुँच और जलवायु-रोधक्षम आजीविकाओं के लिए स्थापित निगरानी तंत्र एवं भावी रूपरेखा क्या है?

उत्तर

जनजातीय कार्य राज्यमंत्री
(श्री दुर्गादास उइके)

(क) से (ख) जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय देश भर में सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास और जनजातीय महिलाओं सहित जनजातियों के बीच उद्यमशीलता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारतीय जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास संघ लिमिटेड (ट्राइफेड) के माध्यम से प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम) योजना को क्रियान्वित करता है। योजना के तहत, वन धन विकास केंद्र (वीडीवीके) स्थापित करने के लिए निधियां प्रदान की जाती है, जो मुख्य रूप से लघु वन उत्पादों (एमएफपी) और गैर-एमएफपी के मूल्यवर्धन और विपणन के माध्यम से बड़े पैमाने पर अर्थव्यवस्थाओं को प्राप्त करने के लिए बनाए गए जनजातीय एसएचजी के समूह हैं। प्रत्येक वीडीवीके में लगभग 15 वन धन एसएचजी होते हैं और इसके 300 तक सदस्य होते हैं, जिनमें से अधिकांश जनजातीय महिलाएं होती हैं। 12,27,231 सदस्यों को मिलाकर कुल 4105 वन धन विकास केंद्र (वीडीवीके) संस्वीकृत किए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम-जनमन) पहल के तहत, 45,924 सदस्यों को मिलाकर कुल 539 वीडीवीके को संस्वीकृति दी गई है ।

पीएमजेवीएम योजना की खुदरा विपणन गतिविधियों के तहत, ट्राइफेड ने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में जनजातीय कारीगरों द्वारा बनाए गए हस्तशिल्प, हथकरघा और प्राकृतिक उत्पादों की पहुंच बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:

ट्राइफेड ने अपने खुदरा नेटवर्क का विस्तार किया है और अब देश भर में इसके लगभग 110 आउटलेट हैं। इनमें ट्राइफेड के अपने स्टोर शामिल हैं जिन्हें ट्राइब्स इंडिया स्टोर कहा जाता है और खेप तथा फ्रेंचाइजी आधार पर आउटलेट भी शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा, ट्राईफेड ने हाल ही में बेहतर यूआई और युएक्स के साथ एक नया ई-कॉमर्स पोर्टल tribesindia.com विकसित किया है जिसे हाल ही में लाइव किया गया है।

वैश्विक स्तर पर जनजातीय उत्पादों के ब्रांड संवर्धन और बाजार विस्तार के लिए, ट्राइफेड विभिन्न अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनियों में भाग ले रहा है। इस उद्देश्य के अनुरूप, ट्राइफेड ने हाल ही में मेलबर्न-ऑस्ट्रेलिया, फ्रैंकफर्ट-जर्मनी और बर्मिंघम-यूके में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लिया, इसके अलावा विदेशों में 8 भारतीय दूतावासों में जनजातीय उत्पादों के कियोस्क लगाए।

वर्ष 2021 से 2025 तक विदेशों में की गई बिक्री का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

क्रम संख्या	वित्तीय वर्ष	ऑर्डर देने वाला देश	की गई बिक्री का मूल्य (लाख में)	ऑर्डर किए गए उत्पाद
1	2021-22	यूएसए, चिली, क्रोएशिया, फिलीपींस, हंगरी, थाईलैंड, वियतनाम, इंडोनेशिया	22.36	अराकू कॉफी, मसाले, चाय, शहद, कला और शिल्प, कपड़ा, पेंटिंग, ब्लू पॉटरी
2	2022-23	म्यांमार	2.71	उपहार उत्पाद
3	2024-25	इंडोनेशिया, मलेशिया, तुर्की, इज़राइल, यूएई, कतर, श्रीलंका, यूके, जापान, कजाकिस्तान, कनाडा, हंगरी	24.84	उपहार उत्पाद, कॉफी, लोंगपी पॉटरी, पेंटिंग, ब्लू पॉटरी, ऑर्गेनिक उत्पाद, बेंत और बांस, डोकरा, अराकू कॉफी, ऊनी कपड़े
	कुल बिक्री मूल्य (लाख में):		49.91	

इसके अतिरिक्त, राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त और विकास निगम (एनएसटीएफडीसी), जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के तहत एक केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का उद्यम (सीपीएसई) है, जो आय सृजन, स्व-रोजगार और आजीविका गतिविधियों के लिए पात्र अनुसूचित जनजाति व्यक्तियों को रियायती ऋण प्रदान करता है। यह ऋण सहायता सावधि ऋण योजना, आदिवासी महिला सशक्तिकरण योजना (एएमएसवाई), स्व-सहायता समूहों के लिए सूक्ष्म ऋण योजना (एमसीएफ) और आदिवासी शिक्षा ऋण योजना (एएसआरवाई) जैसी योजनाओं के तहत दी जाती है पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान एनएसटीएफडीसी योजना के तहत महिलाओं सहित लाभार्थियों की संख्या का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	लाभार्थियों की कुल संख्या	महिला लाभार्थी
2022-23	72,992	54,461

2023-24	95,142	65,377
2024-25	88,758	58,679

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 को स्वीकार करते हुए, स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग (डीओएसई एंड एल), शिक्षा मंत्रालय (एमओई) ने 5 जुलाई, 2021 को "समझ और संख्यात्मकता के साथ पढ़ने में प्रवीणता के लिए राष्ट्रीय पहल (एनआईपीयूएन भारत)" नामक एक राष्ट्रीय मिशन शुरू किया है, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि देश में प्रत्येक बच्चा अनिवार्य रूप से ग्रेड 2 के अंत तक मूलभूत साक्षरता और संख्यात्मकता का ज्ञान प्राप्त कर सके। इस मिशन की स्थापना स्कूली शिक्षा के लिए एक एकीकृत योजना - समग्र शिक्षा की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के तत्वावधान में की गई है।

इसके अलावा, पंचायत (अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों तक विस्तार) अधिनियम, 1996 (पेसा) के प्रावधानों के कार्यान्वयन से ग्राम सभाओं में और अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में स्थानीय स्वशासन, विशेष रूप से लघु वन उपज, जल, भूमि और अन्य सामुदायिक संसाधनों के प्रबंधन से संबंधित मामलों में निर्णय लेने में महिलाओं सहित अनुसूचित जनजातियों की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित होती है।

(ग) जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा मार्गदर्शन, प्रौद्योगिकी अपनाने, बाजार तक पहुंच और जलवायु-लचीला (अनुकूलन) आजीविका के लिए निगरानी तंत्र और भविष्य के रोडमैप के संबंध में उठाए गए कदम इस प्रकार हैं:

i. वास्तविक समय डैशबोर्ड के साथ एमआईएस प्लेटफॉर्म/पोर्टल के साथ योजना गतिविधियों का एकीकरण।
ii. प्रशिक्षित मास्टर प्रशिक्षकों, संसाधन एजेंसियों और क्षेत्र के विशेषज्ञों के माध्यम से निरंतर सहायता।
iii. बेहतर प्रसंस्करण, पैकेजिंग, नवीकरणीय-ऊर्जा-आधारित प्रणालियों और गुणवत्ता प्रमाणन समर्थन का क्रमिक परिचय।
iv. ब्रांडिंग और पैकेजिंग में सुधार के साथ-साथ सरकारी खरीद, खुदरा नेटवर्क और ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफार्मों के साथ संपर्कों (लिंकेज) को सुदृढ़ करना।
v. टिकाऊ कटाई, कम ऊर्जा वाली प्रौद्योगिकियों, विविध उत्पादों (उपजों) और प्रासंगिक राष्ट्रीय मिशनों के साथ अभिसरण को प्रोत्साहित करना।

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भारत सरकार

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या- 2066

उत्तर देने की तारीख- 17/12/2025

जनजातीय भूमि का गैर-जनजातीय व्यक्तियों को अवैध हस्तांतरण

2066 श्री ए. डी. सिंह:

क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को विभिन्न राज्यों में जनजातीय भूमि को गैर-जनजातीय व्यक्तियों को अवैध रूप से हस्तांतरित करने की घटनाओं की जानकारी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सूचित किए गए ऐसे मामलों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा ऐसी भूमि को वास्तविक जनजातीय भू-स्वामियों को वापस करने और अपराधियों को दंडित करने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और

(घ) पाँचवीं अनुसूची के उपबंधों और पंचायत उपबंध (अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों पर विस्तार) अधिनियम, 1996 जैसे सुरक्षात्मक कानूनों का कड़ाई से प्रवर्तन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या निवारक उपाय लागू किए जा रहे हैं?

उत्तर

जनजातीय कार्य राज्यमंत्री

(श्री दुर्गादास उइके)

(क) और (ख): भूमि और उसका प्रबंधन राज्यों के अनन्य विधायी और प्रशासनिक क्षेत्राधिकार के अंतर्गत आता है जैसा कि भारतीय संविधान (सातवीं अनुसूची- सूची II (राज्य सूची)- प्रविष्टि संख्या (18) के तहत प्रावधान किया गया है। इसके अलावा, विभिन्न राज्यों में जनजातीय भूमि को गैर-जनजातीय व्यक्तियों को अवैध रूप से स्थानांतरित करने की घटनाओं के रिपोर्ट किए गए मामलों का विवरण जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा केंद्र सरकार में नहीं रखा जाता है, राज्य सरकार के पास इसकी जानकारी होती है।

(ग) और (घ): संविधान की पांचवीं अनुसूची, भूमि अधिग्रहण आदि के कारण जनजातीय आबादी के विस्थापन के विरुद्ध सुरक्षा का प्रावधान करती है। राज्य, जिनके पास अनुसूचित क्षेत्र हैं, के राज्यपाल को ऐसे क्षेत्र में अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों द्वारा या उनके बीच भूमि के हस्तांतरण को प्रतिषेध या निर्वधन करने का अधिकार है तथा राज्यपाल को ऐसे मामलों में अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों को भूमि के आवंटन को विनियमित करने का अधिकार है। जिन राज्यों में अनुसूचित क्षेत्र हैं, उनके पास अपने भूमि विनियमन अधिनियम हैं जो अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जनजातियों (एसटी) की सुरक्षा और संरक्षण के लिए भूमि हस्तांतरण और जनजातीय भूमि को गैर-जनजाती को हस्तांतरित करने पर प्रतिबंध से संबंधित हैं जो सुरक्षोपाय के लिए धनराशि उधार देने के व्यवसाय को विनियमित करते है। संविधान की पांचवीं अनुसूची के प्रावधानों का कार्यान्वयन अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों वाली संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है।

इसके अलावा, जनजातीय कल्याण और प्रशासन के मामलों के संबंध में राज्यपाल को सलाह देने के लिए अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों वाले प्रत्येक राज्य में जनजाति सलाहकार परिषदों (टीएसी) की स्थापना की गई है। राज्यपाल उनके प्रभावी कामकाज के लिए नियम बनाते हैं। अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों वाले प्रत्येक राज्य का राज्यपाल इन क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन पर भारत के राष्ट्रपति को सालाना रिपोर्ट करता है, जिससे केंद्र सरकार की निगरानी और निर्देश की अनुमति मिल सके।

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय समय-समय पर राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश/सलाह जारी करता रहा है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हितों की संवैधानिक प्रावधानों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने वाले विभिन्न कानूनों के अनुसार उचित रूप से रक्षा की जाती है।

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भारत सरकार

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या- 2067

उत्तर देने की तारीख- 17.12.2025

पीवीटीजी से संबंधित छात्रों की पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़ने की दर

2067. **श्रीमती फूलो देवी नेतम:**

श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन:

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

(क) वर्तमान में राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार स्वीकृत और कार्यशील एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालयों (ईएमआरएस) की कुल संख्या और नामांकित छात्रों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) राष्ट्रीय आदिवासी छात्र शिक्षा समिति (एनईएसटीएस) के अंतर्गत ईएमआरएस प्रशासन के प्रस्तावित केंद्रीकरण की स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) मुख्यत:, विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों (पीवीटीजी) से संबंधित छात्रों के नामांकन और पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़ने की दर का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) वर्तमान में कितने ईएमआरएस परिकल्पित अवसंरचना, कर्मचारिवृंद और पाठ्यचर्या मानकों (नवोदय विद्यालय समिति विद्यालयों के तुलनीय) को पूरा करते हैं; और

(ड.) क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को क्रियाशील बनाने, रिक्तियों पर भर्ती करने और राज्यों में प्रक्रियाओं के मानकीकरण में विलंब के क्या कारण हैं?

