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Tuesday, December 10, 2024

Agrahayana 20, 1946 (Saka)

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**(Original Version)**

**Third Session**

**(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. V contains Nos.11 to 20)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**NEW DELHI**

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**LOK SABHA DEBATES**

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LOK SABHA

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Tuesday, December 10, 2024/ Agrahayana 19, 1946 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

... (व्यवधान)

**11.01 hrs**

**OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER**

Maintaining Dignity and Decorum of the House

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्यगण, संसद एक पवित्र स्थल है और इस भवन की एक उच्च गरिमा, प्रतिष्ठा व मर्यादा है। इसी भवन में हमने आजादी भी प्राप्त की है। यहां दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र है और यह सर्वोच्च प्रतिनिधि संस्था है। संसद में देश की आकांक्षाओं-अपेक्षाओं को पूरा किया जाता है। सहमति, असहमति हमारे लोकतंत्र की परंपरा रही है, जो संविधान बनते समय भी हमने अभिव्यक्त की है। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि हमें गरिमा रखनी चाहिए। पिछले कुछ दिनों से मैं देख रहा हूँ कि संसद परिसर में जिस प्रकार के प्रदर्शन किए जा रहे हैं, जिस प्रकार के नारे, पोस्टर, मुखौटों का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, वह न केवल अशोभनीय है, बल्कि हमारी नियम-प्रक्रियाओं, संसदीय परंपराओं के विपरीत भी है।

मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि इसमें प्रतिपक्ष के बड़े नेताओं का आचरण, व्यवहार भी संसदीय मर्यादाओं के अनुकूल नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्यगण, मेरा आग्रह है, चाहे सत्तापक्ष हो, चाहे प्रतिपक्ष हो...

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्यगण, आप कृपया बैठिए। आप मेरी पूरी बात सुनिए। चाहे सत्तापक्ष हो, चाहे प्रतिपक्ष हो, सभी दलों के लोग संसद की गरिमा, परंपरा, मर्यादा, प्रतिष्ठा को बनाए रखें। यदि आप मर्यादित गरिमा और आचरण रखेंगे, तो जनता में एक ठीक व सकारात्मक संदेश जाएगा। इस लोकतंत्र के मंदिर के प्रति लोगों की बड़ी आस्था व विश्वास है। पिछले 75 वर्षों में चर्चा-संवाद, सहमति-असहमति, तीखी आलोचना, ये सब इस सदन में हुए हैं, जो यहां की परंपरा भी रही है। अतः आप सकारात्मक सहयोग करें। जो भी विषय व मुद्दे हैं, उन पर आप चर्चा करें। सत्तापक्ष व प्रतिपक्ष के लोग

आपस में बैठकर चर्चा करें। सदन को चलाने का प्रयास करें। प्रश्नकाल एक महत्वपूर्ण समय होता है। पूर्व में भी कई बार चर्चा हुई कि प्रश्नकाल में हम सदन को चलाने देंगे। मुझे आशा है कि आप इस परंपरा-परिपाटी व इस सदन की पीठ को सकारात्मक सहयोग करेंगे। सदन गरिमा से चले, यह मेरी अपेक्षा है। यदि कोई विषय है, तो प्रश्नकाल के बाद आप शून्यकाल में अपने विषय को रखें। यह मेरा आपसे आग्रह है।

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अब प्रश्नकाल । प्रश्न संख्या-201, श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया : प्रश्न संख्या-201 ... (व्यवधान)

### **WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

**डीएनए विश्लेषण और साइबर फोरेंसिक क्षमताओं को सुदृढ़ करना**

**\*201. श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:**

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार के पास देश में डीएनए विश्लेषण और साइबर फोरेंसिक क्षमताओं को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का फोरेंसिक विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में कोई राष्ट्रीय महत्व का संस्थान स्थापित करने का भी प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बंडी संजय कुमार):**

(क): "पुलिस" और "सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था" भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के तहत राज्य के विषय हैं। कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने, जांच, अपराध और अपराधियों के अभियोजन और संबंधित फोरेंसिक विज्ञान सुविधाओं सहित नागरिकों के जीवन और संपत्ति की सुरक्षा के लिए जिम्मेदारियां संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के पास हैं।

सरकार ने देश में डीएनए विश्लेषण और साइबर फोरेंसिक क्षमताओं को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं

(i) देश में न्यायालयिक विज्ञान सेवा निदेशालय के तहत 7 केंद्रीय फोरेंसिक विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाएं (सीएफएसएल) हैं जिनमें डीएनए और साइबर फोरेंसिक सहित 11 वैज्ञानिक विषय शामिल हैं। ये

सीएफएसएल भोपाल (मध्य प्रदेश), चंडीगढ़, कामरूप (असम), हैदराबाद (तेलंगाना), पुणे (महाराष्ट्र), दिल्ली और कोलकाता (पश्चिम बंगाल) में स्थित हैं। भारत सरकार ने सांबा, जम्मू में आठवें सीएफएसएल की स्थापना को मंजूरी दी है। इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीय फोरेंसिक अवसंरचना संवर्धन योजना के तहत 860.3 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय के साथ देश में 07 अतिरिक्त सीएफएसएल की स्थापना को मंजूरी दी गई है।

इसके अलावा, उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, देश में 32 राज्य फोरेंसिक विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाएं और 97 क्षेत्रीय फोरेंसिक विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाएं हैं।

(ii) भोपाल, गुवाहाटी और पुणे में तीन नई केंद्रीय फोरेंसिक विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना की गई है और कोलकाता में मौजूदा सीएफएसएल का आधुनिकीकरण किया गया है।

(iii) चंडीगढ़ स्थित केन्द्रीय फोरेंसिक विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला में अत्याधुनिक डीएनए विश्लेषण और अनुसंधान एवं विकास सुविधा की स्थापना की गई है।

(iv) डिजिटल धोखाधड़ी/साइबर फोरेंसिक के महत्वपूर्ण मामलों की जांच के लिए केंद्रीय फोरेंसिक विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला, हैदराबाद में एक राष्ट्रीय साइबर फोरेंसिक प्रयोगशाला (एनसीएफएल) की स्थापना की गई है। इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार ने 126.84 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय के साथ देश में 06 अतिरिक्त एनसीएफएल को सीएफएसएल चंडीगढ़, दिल्ली, कोलकाता, कामरूप, भोपाल और पुणे में स्थापित करने की मंजूरी दी है।

(v) फोरेंसिक विज्ञान के नए विषयों जैसे कि स्वापक औषधि और मनः प्रभावी पदार्थ, डिजिटल फोरेंसिक, डीएनए फोरेंसिक विश्लेषण, फोरेंसिक मनोविज्ञान आदि समेत केन्द्रीय फोरेंसिक विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं में मशीनरी और उपकरणों का उन्नयन किया गया है।

(vi) राज्य फोरेंसिक विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं (राज्य एफएसएल) में डीएनए विश्लेषण और साइबर फोरेंसिक क्षमताओं को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त सभी परियोजनाओं (30) हेतु 245.29 करोड़ रुपये की मंजूरी दी गई है। अब तक 185.28 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए जा चुके हैं।

(vii) केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना "फोरेंसिक क्षमताओं का आधुनिकीकरण (एमओएफसी)" के तहत देश के सभी जिलों और राज्य एफएसएल को मोबाइल फोरेंसिक वैन प्रदान करने के लिए 496.66 करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। अब तक 400 मोबाइल फोरेंसिक वैन की खरीद के लिए 22 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है।

(viii) फोरेंसिक विज्ञान में जनशक्ति के क्षमता निर्माण की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए, गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के जांच अधिकारियों, अभियोजकों और चिकित्सा अधिकारियों के लिए डीएनए साक्ष्य के संग्रह, भंडारण और हैंडलिंग तथा यौन उत्पीड़न साक्ष्य संग्रह किट के उपयोग का प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है। अब तक 32,524 जांच अधिकारियों, अभियोजकों और चिकित्सा अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है। गृह मंत्रालय ने इस प्रशिक्षण के भाग के रूप में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 18020 यौन उत्पीड़न साक्ष्य संग्रह किट भी वितरित किए हैं।

(ix) फोरेंसिक जांच में गुणवत्ता और मानकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, न्यायालयिक विज्ञान सेवा निदेशालय, गृह मंत्रालय ने निम्नलिखित दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए हैं:

- एनएबीएल मानकों (आईएसओ 17025) के अनुसार डीएनए और साइबर डिवीजनों सहित प्रयोगशालाओं के प्रत्यायन के लिए गुणवत्ता मैनुअल।
- जांच अधिकारियों और चिकित्सा अधिकारियों के लिए यौन उत्पीड़न के मामलों में फोरेंसिक साक्ष्य के संग्रह, संरक्षण और परिवहन के लिए दिशानिर्देश।

(ख): देश के सभी हिस्सों में गुणवत्तापूर्ण और प्रशिक्षित फोरेंसिक जनशक्ति प्रदान करने के लिए वर्ष 2020 में संसद के अधिनियम के तहत राष्ट्रीय फोरेंसिक विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय (एनएफएसयू) की स्थापना की गई है। गांधीनगर (गुजरात) और दिल्ली में एनएफएसयू के प्रारंभिक परिसरों के अलावा, गोवा, अगरतला (त्रिपुरा), भोपाल (मध्य प्रदेश), धारवाड़ (कर्नाटक) और गुवाहाटी (असम) में एनएफएसयू के 05 अतिरिक्त ऑफ परिसरों की स्थापना के लिए सैद्धांतिक मंजूरी प्रदान की गई है। ये अतिरिक्त परिसर स्थायी परिसरों के निर्माण तक वर्तमान में अस्थाई परिसरों से क्रियान्वित हैं। इसके अलावा, एनएफएसयू ने इम्फाल (मणिपुर) और पुणे (महाराष्ट्र) में प्रशिक्षण/कौशल अकादमियां भी

स्थापित की हैं। इसके अलावा, मंत्रिमंडल ने दिनांक 19.06.2024 को "राष्ट्रीय फॉरेंसिक अवसंरचना संवर्धन योजना" को मंजूरी दी है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-2025 से 2028-2029 तक कुल 1309.13 करोड़ रुपये के वित्तीय परिव्यय के साथ देश में एनएफएसयू के 09 अतिरिक्त परिसरों की स्थापना के लिए घटक शामिल है।

### प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना

**\*202. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:**

**श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:**

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा शुरू की गई प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के तहत कवर किए गए किसानों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है और विशेषतः संभाजी नगर (औरंगाबाद) जिले सहित महाराष्ट्र में जिला-वार कितनी है;

(ख) उक्त योजना के तहत खरीफ और रबी, दोनों मौसमों के लिए कवर किया गया कुल रकबा राज्य-वार कितना है और विशेषतः संभाजी नगर जिले सहित महाराष्ट्र में जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा किसानों और राज्य सरकारों को भुगतान किए गए प्रीमियम का वर्ष-वार और राज्य-वार और विशेषतः महाराष्ट्र तथा दादरा और नागर हवेली का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) किसानों को कितनी राशि के मुआवजे का भुगतान किया गया और तत्संबंधी वर्ष-वार और राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या राज्य सरकारों द्वारा संचालित बीमा योजनाओं में सहयोग करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को कोई केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है; और



(च) यदि हां, तो विशेषतः महाराष्ट्र तथा दादरा और नागर हवेली का ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

**कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री; तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान):**

(क) और (ख): प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पी.एम.एफ.बी.वाई.) के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2019-20 से 2023-24 तक किसानों के आवेदनों और बीमित क्षेत्र का राज्य-वार, वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, वर्ष 2019-20 से 2023-24 तक संभाजी नगर (औरंगाबाद) सहित महाराष्ट्र राज्य में योजना के अंतर्गत किसानों के आवेदनों और बीमित क्षेत्र का जिला-वार, वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ): देश में खरीफ 2016 सीजन से आरंभ की गई प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पी.एम.एफ.बी.वाई.) राज्यों के साथ-साथ किसानों के लिए भी स्वैच्छिक है। योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, प्रीमियम में किसान का हिस्सा खाद्य और तिलहन फसलों हेतु खरीफ सीजन के दौरान 2% तथा रबी सीजन के लिए 1.5% और वाणिज्यिक/बागवानी फसलों (खरीफ और रबी दोनों सीजन) के लिए 5% निर्धारित किया गया है। प्रीमियम का शेष हिस्सा केंद्र और राज्य सरकार द्वारा 50:50 के आधार पर साझा किया जाता है, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों और हिमालयी राज्यों को छोड़कर, जहां इसे कुछ शर्तों के साथ 90:10 के अनुपात में साझा किया जाता है। कुछ राज्यों ने राज्य के बजट से किसानों के प्रीमियम का हिस्सा साझा करने का भी फैसला किया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस योजना के तहत मुआवजे का भुगतान नहीं किया जाता है। हालाँकि, वर्ष 2019-20 से 2023-24 तक योजना के तहत पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान किसानों द्वारा दिए गए प्रीमियम और किसानों को भुगतान किए गए दावों राज्य-वार और साथ ही संभाजी नगर (औरंगाबाद) सहित महाराष्ट्र राज्य के लिए जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्रमशः संलग्न **विवरण-III और IV** में दिए गए हैं।

दादरा और नागर हवेली ने इस योजना को नहीं अपनाया है।

(ड): जी, नहीं।

(च): प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) का कार्यान्वयन महाराष्ट्र कर रहा है, इसलिए भारत सरकार इस योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार प्रीमियम सब्सिडी शेयर कर रही है। अपनी स्वयं की योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने वाले राज्यों के लिए भारत सरकार प्रीमियम सब्सिडी में योगदान नहीं देती है।

विवरण-I

पी.एम.एफ.बी.वाई. के तहत पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान नामांकित किसान आवेदनों की संख्या, बीमित क्षेत्र का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा  
(दिनांक 31.10.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार)

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	नामांकित आवेदन	बीमित क्षेत्र	नामांकित आवेदन	बीमित क्षेत्र	नामांकित आवेदन	बीमित क्षेत्र	नामांकित आवेदन	बीमित क्षेत्र	नामांकित आवेदन	बीमित क्षेत्र
	लाख में		लाख में		लाख में		लाख में		लाख में	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.003	0.005	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001
आंध्र प्रदेश	27.88	20.06	-	-	-	-	125.64	36.32	128.36	40.72
असम	10.06	5.70	16.60	10.77	9.96	5.58	4.90	3.15	8.00	4.24
छत्तीसगढ़	40.17	24.32	51.58	24.52	58.39	22.98	77.30	23.26	81.25	24.18
गोवा	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
गुजरात	24.81	29.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
हरियाणा	17.11	22.50	16.51	18.87	14.53	16.19	14.47	15.96	101.40	6.89
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2.84	65.09	2.41	30.08	2.34	40.83	2.68	42.66	2.78	39.29
जम्मू और कश्मीर	-	-	-	-	0.91	0.42	0.92	0.44	2.46	1.25
झारखंड	10.92	6.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
कर्नाटक	19.45	21.06	15.88	15.97	19.18	17.28	26.85	22.88	30.15	22.87
केरल	0.58	0.37	0.76	0.44	0.99	0.51	1.47	0.69	1.74	0.74
मध्य प्रदेश	83.97	117.14	84.52	129.76	92.64	116.17	177.32	90.13	177.96	89.27
महाराष्ट्र	145.66	79.24	124.06	68.12	99.02	59.08	107.34	65.08	241.84	160.3 9

मणिपुर	0.033	0.026	0.000	0.000	0.028	0.025	0.041	0.031	0.051	0.040
मेघालय	0.006	0.003	0.001	0.001	-	-	0.003	0.001	0.39	0.15
ओडिशा	48.79	18.72	97.52	11.89	81.75	10.17	80.21	9.27	140.90	15.98
पुदुचेरी	0.12	0.09	0.11	0.08	0.36	0.14	0.38	0.12	0.42	0.13
राजस्थान	86.17	98.28	107.60	113.53	344.71	107.10	390.97	106.8 2	389.82	103.2 3
सिक्किम	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.024	0.003	0.050	0.006	-	-
तमिलनाडु	38.94	14.24	58.87	17.20	59.11	15.65	61.43	15.40	54.50	13.88
तेलंगाना	10.34	11.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
त्रिपुरा	0.36	0.06	2.57	0.38	3.36	0.52	3.56	0.69	3.72	0.89
उत्तर प्रदेश	46.98	36.77	41.90	31.60	40.69	29.51	42.84	29.72	60.25	25.05
उत्तराखण्ड	2.13	1.14	1.71	9.86	1.83	9.60	2.82	38.86	2.27	53.14
<b>कुल</b>	<b>617.33</b>	<b>572.04</b>	<b>622.61</b>	<b>483.09</b>	<b>829.80</b>	<b>451.75</b>	<b>1,121.18</b>	<b>501.5 0</b>	<b>1,428.26</b>	<b>602.3 5</b>

- कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया, 0.00-अत्यधिक कम आंकड़ा

### विवरण-II

पी.एम.एफ.बी.वाई. के तहत महाराष्ट्र में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान नामांकित किसानों की संख्या, बीमित क्षेत्र का जिला-वार ब्यौरा  
(दिनांक 31.10.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार)

महाराष्ट्र-जिले	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	नामांकित आवेदन	बीमित क्षेत्र	नामांकित आवेदन	बीमित क्षेत्र	नामांकित आवेदन	बीमित क्षेत्र	नामांकित आवेदन	बीमित क्षेत्र	नामांकित आवेदन	बीमित क्षेत्र
	लाख में		लाख में		लाख में		लाख में		लाख में	
अहमदनगर	7.89	5.03	6.32	3.52	3.42	1.88	2.56	1.40	18.17	10.32
अकोला	2.84	2.22	2.83	2.35	3.05	2.45	3.41	2.72	5.99	5.14
अमरावती	2.17	2.12	2.19	2.08	1.98	1.96	2.34	2.10	5.71	5.25

औरंगाबाद (संभाजी नगर)	12.66	5.71	8.92	3.97	6.05	2.68	7.82	3.43	14.51	7.01
बीड	21.22	7.54	21.70	7.97	15.54	6.55	17.68	6.85	30.48	13.04
भंडारा	1.65	0.76	1.87	0.86	1.51	0.67	1.35	0.59	2.66	1.27
बुलढाना	2.63	1.92	3.20	2.48	2.56	2.02	3.73	2.96	10.43	8.67
चंद्रपुर	0.89	0.79	0.98	0.70	0.59	0.41	0.69	0.53	3.51	3.14
धुले	0.85	0.78	0.68	0.56	0.56	0.48	0.71	0.63	3.19	3.01
गडचिरोली	0.36	0.30	0.37	0.31	0.32	0.25	0.26	0.19	1.26	1.20
गोंदिया	0.71	0.39	0.58	0.30	0.16	0.08	0.17	0.09	2.42	1.22
हिंगोली	3.51	1.59	3.23	1.61	3.99	2.11	4.06	2.32	7.17	4.76
जलगांव	1.50	1.73	2.13	2.11	2.05	2.04	2.69	2.60	5.71	5.71
जलना	15.82	6.80	9.87	4.04	6.74	3.11	8.86	4.13	16.74	9.31
कोल्हापुर	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.56	0.15
लातूर	11.03	6.16	12.12	7.18	11.23	6.84	9.61	6.61	13.85	10.13
नागपुर	0.60	0.62	0.39	0.35	0.23	0.22	0.34	0.30	2.84	2.80
नांदेड	13.42	6.77	10.50	5.70	9.88	5.72	12.25	7.37	16.92	11.00
नंदुरबार	0.18	0.23	0.17	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.12	1.56	1.52
नासिक	2.29	1.57	3.00	1.88	1.53	0.99	1.76	1.18	6.90	4.62
उस्मानाबाद	14.97	7.41	10.16	5.69	7.98	5.50	7.21	5.44	14.75	10.72
पालघर	0.29	0.19	0.43	0.25	0.28	0.14	0.23	0.12	0.61	0.38
परभणी	9.64	5.13	7.61	4.18	7.48	4.56	7.13	4.58	12.66	8.67
पुणे	0.47	0.35	0.40	0.20	0.21	0.11	0.13	0.08	3.27	1.65
रायगढ़	0.10	0.06	0.18	0.08	0.17	0.07	0.15	0.06	0.68	0.28
रत्नागिरि	0.22	0.17	0.26	0.15	0.30	0.15	0.36	0.12	0.56	0.26
सांगली	2.11	1.36	1.30	0.76	0.51	0.33	0.46	0.22	4.41	2.31
सतारा	0.81	0.53	0.46	0.12	0.19	0.06	0.11	0.02	2.72	1.08
सिंधुदुर्ग	0.18	0.14	0.27	0.11	0.38	0.14	0.49	0.19	0.82	0.28
सोलापुर	5.90	4.24	3.38	2.43	2.86	2.26	2.37	1.93	10.62	8.26

ठाणे	0.17	0.11	0.38	0.15	0.52	0.20	0.49	0.20	1.07	0.42
वर्धा	0.37	0.42	0.32	0.29	0.17	0.17	0.29	0.30	2.69	2.82
वाशिम	2.94	2.04	2.86	2.06	2.60	2.03	2.88	2.17	5.97	5.03
यवतमाल	5.28	4.06	4.95	3.55	3.76	2.74	4.54	3.49	10.44	8.96
<b>महाराष्ट्र (कुल)</b>	<b>145.66</b>	<b>79.24</b>	<b>124.06</b>	<b>68.12</b>	<b>99.03</b>	<b>59.08</b>	<b>107.34</b>	<b>65.08</b>	<b>241.84</b>	<b>160.39</b>

### विवरण-III

पी.एम.एफ.बी.वाई. के तहत पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान किसानों द्वारा भुगतान किए गए प्रीमियम और उन्हें भुगतान किए गए दावों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा (दिनांक 31.10.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार)

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	किसानों का शेयर	भुगतान किए गए दावे	किसानों का शेयर	भुगतान किए गए दावे	किसानों का शेयर	भुगतान किए गए दावे	किसानों का शेयर	भुगतान किए गए दावे	किसानों का शेयर	भुगतान किए गए दावे
	(रुपये करोड़ में)									
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.002	0.000	0.009	0.000	0.012	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.004	0.000
आंध्र प्रदेश	0.17	1,253.33	-	-	-	-	66.02	566.62	0.00	0.00
असम	0.27	107.30	0.29	192.19	0.18	273.30	4.38	16.86	6.43	12.69
छत्तीसगढ़	180.75	1,303.73	187.58	887.23	186.08	1,432.82	212.38	533.99	219.91	517.92
गोवा	0.0223	0.0069	0.0038	0.0000	0.0046	0.0000	0.0098	0.0007	0.0015	0.0001
गुजरात	467.94	486.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
हरियाणा	268.77	938.00	341.87	1,285.50	313.82	1,714.25	344.05	2,491.69	153.12	209.50
हिमाचल प्रदेश	30.72	67.55	22.44	84.83	20.21	77.60	21.55	24.40	37.51	18.49

जम्मू और कश्मीर	-	-	-	-	6.58	56.05	6.90	6.04	16.70	30.38
झारखंड	2.79	27.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
कर्नाटक	248.19	1,515.53	216.05	1,030.32	249.48	1,489.93	324.28	1,555.97	373.18	2,021.56
केरल	6.12	88.94	6.72	125.33	7.40	95.20	10.43	165.13	11.64	0.00
मध्य प्रदेश	654.05	6,195.53	906.65	7,792.36	814.79	2,909.92	650.08	1,027.48	653.98	564.41
महाराष्ट्र	868.41	6,758.35	762.00	1,559.65	664.34	4,613.47	901.29	5,032.09	193.61	4,887.60
मणिपुर	0.35	1.14	0.000	0.000	0.34	1.48	0.44	1.62	0.52	1.95
मेघालय	0.09	0.18	0.04	0.07	-	-	0.04	0.01	0.01	8.63
ओडिशा	239.97	1,157.72	158.43	572.44	135.26	1,045.88	132.31	568.01	12.47	155.88
पुदुचेरी	0.00	7.27	0.00	13.77	0.00	8.02	0.00	2.95	0.00	0.00
राजस्थान	743.88	5,025.13	903.66	4,357.51	823.79	5,176.77	838.93	4,129.74	1,015.61	926.32
सिक्किम	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.53	0.15	0.00	-	-
तमिलनाडु	177.74	1,214.00	175.75	2,680.30	166.88	836.07	161.82	898.51	148.71	603.93
तेलंगाना	239.73	507.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
त्रिपुरा	0.76	0.81	0.28	2.60	0.37	2.63	0.44	0.28	0.58	0.00
उत्तर प्रदेश	321.87	1,084.56	330.44	507.06	284.70	988.00	286.18	944.70	281.97	393.42
उत्तराखंड	28.21	103.24	33.28	134.86	39.05	122.86	55.25	207.02	60.58	38.72
<b>कुल</b>	<b>4,480.79</b>	<b>27,844.35</b>	<b>4,045.52</b>	<b>21,226.06</b>	<b>3,713.39</b>	<b>20,844.75</b>	<b>4,016.93</b>	<b>18,173.10</b>	<b>3,186.53</b>	<b>10,391.39</b>

- कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया, 0.00-अत्यधिक कम आंकड़ा

**विवरण-IV**

पी.एम.एफ.बी.वाई. के तहत पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान किसानों भुगतान किए गए प्रीमियम और भुगतान किए गए दावों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा (दिनांक 31.10.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार)

महाराष्ट्र-जिले	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	किसानों का शेयर	भुगतान किए गए दावे	किसानों का शेयर	भुगतान किए गए दावे	किसानों का शेयर	भुगतान किए गए दावे	किसानों का शेयर	भुगतान किए गए दावे	किसानों का शेयर	भुगतान किए गए दावे
	रुपये करोड़ में									
अहमदनगर	52.22	401.60	38.91	19.24	22.12	67.52	21.52	88.84	5.89	733.34
अकोला	20.11	170.76	21.56	79.65	19.91	165.42	27.71	169.73	2.33	128.18
अमरावती	25.58	276.00	26.38	81.59	19.66	94.65	26.04	292.53	3.77	44.82
औरंगाबाद (संभाजी नगर)	71.34	405.46	50.57	37.10	32.46	144.91	50.44	319.87	5.82	240.56
बीड़	80.04	697.02	74.83	21.91	58.43	445.74	80.98	408.10	3.12	261.67
भंडारा	5.53	68.53	6.53	4.20	5.08	2.12	5.68	0.05	0.03	5.51
बुलढाना	19.55	237.42	24.72	99.95	19.85	97.47	35.02	286.42	1.29	162.80
चंद्रपुर	8.19	28.68	7.40	30.54	3.89	7.06	6.01	16.13	0.04	126.24
धुले	13.18	113.72	11.50	5.60	8.54	44.93	12.67	26.44	2.21	54.61
गडचिरोली	2.15	14.25	1.99	8.83	1.62	6.01	1.73	3.97	0.01	0.83
गोंदिया	2.85	10.53	2.24	2.34	0.64	1.51	0.81	3.44	0.02	5.88
हिंगोली	14.23	127.95	14.48	103.06	17.70	104.76	25.01	136.66	0.22	61.92
जलगांव	55.78	586.56	62.55	41.67	83.47	636.64	106.07	226.64	61.75	411.60
जलना	69.86	214.15	50.74	61.79	37.17	174.05	63.66	230.48	30.53	188.79
कोल्हापुर	0.08	0.28	0.12	0.55	0.22	3.00	0.21	2.13	0.08	0.43
लातूर	48.89	778.58	56.91	118.31	53.83	369.92	64.41	461.82	0.42	212.43
नागपुर	9.51	14.34	5.61	12.36	3.05	12.17	5.30	15.62	0.59	80.85
नांदेड़	55.79	397.46	50.17	126.63	48.10	514.08	75.89	626.75	0.76	281.94
नंदुरबार	4.52	12.01	2.65	1.64	2.59	11.36	2.92	5.41	1.59	73.73



नासिक	28.18	219.57	24.82	71.88	13.28	58.81	15.79	26.49	1.96	587.51
उस्मानाबाद	54.48	550.11	45.30	63.65	42.92	369.28	54.02	751.68	0.48	188.59
पालघर	3.20	43.85	4.02	33.71	4.52	13.57	5.23	2.19	4.33	1.94
परभणी	38.48	313.55	36.13	86.81	36.44	717.17	50.72	219.09	0.63	316.55
पुणे	8.73	37.21	4.71	3.29	2.42	6.36	1.66	1.50	0.78	35.82
रायगढ	2.73	34.25	3.47	30.64	7.55	22.42	10.40	0.19	8.60	0.82
रत्नागिरि	10.92	84.21	9.82	57.78	17.46	88.56	20.73	0.25	24.06	0.04
सांगली	28.87	117.22	19.59	14.39	9.44	32.44	12.27	7.26	5.95	87.66
सतारा	5.91	27.75	2.65	0.85	1.83	8.93	1.94	0.49	0.96	66.60
सिंधुदुर्ग	7.46	54.97	7.04	50.53	8.69	77.03	11.44	0.63	12.79	0.68
सोलापुर	55.47	251.10	32.36	139.69	29.10	158.61	27.64	168.21	6.66	137.21
ठाणे	1.37	16.52	2.12	38.60	4.82	17.59	7.88	2.02	5.65	1.54
वर्धा	7.16	5.64	4.91	14.90	2.42	0.88	4.49	30.64	0.07	72.47
वाशिम	17.72	152.67	18.03	22.39	17.43	40.41	23.18	141.79	0.10	121.42
यवतमाल	38.25	294.75	37.38	73.60	27.76	98.10	41.96	358.64	0.19	192.60
<b>महाराष्ट्र (कुल)</b>	<b>868.33</b>	<b>6,758.67</b>	<b>762.19</b>	<b>1,559.65</b>	<b>664.40</b>	<b>4,613.47</b>	<b>901.43</b>	<b>5,032.09</b>	<b>193.68</b>	<b>4,887.60</b>

## 'आधार' - आधारित प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण

**\*203. श्री गोपाल जी ठाकुर:**

**श्री जनार्दन मिश्रा:**

क्या **ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान विशेषतः 2014-24 और 2006-13 की तुलना में, महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना के तहत नियोजित व्यक्तियों का विशेषतः दरभंगा सहित बिहार, हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश सहित राज्य-वार/जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और उनकी संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) देश में राज्य-वार, विशेषतः दरभंगा और अमरोहा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित उक्त राज्यों में, लाभार्थियों की कमाई/आजीविका बढ़ाने के लिए 'आधार'-आधारित प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण की भूमिका क्या है और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का उक्त योजनाओं का सफल कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए केंद्रीय जांच दल तैनात करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री; तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान):**

(क): वित्तीय वर्ष 2006-07 से 2013-14 और 2014-15 से 2024-25 तक (दिनांक 05.12.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार) बिहार, हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश सहित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना) के अंतर्गत सृजित श्रम-दिवसों का ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है। महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना के अंतर्गत बिहार के दरभंगा जिले में सृजित श्रम-दिवसों का ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ख): महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना के तहत लाभार्थियों को समय पर मजदूरी का भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने और लाभार्थियों द्वारा बैंक खाता संख्या में बार-बार परिवर्तन करने तथा कार्यक्रम अधिकारियों द्वारा इसे अपडेट न करने के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाली समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए आधार भुगतान

ब्रिज सिस्टम (एपीबीएस) लागू करने का निर्णय लिया गया, जो बैंक खाता बदलने के कारण प्रभावित नहीं होता है। इसे 1 जनवरी 2024 से अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है। आधार आधारित प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) के माध्यम से मजदूरी का भुगतान लाभार्थियों की आजीविका पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव डालता है क्योंकि यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि लाभ बिना किसी देरी या गलत जगह पहुंचने/चोरी होने के बजाय सीधे इच्छित लाभार्थियों तक पहुंचे।

वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान (दिनांक 05.12.2024 की स्थिति अनुसार), महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार किए गए आधार भुगतान ब्रिज सिस्टम लेनदेन के ब्यौरे संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिए गए हैं।

वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान (दिनांक 05.12.2024 की स्थिति अनुसार) बिहार के दरभंगा जिले, उत्तर प्रदेश के हापुड़ और अमरोहा जिले में महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना के अंतर्गत किए गए आधार भुगतान ब्रिज सिस्टम लेन-देन के ब्यौरे नीचे दिए गए हैं :

वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान (दिनांक 05.12.2024 की स्थिति अनुसार) बिहार के दरभंगा जिले, उत्तर प्रदेश के हापुड़ एवं अमरोहा जिले में महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना के अंतर्गत आधार भुगतान ब्रिज सिस्टम लेनदेन का ब्यौरा			
ज़िला	कुल लेनदेन	एपीबीएस लेनदेन	एपीबीएस लेनदेन %
अमरोहा	310715	308162	99.18
हापुड़	594	594	100
दरभंगा	481595	478989	99.46

(ग): महात्मा गांधी नरेगा एक मांग आधारित मजदूरी रोजगार योजना है। इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन की जिम्मेदारी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सरकारों की है। मंत्रालय के पास महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना के लिए निगरानी और समीक्षा तंत्र की एक व्यापक प्रणाली है। मंत्रालय नियमित रूप से विभिन्न माध्यमों जैसे मध्यावधि समीक्षा, श्रम बजट बैठकें, श्रम बजट संशोधन बैठकें और कार्यक्रम समीक्षा बैठकों के

माध्यम से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में योजना के कार्यान्वयन के प्रदर्शन की समीक्षा करता है। राष्ट्रीय स्तर के मॉनिटरकर्ता, सामान्य समीक्षा मिशन और मंत्रालय के अधिकारी योजना के कार्यान्वयन का आकलन करने के लिए नियमित अंतराल पर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का दौरा करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (महात्मा गांधी नरेगा), 2005 के प्रावधान के अनुसार शिकायतों के निवारण और योजना के कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सामाजिक अंकेक्षण (सोशल ऑडिट) और लोकपाल तंत्र भी स्थापित किया गया है। केंद्रीय दल की तैनाती के संबंध में, यह उल्लेखनीय कि जब भी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त होती है तो मामले की गंभीरता के आधार पर मंत्रालय उचित कार्रवाई करता है।

### विवरण-I

वित्तीय वर्ष 2006-07 से 2013-14 तथा 2014-15 से 2024-25 तक (दिनांक 05.12.2024 की स्थिति अनुसार) बिहार, हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश सहित महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना के अंतर्गत सृजित श्रम-दिवसों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य-संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सृजित श्रम-दिवस (करोड़ में)	
		2006-07 से 2013-14 तक	2014-15 से 2024-25 तक (05.12.24 की स्थिति अनुसार)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	220.28	241.07
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1.71	10.53
3	असम	39.80	67.37
4	बिहार	76.58	154.44
5	छत्तीसगढ़	91.11	134.07
6	गोवा	0.10	0.09
7	गुजरात	23.06	41.10
8	हरियाणा	6.28	10.71
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	16.52	29.94
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	14.00	34.89

11	झारखंड	53.04	84.39
12	कर्नाटक	58.46	116.80
13	केरल	33.92	90.08
14	लद्दाख*	0.00	1.16
15	मध्य प्रदेश	168.12	209.59
16	महाराष्ट्र	34.00	87.88
17	मणिपुर	15.77	16.98
18	मेघालय	10.58	31.79
19	मिजोरम	9.19	17.96
20	नागालैंड	15.84	18.61
21	ओडिशा	48.79	135.61
22	पंजाब	4.92	26.06
23	राजस्थान	211.94	335.96
24	सिक्किम	2.42	3.73
25	तमिलनाडु	178.83	339.95
26	तेलंगाना**	0.00	134.50
27	त्रिपुरा	29.47	41.09
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	172.05	271.72
29	उत्तराखंड	11.94	23.37
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	111.11	242.85
31	अंडमान और निकोबार	0.34	0.25
32	लक्षद्वीप	0.07	0.00
33	पुदुचेरी	0.50	0.93
34	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	0.02	0.02
	<b>कुल</b>	<b>1660.77</b>	<b>2955.53</b>

(नरेगा सॉफ्ट के अनुसार)

\* लद्दाख जो पहले जम्मू और कश्मीर का हिस्सा था, 31.10.2019 को संघ राज्य क्षेत्र बन गया।

\*\* तेलंगाना जो पहले आंध्र प्रदेश का हिस्सा था, 02.06.2014 को राज्य बन गया।

**विवरण-II**

महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना के तहत बिहार के दरभंगा जिले में सृजित श्रम-दिवसों का ब्यौरा	
वित्तीय वर्ष	सृजित श्रम-दिवस (लाख में)
2014-15	11.92
2015-16	18.38
2016-17	28.91
2017-18	30.30
2018-19	50.95
2019-20	62.93
2020-21	116.74
2021-22	85.10
2022-23	78.07
2023-24	71.32
2024-25 (05.12.24 की स्थिति अनुसार)	49.33

वित्त वर्ष 2014-15 से जिला-वार आंकड़े नरेगा सॉफ्ट पर उपलब्ध हैं।

**विवरण-III**

वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान (05.12.2024 की स्थिति अनुसार) महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना के अंतर्गत किए गए आधार भुगतान ब्रिज सिस्टम (एपीबीएस) लेनदेन का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा				
क्र.सं	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कुल लेनदेन	एपीबीएस लेनदेन	एपीबीएस लेनदेन %
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	12733	12566	98.69
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	46789402	46602249	99.6
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1117046	1098587	98.35
4	असम	7060220	7017818	99.4
5	बिहार	15493050	15405549	99.44
6	छत्तीसगढ़	20957468	20770896	99.11

7	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	23049	23016	99.86
8	गोवा	8340	7837	93.97
9	गुजरात	3745281	3623008	96.74
10	हरियाणा	1277271	1247520	97.67
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	5737910	5386026	93.87
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	3434436	3388605	98.67
13	झारखंड	19522453	19378155	99.26
14	कर्नाटक	16887342	16833373	99.68
15	केरल	14356946	14277873	99.45
16	लद्दाख	181930	175944	96.71
17	मध्य प्रदेश	24215855	23792569	98.25
18	महाराष्ट्र	19677421	18266588	92.83
19	मणिपुर	1548182	1514640	97.83
20	मेघालय	1691773	1678773	99.23
21	मिजोरम	1766896	1733953	98.14
22	नागालैंड	463426	454278	98.03
23	ओडिशा	14249200	14090549	98.89
24	पुदुचेरी	319319	318319	99.69
25	पंजाब	4091115	4007500	97.96
26	राजस्थान	27810263	27021876	97.17
27	सिक्किम	237549	235811	99.27
28	तमिलनाडु	42782985	42550173	99.46
29	तेलंगाना	26459650	22753200	85.99
30	त्रिपुरा	3297532	3253517	98.67
31	उत्तर प्रदेश	26390502	26189114	99.24
32	उत्तराखंड	1478602	1460332	98.76
	कुल	35,30,85,147	34,45,70,214	97.59

(नरेगासॉफ्ट के अनुसार)

**PREVENTION OF CYBER ATTACKS AND CYBER CRIMES****\*204. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:**

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

- (a) whether the Union Government is considering to contain cyber attacks, hacking and many other computer based crimes with the help of other countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken or proposed to be taken against cyber crime in the country; and
- (c) whether the Government plans to train the police personnel in the country with the help of any security agencies and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): '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).

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 Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) participates in various regional and international cyber crime cooperation initiatives led by Interpol, fostering collaboration with global LEAs to address cross-border cyber crime challenges.
- iii. The CBI serves as the nodal point in India for data preservation requests, sending and receiving such requests through the G7 24/7 network to ensure the timely and secure exchange of cyber crime related data.
- iv. The National Central Bureau (NCB) in CBI acts as a central coordination agency, facilitating the collection and dissemination of cyber crime information through Interpol channels.
- v. The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) is operating an automated cyber threat exchange platform for proactively collecting, analysing and sharing tailored alerts with organisations across sectors for proactive threat mitigation actions by them.
- vi. CERT-In has set up the National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) to generate necessary situational awareness of existing and potential cyber security threats.
- vii. 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.

- viii. Cyber security mock drills are being conducted regularly to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organisations in Government and critical sectors. 104 such drills have so far been conducted by CERT-In where around 1450 organizations from different States and sectors participated.
- ix. CERT-In conducts regular training programmes for network / system administrators and Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) of Government and critical sector organisations regarding securing the IT infrastructure and mitigating cyber attacks. A total of 32,075 officials have been trained in 103 training programs upto October 2024.
- x. 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 and participated in Raahgiri Function at Connaught Place, New Delhi on 27.11.2024.
- xi. I4C proactively identify and blocked more than 1700 Skype IDs and 59,000 Whatsapp accounts used for Digital Arrest.
- xii. The Central Government has published a Press Release on Alert against incidents of 'Blackmail' and 'Digital Arrest' by Cyber Criminals Impersonating State/UT Police, NCB, CBI, RBI and other Law Enforcement Agencies.

- xiii. A State of the Art Centre, 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 has led to debit freeze of 8.6 lakhs Mule accounts by various Banks and response time of banks has also decreased.
- xiv. Till 15.11.2024, more than 6.69 lakhs SIM cards and 1,32,000 IMEIs as reported by Police authorities have been blocked by Government of India.
- xv. The 'National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal' (<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.
- xvi. The 'Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System', under I4C, has been launched in year 2021 for immediate reporting of financial frauds and to stop siphoning off funds by the fraudsters. A toll-free Helpline number '1930' has been operationalized to get assistance in lodging

online cyber complaints. So far, financial amount of more than Rs. 3431 Crore has been saved in more than 9.94 lakh complaints.

A Suspect Registry of identifiers of cyber criminals has been launched by I4C on 10.09.2024 in collaboration with Banks/Financial Institutions which has led to declining of more than 5.6 lakhs fraudulent transactions and saving more than Rs. 1400 Crore. These initiatives have saved more than 4800 Crores.

- xvii. The Central Government has introduced a new feature titled as 'Report and Check Suspect' on <https://cybercrime.gov.in>. This facility provides citizens a search option to search I4C's repository of identifiers of cyber criminals through 'Suspect Search'.
- xviii. 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.

- xix. 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 on boarding States/UTs to enhance the coordination framework among the Law Enforcement Agencies of the States/UTs. Seven workshops were organized for JCCTs at Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Vishakhapatnam, Lucknow, Ranchi and Chandigarh.
- xx. The state of the art 'National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (Investigation)' has been established, as a part of the I4C, at New Delhi to provide early stage cyber forensic assistance to Investigating Officers (IOs) of State/UT Police. So far, National Cyber Forensics Laboratory (Investigation) has provided its services to State/UT LEAs in around 11,203 cases pertaining to cyber crimes.
- xxi. The Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) platform, namely 'CyTrain' portal has been developed under I4C, for capacity building of police officers/judicial officers through online course on critical aspects of cyber crime investigation, forensics, prosecution etc. More than 98,698 Police Officers from States/UTs are registered and more than 75,591 Certificates issued through the portal.

- xxii. National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (Evidence) has been set up at Hyderabad. Establishment of this laboratory provides the necessary forensic support in cases of evidence related to cyber crime, preserving the evidence and its analysis in line with the provisions of IT Act and Evidence Act; and reduced turnaround time.
- xxiii. The Ministry of Home Affairs has provided financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 131.60 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.
- xxiv. I4C has imparted cyber hygiene training to 7,330 officials of various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India.
- xxv. I4C has imparted cyber hygiene training to more than 40,151 and 53,022 NCC cadets and NSS cadets respectively.
- xxvi. 891 Judicial Officers, 395 Public Prosecutors, 12 Forensics Experts and 2180 LEAs have been trained by I4C in matters of cyber crime prevention, awareness, investigation forensics, etc.

xxvii. To 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), Radio campaign, 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.

## **BENEFITS TO SC/ST/OBC FARMERS UNDER PM-KISAN SCHEME**

**\*205. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:**

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

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE**

be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of SC/ST/OBC farmers who have benefited from the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme since its inception;
- (b) the percentage of women farmers amongst the above category;
- (c) whether any special accommodations have been made for landless SC/ST/OBC agricultural laborers under this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, including measures taken to address issues of land ownership documentation for SC/ST farmers to facilitate their inclusion in the scheme or associated Government programmes?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE; AND  
MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN):**

(a) and (b): The PM-KISAN scheme is a central sector scheme launched in February 2019 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to supplement the financial needs of land-holding farmers. Under the scheme, a financial benefit of Rs 6,000/- per year is transferred in three equal instalments, into the Aadhaar seeded bank accounts of farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode.

A farmer-centric digital infrastructure has ensured the benefits of the scheme reach all the farmers across the country without involvement of any middlemen. Maintaining absolute transparency in registering and verifying beneficiaries, the Government of India has disbursed over Rs 3.46 lakh Cr to farmers in 18 installments since inception. The 18<sup>th</sup> instalment of the PM-KISAN Scheme was released to 9.58 Crore beneficiaries. Category-wise and gender-wise break-up of the farmers benefitted in 18<sup>th</sup> instalment is as follows:

<b>Category</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Trans.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of Women farmers</b>
<b>Others</b>	5,80,70,139	1,73,21,938	21,277	<b>7,54,13,354</b>	22.97%
<b>SC</b>	88,71,637	27,74,568	3,249	<b>1,16,49,454</b>	23.82%
<b>ST</b>	62,91,658	25,40,535	2,634	<b>88,34,827</b>	28.76%



No separate data for OBC farmers is maintained and they are included in the “Others” category.

(c) and (d): No Sir, there is no provision of providing accommodation under PM-KISAN Scheme. The PM-KISAN scheme is applicable only for cultivable land-holding farmers. However, to address land ownership documentation challenges faced by farmers, including those belonging to SC/ST/OBC communities in specific regions of the country, the Government has implemented the following measures to ensure their seamless inclusion in the PM-KISAN scheme:

- (i) Considering the community based land ownership rights in North Eastern States, the mandatory condition of land seeding has been relaxed for all North-Eastern States (except Assam) where a large chunk of the beneficiaries belong to the ST category.
- (ii) In Manipur, the certificate issued by the Village authority and authenticated by the concerned sub-divisional officers is treated as landownership document and based on this; their registration was allowed under the scheme.
- (iii) Similarly, for Nagaland State the certificate issued by the village council/authority/village chief regarding land holding, verified by the administrative head of the circle/sub-division and countersigned by the

Deputy Commissioner of the District is treated as landownership document under the scheme.

(iv) In Jharkhand, the Government has decided to accept the duly approved 'Vanshawali (Lineage)' as proof of land ownership under the scheme.

(v) FRA (Forest Rights Act) patta holders under the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, were considered eligible under the PM-Kisan Scheme, subject to other eligibility conditions.

### **ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER 100 DAYS PROGRAMME**

**\*206. SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:**

**SHRI TAPIR GAO:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) the significant achievements of the Ministry under the 100 days programme of the Government;

(b) whether there has been any introduction of new variety of seeds which are climate friendly and high yielding; and

(c) the number of new farmers added under PM-KISAN scheme, State-wise including Tripura?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE; AND  
MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN):**

(a): Significant achievements of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare under the 100 days programme of the Government are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b): Yes sir, during the 100 Days programme, 109 new seed varieties have been dedicated to the nation, with special features, including climate resilience and high yielding.

(c): Details of the new farmers added under PM KISAN, including Tripura are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

**STATEMENT- I**

**Achievements of 100 Days Program**

1. Digital Agriculture Mission was approved by the Union Cabinet on 2<sup>nd</sup> September, 2024 with a budget of Rs 2,817 crore. Digital Public Infrastructure is being coordinated with the States to create a comprehensive geospatial system for collecting information on crops, weather, water etc.
2. Krishi Sakhi Training and Certification as “Agriculture Para Extension Worker” was undertaken to enhance the skills of rural women. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers’ Welfare and the Ministry of Rural Development signed a MoU to train and certify Krishi Sakhis as para extension workers for agriculture. 70,002 Krishi Sakhis have completed the training.

3. AgriSURE – Agri Fund for Start Ups and Rural Enterprises was launched as a SEBI Registered Category II Alternative Investment Fund of Rs 750 crore, to provide capital to early-stage agriculture Start-ups in the form of equity and debt.
4. Progressive expansion of Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) was approved by the Cabinet to facilitate convergence with PM KUSUM; inclusion of integrated secondary processing activities as eligible activities; viable farming assets (like polyhouses, mushroom cultivation, hydroponics, aeroponics, vertical farming etc) eligible for individual borrowers and credit guarantee for FPOs covered under NABSanrakshan.
5. National Pest Surveillance System (NPSS) was launched to harness cutting edge technologies for pest surveillance, identification and management in agricultural crops.
6. Clean Plant Program was approved by the Cabinet as a Central Sector Project with budget of Rs 1,767 crore to provide certified, disease-free planting material to fruit farmers through the setting up of 9 Clean Plant Centres.
7. Krishi Nivesh Portal was launched to provide detailed information on various investment opportunities in agriculture and allied sector.
8. Krishi Decision Support System was launched to support informed decision making by various agriculture stakeholders. It is a digital geo-spatial platform hosting numerous data bases from satellites, weather stations, smart phones etc and supporting analytics using open-source tools.

9. 7,757 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) were onboarded on Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) to enable them for e commerce.
10. FPOs were facilitated with various input licenses and statutory certifications needed for business. By the end of 100 days program, Seed license was issued to 4191 FPOs, Fertilizer license to 3770 FPOs, Pesticide license to 3220 FPOs, APMC licences to 1997 FPOs, FSSAI registration of 4367 FPOs and GSTN to 6023 FPOs.
11. Government has also made need based interventions, including 100 days programme so that farmers' income may be enhanced. Some of the recent changes in Agriculture Trade Policy are as under:

#### **Onions**

- The recent decision to remove the Minimum Export Price altogether is expected to free exports, as is the move to cut the export duty from 40% to 20%

#### **Basmati Rice**

- The welcome decision of doing away with the \$950 per metric tonne Minimum Export Price of Basmati Rice will now enable the rice farmers to recover the foreign market for their premier produce

#### **Edible Oils – Palm, Soya and Sunflower**

- The recent historic decision to increase the effective import duty on crude oil (Palm, Soya and Sunflower) from 5.5% to 27.5%, and on refined oil from 13.75% to 35.75% have been in farmers favour.

**STATEMENT-II**

<b>New Farmers added in PM-KISAN during Government's 100 days Programme</b>		
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>State Name</b>	<b>No. of Farmers</b>
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	339
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	51,975
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	607
4	ASSAM	1,64,952
5	BIHAR	25,099
6	CHHATTISGARH	74,071
7	CHANDIGARH	1
8	DELHI	111
9	GOA	110
10	GUJARAT	1,30,772
11	HARYANA	21,996
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	22,838
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	10,028
14	JHARKHAND	1,07,038
15	KARNATAKA	31,037
16	KERALA	60,473
17	LADAKH	94
18	LAKSHADWEEP	323
19	MADHYA PRADESH	88,036
20	MAHARASHTRA	38,805

21	MANIPUR	425
22	MEGHALAYA	22,753
23	MIZORAM	13,434
24	NAGALAND	3,831
25	ODISHA	1,19,092
26	PUDUCHERRY	22
27	PUNJAB	18,254
28	RAJASTHAN	4,50,620
29	SIKKIM	5,588
30	TAMIL NADU	20,816
31	TELANGANA	3,589
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	59
33	TRIPURA	8,110
34	UTTAR PRADESH	12,14,915
35	UTTARAKHAND	24,165
36	WEST BENGAL	30,870
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27,65,248</b>

## LOCALIZED WEATHER FORECASTS IN DIGITAL MANNER

**207. SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:**

**SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:**

Will the Minister of **PANCHAYATI RAJ** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken efforts to provide localized weather forecasting to farmers in a digital manner at Panchayat Level, if so, the details thereof, including the technologies and platforms used for dissemination;

- (b) whether any assessment has been made to know the impact of localized weather forecasting in safeguarding agricultural livelihoods and enhancing rural preparedness against natural disasters, if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly in the State of Uttar Pradesh and with specific reference to measures implemented in the Bhiwani-Mahendergarh Lok Sabha constituency;
- (c) whether prior knowledge of weather conditions has contributed to boosting agricultural productivity across the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure equitable access to localized forecasting and weather advisory services for farmers in the Bhiwani-Mahendergarh Lok Sabha constituency and surrounding rural areas; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to increase the rural preparedness for security of agricultural livelihood and against the natural calamities in Janjgir-Champa of Chhattisgarh?

**THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ; AND MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH):**

(a) to (c): Yes sir. Ministry of Panchayati Raj in collaboration with India Meteorological Department (IMD) has launched Panchayat-level weather forecasts for Gram Panchayats in India on 24<sup>th</sup> October 2024. Some of the highlights are:

- i. The weather forecast at each Gram Panchayat aims at providing timely and localized weather information to nearly 2.5 lakh Panchayats. It provides Gram Panchayats with 5 days daily weather forecasting and provision to



check hourly weather forecast. These updates cover parameters like temperature, rainfall, humidity, wind speed, wind direction, cloud cover, thereby empowering farmers to make informed decisions in agriculture.

- ii. The Panchayat level weather forecast information is accessible through digital platforms such as eGramSwaraj portal (<https://egramswaraj.gov.in/>), 'Gram Manchitra' portal (<https://grammanchitra.gov.in/gm4MVC>), and 'Meri Panchayat' Mobile App of Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Mausamgram web portal of India Meteorological Department (<https://mausamgram.imd.gov.in/>).

Further, since the Panchayat level system of localized weather forecasting has been launched only on 24<sup>th</sup> October 2024, it would be very early to assess its impact. However, impact assessment may be possible in future after completion of few agricultural cycles. However, it is expected that having advance information about weather conditions at the local level will help farmers to take necessary steps and precautions against weather uncertainties for better crop management and yield and to avoid natural disasters.

(d) and (e): The Panchayat level weather forecast information is accessible to all, including the farmers of Bhiwani-Mahendergarh Lok Sabha constituency through various digital platforms such as eGramSwaraj portal(<https://egramswaraj.gov.in/>), 'Gram Manchitra' portal (<https://grammanchitra.gov.in/gm4MVC>), and 'Meri Panchayat' Mobile App of Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Mausamgram web portal

of India Meteorological Department (<https://mausamgram.imd.gov.in/>). Besides this, for the benefit of rural populace, IMD provides weather forecast facility through various information channels including print and electronic media as well as social media, digital platforms, mobile Apps, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, local farmer clubs, etc. The various steps taken by the Government are aimed at increasing security of agricultural livelihood and against natural calamities in the country including the district of Janjgir-Champa of Chhattisgarh.

### खेती योग्य भूमि

**\*208. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:**

क्या **कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में ऐसी निवल कृषि भूमि राज्य-वार कितनी है जिस पर बुआई होती है:

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान कितने हेक्टेयर खेती योग्य भूमि क्षेत्र पर खेती की गई और उसका वर्ष-वार और राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) देश में कितने हेक्टेयर ऐसी भूमि है जो अब खेती योग्य नहीं है और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) खेती का क्षेत्र बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

**कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री; तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान):**

(क) से (ग): 'लैंड यूज़ स्टैटिस्टिक्स-एट ए ग्लॉस 2022-23' (नवीनतम उपलब्ध) के अनुसार, वर्ष 2018-19 से 2022-23 तक देश में निवल बुआई क्षेत्र, कृषि योग्य भूमि/खेती योग्य भूमि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्रमशः **विवरण-I** और **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(घ): भूमि और कृषि राज्य के विषय हैं, भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची II (राज्य सूची) की प्रविष्टि संख्या 18 के अनुसार, भूमि राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आती है, जो खेती के तहत क्षेत्रफल को बढ़ाने और कृषि भूमि को गैर-कृषि उद्देश्यों के लिए उपयोग को रोकने के लिए उचित उपाय करने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। तथापि, भारत सरकार नीतिगत पहलों और बजटीय सहायता के माध्यम से इन प्रयासों में सहायता करती है।

भूमि संसाधन विभाग प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई) के पनधारा विकास घटक को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसमें मुख्य रूप से वर्षा सिंचित/क्षरित भूमि के विकास पर ध्यान दिया जाता है। इस योजना में की जाने वाली गतिविधियों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ रिज क्षेत्र उपचार, जल निकासी लाइन उपचार, मृदा और नमी संरक्षण, वर्षा जल संचयन, नर्सरी की स्थापना, चारागाह विकास, संपत्तिहीन व्यक्तियों के लिए आजीविका आदि शामिल हैं। इस योजना को सरकार ने दिनांक 15-12-2021 को मंजूरी दी है।

डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई के तहत किए गए उपायों से खेती के तहत क्षेत्रफल को बढ़ाने के सरकार के प्रयास में सहायता की जाती हैं। विभाग ने सभी राज्यों और जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख के संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को कुल 12303.32 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 50.16 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर करने वाली 1150 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है। अब तक राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 4548.70 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता जारी की जा चुकी है। डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई 2.0 परियोजनाओं की परियोजना अवधि मार्च, 2026 तक है। सभी स्वीकृत डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई 2.0 परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) ने खेती के तहत क्षेत्रफल को बढ़ाने के लिए कई तकनीकी उपाय विकसित किए हैं। इसमें वर्षा जल के बहाव के कारण मृदा के कटाव को रोकने के लिए स्थान-विशिष्ट बायो-इंजीनियरिंग, हवा के कटाव को रोकने के लिए रेत के

टीलों का स्थिरीकरण और आश्रय बेल्ट तकनीक और देश में समस्याग्रस्त मृदा के लिए सुधार तकनीक शामिल हैं। आईसीएआर ने जिप्सम प्रौद्योगिकी पैकेज भी विकसित किया है, जिसमें भूमि समतलीकरण, मेड़बंदी, फलशिंग, अतिरिक्त पानी को निकालना, अच्छी गुणवत्ता वाला सिंचाई जल, संशोधनों का अनुप्रयोग, फसलों का चयन और कुशल पोषक तत्व प्रबंधन शामिल हैं। इस तकनीक ने 8 राज्यों (हरियाणा, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और आंध्र प्रदेश) में 2.22 मिलियन हेक्टेयर सोडिक मृदा का पुनरुद्धार किया है। आईसीएआर ने खराब हो चुकी मृदा को सुधारने और उसे फसल की खेती के अंतर्गत लाने के लिए कई कृषि संबंधी उपायों की भी सिफारिश की है, जिसमें पौधों के पोषक तत्वों के अकार्बनिक और कार्बनिक दोनों स्रोतों (मृदा, जैवउर्वरक आदि) के संयुक्त उपयोग के माध्यम से मृदा परीक्षण आधारित संतुलित और एकीकृत पोषक तत्व प्रबंधन और मृदा के स्वास्थ्य और उर्वरता में गिरावट को रोकने के लिए स्थान विशेष मृदा और जल संरक्षण उपाय शामिल हैं।

### विवरण- I

राज्यवार निवल बुवाई क्षेत्र				(हजार हेक्टेयर)		
क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	6049	5884	5915	6038	5725
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	234	235	242	243	253
3.	असम	2723	2699	2724	2749	2744
4.	बिहार	5167	5077	5045	5070	5113
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	4679	4635	4623	4631	4592
6.	गोवा	128	127	127	127	126
7.	गुजरात	9390	9787	9822	9720	9748
8.	हरियाणा	3601	3552	3611	3611	3584
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	542	530	526	528	532
10.	झारखंड	1281	1291	1328	1379	1025

11.	कर्नाटक	10664	10804	11453	11166	11161
12.	केरल	2034	2026	2035	2029	1990
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	15205	15512	15800	15823	15848
14.	महाराष्ट्र	16815	16722	16650	16590	16491
15.	मणिपुर	441	331	410	393	382
16.	मेघालय	255	255	253	253	274
17.	मिजोरम	145	145	145	145	145
18.	नागालैंड	384	384	386	265	361
19.	ओडिशा	4006	4102	4179	4322	4269
20.	पंजाब	4119	4127	4126	4113	4110
21.	राजस्थान	17778	18032	17948	18130	18423
22.	सिक्किम	77	77	77	77	83
23.	तमिलनाडु	4582	4738	4833	4909	4838
24.	तेलंगाना	4660	5500	5927	5625	5897
25.	त्रिपुरा	256	255	255	255	255
26.	उत्तराखंड	648	638	621	594	568
27.	उत्तर प्रदेश	16538	16368	16368	16096	16121
28.	पश्चिम बंगाल	5248	5250	5282	5281	5216
29.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप	15	15	15	15	15
30.	चंडीगढ़	1	1	1	1	1
31.	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	-	23	23	23	21
32.	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	20	-	-	-	-
33.	दमन और दीव	3	-	-	-	-
34.	दिल्ली	22	22	22	22	22
35.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	713	720	736	733	733
36.	लद्दाख	-	20	20	20	22
37.	लक्षद्वीप	3	2	2	2	2
38.	पुदुचेरी	15	15	15	16	16
	अखिल भारत	138439	139901	141544	140991	140705

स्रोत: भूमि उपयोग सांख्यिकी एक नज़र में, 2022-23, कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग

**विवरण- II**

राज्यवार कृषि योग्य भूमि (हजार हेक्टेयर)						
क्र.सं	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	8997	8828	8817	8987	8979
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	424	424	431	431	431
3.	असम	3305	3296	3295	3321	3315
4.	बिहार	6573	6557	6541	6542	6545
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	5570	5551	5542	5552	5556
6.	गोवा	197	141	141	141	139
7.	गुजरात	12397	12388	12462	12428	12368
8.	हरियाणा	3817	3794	3847	3847	3950
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	816	821	821	831	843
10.	झारखंड	4319	4280	4319	4324	4311
11.	कर्नाटक	12830	12843	12846	12836	12812
12.	केरल	2235	2232	2229	2223	2200
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	17121	17183	17449	17432	17442
14.	महाराष्ट्र	20719	20589	20509	20466	20394
15.	मणिपुर	448	338	417	399	389
16.	मेघालय	1011	1010	1010	1015	1014
17.	मिजोरम	367	367	367	367	367
18.	नागालैंड	678	676	674	672	669
19.	ओडिशा	6675	6699	6654	6782	6742
20.	पंजाब	4233	4238	4237	4225	4225
21.	राजस्थान	25484	25475	25473	25463	25464
22.	सिक्किम	97	97	97	97	103
23.	तमिलनाडु	8109	8108	8106	8105	8105
24.	तेलंगाना	6767	6785	6717	6715	6735
25.	त्रिपुरा	270	270	270	270	269
26.	उत्तराखंड	1548	1545	1544	1541	1540

27.	उत्तर प्रदेश	18775	18614	18614	18264	18227
28.	पश्चिम बंगाल	5615	5608	5602	5595	5589
29.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप	28	28	28	28	28
30.	चंडीगढ़	1	1	1	1	1
31.	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	-	23	23	23	22
32.	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	20	-	-	-	-
33.	दमन और दीव	3	-	-	-	-
34.	दिल्ली	53	53	53	53	52
35.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1091	1071	1074	1075	1094
36.	लद्दाख	-	28	28	28	32
37.	लक्षद्वीप	3	2	2	2	2
38.	पुदुचेरी	28	28	28	28	28
	<b>अखिल भारत</b>	<b>180624</b>	<b>179992</b>	<b>180266</b>	<b>180112</b>	<b>179982</b>

- स्रोत: भूमि उपयोग सांख्यिकी एक नजर में, 2022-23, कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग
- कृषि योग्य भूमि में शुद्ध बोया गया क्षेत्र, वर्तमान परती, वर्तमान परती के अलावा परती भूमि, कृषि योग्य बंजर भूमि और विविध वृक्ष फसलों के अंतर्गत आने वाली भूमि शामिल है।
- कृषि योग्य भूमि के लिए प्रयुक्त अन्य नाम हैं कृषि भूमि, कुल कृषि योग्य भूमि, कुल कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र

### प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के तहत गांवों को चिह्नित किया जाना

\*209. श्री गणेश सिंह:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के तहत गांव वर्ष 2001 की मंजूरी के आधार पर चिह्नित किए गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वर्ष 2001 में स्वीकृत गांवों की तर्ज पर अन्य नए गांवों का चयन किया जाएगा;

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के तहत गांवों को पक्की सड़कों से जोड़ने के लिए जनसंख्या सम्बन्धी मानदंड का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश के सतना संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और मैहर जिले में प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के चल रहे विभिन्न चरणों का ब्यौरा क्या है और कितने गांव सड़क से नहीं जुड़े हैं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का उक्त गांवों को सड़कों से जोड़ने के लिए विशेष पैकेज प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री; तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान):**

(क) से (ग): प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के अंतर्गत सड़क संपर्क की इकाई बसावट है न कि राजस्व गांवा वर्ष 2000 में शुरू की गई पीएमजीएसवाई योजना में वर्ष 2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार पात्र जनसंख्या रखने वाली बसावटों को बारहमासी सड़क संपर्कता उपलब्ध करना है। पीएमजीएसवाई-I के तहत जनसंख्या मानक - मैदानी क्षेत्रों में 500 से अधिक तथा पूर्वोत्तर, पहाड़ी राज्यों और विशेष श्रेणी क्षेत्रों (जैसे, रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों, जनजातीय (अनुसूची V) क्षेत्रों, और चयनित जनजातीय तथा पिछड़े जिलों) में 250 से अधिक हैं। वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्ल्यूई) से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में जनसंख्या मानकों को और भी सरल कर दिया गया था, ताकि 100 या उससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाली बसावटों को शामिल किया जा सके।

जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार, मैदानी क्षेत्रों में 500 से अधिक जनसंख्या और पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, विशेष श्रेणी क्षेत्रों (जनजातीय अनुसूची-V, आकांक्षी जिले/ब्लॉक, रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों) और वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित जिलों में 100 से अधिक जनसंख्या वाली संपर्कविहीन बसावटों को बारहमासी सड़क संपर्कता प्रदान करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए हाल ही में पीएमजीएसवाई-IV नामक एक नया घटक शुरू किया गया है। यह योजना वर्ष 2024-25 से 2028-29 तक 70,125 करोड़



रुपये के कुल परिव्यय के साथ कार्यान्वित की जाएगी, जिसमें 25,000 संपर्कविहीन बसावटों को संपर्कता प्रदान करने का लक्ष्य है। इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत संभावित बसावटों का सर्वेक्षण करने तथा नामित प्राधिकारियों द्वारा अनुमोदन प्रदान करने के बाद ही पात्र बसावटों को अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है।

(घ) और (ङ): मंत्रालय में निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता है। तथापि, सतना संसदीय क्षेत्र में केवल सतना जिला शामिल है। मैहर जिला भी वर्ष 2023 तक सतना जिले का हिस्सा था। मैहर जिले के लिए ऑनलाइन प्रबंधन, निगरानी और लेखा प्रणाली (ओएमएमएस) पर अलग से कोई आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्ववर्ती सतना जिले में पीएमजीएसवाई के विभिन्न कार्यकलापों/घटकों के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत और पूरी की गई परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

घटक	स्वीकृत सड़क कार्य (संख्या में)	स्वीकृत सड़क की लंबाई (किमी में)	स्वीकृत पुल कार्य (संख्या में)	पूर्ण सड़क कार्य (संख्या में)	पूर्ण पुल कार्य (संख्या में)	पूर्ण सड़क लंबाई (किलोमीटर में)	शेष सड़क* लंबाई (किलोमीटर में)
पीएमजीएसवाई - I	444	1,620	8	444	8	1,564	0
पीएमजीएसवाई - II	11	113	2	11	2	111	0
पीएमजीएसवाई - III	28	306	15	27	12	296	5
<b>कुल</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>5</b>

*\* शेष सड़क लंबाई, स्वीकृत और पूरी की गई लंबाई के अंतर से कम है क्योंकि सड़क की लंबाई में कमी, मार्ग में बदलाव, अन्य एजेंसियों द्वारा कुछ हिस्से की सड़क बनाने आदि के कारण कुछ परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत लंबाई से कम लंबाई में पूरी हो गई थीं।*

पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के अंतर्गत पात्र बसावटों की पहचान करने के लिए सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सर्वेक्षण शुरू कर दिया गया है।

## **CULTIVATION COST OF RABI CROPS**

### **\*210. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the cultivation cost of various winter sown (Rabi) crops vis a vis MSP announced;
- (b) the names of the winter crops for which arrangements are made for procurement; and
- (c) the steps taken to adopt wider measures that include notional value of owned capital and rent on land, while fixing MSP for various crops?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE; AND  
MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN):**

(a): The details of the cost of production for 6 Rabi crops for which Minimum Support Price (MSP) has been fixed by the Government vis-à-vis MSP announced for Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2025-26 is given in table below:

(in ₹ per quintal)

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Crop</b>	<b>Cost of Production</b>	<b>MSP</b>
1	WHEAT	1182	2425
2	BARLEY	1239	1980
3	GRAM	3527	5650
4	MASUR (LENTIL)	3537	6700
5	RAPESEED/MUSTARD	3011	5950
6	SAFFLOWER	3960	5940

(b): Arrangement for procurement of all six mandated rabi crops are made by the Government. In case of Wheat and Barley, Food Corporation of India (FCI) and other designated State Agencies provide price support to the farmers. Procurement of pulses viz. Gram and Masur (lentil) and oilseeds viz. Rapeseed/Mustard and Safflower is done under Price Support Scheme (PSS) under umbrella scheme of Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) as and when market price of these commodities fall below the MSP.

(c) : Cost of production (CoP) is one of the important factors in the determination of MSP. While recommending its price policy, the Commission for Agricultural Costs

and Prices (CACP) considers all costs in a comprehensive manner which include all paid out costs and imputed value of family labour.

The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep Minimum Support Price (MSP) at levels of one and half times of the cost of production. Accordingly, Government had increased MSP for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other Commercial crops with a minimum return of 50 percent over all India weighted average cost of production from year 2018-19 onwards.

### सफाईकर्मियों की सुरक्षा

**\*211. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:**

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) प्रधानमंत्री दक्षता और कुशलता संपन्न हितग्राही योजना तथा विमुक्त और घुमंतू जनजाति आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण योजना के तहत अब तक कितने लाभार्थियों को सहायता प्रदान की गई है;
- (ख) नेशनल एक्शन प्लान मैकेनाइज्ड सैनिटेशन इकोसिस्टम (नमस्ते) के तहत सफाईकर्मियों के लिए सुरक्षा और सम्मान सुनिश्चित करने के संबंध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;
- (ग) नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान के तहत कितने जिलों में जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए हैं; और
- (घ) वरिष्ठ नागरिकों और दिव्यांगजनों के लिए चलाई जा रही योजनाओं के तहत वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान लाभार्थियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है?

### सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (डॉ. वीरेन्द्र कुमार):

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से प्रधान मंत्री दक्षता और कुशलता सम्पन्न हितग्राही (पीएम-दक्ष) योजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले कुल अभ्यर्थियों की संख्या 1,55,208 है। विमुक्त, घुमंतू और अर्ध-घुमंतू समुदायों [डी नोटिफाइड ट्राइब्स ( डीएनटी )] के आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण की योजना [स्कीम फॉर इकनॉमिक एम्पावरमेंट ऑफ डीएनटीस् (सीड)] के अंतर्गत 1305 स्वयं सहायता समूह (एसएचजी) बनाए गए, जिनमें आजीविका घटक के अंतर्गत 11,823 लाभार्थी शामिल हैं और डीएनटी के लोगों को 9,005 आयुष्मान कार्ड जारी किए गए हैं।

(ख) नमस्ते योजना के तहत, 57,758 सीवर और सेप्टिक टैंक श्रमिकों का प्रोफाइल तैयार किया गया है, जिनमें से 33 राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में 54,574 को मान्य किया गया है। आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया स्वच्छता इकाइयों के लिए कुल 16,791 पर्सनल प्रोटेक्टिव इक्विपमेंट (पीपीई) किट की आपूर्ति की गई है। 13,604 लाभार्थियों को आयुष्मान कार्ड जारी किए गए हैं। स्वच्छता संबंधी परियोजनाओं के लिए 503 सफाईकर्मियों और उनके आश्रितों को रु. 13.96 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी सब्सिडी जारी की गई है। इसके अलावा, नमस्ते योजना के तहत मैनुअल स्कैवेंजर श्रेणी से संबंधित 226 लाभार्थियों और उनके आश्रितों को वैकल्पिक स्वरोजगार परियोजनाएं शुरू करने के लिए 2.85 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी सब्सिडी जारी की गई। वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से नगर निगम/नगर पालिका आदि में सीवर और सेप्टिक टैंकों की परिसंकटमय सफाई की रोकथाम पर 837 कार्यशालाएं भी आयोजित की गई हैं।

(ग) सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय द्वारा 15 अगस्त, 2020 को 272 चिन्हित सबसे अधिक संवेदनशील जिलों में नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान (एनएमबीए) शुरू किया गया। अगस्त, 2023 से, एनएमबीए को देश भर के सभी जिलों में विस्तारित किया गया है।

(घ) वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान, वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए एकीकृत कार्यक्रम (आईपीएसआरसी), राष्ट्रीय वयोश्री योजना (आरवीवाई) और मोबाइल मेडिकेयर यूनिट (एमएमयू) इत्यादि के माध्यम से लाभार्थियों को दी गई सहायता की कुल संख्या 2,20,404 थी।

यद्यपि, 'दिव्यांगजनों को राहत' का विषय भारत के संविधान की राज्य सूची की प्रविष्टि 9 के अनुसार राज्यों का है, केन्द्र सरकार अपनी प्रमुख योजनाओं के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान, सहायक यंत्रों और उपकरणों की खरीद / फिटिंग के लिए दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों को सहायता (एडिप) 346864 लाभार्थियों को उपलब्ध कराई गई थी। दीनदयाल दिव्यांगजन पुनर्वास योजना (डीडीआरएस) के तहत 30589 लाभार्थी, छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के अंतर्गत 29374 और स्कीम फॉर इम्प्लेमेंटेशन ऑफ द राइट ऑफ पर्सन्स विद डिजाबिलिटीस ऐक्ट, 2016 (सिपडा) की कौशल विकास योजना के अंतर्गत 9333 लाभार्थी लाभान्वित हुए।

### राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन- तिलहन

#### 212. श्रीमती भारती पारधी:

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे:

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने स्वदेशी तिलहन उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने और खाद्य तेलों में आत्मनिर्भरता हासिल करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन -तिलहन को मंजूरी दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त मिशन का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके उद्देश्य/ लक्ष्य क्या हैं और इसके कार्यान्वयन की समय-सीमा क्या है तथा इस मिशन के तहत मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी धनराशि जारी की गई है;

(ग) वर्तमान में खाद्य तेल के आयात का ब्यौरा क्या है और राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन - तिलहन की मंजूरी से इसका आयात वर्ष 2030-31 तक कितना कम होने की संभावना है;

(घ) इस मिशन से लघु और सीमांत किसानों की चुनौतियों का समाधान किस प्रकार होगा तथा यह सुनिश्चित करने हेतु क्या विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम अथवा प्रोत्साहन विद्यमान हैं कि इस मिशन से महाराष्ट्र में लघु और सीमांत किसानों को लाभ मिले;

(ङ) 2024-25 से 2030-31 की अवधि हेतु राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन -तिलहन के लिए कुल कितना बजट आबंटित किया गया है;

(च) क्या देश को खाद्य तेल उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने हेतु नीति आयोग ने कई उपायों की सिफारिश की है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और

(छ) तिलहन की स्वदेशी किस्मों को बढ़ावा देने और आयातित संकर बीज पर निर्भरता कम करने तथा तिलहन उत्पादन में देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए उठाए गए/प्रस्तावित अन्य कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

**कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री; तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान):**

(क) और (ख): जी हाँ, केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन - तिलहन (एनएमईओ-ओएस) को मंजूरी दे दी है, जो खाद्य तेल उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भरता की दिशा में प्रयास करने के लिए, ₹10,103.38 करोड़ के परिव्यय के साथ (₹7,481.67 करोड़ की केंद्रीय हिस्सेदारी के साथ) वर्ष 2024-25 से वर्ष 2030-31 तक सात साल की अवधि में पूरे देश में कार्यान्वयन के लिए घरेलू तिलहन उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से एक पहल है।

एनएमईओ-तिलहन का उद्देश्य प्रमुख प्राथमिक तिलहन फसलों जैसे रेपसीड-सरसों, मूंगफली, सोयाबीन, सूरजमुखी और तिल के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के साथ साथ कपास के बीज, चावल की भूसी, मकई तेल और वृक्ष जनित तेलों जैसे द्वितीयक स्रोतों से संग्रह और निष्कर्षण दक्षता में वृद्धि करना है। मिशन का लक्ष्य प्राथमिक तिलहन उत्पादन को 39 मिलियन टन (2022-23) से बढ़ाकर वर्ष 2030-31 तक 69.7 मिलियन टन करना है। राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन- तिलहन (एनएफएसएम-ओएस), जो

अब एनएमईओ-ओएस के अंतर्गत समाहित हो गई है, के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के लिए कुल आवंटन और जारी धनराशि नीचे दी गई है:

(राशि लाख रुपये में)

केंद्रीय हिस्सा	राज्य हिस्सा	कुल आवंटन	जारी (29.11.2024 तक केंद्रीय हिस्सा)
6250.00	4166.67	10416.67	4687.75

(ग): वर्ष 2022-23 (नवंबर, 2022 से अक्टूबर, 2023) के दौरान कुल 165.00 लाख टन खाद्य तेलों का आयात किया गया, जो देश में कुल खाद्य तेल खपत का लगभग 57% है। इसी तरह, वर्ष 2023-24 (नवंबर, 2023 से सितंबर, 2024 तक) के दौरान 142.53 लाख टन खाद्य तेलों का आयात किया गया, जो कुल घरेलू आवश्यकता का लगभग 54% है। राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन - ऑयल पाम (एनएमईओ-ओपी) के साथ मिलकर, मिशन का लक्ष्य वर्ष 2030-31 तक घरेलू खाद्य तेल उत्पादन को 25.45 मिलियन टन तक बढ़ाना है, जिससे आयात निर्भरता कम हो जाएगी। (स्रोत: वाणिज्यिक आसूचना और सांख्यिकी महानिदेशालय (वाणिज्य मंत्रालय) जैसा कि खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग के तहत वनस्पति तेल निदेशालय द्वारा जानकारी दी गई है)।

(घ) और (ङ): यह मिशन विशेष रूप से छोटे और सीमांत किसानों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है, जिसका उद्देश्य फ्रंटलाइन प्रदर्शन (एफएलडी), क्लस्टर फ्रंटलाइन प्रदर्शन (सीएफएलडी) और ब्लॉक-स्तरीय प्रदर्शन (बीएलडी) जैसी पहलों के माध्यम से अपने तिलहन फसल की पैदावार में सुधार करना है, जिससे किसानों को अच्छी कृषि पद्धतियों और आवश्यक उत्पादन आदानों तक पहुंच प्राप्त हो सके।

इसके अलावा, एनएमईओ-ओएस क्लस्टरों में किसानों को मुफ्त बीज उपलब्ध कराकर उन्नत किस्मों और प्रौद्योगिकियों को तेजी से अपनाने के लिए क्लस्टर दृष्टिकोण अपनाता है। इसमें वैल्यू चेन क्लस्टरों



की स्थापना का प्रावधान है, जिनका प्रबंधन वैल्यू चेन पार्टनर्स (एफपीओ, सहकारी समितियां और अन्य एजेंसियां) द्वारा किया जाएगा, ताकि लघु और सीमांत किसानों सहित क्लस्टर में भाग लेने वाले किसानों को उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले बीज, अच्छी कृषि पद्धतियों में प्रशिक्षण, मौसम और कीट प्रबंधन पर परामर्श सेवाएं तथा खरीद सहायता प्रदान की जा सके।

इसके अतिरिक्त, मिशन एफपीओ और सहकारी समितियों को फसलोपरांत बुनियादी ढांचे की स्थापना करने या उन्नयन करने में सहायता प्रदान करता है। इससे कपास के बीज, चावल की भूसी, मकई का तेल और वृक्ष-जनित तेल (टीबीओ) जैसे द्वितीयक स्रोतों से मूल्यवान उत्पादों की वसूली में वृद्धि होती है, जो सतत कृषि प्रथाओं और लघु व सीमांत किसानों सहित किसानों के लिए बेहतर आय सृजन में योगदान देता है।

महाराष्ट्र सहित विभिन्न राज्यों में उनकी तिलहन उत्पादन क्षमता, तिलहन की खेती के तहत क्षेत्र और तिलहन उत्पादन और प्रसंस्करण के लिए मौजूदा बुनियादी ढांचे आदि के आधार पर धनराशि को वितरित किया जा रहा है।

(च): नीति आयोग ने हाल ही में प्रकाशित अपनी रिपोर्ट "आत्मनिर्भरता के लक्ष्य की ओर खाद्य तेलों में वृद्धि को गति देने के लिए मार्ग और रणनीतियाँ", जिसे 28 अगस्त 2024 को जारी किया गया, के माध्यम से देश को खाद्य तेल उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए कई उपायों की सिफारिश की है, जिसमें फसल विशिष्ट क्लस्टर के माध्यम से क्षेत्र प्रतिधारण और विविधीकरण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना, चावल परती भूमि का विस्तार, क्षेत्रीय विकास, पाम ऑयल की खेती के लिए बंजर भूमि का उपयोग, बीज की गुणवत्ता एवं ट्रेसबिलिटी, उन्नत तकनीकों को अपनाना, प्रसंस्करण में मूल्य संवर्धन, विपणन और बाजार संपर्क, सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी), वैश्विक रुझानों के अनुरूप आसान टैरिफ लागू करना और उच्च आयात शुल्क के साथ घरेलू उत्पादन की रक्षा करना, द्वितीयक तिलहन को बढ़ावा देना, उपभोक्ता

जागरूकता और उद्योग प्रोत्साहन और अनुसंधान और डेटा-संचालित दृष्टिकोण शामिल हैं। सरकार ने पहले ही इन सिफारिशों को एनएमईओ-तिलहन के तहत शामिल कर लिया है। (स्रोत: नीति आयोग)

(छ): इस मिशन के माध्यम से, प्रजनक बीजों के लिए और मूल्य श्रृंखला क्लस्टरों में वितरण के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले प्रमाणित बीजों के लिए 100% समर्थन के माध्यम से तिलहन की उन्नत स्वदेशी किस्मों और संकरों के उत्पादन को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, मिशन के तहत, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में 65 नए बीज केंद्र और 50 बीज भंडारण इकाइयां स्थापित करने का प्रावधान है, जिससे देश भर में स्वदेशी बीजों के उत्पादन और भंडारण में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि होगी। मिशन में केंद्रीय बीज पोर्टल (साथी) पर उपलब्ध पांच वर्षीय ऑनलाइन बीज रोलिंग योजना के माध्यम से बीज उत्पादक एजेंसियों जैसे सहकारी समितियों, एफपीओ और सरकारी या निजी बीज निगमों के साथ अग्रिम गठजोड़ करना, शामिल है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, देश को तिलहन उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम भी उठाए गए हैं:

- I. सरकार ने 15वें वित्त आयोग के दौरान वर्ष 2025-26 तक प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान को जारी रखने की मंजूरी दे दी है। यह योजना, मूल्य समर्थन योजना घटक के तहत राज्य स्तरीय एजेंसियों के माध्यम से भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ लिमिटेड (नेफेड) और भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ लिमिटेड (एनसीसीएफ) आदि जैसी केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसियों (सीएनए) द्वारा एमएसपी पर तिलहन की खरीद को सक्षम बनाती है।
- II. प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना व्यापक फसल बीमा कवरेज प्रदान करती है, जो किसानों को बुवाई से पहले से लेकर कटाई के बाद तक फसल के नुकसान के जोखिमों से बचाती है। इसमें खाद्य फसलें, तिलहन और वाणिज्यिक बागवानी फसलें शामिल हैं, जिन्हें संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा

- विशेष रूप से अधिसूचित किया जाता है। पीएमएफबीवाई का उद्देश्य फसल की पैदावार को प्रभावित करने वाली प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियां होने पर किसानों को वित्तीय सुरक्षा प्रदान करना है।
- III. सस्ते खाद्य तेलों के आयात को हतोत्साहित करने के लिए सरकार ने पाम, सूरजमुखी और सोयाबीन जैसे कच्चे खाद्य तेलों पर प्रभावी सीमा शुल्क 5.5% से बढ़ाकर 27.5% कर दिया। इसी तरह, रिफाइंड खाद्य तेलों पर शुल्क में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि की गई, जो 13.75% से बढ़कर 35.75% हो गया। इन उपायों का उद्देश्य आयात पर निर्भरता कम करते समय घरेलू उत्पादकों के लिए समान अवसर उपलब्ध कराना है।
- IV. किसानों के लिए बेहतर रिटर्न सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सोयाबीन, सरसों, मूंगफली और अन्य तिलहन जैसी प्रमुख तिलहन फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि की गई है। इस वृद्धि का उद्देश्य बढ़ी हुई मूल्य सुरक्षा प्रदान करना और तिलहन के उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करना, कृषि क्षेत्र का समर्थन करना और किसानों की आय में सुधार करना है।
- V. भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) ने बताया है कि पिछले पांच वर्षों में तिलहन फसलों की 281 नई बीज किस्में लॉन्च की गई हैं, जिनमें से 252 किस्में जलवायु के अनुकूल हैं।

### जिला पंचायत विकास योजना के कार्य

#### \*213. श्रीमती संध्या राय:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश भर में सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही विभिन्न पंचायत योजनाओं के नामों का विशेषतः

मध्य प्रदेश सहित राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) जिला पंचायत विकास योजना के तहत मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड जिले में किए गए विभिन्न कार्यों सहित

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान कार्यान्वित की जा रही ऐसी योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

**पंचायती राज मंत्री; तथा मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री (श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह):**

(क) देश में पंचायती राज व्यवस्था को मजबूत करने और देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शासन में सुधार लाने के लिए, पंचायती राज मंत्रालय (एमओपीआर) निम्नलिखित दो प्रमुख योजनाओं को लागू कर रहा है:

(i) केंद्र प्रायोजित संशोधित राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) योजना 2022-23 से 2025-26 तक कार्यान्वित की जा रही है, जिसका प्राथमिक उद्देश्य पंचायत शासन में सुधार के लिए देश में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं का क्षमता निर्माण करना है।

यह योजना राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, पदाधिकारियों और अन्य हितधारकों के क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है, जिसका ध्यान सतत विकास लक्ष्यों के स्थानीयकरण (एलएसडीजी) पर है और सीमित पैमाने पर ग्राम पंचायतों के लिए ग्राम पंचायत भवन, सामान्य सेवा केंद्र और कंप्यूटर जैसी अवसंरचनात्मक सहायता प्रदान करना है। यह योजना राज्य पंचायत संसाधन केंद्र, जिला पंचायत संसाधन केंद्र और ब्लॉक पंचायत संसाधन केंद्र जैसे क्षमता निर्माण के लिए संस्थागत बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान करती है। इस योजना के तहत केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच सहायता का पैटर्न राज्यों के लिए 60:40, पर्वतीय राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के लिए 90:10 और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के लिए 100 प्रतिशत केंद्रीय वित्त पोषण के अनुपात में है। इस योजना के तहत मंत्रालय द्वारा जिलों को नहीं बल्कि राज्य सरकार को धनराशि जारी की जाती है।

संशोधित आरजीएसए में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के बीच प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक भावना को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए पंचायतों के प्रोत्साहनीकरण का भी प्रावधान है। सेवाओं की आपूर्ति और सार्वजनिक भलाई में सुधार के लिए उनके अच्छे काम को मान्यता देने के लिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ निष्पादन करने वाली पंचायतों को वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन सहित पुरस्कार दिए जाते हैं। स्कीम के एक भाग, ई-पंचायत मिशन मोड परियोजना में जमीनी स्तर पर बेहतर सेवा प्रदायगी तथा पंचायत शासन को पारदर्शी, जवाबदेह एवं प्रभावी बनाने

के उद्देश्य से पंचायतों की ई-गवर्नेंस क्षमताओं के विकास की परिकल्पना की गई है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, ई-गवर्नेंस पहल जैसे कि ई-ग्राम स्वराज, एक सरलीकृत कार्य-आधारित नियोजन और लेखांकन एप्लीकेशन विकसित किया गया है, जिससे सभी पंचायतों के लिए अपनी वार्षिक पंचायत विकास योजनाएँ (पीडीपी) ऑनलाइन मोड में तैयार करना और अपलोड करना संभव हो गया है। उपयोग किए गए केंद्रीय वित्त आयोग द्वारा अनुशंसित अनुदान के ऑनलाइन ऑडिट के लिए एक ऑनलाइन एप्लीकेशन 'ऑडिटऑनलाइन' विकसित किया गया है और यह पंचायतों के वित्तीय प्रबंधन को मजबूत करता है। इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय द्वारा विकसित मेरी पंचायत जैसे ऐप ने पंचायत में नियोजन, गतिविधियों और कार्यों की प्रगति की जानकारी जनता तक पहुँचाकर पंचायत शासन में पारदर्शिता लाने का प्रयास किया है। इसी तरह, पंचायत निर्णय एक ऑनलाइन ऐप है जिसका उद्देश्य पंचायतों द्वारा ग्राम सभाओं के संचालन में पारदर्शिता और बेहतर प्रबंधन लाना है।

(ii) स्वामित्व (ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उन्नत तकनीक के साथ गांवों का सर्वेक्षण और मानचित्रण) वर्ष 2020 में शुरू की गई एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना है। इस योजना के तहत, ड्रोन सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर, गांवों में आबादी क्षेत्रों में घरों के मालिक ग्रामीण परिवारों के लिए 'अधिकारों का रिकॉर्ड' तैयार किया जाता है और मौजूदा नियमों के अनुसार जांच की उचित प्रक्रिया का पालन करने के बाद राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा गांव के आबादी क्षेत्र में संपत्ति मालिकों को संपत्ति कार्ड दिए जाते हैं। यह योजना पंचायती राज मंत्रालय, राज्य राजस्व विभाग, राज्य पंचायती राज विभाग और भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग के सहयोगात्मक प्रयासों से क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। इस योजना का लक्ष्य देश के सभी आबादी गांवों को कवर करना है और इसे चरणबद्ध तरीके से लागू किया जा रहा है। अब तक, मध्य प्रदेश सहित 31 राज्य और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश इस योजना में शामिल हो चुके हैं, 3.17 लाख गांवों में ड्रोन सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका है और 1.49 लाख गांवों के लिए 2.19 करोड़ से अधिक संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किए जा चुके हैं।

इसके अलावा, त्रिस्तरीय पंचायती राज संस्थाएं केन्द्रीय वित्त आयोग अनुदान के तहत प्राप्त धनराशि से विभिन्न विकासात्मक गतिविधियां भी संचालित करती हैं।

उपरोक्त योजनाएं मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सहित सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में पंचायतों के विकास के लिए कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं।

(ख) स्वामित्व योजना के अंतर्गत, भिंड जिले के 833 गांवों में ड्रोन उड़ान का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है, जिनमें से 549 गांवों के लिए 89,348 संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किए जा चुके हैं। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के भिंड जिले से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड जिले में पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान जिला पंचायत विकास योजना (डीपीडीपी) के लिए शुरू की गई गतिविधियों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)				
वर्ष	आबंटित राशि	शुरू की गई परियोजनाओं की संख्या	पूर्ण की गई परियोजनाओं की संख्या	किया गया व्यय
2020-21	4.66	60	19	0.28
2021-22	3.41	65	02	0.45
2022-23	3.52	28	05	1.72
2023-24	3.26	59	0	1.07
2024-25	0.00	59	0	0.00
कुल	14.85	271	26	3.52

### SOIL HEALTH CARD PROGRAMME

**\*214. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Soil Health Card Programme/scheme;
- (b) the details of funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized under this programme in Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current Year;
- (c) the number of farmers enrolled under this programme in Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year;
- (d) the details of targets set and achievements made so far under this programme across the country along with its objectives and aims;
- (e) whether the Government has made some amendments/revamped this scheme;
- and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE; AND  
MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN):**

**(a):** Soil Health and Fertility Scheme has been implemented by the Government since 2015, wherein Soil Health Cards (SHCs) are issued to farmers to improve the health of the soil. Soil Health Cards encourage judicious use of fertilizer, secondary and micronutrients in along with organic manures and bio-fertilizers. Soil samples are processed through standard procedures and analyzed for 12 parameters viz, pH, electrical conductivity, Organic Carbon, available Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium, Sulphur, and micro-nutrients (Zinc, Coper, Iron, Manganese and Boron). SHCs provide information on:

- Nutrient status of soil

- Recommendations on appropriate dosage and type of fertilizers for improving soil health and its fertility.

**(b) and (c):** The details of funds sanctioned, allocated, utilized and farmers enrolled under this programme in Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year are as below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Allocation (Rs. in lakh)</b>	<b>Fund Sanctioned/ Released (Rs. in lakh)</b>	<b>Fund Utilized (Rs. in lakh)</b>	<b>Number of farmers enrolled (as per SHC Portal)</b>
2021-22	294.00	Fund could not be released due to pending compliance of Department of Expenditure guidelines by the State Government		
2022-23	999.49	499.74	499.74	134050
2023-24	1602.00	1602.00	1586.67	250386
2024-25	927.00	352.00	234.67	338600
<b>Total</b>	<b>3822.49</b>	<b>2453.74</b>	<b>2321.08</b>	<b>723036</b>

**(d):** The Soil Health and Fertility Scheme was introduced to issue Soil Health Cards to all farmers in the country with the aims and objectives as detailed:

- To issue soil health cards to all farmers of the country so as to provide a basis to address nutrient deficiencies in fertilization practices by issuing soil test based recommendations on Soil Health Cards.
- To promote Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through judicious use of chemical fertilizers including secondary and micronutrients in conjunction



with organic manures and bio-fertilizers for improving soil health and its fertility.

- To provide advisory/ guidelines to farmers through Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Krishi Sakhis, etc.
- To generate village Soil fertility maps, using Soil Health Card data.

Since 2014-15, 24.60 Crore Soil Health Cards have been generated across the country. Under the scheme, 1068 Static Soil Testing Laboratories, 163 Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories, 6376 Mini Soil Testing Laboratories and 665 Village Level Soil Testing Laboratories have been established across the country. To educate farmers, 6.8 lakh demonstrations, 93781 farmer's training programmes and 7425 farmer's mela have been organized across the country till date.

**(e) and (f):** The details of amendments/ revamping of the aforementioned scheme are as follows :

i. In order to make the scheme farmer-friendly, the Soil Health Card portal has been revamped with the following features:

- Introduction of a mobile application for soil sample collection during 2023-24
- Introduced dashboards at National, State and District levels

- Real time information on soil sample collection and its testing and generation of Soil Health Card
- Farmers can download Soil Health Cards from the portal by entering their registered mobile number.
- Introduction of fertilizer management, nutrient dashboard, heat maps of nutrients on the portal to guide the policymakers
- Capturing of geo-coordinates of farmers' field, from where samples are collected, through mobile application
- Introduction of QR code enabled sample collection
- Onboarding of all Soil Testing Labs on the Soil Health Card Portal.

ii. Further, the scheme has been modified with the following features:

- Citizen Charter has been introduced to deliver the Soil Health Card.

**Establishment of Soil Testing Labs has been decentralized – Entrepreneurs, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACs), Farm Producer Organizations (FPOs), etc. can run the Soil Testing Labs.**

iii. The School Soil Health Program has been rolled out to involve school students of 1020 schools (Kendriya Vidyalayas - 210, Eklavya Model Residential Schools - 401, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas - 299, and State Government Schools- 110) across 33 States/UTs. Teachers and students have been trained for sample collection, testing and providing advisories to the farmers on the recommendations

of Soil Health Card. Soil testing and advisory is compulsorily included in the field internship of Undergraduate, Post-graduate and Diploma students of Agricultural University and Rural Agricultural Work Experience programme (RAWWE) Internship.

### **UNIQUE DISABILITY IDENTIFICATION CARDS**

#### **\*215. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:**

Will the Minister of **SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the number of applications received for Unique Disability Identification (UDID) cards in the North Eastern Region (NER) and the number of cards issued;
- (b) the average time taken for an application for a UDID card to be processed in the NER; and
- (c) the details of average number of specialist doctors available per district to assess UDID card applicants in the NER and measures being taken to increase the same, State-wise?

#### **THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

##### **(DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR):**

**(a):** The UDID project is an initiative of the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, for the creation of the National Database of

Persons with a Disabilities. The project provides an online centralized platform namely UDID portal (Url: [www.swavlambancard.gov.in](http://www.swavlambancard.gov.in) ) where medical authorities notified by the State/UT Governments have been on-boarded for the purpose of issuance of disability certificates and Unique Disability Identity Cards to Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjans) based on the evaluation of type of disability (-ies). As per the record available, the number of applications received from NER states on the UDID portal and UDID cards issued till date are as under:

<b>S No.</b>	<b>State Name</b>	<b>Number of applications received</b>	<b>Number of UDID cards issued</b>
1	<b>Assam</b>	<b>363778</b>	<b>216345</b>
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4381	4001
3	Manipur	18621	13647
4	Meghalaya	33090	32207
5	Mizoram	6441	6223
6	Nagaland	3594	3124
7	Sikkim	5448	5169
8	Tripura	44151	37929
	<b>Total</b>	<b>479504</b>	<b>318645</b>

**(b):** The medical authorities notified by the State/UT Governments can process an application immediately after its submission. State-wise, average time taken by medical authorities from date of filing of application to date of generation of UDID card in respect of NER states is as below:-

<b>S No.</b>	<b>State name</b>	<b>Average (Days)</b>
1	<b>Assam</b>	<b>141</b>
2	Arunachal Pradesh	36
3	Manipur	162
4	Meghalaya	155
5	Mizoram	4
6	Nagaland	50
7	Sikkim	20
8	Tripura	91
	<b>Average for NER(8 states)</b>	<b>82</b>

(c): As per record provided by the respective NER states on the UDID Portal, the details of the district-wise number of specialists in NER states as on date are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The Department has notified and published revised disability assessment guidelines in the official Gazette of Government of India on 14<sup>th</sup> March, 2024. One of the features of the revised disability assessment guidelines is to cater the need that may arise in view of shortage of medical professionals by giving provision to co-opt, if required, private medical specialist (duly qualified in the respective medical domain) as a board member, the chairperson compulsorily has to be a Government Doctor e.g. Chief Medical Officer or Civil Surgeon or as specified, ensuring timely and speedy disposal of UDID applications.

In case there is a shortage of specialists in a particular district (s) /hospital (s), the district hospitals can include specialists available in the other district (s) of the same state in the assessment procedure of the PwD.

These measures in the UDID portal have been incorporated to enhance the availability and services of the specialists in the other district (s) for the speedy and timely disposal of pending applications.

### Statement

**The district wise number of specialists provided by the respective states in the UDID Portal as on date in the North Eastern Region (NER)**

<b>Name of State</b>	<b>S No.</b>	<b>Districts</b>	<b>Number of Specialist</b>
<b>Assam</b>	1.	Barpeta	12
	2.	Bongaigaon	12
	3.	Cachar	18
	4.	Darrang	21
	5.	Dhemaji	5
	6.	Dhubri	5
	7.	Dibrugarh	13
	8.	Goalpara	8
	9.	Golaghat	21
	10.	Hailakandi	5
	11.	Jorhat	26
	12.	Kamrup	27
	13.	Karimganj	18
	14.	Kokrajhar	13

	15.	Lakhimpur	17
	16.	Marigaon	9
	17.	Nagaon	17
	18.	Nalbari	19
	19.	Dima Hasao	6
	20.	Sivasagar	8
	21.	Sonitpur	22
	22.	Chirang	13
	23.	Baksa	5
	24.	Udalguri	8
	25.	Kamrup Metro	30
	26.	Biswanath	4
	27.	Majuli	10
	28.	South Salmara Mancachar	4
	29.	Charaideo	20
	30.	Hojai	10
	31.	Bajali	11
	<b>Total</b>		<b>417</b>
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	1.	Changlang	5
	2.	Dibang Valley	4
	3.	East Kameng	5
	4.	East Siang	6
	5.	Kurung Kumey	5
	6.	Lohit	5
	7.	Lower Dibang Valley	9
	8.	Papum Pare	11
	9.	Tawang	3
	10.	Tirap	4
	11.	Upper Subansiri	5
	12.	West Kameng	2
	13.	Longding	6

	14.	Kra Daadi	5
	15.	Namsai	5
	16.	Pakke Kessang	1
	<b>Total</b>		<b>81</b>
<b>Manipur</b>	1.	Bishnupur	14
	2.	Chandel	3
	3.	Churachandpur	11
	4.	Imphal East	22
	5.	Imphal West	68
	6.	Senapati	12
	7.	Tamenglong	6
	8.	Thoubal	16
	9.	Ukhrul	8
	10.	Kakching	5
	11.	Kangpokpi	26
	12.	Jiribam	9
	13.	Noney	16
	14.	Pherzawl	1
	15.	Tengnoupal	13
	16.	Kamjong	5
	<b>Total</b>		<b>235</b>
<b>Meghalaya</b>	1.	East Garo Hills	10
	2.	East Khasi Hills	90
	3.	West Jaintia Hills	8
	4.	Ri Bhoi	15
	5.	South Garo Hills	6
	6.	West Garo Hills	12
	7.	West Khasi Hills	14
	8.	North Garo Hills	5
	9.	East Jaintia Hills	6
	10.	South West Khasi Hills	13



	11.	South West Garo Hills	8
	12.	Eastern West Khasi Hills	12
	<b>Total</b>		<b>199</b>
<b>Mizoram</b>	1.	Aizawl	17
	2.	Champhai	4
	3.	Kolasib	6
	4.	Lawngtlai	3
	5.	Lunglei	5
	6.	Mamit	5
	7.	Siaha	3
	8.	Serchhip	4
	9.	Hnahthial	1
	10.	Saitual	2
	11.	Khawzawl	2
	<b>Total</b>		<b>52</b>
<b>Nagaland</b>	1.	Dimapur	6
	2.	Kohima	21
	3.	Mokokchung	10
	4.	Mon	3
	5.	Phek	5
	6.	Tuensang	3
	7.	Zunheboto	3
	<b>Total</b>		<b>51</b>
<b>Sikkim</b>	1.	Gangtok	14
	2.	Mangan	2
	3.	Namchi	4
	4.	Gyalshing	5
	<b>Total</b>		<b>25</b>
<b>Tripura</b>	1.	Dhalai	18
	2.	North Tripura	9
	3.	South Tripura	23

	4.	West Tripura	62
	5.	Khowai	48
	6.	Sepahijala	50
	7.	Gomati	20
	8.	Unakoti	10
	<b>Total</b>		<b>240</b>

### मुख्य आयुक्त-दिव्यांगजन के कार्यालय में मुख्य आयुक्त का रिक्त पद

#### \*216. श्री अमरा राम:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या मुख्य आयुक्त-दिव्यांगजन के कार्यालय में मुख्य आयुक्त का पद रिक्त है;
- (ख) दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग के सचिव को मुख्य आयुक्त-दिव्यांगजन का अतिरिक्त प्रभार कब तक दिया गया है;
- (ग) सरकार ने मुख्य आयुक्त-दिव्यांगजन के पद के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित करने हेतु कितनी बार और कब-कब विज्ञापन प्रकाशित किए हैं;
- (घ) क्या सरकार को इन विज्ञापनों के बाद आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं;
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो कितने व्यक्तियों ने आवेदन किया; और
- (च) क्या दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम के अनुसार पात्र और अनुभव प्राप्त व्यक्तियों से आवेदन प्राप्त हुए थे और यदि हां, तो उक्त पद पर भर्ती न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

#### सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (डॉ. वीरेंद्र कुमार):

- (क) और (ख): जी हां। पिछले नियमित सीसीपीडी का कार्यकाल 27.01.2019 को समाप्त हो गया था। तब से दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग के सचिव सीसीपीडी का अतिरिक्त प्रभार संभाल रहे हैं, जो

आज की तारीख में 31.01.2025 तक बढ़ा हुआ है। वर्ष 2022-23 में कुछ महीनों की अवधि के लिए सीसीपीडी का अतिरिक्त प्रभार राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग के सचिव के पास रहा था।

(ग) 4 बार प्रकाशित।

- विभाग ने पहली बार **24-30** नवंबर, **2018** को रोजगार समाचार में विज्ञापन प्रकाशित किया।
- विभाग ने दूसरी बार **10-16** अक्टूबर, **2020** को रोजगार समाचार में विज्ञापन प्रकाशित किया।
- विभाग ने तीसरी बार **16.12.2023** को रोजगार समाचार में विज्ञापन प्रकाशित किया।
- दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग की वेबसाइट पर **03.12.2024** को नया विज्ञापन जारी किया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ):

- 24-30 नवंबर, 2018 के रोजगार समाचार में प्रकाशित विज्ञापन के तहत 79 आवेदकों ने आवेदन किया था।
- 10-16 अक्टूबर, 2020 के रोजगार समाचार में प्रकाशित विज्ञापन के तहत 51 आवेदकों ने आवेदन किया था।
- दिनांक 16.12.2023 के रोजगार समाचार में प्रकाशित विज्ञापन के अंतर्गत 28 आवेदकों ने आवेदन किया था।

(च) संबंधित समिति द्वारा छटनी (शार्टलिस्ट) करने के बाद, सीसीपीडी के पद को भरने के लिए किए गए सभी तीन प्रयासों में अंततः कोई उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार नहीं मिला। सीसीपीडी के पद के लिए एक नया रिक्ति परिपत्र 03.12.2024 को डीईपीडब्ल्यूडी की वेबसाइट पर अपलोड किया गया है।

## **COMPLIANCE MECHANISM FOR RPwD RULES**

### **\*217. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:**

Will the Minister of **SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is the nodal authority to ensure compliance with the accessibility guidelines notified under RPwD Rules, if not, the reasons therefor along with details of compliance mechanism for the above Rules;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no provision of criminal liability under the RPwD Act, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details and number of people prosecuted under RPwD Act since its inception, year wise?

## **THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

### **(DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR):**

(a) : As per Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 and amendments made thereto, the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is the nodal Department for the overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes for Persons with Disabilities. However, overall management and monitoring etc. of the sectoral programmes in respect of Persons with Disabilities is the responsibility of the concerned Central Ministries, State Governments and Union territory Administrations.

In addition to this, Section (40) of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 read with Rule 15 (2) of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Rules, 2017 mandates respective Ministries and Departments to ensure compliance of the standards of accessibility specified under the said Rule through concerned domain regulators or otherwise.

(b): There are following punishments prescribed for contravention of provisions of the RPwD Act:

(i) Section 89 provides for penalty in the form of fine ranging from Rs ten thousand to 5 lakhs for violation of the provisions of the Act.

(ii) Section 92(1) provides for penalty in the form of imprisonment (not less than 6 months and upto 5 years) for intentionally insults with intent to humiliate a PwD in public place.

(iii) Section 93 provides for penalty in the form of fine which may extend upto Rs twenty five thousand in respect of each offence for non-submission of books/accounts/information sought in pursuance of the said Act.

(c): No such information is centrally maintained in the Ministry.

### **Allocation under DILRMP**

**\*218. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:**

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated and utilised under Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP) since 2016;
- (b) the reasons for the delay in achieving 100% digitisation of land records, despite original target of March 2024;
- (c) the details of safeguards that are in place to prevent data manipulation and misuse of personal information in the digitised system;
- (d) whether the Government has any plan to establish a grievance redressal mechanism to address disputes or inaccuracies in digitised land records; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE; AND  
MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN):**

- (a) The details of funds allocated and utilised under Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP) since 2016 are as under:

**(Rs. in crore)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Budget Estimate</b>	<b>Revised Estimate</b>	<b>Utilization</b>
2016-17	150.00	140.64	138.53
2017-18	150.00	100.00	97.75
2018-19	250.00	145.00	68.09
2019-20	150.00	50.00	43.77
2020-21	238.65	238.00	225.00
2021-22	150.00	250.00	250.00

2022-23	239.25	239.25	239.25
2023-24	195.75	125.00	124.39
2024-25 (till 30.11.2024)	141.00	141.00	67.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>1664.65</b>	<b>1428.89</b>	<b>1254.31</b>

(b) Government of India has been implementing a comprehensive programme for digitisation and computerization of land records and registration processes in the country by the name of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme with 100% financial assistance from Central Government since 2016-17. The DILRMP has been extended for a period of five years from 01.04.2021 to 31.03.2026. As of now, 98.50% digitisation of land records (Record of Rights) has been completed in the country except the North Eastern States and Ladakh.

Reasons for delay in achieving 100% digitisation of land records are:

- i. Some areas in the North Eastern States do not have land records like other States due to community ownership issues and Ladakh has started digitisation process in last couple of years.
- ii. Non-Cadastral areas in some States for which there are no land records.
- iii. Cyclical process of Settlement/Consolidation in some States during which digitization is put on hold.
- iv. Delay in finalisation of Record of Rights in urban and peri urban areas in some states as a large number of transactions take place in such areas.

**(c)** To prevent data manipulation and misuse of personal information in the digitised system, various measures are in place such as: -

- i. usage of digital signature for database and document signing,
- ii. firewall protection on servers,
- iii. periodic security audit of land records applications,
- iv. usage of encryption for data transfer,
- v. Audit trail to discourage unauthorised data access.

Further, National Informatics Centre (NIC), New Delhi has developed an Artificial Intelligence based software application (AI-Nibrit) for masking of Aadhaar Number, PAN, QR Code and fingerprints for typed documents irrespective of the language of the document as long as Aadhaar number and PAN are written in English alphabet and numerals, and irrespective of where these personal sensitive information are found in the document. States/UTs have been facilitated to integrate this software in their registration systems.

**(d) and (e)** Land and Land Revenue, including maintenance of land records is a State subject listed at Sl. No.18 and 45 of State List (List II) of the 7<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Constitution wherein land and land revenue is governed by State specific Acts/Rules/Regulations. Resolution of disputes or inaccuracies in digitised land records falls under the purview of States/UTs and most of the States have



provisions for correction of inaccuracies in land record data in their Land Revenue Acts and Manuals. Similarly, most of the States also have their grievance redressal systems for land related matters. In addition, Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), grievance redressal system of Government of India is also available to citizens.

### केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल कल्याण बोर्ड

#### \*219. श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को सेवानिवृत्त अधिकारियों और शहीद कर्मियों के परिवारों के कल्याण और पुनर्वास के उद्देश्य से एक कल्याण बोर्ड की स्थापना के संबंध में भूतपूर्व-केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल कल्याण संघ से कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है; और

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

#### गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानंद राय):

(क) और (ख): मंत्रालय ने केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ) के दिवंगत/निःशक्त कार्मिकों के निकटतम संबंधियों (एनओके) सहित सेवानिवृत्त सीएपीएफ कार्मिकों और उनके परिवारों के कल्याण और पुनर्वास संबंधी कार्य को देखने के लिए कल्याण और पुनर्वास बोर्ड (डब्ल्यूएआरबी) की स्थापना पहले ही कर दी है। कल्याण और पुनर्वास बोर्ड (डब्ल्यूएआरबी) ने राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में तदंतर राज्य कल्याण अधिकारियों (एसडब्ल्यूओ) और जिला कल्याण अधिकारियों (डीडब्ल्यूओ) की नियुक्ति की है। बोर्ड विभिन्न उद्देश्यों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है, जिसमें प्रभावी बजट और निधि आवंटन सुनिश्चित करते

हुए, कल्याण और पुनर्वास कार्यक्रमों की निगरानी के लिए एक प्रणाली का विकास करना शामिल है। डब्ल्यूएआरबी की प्रमुख गतिविधियों में पुनर्वास और कल्याण के लिए नीतियां तैयार करना, कार्मिकों और आश्रितों के अद्यतन रिकॉर्ड रखना तथा वित्तीय राहत, करियर सहायता और चिकित्सा देखभाल की सुविधा प्रदान करना शामिल है। यह एक समर्पित वेबसाइट के माध्यम से डेटा की उपलब्धता और पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करता है और अपनी पहलों में सहायता के लिए कल्याण अनुदानों का उपयोग करता है।

## **WELFARE OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

### **\*220. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:**

#### **SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:**

Will the Minister of **SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have urged to consider a slew of demands for the welfare of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) as out of 140 crore people in the country, 2.68 crore were classified as disabled and they accounted for 2.21% of the population;

(b) if so, the details of their demands to increase the disability allowance to 6,000 a month for 'partially disabled persons' and 15,000 a month for fully disabled person;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to give jobs to all PwDs who have applied for jobs under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and to issue Antyodaya Anna Yojana family cards to all PwDs and extending the disability allowance to all the eligible persons; State-wise particularly Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(d) the details of funds sanctioned and utilised under each scheme in this regard during the last three years and the current year State-wise particularly Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

## **THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

**(DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR):**

(a) Relief to the disabled is a State subject by virtue of entry 9 of the State list of the Constitution of India. The Ministry supplements the efforts of the State Government through various schemes and programmes. State Governments raise issues relating to difficulties in implementation of schemes/programmes which are responded by the Ministry from time to time.

(b) Relief to the disabled is a State subject by virtue of entry 9 of the State list of the Constitution of India. Under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), assistance of Rs. 300/- per month per person with severe or multiple disability belonging to BPL category in the age category of 18-79 years and Rs. 500/- to persons of 80 years and above is provided. Currently, more than 8.81 lakh beneficiaries are

covered under the scheme of IGNDPS. Demands received from various quarters including from some States/UTs for revamping of NSAP viz. increase in assistance, coverage and change in criteria etc. were considered in the proposal for continuation of NSAP Scheme for 15th Finance Commission cycle. However, the Government has approved continuation of the Scheme in its present form till year 2025-26.

Besides, assistance are also provided to Persons with Disabilities by various state governments.

(c) and (d) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand driven wage employment Scheme which provides for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

As per provision of the Scheme, adequate shelf of works shall be maintained by every Gram Panchayat to meet the expected demand for work in such a way that at least one labour intensive public work with at least one work which is suitable for Particularly Vulnerable Groups especially the aged and the disabled, which shall be kept open at all times to provide work as per demand.

Under the scheme, if the job seeker is a single woman or disabled person or aged person or released bonded labour or belonging to particularly Vulnerable

Tribal Group, they must be given a special job card of a distinct colour which will ensure them a special protection in providing work, work evaluation and work as site facilitates. For allocation of work, efforts shall be made to increase participation of the persons with disabilities.

State-wise details of fund released under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last three years and the current financial year 2024-25 (as on 04.12.2024), including the state of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013, the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was adopted as one of its categories for the continued benefit of highly subsidized foodgrains to 2.5 Crore poorest-of-poor households besides the Priority Households (PHH) category beneficiaries. W.e.f. 1st January, 2023, foodgrains under the Act are being distributed to eligible beneficiaries free of cost under Pradhan Mantri GaribKalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY). Presently, against the ceiling of 2.5 Crore AAY families under NFSA, about 2.37 Crore AAY families are covered by the States/UTs in the country. Details of State/UT wise number of AAY households and beneficiaries, including the state of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

The minimum suggestive guidelines for States/UTs for inclusion of eligible families under Antyodaya Anna Yojana include families headed by a widow or a person suffering from a terminal disease or a person with disability or a person

aged 60 years or above or a single woman or man who does not have an assured source of livelihood or does not receive family and social support and widows or persons suffering from incurable diseases or persons with disabilities or persons aged 60 years or above or single women or single men who have no family or social support or who have no assured means of livelihood.

Further, as per the provisions of NFSA, inter-alia the identification of eligible households under AAY, and issuance of ration cards to them is done by the respective State/UT Governments through their own procedures, criteria and norms.

Details of funds Allocated/released to the States/UTs during the last three years and Current year under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Schemes (IGNDPS), including the state of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

### **STATEMENT-I**

**State-wise details of fund released under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last three years and the current financial year 2024-25 (as on 04.12.2024)**

S.No	States/UTs	Fund released (Rs. In crore)			
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	7182.67	7989.09	7332.63	7082.29
2	Arunachal Pradesh	453.74	577.58	426.10	441.36

<b>3</b>	Assam	2220.26	2052.35	2221.38	1618.00
<b>4</b>	Bihar	5407.37	6395.29	6200.03	6438.74
<b>5</b>	Chhattisgarh	3894.34	3383.55	2888.56	2989.52
<b>6</b>	Goa	0.04	5.12	0.88	2.98
<b>7</b>	Gujarat	1615.24	1692.07	1801.62	1215.72
<b>8</b>	Haryana	722.68	373.99	476.71	526.82
<b>9</b>	Himachal Pradesh	975.75	1157.48	997.13	1140.13
<b>10</b>	Jammu and Kashmir	950.14	1050.61	920.44	1010.78
<b>11</b>	Jharkhand	3063.83	2708.64	2916.76	2051.70
<b>12</b>	Karnataka	6028.08	6225.28	5415.74	5000.40
<b>13</b>	Kerala	3551.93	3818.43	3513.48	2811.15
<b>14</b>	Madhya Pradesh	8479.09	5702.13	5871.14	5199.89
<b>15</b>	Maharashtra	2056.46	2549.73	3034.44	3868.31
<b>16</b>	Manipur	563.11	1086.63	0.00	350.20
<b>17</b>	Meghalaya	1121.66	1116.92	912.33	895.72
<b>18</b>	Mizoram	548.92	538.72	506.06	405.39
<b>19</b>	Nagaland	569.46	897.45	637.96	236.20
<b>20</b>	Odisha	5680.15	4638.36	4891.89	3031.49
<b>21</b>	Punjab	1257.59	1182.13	1166.55	1118.56
<b>22</b>	Rajasthan	9867.75	9662.99	8671.62	7066.92

23	Sikkim	112.42	92.55	111.95	85.80
24	Tamil Nadu	9638.13	9706.62	12603.36	7182.56
25	Telangana	4105.20	2988.68	3508.59	3751.51
26	Tripura	988.88	922.03	1043.59	926.06
27	Uttar Pradesh	8509.57	10629.01	9808.55	9272.55
28	Uttarakhand	642.03	792.84	551.66	535.41
29	West Bengal	7507.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Andaman and Nicobar	7.63	9.60	0.00	2.31
31	Lakshadweep	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Puducherry	13.07	24.95	58.77	36.96
33	Ladakh	59.04	68.93	62.64	62.25
34	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.00	1.62	2.21	4.34
<b>Total</b>		<b>97794.33</b>	<b>90041.39</b>	<b>88554.76</b>	<b>76362.00</b>

**STATEMENT-II**

**Coverage under AAY (October, 2024)**

(in lakh)

SI No.	Name of State/UT	No. of families	No. of person
1	Andhra Pradesh	9.08	23.52



2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.38	1.50
3	Assam	6.92	28.08
4	Bihar	25.01	125.05
5	Chattisgarh	7.19	20.42
6	Delhi	0.69	2.78
7	Goa	0.12	0.46
8	Gujarat	7.76	35.82
9	Haryana	2.68	11.35
10	Himachal Pradesh	1.65	6.82
11	Jharkhand	8.94	34.76
12	Karnataka	10.97	43.91
13	Kerala	5.96	25.59
14	Madhya Pradesh	14.63	54.93
15	Maharashtra	25.05	108.01
16	Manipur	0.64	1.91
17	Meghalaya	0.70	2.91
18	Mizoram	0.26	0.64
19	Nagaland	0.48	2.11
20	Odisha	12.53	37.57
21	Punjab	1.79	7.64
22	Rajasthan	6.29	22.29
23	Sikkim	0.17	0.57
24	Tamil Nadu	18.64	65.78
25	Telangana	5.67	15.95
26	Tripura	1.09	4.62
27	Uttar Pradesh	40.90	132.57
28	Uttarakhand	1.84	7.92
29	West Bengal	16.42	54.99
30	AandN	0.04	0.14
31	DNHandDD	0.05	0.24

32	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.04
33	Chandigarh (DBT)	0.00	0.01
34	Puduchery (DBT)	0.25	0.82
35	JandK	2.33	10.61
36	Ladakh	0.06	0.29
<b>Total</b>		<b>237.19</b>	<b>892.62</b>

### STATEMENT-III

<b>State/UT-wise details of funds released under IGNDPS since 2020-21 to 2024-25</b>						
<b>Total funds allocation/released (Rs. in crore)</b>						
<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>States/UTs</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022- 23</b>	<b>2023- 24</b>	<b>2024-25* As on 05.12.2024</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	9.05	6.79	9.05	11.32	6.96
2	Bihar	44.70	46.78	46.78	47.13	15.20
3	Chhattisgarh	8.90	11.85	11.86	11.89	8.93
4	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Gujarat	4.59	5.72	8.44	7.53	3.57
6	Haryana	1.54	0.00	8.91	0.00	0.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.32	0.08	0.24	0.55	0.00
8	J and K	0.28	0.67	0.45	2.00	0.00

9	Jharkhand	7.12	12.20	9.83	7.25	2.47
10	Karnataka	16.18	16.18	15.74	12.91	0.00
11	Kerala	13.87	0.00	0.00	31.18	0.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	35.50	27.52	45.23	37.63	28.47
13	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Odisha	33.31	31.82	33.65	33.16	5.11
15	Punjab	1.74	0.45	0.00	1.11	0.46
16	Rajasthan	10.94	2.08	15.50	7.10	8.85
17	Tamilnadu	10.61	34.06	17.59	23.69	16.37
<b>18</b>	<b>Telangana</b>	<b>9.70</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>6.47</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>0.00</b>
19	Uttar Pradesh	20.36	13.96	20.94	22.88	8.04
20	Uttarakhand	1.31	0.27	1.30	1.07	0.80
21	West Bengal	22.78	13.87	11.31	32.34	10.13
22	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00
23	Assam	7.01	7.01	12.93	12.29	4.87
24	Manipur	0.56	0.09	0.47	0.27	0.00
25	Meghalaya	0.36	0.17	0.47	0.56	0.44
26	Mizoram	0.15	0.07	0.20	0.26	0.20
27	Nagaland	0.36	0.27	0.36	0.28	0.28
28	Sikkim	0.25	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00

29	Tripura	0.33	0.49	0.51	0.74	0.00
30	AandN Islands	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	DandN Haveli and	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	NCT Delhi	1.17	1.76	0.00	0.00	1.67
34	Ladakh	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.03
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Puducherry	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>263.14</b>	<b>237.40</b>	<b>278.57</b>	<b>310.47</b>	<b>122.86</b>

### संघ राज्यक्षेत्र के सभी विभागों में सृजित पद

#### 2301. श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमण और दीव संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में सभी विभागों की सभी श्रेणियों में सृजित पदों की कुल संख्या श्रेणी-वार सहित कितनी है;
- (ख) क्या वर्तमान में सभी विभागों में सभी पद भरे हुए हैं तथा रिक्त पदों की संख्या कितनी है;
- (ग) क्या इन रिक्त पदों को शीघ्र ही भरे जाने की संभावना है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो इन पदों को कब तक भरे जाने की संभावना है; और
- (ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानंद राय):**

(क) से (ड): संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमण और दीव द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में 7125 स्वीकृत पद हैं, जिनमें से 2945 पद रिक्त हैं। सेवानिवृत्ति, पदोन्नति, त्यागपत्र आदि के कारण पदों का रिक्त होना और उन्हें भरना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। इन पदों को समय-समय पर प्रासंगिक नियमों और विनियमों के अनुसार भरा जाता है।

### **CASES OF CYBER CRIMES**

**2302. SHRIMATI ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:**

**SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:**

**SHRI LUMBA RAM:**

**DR. K. SUDHAKAR:**

**DR. RAJESH MISHRA:**

**SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:**

**SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:**

**SHRI RADHESHYAM RATHIYA:**

**SHRIMATI RUCHI VIRA:**

**SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:**

**SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:**

**DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:**

**SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:**

**SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:**

**DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:**

**SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:**

**SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:**

**SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:**

**SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:**

**SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:**

**SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:**

**SHRI DAROGA PRASAD SAROJ:**

**SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:**

**SHRIMATI GENIBEN NAGAJI THAKOR:**

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

- (a) whether it is true that there has been a huge increase in cyber crimes in the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise/district-wise particularly in Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Himachal Pradesh and total number of cyber crimes registered during the last three years;
- (b) whether the Government has identified the deficiencies in the said system which are responsible for its failure;
- (c) if so, the steps taken to curb cyber crimes, making existing laws more stringent creating awareness for citizens and its impact;

(d) whether the culprits are not being caught even after linking all the details and mobile numbers with Aadhaar and lodging the crime complaints on the cyber portal, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the details of the complaints lodged on the cyber portal and its disposal investigation status during the said period;

(f) whether the Government has implemented any awareness programmes for citizens to tackle cyber-crimes effectively;

(g) the details of international collaborations, if any, to combat cyber-crimes and cyber threats; and

(h) the steps taken by the Government to stop cyber crimes along with the numbers of criminals caught so far and the action taken against them?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI BANDI SANJAY KUMAR):**

(a) to (h) : '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. Sufficient provisions are available under the Information Technology Act, 2000, the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act) to deal with cyber crime in the country. 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 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 2022. As per the data published by the NCRB, State/UT wise details of cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under cyber crimes (involving communication devices as medium/target) during the period from 2020 to 2022 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. NCRB collects only cases registered at District level. As per the data published by the NCRB, District-wise cases registered under cyber crimes (involving communication devices as medium/target) in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Himachal Pradesh during the period from 2020 to 2022 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

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 cybercrimes in the country, in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.
- ii. The 'National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal' (<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', under I4C, has been launched in year 2021 for immediate reporting of financial frauds and to stop siphoning off funds by the fraudsters. So far, financial amount of more than Rs. 3431 Crore has been saved in more than 9.94 lakh complaints. A toll-free Helpline number '1930' has been operationalized to get assistance in lodging online cyber complaints.
- iv. I4C proactively identify and blocked more than 1700 Skype IDs and 59,000 Whatsapp accounts used for Digital Arrest.
- v. The Central Government has published a Press Release on Alert against incidents of 'Blackmail' and 'Digital Arrest' by Cyber Criminals Impersonating State/UT Police, NCB, CBI, RBI and other Law Enforcement Agencies.
- vi. Till 15.11.2024, more than 6.69 lakhs SIM cards and 1,32,000 IMEIs as reported by Police authorities have been blocked by Government of India.
- vii. The Central Government and Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) have devised a system to identify and block incoming international spoofed calls displaying Indian mobile numbers appear to be originating within India. Such international spoofed calls have been made by cyber-criminals in recent cases of fake digital arrests, FedEx scams, impersonation as government

and police officials, etc. Directions have been issued to the TSPs for blocking of such incoming international spoofed calls.

- viii. To 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), Radio campaign, 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.
- ix. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) participates in various regional and international cyber crime cooperation initiatives led by Interpol, fostering collaboration with global LEAs to address cross-border cyber crime challenges.
- x. The CBI serves as the nodal point in India for data preservation requests, sending and receiving such requests through the G7 24/7 network to ensure the timely and secure exchange of cyber crime related data.
- xi. The National Central Bureau (NCB) in CBI acts as a central coordination agency, facilitating the collection and dissemination of cyber crime information through Interpol channels.

**STATEMENT-I****State/UT-wise Cases Registered(CR), Cases Chargesheeted(CCS), Cases Convicted(CON),Persons Arrested(PAR), Persons Chargesheeted(PCS), Persons Convicted(PCV) under Cyber Crimes during 2020-2022**

S.L	State/UT	2020						2021						2022					
		CR	CCS	CO	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CO	PAR	PCS	PC	CR	CCS	CO	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	Andhra Pradesh	1899	314	6	475	446	9	1875	374	8	363	515	8	2341	394	8	538	719	13
2	Arunachal Pradesh	30	1	0	12	1	0	47	3	0	5	3	0	14	5	0	5	5	0
3	Assam	3530	385	0	1717	395	0	4846	579	2	6096	931	2	1733	634	6	2078	776	7
4	Bihar	1512	651	0	751	727	0	1413	424	2	980	520	2	1621	901	2	1435	1009	2
5	Chhattisgarh	297	152	3	209	188	3	352	200	0	260	245	0	439	331	37	393	384	38
6	Goa	40	6	0	15	15	0	36	18	0	42	22	0	90	15	0	41	23	0
7	Gujarat	1283	475	0	942	906	0	1536	715	0	1395	1394	0	1417	789	0	1327	1317	0
8	Haryana	656	221	0	347	323	0	622	326	3	647	601	4	681	386	6	935	656	9
9	Himachal Pradesh	98	31	0	46	39	0	70	63	1	68	77	1	77	43	1	30	48	1
10	Jharkhand	1204	462	125	820	791	131	953	400	25	1414	1215	45	967	419	6	1053	925	6
11	Karnataka	1074	2842	2	489	2916	2	8136	5801	10	615	5967	12	1255	3368	12	679	3557	13
12	Kerala	426	161	0	299	179	0	626	287	2	447	345	2	773	441	7	550	537	7
13	Madhya Pradesh	699	445	14	692	598	15	589	487	50	803	802	119	826	471	59	664	723	78
14	Maharashtra	5496	902	3	1735	1238	3	5562	1428	23	2475	1914	60	8249	1410	15	2582	2000	18
15	Manipur	79	0	0	17	0	0	67	2	0	31	2	0	18	0	0	12	0	0
16	Meghalaya	142	1	0	9	7	0	107	6	0	2	8	0	75	4	0	6	6	0
17	Mizoram	13	8	2	4	8	2	30	20	3	31	21	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	3	1	0
19	Odisha	1931	282	0	369	396	0	2037	313	0	363	412	0	1983	283	3	379	433	3
20	Punjab	378	106	1	298	162	1	551	188	4	416	247	4	697	143	3	489	195	3
21	Rajasthan	1354	340	24	541	520	32	1504	502	23	861	864	40	1833	677	28	884	870	32
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	782	135	7	516	237	9	1076	147	6	612	198	8	2082	245	5	916	382	8
24	Telangana	5024	939	280	1169	1158	282	1030	1361	19	1478	2179	21	1529	2393	60	2442	3967	78
25	Tripura	34	5	0	6	5	0	24	10	0	8	10	0	30	9	0	3	12	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	1109	4987	642	6491	6427	878	8829	4407	292	6887	6006	387	1011	4737	838	7122	6571	106
27	Uttarakhand	243	58	0	93	80	0	718	158	0	207	266	0	559	121	0	155	181	0
28	West Bengal	712	178	0	203	313	0	513	307	17	246	336	17	401	432	11	355	493	11
	<b>TOTAL STATE(S)</b>	<b>4970</b>	<b>1408</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1826</b>	<b>1807</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>5243</b>	<b>1852</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>2675</b>	<b>2510</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>6490</b>	<b>1865</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>2507</b>	<b>2579</b>	<b>139</b>
29	AandN Islands	5	5	0	3	5	0	8	3	0	12	4	0	28	7	1	9	7	1
30	Chandigarh	17	3	1	4	3	2	15	6	0	9	7	0	27	8	2	17	9	3
31	DandN Haveli and Daman and	3	1	0	1	1	0	5	2	0	4	4	0	5	5	0	4	6	0
32	Delhi	168	61	0	107	77	0	356	157	1	494	336	1	685	192	6	589	345	6
33	Jammu and Kashmir	120	14	0	33	23	0	154	49	0	102	60	0	173	53	1	76	79	1
34	Ladakh	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1

36	Puducherry	10	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	8	0	28	25	0
	<b>TOTAL UT(S)</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>12</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL INDIA)</b>	<b>5003</b>	<b>1417</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>1842</b>	<b>1818</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>5297</b>	<b>1874</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>2737</b>	<b>2551</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>6589</b>	<b>1892</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>2579</b>	<b>2626</b>	<b>140</b>

Source: Crime in India published by NCRB.

**STATEMENT-II****District-wise Cases Registered under Cyber Crimes in Uttar Pradesh during  
2020-2022**

<b>SL</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
1	Agra	84	127	160
2	Aligarh	223	196	154
3	Prayagraj	1102	1073	891
4	Ambedkar Nagar	78	34	54
5	Amethi	70	53	42
6	Amroha	41	31	0
7	Auraiya	39	34	71
8	Azamgarh	97	63	130
9	Badaun	26	36	61
10	Baghpat	70	92	260
11	Bahraich	93	56	79
12	Ballia	28	50	71
13	Balrampur	65	13	25
14	Banda	64	33	71
15	Barabanki	52	31	97
16	Bareilly	180	147	161
17	Basti	67	48	81
18	Bijnor	90	86	79
19	Bulandshahar	276	489	312
20	Chandoli	15	28	33
21	Chitrakoot	35	34	25
22	Deoria	72	54	65
23	Etah	36	130	56
24	Etawah	42	26	27
25	Ayodhya	65	31	77
26	Fatehgarh	43	0	113

27	Fatehpur	35	60	71
28	Firozabad	64	55	95
29	GRP	3	0	1
30	Gautambudh Nagar	1585	699	878
31	Ghaziabad	896	558	810
32	Ghazipur	83	73	147
33	Gonda	56	43	85
34	Gorakhpur	203	169	222
35	Hamirpur	30	23	40
36	Hapur	32	67	48
37	Hardoi	61	65	52
38	Hathras	22	28	44
39	Jalaun	71	41	54
40	Jaunpur	126	77	94
41	Jhansi	78	64	92
42	Kannauj	44	0	37
43	Kanpur Dehat	81	81	61
44	Kanpur Commissionarate	353	449	541
45	Kasganj	40	26	51
46	Kaushambi	80	39	55
47	Khiri	98	48	71
48	Kushi Nagar	68	87	108
49	Lalitpur	15	20	36
50	Lucknow Commissionarate	1465	1067	1134
51	Maharajganj	56	49	52
52	Mahoba	14	12	20
53	Mainpuri	19	24	26
54	Mathura	127	151	166
55	Mau	105	102	124

56	Meerut	183	153	190
57	Mirzapur	38	31	62
58	Moradabad	165	102	53
59	Muzaffarnagar	97	64	73
60	Pilibhit	30	40	93
61	Pratapgarh	268	81	82
62	Raibareilly	112	91	101
63	Rampur	61	13	41
64	Saharanpur	100	59	79
65	Sambhal	52	41	46
66	Sant Kabirnagar	48	41	38
67	Shahjahanpur	33	42	68
68	Shamli	37	77	56
69	Shrawasti	11	15	17
70	Sidharthnagar	28	23	76
71	Sitapur	52	27	58
72	Sonbhadra	49	28	60
73	Bhadohi	32	39	21
74	Sultanpur	77	93	97
75	Unnao	77	67	73
76	Varanasi Commissionerate	564	420	323
77	Lucknow Grameen	20	17	0
78	Kanpur Outer		34	0
79	Vasanasi Dehat		59	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11097</b>	<b>8829</b>	<b>10117</b>

Source: Crime in India published by NCRB.

**District-wise Cases Registered under Cyber Crimes in Chhattisgarh during  
2020-2022**

<b>SL</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
1	Balod	35	10	14
2	Balodbazar	5	14	12
3	Balrampur	0	3	0
4	Bemetra	12	20	12
5	Bilaspur	18	24	23
6	Bizapur	0	1	2
7	Dantewara	12	13	18
8	Dhamtari	23	23	15
9	Durg	21	16	31
10	Gariyaband	5	24	11
11	GRP Raipur	1	0	0
12	Jagdalpur	21	24	38
13	Janjgir	1	5	17
14	Jashpur	2	0	6
15	Kabirdham	3	9	4
16	Kanker	15	9	6
17	Kondagaon	1	15	13
18	Korba	5	12	11
20	Koriya	5	7	2
21	Mahasamund	3	0	2
22	Mungali	0	0	7
23	Narayanpur	5	2	3
24	Raigarh	4	5	2
25	Raipur	67	68	103
26	Rajnandgaon	2	6	5
27	Sarguja	14	16	17
28	Sukma	6	1	2
29	Surajpur	10	24	23



30	Gaurela-Pendra-Marwari	1	1	8
31	Khairagarh - Chhuikhadan-Gandai			6
32	Manendragarh-Chirmiri- Bharatpur			7
33	Mohla-Manpur-Ambagarh Chouki			8
34	Sakti			11
35	Sarangarh-Bilaigarh			0
<b>Total</b>		<b>297</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>439</b>

Source: Crime in India published by NCRB.

### District-wise Cases Registered under Cyber Crimes in Himachal Pradesh during 2020-2022

SL	District	2020	2021	2022
1	Baddi	9	5	3
2	Bilaspur	2	1	2
3	Chamba	1	1	1
4	CID	0	0	0
5	GRP	0	0	0
6	Hamirpur	3	2	3
7	Kangra	8	5	6
8	Kinnaur	0	0	2
9	Kullu	14	18	23
10	Lahaul and Spiti	0	0	0
11	Mandi	16	7	7
12	Shimla	18	4	17
13	Sirmaur	8	15	1
14	Solan	6	4	3

15	Una	7	4	2
16	Cyber	6	4	7
<b>Total</b>		<b>98</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>77</b>

Source: Crime in India published by NCRB.

### **ADOPTION OF EVs**

#### **2303. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:**

Will the Minister of **HEAVY INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

- (a) the rate of adoption of Electric Vehicles (EVs) in the country, particularly under the categories of two-wheelers and four-wheelers;
- (b) the details of EV adoption rate in Odisha, including the number of EVs registered till date;
- (c) the number of Auto Research and Development (RandD) clusters currently operational in the country; and
- (d) whether the Government has any plans to set up Auto RandD clusters in the State of Odisha, and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BHUPATHI RAJU  
SRINIVASA VARMA):**

**(a):** The number of electric two-vehicles and four-wheelers registered in the country till 04.12.2024, as per Vahan portal of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways are as under:

State	Number of EVs	Number of ICE Vehicles	Total vehicles	EV Adoption rate
Total Registered electric two-wheelers	28,55,015	27,96,24,745	28,24,79,760	1.01%
Total Registered electric four-wheelers	2,57,169	8,12,79,805	8,15,36,974	0.32 %

**(b):** Sir, as per Vahan portal of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, number of electric vehicles(EV) registered in the State of Odisha and EV adoption rate till 04.12.2024 are as under: -

State	Number of EVs	Number of ICE Vehicles	Total vehicles	EV Adoption rate
Odisha	1,45,479	1,16,17,311	1,17,62,790	1.24%

**(c):** Sir, Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), Pune was established in 1966 by the automotive industry with the Government of India for automotive RandD in the country. Further, the following Test and R and D centers are operating under the Ministry of Heavy Industries in the country: -

- i. International Centre for Automotive Testing (ICAT), Manesar.
- ii. Global Automotive Research Centre (GARC), Chennai.
- iii. National Automotive Test Tracks (NATRAX), Indore.

**(d):** No sir, at present there is no proposal under consideration in the Ministry of Heavy Industries for setting up an Auto RandD clusters in the State of Odisha.

### **LITHIUM BATTERIES IN ELECTRIC MOBILITY**

#### **2304. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:**

Will the Minister of **HEAVY INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to increase Lithium availability for promoting Electric Vehicles (EVs) in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the key objectives of the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Advanced Chemistry Cells (ACC) in the country and how does it aim to reduce the country's dependency on imported ACCs for electric vehicles;
- (c) the details of the specific provisions and financial outlay of the scheme and the production targets and the timeline for achieving these targets;
- (d) the details and the role of the FAME India Scheme (Phase-II) in promoting electric vehicle adoption and the manner in which it provide incentives for electric vehicle buyers; and

(e) whether the PLI Scheme for the Automotive Sector complement the goals of the electric vehicle market and the impact expected on the domestic EV production ecosystem?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BHUPATHI RAJU  
SRINIVASA VARMA):**

**(a):** As per the information provided by the Ministry of Mines, they have set up Khanij Bidesh India Limited (KABIL), a joint venture company with equity contributions from National Aluminium Company (NALCO), Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL), and Mineral Exploration and Consultancy Limited (MECL). Its overarching mission is to identify and acquire overseas mineral assets that hold critical and strategic significance, specifically targeting minerals like Lithium, Cobalt, and others. KABIL has signed an Exploration and Development Agreement with CAMYEN, a state-owned enterprise of Catamarca province of Argentina, for Exploration and mining of Five Lithium Block in Argentina. KABIL is also constantly having interactions with Critical Mineral Office in Australia with the primary objective of acquiring critical and strategic mineral assets.

**(b) and (c):** The Government of India approved the Production Linked Incentive scheme for National Programme on Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage (PLI ACC scheme) on 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2021, for setting up manufacturing facilities for Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC), Battery Storage in India. The Scheme aims to reduce the dependency on imported ACC in India by enhancing India's

manufacturing capabilities and envisages incentivizing large domestic and international players in establishing a competitive ACC battery set-up in India.

The budgetary outlay of the scheme is ₹18,100 Crore for a cumulative capacity of 50 GWh for a period of 5 years after gestation period of 2 years. The scheme has provision for incentive based on the quoted subsidy per KWh by the beneficiary firms and the percentage of value addition achieved on actual sales for manufacturers. Beneficiary firms must ensure to achieve a value addition of at least 25% within 2 years (at the Mother Unit Level) from the appointed date i.e. Milestone-1 and raise it to 60% value addition within 5 years from the appointed date i.e. Milestone-2. The performance and incentive disbursement of allocated funds shall commence after achieving the Milestone-I by the beneficiary firms. The details of the scheme may be seen at: <https://heavyindustries.gov.in/pli-scheme-national-programme-advanced-chemistry-cell-acc-battery-storage>

**(d):** Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid and) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME India) Scheme Phase-II (FAME II) was implemented for a period of 5 years w.e.f. 01<sup>st</sup> April, 2019 with a total budgetary support of ₹11,500 Crore. Under FAME India scheme Phase-II, Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) was introduced with the objective of domestic manufacturing of electrical vehicles, its assemblies/subassemblies and parts/sub-parts thereby increasing the domestic value addition. The details of the scheme may be seen at: <https://heavyindustries.gov.in/fame-ii>

(e): The Government approved Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Automobile and Auto Component Industry in India on 15<sup>th</sup> September, 2021 for Automobile and Auto Component Industry in India for enhancing India's manufacturing capabilities for Advanced Automotive Technology (AAT) products including electric vehicles with a budgetary outlay of ₹25,938 Crore. The scheme has provision for financial incentives to boost domestic manufacturing of AAT products with minimum 50% Domestic Value Addition (DVA) and attract investments in the automotive manufacturing value chain. The details of the scheme may be seen at: <https://heavyindustries.gov.in/pli-scheme-automobile-and-auto-component-industry>

## **AWARENESS CAMPAIGN ON CYBER CRIMES**

### **2305. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:**

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

- (a) the measures being taken by the Government to prevent cyber crimes in the country, including initiatives to strengthen cybersecurity infrastructure and law enforcement capabilities;
- (b) whether the Government has launched any public awareness campaigns to educate citizens about cyber crime prevention and safe internet practices and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve coordination between different Government departments, State police and international agencies to tackle cross-border cyber crimes effectively?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI BANDI SANJAY KUMAR):**

(a)to (c): '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, including initiatives to strengthen cybersecurity infrastructure and law enforcement capabilities 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 cybercrimes in the country, in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.
- ii. The 'National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal' (<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', under I4C, has been launched in year 2021 for immediate reporting of financial frauds and to stop siphoning off funds by the fraudsters. So far, financial amount of more than Rs. 3431 Crore has been saved in more than 9.94 lakh complaints. A toll-free Helpline number '1930' has been operationalized to get assistance in lodging online cyber complaints.
- iv. The Central Government has introduced a new feature titled as 'Report and Check Suspect' on <https://cybercrime.gov.in>. This facility provides citizens a search option to search I4C's repository of identifiers of cyber criminals through 'Suspect Search'.
- v. A State of the Art Centre, 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.

- vi. I4C proactively identify and blocked more than 1700 Skype IDs and 59,000 Whatsapp accounts used for Digital Arrest.
- vii. Till 15.11.2024, more than 6.69 lakhs SIM cards and 1,32,000 IMEIs as reported by Police authorities have been blocked by Government of India.
- viii. The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) is operating an automated cyber threat exchange platform for proactively collecting, analysing and sharing tailored alerts with organisations across sectors for proactive threat mitigation actions by them.
- ix. CERT-In has set up the National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) to generate necessary situational awareness of existing and potential cyber security threats.
- x. 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.
- xi. Cyber security mock drills are being conducted regularly to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organisations in Government and critical sectors. 104 such drills have so far been conducted by CERT-In where around 1450 organizations from different States and sectors participated.

- xii. CERT-In conducts regular training programmes for network / system administrators and Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) of Government and critical sector organisations regarding securing the IT infrastructure and mitigating cyber attacks. A total of 9,807 officials have been trained in 20 training programs in 2024 upto October.
- xiii. To 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), Radio campaign, 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, newspaper advertisement on digital arrest scam, announcement in Delhi metros on digital arrest and other modus operandi of cyber criminals, use of social media influencers to create special posts on digital arrest, digital displays on railway stations and airports across, etc.
- xiv. The Central Government has published a Press Release on Alert against incidents of 'Blackmail' and 'Digital Arrest' by Cyber Criminals Impersonating State/UT Police, NCB, CBI, RBI and other Law Enforcement Agencies.
- xv. The state of the art 'National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (Investigation)' has been established, as a part of the I4C, at New Delhi to provide early stage

cyber forensic assistance to Investigating Officers (IOs) of State/UT Police. So far, National Cyber Forensics Laboratory (Investigation) has provided its services to State/UT LEAs in around 11,203 cases pertaining to cyber crimes.

- xvi. The Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) platform, namely 'CyTrain' portal has been developed under I4C, for capacity building of police officers/judicial officers through online course on critical aspects of cyber crime investigation, forensics, prosecution etc. More than 98,698 Police Officers from States/UTs are registered and more than 75,591 Certificates issued through the portal.
- xvii. The Ministry of Home Affairs has provided financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 131.60 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.
- xviii. I4C has imparted cyber hygiene training to 7,330 officials of various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India.

- xix. I4C has imparted cyber hygiene training to more than 40,151 and 53,022 NCC cadets and NSS cadets respectively.
- xx. 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 on boarding States/UTs to enhance the coordination framework among the Law Enforcement Agencies of the States/UTs. Seven workshops were organized for JCCTs at Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Vishakhapatnam, Lucknow, Ranchi and Chandigarh.
- xxi. 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.
- xxii. A Suspect Registry of identifiers of cyber criminals has been launched by I4C on 10.09.2024 in collaboration with Banks/Financial Institutions.

- xxiii. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) participates in various regional and international cyber crime cooperation initiatives led by Interpol, fostering collaboration with global LEAs to address cross-border cyber crime challenges.
- xxiv. The CBI serves as the nodal point in India for data preservation requests, sending and receiving such requests through the G7 24/7 network to ensure the timely and secure exchange of cyber crime related data.
- xxv. The National Central Bureau (NCB) in CBI acts as a central coordination agency, facilitating the collection and dissemination of cyber crime information through Interpol channels.

### **STATUS OF PMGSY-III**

#### **2306. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:**

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY-III) along with overall percentage of roads under the Yojna awaiting completion, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has taken any measures to ensure the realisation of the deadline of March 2025; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT****(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):**

(a): Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)-III, out of 1,25,000 km of target length, a total of 1,21,896 km of road length has been sanctioned and 86,514.56 km (71%) constructed, as of 5.12.24, across the country. A total of 34,560.92 km (29% of sanctioned length) is currently at various stages of construction. The timeline for completion of PMGSY III works is March, 2025. State-wise details of balance road length under PMGSY-III are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) and (c): PMGSY has well laid out monitoring mechanism to review the progress of the works, the progress of implementation of PMGSY is regularly reviewed by way of Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings and Pre-Empowered/Empowered Committee Meetings with the States. Besides the above, special review meetings/monthly review meetings are also held by the Secretary/ Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development with Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries of the States to take stock of the progress of the scheme including maintenance aspects.

**STATEMENT**

The details of road works (as on 05.12.2024) under PMGSY-III, is as under:-

Road length in Kms

Sr. No	State/ UT	Net Sanctioned			Completed			Balance*		
		No. of R oads	Road Length	No. of Long Span Bridges ( LSBs)	No. of R oads	Road Length	No. o f LS Bs	No. of R oads	Road Length	No. of L SBs
1	Andaman and Nicobar	32	200	0	0	0	0	0	200	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	404	3,143.52	74	279	2,123.17	3	125	938.46	71
3	Arunachal Pradesh	170	1,366.27	66	6	103.06	3	164	1,262.43	63
4	Assam	654	4,247.11	69	470	3,385.57	13	184	851.41	56
5	Bihar	729	6,146.71	607	433	4,047.86	105	296	2,016.84	502
6	Chhattisgarh	534	5,605.61	112	534	5,582.88	35	0	0	77
7	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Gujarat	304	3,015.37	191	273	2,760.63	1	31	223.92	190
9	Haryana	259	2,496.33	0	253	2,448.07	0	6	16.09	0
10	Himachal Pradesh	299	3,123.12	22	8	250.48	0	291	2,872.38	22
11	Jammu And Kashmir	223	1,752.12	66	113	1,098.24	0	110	648.97	66
12	Jharkhand	449	4,130.23	145	143	1,807.20	0	306	2,313.93	145
13	Karnataka	825	5,603.48	116	765	5,322.15	107	60	167.98	9



<b>14</b>	Kerala	284	1,421.07	11	63	459.7	0	221	955.98	11
<b>15</b>	Madhya Pradesh	1,075	12,347.91	800	904	11,643.53	466	171	549.78	334
<b>16</b>	Maharashtra	1,009	6,499.44	223	338	2,916.08	0	671	3,553.51	223
<b>17</b>	Manipur	56	502.24	0	0	0	0	56	502.24	0
<b>18</b>	Meghalaya	143	1,225.41	55	7	88.11	0	136	1,137.31	55
<b>19</b>	Mizoram	17	487.5	0	0	0	0	17	487.5	0
<b>20</b>	Nagaland	45	562.58	0	0	0	0	45	562.58	0
<b>21</b>	Odisha	1,401	9,351.08	148	1,011	7,984.49	71	390	1,238.18	77
<b>22</b>	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>23</b>	Punjab	335	3,337.64	32	180	1,992.03	9	155	1,336.05	23
<b>24</b>	Rajasthan	918	8658	41	815	8,153.78	19	98	383.01	22
<b>25</b>	Sikkim	45	285.9	0	0	1.2	0	45	284.7	0
<b>26</b>	Tamil Nadu	1,814	7,317.83	83	1,132	4,366.57	9	682	2,927.54	74
<b>27</b>	Tripura	100	781.15	6	2	52.07	0	98	728.92	6
<b>28</b>	Uttar Pradesh	2,558	18,921.63	4	2,161	16,984.25	4	397	1,747.75	0
<b>29</b>	Uttarakhand	212	2,287.95	0	14	478.38	0	198	1,809.56	0
<b>30</b>	West Bengal	562	4,236.88	6	48	597.04	0	514	3,636.90	6
<b>31</b>	Telangana	361	2,423.14	138	169	1,573.38	30	192	812.05	108
<b>32</b>	Ladakh	50	418.37	0	1	23.42	0	49	394.95	0
<b>Total :</b>		<b>15,867</b>	<b>1,21,896</b>	<b>3,015</b>	<b>10,122</b>	<b>86,243.31</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>5,708</b>	<b>34,560.92</b>	<b>2,140</b>

*\*Balance road length is less than the difference of sanctioned and completed length due to the reasons that some projects were completed with less than the sanctioned length due to reduction in road length, change in alignment, construction of part length by other agencies, etc.*

## **SIGNIFICANCE OF GREEN REVOLUTION**

### **2307. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the significance of the Green Revolution India has rich experience in this area, having engineered a Green Revolution in the 1960s, but it is not being tapped and if so, the details thereof/reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government orchestrated a supply-side response by providing farmers with high-yielding seeds, cheap credit and assured prices through procurement and if so, the details thereof and steps being taken/results yielded during the last 5 years; and

(c) the steps being taken among them the rampant use of chemical fertilizer, fuelled by subsidy, which degraded the soil and if so, the details thereof and steps being taken in this regard?

### **THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a) to (c) : The Green Revolution in India was initiated in the 1960's by introducing high-yielding varieties of rice and wheat to increase food grain production. Food grain production increased from **72.3 million MT (metric tons) in 1961 to 332.30 million MT (metric tons) in 2023-24.**

India is continuing its Green Revolution program by adopting Schemes promoting components of Green Revolution like plant breeding, irrigation development, and financing of agrochemicals.

The positive effects of the green revolution are:

- **Increase in crop production:** The crop area under high-yielding varieties of wheat and rice grew considerably making India one of the world's biggest agricultural producers.
- **Self-sufficiency:** The import of food grains reduced as India became self-sufficient in food grains, rather India started exporting at times.
- **Availability:** The per capita net availability of food grains has increased.
- **Benefits to farmers:** The level of income of farmers increased as agricultural productivity improved. It promoted capitalist farming as big land owners profited the most.
- **Industrialization:** The large-scale mechanization of farms created a demand for machinery like tractors, harvesters, threshers, combines, diesel engines, electric motors, pumping sets, etc. Demand for chemical fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides, weedicides, etc. also increased considerably.
- **Agro industries:** Several agricultural products came to be used as raw

materials in various industries giving rise to agro-based industries.

- **Employment:** The demand for labor force increased rural employment, and the industrial workforce at the same time.

The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW) is of the view that tapping the benefits of Green Revolution is a continuous process. The Ministry is providing support to the states under two umbrella schemes - Krishonnati Yojana and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna, which include components of Green Revolution. The Schemes are National Food Security Mission, National Project on Organic Farming, Organic Value Chain Development for North East Region, National Project on Soil Health and Fertility, Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Project on Agro-Forestry, National Mission on Horticulture, Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material, Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine, Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension, Information Technology, Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization, Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census and Statistics, Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation, Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Marketing and National Bamboo Mission.

Under these programs, assistance is being provided to the farmers for organizing cluster demonstrations on rice and wheat, seed production and distribution, nutrient management and soil ameliorants, integrated pest management, cropping system-based training, asset building such as farm

machineries and implements, irrigation devices, site specific activities and post harvest and marketing support, etc.

Agriculture being a State Subject, the State Governments take appropriate measures for development of agriculture and welfare of farmers in the States. Fertilizer related matter is dealt by Ministry of Chemical and fertilizer. However, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare supplements the efforts of States and welfare of farmers through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support and various schemes/ programmes. In the year 2013-14 the budget allocation of Ministry of Cooperation, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, and Department of Fisheries were integral parts of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare was only 30,223.88 crore. The budget of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is **Rs. 1,32,469.86 crore in 2024-25.**

There is no harmful effect of fertilizers on soil fertility, if applied in a balanced and judicious manner. Government of India is recommending soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management through conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources (manure, biofertilizers, green manuring, in-situ crop residue recycling etc.) of plant nutrients with 4Rs approach i.e right quantity, right time, right mode and right type of fertilizer for judicious use of chemical fertilizers and to reduce use of chemical fertilizers. In addition, split application, use of slow releasing fertilizers including neem coated urea and growing leguminous crops are also advocated.

The Government of India is implementing various schemes in order to promote the use of organic fertilizers by the farmers, the details of the schemes are as under:

(i) Market Development Assistance (MDA) to Compressed Bio Gas Plants for sale of Fermented Organic Manure (FOM)/Liquid Fermented Organic Manure (LFOM) and Phosphate Rich Organic Manure (PROM).

(ii) Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain development in North East Region (MOVCDNER).

ICAR has developed improved and efficient strains of biofertilizers specific to different crops and soil types to reduce the use of chemical fertilizers in agricultural production. In addition, split application and placement of fertilizers, use of slow releasing N-fertilizers and nitrification inhibitors, growing leguminous crops and use of Resource Conservation Technologies (RCTs) are also advocated. ICAR also imparts trainings to different stakeholders, organizes front-line demonstrations, awareness programs etc. to educate farmers on all these aspects.

### **OTHER BACKWARD CLASS**

#### **2308. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:**

Will the Minister of **SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to increase the Other Backward Class (OBC) creamy layer ceiling and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Union Government has held any consultation with OBC organizations and various stakeholders;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereto;
- (d) the last time when creamy layer ceiling for the OBC was reviewed and revised by the Union Government;
- (e) whether the Government has constituted any committee in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the time by which said committee is likely to submit its report to the Union Government?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI B. L. VERMA):**

- (a) to (f) :The last order for revision of the creamy layer income limit was issued by the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPandT) on 13.9.2017. The revision of income limits is done on an ongoing basis from time to time.



## घरेलू अपशिष्ट से जैविक खाद

### 2309. श्री अरुण गोविल:

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या प्रतिदिन घरों में बर्बाद हो रहे फलों और सब्जियों के छिलकों से हजारों टन जैविक खाद बनाई जा सकती है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इस संबंध में कोई योजना बना रही है ताकि लोगों को रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराए जा सकें और कृषि क्षेत्र में स्टार्ट-अप शुरू करके किसानों को लाभ पहुंचाया जा सके?

### कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क): जी हां। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) ने सूचित किया है कि घरेलू कचरे से जैविक खाद बनाई जा सकती है और उसने इन कचरे से विभिन्न प्रकार के जैविक खाद/खाद जैसे कि फॉस्फोकम्पोस्ट, मैस्टिस वर्मिकम्पोस्ट, बायो-समृद्ध खाद, कम्पोस्ट तैयार करने की तकनीक विकसित की है। अधिक संतुलित पोषक तत्व प्राप्त करने के लिए घरेलू कचरे को खेत के कचरे, पशु खाद, कृषि प्रसंस्करण कचरे के साथ मिलाया जाता है। आईसीएआर इन सभी पहलुओं पर किसानों, युवा शहरी हितधारकों को शिक्षित करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण भी देता है और फ्रंट-लाइन प्रदर्शन, जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आदि आयोजित करता है।

आवास और शहरी मामलों के मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) ने सूचित किया है कि स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-शहरी (एसबीएम-यू) के तहत राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं जैसे सामग्री पुनर्प्राप्ति सुविधा, ट्रांसफर स्टेशन, कंपोस्टिंग संयंत्र, जैव-मीथेनेशन संयंत्र आदि के माध्यम से शहरी क्षेत्रों में उत्पन्न फलों और सब्जियों के छिलकों सहित कचरे के सभी अंशों के वैज्ञानिक प्रसंस्करण के लिए

सहायता प्रदान की गई है। भारत सरकार नीति मार्गदर्शन, वित्तीय सहायता और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करके एसबीएम-यू के माध्यम से राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रयासों का सहयोग करती है।

देश के शहरी क्षेत्रों में उत्पन्न नगरपालिका ठोस अपशिष्ट (एमएसडब्ल्यू) के वैज्ञानिक प्रसंस्करण के लिए 100% पृथक्करण (सूखा और गीला कचरा), डोर टू डोर कलेक्शन आदि के माध्यम से घरों से एकत्र किए गए गीले कचरे जिसमें फलों और सब्जियों के छिलके शामिल हैं, को कंपोस्टिंग प्लांट और बायो-मीथेनेशन प्लांट के माध्यम से संसाधित किया जाता है। हालाँकि, कम्पोस्ट प्लांट से उत्पादित जैविक खाद की मात्रा निर्धारित नहीं की गई है।

(ख): जी हाँ वर्ष 2018-19 से राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आरकेवीवाई) के तहत “नवाचार और कृषि-उद्यमिता विकास” कार्यक्रम के तहत स्टार्ट-अप को सहयोग दिया जा रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके और देश में एक ऊष्मायन पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र का पोषण करके नवाचार और कृषि-उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देना है।

कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों जैसे संसर के अनुप्रयोग सहित सटीक कृषि, आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई), ड्रोन, फार्म मशीनीकरण, फसलोपरांत, खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी और मूल्य संवर्धन, आपूर्ति श्रृंखला और कृषि लोजिस्टिक और कृषि इनपुट, कृषि और जैविक खेती में अपशिष्ट से धन और हरित ऊर्जा, संबद्ध क्षेत्र (पशुपालन, डेयरी, मत्स्य पालन, आदि), माध्यमिक कृषि, आदि में स्टार्ट-अप शुरू किए जा रहे हैं।

उपर्युक्त कार्यक्रम के तहत स्टार्टअप्स के कार्यान्वयन, सहायता और इनक्यूबेशन के लिए देश भर में पांच नॉलेज पार्टनर (केपी) और 24 आरकेवीवाई एग्रीबिजनेस इनक्यूबेटर (आर-एबीआई) नियुक्त किए गए हैं।

कार्यक्रम के तहत स्टार्टअप्स को अपने उत्पादों, सेवाओं, व्यापार प्लेटफार्मों आदि को बाजार में लॉन्च करने और व्यापार व्यवहार्यता प्राप्त करने के लिए अपने उत्पादों और संचालन को बढ़ाने में

सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण, तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। कार्यक्रम के तहत उद्यमियों को आईडिया/प्री सीड स्टेज पर 5.00 लाख रुपये और सीड स्टेज पर 25 लाख रुपये का अनुदान सहायता के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। 5000 से अधिक कृषि-स्टार्टअप्स को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है और जिनमें से 1708 स्टार्टअप को अनुदान सहायता के रूप में 122.50 करोड़ रुपये का वित्त पोषण किया गया है।

### **ORGANIZING KRISHI MELAS**

**2310. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:**

**SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:**

**SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has organised Krishi Melas for the benefit of farmers in the country particularly in the States of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Assam and Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last ten years and the benefits derived by farmers from such Melas along with funds sanctioned/spent therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

- (a) and (b): Government of India organizes and supports Krishi Melas in the country to disseminate and creating awareness about the Department

Schemes/Missions/New Initiatives and to promote agriculture technologies for the benefits of the farmers in the country including the States of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Assam and Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

The numbers of Krishi Melas organized in the said States and funds sanctioned/spent during the last 10 years are as under:

Sl. No.	States	Number of Krishi Melas organized		Funds sanctioned /spent (Rs. In crore)	
		DAandFW	ICAR/KVK	DAandFW	ICAR/KVK
1.	Telangana	61	132	12.24	53.90
2.	Andhra Pradesh	361	185		
3.	Maharashtra	788	386		
4.	Assam	72	98		
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	846	139		

### LIVESTOCK CENSUS 2014

#### 2311. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of **FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the livestock census 2024 aims to capture data on transhumant livestock and pastoralist communities;

- (b) the details of the Government plan to ensure that the pastoral census comprehensively covers diverse pastoral communities across various states, particularly in remote and ecologically sensitive regions;
- (c) the details of measures has been taken by the Government to integrate pastoralists into the policy framework, and how will the data from this census address specific challenges such as access to grazing lands, veterinary services and market access for animal products;
- (d) whether the expected benefits of this census for livestock management and disease prevention within the transhumant livestock populations, especially as these animals migrate across diverse climatic zones and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ; AND MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH):**

- (a) Sir, Livestock Census is a quinquennial exercise that has been conducted since 1919. The last livestock Census was conducted in the year 2019 which was 20<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census. The 21<sup>st</sup> Livestock Census is due in 2024 and the data collection work of this Census has been started from 25<sup>th</sup> October, 2024. Census by definition is to collect information from each and every census unit including pastoralist. Accordingly, 21<sup>st</sup> Livestock Census also captures data on livestock with pastoralist communities.
- (b) Yes sir. In order to capture each and every revenue unit i.e. villages and urban wards the updated local government directory of Ministry of Panchayat Raj is used

as a frame to collect data. Further enumerators have been instructed to use the villages and wads maps available with State Revenue Department while collecting data in census units. Members & volunteers of Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) & Societies working with pastoralist communities are also involved to help the enumerators for identifying and tracing the areas having pastoralist so that information from remote locations will not be left unidentified.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying has been implementing schemes like the Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LH&DCP) and Livestock Insurance to support the well-being of livestock, including those managed by pastoralist communities, who play a vital role as "keepers of genes." Pastoralists conserve indigenous livestock breeds essential for biodiversity and climate resilience while their traditional ecological knowledge sustains livelihoods, ecosystems, and adaptive management, as acknowledged by biocultural community protocols. The data will also help in identifying the movement routes and thereby help in planning vaccination schedule and create physical check posts to prevent movement of disease-ridden flocks. Detailed data from the 21st Livestock Census will enable the Department to assess and address these challenges, integrate or revamp existing schemes, and develop new strategies to provide targeted support, in specific breed tracts by way of ensuring good germplasm in the identified areas, thereby ensuring sustainable livestock management and resilience for these communities.