उत्तर

जनजातीय कार्य राज्यमंत्री

(श्री दुर्गादास उइके)

(क) और (ख): राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार स्वीकृत, कार्यशील एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालयों (ईएमआरएस) और नामांकित छात्रों की संख्या का ब्यौरा **अनुलग्नक - I** में दिया गया है। जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के तहत राष्ट्रीय आदिवासी छात्र शिक्षा समिति (एनईएसटीएस), ईएमआरएस योजना के लिए केंद्रीय कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी है।

(ग): छात्रों, विशेषकर विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों (पीवीटीजी) से संबंधित छात्रों के नामांकन और पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़ने की (ड्रॉप-आउट) दर का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **अनुलग्नक-II** में दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ड.): केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना के तहत बने सभी नए ईएमआरएस में आधुनिक डिज़ाइन वाले अच्छी तरह से सुसज्जित परिसर हैं, जो 15 एकड़ में फैले हैं, जो लड़कों और लड़कियों के लिए अलग-अलग छात्रावास, एकीकृत भोजन और रसोई की सुविधा, शिक्षण और गैर-शिक्षण कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर, अच्छी तरह से हवादार कक्षाएं, शैक्षणिक शिक्षा को सहायता देने के लिए अत्याधुनिक प्रयोगशालाएं और पुस्तकालय सहित कक्षा VI से XII तक 480 छात्रों की क्षमता वाले हैं। अनुच्छेद 275(1) के तहत स्वीकृत पुराने ईएमआरएस के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे के अंतर को भरने के लिए, मंत्रालय ने ऐसे ईएमआरएस के उन्नयन के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि मंजूर की है।

स्टाफ भर्ती के लिए, एनईएसटीएस ने ईएमआरएस कर्मचारी चयन परीक्षा (ईएसएसई) - 2023 के माध्यम से 10391 पदों पर सीधी भर्ती के लिए अपना पहला चरण पहले ही पूरा कर लिया। द्वितीय चरण में 7,267 शिक्षण एवं गैर-शिक्षण पदों की भर्ती के लिए भी अधिसूचना जारी कर दी गई है। इसके अलावा, राज्य सरकारों को प्रतिनियुक्ति एवं आउटसोर्सिंग के आधार पर भी कर्मचारी नियोजित करने की सलाह दी गई है। ये ईएमआरएस (ईएमआरएस) सीबीएसई पैटर्न पर संचालित किए जाने अनिवार्य हैं। अभी तक, एनईएसटीएस के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों की स्थापना के लिए किसी भी प्रस्ताव को अनुमोदन नहीं दिया गया है।

अनुलग्नक - I

श्रीमती फूलो देवी नेतम और श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन द्वारा "पीवीटीजी से संबंधित छात्रों की पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़ने की दर" के संबंध में उठाए गए दिनांक 17.12.2025 को उत्तर दिए जाने वाले राज्यसभा अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 2067 के उत्तर के भाग (क) और (ख) में संदर्भित अनुलग्नक

राज्य-वार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार स्वीकृत, कार्यशील ईएमआरएस और नामांकित छात्र की संख्या का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	स्वीकृत	कार्यशील ईएमआरएस	नामांकित छात्रों की संख्या (2025-26)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	28	28	10617
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	10	5	932
3	असम	17	6	300
4	बिहार	3	2	एनआर
5	छत्तीसगढ़	75	75	27446
6	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	1	1	410
7	गुजरात	47	44	11522
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	4	4	1022
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	6	6	1180
10	झारखंड	90	51	6872
11	कर्नाटक	12	12	4447
12	केरल	4	4	1066
13	लद्दाख	3	-	-
14	मध्य प्रदेश	71	63	25589
15	महाराष्ट्र	39	37	11185
16	मणिपुर	21	5	1723
17	मेघालय	37	2	एनआर
18	मिजोरम	17	11	2399
19	नागालैंड	22	3	747
20	ओडिशा	111	47	13302
21	राजस्थान	31	31	10493
22	सिक्किम	4	4	1257
23	तमिलनाडु	8	8	2911
24	तेलंगाना	23	23	10163
25	त्रिपुरा	21	12	2469
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	4	3	1056
27	उत्तराखंड	4	4	1145
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	9	8	3110
	कुल योग	**722**	**499**	**153363**

अनुलग्नक - II

श्रीमती फूलो देवी नेतम और श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन द्वारा "पीवीटीजी से संबंधित छात्रों की पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़ने की दर" के संबंध में उठाए गए दिनांक 17.12.2025 को उत्तर दिए जाने वाले राज्यसभा अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 2067 के उत्तर के भाग (ग) में संदर्भित अनुलग्नक

शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान राज्य-वार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार पीवीटीजी छात्रों सहित छात्रों के नामांकन और पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़ने की (ड्रॉप-आउट) दर का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	**राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र**	**नामांकन 2024-2025**	**पीवीटीजी नामांकन 2024-25**	**कुल ड्रॉपआउट (%)**	**पीवीटीजी ड्रॉपआउट (%)**
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	9891	1283	0.67%	0.09%
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	734	-	-	-
3	छत्तीसगढ़	24767	633	0.36%	0.04%
4	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	346	-	1.45%	-
5	गुजरात	11525	21	0.06%	-
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	902	-	0.22%	-
7	जम्मू और कश्मीर	900	-	0.33%	-
8	झारखंड	3257	198	0.18%	-
9	कर्नाटक	4523	51	0.20%	0.02%
10	केरल	969	56	-	-
11	मध्य प्रदेश	25056	929	0.28%	0.01%
12	महाराष्ट्र	10092	129	0.67%	0.05%
13	मणिपुर	1440	-	0.42%	-
14	मिजोरम	1892	-	0.69%	-
15	नागालैंड	744	1	0.13%	-
16	ओडिशा	11530	391	0.75%	-
17	राजस्थान	9603	116	0.47%	0.01%
18	सिक्किम	1248	-	0.16%	-
19	तमिलनाडु	2490	197	0.04%	0.04%
20	तेलंगाना	9282	61	0.40%	-
21	त्रिपुरा	2094	238	0.57%	-
22	उत्तर प्रदेश	890	1	2.02%	-
23	उत्तराखंड	1105	160	-	-
24	पश्चिम बंगाल	3056	87	0.16%	-
कुल योग		**138336**	**4552**	**0.40%**	**0.02%**

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भारत सरकार
जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या- 2068
उत्तर देने की तारीख- 17.12.2025

उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र में जनजातीय अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान

2068. सुश्री सुष्मिता देव :

क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:
(क) वर्तमान में उत्तर-पूर्व में कार्यशील जनजातीय अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और उनकी संख्या कितनी है;
(ख) विगत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर-पूर्व में जनजातीय अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों को कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई;
(ग) उक्त धनराशि का उपयोग किन मदों में किया गया, तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
(घ) उक्त संस्थान द्वारा शेष धनराशि के उपयोग की स्थिति क्या है?

उत्तर

जनजातीय कार्य राज्यमंत्री
(श्री दुर्गादास उइके)

(क) : केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजना 'जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों (टीआरआई) को सहायता' के अंतर्गत जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, उत्तर-पूर्व सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में 29 जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों (टीआरआई) को राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत वार्षिक कार्य योजना के आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है, जो सचिव, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय की अध्यक्षता वाली शीर्ष समिति के अनुमोदन के अधीन है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ अनुसंधान एवं दस्तावेजीकरण गतिविधियों और प्रशिक्षण एवं क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रमों, जनजातीय त्योहारों के आयोजन, अद्वितीय सांस्कृतिक विरासत और पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए यात्राओं और जनजातियों द्वारा आदान–प्रदान यात्राओं के आयोजन से संबंधित प्रस्तावों को तैयार किया जाता है ताकि उनकी सांस्कृतिक प्रथाओं, भाषाओं और रीति-रिवाजों को संरक्षित और प्रसारित किया जा सके। टीआरआई मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन संस्थान हैं। उत्तर-पूर्व राज्यों में जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	संस्थान का नाम	स्थापना का वर्ष
1.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान	2018
2.	असम	असम जनजातियों और अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए अनुसंधान संस्थान	1962

3.	मणिपुर	जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान	1988
4.	मेघालय	जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान	2018
5.	मिजोरम	जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान	2018
6.	नागालैंड	जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान	2018
7.	सिक्किम	जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान	2016
8.	त्रिपुरा	जनजातीय अनुसंधान एवं सांस्कृतिक संस्थान	1993

(ख) : 2020-21 से 2024-25 के दौरान उत्तर-पूर्व में जनजातीय अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों को 'जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों को सहायता' योजना के तहत जारी की गई निधियों का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है:

(लाख रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	जारी की गई निधि				
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	184.15	0	0.00	48.63	150.00
2	असम	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	270.00
3	मणिपुर	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	140.00
4	मिजोरम	1178.22	766.65	53.75	550.00	723.14
5	नागालैंड	0.00	85	205.000	400.00	600.00
6	सिक्किम	144.00	273.3	0.00	0.00	200.00
7	त्रिपुरा	0.00	44.29384	0.00	25.00	300.00
8	मेघालय	0.00	66.224	0.00	0.00	100.00
	कुल	1506.37	1235.46784	258.75	1023.63	2483.14

(ग): शीर्ष (हेड) का विवरण, जिनके तहत राज्यों द्वारा निधियों का उपयोग किया गया है, (राज्यों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार) इस प्रकार हैं:

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	शीर्ष (हेड) का विवरण जिनके तहत निधियों का उपयोग किया गया है (राज्यों द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार)
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1) राजस्व अनुभाग मांग संख्या 74 सामाजिक न्याय, अधिकारिता और जनजातीय कार्य कोड संख्या: केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना मुख्य शीर्ष : 2235 सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण उप मुख्य शीर्ष : 60 अन्य सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण कार्यक्रम लघु शीर्ष : 796 जनजातीय क्षेत्र उप योजना उप शीर्ष : (03)02 जनजातीय संस्थानों (टीआरआई) को सहायता विस्तृत शीर्ष : 01

		उद्देश्य शीर्ष : 49 अन्य राजस्व व्यय योजना का नाम: अरुणाचल प्रदेश राज्य के संबंध में जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान को सहायता: 3548, योजना कोड: एआर 114 2) पूंजी अनुभाग मांग संख्या 74 सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग और जनजातीय कार्य कोड संख्या 08 केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना मुख्य शीर्ष: 4235 सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण उप मुख्य शीर्ष: 60 अन्य सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण कार्यक्रम लघु शीर्ष: 796 जनजातीय क्षेत्र उप योजना उप शीर्ष: (03)02 जनजातीय संस्थानों (टीआरआई) को सहायता विस्तृत शीर्ष: 01 उद्देश्य शीर्ष: 72 भवन और संरचना योजना का नाम: अरुणाचल प्रदेश राज्य के संबंध में जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान को सहायता: 354, योजना कोड: एआर 415
2	असम	निधियां निम्नलिखित शीर्ष के तहत उपयोग की गई हैं: 3601- राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान (मुख्य शीर्ष) 06- केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना (उप मुख्य शीर्ष) 796- जनजातीय क्षेत्र उप योजना (लघु शीर्ष) 85- अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विकास के लिए कार्यक्रम (पीएम वनबंधु कल्याण योजना) 03- जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों को सहायता 85.03.31- अनुदान सहायता – सामान्य (प्रभारित) जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय की मांग संख्या 100 के तहत
3	मणिपुर	निधियां निम्नलिखित शीर्ष के तहत उपयोग की गई हैं: 3601- राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान (मुख्य शीर्ष) 06- केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना (उप मुख्य शीर्ष) 796- जनजातीय क्षेत्र उप योजना (लघु शीर्ष) 85- अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विकास के लिए कार्यक्रम (पीएम वनबंधु कल्याण योजना) 03- जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों को सहायता 85.03.31- अनुदान सहायता – सामान्य (प्रभारित) जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय की मांग संख्या 100 के तहत
4	मिजोरम	निधियां निम्नलिखित शीर्ष के तहत उपयोग की गई हैं: 3601- राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान (मुख्य शीर्ष) 06- केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना (उप मुख्य शीर्ष) 796- जनजातीय क्षेत्र उप योजना (लघु शीर्ष) 85- अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विकास के लिए कार्यक्रम (पीएम वनबंधु कल्याण योजना) 03- जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों को सहायता 85.03.31- अनुदान सहायता – सामान्य (प्रभारित) जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय की मांग

		संख्या 100 के तहत
5	नागालैंड	निधियां निम्नलिखित शीर्ष के तहत उपयोग की गई हैं: 3601- राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान (मुख्य शीर्ष) 06- केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना (उप मुख्य शीर्ष) 796- जनजातीय क्षेत्र उप योजना (लघु शीर्ष) 85- अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विकास के लिए कार्यक्रम (पीएम वनबंधु कल्याण योजना) 03- जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों को सहायता 85.03.31- अनुदान सहायता – सामान्य (प्रभारित) जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय की मांग संख्या 100 के तहत
6	सिक्किम	निधियां निम्नलिखित शीर्ष के तहत उपयोग की गई हैं: बजट शीर्ष : 2225.02.794.64.00.09 (जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान केंद्रीय हिस्सा) भारत सरकार शीर्ष : 3601.06.796.85.03.31 रसीद (पावती) शीर्ष : 1601.08.113.01.00.00
7	त्रिपुरा	निधियां निम्नलिखित शीर्ष के तहत उपयोग की गई हैं: 03-जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों को सहायता, 85.03.31-सहायता अनुदान- सामान्य (प्रभारित) जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय की मांग संख्या 100 के तहत
8	मेघालय	निधियां निम्नलिखित शीर्ष के तहत उपयोग की गई हैं: 3601- राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान (मुख्य शीर्ष) 06- केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना (उप मुख्य शीर्ष) 796- जनजातीय क्षेत्र उप योजना (लघु शीर्ष) 85- अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विकास के लिए कार्यक्रम (पीएम वनबंधु कल्याण योजना) 03- जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों को सहायता 85.03.31- अनुदान सहायता – वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए सामान्य (प्रभारित) जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय की मांग संख्या 100 के तहत

(घ) : राज्यों के पास बची हुई निधियों के उपयोग की स्थिति का विवरण (राज्यों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार) इस प्रकार है:

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	बची हुई निधियों के उपयोग की स्थिति का विवरण (राज्यों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार)
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	निधियों का उपयोग पूरी तरह से उसी उद्देश्य के लिए किया गया है जिसके लिए इसे मंज़ूर किया गया था। उपयोगिता प्रमाण पत्र पहले ही जमा कर दिए गए।
2	असम	निधियों का उपयोग पूरी तरह से उसी उद्देश्य के लिए किया गया है जिसके लिए इसे मंज़ूर किया गया था। उपयोगिता प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत किए जाने हैं।
3	मणिपुर	निधियों का उपयोग पूरी तरह से उसी उद्देश्य के लिए किया गया है जिसके लिए इसे मंज़ूर किया गया था। उपयोगिता प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत किए जाने हैं।
4	मिजोरम	निधियों का उपयोग पूरी तरह से उसी उद्देश्य के लिए किया गया है जिसके लिए इसे मंज़ूर किया गया था। उपयोगिता प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत किए जाने हैं।
5	नागालैंड	निधियों का उपयोग पूरी तरह से उसी उद्देश्य के लिए किया गया है जिसके लिए इसे