## **USAGE OF ORGANIC AND BIO-FERTILIZER**

**2312. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:**

**SHRIMATI VIJAYLAKSHMI DEVI:**

**SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Government policy to promote use of organic and bio-fertilizers in the country;
- (b) the production/consumption/utilization of Organic Fertilizers in the country during the last three years, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of the impact of the use of organic and bio-fertilizers on yield and productivity?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a): To promote use of organic and bio-fertilizers in the country, Government is promoting organic farming through the schemes of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) in all the States/UTs and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER). Both the schemes stress on end-to-end support to farmers engaged in organic farming i.e. from production to processing, certification and marketing and post-harvest management. Training and Capacity Building are integral part of the scheme.

Under the PKVY scheme, farmers are provided financial assistance of Rs 15000/ ha for 3 years through DBT for on-farm and off-farm organic inputs including organic manure.

Whereas, under MOVCDNER scheme, farmers are directly provided financial assistance of Rs. 32500/ ha for 3 years to farmers for off -farm /on –farm organic inputs under the scheme out of which Rs. 15,000 through DBT for on-farm and off-farm organic inputs including organic manure and Rs. 17,500 for the planting material.

(b): State-wise details about the production of organic fertilizers, as received from various State Governments during the last three years are given in the enclosed **Statement**. The details of consumption/ utilization data is maintained at the State level only.

(c): Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has reported that with combination of organic fertilizer and biofertilizer cotton and sunflower yield were better in Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu). Similarly, Rice and chickpea yield in Raipur (Chhattisgarh). Further, rice-red pumpkin and rice-cucumber systems have recorded better yield with combination of organic fertilizers and biofertilizers in Maharashtra.



**STATEMENT-I****Details of production of Organic Fertilizers Year- wise (in Metric Tons)**

<b>State</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>
Andhra Pradesh	25006	272572	1858652
Assam	130704	43773	125812
Bihar	47861	53256	22500
Chhattisgarh	2166	-	78402
Delhi	27657	-	-
Goa	-	11221	-
Gujarat	390309	278037	257822
Haryana	180299	71179	74223
Himachal Pradesh	18	33	4520
Jammu and Kashmir	5314508	3250	85240
Jharkhand	-	-	32831
Karnataka	38089359	2278241	2286649
Kerala	38250	13560	-
Madhya Pradesh	94254	84598	1388205
Maharashtra	231305	237843	343171
Manipur	150	-	150
Meghalaya	13518	-	-
Mizoram	58	-	-
Nagaland	68351	-	-
Odisha	37116	14764	-
Punjab	473	7407	3088335
Rajasthan	18330	50477	52220
Tamil nadu	60117	231522	2134453
Telangana	27695	28788	-
Tripura	-	947	1022
Uttar Pradesh	139426	74799	802262

Uttarakhand	6961	7440	10750
West Bengal	6664	6705	-
Puducherry	130	2470	-
Ladakh	-	-	13681
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,49,50,685</b>	<b>37,72,884</b>	<b>1,26,60,900</b>

Source: NCONF/State Governments

### मादक पदार्थों का सेवन

#### 2313. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में मादक पदार्थों के सेवन की समस्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ग) देश में सरकार द्वारा खोले गए नशा मुक्ति केन्द्रों की संख्या राज्य-वार, विशेषकर पिछड़े और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कितनी है; और
- (घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त केन्द्रों को राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा):

(क): वर्ष 2018 के दौरान एनडीडीटीसी, एम्स के माध्यम से मंत्रालय द्वारा भारत में मादक पदार्थों के सेवन की सीमा और पैटर्न पर आयोजित राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, वर्तमान में विभिन्न मनोसक्रिय

पदार्थों (psychoactive substances) का सेवन करने वाले वयस्कों और बच्चों की व्यापकता (% में) और अनुमानित संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

मादक पदार्थ	बच्चे और किशोर (10-17 वर्ष)		वयस्क (18-75 वर्ष)	
	व्यापकता (% में)	सेवन करने वालों की अनुमानित संख्या	व्यापकता (% में)	सेवन करने वालों की अनुमानित संख्या
भांग (कैनबिस)	0.90	20,00,000	3.30	2,90,00,000
नशीले पदार्थ	1.80	40,00,000	2.10	1,90,00,000
सिडेटिव	0.58	20,00,000	1.21	1,10,00,000
इनहेलेंट	1.17	30,00,000	0.58	60,00,000
कोकिन	0.06	2,00,000	0.11	10,00,000
एटीएस	0.18	4,00,000	0.18	20,00,000
हेलुसिलोजन	0.07	2,00,000	0.13	20,00,000

**(ख):** ड्रग्स की मांग कम करने हेतु राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीडीडीआर) स्कीम के अंतर्गत ड्रग्स की मांग को कम करने के लिए की गई कार्रवाई संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दी गई है।

**(ग):** एनएपीडीडीडीआर स्कीम के अंतर्गत स्थापित नशामुक्ति केन्द्रों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

**(घ):** पिछले तीन वर्षों में और चालू वर्ष के दौरान उक्त केन्द्रों को आबंटित निधियों की राशि का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

### **विवरण-I**

#### **ड्रग्स की मांग को कम करने के लिए की गई कार्रवाई**

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय देश में ड्रग्स की मांग में कमी के लिए नोडल मंत्रालय है। मादक पदार्थों के सेवन की समस्या से निपटने के लिए इस विभाग ने ड्रग्स की मांग कम करने हेतु राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना तैयार की है और इसे कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जो एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना है जिसके तहत निम्नलिखित को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है:

- i. राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा निवारक शिक्षा और जागरूकता सृजन, क्षमता निर्माण, ड्रग्स की मांग में कमी के लिए कार्यक्रम आदि के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को।
- ii. नशे का सेवन करने वालों के लिए एकीकृत पुनर्वास केन्द्रों (आईआरसीए), किशोरों में मादक पदार्थों के शीघ्र प्रयोग की रोकथाम के लिए समुदाय आधारित पीयर लेड इंटरवेंशन (सीपीएलआई), आउटरीच और ड्रॉप इन सेंटर (ओडीआईसी) और जिला नशामुक्ति केन्द्रों (डीडीएसी) के संचालन और रखरखाव के लिए गैर-सरकारी संगठन/स्वैच्छिक संगठन को; और
- iii. नशे की लत की उपचार सुविधाओं (एटीएफ) के लिए सरकारी अस्पतालों को।

एनएपीडीडीआर योजना के तहत ड्रग्स की मांग में कमी के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्रवाई की गई है:

- i. नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान (एनएमबीए) देश के सभी जिलों में लागू किया जा रहा है। अब तक, एनएमबीए 4.42 करोड़ से अधिक युवा और 2.71 करोड़ से अधिक महिलाओं सहित 13.57 करोड़ से अधिक लोगों तक पहुंच गया है। इस अभियान में 3.85 लाख से अधिक शैक्षणिक संस्थानों ने भी भाग लिया है।
- ii. नशे के आदी व्यक्तियों के लिए 347 एकीकृत पुनर्वास केंद्र (आईआरसीए) मंत्रालय द्वारा समर्थित हैं। ये आईआरसीए न केवल नशे के आदी व्यक्तियों का उपचार करते हैं बल्कि निवारक शिक्षा, जागरूकता सृजन, प्रेरक परामर्श, डिटॉक्सिफिकेशन/नशामुक्ति की सेवाएं प्रदान करते हैं, तथा उसके पश्चात भी देखरेख करते हैं और सामाजिक मुख्यधारा में पुनः शामिल करवाते हैं।
- iii. 46 समुदाय आधारित सहकर्मी नेतृत्व हस्तक्षेप केंद्र (सीपीएलआई) मंत्रालय द्वारा समर्थित हैं। ये सीपीएलआई संवेदनशील और संभावित बच्चों और किशोरों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हैं।
- iv. 74 आउटरीच और ड्रॉप इन सेंटर (ओआईसी) मंत्रालय द्वारा समर्थित हैं। ये ओआईसी जांच, मूल्यांकन और परामर्श के प्रावधान के साथ मादक पदार्थ का सेवन करने वालों के लिए उपचार और पुनर्वास का सुरक्षित स्थान प्रदान करते हैं और उसके बाद मादक पदार्थ पर निर्भरता समाप्त करने के लिए उपचार और पुनर्वास सेवाओं के लिए रेफरल और लिंकेज प्रदान करते हैं।
- v. 71 जिला नशामुक्ति केंद्र (डीडीएसी) एक छत के नीचे आईआरसीए, ओडीआईसी और सीपीएलआई द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली सभी सुविधाएं प्रदान करते हैं।
- vi. मंत्रालय सरकारी अस्पतालों में 117 नशे की लत की उपचार सुविधा केन्द्रों (एटीएफ) की स्थापना को भी सहायता प्रदान करता है।



1	आंध्र प्रदेश	10	4	4	6	1	1	26
2	अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
4	असम	16	3	3	2	3	1	28
5	बिहार	7	0	0	5	2	1	15
6	चंडीगढ़	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
7	छत्तीसगढ़	2	3	1	0	0	1	7
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
9	दिल्ली	8	8	5	0	6	1	28
10	गोवा	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
11	गुजरात	7	3	3	1	5	1	20
12	हरियाणा	9	1	1	0	17	1	29
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3	0	1	1	2	1	8
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1	3	2	5	20	1	32
15	झारखंड	1	0	0	2	2	0	5
16	कर्नाटक	33	0	0	1	0	1	35
17	केरल	16	2	2	0	3	1	24
18	लद्दाख	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
19	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	मध्य प्रदेश	14	7	3	9	6	1	40
21	महाराष्ट्र	44	0	0	5	4	1	54
22	मणिपुर	25	6	2	0	0	1	34
23	मेघालय	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
24	मिजोरम	10	2	0	0	1	1	14
25	नागालैंड	6	1	1	2	1	1	12

26	उड़ीसा	39	5	4	2	0	1	51
27	पुडुचेरी	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
28	पंजाब	7	2	1	0	0	0	10
29	राजस्थान	17	7	4	7	6	0	41
30	सिक्किम	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
31	तमिलनाडु	24	0	0	7	2	1	34
32	तेलंगाना	10	1	0	1	1	1	14
33	त्रिपुरा	0	2	0	0	5	0	7
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	20	9	5	10	19	0	63
35	उत्तराखण्ड	4	1	1	0	1	1	8
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	8	1	2	2	2	1	16
	<b>कुल</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>676</b>

### विवरण-III

पिछले तीन वर्षों में से प्रत्येक वर्ष और चालू वर्ष के दौरान उक्त केन्द्रों को आबंटित निधियों की राशि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

(रु. करोड़ में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	वर्ष 2021- 22	वर्ष 2022- 23	वर्ष 2023- 24	वर्ष 2024-25 (25.11.2024 तक)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	3.12	3.99	6.33	1.10
3	अरुणाचल	0.0	0.05	0.00	0.00
4	असम	5.24	4.37	7.46	2.58



5	बिहार	2.05	1.84	2.25	2.01
6	चंडीगढ़ (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)	0.27	0.00	0.1	0.02
7	छत्तीसगढ़	0.86	1.29	0.68	0.42
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र) और दमन एवं दीव	0.2	0.24	0.32	0.00
9	दिल्ली	4.37	3.47	3.95	1.53
10	गोवा	0.0	0.00	0	0.00
11	गुजरात	2.35	2.53	3.11	0.70
12	हरियाणा	1.98	2.03	1.61	0.6
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1.29	0.91	1.25	0.31
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0.46	2.37	2.15	0.84
15	झारखंड	0.19	0.24	0.38	0.79
16	कर्नाटक	7.67	9.00	10.36	1.80
17	केरल	3.62	3.54	5.22	1.40
18	लद्दाख	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	मध्य प्रदेश	2.84	3.50	5.46	1.87
20	महाराष्ट्र	8.77	9.88	12.81	2.43
21	मणिपुर	7.2	8.00	10.60	2.40
22	मेघालय	0.0	0.25	0.14	0.00
23	मिजोरम	1.95	2.25	3.03	0.49
24	नागालैंड	1.97	1.19	0.91	0.31
25	ओडिशा	10.07	9.31	14.55	4.48
26	पुडुचेरी (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)	0.22	0.43	0.58	0.19
27	पंजाब	1.08	1.01	1.33	1.12

28	राजस्थान	3.74	4.87	9.91	1.04
29	सिक्किम	0.46	0.19	0.28	0.00
30	तमिलनाडु	4.95	5.19	9.03	2.44
31	तेलंगाना	2.32	2.49	3.63	0.51
32	त्रिपुरा	0.08	0.14	0.00	0.00
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	6.09	4.97	9.82	1.11
34	उत्तराखंड	1.28	1.63	1.37	0.66
35	पश्चिम बंगाल	2.43	2.43	4.06	1.35
36	लक्षद्वीप	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	<b>कुल</b>	<b>89.12</b>	<b>93.60</b>	<b>132.68</b>	<b>34.50</b>

### GI APPLICATIONS DATA

#### 2314. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

- the details and geographical indication of the current Geographical Indication (GI) Application and Registration data and the acceptance ratio for the State of Rajasthan during the current year 2024;
- the specific measures taken by the Union Government to expand the scope of GI tags to most of the heritage products of Rajasthan has total of twenty one GI tags which is much lower than fifty nine GI tags from Tamil Nadu and seventy seven GI tags from Uttar Pradesh as on July 26, 2024;

- (c) the details of the specific measures taken by the Government to ensure adequate awareness and expertise within the general public to increase the number of GI applications from the States, State-wise;
- (d) the details of specific measures taken by the Union Government to identify the reasons for the limited GI Tag Acceptance Ratio in country and as a consequence in Rajasthan; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY;  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):**

**(a):** The details of Registered Geographical Indications from the State of Rajasthan are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. 18 applications for GI registration have been received from the State of Rajasthan during the current year till 04.12.2024 and their status are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. Also, out of 160 GI Applications registered across India in the year 2023, 05 GI Applications are registered from the State of Rajasthan

**(b) and (c):** As part of various initiatives for promotion of GIs, several programmes and activities have been carried out to ensure adequate awareness and expertise within the general public to increase the number of GI applications across the country including Rajasthan. Details of all such programmes are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

**(d) and (e):** Geographical Indications Registry (GIR), under the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), is a quasi-judicial Authority established to administer the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 and Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Rules, 2002. The primary duty of the GIR, inter-alia, is to grant GI registration in respect of an application that undergoes a comprehensive examination in accordance with the prevailing Act/Rules and guidelines notified by the Government, which also involves adherence to the criteria, as outlined in the said guidelines. Failure to comply with the said guidelines may lead to rejection of an application(s). Awareness of, and engagement with, stakeholders is similarly carried on Geographical indicator tags across the nation, including in Rajasthan. Handholding of applicants is also done wherever such assistance is sought.

### **STATEMENT-I**

#### **Registered GIs from the State of Rajasthan**

<b>Sl.N o.</b>	<b>App.N o.</b>	<b>Geographic Indications</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Goods</b>	<b>State</b>
1	142	Bikaneri Bhujia	<b>Registered</b>	Food Stuff	Rajasthan
2	628	Sojat Mehndi	<b>Registered</b>	Agricultural	Rajasthan
3	12	Kota Doria	<b>Registered</b>	Handicraft	Rajasthan
4	66	Blue Pottery of Jaipur	<b>Registered</b>	Handicraft	Rajasthan

5	67	Molela Clay Work	<b>Registered</b>	Handicraft	Rajasthan
6	68	Kathputlis of Rajasthan	<b>Registered</b>	Handicraft	Rajasthan
7	147	Sanganeri Hand Block Printing	<b>Registered</b>	Handicraft	Rajasthan
8	183	Bagru Hand Block Print	<b>Registered</b>	Handicraft	Rajasthan
9	191	Kota Doria (Logo)	<b>Registered</b>	Handicraft	Rajasthan
10	244	Thewa Art Work	<b>Registered</b>	Handicraft	Rajasthan
11	519	Pokaran Pottery	<b>Registered</b>	Handicraft	Rajasthan
12	539	Molela Clay Work of Rajasthan (Logo)	<b>Registered</b>	Handicraft	Rajasthan
13	540	Blue Pottery of Jaipur (Logo)	<b>Registered</b>	Handicraft	Rajasthan
14	541	Kathputlis of Rajasthan (Logo)	<b>Registered</b>	Handicraft	Rajasthan
15	748	Nathdwara Pichhwai Painting	<b>Registered</b>	Handicraft	Rajasthan
16	747	Udaipur Koftgari Metal Craft	<b>Registered</b>	Handicraft	Rajasthan

17	750	Bikaner Kashidakari Craft	<b>Registered</b>	Handicraft	Rajasthan
18	751	Jodhpur Bandhej Craft	<b>Registered</b>	Handicraft	Rajasthan
19	753	Bikaner Usta Kala Craft	<b>Registered</b>	Handicraft	Rajasthan
20	405	Makrana Marble	<b>Registered</b>	Natural	Rajasthan

### **STATEMENT-II**

#### **List of GI Applications from January, 2024 to till date from the state of Rajasthan**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>App.No.</b>	<b>Geographical Indications</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Date of Filing</b>	<b>Goods</b>	<b>Geographical Area</b>
1	1211	Kharak Embroidery	Pre- Examination	02.04.2024	Textiles	Rajasthan
2	1212	Mukka Embroidery	Pre- Examination	02.04.2024	Textiles	Rajasthan
3	1213	Khambiri Embroidery	Pre- Examination	02.04.2024	Textiles	Rajasthan
4	1214	Extra Weft Pattu Weaving	Pre- Examination	02.04.2024	Textiles	Rajasthan
5	1215	Soof Embroidery	Pre- Examination	02.04.2024	Textiles	Rajasthan
6	1216	Pakka / Pakko Embroidery	Pre- Examination	02.04.2024	Textiles	Rajasthan
7	1217	Applique Work	Pre- Examination	02.04.2024	Textiles	Rajasthan

8	1224	Jodhpur Iron Craft	Pre-Examination	16.04.2024	Handicraft	Rajasthan
9	1225	Rajasthan Ravan Hattha (Musical Instrument)	Pre-Examination	16.04.2024	Handicraft	Rajasthan
10	1234	Jaipur Marble Stone Craft	Pre-Examination	24.04.2024	Handicraft	Rajasthan
11	1235	Barmer Katab (Patch Work)	Pre-Examination	24.04.2024	Handicraft	Rajasthan
12	1236	Jodhpur Wood Craft	Pre-Examination	24.04.2024	Handicraft	Rajasthan
13	1246	Sindhi Sarangi	Pre-Examination	13.05.2024	Handicraft	Rajasthan
14	1265	Phad Painting	Pre-Examination	11.06.2024	Handicraft	Rajasthan
15	1324	Udaipur Thikri Craft	Pre-Examination	24.07.2024	Handicraft	Rajasthan
16	1325	Udaipur Danka Craft	Pre-Examination	24.07.2024	Handicraft	Rajasthan
17	1335	Jodhpur Chateri Stone Craft	Pre-Examination	08.08.2024	Handicraft	Rajasthan
18	1347	Nagauri Paan Methi	Pre-Examination	13.08.2024	Agricultural	Rajasthan

**STATEMENT-III**

**Various measures and initiatives taken by the Government to ensure awareness about GI during last 5 years are as under:**

S. No.	Event	Activity
<b>2022-23</b>		
1	<b>Awareness workshop (26<sup>th</sup> Apr'22):</b>	A one-day awareness workshop conducted in Kalsi, Dehradun in collaboration with IIT Roorkee for several local artisans to create awareness on GI
2	<b>World Intellectual Property Day 2022(26<sup>th</sup> Apr'22):</b>	DPIIT conducted 'National Photography Contest' on theme capturing various aspects of Geographical Indications and their uniqueness, diversity, and artistry
3	<b>GI Pavilion-Aahar 2022(26th -30th Apr'22):</b>	5-day event at ITPO on GI products from across the nation including Rajasthan.
4	<b>India GI fair (26<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup> Aug'22):</b>	3-day event was organized at the India Expo Center and Mart, Greater Noida
5	<b>GI Mahotsav(16<sup>th</sup> -21<sup>st</sup> Oct'22):</b>	A weekly event was conducted at Trade facilitation Center, Varanasi Various knowledge sessions were organized for the GI holders with DPIIT officials
6	<b>Exclusive GI pavilion (14<sup>th</sup> -27<sup>th</sup> Nov'22):</b>	Exclusive GI pavilion was set up at IITF 2022 which was organized by ITPO at Pragati Maidan for showcasing products from across the nation including Rajasthan.
7	<b>Promotional videos on History TV18:</b>	To popularize GIs of India, 17 promotional videos covering various Indian GIs were prepared in collaboration with TV History 18



		Aired videos on various channels of TV History 18 network such as History TV18 -SD, History TV18 – HD
8	<b>Social media campaign on GIs:</b>	DPIIT undertook a social media campaign to promote India's GIs from across the nation including Rajasthan. 9'Gift a GI' campaign launched during festive seasons to encourage purchase of GI products 'Spot the GI' launched to spread awareness on GIs through interesting factoids
9	<b>GI Pavilion (14<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> Mar'23):</b>	DPIIT has set up a 'GI Pavilion' for 55 GI registered products at AAHAR 2023 at Pragati Maidan The 37th International food and hospitality fair themed 'Invaluable Treasures of Incredible India' shows
<b>2023-24</b>		
10	<b>EPCH GI Fair India (20<sup>th</sup>–24<sup>th</sup> Jul'23):</b>	2nd edition of GI Fair India 2023' at India Expo Centre and Mart, Greater Noida
11	<b>Radio Mirchi (17<sup>th</sup>–31<sup>st</sup> Aug'23):</b>	Promotion of GI by Radio Mirchi Brewery was held for 15 days for promotional of GI products from across the nation including Rajasthan.
12	<b>UP International Trade Show (21<sup>st</sup>–25<sup>th</sup> Sep'23):</b>	UP International Trade Show at Indian Expo Centre and Mart, Greater Noida
13	<b>GI Mahotsav at Srinagar (2<sup>nd</sup>–8<sup>th</sup> Oct'23)</b>	A weeklong GI Mahotsav at Srinagar as part of initiative for promotion of GI
14	<b>GI Mahotsav at Surat (16<sup>th</sup>–20<sup>th</sup> Dec'23):</b>	GI Mahotsav was held at Surat

15	<b>GI Startup Challenge (29<sup>th</sup> Dec'23-20<sup>th</sup> Feb'24) :</b>	DPIIT in collaboration with Startup India had conducted GI Startup Grand Challenge on the Startup India portal to identify innovative solutions through start-ups for challenges within the GI ecosystem
16	<b>Promotion of GI by India Today:</b>	India Today Published GI related articles in three phases for promotion of GIs from across the country including Rajasthan.
17	<b>Promotion of GI by National Geographic:</b>	DPIIT in collaboration with National Geographic Channel launched GI-based videos which included Production, Airing, Marketing and Licensing of 5 Documentary Films (8-10 mins) on GI Tagged Products in India and SAARC Markets
18	<b>5-day International Hackathon at Kolkata (8<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> Mar'24):</b>	West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences (WB NUJS) conducted International Conference on Hackathon on Geographical Indication and related Traditional Knowledge Cultural Expressions
<b>2024-25</b>		
19	<b>Insight to impact summit (12<sup>h</sup> Jul'24) :</b>	Insight to Impact Summit with participants from various Central Ministries and Government Department was held in Yashobhoomi.
20	<b>Promotion of GI on Indian Airlines (Mar-Jul'24)</b>	A total of 12 articles covering GI products from various parts of the country were published in inflight magazines of leading airlines such as Vistara, Air India, SpiceJet and Indigo (3 articles per airline).

21	<b>Autumn Fair International at Birmingham(1<sup>st</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> Sep'24):</b>	EPCH organised Indian GI Pavilion with Participation and Live Demonstration by GI producers in Autumn Fair International 2024 in Birmingham, United Kingdom
22	<b>Bazaar Berlin 2024(6<sup>th</sup>–10<sup>th</sup> Nov'24):</b>	Invest India organised event for India's GI Products at Bazaar Berlin 2024 at Berlin Fairground (Expo Center City) in Germany

### **PARAMPARAGAT KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA**

**2315. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:**

**SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:**

**DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:**

**SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:**

**SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:**

**SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:**

**SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:**

**SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:**

**PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to promote natural farming in the country under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY);
- (b) whether any training sessions, workshops and conferences have been organized to promote and implement the said yojana;
- (c) if so, the details of training sessions/workshops/conferences held in the State of Maharashtra during the last three years and the percentage of small and marginal farmers benefited by the said yojana in the country including Maharashtra;
- (d) the details of total area under natural farming in the State of Maharashtra;
- (e) the details of the PKVY being run by the Government to ensure promotion of commercial organic production through certified organic farming along with the measures being taken thereunder and the progress made in this respect, State/UT-wise; and
- (f) the other steps taken for the development of natural farming in the country and the incentives given to farmers engaged in natural farming?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a): In 2019-2020 the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare initiated a component of natural farming under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) as Bharatiya Prakritik Krishi Paddhati (BPKP) in 8 States, which has been upscaled as "National Mission on Natural Farming" (NMNF) on 25.11.2024.

The area sanctioned in the country under the BPKP since 2020-21 is given below:

<b>States</b>	<b>Area in Ha</b>
Andhra Pradesh	100000
Chhattisgarh	85000
Kerala	84000
Himachal Pradesh	12000
Jharkhand	3400
Odisha	24000
Madhya Pradesh	99000
Tamil Nadu	2000
<b>Total</b>	<b>409400</b>

(b) and (c): Yes, training programme have been organized under BPKP. Details of training sessions/ work-shops/ conferences held/organized by the State and the beneficiary level data (details of small and marginal farmers) is maintained at the State level only.

Government of Maharashtra State has not opted for natural farming under BPKP. However, following training has been conducted by Maharashtra under organic farming:

<b>Training/ sessions name</b>	<b>No. of training</b>
KVK level trainings	136
Village level trainings	442
<b>Total</b>	<b>578</b>

(d) and (e): NMNF has been approved on 25.11.2024 for all States including Maharashtra.

The PKVY scheme provides end-to-end support to organic farmers i.e. from production to processing certification and marketing by a clusters approach. The primary focus of the scheme is to form organic clusters (other than NE states) to help them to create a value and supply chain with robust focus on marketing.

Under PKVY, States/UTs are provided financial assistance of Rs. 31500/ha for 3 years out of which, Rs. 15000/ha/3 years is provided directly to farmers through DBT for on-farm and off-farm organic inputs. Financial assistance of Rs. 4500/ha for 3 years is provided for marketing, packaging, branding, value addition and other marketing initiatives. Apart from this, Rs. 3000/ha for 3 years is provided for certification and residue analysis. Under the scheme assistance is also provided @Rs. 9000/ha for 3 years for training and capacity building.

Since 2015-16, under PKVY, 14.99 lakh ha area has been covered under organic farming by developing 52289 clusters involving 25.30 lakh farmers. In addition, 8 States have developed their own brands for organic products. Since 2015-2016 to 2023-2024, Rs. 2170.30 crore has been released under the scheme.

The State-wise details of progress in terms of area covered, number of farmers benefitted and fund released under PKVY since 2015-16 to 2024-2025 as on 06.12.2024 is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(f): The Union Cabinet on 25th November 2024 approved the National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) as a standalone centrally sponsored scheme with an overall outlay of ₹2481 crore. The Mission has a target to initiate 1 crore farmers to natural farming spreading over 7.5 Lakh ha land.

### STATEMENT

**State-wise details of progress in terms of area covered, number of farmers benefitted and fund released under PKVY since 2015-16 to 2024-2025 as on 6.12.2024**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Name of the State</b>	<b>Area in ha.</b>	<b>Farmers</b>	<b>Fund Released to State (Rs in lakh.)</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	360805.39	746976.00	34089.49
2	Bihar	31561.30	42961.00	5077.08
3	Chhattisgarh	101279.29	60294.00	9086.92
4	Gujarat	15334.41	17836.00	1431.12
5	Goa	10000.00	12685.00	825.40
6	Haryana	-	-	104.56
7	Jharkhand	25300.00	32714.00	3044.42
8	Karnataka	20900.00	37598.00	8773.36
9	Kerala	94480.00	310841.00	5937.47
10	Madhya Pradesh	74960.00	116360.00	14163.63
<b>11</b>	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>66756.00</b>	<b>87350.00</b>	<b>12444.51</b>
12	Odisha	45800.00	70026.00	9273.10
13	Punjab	6981.00	6676.00	2685.05
14	Rajasthan	148500.00	217479.00	17166.26
15	Tamil Nadu	32940.00	37886.00	4250.35
16	Telangana	8100.00	18405.00	2581.78

17	Uttar Pradesh	171184.80	273672.00	21353.58
18	West Bengal	21400.00	48585.00	3628.01
19	Assam	4400.00	9740.00	3012.55
20	Arunachal Pradesh	380.00	-	234.56
21	Mizoram	780.00	2054.00	469.61
22	Manipur	600.00	-	163.46
23	Nagaland	480.00	-	333.72
24	Sikkim	63000.00	-	1848.88
25	Tripura	1000.00	-	687.05
26	Meghalaya	900.00	2275.00	448.12
27	Himachal Pradesh	18747.87	44932.00	3354.52
28	Jammu and Kashmir	5160.00	12900.00	839.81
29	Uttarakhand	140740.00	301109.00	41947.28
30	Andaman and Nicobar	14491.00	3590.00	163.00
31	Daman and Diu	642.18	1324.00	235.55
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	500.00	-	1000.00
33	Delhi	-	-	471.45
34	Puducherry	-	-	44.75
35	Chandigarh	-	-	77.42
36	Lakshadweep	-	-	227.20
37	Ladakh	10480.00	14070.00	404.85
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,98,583. 24</b>	<b>25,30,338. 00</b>	<b>211879.86</b>

**Note:** Total fund release **Rs 2,170.30 crore** (including Rs 2,118.80 Crore to States/UTs and Rs. 51.50 Crore for other expenses)

### VILLAGE VOLUNTEER PROGRAMME

#### 2316. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:



- (a) the details of funds allocated and utilized for the Village Volunteer Programme (VVP) under MGNREGS and PMGAY in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the details of sources of funding involved in the implementation of the said programme including Central Government schemes, State allocations and external aid from agencies such as the World Bank;
- (c) whether financial audits have been conducted during the last five years by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), the State Audit Department and Internal Finance Audits, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any discrepancies/irregularities have been identified in volunteer selection and non-compliance with guidelines, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of actions taken to address the discrepancies, including fund recovery, strengthened monitoring and training for officials?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):**

- (a): The Village Volunteer Programme (VVP) is not covered under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) or Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin) PMAY-G of Ministry of Rural Development.
- (b) to (e): Does not arise.

## **ISSUES OF GUJARAT FARMERS**

### **2317. SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to set up an agricultural university in Dahod Parliamentary Constituency of Gujarat and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any scheme is being implemented by the Government to provide a fair price to farmers for their crops in Gujarat, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether any scheme is being run by the Government for the farmers of drought affected districts of Gujarat, if so, the details thereof?

### **THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):**

- (a): At present there is no proposal in Central Government to set up an Agricultural University in Dahod Parliamentary Constituency of Gujarat.
- (b): Yes, the Government, through Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for major agricultural commodities, aims to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers, including those from Gujarat, for their crop produce. The Government has increased the MSP for marketing season 2025-26 to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce. The absolute highest increase in MSP has been announced for Mustard at Rs. 300 per quintal followed by Lentil at Rs. 275 per

quintal. For gram, wheat, safflower and barley, there is an increase of Rs. 210 per quintal, Rs. 150 per quintal, Rs. 140 per quintal and Rs. 130 per quintal, respectively.

(c): Yes, the Government implements several schemes for the farmers of drought affected districts in the country including for Gujarat. Some of the major schemes are as below:

- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) aims to improve water use efficiency and increase irrigation coverage.
- Rainfed Area Development Programme to mainstream the development of rainfed areas in a sustainable manner.
- Provisions made under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for undertaking appropriate interventions of an aberrant monsoon on the agriculture sector.
- Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) to restore ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water.
- District crop Contingency Plans developed by ICAR-Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), Hyderabad to prepare location-specific remedial measures.

**FAIR AND TIMELY PAYMENTS TO FARMERS****2318. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government acknowledges the persistent failure to ensure Minimum Support Price (MSP) for crops like rice, soyabean, and cotton in Maharashtra, and the steps being taken to address this issue effectively;

(b) whether the Government has implemented any farm loan waiver schemes during the last eleven years, while reportedly waiving off significant loans for large industrialists, and the manner in which this aligns with the goal of farmer welfare, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of measures being planned to ensure fair and timely payment to farmers, especially for crops that have witnessed price volatility and underpayment; and

(d) whether the Ministry has any plans to create a robust price assurance mechanism to safeguard farmers' incomes and prevent distress sales of crops like soyabean and cotton?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a) to (d): Every year, Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops including Paddy, Soyabean and Cotton for the country as a whole and not region or state-specific, based on the recommendations of

Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned.

The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep Minimum Support Price (MSP) at levels of one and half times of the cost of production. Accordingly, Government had increased MSP for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other Commercial crops with a minimum return of 50 percent over all India weighted average cost of production from year 2018-19 onwards to ensure remunerative price to farmers.

Government of India has not implemented any farm loan waiver scheme since Agriculture Debt Waiver Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government of India to waive off the loans of farmers of the country.

To realize the objectives of MSP Policy, after announcement of MSP, Government extends price support for paddy and wheat through the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Agencies. Additionally, Oilseeds, pulses and copra of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) are procured from registered farmers under Price Support Scheme (PSS) under Umbrella Scheme of PM-AASHA, as per its guidelines when market price of these products fall below the MSP. Cotton and Jute are also procured by Government at MSP through Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) and Jute Corporation of India (JCI), respectively.

Government has increased the duty on the import of soyabean from 12.5% to 32.5% to ensure that soyabean farmers receive better prices for their crops thus increasing their income.

## युवा सहकार योजना

**2319. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:**

**श्री वाई. एस. अविनाश रेड्डी:**

क्या सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम हिमाचल प्रदेश और आंध्र प्रदेश राज्यों में सहकारी व्यवसाय को आकर्षित करने के लिए युवा सहकार योजना के तहत भारतीय सहकारी उद्यमियों को अवसर प्रदान कर रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उक्त राज्यों में कार्यान्वित योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) चालू वर्ष में अब तक कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत और संवितरित की गई है;

(घ) इस योजना के अंतर्गत विशेषकर से कांगड़ा-चंबा क्षेत्र में अब तक लाभान्वित होने वाले लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ङ) देश में सहकारी समितियों के विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

**गृह मंत्री; तथा सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह):**

**(क) और (ख):** जी हाँ मान्यवर, “युवा सहकार – सहकारी उद्यम समर्थन और नवाचार योजना” को राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम (एनसीडीसी), जो कि सहकारिता मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के तहत एक सांविधिक निगम है उसके द्वारा पूरे देश में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य नए और/या अभिनव विचारों के साथ नवगठित सहकारी समितियों को प्रोत्साहित करना है। यह योजना युवा

उद्यमी सहकारी समितियों को प्रोत्साहित करती है जो कम से कम 3 महीने से परिचालन में हैं। इस योजना के तहत प्रदान किया जाने वाला ऋण एक दीर्घकालिक ऋण (5 साल तक) है और एक प्रोत्साहन के रूप में, NCDC. परियोजना कार्यकलापों के लिए सावधि ऋण पर अपनी लागू ब्याज दर पर 2% ब्याज अनुदान प्रदान करता है। इसके अलावा, योजना के अंतर्गत ऋण घटक को यथा लागू और भारत सरकार की अन्य योजनाओं से उपलब्ध सब्सिडी के साथ भी मिलाया जा सकता है। NCDC का वित्तपोषण परियोजना आधारित है। युवा सहकार योजना के तहत हिमाचल प्रदेश और आन्ध्र प्रदेश की किसी भी पात्र सहकारी संस्था से अब तक कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

**(ग):** चालू वर्ष में अब तक स्वीकृत और संवितरित निधियों की मात्रा निम्नानुसार है -

(रु) लाख में)

स्वीकृत राशि *	संवितरित राशि *
230.61	89.88

\*30.11.2024 की स्थिति

**(घ):** दिनांक 30/11/2024 तक, एनसीडीसी ने 18915 लाभार्थी सदस्यों वाली सहकारी समितियों को 4734.97 लाख रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकृत की है और 294.44 लाख रुपये की सहायता जारी की है। हिमाचल प्रदेश की किसी भी पात्र सहकारी समिति से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

**(ङ):** देश भर में सहकारी समितियों के विकास के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

### विवरण

सहकारिता मंत्रालय द्वारा की गई प्रमुख पहलों की प्रगति

सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 6 जुलाई, 2021 को अपनी स्थापना के बाद से, देश में “सहकार से समृद्धि” की परिकल्पना को साकार करने और प्राथमिक से लेकर शीर्ष स्तर की सहकारी समितियों में सहकारी आंदोलन को सशक्त और मजबूत करने के लिए अनेक पहलें की हैं। इन पहलों की सूची और इनकी अब तक हुई प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

**क. प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों को आर्थिक रूप से जीवंत और पारदर्शी बनाना**

1. **पैक्स हेतु आदर्श (मॉडल) उपनियम जो उन्हें बहुउद्देशीय, बहुआयामी तथा पारदर्शी संस्थाएं बनाते हैं:** सरकार ने राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों, राष्ट्रीय स्तर के संघों, राज्य सहकारी बैंकों (StCBs), जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंकों (DCCBs), आदि सहित सभी हितधारकों के परामर्श से पैक्स के लिए आदर्श उपविधियां तैयार कर सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को परिचालित किया है, जो पैक्स को 25 से अधिक व्यावसायिक कार्यकलाप करने तथा अपने प्रचालन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही में सुधार हेतु सक्षम बनाते हैं। महिलाओं और अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों को पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व देते हुए पैक्स की सदस्यता को अधिक समावेशी एवं व्यापक बनाने के भी उपबंध किए गए हैं। अब तक 32 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों द्वारा आदर्श उपविधियां अपनाई गई हैं या उनकी मौजूदा उपविधियां आदर्श उपविधियों के अनुरूप हैं।
2. **कम्प्यूटरीकरण के माध्यम से पैक्स का सुदृढीकरण:** पैक्स को सुदृढ करने हेतु 2,516 करोड़ रुपए के कुल वित्तीय परिव्यय से कार्यशील पैक्स के कम्प्यूटरीकरण की परियोजना को भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया है, जिसमें देश के सभी कार्यशील पैक्स को कॉमन ERP आधारित राष्ट्रीय सॉफ्टवेयर पर लाकर राज्य सहकारी बैंकों (StCBs) तथा जिला केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों (DCCBs) के माध्यम से नाबार्ड से लिंक करना शामिल है। इस परियोजना के अधीन 30 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के कुल 67,930 पैक्स अनुमोदित किए गए हैं। 29 राज्यों/संघ



राज्यक्षेत्रों द्वारा हार्डवेयर की खरीद कर ली गई है तथा कुल 40,727 पैक्स को ERP पर ऑनबोर्ड कर लिया गया है।

### 3. अनाच्छादित पंचायतों में नई बहुउद्देशीय पैक्स/डेयरी/मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों की

**स्थापना:** भारत सरकार ने आगामी पांच वर्षों में देश के सभी पंचायतों और गांवों को आच्छादित करने के लक्ष्य से नए बहुउद्देशीय पैक्स/ डेयरी/मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियां स्थापित करने की योजना को अनुमोदित किया है। यह पहल नाबार्ड, एनडीडीबी, एनएफडीबी, और राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र की सरकारों द्वारा समर्थित है। इसके सफल कार्यान्वयन के लिए दिनांक 19.09.2024 को 'मागदर्शिका' विमोचित किया गया है, जिसमें सभी हितधारकों के लिए लक्ष्य और समय-सीमा उल्लिखित है। राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस के अनुसार, दिनांक 15.02.2023 को इस योजना के अनुमोदन के पश्चात् देश में कुल 8,823 नए पैक्स, डेयरी और मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों का पंजीकरण किया जा चुका है।

### 4. सहकारिता क्षेत्र में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी विकेन्द्रीकृत अन्न भंडारण योजना: सरकार ने कृषि

अवसंरचना कोष (AIF), कृषि विपणन अवसंरचना (AMI), कृषि यांत्रिकीकरण पर उपमिशन (SMAM), प्रधान मंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य उद्यम उन्नयन योजना (PMFME), आदि सहित भारत सरकार की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अभिसरण से पैक्स स्तर पर अन्न भंडारण के लिए गोदमों, कस्टम हायरिंग केंद्रों, प्राथमिक प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों तथा अन्य कृषि-अवसंरचनाओं के निर्माण हेतु परियोजना को मंजूरी दे दी है। इससे खाद्यान्न की बर्बादी तथा परिवहन लागत में कमी आएगी, किसानों को उनकी उपज की बेहतर कीमत प्राप्त हो सकेगी एवं पैक्स स्तर पर ही विभिन्न कृषि आवश्यकताएं पूरी हो सकेगी। पायलट परियोजना के तहत 11 राज्यों के 11 पैक्स में गोदाम का निर्माण कार्य पूर्ण हो चुका है।

5. **ई-सेवाओं की बेहतर पहुंच हेतु कॉमन सेवा केंद्र (CSC) के रूप में पैक्स:** पैक्स के माध्यम से बैंकिंग, बीमा, आधार नामांकन/अद्यतन, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं, पैन कार्ड तथा आईआरसीटीसी/ बस/हवाई टिकट, आदि जैसी 300 से भी अधिक ई-सेवाएं प्रदान करने हेतु उन्हें सक्षम बनाने के लिए सहकारिता मंत्रालय, इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय, नाबार्ड तथा CSC ई-गवर्नेंस सर्विसेज इंडिया लिमिटेड के बीच एक समझौता ज्ञापन हस्ताक्षरित किया गया है। अब तक 40,214 पैक्स द्वारा ग्रामीण नागरिकों को CSC सेवाएं प्रदान करना शुरू कर दिया है।
6. **पैक्स द्वारा नए किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (FPOs) की स्थापना:** सरकार ने ऐसे ब्लॉक में जहां अब तक किसान उत्पादक संगठन स्थापित नहीं हुई है या ऐसे ब्लॉक जहां कोई कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी नहीं है, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम (एनसीडीसी) के सहयोग से पैक्स को 1,207 अतिरिक्त किसान उत्पादक संगठन स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में एनसीडीसी द्वारा 992 किसान उत्पादक संगठन स्थापित किए गए हैं। इससे किसानों को आवश्यक बाजार लिंकेज उपलब्ध कराने और उन्हें अपनी उपज का उचित और लाभकारी मूल्य प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी।
7. **खुदरा पेट्रोल/डीज़ल आउटलेट के लिए पैक्स को प्राथमिकता:** सरकार ने पैक्स को खुदरा पेट्रोल/डीज़ल आउटलेट के आवंटन के लिए कंबाइंड कैटेगरी 2 (CC-2) में शामिल करने की अनुमति प्रदान कर दी है। तेल विपणन कंपनियों (OMCs) द्वारा प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, 25 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के 286 पैक्स ने खुदरा पेट्रोल/डीज़ल आउटलेट के लिए ऑनलाइन आवेदन किया है।
8. **पैक्स को थोक उपभोक्ता पेट्रोल पंप को खुदरा आउटलेट में परिवर्तित करने हेतु अनुमति:** मौजूदा थोक उपभोक्ता लाइसेंसधारी पैक्स को तेल विपणन कंपनियों (OMCs) द्वारा खुदरा

आउटलेट में परिवर्तित होने के लिए वन-टाइम विकल्प दिया गया है। OMCs द्वारा साझा की गई जानकारी के अनुसार, 4 राज्यों के 109 थोक उपभोक्ता पेट्रोल पंप लाइसेंसधारी पैक्स ने खुदरा आउटलेट में परिवर्तित होने की सहमति दे दी है जिसमें से 45 पैक्स को इस संबंध में OMCs से आशय पत्र (LOI) प्राप्त हो गया है।

**9. पैक्स द्वारा अपनी गतिविधियों में विविधता लाने हेतु एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप की पात्रता:**

सरकार ने अब पैक्स को एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप हेतु आवेदन करने की अनुमति प्रदान कर दी है। इससे पैक्स को अपनी आर्थिक कार्यकलाप को बढ़ाने और अपनी आय प्रवाह में विविधीकरण करने का एक विकल्प प्राप्त होगा।

**10. ग्रामीण स्तर पर जेनेरिक दवाओं तक सुगम पहुंच हेतु प्रधानमंत्री भारतीय जन औषधि केंद्र**

**के रूप में पैक्स:** सरकार द्वारा पैक्स को प्रधानमंत्री भारतीय जन औषधि केंद्र (PMBJK) के रूप में कार्य करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जा चुकी है, जिससे उन्हें आय के अतिरिक्त स्रोत प्राप्त होंगे और ग्रामीण जनता को गुणवत्तापूर्ण जेनेरिक दवाओं तक सुगम पहुँच सुनिश्चित होगी। अब तक, 4,470 पैक्स/सहकारी समितियों द्वारा PMBJK के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए ऑनलाइन आवेदन किया गया है, जिसमें से 2,705 पैक्स को फार्माश्यूटिकल्स एंड मेडिकल डिवासेस ब्यूरो ऑफ इंडिया (PMBI) द्वारा प्रारंभिक मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है और 755 पैक्स को राज्य औषधि नियंत्रकों से औषध लाइसेंस प्राप्त हो गए हैं जो प्रधानमंत्री भारतीय जन औषधि केंद्र के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

**11. प्रधानमंत्री किसान समृद्धि केंद्र (PMKSK) के रूप में पैक्स:** देश में किसानों को उर्वरक और

अन्य संबंधित सेवाएं की सुलभ पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने हेतु पैक्स को प्रधानमंत्री किसान समृद्धि केंद्र (PMKSK) के लिए सक्षम किया जा चुका है। उर्वरक विभाग (भारत सरकार) और

राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों द्वारा साझा की गई जानकारी के अनुसार 36,180 पैक्स PMKSK के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं।

#### **12. पैक्स द्वारा ग्रामीण नल जलापूर्ति योजनाओं (PWS) का प्रचालन और रखरखाव (OandM)**

**कार्य:** पैक्स को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नल जलापूर्ति योजनाओं के प्रचालन व रख-रखाव (OandM) करने के लिए पात्र बनाया गया है। राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, 13 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों द्वारा पंचायत/गांव के स्तर पर प्रचालन व रख-रखाव (OandM) सेवाएं प्रदान करने हेतु 1,227 पैक्स चिह्नित/चयनित किए गए हैं।

#### **13. पैक्स के स्तर पर PM-KUSUM का अभिसरण:** पैक्स से जुड़े किसान सौर कृषि जल पंप अपना सकते हैं और अपने खेतों में फोटोवोल्टेक मॉड्यूल इंस्टॉल करा सकते हैं।

#### **14. डोर-स्टेप वित्तीय सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए बैंक मित्र सहकारी समितियों को माइक्रो-**

**एटीएम:** डेयरी और मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों को जिला केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों (DCCBs) और राज्य सहकारी बैंकों (StCBs) के बैंक मित्र बनाए जा सकते हैं। सुगम व्यवसाय, पारदर्शिता और वित्तीय समावेशिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नाबार्ड के सहयोग से इन बैंक मित्र सहकारी समितियों को 'डोर-स्टेप वित्तीय सेवाएं' प्रदान करने के लिए माइक्रो-एटीएम दिए जा रहे हैं। इस पहल के सफल कार्यान्वयन हेतु दिनांक 19 सितंबर, 2024 को मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया (SOP) लॉन्च किया गया है। अब तक गुजरात में बैंक मित्र सहकारी सहकारी समितियों को 7,446 माइक्रो एटीएम वितरित किए गए हैं।

#### **15. दुग्ध सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों को रुपये किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड:** जिला केन्द्रीय सहकारी

बैंकों (DCCBs) और राज्य सहकारी बैंकों (StCBs) की पहुंच के विस्तारण तथा डेयरी सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों को आवश्यक तरलता प्रदान करने और तुलनात्मक रूप से निम्नतर ब्याज

दरों पर ऋण प्रदान करने तथा अन्य वित्तीय लेनदेनों में सक्षम करने हेतु सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों को रुपये किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (KCCs) का वितरण किया जा रहा है। इस पहल के सफल कार्यान्वयन हेतु दिनांक 19 सितंबर, 2024 को मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया (SOP) लॉन्च किया गया है। अब तक, गुजरात राज्य में 7,25,795 रुपये किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड वितरित किए गए हैं।

**16. मत्स्य किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (FFPO) की स्थापना:** मछुआरों को बाजार लिंकेज तथा प्रसंस्करण सुविधाएं प्रदान करने हेतु एनसीडीसी ने प्रारंभिक चरण में 70 FFPOs का पंजीकरण किया है। इसके अतिरिक्त मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार ने 225.50 करोड़ रुपये के अनुमोदित परिव्यय से एनसीडीसी को 1000 मौजूदा मात्स्यकी सहकारी समितियों को FFPOs में रूपांतरित करने का कार्य सौंपा है।

**17. श्वेत क्रांति 2.0:** सहकारिता मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ने श्वेत क्रांति 2.0 नामक एक नई पहल लॉन्च की है जिसका उद्देश्य सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से रोजगार बढ़ाना, महिला सशक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा देना और दुग्ध उत्पादन में सुधार करना है। इस पहल का मुख्य उद्देश्य दुग्ध उत्पादन में 50% की वृद्धि करना, डेयरी किसानों को अब तक संगठित डेयरी क्षेत्रक द्वारा आच्छादित न हुए क्षेत्रों में बाजार पहुंच प्रदान करना और संगठित क्षेत्र में डेयरी सहकारी समितियों की हिस्सेदारी को बढ़ाना है। सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड (एनडीडीबी) की सहभागिता से श्वेत क्रांति 2.0 के सफल कार्यान्वयन को मार्गदर्शित करने के लिए एक मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया (SOP) तैयार कर दिनांक 19 सितंबर, 2024 को विमोचित किया।

**18. आत्मनिर्भरता अभियान:** सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने आयात निर्भरता घटाने के लिए दलहन (तुअर, मसूर और उड़द) और एथनॉल ब्लेंडिंग कार्यक्रम 2.0 के लक्ष्य को पूरा करने के लिए

एथनॉल उत्पादन हेतु मक्का के उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने की एक पहल लॉन्च की है। इस पहल के तहत राष्ट्रीय सहकारी कृषि उपभोक्ता संघ मर्यादित (एनसीसीएफ) और भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि विपणन संघ मर्यादित (नेफेड) को केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसी के रूप में निर्दिष्ट किया गया है जिन्होंने सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से किसानों के पंजीकरण के लिए क्रमशः ईसम्युक्ति (एनसीसीएफ) और ईसमृद्धि (नेफेड) पोर्टल का विकास किया है। सरकार द्वारा तुअर, उड़द और मसूर दलहन के पूर्व-पंजीकृत किसानों के 100% उपज को न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) पर खरीदने की गारंटी दी गई है। इससे किसानों को एक सुरक्षा कवच प्राप्त होता है। तथापि, बाजार मूल्य का न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य से अधिक होने पर किसानों को उच्चतर लाभ हेतु अपने उपज को खुले बाजारों में बेचने की आजादी होगी। इसी प्रकार दोनों एजेंसियां खरीफ, जैद और रबी, तीनों मौसम के दौरान मक्का का खरीद कार्य करेंगे, जो एथनॉल डिस्टिलरियों को मक्के की अनवरत आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करेगा और साथ ही साथ किसानों को मक्का खेती के लिए प्रोत्साहित करेगा। आज की स्थिति के अनुसार, एनसीसीएफ के Esamyukti.in पोर्टल पर 15,38,704 किसान और नेफेड के Esamridhi पोर्टल पर 17,64,130 किसान पंजीकृत हो चुके हैं।

## ख. शहरी और ग्रामीण सहकारी बैंकों का सशक्तिकरण

### 19. शहरी सहकारी बैंकों (UCBs) को व्यापार विस्तारण हेतु नई शाखाएं खोलने की अनुमति:

शहरी सहकारी बैंक (UCBs) अब आरबीआई की पूर्वानुमति के बिना पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में मौजूदा शाखाओं की संख्या का 10% (अधिकतम 5) तक नई शाखाएँ खोल सकेंगे।

### 20. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा शहरी सहकारी बैंकों (UCBs) को अपने ग्राहकों को डोर-स्टेप

सेवाएं प्रदान करने की अनुमति: शहरी सहकारी बैंकों द्वारा अब डोर-स्टेप बैंकिंग सुविधा प्रदान

की जा सकती है। इन बैंकों के खाताधारक अब अपने घर पर ही विभिन्न बैंकिंग सुविधाएं जैसे नकद निकासी एवं नकद जमा, केवाईसी, डिमांड ड्राफ्ट और पेंशनभोगियों के लिए जीवन प्रमाण पत्र, आदि का लाभ प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

**21. सहकारी बैंकों को वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की तरह बकाया ऋणों का वन टाइम सेटलमेंट करने**

**की अनुमति:** सहकारी बैंक अब बोर्ड-अनुमोदित नीतियों के माध्यम से तकनीकी राइट-ऑफ करने के साथ-साथ उधारकर्ताओं के निपटान की कार्रवाई भी कर सकेंगे।

**22. शहरी सहकारी बैंकों (UCBs) को प्राथमिक क्षेत्र उधार (PSL) लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने हेतु दी गई**

**समय-सीमा में वृद्धि:** भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा शहरी सहकारी बैंकों को PSL लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति हेतु दी गई समय-सीमा को दो वर्षों के लिए, अर्थात् दिनांक 31 मार्च, 2026 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है।

**23. शहरी सहकारी बैंकों (UCBs) के साथ नियमित संवाद हेतु आरबीआई में एक नोडल**

**अधिकारी नामित:** सहकारिता क्षेत्र की गहन समन्वय और केंद्रित संवाद हेतु काफी समय से लंबित मांग को पूरा करने के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने एक नोडल अधिकारी अधिसूचित किया है।

**24. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा ग्रामीण व शहरी सहकारी बैंकों के व्यक्तिगत आवासन ऋण की**

**सीमा दोगुनी से अधिक की गई:**

क. शहरी सहकारी बैंकों के आवासन ऋण की सीमा को अब 30 लाख रुपये से दोगुना कर 60 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है।

ख. ग्रामीण सहकारी बैंकों के आवासन ऋण सीमा को ढाई गुना बढ़ाकर 75 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है।

**25. ग्रामीण सहकारी बैंक अब वाणिज्यिक रियल एस्टेट/रिहाइशी आवासन क्षेत्र को ऋण देने में सक्षम होंगे जिससे उनके व्यवसाय में विविधता आएगी:** इससे न केवल ग्रामीण सहकारी बैंकों को अपने व्यवसाय में विविधता लाने में सहायता प्राप्त होगी, बल्कि आवासन सहकारी समितियां भी लाभान्वित होंगी।

**26. सहकारी बैंकों के लिए लाइसेंस शुल्क घटाया गया:** सहकारी बैंकों को 'आधार सक्षम भुगतान प्रणाली' (AePS) में ऑनबोर्ड करने के लाइसेंस शुल्क को लेनदेन की संख्या से लिंक करके घटा दिया गया है। सहकारी वित्तीय संस्थानों को भी उत्पादन-पूर्व चरण में यह सुविधा पहले तीन महीनों में निःशुल्क प्राप्त होगी। इससे अब किसानों को बायोमेट्रिक्स द्वारा घर बैठे ही बैंकिंग सुविधाएं प्राप्त हो सकेंगी।

**27. ऋण वितरण में सहकारी समितियों की हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए गैर-अनुसूचित शहरी सहकारी बैंकों (UCBs), राज्य सहकारी बैंकों (StCBs) और जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंकों (DCCBs) को CGTMSE योजना में सदस्य ऋण संस्थान (MLI) के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया:** सहकारी बैंक अब दिए जाने वाले ऋणों पर 85 प्रतिशत तक जोखिम कवरेज का लाभ उठा सकेंगे। साथ ही, सहकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को भी अब सहकारी बैंकों से कोलैटरल-मुक्त ऋण मिल सकेगा।

**28. शहरी सहकारी बैंकों (UCBs) को शामिल करने हेतु शेड्यूलिंग मानदंडों की अधिसूचना:** शहरी सहकारी बैंक जो 'वित्तीय सुदृढ़ और सुप्रबंधित' (FSWM) मानदंडों को पूरा करते हैं तथा पिछले दो वर्षों से टियर 3 के रूप में वर्गीकरण हेतु आवश्यक न्यूनतम जमा राशि बरकरार रखे



हुए हैं, अब भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 की अनुसूची II में शामिल होने के लिए पात्र हैं तथा 'अनुसूचित' का दर्जा प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

**29. स्वर्ण ऋण हेतु RBI द्वारा मौद्रिक सीमा दोगुनी की गई:** भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा PSL लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने वाले शहरी सहकारी बैंकों की मौद्रिक सीमा को 2 लाख रुपये से दोगुना कर 4 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है।

**30. शहरी सहकारी बैंकों के लिए अंब्रेला संगठन:** भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा शहरी सहकारी बैंक क्षेत्र के लिए एक अम्ब्रेला संगठन (UO) की स्थापना हेतु नैशनल फेडरेशन ऑफ अर्बन को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक्स एंड क्रेडिट सोसाइटीज लिमिटेड (NAFCUB) को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिससे लगभग 1,500 शहरी सहकारी बैंकों को आवश्यक सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अवसंरचना और प्रचालन सहायता प्राप्त हो सकेगी।

**(ग) सहकारी समितियों को आयकर अधिनियम में राहत**

**31. एक करोड़ से 10 करोड़ रूपए तक की आय वाली सहकारी समितियों के आयकर पर अधिभार को 12% से घटाकर 7% कर दिया गया है:** इससे सहकारी समितियों पर आयकर का भार कम होगा और उनके पास अपने सदस्यों के हित के लिए कार्य करने हेतु अधिक पूंजी उपलब्ध होगा

**32. सहकारी समितियों के न्यूनतम वैकल्पिक कर (MAT) को 18.5% से घटाकर 15% किया गया:** इस उपबंध से अब सहकारी समितियों और कंपनियों के बीच इस संबंध में समरूपता हो गई है।

- 33. आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 269ST के तहत नकद लेनदेन में राहत:** आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 269ST के अधीन सहकारी समितियों द्वारा नकद लेनदेन में होने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने एक स्पष्टीकरण जारी कर यह स्पष्ट किया है कि किसी सहकारी समिति द्वारा अपने वितरक के साथ किसी एक दिन में किए गए 2 लाख रुपए से कम के नकद लेनदेन को पृथक माना जाएगा और उस पर आयकर जुर्माना नहीं लगाया जाएगा ।
- 34. नई विनिर्माण सहकारी समितियों के लिए कर में कटौती:** सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है कि दिनांक 31.03.2024 तक विनिर्माण कार्य शुरू करने वाली नई सहकारी समितियों से अधिभार के साथ 30% तक के पूर्व दर की तुलना में 15% का सपाट निम्न कर-दर लगाया जाएगा । इससे विनिर्माण के क्षेत्र में नई सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा ।
- 35. प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समिति (पैक्स) और प्राथमिक सहकारी कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (PCARDB) की नकद जमाराशि और नकद ऋण की सीमा में वृद्धि:** सरकार द्वारा प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समिति (पैक्स) और प्राथमिक सहकारी कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों (PCARDB) द्वारा नकद जमा और नकद ऋणों की सीमा को प्रति सदस्य 20,000 रुपए से बढ़ा कर 2,00,000 रुपए कर दी गई है । इस उपबंध से उनके कार्यों को सुविधाजनक बनाएगा और उनके व्यवसाय में वृद्धि होगी तथा इन समितियों के सदस्य लाभान्वित होंगे ।
- 36. सहकारी समितियों के लिए स्रोत पर कर कटौती (TDS) के बिना नकद निकासी की सीमा में वृद्धि:** सरकार ने सहकारी समितियों के लिए स्रोत पर कर कटौती किए बिना नकद निकासी की सीमा को 1 करोड़ रुपए प्रति वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 3 करोड़ रुपए प्रतिवर्ष कर दिया है । इस प्रावधान से सहकारी समितियों को स्रोत पर कर कटौती में राहत प्राप्त होगी जिससे उनकी चल निधि में वृद्धि होगी ।

### घ. सहकारी चीनी मिलों का पुनरुद्धार

- 37. सहकारी चीनी मिलों को आयकर से राहत:** सरकार ने एक स्पष्टीकरण जारी कर यह स्पष्ट किया है कि सहकारी चीनी मिलों को अप्रैल, 2016 से गन्ना किसानों को गन्ने के उच्चतर मूल्य का भुगतान करने पर उचित एवं लाभकारी मूल्य या राज्य सलाह मूल्य तक कोई अतिरिक्त कर नहीं देना पड़ेगा।
- 38. सहकारी चीनी मिलों के आयकर से संबंधित दशकों पुराने लंबित समस्याओं का समाधान:** सरकार ने अपने केंद्रीय बजट 2023-24 में यह प्रावधान किया है कि सहकारी चीनी समितियों को आकलन वर्ष 2016-17 से पूर्व गन्ना किसानों को किए गए भुगतानों को व्यय के रूप में दावा करने की अनुमति होगी जिससे उन्हें 46,000 करोड़ रुपए से भी अधिक की राहत मिलेगी।
- 39. सहकारी चीनी मिलों के सशक्तिकरण हेतु 10,000 करोड़ रुपए की ऋण योजना का शुभारंभ::** सरकार ने NCDC के माध्यम से एथनॉल संयंत्र या कोजेनरेशन संयंत्र स्थापित करने या कार्यशील पूंजी के लिए या फिर तीनों के लिए एक योजना आरंभ की है। अब तक, मंत्रालय ने इस योजना के अंतर्गत एनसीडीसी को 750 करोड़ रुपए (वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में 500 करोड़ रुपये और वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में 250 करोड़ रुपये) जारी किया है और दिनांक 07.11.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार एनसीडीसी ने 56 सहकारी चीनी मिलों को 7790.00 करोड़ रुपये की संस्वीकृति दी है।
- 40. एथनॉल की खरीद में सहकारी चीनी मिलों को प्राथमिकता:** भारत सरकार द्वारा एथनॉल ब्लेंडिंग कार्यक्रम (EBP) के अधीन एथनॉल की खरीद में सहकारी चीनी मिलों को निजी कंपनियों के समरूप रखा गया है।

**41. शीरा (मोलासस) पर जीएसटी को 28% से घटाकर 5% किया गया:** सरकार ने शीरा (मोलासस) पर जीएसटी को 28% से घटाकर 5% करने का निर्णय लिया है जिससे सहकारी चीनी मिलें डिस्टिलरियों को उच्चतर दरों पर शीरा की बिक्री करके अपने सदस्यों के लिए अधिक लाभ अर्जित कर सकेंगे।

**(ड) तीन नई राष्ट्र-स्तरीय बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियां**

**42. प्रमाणित बीजों के लिए नई राष्ट्रीय बहुराज्य सहकारी समिति:** सरकार ने एकल ब्रांड नाम के तहत उन्नत बीजों की खेती, उत्पादन और वितरण के लिए अंब्रेला संगठन के रूप में बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 के अधीन एक नई भारतीय बीज सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड (BBSSL) की स्थापना की है। भारतीय बीज सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड (BBSSL) ने रबी मौसम के दौरान अब तक 366 हेक्टेयर भूमि पर गेहूं, सरसों और दलहन (चना, मटर) के प्रजनक बीजों का रोपण किया है। इसी प्रकार, खरीफ मौसम के दौरान 148.26 हेक्टेयर भूमि में धान, मूंग, सोयाबीन, मूंगफली, ज्वार और ग्वार के प्रजनक बीजों का रोपण किया गया है। अब तक 14,816 पैक्स/सहकारी समितियां भारतीय बीज सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड (BBSSL) की सदस्य बन गई हैं।

**43. जैविक कृषि के लिए नई राष्ट्रीय बहुराज्य ऑर्गेनिक सहकारी समिति:** सरकार ने बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 के अधीन एक अंब्रेला संगठन के रूप में प्रमाणित और प्रामाणिक जैविक उत्पादों के उत्पादन, वितरण और विपणन के लिए एक नई शीर्षस्थ बहुराज्य सहकारी समिति राष्ट्रीय सहकारी ऑर्गेनिक्स समिति (NCOL) की स्थापना की है। अब तक 3,772 पैक्स/सहकारी समितियां राष्ट्रीय सहकारी ऑर्गेनिक्स लिमिटेड (NCOL) की सदस्य बन गई हैं। राष्ट्रीय सहकारी ऑर्गेनिक्स लिमिटेड (NCOL) द्वारा “भारत ऑर्गेनिक्स” ब्रांड के

तहत अब तक 13 उत्पाद, अर्थात् चोकरयुक्त आटा, मूंग धुली, मूंग साबूत, मूंग छिलका दाल, मूंग टूटा, अरहर/तुअर दाल, उड़ साबूत, मसूर साबूत, मसूर मलका, भूरा चना, राजमा चित्रा, चना दाल लॉन्च किए जा चुके हैं।

**44. निर्यात को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए नई राष्ट्रीय बहुराज्य सहकारी निर्यात समिति:** सरकार ने बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 के अधीन सहकारी क्षेत्र से निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अंब्रेला एजेंसी के रूप में एक नई शीर्षस्थ बहुराज्य राष्ट्रीय सहकारी समिति की स्थापना की है जिसे राष्ट्रीय सहकारी निर्यात लिमिटेड (NCEL) का नाम दिया गया है। अब तक लगभग 5,438 पैक्स/सहकारी समितियां राष्ट्रीय सहकारी निर्यात लिमिटेड के सदस्य बन गई हैं। आज तक NCEL द्वारा 4,581.7 करोड़ रुपये के निर्यात मूल्य के साथ कुल 11,62,728 मीट्रिक टन सामग्री (चावल, चीनी, प्याज, गेहूं, मक्का और जीरा) का निर्यात किया गया है।

**च. सहकारी समितियों में क्षमता निर्माण**

**45. राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद (NCCT) के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षण और जागरूकता निर्माण को प्रोत्साहन:** अपनी पहुंच को विस्तारित करते हुए राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद (NCCT) ने अक्टूबर, 2024 तक 1,937 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का संचालन किया है और 1,09,021 प्रतिभागियों को प्रशिक्षित किया है।

**छ. 'सुगम व्यवसाय' के लिए सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रयोग**

**46. केंद्रीय पंजीयक के कार्यालय का कंप्यूटरीकरण :** बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों को डिजिटल परितंत्र के निर्माण के लिए केंद्रीय पंजीयक के कार्यालय को कंप्यूटरीकृत किया गया है जो समयबद्ध रीति से आवेदनों और सेवा अनुरोधों के प्रोसेसिंग में सहायक होगा।

**47. राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों की सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयक कार्यालयों के कंप्यूटरीकरण की योजना:** सहकारी समितियों के लिए 'सुगम व्यवसाय' में वृद्धि तथा सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में पारदर्शी कागज-रहित विनियमन हेतु एक डिजिटल परितंत्र के सृजन के लिए सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयक कार्यालयों को कंप्यूटरीकृत करने की केंद्रीय प्रायोजित परियोजना को सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया है। राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को हार्डवेयर की खरीद, सॉफ्टवेयर के विकास, इत्यादि के लिए अनुदान प्रदान किया जाएगा। अब तक, 35 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों को भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया है।

**48. कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों (ARDBs) का कंप्यूटरीकरण:** दीर्घकालिक सहकारी ऋण संरचना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा 13 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में फैले कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों (ARDBs) की 1,851 इकाइयों के कंप्यूटरीकरण की परियोजना को अनुमोदित किया गया है। नाबार्ड इस परियोजना की कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी है। अब तक 10 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं। इसके अलावा हार्डवेयर की खरीद, डिजिटलीकरण और सपोर्ट सिस्टम स्थापित करने के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 और वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में 8 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को भारत सरकार के हिस्से के रूप में 4.26 करोड़ रुपए जारी किए गए हैं।

#### छ. अन्य पहलें

**49. प्रामाणिक और अद्यतित डेटा संग्रहण हेतु नया राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस:** राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से देश में सहकारी समितियों का एक डेटाबेस तैयार किया गया है जो देश भर में सहकारी समितियों से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों/योजनाओं हेतु नीति निर्माण और कार्यान्वयन में

हितधारकों के लिए सहायक होगा। इस डेटाबेस में अब तक 8 लाख से भी अधिक सहकारी समितियों के डेटा संग्रहित किए गए हैं।

**50. बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2023:** बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों में 97वां संविधान संशोधन के उपबंधों को अंतर्विष्ट करने और शासन सशक्त करने, पारदर्शिता व उत्तरदायित्व बढ़ाने, निर्वाचन प्रक्रिया में सुधार करने के लिए बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 में संशोधन किया गया है।

**51. सहकारी ऑम्बुड्समैन:** बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 में संशोधन के पश्चात् सहकारी ऑम्बुड्समैन को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 85क द्वारा दिनांक 05.03.2024 के राजपत्र अधिसूचना के माध्यम से नियुक्त किया गया है। ऑम्बुड्समैन कार्यालय पूर्णरूपेण कार्यशील है और बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों की जमाराशियों, कार्यरत बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों के न्यायोचित लाभ या संबंधित सदस्यों के व्यक्तिगत अधिकारों को प्रभावित करने वाले किन्हीं अन्य मुद्दों से संबंधित शिकायतों या अपीलों पर कार्य करता है।

**52. सहकारी निर्वाचन प्राधिकरण (CEA):** बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 में संशोधन के पश्चात् सहकारी निर्वाचन प्राधिकरण को शासन सशक्तीकरण और उत्तरदायित्व के लिए स्थापित किया गया है जिसे सभी बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचन कराने हेतु अधिदेश प्राप्त है। 60 से भी अधिक बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों में सफलतापूर्वक निर्वाचन कराए गए हैं।

**53. GeM पोर्टल पर सहकारी समितियों को 'क्रेता' के रूप में शामिल करना:** सरकार ने सहकारी समितियों को जेम पर 'क्रेता' के रूप में पंजीकृत होने की अनुमति प्रदान कर दी है जिससे वे किफायती खरीद एवं अधिक पारदर्शिता के साथ लगभग 67 लाख वेंडरों से माल और सेवाओं

की खरीद कर सकेंगे। GeM पोर्टल पर 'क्रेता' के रूप में अब तक 574 सहकारी समितियां ऑनबोर्ड हो चुकी हैं। आज की स्थिति के अनुसार 273.62 करोड़ रुपये के लेनदेन राशि के साथ कुल 2,406 लेनदेन किए गए हैं।

**54. राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम (NCDC) की व्यापकता और पहुंच का विस्तारण:** NCDC

ने विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में नई योजनाएं शुरू की हैं जैसे स्वयं सहायता समूहों के लिए 'स्वयंशक्ति सहकार', दीर्घकालिक कृषि ऋण के लिए 'दीर्घावधि कृषक सहकार' और डेयरी के लिए 'डेयरी सहकार'। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में NCDC द्वारा 52,533 करोड़ रुपये की कुल वित्तीय सहायता का संवितरण किया गया है।

**55. गहरे समुद्री ट्रॉलरों के लिए एनसीडीसी द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता:** मत्स्य पालन विभाग, भारत

सरकार के समन्वय से NCDC द्वारा गहरे समुद्री ट्रॉलरों से संबंधित परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। NCDC द्वारा महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात राज्य में मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों को 44 गहरे समुद्री ट्रॉलरों की खरीद के लिए 25.95 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता की मंजूरी प्रदान की गई है।

**56. सहारा समूह की समितियों के निवेशकों को रिफंड:** सहारा समूह की सहकारी समितियों के

वैध जमाकर्ताओं को पारदर्शी रीति से भुगतान करने हेतु एक पोर्टल का शुभारंभ किया गया है। उनकी जमाराशि और दावों के साक्ष्य की प्रस्तुति एवं उचित पहचान के पश्चात् संवितरण का कार्य आरंभ हो चुका है। अब तक, 8.23 लाख आवेदकों को 1248.71 करोड़ रुपये का संवितरण किया गया है।



## **DIGITAL AGRICULTURE MISSION**

### **2320. SHRI LUMBA RAM:**

#### **SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has implemented the Digital Agriculture Mission (DAM) and its associated programs in the country;
- (b) the current status of implementation of the Digital Agriculture Mission across the country and the number of farmers currently benefiting from it, State-wise;
- (c) the steps taken to ensure data collection, analysis and safeguard farmers' data privacy under this mission;
- (d) whether there are provisions to provide training to farmers in using technologies like AI, drones, and sensors;
- (e) if so, the number of such training programs conducted so far; and
- (f) the measures taken to address the challenges of connectivity and digital literacy in rural areas to ensure inclusivity under this Mission?

#### **THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

- (a) to (f): The Government has approved the Digital Agriculture Mission on 2<sup>nd</sup> September, 2024 with an outlay of Rs. 2817 Crore. The Mission seeks to enable a robust digital agriculture ecosystem in the country for driving innovative farmer-

centric digital solutions and making available timely and reliable crop-related information to all the farmers in the country. The Mission envisages the creation of Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture such as Agristack, Krishi Decision Support System, Comprehensive Soil Fertility and Profile Map and other IT initiatives undertaken by Central Government/State Governments. Agristack project is one of the major components of this Mission, which consists of three foundational registries or databases in the agriculture sector, i.e., the Farmers' Registry, Geo-referenced village maps and the Crop Sown Registry, all created and maintained by the State Governments/ Union Territories. The Government is providing administrative and technical supports to the all the states for implementation of the Mission. As on 05.12.2024, a total of 29,99,306 Farmer IDs have been created and Digital Crop Survey (DCS) has been undertaken in 436 Districts in Kharif 2024. Agristack is a federated structure and the ownership of data is with the respective States only. The federated system has been built considering the privacy aspects as per Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023.

## **BENEFITS OF STARTUP INDIA INITIATIVE**

**2321. SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:**

**SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:**

**SHRI MITESH PATEL (BAKABHAI):**

**SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:**

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures taken by the Government towards ensuring that the benefits of the Startup India initiative, such as the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups and the Startup India Seed Fund Scheme, are effectively reaching startups in tier II and tier III cities;
- (b) whether the strategies adopted by the Government to further enhance job creation, particularly in sectors beyond technology and ensure sustainable growth within these startups and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the exemptions for new Startups in income tax and GSTIN; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY;  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):**

**(a):** The Government with an intent to build a strong ecosystem of the country for nurturing innovation, startups and encouraging investments in the startup ecosystem of the country launched the Startup India initiative on 16th January 2016.

The programs under the initiative are implemented on a Pan-India basis with certain specific outreach and awareness measures for tier 2 and tier 3 cities. Such measures *inter-alia* include capacity building and handholding, ecosystem development and international exposure programs. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Further, the Government is implementing Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) under the Startup India initiative to support startups at various stages of their business cycle.

SISFS provides financial assistance to seed stage startups through incubators. The Experts Advisory Committee (EAC) of SISFS, evaluates and selects incubators for allocation of funds. The approved incubators select startups in accordance with the guidelines. Funds under this Scheme are released to the incubators in milestone-based installments. For the purpose of seeking milestone-based installments, incubators submit detailed report on status of utilization of funds and audited expenditure. The EAC monitors the performance of the incubators and funding to startups from time to time.

Under the Scheme, 213 incubators have been approved by the EAC and the approved incubators have selected 2,490 startups for financial support as on 31<sup>st</sup> October 2024.

CGSS is implemented for enabling collateral free loans to startups through eligible financial institutions [Member Institutes (MIs)]. CGSS is operationalized by the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC) Limited and has been operationalized from 1st April 2023.

The MIs evaluate credit applications by using prudent banking judgement and due diligence in selecting commercially viable proposals and conduct the account of the borrowers with banking prudence. The MIs are governed by the financial institutions norms, monitoring and procedures as laid down by the Reserve Bank of India [in case of banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Financial Institutions] and Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) [in case of Alternative Investment Funds].

Under this Scheme, 28 MIs have been on-boarded and the MIs have extended credit support to 191 borrower startups as on 31<sup>st</sup> October 2024.

The details of eligibility criteria and process of application for each of the above-mentioned Schemes are provided in their respective operational guidelines are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

The selected incubators under the SISFS and the network of Member Institutes under the CGSS are spread across the country enabling effective reach of the Schemes across tier 2 and 3 cities as well.

**(b):** Under the Startup India initiative, the Government constantly undertakes various efforts for the development and growth of startup ecosystem and to enhance job creation in the country.

The flagship Schemes namely, Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) support startups at various stages of their business cycle. The Government also implements periodic exercises and programs including States' Startup Ranking, National Startup Awards, and Innovation Week which play an important role in the holistic development of the startup ecosystem. Initiatives to improve market access and enable public procurement support startups in growing and scaling up their businesses. Digital platforms such as the Startup India Hub portal and Bharat Startup Knowledge Access Registry (BHASKAR) enable easy access to resources and startup ecosystem collaboration. These measures are complemented by regulatory reforms and other ecosystem development events and programs.

As a result, entities recognised as startups by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) as per eligibility conditions prescribed under G.S.R. notification 127 (E) dated 19th February 2019 have reportedly created over 16.6 lakh direct jobs across more than 55 varied industries which include areas beyond technology as well. The industry-wise list of direct jobs created by recognized startups (self-reported) is given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

**(c) and (d):** Several initiatives, policy measures, and reforms have been undertaken by the Government for startups and small businesses to avail various tax related benefits. These include profit linked deductions under Section 80-IAC of

the Income Tax Act 1961, deferring Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) in respect of income pertaining to Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP), relaxation for carry forward and set-off of loss, and exemptions on Goods and Services Tax (GST) for services provided by incubatee entrepreneurs among others. The detailed list of such measures is given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**.

### **STATEMENT-I**

**The details of various measures being undertaken to ensure that the benefits of the Startup India initiative are effectively reaching startups across the country:**

#### **1. Capacity Building and Handholding**

Capacity building workshops are undertaken throughout the year across regions **including non-metro cities** under the **States' Startup Ranking ('SRF')** exercise to promote and handhold States and UTs in developing regional ecosystems. Monitoring, capacity development, and handholding sessions are also conducted specifically for incubators beyond metro cities and regions.

#### **2. Outreach and Awareness**

Outreach and awareness activities for startups are organized across the country including in areas beyond metropolitan cities. These activities include encouraging entrepreneurs from non-metropolitan cities and enabling opportunities for funding, incubation, mentorship and business linkages in

**collaboration with State/UT administrations.** Various **startup showcases** are also organised where startups pitch their business proposals to investors and participate in capacity building activities. The programs implemented under the Startup India initiative are also **propagated through various social media platforms.**

### **3. Ecosystem Development Events and Programs**

Various national ecosystem development events and programs are held such as the Startup Mahakumbh, which fosters innovation and entrepreneurship by bringing the ecosystem together from various parts of the country; **ASCEND (Accelerating Startup Caliber and Entrepreneurial Drive)** sensitization workshops on startups and entrepreneurship are conducted across **North Eastern States** to support upcoming entrepreneurs from the region; and the Startup India Innovation week is held around the National Startup Day i.e., 16th January, to celebrate entrepreneurship and promote innovation with stakeholders from across India.

### **4. International Exposure and Linkages**

The Startup20 Engagement Group was institutionalised under India's G20 Presidency to facilitate harmonisation and cross collaboration amongst the largest global economies. The **meetings and engagements of Startup20 Engagement Group** under India's G20 Presidency were held across the



country providing access to global market, visibility and resources of India's regional startup ecosystems. International linkages are further developed through international Government to Government partnerships, participation in international forums, hosting of global events, and international bridges with different countries that aid in promoting cross collaboration.

## **5. Encouraging Ecosystem Collaboration**

The Government launched the **Startup India Hub portal** for stakeholders of the entrepreneurial ecosystem in India to discover resources, information, and various benefits under the Startup India initiative on a common digital platform. This portal enables various programs and initiatives to be accessed digitally, improving accessibility for entrepreneurs and startups even from non-metro cities and regions. Further, the Government has launched the **Bharat Startup Knowledge Access Registry (BHASKAR)** which is a platform designed to centralize, streamline, and enhance collaboration among key stakeholders within the entrepreneurial ecosystem, which is enabling startups and entrepreneurs from **non-metro cities and regions to connect with the larger startup ecosystem.**

### **STATEMENT-II**

**The details of the flagship Schemes implemented under Startup India initiative along with operational guidelines are as follows:**

1. **Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS):** The Startup India Seed Fund Scheme has been approved for the period of 4 years starting from 2021-22 with a corpus of Rs. 945 crore. The Scheme aims to provide financial assistance to startups for proof of concept, prototype development, product trials, market entry and commercialization. The Scheme is implemented from 1st April 2021. The Experts Advisory Committee (EAC), under SISFS, is responsible for the overall execution and monitoring of SISFS. The EAC evaluates and selects incubators for allocation of funds under the Scheme. As per provisions of the Scheme, the selected incubators shortlist startups based on parameters outlined in Scheme guidelines. The operational guidelines of the Scheme is accessible at:  
<https://dpiit.gov.in/sites/default/files/Guidelines-FundScheme-Startup-29January2021.pdf>
2. **Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS):** The Government has established the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups for providing credit guarantees to loans extended to DPIIT recognized startups by Scheduled Commercial Banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Venture Debt Funds (VDFs) under SEBI registered Alternative Investment Funds. CGSS is aimed at providing credit guarantee up to a specified limit against loans extended by Member Institutions (MIs) to finance eligible borrowers viz. DPIIT recognised startups. CGSS is operationalized by the

National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Limited (NCGTC). The operational guidelines for CGSS is accessible at:

[https://www.ncgtc.in/en/product-details/CGSS/Credit-Guarantee-Scheme-for-Start-ups-\(CGSS\)](https://www.ncgtc.in/en/product-details/CGSS/Credit-Guarantee-Scheme-for-Start-ups-(CGSS))

### **STATEMENT-III**

**Industry-wise details of direct jobs created by entities recognised as startups by DPIIT as of 31<sup>st</sup> October 2024 (self-reported):**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>Number of direct jobs</b>
1.	Advertising	11,839
2.	Aeronautics Aerospace and Defence	12,801
3.	Agriculture	83,307
4.	Artificial Intelligence (AI)	23,918
5.	Airport Operations	1,205
6.	Analytics	9,450
7.	Animation	2,104
8.	AR VR (Augmented + Virtual Reality)	5,848
9.	Architecture Interior Design	10,326
10.	Art and Photography	4,441
11.	Automotive	39,535
12.	Biotechnology	3,557
13.	Chemicals	16,675
14.	Computer Vision	2,484
15.	Construction	88,702
16.	Dating Matrimonial	717
17.	Design	9,039
18.	Education	90,414
19.	Enterprise Software	24,899

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>Number of direct jobs</b>
20.	Events	5,503
21.	Fashion	24,253
22.	Finance Technology	56,819
23.	Food and Beverages	88,468
24.	Green Technology	27,808
25.	Healthcare and Lifesciences	1,47,639
26.	House-Hold Services	17,530
27.	Human Resources	87,983
28.	Indic Language Startups	3,453
29.	Internet of Things	14,885
30.	IT Services	2,04,119
31.	Logistics	11,608
32.	Marketing	29,685
33.	Media and Entertainment	20,515
34.	Nanotechnology	1,850
35.	Non- Renewable Energy	12,856
36.	Other Specialty Retailers	14,179
37.	Others	28,278
38.	Passenger Experience	252
39.	Pets and Animals	3,054
40.	Professional and Commercial Services	94,060
41.	Real Estate	15,873
42.	Renewable Energy	41,523
43.	Retail	33,114
44.	Robotics	5,956
45.	Safety	9,245
46.	Security Solutions	27,907
47.	Social Impact	7,973
48.	Social Network	5,136
49.	Sports	6,500

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>Number of direct jobs</b>
50.	Technology Hardware	50,894
51.	Telecommunication and Networking	16,524
52.	Textiles and Apparel	38,867
53.	Toys and Games	4,802
54.	Transportation and Storage	30,509
55.	Travel and Tourism	23,828
56.	Waste Management	12,810
<b>Total</b>		<b>16,67,519</b>

### **STATEMENT-IV**

#### **Details of various tax exemptions provided to startups under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (the Act)**

##### **1. 100% deductions to the profit of the startup under section 80-IAC**

100% profit linked deduction to an eligible startup, incorporated on or after the 1<sup>st</sup> day of April, 2016 but before the 1<sup>st</sup> day of April, 2025, for a period of three consecutive assessment years out of ten years beginning from the year in which it is incorporated, if the total turnover of its business does not exceed one hundred crore rupees in the previous year relevant to the assessment year for which the deduction is claimed.

##### **2. Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP)**

In order to ease the burden of payment of taxes by the employees and to incentivize the eligible startups to skilled employees, Finance Act, 2020

amended section 192 of the Act deferring TDS deduction in respect of income pertaining to ESOPs. It has been provided that in case of an employee of an eligible startup, as referred to in section 80-IAC of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (the Act) being perquisite of the nature of ESOPs in any previous year relevant to the assessment year 2021-22 or subsequent year, deduction/payment of tax on such income may be made within fourteen days-

- i. after the expiry of forty-eight months from the end of the relevant assessment year; or
- ii. from the date of the sale of such specified security or sweat equity share by the assessee; or
- iii. from the date of which the assessee ceases to be the employee of the person;

whichever is the earliest, on the basis of rates in force of the financial year in which the said specified security or sweat equity share is allotted or transferred

### **3. Relaxation for carry forward and set-off of loss by startup:**

Section 79 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 contains certain restrictions for carry forward and set-off of losses in case of certain companies where there is change of majority shareholding. In order to facilitate the new investment in

the startup, Vide Finance (No.2) Act, 2019 the provisions of section 79 have been amended so as to allow an option to an eligible startup, as referred to in section 80-IAC of the Act, to carry forward and set-off of losses even in the case of change in majority shareholding if the original shareholders continue to hold their shares.

**The following exemptions/relaxations are provided for startups and other small businesses for Goods and Services Tax (GST)**

Goods and Services Tax (GST) rates and exemptions on services are prescribed on the recommendations of the GST Council which is a Constitutional body comprising of representatives from the Centre and the State/UT Governments. On the recommendations made by the GST Council, the following exemptions are provided for startups:

1. **Services provided by an incubatee** up to a total turnover of Rs. 50 lakh in a financial year subject to the following conditions, namely:-
  - i. the total turnover had not exceeded Rs. 50 lakh during the preceding financial year; and
  - ii. a period of three years has not elapsed from the date of entering into an agreement as an incubatee.
  
2. **Taxable services provided or to be provided**, by a Technology Business Incubator or a Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Park recognised by

the National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board of the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India or bio-incubators recognised by the Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council, under the Department of Biotechnology, Government of India.

For the purposes of GST, “incubatee” means an entrepreneur located within the premises of a Technology Business Incubator or Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Park recognised by the National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) of the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India and who has entered into an agreement with the Technology Business Incubator or the Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Park to enable himself to develop and produce hi-tech and innovative products.

3. Small and medium enterprises are not required to obtain GST registration, if their aggregate turnover in a financial year does not exceed:
  - i. Rs. 40 lakh (Rs. 20 lakh for special category States) for Intra-State taxable supply of goods.
  - ii. Rs. 20 lakh (Rs. 10 lakh for special category States) for Intra-State taxable supply of Services.



4. Composition levy scheme in GST for Registered Small and Medium Enterprises, tax has to be paid on Quarterly based on a declaration and have to file only one annual return. Scheme may be opted if:
  - i. supplier of goods whose aggregate turnover does not exceed Rs. 1.50 crore, (Rs. 75 lakh for Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand) in the preceding financial year.
  - ii. A supplier of services with annual turnover up to Rs. 50 lakh.
5. Special return filing provisions: All eligible registered suppliers of goods or services having annual turnover up to Rs. 5 crore in the preceding financial year may opt for filing of quarterly return with monthly payment of tax.
6. Electronic invoicing (e-invoice) for Business to Business (B2B) invoices has been introduced in a phased manner. It was made mandatory for businesses with turnover exceeding Rs. 500 Crores with effect from 1st October, 2020. This threshold of turnover has subsequently been revised to Rs. 100 Crores w.e.f. 01.01.2021, to Rs. 50 crore w.e.f. 01.04.2021, to Rs. 20 crore from 01.04.2022, to Rs. 10 crore from 01.10.2022 and to Rs. 5 crore from 01.08.2023. E-invoice helps in seamless flow of credit and invoice matching as envisaged in the GST regime, besides also easing the process of filing returns.

7. Retrospective amendment with effect from 01.07.2017 made in section 50 to provide that interest is required to be paid on the wrongly availed Input Tax Credit (ITC) only when the same has been availed as well as utilized. Rate of interest on wrongly availed and utilized ITC reduced to 18% from 24% with retrospective effect from 01.07.2017.
8. Suspension of GST registration will be automatically revoked without requiring taxpayer to make any application with the tax officer, once all the pending returns are filed on the portal. Time limit for applying for revocation of cancelled GST registration extended from 30 to 90 days.
9. Unified Payments Interface (UPI) and Immediate Payment Service (IMPS) to facilitate registered suppliers of goods or services and to further encourage digital payment.
10. Exemption from filing annual return in FORM GSTR-9/9A for FY 2023-24 to registered suppliers of goods or services having Annual Aggregate Turnover upto Rs. 2 crore. All registered suppliers of goods or services with annual aggregate turnover upto Rs. 5 crore are not required to file Reconciliation Statement in FORM GSTR 9C along with annual return.

## **SHRESTA SCHEME**

**2322. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:**

**SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:**

Will the Minister of **SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total number of SC students selected under the Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas (SHRESTA) during the last three years, especially in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of the total budgetary allocation and funds released under the said scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise from 2021-2024;

(c) the details of the total number of Residential schools under the scheme till date, including Mode 1 and Mode 2; and

(d) whether the Government is considering extending the number of seats offered under the scheme, if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE):**

(a): "The Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas (SHRESHTA) is being implemented in two Modes:

Under Mode – 1, every year 3,000 meritorious SC students are selected through the National Entrance Test (NETS) conducted by National Testing Agency (NTA) for admission in class 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> in private residential schools affiliated by

CBSE/State Boards. Financial assistance is provided till completion of their study upto class 12th.

Under Mode – 2, Financial assistance is provided to organisations for running the projects of Non-Residential Schools, Residential Schools and Hostels at Primary and Secondary level for SC students.

The number of SC students selected under Mode – I of the Scheme are as under:

S. No.	Years	SC students selected	SC students selected from Andhra Pradesh
1	2022-23	1,468	202
2	2023-24	2,543	438
3	2024-25	2,961	375
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,972</b>	<b>1,015</b>

(b): Being Central Sector Scheme, state-wise fund are not allocated. Total budgetary allocation and funds released under the Scheme from 2021-22 to 2023-24 are as under:-

(Rs. In crore)

SL. No.	Years	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
1	2021-22	63.21	38.04
2	2022-23	89.00	51.12
3	2023-24	90.65	81.57
<b>Total</b>		<b>242.86</b>	<b>170.73</b>

The, details of total funds released to private residential schools and organizations (district-wise) in Andhra Pradesh from 2021-22 to 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c): Total number of Residential Schools under both Modes of the Scheme are as under:

Mode-1	246
Mode-2	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>297</b>

(d): At present, no proposal is under consideration.

### **STATEMENT**

**Details of funds released to Private Residential Schools (district-wise) under Mode-1 of SHRESHTA Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.**

(Rs.in Lakh)

<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>					
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Name of the Schools/ Institutions</b>	<b>Fund Released (2021-22)</b>	<b>Fund Released (2022-23)</b>	<b>Fund Released (2023-24)</b>
1		St Joseph Junior College	2.27	2.71	-
		Sairam Junior College	1.05	1.05	-

	Cuddapah	Sri Sairam Junior College Kadapa	1.80	1.04	-
		Sri Chaitanya English Medium High School	8.25	0	-
		Sri Chaitanya English Medium High School For Boys Kadapa	4.50	0	-
		Sri Sai Junior College Kadapa	0.45	0.50	-
2	Vizianagaram	Sri Gayatri Junior College Gotlam Vizianagaram	18.00	15.00	-
		Gayatri Junior College	18.50	24.00	-
		Sri Chaitanya Vidya Niketan Bobbili Vizianagaram	2.80	2.80	-
		New Central School Vizianagaram	7.70	7.70	11.40
		Noble High School Bobbili	2.10	2.10	2.00
		Gayatri English Medium School Gotlam	7.70	8.80	5.00
		Chanakya Public School Vizianagaram	2.25	2.25	0

		Gayatri High School Thotapalem Vizianagaram	1.40	1.50	0
		Gayatri Model School	-	-	147.52
3	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	Sri Sathya Sai Higher Secondary School	-	1.52	4.40
4	Nellore	Akshara Vidyalaya	-	81.25	154.02
5	Visakhapatnam	Ameya World School	-	34.37	83.72
6	West Godavari	B V B International Residential Public School	-	4.50	4.90
		J Sikile School	-	17.91	91.43
7	Anantapur	Sanskruthi Global School	-	-	26.12
		<b>Total</b>	<b>78.77</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>530.51</b>

**Details of funds released to Organizations/NGOs (district-wise) under Mode-2 of SHRESHTA Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.**

**(Rs.in Lakh)**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Name of the NGO</b>	<b>Grants released during 2021-22</b>	<b>Grants released during 2022-23</b>	<b>Grants released during 2023-24</b>
1	Prakasam	Centre For Rural Education And Development Society	41.51	19.69	31.31

2	Krishna	Ravicherla Integreted Development and Education Society	16.83	7.00	1.40
3	Guntur	Maddirala Sivaiah Memorial Educational Society	11.00	2.14	17.93
		Sri Venkateswara Mahila Mandali	24.41	0.49	33.49
		Shree Shanthi Reddy Educational Society	24.94	5.50	18.53
4	West Godavari	International Educational Society	20.86	17.50	34.05
		<b>Total</b>	<b>139.55</b>	<b>52.32</b>	<b>136.71</b>

### **ESTABLISHMENT OF CFCS**

#### **2323. SHRI PARVATAGOUDA CHANDANAGOUDA GADDIGOUDAR:**

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

- (a) the details of funds allocated to States for establishment of Common Facility Centres (CFCs) for textile sector during the last three years, Year/State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of funds allocated and disbursed for the State of Karnataka for machineries and equipments for CFCs; and
- (c) the amount of funds utilized/dispursed fund till now and the extent to which this scheme would promote the handloom and powerloom sectors in the country?



**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA  
MARGHERITA):**

**(a) to (c):** Funds amounting to ₹10,49,39,718/- have been utilized/disbursed under the CFC component of the PowerTex India Scheme from 2015-16 to date. However, No funds have been released under the said component of the PowerTex India Scheme in the last three years including in Karnataka. The CFC was being implemented as a component of the PowerTex India Scheme. The scheme has now been subsumed under the umbrella scheme of Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS) with total outlay of Rs. 853 crore for addressing roll over liabilities of various schemes including only the following sub-components of the PowerTex India Scheme:

1. Group Workshed
2. PM Credit Scheme for Powerloom Weavers
3. In-situ Upgradation of Plain Looms
4. Grant-in-Aid to PSCs (Powerloom Service Centres)
5. Facilitation and IT

In addition, the Ministry has been implementing the Cluster Development Programme under the National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) since 2015-16. This scheme provides need-based financial assistance for interventions such as upgraded looms and accessories, construction of worksheds, solar lighting

units, product and design development, etc., based on complete proposals received from State/UT Governments. To ensure convergence and avoid duplication across ministries, financial assistance for CFC-based interventions has been discontinued under NHDP and is provided under the SFURTI scheme of the Ministry of MSME. All other interventions under NHDP, excluding CFC, continue as before.

### **REGISTERED AND UNREGISTERED SECURITY AGENCIES**

#### **2324. SHRI AJAY KUMAR MANDAL:**

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

- (a) the details and number of registered and unregistered security agencies working in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether Private Security Agencies have been given a broader mandate by the Government by framing the Private Security Agencies Model Rules, 2020 and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the benefit of the Private Security Agencies will get out of this rule;
- (d) whether the Government has any mechanism to regulate the functioning of private security agencies in the country including their recruitment and training; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Union Government does not maintain the record of private security agencies (PSA) working in the country. However, a web portal has been developed to enable the Controlling Authorities under the State Governments/ UT Administrations to maintain a database for effective monitoring of the relevant provisions of the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 [PSAR Act]. As per the PSARA portal, 25536 valid licences of PSAs exist as on 05.12.2024.

(b) and (c): The Union Government has notified the Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2020 in supersession of earlier Model Rules of 2006. The new Model Rules accommodate changes in the ecosystem and are aligned with the key visions of 'Digital India' and 'e-Governance'. The benefits of Private Security Agencies from these Rules are as under:

- Adoption of technological developments. Viz: Digitalization, Electronic Payment.
- It is for the first time that a digital database of Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS)/Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) will be used for antecedent verification with no physical interface thereby reducing time limit for antecedents' verification to 15 days from 90 days.
- Incorporates National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF).
- Simplification of Application Forms.

- Validity of antecedents' verification certificate of guards increased to 5 years in place of 3 years.
- Pan-India Validity of Training Certificates.
- In case of licence granted in one State to a private security agency, no need for antecedents' verification process in other States.
- Force Majeure clause provided.
- Subjects for training of licensee are included.
- Enhancing 'ease of doing business' with 'minimum government' and maximum governance'

(d) and (e): Private Security Agencies are regulated as per the provisions in the PSAR Act, 2005. The recruitment and training of private security guards are regulated in terms of Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Rules framed by the respective State Government/UT Administration. The Controlling Authorities in the States/UTs are empowered to ensure training for private security guards. Instructions have also been issued to State Governments/Controlling Authorities by the Ministry of Home Affairs to strictly ensure that the private security guards are mandatorily imparted training by registered training institutes before their appointment as security guards as prescribed in the PSAR Act and related State Rules.

## कृषि अवसंरचना में निवेश

### 2325. श्री अशोक कुमार रावत:

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कृषि अवसंरचना में अत्यधिक निवेश किया जा रहा है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इससे किसानों की आय बढ़ाने का है;

(ग) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के मिश्रिख जिले के छोटे और मझोले किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए कोई कदम उठा रही है; और

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

### कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) और (ख) : जी हां, किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए कृषि क्षेत्र में मौजूदा इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की कमी को दूर करने तथा इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए निवेश जुटाने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा 'एग्री इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड', कृषि विपणन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर (एएमआई), राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार (ई-नाम) योजना, समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच), राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आरकेवीवाई) आदि जैसी विभिन्न योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं।

योजनाओं का संक्षिप्त विवरण इस प्रकार है:-

- i. आत्मनिर्भर भारत पहल के हिस्से के रूप में, भारत भर में कृषि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के विकास का समर्थन करके सतत कृषि को बढ़ावा देने के लिए वर्ष 2020 में कृषि अवसंरचना कोष (एआईएफ) शुरू किया गया था। इस पहल का उद्देश्य ऋणदाता संस्थाओं के माध्यम से अधिकतम 9% की ब्याज दर पर मध्यम से दीर्घकालिक ऋण की सुविधा देकर किसानों को सशक्त बनाना और उनकी आय को बढ़ाना है। एआईएफ के तहत, वर्ष 2025-26 तक 1 लाख करोड़ रु. के वित्तपोषण के लक्ष्य के साथ, फार्म-गेट और संग्रहण केंद्र पर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर परियोजनाओं के लिए ऋण दिए जाते हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, इस योजना से उधारकर्ताओं को 2 करोड़ रु. तक के ऋण पर सात वर्ष तक की अवधि के लिए 3% प्रति वर्ष की ब्याज छूट का लाभ मिलता है। उधारकर्ताओं को और अधिक सहायता देने के लिए, इस पहल में 7 वर्ष के लिए 2 करोड़ रु. तक के ऋण हेतु क्रेडिट गारंटी शुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति के माध्यम से ऋण गारंटी सहायता शामिल है, जिससे ऋणदाताओं और उधारकर्ताओं दोनों के लिए वित्तीय जोखिम कम हो जाता है।

दिनांक 30.11.2024 तक, एआईएफ के तहत 85,314 परियोजनाओं के लिए ऋणदाता संस्थानों द्वारा 51,783 करोड़ रुपये मंजूर किए गए हैं, इस कुल स्वीकृत राशि में से 39,148 करोड़ रुपये योजना लाभ के अंतर्गत आते हैं। इन स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से कृषि क्षेत्र में 85,208 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश जुटाया गया है।

ii. कृषि विपणन अवसंरचना (एएमआई) **एक पूंजी निवेश**, ओपन एंडेड, मांग आधारित और ऋण से जुड़ी योजना है, जिसमें लाभार्थी की पात्र श्रेणी के आधार पर 25% और 33.33% की दर से बैंक एंडेड सब्सिडी उपलब्ध है। यह सहायता व्यक्तियों, किसानों, किसानों/उत्पादकों के समूह, कृषि उद्यमियों, पंजीकृत किसान उत्पाद संगठनों (एफपीओ), सहकारी समितियों और राज्य एजेंसियों आदि के लिए उपलब्ध है। एएमआई के तहत योजना के प्रारंभ से और अक्टूबर, 2024 तक 943.66 लाख मीट्रिक टन क्षमता वाले कुल 48,611 गोदामों को मंजूरी दी गई है और 4,795 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी जारी की गई है। इसके अलावा, दिनांक 20.10.2004 से और अक्टूबर, 2024 तक कुल 21,004 कृषि विपणन अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं (भंडारण के अलावा) भी योजना के तहत स्वीकृत की गई हैं और 2,125 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी जारी की गई है।

iii. राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार (ई-एनएएम) योजना एक वर्चुअल मंच है, जो विभिन्न राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों (यूटी) की भौतिक थोक मंडियों/बाजारों को एकीकृत करता है ताकि कृषि और बागवानी वस्तुओं के

ऑनलाइन व्यापार की सुविधा मिल सके और किसानों को उनकी उपज के लिए बेहतर लाभकारी मूल्य मिल सके।

iv. समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच) के अंतर्गत शीघ्र खराब होने वाली बागवानी फसलों के फसलोपरांत प्रबंधन (पीएचएम) हेतु पैक हाउस, एकीकृत पैक हाउस, प्री-कूलिंग, स्टेजिंग कोल्ड रूम, कोल्ड स्टोरेज, नियंत्रित वातावरण (सीए) भंडारण, रीफर परिवहन, प्राथमिक/मोबाइल प्रसंस्करण इकाइयां, राईपनिंग कक्षों की स्थापना और एकीकृत कोल्ड चेन आपूर्ति प्रणाली आदि की स्थापना के विकास के लिए सहायता उपलब्ध है। एक उद्यमी अलग-अलग घटकों या विभिन्न घटकों के संयोजन के लिए सहायता प्राप्त कर सकता है, जिसके अंतर्गत सामान्य क्षेत्रों के लिए पात्र परियोजना लागत का 35% और पहाड़ी व अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के लिए 50% सहायता क्रेडिट लिंकड और बैंक एंडेड सब्सिडी के रूप में उपलब्ध है। प्राथमिक प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों के लिए सामान्य क्षेत्रों में पात्र परियोजना लागत का 40% और पहाड़ी और अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में 55% सहायता क्रेडिट लिंकड और बैंक एंडेड सब्सिडी के रूप में उपलब्ध है।

v. राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आरकेवीवाई), एक केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना है जिसके तहत संबंधित राज्य के मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में राज्य स्तरीय स्वीकृति समिति, जो योजना के तहत परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी देने के लिए सशक्त निकाय है, की बैठक (एसएलएससी) में अनुमोदित कृषि एवं संबद्ध क्षेत्रों में परियोजनाओं के आधार पर राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान सहायता के रूप में राशि जारी की जाती है। इस योजना में राज्यों को अपनी प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार कृषि एवं संबद्ध क्षेत्रों में परियोजनाओं के चयन, नियोजन, अनुमोदन एवं क्रियान्वयन की प्रक्रिया में छूट एवं स्वायत्तता दी गई है। आरकेवीवाई मुख्य रूप से परियोजना उन्मुख योजना है, जिसका लाभ कृषक समुदाय के सभी वर्गों को प्राप्त होता है। वर्ष 2015-16 से आरकेवीवाई का वित्त पोषण पैटर्न 100% केन्द्रीय

हिस्से से बदलकर केन्द्र एवं राज्यों के बीच 60:40, जबकि केन्द्र एवं पूर्वोत्तर एवं हिमालयी राज्यों के बीच 90:10 हो गया है। केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों के लिए यह 100% केन्द्रीय हिस्सा ही है।

vi. प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान) केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना है, जिसे 1 दिसंबर, 2018 से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य, देश भर के सभी भू-धारक किसान परिवारों को कुछ अपवर्जन मानदंडों के अध्यक्षीन वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है, ताकि वे कृषि और संबद्ध गतिविधियों के साथ-साथ घरेलू जरूरतों से संबंधित खर्चों को पूरा कर सकें। इस योजना के तहत सीधे किसानों के बैंक खातों में प्रति वर्ष 6000 रुपये की राशि, 2000 रुपये की तीन 4-मासिक किस्तों में अंतरित की जाती है।

(ग) और (घ) : मिश्रिख, उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जिले का एक शहर है, जहाँ एआईएफ सहित पीएम-किसान, एएमआई, ई-नाम, एमआईडीएच, आरकेवीवाई जैसी सभी योजनाएँ को लागू की गई हैं। एआईएफ के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश में योजना की शुरुआत से लेकर अब तक विभिन्न ऋणदाता संस्थाओं से 5,114 करोड़ रु. के ऋण के साथ कुल 6,709 परियोजनाएँ स्थापित की गई हैं। इससे उत्तर प्रदेश में 8,637 करोड़ रु. का कुल निवेश हुआ है।

## BBSSL IN ODISHA

**2326. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:**

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

(a) the aim and objective of the Government behind establishing the Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited (BBSSL) with reference to its impact on Odisha;



(b) the details as to how BBSSL will contribute to strengthening the rural economy and promoting self-reliance in seed production in Odisha; and

(c) the plans for utilizing BBSSL's profits to benefit farmers and agricultural development in Odisha?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF COOPERATION  
(SHRI AMIT SHAH):**

(a): Ministry of Cooperation has set up Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited (BBSSL) under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002. The BBSSL is promoted by Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO), National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED), National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC). The initial paid up capital of BBSSL is Rs. 250 Cr with contribution of Rs. 50 Cr each by the five promoters and authorized share capital is Rs. 500 Cr. The BBSSL has been set up to undertake production, procurement and distribution of quality seeds under single brand through cooperative network to improve crop yield and develop a system for preservation and promotion of indigenous natural seeds. BBSSL would help in increasing the production of quality seeds in India through cooperatives thereby reducing the dependence on imported seeds, enhancing agriculture production, providing boost to rural economy, promoting "Make in India" and leading to Atmanirbhar Bharat.

The society will focus on production, testing, certification, procurement, processing, storage, branding, labelling and packaging of all two generations of seeds i.e. foundation and certified through PACS by leveraging various schemes and policies of different ministries of Government of India. This will also help in achieving the goal of "Sahakar-se-Samriddhi" through the inclusive growth model of cooperatives, where the members would benefit both by realization of better prices through production of quality seeds, higher production of crops by use of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds and also by dividend distributed out of the surplus generated by the society.

As per information provided by BBSSL, so far 14,816 cooperatives have been granted membership of which 190 are from Odisha.

**(b):** BBSSL endeavours to contribute to strengthening the rural economy and promoting self-reliance in seed production in the Country, including the State of Odisha through following activities:

- Promotion of self-reliance in agricultural production, by making availability of improved seeds by strengthening the seed production infrastructure through the network of cooperative societies and FPOs of the cooperative sector.
- Development of a system for research and promotion on conservation of traditional seeds along with development and propagation of improved varieties.

- Encouraging small and marginal farmers to engage in cultivation of quality seeds and providing thereby the benefits attached thereto.

**(c):** The plan for utilizing BBSSL's profits are provided in clause 54 and 55 of its bye laws which provides for distribution of dividends upto 20% to its members. Further, BBSSL provides for the determination of price which envisages to provide final price of products to members by distributing upto 50% of net surplus as per scheme given below:-

- i. Initial provisional price of the product(s) may be given to member(s) tentatively on the basis of prevailing market price of the product(s);
- ii. Net surplus shall be reckoned as the difference between the selling price and initial provisional price after deduction of all expenses incurred by the society on sale of such product(s);
- iii. The Society will endeavour to give up to 50% of net surplus to its member(s) for their product(s) as may be decided by the Board and the member may pass on such benefits to sourcing farmers;
- iv. The final price of the product(s) payable to the member(s) shall be determined by the Board on the basis of initial provisional price plus the part of net surplus proposed to be paid under preceding sub-clause (iii).
- v. Balance surplus after payment of income tax will be retained with the society for disposal as per provisions of clause 55.

## **ROLE OF PACS**

### **2327. SHRI RAJU BISTA:**

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

- (a) whether any steps have been taken by the Ministry for the role of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) for rural water supply related works, particularly in Kalimpong, North Dinajpur and Darjeeling district;
- (b) whether the State has any role for successful implementation of this initiative, if so, the details of the projects undertaken by respective States;
- (c) the details about budget allocation for PACS, and expenditure details thereof; and
- (d) the manner in which the rural households and people are getting benefitted from this scheme in the last 3 years and how this initiative is cooperating with Jal Jeevan Mission?

### **THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF COOPERATION (SHRI AMIT SHAH):**

(a) and (b): Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) have been made eligible for carrying out Operation and Maintenance (OandM) of piped water supply schemes in rural areas.

The successful implementation of this initiative relies on the cooperation of State governments. States are required to incorporate enabling provisions in their

Operation and Maintenance (OandM) policies and identify suitable PACS for engagement in rural piped water supply schemes.

In the case of West Bengal, no PACS has been identified by the State Government to carry out OandM of piped water supply schemes in rural areas. As on 21<sup>st</sup> November, 2024, total 1,227 PACS have been identified/ selected by 13 States/ UTs to provide OandM services at Panchayat/ Village level, the State-wise details of which are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c): This initiative does not include any provision for budget allocation to PACS. However, under the project for Computerization of functional PACS, a total financial outlay of ₹2,516 Crore has been approved by the Government of India, which entails bringing all functional PACS in the Country onto a common ERP based national software, linking them with NABARD through StCBs and DCCBs.

(d): The initiative, started on 11<sup>th</sup> July, 2023, aims to benefit the rural households through improved piped water supply services, reduced operational disruptions, and enhanced water availability due to PACS-led OandM activities. These efforts complement the Jal Jeevan Mission by ensuring sustainable and efficient water service delivery.

Further, a Pilot Project has been initiated by the State of Madhya Pradesh in District Dhar, where an M-PACS has been authorized to collect water taxes on behalf of the Gram Panchayat on a commission basis.

**STATEMENT****PACS Identified for OandM under Rural Piped Water Supply – State-wise status**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>States/ Union Territories</b>	<b>No. of PACS Identified</b>
1	Assam	285
2	Gujarat	178
3	Odisha	163
4	Jharkhand	145
5	Punjab	118
6	Manipur	113
7	Jammu and Kashmir	100
8	Chhattisgarh	33
9	Maharashtra	38
10	Uttarakhand	36
11	Meghalaya	16
12	Madhya Pradesh	1
13	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,227</b>

**PER DROP MORE CROP SCHEME****2328. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any target was set under the Micro Irrigation namely Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation System under the Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has any data regarding the study conducted by Centre for Management in Agriculture, Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad on Micro Irrigation coverage for improving water use efficiency;
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the major recommendations and findings of the study and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) the details regarding the proposed target to cover under the PDMC in the State of Andhra Pradesh and progress achieved under the same till date; and
- (f) the details regarding the training imparted to the farmer by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) for promotion of Micro Irrigation for various crops?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a) and (b): The Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented as a component of Prime Minister-Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (PM-RKVY). The Scheme promotes water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation, namely, Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation Systems. The scheme is implemented by the States/UTs by preparing their Annual Action Plan (AAP)

which includes the area planned by the States/UTs to be covered under Micro Irrigation.

(c) and (d): The Centre for Management in Agriculture, Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad conducted two studies on micro irrigation namely “ The performance and impact of Micro Irrigation in improving water use efficiency in India's Agriculture: Study of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana(PMKSY)- Per Drop More Crop(PDMC)” in 2021 and “Assessing Skill Gap in Micro Irrigation Across India” in 2023. Major findings/recommendations of the studies include the following;

(i) PDMC scheme promoting micro irrigation shows overall good performance and impact on improving water use efficiency, water conservation, enhancing farmers' income and increasing employment. Beneficiaries find the current mode of implementation through State Government agencies and private service providers satisfactory.

(ii) Various factors affect adoption of Micro irrigation such as high initial investment for the farmers, fragmented land holdings, availability of spare parts, technical issues in operation of MI Systems, non-availability of sufficient number of technicians to address the issue and high operation and maintenance costs etc.



- (iii) The Scheme implementation is more streamlined in the States having Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for implementation. Institutional framework such as SPV and dedicated website for implementation may improve the performance.
- (iv) Farmers' institutions such as sugar cooperatives can be involved to facilitate implementation of the scheme to assist the farmers.
- (v) Focus should be given to hilly terrains/ States for adoption of Micro Irrigation which is also suited for horticulture crops such as vegetables and fruits. Such region can benefit immensely from micro irrigation.
- (vi) Priority may be given for high water using crops such as sugarcane and banana. Much greater water saving is obtained from micro irrigation in such crops.
- (vii) In view of profitability of Micro irrigation, the technology should be promoted not just as a water-saving technology but as a substantial yield, profit and income boosting technology.
- (e): PDMC Scheme is implemented in the State of Andhra Pradesh as per the Annual Action Plan prepared by the State. The total areas covered under micro irrigation under PDMC for the State of Andhra Pradesh from the inception of the scheme (2015-16) till 2023-24 is 9.30 lakh ha. During the current year (2024-25), the State of Andhra Pradesh has indicated 1.24 lakh ha to be covered under Micro Irrigation in the State Annual Action Plan.

(f): The Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) organize training programmes for farmers on use of micro irrigation systems for field/horticultural crops. Besides, KVKs also organize training programmes for farmers on installation and maintenance of micro irrigation systems. During 2023-24, 816 such training programmes were organized by KVKs for farmers.

### **MILK PRODUCTION IN MAHARASHTRA**

**2329. SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:**

**DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:**

**SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:**

**SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:**

**SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:**

**SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:**

**PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:**

**SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:**

**SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:**

Will the Minister of **FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total milk production and total milk processing capacity in the country;

(b) whether the Government provides financial assistance for milk business to increase the income of rural farmers in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the number of the farmers given incentives in the country particularly in Maharashtra State and district-wise;

(d) the number of dairy cooperative societies currently functioning in the State of Maharashtra and details of the milk produced in Maharashtra during each of the last three years, district-wise;

(e) whether the Government has made any special effort to increase livestock milk production in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government proposes to set up/open new dairy science/dairy technology colleges in the country particularly in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to increase the export of milk and milk products for the benefit of the dairy farmers?

**THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ; AND MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH):**

(a) As per Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics (BAHS 2024), the total Milk production in the country is estimated as 239.30 million tonnes during 2023-24. The

total processing capacity of cooperative dairies in India is 1033.64 Lakh Litres Per Day (as on March 2023).

(b) and (c) Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), GoI (DAHD) is implementing the following Dairy Development schemes across the country including Maharashtra to complement and supplement the efforts for milk production and milk processing infrastructure made by the State Government:

- (i) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)
- (ii) Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organisations engaged in dairy activities (SDCFPO)
- (iii) Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF)
- (iv) Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)
- (v) National Livestock Mission (NLM)
- (vi) Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP)

These schemes are helping in improving milk productivity of bovines, strengthening of dairy infrastructure, enhancing availability of feed and fodder and providing animal health services. These interventions help to reduce the cost of milk production and also help to enhance income from dairy farming. However, no financial/assistance incentive has been provided to farmers directly.

(d) As on date as per National Cooperative Database, Ministry Cooperation, the total number of dairy cooperatives registered in Maharashtra are 13984. The details

of district-wise milk production of Maharashtra during last three years are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(e) To increase milk production in Maharashtra State, Government of India is implementing following breeding projects under Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) scheme.

1. Pedigree Selection project for improvement of Pandharpuri breed of buffaloes in Solapur and Sangali districts of the State. The project envisages to increase productivity of the future generation of the buffaloes through production and distribution of high genetic merit bull calves of Pandharpuri breed to semen stations for semen production.
2. Pedigree Selection project for improvement of Gaolao breed of Cattle in Wardha, Amravati and Nagpur districts of Vidarbha region. The project envisages to increase productivity of the future generation through production and distribution of high genetic merit bull calves of Gaolao breed to semen stations for semen production.
3. Vidarbha-Marathwada dairy development project: The project has been implemented with an objective to establish Artificial Insemination (AI) network of 500 AI centres in order to provide quality AI services for animals to farmers aiming at increasing productivity of the future generation of animals. In addition to this, the project has distributed about 2000 high yielding milch animals to the farmers on free of cost basis.

4. Establishment of AI network for providing AI services using sex sorted semen for animals in dairy run by women farmers in the Vidarbha- Marathwada region in order to increase the milk production in the regions by producing a greater number of female calves (> 90%) of high genetic merit.
5. Establishment of AI network of 100 AI centres for providing AI services using sex sorted semen for animals in dairy run by women farmers in the Washim- Yavatmal districts of the State in order to increase the milk production in the regions by producing more number of female (> 90%) calves of high genetic merit. In addition to this, the project has distributed about 4000 high yielding milch animals to the farmers on free of cost basis.
6. Animal Induction programme Washim Yavatmal Project - Phase II: In order to increase the milk production in the districts, the project envisages to induct 3000 high yielding milch animals on free of cost basis to the farmer beneficiaries in the two districts.
7. Implementation of Accelerated Breed Improvement Program (ABIP-IVF-ET) through Pune, Kolhapur and Rajarambapu Milk Unions in Maharashtra state to establish pregnancies through IVF embryos (produced using sex sorted semen). A subsidy of Rs. 5000 per pregnancy is provided to the farmers under this scheme. The project envisaged to make IVF technology affordable and acceptable for propagation of high yielding animals among farmers.

To improve fodder availability, the following schemes/projects are being implemented in Maharashtra:

1. **Fodder Plus Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs):** To enhance livestock milk production in Maharashtra, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAandFW) is implementing the **Formation and Promotion of Fodder Plus Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)** scheme. This initiative aims to increase the availability of quality fodder at an affordable cost, thereby improving milk production. FPOs act as local business hubs and help dairy farmers by creating organised and assured supply chain for green fodder, dry fodder, silage, hay, etc.

In the state of Maharashtra, total 8 agencies (Milk Unions/ other agency) have been designated as Cluster Based Business Organizations (CBBOs) for formation and promotion of 9 Fodder Plus FPOs. All FPOs are registered and out of these, 8 FPOs have initiated business activities such as green fodder production and sale, silage sale, securing dry fodder and sale, sale of stem cuttings etc.

**Setting up of Micro Training Centres (MTCs):** To educate dairy farmers on fodder production, conservation and other aspects of dairy farm management, three MTCs have been set up in Nagpur, Wardha and Amravati districts. To date, about 2023 dairy farmers across 84 batches have received training.

(f) Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR)/ Department of Agriculture Research and Education (DARE) has informed that at present, there is no plan to establish /open new dairy science/ dairy technical colleges in the country, particularly in Maharashtra.

(g) Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is supporting the States/UTs through the implementation of Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) which is a Central Sector Scheme, in all States/UTs, with the aim of reducing risk to animal health by prophylactic vaccination against diseases of animals, capacity building of Veterinary services, disease surveillance and strengthening Veterinary infrastructure. These measures regarding the animal health related aspect helps to boost the export of livestock products including milk and milk products.

In addition of above, Government of India has set up a national level multi-state cooperative society named National Cooperative Exports Limited (NCEL). Cooperative societies across the country are eligible to become a member. The NCEL is promoted by Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation Limited (GCMMF), Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO), National Agricultural Cooperative, Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED), and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC). The NCEL has been set up to undertake direct export of goods and services of cooperatives and related entities and to take up other



promotion activities. The NCEL will help in increasing exports of goods and services produced in the cooperative sector thereby promoting “Make in India”. Higher exports through the NCEL will increase market linkages of goods and services of the cooperatives at various levels thus leading to more employment in the cooperative sector and better returns to farmer members.

### **STATEMENT**

**The district-wise milk production in the Maharashtra during last three years is as under:**

<b>Maharashtra District-wise Milk Production (000 Tns)</b>			
<b>District Name</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>
Ahmednagar	2077.82	2183.65	2194.40
Akola	93.28	94.15	83.20
Amravati	193.04	197.00	194.89
Aurangabad	331.82	345.25	323.80
Beed	345.96	378.24	420.20
Bhandara	130.31	150.25	155.67
Buldhana	176.29	182.74	161.24
Chandrapur	66.66	89.50	76.10
Dhule	193.46	201.87	237.57
Gadchiroli	43.90	49.58	55.33
Gondia	93.18	101.46	86.54
Hingoli	94.29	96.40	88.65
Jalgaon	461.65	468.86	525.75
Jalna	156.82	181.97	172.65
Kolhapur	1167.25	1207.92	1089.56
Latur	295.17	299.49	311.54
Mumbai	20.83	20.83	55.41

Nagpur	173.54	180.11	222.12
Nanded	283.33	289.61	275.36
Nandurbar	89.75	96.96	103.74
Nashik	839.54	875.24	1042.04
Osmanabad	452.95	445.87	528.75
Palghar	121.90	126.26	93.22
Parbhani	127.74	130.97	123.15
Pune	1768.55	1835.63	2005.99
Raigad	94.89	97.76	98.40
Ratnagiri	63.99	67.70	66.27
Sangli	1062.73	1109.04	1228.05
Satara	822.92	863.44	948.12
Sindhudurg	41.71	47.56	37.67
Solapur	1418.17	1474.78	1626.56
Thane	121.41	123.16	117.07
Wardha	86.68	91.91	106.85
Washim	64.47	66.83	66.58
Yavatmal	127.32	132.50	119.44
<b>Total Maharashtra</b>	<b>13703.32</b>	<b>14304.51</b>	<b>15041.86</b>

### NEW INDUSTRIES IN RURAL AREAS

**2330. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:**

**SHRI ARUN KUMAR SAGAR:**

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start and operate new industries in the rural and backward areas in the country particularly in Maharashtra and

Shahjahanpur district of Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Union Government is extending assistance for establishment of new industries in Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, the details of assistance provided by the Union Government during the last three years and the current year and if not, the reasons therefor, company-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY;  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):**

**(a) to (c):** I. Industry is primarily the domain of the State Government. The Union Government, however, provides support for promotion of industrial activities across the country. Government of India, through Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) and other Central Ministries/ Departments, provides an enabling eco-system for the overall industrial development of the country through appropriate policy interventions. In addition to ongoing schemes of various Ministries and Departments, the Government has taken various steps for promotion and facilitation of setting up of new industries across State/UTs such as Make in India, Startup India, PM Gati Shakti, National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP), National Industrial Corridor Programme, Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme, promoting Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) and reducing compliance burden, National Single Window System (NSWS), India Industrial Land Bank, Project Monitoring Group (PMG), liberalization of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy,

Indian Footwear and Leather Development Programme (IFLDP) Scheme etc. An institutional mechanism to fast-track investments has been put in place, in the form of Project Development Cells (PDCs) in all concerned Ministries/ Departments of Government of India.

- II. Government of India is developing various Industrial Corridor Projects as part of National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP) which is aimed at development of greenfield industrial areas/region/nodes in India which can compete with the best manufacturing and investment destinations in the world.
- III. Under NICDP in state of Maharashtra, Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Area (SBIA) and Dighi Port Industrial Area (DPIA) are being undertaken for development. Brief of the project is as below:
  - i) Shendra Bidkin Industrial Area (SBIA): Phase 1 admeasuring 4,584 acres as part of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) has been developed in backward district of Aurangabad. SPV by the name Maharashtra Industrial Township Limited (MITL) has been incorporated. Major trunk infrastructure works have been completed. Developed land admeasuring 2,620 acres allotted to 294 investors/companies including allotment of 100 acres to anchor investor i.e., HYOSUNG a South Korean company. Hon'ble PM has dedicated Shendra Industrial area to the nation on 7th September 2019 and Bidkin Industrial area on 29th September 2024.

- ii) Dighi Port Industrial Area: Govt of India has approved 6,056 acres of land in Raigad district of Maharashtra to be developed under NICDIT framework for total project cost of Rs. 5,468 crores in Aug, 2024. The project is likely to generate employment potential (Direct and Indirect) of 1 lakh (approx.) and bring in investment potential of approx. 12,000 crores.
- IV. Under NICDP, Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC) has been conceptualised on backbone of EDFC (Eastern dedicated freight corridor), 2 projects namely IMC Agra and IMC Prayagraj proposed by State Govt. has been considered and approved by Govt. of India in Aug 2024. As part of AKIC, Shahjahanpur falls under the influence zone and currently no industrial smart city is presently proposed by State Govt.
- V. No funds have been released by NICDIT to MITL (SPV at Shendra Bidkin Industrial area) in past three years. However, the total funds released by NICDIT (till 3rd Dec, 2024) to MITL as equity is Rs. 3000 Crore for development of trunk infrastructure of SBIA project.
- VI. The Government has also approved the Central Sector Scheme "Indian Footwear and Leather Development Programme (IFLDP)" with an allocation of Rs. 1700.00 crore till 31.03.2026.

Under IFLDP, assistance has been provided to Maharashtra state as detailed below: -

- i. Integrated Development of Leather Sector (IDLS) sub-scheme: Rs. 5.75 lakhs have been provided for technology upgradation of 01 unit in the state of Maharashtra during 2021-22 to 2024-25.
  - ii. Mega Leather Footwear and Accessories Cluster Development (MLFACD): DPIIT has approved to develop Mega Leather Footwear and Accessories Cluster Development at Ratwad Village, Maharashtra with a total project cost of Rs.256.42 crores involving Government of India assistances of Rs.125.00 crores.
- VII. In addition, Government of India has approved the following Central Sector Schemes for Industrial Development of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Union Territory (UT) of Jammu and Kashmir (JandK) and Union Territory (UT) of Ladakh:
- i. Industrial Development Scheme (IDS), 2017 for UT of JandK and UT of Ladakh from 15.06.2017 to 31.03.2021. So far, Rs. 93.09 Cr has been spent as incentives under this scheme.
  - ii. Industrial Development Scheme (IDS), 2017 for Himachal Pradesh (HP) and Uttarakhand (UK) from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2022. So far, Rs. 642.63 Cr has been released as incentives under this scheme.
  - iii. New Central Sector Scheme (NCSS) for Industrial Development of JandK from 01.04.2021 to 31.03.2037. So far, Rs. 299.10 Cr has been disbursed as incentives under this scheme.

## **DEVELOPMENT OF STEEL CLUSTERS**

### **2331. SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:**

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

- (a) the details of the progress made so far on the Draft Framework Policy on Development of Steel Clusters in the country;
- (b) whether there were any number of clusters established, funds allocated, and utilized since Financial Year 2020-21;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, if not the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the State of Andhra Pradesh has been considered for the setting up of a steel cluster; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

### **THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI H. D. KUMARASWAMY):**

- (a) The Draft Framework Policy on Development of Steel Clusters in the country of Ministry of Steel was withdrawn in October, 2021.
- (b) to (e): Does not arise.

## **BENEFICIARIES UNDER PMAY-G**

### **2332. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:**

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana–Gramin in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Government has provided financial assistance and subsidy on interest rates on home loans to beneficiaries in the districts of Panna, Katni and Khajuraho of Chhatarpur district, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
(DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

(a): Yes, the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) w.e.f. 1st April, 2016 to construct 2.95 crore houses by providing assistance to eligible rural households with basic amenities in the country including the State of Madhya Pradesh. The Union Government has approved an additional 2 crore rural houses under PMAY-G to be constructed in the next five years from FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29 to meet the additional housing requirements due to increase in the number of families in rural areas across the country.

The State of Madhya Pradesh has been allocated a cumulative target of 41,68,046 houses, out of which 41,50,711 houses have been sanctioned and 36,76,412 have been completed as on 06.12.2024.



**(b) and (c):** The Central share under PMAY-G is released directly to the State/Union Territory (UT), considering the State/UT as a unit, on the basis of balance targets, liabilities and unspent balance available. Further, release of funds to beneficiaries in various districts is done by the respective State/UT. The total central share released to the State of Madhya Pradesh since 2016-17 under the PMAY-G is Rs. 30372.16 crores.

### **UPGRADATION OF TECHNOLOGY IN SERICULTURE SECTOR**

#### **2333. SHRI DULU MAHATO:**

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

- (a) whether the State of Jharkhand experienced significant growth in the Sericulture sector, and what key Government initiatives have contributed to this growth;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to modernize and upgrade technology in the Sericulture sector, and how have these efforts impacted local farmers and artisans;
- (c) the details of steps taken to provide necessary infrastructure and common facilities to support the growth and sustainability of the Sericulture sector in Jharkhand;
- (d) the details of initiatives introduced to strengthen backward and forward linkages in the Sericulture industry, including improvements in product design and marketing support;

(e) whether the Government enhancing the global competitiveness of Jharkhand's Sericulture products; and

(f) the measures taken to ensure better remuneration for local artisans and silk producers?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES  
(SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA):**

**(a) to (c):** Jharkhand with contribution of 71% production of Tasar Silk, is the largest Tasar silk producing State in the country.

The Government through following steps/ initiatives has supported the growth and sustainability of sericulture sector including sericulture farmers and artisans in the Jharkhand state:

- i. Established Central Tasar Research and Training Institute (CTR&TI) at Ranchi, Regional Sericulture Research Station (RSRS) at Dumka, Research Extension Centre (REC) at Bhandra and P4 station at Chakradharpur to cater Research and Development (R&D) needs related to Tasar silk sector, such as Tasar eco-race conservation and breeding, develop and demonstrate the improved/modern Tasar silkworm rearing/ reeling/ processing technologies, R&D on by-product utilization and value addition, capacity building and training and Extension Communication Programmes (ECP).

- ii. Developed Green Shed Net Technology for cocoon preservation, Region and season-wise suitable pruning and brushing schedule and supply of quality Disease Free Layings (dfls) to farmers for enhancement of quality cocoon production.
- iii. To supplement the Tasar silkworm seed requirement of Jharkhand State, three Basic Seed Multiplication and Training Centre (BSMTC) of Central Silk Board, each at Kharsawan, Kathikund and Madhupur are functioning.
- iv. CTR&TI, Ranchi have trained 2,132 persons and conducted 131 Technology demonstration programmes covering 8,134 beneficiaries for various activities related to Tasar silk since the year 2017.
- v. The Government under Silk Samagra and Silk Samagra-2.0 scheme has provided assistance of Rs. 1,178.77 Lakhs to Jharkhand since 2017-18 towards implementation of beneficiary oriented components covering both pre and post cocoon activities/machineries including common facilities like Hot air dryers for drying of cocoons, Tasar silk reeling machinery package and silk dyeing processing facilities.
- vi. A Raw Material Bank for Tasar at Chaibasa, Jharkhand is functioning to extend marketing support to the Tasar farmers.

The above initiatives have helped various stakeholders especially the Tribals of Jharkhand in sustaining their livelihood and improve their socio-economic conditions by carrying out various sericulture activities.

**(d):** Silk Samagra-2 scheme provides backward and forward linkages in the silk production chain for implementation by the States. It is beneficial for Project as well as individual beneficiary mode, covering interventions for pre-cocoon, silkworm seed production and post cocoon activities. Additionally, provision has been made for strengthening of market infrastructure, up scaling of the reeling and processing sector and brand promotion of Indian Silk to establish forward linkages.

**(e) and (f):** The Government has taken the following measures to enhance the global competitiveness of Tasar silk products in the State of Jharkhand:

- i. Based on Jharkhand State's proposal for the benefit of silk producers and artisans, under Silk Samagra and Silk Samagra-2 schemes support has been provided to establish 30 Motorized reeling machines, 80 Reeling cum twisting machines, 468 Buniyad reeling machines, 80 multi-fuel hot air driers (50 kg capacity), 80 modified region specific handlooms and deploy 6 master reeler/weaver technicians since the year 2017.
- ii. Training has been provided to 158 artisans of Jharkhand under SAMARTH scheme for skill seeding and skill upgradation in silk reeling/spinning and weaving activities.
- iii. To popularize Vanya silk products including Tasar, in the export business, focus has been given to product development and diversification with silk blends.

- iv. Generic and Brand promotion of Indian Silks is done by organising theme pavilions and display of products in expos /exhibitions through Silk Mark Organization of India (SMOI).
- v. Jharkhand Silk Textile and Handicraft Development Corporation Ltd. has been established by the Jharkhand Government to promote Tasar silk products and support local artisan/ silk producers.

### **GLACIAL LAKE OUTBURST FLOODS (GLOFs) MITIGATION PROJECT**

**2334. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:**

**SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:**

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

- (a) the salient features and objectives of the Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) Mitigation Project; and
- (b) the funds allocated for the implementation of the said project?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI NITYANAND RAI):**

(a) and (b): Central Government has approved the National Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) Risk Mitigation Project (NGRMP) for its implementation in four states namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Uttarakhand at a financial outlay of Rs.150.00 crore. Central share from National Disaster Mitigation fund (NDMF) is Rs.135.00 crore while states have to contribute Rs.15.00 crore from

their own resources. The state-wise details of project outlay, central share and state share is as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

States	Total project outlay	Approved central share from NDMF	States share
Arunachal Pradesh	45.00	40.50	4.50
Uttarakhand	30.00	27.00	3.00
Sikkim	40.00	36.00	4.00
Himachal Pradesh	35.00	31.50	3.50
Total	150.00	135.00	15.00

The first instalments of Rs.1.83 crore and Rs.8.35 crore have been released on 13.11.2024 to the State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim respectively under the Project.

The NGRMP is aimed at reducing the risks associated with glacial lake outburst floods, particularly in regions that are highly susceptible to such natural disasters.

The objectives of NGRMP project are:

- (a) Prevent loss of life and reduce economic loss and damage to critical infrastructure due to GLOF and similar events.
- (b) Strengthen the early warning and monitoring capacities based on last mile connectivity.

- (c) Strengthen scientific and technical capabilities in GLOF risk reduction and mitigation at local levels through strengthening of local level institutions and communities.
- (d) Use of indigenous knowledge and scientific cutting-edge mitigation measures to reduce and mitigate GLOF risk.

The NGRMP project has four components:

Component I: GLOF Hazard and Risk assessment (elaboration of standardized assessment method and a lake inventory)

Component II: GLOF Monitoring and Early Warning System (including remote sensing data, community involvement for monitoring, alerting/ dissemination)

Component III: GLOF Mitigation Measures (Site-specific interventions combining technical expertise and community involvement)

Component IV: Awareness Generation and Capacity Building (involving stakeholders at multiple levels)

### **CRIMES AGAINST SCs AND STs**

**2335. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:**

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

- (a) the number of cases of crimes reported against Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the country during the last three years;

(b) the specific actions taken by the Government to prevent crimes and atrocities against SCs and STs;

(c) whether the Government has initiated any awareness campaigns to reduce such violence and crimes and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the assistance provided by the Government to victims of such crimes, including compensation and rehabilitation measures?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI BANDI SANJAY KUMAR):**

(a): 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 2022. The details of number of cases registered under crime against Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) during years 2020-2022 across the country are given below:-

<b>Scheduled Castes (2020-2022)</b>	<b>Scheduled Tribes (2020-2022)</b>
158773	27138

(b) to (d): '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 Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), rehabilitation and payment of compensation to victims rests with the respective State Governments/UT Administrations, who are



competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. However, the Government of India is committed to ensure protection of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes throughout the country and supports and supplements the efforts of the State Governments to effectively tackle crime against SCs and STs. Major steps taken by the Government of India in this regard are as follows :-

“To make the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 more effective and to provide greater justice and enhanced redressal to injustice suffered by the atrocity victims, this Act has been amended in the year 2015. The amendment includes new offences, expanded scope of presumptions, institutional strengthening, which inter-alia includes establishment of Exclusive Special Courts and specification of Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors to exclusively try offences under the POA Act to enable expeditious disposal of cases, power of Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts to take direct cognizance of offences. Further, Section 18 of the POA Act was amended through the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2018 and enforced with effect from 20.08.2018. Conduct of a preliminary enquiry before registration of an FIR or to seek approval of any authority prior to arrest of an accused is no longer required.

Further, a National Helpline against Atrocities (NHAA), having toll free number 14566 has been established to facilitate the members of Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes with the objective of their grievance redressal and to generate awareness about the provisions and processes under the Law. A collaboration has also been made with the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), India for awareness generation of these Acts, Rules and centrally sponsored scheme in force for implementation of these Acts.

In addition, Ministry of Home Affairs has been advising the State Governments/ UT Administrations from time to time to give focused attention to effective administration of the criminal justice system with emphasis on prevention and control of crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to implement the provisions of the POA Act and Rules in letter and spirit. These advisories are available at the website of this Ministry [www.mha.gov.in](http://www.mha.gov.in).

Ministry of Home Affairs has also advised the States and UTs to identify the Atrocity-prone areas for taking preventive measures to save life and property of the members of the SC and ST communities and post adequate number of police personnel, fully equipped with policing infrastructure in the Police Stations in such vulnerable areas.

Further, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPRandD) conducts training, courses and webinars from time to time for police personnel sensitizing them for effective implementation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (POA) Act, 1989.

Further, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment runs a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the effective implementation of Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes (SC) and the Scheduled Tribes (ST) (Prevention of Atrocities) {POA} Act 1989, under which Central Assistance is provided to the State Governments and Union Territory

Administrations for effective implementation of these Acts, which includes :

- (i) Functioning and strengthening of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection cell and Special Police Stations.
- (ii) Setting up and functioning of exclusive Special Courts.
- (iii) Relief and Rehabilitation of atrocity victims.
- (iv) Incentive for Inter-Caste Marriages, where one of the spouses is a member of a Scheduled Caste.
- (v) Awareness generation.”

### **PM- YASASVI SCHEME**

**2336. DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY:**

**SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:**

**SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:**

**SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:**

**SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:**

Will the Minister of **SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of PM Young Achievers Scholarship Award Scheme for Vibrant India (PMYASASVI) particularly in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal; and

(b) whether the scheme is able to support the educational needs of socially and economically backward students?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI B. L. VERMA):**

(a): The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing umbrella scheme of PM Young Achievers Scholarship Award Scheme for Vibrant India (PM-YASASVI) having five (05) sub-schemes/components with the objective to support the education and welfare of Other Backward Class (OBC), Economically Backward Class (EBC) and De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (DNT) students under across the country including the States of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Details of the sub-schemes of PM-YASASVI for these states are as follows:

Sl. No.	Sub-Scheme/ component	Funds released during 2022-23 (Rs. in lakh)		Funds released during 2023-24 (Rs. in lakh)	
		Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal
1.	Pre- Matric Scholarships	5742.00	2708.87	2040.00	0.00*

	for OBC, EBC and DNT Students				
2.	Post- Matric Scholarships for OBC, EBC and DNT Students Studying in India	21000.00	9782.85	21000.00	0.00*
3.	Top Class Education in Schools for OBC, EBC and DNT students	30.35	0.14	2.60	0.34
4.	Top Class Education in Colleges for OBC, EBC and DNT students	0.00^	0.00^	2103.88	113.22
5.	Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls	0.00*	0.00*	0.00^^	0.00*

\* Proposal not received from state.

^ Scheme made operational from 2023-24

^^ Incomplete proposal received from state.

(b): The Scheme aims towards educational empowerment of the socio-economically backward classes, thereby facilitating the completion of education of the most disadvantaged sections of the society. In cases of Centrally Sponsored

Schemes of Pre and Post Matric Scholarship schemes, the Central Government gives funds to the States/UTs on the basis of Notional Allocation. The State/UTs top up over and above the Central share from the state budget to cover maximum number of students. In case of Central Sector Schemes of Top Class Education in School and Colleges, the central assistance covers full tuition fee, non-refundable charges including living expenses for books and stationery and laptop/computer to the students directly into their Bank Accounts through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

### **RSETI SCHEME**

#### **2337. SHRI ARUN NEHRU:**

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) run by banks, have no knowledge to train Below Poverty Line (BPL) youth, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the details of corrective measures taken to update the training requirements according to the Industry in the respective local areas; and
- (c) the details of funds provided to BPS youth under the scheme, State-wise?

#### **THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

##### **(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):**

- (a) and (b): Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) are being run by banks and are well equipped to train Rural Poor Youth including Below Poverty

Line (BPL) youth. The RSETIs develop the Annual Action Plan based on local needs and candidates' interests. There are 64 approved training programs by the National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) and the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and the candidates can choose the program of their choice.

(c): There is no category-wise release of funds under the RSETI scheme, however the details of the State/UT-wise release of funds towards training cost of Rural Poor Youths including BPL youth since FY 2014-15 upto FY 2024-25 (till 30.11.2024) are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

### **STATEMENT**

**State-wise funds released towards reimbursement of training cost under RSETI from FY 2014-15 to FY 2024-25 as on November, 2024:**

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

S.N.	State/ UT	Total funds released (from FY 2014-15 to FY 2024-25)
1	AandN Islands	22.21
2	Andhra Pradesh	4455.87
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00
4	Assam	3050.35
5	Bihar	6032.15
6	Chhattisgarh	4674.07
7	DandN Haveli	45.24
8	Gujarat	4790.70

9	Haryana	1821.26
10	Himachal Pradesh	210.23
11	JandK	686.15
12	Jharkhand	5019.92
13	Karnataka	7624.34
14	Kerala	1808.72
15	Lakshadweep	0.00
16	Madhya Pradesh	10694.94
17	Maharashtra	8236.90
18	Manipur	128.05
19	Meghalaya	408.85
20	Mizoram	125.94
21	Nagaland	124.59
22	Odisha	6872.02
23	Pondicherry	24.39
24	Punjab	2505.78
25	Rajasthan	4245.43
26	Sikkim	9.02
27	Tamilnadu	5962.05
28	Telangana	2478.94
29	Tripura	389.71
30	Uttar Pradesh	4846.20
31	Uttarakhand	802.56
32	West Bengal	1542.51
	<b>Total</b>	<b>89639.09</b>



**FUNDS DISBURSED UNDER PM-RKVY AND KY****2338. SHRI RAJESH VERMA:****SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:****SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:****DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state :

- (a) the total amount disbursed to farmers under the PM Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PMRKVY) and Krishonnati Yojana (KY) schemes and the number of beneficiaries till date;
- (b) whether the Government has taken steps to ensure the timely and transparent transfer of funds through (DBT) for PM-RKVY and KY schemes and the challenges encountered in their implementation;
- (c) the measures taken to address grievances or complaints raised by farmers regarding delays or issues with payments under the PM-RKVY and KY schemes;
- (d) whether the Government has taken steps to ensure timely and transparent transfer of funds to farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for schemes such as the PM-KISAN Samman Nidhi and the challenges faced in implementing these mechanisms; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to address grievances or complaints raised by farmers concerning delays or issues with payments under the PM-KISAN Samman Nidhi?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a) to (c): The funds are disbursed to the State Governments as Grants-in-Aid on the basis of approved Annual Action Plans (AAP) for the concerned State under PM-Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Krishonnati Yojana (KY) schemes. The schemes include both project/ infrastructure elements and beneficiary oriented components. For the beneficiary component, the States/ UT Governments transfer the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) in cash or kind as per the guidelines of the Scheme. Database of the individual beneficiaries is maintained at State level only. Both the Schemes are implemented through the States/ UT Governments. For timely and transparent releases, guidelines and advisories are issued by this Ministry from time to time.

(d): To ensure timely and transparent transfer of funds to farmers through DBT, several technological interventions have been made under PM-KISAN, which includes integration with Public Financial Management System (PFMS), UIDAI and the Income Tax Department. Further, land seeding was made mandatory alongwith Aadhar based payment and e-KYC. As and when the farmers complete their mandatory requirements, they receive the benefits of the Scheme along with their

due installments, if any. These measures have addressed operational challenges. Since inception of the scheme, more than Rs 3.46 lakh crore has been disbursed in 18 installments.

(e): To ensure the prompt resolution of issues faced by the farmers under the PM-KISAN scheme, Government has developed an exclusive grievance mechanism “Help Desk”, a dedicated module for raising grievances by the farmer. This module has been incorporated under the “farmers’ Corner” of the PM-KISAN Portal through which the grievance of the farmer is directly transferred to the Nodal Officer of the concerned States/UTs. Further to facilitate the farmers to get resolution of their queries/ issues, the AI-based Kisan eMitra Chatbot was launched which provides quick, accurate, and clear responses to farmers' queries round the clock and currently operates in 11 languages, making the system more accessible and user-friendly. It is accessible on all platforms such as web, mobile, etc. Till date more than 90 lakhs queries of farmers have been answered on the portal. Farmers can also register their grievances through CPGRAMS Portal.

## **FREE TRADE AGREEMENT**

### **2339. SHRIMATI ANITA SUBHADARSHINI:**

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has signed Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with United Arab Emirates (UAE) to boost trade between two countries;
- (b) if so, the details of the products identified by both the countries under FTA;
- (c) whether any target has set by both the countries in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY;  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):**

(a) Yes, India signed the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with United Arab Emirates (UAE) on 18 February 2022. The India-UAE CEPA came into force on 1 May 2022.

(b) The India-UAE CEPA is a comprehensive agreement, which covers, *inter-alia*, Trade in Goods, Rules of Origin, Trade in Services, Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures, Dispute Settlement, Movement of Natural Persons, Customs Procedures and Pharmaceutical products.

The CEPA between India and the UAE covers almost all the 8-digit Harmonized System (HS) tariff lines on goods of India (11,908) and the UAE (7,581). India benefits from preferential market access provided by the UAE on

over 97 % of its tariff lines which account for 99% of Indian exports to the UAE in value terms.

As regards trade in services, while India has committed around 100 sub-sectors, the UAE has committed around 111 sub-sectors from the 11 broad service sectors such as 'business services', 'communication services', 'construction and related engineering services', 'distribution services', 'educational services', 'environmental services', 'financial services', 'health related and social services', 'tourism and travel related services', 'recreational cultural and sporting services' and 'transport services'.

**(c) and (d)** The Agreement provides significant benefits to Indian and UAE businesses, including enhanced market access and reduced tariffs. Since entering into force of CEPA, bilateral merchandise trade has increased to \$ 83.65 billion in 2023-24 from \$ 72.88 billion in 2021-22.

## **FISHERMEN AND AQUACULTURE FARMER**

### **2340. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:**

Will the Minister of **FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Yojana (PMMKSY) and the specific benefits it provides to fishermen and aquaculture farmers in the country;

- (b) the details of funds allocated and disbursed under PMMKSY within Tamil Nadu for the past three years;
- (c) the steps being taken to ensure that fishermen and aquaculture farmers, particularly in remote areas, have easy access to the financial assistance and technical support provided under PMMKSY;
- (d) the measures being implemented to increase fish production, enhance sustainable fishing practices, and improve market access for the products of small and medium fishermen under this scheme; and
- (e) whether the Government plans to introduce any reforms or expansion of the PMMKSY, if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ; AND MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH):**

(a) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing a new Central Sector Sub-scheme namely the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah-Yojana (PM-MKSSY) under the ongoing Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) for a period of four years from FY 2023-24 to FY 2026-27 at an estimated outlay of ₹6000 crore comprising of ₹3,000 crore the public finance and the remaining ₹3,000 crore corresponding private investment. The targeted beneficiaries under the PM-MKSSY *inter alia* include Fishermen, aquaculture farmers, fish workers, fish vendors, fisheries micro

and small enterprises, Cooperatives, Federations, Village Level Organizations like Self Help Groups (SHGs), Fish Farmers Producer Organizations (FFPOs), Farmers Producer Organizations (FPOs), Startups, etc.

The Sub-scheme has four components such as Component 1-A: Formalization of fisheries sector and facilitating access of fisheries microenterprises to Government of India programs for working capital financing, Component 1-B: Facilitating adoption of aquaculture insurance, Component 2: Supporting microenterprises to improve fisheries sector value chain efficiencies, Component 3: Adoption and expansion of fish and fishery product safety and quality assurance systems, and Component 4: Project management, monitoring and reporting.

Under these components, the Sub-scheme provides support for: (i) formalization of the unorganized part of fisheries sector through National Fisheries Digital Platform and its Apps (ii) facilitating access to institutional credit, (iii) adoption of aquaculture insurance by providing 'one-time incentive' to the farmers by providing 40% of the premium (up to ₹25,000 per hectare, or ₹1 lakh per farmer for 4 hectares, SC/ST and women beneficiaries get an additional 10% incentive (iv) improvement of fisheries value-chain efficiencies and establishment of supply chains of safe fish products to consumers under Component 2 and 3 through Performance grant for a Microenterprise i.e. 25% of the total investment or Rs.35

lakhs, whichever is lower, for General Category and 35% of total investment or Rs.45 lakhs, whichever is lower, for SC, ST and Women owned microenterprises. In addition, Performance Grant for Village Level Organizations and Federations of SHGs, FFPOs and Cooperatives shall not exceed 35% of total investment or Rs.200 lakhs, whichever is lower. Along with this, PM-MKSSY aims to provide an amount of Rs.10,000 and Rs.15,000 per year for creation and maintenance of jobs for a men and woman respectively subject to the limit of 50% of total eligible grant.

(b) The PM-MKSSY is a Central Sector Sub-scheme and no funds has been allocated to the State Government under this Sub-scheme as such. Under the PMMSY, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India during the last four years (2020-21 to 2023-24) and current year (2024-25) has sanctioned projects to the tune of Rs.1152.85 crore to Government of Tamil Nadu with central share of Rs. 445.36 crore and released Rs 136.31 crore so far. The major projects include establishment of multipurpose seaweed park, development of harbours and fish landing centres, installation of artificial reefs, development of brood banks, area expansion in fresh and brackishwater aquaculture, seaweed culture rafts and monoline culture, ornamental breeding and rearing units, biofloc, recirculatory aquaculture systems, Livelihood and nutritional support during annual fishing ban period etc.



(c) For facilitating easy access to benefit available under PMMKSSY including financial and technical support, the entire process of application by the intended beneficiaries has been made available online.

(d) The Sub-scheme aims to undertake training and capacity building in the form of financial literacy, facilitating project preparation and documentation, besides dissemination of information related to new technology, adoption of Good Management Practices and Best Management Practices, Sustainable Fisheries Management etc. through outreach programs. These measures contribute in increasing fish production, enhancing sustainable fishing practices, and improving market access for the products of small and medium fishermen under this scheme.

(e) The Sub-scheme has new concept of incentivisation in terms of performance grant to enhance production and productivity and adoption of quality assurance systems, enhancing of value chain efficiency and risk mitigation provision.

### **PUNJAB NEW CAPITAL (PERIPHERY) CONTROL ACT, 1952**

#### **2341. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:**

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

(a) whether the Union Government plans to amend laws like the Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control Act, 1952, to make it more relevant to current urban realities;

- (b) the extent to which does the Government justify applying Lal Dora regulations to 22 villages now under the Municipal Corporation of Chandigarh, given Lal Dora rural is a rural revenue concept to distinguish between populated areas and agricultural land in a village;
- (c) the steps are being taken to ensure uniform infrastructure development across Chandigarh, irrespective of Lal Dora demarcations;
- (d) the manner in which the continuation of the Lal Dora concept aligns with Chandigarh's urban planning and objectives of the Master Plan 2031; and
- (e) the measures are being taken to provide water and sanitation facilities to residents in areas outside the Lal Dora, particularly in light of the recent disconnection of water connections?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI NITYANAND RAI):**

- (a) There is no such proposal.
- (b) to (d) The development outside Lal Dora is regulated by Chandigarh Master Plan, 2031 which has been notified in exercise of powers under 'The Capital of Punjab (Development and Regulation) Act, 1952' and 'The Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control Act, 1952'. Construction within Lal Dora is governed by 'Chandigarh Rural Inhabitations (Area within Red Line of Revenue Estates, Abadi Areas) Construction and Reconstruction Building Bye Laws for villages (both within and outside Municipal Limits) falling in Union Territory of Chandigarh, 2017' which provides for permissible commercial activities. Construction outside Lal Dora is

governed by 'Chandigarh Building Rules (Urban)-2017'. As per 'The Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control Act, 1952', no person is allowed to erect or re-erect any building in area outside Lal Dora without previous permission of the Competent Authority.

(e) The release of water connection is governed by the 'Chandigarh Water Supply Bye Laws, 2011' wherein the Municipal Corporation can release water connections only within the red line/ Lal Dora. Disconnection of unauthorized water connections is a continuous process and is undertaken by Municipal authorities from time to time. Sanitation facilities are provided by the Municipal Corporation throughout the city.

### **AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER**

#### **2342. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:**

Will the Minister of **SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of care homes/rehabilitation centres for the training of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any funds to support such care homes and rehabilitation centres operated by NGOs or trusts;

(c) if so, the detailed procedure for applying for central funds to make care homes more effective;

(d) if not, whether the Government is aware of the hardships suffered by the parents of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder; and

(e) whether the Government is planning to initiate a new policy on children suffering from Autism Spectrum Disorder?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI B. L. VERMA):**

(a) The National Trust implements various schemes for welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation (Intellectual Disability) and Multiple Disabilities. National Trust provides financial assistance to NGOs who are Registered Organizations (ROs) of the National Trust. At present, National Trust provides financial grants to 125 scheme centres implementing Disha (Early Intervention and School Readiness Centres), Vikaas (Day Care Centres), Disha-cum-Vikaas (Day Care Centres), Samarth (Respite Care Centres), Gharaunda (Group Home for Adults Centres) and Samarth-cum-Gharaunda (Residential Care Centres). State-wise number of scheme centres are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Further, 30 Composite Regional Centres (CRCs) have been approved in various States/UTs as outreach Centres/extended arms of the National Institutes under the Department. CRCs provide rehabilitation services to all categories of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), train rehabilitation professionals, workers and functionaries, undertake programmes of education and skill development and create awareness amongst parents and the community regarding needs and rights of PwDs. Details of State/UT wise CRC are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(b), (c) and (d): Yes, National Trust provides funds received out of Grant-in-Aid from this Department to its Registered Organizations for supporting such centres. Registered Organizations submit on-line proposals for seeking assistance as per scheme guidelines are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(e) No new policy on children suffering from Autism Spectrum Disorder is under consideration in this Department.

### **STATEMENT-I**

#### **State-wise number of Scheme Centres of National Trust**

S. No.	State	Disha (Early Intervention and School Readiness) Centres	Vikaas (Day Care) Centres	Disha-cum-Vikaas (Day Care) Centres	Samarth (Respite Care) Centres	Gharaunda (Group Home for Adults) Centres	Samarth-cum-Gharaunda (Residential Care) Centres	Grand Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	3	5	-	2	-	1

2	<b>Assam</b>	2	-	-	1	-	-	3
3	<b>Bihar</b>	1	1	2	-	-	-	4
4	<b>Chandigarh</b>	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
5	<b>Chattisgarh</b>	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
6	<b>Delhi</b>	1	1	1	-	1	-	4
7	<b>Gujarat</b>	-	1	3	1	-	-	5
8	<b>Haryana</b>	1	2	1	-	-	-	4
9	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
10	<b>Hyderabad</b>	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
11	<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	-	4	-	-	1	-	5
12	<b>Karnataka</b>	3	1	-	-	1	-	5
13	<b>Kerala</b>	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
14	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	4	5	8	2	4	2	25
15	<b>Maharashtra</b>	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
16	<b>Manipur</b>	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
17	<b>Meghalaya</b>	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
18	<b>Odisha</b>	-	1	1	1	3	3	9
19	<b>Puducherry</b>	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
20	<b>Punjab</b>	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
21	<b>Rajasthan</b>	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
22	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	1	2	-	2	-	1	6
23	<b>Telangana</b>	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
24	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	-	6	5	1	3	2	17
25	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
26	<b>West Bengal</b>	3	1	5	-	1	-	1

<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>125</b>
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## **STATEMENT-II**

### **Details of CRCs**

S.No.	Composite regional Centres (CRCs)	State/UTs
1.	CRC, Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
2.	CRC, Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir
3.	CRC, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
4.	CRC, Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh
5.	CRC, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
6.	CRC, Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh
7.	CRC, Guwahati	Assam
8.	CRC, Sundernagar	Himachal Pradesh
9.	CRC, Patna	Bihar
10.	CRC, Ahmedabad	Gujarat
11.	CRC, Kozhikode	Kerala
12.	CRC, Rajnandgaon	Chattisgarh
13.	CRC, Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
14.	CRC, Davengere	Karnataka
15.	CRC, Bengaluru,	Karnataka
16.	CRC, Nagpur	Maharashtra
17.	CRC, Agartala	Tripura
18.	CRC, Naharlaghun	Arunachal Pradesh
19.	CRC, Ranchi	Jharkhand
20.	CRC, Balangir	Odisha
21.	CRC, Gangtok	Sikkim
22.	CRC, Portblair	Andaman and Nicobar
23.	CRC, Shillong	Meghalaya
24.	CRC, Imphal	Manipur
25.	CRC. Jaipur	Rajasthan

26.	CRC, Madurai	Chennai
27.	CRC, Karaikal	Puducherry
28.	CRC, Varanasi,	Uttar Pradesh
29.	CRC, Kohima	Nagaland
30.	CRC, Goa	Goa

### **STATEMENT-III**

#### **Procedure for submitting on-line proposals under schemes of National Trust**

1. Registered Organizations (ROs) of National Trust need to login in the National Trust website ([www.nationaltrust.nic.in](http://www.nationaltrust.nic.in))
2. Fill up the scheme application form online and upload the scanned documents as required.
3. Submit the duly filled in form on the National Trust portal.
4. Pay the application fees of Rs.1000 online and submit the application with following documents -
  - i. The National Trust Registration Certificate
  - ii. RPwD Act 2016 Registration Proof/Certificate
  - iii. Undertaking by the Registered Organization detailing the experience of minimum 2 years with Divyangjan under the National Trust
  - iv. Address Proof: Ownership Documents, lease Deed or Rent Agreement
  - v. Declaration of Non Blacklisting/Blacklisting by the RO
  - vi. Physical Verification Certificate of the proposed scheme centre Site Verified by any Official of DM/DC/Social Welfare Department/Tahsildar/The National Trust
  - vii. Existing facilities and infrastructure
  - viii. Current set of activities being undertaken
  - ix. Staffing including qualification and experience



## **FISH PRODUCTION AND EXPO COMPETITIVENESS**

### **2343. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:**

Will the Minister of **FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has effectively implemented the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampa Yojana (PMMSY) across all States and Union Territories to enhance fish production and expo competitiveness, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the details of key focus areas under PMMSY, particularly with regard to infrastructure development, technology infusion and value chain modernisation in the fisheries sector?