		मंज़ूर किया गया था। उपयोगिता प्रमाण पत्र पहले ही जमा कर दिए गए।
6	सिक्किम	निधियों का उपयोग पूरी तरह से उसी उद्देश्य के लिए किया गया है जिसके लिए इसे मंज़ूर किया गया था। उपयोगिता प्रमाण पत्र पहले ही जमा कर दिए गए।
7	त्रिपुरा	निधियों का उपयोग पूरी तरह से उसी उद्देश्य के लिए किया गया है जिसके लिए इसे मंज़ूर किया गया था। उपयोगिता प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत किए जाने हैं।
8	मेघालय	निधियों का उपयोग पूरी तरह से उसी उद्देश्य के लिए किया गया है जिसके लिए इसे मंज़ूर किया गया था। उपयोगिता प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत किए जाने हैं।

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भारत सरकार

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या: 2069

उत्तर देने की तारीख 17.12.2025

कर्नाटक में पीएम-जनमन मिशन

2069 श्री नारायण कोरागप्पा:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने वर्ष 2023-24 और वर्ष 2025-26 के बीच कर्नाटक राज्य को पीएम-जनमन के अंतर्गत लगभग 29 करोड़ रुपए जारी किए हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कर्नाटक सरकार द्वारा केवल 3 करोड़ रुपए का उपयोगिता प्रमाण-पत्र (यूसी) प्रस्तुत किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) कर्नाटक राज्य में विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों (पीवीटीजी) के लिए जारी की गई धनराशि के उपयोग का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) केंद्र सरकार द्वारा राज्य में जनजातीय कल्याण के लिए उद्देशित धनराशि का समुचित उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

उत्तर

जनजातीय कार्य राज्य मंत्री

(श्री दुर्गादास उइके)

(क): प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन) के तहत बहुउद्देशीय केंद्रों (एमपीसी) के उपाय के लिए जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 2023-24 से 2025-26 के दौरान कर्नाटक राज्य को 29 करोड़ रूपए जारी किए हैं और वर्ष 2025-26 में एसएनए स्पर्श (एसपीएआरएसएच) के माध्यम से 15.40 करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 और 2025-26 के दौरान कर्नाटक राज्य में वन धन विकास केन्द्रों (वीडीवीके) के लिए 45.90 लाख रूपये की धनराशि जारी की गई है।

(ख) और (ग): राज्य सरकार ने 13.59 करोड़ रुपये का उपयोगिता प्रमाण-पत्र (यूसी) प्रस्तुत किए हैं और ब्यौरे नीचे सारणीबद्ध किए गए हैंः

(करोड़ रुपये में)

वित्तीय वर्ष	जारी की गई निधियां	प्रस्तुत किए गए उपयोगिता प्रमाण पत्र (यूसी)
2023-24	3.33	3.33
2024-25	10.26	10.26

* वीडीवीक के संबंध में उपयोगिता प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत नहीं किए गए हैं।

(घ): निधियों के उचित उपयोग और स्वीकृत कार्यों की प्रगति के लिए, मंत्रालय राज्य सरकारों और जिला प्रशासनों के साथ कार्यान्वयन की नियमित रूप से समीक्षा करता रहा है। इसके अलावा, राज्य सरकार को लागू जीएफआर के साथ-साथ एसएनए स्पर्श (एसपीएआरएसएच) के संबंध में व्यय विभाग के निर्देशों का पालन करना भी आवश्यक है। इसके साथ ही, पीएम जनमन के तहत कार्यों की प्रगति की निगरानी के लिए, पीएम गतिशक्ति पोर्टल पर डिजिटल डैशबोर्ड विकसित किया गया है।

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भारत सरकार

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या- 2070

उत्तर देने की तारीख- 17.12.2025

जनजातीय कल्याण के लिए निधि आवंटन और उपयोग

2070. श्री अब्दुल वहाब :

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

(क) केरल को गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न जनजातीय विकास योजनाओं के अंतर्गत योजना-वार और वर्ष-वार कुल कितनी निधि आवंटित की गई हैं;

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा विभाग-वार और योजना-वार निधि उपयोग का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या निधि का अल्प उपयोग हुआ है या निधि व्यपगत हो गई हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और ऐसे अल्प उपयोग के क्या कारण हैं?

उत्तर

जनजातीय कार्य राज्यमंत्री

(श्री दुर्गादास उइके)

(क) से (घ): पिछले पांच सालों में केरल के लिए विभिन्न जनजातीय विकास योजनाओं के अंतर्गत योजना-वार और वर्ष-वार कुल आवंटित/ उपयोग की गई निधियां इस प्रकार हैं:-

गत पांच सालों के दौरान जनजातीय कल्याण के लिए जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओटीए) की विभिन्न योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के तहत केरल राज्य को जारी की गई निधियों का विवरण ।

(करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	**योजनाएँ/कार्यक्रम**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25 (पी)**
1	संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के प्रावधान (परंतुक) के अंतर्गत अनुदान	...	...	8.18	19.10	3.96
2	अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए काम करने वाले स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को सहायता	1.21	1.43	1.29	0.08	1.87
3	राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त एवं विकास निगम (एनएसटीएफडीसी)	2.99	6.37	7.21	4.47	6.85
4	जनजातीय उप योजना के लिए विशेष केंद्रीय सहायता (टीएसएस को	4.59	...	...	0.61	0.30

	एससीए) /प्रधानमंत्री आदि आदर्श ग्राम योजना (पीएमएएजीवाई)					
5	अनुसूचित जनजाति के विद्यार्थियों के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति (कक्षा IX और X)	1.17	3.47	...	4.36	1.00
6	अनुसूचित जनजाति के विद्यार्थियों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति (कक्षा IX और उससे ऊपर)	32.85	25.16	...	46.89	29.00
7	एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालय	...	2.30	15.16	2.49	12.52
8	एमपीसी के लिए पीएम जनमन	...	...	...	2.29	...
9	**प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम)/एमएफपी के लिए एमएसपी**	2.01	...	...	...	...
10	राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के लिए प्रशासनिक लागत	...	...	...	0.31	...

(पी) अनंतिम

सरकार केरल सहित देश भर में अनुसूचित जनजातियों और जनजातीय बहुल क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए एक कार्यनीति के रूप में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए विकास कार्य योजना (डीएपीएसटी) कार्यान्वित कर रही है। जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के अलावा, 41 मंत्रालयों/विभागों अनुसूचित जनजातियों (अजजा) और गैर-अनूसूचित जनजाति वाली आबादी के बीच विकासात्मक अंतर को पाटने और शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, सिंचाई, सड़क, आवास, विद्युतीकरण, रोजगार सृजन, कौशल विकास आदि से संबंधित विभिन्न जनजातीय विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए डीएपीएसटी के तहत जनजातीय विकास हेतु हर वर्ष अपने कुल योजना बजट का कुछ प्रतिशत आवंटित करने के लिए अधिदेशित हैं। अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए बाध्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा आवंटित की गई निधियों के साथ-साथ योजनाएं लिंक https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/doc/eb/stat10b.pdf में केंद्रीय बजट दस्तावेज के व्यय प्रोफाइल के विवरण 10ख में दी गई हैं।

राज्य सरकारों से भी यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे राज्य में अनुसूचित जनजाति की आबादी (2011 की जनगणना) के अनुपात में कुल योजना आवंटन के संबंध में टीएसपी निधियां निर्धारित करें। केरल सहित राज्यों/ संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों द्वारा अपने स्वयं की निधियों से टीएसपी के लिए आवंटन और व्यय का विवरण https://statetsp.tribal.gov.in पर उपलब्ध है।

इसके अलावा, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय केरल सहित देश भर में अनुसूचित जनजातियों (अजजा) के कल्याण और विकास के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों को लागू कर रहा है। इन योजनाओं का विवरण **अनुलग्नक I** में दिया गया है।

श्री अब्दुल वहाब द्वारा 'जनजातीय कल्याण के लिए निधि आवंटन और उपयोग' के संबंध में दिनांक 17.12.2025 को पूछे जाने वाले राज्यसभा अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 2070 के उत्तर के भाग (क) से (घ) में संदर्भित अनुलग्नक

देश में जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का संक्षिप्त विवरणः

(i) धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान: माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने 2 अक्टूबर, 2024 को धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान का शुभारंभ किया। इस अभियान में 17 लाइन मंत्रालयों द्वारा कार्यान्वित 25 उपाय शामिल हैं और इसका उद्देश्य 5 वर्षों में 30 राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के 549 जिलों और 2,911 ब्लॉकों में 5 करोड़ से अधिक जनजातियों को लाभान्वित करते हुए 63,843 गाँवों में अवसंरचना संबंधी अंतरों को दूर करना, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, आंगनवाड़ी सुविधाओं तक बेहतर पहुँच और आजीविका के अवसर प्रदान करना है। इस अभियान का कुल बजटीय परिव्यय 79,156 करोड़ (केंद्रीय हिस्सा: 56,333 करोड़ रूपये और राज्य हिस्सा: 22,823 करोड़ रूपये) रुपये है।

(ii) प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महाअभियान (पीएम जनमन): सरकार ने 15 नवंबर 2023 को प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महाअभियान (पीएम-जनमन) शुरू किया है, जिसे जनजातीय गौरव दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है। लगभग 24,000 करोड़ रुपये के वित्तीय परिव्यय वाले इस मिशन का उद्देश्य 3 वर्षों में समयबद्ध तरीके से पीवीटीजी परिवारों और बस्तियों को सुरक्षित आवास, स्वच्छ पेयजल और स्वच्छता, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और पोषण तक बेहतर पहुँच, सड़क और दूरसंचार सम्पर्क, अविद्युतीकृत घरों का विद्युतीकरण और स्थायी आजीविका के अवसरों जैसी मूलभूत सुविधाएं प्रदान करना है।

(iii) प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम): जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम) को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है, जिसे जनजातीय आजीविका को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दो मौजूदा योजनाओं अर्थात, "न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) के माध्यम से लघु वन उपज (एमएफपी) के विपणन के लिए तंत्र और एमएफपी के लिए मूल्य श्रृंखला का विकास" और "जनजातीय उत्पादों/उपज के विकास और विपणन के लिए संस्थागत सहायता" के विलय के माध्यम से तैयार किया गया है।

इस योजना में चयनित लघु वनोपज (एमएफपी) के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य के निर्धारण और घोषणा करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। किसी विशेष लघु वनोपज (एमएफपी) वस्तु का प्रचलित बाजार मूल्य निर्धारित न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य से कम होने की स्थिति में, पूर्व-निर्धारित न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य पर खरीद और विपणन कार्य, निर्दिष्ट राज्य एजेंसियों द्वारा किया जाएगा। साथ ही, सतत संग्रहण, मूल्य संवर्धन, अवसंरचना विकास, लघु वनोपज (एमएफपी) के ज्ञान आधार का विस्तार और बाजार आसूचना विकास जैसे अन्य मध्यम और दीर्घकालिक मुद्दों पर भी ध्यान दिया जाएगा।

मंत्रालय 'प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम)' योजना को भारतीय जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास संघ (ट्राइफेड) के माध्यम से लागू कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य जनजातीय उद्यमशीलता पहलों को सशक्त बनाना और अधिक कुशल, समानतापूर्ण, स्व-प्रबंधित, प्राकृतिक संसाधनों, कृषि/लघु वन उत्पाद (एमएफपी)/गैर-कृषि उत्पादों के अधिकतम उपयोग को बढ़ावा देकर आजीविका के अवसरों की सुविधा प्रदान करना है। इस योजना के तहत, राज्य सरकारों को वन धन विकास केंद्रों (वीडीवीके) की स्थापना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जो एमएफपी/गैर-एमएफपी के मूल्य संवर्धन गतिविधियों के केंद्र होते हैं।

(iv) एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालय (ईएमआरएस): वर्ष 2018-19 में जनजातीय बच्चों को उनके अपने परिवेश में नवोदय विद्यालय के समान गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालय (ईएमआरएस) शुरू किए गए थे। नई योजना के अंतर्गत, सरकार ने 440 ईएमआरएस स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया, 50% से अधिक अनुसूचित जनजाति की आबादी और कम से कम 20,000 जनजातीय व्यक्तियों (2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार) वाले प्रत्येक ब्लॉक में एक ईएमआरएस होगा। शुरू में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अंतर्गत 288 ईएमआरएस स्कूलों को अनुदान के तहत वित्तपोषित किया गया था, जिन्हें नए मॉडल के अनुसार उन्नत किया जा रहा है। तदनुसार, मंत्रालय ने देश भर में लगभग 3.5 लाख अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को लाभान्वित करने के लिए कुल 728 ईएमआरएस स्थापित करने का लक्ष्य रखा है।

(v) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अंतर्गत अनुदान: संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के प्रावधान (परंतुक) के अंतर्गत, अनुसूचित जनजाति आबादी वाले राज्यों को अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में प्रशासन के स्तर को बढ़ाने और जनजातीय लोगों के कल्याण हेतु अनुदान जारी किए जाते हैं। यह एक विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम है और राज्यों को 100% अनुदान प्रदान किया जाता है। शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कौशल विकास, आजीविका, पेयजल, स्वच्छता आदि के क्षेत्रों में बुनियादी ढाँचे की गतिविधियों में अंतर को पाटने के लिए अनुसूचित जनजाति आबादी की महसूस की गई आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर राज्य सरकारों को निधियां जारी की जाती हैं।