### **THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ; AND 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 is implementing a flagship scheme namely the “Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)” with a vision to bring Blue Revolution through sustainable and responsible development of Fisheries sector in India with an investment of ₹20050 crore in fisheries sector for a period of 5 years with effect from the financial year 2020-21 to FY 2024-25. PMMSY *inter-alia* addresses the key interventions such as enhancing fish production and

productivity, modernizing and strengthening the value chain, creating fisheries and post-harvest infrastructure and developing robust fisheries management and regulatory frameworks. PMMSY has been received overwhelming responses from the State Governments, Union Territories and other entities. Under PMMSY, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India during the last four financial years (FY 2020-21 to 2023-24), and current financial year (2024-25), has accorded approvals to the fisheries developmental projects of various State Governments, Union Territories and other implementing agencies amounting to Rs. 20864.29 crore with central share of Rs. 8871.45 crore. The key infrastructure and value chain projects/activities taken up under this scheme include; 58 fishing harbour/fish landing centre projects, 634 ice plants/cold storages, 20 Modern wholesale fish markets including 2 Smart Wholesale Markets, 202 retail fish markets, 6694 mobile fish kiosks, 27189 units of fish transportation facilities, 128 value add enterprises, 5 E-platform for e-trading and e-marketing of fish and fisheries products. Further, PMMSY supports interventions aimed at technology infusion and key projects/activities taken up in this regard include; 12081 Re-circulatory Aquaculture Systems, 4205 biofloc units, 52,058 reservoir cages and 5711 raceways.

The PMMSY during its implementation period has made vital contributions in overall growth of the fisheries and aquaculture especially (i) increase of annual fish production from 141.64 lakh tonne in 2019-20 to 175.45 lakh tonne in 2022-23, (ii) increase in fisheries export from Rs.46662.85 crore in 2019-20 to Rs.60524.89

crore in 2023-24, (iii) enhanced per capita fish consumption from 5-6 kg to 12-13 kg tonne and (iv) enhance aquaculture productivity from 3 tonne/hectare to 4.7 tonne per hectare.

## **DUMPING ACTIVITY AND THREAT TO DOMESTIC INDUSTRIES**

### **2344. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:**

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of heightened dumping activities by foreign industries, particularly by certain Chinese industries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including the specific products or sectors that have witnessed increased dumping activities;
- (c) whether any investigations have been initiated by the Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) in this regard and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the measures being taken by the Government to protect domestic manufacturing from oversupply by foreign industries;
- (e) the details of steps being taken by the Government to enhance the competitiveness of domestic manufacturers facing pressure due to cheap imports; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY;  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):**

**(a)** Yes, Directorate General of Trade Remedies, an attached office of Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry conducts trade remedy investigations for countering the dumping activities by foreign industries, particularly by certain Chinese industries.

**(b) and (c)** In calendar year 2024, the Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) has initiated forty-three (43) anti-dumping investigation including the review investigation which are listed below:

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Product Name</b>	<b>Subject country (ies)</b>
1	Tempered Coated and Uncoated Glass	China PR, Vietnam
2	Polyethylene Terephthalate Resin	China PR
3	Aluminium Foil	China PR
4	PVC Suspension Resin	China PR, Indonesia, Japan, Korea RP, Taiwan, Thailand and the United States of America
5	Acetonitrile	China PR, Russia, Taiwan
6	Saccharin	China PR
7	Aluminium foil below 80 microns	Thailand
8	Plastic Processing Machine	China PR, Taiwan
9	Potassium Tertiary Butoxide (KTB) and Sodium Tertiary Butoxide (STB)	China PR, United States of America

10	Vitamin- A Palmitate	China PR, European Union and Switzerland
11	Insoluble Sulphur	China PR, Japan
12	Decor Paper	China PR
13	Titanium Dioxide	China PR
14	Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB)	Iran, Qatar
15	Pretilachlor in any of its form and its Intermediate-2, 6-Diethyl-n-(2-Propoxy Ethyl) Aniline (also known as PEDDA)	China PR
16	Azo Pigments	China PR
17	Glass Fibre and articles thereof	Bahrain, China PR and Thailand
18	Thiram in any form	European Union
19	Acrylic Fibre	China PR, Peru and Thailand
20	Glufosinate and its salt	China PR
21	Purified Terephthalic Acid	Republic of Korea and Thailand
22	T-Shaped Elevator/Lift Guide Rails and Counterweight Guide Rails	China PR
23	Liquid Epoxy Resin	China PR, Korea RP, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan and Thailand
24	Hot rolled flat products of alloy or non-alloy steel	Vietnam
25	Aniline	China PR
26	Cold Rolled Non-Oriented Electrical Steel	China PR
27	1,1,1,2- Tetrafluoroethane or R-134a	China PR
28	Acrylonitrile Butadiene Rubber (NBR)	China PR, European Union, Korea RP and Russia
29	Certain Antioxidants	China PR, Singapore
30	Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE)	China PR, Russia

31	Black Toner Powder Cartridge	China PR
32	Mono Ethylene Glycol	Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Singapore
33	Copolymer Polyol of hydroxyl value $\geq$ 23.5	China PR
34	Certain Cranes	China PR
35	Black Toner- in powder	China PR, Malaysia, Taiwan
36	Sodium Citrate	China PR
37	Siloxane Polyoxyalkylene Copolymers having viscosity up to 2500cst	China PR
38	Resorcinol	China PR, Japan
39	Para Nitrotoluene (PNT)	European Union
40	Solar Cells whether or not assembled in Modules or made up into Panels	China PR
41	Virgin multi-layer paperboard	Chile, China PR
42	Soda Ash	Turkey, Russia, USA and Iran
43	Calcium Carbonate Filler Masterbatch	Vietnam

**(d) to (f)** (i) The Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR), an attached office of Department of Commerce ( Ministry of Commerce and Industry) conducts various investigations (anti-dumping/safeguard/countervailing) under the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and the rules made thereunder on the basis of a duly substantiated application filed by the Domestic Industry (DI) alleging dumping of goods into the country causing injury to domestic industry.

(ii) The Authority at DGTR examines application filed by the domestic industry and evaluates responses received from importers, exporters, and other interested parties in accordance with the provisions of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975. Based

on this examination, the DGTR submits its recommendations regarding the imposition of anti-dumping or anti-subsidy duty or safeguard measure for consideration of the Ministry of Finance.

(iii) A help desk has been established at DGTR to facilitate and assist the industry in filing applications and submitting responses to the DGTR. The help desk actively encourages and provides guidance to Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in filing applications.

### **PENSION UNDER IGNOAPS**

#### **2345. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:**

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of total number of beneficiaries receiving pensions under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), State-wise;
- (b) the details of beneficiaries in the age group of 60-79 and over the age group of 80;
- (c) the details of number of beneficiaries increased during the last five years and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of complaints were registered regarding delayed or missed IGNOAPS payments in the past year?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):**

(a) to (c): Under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), overall State-UT-wise cap of beneficiaries was revised to 2,21,30,687 from 2,21,17,493 in September, 2022. State/UT-wise details of beneficiaries (State/UT cap) are given in the enclosed **Statement**. Presently, about 77% of beneficiaries of the Scheme belong to the age group of 60-79 years and remaining are of 80 and above. The assistance under the scheme is sanctioned up to the number of digitized beneficiaries or the State/UT-wise cap, whichever is lower, year-wise details of which is given below:

<b>Number of beneficiaries</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>
	21408190	21590519	21573562	21577930	21886219

(d): A total of 103 grievances were received during the year 2023 on various issues pertaining to Old Age Pension Scheme such as delay in payment of pension or registration for pension etc.

### **STATEMENT**

#### **State/UT-wise details of beneficiaries of Pension under IGNOAPS**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>States/UTs</b>	<b>No. of beneficiaries</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	663736
2	Bihar	3157256
3	Chhattisgarh	644429
4	Goa	7308
5	Gujarat	620548



6	Haryana	259865
7	Himachal Pradesh	93178
8	Jharkhand	985094
9	Karnataka	899422
10	Kerala	458813
11	Madhya Pradesh	1575079
12	Maharashtra	1122920
13	Odisha	1418631
14	Punjab	112955
15	Rajasthan	823972
16	Tamil Nadu	1282504
17	Telangana	480315
18	Uttar Pradesh	4722613
19	Uttarakhand	204557
20	West Bengal	1281159
<b>NE States</b>		
21	Arunachal Pradesh	5893
22	Assam	695997
23	Manipur	55891
24	Meghalaya	55734
25	Mizoram	24524
26	Nagaland	45941
27	Sikkim	16928
28	Tripura	135232
<b>Union Territories</b>		
29	AandN Islands	585
30	Chandigarh	2378
31	DandN Haveli and DandD	8754
32	NCT Delhi	113824
33	JandK	130298

34	Ladakh	6486
35	Lakshadweep	155
36	Puducherry	17713
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22130687</b>

### **DELAY IN WAGES UNDER MGNREGS**

#### **2346. SHRI MATHESWARAN V. S.:**

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has been provided in Thanjavur District before 01.04.2024 and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the labourers have not received wages under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last four months in Tamil Nadu despite the festival season, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) whether funds have been withheld in respect of certain States and if so, the reasons therefor, State-wise?

#### **THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):**

(a): District-wise persondays generated in the State of Tamil Nadu (including Thanjavur district) under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee

Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS), during the financial year 2019-20 to 2024-25 (as on 06.12.2024) are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): Payment of wages of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS workers have already been released by the Government of India in respect to the State of Tamil Nadu and there is no pending liability of wages as on 04.12.2024. State/UT-wise details of pending liability of wages as on 04.12.2024 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

In this regard, it is submitted that release of wage payment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a continuous process and as soon as proposal along with prescribed documents are received from the State Governments, the pending liability is cleared immediately.

(c): During the current financial year 2024-25 (as on 05.12.2024), an amount of Rs.76,776.97 crore has been released towards wage, material and administrative contingency to States/UTs under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. This includes an amount of Rs. 7,182.56 crore, released to State of Tamil Nadu. State/UT-wise details of funds released under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the current financial year 2024-25(as on 05.12 2024) are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

In case of the State of West Bengal, release of funds under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS has been stopped since 09<sup>th</sup> March 2022 as per provisions under Section 27 of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 due to non-compliance with the directions of the Central Government.

**STATEMENT-I****District-wise persondays generated in Tamil Nadu State under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the financial year 2019-20 to 2024-25 (as on 06.12.2024).**

Sl. No.	District of Tamil Nadu	Persondays Generated					
		2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20
1	Ariyalur	4996467	7257216	3890624	4558426	4833591	2531624
2	Chengalpattu*	4738535	13706321	13968615	13458296	10734571	-
3	Coimbatore	1756622	2883413	2917727	3755501	4466756	3321401
4	Cuddalore	10243588	18834650	11915336	10601602	11409103	8886045
5	Dharmapuri	4864079	11829889	5593711	5110440	5742075	3415012
6	Dindigul	6075135	16434128	12488978	15922970	15648941	13824586
7	Erode	3254171	7681605	7067166	7142460	7152808	5360103
8	Kallakurichi*	9365078	11628559	9328634	8182014	8746259	-
9	Kanchipuram	3544712	9501420	9049922	9296144	8369355	19621036
10	Kanniyakumari	1188451	2120258	2210148	2252216	2148054	1994175
11	Karur	2582502	7753617	6330004	7468272	8346712	6995361
12	Krishnagiri	6780193	13493324	11337813	12165980	10712932	8166879
13	Madurai	6906584	14428348	10730894	10771282	10644252	7066766
14	Mayiladuthurai*	4229083	8392302	8344399	5594686	-	-
15	Nagapattinam	2468440	6607446	6062668	5275441	11871934	8754316
16	Namakkal	5855384	9603196	7050957	8603288	9758957	6737657
17	Perambalur	2285114	5236306	3504946	3254462	3113541	1870317
18	Pudukkottai	8239167	19242697	14198630	16104027	15288412	9595245
19	Ramanathapuram	6075338	12882612	10068279	11735876	11998506	8146549
20	Ranipet*	5208170	8243007	7392868	5353346	5084620	-
21	Salem	6965805	18019148	12015686	12148613	12351510	8563501
22	Sivagangai	5679047	12361824	11522894	11355617	11217280	7791350
23	Tenkasi*	2475770	6369326	5510413	5875232	6020978	-
24	Thanjavur	8153854	16052476	11060031	11400473	12125529	11728933
25	The Nilgiris	718798	1093720	988267	1468960	1700490	1293964
26	Theni	1350262	2909856	1762435	2720506	2592121	1645685
27	Thoothukkudi	4430633	9107024	7895179	8225683	8468964	6987588

28	Tiruchirappalli	8684124	16839213	18229758	18702490	17582480	13013406
29	Tirunelveli	2362972	5552631	5192564	4490156	5554626	8845795
30	Tirupathur*	2596252	7531429	5760302	4127118	4711273	-
31	Tiruppur	3623632	7255761	7734676	8510971	8514462	7142387
32	Tiruvallur	7786469	16897470	15474947	14993111	12736619	12532186
33	Tiruvannamalai	14886489	31358136	25805190	25178823	25768733	16173969
34	Tiruvarur	2704913	7991576	5584607	6824803	9028203	6107230
35	Vellore	3898178	9114537	7952011	6664232	6413119	13076827
36	Villupuram	12894772	19370515	17458560	23464517	13588987	10152626
37	Virudhunagar	6619728	13116869	11253936	12964512	9499097	7167588
	<b>Total</b>	<b>196488511</b>	<b>40870182</b>	<b>33465377</b>	<b>34572254</b>	<b>33394585</b>	<b>24851010</b>
			<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>

\*Newly created Districts.

### STATEMENT-II

#### **States/UTs-wise pending liability for wages under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during 2024-25 (as on 04.12.2024) (Rs. in lakh)**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Pending Liability for wage component
1	Assam	2498.79
2	Gujarat	5573.40
3	Madhya Pradesh	13748.50
4	Meghalaya	8097.34
5	Mizoram	1101.86
6	Nagaland	18796.50
7	Tripura	8992.86
8	Puducherry	105.01
<b>Total</b>		<b>58,914.25</b>

**STATEMENT-III****Central funds released under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA during 2024-25 as on 05.12.2024 (Rs. in crore)**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Released for Wage, Material and Admin component
1	Andhra Pradesh	7282.41
2	Arunachal Pradesh	443.76
3	Assam	1701.25
4	Bihar	6456.24
5	Chhattisgarh	2996.56
6	Goa	2.99
7	Gujarat	1215.72
8	Haryana	529.83
9	Himachal Pradesh	1140.13
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1015.74
11	Jharkhand	2057.99
12	Karnataka	5009.86
13	Kerala	2838.68
14	Madhya Pradesh	5212.39
15	Maharashtra	3868.31
16	Manipur	359.87
17	Meghalaya	900.69
18	Mizoram	405.39
19	Nagaland	236.20
20	Odisha	3031.49
21	Punjab	1127.22
22	Rajasthan	7073.19
23	Sikkim	86.93

24	Tamil Nadu	7182.56
25	Telangana	3753.68
26	Tripura	928.99
27	Uttar Pradesh	9272.55
28	Uttarakhand	535.41
29	Puducherry	39.96
30	Ladakh	62.86
31	Andaman and Nicobar	3.77
32	Lakshadweep	0.00
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	4.34
	Total	76,776.97

Note: The released includes pending liability for FY 2023-24 also.

## SCHEMES TO PROVIDE SKILLS TO FARMERS

### 2347. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

#### SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has introduced any schemes to provide farmers of the country with latest skilling requirements during the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details regarding the list of schemes introduced to provide farmers with latest skilling and the present status of implementation across the country, State-wise and district-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh and especially in Prakasam and Eluru Districts;

- (c) the details regarding the total number of beneficiaries, especially youth and women who were provided skill development courses / technology upgrades during the last five years across the country, State-wise and district-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh and especially in Prakasam and Eluru Districts;
- (d) details regarding the total amount of funding allocated and utilized for the purpose of above specified schemes during the last five years across the country, State-wise and district-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh and especially in Prakasam and Eluru Districts;
- (e) Whether the Government has carried out any promotional activities for raising awareness regarding the above schemes, if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a) and (b) Yes, the Government has initiated and is implementing the following schemes aimed to provide farmers with latest skilling requirements, across the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh covering the Prakasam and Eluru Districts:

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 'Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms' popularly known as Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) is implemented across the country by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. The scheme promotes decentralized farmer-friendly Extension system in the country with an objective to support State Government's



efforts to revitalize the extension system and making available the latest agricultural technologies and good agricultural practices in different thematic areas of agriculture and allied areas to farmers, farm women and youth, through various interventions like Farmers Training, Demonstrations, Exposure Visits, Kisan Melas etc. Presently, the scheme is being implemented in 739 districts of 28 States and 5 UTs in the country including all the 26 districts of Andhra Pradesh.

The Government is implementing skill development programmes through Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in different States of the Country to serve as single window agricultural knowledge, resource and capacity development centres with mandate of technology assessment and demonstration for its use and capacity building. As part of its activities, the KVKs are imparting training to the farmers, farm women and rural youths on different aspects of agriculture and allied sectors (Crop Production, Horticulture, Soil Health and Fertility Management, Livestock Production and Management, Home Science/Women empowerment, Agril. Engineering, Plant Protection, Fisheries, Production of Input at site, Agro forestry) for their capacity building.

The Government is implementing Skill Training of Rural Youth (STRY) with the objective to impart short term skill training (7 days duration) to rural youths and farmers in agriculture and allied sectors for upgradation of their knowledge and skills and promote wage/self employment in rural areas. The component aims at

providing short duration skill based training programs to rural youth including women farmers on agri-based vocational areas for creating a pool of skilled manpower. Recently, the STRY programme has been subsumed under ATMA cafeteria.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has formulated a dedicated scheme “Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization” (SMAM) during the year 2014-15. For implementation of this scheme Four Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institutes (FMTTIs) located at Budni (Madhya Pradesh), Hissar (Haryana), Geraldine (Andhra Pradesh), and Biswanath Chariali (Assam), are engaged in the country for imparting skill development training courses to different categories of beneficiaries like farmers, technicians, under graduate engineers, entrepreneurs on selection, operation, repair and maintenance, energy conservation and management of agricultural equipments.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), an umbrella scheme of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, is implemented for ensuring holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors. There is provision for allowing the states to choose their own agriculture and allied sector development activities including training programmes as per the district/state agriculture plan.

Under Mission for Integrated development of Horticulture (MIDH), a centrally sponsored scheme for holistic growth of horticulture segment, run by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Centre of Excellence (CoE) for Horticulture is an

approved component which has provision for conduct of trainings to farmers including women and youth.

In addition, other Ministries/Departments are also implementing skill development activities:

1. The Government has launched National Skill Development Mission under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) in July 2015, under which the DAandFW has been operationalizing skill training courses of minimum 200 hours duration for rural youth and farmers as per the approved Qualification Packs developed by Agriculture Skill Council of India (ASCI) in the areas of agriculture and allied sectors. Recently, this programme has been subsumed under ATMA cafeteria.

2. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is providing skill training to women and youth under Agriculture and allied sectors, under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY).

3. Under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), there is provision for training SHGs and Farmers on drone applications, and training of women members in Natural Farming, Agro Ecological Practices, Organic Farming, Millets, Value chain Development, Micro irrigation, livestock management, fisheries and Scientific collection of Non-Timber Forest Produce etc., for certification as Krishi Sakhis.

(c) and (d) : The details of total number of beneficiaries, especially youth and women who were provided skill development courses / technology upgrades during the last five years across the country and the funds allocated and utilized for the purpose are given as under:

Year-wise and State-wise details of farmers trained and funds utilized under the ATMA Scheme are enclosed as **Statement-IA** and **IB**.

Year-wise and State-wise details of farmers trained under the Skill training of KVKs are enclosed as **Statement-II**.

Year-wise and State-wise details of farmers trained and funds utilized under the STRY programme are enclosed as **Statement-III A** and **IIIB**.

Year-wise and State-wise details of farmers trained and funds utilized under the SMAM programme are enclosed as **Statement-IVA** and **IVB**.

Year-wise and State-wise details of farmers trained and funds utilized under the RKVY programme are enclosed as **Statement-V**.

Year-wise and State-wise details of farmers trained and funds utilized under Skill training programme of minimum 200 hours durations are enclosed as **Statement-VIA** and **VIB**.

Year-wise and State-wise details of farmers trained under the PMKVY programme are enclosed as **Statement-VII**.

Year-wise and State-wise details of farmers trained under the NRLM programme are enclosed as **Statement-VIII**.

(e): Awareness about the skill training programmes is created through implementing partners like SAMETIs and training institutes like ATMA and KVKs as well as through Mass, Print, Electronic and Social media of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. Wide publicity regarding skill training of rural youth under STRY program is given by Project Director (PD), ATMA at District level.

### **STATEMENT-IA**

**Year- wise and State- wise details of farmers trained under the ATMA Scheme**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Farmers trained				
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andhra Pradesh	84438	338445	103432	23138	25364
2	Bihar	131649	73499	126223	100039	106847
3	Chhatisgarh	41066	35353	41199	39661	4149
4	Goa	6363	4656	6705	3534	5999
5	Gujarat	189895	144005	145174	162919	42543
6	Haryana	12840	12500	11240	12301	12720
7	Himachal Pradesh	5936	4713	9353	3557	10259
8	Jammu and Kashmir	7916	0	15000	16805	12279
9	Jharkhand	10220	8225	9593	4360	4155
10	Karnataka	33142	80918	66203	90127	36094
11	Kerala	24993	19475	19986	64983	56706
12	Maharashtra	110006	51194	103146	105510	112285
13	Madhya Pradesh	18334	7739	2398	18030	74582

14	Orissa	25400	30720	27826	51480	7459
15	Punjab	11478	19931	28522	28074	7730
16	Rajasthan	30281	29886	43196	42029	945
17	Telangana	51194	17371	9966	1750	105
18	Tamil Nadu	96259	238841	314460	303800	318840
19	Uttar Pradesh	150678	122772	117209	110088	137358
20	Uttarakhand	19339	27136	15248	15606	21275
21	W.B	205000	65050	119594	173416	122531
22	Assam	5379	2533	9076	5460	28419
23	Arunachal Pradesh	20050	16000	1000	16000	13750
24	Manipur	900	4996	1650	8400	1440
25	Meghalaya	4030	4823	4956	6061	8770
26	Mizoram	2200	220	20	3020	1520
27	Nagaland	21960	15355	74	8345	10171
28	Tripura	1278	0	2300	5182	13500
29	Sikkim	1000	1360	430	183	1635
30	Delhi	0	200	200	0	0
31	Puducherry	1797	2955	600	3821	5863
32	AandN	2054	2090	2251	767	1798
33	Ladakh	0	5455	839	0	116
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1327075</b>	<b>1388416</b>	<b>1359069</b>	<b>1428446</b>	<b>1207207</b>

### **STATEMENT-IB**

**Year-wise and State-wise details of funds utilized under the ATMA Scheme**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Details of Release of funds under ATMA Scheme (Rupees in Crore)
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		<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	14.21	9.57	5.00	6.50	6.33
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9.66	11.32	9.00	9.75	13.77
3	Assam	6.07	14.99	10.00	19.00	19.80
4	Bihar	49.79	70.01	54.00	15.00	48.81
5	Chhattisgarh	15.68	14.20	11.00	13.13	17.61
6	Goa	2.00	1.31	1.50	1.00	1.98
7	Gujarat	30.85	30.78	32.85	33.01	25.65
8	Haryana	10.81	15.17	14.25	4.00	10.40
9	Himachal Pradesh	13.00	12.71	15.00	15.50	15.34
10	JandK	7.00	8.07	0.00	5.15	7.50
11	Jharkhand	21.43	25.43	22.50	21.00	24.37
12	Karnataka	21.52	19.23	24.00	13.00	20.37
13	Kerala	11.39	14.31	13.29	13.77	10.90
14	Madhya Pradesh	36.58	19.74	30.00	30.00	34.47
15	Maharashtra	38.26	43.81	25.00	28.50	32.50
16	Manipur	7.84	6.32	6.75	2.25	4.50
17	Meghalaya	9.54	8.35	6.75	9.00	9.00
18	Mizoram	5.66	5.05	7.00	1.75	7.00
19	Nagaland	15.30	11.42	12.70	12.51	14.87
20	Odisha	33.32	45.26	36.00	43.00	43.99
21	Punjab	9.12	12.16	12.50	12.00	17.35
22	Rajasthan	19.35	27.15	32.00	17.63	17.83
23	Sikkim	2.74	1.65	2.85	2.85	3.00
24	Tamil Nadu	39.52	44.18	27.50	30.00	42.79
25	Telangana	4.49	5.47	4.50	3.25	4.82
26	Tripura	5.49	5.29	2.90	3.00	7.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	100.63	82.10	96.00	55.00	114.41

28	Uttarakhand	12.00	7.52	10.00	9.63	11.53
29	West Bengal	38.11	48.64	25.00	42.00	41.52
30	AandN Islands	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.00	1.50
31	Puducherry	1.40	0.83	1.00	1.50	1.50
32	Delhi	0.25	0.19	0.00	0.20	0.00
33	Laddakh	0.00	1.35	0.68	0.50	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>594.31</b>	<b>624.88</b>	<b>552.82</b>	<b>475.37</b>	<b>632.42</b>

### STATEMENT-II

**Year- wise and State-wise details of farmers trained under the Skill training of KVKs:**

<b>State wise farmers and rural Youth trained</b>						
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Name of State/UT</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>
1	A and N Island	1386	1407	1521	1812	2745
2	Andhra Pradesh	24213	45891	46697	52293	66420
3	Arunachal Pradesh	18047	21641	22375	31289	22321
4	Assam	41223	33351	30666	30117	27983
5	Bihar	168900	125007	132341	201319	235774
6	Chhattisgarh	53402	66211	62114	81666	116269
7	Delhi	515	842	712	912	1514
8	Goa	3643	1242	5160	4621	5248
9	Gujarat	55843	79878	78172	105980	123239
10	Haryana	63280	71504	36011	40194	38348
11	Himachal Pradesh	54127	22172	26180	23225	26888
12	Jammu and Kashmir	36988	21744	23643	31925	46603
13	Jharkhand	172236	69765	58221	65589	90753
14	Karnataka	42526	82702	94045	123956	128979
15	Kerala	88018	48350	199272	64425	64039



16	Ladakh	0	7627	7790	9749	11982
17	Lakshadweep	0	247	616	695	334
18	Madhya Pradesh	91620	99342	114880	109597	115273
19	Maharashtra	125273	165472	158540	220387	257359
20	Manipur	10843	12043	10086	11851	13673
21	Meghalaya	10405	17688	17205	12290	20443
22	Mizoram	17060	19645	13945	14885	14651
23	Nagaland	16402	15992	12822	11724	18139
24	Odisha	34102	41368	47412	55935	57529
25	Puducherry	17092	2088	2500	2914	2805
26	Punjab	37881	29855	25657	39048	16913
27	Rajasthan	70564	119204	81365	87816	80800
28	Sikkim	10470	4758	6079	6168	3145
29	Tamil Nadu	59821	111304	99705	147926	160882
30	Telangana	41305	42593	29224	44708	55903
31	Tripura	7428	7249	7501	9506	16678
32	Uttar Pradesh	149935	148045	171931	205871	232328
33	Uttarakhand	23309	11319	13937	18585	18715
34	West Bengal	133834	28507	53419	84242	61688
	<b>Total</b>	<b>168169</b>	<b>157605</b>	<b>169174</b>	<b>195322</b>	<b>2156363</b>
		<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	

(Source: Agricultural Extension Division of ICAR)

### STATEMENT-IIIA

**Year-wise and State-wise details of farmers trained under the STRY programme.**

Sl. No.	States	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		z	Beneficiaries	z	Beneficiaries	z	Beneficiaries

			Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
1	Arunachal Pradesh	-	46	29	75	13	103	92	195	25	135	240	375
2	Assam	40	446	201	647	-	-	-	-	-	127	86	213
3	Manipur	43	427	250	677	50	280	170	450	75	289	209	498
4	Meghalaya	45	321	373	694	25	150	189	339	25	136	233	369
5	Mizoram	33	284	193	477	50	151	274	425	15	220	164	384
6	Nagaland	39	336	325	661	45	215	281	496	60	442	664	1106
7	Sikkim	10	85	36	121	-	47	46	93	-	-	-	-
8	Tripura	40	485	240	725	-	91	37	128	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	40	451	241	692	15	241	111	352	38	369	153	522
10	Bihar	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	100	16	116
11	Chhattisgarh	25	233	192	425	33	214	615	829	35	296	440	736
12	Gujarat	20	162	63	225	-	117		117	-	34	2	36
13	Himachal Pradesh	-	1	4	5	18	153	56	209	-	113	70	183
14	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	37	600	189	789	111	986	860	1846
15	Jharkhand	25	293	98	391	20	120	36	156	-	79	53	132

16	Karnataka	30	33 5	10 1	436	19	15 7	39	196	28	35 2	15 2	504
17	Kerala	10	40	29	69	5	41	29	70	10	79	10 4	183
18	Maharashtra	60	51 5	72	587	-	19 2	65	257	52	46 9	91	560
19	Odisha	20	99	15	114	-	39	6	45	-	-	-	-
20	Punjab	24	29 6	72	368	13	16 1	70	231	39	39 2	21 0	602
21	Tamil Nadu	40	69 8	19 2	890	33	37 6	15 8	534	55	10 02	39 6	139 8
22	Telangana	35	33 5	89	424	20	94	28	122	-	17 1	96	267
23	Uttarakhand	10	73	-	73	-	31	5	36	-	-	-	-
24	West Bengal	20	20 9	65	274	20	24 5	10 0	345	34	27 6	15 0	426
25	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>61 70</b>	<b>28 80</b>	<b>905 0</b>	<b>42 8</b>	<b>38 18</b>	<b>25 96</b>	<b>641 4</b>	<b>60 2</b>	<b>60 67</b>	<b>43 89</b>	<b>104 56</b>

Sl. No	States	2022-23				2023-24			
		No. of Programs	Beneficiaries			No. of Programs	Beneficiaries		
			Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
1	Arunachal Pradesh	38	242	380	622	47	178	485	663
2	Assam	10	165	86	251	47	334	266	600
3	Manipur	60	428	426	854	55	519	314	833
4	Meghalaya	55	297	598	895	60	315	585	900

5	Mizoram	60	464	520	984	56	451	475	926
6	Nagaland	60	503	566	1069	60	444	565	1009
7	Sikkim	30	306	238	544	30	305	230	535
8	Tripura	48	366	257	623	50	764	731	1495
9	Andhra Pradesh	10	126	77	202	31	249	299	548
10	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Chhattisgarh	15	123	273	396	20	279	322	601
12	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Himachal Pradesh	9	15	15	30	4	65	77	142
14	Jammu and Kashmir	60	848	674	1522	162	2655	1713	4368
15	Jharkhand	15	203	85	288	96	1413	1626	3039
16	Karnataka	8	80	20	100	24	205	140	345
17	Kerala	5	29	90	119	-	15	45	60
18	Maharashtra	40	528	215	743	55	762	326	1088
19	Odisha	3	32	13	45	4	42	33	75
20	Punjab	47	582	277	860	43	555	238	793
21	Tamil Nadu	37	532	391	922	75	1232	756	1988
22	Telangana	8	85	35	120	15	198	87	285
23	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	West Bengal	30	362	83	445	30	359	91	450
25	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	7	77	120	197
	<b>Total</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>6315</b>	<b>5319</b>	<b>11634</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>11416</b>	<b>9524</b>	<b>20940</b>

### State: Andhra Pradesh

YEAR	Districts	No. of programs completed	Male	Female	Total
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2019-20	Srikakulam	3	29	16	45
	East Godavari	2	30	0	30
	Chittoor	3	26	19	45
	West Godavari/Elluru	4	27	34	61
	SPSR Nellore	3	41	4	45
	Vizianagaram	3	45	0	45
	Ananthapuramu	4	39	60	99
	Guntur	4	56	56	112
	Prakasam	3	72	0	72
	Krishan	3	33	12	45
	Visakhapatnam	3	39	6	45
	Kurnool	3	35	10	45
	Kadapa	2	27	3	30
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>719</b>
2020-21	Srikakulam	2	16	14	30
	Prakasam	1	7	21	28
	Kurnool	1	21	7	28
	West Godavari/ Elluru	2	21	10	31
	Ananthapuramu	1	7	17	24
	Vizianagaram	2	18	38	56
	Krishan	1	15	0	15
	East Godavari	1	15	0	15
	Guntur	1	22	6	28
	Chittoor	1	7	8	15
	SPSR Nellore	1	19	0	19
	Visakhapatnam	1	10	5	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>304</b>	
2021-22	Srikakulam	3	45	0	45
	Vizianagaram	5	71	30	101
	Visakhapatnam	6	77	13	90
	East Godavari	1	15	0	15

	West Godavari /Elluru	1	2	15	17
	Krishan	5	78	24	102
	Guntur	3	62	21	83
	Prakasam	3	83	0	83
	Nellore	3	37	8	45
	Chittoor	4	49	11	60
	Kurnool	1	15	0	15
	Kadapa	2	15	15	30
	Ananthapuramu	1	13	12	25
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>38</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>711</b>
2022-23	Srikakulam	1	0	17	17
	Vizianagaram	12	1	14	15
	Visakhapatnam	1	25	5	30
	East Godavari	1	6	9	15
	Guntur	1	8	20	28
	Nellore	1	15	0	15
	Prakasam	1	28	0	28
	Kurnool	1	15	0	15
	Kadapa	1	13	2	15
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>178</b>
2023-24	Srikakulam	5	63	38	101
	Vizianagaram	3	26	32	58
	Visakhapatnam	4	42	18	60
	East Godavari	3	13	32	45
	NTR District	2	25	23	48
	Guntur	4	35	81	116
	Prakasam	3	25	59	84
	SPSR Nellore	1	15	0	15
	YSR Kadapa	1	13	15	28
	Chittoor	1	11	4	15
	Tirupathi	1	10	5	15

	Kurnool	2	30	0	30
	Ananthapuramu	1	3	25	28
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>643</b>
<b>GRANT TOTAL</b>		<b>134</b>	<b>1661</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>2555</b>

#Eluru district was formed out of the West Godavari District in the year 2022.

(Source of Andhra Pradesh data: SAMETI, Andhra Pradesh)

### STATEMENT-IIIB

**Year-wise and State-wise details of funds utilized under the STRY programme.**

Sl. No.	States	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		Funds Released	Funds Utilised	Funds Released	Funds Utilised	Funds Released	Funds Utilised
1	Arunachal Pradesh	--	--	5.46	5.46	10.50	10.50
2	Assam	16.8	16.8	-	-	-	-
3	Manipur	18.06	18.06	21	21	31.50	31.50
4	Meghalaya	18.9	18.9	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
5	Mizoram	13.86	13.86	21	21	6.30	6.30
6	Nagaland	16.38	16.38	18.90	18.90	25.20	25.20
7	Sikkim	4.2	4.2	--	--	10.50	10.50
8	Tripura	16.8	16.8	--	--	--	--
9	Andhra Pradesh	16.8	16.8	6.30	6.30	15.96	15.96
10	Bihar	--	--	5.04	5.04	--	--
11	Chhattisgarh	10.5	10.5	13.86	13.86	14.68993	14.68993
12	Gujarat	8.4	8.4	--	--	--	--
13	Himachal Pradesh	--	--	7.56	7.56	--	--

14	Jammu and Kashmir	--	--	15.54	15.54	46.62	46.62
15	Jharkhand	10.5	10.5	8.3628	8.3628		
16	Karnataka (South)	6.3	6.3	4.20	4.20	8.3993	8.3993
17	Karnataka (North)	6.3	6.3	3.66	3.66		
18	Kerala	4.2	4.2	2.0893	2.0893	3.9675	3.9675
19	Maharashtra	25.2	25.2	--	--	20.14426	20.14426
20	Odisha	8.4	8.4	--	--		
21	Punjab	9.91488	9.91488	5.46	5.46	16.38	16.38
22	Tamil Nadu	16.8	16.8	13.86	13.86	19.32	19.32
23	Telangana	14.7	14.7	8.40	8.40	--	--
24	Uttarakhand	4.2	4.2	--	--	--	--
25	West Bengal	8.4	8.4	8.40	8.40	14.28	14.28
26	Puducherry			--	--	--	--
	<b>Total</b>	<b>255.61488</b>	<b>255.61488</b>	<b>179.5921</b>	<b>179.5921</b>	<b>254.26099</b>	<b>254.26099</b>

Sl. No.	States	2022-23		2023-24	
		Funds Released	Funds Utilised	Funds Released	Funds Utilised
1	Arunachal Pradesh	16.8	16.8	19.74	19.74



2	Assam	8.4	8.4	19.74	19.74
3	Manipur	25.2	25.2	23.10	23.10
4	Meghalaya	23.1	23.1	25.20	25.20
5	Mizoram	25.2	25.2	23.52	23.52
6	Nagaland	25.2	25.2	25.20	25.20
7	Sikkim	-	-	12.60	12.60
8	Tripura	20.16	20.16	21.00	21.00
9	Andhra Pradesh	4.2	4.2	13.02	13.02
10	Bihar	--	--	--	--
11	Chhattisgarh	4.2	4.2	8.40	8.40
12	Gujarat	--	--	--	--
13	Himachal Pradesh	4.2	4.2	1.68	1.68
14	Jammu and Kashmir	22.26	22.26	68.04	68.04
15	Jharkhand	4.2	4.2	40.32	40.32
16	Karnataka (South)	1.97303	1.97303	8.28812	8.28812
17	Karnataka (North)			1.67263	1.67263
18	Kerala	3.78	3.78	--	--
19	Maharashtra	15.46198	15.46198	23.10	23.10
20	Odisha	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68
21	Punjab	21	21	18.48	18.48
22	Tamil Nadu	15.54	15.54	31.50	31.50
23	Telangana	4.2	4.2	6.30	6.30
24	Uttarakhand	--	--	--	--
25	West Bengal	12.60	12.60	12.60	12.60
26	Puducherry	--	--	2.94	2.94
	<b>Total</b>	<b>259.35501</b>	<b>259.35501</b>	<b>408.12075</b>	<b>408.12075</b>

**State: Andhra Pradesh**

Year	Prakasam District		West Godavari/ Eluru District <sup>#</sup>	
	Funds Released (Rs)	Funds Utilised (Rs)	Funds Released (Rs)	Funds Utilised (Rs)
2019-20	126000	126000	168000	168000
2020-21	42000	42000	126000	126000
2021-22	126000	126000	42000	42000
2022-23	42000	42000	-	-
2023-24	126000	126000	-	-

(Source of Andhra Pradesh data: SAMETI, Andhra Pradesh)

**STATEMENT-IVA**

**Year-wise and State-wise details of farmers trained under the SMAM programme:**

Sl. No.	State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Arunachal Pradesh	13	93	1	15	93
2	Andhra Pradesh	1731	2425	2770	2091	2026
3	Assam	716	1062	1283	1511	1653
4	A and N Islands	0	0	0	1	0
5	Bihar	96	93	208	161	106
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	312	24	67	211	115
8	Delhi	8	1	2	8	7
9	Gujarat	93	0	169	90	223
10	Goa	19	0	2	1	2
11	Haryana	1672	3111	2871	4053	4044
12	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	2	0	2
13	Jammu and Kashmir	29	52	17	12	145
14	Jharkhand	13	39	51	37	46
15	Kerala	73	108	88	61	8
16	Karnataka	171	96	179	620	864
17	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	2123	2926	3625	4469	3756
19	Maharashtra	849	29	639	777	663
20	Manipur	9	0	0	4	3
21	Mizoram	0	0	2	2	0
22	Meghalaya	5	0	3	8	8
23	Nagaland	27	63	20	5	9
24	Odisha	39	0	25	76	28

25	Punjab	45	0	7	40	56
26	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0
27	Rajasthan	259	406	521	228	370
28	Sikkim	45	0	0	0	30
29	Tripura	4	0	0	6	140
30	Tamil Nadu	604	154	66	309	90
31	Telangana	325	255	9	79	51
32	Uttar Pradesh	668	164	550	490	326
33	Uttarakhand	44	0	10	8	2
34	West Bengal	49	2	74	67	65
35	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	32
36	Foreign Nationals	1	0	0	0	8
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10048</b>	<b>11103</b>	<b>13261</b>	<b>15440</b>	<b>14971</b>

### STATEMENT-IVB

#### Year- wise details of funds utilized under the SMAM programme

Year	Financial (Rs in Cr.)	
	Allocation	Expenditure
2019-20	1033.34	992.19
2020-21	1033.09	1026.63
2021-22	1080.66	844.38
2022-23	914.73	1005.21
2023-24	859.45	915.80
2024-25	1300.00	197.96
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7265.00</b>	<b>7398.74</b>

**STATEMENT-V**

**Year- wise and State-wise details of farmers trained under the RKVY programme**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	125	40
2	Arunachal Pradesh	45	272
3	Assam	65	40
4	Bihar	525	40
5	Chhattisgarh	155	120
6	Gujarat	167	40
7	Haryana	60	80
8	Jammu	25	80
9	Jharkhand	100	40
10	Karnataka	260	305
11	Kerala	53	465
12	Madhya Pradesh	467	58
13	Maharashtra	701	40
14	Meghalaya	25	94
15	Nagaland	38	85
16	Orissa	140	240
17	Rajasthan	40	160
18	Sikkim	70	40
19	Tamil Nadu	100	82
20	Telangana	198	40
21	Tripura	50	120
22	Uttar Pradesh	190	100
23	Uttarakhand	75	30
24	West Bengal	125	340
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3799</b>	<b>2951</b>

**State: Andhra Pradesh**

<b>SI .No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>2022-23</b>
1	Chittoor	75
2	Vishakhapatnam	50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>

**STATEMENT-VIA**

**Year- wise and State-wise details of farmers trained under the Skill Training programme of minimum 200 Hours:**

<b>SI .No.</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Farmers Trained</b>				
		<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>
1	Andaman and Nicobar	40	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	441	50	71	124	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	306	70	70	45	0
4	Assam	580	235	285	60	0
5	Bihar	1222	191	243	524	32
6	Chhattisgarh	743	50	50	125	0
7	Delhi	40	0	0	0	0
8	Goa	40	0	0	0	0
9	Gujarat	580	40	91	167	0
10	Haryana	400	187	25	55	30
11	Himachal Pradesh	560	95	145	0	0
12	J and K	576	332	271	25	0

13	Jharkhand	401	145	95	100	0
14	Karnataka	728	160	149	255	0
15	Kerala	290	49	45	53	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	2000	351	326	435	65
18	Maharashtra	1050	200	151	700	25
19	Manipur	220	25	25	0	18
20	Meghalaya	140	25	25	25	0
21	Mizoram	60	25	0	0	0
22	Nagaland	171	46	50	38	54
23	Odisha	802	15	15	140	45
24	Punjab	719	445	252	0	0
25	Rajasthan	1182	470	385	40	0
26	Sikkim	40	0	0	67	0
27	Tamil Nadu	501	150	175	100	0
28	Telangana	700	60	97	197	49
29	Tripura	100	45	45	50	0
30	Uttar Pradesh	1174	185	289	190	340
31	Uttarakhand	222	95	95	75	0
32	West Bengal	600	0	0	125	60
<b>Total</b>		<b>16628</b>	<b>3741</b>	<b>3470</b>	<b>3715</b>	<b>718</b>

### **STATEMENT-VIB**

**Year- wise details of funds utilized under the Skill Training programme of minimum 200 Hours:**

_Year	Financial Progress (Rs. In Crores)	
	Allocation	Expenditure
2019-20	20.00	19.13
2020-21	20.00	6.00
2021-22	20.00	0.00
2022-23	20.00	0.08

2023-24	16.06	1.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>96.06</b>	<b>21.05</b>

**STATEMENT-VII**

**Year- wise and State-wise details of farmers trained under the PMKVY programme:**

<b>State</b>	<b>FY19-20</b>	<b>FY20-21</b>	<b>FY 21-22</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b>	<b>FY 23-24</b>
Andhra Pradesh	3079	1080	84	171	103
Arunachal Pradesh	340	21469	3686	3	
Assam	9640	13273	39	104	2820
Bihar	1307	390	216	142	75
Chhattisgarh	114	141	59	94	62
Delhi	220	90	8	19	
Gujarat	147	25	51	32	87
Haryana	1293	496	71	325	1355
Himachal Pradesh	378	217		46	71
Jammu And Kashmir			1	90	196
Jharkhand	2421		3	72	141
Karnataka	559	767	550	399	207
Kerala	1213	255	9	447	
Madhya Pradesh	2906	1315	148	997	499
Maharashtra	5453	25072	1320	644	533
Meghalaya	150	936	395	1595	61
Odisha	11938	1730	1097	490	1561
Puducherry		27	27		
Punjab	351	935	631	304	438
Rajasthan	1098	908	157	79	861
Sikkim		120	120	40	833
Tamil Nadu	701	279	77	116	440



Telangana	911	247	336	227	241
Tripura	929	1749	173	512	28
Uttar Pradesh	3981	970	59	92	1225
Uttarakhand	1732	493	795	251	144
West Bengal	4243	900	154	205	120
Mizoram	50	-	-	-	207
Nagaland	120	120	-	-	392
Manipur	-	120	-	-	467
Ladakh	-	-	-	2	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>55274</b>	<b>74124</b>	<b>10266</b>	<b>7498</b>	<b>13167</b>

(Source: Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship; Agriculture Skill Council of India)

**State: Andhra Pradesh:**

<b>District Wise Data (Last 5 Years)</b>	<b>Trained Candidates</b>
Anantapur	100
Bapatla	40
Chittoor	1866
East Godavari	21
Guntur	1406
Kakinada	170
Krishna	60
Kurnool	61
Prakasam	645
SPSR Nellore	60
Visakhapatnam	9
West Godavari/Elluru	105
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4543</b>

(Source: Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship; Agriculture Skill Council of India)

**STATEMENT-VIII**

**State- wise details of farmers benefitted under the NRLM programmes-Namo Drone Didi and Krishi Sakhi:**

<b>Drones provided to States under Namo Drone Didi Scheme</b>		
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>No. of Drones</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	97
2	Assam	9
3	Bihar	5
4	Chhattisgarh	12
5	Gujarat	18
6	Haryana	22
7	Himachal Pradesh	4
8	Jharkhand	1
9	Karnataka	84
10	Kerala	2
11	Madhya Pradesh	34
12	Maharashtra	30
13	Odisha	12
14	Punjab	23
15	Rajasthan	19
16	Tamil Nadu	17
17	Telangana	72
18	Uttar Pradesh	32
19	Uttarakhand	3
20	West Bengal	7
<b>Total</b>		<b>503</b>

**State: Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No	District Name	Cormandel	IFFCO	RCF	PPL	Total
1	Alluri Seetharamaraju	1	0	0	0	1
2	Anakapalli	0	0	1	0	1
3	Anantapur	2	1	1	1	5
4	Annamayya	4	1	0	0	5
5	Bapatla	5	1	0	0	6
6	Chittoor	4	1	0	1	6
7	Dr.B.R. Konaseema	1	0	0	0	1
8	Guntur	0	0	1	0	1
9	Eluru	6	0	0	0	6
10	Kakinada	4	0	0	0	4
11	Krishna	3	3	1	0	7
12	Kurnool	7	1	1	1	10
13	Nandyala	8	1	0	0	9
14	Nellore	4	0	1	0	5
15	NTR	3	0	0	0	3
16	Palnadu	4	0	0	0	4
17	Prakasam	6	0	0	0	6
18	Sri Satya Sai	1	0	0	0	1
19	Srikakulam	10	1	0	0	11
20	Tirupati	0	2	0	0	2
21	West Godavari	6	0	0	0	6
22	YSR Kadappa	5	0	1	2	8
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>108</b>

**IFFCO: IFFCO Kisan Suvidha Ltd**

**RCF: Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers**

**PPL: Paradeep Phosphates Limited**

<b>Training and certification of Krishi Sakhis</b>			
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>SRLM State/SAU's</b>	<b>Total Training Programs</b>	<b>Total Krishi Sakhis Trained</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	69	1927
2	Chhattisgarh	203	6178
3	Gujarat	387	11409
4	Jharkhand	162	4269
5	Karnataka	186	1247
6	Madhya Pradesh	188	6039
7	Maharashtra	135	4895
8	Meghalaya	49	2176
9	Odisha	90	2609
10	Rajasthan	160	5016
11	Tamil Nadu	361	10760
12	Uttar Pradesh	283	8032
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2273</b>	<b>68875</b>

**State: Andhra Pradesh**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the District</b>	<b>No. of Blocks (Mandals)</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
1	Palnadu	28	84
2	Annamayya	30	51
3	YSR KADAPA	35	102
4	Nandyla	28	82
5	Prakasam	38	94
6	Anantapur	31	80
7	Sri Sathya Sai	32	94
8	Srikakulam	30	84
9	Chittoor	31	85

10	Tirupati	33	97
11	Guntur	17	45
12	Krishna	25	69
13	Eluru	28	77
14	NTR	16	46
15	Anakapalli	24	70
16	Alluri Seetha Rama Raju	22	53
17	Parvathipuram Manyam	15	43
18	Bapatla	25	75
19	East Godavari	18	55
20	Kakinada	20	62
21	Konaseema	22	67
22	Kurnool	25	88
23	SPSR Nellore	37	111
24	Visakhapatnam	4	12
25	Vizianagaram	27	81
26	West Godavari	19	61
	<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>1868</b>

(Source: Ministry of Rural Development)

### SCHEMES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

**2348. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:**

**SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:**

**SHRI CHINTAMANI MAHARAJ:**

**MS. BANSURI SWARAJ:**

Will the Minister of **SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Ministry for economic and social empowerment of senior citizens;

(b) the role of health camps, pension schemes, skill development programmes for elderly workers in enhancing their dignity and the status of health camps, pension schemes and other programs held for elderly;

(c) the steps taken for the welfare of differently abled people across the country; and

(d) the role of health camps, pension schemes and skill development programmes in enhancing the dignity of elderly workers?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI B. L. VERMA):**

(a): The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, implements a scheme namely Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana (AVYAY) to cater various requirements of the senior citizens. The two major components of the Scheme are:

- i. **Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC)**- Grant-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental/ Voluntary Organizations for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes (old age homes), Continuous Care

Homes, etc. Facilities like shelter, nutrition, medicare and entertainments are provided free of cost to indigent senior citizens.

- ii. **Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)**-The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing the scheme component of 'Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)' with the objective to provide to senior citizens, with the monthly income of not more than Rs. 15000/- and suffering from age-related disabilities/infirmities, with such physical aids and assisted living devices which can restore near normalcy in their bodily functions. The Scheme is implemented through the 'Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)', (a Central Public Sector Undertaking under the M/oSJE) as the implementing Agency.

(b) and (d): The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had launched the "National Program for Healthcare of the Elderly"(NPHCE) during 2010-11 to address various health related problems of Elderly people. To mark the "International Day of Older Persons", in October, 2024 , a total of 44279 healthcare camps were conducted and healthcare services were provided to 9,15,100 elder persons. Also, Healthcare Camps were conducted in 3904 Old Age Homes across the country and 33049 elderly persons were provided healthcare services during the camps.

National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), an autonomous body of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, organises health camps for community senior citizens and also conducts training for the family members on primary care.

Further, the Ministry of Rural Development also implements National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) across the country as a social security programme, primarily meant for vulnerable sections of the society such as old aged, widows, and disabled persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL). NSAP comprises of three pension schemes - old age, widow and disabled pension schemes and two demand based schemes – National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna scheme. Under the program, the elderly, widow, persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and meeting eligibility criteria are provided financial assistance ranging from Rs.200/- to Rs.500/- p.m. to persons in the age group of 60-79 years and ₹ 500/- per month to persons of 80 years and above.

(c): To enhance skills of Persons with Disabilities and to enable them to have gainful employment and to become self-reliant, productive and contribute members of society and stand up on their own feet, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities launched the National Action Plan for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities (NAP-SDP) in March 2015. Under NAP-SDP. Skill training is imparted to persons through various Government and Non-Government Organizations.



The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DePWD) also launched PM-DAKSH Portal-DePwD in September 2023 for effective implementation of National Action Plan for Skill Development of PwDs (NAP-SDP). This portal is a one-stop digital destination for PwDs, who need skilling and employment, and for Training organizations and Employers/job aggregators of PwDs. Further, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities under the Deendayal Divyangjan Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) provides financial assistance to the voluntary Organizations for running various projects for the welfare/empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs).

## **INTEGRATING AI TO IMPROVE AGRICULTURE**

### **2349. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is planning to integrate Artificial Intelligence (AI) into irrigation practices to optimize water usage, improve crop productivity and reduce water wastage in agriculture;
- (b) if so, the details of specific AI-driven initiatives or schemes being considered or implemented in irrigation systems across the country;
- (c) whether the Government has initiated any pilot projects or collaborations with States or research institutions to test AI-based irrigation models; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a) to (d): The Government has employed Artificial Intelligence (AI) methods to address various challenges in the agricultural sector to aid farmers. Some of the initiatives are given below:

- I. 'Kisan e-Mitra' an AI-powered chatbot to assist farmers with queries about the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme. This solution supports multiple languages and is evolving to assist with other government programs.
- II. National Pest Surveillance System for tackling the loss of produce due to climate change. This system utilizes AI and Machine Learning to detect crop issues, enabling timely intervention for healthier crops.
- III. AI based analytics using field photographs for crop health assessment and crop health monitoring using Satellite, weather and soil moisture datasets for rice and wheat crop.

Further, Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) in the Country from 2015-16. PDMC focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation namely Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation Systems. The Micro Irrigation helps in water saving as well as reduced fertilizer usage through fertigation, labour expenses, other input costs and overall income enhancement of farmers. The Government provides financial assistance @ 55% for small and marginal farmers and @ 45% for other farmers for

installation of Drip and Sprinkler systems under the PDMC. Additionally, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has also developed IoT based irrigation system and tested it in the field for selected crops.

### **DEMAND FOR WORK UNDER MGNREGS**

**2350. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:**

**SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:**

**ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:**

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any data on demand for work under MGNREGS since 2019, disaggregated by States, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any assessments have been conducted to identify the reasons behind variations in MGNREGS demand, particularly the decline mentioned in recent reports, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has undertaken any studies to evaluate the sufficiency of current MGNREGS wage rates in sustaining rural livelihoods and preventing distress migration, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government has reviewed data on employment generated under MGNREGS with respect to the rural wage trends during the last five years, if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):**

(a) and (b): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) provides for at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. It is a fall back option for livelihood for the rural households, when no better employment opportunity is available.

Details of households who demanded employment and households who were offered employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, States/Union Territories-wise in last five financial years 2019-20 to current financial year 2024-25 (as on 05.12.2024) are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

While the work demanded closely matches the work offered, the difference in the work availed with the former is on account of lack of utilisation of such offering by workers. This could be on account of better employment opportunities elsewhere, illness or any other relevant factor.

(c) and (d): With regard to increase in wage rate it is stated that Section 6 (1) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), 2005, provides that the Central Government may by notification, specify the wage rate for unskilled work for its beneficiaries. Accordingly, the Ministry of Rural Development notifies Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage rate for every financial year for States/UTs. To compensate the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers against

inflation, the Ministry of Rural Development revises the wage rate every financial year based on change in Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL). In FY 2024-25, there is an average increase of around 7% in the notified wage rate compared to the FY 2023-24.

Details of person-days generated under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the financial year 2019-20 to 2024-25 (as on 04.12.2024) are as under:

<b>Details of person-days generated under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the financial year 2019-20 to 2024-25 (as on 04.12.2024) (in Crore)</b>						
Financial Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (as on 04.12.24)
Persondays generated	265.19	388.68	363.10	295.61	312.24	192.72

### STATEMENT

<b>Details of households demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, States/Union Territories-wise in last five financial years from 2019-20 to current financial year 2024-25 (as on 04.12.2024)</b>							
Sr. No.	State/UTs	households demanded employment (in numbers)					
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	4510956	5097373	5488567	5351466	5060358	4844407
2	Arunachal Pradesh	184368	234439	266209	276949	279248	277957
3	Assam	2158409	2718112	2945257	2506990	2389252	1624395
4	Bihar	4161146	6168223	5826151	5815235	5467098	4602353
5	Chhattisgarh	2903997	3453473	3190078	2930128	2760341	2550916
6	Goa	1744	4227	3375	3729	2114	2145
7	Gujarat	941070	1410553	1535609	1248864	1161689	831879

8	Haryana	309345	522629	472994	370416	420205	339067
9	Himachal Pradesh	580573	672729	743269	689454	714509	668024
10	Jammu And Kashmir	727000	809436	766499	753572	726087	547730
11	Jharkhand	1626145	3212863	2844944	2415204	2554781	1847662
12	Karnataka	2477232	3295638	3681378	3271592	3241256	2800179
13	Kerala	1592407	1764555	1746565	1630876	1521639	1320490
14	Ladakh	31450	32722	32445	34011	32698	31985
15	Madhya Pradesh	4240092	6599739	6166780	5313603	4699747	3645823
16	Maharashtra	1729237	1883945	2255390	2391498	2724077	2601488
17	Manipur	547419	552103	561370	387619	510115	487408
18	Meghalaya	512790	543396	543360	495823	502211	390520
19	Mizoram	203118	213976	212268	216402	219862	208529
20	Nagaland	393978	396300	419663	426182	410195	228239
21	Odisha	2577256	4458443	4066476	3778351	3527608	2067638
22	Punjab	919936	1082019	978870	972158	967489	808810
23	Rajasthan	6204067	8057589	7605899	6826481	6739627	5693330
24	Sikkim	62020	67063	66319	63233	63708	58591
25	Tamil Nadu	5880950	6828528	6988530	6771013	7020730	6474688
26	Telangana	2788511	3501247	2894487	3274556	2832109	2739962
27	Tripura	578313	593922	600640	583472	599701	589559
28	Uttar Pradesh	6265030	12038088	8914725	7749867	7450463	6322953
29	Uttarakhand	546905	689955	611145	535516	503256	400105
30	West Bengal	5907908	8429045	8035442	1898632	9413	1
31	Andaman And Nicobar	6892	8646	5776	5714	5228	2977
32	Dn Haveli And Dd	0	0	0	0	831	2786
33	Lakshadweep	131	97	46	120	105	0
34	Puducherry	44978	54010	45245	48887	56981	50904
	<b>Total</b>	<b>61615373</b>	<b>85395083</b>	<b>80515771</b>	<b>69037613</b>	<b>65174731</b>	<b>55063500</b>

(as per NREGASoft)

**Details of households offered employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, States/Union Territories-wise in last five financial years from 2019-20 to current financial year 2024-25 (as on 04.12.2024)**

Sr. No.	State/UTs	households Employment offered (in numbers)					2024-25 (as on 04.12.2024)
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	
1	Andhra Pradesh	4501241	5092869	5474564	5348678	5057902	4840459
2	Arunachal Pradesh	183191	234000	266088	276713	278908	276954
3	Assam	2157552	2717705	2944878	2506143	2387770	1622199
4	Bihar	4153105	6159570	5819624	5806384	5462104	4595859
5	Chhattisgarh	2903613	3453317	3189885	2929788	2759917	2549606
6	Goa	1733	4225	3346	3703	2111	1973
7	Gujarat	939136	1408508	1533787	1245958	1158576	830149
8	Haryana	308749	521930	472635	369804	419246	338615
9	Himachal Pradesh	580512	672609	743159	689199	714275	667734
10	Jammu And Kashmir	726352	808258	765702	751704	724340	545879
11	Jharkhand	1625124	3211911	2843888	2413893	2553813	1846091
12	Karnataka	2417559	3235122	3618275	3215975	3193668	2767657
13	Kerala	1592298	1764502	1746555	1630878	1521639	1320381
14	Ladakh	31432	32712	32440	33998	32672	31968
15	Madhya Pradesh	4232810	6594853	6159771	5301688	4683117	3628647
16	Maharashtra	1725245	1879243	2249679	2385405	2717891	2593751
17	Manipur	545572	551599	561206	387231	509825	486939
18	Meghalaya	512791	543409	543282	495641	502154	390111
19	Mizoram	203057	213845	212265	216359	219836	208052
20	Nagaland	392680	394863	418351	425708	409397	218068
21	Odisha	2573866	4456590	4064570	3775742	3525009	2064644
22	Punjab	918982	1081190	978006	971087	966712	807402
23	Rajasthan	6202188	8056217	7604790	6824821	6737677	5689766
24	Sikkim	62005	67004	66269	63214	63698	58535
25	Tamil Nadu	5880442	6828499	6988542	6770884	7020377	6473178

26	Telangana	2769472	3508116	2644237	3273414	2831299	2738930
27	Tripura	578296	593920	600632	583442	599680	589490
28	Uttar Pradesh	6259101	12032270	8910501	7741097	7449393	6322075
29	Uttarakhand	546637	689712	610856	535216	502840	399541
30	West Bengal	5906648	8428085	8034714	1896818	9371	0
31	Andaman And Nicobar	6884	8646	5705	5714	5166	2974
32	Dn Haveli And Dd	0	0	0	0	830	2784
33	Lakshadweep	131	92	44	120	105	0
34	Puducherry	44971	54007	45245	48885	56980	50901
	<b>Total</b>	61483375	85299398	80153491	68925304	65078298	54961312

(as per NREGASoft)

## **ENHANCED FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE LOCAL BODIES**

### **2351. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:**

Will the Minister of **PANCHAYATI RAJ** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has plans to provide enhanced financial assistance for the Local bodies both urban and rural corresponding to the income generation and contribution to exchequer, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is providing any compensation for the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) due to the implementation of GST and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to provide adequate funds for the development and welfare of best performing ULBs and RLBs in the country, especially in Tamil Nadu?



**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):**

(a) and (b) Article 280 of the Constitution of India provides the basis for the Central Finance Commissions to assess the status of finances of the Union, States and their respective local bodies and recommend sharing of taxes which includes GST and grants for various purposes to the States, Panchayats and Municipalities. Accordingly, the Government has constituted the Sixteenth Finance Commission to make recommendations for supplementing the resources of the Panchayats and Municipalities and other measures needed to improve the financial position of the Panchayats and Municipalities.

(c) The Government of India has undertaken various initiatives to ensure adequate funding and development of Local Government Bodies.

Key initiatives for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) include performance-linked schemes such as the Million Plus Cities Challenge Fund under 15th Finance Commission and the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2023-24. Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have also benefited from schemes like the Million Plus Cities Challenge Fund, with Tamil Nadu receiving ₹1,264.20 Crore for its four Million Plus Urban Agglomerations namely Coimbatore, Chennai, Tiruchirappalli, and Madurai between FY 2021-22 and FY 2023-24.

Grants of ₹2,10,862.42 crore during FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25 have been released nationwide as per the allocations of the 15th Finance Commission to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs), including ₹13,303.50 crore released for RLBs in Tamil Nadu.

### **LIABILITIES UNDER MGNREGS**

#### **2352. SHRI RADHAKRISHNA:**

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of total pending liabilities for wage and material component under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) due to various States including Telangana, Karnataka and Jharkhand, State-wise; and
- (b) the details of measures taken by the Government for timely disbursement of such pending liabilities to the States?

#### **THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):**

(a): There is no pending liability for the wage component in respect to Telangana, Karnataka and Jharkhand State. State/UT-wise details of pending liabilities for wage components as on 04.12.2024 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

State/UT-wise details of pending liabilities, including State of Telangana and Jharkhand, for material components as on 04.12.2024 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. In case of Karnataka, there is no pending liability for the material component under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

(b): Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a demand-driven wage employment scheme. Funds release to States/UTs are a continuous process, and the Central Government is committed to making funds available to States/UTs for the implementation of the scheme as per the demand for work on the ground.

Under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, Ministry releases funds to States/UTs periodically in two tranches with each tranche consisting of one or more installments, keeping in view the “agreed to” Labour Budget, demand for works, opening balance, pace of utilization of funds, pending liabilities, overall performance and subject to timely submission of proposals with relevant documents.

The following measures have also been taken to ensure the regular transfer of funds to States and the timely release of funds to implementing agencies:

1. Public Financial Management System (PFMS): The government has implemented the PFMS to monitor and ensure the efficient and timely transfer of funds. This system helps in tracking the fund flow in real-time and ensures transparency.
2. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT): Wages under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS are paid directly into the bank accounts of beneficiaries through the DBT system. This minimizes delays and ensures timely payments.

3. **Monitoring and Coordination:** Regular reviews and meetings are conducted with State governments and other stakeholders to monitor the fund flow and address any issues promptly.

In addition to this, for ensuring the timely payment of wages, the Ministry has made concerted efforts. A Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) on the timely payment process for direct payment into the account of beneficiaries was issued, and its implementation by the States/UTs is being monitored regularly. Some of the steps taken by the Ministry to ensure timely payment of wages to workers under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS are given below:

- (i) National Electronic Fund Management System (Ne-FMS) has been implemented in all States and 3 Union Territories.
- (ii) States/UTs are regularly requested to ensure the timely regeneration of rejected transactions and correction of invalid accounts as per information provided by PFMS.
- (iii) Aadhaar Based Payment System (ABPS) has been made mandatory since January 1, 2024, to ensure faster, safer, and timely wage disbursement to beneficiaries under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.
- (iv) Capturing of real-time attendance through the National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS).

**STATEMENT-I**

<b>States/UTs-wise pending liability for wages under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during 2024-25 (as on 04.12.2024) (Rs. in lakh)</b>		
Sr. No.	States/UTs	Pending Liability for wage component
1	Assam	2498.79
2	Gujarat	5573.40
3	Madhya Pradesh	13748.50
4	Meghalaya	8097.34
5	Mizoram	1101.86
6	Nagaland	18796.50
7	Tripura	8992.86
8	Puducherry	105.01
<b>Total</b>		<b>58,914.25</b>

**STATEMENT-II**

<b>States/UTs-wise pending liability for the material component under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during 2024-25 (as on 04.12.2024) (Rs. in lakh)</b>		
Sr. No.	States/UTs	Pending Liability for material component
1	Bihar	55247.95
2	Haryana	5169.27
3	Jammu and Kashmir	6354.74
4	Jharkhand	4197.09
5	Madhya Pradesh	13226.51
6	Maharashtra	98488.27
7	Manipur	6951.15
8	Meghalaya	2682.23
9	Rajasthan	26570.00

10	Sikkim	411.55
11	Tamil Nadu	25768.14
12	Telangana	21690.04
13	Uttar Pradesh	67598.44
<b>14</b>	Uttarakhand	7090.97
15	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Daman and Diu	38.27
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,41,484.62</b>

## **NATIONAL MOBILE MONITORING SOFTWARE FOR MGNREGS**

### **2353. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:**

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a specific Grievance Redressal Mechanism has been set up for workers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) to register complaints through the National Mobile Monitoring Software (NMMS), if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of languages the NMMS application is available in and whether there are plans to expand the same to include more languages;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure that all MGNREGS workers have access to mobile phones which can support the NMMS application, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government has conducted an on-ground review of the working of the NMMS application, if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):**

(a): National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS) is used for capturing real time attendance of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS workers twice a day for all the works (except individual beneficiary works) to ensure more transparency in the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS).

Mahatma Gandhi NREGS beneficiaries can register their grievances through CPGRAM portal. In addition to this there are other means through which grievances are received and addressed under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, which includes conduct of regular social audit, registering of Grievances with Ombudsperson and registering complaint in Complaint register maintained at G.P level. Further in the JANMANREGA Mobile App a new option 'Raise Your Concern' has been introduced for capturing of grievances.

(b): The NMMS mobile application is currently available in English, Hindi, Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam.

(c): Attendance is captured by Mates/Gram Rojgar Sahayak through NMMS application.

(d): The Ministry regularly reviews the implementation of NMMS. Technical challenges if any, faced by the States/UTs, while using the application are immediately resolved by the Ministry. Additionally, the Ministry schedules training

sessions, as needed, to ensure that States/UTs remain updated on the NMMS app's usage.

## **IMPLEMENTATION OF PMMSY IN KARNATAKA**

### **2354. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:**

Will the Minister of **FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING**, be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has recently carried out any study for implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) in Karnataka and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the total funds allocated and utilized during the last three years and the current year in Karnataka, district-wise;
- (c) the details of latest status of the approved activities/projects components-wise under the scheme during the said period in Karnataka, district-wise; and
- (d) the details of total number of beneficiaries during the said period in Karnataka, district-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ; AND MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH):**

(a) to (d): The Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) is under implementation for the period of five years from FY 2020-21 to 2024-25. Under



PMMSY, during last four years (2020-21 to 2023-24) and current financial year (2024-25) the Department of Fisheries, Government of India has accorded approval to the fisheries proposals of Government of Karnataka at a total cost of Rs. 1056.34 crore. The activities approved include interventions towards enhancing fish production, productivity, strengthening of cold chain facilities, establishment of fisheries infrastructure projects and fisheries management.

The PMMSY is implemented through respective State Government/Union Territories wherein district wise approval, beneficiary identification are done by the State/UT Government. The Government of Karnataka has been implementing the projects approved under PMMSY and submitting the Utilization Certificate and progress report on regular basis. The details of funds utilized, activities under implementation and number of beneficiaries covered component-wise, district wise under PMMSY during last three years as reported by Government of Karnataka are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

### **STATEMENT**

**Details of funds utilized, activities under implementation and number of beneficiaries covered component-wise, district wise under PMMSY during last three years**

**Rs.in lakh**

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>Funds utilized</b>	<b>Activities under implementation</b>	<b>Beneficiaries benefited</b>

1.	Bagalkote	102.99	Fish kiosk, New Ponds, freshwater aquaculture, Motorcycle with Icebox, Circulatory Aquaculture System (RAS), Cycle with Ice box, Three wheelers with Ice box.	69
2.	Bangalore Rural	227.12	RAS, Biofloc Ponds, New Grow-out Pond, Fish Value- Added Enterprises Units, Motorcycle with Icebox, Cycle with Icebox.	21
3.	Bangalore Urban	1551.3	Biofloc Ponds, Fish Kiosks, Ice Plant/ Cold Storage, New Ponds, RAS, Live fish vending Centre, Insulated Vehicle, Refrigerator Vehicle, Three Wheeler with Ice Box, Cycle with Icebox, Freshwater aquaculture, Ornamental Fish Unit, Matsya Seva Kendras.	150
4.	Belagavi	247.22	Biofloc Ponds, RAS, New Grow-out Ponds, Insulated Truck, Motorcycle with Icebox, Three-wheeler with Icebox, Fish Kiosks, Freshwater aquaculture, Refrigerated vehicle, Backyard Ornamental Fish Rearing.	79
5.	Bellary	760.2	Fish Kiosks, New- Grow out Ponds, New Ponds, RAS, Insulated Vehicle, Motorcycle with Icebox, Three- wheeler with Icebox, Biofloc Ponds, New Rearing Ponds, Freshwater Hatchery, Freshwater Aquaculture.	143

6.	Bidar	554.84	New Ponds, Freshwater Aquaculture, RAS, Cage Culture, Insulated Vehicle, Motorcycle with Icebox, Three- wheeler with Icebox, Biofloc Ponds.	103
7.	Chamarajana gar	223.56	New Rearing Ponds, New Ponds, RAS, Stocking Fingerlings in Reservoirs, Cycle with Icebox, Motorcycle with Icebox, Three- wheeler with Icebox, Biofloc Ponds, Freshwater Aquaculture(Composite fish culture).	65
8.	Chikkaballapu r	839.96	Biofloc Ponds, Fish Kiosks, New Ponds, RAS, Cycle with Icebox, Motorcycle with Icebox, Three- wheeler with Icebox, Freshwater Aquaculture, Ornamental Fish Units, Integrated Ornamental Fish Units.	75
9.	Chikkamagalu r	32.32	New Grow out Pond, Motorcycle with Icebox, Three- Wheeler with Icebox, RAS, Freshwater Aquaculture, Cycle with Icebox.	24
10.	Chitradurga	217.65	New Ponds, Insulated Vehicle, Motorcycle with Icebox, RAS, Freshwater Aquaculture, Three- wheeler with Icebox.	36
11.	Dakshina Kannada	2329.42	Deep Sea Fishing, Fish Kiosks, RAS, Cages in Reservoirs, Boats and Nets, Motorcycle with Icebox,	3569*

			Communication and tracking devices, Cold Storage, Insulated Vehicle, Three- wheeler with Icebox, Safety Kits, Bivalve Cultivation, support during fish ban.	
12.	Davangere	183.96	New Ponds, Freshwater Aquaculture, RAS, Motorcycle with Icebox, Three- wheeler with Icebox, Fish Kiosks.	48
13.	Dharwad	185.96	New Ponds, RAS, Insulated Vehicle, Three- wheeler with Icebox, Motorcycle with Icebox, Input subsidy (Freshwater Aquaculture).	23
14.	Gadag	443.79	New Ponds, Insulated Vehicle, Motorcycle with Icebox, Three wheelers with Icebox, Fish Kiosks, RAS, Freshwater Hatchery, Freshwater Aquaculture.	80
15.	Hassan	353.21	New Ponds, RAS, Motorcycle with Icebox, Three- wheeler with Icebox, Live Fish Vending Center, Insulated vehicle.	72
16.	Haveri	95.79	New Freshwater Hatchery, New Ponds, RAS, Motorcycle with Icebox, Three- wheeler with Icebox.	18
17.	Kalburgi	778.93	New Ponds, Motorcycle with Icebox, Cold Storage, RAS, Freshwater Aquaculture, Cycle with Icebox, Insulated Vehicle,	173

			Three- wheeler with Icebox, Biofloc Ponds, Fish Kiosks, New Grow- out Ponds.	
18.	Kodagu	181.11	New Grow- out Ponds, Freshwater Aquaculture, Three- wheeler with Icebox, Cycle with Icebox, Fish Kiosks, Biofloc Ponds, Integrated Ornamental Fish Unit, RAS, Insulated Vehicle.	246
19.	Kolar	247.38	New Grow- out ponds, Biofloc Ponds, RAS, Fish Kiosks, Insulated Vehicle, Live Fish Vending Centres, Motorcycle with Icebox, Three- wheeler with Icebox.	44
20.	Koppal	380.69	New Grow- out Ponds, Freshwater Aquaculture, Biofloc Ponds, Motorcycle with Icebox, Cold Storage, Three- wheeler with Icebox, Insulated Vehicle.	176
21.	Mandya	242.9	New Grow- out Pond, New Rearing Ponds, Freshwater Aquaculture, Biofloc Ponds, Fish Kiosks, RAS, Insulated Vehicle, Motorcycle with Icebox, Three- wheeler with Icebox, Installation of Cages with Reservoirs.	88
22.	Mysore	342.30	New Grow- out Ponds, Biofloc Ponds, Motorcycle with Icebox, Insulated Vehicle, Fish Kiosks, RAS, Three- wheeler with Icebox.	124

23.	Raichur	1497.2	New Ponds, New Grow-out Ponds, RAS, Freshwater Aquaculture, Refrigerated Vehicle, Fish Kiosks.	239
24.	Ramanagara	691.8	New Ponds, RAS, Insulated Vehicle, Motorcycle with Icebox, Fish Kiosks, Biofloc Ponds, Freshwater Aquaculture, Three-wheeler with Icebox, Cold Storage Plant.	98
25.	Shivamoga	179.27	Fish Seed Rearing Pond, New Grow-out Pond, Motorcycle with Icebox, Fish Kiosks, Insulated Vehicle, Three-wheeler with Icebox, Medium- scale ornamental unit.	142
26.	Tumkur	1890.85	New- Grow out Ponds, Freshwater Aquaculture, RAS, Motorcycle with Icebox, Three-wheeler with Icebox, Biofloc Ponds, Cold Storage, Live Fish vending Centres, Insulated vehicle.	201
27.	Udupi	1742.68	RAS, New Grow-out Ponds, Ice plant/ Cold Storage, Insulated Vehicle, Communication and Tracking Devices, Safety Kits, Bivalve Cultivation, Live Fish Vending Centres, Three-wheeler with Icebox, Refrigerated Vehicle, support during fish ban.	28616*
28.	Uttara Kannada	1034.19	Bivalve Cultivation, Cold Storage, Installation of Cages in Reservoirs,	16259*

			Three wheeler with Icebox, RAS, Boats and Nets(Traditional Fishermen), Insulated Vehicles, Motorcycle with Icebox, support during fish ban.	
29.	Vijayanagara	1.99	New Ponds, Motorcycle with Icebox.	2
30.	Vijayapura	648.12	Biofloc Ponds, New Ponds, RAS, Motorcycle with Icebox, Fish Kiosks, Cold Storage, New Freshwater Hatchery, Freshwater Aquaculture, Matsya Seva Kendras.	152
31.	Yadgiri	762.35	New Grow out Ponds with input subsidy, Insulated Vehicle, Cold Storage.	91

\*includes beneficiaries of PMMSY covered under livelihood support during fish ban period.

### वामपंथी उग्रवाद की हिंसा में कमी

#### 2355. श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्ल्यूई) संबंधी हिंसा में कोई कमी आई है;

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

(ग) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान वामपंथी उग्रवाद की हिंसा को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं ?

### गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानंद राय):

(क) और (ख): जी हां, श्रीमान। वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) से निपटने के लिए 'राष्ट्रीय नीति और कार्य योजना' के केंद्र एवं राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सुदृढ़ कार्यान्वयन के परिणामस्वरूप प्रभावित क्षेत्रों तथा हिंसा में सतत कमी आयी है।

LWE सम्बंधित हिंसक घटनाओं में वर्ष 2010 के उच्च स्तरों की तुलना में वर्ष 2023 में 73% तक की कमी हुई है। इसी अवधि के दौरान, परिणामी मौतों (आम नागरिक+सुरक्षा बलों) में भी 86% तक की कमी हुई है। पिछले वर्ष 2023 की तुलना में, इस वर्ष 2024 में जनवरी से 15 नवम्बर तक की अवधि के दौरान भी वामपंथी उग्रवादी हिंसक घटनाओं में 25% तक की कमी हुई है।

वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित जिलों की संख्या में भी लगातार गिरावट आई है। स्थिति में लगातार हो रहे सुधार के मद्देनजर, पिछले छः वर्षों में LWE प्रभावित जिलों की तीन समीक्षाएं की गई हैं, जिनमें LWE प्रभावित जिलों की संख्या अप्रैल, 2018 में 126 से घटकर 90 जिले हो गई। प्रभावित जिले जुलाई, 2021 में और कम होकर 70 तथा बाद में अप्रैल, 2024 में 38 रह गए हैं।

(ग): वामपंथी उग्रवाद की समस्या से समग्र रूप से निपटने के लिए, वर्ष 2015 में 'राष्ट्रीय नीति और कार्य योजना' को अनुमोदित किया गया था। इसमें एक बहुआयामी कार्यनीति की परिकल्पना की गई है, जिसमें सुरक्षा संबंधी उपाय, विकासपरक पहलें, स्थानीय समुदायों के अधिकारों एवं हकदारियों को सुनिश्चित करना आदि शामिल हैं। जहां सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से, भारत सरकार केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल की बटालियनों, राज्य पुलिस बलों के आधुनिकीकरण हेतु प्रशिक्षण एवं निधियों, उपकरण एवं हथियारों, आसूचना के आदान-प्रदान, फोर्टीफाइड पुलिस स्टेशनों के निर्माण आदि का प्रावधान करके LWE प्रभावित राज्यों की सहायता करती है, वहीं विकास की दृष्टि से प्रमुख योजनाओं के अलावा, भारत सरकार ने सड़क नेटवर्क के विस्तार, दूरसंचार कनेक्टिविटी में सुधार, कौशल और वित्तीय समावेश पर विशेष जोर देते हुए वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित राज्यों में कई विशिष्ट पहलें की हैं।



वर्ष 2019-20 से 2023-24 के मध्य अर्थात् पिछले 05 वर्षों के दौरान, विशेष अवसंरचना योजना (SIS), सुरक्षा संबंधी व्यय (SRE) और विशेष केंद्रीय सहायता (SCA) योजनाओं के तहत, वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित राज्यों की क्षमता संवर्धन के लिए 4350.78 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रबंधन (ACALWEM) योजना के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता के तहत, वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सुरक्षा शिविरों में हेलीकॉप्टरों और महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचना के निर्माण के लिए पिछले 05 वर्षों (वर्ष 2019-20 से 2023-24 तक) के दौरान, केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को 560.22 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए हैं।

विकास की दृष्टि से कई पहलें की गई हैं, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों में सड़क नेटवर्क के विस्तार के लिए अब तक, 14469 किलोमीटर सड़क का निर्माण किया गया है।
- दूरसंचार कनेक्टिविटी में सुधार के लिए, 6567 टावर स्थापित किए गए हैं।
- वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों में स्थानीय लोगों के वित्तीय समावेशन के लिए, 5731 नए डाकघर खोले गए हैं। साथ ही, वामपंथी उग्रवाद से सर्वाधिक प्रभावित 30 जिलों में 1007 बैंक शाखाएं तथा 937 एटीएम खोले गए हैं।
- कौशल विकास के लिए, वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों में 46 ITI और 49 कौशल विकास केंद्र (SDC) खोले गए हैं।
- वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों के जनजातीय समूहों में गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा के लिए, वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों में 178 एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय स्कूल (EMRS) स्थापित किए गए हैं।

सिविक एक्शन प्रोग्राम के अंतर्गत, वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में तैनात केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल (CRPF, BSF, SSB और ITBP) स्थानीय लोगों के कल्याण और युवाओं को माओवादियों के प्रभाव से दूर रखने के लिए विभिन्न कल्याणकारी उपाय करते हैं।

वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित जिलों के जनजातीय युवाओं तक पहुंच बनाने के लिए, नेहरू युवा केन्द्र संगठन (NYKS) के माध्यम से ट्राईबल यूथ एक्सचेंज प्रोग्राम (TYEP) आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं।

### **CHALLENGES FACED BY TEXTILE MSMES**

#### **2356. SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN:**

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

- (a) the details of progress and funds allocated to address the financial and technical challenges faced by textile MSMEs in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the specific initiatives are being implemented in Tamil Nadu to address the challenges of industry fragmentation and encourage collaboration or cluster-based development for MSMEs;
- (c) whether under the PM-MITRA Parks scheme, the number of projects have been sanctioned for Tamil Nadu and the total funding allocated for these projects;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to develop State-of-the-art infrastructure, including certification centres, logistics hubs and e-commerce support platforms in Tamil Nadu;

(e) whether there are any State-specific programmes being introduced to reduce the tariff disadvantage for Tamil Nadu's exporters in key global markets like the EU; and

(f) the efforts are being made to boost synthetic textile production and innovation in Tamil Nadu?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA  
MARGHERITA):**

(a) and (b): The Government of India is implementing various schemes/initiatives to encourage and promote the textile sector on Pan-India basis including Tamil Nadu. The major schemes/initiatives include PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks Scheme; Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme focusing on MMF Fabric, MMF Apparel and Technical; National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) focusing on Research Innovation and Development, Promotion and Market Development; SAMARTH-Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector with the objective providing demand driven, placement oriented, skilling program; Silk Samagra-2 for comprehensive development of sericulture value chain.; National Handicraft Development Program etc. Further, the Government of India is implementing National Handloom Development Programme and Raw Material Supply Scheme to promote handloom sector and welfare of handloom weavers across the country. 76 Handloom Clusters are provided financial assistance of Rs.53.06 crore in Tamil Nadu during 2014-15 to

2024-25 (as on 31.10.2024). Funds under various schemes of Ministry of Textiles are not allocated state-wise but scheme-wise on pan-India basis.

(c): The Government has approved setting up of Seven PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks in Greenfield/Brownfield sites including plug and play facility with an outlay of Rs. 4,445 cr for a period of seven years i.e 2021-22 to 2027-28. The Government has approved setting up of 7(Seven) PM MITRA parks across the country including 1(one) in Virudhnagar, Tamil Nadu. These parks will strengthen the Indian textile industry by way of enabling scale of operations, reduce logistics cost by housing entire value chain at one location, attract investment, generate employment and augment export potential. The scheme will enable creation of global champions in exports.

(d): Under the umbrella scheme of Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS), Seven projects of Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks(SITP) were sanctioned out of which 4 are completed and 3 are under implementation in the state of Tamil Nadu, providing world class, state-of-the-art infrastructure in textile hubs.

To promote e-commerce in handloom and handicrafts, handloom weavers are being on boarded on Government e-Marketplace (GeM) portal for selling their products online. E-commerce portal viz. [www.indiahandmade.com](http://www.indiahandmade.com) has been developed to enable Indian handloom weavers and handicraft artisans to sell their

product online, paving the way for their economic and social empowerment without intermediaries.

(e) and (f): The Government has approved the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textiles, with an outlay of Rs 10,683 crore to promote production of Man Made Fibre (MMF) Apparel, MMF Fabrics and Products of Technical Textiles and enable textile sector to achieve size and scale and become competitive. There are 74 participating companies under the PLI scheme out of which 9 companies are in Tamil Nadu.

Also, the Government is implementing Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) scheme for Apparel/Garments and Made-ups in order to enhance export competitiveness by adopting principals of zero rated exports. Further, textiles products not covered under the RoSCTL scheme are covered under Remissions of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) along with other products.

### डी-कार्बोनाइजेशन की दिशा में कदम

**2357. श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक:**

**श्री के. सी. वेणुगोपाल:**

क्या इस्पात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस्पात क्षेत्र में डी-कार्बोनाइजेशन और संसाधन दक्षता में सुधार करने की दिशा में कोई कदम उठाए हैं; और

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

**भारी उद्योग मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्री (श्री एच. डी. कुमारस्वामी):**

(क) और (ख): इस्पात क्षेत्र में अकार्बनीकरण (डी-कार्बोनाइजेशन) और संसाधन दक्षता में सुधार लाने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा उठाये गए कदम निम्नानुसार हैं:-

(1) इस्पात मंत्रालय ने इस उद्देश्य के लिए इस मंत्रालय द्वारा गठित 14 कार्यबलों की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप "ग्रीनिंग द स्टील सेक्टर इन इंडिया: रोडमैप एंड एक्शन प्लान" नामक शीर्षक से एक रिपोर्ट जारी की है। यह रिपोर्ट इस्पात क्षेत्र का व्यापक अवलोकन प्रदान करती है, इस्पात क्षेत्र के अकार्बनीकरण के लिए विभिन्न तरीकों पर चर्चा करती है तथा इसके लिए रणनीति, कार्य योजना और रूपरेखा तैयार करती है।

(2) नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (एमएनआरई) ने हरित हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन और उपयोग के लिए राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन तैयार किया है। इस्पात मंत्रालय इस मिशन में एक हितधारक है और इस मिशन के तहत वर्टिकल शाफ्ट में 100% हाइड्रोजन का उपयोग करके डारेक्ट रिड्यूस आयरन (डीआरआई) का उत्पादन करने के लिए दो पायलट परियोजनाएं और कोल/कोक खपत को कम करने के लिए मौजूदा ब्लास्ट फर्नेस में हाइड्रोजन का उपयोग करते हुए एक पायलट परियोजना प्रदान की है।

(3) कच्चे माल के रूप में इस्पात स्क्रेप का उपयोग उत्सर्जन को 58% तक कम करता है। तैयार की गई इस्पात स्क्रेप पुनर्चक्रण नीति, 2019 में इस्पात मंत्रालय द्वारा घरेलू स्तर पर उत्पन्न स्क्रेप की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने की परिकल्पना की गई है। सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय के

मोटरयान (वाहन स्क्रेपिंग सुविधा का पंजीकरण और कार्य) नियम सितंबर, 2021 में इस्पात क्षेत्र में स्क्रेप की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

(4) जनवरी, 2010 में नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय द्वारा शुरू किया गया राष्ट्रीय सौर मिशन सौर ऊर्जा के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देता है और इस्पात उद्योग के उत्सर्जन को कम करने में भी मदद करता है।

(5) राष्ट्रीय उन्नत ऊर्जा दक्षता मिशन के अंतर्गत प्रदर्शन, उपलब्धि और व्यापार (पीएटी) योजना द्वारा इस्पात उद्योग ऊर्जा खपत को कम करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करती है।

(6) इस्पात मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी राष्ट्रीय इस्पात नीति, 2017 में ऐसी प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने पर जोर दिया गया है जो पर्यावरण को न्यूनतम नुकसान के साथ प्रभावी और कुशल घरेलू संसाधनों और परिष्कृत औद्योगिक और वैज्ञानिक अनुप्रयोगों के लिए आवश्यक उच्च-स्तरीय और विशेष इस्पात के लिए अनुकूल हैं।

### राजस्थान में अनुसूचित जातियों की जनसंख्या

#### 2358. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजस्थान में ऐसे गांवों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है जहां अनुसूचित जातियों की जनसंख्या 50 प्रतिशत में अधिक है;

(ख) उक्त गांवों में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति के लिए चलाई जा ही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत राजस्थान के उक्त गांवों में अब तक अनुसूचित जाति के कितने लाभार्थियों को सहायता प्रदान की गई है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार उक्त योजनाओं को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने तथा अनुसूचित जाति के अधिकाधिक लोगों को लाभान्वित करने के लिए कोई नई पहल करने अथवा कोई योजना बनाने पर विचार कर रही है?

**सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):**

(क) से (ग): सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग के अनुसार प्रधानमंत्री अनुसूचित जाति अभ्युदय योजना (पीएम-अजय) के तीन घटक हैं यथा आदर्श ग्राम, अनुदान सहायता और छात्रावासा। आदर्श ग्राम घटक के अंतर्गत, 40% से अधिक अनुसूचित जाति की आबादी वाले और कुल 500 या उससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले गांव पीएम-अजय योजना के अंतर्गत चयन के लिए पात्र हैं। चयनित गांवों को 10 क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत चिन्हित 50 सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास संकेतकों से परिपूर्ण किया गया है। राजस्थान के 1,236 गांवों में कुल 4,05,512 अनुसूचित जाति के लाभार्थियों को आदर्श ग्राम के तहत सहायता प्रदान की गई है, जहां जनसंख्या 50% से अधिक है। इसका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(घ): फिलहाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।



विवरण

## राजस्थान में आदर्श ग्राम के तहत अनुसूचित जातियों के लाभार्थियों की संख्या

क्र.सं.	गांव	एससी लाभार्थी
1	मियां-92375	225
2	केरवावल-72860	1580
3	देवपुरा (हनुतिया)-92023	158
4	खेरली रेल (ग्रामीण) -73824	1368
5	नूर नगर-72456	49
6	सिवाना-72507	383
7	गिरवास-72206	4399
8	बेरला-73612	28
9	घाट-73571	434
10	जयसिंहपुरा-73523	1108
11	डूंगरिया खुर्द-91594	738
12	रहमान खेड़ा -91717	533
13	कनाई खुर्द-92247	1396
14	मथानिया-92205	637
15	मोलकिया-92428	842
16	रैनगर-92471	345
17	गडीघाटा-103068	508
18	लकरई-103154	233
19	पंचमपुरा (पंचू की परिया)-103029	51
20	भोजयाहेरी-102581	109
21	मुंदियार-103291	248
22	दौलतपुरा-102787	168
23	खतौली-103458	313
24	शंकर कॉलोनी-103479	543
25	भवानीपुरा-102988	198
26	धुमेन-102870	572

27	बंसी-75347	428
28	बराह माफी -75223	536
29	रुंध रूपबास-75337	3494
30	बेबेखर-74860	376
31	बरौली-74909	2309
32	चक धरसोनी-74972	219
33	किरावाली-74962	334
34	सिंहपुरा-94572	2600
35	नरसिंहपुरा मगरी-98809	906
36	गोविंदपुरा-95534	110
37	चीताबरा-96331	623
38	जगदारी-95605	274
39	बलवंतपुरा-94806	555
40	अम्बेडकर कॉलोनी-95872	108
41	नरोली-75075	1372
42	सिंघाड़ा-75128	1294
43	रुंध इकारन-74772	964
44	केतुडा-93954	625
45	चेची-100389	230
46	बेडौ-99473	47
47	मंडावारा-94429	230
48	शिवशक्ति का खेड़ा-94343	714
49	श्योपुरिया की बावड़ी-94350	709
50	सरसोड-93702	130
51	शंकरपुरा-93707	604
52	इंद्रपुरिया-94239	817
53	मोतीपुरा-100171	626
54	अछोरा-100676	777
55	सबनियां-69212	2078
56	बागसेऊ-69710	213
57	सिल्वा-69684	1159

58	धनेरू-69939	35
59	भवानी पुरा @ बंगमाता-94299	699
60	बिजनावर-94428	903
61	ढोला की झोंपड़ियां-94328	966
62	दरियापुर-75975	72
63	जयरा-75940	49
64	सादिकपुर-75985	312
65	टोरदान्याल-75968	16
66	नाहिला-76127	250
67	कुम्हेरी-75819	32
68	सिहानी-88486	771
69	बावरवाला -89062	1439
70	भालगांव-89060	883
71	गिरा-89026	339
72	गौहर का ताल-88883	677
73	खारी-89027	569
74	फागलिया-89017	407
75	गदरारोड-86700	1379
76	हिंगोटिया-78535	214
77	नांगल गोविंद-78528	407
78	झरना-78362	1609
79	निहालपुरा-78335	118
80	रायपुर ब्राह्मण-78326	643
81	सिकराय डूंगर-78380	357
82	अहमदपुर-75690	687
83	पंजूपुरा-75640	359
84	पुरा बख्तू-75675	971
85	रेवई-75574	354
86	चंदासर-69415	278
87	खियारा-69262	917
88	फुलेजी-69203	132

89	सील गांव-71984	175
90	सलेमपुरा-78778	839
91	समसपुर-78276	522
92	लोहारवा-87976	278
93	गीगासर-69102	841
94	पेमासर-69052	175
95	2 केडब्ल्यूएम ए-69733	499
96	रंगमहल-66868	1321
97	नब्बसर-70751	1069
98	रणधीसर-70728	401
99	टेलप-70754	596
100	मुकरपुरा-77969	503
101	गणेशपुरा-78547	939
102	दुधली-68557	58
103	34 आरडब्ल्यूडी-68495	122
104	24 एलएलडब्ल्यू-ए-67570	846
105	26 एनटीआर-68688	2009
106	5 जीजीएम-68722	788
107	मिथाराऊ-88790	434
108	10 बीजीएस-64640	223
109	1 बटालियन (हकमाबाद)-64652	140
110	24 पीटीपी (हाथ्यवाला)-64733	169
111	2 एसपीएम (मैमर)-64835	823
112	30 पीटीपी (प्रतापपुरा)-64746	119
113	सज्जनपुरा-95229	163
114	नेतसार-86479	918
115	चेलक-86542	83
116	नीमबली-86589	518
117	शोभ-86537	712
118	धनेली-86136	398
119	हतर-86137	286

120	खुड़याला-85875	394
121	सैम-85991	1171
122	बायला-70354	5304
123	बराबर-70799	2303
124	बेनथा जोगलिया -70714	1069
125	देवानी-70774	279
126	ढिगरिया-70705	3455
127	गुलेरिया-70773	952
128	बक्सावाला-80133	282
129	मुरलीपुरा @ मिश्रा का बाढ़-80151	0
130	श्री किशनपुरा-80155	0
131	अभसार-86475	1080
132	6 वी-64112	247
133	रामपुरा-86311	972
134	कुकडीया-89546	2227
135	माधोपुरा-89511	1594
136	कंजर कॉलोनी-95934	1303
137	सुभाष नगर-95961	516
138	महादेवपुरा-80948	40
139	धगदमऊ कलां-100422	119
140	बालन-70223	554
141	चाटालिया-84736	271
142	मालमसिंह की सिड-84044	342
143	रामपुरिया-85762	950
144	5 डी-64364	45
145	भूदनपुरा-71239	681
146	फतेहपुरा-71247	279
147	हनुतपुरा-71144	1172
148	पारस नगर-71317	379
149	रामनगर-85426	1017
150	नरसिंहपुरा-79416	242

151	खरकारा-80641	235
152	गुजरावास खुर्द-84923	50
153	मधोपुरा-85653	264
154	सीरडी-100678	1488
155	नीमगांव-101109	614
156	जेनिया-100158	272
157	पीपल्या कलां-100107	896
158	हीराजी का खेड़ा-101053	438
159	अर्निया माली-101436	125
160	निजामपुरा-71276	751
161	अंबेडकर नगर-71055	1
162	दीपलवास-71057	2
163	खालसी-70996	0
164	कालियासर-70846	230
165	3 एल-64455	208
166	4 सी-64359	16
167	ढकोरिया-82837	475
168	कर्नेतपुरा-82812	438
169	खरदा-82932	859
170	कृष्णपुरा-82849	327
171	लालप-82965	450
172	अचलपुरा-80733	129
173	ग्वालनी-80878	54
174	थाली-81036	443
175	सोनेली-82690	378
176	मनु-82363	375
177	सरनवारा-83660	511
178	बुधनपुर-104839	189
179	गंगपुरा-104873	196
180	गुरदिया भरता-104891	155
181	चुरीना-71433	185

182	हुनवास कलां-90405	1
183	केशरपुरा-90447	0
184	मकरावाड़-102379	0
185	चोसली-83338	220
186	निम्बी खुर्द-82543	2217
187	14 बीजीपी (भगतपुरा)-67219	1329
188	1 एसबीएन-67300	378
189	अनोपपुरा-80262	68
190	हलोडा-77712	147
191	जुवार-77694	0
192	रावजना डूंगर-77708	0
193	खेरला-77096	0
194	मोहचा का पुरा-77081	0
195	रायपुर-77094	0
196	करणी पुरा-81919	41
197	रूपगढ़-81726	337
198	ढाणी चूरोली-81485	373
199	जारेल-104115	115
200	दानवास-103811	23
201	जीवाड-77331	240
202	बोर्डा-77430	0
203	किरदा कलां-77799	0
204	मोरोज-77770	0
205	अमरपुरा-101812	19
206	श्योपुरा-101737	256
207	डिंगासी-102266	0
208	फतेहपुर-102237	206
209	लक्ष्मीपुरा-102300	434
210	सहरवदा-102241	1880
211	मेघपुरा-82040	39
212	जोडली-82273	207

213	खोरी सोहनपुरा-82236	9
214	17 एमएमके-67589	118
215	19 पीबीएन-ए-68136	273
216	4 एमओडी-67712	93
217	कनखेड़ा-97142	379
218	गदरियावास-97017	535
219	मुंडेरी-104038	278
220	बामन देवरिया-105289	228
221	गोविंदपुरा-105355	245
222	कोलवा गूजर -105208	550
223	कुमाधिया-105307	499
224	खानपुर-76243	491
225	पीलवा-76295	454
226	धोरी-102016	83
227	गुजारा-102535	86
228	सेगनवास-96783	1112
229	डहेरिया-96445	85
230	संग्रामपुरा-96584	713
231	विजयपुरा (ग्रामीण)-96589	2076
232	शंकरिया-89534	900
233	सूनथ्री-89530	2144
234	बामनवाड़ा-89866	1167
235	धनोल-89841	4543
236	जोरवास-89843	2070
237	बैंक-89636	1509
238	बिछावाड़ी-89644	274
239	जाखल-89664	1071
240	जरगा अंबा-105602	308
241	बाजना कलां -76501	336
242	धंधावली-76482	457
243	गोपीपुर-76469	137



244	मंडावारा-76552	160
245	फुलवारा-76545	1880
246	सनेट-76577	458
247	वंकी-76503	1033
248	मकनपुर-76638	982
249	धुकल खेड़ा -96686	143
250	चिरोज-93003	1022
251	बासनी खरिया-84838	86
252	पालरी सिद्ध-84839	200
253	आनंद नगर-85059	161
254	रामसर-85038	0
255	भंवता-92855	154
256	केरोड-92906	290
257	बनवाड़ा-92687	507
258	फयावरी-92701	1011
259	पसरोटिया-92765	1410
260	मोरडा-93245	1811
261	गुरा प्रतापसिंह-90889	0
262	मुलियावास-90850	0
263	बिरांतिया कलां-90522	0
264	एंटान-90778	0
265	भाकरीवाला-90800	0
266	मुर्दवा-90690	0
267	पचुंदा कलां-90672	0
268	सोजत (ग्रामीण)-90651	0
269	धवली-90325	332
270	डोलपुरा-90323	3222
271	हदमतिया-90285	1192
272	मटासन-90268	1380
273	निम्बोरा-90321	796
274	सुलिवा-90271	1542

275	वर्मन-90275	1129
276	गांधीग्राम-93350	688
277	देशी-92568	662
278	जयसिंहपुरा-92571	665
279	खर्रेता की धानी-81212	38
280	पलास-81190	22
281	राणावली ढाणी-81665	248
282	अवदा-90296	1166
283	डाक-90286	527
284	दातानी-90330	0
285	विशान पुरा-76240	1677
286	त्रिशूल-76226	0
287	मेहंदीपुर-76190	787
288	थीकरदा-101698	48
289	झोपरिया-101745	31
290	खेरली पीपलदा-101801	19
291	उकालदा-101972	21
292	धामनिया रोड-108364	416
293	केनपुरा-91211	0
294	भीमरा-86958	1035
295	बूथ राठौरन-88799	781
296	कृष्ण का ताल-88940	917
297	3 जी -64403	96
298	4 जी -64404	225
299	आदर्श ढूढा-88276	1812
300	जोधपुरिया-108393	8
301	ठीकरिया-108660	98
302	हादीजी का पीपलिया-108520	96
303	कोलियों की गढ़ी-89563	2124
304	भावत्र-89545	310
305	अकोरिया-89543	1537

306	चामुंडा नगर-89538	1144
307	अदस्वारा-89847	1325
308	खखरिया-89857	876
309	रूपावती कलां-89864	412
310	रूपावती खुर्द-89865	145
311	भंवरिया-89840	575
312	डेडवा खुर्द-89663	226
313	बीयर रामचंद्रपुरा-79906	84
314	सावा का बास-79879	567
315	नारायण पुरा-79999	39
316	छतरपुरा @ लल्या का बास-80077	0
317	भोपालपुरा-71409	1046
318	साहद का बास-71442	1155
319	चक्खेरली-94097	386
320	फतेहपुरा-93978	79
321	देवपुरा-94045	623
322	राणावों का खेड़ा-101570	474
323	राजवीरपुरा-71241	1385
324	लुम्बासर-84138	541
325	केमला-72777	139
326	कंस्य -96054	173
327	बहादुरपुरा-95974	146
328	4 केएसडी (धौलनगर)-67121	291
329	8 आरपी-सीएडी (सहित) -67930	1416
330	बूंतोली-78587	1468
331	गूगोलाओ-78529	462
332	बरीतकी-78222	320
333	नौगांव-78233	0
334	ताकेपुर-75613	282
335	पुरा उलवती-75660	979
336	कांकोर-75440	182

337	मोरोली का पुरा-76042	166
338	आदर्श नगर-76014	114
339	सूरजपुरा-76022	151
340	16 डीडब्ल्यूडी-68370	192
341	1 पीपीएम-68486	681
342	महेला-68562	255
343	2 जेडडब्ल्यूडी-ए-68290	750
344	5 एनकेआर (चक हीरासिंह वाला)-67169	605
345	जयसिंधर स्टेशन -86622	2931
346	खुदानी-86711	4770
347	सत्यों की धानी-90988	0
348	जोर डुडोर-90917	0
349	हिगोला खुर्द-90993	0
350	रामपुरा-90832	0
351	अकरावास पुरोहित-90825	0
352	चंदासानी-89064	791
353	दीपला-88949	956
354	दसोरिया-89053	40
355	शेरपुर-88987	64
356	बारी घाटी-83489	351
357	मेजल नगर-85080	641
358	राजसागर-85218	0
359	तेलासर-85415	45
360	नथसर-85435	71
361	मिल्कीपुरा-76480	4401
362	कोट वास-76523	1668
363	12 एच-64,103	166
364	सिंघन जट्ट-76446	2368
365	बंद का पुरा-76544	1466
366	बेदा बांकी-76502	649
367	धुरसी-76449	140

368	डांडा-76896	1169
369	8 बीजीएस (चक दुलरासर)-64643	102
370	धंदोली-93335	884
371	बीड गंवार-92541	157
372	अजीतपुरा-92839	202
373	गंगापुरा-92913	228
374	नाहरवारी-92895	42
375	इलाहिपुरा-93053	681
376	मुमाना-92753	728
377	अलीपुरा-93087	541
378	अनवर नगर @ भूरावाली-92698	400
379	सोक्या-100705	962
380	लखीमीपुरा-101108	303
381	भेरूगढ-90340	1133
382	धानेरा-90287	330
383	लीलोरा-90324	437
384	थल-90289	1081
385	रामपुरा खेड़ा-90335	331
386	वडका-90256	567
387	पेरवा-90291	334
388	गोरेली-90337	1096
389	रानारी-90278	595
390	खान-90276	1393
391	भैरुपावा-69034	873
392	कल्याणसर अगोना-69110	214
393	गेरसर-69058	286
394	5 केजेडी-69738	76
395	1 केजेडी-69754	210
396	मेवाड़ा कॉलोनी-100892	771
397	कचरिया खेरी-101412	105
398	झारसाद्री-101407	320

399	रसूलपुर-101401	714
400	रामपुरा-101353	115
401	रामदेवरा-70837	2505
402	चंदेलनगर-70482	226
403	गुमानपुरा-82701	193
404	चवाली-82681	13
405	हरिपुरा-83074	98
406	कसारी-83916	336
407	भैया खुर्द-83663	348
408	इटावा खिचियां-83735	491
409	बापोर-82889	949
410	गढ़ी का बैरवा-77298	362
411	प्रतिबंध परसा-77431	0
412	बिशानिया-104875	18
413	सेमली-104961	1017
414	श्रीनगर -75010	631
415	नथनारा-82811	149
416	सुरजना-82820	950
417	कोठा-75122	469
418	कुचरी-85881	241
419	गुहरा-86582	340
420	डाबरी-86064	312
421	चौकीपुरा-74646	285
422	कंचनपुरा-74645	115
423	रुंड हेलक बारी-74643	361
424	विजय नगर-74644	515
425	बासनपीर (एनएआई) -86113	128
426	कहला-86081	466
427	मांधा-85898	94
428	कबीर बस्ती-85892	292
429	धर्मसर-86477	169

430	मेघरिखसर-86400	49
431	समोला-76001	65
432	माधो का पुरा-76119	74
433	खुरिला का पुरा-76128	282
434	नगला भदौरिया-75865	36
435	टोकारा-105245	629
436	कल्याणपुरा-105362	53
437	जारेल चौकी-104114	42
438	बंजारी-104073	246
439	चंदिया खेड़ी-104071	232
440	ढाबली-105074	565
441	खलील नगर-105056	484
442	मेहंद्री-103781	18
443	विजयनगर-77727	0
444	जालपा खेड़ी-77722	0
445	कला कुआ-77730	0
446	रावरा-77829	0
447	बीरपुर-77769	0
448	सवाईगंज-77739	0
449	मेई खुर्द-77839	0
450	नया पधाना-77675	0
451	17 एमजेडी (इंद्रपुरा)-67187	108
452	19 जीजीआर-67362	111
453	खेरलावास-80843	231
454	गिरधारीपुरा-80715	38
455	झींझा-80783	31
456	रामजीपुरा-80852	106
457	हरध्यानपुरा-80690	438
458	बाढ़ बागपुरा-81051	99
459	देवपुरा-102657	56
460	खीरी-102763	862

461	महेश पुरा-103457	122
462	एसएआर-103224	588
463	धतूरिया-103173	413
464	खेत नगर-85275	105
465	विष्णु नगर-84349	177
466	बाबा रामदेवनगर-84481	356
467	डेडीसरा-84231	253
468	17 एसटीबी-66794	798
469	ढोलपलिया-68976	472
470	केलन नगर-84391	189
471	8एसडीएस (तख्त हजारबावरियां) -64725	497
472	5 डीबीएन-66698	1076
473	5 एमएनडब्ल्यूएम-66664	1220
474	मैयासर-69696	88
475	खारिया पटावतन-69538	51
476	राजपुरा हुडान-69324	1280
477	सालपुरी-72783	53
478	गांधीग्राम-94349	420
479	महरामपुरा-94322	411
480	बंदी का खेड़ा-93784	313
481	बहादुरपुरा-93810	150
482	पीपलवासा-93701	156
483	राजपुरा-93817	278
484	विजयनगर-94226	516
485	अंधियारी-75213	256
486	चक काजी-74835	117
487	नागला सैह-74806	1059
488	कलाना-70195	1572
489	मिठड़ी पट्टा ददरेवा-70125	428
490	बरलाजसर-70436	645
491	खलिया-70782	403



492	बारा-70767	1016
493	भोजलाई-70802	602
494	गोदास-70034	153
495	खरातवास-70008	256
496	झाझा का बास-78037	177
497	थायला का बास-77973	0
498	बस गुरहालिया-77960	195
499	चमरो का बास-78110	23
500	तिगड्डा-77951	1954
501	धानी जामा-78456	116
502	इंद्रा कॉलोनी-73704	481
503	जीलोटा-72510	27
504	दादराहेरा-72502	317
505	शाहपुर-72201	1631
506	चिमरावली सिख -73615	406
507	तिनकिरुरी-72020	652
508	बहादुरपुर पट्टी कानुगो-72723	7
509	कुशालीपुरमरखतीपुरा -102339	725
510	ककराला-69830	56
511	धनवां-101702	7
512	लक्ष्मीपुरा-101785	224
513	7 एसजीएम-66820	115
514	24-25 केवाईडी-69732	924
515	खरखरी चावंदसिंह-73265	785
516	पांडे रूपबास -73457	326
517	जगरामपुरा-83050	52
518	गोरेडी-82378	38
519	खानपुर मेवान -72092	0
520	नंगल संतोकारा-72051	552
521	कोडिया-82585	362
522	मैडम-82470	991

523	गहलावत-73827	1015
524	गंजपुर-73746	8
525	रायसिंहपुरा-82512	44
526	जानेवा (पश्चिम)-82667	3
527	रूनिया-82725	12
528	भीलावास-83111	34
529	मेडपुर-74951	23
530	गदलपुर-74304	169
531	नगला वरीपुर-74284	149
532	डार बरहना-75184	117
533	गाजीपुर-75118	264
534	इमलिया-75088	3
535	कानी-75187	28
536	नगला अरोडा-75116	446
537	नागला बरेठा-75133	2
538	निठारी-75100	49
539	साढपुरा-75067	484
540	बापेउ पुरोहितन-69925	43
541	पढरिया-88613	365
542	रनवा-89055	72
543	अंबेडकर नगर-86706	4527
544	इंदपलसर बारा-69915	133
545	लालासर-69878	31
546	28 कीड-69731	55
547	2डीओ-ए-69169	96
548	गोयलरी-69416	201
549	झळूबास नथोटन-69509	59
550	कोलासर (पश्चिम)-69458	65
551	सालासर-69409	231
552	सुरजारा-69432	342
553	हुसंगसर-69057	865

554	जगदेवाला-69022 पद	876
555	खीचिया-69027	79
556	किलचू देवदान-69107	770
557	नागासर सुगनी-69051	469
558	1 एसएलडी-69790	100
559	4 डीएसएम (बी) -69787	189
560	मेगवालों का ताला-87654	56
561	सीलगन-87980	633
562	अंख्यां-87677	653
563	गुरुओं का ताल-87683	632
564	सिंधस्वा चौहान-88170	1617
565	बूथिया-88596	323
566	खैरिया-70634	239
567	अब्दुल रहीम का ताला-88886	354
568	भोजरिया-88746	152
569	समेलों का ताला-88788	414
570	धानी राणासर पंवारन-70285	164
571	नीमरासर-70305	529
572	फोगाबास असालवास-70376	129
573	उदासर चरणन-70440	255
574	बेनथा उमजी-70713	462
575	जोरी पट्टा चरणन-70476	61
576	रामपुरा पट्टा झरिया-70483	169
577	बस भाभीड़-70226	45
578	बास लालसिंह-70253	655
579	बस रदासाना-70179	144
580	हरपालू पत्रम-70163	37
581	बाहरी का पुरा-76149	350
582	दान-76152	107
583	चिलाखुर-75459	199
584	डोम्पुरा-75514	138

585	झिन्ना-75463	140
586	नूरपुर-75461	225
587	मेगवालों का ताला-88454	244
588	बारा-75851	23
589	कोलुआ-75822	29
590	सरेखी-75756	50
591	लालोनिहार-75634	232
592	मरह नोरहा-75614	184
593	चोरपुरा-75405	90
594	मोहारी-75428	67
595	आलहपुरा-75974	941
596	डूबरा-75964	80
597	कासगंज-75898	277
598	पश्रोरा कलां-75988	213
599	रामंसपुर-74970	25
600	खोहरी-78225	0
601	साहिदा का पुरा-78272	0
602	टिकरी किलानोट-78146	0
603	कर्णपुरा-78589	104
604	अचलपुरा-78363	15
605	गनीपुर-78375	16
606	गूजरवारा-78357	42
607	13 एलएलजी (रोटानवाली)-64764	124
608	श्रीपुरा-93948	628
609	बिनावाला-78427	266
610	पलावास-78490	294
611	सराय-78572	93
612	श्री माधोगोविंदपुरा-78428	338
613	बरेदी-78878	15
614	खेमावास-78939	92
615	लालपुरा-78930	47

616	9 एफए-64255	113
617	बड़ सलेमपुर-76913	607
618	तनोट बस्ती -84081	948
619	हर्ष-85802	66
620	हेमासर अथूना-70710	563
621	रामपुर-70775	440
622	सूरवास-70772	264
623	लूडनिया छोटा -69951	674
624	सुखवासी-70014	747
625	बाढ़ बगीची (ग्रामीण)-77966	240
626	नंगल-78095	645
627	नारायणपुरा-78006	310
628	देवपुरा-89626	327
629	रिदिया धोरा-89586	111
630	चरणवास-89839	266
631	बल्लूपुरा-80240	130
632	भोन्यावाला-80749	82
633	ब्रह्मपुरी-80782	6
634	केशोपुरा -80728	36
635	मानपुरा-81064	0
636	कूनपा का बास-80949	0
637	चंद्रभनपुरा-79789	1406
638	राणकेश्वर नगर-85226	19
639	जियाबेरा-85371	38
640	मोतालजी का बास-85359	700
641	रामदेव नगर-85240	644
642	बानेसिंहपुरा-84133	798
643	मेगवालों की धानी-84365	436
644	भीमपुर-76220	132
645	सुजानपुरा-76221	727
646	भालूशेर नगर-85236	0

647	नरवरिया-80046	46
648	पलरी पारसा-80061	0
649	विमलपुरा-80165	0
650	भैरुनपुरा-79210	1
651	कराई-76457	155
652	खिजूरी-76492	98
653	नदी का पुरा-76478	0
654	सिकंदरपुर -76468	538
655	गुरला-76616	313
656	कोसरा-76756	267
657	सोरया-76755	165
658	धुनवालिया-79975	171
659	नंदलालपुरा-79858	477
660	समेलिया-79947	300
661	सांवल-79866	515
662	जयसिंहपुरा-79555	0
663	भेरनगर-85468	0
664	जलपुरी-85024	13
665	कल्याण सिंह नगर-85183	249
666	कासु राम नगर-85438	351
667	लिचमन नगर-85051	0
668	सोहनगढ़-85459	306
669	अलवारा-76497	98
670	अरेनिया का पुरा-76494	836
671	बहादुरपुर-76496	449
672	बंद का नगला-76477	30
673	चमार पुरा-76543	109
674	चंदीला-76454	0
675	काली माली-84234	2147
676	रामदेव नगर-84223	958
677	खड्डो की झोपड़ियां-93470	145

678	महाराज कंवर पुरा-93504	60
679	सारा-93502	61
680	बेदास खुर्द-83265	34
681	चंपापुर-83244	93
682	सियास-83182	46
683	बरनवाड़ा-77822	0
684	दाबिच बैरवान-77825	0
685	गंगानगर-77849	0
686	जयसिंहपुरा-77832	5
687	कबीरपुरा-77808	4
688	पाली-77861	0
689	सेवती खुर्द-77859	0
690	पनियाला-77425	0
691	रघुवंती-77421	0
692	जैतपुरा-77706	0
693	खानपुर-77748	3
694	रामनगर-77750	4
695	सबडांड-83198	113
696	गुजरातखेड़ा-82898	262
697	जिंदास-82861	608
698	खेटोलाओ-82912	1000
699	परासरा-82941	554
700	गणेशपुरा-83859	543
701	ढोढरिया-92723	186
702	रतवाड़ा-93228	183
703	शुभदंड-93159	176
704	जखोलस कलां-77330	0
705	नाननवास-77349	0
706	थानेरा-77439	0
707	कंवरपुरा-77534	0
708	रऊफपुरा खेड़ा-93065	599

709	हनुतिया-92505	83
710	सूरत रामपुरा-92844	40
711	अहमदगंज-92684	177
712	ढांड-73541	99
713	खोरपुरी-73535	145
714	मुकुंदपुरा-73671	1317
715	निजामनगर-73524	0
716	पार्टी का बास-73525	0
717	इंद्रगढ़-72818	328
718	झडोली-72699	25
719	खेरका-72825	31
720	मदनपुरी-72782	8
721	महवा कलां-72820	83
722	बंसी कलां-74685	169
723	चित्रकारी-74659	157
724	धर्मपुरा-74679	213
725	नागला तेरहिया-74697	108
726	रविदासपुरा-74261	121
727	बडेची-90343	51
728	भीलरा-90312	0
729	ददरला-90253	77
730	हाथल-90252	47
731	जवाल-90317	722
732	करेली-90297	280
733	कुसमा-90273	11
734	मीथन-90294	0
735	नया पीपलिया-90331	204
736	पलरी खेड़ा-90327	125
737	रामपुरा पिलोची-90313	133
738	सलोत्रा-90333	104
739	सर्व-90281	44



740	धन्ना का झोंपरा-93385	95
741	रात्रि-86823	263
742	शास्त्री गांव-86667	893
743	अति-88319	195
744	रुंध शाहपुर -72706	188
745	बंधरी-73513	0
746	इटका-73521	0
747	मस्तपुर-73500	0
748	चौहारी का नंगला-73725	114
749	नंगला सीताराम-73769	30
750	नंगली भवन-73750	4
751	रानोली-73741	123
752	बसई बालन-72514	27
753	गोथारी-72420	60
754	खेरला-72501	83
755	रायपुर मेवान -72458	10
756	टोहरी-72433	1
757	भोजपुर-72208	88
758	कूमपुर-72194	489
759	टोडरबास -73589	0
760	सारंगपुरा-72842	0
761	फतेहपुरा-71878	2
762	जिरावाली-73297	507
763	लंकी-73364	774
764	थोंसरा-73254	300
765	बामनी खेड़ा -72649	71
766	मेओ खेड़ा-72648	24
767	पुंडरका-73278	466
768	डूमेडा-73131	308
769	लैबेदार-72290	2
770	चंदनियों की धानी-88268	712

771	हजानियों की ढाणी-88352	85
772	हरियाली-88196	186
773	मटासर-88289	217
774	म्हाबर पीठल-88345	33
775	नेनवा-88366	104
776	पमद्रो की बस्ती-88338	74
777	हारूपोनी-86956	145
778	खटियों का ताला-86967	822
779	नया गांव-87190	140
780	पुराना गांव बायतु पणजी-87161	175
781	अली की धानी-88793	54
782	अंबेडकर नगर-88839	66
783	गंगूपुरा-88884	51
784	मीठी नाड़ी-88898	244
785	रूगपुरा-88832	228
786	कबूली-87994	24
787	मेगवालों की बस्ती-88002	27
788	पंचानि की धानी-87662	192
789	अकाली-86626	275
790	बीओआई-86607	162
791	नोपट-86624	248
792	रामदेव नगर-86887	25
793	मेगवालों की बस्ती-87017	1033
794	रामदेव नगर-87107	199
795	चिरियारा-87366	157
796	जेरला-87311	87
797	नेवरी धानी-87455	17
798	रामदेवपुरा -87500	149
799	जुम्माफकीर की बस्ती-88597	11
800	कांटालिया का पार-88476	48
801	खेजड़ियाली नारी-88488	421

802	सुराली-88579	193
803	छोटा हथला -89042	69
804	मानपुरा-89056	11
805	तरीसरा-89063	80
806	रतकुरिया-86856	441
807	शिव नगर टाकू-87867	661
808	बान कूकरा-75144	44
809	जसवंत नगर-75040	32
810	लहचोरा खुर्द-75085	26
811	नगला कुरवरिया-75069	167
812	नगला तिरखा -75035	40
813	रारोडा-75106	141
814	सिंघन खेड़ा-75127	101
815	सुल्तानपुर-75130	62
816	धनागढ़-74847	7
817	मोरोली खुर्द-74727	276
818	नगला अभैरम-74844	476
819	नगला झिलरा-74698	346
820	नगला खोरी-74783	281
821	श्योराणा-74695	64
822	टांडा-74686	166
823	दयापुर-74902	1
824	खेरली ब्राह्मणन-74958	3
825	महमदपुर-74853	89
826	चक घरवारी-74395	82
827	गढ़ी लोढ़ा-74355	134
828	नगला श्रीपुर-74303	253
829	खानपुर-74079	38
830	जया-74531	31
831	नगला बघेरा-74608	88
832	नगला सवैराम-74605	295

833	बसैया कलां-74501	27
834	हरनेरा-74413	85
835	नंगला धरसोनी-74523	213
836	विजय पुरा-74524	70
837	करणपुरा-75291	352
838	नगला जरेला-75308	359
839	सेमरा माफी-75270	13
840	चक नगला विजा-75234	173
841	काइमासी-75216	235
842	तेहरा ब्राह्मण-75201	569
843	बारा खुर्द-74934	14
844	खोहरी-74981	293
845	नगला बंद-74916	30
846	भरतसिंहपुरा-69383	1
847	सुखपुरा-69455	42
848	3 पीडब्लूएम-69755	383
849	बाला का गोल-69554	255
850	खारा लोहान-69567	165
851	खिखनिया कुंडलियां-69548	39
852	कोटरा-69403	38
853	लोहिया-69522	20
854	शरह लवायत-69557	220
855	सियाना सखलान-69562	663
856	चचनिया-69704	59
857	हेमोलाई -69705	33
858	जयसिंह देसर कालियान-69586	21
859	लिल्का-69685	32
860	मंडेलिया-69675	323
861	मेहरामसर-69598	81
862	बराला-69198	77
863	ढाणी लक्ष्मणसिंह-70563	56

864	लुटाना पूर्ण-70149	94
865	राऊ ताल-70196	208
866	अस्पलसर घुरकेरा-70360	625
867	खडया-70812	5
868	कुटी (ग्रामीण)-77965	59
869	लिलोज-77994	7
870	मोतीपुरा-78022	117
871	सेवरा की धानी-77927	78
872	तूरवारा-78035	0
873	बाल किशन का बास-78565	35
874	जिरोटा कलां -78520	38
875	तलावाड़ा-78454	189
876	किराड़ी-78921	149
877	हरियाणा @ हरिनाथपुरा-78606	111
878	खंडेवाल-78612	234
879	बिराना-78221	0
880	मौसमपुर पट्टी -78224	0
881	मिल्कीपुरा-78263	20
882	गोपाल गढ़-78145	0
883	करिया-78083	202
884	मान्यपुरा-78160	0
885	जैतपुरा-78649	10
886	बरोली-78734	724
887	गुरहा संपतपुरा-78716	682
888	कल्लावास खालसा-78722	212
889	भडंग्यावास-78361	88
890	जगरामपुरा पट्टी -78403	46
891	खेड़ा पहाड़पुर-78307	149
892	खैरारी-75571	120
893	सलेमाबाद-75591	155
894	उलवती-75659	105

895	गुमानपुरा-75453	103
896	जटपुरा-75411	85
897	शाला-76172	84
898	गुनराइच-75560	64
899	जींदापुरा-75458	115
900	खैरारा-75478	112
901	मोरीपुरा-75484	124
902	दुबेपुरा-75859	3
903	कैमारा-75842	585
904	किरारपुरा-75855	21
905	3 वार्ड-64431	326
906	6 एफ 64411	1268
907	7डी-64336	21
908	25 एफ 64,196	86
909	27 एफ 64,194	76
910	2 डब्ल्यू-64,155	13
911	39 जीजी-64271	22
912	39 एच-64,171	61
913	43 जीजी-64268	10
914	17 एसएडी-65417	222
915	19 एनपी-65330	1915
916	1 एनजेडपी-ए-65488	338
917	22 पीटीडी-बी-65390	280
918	2 आईडब्ल्यूएम-65440	225
919	40 एनपी-65349	171
920	59 एनपी-65479	275
921	6 एनजेडपी-बी-65481	99
922	6 पीटीडी-बी-65477	62
923	9 टीके-65287	812
924	अमरसर-65219	126
925	4 एसडीपी (सुंदरपुरा)-64798	69

926	9 केआरडब्ल्यू (कराडवाला)-64684	27
927	भैरूनपुरा-66852	270
928	17 एसडी-66627	318
929	26 जीबी-66532	1185
930	34 जीबी-66523	20
931	11 बीएचडी-68979	0
932	18 एम्स-68837	0
933	राखी-68966	0
934	23 एचएमएच-67758	0
935	30 एसएसडब्ल्यू-67782	0
936	5 एआरडब्ल्यू-ए-67779	0
937	6 आरपीएम-68623	61
938	कोलासर-68765	242
939	44 एनडीआर-68215	0
940	10 डीडब्ल्यूएम-68387	0
941	2 बीपीएसएम-68424	0
942	2 एनजीएम-68306	0
943	6 डीडब्ल्यूडी-68407	0
944	7 डीडब्ल्यूएम-68385	0
945	बिंझासर-68572	0
946	चैलसराय-68520	0
947	1 एनकेआर (लांबी धब)-67198	0
948	3 एफटीपी-67346	0
949	हरि रामपुरा-80745	9
950	खेड़ा मलूकपुरा-80784	0
951	पृथ्वीपुरा-80871	2
952	रालावता-80720	0
953	रामरखपुरा-80792	18
954	सालाग्रामपुरा-80991	0
955	चक चैनपुरा-80567	21
956	दोंगा का बास-80457	40

957	राधा गोविंदपुरा-80655	22
958	सुंदरपुरा-80660	11
959	गढ़ का पारा-81158	0
960	बसडा-79780	533
961	पालू खुर्द-79774	16
962	मोर्सर-79676	73
963	जगन्नाथपुरा-80117	52
964	जीरोटा-80156	2
965	पृथ्वीराज नगर-85481	197
966	बाबा का धोरा-84132	549
967	केशव नगर-84287	267
968	श्री रामदेव नगर-84549	521
969	भाखरी ढाणी-84489	0
970	रामचंद्राणी नगर-85255	0
971	रामदेव नगर-85304	391
972	कलवारी जट्ट-76511	185
973	कल्याणपुर सायता-76526	141
974	मुल्या का पुरा-76555	4
975	नरसिंह पुरा-76510	330
976	बरिफ-76780	198
977	मंथाई-76644	123
978	भोराट-76881	116
979	नमते का पुरा-76826	300
980	बहराय-76748	179
981	भौआ-76692	415
982	गूजर भावली-76676	81
983	लखनीपुर-76691	146
984	मालपुर-76678	87
985	मेंगरा कलां-76670	595
986	चैनपुरा-76335	142
987	मोहची का पुरा-76340	258



988	बैरुंडा-76907	158
989	बालूपुरा-76989	231
990	बापोती-76993	0
991	एडलपुर-76898	54
992	हरिसिंहपुरा-76908	86
993	खावड़ा-76981	392
994	खिर्खरां का पुरा-76453	0
995	मुंडा का पुरा-76525	7
996	समरे का पुरा-76520	182
997	वामनपुरा-76518	251
998	करमपुरा-76288	167
999	खिलचीपुर बारा-76315	58
1000	मौजीनाथ का पुरा-76200	23
1001	रामपुरा-76276	122
1002	शंकरपुर दोरका-76196	13
1003	आबादी की ढाणी-77308	322
1004	बाढ़ कोयला-77269	0
1005	गोल-77472	0
1006	कुवागांव-77461	0
1007	ढोली-77552	0
1008	बाढ़ मिलकपुर-77188	1
1009	खुंटला की धानी-77145	57
1010	इसारदा-77763	2
1011	जखोड़ा-77812	0
1012	करीरा कलां -77816	1
1013	मुकंडपुरा-77835	20
1014	पट्टी टोपखाना -77820	0
1015	बालापपुरा-77728	0
1016	बलवान खुर्द-77749	0
1017	माधोसिंहपुरा-77680	0
1018	संग्रामपुरा-77685	0

1019	शयोपुरा-77707	0
1020	टेट्रा-77732	0
1021	सुंदरपुर-77085	0
1022	असुओं की धानी-88410	123
1023	ढेतलर-86919	53
1024	इंदारा-88318	114
1025	टैंकों की धानी-88110	33
1026	अम्बेडकर नगर-88649	1144
1027	जूनआती-88315	210
1028	बिसू खुर्द-86811	26
1029	पूनियों की बेरी-87768	14
1030	देवड़ों की धानी-87948	484
1031	गदेसरा-87920	37
1032	रामदेव नगर-87473	36
1033	हाफिज का ताला-88522	85
1034	भीम गांव-87087	379
1035	फतेहनारा-86818	175
1036	मेगवालों की बस्ती-87762	36
1037	रावतनगर-87600	26
1038	दानियों मेघवालों की धानी-87185	156
1039	जागराम की धानी-87074	249
1040	सीलोरो की बस्ती-88900	132
1041	डाबाला-88316	113
1042	मेघवालों का बास-86980	265
1043	भिरियानी-75338	161
1044	रुंध भाटावली-74629	165
1045	सेओपुरा-75178	25
1046	मूसपुर-74907	9
1047	बुधावर-75148	407
1048	7 एस-64108	4
1049	49 जीजी-ए-64276	0

1050	73 एनपी-65401	46
1051	22 एस-बी-66279	378
1052	2 किमी-66305	350
1053	23 (ग्रामीण) - 64934 रु.	0
1054	15 एबी-65740	0
1055	13 एसएडी-65436	73
1056	23 एसटीबी-66747	257
1057	14 बटालियन (धरमसिंहवाला)-64705	7
1058	9 क्यू-64390	0
1059	79 जीबी-65657	0
1060	50 एनपी-65411	24
1061	77 एनपी-65369	0
1062	23 ओ-64168	0
1063	7 एसजीआर-बी-66729	27
1064	65 एनपी-65408	49
1065	11 एसडी-66835	13
1066	23 पीएस-सी-65224	129
1067	4 एसएडी-65327	826
1068	2 डी-64,369	43
1069	66 एनपी-65445	9
1070	1 एच-64380	26
1071	4 ओ -64201	0
1072	1 जीडी-ए-66268	0
1073	30 एफ 64236	58
1074	8 एलपीएम-ए-65462	4
1075	25 आरबी-65132	49
1076	9 पीटीडी-बी-65449	258
1077	हरदासवाली बरनी-66885	54
1078	25 जीजी-64576	5
1079	3 टी 64,145	0
1080	20 एमएल-बी-64605	0

1081	13 एसडी-66836	33
1082	69 एनपी-65404	84
1083	12 एमएलडी-ए-66164	768
1084	19 पीटीडी-65378	0
1085	फरीदसर-67029	900
1086	17 ओ-64212	16
1087	25 पीटीडी-65387	95
1088	25 पीएस-बी (ग्रामीण) -65226	14
1089	6 एमएसआर-65647	9
1090	1 डीबीएन-बी-66700	24
1091	67 आरबी-65168	0
1092	गोपालसर-67079	348
1093	67 एनपी-65407	26
1094	79 आरबी-ए-65164	335
1095	17 जीबी-66559	32
1096	19 एमएल-64566	9
1097	40 एफ 64,244	0
1098	36 जीबी-66517	4
1099	6 एफडीएम-ए-66760	53
1100	4 डीजेएम-66454	0
1101	10 ओ-64230	0
1102	29 जीबी-बी (ग्रामीण) -66529	0
1103	2 ग्राम II-64527	17
1104	9 एलपीएम-ए-65457	59
1105	54 जीबी-65682	3
1106	19 जीबी-66560	8
1107	18 जेड-64491	260
1108	8 एमएलडी-ए-66169	134
1109	कनूर-66992	449
1110	20 एमएल-ए-64606	0
1111	41 एनपी-65348	195

1112	9 जेड -64463	65
1113	59 एफबी-64292	29
1114	8 ए-64504	132
1115	5 ईईए-64977	2
1116	पट्टी खियान I-64521	18
1117	2 कम-65874	13
1118	7 डॉल-बी-66043	209
1119	41 पीएस-65209	70
1120	8 एमएलडी-बी-66168	254
1121	49 एफ 64261	0
1122	19 जेड-64493	147
1123	52 एनपी-65361	279
1124	7 ओ-64206	0
1125	12 एसएडी-65434	49
1126	1 एन 64,198	0
1127	26 एनपी-65286	178
1128	14 एफएफ-64318	0
1129	58 एफए-64294	0
1130	22 एलजीडब्ल्यू-बी-66719	42
1131	9 एफएफ-64263	0
1132	12 जी -64540	0
1133	5 केएसडी-बी-65474	139
1134	9 एचएच-64622	14
1135	18 एफ 64454	78
1136	बरेका-66866	65
1137	3 वी-64,131	3
1138	6 पीएसडी-सी-66027	31
1139	19 एस-66469	71
1140	26 एच-64,125	1
1141	5 एमडी-बी-65842	525
1142	32 जीबी-66525	34

1143	28 मिली-बी-65250	180
1144	14 आरबी-65141	0
1145	12 एबी-65746	41
1146	6 नियंत्रण रेखा-65307	164
1147	1 एपीडी-66421	0
1148	1 बीबी-64624	0
1149	9 एलएलजी-64773	112
1150	कुंभागढ़-67081	304
1151	20 जीजी-64553	22
1152	1 केएनएम II-ए-65970	130
1153	62 एफ 64300	1
1154	66 जीबी-65691	1
1155	37 बीबी-64912	0
1156	53 जीजी-64321	2
1157	6 एच-64537	1
1158	13 केएनडी-सी-65940	48
1159	4 एफ 64,399	178
1160	58 आरबी-65173	62
1161	20 जेड 64500	1
1162	63 एफ 64,299	2
1163	5 केडी-ए-66010	14
1164	1 डैम-66415	0
1165	14 मिली-65247	497
1166	3 एच-64534	0
1167	6 ग्राम I-64550	43
1168	65 आरबी-65170	6
1169	4 एफएफए-64303	0
1170	6 जीडीएम-66935	100
1171	10 एलएल-64587	24
1172	11 एमएल-64627	0

1173	71 आरबी-65146	0
1174	3 एस-66903	244
1175	54 जीजी-64324	0
1176	14 बीबी-64893	0
1177	13 टीके-65260	92
1178	74 आरबी-65150	96
1179	1 वी मै-64133	0
1180	1 बीएसएम-65631	2
1181	2:00 अपराह्न-66303	316
1182	9 पीएस-65183	107
1183	22 ओबी -64216	0
1184	38 एनपी-65350	58
1185	73 जीबी-65668	0
1186	7 एपीडी-66427	1
1187	12 एचएच-64628	0
1188	12 क्यू-64417	18
1189	66 आरबी-65169	0
1190	14 एस-बी-66492	0
1191	12 पीएस-65186	4
1192	17 जेड-64501	240
1193	3 पीएस-65244	19
1194	1 बीएचएम -67007	30
1195	53 एफ 64312	0
1196	37 पीएस-65194	166
1197	13 आरबी-65142	0
1198	4 जीडी-ए-66262	15
1199	16 पीएस-65237	3
1200	13 एफ 64421	151
1201	55 एफ 64311	0
1202	दुलरासर-65215	63
1203	8 एचएच-64621	3

1204	2 एफएफबी-65124	1
1205	3 सीसी-64892	1
1206	67 जीबी-65692	0
1207	8 बीएलएम-बी-66543	0
1208	21 पीएस-65229	0
1209	27 जीजी-64578	0
1210	42 एफ 64247	1
1211	7 डीबीएन-66694	344
1212	2 घंटे II-64544	1
1213	7 एफडीएम-66665	12
1214	15 पीएस-65239	21
1215	12 मिली-65047	0
1216	58 एनपी-65355	88
1217	8 ओ-64177	0
1218	1 केके-64950	0
1219	23 एसडीएस-64706	47
1220	26 पीएस-ए-65188	8
1221	10 टीके-65274	36
1222	12 एफए-64256	0
1223	4 बीबी-64880	0
1224	3 केएनडी-ए-65950	98
1225	3-4 एनडब्ल्यूएम-68497	0
1226	32 आरडब्ल्यूडी-68491	0
1227	4 एनडब्ल्यूडी-68405	0
1228	खेदासारी बरनी-68264	0
1229	29 एमएमके-67577	0
1230	6 एसटीजी-67716	0
1231	14 एनजीसी-67378	0
1232	19 एमएमके-67588	0
1233	8 किमी-68434	0
1234	14 बीपीएम-68417	0



1235	9 एसटीबी-68182	0
1236	दुमासर-68615	0
	<b>कुल</b>	<b>405512</b>

## **RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR BORDER VILLAGES**

### **2359. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:**

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of grants for the development of sanitation infrastructure, including the construction of more toilets in villages and rural areas, along with measures to ensure cleanliness and maintenance;
- (b) the details of initiatives to improve rural connectivity through better road networks, ensuring seamless access to essential services and economic opportunities; and
- (c) the details of steps taken to accelerate rural development programmes to uplift the living standards of people in border villages, including enhanced infrastructure, housing and livelihood opportunities?

### **THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):**

(a): As reported by Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti, Phase II of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] has been launched with effect from 1st April, 2020 for a period of 5 years with the objective to sustain the Open Defecation Free (ODF) status of villages and to cover

all villages with Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) and visually clean. Central share released under Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen [SBM(G)] during last 3 years and current years are as under :-

<b>Year</b>	<b>Centre share release (Rs. In crore)</b>
2021-22	3111.37
2022-23	4925.14
2023-24	6802.58
2024-25 (Upto 30.11.2024)	1869.60

The following measures have been taken for SLWM under SBM(G):-

- Greywater management is done through soak pits, wherever possible, or through other technologies such as Waste Stabilization Ponds, Constructed Wetlands, Decentralised Wastewater Treatment Systems (DEWATS), etc,
- Arrangement for Solid Waste Management(SWM) i.e.-Bio-degradable and non-biodegradable system for Household and for all public Places (including the primary schools, Panchayat Ghar and Anganwadi center). SWM system includes Collection, Transportation, Segregation, Storage, and management of SWM.
- Plastic Waste Management Unit) at block/district level
- Faecal Sludge Management (FSM)

In addition to this, in order to achieve the target of “Housing for All” in rural areas, the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-

Gramin (PMAY-G) with effect from 1st April 2016 to provide assistance to eligible rural households. Since inception under PMAY-G beneficiaries has been provided financial Assistance of Rs.1.20 lakh in plain areas and Rs.1.30 lakh in North-eastern States, and Hill states of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand ,UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh. In addition to this, assistance of Rs.12,000/- is also extended for construction of toilets through convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin (SBM-G), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) or any other dedicated source of funding. Under MGNREGS, around 56.81 lakh individual toilets, around 1.4 lakh schools and Anganwadi toilets and 0.64 lakh Community Sanitary Complexes have been completed so far.

(b): Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) under this Ministry is a one-time special intervention of Government of India to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. It was launched in the year 2000 as a measure towards alleviation of poverty in rural areas by providing access to basic services to the rural population by providing them good quality roads. Subsequently, new intervention/verticals namely PMGSY-II, Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Areas (RCPLWEA) and PMGSY-III were added under the ambit of PMGSY for upgradation of rural roads and construction of strategically important roads in Left Wing Extremist (LWE) Areas. Since inception till 05.12.2024, a total of 8,28,533 km

road length has been sanctioned, out of which 7,69,128 Km road length has been completed under various interventions/works of PMGSY. PMGSY has helped in better access of market place for the rural masses and generated employments in various forms. It has also helped in improving socio- economic conditions of the people living around the area. Thus, it has helped in removing poverty and unemployment.

(c): As informed by the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs, it is implementing Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP) and Border Area Development Programme (BADP) for development of villages/habitations in border areas. VVP is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme approved on 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2023 for comprehensive development of the select villages in 46 blocks abutting northern border in 19 districts in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and UT of Ladakh. Under the programme the road component of VVP, 113 road projects and 08 Long Span Bridge (LSB) projects worth Rs.2420.89 crore to connect 136 unconnected villages in Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Uttarakhand have been sanctioned. Under the Programme, 51 projects have been sanctioned/considered under their Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) 2023-24 for the concerned States/UT by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti under convergence with cost as per guidelines of Swacch Bharat Mission (SBM).

BADP is implemented in all villages/semi-urban/urban habitations, having Local Government Directory (LGD) code, located within 0-10 kms. (aerial/crow fly) from first habitation on international land borders in 456 blocks of 117 districts in the 16 States and 2 UTs sharing land borders. As per available information with the Department of Border Management, 291 works/projects of estimated cost Rs.23.80 crore for construction of toilets in school and other places and 729 works/projects of estimated cost Rs.115.31 crore for sanitation have been sanctioned under BADP. 12281 works/projects of Roads and Bridges of estimated cost Rs.4302.44 crore have been sanctioned under BADP. Apart from the above, 13583 works/projects of estimated cost of Rs.2288.75 crore have been sanctioned in health, education, agriculture, sports, livelihood and social sector under BADP.

### **CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS UNDER PMGSY**

**2360. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:**

**SHRI PRAVEEN KHANDELWAL:**

**SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:**

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) the total length of rural roads constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) since its inception, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of measures taken to ensure the quality and durability of roads constructed under this scheme;

(c) the details of future roadmap for achieving full rural connectivity under the PMGSY, including the integration of eco-friendly and sustainable road construction practices; and

(d) whether there has been any progress in the speed of road construction under PMGSY in recent years, if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):**

(a): Since inception till date (5.12.2024) under various ongoing interventions/verticals of the PMGSY, a total of 8,34,657.30 Km road length has been sanctioned out of which 7,69,446.738 km length has been constructed across the country. The States/UTs wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): PMGSY has a three-tiered quality control mechanism to ensure the construction of quality road works and the durability of road assets. Under the first tier, the Programme Implementation Units are required to ensure process control through mandatory tests on material and workmanship at the field laboratory. The second tier is a structured independent quality monitoring at the State level through State Quality Monitors to ensure that every work is inspected at the initial, intermediate, and final stages of the construction. Under the third tier, which is at the national level, independent National Quality Monitors are deployed for random inspection of ongoing, completed and maintenance stage road works to monitor quality and also to provide guidance of senior professionals to the field functionaries. Based on the periodic monitoring of the quality of roads under the 3-

tier mechanism, corrective measures, wherever necessary, are taken by the State Governments.

Besides the above, several measures have been adopted to ensure the durability of the roads being constructed under the scheme. The details are as under:

- i. Roads under PMGSY are constructed following the Indian Roads Congress (IRC) standards and specifications to ensure high quality. A five-year maintenance contract is integrated into the construction agreements, making the contractor responsible for post-construction road maintenance;
- ii. Innovative and sustainable construction techniques are increasingly adopted for roads in challenging terrains;
- iii. In light of climate change impacts, efforts are focused on designing roads that can withstand extreme weather conditions. This includes improved drainage systems, disaster-resilient structures, and alignment planning to minimize vulnerabilities;
- iv. NQM teams periodically inspect construction sites and completed roads to ensure adherence to quality standards. Deviations are addressed through corrective measures; and
- v. Training programs are organized for engineers and contractors to familiarize them with the latest technologies, materials.

(c): Recently, a new vertical under PMGSY has been launched named PMGSY-IV for providing all-weather connectivity to 25,000 unconnected habitations of 500+ population in plain areas and 250 + population in NE and Hill States/UTs, special category areas (Tribal Schedule-V, Aspirational Districts/Blocks, Desert Areas) and 100+ in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts as per Census 2011. The scheme will be implemented from 2024-25 to 2028-29 with a total outlay of Rs. 70,125 crore with a target to provide connectivity to 25,000 unconnected habitations. These roads would be constructed in terms of Vision Document on New Technology and Guidelines-2022 issued by the National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency, a technical arm of the Ministry.

(d): Under PMGSY, out of the total sanctioned 8,34,657 km of road length under all the verticals, a total of 7,69,446.738 km of road length (92%) has been completed.

Vertical wise progress is as under :

Vertical	Total sanctioned road length(in km )	Completed	% completion
PMGSY-I	6,44,872	6,24,580	97
PMGSY-II	49,795	49,022	98
PMGSY-III	1,21,896	86,590	71
RCPLWEA	12,228	9,297	76

The timeline for completion of works under PMGSY-I, II, RCPLWEA, and PMGSY-III is March 2025.



**STATEMENT****State/UTs wise details of the roads constructed under PMGSY**

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>State Name</b>	<b>Road Length Sanctioned (km)</b>	<b>Road Length Completed (km)</b>
1	Andaman And Nicobar	378.273	119.193
2	Andhra Pradesh	20,413.273	17,849.093
3	Arunachal Pradesh	16,772.612	13,683.236
4	Assam	32,911.499	31,870.309
5	Bihar	65,619.383	61,053.384
6	Chhattisgarh	48,188.582	42,602.677
7	Goa	155.850	155.330
8	Gujarat	15,732.552	15,329.471
9	Haryana	8,110.671	8,029.628
10	Himachal Pradesh	24,977.616	21,525.972
11	Jammu And Kashmir	20,801.433	19,455.983
12	Jharkhand	33,846.017	30,413.355
13	Karnataka	24,267.784	23,897.470
14	Kerala	5,312.329	4,263.468
15	Ladakh	1,621.810	1,105.357
16	Madhya Pradesh	94,719.660	89,599.414
17	Maharashtra	34,516.433	30,241.950
18	Manipur	12,175.175	10,854.309
19	Meghalaya	5,978.552	4,717.683
20	Mizoram	4,970.236	4,405.907
21	Nagaland	4,944.631	4,322.410
22	Odisha	74,661.602	70,653.409
23	Puducherry	66.365	62.358
24	Punjab	11,617.670	10,235.258
25	Rajasthan	78,267.270	75,397.724

26	Sikkim	5,220.122	4,716.570
27	Tamil Nadu	26,577.778	23,471.429
28	Telangana	14,649.746	12,740.171
29	Tripura	6,138.424	4,957.376
30	Uttar Pradesh	77,408.741	74,379.893
31	Uttarakhand	22,596.070	20,273.884
32	West Bengal	41,039.150	37,062.667
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>834,657.309</b>	<b>769,446.738</b>

### PROMOTING INDIGENOUS MANUFACTURING IN TEXTILES

#### 2361. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is promoting indigenous manufacturing under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for textiles;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries under the scheme, categorized by MSMEs and large-scale manufacturers and the funds disbursed so far;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government for ensuring the global competitiveness of India's textile exports amidst rising costs of raw materials;
- (d) whether there are any specific initiatives to boost the production of technical textiles for healthcare and defence; and
- (e) the impact of these initiatives on job creation in rural and semi-urban areas?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA  
MARGHERITA):**

(a) and (b): The Government is promoting the production of MMF Apparel, MMF Fabrics and Products of Technical Textiles in the country through Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textiles, with an approved outlay of Rs. 10,683 crore, to enable Textile sector to achieve size and scale and to become competitive. Under the scheme, the incentive will be disbursed to the companies on achieving threshold investment and turnover. Out of the 74 applicants selected under the PLI Scheme, 24 are MSMEs.

(c): The Government is implementing various schemes/initiatives to promote Indian textiles. The major schemes/initiatives include PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks Scheme to create a modern, integrated, world class textile infrastructure; SAMARTH – Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector with the objective providing demand driven, placement oriented, skilling program; Silk Samagra-2 for comprehensive development of sericulture value chain; National Handloom Development Program for end to end support for handloom sector. Ministry of Textiles is also implementing National Handicrafts Development Programme and Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme for promotion of handicrafts.

Further, The Government is also implementing Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) scheme for Apparel/Garments and Made-ups in order

to enhance competitiveness by adopting principals of zero rated exports. Further, textiles products not covered under the RoSCTL scheme are covered under Remissions of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) along with other products. In addition, Government provides financial support to various Export Promotion Councils and Trade Bodies under Market Access Initiative Scheme implemented by Department of Commerce for organising and participating in trade fairs, exhibitions, buyer-seller meets etc. at national and international levels.

Ministry is also supporting Export Promotion Councils/Associations in organizing a Global Mega Textile Event i.e. BHARAT TEX 2025 in February 2025 to showcase the strength of the Indian textiles value chain, highlighting the latest progress/ innovations in textile and fashion industry and positioning India as the most preferred destination for sourcing and investment in textile sector.

(d) and (e): National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) primarily focuses on Research and Development, budding startups, manpower skilling and market development of technical textiles with budget outlay of Rs. 1,480 crore for a period from 2020-21 to 2025-26. A number of RandD projects have been sanctioned in healthcare and defence products envisaging boost in production of Technical Textiles after commercialization of these technologies. In addition, PLI Scheme for Textiles also focusses on boosting production of technical textiles including medical/ hygiene and defence textiles.

## FUNDS RELEASED UNDER SPMRM

### 2362. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of clusters identified and the quantum of funds released under Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM) to develop such clusters so far in Telangana; and
- (b) the details of new clusters identified, funds allocated and released for Telangana?

### **THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):**

(a): A total of 17 clusters have been identified under Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) in the state of Telangana and the details are given in the enclosed **Statement**. A total of Rs. 234.60 crores have been released by the Central Government to the State of Telangana under the Mission.

(b): New clusters have not been identified and further funds have not been released as the Mission period has ended on 31.3.2022.

### STATEMENT

#### Details of clusters under SPMRM in the state of Telangana

S.No	Phase	Rurban Cluster	Mandal	District
1	I	Chirrakunta	K.B. Asifabad	K.B.Asifabad

2		Jukkal	Jukkal	Kamareddy
3		Ryakal	Narayankhed	Sangareddy
4		Allapur.S	Tandur	Vikarabad
5	II	Nagaram	Jayshankar Bhupalpally	Jayshankar Bhupalpally
6		Vennacherla	Peddakothapally	Nagarkurnool
7		Sultanabad	Sultanabad	Peddapally
8	III	Choutuppal	Choutuppal	Yadadri- Bhuvanagiri
9		Kondabheemanapally	Devarakonda	Nalgonda
10		Kuntala	Kuntala	Nirmal
11		Nancherla	Gandeed	Mahabubnagar
12		Bijigirisharif	Jammikunta	Karimnagar
13		Jaligaon	Gajwel	Siddipet
14		Papannapet	Papannapet	Medak
15		Parvathagiri	Parvathagiri	Warangal
16		Shankarpally	Shankarpally	Rangareddy
17		Yedapally	Yedapally	Nizamabad

**BLUE REVOLUTION SCHEME****2363. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.:**

Will the Minister of **FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Blue Revolution scheme of the ministry and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether amount of funds allocated and disbursed to Tirunelveli district under the scheme since the inception of the scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of works undertaken in Tirunelveli district under the scheme since the inception of the scheme and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ; AND MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH):**

(a) to (c): The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India has taken up several initiatives for holistic development of fisheries and aquaculture in the country. The scheme-wise details of the fisheries development schemes implemented and the projects sanctioned for Tamil Nadu under such schemes are furnished below:

- (i) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries implemented for a period of 5

years from FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-20 with a central outlay of Rs.3000 crore and this scheme mobilized an investment of about Rs 5000 crore into the fisheries sector. Under this scheme, the proposals of Government of Tamil Nadu amounting to Rs.484.93 crore were approved and Central funds of Rs.284.93 crore was released the Government of Tamil Nadu for development of fisheries in the State. The Government of Tamil Nadu has reported that an amount of Rs.139.58 lakh has been allocated and Rs. 137.53 lakh has been disbursed in Tirunelveli district since inception of the scheme for taking up various activities such as (i) supply of Out Board Motor (OBM)/ In Board Engine (IBE) to traditional fishermen, (ii) FRP boats upto 10 Over All Length (OAL) including engines, nets and insulated ice boxes as a replacement of traditional/wooden boats, (iii) construction of new ponds/tanks, (iv) renovation of existing ponds and input subsidy, (v) motorization of traditional craft and (vi) fitment of transponders in the mechanized boats of Tamil Nadu under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

(ii) In order to address the infrastructure requirement for fisheries sector, Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) was launched in the year 2018-19 with a total funds size of Rs 7522.48 crore. FIDF provides concessional finance to the Eligible Entities (EEs), including State Governments/Union Territories for development of identified fisheries infrastructure facilities. The Department of Fisheries, Government of India



provides interest subvention up to 3% per annum for the repayment period of 12 years inclusive of moratorium of 2 years for providing the concessional finance by the Nodal Loaning Entities (NLEs) at the interest rate not lower than 5% per annum. Under the FIDF, 66 number of fisheries infrastructure related projects at a total project cost of Rs.1577.08 crore, restricting the project cost for interest subvention at Rs.1338.21 crore have been approved for Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu has reported that out of the 66 projects, 6 fisheries related projects have been taken up in Tirunelveli District.

(iii) The Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) implemented for a period of 5 years from FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25 with an estimated investment of Rs.20,050 crore. This scheme is designed to address the critical gaps in fish production and productivity, quality, technology, post-harvest infrastructure and management, modernisation and strengthening of fisheries value chain, establishing a robust fisheries management framework and fishers' welfare. During the last four years (FY 2020-21 to FY 2023-24) and current financial year (FY2024-25), fisheries development proposals of the Government of Tamil Nadu amounting to Rs.1152.85 crore with Central share of Rs.445.36 crore have been approved and a part of the central share Rs.136.31 crore has been released so far to the State Government.

(iv) To make the fisheries sector resilient and incentivize adoption of efficiencies in fisheries value chain, Department of Fisheries, Government of India is implementing a Central Sector Sub-scheme "Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah Yojana (PMMKSSY)" under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) with an investment of Rs. 6000 crore. PMMKSSY aims at formalization of the fisheries sector, incentivizing the aquaculture insurance, fisheries micro and small enterprises value chain efficiency, adoption of safety and quality system for safe fish production etc.

(v) Additionally, the Government of India with effect from the financial year 2018-19 has extended the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) facility to fishers and fish famers to help them to meet their working capital requirements. A total of 4.39 lakh KCCs with a loan amount of Rs 2810 crore have been sanctioned so far for fishers and fish farmers in the country including 2,44,506 fishers and fish farmers in Tamil Nadu.

### **EXPORT TARGETS FOR 2029-30**

**2364. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:**

**SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:**

**DR. K. SUDHAKAR:**

**SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:**

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of export targets for 2029-30 in key sectors such as electronics, textiles and pharmaceuticals;

(b) whether the current exports in electronics, textiles and pharmaceuticals sectors are in line with the targets set and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of measures taken by the Government to promote exports in these sectors, with particular reference to initiatives benefitting the Bhiwani-Mahendragarh Lok Sabha Constituency; and

(d) whether the role of infrastructure development and policy reforms in boosting exports from rural and semi-urban areas especially in the Bhiwani-Mahendragarh region and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY;  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):**

(a) and (b) Although the Government has been working with a USD 1 trillion of merchandise exports by 2030 which includes electronics, textiles and pharmaceuticals, it has to be seen in the context of global geo-political situation, global growth and many other external variables. In the first 7 months of 2024-25 (April-October), India has achieved merchandise exports of US \$ 250.24 billion, which is higher than the export achieved during the corresponding period of last year. The major commodity-wise export achievement during 2024-25 (April-October) are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) Government has taken following export promotion initiatives to boost exports from the country including from the Bhiwani-Mahendragarh district of Haryana: -

(i) New foreign Trade Policy has been launched on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023 and came into effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2023.

(ii) Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment rupee export credit has been extended upto 31.12.2024.

(iii) Assistance provided through several schemes to promote exports, namely, Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) and Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme.

(iv) Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has Central Sector specific scheme for Financial Assistance to facilitate the export of agri-products by providing assistance to exporters for augmenting export related infrastructure, participating in Buyer Seller Meets, etc.

(v) The APEDA is implementing the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP). The programme involves the accreditation of Certification Bodies, standards for organic production, promotion of organic farming and marketing etc.

(vi) The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) provides assistance for upgrading the infrastructure facilities for value addition, establishing testing laboratories, participating in international trade fairs, and providing technical assistance for aquaculture production meant for exports etc.

(vii) Quality Control Orders (QCOs) have been notified by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) for improving the quality of Indian products and to prevent import of substandard goods into Indian market.

(viii) Rebate of State and Central Levies and Taxes (RoSCTL) Scheme to promote labour oriented sector export has been implemented since 07.03.2019.

(ix) Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) scheme has been implemented since 01.01.2021. With effect from 15.12.2022, uncovered sectors like pharmaceuticals, organic and inorganic chemicals and article of iron and steel has also been covered under RoDTEP.

(x) Districts as Export Hubs initiative has been launched by identifying products with export potential in each district, addressing bottlenecks for exporting these products and supporting local exporters/manufacturers to generate employment in the district.

(xi) Common Digital Platform for Certificate of Origin has been launched to facilitate trade and increase Free Trade Agreement (FTA) utilization by exporters.

(xii) Active role of Indian missions abroad towards promoting India's trade, tourism, technology and investment goals has been enhanced.

(xiii) Regular monitoring of export performance with Commercial Missions abroad, Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards/ Authorities and Industry Associations and taking corrective measures from time to time.

(xiv) The government has launched Trade Connect ePlatform on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2024. Trade connect ePlatform is an information and intermediation platform on international trade bringing together Indian Missions Abroad and officials from Department of Commerce and other organisations to provide comprehensive services for both new and existing exporters.

(d) The Department of Commerce through DGFT has taken measures to promote exports from all 22 districts of Haryana including the Bhiwani-Mahendragarh region under the Districts as Export Hubs (DEH) Initiative. DGFT, in consultation with stakeholders, has identified products and services with export potential in all the districts of Haryana. Further, Institutional Mechanism in the forms of District Export Promotion Committee (DEPC) at district level and State Export Promotion Committee (SEPC) has been set up in the State. DEPC meetings have been conducted in 16 of the districts. Further, District Export Action Plans have also been prepared for 16 districts of Haryana.