(vi) अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए कार्यरत स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनुदान सहायता: अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए कार्यरत स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनुदान सहायता योजना के अंतर्गत, मंत्रालय आवासीय विद्यालय, गैर-आवासीय विद्यालय, छात्रावास, सचल औषधालय, दस या अधिक बिस्तरों वाले अस्पताल, आजीविका आदि को कवर करने वालेशिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित करता है।

(vii) अनुसूचित जनजाति के विद्यार्थियों के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति: यह योजना कक्षा IX-X में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों के लिए लागू है। माता-पिता की आय सभी स्रोतों को मिलाकर 2.50 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। दिवा छात्रों को 225 रुपये प्रति माह और छात्रावास में रहने वालों को 525 रुपये प्रति माह की छात्रवृत्ति वर्ष में 10 महीने की अवधि के लिए दी जाती है। छात्रवृत्ति राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन के माध्यम से संवितरित की जाती है। पूर्वोत्तर और हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड और जम्मू-कश्मीर जैसे पहाड़ी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों जहाँ यह अनुपात 90:10 है को छोड़कर, सभी राज्यों के लिए केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच वित्तपोषण अनुपात 75:25 है। विधायिका रहित संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के लिए साझाकरण पैटर्न 100% केंद्रीय हिस्सा है।

(viii) अनुसूचित जनजाति के विद्यार्थियों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति: इस योजना का उद्देश्य मैट्रिकोत्तर या माध्यमिकोत्तर स्तर पर अध्ययन कर रहे अनुसूचित जनजाति के विद्यार्थियों को उनकी शिक्षा पूरी करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। माता-पिता की आय सभी स्रोतों को मिलाकर 2.50 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। शैक्षणिक संस्थानों द्वारा लिए जाने वाले अनिवार्य शुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति संबंधित राज्य शुल्क निर्धारण समिति द्वारा निर्धारित सीमा के अधीन की जाती है और अध्ययन के पाठ्यक्रम के आधार पर 230 रुपये से 1200 रुपये प्रति माह की छात्रवृत्ति राशि का भुगतान किया जाता है। यह योजना राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र के प्रशासनों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाती है। पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड और जम्मू-कश्मीर जहां यह 90:10 है को छोड़कर, सभी राज्यों के लिए केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच वित्तपोषण अनुपात 75:25 है। बिना विधायिका वाले संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के लिए साझाकरण पद्धति (पैटर्न) 100% केंद्रीय हिस्सा है।

(ix) अनुसूचित जनजाति के अभ्यर्थियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय समुद्रपारीय छात्रवृत्तियाँ: यह योजना चयनित छात्रों को विदेश में स्नातकोत्तर, पीएचडी और पोस्ट-डॉक्टरल अध्ययन हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। प्रतिवर्ष कुल 20 छात्रवृत्तियाँ प्रदान

की जाती हैं। इनमें से 17 छात्रवृत्तियाँ अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए और 3 छात्रवृत्तियाँ विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों (पीवीटीजी) के छात्रों के लिए हैं। माता-पिता/परिवार की आय सभी स्रोतों को मिलाकर 6.00 लाख रूपये प्रति वर्ष से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

(x) अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों की उच्चत्तर शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति और छात्रवृत्ति:

(क) राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति - (शीर्ष श्रेणी) योजना [स्नातक स्तर]: इस योजना का उद्देश्य मेधावी अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को मंत्रालय द्वारा चिन्हित देश भर के 265 उत्कृष्ट संस्थानों, जैसे आईआईटी, एम्स, आईआईएम, एनआईआईटी आदि में से किसी में भी निर्धारित पाठ्यक्रमों में अध्ययन हेतु प्रोत्साहित करना है। सभी स्रोतों से पारिवारिक आय 6.00 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। छात्रवृत्ति राशि में शिक्षण शुल्क, रहने का खर्च और पुस्तकों व कंप्यूटर के लिए भत्ते शामिल हैं।

(ख) अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति: भारत में एमफिल और पीएचडी की उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को प्रति वर्ष 750 अध्येतावृत्तियां प्रदान की जाती हैं। अध्येतावृत्ति यूजीसी के मानदंडों के अनुसार प्रदान की जाती है।

(xi) जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों (टीआरआई) को सहायता: मंत्रालय इस योजना के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों को जहां पहले से नए टीआरआई स्थापित नहीं हैं, वहां उनकी स्थापना करने के लिए और मौजूदा टीआरआई के कामकाज को सुदृढ करने हेतु अनुसंधान और दस्तावेजीकरण, प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण, समृद्ध जनजातीय विरासत को बढ़ावा देने आदि के प्रति अपनी मुख्य जिम्मेदारी को पूरा करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान करता है। जनजातीय कला और संस्कृति को संरक्षित करने के लिए, अनुसंधान और दस्तावेजीकरण, कला और कलाकृतियों के रखरखाव और संरक्षण, जनजातीय संग्रहालय की स्थापना, जनजातियों के लिए राज्य के अन्य हिस्सों में आदान-प्रदान यात्राओं, जनजातीय त्योहारों के आयोजन आदि के माध्यम से देश भर में जनजातीय संस्कृति और विरासत को संरक्षित करने और बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न कार्यकलापों के लिए टीआरआई को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस योजना के तहत जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा शीर्ष समिति के अनुमोदन से टीआरआई को सहायता अनुदान आवश्यकतानुसार 100% वित्तपोषित है।

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भारत सरकार
महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2071
दिनांक 17 दिसंबर, 2025 को उत्तर के लिए

विधवाओं, एकल माताओं और हाशिए पर मौजूद महिलाओं का सशक्तिकरण

2071. श्री सतनाम सिंह संधूः

क्या **महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) विधवाओं, एकल माताओं एवं अन्य हाशिए पर मौजूद महिलाओं के वित्तीय तथा सामाजिक सशक्तिकरण हेतु मंत्रालय द्वारा संचालित योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रारंभ किए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
(ख) क्या मंत्रालय ने विशेष रूप से शहरी तथा सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं की तस्करी और शोषण के प्रति सुभेद्यता को कम करने की विशिष्टतः लक्षित कोई पहल शुरू की है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
(ग) क्या मंत्रालय कठिन परिस्थितियों में जीवन यापन करने वाली महिलाओं, जैसे घरेलू हिंसा अथवा दुरुपयोग से पीड़ित महिलाओं, के मानसिक एवं शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य में सुधार हेतु योजना बना रहा है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर
महिला एवं बाल विकास राज्य मंत्री
(श्रीमती सावित्री ठाकुर)

(क) से (ग): भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभागों द्वारा महिलाओं के वित्तीय और सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण के लिए कई योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं, जिनमें एकल विधवा, एकल माताएं और कठिन परिस्थितियों में महिलाएं भी शामिल हैं।

इस संबंध में भारत सरकार की प्रमुख योजनाएं तथा कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार हैं:-

(i) महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय, वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से प्रभावी 15वें वित्त आयोग की अवधि के दौरान, देश में महिलाओं और बच्चों के कल्याण के लिए केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है जिन्हें तीन श्रेणियों अर्थात्: (1) मिशन शक्ति, महिलाओं की सुरक्षा, संरक्षण और सशक्तीकरण के लिए; (2) सक्षम आंगनवाड़ी एवं पोषण 2.0, देश में पोषण एवं स्वास्थ्य संकेतकों में सुधार के लिए; और (3) मिशन वात्सल्य, कठिन परिस्थितियों में कमजोर बच्चों के संरक्षण एवं कल्याण के लिए के अंतर्गत रखा गया है। योजनाओं का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

(क) **मिशन शक्ति:** 'मिशन शक्ति' का उद्देश्य महिलाओं की सुरक्षा, संरक्षा और सशक्तीकरण के लिए किए जा रहे प्रयासों को सुदृढ़ करना है। इसमें महिलाओं की सुरक्षा संरक्षा और सशक्तीकरण के लिए क्रमशः दो उप-योजनाएं 'संबल' और 'सामर्थ्य' शामिल हैं। 'संबल' उप-योजना महिलाओं की सुरक्षा और संरक्षण के लिए है और इसके प्रमुख घटकों में **वन स्टॉप सेंटर (ओएससी)** शामिल हैं। यह जिला स्तर पर स्थित एक संस्था है जो महिलाओं को एक स्थान पर तत्काल सहायता प्रदान करती है, अर्थात उन्हें अस्थायी आश्रय, चिकित्सा और पुलिस सहायता, परामर्श और कानूनी सहायता उपलब्ध कराती है। **महिला हेल्पलाइन (डब्ल्यूएचएल) 181** सहायता और जानकारी चाहने वाली महिलाओं को 24 घंटे टोल-फ्री दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदान करती है। "सामर्थ्य" उप-योजना महिलाओं के सशक्तीकरण के लिए है। इसके विभिन्न घटक हैं। **प्रधानमंत्री मातृ वंदना योजना (पीएमएमवीवाई)** के तहत गर्भवती महिलाओं और स्तनपान कराने वाली माताओं के बैंक/डाकघर खाते में पहले बच्चे के लिए प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) मोड में ₹5,000/- का नकद प्रोत्साहन सीधे प्रदान किया जाता है। पीएमएमवीवाई के तहत पात्र लाभार्थियों को दूसरे बच्चे(यदि वह बालिका हो) के लिए ₹6,000/- का नकद प्रोत्साहन भी प्रदान किया जाता है। **शक्ति सदन** संकट की स्थिति और कठिन परिस्थितियों में रह रही महिलाओं, जिसमें दुर्व्यापार की शिकार महिलाएं भी शामिल हैं के लिए एक एकीकृत राहत और पुनर्वास गृह है । उत्तर प्रदेश के वृंदावन में **विधवाओं** के लिए 'कृष्ण कुटीर' नामक एक **गृह** स्थापित किया गया है, जिसमें 1,000 विधवाओं को समायोजित करने की क्षमता है ताकि उन्हें रहने के लिए एक सुरक्षित स्थान, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं, पौष्टिक भोजन, कानूनी और परामर्श सेवाएं प्रदान की जा सकें। **सखी निवास** (कामकाजी महिला छात्रावास) का उद्देश्य महिलाओं के लिए रोजगार के अवसर वाले शहरी, अर्ध-शहरी और यहाँ तक कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए सुरक्षित और सुविधाजनक स्थान पर आवास की उपलब्धता को बढ़ावा देना है। **पालना** डे-केयर क्रेच सुविधाओं का एक उप-घटक है जो बच्चों के लिए एक सुरक्षित और संरक्षित स्थान प्रदान करता है। क्रेच सेवाएं बाल-देखभाल सुविधाओं जिन्हें अब तक घरेलू काम का हिस्सा माना जाता था, को औपचारिक रूप देती हैं

और अंतिम लाभार्थी तक देखभाल सुविधाएं सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आंगनवाड़ी अवसंरचना का उपयोग करती हैं। **संकल्प: महिला सशक्तीकरण केंद्र (एचईडब्ल्यू)** महिलाओं के लिए उपलब्ध योजनाओं और सुविधाओं के बारे में जानकारी और ज्ञान की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए एक माध्यम के रूप में कार्य करता है।

(ख) **मिशन पोषण 2.0** के तहत, आंगनवाड़ी सेवाओं, पोषण अभियान और किशोरियों के लिए योजना को 3 प्राथमिक उप-योजनाओं अर्थात: (i) 6 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों, गर्भवती महिलाओं, स्तनपान कराने वाली माताओं और किशोरियों (14-18 वर्ष) के लिए पोषण संबंधी स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण को बढ़ावा देना; (ii) प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था देखरेख और शिक्षा [3-6 वर्ष] और (iii) आधुनिक, उन्नत सक्षम आंगनवाड़ी सहित आंगनवाड़ी अवसंरचना में पुनर्गठित किया गया है।

(ii) गृह मंत्रालय निर्भया कोष के अंतर्गत **'मानव तस्करी रोधी इकाइयों (एएचटीयू) की स्थापना और सुदृढ़ीकरण'** नामक परियोजना क्रियान्वित कर रहा है। अब तक, देश भर में 827 एएचटीयू कार्यशील हैं, इनमें से 807 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में, 15 सीमा सुरक्षा बलों (बीएसएफ) में और 5 सशस्त्र सीमा बल (एसएसबी) में हैं। एसएसबी ने विशिष्ट हेल्पलाइन नंबर 1903 भी स्थापित की है। पुलिस स्टेशनों को महिलाओं के लिए अधिक अनुकूल और सुलभ बनाने के लिए, क्योंकि संकट में फंसी किसी भी महिला, जिनमें मानव दुर्व्यापार और शोषण की शिकार महिलाएं भी शामिल हैं, के लिए पुलिस स्टेशन पहला और एकमात्र संपर्क बिंदु होगा, निर्भया कोष के तहत 14,658 महिला हेल्प डेस्क (डब्ल्यूएचडी) स्थापित किए गए हैं, जिनमें से 13,743 का नेतृत्व महिला पुलिस अधिकारी कर रही हैं। जरूरतमंद और संकटग्रस्त महिलाओं को सहायता और सहयोग प्रदान करने के लिए, विभिन्न आपात स्थितियों हेतु सभी 36 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया सहायता प्रणाली (ईआरएसएस-112) स्थापित की गई है, जिसमें फील्ड/पुलिस संसाधनों की कंप्यूटर की सहायता से मदद के लिए भेजने की सुविधा है। ईआरएसएस के अतिरिक्त, एक समर्पित महिला हेल्पलाइन (डब्ल्यूएचएल-181) पूरे देश में कार्यशील है।

(iii) **आयुष्मान भारत** के तहत, सरकार 1200 से अधिक चिकित्सा पैकेजों के माध्यम से 55 करोड़ से अधिक नागरिकों को मुफ्त इलाज उपलब्ध करा रही है। इनमें से 141 से अधिक चिकित्सा पैकेज विशेष रूप से महिलाओं की चिकित्सा जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए तैयार किए गए हैं। इस योजना के तहत सात प्रकार की जांच (टीबी, उच्च रक्तचाप, मधुमेह, मुँह का कैंसर, स्तन कैंसर, गर्भाशय ग्रीवा कैंसर और मोतियाबिंद) की सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है, जिससे करोड़ों महिलाओं को लाभ हुआ है। शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों

क्षेत्रों में लोगों को स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने हेतु 150,000 से अधिक स्वास्थ्य और आरोग्य केंद्र (एबी-एचडब्ल्यूसी) हैं, जिन्हें आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर के रूप में भी जाना जाता है जो स्वास्थ्य सेवा को समुदाय तक पहुंचाते हैं। **आयुष्मान भारत प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (एबी पीएमजेएवाई)** दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी सार्वजनिक वित्त पोषित स्वास्थ्य आश्वासन योजना है, जिसमें गरीबों और वंचित महिलाओं पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है। देश भर में 16,000 से अधिक प्रधानमंत्री भारतीय जनऔषधि केंद्र (पीएमबीजेके) कार्यशील हैं। राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम (एनएसएपी), अटल पेंशन योजना (एपीवाई), प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना (पीएमएसबीवाई) और प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना (पीएमजेजेबीवाई) कार्यान्वित की गई हैं जिनका उद्देश्य बीमा कवरेज तथा पेंशन के माध्यम से सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करना है।

(iv) **पैन कार्ड नियमों** में संशोधन किया गया है ताकि यह प्रावधान किया जा सके कि जिन मामलों में माता एकल अभिभावक है, वहां आवेदक आवश्यक विवरण देकर पैन कार्ड पर केवल माता का नाम दर्ज कराने के विकल्प का चयन कर सकता है। पहले, पैन आवेदन पत्रों में पिता का नाम देना अनिवार्य था।

(v) **पासपोर्ट नियमों** में एकल माताओं के पक्ष में संशोधन किया गया है। अब पासपोर्ट आवेदन पत्र में माता या पिता का नाम दिया जा सकता है और आवेदन के दौरान विवाह/तलाक का प्रमाण पत्र देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। पहले, पासपोर्ट आवेदन पत्र में पिता का नाम देना अनिवार्य था।

(vi) **प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना (पीएमयूवाई)** के तहत गरीब परिवारों की वयस्क महिलाओं, जिनमें विधवाएं, एकल माताएं और हाशिए पर रह रही महिलाएं शामिल हैं, को बिना राशि जमा कराए एलपीजी कनेक्शन प्रदान किए जाते हैं। इस योजना का उद्देश्य गरीब परिवारों को खाना पकाने का स्वच्छ ईंधन उपलब्ध कराना, लकड़ी और गोबर जैसे पारंपरिक ईंधनों से होने वाले स्वास्थ्य जोखिमों को कम करना, घर के अंदर वायु प्रदूषण को कम करना, महिलाओं के जीवन को सरल बनाना और निर्वनीकरण को रोकने में सहायता करना है।

(vii) भारत सरकार ने **सार्वजनिक खरीद नीति** के माध्यम से यह अनिवार्य कर दिया है कि सभी केंद्रीय मंत्रालय/विभाग/सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यम अपनी वार्षिक खरीद का कम से कम 3% महिलाओं के स्वामित्व वाले सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों से खरीदें।

(viii) सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय (एमएसएमई) द्वारा कार्यान्वित "**कौशल उन्नयन और महिला कॉयर योजना**" एक विशेष प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम है जिसका उद्देश्य कॉयर विकास योजना के अंतर्गत कॉयर क्षेत्र में कार्यरत महिला कारीगरों के कौशल विकास को बढ़ावा देना है। एमएसएमई के अंतर्गत **पीएम विश्वकर्मा योजना** पारंपरिक कारीगरों और शिल्पकारों, जिनमें महिलाएं भी शामिल हैं, को 18 व्यवसायों में काम करने के लिए कई लाभ प्रदान करती है। **सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्यमों के लिए ऋण गारंटी योजना** के तहत एमएसएमई ने 01.12.2022 से सूक्ष्म एवं लघु महिला उद्यमियों के लिए उन्नत प्रावधान शुरु किए हैं, जिनमें दूसरों के लिए 75 प्रतिशत के मुकाबले महिलाओं हेतु 90 प्रतिशत तक की प्रतिभूति कवरेज और वार्षिक गारंटी शुल्क में 10 प्रतिशत की छूट शामिल है। एमएसएमई ने मौजूदा और इच्छुक महिला उद्यमियों के बीच एमएसएमई मंत्रालय की विभिन्न योजनाओं के बारे में जागरूकता फ़ैलाने के लिए "**यशस्विनी**" नामक एक जागरूकता अभियान शुरू किया है, जो उन्हें मार्गदर्शन, परामर्श और क्षमता निर्माण के माध्यम से निरंतर सहायता प्रदान करता है।

(ix) मुद्रा योजना, स्टैंड-अप इंडिया, स्टार्ट-अप इंडिया, प्रधानमंत्री स्ट्रीट वेंडर्स आत्मनिर्भर निधि (पीएम स्वनिधि), प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी) और महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (मनरेगा) जैसी योजनाएं, रोजगार/स्वरोजगार के अवसर और ऋण सुविधाएं प्रदान करती हैं। इन योजनाओं के लाभार्थियों में अधिकांश महिलाएं हैं।

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भारत सरकार
महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2072
दिनांक 17 दिसंबर, 2025 को उत्तर के लिए

मासिक धर्म संबंधी समानता की आवश्यकता

2072. श्रीमती प्रियंका चतुर्वेदीः

क्या **महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार ने महिलाओं और लड़कियों, विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण और वंचित समुदायों से संबंधित, के समक्ष आने वाली व्यापक मासिक धर्म स्वास्थ्य और स्वच्छता चुनौतियों का संज्ञान लिया है;
(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मंत्रालय की मासिक धर्म संबंधी समानता पर एक व्यापक राष्ट्रीय नीति तैयार करने की क्या योजना है, जो मासिक धर्म संबंधी उत्पादों की सुलभता, जागरूकता, वहनीयता, समावेशिता तथा सुरक्षित निपटान से जुड़े विषयों का समाधान करती हो;
(ग) राष्ट्रीय डेटा संग्रहण और मासिक धर्म संबंधी स्वास्थ्य योजनाओं में 15 वर्ष से कम आयु की किशोरियों और 24 वर्ष से अधिक आयु की महिलाओं को शामिल करना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या अंतर-मंत्रालयी कदम उठाए गए हैं; और
(घ) 113,000 मीट्रिक टन गैर-अपघटनीय पैड से उत्पन्न वार्षिक मासिक धर्म अपशिष्ट के पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

उत्तर
महिला एवं बाल विकास राज्य मंत्री
(श्रीमती सावित्री ठाकुर)

(क) से (ग): केंद्र सरकार ने विभिन्न मंत्रालयों एवं विभागों की योजनाओं और पहलों के माध्यम से मासिक धर्म संबंधी स्वच्छता पद्धतियों में सुधार करने के लिए उपयुक्त उपाय किए हैं। स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय किशोरियों (10-19 वर्ष) में मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता में सुधार को बढ़ावा देने की योजना कार्यान्वित करता है। यह योजना मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने, सैनिटरी नैपकिन तक पहुंच बढ़ाने और सुरक्षित और पर्यावरण के अनुकूल निपटान प्रथाओं को बढ़ावा देने पर केंद्रित है। स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय ने संबंधित मंत्रालयों के साथ विस्तृत विचार-विमर्श के बाद स्कूल जाने वाली लड़कियों के लिए मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता नीति तैयार की। यह कम लागत वाले मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता उत्पादों, बालिकाओं के लिए अलग शौचालयों और सुरक्षित निपटान सुविधाओं तक पहुंच को सुव्यवस्थित करता है, स्कूली पाठ्यक्रम में मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देता है, और सभी स्कूलों में संवेदीकरण और जागरूकता को प्राथमिकता देता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, शिक्षकों और अग्रिम पंक्ति के कर्मियों-सहायक नर्स धात्रियों (एफएलडब्ल्यू-एएनएम), मान्यता प्राप्त सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्त्री (आशा) और आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्त्रिओं (एडब्ल्यूडब्ल्यू) को राष्ट्रीय किशोर स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम (आरकेएसके) के तहत प्रदान किए गए बजट के साथ योजना में उचित रूप से उन्मुख किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, 'मिशन शक्ति' के 'बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढ़ाओ' (बीबीबीपी) घटकों में से एक उद्देश्य मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता और सैनिटरी नैपकिन के उपयोग के बारे में जागरूकता उत्पन्न करना है।

राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण-5 (एनएफएचएस 5) के आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि अपने मासिक धर्म चक्र के दौरान स्वच्छ तरीकों का उपयोग करने वाली 15-24 वर्ष की आयु की महिलाओं का प्रतिशत एनएफएचएस-4 में 57.6% से बढ़कर एनएफएचएस-5 में 77.3% हो गया है।

स्वच्छ भारत अभियान के अंतर्गत पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता मंत्रालय ने स्वच्छता पहलू पर व्यवहार परिवर्तन से संबंधित अपने समग्र प्रयासों के भाग के रूप में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मासिक धर्म संबंधी स्वच्छता प्रबंधन (एमएचएम) के बारे में जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने के लिए मासिक धर्म संबंधी स्वच्छता प्रबंधन (एमएचएम) पर राष्ट्रीय दिशा-निर्देश तैयार किए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग समग्र शिक्षा नामक एक समेकित योजना कार्यान्वित करता है जिसके अंतर्गत मासिक धर्म स्वास्थ्य और स्वच्छता संबंधी विभिन्न कार्यकलापों के लिए राज्य विशिष्ट परियोजनाएं अनुमोदित की गई हैं जिनमें सैनिटरी पैड वेंडिंग मशीनें और भस्मक लगाना शामिल है। महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय किशोरियों के लिए स्कीम (एसएजी)

कार्यान्वित करता है जिसके अंतर्गत एक घटक उनके स्वास्थ्य एवं पोषणिक स्थिति में सुधार करना तथा उन्हें औपचारिक स्कूली शिक्षा प्राप्त करने हेतु प्रेरित करना है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और स्वायत्त निकायों जैसे केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सीबीएसई), केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन और नवोदय विद्यालय समिति के प्रमुखों को 07.06.2024 को एक एडवाइजरी जारी की है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने दिनांक 18.03.2025 की निर्देशिका के माध्यम से सभी उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों (एचईआई) से अनुरोध किया है कि वे अपने संस्थानों में विशिष्ट स्थानों पर स्वच्छता सुविधा के प्रावधान सुनिश्चित करें।

(घ) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय (एमओएचएफडब्ल्यू) के तहत स्वास्थ्य अनुसंधान विभाग मासिक धर्म स्वास्थ्य के प्रबंधन के नए तरीकों और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम परिवेश में महिलाओं के बीच उनकी सुरक्षा, स्वीकार्यता, सामर्थ्य, प्रभावकारिता और व्यवहार्यता के लिए सैनिटरी नैपकिन के अन्य स्थायी विकल्पों पर गौर करने के लिए अनुसंधान और अध्ययन करता है।

इसके अलावा, वर्ष 2015-16 से, मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता योजना को राज्यों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर राज्य कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन योजना (पीआईपी) मार्ग के माध्यम से 'राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन' (एनएचएम) द्वारा सहायता किया जाता है। राज्यों को अनुदेश दिए गए हैं कि वे प्रतिस्पर्धी बोली के माध्यम से प्राप्त मूल्यों पर सैनिटरी नैपकिन पैकों का प्रापण करें। वर्ष 2021-22 में 'स्वास्थ्य प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली' (एचएमआईएस) के आँकड़ों के अनुसार लगभग 34.92 लाख किशोरियों को हर महीने सैनिटरी नैपकिन पैक प्रदान किया गया। सरकार ने वहनीय मूल्य पर सैनिटरी नैपकिन और अच्छी गुणवत्ता वाली दवाओं की पहुंच में सुधार करने के लिए भी पहल की है। रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय के तहत फार्मास्यूटिकल्स विभाग प्रधान मंत्री भारतीय जनऔषधि परियोजना (पीएमबीजेपी) को लागू करता है, जो महिलाओं के लिए स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। परियोजना के तहत, देश भर में 16000 से अधिक जनऔषधि केंद्र स्थापित किए गए हैं जो केवल 1/- रुपये प्रति पैड पर 'सुविधा' नामक ऑक्सो-बायोडिग्रेडेबल सैनिटरी नैपकिन प्रदान करते हैं। ये सैनिटरी नैपकिन पर्यावरण के अनुकूल भी हैं, क्योंकि ये पैड एएसटीएम डी-6954 (बायोडिग्रेडेबिलिटी टेस्ट) मानकों का अनुपालन करते हुए ऑक्सो-बायोडिग्रेडेबल सामग्री से बने हैं। दिनांक 30.11.2025 तक सुविधा नैपकिन की कुल बिक्री 96.30 करोड़ थी।

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भारत सरकार
महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2073
दिनांक 17 दिसंबर, 2025 को उत्तर के लिए

जेंडर इंक्लूजन फंड (जीआईएफ)

2073. श्री ईरण्ण कडाडी:

क्या **महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) वर्ष 2020 से अब तक जेंडर इंक्लूजन फंड से आवंटित, संस्वीकृत, संवितरित और व्यय की गई धनराशि का राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
(ख) लैंगिक समानता और गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा से संबंधित सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (एसडीजी) को प्राप्त करने में फंड का क्या योगदान है;
(ग) सरकार द्वारा जेंडर इंक्लूजन फंड (जीआईएफ) के अंतर्गत आवंटित निधि का राज्य और जिला स्तर पर कुशलतापूर्वक उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं; और
(घ) क्या सरकार के पास विद्यालयों में बालिकाओं के नामांकन एवं बने रहने की दर में वृद्धि में निधि की भूमिका से संबंधित कोई आँकड़े हैं ताकि लाभार्थियों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान की जा सके, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर
महिला एवं बाल विकास राज्य मंत्री
(श्रीमती सावित्री ठाकुर)