### **STATEMENT**

**Major commodity-wise export achievement during 2024-25 (April-October) is as below:**

Value in US\$ Million

S. No	Major Commodity	Export Achievement (Apr-Oct, 2024 )
1	Tea	526

2	Coffee	1,047
3	Rice	6,170
4	Other Cereals	121
5	Tobacco	1,188
6	Spices	2,476
7	Cashew	166
8	Oil Meals	801
9	Oil Seeds	751
10	Fruits And Vegetables	2,013
11	Cereal Preparations And Miscellaneous Processed Item	1,813
12	Meat, Dairy And Poultry Products	2,686
13	Marine Products	4,189
14	Iron Ore	1,237
15	Mica, Coal And Other Ores, Minerals Including Process	2,691
16	Ceramic Products And Glassware	2,333
17	Organic and Inorganic Chemical	16,817
18	Petroleum Products	39,068
19	Plastic And Linoleum	5,211
20	Leather And Leather Manufactures	2,606
21	Gems And Jewellery	17,160
22	Drugs And Pharmaceuticals	17,032
23	Engineering Goods	67,426
24	Electronic Goods	19,068
25	Cotton Yarn/Fabs./Madeups, Handloom Products Etc.	6,989
26	Man-Made Yarn/Fabs./Madeups Etc.	2,833
27	Rmg Of All Textiles	8,725
28	Jute Mfg. Including Floor Covering	208
29	Carpet	892
30	Handicrafts Excl. Hand Made Carpet	1,049
31	Other commodities	14,943
Total		2,50,237

Source: DGCIandS

## फसलों पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पर अध्ययन

### 2365. श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल :

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने फसलों की गुणवत्ता और मात्रा पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के नकारात्मक प्रभाव को समझने के लिए कोई अध्ययन कराया है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

### कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क) और (ख) : जी, हां। सरकार ने भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद की अग्रणी नेटवर्क परियोजना "राष्ट्रीय जलवायु अनुकूल कृषि नवाचार (निक्रा)" के माध्यम से प्रमुख फसलों में जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव का आकलन करने के लिए एकीकृत कंप्यूटर सिम्यूलेशन मॉडलिंग अध्ययन किए थे।

अध्ययन से पता चला है कि अनुकूलन उपायों के अभाव में जलवायु परिवर्तन से वर्षा-आधारित चावल की पैदावार वर्ष 2050 में 20% तक और वर्ष 2080 में 47% तक कम हो सकती है। सिंचित चावल की पैदावार वर्ष 2050 में 3.5% तक और वर्ष 2080 में 5% तक कम हो सकती है। गेहूं की पैदावार वर्ष 2050 में 19.3% तक और वर्ष 2080 में 40% तक कम हो सकती है। खरीफ के मक्के की पैदावार में वर्ष 2050 में 10-19% तक और वर्ष 2080 में 20% से अधिक की कमी हो सकती है।

प्रारंभिक अध्ययनों ने यह इंगित किया है कि कार्बन-डाई-ऑक्साइड (CO<sub>2</sub>) और तापमान के बढ़ने के कारण मक्का के कुछ जीनप्ररूपों में आयरन, जिंक और प्रोटीन का अंश कम हो गया है। चावल में, उच्च कार्बन-डाई-ऑक्साइड (CO<sub>2</sub>) ने अनाज की गुणवत्ता अर्थात् चाकपन, एमाइलोज और प्रोटीन के अंश को प्रभावित किया, जिससे अनाज, खनिज और पोषक तत्व संरचना में परिवर्तन हुआ। ताप दबाव गेहूं के दाने सिकुड़ गए, उनमें माँड़ (स्टार्च) और प्रोटीन का अंश कम हो गया, जिसके



परिणामस्वरूप उपज कम हुई, जबकि, दाने बनने की अवस्था के दौरान अधिक वर्षा के कारण पौधे झुक गए और दानों का रंग बदल गया।

(ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

## **IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS UNDER SAMARTH SCHEME**

### **2366. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:**

#### **SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:**

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

- (a) the details regarding the total number of Implementing Partners (IAs) under SAMARTH scheme during each of the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the details and the number of proposals under consideration for empanelment of IAs State-wise;
- (c) the details and the total number of beneficiaries trained and placed under the scheme during the said period category and Component-wise, State-wise and District-wise including Andhra Pradesh, year-wise;
- (d) whether Training of Trainers (ToTs) and Training of Assessors (ToAs) is undertaken by the Government;
- (e) if so, the details regarding the intervals in which such training is conducted and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the details regarding the training targets sanctioned to IAs and achieved, State-wise and year-wise during the said period?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA  
MARGHERITA):**

(a) and (b): Samarth is a demand driven placement-oriented skilling programme of Ministry of Textiles. Under Samarth, 191 Implementing Partners (IPs) are currently empaneled on pan India basis. Request for Proposals (RFP) is called for empanelment of Implementing Partners on regular intervals. For State agencies empanelment is a continuous process.

(c): Details of beneficiaries trained (pass) and placed under the Samarth scheme during the last three years, State/ UT-wise, and District-wise including Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Details of beneficiaries trained (pass) and placed under the scheme during the last three years Category and Component-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d) and (e): Yes, Training of Trainers (ToTs) and Training of Assessor (ToAs) is undertaken through Textile Committee at regular intervals.

(f): The training target is allocated to the IPs and progress is regularly monitored. Targets to IPs are not allocated State-wise.

**STATEMENT-I**

**State/ UT-wise, and District-wise details of beneficiaries trained (pass) and placed under the Samarth scheme during the last three years, including Andhra Pradesh**

S. No.	State/UT	District	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
			Trained (Pass)	Placed	Trained (Pass)	Placed	Trained (Pass)	Placed
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	SOUTH ANDAMANS	21	0	20	20	25	25
2	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	NORTH AND MIDDLE ANDAMAN	0	0	0	0	22	22
3	ANDHRA PRADESH	ANANTAPUR	976	947	835	747	1014	789
4	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	18	17	150	151	333	332
5	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	733	613	182	58	346	136
6	ANDHRA PRADESH	KURNOOL	52	44	207	192	823	627
7	ANDHRA PRADESH	SPSR NELLORE	84	64	79	106	138	138
8	ANDHRA PRADESH	VISAKHAPATANAM	77	74	18	21	24	0
9	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	224	143	164	245	28	28
10	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI	0	0	0	0	109	89
11	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	0	0	0	0	20	16
12	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	EAST SIANG	0	0	23	0	30	30
13	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	PAPUM PARE	0	0	34	0	0	0
14	ASSAM	BAKSA	21	0	26	0	29	0
15	ASSAM	BARPETA	20	0	34	46	63	63
16	ASSAM	GOLAGHAT	173	39	222	191	119	112
17	ASSAM	HOJAI	44	0	83	108	122	132

S. No.	State/UT	District	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
			Trained (Pass)	Placed	Trained (Pass)	Placed	Trained (Pass)	Placed
18	ASSAM	JORHAT	36	45	178	147	129	153
19	ASSAM	KAMRUP	721	457	736	768	1,084	388
20	ASSAM	KAMRUP METRO	303	314	296	312	179	161
21	ASSAM	KOKRAJHAR	14	51	15	15	63	43
22	ASSAM	MARIGAON	54	24	121	121	129	129
23	ASSAM	NAGAON	22	16	89	94	138	55
24	ASSAM	NALBARI	9	7	45	45	53	52
25	ASSAM	UDALGURI	27	37	0	0	0	0
26	ASSAM	Biswanath	0	0	18	0	13	31
27	ASSAM	DARRANG	0	0	82	54	121	121
28	ASSAM	DHEMAJI	0	0	83	82	55	56
29	ASSAM	DIBRUGARH	0	0	74	74	73	73
30	ASSAM	GOALPARA	0	0	35	35	0	0
31	ASSAM	LAKHIMPUR	0	0	212	186	104	128
32	ASSAM	SIVASAGAR	0	0	160	151	113	122
33	ASSAM	SONITPUR	0	0	29	14	103	66
34	ASSAM	TINSUKIA	0	0	261	205	207	251
35	ASSAM	BONGAIGAON	0	0	0	0	26	26
36	ASSAM	CHARAIDEO	0	0	0	0	128	127
37	ASSAM	DHUBRI	0	0	0	0	43	29
38	ASSAM	MAJULI	0	0	0	0	57	14
39	BIHAR	BHAGALPUR	203	209	235	155	854	579
40	BIHAR	GAYA	54	0	0	0	477	331
41	BIHAR	KISHANGANJ	28	0	60	0	0	0
42	BIHAR	MADHEPURA	53	0	27	1	0	0
43	BIHAR	MADHUBANI	27	0	79	0	0	0
44	BIHAR	MUZAFFARPUR	28	0	51	0	120	138
45	BIHAR	SIWAN	276	204	403	320	274	138
46	BIHAR	ARWAL	0	0	56	0	308	269
47	BIHAR	GOPALGANJ	0	0	48	0	152	102
48	BIHAR	JEHANABAD	0	0	115	2	679	598
49	BIHAR	NAWADA	0	0	23	0	83	37
50	BIHAR	PATNA	0	0	109	0	143	148
51	BIHAR	PURNIA	0	0	28	28	20	20
52	BIHAR	ROHTAS	0	0	173	28	539	519
53	BIHAR	SUPAUL	0	0	25	0	0	0
54	BIHAR	VAISHALI	0	0	120	14	115	170

S. No.	State/UT	District	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
			Trained (Pass)	Placed	Trained (Pass)	Placed	Trained (Pass)	Placed
55	BIHAR	BANKA	0	0	0	0	162	129
56	BIHAR	BEGUSARAI	0	0	0	0	59	0
57	BIHAR	JAMUI	0	0	0	0	56	0
58	BIHAR	LAKHISARAI	0	0	0	0	312	65
59	BIHAR	MUNGER	0	0	0	0	296	220
60	BIHAR	NALANDA	0	0	0	0	591	423
61	CHANDIGARH	CHANDIGARH	58	25	29	47	0	0
62	CHHATTISGARH	BALOD	23	32	0	0	0	0
63	CHHATTISGARH	BASTAR	55	55	25	25	0	0
64	CHHATTISGARH	BILASPUR	141	189	112	23	176	198
65	CHHATTISGARH	JANJGIR-CHAMPA	87	58	174	155	190	154
66	CHHATTISGARH	KONDAGAON	53	41	73	97	0	0
67	CHHATTISGARH	RAIGARH	467	427	181	202	414	366
68	CHHATTISGARH	RAIPUR	41	37	5	0	125	60
69	CHHATTISGARH	DHAMTARI	0	0	0	0	23	22
70	DELHI	CENTRAL	23	0	77	0	0	0
71	DELHI	EAST	255	222	357	242	302	127
72	DELHI	NEW DELHI	32	72	0	0	353	247
73	DELHI	NORTH EAST	44	24	13	11	192	113
74	DELHI	SOUTH	473	373	591	413	1240	881
75	DELHI	South East	103	83	383	336	27	23
76	DELHI	SOUTH WEST	66	0	27	0	0	0
77	DELHI	WEST	15	14	42	18	23	19
78	GOA	SOUTH GOA	29	29	0	0	0	0
79	GOA	NORTH GOA	0	0	0	0	54	54
80	GUJARAT	AAHMADABAD	496	441	140	139	477	411
81	GUJARAT	BANAS KANTHA	29	29	27	27	0	0
82	GUJARAT	DOHAD	57	27	55	55	0	0
83	GUJARAT	GIR SOMNATH	28	28	57	57	0	0
84	GUJARAT	JAMNAGAR	41	41	0	0	0	0
85	GUJARAT	KACHCHH	1,229	1,177	628	559	632	551
86	GUJARAT	SURAT	175	159	848	666	1,242	1,131
87	GUJARAT	VADODARA	86	86	101	101	3	3
88	GUJARAT	VALSAD	865	744	537	464	461	326
89	GUJARAT	SURENDRANAGAR	0	0	22	22	0	0
90	GUJARAT	GANDHINAGAR	0	0	0	0	94	94
91	GUJARAT	RAJKOT	0	0	0	0	53	39

S. No.	State/UT	District	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
			Trained (Pass)	Placed	Trained (Pass)	Placed	Trained (Pass)	Placed
92	HARYANA	AMBALA	26	1	30	55	30	30
93	HARYANA	FARIDABAD	2,576	2,265	2,937	2,100	4,349	3,270
94	HARYANA	GURUGRAM	674	630	739	675	622	577
95	HARYANA	PALWAL	29	0	0	0	44	32
96	HARYANA	PANIPAT	68	68	154	131	335	291
97	HARYANA	FATEHABAD	0	0	107	102	56	48
98	HARYANA	KURUKSHETRA	0	0	25	0	0	0
99	HARYANA	ROHTAK	0	0	0	0	150	119
100	HARYANA	SONIPAT	0	0	0	0	6	5
101	HARYANA	YAMUNANAGAR	0	0	0	0	29	29
102	HIMACHAL PRADESH	CHAMBA	0	0	44	44	0	0
103	HIMACHAL PRADESH	HAMIRPUR	0	0	74	70	29	32
104	HIMACHAL PRADESH	KANGRA	0	0	57	57	0	0
105	HIMACHAL PRADESH	SOLAN	0	0	60	60	258	206
106	HIMACHAL PRADESH	KULLU	0	0	0	0	204	204
107	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	ANANTNAG	58	37	83	48	28	27
108	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	BADGAM	60	60	118	0	27	27
109	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	BANDIPORA	30	23	30	24	0	0
110	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	BARAMULLA	90	74	148	123	26	26
111	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	PULWAMA	28	28	89	80	28	28
112	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	SRINAGAR	490	311	183	201	164	163
113	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	GANDERBAL	0	0	89	0	0	0
114	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	JAMMU	0	0	66	46	26	26

S. No.	State/UT	District	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
			Trained (Pass)	Placed	Trained (Pass)	Placed	Trained (Pass)	Placed
115	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	SHOPIAN	0	0	27	20	0	0
116	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	UDHAMPUR	0	0	12	0	26	26
117	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	KUPWARA	0	0	0	0	24	19
118	JHARKHAND	DUMKA	22	0	29	0	0	0
119	JHARKHAND	GODDA	23	0	0	0	0	0
120	JHARKHAND	HAZARIBAGH	13	21	29	0	0	0
121	JHARKHAND	KHUNTI	108	0	43	0	0	0
122	JHARKHAND	PALAMU	47	28	0	0	0	0
123	JHARKHAND	RANCHI	260	283	338	325	765	680
124	JHARKHAND	WEST SINGHBHUM	61	49	25	25	18	16
125	JHARKHAND	DHANBAD	0	0	30	0	28	28
126	JHARKHAND	EAST SINGHBUM	0	0	63	10	134	74
127	JHARKHAND	LOHARDAGA	0	0	0	0	29	29
128	JHARKHAND	RAMGARH	0	0	0	0	102	102
129	KARNATAKA	BAGALKOTE	300	252	283	157	808	630
130	KARNATAKA	BALLARI	6	6	450	366	1,060	747
131	KARNATAKA	BELAGAVI	1,453	1,283	3,165	2,826	7,187	6,231
132	KARNATAKA	BENGALURU RURAL	815	797	1,175	1,101	764	713
133	KARNATAKA	BENGALURU URBAN	3,027	2,818	4,025	3,715	4,102	3,896
134	KARNATAKA	CHIKKABALLAPURA	27	0	165	26	3	0
135	KARNATAKA	CHIKKAMAGALURU	202	175	301	270	355	361
136	KARNATAKA	CHITRADURGA	179	116	925	592	1,450	1,124
137	KARNATAKA	DHARWAD	404	348	1,995	1,775	5,240	4,355
138	KARNATAKA	HASSAN	61	61	435	435	412	378
139	KARNATAKA	HAVERI	381	357	880	731	1,322	1,142
140	KARNATAKA	KOLAR	152	143	473	399	599	470
141	KARNATAKA	MANDYA	508	449	911	760	1,299	1,134
142	KARNATAKA	MYSURU	594	589	670	634	830	741
143	KARNATAKA	RAMANAGARA	163	157	299	279	419	363
144	KARNATAKA	SHIVAMOGGA	491	489	369	383	770	682
145	KARNATAKA	TUMAKURU	341	327	843	713	1,449	1,102
146	KARNATAKA	UTTARA KANNADA	102	79	213	232	67	35
147	KARNATAKA	VIJAYAPURA	12	11	63	51	2,411	1,802
148	KARNATAKA	BIDAR	0	0	90	85	257	178

S. No.	State/UT	District	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
			Trained (Pass)	Placed	Trained (Pass)	Placed	Trained (Pass)	Placed
149	KARNATAKA	CHAMARAJANAGARA	0	0	51	26	327	250
150	KARNATAKA	DAKSHINA KANNADA	0	0	20	20	0	0
151	KARNATAKA	DAVANGERE	0	0	715	545	1,369	1,010
152	KARNATAKA	GADAG	0	0	248	187	1,270	965
153	KARNATAKA	KALABURAGI	0	0	65	45	1,180	908
154	KARNATAKA	KOPPAL	0	0	231	135	815	722
155	KARNATAKA	RAICHUR	0	0	907	798	1,644	1,244
156	KARNATAKA	KODAGU	0	0	0	0	23	23
157	KARNATAKA	YADGIR	0	0	0	0	260	192
158	KERALA	KANNUR	557	499	466	505	499	443
159	KERALA	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	144	124	115	144	28	28
160	KERALA	THRISSUR	57	57	27	27	27	27
161	KERALA	MALAPPURAM	0	0	26	26	0	0
162	KERALA	ERNAKULAM	0	0	0	0	35	35
163	LADAKH	KARGIL	0	0	0	0	26	26
164	MADHYA PRADESH	BETUL	49	0	0	0	0	0
165	MADHYA PRADESH	BHOPAL	53	52	113	113	26	26
166	MADHYA PRADESH	DHAR	204	138	641	619	2,290	2,121
167	MADHYA PRADESH	GWALIOR	43	41	39	0	0	0
168	MADHYA PRADESH	HOSHANGABAD	24	0	0	0	0	0
169	MADHYA PRADESH	INDORE	449	420	139	150	432	364
170	MADHYA PRADESH	JABALPUR	57	56	30	30	210	165
171	MADHYA PRADESH	KHARGONE	59	0	85	0	0	0
172	MADHYA PRADESH	MANDLA	13	13	0	0	0	0
173	MADHYA PRADESH	SEHORE	314	246	311	160	65	51
174	MADHYA PRADESH	SIDHI	57	29	30	29	27	25



S. No.	State/UT	District	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
			Trained (Pass)	Placed	Trained (Pass)	Placed	Trained (Pass)	Placed
175	MADHYA PRADESH	UJJAIN	27	0	74	0	0	0
176	MADHYA PRADESH	ASHOKNAGAR	0	0	27	27	0	0
177	MADHYA PRADESH	DINDORI	0	0	13	13	79	79
178	MADHYA PRADESH	VIDISHA	0	0	37	37	0	0
179	MADHYA PRADESH	BALAGHAT	0	0	0	0	120	64
180	MADHYA PRADESH	RAISEN	0	0	0	0	174	174
181	MADHYA PRADESH	SAGAR	0	0	0	0	17	0
182	MADHYA PRADESH	TIKAMGARH	0	0	0	0	51	38
183	MAHARASHTRA	BEED	26	18	59	48	30	30
184	MAHARASHTRA	KOLHAPUR	226	205	169	154	22	22
185	MAHARASHTRA	LATUR	120	119	120	119	0	0
186	MAHARASHTRA	MUMBAI	341	217	49	69	301	30
187	MAHARASHTRA	NAGPUR	800	568	717	696	701	610
188	MAHARASHTRA	NANDED	30	28	59	61	0	0
189	MAHARASHTRA	RATNAGIRI	52	52	18	18	0	0
190	MAHARASHTRA	SANGLI	55	55	59	59	25	25
191	MAHARASHTRA	SATARA	21	21	39	39	0	0
192	MAHARASHTRA	THANE	1,348	1,188	1,368	1,129	1,804	1,487
193	MAHARASHTRA	NASHIK	0	0	26	26	0	0
194	MAHARASHTRA	PALGHAR	0	0	126	95	212	206
195	MAHARASHTRA	RAIGAD	0	0	26	21	183	155
196	MAHARASHTRA	PUNE	0	0	0	0	47	0
197	MANIPUR	IMPHAL EAST	620	443	212	182	225	225
198	MANIPUR	IMPHAL WEST	57	0	26	0	0	0
199	MEGHALAYA	EAST KHASI HILLS	26	26	24	24	0	0
200	MEGHALAYA	WEST GARO HILLS	60	30	0	30	0	0
201	MEGHALAYA	NORTH GARO HILLS	0	0	0	0	29	29
202	MIZORAM	AIZAWL	253	226	58	67	287	27
203	MIZORAM	SERCHHIP	0	0	0	0	12	12

S. No.	State/UT	District	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
			Trained (Pass)	Placed	Trained (Pass)	Placed	Trained (Pass)	Placed
204	NAGALAND	DIMAPUR	144	99	241	282	247	212
205	NAGALAND	KIPHIRE	0	0	37	22	0	0
206	NAGALAND	KOHIMA	0	0	175	175	21	21
207	NAGALAND	MOKOKCHUNG	0	0	58	58	0	0
208	NAGALAND	WOKHA	0	0	44	17	0	0
209	NAGALAND	MON	0	0	0	0	22	22
210	NAGALAND	PEREN	0	0	0	0	17	17
211	ODISHA	BALANGIR	54	47	0	0	0	0
212	ODISHA	BALESHWAR	119	105	146	104	110	71
213	ODISHA	CUTTACK	150	186	427	359	353	284
214	ODISHA	KALAHANDI	115	85	132	109	115	122
215	ODISHA	KHORDHA	402	308	1,408	1,314	1,416	1,241
216	ODISHA	DHENKANAL	0	0	56	56	27	27
217	ODISHA	GANJAM	0	0	42	40	133	119
218	ODISHA	JAJAPUR	0	0	189	158	299	264
219	ODISHA	MAYURBHANJ	0	0	116	96	179	158
220	ODISHA	SAMBALPUR	0	0	153	136	117	80
221	ODISHA	SUNDARGARH	0	0	89	40	127	144
222	ODISHA	BARGARH	0	0	0	0	98	1
223	ODISHA	KENDUJHAR	0	0	0	0	43	26
224	ODISHA	PURI	0	0	0	0	79	78
225	PUDUCHERRY	YANAM	145	145	56	56	30	30
226	PUDUCHERRY	KARAIKAL	0	0	48	48	57	27
227	PUNJAB	BARNALA	199	124	100	68	25	3
228	PUNJAB	HOSHIARPUR	28	28	29	29	27	27
229	PUNJAB	LUDHIANA	102	93	85	85	92	59
230	PUNJAB	FEROZEPUR	0	0	24	20	0	0
231	RAJASTHAN	BARMER	20	20	51	51	0	0
232	RAJASTHAN	BHILWARA	996	981	1,659	1,355	3,190	2,398
233	RAJASTHAN	BIKANER	56	28	54	82	0	0
234	RAJASTHAN	CHITTORGARH	142	143	180	135	618	433
235	RAJASTHAN	JAIPUR	254	199	792	734	1,399	1,081
236	RAJASTHAN	JODHPUR	19	19	73	73	73	73
237	RAJASTHAN	HANUMANGARH	0	0	635	555	780	637
238	RAJASTHAN	JHUNJHUNU	0	0	219	166	921	707
239	RAJASTHAN	PALI	0	0	28	28	0	0
240	RAJASTHAN	RAJSAMAND	0	0	54	1	51	20

S. No.	State/UT	District	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
			Trained (Pass)	Placed	Trained (Pass)	Placed	Trained (Pass)	Placed
241	RAJASTHAN	UDAIPUR	0	0	43	43	334	241
242	RAJASTHAN	BANSWARA	0	0	0	0	25	25
243	RAJASTHAN	BHARATPUR	0	0	0	0	25	19
244	RAJASTHAN	DAUSA	0	0	0	0	147	100
245	RAJASTHAN	GANGANAGAR	0	0	0	0	91	78
246	RAJASTHAN	JALORE	0	0	0	0	72	62
247	RAJASTHAN	JHALAWAR	0	0	0	0	28	0
248	RAJASTHAN	SIKAR	0	0	0	0	478	307
249	SIKKIM	WEST DISTRICT	44	0	22	0	0	0
250	TAMIL NADU	CHENNAI	181	181	136	121	406	291
251	TAMIL NADU	COIMBATORE	883	914	1,236	1,057	1,640	1,626
252	TAMIL NADU	CUDDALORE	9	0	140	139	484	479
253	TAMIL NADU	DINDIGUL	246	244	550	501	1,393	1,329
254	TAMIL NADU	ERODE	1,561	1,512	2,401	2,281	2,632	2,570
255	TAMIL NADU	KANCHIPURAM	506	457	314	264	950	904
256	TAMIL NADU	KANNIYAKUMARI	30	30	254	187	478	370
257	TAMIL NADU	KARUR	99	106	105	100	149	118
258	TAMIL NADU	KRISHNAGIRI	236	219	844	804	576	500
259	TAMIL NADU	MADURAI	1,097	1,124	914	836	1,189	1,045
260	TAMIL NADU	NAMAKKAL	37	30	242	202	105	98
261	TAMIL NADU	RAMANATHAPURAM	57	1	309	206	532	347
262	TAMIL NADU	SALEM	366	373	110	101	559	442
263	TAMIL NADU	SIVAGANGA	538	546	853	793	1,185	1,073
264	TAMIL NADU	THANJAVUR	161	118	155	103	124	63
265	TAMIL NADU	THENI	206	202	505	455	449	465
266	TAMIL NADU	THIRUVALLUR	553	553	407	403	1,169	1,128
267	TAMIL NADU	THIRUVARUR	22	0	376	371	340	253
268	TAMIL NADU	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	52	52	540	512	584	562
269	TAMIL NADU	TIRUNELVELI	207	150	887	659	1,766	1,429
270	TAMIL NADU	TIRUPPUR	3,334	3,287	3,794	3,631	3,684	3,398
271	TAMIL NADU	TIRUVANNAMALAI	57	57	150	124	528	438
272	TAMIL NADU	TUTICORIN	422	233	1,062	997	1,577	1,182
273	TAMIL NADU	VELLORE	340	336	465	450	1,411	1,322
274	TAMIL NADU	VILLUPURAM	30	30	0	0	225	202
275	TAMIL NADU	VIRUDHUNAGAR	1,177	1,020	1,547	1,492	2,075	1,612
276	TAMIL NADU	DHARMAPURI	0	0	136	109	666	616
277	TAMIL NADU	NAGAPATTINAM	0	0	60	33	32	59

S. No.	State/UT	District	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
			Trained (Pass)	Placed	Trained (Pass)	Placed	Trained (Pass)	Placed
278	TAMIL NADU	PUDUKKOTTAI	0	0	18	18	164	164
279	TAMIL NADU	THE NILGIRIS	0	0	68	68	114	114
280	TAMIL NADU	Ariyalur	0	0	0	0	62	44
281	TELANGANA	BHADRADRI KOTHAGUDEM	46	46	252	186	127	149
282	TELANGANA	HYDERABAD	1,208	927	575	718	955	797
283	TELANGANA	KHAMMAM	660	514	1,192	1,074	844	598
284	TELANGANA	RANGA REDDY	161	107	104	123	231	114
285	TELANGANA	WANAPARTHY	102	78	102	85	100	84
286	TELANGANA	MAHABUBABAD	0	0	21	21	16	16
287	TELANGANA	NALGONDA	0	0	22	0	0	0
288	TELANGANA	VIKARABAD	0	0	11	11	0	0
289	TELANGANA	Jagitial	0	0	0	0	81	66
290	TELANGANA	JOGULAMBA GADWAL	0	0	0	0	94	94
291	TELANGANA	MAHABUBNAGAR	0	0	0	0	146	138
292	TELANGANA	MANCHERIAL	0	0	0	0	113	62
293	TELANGANA	Narayanpet	0	0	0	0	53	53
294	TELANGANA	Nirmal	0	0	0	0	214	93
295	TELANGANA	YADADRI BHUVANAGIRI	0	0	0	0	100	57
296	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	DAMAN	608	564	499	481	412	311
297	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	0	0	0	0	208	175
298	TRIPURA	Gomati	26	18	30	24	0	0
299	TRIPURA	West Tripura	390	380	385	359	373	195
300	TRIPURA	Dhalai	0	0	19	19	58	50
301	UTTAR PRADESH	AGRA	56	56	89	58	91	37
302	UTTAR PRADESH	AMBEDKAR NAGAR	158	155	547	493	386	313

S. No.	State/UT	District	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
			Trained (Pass)	Placed	Trained (Pass)	Placed	Trained (Pass)	Placed
303	UTTAR PRADESH	AMROHA	36	24	0	0	44	38
304	UTTAR PRADESH	AYODHYA	79	71	118	84	105	81
305	UTTAR PRADESH	AZAMGARH	108	99	30	39	0	0
306	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	18	0	726	608	1,561	928
307	UTTAR PRADESH	BANDA	285	130	151	185	281	174
308	UTTAR PRADESH	BAREILLY	431	314	1,207	1,058	2,651	2,017
309	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	52	57	169	163	83	25
310	UTTAR PRADESH	CHANDAULI	285	161	167	170	253	130
311	UTTAR PRADESH	CHITRAKOOT	29	0	26	0	24	0
312	UTTAR PRADESH	GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	929	779	1,462	1,108	1,452	1,087
313	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIABAD	516	413	1,169	828	692	457
314	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	359	169	293	357	607	276
315	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	56	28	0	28	105	76
316	UTTAR PRADESH	JAUNPUR	37	28	221	130	806	539
317	UTTAR PRADESH	KANPUR NAGAR	347	371	179	122	570	485
318	UTTAR PRADESH	LUCKNOW	74	0	269	153	389	120
319	UTTAR PRADESH	MATHURA	28	28	0	0	0	0
320	UTTAR PRADESH	MAU	347	209	226	263	648	347

S. No.	State/UT	District	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
			Trained (Pass)	Placed	Trained (Pass)	Placed	Trained (Pass)	Placed
321	UTTAR PRADESH	MEERUT	447	305	0	84	521	286
322	UTTAR PRADESH	MIRZAPUR	73	53	65	62	0	0
323	UTTAR PRADESH	MORADABAD	22	15	39	30	118	115
324	UTTAR PRADESH	PILIBHIT	51	51	155	134	370	276
325	UTTAR PRADESH	PRATAPGARH	57	0	172	180	135	88
326	UTTAR PRADESH	Prayagraj	28	0	158	112	139	98
327	UTTAR PRADESH	RAMPUR	382	379	545	501	647	655
328	UTTAR PRADESH	SAHARANPUR	117	98	116	146	30	30
329	UTTAR PRADESH	SITAPUR	28	0	0	0	0	0
330	UTTAR PRADESH	SULTANPUR	55	0	166	174	163	83
331	UTTAR PRADESH	VARANASI	1,991	1,237	1,401	1,484	1,615	1,200
332	UTTAR PRADESH	ALIGARH	0	0	230	164	397	371
333	UTTAR PRADESH	Amethi	0	0	80	74	25	0
334	UTTAR PRADESH	AURAIYA	0	0	34	26	76	57
335	UTTAR PRADESH	BARABANKI	0	0	23	23	0	0
336	UTTAR PRADESH	BUDAUN	0	0	167	146	144	115
337	UTTAR PRADESH	ETAWAH	0	0	46	46	224	131
338	UTTAR PRADESH	FARRUKHABAD	0	0	26	26	0	0

S. No.	State/UT	District	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
			Trained (Pass)	Placed	Trained (Pass)	Placed	Trained (Pass)	Placed
339	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	0	0	181	125	208	75
340	UTTAR PRADESH	JALAUN	0	0	143	140	302	204
341	UTTAR PRADESH	KANPUR DEHAT	0	0	148	101	435	342
342	UTTAR PRADESH	MAHOBA	0	0	29	0	53	0
343	UTTAR PRADESH	UNNAO	0	0	27	27	58	34
344	UTTAR PRADESH	BAGHPAT	0	0	0	0	57	40
345	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	0	0	0	0	696	536
346	UTTAR PRADESH	BHADOHI	0	0	0	0	60	60
347	UTTAR PRADESH	BIJNOR	0	0	0	0	68	42
348	UTTAR PRADESH	ETAH	0	0	0	0	29	29
349	UTTAR PRADESH	FATEHPUR	0	0	0	0	57	44
350	UTTAR PRADESH	HAPUR	0	0	0	0	14	11
351	UTTAR PRADESH	HARDOI	0	0	0	0	200	86
352	UTTAR PRADESH	JHANSI	0	0	0	0	30	0
353	UTTAR PRADESH	KHERI	0	0	0	0	413	161
354	UTTAR PRADESH	SAMBHAL	0	0	0	0	60	17
355	UTTAR PRADESH	SHAHJAHANPUR	0	0	0	0	393	302
356	UTTAR PRADESH	SONBHADRA	0	0	0	0	54	0
357	UTTARAKHAND	CHAMOLI	142	116	44	70	140	140

S. No.	State/UT	District	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
			Trained (Pass)	Placed	Trained (Pass)	Placed	Trained (Pass)	Placed
358	UTTARAKHAND	DEHRADUN	49	49	0	0	45	45
359	UTTARAKHAND	TEHRI GARHWAL	86	27	57	57	27	27
360	UTTARAKHAND	ALMORA	0	0	27	0	0	0
361	UTTARAKHAND	BAGESHWAR	0	0	0	0	29	27
362	WEST BENGAL	24 PARAGANAS NORTH	70	70	55	55	47	47
363	WEST BENGAL	BIRBHUM	27	0	30	0	0	0
364	WEST BENGAL	COOCHBEHAR	30	0	60	0	0	0
365	WEST BENGAL	DINAJPUR DAKSHIN	57	0	0	0	0	0
366	WEST BENGAL	HOWRAH	182	182	137	134	4	4
367	WEST BENGAL	KOLKATA	356	172	66	257	315	0
368	WEST BENGAL	MALDAH	46	40	19	18	0	1
369	WEST BENGAL	MURSHIDABAD	27	0	0	0	33	33
370	WEST BENGAL	DINAJPUR UTTAR	0	0	110	81	90	64
371	WEST BENGAL	JALPAIGURI	0	0	29	0	129	78
372	WEST BENGAL	KALIMPONG	0	0	28	0	10	0
373	WEST BENGAL	BANKURA	0	0	0	0	29	29
374	WEST BENGAL	MEDINIPUR WEST	0	0	0	0	25	0
375	WEST BENGAL	NADIA	0	0	0	0	49	49

### STATEMENT-II

**Category and Component-wise details of beneficiaries trained (pass) and placed under the scheme during the last three years**

Component	Category	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed
Entry	General	24,589	20,882	30,941	26,692	45,728	36,530
	SC	11,753	9,713	18,995	16,454	35,704	28,903
	ST	4,467	3,800	9,482	8,357	15,762	12,395
	OBC	9,765	7,678	17,458	14,700	31,100	24,219
Upskill	General	3,345	3,341	2,077	1,997	1,871	1,791
	SC	1,114	1,112	2,022	1,985	1,679	1,663
	ST	404	398	825	797	583	575



	OBC	950	905	608	549	920	900
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## **WORKING HOURS OF CAPF**

### **2367. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:**

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

- (a) the number of average working hours per day by the Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) personnel along with the details on the type of medical facilities provided to CAPF personnel at border locations;
- (b) whether it is true that hard-area allowance for personnel of the border guarding forces is lower compared to the Armed forces, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to streamline the procurement process under the Modernization Plan-IV;
- (d) whether the Ministry and CAPFs held negotiations with ordnance factories and manufacturers in public or private sector to ensure uninterrupted supply of equipment and other infrastructure, as recommended by the Estimates Committee; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof on the progress of such negotiations and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Generally, the working hours in the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are 8 (eight) hourly shifts. This, however, varies depending on operational exigencies. Necessary leave/training reserve is built in the structure of Battalions so that the personnel get rest and leave. Measures have been taken to implement a transparent, rational and fair leave policy and to regulate duty hours to ensure adequate rest and leave. As far as medical facilities are concerned, the CAPF personnel and their dependents are provided cashless healthcare services under Ayushman CAPF Scheme. Better medical facilities are ensured by organizing talks with specialists to address the personal and psychological concerns of troops. Meditation and Yoga is organized regularly for better stress management. Additionally, "Art of living" courses are being conducted for CAPFs and Assam Rifles personnel which have positive impact on the mental health of Jawans.

(b) No comparison has been done as data on hard area Allowances for Armed Forces personnel is not available.

(c) The steps taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs to streamline the procurement process under the Modernization Plan-IV, are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(d) and (e) Details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

#### **STATEMENT-I**

**The steps taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs to streamline the procurement process under the Modernization Plan-IV.**

The following steps have been taken by the Government to streamline the procurement under the Modernization Plan-IV for Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs):

- i. Procurement of the items approved under Modernization Plan-IV is done from Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)/Open market [through Government e-Marketplace and Central Public Procurement Portal (CPPP)] after following the due procedure as per provisions of GFR 2017, Manual for Procurement of Goods, 2017 and the instructions issued on procurement by the Government of India from time to time like Preference to Make in India Order, 2017 as amended from time to time, MSME reservations etc. in consonance with Atmanirbhar Bharat Mission.
- ii. Lead Force concept for procurement of common weapons, equipment etc. has been introduced to the extent possible to ensure compatibility and interoperability, harness economies of scale, get the volume discount, avoid repeated efforts by CAPFs for procurement of the same items etc. Nodal force for the common item is responsible for completion of entire procurement process on the behalf of all CAPFs.
- iii. Dedicated Cell for formulation of Qualitative Requirements (QRs)/Trial Directives (TDs) in each CAPF manned by suitable technical experts not below the rank of Deputy Commandant from their existing strength has been set up.

- iv. Keeping in view the long gestation period of the tender process, CAPFs have been allowed to initiate procurement process/float tender for all approved items under Modernization Plan-IV irrespective of funds availability at that particular point of time subject to the condition that tendered amount must not exceed 2.5 times of allocated funds for that financial year and that the supply order will be placed by the CAPFs concerned only after ensuring availability of funds. If the procurement procedure for any approved item is completed, that would remain valid for that buyer organization till entire Mod Plan-IV period subject to the mutual consent of the buyer and the seller. This provision would ensure that CAPFs would be able to complete procurement process for maximum number of weapons/equipment etc. during the implementation period of this scheme.
- v. CAPFs are allowed to place repeat order for Ministry of Defence (MoD)/sister CAPFs procured items (except Information Technology equipment/solutions having a trend/likely trend of decreasing selling price), which are also approved under Modernization Plan-IV, without going through separate procurement process within three years from the date of placing supply order by MoD/sister CAPFs on same terms and conditions of supply, subject to the condition that the quantity being procured is not more than 1/4th of the originally procured quantity by MoD/ sister CAPFs.

## **Statement-II**

### **Guidelines issued for procurement of Arms and ammunition items from Defence Public Sector Undertakings (erstwhile-OFB)**

- i. Post corporatization of Ordnance Factory Board into 07 Defence Public Sector Undertakings w.e.f. 01.10.2021, guidelines have been issued for procurement of Arms and ammunition items from Defence Public Sector Undertakings (erstwhile-OFB) to ensure uninterrupted supply of critical items to meet urgent operational requirements of CAPFs. Further, as per these guidelines, procurement of non-critical arms and ammunition through open tender enquiry to provide a level playing field to all the manufacturers.
- ii. Financial powers of DGs of CAPFs have been enhanced from Rs.20 Crore to Rs.50 Crore for procurement of arms and ammunition through open tender enquiry.
- iii. As a result of regular interaction with all stakeholders, including private domestic manufacturers of weapons, Directorate General of Quality Assurance (DGQA) has created Defence Industry Quality Assurance Management Cell (DIQAMC) for allotment of Proof ranges to private manufacturers.
- iv. Representatives of CAPFs have visited sites/factories of various private manufacturers of weapons.
- v. Enforcement of 'Make in India' clause has been ensured.
- vi. Open tender enquiries are floated for procurement of weapons.
- vii. DGs' powers for procurement for trial purposes have also been utilized.

- viii. To provide equal opportunity to private manufacturers of weapons, trials have been conducted by CAPFs on the basis of No Cost No Commitment (NCNC).
- ix. The process of finalizing Qualitative Requirements and Trial Directives (QRs/TDs) has been simplified by delegating the powers for approving QRs/TDs to DGs of the nodal CAPFs.
- x. Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) – Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) collaboration has been envisioned to fruitfully utilize DRDO's Research and Development (RandD) capabilities in line with developing state-of-the-art technologies/systems that can be used by CAPFs/State Police Forces engaged in Low Intensity conflicts (LIC) operations. The DRDO designed and developed products/systems are being procured by CAPFs through Development cum Production Partner (DcPP) of DRDO/Transfer of Technology (ToT) holders of DRDO.

### पुलिस बल का आधुनिकीकरण

#### 2368. श्री सतीश कुमार गौतम:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पुलिस बल के आधुनिकीकरण के उद्देश्य क्या हैं और तत्संबंधी वित्तीय परिव्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है;

और

(ख) डीआरडीओ द्वारा विकसित उत्पादों को केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों में शामिल करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

## गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानंद राय):

### (क): I) राज्य पुलिस बल :

पुलिस बलों का आधुनिकीकरण एक सतत एवं निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है। संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अनुसार 'पुलिस' और 'लोक व्यवस्था' राज्य के विषय हैं। पुलिस बलों के बुनियादी ढांचे को विकसित करना राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है। तथापि, अपने पुलिस बलों को सुसज्जित करने और आधुनिक बनाने के राज्यों के प्रयासों में “पुलिस के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता (एएसयूएमपी)” योजना [पूर्व में “पुलिस बलों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए राज्यों को सहायता” की योजना] के तहत केंद्र सरकार द्वारा सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

योजना का उद्देश्य प्रासंगिक बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास के माध्यम से राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के पुलिस बलों को पर्याप्त रूप से सुसज्जित करना है। योजना का फोकस सभी राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में पुलिस स्टेशनों की स्थापना के साथ-साथ पुलिस स्टेशनों को आवश्यक आधुनिक तकनीक, हथियार, संचार उपकरण आदि से लैस करके पुलिस बुनियादी ढांचे को अत्याधुनिक स्तर पर मजबूत करना है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इसमें गतिशीलता और आवास सहित अन्य पुलिस बुनियादी ढांचे का निर्माण शामिल है, जो केवल विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों के लिए होगा।

“पुलिस के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता (एएसयूएमपी)” योजना के तहत वर्ष 2021-22 से 2025-26 तक की अवधि के दौरान, पांच वर्षों के लिए 4846 करोड़ रुपये के समग्र परिव्यय की मंजूरी दी गई है।

### II) केन्द्रीय पुलिस बल :

दिनांक 01.01.2022 से 31.03.2026 तक की अवधि के लिए 1523 करोड़ रुपये के कुल वित्तीय परिव्यय के साथ आधुनिकीकरण योजना-IV को केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल ( सीएपीएफ ) [अर्थात

असम राइफल्स, सीमा सुरक्षा बल, केंद्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल, केंद्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गारद और सशस्त्र सीमा बल ] के लिए अनुमोदित किया गया है। इस योजना के माध्यम से, सीएपीएफ को नवीनतम हथियारों, निगरानी और संचार उपकरणों, विशिष्ट वाहनों, सुरक्षात्मक गियर आदि से लैस किया जाता है, ताकि वे सीमाओं की रक्षा और आंतरिक सुरक्षा बनाए रखने जैसे महत्वपूर्ण कार्य करने में सक्षम हो सकें। यह योजना देश भर में वर्तमान सुरक्षा परिदृश्य के मद्देनजर सीएपीएफ के पास उपलब्ध मौजूदा इन्वेंट्री/प्रौद्योगिकी और नवीनतम उपयुक्त अत्याधुनिक तकनीक के बीच अंतराल को पूरा करने में मदद कर रही है।

(ख): रक्षा अनुसंधान एवं विकास संगठन (डीआरडीओ) द्वारा विकसित उत्पादों को सीएपीएफ में सुचारू रूप से शामिल करने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय और डीआरडीओ के सहयोग से एक कार्यप्रणाली तैयार की गई है। इसके माध्यम से, सुरक्षा बलों के लिए 9 एमएम पिस्तौल के लिए कॉर्नर शॉट वेपन सिस्टम,

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एमएम अंडर बैरल ग्रेनेड लांचर (यूबीजीएल) गोला-बारूद, ज्वाइंट वेंचर प्रोटेक्टिव कार्बाइन (जेवीपीसी), मल्टी-मोड हैंड ग्रेनेड, आतंकवाद-रोधी वाहन (एटीवी) आदि जैसी कई मदों की शुरूआत की गई है। डीआरडीओ सीएपीएफ के लिए हैंड हेल्ड ग्राउंड पेनेट्रेटिंग रडार (एचएच-जीपीआर), व्हीकल माउंटेड ग्राउंड पेनेट्रेटिंग रडार, फोलिएज पेनेट्रेटिंग रडार आदि भी विकसित कर रहा है।

मौजूदा निर्देशों को युक्तिसंगत बनाकर, सीएपीएफ में डीआरडीओ द्वारा विकसित मदों/प्रौद्योगिकियों को शामिल करना और भी सरल बनाया गया है।

### **LOAN BY NCDC FOR STRENGTHENING COOPERATIVE SUGAR MILLS:**

**2369 SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:**

**SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI:**



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

- (a) the number and total value of loans provided by NCDC under the "Grant-in-aid to NCDC for Strengthening Cooperative Sugar Mills (CSMs)" scheme over the last three years, State-wise, with particular focus on Andhra Pradesh, district-wise and mill-wise details;
- (b) the details of cooperative sugar mills or co-generation plants established or upgraded using these loans, State-wise with specific details of those in Andhra Pradesh, including their current operational status;
- (c) the number and total value of pending loan applications under this scheme, State, with district-wise details for Andhra Pradesh along with the reasons for delays in processing these applications;
- (d) the target for loan disbursement and new project approvals under the scheme for current financial year, State-wise; and
- (e) whether any specific measures are being undertaken to address operational challenges faced by cooperative sugar mills in Andhra Pradesh and other States and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF COOPERATION  
(SHRI AMIT SHAH):**

(a): NCDC has so far sanctioned loan of ₹.8040.38 crore to Cooperative Sugar Mills under the "Grant-in-aid to NCDC for Strengthening Cooperative Sugar Mills (CSMs)" scheme during the last three years. No proposal for sanction of loan has been received from any Cooperative Sugar Mill located in Andhra Pradesh. State

wise details of loan sanctioned by NCDC during last three years are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): While no proposal for loan to set up cogeneration plant has been received from Cooperative Sugar Mills in Andhra Pradesh, NCDC has sanctioned loan of ₹97.12 crore to Shree Narmada Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd., Narmada, Gujarat for setting up 30 MW Cogeneration plant.

(c): No loan application from Cooperative Sugar Mill in Andhra Pradesh is pending with NCDC.

(d): The Government has approved grant-in-aid of ₹1000 crore to NCDC for providing loan up to ₹10,000 crore to Cooperative Sugar Mills (CSMs) for meeting their financial requirements to set up ethanol production plants, cogeneration plants and working capital upto 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025. As such, NCDC has not fixed any target state wise for loan disbursement during the current financial year under the scheme.

(e): To mitigate operational challenges faced by all Cooperative Sugar Mills (CSMs) including those from Andhra Pradesh. NCDC has revised funding pattern for ethanol plant loan/cogeneration plant loan to 90:10, wherein the 90% of the project cost can be provided by NCDC as loan and the remaining 10% be raised by the society, subject to techno-economic merit of the project, their eligibility to avail loan from NCDC either directly or through State Government and fulfilment of the NCDC direct funding guidelines.

**STATEMENT****State wise details of loan sanctioned by NCDC during last three years****(Rs. in crore)**

State	2022-23*			2023-24			2024-25		
	No. of CSMs	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	No. of CSMs	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	No. of CSMs	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Maharashtra	-	-		19	3349.02	1909.60	31	3946.72	2324.65
Gujarat	-	-		4	360.16	112.30	2	244.90	110.91
Madhya Pradesh	-	-		2	139.57	8.00	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>				<b>25</b>	<b>3848.75</b>	<b>2029.90</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>4191.62</b>	<b>2435.56</b>

\* During the FY 2022-23, no project was sanctioned/released.

**IMPROVING ACCESS TO RAW MATERIALS****2370. SHRI NAVASKANI K.:****SHRI G. SELVAM:****SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has implemented measures to improve access to raw materials, credit, and markets for handloom weavers and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken to promote traditional handloom products and provide Geographical Indication (GI) tags to unique handloom items;
- (c) the impact of these measures on the income levels and living standards of handloom weavers;
- (d) the efforts are being made to encourage younger generations to join the handloom industry and sustain traditional skills;
- (e) whether there are any partnerships with private players or e-commerce platforms to enhance the marketing of handloom products; and
- (f) whether the Government addressing challenges such as competition from machine-made textiles and declining demand for handloom products and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA  
MARGHERITA):**

- (a) and (f): Ministry of Textiles is implementing central sector schemes such as (i) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) and (ii) Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS) to promote handlooms and for welfare of handloom weavers across the country. Under these schemes, financial assistance is provided to eligible handloom agencies/weavers for raw materials, procurement of upgraded looms and accessories, solar lighting units, construction of workshed, skilling,

product and design development, technical and common infrastructure, marketing, concessional loans under weavers' MUDRA scheme, social security, payment to awardee weavers in indigent circumstances etc. Moreover, the Ministry has been implementing the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 for production of reserved items only on Handlooms and to protect the interest of handlooms weavers in the country.

(b): Ministry of Textiles is promoting Geographical Indication (GI) of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act 1999, in respect of Handloom products of pan India under Handloom Marketing Assistance (HMA), National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP). So far, a total no. of 103 handloom products and 6 products logos have been registered under the GI Act, 1999.

(c): The performance of schematic interventions has been evaluated by independent third-party agencies and the study shows that these interventions have led to an increase in the earnings and the number of working days of the weavers.

(d): Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT) under Ministry of Textiles are conducting Diploma / Degree courses in Handloom and Textile Technologies to attract students to Handloom and Textile Industry. Moreover, need-based skill upgradation programmes for handloom workers in technical areas viz. weaving, dyeing, designing etc. are conducted under NHDP under SAMARTH-Capacity

Building in Textile Sector. Training programmes for handloom workers are also conducted through 29 Weavers' Service Centres (WSCs) functioning in the country under administrative control of Ministry of Textiles.

Ministry of Textiles is also providing financial support as scholarship maximum upto Rs. 2.00 lakh per annum per child (upto 2 children's) to handloom weavers/ workers" children for study in diploma/under graduate/post graduate courses of recognized textile institutions under handloom weavers welfare, a component of NHDP to encourage younger generation to join handloom industry and sustain traditional skills.

(e): An e-commerce portal ([indiahandmade.com](http://indiahandmade.com)) has been developed facilitating weavers and artisans for online marketing of handloom and handicrafts products directly to the buyers/consumers without involvement of any intermediaries. In addition, 23 e-commerce agencies have been associated for on-line marketing of handloom products.

## **MANUAL SCAVENGING**

### **2371. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:**

Will the Minister of **SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court recently ordered the Central and State Governments to pay compensation of Rs. 30 lakhs to the next of kin of those who

die while cleaning sewers, Rs. 20 lakhs to those who suffered permanent injury, and Rs. 10 lakhs for other injuries;

(b) if so, the progress has been made in implementing this order;

(c) whether the Supreme Court order, how many individuals have received the specified compensation amounts;

(d) whether it is true that the delay in the scheduled 2021 census is a significant impediment to eradicating inhuman manual scavenging;

(e) the number of many manual scavenging-related deaths have occurred since 2014, and the number of the victims or their families have received compensation; and

(f) the actions have been taken against employers who force individuals into such inhuman acts?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE):**

(a) to (c): Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 20.10.2023 in Writ Petition (C) No. 324 of 2020 has ordered as follows:-

“i The court hereby directs the Union and the States to ensure that the compensation for sewer deaths is increased (given that the previous amount fixed, i.e., ₹ 10 lakhs) was made applicable from 1993. The current equivalent of that amount is Rs. 30 lakhs. This shall be the amount to be paid, by the concerned agency, i.e., the Union, the Union Territory or the State as the case may be. In other words, compensation for sewer deaths shall be ₹ 30 lakhs. In

the event, dependent of any victim have not been paid such amount, the above amount shall be payable to them. Furthermore, this shall be the amount to be hereafter paid, as compensation.

- ii Likewise, in the case of sewer victims suffering disabilities, depending upon the severity of disabilities, compensation shall be disbursed. However, the minimum compensation shall not be less than ₹ 10 lakhs. If the disability is permanent, and renders the victim economically helpless, the compensation shall not be less than ₹ 20 lakhs.”

The directions of the Hon’ble Court has been shared with States/UTs for compliance.

In compliance of Hon’ble Supreme Court order dated 20.10.2023, 22 families of death victims have been provided compensation of Rs. 30 lakhs, whereas, no incident of disability has been reported from the States/Union Territories.

(d): As per the “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)” manual scavenging is a banned activity in the country with effect from 6.12.2013. No person or agency can engage or employ any person for manual scavenging from the above date. Any person or agency who engages any person for manual scavenging in violation of the provisions of the MS Act, 2013 is punishable under Section 8 of the above Act, with imprisonment upto 2 years or fine upto Rs. One Lakh or both.



(e): No death has been reported due to Manual Scavenging which is lifting of human excreta from Insanitary latrines.

(f): No report from States/UTs has been received about the inhuman practice of manual scavenging.

## **CYBER CRIME CASES IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

### **2372. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:**

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

(a) the total number of cyber crime cases reported in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, during the last five years;

(b) the total amount of money lost due to cyber fraud and the amount frozen under various types of cyber crime in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, including Visakhapatnam;

(c) the details of consumer redressal and compensation mechanisms available for victims of cyber crime in Andhra Pradesh, and the number of cases where compensation was successfully provided, including the release of lost money to victims in Visakhapatnam; and

(d) the specific steps taken by the Government to prevent cyber fraud in Andhra Pradesh, particularly in Visakhapatnam, including public awareness campaigns, technological measures and collaboration with financial institutions and other stakeholders?

**THE 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 2022. As per the data published by the NCRB, District-wise cases registered under cyber crimes (involving communication devices as medium/target) in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the period from 2018 to 2022 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

'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 and freezing/de-freezing of bank accounts through their Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) and redressal. 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 for spreading awareness about cyber crimes, issuance of alerts/ advisories, capacity building/training of law enforcement personnel/ prosecutors/judicial officers, improving cyber forensic facilities, etc. The Government has set up the 'Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre' (I4C) as an attached office to deal with all types of cyber crime in the country, in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.

The 'National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal' (<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.

The 'Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System', under I4C, has been launched in year 2021 for immediate reporting of financial frauds and to stop siphoning off funds by the fraudsters. So far, financial amount of more than Rs. 3431 Crore has been saved in more than 9.94 lakh complaints. A toll-free Helpline number '1930' has been operationalized to get assistance in lodging online cyber complaints.

A State of the Art Centre, 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.

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.

### **STATEMENT**

#### **District-wise Cases Registered under Cyber Crimes in Andhra Pradesh during 2018-2021**

<b>SL</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
1	Anantapur	52	63	41	55
2	Chittoor	10	26	87	51
3	Cuddapah	4	10	4	20
4	East Godavari	16	23	68	107
5	Guntakal Railway	0	0	0	0
6	Guntur	55	111	79	101
7	Guntur Urban	58	173	157	211
8	Krishna	26	111	74	47
9	Kurnool	40	136	165	84
10	Nellore	38	0	69	65
11	Prakasham	61	104	62	69
12	Rajahmundry	25	95	120	88
13	Srikakulam	39	47	64	64
14	Tirupathi Urban	39	85	102	211
15	Vijayawada City	181	240	176	133
16	Vijayawada Railway	0	0	0	1
17	Visakha Rural	0	20	5	35
18	Visakhapatnam	427	400	361	323
19	Vizianagaram	53	88	81	119
20	West Godavari	83	154	184	91

<b>Total</b>	<b>1207</b>	<b>1886</b>	<b>1899</b>	<b>1875</b>
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Source: Crime in India published by NCRB.

**District-wise Cases Registered under Cyber Crimes in Andhra Pradesh  
during 2022**

<b>SL</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>2022</b>
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	1
2	Anakapalli	55
3	Anantapuramu	38
4	Annamayya	5
5	Bapatla	17
6	Chittoor	57
7	Dr BR Ambedkar Konaseema	29
8	East Godavari	78
9	Eluru	73
10	Guntakal Railway	0
11	Guntur	348
12	Kakinada	53
13	Krishna	77
14	Kurnool	18
15	Nandyal	43
16	NTR	156
17	Palnadu	30
18	Parvathipuram Manyam	16
19	Prakasham	90
20	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	10
21	Sri Sathya Sai	67
22	Srikakulam	99
23	Tirupathi	179
24	Vijayawada Railway	1

25	Visakhapatnam	621
26	Vizianagaram	122
27	West Godavari	26
28	YSR	32
<b>Total</b>		<b>2341</b>

Source: Crime in India published by NCRB.

## **CLIMATE AND CROP MANAGEMENT INFORMATION**

### **2373. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the recommendations made by ICAR to enhance climate resilience in agriculture through District Level Contingency Plans (DLCPs);

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote location-specific climate-resilient crops, varieties, and management practices among State Governments and farmers; and

(c) whether the Government has implemented any technology-driven initiatives, to ensure that farmers, receive timely climate and crop management information and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a) and (b): Yes, the Government has taken cognizance of the recommendations made by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) to enhance climate resilience in agriculture through District Agricultural Contingent Plans (DACPs). ICAR is implementing a project namely National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) that studies the impact of climate change on agriculture including crops, livestock, horticulture and fisheries. It also develops and promotes climate resilient technologies which helps the regions prone to extreme weather conditions like droughts, floods, frost, heat waves, etc. to cope with such extremes. During last 10 years (till October 2024), a total of 2593 varieties have been released by ICAR, out of these 2177 varieties have been found tolerant to one or more biotic and/or abiotic stresses.

Risk and vulnerability assessment of agriculture to climate change has been carried out at district-level for 651 predominantly agricultural districts as per Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) protocols. Out of 310 districts identified as vulnerable, 109 districts have been categorized as 'very high' and 201 districts as 'highly' vulnerable. District Agriculture Contingency Plans (DACPs) for these 651 districts have also been prepared to address weather aberrations and recommending location specific climate resilient crops and varieties and management practices. For enhancing the resilience and adaptive capacity of farmers to climate variability, the concept of "Climate Resilient Villages" (CRVs) has been initiated under NICRA. Location-specific climate resilient technologies have

been demonstrated in 448 CRVs of 151 climatically vulnerable districts covering 28 states / UTs for adoption by farmers. Capacity building programmes are conducted to educate the farmers on various aspects of climate change for wider adoption of climate resilient technologies.

Several schemes have also been initiated under National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) by the Government to deal with the adverse climate situations in the agriculture sector. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme was launched in 2015-16 to increase water use efficiency at the farm level through Micro Irrigation technologies i.e. drip and sprinkler irrigation systems. Rainfed Area Development (RAD) scheme is being implemented as a component under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) from 2014-15. RAD focuses on Integrated Farming System (IFS) for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Agroforestry and National Bamboo Mission also promote climate resilience in agriculture. Further, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) along with weather index based Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) provide a comprehensive insurance cover against failure of the crop by way of providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen natural calamities, adverse weather incidence and to help stabilize income of farmers and ensure their continuation of farming.



(c) India Meteorological Department (IMD) runs an operational Agrometeorological Advisory Services (AAS) viz., Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS) scheme specifically for the benefit of farming community in the country. Under the scheme, medium range weather forecast for next 5 days at District and Block level and also subsequent week Meteorological Sub-division wise rainfall and temperature forecast are generated by IMD. Based on the forecast, 130 Agromet Field Units (AMFUs), located at State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) prepare Agromet Advisories every Tuesday and Friday for the Blocks and Districts under their jurisdiction and communicate Agrometeorological Advisory to the farmers. AAS being run by IMD is a step towards weather-based crop and livestock management strategies dedicated to reduce crop damage and loss due to unusual weather.

### **SAANSAD ADARSH GRAM**

#### **2374. SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI:**

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps for better hygiene in villages, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is planning to take either new steps or make new schemes for funds allocations in Saansad Adarsh Grams; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to make sure that proper drainage systems are made and maintained in villages as it is a very big problem in villages?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):**

(a) to (c): The objectives of the Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) include inculcating hygienic behavior, encouraging practices and activities for a clean and green village consisting of providing toilets in each household and in all public institutions and ensuring their proper use, universal access to basic health facilities, provision of treated piped water with household taps, development of appropriate solid and liquid waste management, etc. Village Development Plans (VDPs) are prepared and implemented in consultation with the Gram Panchayats and Hon'ble Members of Parliament to achieve those objectives. Presently, there is no proposal to make new scheme for funds allocations under SAGY.

**DEVELOPMENT OF CLIMATE RESISTANT CROP VARIETIES**

**2375. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated/conducted/carried out any research/study/survey into the development of climate resistant crop varieties;

- (b) if so, the details regarding the crop varieties that have been developed during the last five years, especially the major crops;
- (c) the details of total amount of funding allocated and utilised for the purposes of research, development and production of such crop varieties during the last five years;
- (d) the details of the distribution of seed/seedlings of such crops in the country, State-wise, especially to Andhra Pradesh during the last five years;
- (e) whether the Government sells such seeds/seedlings in a subsidised manner for all farmers, if so, the details thereof especially in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (f) whether the Government has conducted any promotional activities to raise awareness of climate resistant crop varieties, if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):**

(a) and (b): National Agricultural Research System (NARS) under the aegis of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) including the State and Central Agricultural Universities (SAU/CAU), and ICAR Institutes, are continuously engaged in the research for development of high yielding and biotic/ abiotic stress resistant region-specific field crop varieties and as a result, a total of 2005 varieties have been released during the last five years (2019-20 to 2023-24) and the current year. Out of these 2005 varieties, 1840 field crop varieties are of climate resilient.

These 1840 climate resilient have 329 varieties with resilience for extreme abiotic stresses including drought/moisture stress/ water stress tolerance (183), flood/ water submergence/ water logging tolerance (49), salinity/ alkalinity/ sodic soils tolerance (51), heat stress/ high temperature tolerance (33), cold/ frost/ winter chilling tolerance (13) and have been developed using the precision phenotyping tools.

(c): Since 2019-20 to 2023-24; total budget of Rs. 3254.01 crores has been utilized for development of high yielding, climate resilient and improved quality varieties; and improved production and protection technologies. Rs. 930.22 crores have been allocated for the current financial year.

(d) and (e): During the last five years (2019-20 to 2023-24), 542891.9 q breeder seed of more than 2000 varieties of 60 field crops have been produced as against an indent of 372147.4 q and supplied to various public and private seed producing agencies for its faster dissemination through downstream multiplication to foundation and certified seed which include more than 80% seed of climate resilient varieties including resistance/ tolerance to various biotic and/or abiotic stresses.

Further, total of 2122.86 lakh q of certified/ quality seed distribution (including climate resilient crop varieties) across the country has been done during the last five years for the benefit of farming community.

In the state of Andhra Pradesh, ANGRAU, Guntur is involved in production of breeder and quality seed under All India Coordinated Research Project on Seed

(Crops). During the last five years, 1,930.4 quintals of breeder seeds of climate resistant crop varieties has been produced against the indent of 786.6 quintals in Andhra Pradesh.

Under the Seed Village programme, an assistance of 50% for distribution of cereals and 60% for distribution of pulses, oilseeds and green manure crops including climate resistant crops' varieties is available for farmers of the country including Andhra Pradesh.

(f): Government conducts the large-scale demonstrations of climate resilient varieties through Front Line Demonstrations conducted by All India Coordinated Research Projects; Cluster Front Line Demonstrations by the Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs); Mini Kits by the Department of Agriculture of different states.

The flagship network project on 'National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)' launched during 2011, also focusses on climate resilient technological innovations including climate resilient varieties. Climate Resilient Village (CRV) have been developed under this project and location specific Climate Resilient Technologies (CRTs) have been demonstrated in 446 villages covering 2,13,421 households and 2,35,874 ha area and Village climate risk management committees (VCRMC), custom hiring centers, seed and fodder production systems and community nurseries enabled wider adoption of climate resilient technologies. In addition, the government has initiated several schemes under National Mission

on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) to deal with the adverse climate situations in the agriculture sector.

### दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों को सशक्त बनाना

#### 2376. श्री सनातन पांडेय:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार द्वारा दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों को सशक्त बनाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;
- (ख) सरकार द्वारा दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों, विशेषकर बलिया संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, को उनके रोजगार की प्रतिशतता सहित कौशल प्रदान करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और
- (ग) दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों के उत्थान के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त उपलब्धियों और की गई पहलों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

**उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा):**

(क) सरकार ने दिव्यांगजन अधिकार (आरपीडब्ल्यूडी) अधिनियम, 2016 को अधिनियमित किया जो दिनांक 19.04.2017 को लागू हुआ। दिव्यांगताओं की संख्या 7 से बढ़ाकर 21 कर दी गई है। उक्त अधिनियम में दिव्यांगजनों को अधिकार और हकदारियां प्रदान की गई हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, समानता का अधिकार, गैर-भेदभाव, क्रूरता और शोषण से बचाव, परिवार और समुदाय के साथ रहने का अधिकार, न्याय तक पहुंच, मतदान तक पहुंच, विधिक क्षमता, विधिक संरक्षण, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, रोजगार, कौशल विकास, कला, खेल, मनोरंजन, संस्कृति तक पहुंच तथा निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया में भागीदारी शामिल हैं।

उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 34 में बेंचमार्क (40% या उससे अधिक) दिव्यांगता वाले व्यक्तियों को सरकारी नौकरी में 4% आरक्षण का प्रावधान है। इसके अलावा, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 32 बेंचमार्क दिव्यांगता वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए सरकारी या सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों में 5% आरक्षण प्रदान करती है। इसके अलावा, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 37 बेंचमार्क दिव्यांगता वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए गरीबी उन्मूलन और विकासात्मक योजनाओं में 5% आरक्षण सुनिश्चित करती है।

यद्यपि, भारत के संविधान की राज्य सूची की प्रविष्टि 9 के अनुसार दिव्यांगजनों को राहत देना राज्य का विषय है, फिर भी केन्द्र सरकार अपनी प्रमुख योजनाओं अर्थात् 'दिव्यांगजनों को सहायक यंत्रों और उपकरणों की खरीद/फिटिंग के लिए सहायता (एडिप) योजना', 'दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2016 के कार्यान्वयन के लिए योजना (सिपडा)' और 'दीनदयाल दिव्यांगजन पुनर्वास योजना (डीडीआरएस)' तथा 'छात्रवृत्ति योजना' के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों को बढ़ावा देती है।

(ख) दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग 'दिव्यांगजनों के कौशल विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपी-एसडीपी)' का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। यह योजना मार्च, 2015 में शुरू की गई थी। इस योजना के तहत उन विभिन्न सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है, जो विभाग में प्रशिक्षण भागीदारों (ईटीपी) के रूप में पैनलबद्ध हैं। इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य दिव्यांगजनों के कौशल को बढ़ाना; दिव्यांगजनों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण व्यावसायिक कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना है ताकि दिव्यांगजन लाभप्रद रोजगार प्राप्त करने में और आत्मनिर्भर एवं उत्पादक बनने में सक्षम हो सके।

एनएपी-एसडीपी योजना के तहत, दिव्यांगजनों को देश भर के सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के माध्यम से कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। इस योजना के शुभारंभ के बाद से, विभाग ने 147.78 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 1.42 लाख दिव्यांगजनों को कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया है। इनमें से, 28000 दिव्यांगजनों को वैतनिक-रोजगार/स्व-रोजगार मिल गया है। यह मांग आधारित योजना है और सूचीबद्ध प्रशिक्षण भागीदार को उनके प्रस्ताव के आधार पर धनराशि जारी की जाती है। विभाग ने

उत्तर प्रदेश सहित सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के राज्य कौशल विकास मिशनों (एसएसडीएम) से दिव्यांगजनों के कौशल प्रशिक्षण को प्रोत्साहित करने का अनुरोध किया है।

(ग) यद्यपि, भारत के संविधान की राज्य सूची की प्रविष्टि 9 के अनुसार दिव्यांगजनों को राहत देना राज्य का विषय है, फिर भी केन्द्र सरकार अपनी निम्नलिखित प्रमुख योजनाओं के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए जा रहे प्रयासों को बढ़ावा देती है:-

**(i) सहायक यंत्रों और उपकरणों की खरीद/फिटिंग के लिए दिव्यांगजनों को सहायता (एडिप):**

यह विभाग 'सहायक यंत्रों और उपकरणों की खरीद/फिटिंग के लिए दिव्यांगजनों को सहायता (एडिप)' योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसके अंतर्गत विभिन्न कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को धनराशि जारी की जाती है, ताकि पात्र दिव्यांगजनों को टिकाऊ, उन्नत और वैज्ञानिक रूप से निर्मित, आधुनिक, मानक सहायक यंत्र और उपकरण प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिल सके, जिससे देश भर के दिव्यांगजनों में दिव्यांगता के प्रभाव को कम करके और दिव्यांगजनों की आर्थिक क्षमता को बढ़ाकर उनके शारीरिक, सामाजिक और मानसिक पुनर्वास को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके। विभिन्न प्रकार के दिव्यांगजनों को वितरित किए जाने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के सहायक यंत्रों और उपकरणों में मोटर चालित ट्राइसाइकिल, व्हीलचेयर, कृत्रिम अंग और ऑर्थोसिस, वॉकिंग स्टिक, सुगम्य स्मार्ट फोन, स्मार्ट केन, लो विजन सहायक उपकरण, श्रवण सहायक उपकरण, शिक्षण अधिगम सामग्री (टीएलएम) किट आदि शामिल हैं।

**(ii) दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए योजना (सिपडा):** इस योजना के अंतर्गत, दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2016 के कार्यान्वयन से संबंधित विभिन्न गतिविधियों के लिए राज्य सरकारों तथा केंद्र या राज्य सरकार के तहत आने वाले स्वायत्त संगठनों / संस्थानों/विभिन्न कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए योजना (सिपडा) के प्रमुख घटक हैं:-

(क) दिव्यांगजनों के लिए बाधा मुक्त वातावरण का निर्माण



(ख) कौशल विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना

(ग) सुगम्य भारत अभियान (एआईसी)

(घ) विशिष्ट दिव्यांगता पहचान पत्र

(ङ) जागरूकता सृजन एवं प्रचार योजना

**(iii) दीनदयाल दिव्यांगजन पुनर्वास योजना (डीडीआरएस):-** इस योजना के अंतर्गत दिव्यांगजनों को उनके इष्टतम शारीरिक, संवेदी, बौद्धिक, मानसिक या सामाजिक कार्यात्मक स्तर तक पहुंचने और उसे बनाए रखने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए, दिव्यांगजनों के पुनर्वास से संबंधित परियोजनाएं चलाने के लिए गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (एनजीओ) को सहायता अनुदान प्रदान किया जाता है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान 96,111 दिव्यांगजन लाभान्वित हुए।

**(iv) दिव्यांग छात्रों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएँ:** इस योजना के अंतर्गत, सरकार दिव्यांग विद्यार्थियों के लिए छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करती है, जैसे प्री-मैट्रिक (कक्षा IX और X के लिए), पोस्ट-मैट्रिक (कक्षा XI से स्नातकोत्तर डिग्री/डिप्लोमा स्तर तक), उच्चतम श्रेणी की शिक्षा (अधिसूचित संस्थानों में स्नातकोत्तर डिग्री/डिप्लोमा), राष्ट्रीय फेलोशिप (भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों में एम.फिल और पीएचडी पाठ्यक्रम) और विदेश में राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति (विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों में स्नातकोत्तर डिग्री/पीएचडी)। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस योजना के अंतर्गत 1,15,667 दिव्यांगजन लाभान्वित हुए।

**बीएचईएल के लिए भूमि**

**2377. श्री आलोक शर्मा:**

क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भोपाल में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड (बीएचईएल) को कुल कितनी भूमि प्रदान की गई है और तत्संबंधी प्रयोजन-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) वर्तमान में बीएचईएल, भोपाल की कुल भूमि में से उपयोग की गई भूमि का उद्देश्य और क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) खाली पड़ी भूमि से अतिक्रमण हटाकर उसे उपयोगी बनाने के लिए सरकार की क्या कार्य-योजना है;

(घ) क्या सरकार भविष्य में बीएचईएल, भोपाल की खाली पड़ी भूमि के संबंध में कोई योजना बनाने का विचार रखती है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त खाली पड़ी भूमि को राज्य सरकार को किस प्रकार सौंपे जाने की संभावना है ताकि इसका उपयोग लोगों के लाभार्थ किया जा सके?

**भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री  
(श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा)**

(क) और (ख) : भोपाल में भारी विद्युत उपकरण विनिर्माण संयंत्र की स्थापना के सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन के लिए पूर्ववर्ती हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स (इंडिया) लिमिटेड के लिए कुल 6045.18 एकड़ भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया गया था, जिसे 1974 में बीएचईएल को हस्तांतरित कर दिया गया था। कुल भूमि में से, बीएचईएल ने नियमों की उचित प्रक्रिया का अनुसरण कर विभिन्न सार्वजनिक प्रयोजनों के लिए राज्य और केन्द्र सरकार को 1565.97 एकड़ भूमि हस्तांतरित की है। वर्तमान में, बीएचईएल के पास भोपाल में अपनी वर्तमान और भावी परियोजनाओं के लिए केवल 4479.21 एकड़ भूमि है।

बीएचईएल, भोपाल की भूमि के उपयोग का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

क्र. सं.	विवरण	क्षेत्र (एकड़ में)

1.	कुल फैक्ट्री/संयंत्र	580.76
2.	टाउनशिप/शहरी वानिकी और अन्य क्षेत्र	3898.45
	कुल	4479.21

(ग) : बीएचईएल, भोपाल में लगभग 216 एकड़ भूमि पर इस समय अनधिकृत अतिक्रमण किया गया है। अतिक्रमण हटाने के लिए बीएचईएल ने बार-बार इस मामले को राज्य प्राधिकारणों के समक्ष उठाया है। बीएचईएल ने पहले भी इसकी भूमि पर स्थित झुगियों के पुनर्स्थापन के लिए राज्य सरकार के साथ समझौता-ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए थे। समझौता ज्ञापन की शर्तों के अनुसार, बीएचईएल ने इस उद्देश्य के लिए राज्य प्राधिकरणों को 200 एकड़ भूमि हस्तांतरित की है।

(घ) : उत्पाद प्रोफाइल के विविधीकरण को ध्यान में रखते हुए, बीएचईएल के पास बीएचईएल, भोपाल में कोई अधिशेष भूमि नहीं है।

(ङ) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

## KISAN CREDIT CARD SCHEME

### 2378. SHRI MURASOLI S.:

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Kisan Credit Card scheme; and

(b) the number of such Kisan Credit Cards distributed to fishermen and farmers in Thanjavur district and the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a) The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme was introduced in 1998 for issue of Kisan Credit Cards to farmers on the basis of their holdings for uniform adoption by the banks so that farmers may use them to readily purchase agriculture inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc. and draw cash for their production needs. Guidelines for KCC scheme is issued by RBI from time to time. Banks extend crop loans through KCC as per the guidelines issued in terms of RBI's Master Circular on KCC Scheme dated July 04, 2018. Further, RBI vide its circular dated February 04, 2019 has extended KCC facility to Animal Husbandry farmers and Fisheries for their working capital requirements. As on 31.03.2024, there are 7.75 crore operative accounts.

**Eligibility**

- Farmers - individual/joint borrowers who are owner cultivators;
- Tenant farmers, oral lessees and share croppers;
- Self Help Groups (SHGs) or Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) of farmers including tenant farmers, share croppers etc.

(b) Total number of KCC distributed to fisherman and farmers in Thanjavur district are as under:

<b>SCHEME</b>	<b>No. of KCC holders</b>	<b>Credit balance (Rs. In Cr)</b>

<b>FARMERS</b>	181269	2115.72
<b>FISHERMEN</b>	1130	17.47

## **PROTECT TEXTILE INDUSTRY**

### **2379. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:**

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

- (a) the details of measures taken by the Government to protect Ludhiana's textile industry from cheaper imports to ensure competitive parity in international markets;
- (b) the current status of the proposed mega textile park and cluster development projects in Ludhiana, and the steps are being taken to expedite their completion;
- (c) the steps are being taken to ensure that Quality Control Orders (QCOs) support Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Ludhiana rather than creating additional hurdles for them; and
- (d) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce financial relief or subsidies for Ludhiana's textile industry to address operational challenges arising from inflation and market recession?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA  
MARGHERITA):**

- (a) to (d): The Government of India is implementing various schemes/initiatives to encourage and promote the textile sector on Pan India basis including Ludhiana.

The major schemes/initiatives include PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks Scheme; Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme focusing on MMF Fabric, MMF Apparel and Technical; National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) focusing on Research Innovation and Development, Promotion and Market Development; SAMARTH-Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector with the objective providing demand driven, placement oriented, skilling program; Silk Samagra-2 for comprehensive development of sericulture value chain.; National Handicraft Development Program etc. Further, the Government of India is implementing National Handloom Development Programme and Raw Material Supply Scheme to promote handloom sector and welfare of handloom weavers across the country.

With a view to of increasing investments, generating employment opportunities and boosting exports in the Textiles sector, the Ministry is implementing the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) to provide support for setting up textiles parks with modern infrastructure. Under SITP, three projects have been sanctioned in Punjab and successfully completed including one in Ludhiana namely, Ludhiana Integrated Textiles Park.

Quality Control Orders (QCOs) are implemented by the Government to ensure quality of products in public interest, after due consultation with the stakeholders including industry. Small and Micro Enterprises (including those of

Ludhiana) are provided extended timelines for compliance of QCOs, wherever applicable.

### **CROPS COVERED UNDER PMFBY**

#### **2380. ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the crops that are covered under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and the number of farmers covered under this Yojana in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has included coffee, rubber and tea under the PMFBY;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government is aware that the above mentioned crops are an integral part of the agriculture in Kerala and these crops are heavily affected by the ill-effects of climate change; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

#### **THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a) to (e) : The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) envisages coverage of all food crops (cereals, millets and pulses), oilseeds and commercial/horticultural crops subject to availability of past yield data of requisite number of years based

on Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) as well as capacity of the State Government to conduct requisite number of CCEs to assess the yield of the crop to calculate claims. However, specific crop is notified by the concerned State Government keeping in view the aforesaid provision. For the crops not meeting the aforesaid conditions, the concerned State Government is free to notify them for coverage under Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) under which claims payment are being structured on the basis of weather index parameters. State-wise details of crops notified by the implementing States during 2023-24 under PMFBY and RWBCIS are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. State-wise details of number of farmer applications enrolled during 2023-24 under PMFBY are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

Crops especially perennial/horticultural crops like coffee, rubber and tea for which yield data based on authentic/scientific methodology is not available, are not covered under PMFBY. However, inclusion of the same is possible under RWBCIS, if notified by State.

The State Government of Kerala has integrated the State's Crop Insurance Scheme with RWBCIS from Kharif 2023 onwards and notified perennial horticultural crops like Cardamom, cashew, coconut, rubber, tea etc. under RWBCIS. However, coverage under the notification of the State Govt. , for specific plantation crops like tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom and coconut is for individual farmers only and not for any corporate entities/large plantation growers.