(क) से (घ): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 में जेंडर इंक्लूजन फंड (जीआईएफ) की स्थापना का प्रावधान है, जिसका उद्देश्य सभी छात्राओं और ट्रांसजेंडर विद्यार्थियों को समान गुणवत्ता वाली शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए राष्ट्र की क्षमता का निर्माण करना है। बालिकाओं और ट्रांसजेंडर बच्चों के लिए समान तथा गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा हेतु एनईपी के उपरोक्त उद्देश्यों को समग्र शिक्षा 2.0 के अंतर्गत विशिष्ट प्रावधानों के माध्यम से सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से वंचित समूहों (एसईडीजी) के लिए समर्पित संसाधन आवंटित करके पूरा किया जा रहा है।

इसमें सभी बच्चों को शिक्षा प्रदान करने में सहायता करने, बालिकाओं और ट्रांसजेंडरों के लिए सामुदायिक पहलों के लिए सहयोग के प्रावधान शामिल है। ये प्रावधान शिक्षा तक पहुंच और भागीदारी में स्थानीय संदर्भ-विशिष्ट बाधाओं को दूर करते हैं, जिससे किसी भी लैंगिक या अन्य सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से वंचित समूहों के बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा (कौशल शिक्षा सहित) तक पहुंच में किसी असमानता को दूर करने का लक्ष्य है।

वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए समग्र शिक्षा के तहत आवंटित ऐसे प्रावधानों और संसाधनों का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

(लाख रुपए में)

क्र.सं.	**विवरण**	**राशि**
1	कक्षा आठवीं तक के सभी बच्चों को निःशुल्क पाठ्यपुस्तकों का प्रावधान	2,83,237.62
2	कक्षा आठवीं तक सभी छात्राओं, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और गरीबी रेखा से नीचे के बच्चों के लिए यूनिफार्म उपलब्ध कराना।	4,14,712.79
3	कस्तूरबा गांधी बालिका विद्यालय	4,49,815.74
4	नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस आवासीय विद्यालय और छात्रावास	69,734.03
5	रानी लक्ष्मी बाई आत्मरक्षा प्रशिक्षण (बालिकाओं के लिए आत्मरक्षा प्रशिक्षण)	22,333.35
6	भस्मक और सैनिटरी पैड वेंडिंग मशीनें	73.33
7	सीडब्ल्यूएसएन (सीडब्ल्यूएसएन) छात्राओं के लिए छात्रवृति	11,120.52

(स्रोत: प्रबंध)

स्कूल शिक्षा एवं साक्षरता विभाग का जेंडर बजट बालिकाओं की शिक्षा एवं सशक्तीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से बनाई गई योजनाओं एवं पहलों पर किए गए व्यय को दर्शाता है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 तक के जेंडर बजट का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

(करोड़ रुपए में)

क्र.सं.	**वर्ष**	**संशोधित अनुमान**	**वास्तविक**
1	2020-21	15325.56	15253
2	2021-22	15232.13	13750
3	2022-23	19775.19	17273
4	2023-24	19931.00	19653
5	2024-25	22729.42	-

सकल नामांकन अनुपात (जीईआर), लैंगिक समानता सूचकांक (जीपीआई) और प्रतिधारण दर (रिटेंशन रेट) का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

संकेतक		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
सकल नामांकन अनुपात (जीईआर)	बुनियादी शिक्षा (प्री-प्राइमरी से कक्षा II तक)	42.5	41.6	41.4
	प्रारंभिक शिक्षा (कक्षा III से कक्षा V तक)	98.9	97.7	97.0
	मिडिल (कक्षा VI से कक्षा VIII तक)	91.2	90.3	92.5
	माध्यमिक शिक्षा (कक्षा IX से XII तक)	69.0	67.7	70.5
लैंगिक समानता सूचकांक (जीपीआई)	बुनियादी शिक्षा (प्री-प्राइमरी से कक्षा II तक)	1.03	1.00	1.00
	प्रारंभिक शिक्षा (कक्षा III से कक्षा V तक)	1.04	1.03	1.00
	मिडिल (कक्षा VI से कक्षा VIII तक)	1.03	1.02	1.00
	माध्यमिक शिक्षा (कक्षा IX से XII तक)	1.04	1.04	1.10
प्रतिधारण दर (रिटेंशन रेट)	बुनियादी शिक्षा (प्री-प्राइमरी से कक्षा II तक)	92.4	98.4	99.7
	प्रारंभिक शिक्षा (कक्षा III से कक्षा V तक)	91.2	85.7	93.4
	मिडिल (कक्षा VI से कक्षा VIII तक)	76.4	78.9	84.2
	माध्यमिक शिक्षा (कक्षा IX से XII तक)	45.1	47.5	49.6

स्रोत: यूडीआईएसई+

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भारत सरकार

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-2074

उत्तर देने की तारीख-17/12/2025

उभयलिंगी और जन्म से निर्धारित लिंग से अनुरूपता न रखने वाले छात्रों को परामर्श सेवा प्रदान करना

2074 **श्रीमती राजाथी:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार सरकारी और निजी विद्यालयों में नामांकित लड़के, लड़कियों, उभयलिंगी और जन्म से निर्धारित लिंग से अनुरूपता न रखने वाले छात्रों सहित विद्यार्थियों के लिंग संबंधी आंकड़े रखती है;
(ख) यदि हां, तो विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
(ग) क्या सरकार देश भर में विद्यालय स्तर पर उभयलिंगी छात्रों के लिए कोई दिशा-निर्देश, परामर्श सेवा समर्थन तंत्र या हेल्पलाइन सुविधाएं प्रदान करती है; और
(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा विद्यालयों में उभयलिंगी छात्रों और उनके परिवारों के लिए समावेशी मानसिक-स्वास्थ्य सहायता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या पहल की गई हैं?

उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री जयन्त चौधरी)

(क) और (ख): यूडाइज+ शिक्षा के लिए एकीकृत जिला सूचना प्रणाली) प्लसके अनुसार (, वर्ष 2021-22 से 2024-25 तक सरकारी और निजी स्कूलों में राज्य/संघराज्य क्षेत्र वार और लिंगवार नामांकन https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl_ques पर उपलब्ध है।

(ग) और (घ): समग्र शिक्षा का उद्देश्य स्कूल शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर समावेशी और समान गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करना है और इसे राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 की सिफारिशों के साथ जोड़ा गया है। स्कूल शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर जेंडर और सामाजिक श्रेणी के अंतर को कम करना समग्र शिक्षा के प्रमुख उद्देश्यों में से एक है। यह योजना लड़कियों और अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों और ट्रांसजेंडर के बच्चों के लिए सुलभ है।

एनईपी, 2020 में शिक्षा प्रणाली में एक समावेशी और संरचनात्मक परिवर्तन की परिकल्पना की गई है। यह 'न्यायसंगत और समावेशी शिक्षा' पर केंद्रित है जो इस विचार को प्रतिध्वनित करता है कि किसी भी बच्चे को उनकी पृष्ठभूमि और सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक पहचान

के कारण शैक्षिक अवसरों के मामले में पीछे नहीं छोड़ा जाना चाहिए। एनईपी, 2020 में ट्रांसजेंडर बच्चों को सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से वंचित समूहों (एसईडीजी) के रूप में निर्धारित किया गया है और अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ऐसे सभी छात्रों के लिए समान गुणवत्ता वाली शिक्षा प्रदान करता है। इसमें ट्रांसजेंडर बच्चों को शिक्षा तक पहुंच प्राप्त करने में सहायता करने, समुदाय-आधारित कार्यकलापों के लिए सहायता शामिल है जो ट्रांसजेंडर बच्चों की शिक्षा तक पहुंच और भागीदारी के लिए स्थानीय संदर्भ-विशिष्ट बाधाओं का समाधान करते हैं, जिसका उद्देश्य किसी भी जेंडर या अन्य एसईडीजी के बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा तक पहुंच में किसी भी शेष असमानता को समाप्त करना है।

इसके अलावा, स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग द्वारा विकसित 'स्कूल सुरक्षा और संरक्षा पर दिशा-निर्देश' में सरकारी, सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त और निजी स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले बच्चों की सुरक्षा और संरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के प्रावधान भी शामिल हैं। दिशा-निर्देश 1 अक्टूबर 2021 को सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों/स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग के स्वायत्त निकायों और हितधारक मंत्रालयों को भेज दिए गए हैं। ये दिशा-निर्देश सलाहकार प्रकृति के हैं और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार, यदि आवश्यक समझा जाता है, तो राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रइन दिशानिर्देशों में परिवर्धन/संशोधन शामिल कर सकते हैं। इन सुरक्षा दिशा-निर्देशों में स्कूलों में बच्चों की सुरक्षा और संरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निवारक उपायों के रूप में **बदमाशी-रोधी** समितियों, अभिभावक शिक्षक संघों, स्कूल प्रबंधन समितियों, सेफ्टी वॉक और शिकायत पेटियों आदि के गठन की परिकल्पना की गई है। इसके अलावा, इन दिशा-निर्देशों में स्कूलों में बालिकाओं के लिए जागरूकता और संवेदीकरण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने, यौन शोषण और हिंसा, पालन-पोषण, बालिकाओं की सुरक्षा आदि पर ई-मॉड्यूल तैयार करने और उसका प्रसार करने और नियमित स्वास्थ्य प्रसव में छोटे बच्चों के प्रति हिंसा की रोकथाम को एकीकृत करने के प्रावधान हैं।

इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) ने फरवरी 2025 में स्कूली शिक्षा की प्रगति में ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों की चिंताओं को एकीकृत करने पर स्कूली शिक्षा प्रक्रियाओं के लिए एक प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल तैयार किया है। मॉड्यूल एक समावेशी वातावरण के लिए एक संपूर्ण स्कूल दृष्टिकोण पर आधारित है और सभी चरणों और स्कूल विषयों में विभिन्न शैक्षणिक कार्यनीतियों और स्कूल गतिविधियों का भी सुझाव देता है। मॉड्यूल को विभिन्न हितधारकों के परामर्श से विकसित किया गया है और राज्यों/क्षेत्रों को उनके संदर्भ और उदाहरणों को शामिल करने के लिए पर्याप्त स्थान देता है। मॉड्यूल का पहला भाग स्कूल के सभी कर्मचारियों : स्कूल के प्रमुख, शिक्षक, स्कूल के गैर-शैक्षणिक और सहायक कर्मचारियों के साथ-साथ एसएमसी सदस्य और माता-पिता ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों की चिंताओं के प्रति को संवेदनशील बनाने के लिए है जबकि दूसरा भाग शिक्षकों के लिए है और शैक्षणिक मामलों का समाधान करता है। मसौदा में मॉड्यूल स्कूल परामर्शदाता की भूमिका को भी परिभाषित किया गया है

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भारत सरकार
महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2075
दिनांक 17 दिसंबर, 2025 को उत्तर के लिए

आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं और सहायिकाओं को मानदेय

2075. श्रीमती राजाथी :

क्या **महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार की एकीकृत बाल विकास सेवा (आईसीडीएस) योजना और मिशन पोषण 2.0 के अंतर्गत आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं और सहायिकाओं के मानदेय में संशोधन करने की योजना है;
(ख) मानदेय में किए गए पिछले संशोधन और उसमें की गई वृद्धि का ब्यौरा क्या है;
(ग) वर्ष 2021 से आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं को दिए गए राष्ट्रीय स्तर के पुरस्कारों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
(घ) क्या मंत्रालय आईसीडीएस और मिशन पोषण 2.0 के अंतर्गत, विशेष रूप से तमिलनाडु जैसे राज्यों में, आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं पर डेटा एंट्री के बोझ की समीक्षा करेगा; और
(ङ) क्या विशेष रूप से आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए कोई शिकायत तंत्र है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर
महिला एवं बाल विकास राज्य मंत्री
(श्रीमती सावित्री ठाकुर)

(क) और (ख): आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्त्रियों और आंगनवाड़ी सहायिकाओं को मिशन सक्षम आंगनवाड़ी और पोषण 2.0 के अंतर्गत मानदेय प्रदान किया जाता है, और इसे समय-समय पर बढ़ाया भी जाता है।
1 अक्टूबर, 2018 को भारत सरकार ने केंद्र और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के बीच निर्धारित लागत साझाकरण अनुपात के अनुसार आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों में आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्त्रियों का

मानदेय 3,000/- रुपये से बढ़ाकर 4,500/- रुपये प्रति माह और आंगनवाड़ी सहायिकाओं का मानदेय 1,500/- रुपये से बढ़ाकर 2,250/- रुपये प्रति माह कर दिया है।
इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र भी अपने संसाधनों से इन कर्मियों को अतिरिक्त आर्थिक प्रोत्साहन/टॉप-अप प्रदान कर रहे हैं, जो विभिन्न राज्यों में अलग-अलग है। आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्त्रियों को ₹500 तथा आंगनवाड़ी सहायिकाओं को ₹250 प्रति माह कार्य-निष्पादन आधारित प्रोत्साहन भी प्रदान किया जाता है।

(ग) से (ङ): आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्त्रियों के कागजात संबंधी रिकॉर्ड के रखरखाव बोझ को कम करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार द्वारा उन्हें स्मार्टफोन उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं। पोषण ट्रैकर नामक आईटी एपलीकेशन ने आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्त्रियों द्वारा उपयोग किए जाने वाले भौतिक रजिस्टरों को डिजिटाइज कर दिया है, यह उन्हें आंगनवाड़ियों में सेवाओं की प्रभावी प्रदायगी तथा गतिविधियों की निगरानी में सहायता प्रदान करता है।

पोषण हेल्पलाइन (1515), आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्त्रियों और सहायिकाओं के साथ-साथ आंगनवाड़ी नेटवर्क के लाभार्थियों की शिकायतों के निवारण में सहायता करती है। यह हेल्पलाइन 20 भाषाओं में उपलब्ध है।

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भारत सरकार
महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2076
दिनांक 17 दिसंबर, 2025 को उत्तर के लिए

पालना योजना की स्थिति और कार्यान्वयन

2076. श्रीमती किरण चौधरीः
श्री हर्ष महाजनः
श्री आदित्य प्रसादः

क्या **महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) वर्ष 2024-25 और 2025-26 के दौरान पालना (प्रोविजन फॉर असिस्टेंस एंड लाइवलीहुड फॉर नरचरिंग ऐडलसेन्टस्/चिल्ड्रन) योजना के मुख्य उद्देश्य, पात्रता ढाँचा और सेवा घटक क्या हैं, और राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में इनका कार्यान्वयन किस प्रकार किया जा रहा है;
(ख) दिसंबर, 2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, योजना के अंतर्गत नामांकन की वर्तमान स्थिति, जिसमें सहायता प्रदान किए गए लाभार्थियों की संख्या, शामिल किए गए बच्चों की श्रेणियाँ और पंजीकृत पालना केंद्रों का भौगोलिक वितरण शामिल है, का ब्यौरा क्या है;
(ग) पालना केंद्रों में बच्चों की देखभाल, सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था विकास सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्थाएँ की गई हैं; और
(घ) क्या उन क्षेत्रों में, जहाँ पालना योजना लागू की गई है, बाल कल्याण संकेतकों में कोई मापनीय सुधार देखे गए हैं?

उत्तर
महिला एवं बाल विकास राज्य मंत्री
(श्रीमती सावित्री ठाकुर)

(क) से (घ): महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 01 अप्रैल 2022 से सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए, व्यापक मिशन शक्ति के सामर्थ्य वर्टिकल के अंतर्गत पालना योजना आरंभ की है जिसका उद्देश्य बच्चों को डे केयर सुविधाएं और सुरक्षा प्रदान करना है।

महिलाओं की शिक्षा, कौशल और रोजगार के संबंध में सरकार की निरंतर पहलों के परिणामस्वरूप उनके रोजगार के अवसरों में वृद्धि हुई है और अधिक से अधिक महिलाएं अब अपने घरों के भीतर या बाहर काम करते हुए लाभकारी रोजगार में हैं। उचित डे-केयर सेवाओं की कमी अक्सर महिलाओं को बाहर जाकर काम करने से रोकती है। इसलिए, संगठित और असंगठित दोनों क्षेत्रों में सभी सामाजिक-आर्थिक समूहों की कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए डे-केयर सेवाओं/क्रेच की बेहतर गुणवत्ता और उपलब्धता की तत्काल आवश्यकता है।

कामकाजी माताओं को अपने बच्चों की उचित देखरेख और सुरक्षा करने में आने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए, पालना योजना के माध्यम से डे-केयर क्रेच सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा रही हैं। क्रेच सेवाएं बच्चों की देखरेख की जिम्मेदारियों को औपचारिक रूप देती हैं, जिन्हें अब तक घरेलू काम का हिस्सा माना जाता था। देखरेख कार्य को औपचारिक रूप देने से सतत विकास लक्ष्य 8 - गरिमापूर्ण कार्य और आर्थिक विकास को प्राप्त करने के लिए " गरिमापूर्ण कार्य अभियान" में सहयोग मिलता है। इससे और अधिक माताएँ भी समर्थ होंगी, जो अवैतनिक बाल-देखरेख की ज़िम्मेदारियों से मुक्त होंगी और लाभकारी रोज़गार अपना सकेंगी।

आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र विश्व के सबसे बड़े बाल देखरेख संस्थान हैं जो बच्चों को आवश्यक देखरेख और सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए समर्पित हैं तथा अंतिम लाभार्थी तक देखरेख सुविधाएं पहुंचाना सुनिश्चित करते हैं। अपनी तरह के पहले प्रयास में मंत्रालय ने आंगनवाड़ी-सह-क्रेच (एडब्ल्यूसीसी) के माध्यम से बाल देखरेख की सेवाओं का विस्तार किया है। इससे पूरे दिन बच्चों की देखरेख सुनिश्चित होगी तथा सुरक्षित वातावरण में उनकी तंदुरुस्ती सुनिश्चित होगी। आंगनवाड़ी-सह-क्रेच पहल का उद्देश्य अर्थव्यवस्था में 'महिला कार्यबल भागीदारी' को बढ़ाना है। पालना योजना का उद्देश्य बच्चों (6 माह से 6 वर्ष तक) के लिए सुरक्षित वातावरण में गुणवत्तापूर्ण क्रेच सुविधा, पोषण सहायता, बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य और संज्ञानात्मक विकास, विकास निगरानी और टीकाकरण प्रदान करना है। पालना के अंतर्गत क्रेच की सुविधा सभी माताओं को प्रदान की जाती है, चाहे उनकी रोजगार स्थिति कुछ भी हो।

पालना घटक के अंतर्गत, मिशन पोषण 2.0 के साथ तालमेल करके सेवाओं का एक एकीकृत पैकेज प्रदान किया जाता है, जिसमें सोने की सुविधा सहित डे केयर सुविधाएं, 3 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों के लिए प्रारंभिक प्रोत्साहन और 3 से 6 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों के लिए विद्यालय-

पूर्व शिक्षा, पूरक पोषण (स्थानीय स्तर पर प्राप्त), विकास निगरानी तथा स्वास्थ्य जांच एवं टीकाकरण शामिल हैं।

मंत्रालय ने आंगनवाड़ी-सह-क्रेच सुविधाओं का सुचारू संचालन सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से आंगनवाड़ी-सह-क्रेच के लिए मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया (एसओपी) जारी की है। बजट में अतिरिक्त प्रावधान किए गए हैं, जिनमें आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्त्री और सहायिका के साथ एक अतिरिक्त क्रेच कार्यकर्त्री तथा सहायिका की नियुक्ति, खिलौने, शैक्षिक सामग्री, पोषण संबंधी सहायता एवं बच्चे के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए सह-पाठ्यक्रम गतिविधियों का प्रावधान शामिल है।

पालना एक मांग आधारित योजना है तथा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को, और अधिक आंगनवाड़ी-सह-क्रेच (एडब्ल्यूसीसी) खोलने के लिए प्रस्ताव भेजने हेतु कार्यक्रम अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) की बैठकों में प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। ये बैठकें राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रशासनों के साथ सालाना आयोजित की जाती हैं। पीएबी की बैठकों में आंगनवाड़ी-सह-क्रेच खोलने के प्रस्तावों को अनुमोदित किया जाता है और अनुमोदित आंगनवाड़ी-सह-क्रेच को संचालित करने पर जोर दिया जाता है।

अब तक देशभर में 2,820 आंगनवाड़ी-सह-क्रेच कार्यशील हैं। पालना योजना के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार कार्यशील आंगनवाड़ी-सह-क्रेच (एडब्ल्यूसीसी) का ब्यौरा **अनुलग्नक** में दिया गया है।

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अनुलग्नक

"पालना योजना की स्थिति और कार्यान्वयन" के संबंध में दिनांक 17.12.2025 को राज्य सभा में उत्तर दिए जाने वाले अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2276 के भाग (क) से (घ) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित अनुलग्नक

कार्यशील आंगनवाड़ी-सह-क्रेच (एडब्ल्यूसीसी) का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कार्यशील आंगनवाड़ी-सह-क्रेच	लाभार्थियों की संख्या
1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	7	16
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	43	460
3	असम	50	675
4	बिहार	85	669
5	चंडीगढ़	210	3430
6	छत्तीसगढ़	205	2169
7	दिल्ली	502	2590
8	गोवा	9	11
9	हरियाणा	290	6426
10	झारखंड	80	1008
11	केरल	129	1689
12	लद्दाख	6	135
13	मेघालय	84	1431
14	मिजोरम	200	4243
15	नागालैंड	270	3122
16	पुदुच्चेरी	9	207
17	पंजाब	144	1429
18	सिक्किम	25	180
19	तेलंगाना	8	145
20	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	68	1080
21	त्रिपुरा	114	1747
22	उत्तराखंड	34	310
23	कर्नाटक	248	5839
	कुल	**2,820**	**39,011**

भारत सरकार
महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2077
दिनांक 17 दिसंबर, 2025 को उत्तर के लिए

महाराष्ट्र के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में कुपोषण से संबंधित मौतें

2077. डॉ. मेधा विश्राम कुलकर्णीः

क्या **महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार को महाराष्ट्र राज्य के मेलघाट जैसे जनजातीय बहुल क्षेत्रों में कुपोषण के कारण शिशुओं और बच्चों की लगातार हो रही मौतों की जानकारी है;
(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन क्षेत्रों से सूचित की गई बाल एवं मातृ मृत्यु का वर्ष-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
(ग) केंद्र सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार के साथ समन्वय में, आगे कुपोषण से संबंधित मौतों को रोकने और जनजातीय बच्चों एवं माताओं के स्वास्थ्य परिणामों में सुधार लाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं या प्रस्तावित हैं?

उत्तर
महिला एवं बाल विकास राज्य मंत्री
(श्रीमती सावित्री ठाकुर)

(क) और (ख) भारत के महापंजीयक की नमूना पंजीकरण प्रणाली (एसआरएस) द्वारा मृत्यु के कारणों संबंधी जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में शिशु मृत्यु का प्रत्यक्ष कारण कुपोषण को नहीं बताया गया है।

रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में बच्चों की मृत्यु (0-4 वर्ष की आयु) के प्रमुख कारणों में डायरिया रोग (4.3%), बुखार जिसका मूल कारण ज्ञात न हो (4%), चोटें (4.2%), त्रुटिपूर्ण परिभाषित या कारण का पता न होना (9.8%), समय से पहले जन्म और जन्म के समय अल्प वजन

(30.7%), निमोनिया (16.3%), जन्म के समय श्वास अवरोध और जन्म - आघात (9.8%), अन्य गैर-संचारी रोग (8.4%), जन्मजात विकार (5.8%), सेप्सिस (3.9%) आदि शामिल हैं।

विस्तृत रिपोर्ट: https://censusindia.gov.in/nada/index.php/catalog/46176 पर उपलब्ध है

(ग): कुपोषण की समस्या से निपटने के लिए आंगनवाड़ी सेवाएं, पोषण अभियान और किशोरियों (आकांक्षी जिलों और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में 14-18 वर्ष की आयु) के लिए योजना जैसे विभिन्न घटकों को सक्षम आंगनवाड़ी तथा पोषण 2.0 (मिशन पोषण 2.0) नामक व्यापक मिशन के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया है। इस मिशन को जनजातीय और दूरदराज क्षेत्रों सहित पूरे देश में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।18 से अधिक मंत्रालयों/विभागों के बीच परस्पर तालमेल स्थापित करके इस मिशन में भोजन, स्वास्थ्य, पानी, स्वच्छता और शिक्षा के आयामों को शामिल करते हुए एक बहु-क्षेत्रीय दृष्टिकोण अपनाया गया है।

बच्चों (6 महीने से 6 वर्ष), गर्भवती महिलाओं, स्तनपान कराने वाली माताओं और किशोरियों (14 से 18 वर्ष) को राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची-II में निहित पोषण मानदंडों (2023 में यथा संशोधित) के अनुसार पूरक पोषण दिया जाता है जो आहार विविधता के सिद्धांतों पर आधारित हैं और गुणवत्तापूर्ण प्रोटीन और 7 आवश्यक सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्वों के प्रावधान की सिफारिश करते हैं। फोर्टिफाइड चावल प्रदान किया जाता है तथा महिलाओं और बच्चों में सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्वों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए श्री अन्न (मिलेट) के उपयोग पर बल दिया जाता है।

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय तथा स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय ने बच्चों में गंभीर कुपोषण के समाधान के लिए बच्चों में कुपोषण प्रबंधन के लिए संयुक्त रूप से प्रोटोकॉल जारी किया है।

इस मिशन के अंतर्गत बेहतर पोषण प्रदायगी तथा प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था देखरेख एवं विकास करने के लिए बेहतर बुनियादी ढांचे के साथ 2 लाख आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों को सक्षम आंगनवाड़ियों के रूप में उन्नत करने के लिए अनुमोदित किया गया है।

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा शुरू किए गए पीएम जनमन मिशन का उद्देश्य 18 राज्यों और एक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में रहने वाले 75 विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों का लक्षित विकास करना है। यह मिशन महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय सहित 9 प्रमुख मंत्रालयों से संबंधित 11 महत्वपूर्ण कार्यकलापों पर केंद्रित है। महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय के कार्यकलाप वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2028-29 तक 2000 नए सक्षम

आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों की स्थापना और 6000 मौजूदा आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों को सक्षम आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों में उन्नत करना शामिल है।

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान शुरू किया है, जिसका उद्देश्य जनजाति बहुल क्षेत्रों और आकांक्षी ब्लॉक जनजातीय गांवों में जनजातीय परिवारों को पूरी तरह शामिल करके जनजातीय समुदायों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार करना है। महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय की पहल में वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2028-29 तक 2000 नए सक्षम आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों की स्थापना और 6000 मौजूदा आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों को सक्षम आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों में उन्नत करना शामिल है।

मंत्रालय ने आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों में पूरक पोषण प्रदायगी और लाभार्थियों की निगरानी और ट्रैकिंग के लिए एक आईसीटी उपकरण पोषण ट्रैकर शुरू किया है।

पोषण संबंधी पहलुओं पर लोगों को शिक्षित करने के लिए सामुदायिक जुड़ाव और जागरूकता कार्यकलाप शुरू किया गया है क्योंकि खाने की अच्छी आदत को अपनाने के लिए व्यवहार परिवर्तन हेतु निरंतर प्रयास की आवश्यकता होती है। समुदाय आधारित मासिक कार्यक्रमों तथा पोषण माह और पोषण पखवाड़े के दौरान नियमित रूप से संवेदीकरण गतिविधियां, मिशन के अनिवार्य घटक हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, मातृ एवं बाल स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के बारे में जन जागरूकता के लिए स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के साथ मिलकर ग्राम स्वास्थ्य स्वच्छता एवं पोषण दिवस (वीएचएसएनडी) मनाया जाता है ।

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भारत सरकार
महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2078
दिनांक 17 दिसंबर, 2025 को उत्तर के लिए

मिशन शक्ति

2078. श्री चंद्रकांत दामोदर हंडोरेः

क्या **महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) विगत तीन वित्त वर्षों के दौरान विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र में 'संबल' और 'सामर्थ्य' के लिए जारी और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है और धनराशि का उपयोग न किए जाने के महत्वपूर्ण कारण क्या हैं;
(ख) उक्त योजनाओं के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन हेतु राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को धनराशि का समय पर संवितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
(ग) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाली महिलाओं सहित सबसे कमजोर महिलाओं तक पहुंचने वाले वास्तविक लाभों की निगरानी के लिए कोई विशिष्ट तंत्र मौजूद है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर
महिला एवं बाल विकास राज्य मंत्री
(श्रीमती सावित्री ठाकुर)

(क) से (ग): मिशन शक्ति का उद्देश्य महिलाओं की सुरक्षा, संरक्षा और सशक्तीकरण के कार्यकलापों को सुदृढ़ करना है। मिशन शक्ति में दो वर्टिकल अर्थात् महिलाओं की सुरक्षा और संरक्षा के लिए **'संबल'** तथा महिलाओं और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों सहित सभी पात्र लाभार्थियों के सशक्तीकरण के लिए **'सामर्थ्य'** योजना शामिल हैं।

'संबल' में वन स्टॉप सेंटर (ओएससी), महिला हेल्पलाइन (डब्ल्यूएचएल), बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढ़ाओ (बीबीबीपी) और नारी अदालत (नारी अदालत) शामिल हैं। 'सामर्थ्य' में शक्ति सदन, सखी निवास, प्रधानमंत्री मातृ वंदना योजना (पीएमएमवीवाई), पालना और संकल्प: महिला सशक्तीकरण केंद्र (संकल्प: एचईडब्ल्यू) शामिल हैं।

मिशन शक्ति केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है और इस योजना का कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों के अधीन है। सार्वजनिक वित्तीय प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) की एकल नोडल एजेंसी (एसएनए) या एसएनए स्पर्श के लिए व्यय विभाग के निर्धारित दिशानिर्देशों के आधार पर निधि जारी की जा रही हैं। **महाराष्ट्र** राज्य में वर्ष 2022-23 से 2024-25 तक संबल और सामर्थ्य के लिए जारी और उपयोग की गई निधि का वर्षवार विवरण **अनुलग्नक** में दिया गया है।

वर्ष में एक बार, कार्यक्रम अनुमोदन बोर्ड राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ मिलकर इस योजना के अंतर्गत कार्यकलापों की प्रगति की निगरानी करता है और उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति की स्थिति की समीक्षा करता है। इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय के अधिकारी बैठकों, वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग तथा समय-समय पर राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के दौरे करके योजना की लगातार समीक्षा करते हैं।

मंत्रालय ने मिशन शक्ति डैशबोर्ड भी तैयार किया है, जो जिला, राज्य और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मिशन शक्ति के अंतर्गत योजनाओं के संचालन की तत्समय निगरानी करने में सहायक है। प्रधानमंत्री मातृ वंदना योजना सॉफ्टवेयर एमआईएस (PMMVYSoftMIS) भी विकसित किया गया है, जिसके तहत यूआईडीएआई के माध्यम से लाभार्थियों का आधार प्रमाणीकरण डिजिटल रूप से किया जाता है और भारतीय राष्ट्रीय भुगतान निगमों (एनपीसीआई) द्वारा सत्यापन सुनिश्चित किया जाता है ताकि निधि उनके डीबीटी-सक्षम आधार-सीडेड बैंक या डाकघर खातों में सीधे अंतरित की जा सके।

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अनुलग्नक

'मिशन शक्ति' के विषय में श्री चंद्रकांत दामोदर हांडोरे द्वारा पूछे गए दिनांक 17.12.2025 को उत्तर दिए जाने वाले राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2078 के भाग (क) से (ग) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित अनुलग्नक

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में संबल और सामर्थ्य के लिए वर्षवार जारी और उपयोग की गई निधि का ब्यौरा

(राशि करोड़ में)

क्र.सं.	**योजना**	**2022-23**		**2023-24**		**2024-25**	
		जारी की गई राशि	**उपयोग की गई राशि**	**जारी की गई राशि**	**उपयोग की गई राशि**	**जारी की गई राशि**	**उपयोग की गई राशि**
1	**संबल**	0.69	3.31	15.4	15.09	3.03	11.83
2	**सामर्थ्य**	240.83	152.86	14.91	41.75	151.6	136.07

नोट:- *सार्वजनिक वित्तीय प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) की एकल नोडल एजेंसी (एसएनए) या एसएनए स्पर्श के लिए व्यय विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित दिशानिर्देशों के आधार पर निधि जारी की जा रही है।*

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भारत सरकार
महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2079
दिनांक 17 दिसंबर, 2025 को उत्तर के लिए

पोषण ट्रैकर

2079. श्रीमती रजनी अशोकराव पाटिलः

क्या **महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) बाल कुपोषण से संबंधित हाल के राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण (एनएफएचएस) या पोषण ट्रैकर के निष्कर्ष क्या हैं;
(ख) कितने जिलों में चिंताजनक प्रवृत्तियाँ देखी गई हैं;
(ग) पूरक पोषण की आपूर्ति की पर्याप्तता कितनी है;
(घ) आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्रों में कर्मियों की कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और
(ङ) आईसीडीएस की निगरानी में सुधार हेतु क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

उत्तर
महिला एवं बाल विकास राज्य मंत्री
(श्रीमती सावित्री ठाकुर)

(क) और (ख): पाँच वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों में कुपोषण पर एनएफ़एचएस और पोषण ट्रैकर के निष्कर्ष का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

डाटा	**बौनापन %**	**कम वजन %**	**दुबलापन %**
एनएफएचएस 5 (2019-21)	35.5	32.1	19.3
पोषण ट्रैकर (अक्टूबर 2025)	33.54	14.41	5.03

जिलावार विवरण लिंक https://www.poshantracker.in/statistics पर उपलब्ध है।

(ग) से (ङ) : पूरक पोषण, अनुशंसित आहार की मात्रा (आरडीए) की तुलना में पोषक तत्वों के सेवन में मौजूद कमी को पूरा करने के लिए किया जाता है। यह मिशन पोषण 2.0 के अंतर्गत पात्र लाभार्थियों को टेक-होम राशन (टीएचआर) तथा पका हुआ गरम भोजन के रूप में प्रदान किया जाता है राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची–II में निहित पोषण मानकों (वर्ष 2023 में संशोधित) के अनुसार होता है।

ये मानदंड आहार विविधता के सिद्धांतों पर आधारित हैं तथा उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले प्रोटीन और सात आवश्यक सूक्ष्म पोषण तत्वों की उपलब्धता की अनुशंसा करते हैं। पूरक पोषण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत फोर्टिफाइड चावल प्रदान किया जाता है तथा महिलाओं और बच्चों में सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्वों की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हेतु सप्ताह में कम से कम एक बार श्री अन्न (मिलेट्स) के उपयोग पर विशेष जोर दिया जाता है।

इस योजना का कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है तथा विभिन्न स्तरों पर रिक्त पदों को भरने से संबंधित मामलों को राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन के साथ नियमित रूप से लगातार बातचीत और वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंस के माध्यम से उठाया जाता है, ताकि लाभार्थियों को सेवाओं की निरंतर उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

मंत्रालय ने आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों और लाभार्थियों को दिए जा रहे पूरक पोषण की निगरानी और ट्रैकिंग के लिए पोषण ट्रैकर नामक एक सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी (आईसीटी) टूल शुरू किया है। इसका उपयोग, आपूर्ति की निगरानी के लिए, (6 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों में) कुपोषण का शीघ्र पता लगाने और उपयुक्त नीतिगत निर्णय लेने के लिए किया जाता है।

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भारत सरकार
महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2080
दिनांक 17 दिसंबर, 2025 को उत्तर के लिए

मिशन सक्षम आंगनवाड़ी और पोषण 2.0 के अंतर्गत बजट आवंटन, उपयोग और परिणाम

2080. श्री रणदीप सिंह सुरजेवालाः

क्या **महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) वित्त वर्ष 2020 से 2025 तक मिशन सक्षम आंगनवाड़ी एवं पोषण 2.0 के लिए बजट आवंटन और वास्तविक व्यय कितना है;
(ख) स्वीकृत लक्ष्यों की तुलना में उन्नत आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों की संख्या और देशभर, विशेष रूप से प्राथमिकता प्राप्त/आकांक्षी जिलों में आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं/आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं के पदों की रिक्त संख्या का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों में बाल कुपोषण संकेतकों (बौनापन/दुर्बलता) पर निगरानी मापदंड और मूल्यांकित प्रभाव क्या हैं?

उत्तर
महिला एवं बाल विकास राज्य मंत्री
(श्रीमती सावित्री ठाकुर)

(क): मिशन सक्षम आंगनवाड़ी और पोषण 2.0 के संबंध में वर्ष 2020-21 से 2025-26 के लिए बजट आवंटन और व्यय का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

(करोड़ रुपए में)

क्र.सं.	**वित्तीय वर्ष**	**बजट आवंटन (संशोधित अनुमान)**	**जारी निधि**
1	2020-21	17252.31	15784.39
2	2021-22	19999.55	18208.85
3	2022-23	20,263.07	19476.48
4	2023-24	22022.99	21809.64

5	2024-25	21035.12	21014.02
6	2025-26 (24.11.202 तक)	21960.00	11683.02

(**ख):** सक्षम आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों के रूप में उन्नयन के लिए अनुमोदित आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों और उन्नत किए गए आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **अनुलग्नक** में दिया गया है।

देश भर में कार्यरत आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्त्रियों का जिलेवार विवरण पोषण ट्रैकर के सार्वजनिक डैशबोर्ड पर https://www.poshantracker.in/statistics लिंक पर उपलब्ध है।

(ग): राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण (एनएफएचएस) एक बड़े पैमाने पर, बहु-चरणीय सर्वेक्षण है, जो पूरे भारत में परिवारों के प्रतिनिधि नमूने लेता है। 1992-93 से स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा आयोजित राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण (एनएफएचएस) के कई चरणों में पूरे भारत में बच्चों में कुपोषण संकेतकों में सुधार दिखाया गया है। विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

एनएफएचएस सर्वेक्षण	**ठिगनेपन वाले बच्चों का %**	**अल्पवजन वाले बच्चों का %**	**दुबलेपन वाले बच्चों का %**
एनएफएचएस -1 (1992-93)*	52	53.4	17.5
एनएफएचएस -2 (1998-99)**	45.5	47	15.5
एनएफएचएस -3 (2005-06)***	48.0	42.5	19.8
एनएफएचएस -4 (2015-16)***	38.4	35.8	21.0
एनएफएचएस -5 (2019-21)***	35.5	32.1	19.3
पोषण ट्रैकर (अक्टूबर 2025) ***	33.54	14.41	5.03

* 4 वर्ष से कम
** 3 वर्ष से कम
*** 5 वर्ष से कम

उपर्युक्त एनएफएचएस आंकड़े और पोषण ट्रैकर आंकड़े के विश्लेषण से पता चलता है कि देश भर में बच्चों में कुपोषण संकेतकों में सुधार हुआ है। पोषण ट्रैकर पर उपलब्ध कुपोषण संकेतकों के राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र- वार आंकड़े https://www.poshantracker.in/statistics लिंक पर उपलब्ध हैं।

अनुलग्नक

"मिशन सक्षम आंगनवाड़ी और पोषण 2.0 के अंतर्गत बजट आवंटन, उपयोग और परिणाम'' के संबंध में पूछे गए दिनांक 17.12.2025 को उत्तर दिए जाने वाले राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2080 के भाग (ख) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित विवरण

सक्षम आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों में उन्नयन के लिए अनुमोदित आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों और उन्नत किए गए आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों का राज्य-वार विवरण:

क्र.सं.	राज्य	उन्नयन के लिए अनुमोदित आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों की कुल संख्या	उन्नत किए गए आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों की संख्या
1	नागालैंड	149	149
2	मणिपुर	30	30
3	लद्दाख	14	14
4	चंडीगढ़	69	69
5	सिक्किम	435	435
6	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	152	152
7	आंध्र प्रदेश	9958	9958
8	असम	5407	5407
9	मिजोरम	1600	1600
10	मेघालय	121	121
11	कर्नाटक	17732	17732
12	त्रिपुरा	474	445
13	महाराष्ट्र	14745	13046
14	अंडमान और निकोबार	140	86
15	तमिलनाडु	11972	6345
16	पुदुच्चेरी	135	63
17	लक्षद्वीप	18	8
18	केरल	4152	1815
19	उत्तराखंड	827	350
20	छत्तीसगढ़	11490	4750
21	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	338	136
22	पश्चिम बंगाल	5359	2122
23	उत्तर प्रदेश	23697	8232
24	मध्य प्रदेश	24662	8038
25	बिहार	11529	3414
26	ओडिशा	12140	3476
27	तेलंगाना	5008	500
28	झारखंड	16775	1607
29	गुजरात	13147	1250
30	गोवा	24	2
31	राजस्थान	3514	213
32	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1030	35
33	हरियाणा	2804	30
34	पंजाब	353	2

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