**STATEMENT-I****State-wise details of crops notified by various States/UTs during 2023-24  
under PMFBY and RWBCIS**

<b>State Name</b>	<b>Crops (Kharif 2023)</b>	<b>Crops (Rabi 2023-24)</b>
<b>Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)</b>		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Paddy (Dhan)	Bhindi, Brinjal, Green Gram (Moong), Green Gram (Moong), Cowpea, Tomato, Watermelon,
Andhra Pradesh	Black Gram (Urad), Castor (Rehri, Rendi, Arandi), Fingermillet (Ragi/Mandika), Green Gram (Moong), Groundnut (Pea Nut), Korra, Maize (Makka), Onion, Paddy (Dhan), Pearl Millet (Bajra), Pigeon Pea (Red Gram/Arhar/Tur), Chillies, Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/Sesamum, Sorghum (Jowar/Great Millet), Turmeric	Bengal Gram (Chana), Black Gram (Urad), Fingermillet (Ragi/Mandika), Green Gram (Moong), Groundnut (Pea Nut), Maize (Makka), Onion, Paddy (Dhan), Rajma (French Bean), Chillies, Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/Sesamum, Sorghum (Jowar/Great Millet), Sunflower (Suryamukhi),
Assam	Black Gram (Urad), Maize (Makka), Paddy (Dhan),	Maize (Makka), Mustard, Paddy (Dhan), Potato, Sugarcane,
Chhattisgarh	Black Gram (Urad), Fingermillet (Ragi/Mandika), Green Gram (Moong), Groundnut (Pea Nut), Kodo Millet (Kodara/Varagu), Little Millet (Samai/Kutki/Kodo-Kutki), Maize (Makka), Paddy (Dhan),	Bengal Gram (Chana), Linseed (Aisi), Mustard, Wheat,

	Paddy (Dhan), Pigeon Pea (Red Gram/Arhar/Tur), Soybean (Bhat),	
Goa	Groundnut (Pea Nut), Paddy (Dhan), Pulses, Sugarcane	Groundnut (Pea Nut), Paddy (Dhan), Pulses,
Haryana	Cotton (Kapas), Green Gram (Moong), Maize (Makka), Paddy (Dhan), Pearl Millet (Bajra),	Barley (Jau), Bengal Gram (Chana), Mustard, Sunflower (Suryamukhi), Wheat,
Himachal Pradesh	Maize (Makka), Paddy (Dhan),	Barley (Jau), Wheat,
Jammu And Kashmir	Maize (Makka), Paddy (Dhan),	Mustard, Wheat
Karnataka	Black Gram (urd bean), Cabbage, COTTON, Cowpea/Alasande, Green Gram (Moong Bean/ Moong), GROUNDNUT, Horse Gram (kulthi/kultha), Maize (Makka), Navane, Onion, PADDY, Pearl Millet (Bajra/Bulrush Millet/Spiked Millet), Pigeon pea (red gram/arhar/tur), Potato, RAGI, Red Chillies, Save, Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/Sesamum, Sorghum (Jowar/Great Millet), Soybean (bhat), SUNFLOWER, Tomato, Turmeric,	Bengal Gram, Black Gram (urd bean), Green Gram (Moong Bean/ Moong), GROUNDNUT, Horse Gram (kulthi/kultha), Linseed, Maize (Makka), Onion, PADDY, Potato, RAGI, Safflower, Sorghum (Jowar/Great Millet), SUNFLOWER, Tomato, Wheat,
Madhya Pradesh	Black Gram (Urad), Cotton (Kapas), Green Gram (Moong), Groundnut (Pea Nut), Little Millet (Samai/Kutki/Kodo-Kutki), Maize (Makka), Paddy (Dhan), Paddy (Dhan), Pearl Millet (Bajra), Pigeon Pea (Red Gram/Arhar/Tur),	Bengal Gram (Chana), Lentil (Masur), Linseed (Alsi), Mustard, Wheat,

	Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/Sesamum, Sorghum (Jowar/Great Millet), Soybean (Bhat)	
Maharashtra	Black Gram (Urad), Cotton (Kapas), Fingermillet (Ragi/Mandika), Green Gram (Moong), Groundnut (Pea Nut), Maize (Makka), Niger (Ramtil), Onion, Paddy (Dhan), Pearl Millet (Bajra), Pigeon Pea (Red Gram/Arhar/Tur), Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/Sesamum, Sorghum (Jowar/Great Millet), Soybean (Bhat),	Bengal Gram (Chana), Groundnut (Pea Nut), Onion, Paddy (Dhan), Sorghum (Jowar/Great Millet), Sorghum (Jowar/Great Millet), Wheat,
Manipur	Cabbage, Paddy (Dhan),	Cabbage, Mustard
Meghalaya	Ginger, Paddy (Dhan),	Paddy (Dhan)
Odisha	Cotton (Kapas), Fingermillet (Ragi/Mandika), Ginger, Groundnut (Pea Nut), Maize (Makka), Paddy (Dhan), Pigeon Pea (Red Gram/Arhar/Tur), Turmeric,	Black Gram (Urad), Green Gram (Moong), Groundnut (Pea Nut), Mustard, Onion, Paddy (Dhan), Potato, Sugarcane, Sunflower (Suryamukhi),
Puducherry	Banana, Paddy (Dhan),	Banana, Black Gram (Urad), Green Gram (Moong), Groundnut (Pea Nut), Paddy (Dhan), Black Gram (Urad), Cotton (Kapas), Green Gram (Moong), Sugarcane,
Rajasthan	Black Gram (Urad), Cotton (Kapas), Cowpea, Green Gram (Moong), Groundnut (Pea Nut), Guar, Maize (Makka), Moth Bean (Kidney Bean/ Deww Gram), Paddy (Dhan), Pearl Millet (Bajra), Pigeon	Barley (Jau), Bengal Gram (Chana), Coriander, Cumin, Isabgol, Lentil (Masur), Maize (Makka), Methi (Fenugreek), Mustard, Rocket Salad (Taramira), Wheat,

	Pea (Red Gram/Arhar/Tur), Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/Sesamum, Sorghum (Jowar/Great Millet), Soybean (Bhat),	
Sikkim	Black Gram (Urad), Fingermillet (Ragi/Mandika), Ginger, Maize (Makka), Paddy (Dhan), Soybean (Bhat),	
Tripura	Paddy (Dhan)	Brinjal, Cauliflower, Paddy (Dhan), Potato, Tomato, Watermelon,
Uttar Pradesh	Black Gram (Urad), Green Gram (Moong), Groundnut (Pea Nut), Maize (Makka), Paddy (Dhan), Pearl Millet (Bajra), Pigeon Pea (Red Gram/Arhar/Tur), Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/Sesamum, Sorghum (Jowar/Great Millet), Soybean (Bhat),	Barley (Jau), Bengal Gram (Chana), Lentil (Masur), Linseed (Alsi), Mustard, Pea, Potato, Wheat
Uttarakhand	Fingermillet (Ragi/Mandika), Paddy (Dhan)	Lentil (Masur), Wheat
Tamil Nadu	Banana, Bengal Gram (Chana), Bhindi, Black Gram (Urad), Brinjal, Cabbage, Carrot, Coriander, Cotton (Kapas), Cowpea, Fingermillet (Ragi/Mandika), Ginger, Green Gram (Moong), Groundnut (Pea Nut), Maize (Makka), Onion, Paddy (Dhan), Pearl Millet (Bajra), Pigeon Pea (Red Gram/Arhar/Tur), Potato, Chillies, Black Gram (Urad), Cotton (Kapas), Green Gram (Moong), Sesame	-

	(Gingelly/Til)/Sesamum, Sorghum (Jowar/Great Millet), Sugarcane, Sunflower (Suryamukhi), Tapioca, Tomato,	
<b>Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	Banana, Cotton (Kapas), Groundnut (Pea Nut), Mosambi (Sweet Orange), Pomegranate, Tomato,	Acid Lime, Banana, Cashew, Tomato,
Chhattisgarh	Banana, Brinjal, Chillies, Ginger, Guava, Papaya, Tomato,	Brinjal, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Onion, Potato, Tomato,
Himachal Pradesh	Cabbage, Cauliflower, Ginger, Pea, Potato, Tomato,	Apple, Cabbage, Capsicum, Cauliflower, Citrus, Garlic, Guava, Litchi, Mango, Peach, Pea, Plum, Pomegranate, Potato, Tomato,
Karnataka	Acid Lime, Arecanut, Betel Vine, Cauliflower, CHILLY, Ginger, Grape, Mango, Papaya, Pepper, Pomegranate,	Cauliflower, CHILLY
Kerala	Amarphophallus (Surankand/Elephant Foot Yam), Arecanut, Ash Gourd (Petha), Banana, Betel Vine, Bhindi, Bitter Gourd, Black Gram (Urad), Cardamom, Cashew, Chillies, Clove, Cocoa, Coconut, Colocasia (Arvi, Arbi), Cowpea, Cucumber, Fingermillet (Ragi/Mandika), Ginger, Greater Yam, Groundnut (Pea Nut), Lesser Yam (Rafula), Little Millet (Samai/Kutki/Kodo-Kutki),	Amarphophallus (Surankand/Elephant Foot Yam), Arecanut, Ash Gourd (Petha), Banana, Betel Vine, Bhindi, Bitter Gourd, Black Gram (Urad), Cabbage, Cardamom, Carrot, Cashew , Chillies, Clove, Cocoa, Coconut, Coffee, Colocasia (Arvi, Arbi), Cowpea, Cucumber, Fingermillet (Ragi/Mandika), French Bean,

	Mango, Nutmeg, Paddy (Dhan), Pea, Pepper, Pineapple, Pumpkin, Rubber, Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/Sesamum, Snake Gourd, Sorghum (Jowar/Great Millet), Sweet Potato, Tapioca, Tea, Tomato, Turmeric, Yard Long Bean,	Garlic, Ginger, Greater Yam, Green Gram (Moong), Groundnut (Pea Nut), Italian Millet (Thenai/Navane/Foxtail Millet/Kang)(Rabi Summer), Lesser Yam (Rafula), Mango, Nutmeg, Paddy (Dhan), Pea, Pepper, Pineapple, Potato, Potato, Pumpkin, Rubber, Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/Sesamum, Snake Gourd, Sorghum (Jowar/Great Millet), Soybean (Bhat), Sweet Potato, Tapioca, Tea, Tomato, Turmeric, Yard Long Bean
Maharashtra	Custard Apple, Grape, Guava, Lemon, Mosambi (Sweet Orange), Orange, Pomegranate, Sapota,	Banana, Cashew, Grape, Mango, Mosambi (Sweet Orange), Orange, Papaya, Pomegranate, Strawberry,
Rajasthan	Castor (Rehri, Rendi, Arandi), Chillies, Datepalm, Indian Squash (Tinda/Round Melon), Kinnow, Mehandi/Henna Tree, Onion, Orange, Pomegranate, Tomato,	Aonla, Brinjal, Cauliflower, Fennel, Garlic, Guava, Lemon, Mango, Onion, Pea, Potato, Tomato, Watermelon,
Uttar Pradesh	Banana, Betel Vine, Chillies,	Capsicum, Mango, Pea, Tomato,
Uttarakhand	Chillies, French Bean - Hills, Ginger, Ginger, Potato, Tomato,	Apple, Citrus, Kiwi Fruit, Litchi, Mango, Peach, Pea, Potato, Tomato

**STATEMENT-II****State-wise details of number of Farmer Applications covered during 2023-24  
under PMFBY**

<b>Name of State/UT</b>	<b>No. of farmer applications enrolled (in lakhs)</b>
A and N Islands	0.00187
Andhra Pradesh	128.36
Assam	8.00
Chhattisgarh	81.25
Goa	0.00
Haryana	101.40
Himachal Pradesh	2.78
Jammu and Kashmir	2.46
Karnataka	30.15
Kerala	1.74
Madhya Pradesh	177.96
Maharashtra	241.84
Manipur	0.05
Meghalaya	0.39
Odisha	140.90
Puducherry	0.42
Rajasthan	389.82
Tamil Nadu	54.50
Tripura	3.72
Uttar Pradesh	60.25
Uttarakhand	2.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,428.26</b>

## केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल (सीएपीएफ) के कार्मिकों के लिए निर्मित आवास

### 2381. श्री तेजस्वी सूर्या:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल (सीएपीएफ) के कार्मिकों के लिए निर्मित आवासों की संख्या का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उक्त अवधि के दौरान आवासों के प्रावधान के संबंध में संतुष्टि के स्तर में सुधार हुआ है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान निर्मित बैरकों का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा और संख्या क्या है?

### गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानंद राय):

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल (सीएपीएफ) कर्मियों के लिए कुल 18,874 घरों का निर्माण किया गया है। विवरण इस प्रकार है:

वर्ष	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
निर्मित मकानों की संख्या	7,039	1,991	4,072	2,492	3,280

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान आवास संतुष्टि स्तर 42% से बढ़कर 48.89% हो गया है।

(ग) उक्त अवधि में कुल 250 बैरकों का निर्माण किया गया है। विवरण इस प्रकार है:

वर्ष	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
निर्मित बैरकों की संख्या	56	47	56	40	51



## **USE OF ADVANCED MACHINERY/TOOLS IN FARMING**

### **2382. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the extent of advanced machinery and technological tools applied in farming activities by the farmers, particularly in the State of Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) whether the Government is providing any financial incentives in purchase machines/tools to small land holding farmers, particularly in the State of Uttar Pradesh;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of strategies adopted by the Government in modernizing agricultural production in the fertile Ganga belt, particularly in the Mau and Ballia districts of Uttar Pradesh?

### **THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a) to (d): The role of modern agricultural machines is very crucial as it helps in increasing agriculture production and productivity, improving utilization efficiency of costlier inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and irrigation water, besides reducing human drudgery associated with various agricultural operations. However, the adoption of mechanization by the farmers of various States depends on varying

factors such as socio-economic conditions, geographical conditions, crops grown, irrigation facilities etc.

The emphasis of the Government is to promote mechanization with the specific aim of increasing the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low and promoting 'Custom Hiring Centers' to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small land holding and high cost of individual ownership of agricultural machines. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization' (SMAM) is implemented in all the States and Union Territories from 2014-15 including the State of Uttar Pradesh. Under this scheme, financial assistance @ 40% to 50% of the cost of machines depending on the categories of farmers is provided for purchase of agricultural machines. Financial assistance @ 40% of the project cost is also provided to rural entrepreneur, (Rural youth and farmer as an entrepreneur), Cooperative Societies of Farmers, Registered Farmers Societies, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and Panchayats for establishment of Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs) and Hi-tech hubs of high value agricultural machines. Financial assistance @ 80% of the project cost for the projects costing up to Rs. 30 lakhs is provided to the Cooperative Societies of farmers, Registered Farmer Societies, FPOs, Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Panchayats for setting up of village level Farm Machinery Banks (FMBs).The scheme promotes almost all agricultural machines and equipments for crop production and post production activities.

The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, (DA&FW) is implementing Crop Residue Management Scheme from 2018-19 to support efforts of the State Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi to address air pollution caused due to paddy stubble burning and to subsidize machinery required for management of crop residue. Under this scheme, financial assistance @ 50% is provided to the farmers for purchase of crop residue management machinery and @ 80% is provided to Rural Entrepreneurs (Rural youth and Farmer as an entrepreneur), Cooperative Societies of farmers, Registered Farmers Societies, Farmers Producer Organization (FPOs) and Panchayats for establishment of Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs) of crop residue management machines. The scheme promotes the usage of machines such as Super Straw Management System, Happy Seeder, Super Seeder, Smart Seeder, Surface Seeder, Zero Till Seed cum Fertilizer Drill etc. for in-situ management of crop residue and Balers and Straw Rakes for collection of straw for further ex-situ utilization. Financial assistance @ 65% on the capital cost of machinery costing up to Rs. 1.50 crores is also provided for establishment of paddy straw supply chain projects with a view to ensure continuous supply of paddy straw to end user industries in biomass power generation and biofuel sectors.

The Government has also approved Central Sector Scheme for providing drones to the Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) with an outlay of Rs. 1261 Crores for the period from 2023-24 to 2025-26. The scheme is implemented in entire

country including the State of Uttar Pradesh. Under this scheme, there is a provision of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) @ 80% of the cost of drone and accessories/ancillary charges up to a maximum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs per drone to the selected women SHGs.

During the period from 2014-15 to 2024-25 (as on 30 November 2024), central funds amounting to Rs. 656.56 crores have been released to the State of Uttar Pradesh under SMAM and the State has supplied 176722 machines and equipments to the farmers on subsidy and established 10769 CHCs/Hi-tech Hubs/FMBs. Under the Crop Residue Management Scheme, the central funds amounting to Rs. 763.67 crores have been released to the State of Uttar Pradesh during the period from 2018-19 to 2024-25 (as on 30 November 2024) and the State have supplied more than 70500 crop residue management machines to the farmers and established 8804 CHCs of crop residue management machines. Under Namo drone Didi Scheme, out of the total 15,000 drones targeted to be supplied, the Lead Fertilizer Companies (LFCs) have procured the first 500 drones in 2023-24, using their internal resources and distributed to the selected SHGs, which include 32 drones supplied to SHGs of the State of Uttar Pradesh. The district-wise allocation of the funds and physical targets under these schemes are done at the State level and as per the information received from the Department of Agriculture, Government of Uttar Pradesh, the details of funds allocated, machines supplied and CHCs/Hi-tech Hubs/FMBs established under SMAM and Crop Residue

Management Schemes in the districts of Mau and Ballia during the period from 2018-19 to 2024-25 (as on 30 November 2024) is as under:

S.No.	Particulars	Mau	Ballia
1	Funds allocated/released (Rs. in Crores)	4.88	8.64
2	Machines distributed to individual farmers (Nos.)	241	461
3	CHCs/Hi-tech Hubs/FMBs established (Nos.)	34	61

### **CREATION OF AGRICULTURE COUNCIL**

#### **2383. SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plans to create an Agriculture Council similar to the GST Council to engage with diverse farm sectors and States for nationwide reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps that are proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

#### **THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a) : No Sir, there is no such proposals as on date.

(b) and (c) : Does not arise.

## PROMOTION OF PALM OIL FARMING

### 2384. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government plans to launch a dedicated programme for the promotion of palm oil farming;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government plans to introduce a new programme for developing techniques for sustainable palm oil farming, particularly to address the concerns regarding falling water table in Telangana;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government plans to announce a scheme to encourage exports of palm oil; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

### **THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):**

(a): The Government of India is already implementing a centrally sponsored scheme namely National Mission on Edible Oils - Oil Palm (NMEO-OP), since August 2021 for promoting oil palm farming, with a total approved outlay of Rs 11,040 crore for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26.

(b): The NMEO-OP strives to boost oil palm cultivation in the country through area expansion, production inputs, market support and technology transfer. It provides assistance for planting, intercropping, irrigation, mechanization, and replanting, alongside price assurance through viability gap funding to the farmers. The scheme also promotes new technologies, farmer training, and infrastructure development to enhance productivity and efficiency.

(c) and (d): Oil palm farming under the NMEO-OP prioritizes sustainability by strictly prohibiting deforestation and restricting plantations to existing agricultural lands. As per Indian Council of Agricultural Research-Indian Institute of Oil Palm Research, Oil Palm cultivation does not adversely affect the underground water availability and it requires less water compared to crops like Banana, Sugarcane and Rice. Besides, drip irrigation and water harvesting structures alongwith oil palm plantation is being promoted under NMEO-OP, in all the states including Telangana by way of subsidy to ensure optimum utilisation of water.

(e) and (f): No such plan under-consideration.

## **ERADICATION OF MANUAL SCAVENGING**

### **2385. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:**

Will the Minister of **SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps towards eradication of manual scavenging as per the order of the Supreme Court dated 20 October 2023 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 324 of 2020, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the effective steps taken by the Government to ensure compliance by the Union Government with the said directions?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE):**

(a) and (b): As per the “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)” manual scavenging is a banned activity in the country with effect from 6.12.2013.

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide order dated 20.10.2023 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 324/2020 in the case of Dr. Balram Singh Vs. Union of India and others has directed for fresh survey of manual scavengers as per MS Act, 2013 and MS Rules, 2013.

In compliance of the order of the Supreme Court, States/UTs were provided survey guidelines and requested to conduct survey of manual scavengers after Constituting District Level Survey Committees and other Committees.

A mobile application and portal has also been developed to capture the data of Manual Scavengers and insanitary latrines in urban and rural areas, if any.

Out of 766 districts, 249 districts have declared themselves as Manual Scavengers free districts and uploaded the certificate on portal.



**ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT****2386. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:****SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:**

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) has recently ranked India as third most improving country with respect to business environment following strides made in foreign trade, exchange controls and tax regime etc. and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of parameters/indicators in different categories including political environment, market opportunities policy towards free enterprises and cooperation etc., on which EIU Index measures the attractiveness of business environment in the country;
- (c) whether the Government has held any consultation/deliberations with private players and various other stakeholders to improve business environment in the country;
- (d) the details of other measures taken/being taken by the Government for doing ease of business and provide conducive environment to attract business in the country; and
- (e) the manner in which the said report of EIU will help in making India a developed nation by 2047?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY;  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):**

(a) The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) is the research and analysis division of the Economist Group, which is an independent research and print media. Based on their research exercise, it has recently come up with EIU's Business Environment Ranking. In their ranking, India has been ranked as the third most improving country with respect to business environment following strides made in foreign trade, exchange controls and tax regime etc.

(b) As per the publicly available brief report, the EIU's Business Environment Index measures the attractiveness of the business environment in 82 countries and territories, examining 91 indicators spread across 11 different categories. The categories include parameters such as the political environment, the macroeconomic environment, market opportunities, policy towards free enterprise and competition, policy towards foreign investment, foreign trade and exchange controls, taxes, financing, the labour market, infrastructure and technological readiness. Each of the 91 indicators is scored on a scale from 1 (very bad for business) to 5 (very good for business), and there is a mix of quantitative and qualitative questions. Scores are awarded both for the preceding five years and for the next five years.

(c) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry frequently consults and collaborates with diverse stakeholders, including private sector participants, to develop key policy reforms aimed at improving the business environment in the country.

(d) The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) plays a crucial role in coordinating initiatives aimed at enhancing the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) in India. These efforts are designed to create a more favorable business environment, attract investments, and stimulate economic growth by reducing bureaucratic obstacles and streamlining regulations. The DPIIT oversees several key initiatives, including FDI policy reforms, National Single Window System (NSWS), the Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP), the B-Ready assessment, Jan Vishwas Act, and the Reducing Compliance Burden on Businesses and Citizens program.

(e) Government incorporates insights from various such relevant academic studies to shape policies and programs, including India's Vision 2047. Further, Government of India is currently monitoring select global indices under Global Indices for Reforms and Growth (GIRG) initiative. However, this "EIU's Business Environment Index" report is not part of the GIRG initiative.

### पंचायती राज संस्थाओं का सशक्तिकरण

**2387. श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल:**

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने छत्तीसगढ़ में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के सशक्तिकरण के लिए कोई विशिष्ट योजना शुरू की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या मानदंड निर्धारित किए गए हैं;

(ग) उक्त योजना को किन-किन जिलों में प्रभावी ढंग से लागू किया गया है; और

(घ) पंचायतों के विकास के लिए आवंटित राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है और उपरोक्त धनराशि में से अब तक कितनी राशि खर्च की जा चुकी है?

**मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल):**

(क) से (ग) पंचायती राज मंत्रालय (एमओपीआर) सतत विकास लक्ष्यों के स्थानीयकरण (एलएसडीजी) और ग्राम पंचायत भवन और कंप्यूटर एवं सहायक उपकरणों जैसी अवसंरचनात्मक सहायता प्रदान करने पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देते हुए निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों और उनके पदाधिकारियों एवं अन्य हितधारकों का क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) की शासन क्षमताओं को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से पहले से ही संशोधित राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना को लागू कर रहा है। इसके अलावा, पंचायती राज मंत्रालय द्वारा संशोधित आरजीएसए के केंद्रीय घटक अर्थात् पंचायतों का प्रोत्साहनीकरण (आईओपी) और ई-पंचायतों की मिशन मोड परियोजना को भी कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। आईओपी योजना के तहत, सेवाओं की प्रदायगी और जन कल्याण में सुधार के लिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ कार्य-निष्पादन करने वाली पंचायतों को उनके श्रेष्ठ कार्य को मान्यता देने हेतु वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन सहित पुरस्कार दिए जाते हैं। ई-पंचायतों पर मिशन मोड (एमएमपी-ईपंचायत) परियोजना के तहत, पीआरआई के समग्र परिवर्तन के लिए उनके कामकाज में दक्षता, जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता लाने के लिए पंचायतों के डिजिटलीकरण की दिशा में विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित किया जाता है। ये तीनों योजनाएं छत्तीसगढ़ और उसके

सभी जिलों सहित भारत के सभी राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में पंचायतों के सभी स्तरों के लिए लागू की गई हैं।

(घ) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ में पंचायतों के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्त आयोग अनुदान के तहत आवंटित धनराशि, आरजीएसए/संशोधित आरजीएसए तथा आईओपी योजनाओं के तहत जारी धनराशि निम्नानुसार है:

(राशि करोड़ रुपए में)

वित्त आयोग अनुदान के अंतर्गत आवंटन तथा खर्च	6356.94 6183.89*
आरजीएसए/संशोधित आरजीएसए योजना के अंतर्गत जारी तथा खर्च धनराशि	29.54
आईओपी योजना के अंतर्गत जारी तथा खर्च धनराशि	7.38

\*आवंटित राशि में से की गयी खर्च राशि

नोट:

- iii. वर्ष 2022-23 से पहले आरजीएसए योजना के तहत धनराशि जारी की गई थी। 2022-23 से संशोधित आरजीएसए के तहत धन जारी किया जाता है।
- iv. 2023 से आईओपी के तहत पुरस्कार राशि सीधे पंचायतों को हस्तांतरित की जाती है।
- v. एमएमपी-ईपंचायत परियोजना के तहत राज्यों को कोई फंड उपलब्ध नहीं कराया जाता है।

### पीएम-किसान के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता में वृद्धि

2388. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

श्री राजकुमार रोलत:

श्री यदुवीर वाडियार:

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान) योजना लागू कर रही है और देश में प्रत्येक किसान को वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में प्रतिवर्ष 6,000- रुपये का भुगतान किया जाता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी वर्ष-वार और राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इस योजना की शुरुआत से अब तक इससे लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या कितनी है और इसके अंतर्गत आवंटित, अंतरित और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा, विशेषकर मैसूर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में क्या है;

(ग) बांसवाड़ा संसदीय क्षेत्र के डूंगरपुर-बांसवाड़ा जिलों में उक्त योजना से लाभान्वित होने वाले किसानों की ब्लॉक-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का इस योजना के तहत किसानों को दी जाने वाली राशि को 6,000 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 8,000 रुपये और 12,000 रुपये प्रतिवर्ष करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

### **कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):**

(क) और (ख): पीएम-किसान योजना एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना है जिसे माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी द्वारा भूमि-धारक किसानों की वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए फरवरी 2019 में आरम्भ किया गया था। इस योजना के तहत, देशभर के किसान परिवारों के बैंक खातों में प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) मोड के माध्यम से प्रत्येक 4 महीने के अंतराल पर तीन समान किस्तों में प्रति वर्ष 6,000 रुपये का वित्तीय लाभ अंतरित किया जाता है।

किसान-केंद्रित डिजिटल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर ने यह सुनिश्चित किया है कि इस योजना का लाभ देशभर के सभी किसानों तक बिना किसी बिचौलियों की भागीदारी के पहुंचे। लाभार्थियों के पंजीकरण और सत्यापन में पूर्ण पारदर्शिता बनाए रखते हुए, भारत सरकार ने अब तक 18 किस्तों में 3.46 लाख करोड़

रुपये से अधिक का लाभ वितरण किया है। पीएम-किसान योजना के अंतर्गत, धनराशि का राज्य-वार आवंटन नहीं किया जाता है। पीएम-किसान के तहत जारी किए गए लाभों का राज्यवार और किस्तवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

कोडागु और मैसूर जिलों के किसानों को रिलीज की गई धनराशि का किस्त-वार विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

किस्त	किस्त की अवधि	मैसूर		कोडागु	
		लाभार्थियों की संख्या	वितरित की गयी धनराशि (करोड़ में)	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	वितरित की गयी धनराशि (करोड़ में)
पहली	वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 (दिसम्बर-मार्च)	245	0.05	38	0.01
दूसरी	वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 (अप्रैल-जुलाई)	95,209	20.05	24,801	5.16
तीसरी	वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 (अगस्त-नवम्बर)	1,85,092	42.77	41,096	9.11
चौथी	वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 (दिसम्बर-मार्च)	2,11,035	46.63	44,591	9.38
पाँचवी	वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 (अप्रैल-जुलाई)	2,17,108	43.68	45,283	9.11
छठी	वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 (अगस्त-नवम्बर)	2,17,450	44.16	45,453	9.20
सात वी	वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 (दिसम्बर-मार्च)	2,20,426	44.23	44,892	9.00
आठ वी	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 (अप्रैल-जुलाई)	2,20,845	45.67	44,869	9.16
नवी	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 (अगस्त-नवम्बर)	2,22,955	46.48	44,778	9.17

दसवीं	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 (दिसम्बर-मार्च)	1,58,916	32.55	32,892	6.77
11वीं	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 (अप्रैल-जुलाई)	2,16,116	55.97	44,205	11.25
12वीं	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 (अगस्त-नवम्बर)	2,17,793	45.19	44,568	9.32
13वीं	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 (दिसम्बर-मार्च)	2,11,124	44.92	43,237	9.00
14वीं	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 (अप्रैल-जुलाई)	2,15,226	44.19	43,386	8.84
15वीं	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 (अगस्त-नवम्बर)	1,82,233	38.71	40,291	8.84
16वीं	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 (दिसम्बर-मार्च)	1,84,246	40.30	40,424	8.68
17वीं	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 (अप्रैल-जुलाई)	1,75,234	37.08	40,801	8.87
18वीं	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 (अगस्त-नवम्बर)	1,80,744	39.64	41,075	8.81

(ग) पीएम-किसान योजना के तहत, डूंगरपुर जिले के 1.88 लाख किसानों और बांसवाड़ा जिले के 2.07 लाख किसानों को 18वीं किस्त रिलीज की गई।

(घ) एवं (ड०) वर्तमान में, पीएम-किसान के अंतर्गत लाभ धनराशि बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

### विवरण

पीएम-किसान योजना के तहत शुरू से लेकर अब तक रिलीज किए गए लाभों का राज्य-वार और किस्त-वार ब्यौरा



#	राज्य	पहली किस्त (दिसंबर 2018 - मार्च 2019)		दूसरी किस्त (अप्रैल - जुलाई 2019)		तीसरी किस्त (अगस्त - नवंबर 2019)	
		लाभार्थियों की संख्या	वितरित की गयी धन राशि (रुपए करोड़ में)	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	वितरित की गयी धन राशि (रुपए करोड़ में)	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	वितरित की गयी धन राशि (रुपए करोड़ में)
1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	10,107	2.02	13,714	2.74	15,915	3.74
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	33,16,854	663.37	41,76,086	860.46	42,04,774	859.32
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1,816	0.36	6,988	1.40	42,724	9.32
4	असम	11,55,512	231.10	24,53,736	534.79	21,12,825	455.08
5	बिहार	2,50,825	50.17	26,20,799	581.53	45,52,080	1,036.73
6	चंडीगढ़	49	0.01	244	0.05	452	0.14
7	छत्तीसगढ़	1,13,049	22.61	10,63,512	212.79	16,24,934	393.23
8	दिल्ली	-	-	-	-	11,534	4.72
9	गोवा	2,439	0.49	4,260	0.85	6,595	1.93
10	गुजरात	28,60,817	572.16	39,60,807	819.81	46,89,101	1,048.67
11	हरियाणा	9,66,569	193.31	12,49,045	273.41	14,29,947	325.47
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	4,57,047	91.41	7,36,192	163.94	8,34,572	180.49
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	4,57,877	91.58	7,16,275	155.69	8,65,258	186.76
14	झारखंड	5,64,685	112.94	7,27,592	146.33	13,32,733	277.25
15	कर्नाटक	19,872	3.97	29,63,053	656.16	46,66,949	1,083.87
16	केरल	9,58,040	191.61	18,64,863	453.19	27,04,976	800.95
17	लद्दाख	7,151	1.43	10,189	2.28	13,424	3.57
18	लक्षद्वीप	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	मध्य प्रदेश	9,289	1.86	25,05,970	501.22	49,30,792	1,200.09
20	महाराष्ट्र	21,84,095	436.82	45,23,525	1,010.08	71,47,225	1,940.36
21	मणिपुर	31,354	6.27	29,245	5.85	90,303	24.35
22	मेघालय	9,309	1.86	26,725	7.86	61,412	14.35
23	मिजोरम	27,079	5.42	52,684	11.75	65,532	14.31

24	नागालैंड	32,305	6.46	86,447	17.64	1,58,367	34.46
25	ओडिशा	9,73,871	194.77	29,92,559	598.59	28,48,155	575.60
26	पुदुचेरी	4,264	0.85	5,779	1.16	9,106	2.78
27	पंजाब	11,81,642	236.33	14,11,655	312.85	22,21,693	483.41
28	राजस्थान	64,993	12.998	38,34,966	1,191.47	47,82,875	1,138.02
29	सिक्किम	-	-	1,980	0.40	4,008	0.80
30	तमिलनाडु	21,61,289	432.26	29,71,360	660.93	33,74,445	753.06
31	तेलंगाना	20,28,329	405.67	31,60,188	734.22	34,22,282	723.29
32	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	7,580	1.52	11,183	2.28	13,519	3.03
33	त्रिपुरा	1,51,872	30.37	1,80,865	36.40	1,89,194	39.94
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,11,94,428	2,238.89	1,51,46,263	3,206.44	1,75,15,747	3,739.97
35	उत्तराखंड	4,15,468	83.09	5,25,702	107.36	6,56,252	167.78
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>सकल योग</b>	<b>3,16,19,876</b>	<b>6,323.98</b>	<b>6,00,34,451</b>	<b>13,271.93</b>	<b>7,65,99,700</b>	<b>17,526.86</b>

#	राज्य	चौथी किस्त (दिसंबर 2019 - मार्च 2020)		5वीं किस्त (अप्रैल - जुलाई 2020)		छठी किस्त (अगस्त - नवंबर 2020)	
		लाभार्थियों की संख्या	वितरित की गयी धन राशि (रुपए करोड़ में)	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	वितरित की गयी धन राशि (रुपए करोड़ में)	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	वितरित की गयी धन राशि (रुपए करोड़ में)
1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	16,140	3.50	15,971	3.26	16,254	3.25
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	47,41,092	990.67	47,57,732	995.23	46,90,570	953.22
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	62,878	18.71	89,275	19.01	90,143	18.35
4	असम	20,19,637	406.51	18,96,634	380.22	12,47,218	249.44

5	बिहार	60,63,947	1,303.41	69,55,360	1,466.06	75,38,397	1,574.11
6	चंडीगढ़	429	0.09	430	0.09	430	0.09
7	छत्तीसगढ़	18,45,580	437.49	24,79,764	554.23	26,40,363	554.15
8	दिल्ली	12,452	2.60	13,331	2.76	14,045	2.89
9	गोवा	7,491	1.53	8,339	1.81	9,145	1.94
10	गुजरात	48,71,055	1,016.53	52,95,254	1,146.03	55,67,088	1,147.08
11	हरियाणा	15,47,049	313.95	16,87,047	379.11	18,25,169	387.71
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	8,65,307	180.93	8,90,915	182.90	9,09,924	185.15
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	9,83,500	224.84	10,27,711	209.08	11,12,791	248.75
14	झारखंड	7,08,435	141.88	15,18,901	439.31	22,77,786	504.84
15	कर्नाटक	49,47,251	1,049.74	51,14,512	1,033.93	52,19,760	1,061.53
16	केरल	26,90,854	684.15	30,01,874	682.63	33,52,808	713.79
17	लद्दाख	14,120	2.94	14,077	3.23	13,679	2.74
18	लक्षद्वीप	1,515	0.30	650	0.29	700	0.23
19	मध्य प्रदेश	60,02,294	1,411.85	74,94,277	1,831.65	78,53,617	1,649.97
20	महाराष्ट्र	86,34,869	1,948.54	96,97,517	2,189.04	1,05,20,801	2,282.45
21	मणिपुर	2,71,293	56.51	4,54,134	95.16	3,50,676	70.78
22	मेघालय	98,732	21.18	1,62,524	34.67	1,77,153	35.82
23	मिजोरम	62,766	12.89	1,24,447	26.55	1,31,985	27.05
24	नागालैंड	1,85,313	39.06	1,90,781	41.31	1,95,904	40.68
25	ओडिशा	25,17,671	512.52	21,02,661	431.14	22,77,015	467.87
26	पुदुचेरी	9,378	1.97	10,198	2.20	10,635	2.27
27	पंजाब	23,01,321	466.47	19,01,760	417.89	19,04,609	384.87
28	राजस्थान	48,49,034	1,053.28	57,10,181	1,463.77	63,15,588	1,425.38
29	सिक्किम	1,633	0.33	5,675	2.34	6,090	1.22
30	तमिलनाडु	34,37,359	716.90	43,04,755	933.63	44,08,832	902.80
31	तेलंगाना	32,43,804	664.43	34,73,585	748.58	35,86,322	735.54
32	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	13,562	2.76	14,034	2.92	9,410	1.88
33	त्रिपुरा	1,83,203	37.09	1,99,346	42.92	2,10,166	42.74

34	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,81,82,89 5	4,060.24	2,13,12,066	5,056.90	2,19,07,050	4,620.58
35	उत्तराखंड	6,96,191	156.87	7,67,901	169.53	8,33,784	174.78
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>सकल योग</b>	<b>8,20,90,05 0</b>	<b>17,942.6 6</b>	<b>9,26,93,619</b>	<b>20,989.3 7</b>	<b>9,72,25,907</b>	<b>20,475.9 4</b>

#	राज्य	7वीं किस्त (दिसंबर 2020 - मार्च 2021)		8वीं किस्त (अप्रैल - जुलाई 2021)		9वीं किस्त (अगस्त - नवंबर 2021)	
		लाभार्थियों की संख्या	वितरित की गयी धन राशि (रुपए करोड़ में)	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	वितरित की गयी धन राशि (रुपए करोड़ में)	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	वितरित की गयी धन राशि (रुपए करोड़ में)
1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	16,109	3.22	16,085	3.34	15,593	3.13
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	45,36,332	916.67	44,63,009	1,037.31	44,28,728	917.55
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	91,858	19.41	91,869	18.95	92,730	18.75
4	असम	13,93,331	321.13	12,92,455	305.57	9,27,709	340.70
5	बिहार	76,80,555	1,561.21	79,24,640	1,645.14	80,94,051	1,658.68
6	चंडीगढ़	402	0.08	386	0.08	378	0.08
7	छत्तीसगढ़	29,17,656	624.41	28,49,510	625.12	30,24,435	665.16
8	दिल्ली	13,690	2.88	13,974	3.10	14,490	3.01
9	गोवा	8,762	1.82	9,263	2.08	9,127	1.85
10	गुजरात	54,02,185	1,087.57	55,43,935	1,184.44	56,05,178	1,164.80
11	हरियाणा	18,42,843	385.43	17,41,125	362.36	18,45,863	397.42
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	9,03,998	181.38	9,08,840	186.42	9,36,723	191.01
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	11,28,490	233.06	8,71,748	187.39	8,79,842	183.43
14	झारखंड	22,55,748	460.30	15,89,008	390.77	16,28,561	361.43
15	कर्नाटक	52,81,757	1,063.26	51,77,858	1,071.23	52,13,008	1,092.11

16	केरल	34,64,869	717.92	33,57,682	694.42	34,82,013	739.32
17	लद्दाख	16,736	3.37	17,418	3.84	17,088	3.68
18	लक्षद्वीप	827	0.17	870	0.26	833	0.17
19	मध्य प्रदेश	80,00,070	1,679.00	82,59,905	1,757.89	83,29,603	1,698.24
20	महाराष्ट्र	1,03,91,862	2,201.00	92,38,235	1,928.01	1,02,52,873	2,316.49
21	मणिपुर	3,56,367	72.30	2,87,282	58.80	2,77,913	56.84
22	मेघालय	1,81,428	36.81	1,80,845	36.97	1,91,116	40.17
23	मिजोरम	1,45,311	29.99	1,01,627	22.16	1,04,171	21.80
24	नागालैंड	1,96,710	39.97	1,74,707	35.25	1,96,940	44.73
25	ओडिशा	24,93,443	559.08	29,46,608	1,056.19	32,03,303	844.17
26	पुदुचेरी	10,344	2.10	10,251	2.07	10,245	2.06
27	पंजाब	18,71,655	374.47	17,59,974	357.06	17,38,690	349.17
28	राजस्थान	66,41,747	1,432.89	69,32,895	1,600.32	69,68,392	1,468.18
29	सिक्किम	7,917	1.58	9,532	2.35	9,754	2.04
30	तमिलनाडु	37,51,562	756.76	37,74,679	792.51	37,09,968	744.82
31	तेलंगाना	35,73,990	729.97	35,49,941	730.53	35,93,142	793.92
32	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	9,690	1.95	9,849	2.11	7,561	2.68
33	त्रिपुरा	2,19,040	44.48	2,12,358	43.99	2,14,747	43.71
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	2,28,16,719	4,754.51	2,37,25,532	5,516.91	2,39,53,319	5,057.40
35	उत्तराखण्ड	8,49,255	174.36	8,36,869	174.74	8,78,369	185.80
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	-	-	20,29,750	573.53	35,84,786	980.01
	<b>सकल योग</b>	<b>9,84,73,258</b>	<b>20,474.54</b>	<b>9,99,10,514</b>	<b>22,413.21</b>	<b>10,34,41,242</b>	<b>22,394.51</b>

#	राज्य	10वीं किस्त (दिसंबर 2021 - मार्च 2022)		11वीं किस्त (अप्रैल - जुलाई 2022)		12वीं किस्त (अगस्त - नवंबर 2022)	
		लाभार्थियों की संख्या	वितरित की गयी धन राशि	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	वितरित की गयी धन राशि	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	वितरित की गयी धन राशि

			(रुपए करोड़ में)		(रुपए करोड़ में)		(रुपए करोड़ में)
1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	15,089	3.07	14,952	3.05	14,309	2.88
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	44,61,403	952.91	44,00,691	932.61	41,50,820	1,047.28
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	93,002	18.98	94,712	21.68	93,723	18.80
4	असम	10,94,288	288.05	8,81,398	192.06	4,89,137	161.38
5	बिहार	82,63,386	1,732.97	83,05,359	1,710.25	81,67,296	1,648.57
6	चंडीगढ़	389	0.09	367	0.08	5	0.00
7	छत्तीसगढ़	27,72,026	630.46	27,38,189	695.33	20,36,792	474.17
8	दिल्ली	14,618	3.06	14,887	3.29	12,409	2.50
9	गोवा	8,879	1.80	8,541	1.96	6,638	1.35
10	गुजरात	58,42,166	1,250.97	58,80,132	1,204.82	51,87,429	1,056.11
11	हरियाणा	18,65,784	386.81	18,41,461	391.10	13,14,815	264.26
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	9,41,413	192.75	9,42,131	198.15	5,72,128	115.13
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	10,97,244	294.47	10,92,655	252.29	4,32,229	88.19
14	झारखंड	16,59,896	376.96	22,25,573	717.16	12,73,956	350.19
15	कर्नाटक	34,53,252	709.48	49,20,226	1,300.70	50,05,169	1,069.07
16	केरल	35,45,239	752.43	34,62,015	707.34	20,01,850	406.78
17	लद्दाख	17,190	3.63	17,311	3.65	16,500	3.44
18	लक्षद्वीप					841	0.50
19	मध्य प्रदेश	84,52,130	1,737.19	83,47,797	1,730.07	81,58,380	1,681.42
20	महाराष्ट्र	1,04,45,43 4	2,187.87	1,01,26,222	2,059.91	90,25,926	1,889.35
21	मणिपुर	2,80,140	61.51	3,64,830	105.94	3,66,207	86.95
22	मेघालय	1,86,231	38.51	95,195	19.52	19,950	4.86
23	मिजोरम	96,172	20.66	86,513	18.05	87,298	18.46
24	नागालैंड	1,99,290	42.73	1,82,660	37.90	1,95,620	42.45
25	ओडिशा	32,78,430	769.79	33,10,679	709.86	21,54,317	450.70
26	पुदुचेरी	10,218	2.06	10,157	2.06	9,953	2.01
27	पंजाब	17,13,917	349.62	16,97,277	340.91	2,07,562	41.87
28	राजस्थान	71,43,461	1,525.19	71,11,293	1,493.25	56,71,257	1,163.89

29	सिक्किम	9,911	2.23	9,489	2.26	11,196	4.41
30	तमिलनाडु	36,73,798	742.28	31,92,734	707.52	22,07,396	452.93
31	तेलंगाना	36,06,995	753.59	35,53,308	740.78	32,53,039	656.34
32	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	11,481	3.70	12,737	3.71	12,599	2.60
33	त्रिपुरा	2,19,098	46.24	2,33,210	53.59	2,31,359	49.40
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	2,41,74,018	5,199.52	2,40,96,465	5,043.12	1,82,26,376	3,716.93
35	उत्तराखण्ड	8,91,441	186.58	8,89,330	182.19	6,72,047	135.92
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	46,29,273	1,074.79	46,78,485	1,030.14	44,43,944	928.69
	<b>सकल योग</b>	<b>10,41,66,702</b>	<b>22,342.93</b>	<b>10,48,38,981</b>	<b>22,616.31</b>	<b>8,57,30,472</b>	<b>18,039.81</b>

#	राज्य	13वीं किस्त (दिसंबर 2022 - मार्च 2023)		14वीं किस्त (अप्रैल - जुलाई 2023)		15वीं किस्त (अगस्त - नवंबर 2023)	
		लाभार्थियों की संख्या	वितरित की गयी धन राशि (रुपए करोड़ में)	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	वितरित की गयी धन राशि (रुपए करोड़ में)	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	वितरित की गयी धन राशि (रुपए करोड़ में)
1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	13,046	2.63	13,098	2.68	3,620	वितरित की गयी धन राशि (रुपए करोड़ में)
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	40,73,711	980.79	41,36,636	996.66	39,56,931	893.29
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	60,678	12.61	68,867	16.21	54,805	12.88
4	असम	6,15,136	221.60	8,75,773	281.61	12,15,892	487.61
5	बिहार	73,71,969	1,493.77	75,68,352	1,580.14	72,23,738	1,605.95
6	चंडीगढ़	307	0.12	134	0.03	275	0.09
7	छत्तीसगढ़	19,93,352	453.15	20,24,423	450.51	21,54,213	576.02
8	दिल्ली	12,658	2.65	12,931	2.77	8,302	1.97

9	गोवा	5,949	1.43	5,664	1.21	5,982	1.37
10	गुजरात	43,79,108	909.14	45,17,853	961.37	42,35,545	1,044.60
11	हरियाणा	14,69,375	331.04	15,39,260	344.21	13,84,970	323.07
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	6,70,394	156.88	7,39,076	177.59	7,15,975	169.90
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	6,67,401	188.13	7,31,860	176.61	7,65,559	180.01
14	झारखंड	11,76,903	260.26	13,02,856	318.78	12,59,786	381.94
15	कर्नाटक	48,47,557	1,044.33	49,34,530	1,017.44	43,78,004	966.43
16	केरल	21,29,984	485.22	23,40,995	554.16	23,50,848	662.25
17	लद्दाख	14,499	3.29	14,453	3.49	14,807	3.73
18	लक्षद्वीप	725	0.15	1,436	1.98	1,211	0.40
19	मध्य प्रदेश	71,44,430	1,467.24	76,42,661	1,684.92	75,68,447	1,705.95
20	महाराष्ट्र	81,22,454	1,709.10	85,60,196	1,867.20	84,54,857	1,996.33
21	मणिपुर			3,711	1.72	5,871	2.53
22	मेघालय	10,864	3.04	33,388	15.80	55,836	32.14
23	मिजोरम	41,698	9.32	50,741	14.70	55,716	19.44
24	नागालैंड	1,13,538	23.13	1,35,346	32.56	1,18,825	29.29
25	ओडिशा	23,48,531	632.29	26,93,132	698.85	24,96,881	703.12
26	पुदुचेरी	9,118	1.83	8,316	1.68	8,054	1.68
27	पंजाब	8,61,009	308.69	8,56,684	182.39	4,97,229	152.67
28	राजस्थान	53,89,136	1,136.72	56,88,844	1,283.26	48,65,929	1,179.78
29	सिक्किम	8,052	1.98	10,617	2.84	13,945	6.73
30	तमिलनाडु	20,29,560	414.30	20,95,323	443.91	20,45,364	491.39
31	तेलंगाना	29,84,556	615.05	29,51,102	614.58	28,71,809	664.13
32	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	11,429	2.34	11,492	2.42	10,346	2.33
33	त्रिपुरा	2,19,164	44.63	2,21,251	45.63	1,94,948	44.57
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,74,27,348	3,693.39	1,86,54,255	4,249.82	1,75,61,387	4,181.86
35	उत्तराखंड	7,20,033	157.78	7,59,700	168.85	6,79,664	160.88
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	42,90,711	881.40	44,71,613	1,003.94	39,80,679	909.34



	सकल योग	8,12,34,38 3	17,649.4 2	8,56,76,569	19,202.4 9	8,12,16,250	19,596.6 0
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#	राज्य	16वीं किस्त (दिसंबर 2023 - मार्च 2024)		17वीं किस्त (अप्रैल - जुलाई 2024)		18वीं किस्त (अगस्त - नवंबर 2024)	
		लाभार्थियों की संख्या	वितरित की गयी धन राशि (रुपए करोड़ में)	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	वितरित की गयी धन राशि (रुपए करोड़ में)	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	वितरित की गयी धन राशि (रुपए करोड़ में)
1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	12,289	4.90	12,546	2.80	12,832	2.80
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	40,76,229	923.87	41,40,569	875.56	41,22,252	836.31
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	80,053	18.93	67,451	18.52	90,444	25.60
4	असम	16,31,138	589.48	18,11,744	424.82	18,87,227	403.44
5	बिहार	75,65,133	1,705.66	76,55,824	1,598.94	75,80,445	1,544.40
6	चंडीगढ़	340	0.12	349	0.08		
7	छत्तीसगढ़	23,20,526	580.28	24,31,795	577.35	24,96,294	566.34
8	दिल्ली	10,240	3.22	10,808	2.51	10,765	2.23
9	गोवा	6,263	1.76	6,322	1.36	6,332	1.33
10	गुजरात	46,40,941	1,203.53	48,45,930	1,084.41	49,12,111	1,038.67
11	हरियाणा	15,18,308	375.33	15,87,992	362.17	15,98,937	341.98
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	7,71,348	185.73	8,06,655	190.48	8,17,494	171.88
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	8,25,628	215.12	8,53,704	192.51	8,58,257	182.54
14	झारखंड	16,18,075	839.79	18,42,809	633.31	19,97,224	545.97
15	कर्नाटक	44,34,025	979.50	43,04,818	958.26	43,47,737	941.76
16	केरल	26,48,060	689.25	27,57,427	637.24	28,15,143	597.93
17	लद्दाख	17,682	4.73	18,192	4.05	18,201	3.77
18	लक्षद्वीप	1,314	0.54	1,972	0.54	2,198	0.45
19	मध्य प्रदेश	79,87,390	1,808.28	80,80,376	1,679.83	81,36,105	1,681.86
20	महाराष्ट्र	89,61,525	2,024.93	91,43,017	1,940.00	91,41,983	1,888.21

21	मणिपुर	1,04,234	70.38	79,194	28.01	85,917	42.78
22	मेघालय	1,01,537	56.83	1,30,649	49.02	1,50,412	33.91
23	मिजोरम	86,223	54.92	99,140	36.82	1,10,285	31.36
24	नागालैंड	1,42,758	36.13	1,62,275	49.02	1,71,914	42.84
25	ओडिशा	28,96,596	792.82	30,58,323	737.88	31,48,993	688.53
26	पुदुचेरी	8,266	1.94	8,182	1.73	8,032	1.63
27	पंजाब	7,17,284	247.63	8,40,274	290.56	9,26,039	272.77
28	राजस्थान	62,60,280	1,640.93	67,25,665	1,525.57	70,31,163	1,544.86
29	सिक्किम	20,607	9.72	24,364	6.40	28,100	6.66
30	तमिलनाडु	21,50,553	503.46	21,83,435	460.03	21,94,272	455.86
31	तेलंगाना	30,64,579	765.24	30,98,116	654.66	30,77,274	627.46
32	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	11,335	3.22	11,567	2.56	11,587	2.44
33	त्रिपुरा	2,15,284	49.14	2,24,908	54.88	2,29,303	47.65
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	2,03,64,79 2	5,376.64	2,14,55,861	4,805.75	2,25,72,533	4,980.88
35	उत्तराखंड	7,51,003	183.23	7,86,739	177.95	7,96,926	168.75
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	44,05,641	1,140.25	44,98,403	964.42	45,02,904	931.49
	<b>सकल योग</b>	<b>9,04,27,47 9</b>	<b>23,087.4 4</b>	<b>9,37,67,395</b>	<b>21,029.9 6</b>	<b>9,58,97,635</b>	<b>20,657.3 6</b>

### पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत लाभार्थी

**2389. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:**

**श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:**

क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान महाराष्ट्र के लाभार्थियों सहित पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) महाराष्ट्र में, विशेषकर उस्मानाबाद और परभनी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में आवंटित आवासों का जिला-वार, ग्राम-वार और तहसील-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने की योजना बना रही है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सभी के लिए आवास उपलब्ध कराने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है, यदि हां, तो इस लक्ष्य को कब तक प्राप्त किए जाने की संभावना है;

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2022 से अब तक इस योजना के लिए स्वीकृत राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) क्या पीएमएवाई-जी के कार्यान्वयन में कोई अनियमितताएं पाई गई हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(छ) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई कार्रवाई की है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री**

**(डॉ. चंद्र शेखर पेम्मासानी):**

(क) और (ख): विगत तीन वर्षों 2021-22, 2022-23 और 2023-24 में प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के तहत महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार लाभार्थियों के लिए स्वीकृत आवासों की संख्या **विवरण-1** में दी गई है।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में, पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत 20,11,194 आवासों का लक्ष्य आवंटित किया गया है, जिसकी तुलना में राज्य ने दिनांक 05.12.2024 तक 19,26,494 लाभार्थियों के लिए आवास स्वीकृत किए हैं और 12,61,014 आवासों का निर्माण किया जा चुका है। यह मंत्रालय समग्र रूप से राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को लक्ष्य आवंटित करता है और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा जिला-वार/ब्लॉक-वार/ग्राम पंचायत-वार लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। दिनांक 05.12.2024 तक उस्मानाबाद (धाराशिव)

और परभनी संसदीय क्षेत्र में पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत आवंटित/लक्षित, स्वीकृत और निर्मित आवासों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

स्वीकृत और निर्मित आवासों का जिला-वार, ब्लॉक-वार और ग्राम पंचायत/ ग्राम-वार ब्यौरा इस कार्यक्रम की वेबसाइट [www.pmayg.nic.in](http://www.pmayg.nic.in)--->AwaasSoft--->Reports--->Houses progress against the target financial year पर देखा जा सकता है।

(ग) और (घ): ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय 01 अप्रैल, 2016 से प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है ताकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 'सभी के लिए आवास' के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए बुनियादी सुविधाओं वाले पक्के आवासों के निर्माण हेतु पात्र ग्रामीण परिवारों को सहायता प्रदान की जा सके। पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत, प्रारंभिक लक्ष्य वित्त वर्ष 2016-17 से 2023-24 के दौरान 2.95 करोड़ आवासों का निर्माण करना था। भारत सरकार ने 2 करोड़ अतिरिक्त आवासों के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से 2028-29 के दौरान 5 और वर्षों तक योजना के कार्यान्वयन के प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी दे दी है।

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 3.33 करोड़ आवासों का लक्ष्य आवंटित किया गया है, जिसमें से उन्होंने दिनांक 05.12.2024 तक 3.21 करोड़ से अधिक लाभार्थियों के लिए आवास स्वीकृत किए हैं और 2.68 करोड़ आवासों का निर्माण किया जा चुका है। इसके अलावा, पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत अतिरिक्त पात्र परिवारों की पहचान करने के लिए संशोधित बहिष्करण मानदंड के अनुसार राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा सर्वेक्षण करवाने के लिए दिनांक 17.09.2024 को आवास+ 2024 मोबाइल ऐप की शुरूआत पहले ही की जा चुकी है।

(ङ): पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत, वित्त वर्ष 2022-23, 2023-2024 और 2024-25 (दिनांक 05.12.2024 तक) के दौरान पीएमएवाई-जी के कार्यान्वयन के लिए इस मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

वित्तीय वर्ष	जारी की गई निधियाँ (रूपए करोड़ में)
2022-23	44,962
2023-24	23,050
2024-25 (दिनांक 05.12.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार)	10,764
<b>कुल</b>	<b>78,776</b>

(च) और (छ): पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत, प्रशासन के विभिन्न स्तरों जैसे ग्राम पंचायत, ब्लॉक, जिला और राज्य में एक शिकायत निवारण तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है। माननीय संसद सदस्यों, राज्य विधानसभा के सदस्यों और जनता द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष रूप से अथवा केन्द्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपीजीआरएएमएस) के माध्यम से सूचित अनियमितताओं के मामलों को आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु राज्य सरकार के साथ उठाया जाता है। पीएमएवाई-जी की शुरुआत अर्थात् दिनांक 01.04.2016 से 05.12.2024 तक, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय को पीएमएवाई-जी के कार्यान्वयन में अनियमितताओं के संबंध में सीपीजीआरएएमएस पर कुल 2,325 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। चूंकि पीएमएवाई-जी का कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारें करती है, इसलिए इन शिकायतों को इस मंत्रालय को सूचित करते हुए आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने के लिए राज्यों को भेज दिया गया है। प्राप्त 2,325 शिकायतों में से 2,315 का समाधान दिनांक 05.12.2024 तक कर दिया गया है।

### विवरण-I

विगत तीन वर्षों 2021-22, 2022-23 और 2023-24 में प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के तहत महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार लाभार्थियों के लिए स्वीकृत आवासों की संख्या नीचे दी गयी है:-

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	2021-22 में स्वीकृत आवास	2022-23 में स्वीकृत आवास	2023-24 में स्वीकृत आवास
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1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	10,784	2,594	3
2	असम	2,16,235	10,51,740	2,14,216
3	बिहार	8,98,444	1,32,540	771
4	छत्तीसगढ़	371	81,373	57
5	गोवा	47	17	0
6	गुजरात	1,06,636	1,46,287	26,092
7	हरियाणा	3,312	5,086	56
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2,729	792	10,011
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	55,807	7,786	1,37,201
10	झारखंड	3,90,112	11,582	75
11	केरल	12,586	1,612	2
12	मध्य प्रदेश	4,89,772	7,52,977	58
13	महाराष्ट्र	1,16,026	2,86,966	907
14	मणिपुर	1,725	13,845	58,256
15	मेघालय	3,335	8,801	1,16,234
16	मिजोरम	0	6,951	9,484
17	नागालैंड	9,750	4,187	25,945
18	ओडिशा	3,313	8,86,800	932
19	पंजाब	10,872	4,676	105
20	राजस्थान	3,85,807	7,378	35
21	सिक्किम	273	47	0
22	तमिलनाडु	2,15,613	35,079	9,403
23	त्रिपुरा	1,57,135	51,819	1,19,121
24	उत्तर प्रदेश	4,34,597	8,57,792	1,50,668
25	उत्तराखंड	15,361	18,599	22,065
26	पश्चिम बंगाल	1,66,586	11,06,780	201
27	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	6	1,948
28	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	47	908	4,921

29	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0
30	आंध्र प्रदेश	0	1,78,895	11
31	कर्नाटक	3,649	37,607	43,883
32	लद्दाख	450	1	1,125
<b>कुल</b>		<b>37,11,374</b>	<b>57,01,523</b>	<b>9,53,786</b>

**विवरण-II**

पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत विशेष रूप से उस्मानाबाद (धाराशिव) और परभणी संसदीय क्षेत्र में दिनांक 05.12.2024 तक आवंटित/लक्षित, स्वीकृत और निर्मित आवासों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:-

संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का नाम	संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले जिले का नाम	राज्य द्वारा निर्धारित लक्ष्य	स्वीकृत आवास	निर्मित आवास
उस्मानाबाद (धाराशिव)	उस्मानाबाद (धाराशिव)	20,925	20,119	11,488
	लातूर	33,481	32,392	16,753
	सोलापुर	59,586	57,383	39,839
	<b>कुल</b>	<b>1,13,992</b>	<b>1,09,894</b>	<b>68,080</b>
परभणी	परभणी	32,833	30,771	15,536
	जालना	45,494	41,111	20,957
	<b>कुल</b>	<b>78,327</b>	<b>71,882</b>	<b>36,493</b>

**BENEFICIARIES UNDER NSFDC****2390. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:**

Will the Minister of **SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries, especially women, under schemes of NSFDC, scheme-wise, year-wise, during the last five years, State-wise, district-wise in Andhra Pradesh, especially Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Konaseema;

(b) the total amount of loan sanctioned under various schemes of NSFDC, scheme-wise, during the last five years, year-wise, State-wise, district-wise in Andhra Pradesh, especially Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Konaseema;

(c) the types of skill development training programmes organized under NSFDC during the last five years, year-wise, State-wise, district-wise in Andhra Pradesh, especially Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema;

(d) the number of beneficiaries, especially women of skill development training programmes organized under NSFDC during the last five years, year-wise, State-wise, district-wise in Andhra Pradesh, especially Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema;  
and

(e) the total funds disbursed by NSFDC for implementation of PM-DAKSH Yojana, year-wise, during the last five years, State-wise, district-wise in Andhra Pradesh, especially Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema?

**THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

**(DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR):**

(a) and (b): National Schedule Caste Finance Development Corporation (NSFDC) implements various Term loan, Micro Finance and Educational loan schemes. The



year-wise and State-wise details of number of beneficiaries, especially women, under these schemes during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The year wise total amount of loans sanctioned under various schemes of NSFDC to States (including Andhra Pradesh) during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. District-wise data is not maintained by NSFDC.

(c) to (e): From 2020-21, NSFDC, has implemented, Pradhan Mantri – Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH) Yojana, which is a Central Sector Scheme of Department of Social Justice and Empowerment for conducting the following four types of Skill Development training programmes aimed at enhancing employability of the Scheduled Castes (SCs)

(i) Short-Term Training programmes (STT) with a duration of 2-5 months/200-500 hours.

(ii) Long-Term Training programmes (LTT) with a duration of 6-12 months/600-1000 hours.

(iii) Entrepreneurship Development programmes (EDP) with a duration of up to 15 days/up to 90 hours.

(iv) Up-skilling/Re-skilling with a duration of up to 35 days/35-60 hours.

The details of the total funds disbursed by NSFDC under PM-DAKSH Yojana State wise, and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh during the financial years 2020-21 to 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

**STATEMENT-I****STATEWISE BENEFICIARIES (INCL. WOMEN) UNDER NSFDC LOAN SCHEMES DURING 2019-20 TO 2023-24**

Sl no.	State	Beneficiaries (Numbers)	
		Total	Women
1	Andaman and Nicobar	1	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	24032	16609
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1
4	Assam	1014	391
5	Bihar	7908	3124
6	Chandigarh	165	88
7	Chhattisgarh	1039	353
8	Dadra N.Haweli,DandDiu	3	0
9	Delhi	666	244
10	Goa	11	2
11	Gujarat	5484	3494
12	Haryana	5396	2522
13	Himachal Pradesh	3635	2749
14	Jammu and Kashmir	1402	667
15	Jharkhand	2150	812
16	Karnataka	23057	9403
17	Kerala	19622	14148
18	Ladakh	0	0
19	Lakshdweep	1	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	5365	1557
21	Maharashtra	12433	6445
22	Manipur	54	30
23	Meghalaya	2	1
24	Mizoram	1	0
25	Nagaland	7	3

26	Odisha	2803	1095
27	Puducherry	6539	3765
28	Punjab	17626	6624
29	Rajasthan	20543	8130
30	Sikkim	122	51
31	Tamil Nadu	47424	24127
32	Telangana	12269	9485
33	Tripura	7035	3532
34	Uttar Pradesh	33386	8834
35	Uttarakhand	668	262
36	West Bengal	161686	159726
	<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>	<b>423551</b>	<b>288274</b>

### STATEMENT-II

#### STATE-WISE SANCTION OF LOAN UNDER NSFDC SCHEMES (2019-20 TO 2023-24)

(RS. IN LAKH)

SI.No.	State	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-24	Total Sanction
1	Andaman and Nikobar	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.82
2	Andhra Pradesh	6183.58	272.70	2313.58	1491.60	8781.65	19043.11
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1.84	0.00	0.00	1.84
4	Assam	17.25	23.79	4.00	16.79	363.51	425.34
5	Bihar	100.76	57.72	44.77	1495.78	1111.46	2810.49
6	Chandigarh	12.02	30.82	2.54	29.25	19.83	94.46
7	Chhattisgarh	40.06	1283.60	181.87	761.71	403.87	2671.11
8	Dadra N. Haweli, Daman and Diu	0.27	0.00	4.99	0.21	0.00	5.47

9	Delhi	793.94	714.85	42.05	239.68	35.73	1826.25
10	Goa	8.84	11.19	0.76	25.50	66.29	112.58
11	Gujarat	5032.19	3407.34	235.52	6308.78	62.43	15046.26
12	Haryana	429.05	1789.90	1141.42	423.06	1615.29	5398.72
13	Himachal Pradesh	1147.18	651.24	93.04	308.26	617.50	2817.22
14	Jammu and Kashmir	636.12	828.00	1500.19	2036.68	13.56	5014.55
15	Jharkhand	45.28	33.53	0.37	679.65	90.88	849.71
16	Karnataka	7807.88	7476.59	12175.88	7346.54	2785.90	37592.79
17	Kerala	3391.25	9990.45	5737.17	3890.39	7920.82	30930.08
18	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Lakshdweep	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.46
20	Madhya Pradesh	1400.92	2552.39	981.98	56.53	598.62	5590.44
21	Maharashtra	13261.43	1185.61	1296.51	3571.52	12350.33	31665.40
22	Manipur	0.00	12.08	1.05	51.59	2.03	66.75
23	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.82	1.01	2.83
24	Mizoram	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31
25	Nagaland	0.00	5.42	1.28	7.40	0.00	14.10
26	Odisha	414.08	795.66	64.20	404.47	389.78	2068.19
27	Puducherry	474.38	421.74	444.07	2594.19	2670.45	6604.83
28	Punjab	3418.18	2729.38	3483.71	4999.02	10723.47	25353.76
29	Rajasthan	6044.41	1280.04	4338.90	5698.32	2583.60	19945.27
30	Sikkim	0.00	99.00	103.13	105.52	130.02	437.67
31	Tamil Nadu	34105.35	6744.99	13068.93	7538.91	15224.04	76682.22
32	Telangana	5720.91	2111.30	58.08	11333.41	506.20	19729.90
33	Tripura	3004.39	5265.00	1248.92	1212.65	979.45	11710.41
34	Uttar Pradesh	17863.69	5417.40	2348.70	5263.28	12234.44	43127.51
35	Uttarakhand	152.07	0.34	171.43	14.91	329.46	668.21
36	West Bengal	3262.76	7534.49	6354.68	5972.02	2400.01	25523.96
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>						
	:	<b>114768.24</b>	<b>62726.87</b>	<b>57446.84</b>	<b>73879.44</b>	<b>85011.63</b>	<b>393833.02</b>

**Statement-III****A. STATE-WISE NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES (INCLUDING WOMEN), OF SKILL TRAINING, UNDER PM-DAKSH YOJANA, DURING 2020-21 TO 2023-24.**

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Beneficiaries (Numbers)</b>	<b>Women Beneficiaries (Numbers)</b>	<b>Funds Released to Training Institutes (Rs. in Lakh)</b>
<b>2020-21</b>	ANDHRA PRADESH	260	142	51.60
	ASSAM	235	155	29.24
	BIHAR	590	127	49.67
	CHHATTISGARH	68	12	9.88
	DELHI	70	53	9.53
	GUJARAT	396	66	53.54
	HARYANA	200	97	34.14
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	140	101	17.96
	JAMMU and KASHMIR	110	62	11.38
	JHARKHAND	60	0	0.00
	KARNATAKA	264	224	21.93
	KERALA	244	130	77.72
	MADHYA PRADESH	866	452	213.03
	MAHARASHTRA	370	230	50.99
	MANIPUR	60	60	13.00
	ODISHA	270	198	34.74
	PUDUCHERRY	31	5	0.92
	PUNJAB	690	463	77.96
	RAJASTHAN	419	204	56.42
	TAMIL NADU	276	149	28.70
	TELANGANA	180	94	35.01
TRIPURA	25	17	1.08	
UTTAR PRADESH	1860	1050	248.75	

	UTTARAKHAND	120	92	14.33
	WEST BENGAL	260	119	26.63
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8064</b>	<b>4302</b>	<b>1168.14</b>
<b>2021-22</b>	ANDHRA PRADESH	675	306	102.57
	ASSAM	250	155	36.05
	BIHAR	1187	753	155.60
	CHHATTISGARH	243	74	47.37
	DELHI	111	91	18.02
	GUJARAT	514	323	55.83
	HARYANA	545	298	67.95
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	210	124	50.54
	JAMMU and KASHMIR	270	211	31.03
	JHARKHAND	300	180	22.22
	KARNATAKA	843	698	74.47
	KERALA	313	78	85.18
	MADHYA PRADESH	1247	721	338.68
	MAHARASHTRA	753	395	125.76
	MANIPUR	109	52	24.40
	ODISHA	555	227	87.24
	PUDUCHERRY	17	2	0.00
	PUNJAB	1124	779	179.49
	RAJASTHAN	798	530	96.92
	TAMIL NADU	505	320	73.94
	TELANGANA	279	220	14.07
	TRIPURA	90	33	20.26
	UTTAR PRADESH	3749	2396	484.49
	UTTARAKHAND	309	269	27.69
	WEST BENGAL	1399	892	124.26
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16395</b>	<b>10127</b>	<b>2344.03</b>
<b>2022-23</b>	ANDHRA PRADESH	429	205	119.92
	ASSAM	633	388	75.51
	BIHAR	424	191	75.76
	CHANDIGARH	110	57	13.44

CHHATTISGARH	75	23	14.78
DELHI	191	175	51.62
GOA	100	98	13.71
GUJARAT	170	142	33.26
HARYANA	315	181	64.64
HIMACHAL PRADESH	359	283	58.71
JAMMU and KASHMIR	527	428	84.04
JHARKHAND	230	177	38.64
KARNATAKA	350	329	45.94
KERALA	90	31	28.65
MADHYA PRADESH	1605	1127	352.42
MAHARASHTRA	417	195	90.63
MANIPUR	143	133	33.23
ODISHA	90	47	12.54
PUNJAB	1189	781	306.41
RAJASTHAN	495	237	112.85
TAMIL NADU	235	232	26.38
TELANGANA	60	59	10.89
TRIPURA	80	17	34.93
UTTAR PRADESH	947	642	205.67
UTTARAKHAND	187	144	29.25
WEST BENGAL	923	600	78.74
<b>Total</b>	<b>10374</b>	<b>6922</b>	<b>2012.57</b>
ANDHRA PRADESH	190	62	13.88
ASSAM	1198	674	48.75
BIHAR	841	481	26.06
CHHATTISGARH	153	84	0.00
DELHI	143	122	9.02
GUJARAT	266	141	16.01
HARYANA	669	391	54.03
HIMACHAL PRADESH	300	152	17.15

JAMMU and KASHMIR	180	98	6.46
JHARKHAND	373	314	18.99
KARNATAKA	925	538	30.24
KERALA	25	3	5.88
LADAKH	30	25	0.00
MADHYA PRADESH	6231	3970	207.84
MAHARASHTRA	3773	2482	188.91
ODISHA	385	241	36.41
PUDUCHERRY	30	30	1.32
PUNJAB	1038	598	97.27
RAJASTHAN	2989	2126	100.40
TAMIL NADU	1415	1254	62.74
TELANGANA	510	395	63.78
TRIPURA	202	122	6.79
UTTAR PRADESH	8144	5347	366.50
UTTARAKHAND	570	391	41.56
WEST BENGAL	80	62	3.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>30660</b>	<b>20103</b>	<b>1423.23</b>

**DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES (INCLUDING WOMEN) UNDER PM-DAKSH YOJANA IN THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH FROM 2020-21 TO 2023-24**

Financial Year	District	Total Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Women beneficiaries	Funds Released to Training Institutes (Rs. in Lakh)
<b>2020-21</b>	Chittoor	60	42	12.15
	Gunturu	90	24	5.71
	Kakinada	60	36	28.67
	Vishakhapatnam	50	40	5.07
<b>2021-22</b>	Anantapur	196	78	10.45
	Chittoor	150	98	27.54
	Gunturu	100	32	5.10
	Krishna	80	5	44.57



	Srikakulam	71	59	6.03
	Visakhapatnam	78	34	8.88
<b>2022-23</b>	Chittoor	130	95	42.68
	Kurnool	109	46	15.75
	Prakasam	60	29	8.75
	Vijayawada	40	7	39.61
	Vizianagaram	90	28	13.13
<b>2023-24</b>	Chittoor	30	26	0.00
	Gunturu	60	0	3.70
	Krishna	40	4	6.22
	Sri SatyaSai	60	32	3.95

### प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना

#### 2391. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के तीसरे चरण के अंतर्गत अनुमोदित प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र सहित विशेषकर उस्मानाबाद संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्वीकृत, आवंटित और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का राज्य/जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र के उस्मानाबाद संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाली तहसीलों के लिए स्वीकृत प्रस्तावों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के तीसरे और चौथे चरण में एक गांव को दूसरे गांव से रिंग रोड से जोड़ने का है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान):**

(क) प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना-III (पीएमजीएसवाई-III) के अंतर्गत सरकार ने जुलाई, 2019 में 1,25,000 किलोमीटर लंबाई का अनुमोदन दिया था, जिसमें से 4 दिसंबर, 2024 तक राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 1,21,896 किलोमीटर लंबाई मंजूर कर दी गई है।

(ख) पीएमजीएसवाई के कार्यान्वयन के लिए निधियां राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को उनसे प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर जारी की जाती है तथा यह अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, राज्यों के पास मौजूद कार्यों, कार्यान्वयन क्षमता तथा राज्य के पास उपलब्ध अप्रयुक्त निधियों पर निर्भर करती है। इसके अतिरिक्त जिला स्तर पर कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन इकाइयों (पीआईयू) को निधियां जारी करने का कार्य संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है, जो पीआईयू की समामेलन क्षमता पर निर्भर करता है। मंत्रालय द्वारा पीएमजीएसवाई निधि का संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता है। पीएमजीएसवाई के विभिन्न कार्यकलापों के अंतर्गत उपयोग की गई निधियों का राज्यवार, जिलावार और वर्षवार ब्यौरा कार्यक्रम की वेबसाइट [omms.nic.in](http://omms.nic.in) => progress monitoring => MPR 1 पर देखा जा सकता है। पीएमजीएसवाई के विभिन्न कार्यकलापों के अंतर्गत इसकी शुरुआत से अब तक जारी की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में देखा जा सकता है।

(ग) पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत निर्वाचन क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता है। महाराष्ट्र के उस्मानाबाद संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में तीन जिले अर्थात् लातूर, उस्मानाबाद और सोलापुर शामिल हैं। 4 दिसंबर, 2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार उपरोक्त जिलों में स्वीकृत प्रस्ताव की स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:-

जिले	स्वीकृत	पूर्ण किए गए	शेष*
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	सड़कें (संख्या )	लंबाई (किमी)	पुल (सं.)	सड़कें (संख्या )	लंबाई (किमी)	पुल (सं.)	सड़कें (संख्या )	लंबाई (किमी)	पुल (सं.)
लातूर	228	854.64	69	212	798.09	60	16	56.22	9
उस्मानाबाद	166	700.76	61	152	631.92	53	14	67.92	8
सोलापुर	348	1678.7 4	21	328	1558.0 6	19	20	108.40	2

\*शेष सड़क की लंबाई स्वीकृत और पूर्ण लंबाई के अंतर से कम है, क्योंकि कुछ परियोजनाएं सड़क की लंबाई में कमी, मार्गरेखा में परिवर्तन, अन्य एजेंसियों द्वारा आंशिक लंबाई का निर्माण आदि के कारण स्वीकृत सड़क लंबाई से कम में पूरी हो पाई है। शेष कार्य विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। पीएमजीएसवाई/आरसीपीएलडब्ल्यूईए के अंतर्गत कार्यों को पूरा करने की समय-सीमा मार्च, 2025 है।

(घ) प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना- III (पीएमजीएसवाई-III) को सरकार ने जुलाई, 2019 में मंजूरी दी थी, ताकि बस्तियों को ग्रामीण कृषि बाजारों (जीआरएमएस), उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों और अस्पतालों से जोड़ने के लिए 1,25,000 किलोमीटर लंबे मार्गों और प्रमुख ग्रामीण सड़क संपर्क मार्गों को सुदृढ़ किया जा सके।

इसके अलावा, सरकार ने हाल ही में 11 सितंबर, 2024 को प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के चरण IV को अनुमोदन दिया है, ताकि जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार पात्र 25,000 सड़क संपर्कविहीन ग्रामीण बस्तियों को बाहरमासी सड़क संपर्कता प्रदान की जा सके। पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के पूरा होने की समय-सीमा मार्च 2029 है।

विवरण

पीएमजीएसवाई के विभिन्न कार्यकलापों के अंतर्गत शुरुआत से अब तक जारी की गई निधि का ब्यौरा		
(रुपए करोड़ में)		
क्र सं	राज्य	जारी की गई निधि
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	38.66
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	6,699.59
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	9,453.91
4	असम	19,672.44
5	बिहार	26,533.72
6	छत्तीसगढ़	12,566.37
7	गोवा	10.15
8	गुजरात	3,844.18
9	हरियाणा	2,513.05
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	7,672.98
11	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	12,809.94
12	झारखंड	9,190.79
13	कर्नाटक	6,082.81
14	केरल	1,872.25
15	लद्दाख	374.91
16	मध्य प्रदेश	25,017.56
17	महाराष्ट्र	9,236.22

पीएमजीएसवाई के विभिन्न कार्यकलापों के अंतर्गत शुरुआत से अब तक जारी की गई निधि का ब्यौरा		
(रुपए करोड़ में)		
क्र सं	राज्य	जारी की गई निधि
18	मणिपुर	4,535.20
19	मेघालय	2,830.74
20	मिजोरम	2,474.97
21	नागालैंड	1,441.01
22	ओडिशा	24,612.71
23	पुदुचेरी	36.65
24	पंजाब	3,791.51
25	राजस्थान	14,233.08
26	सिक्किम	2,308.20
27	तमिलनाडु	6,497.62
28	त्रिपुरा	3,511.89
29	तेलंगाना	1,763.08
30	उत्तर प्रदेश	21,958.62
31	उत्तराखंड	9,319.82
32	पश्चिम बंगाल	12,627.34
<b>कुल</b>		<b>2,65,531.96</b>

## **INTERNATIONAL BORDER FENCING**

### **2392. SHRI SALENG A. SANGMA:**

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

(a) the current status of the international border fencing along the India-Bangladesh border in Meghalaya, including the areas covered, progress of ongoing work and any challenges faced in completing the fencing project;

(b) whether the Government is considering deploying additional border security personnel or adopting advanced surveillance technology in areas where physical fencing may not be feasible keeping in view the security concerns along the India-Bangladesh border in Meghalaya;

(c) whether the Government has outlined any recent discussions or agreements with the Government of Bangladesh to improve border security and cooperation to mitigate cross-border issues such as smuggling and unauthorized crossings; and

(d) if so, whether there is a timeline for the completion of the remaining fencing along the Meghalaya-Bangladesh border, and budgetary allocations that have been made for this project in the current fiscal year?

### **THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

#### **(SHRI NITYANAND RAI):**

(a): The total length of Indo-Bangladesh Border in Meghalaya is 443 km, out of which 367.155 km length of International border has been covered by fence. Fence

work is in progress in 19.759 km. The challenges faced in completing the feasible stretches of fencing projects relate to land acquisition, Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) objections, limited working season and land slide/marshy land in the state.

(b): Yes. The border security of non-feasible stretch is ensured by using technological equipment such as Hand Held Thermal Imager (HHTI), Night vision Device (NVD), Twin Telescope, upgradation of intelligence setup and enhanced coordination with the State Governments/concerned intelligence agencies and by employing additional manpower.

(c) and (d): Issues relating to border security management and cooperation to mitigate cross-border issues are discussed with Bangladesh through bilateral institutional mechanisms such as Director General-Level Talks between Border Security Force and Border Guard Bangladesh and Joint Working Group on Security and Border Infrastructure. Moreover, Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) is constantly engaged in dialogue through directives of Coordinated Border Management Plan (CBMP) which include simultaneous coordinated day and night patrolling, pillar checking, flag meetings, reporting of border violations and sharing of information which aims to synergize efforts between both the forces to control cross-border crimes and maintain peace. Government has been persistent in its efforts to remove obstacles and ensure timely completion. In the current financial year (FY 2024-25),

the budget allocation for Indo-Bangladesh fence works is Rs. 299.58 crore out of which, Rs. 19.54 crore has been released to the Executive Agencies for Meghalaya.

## **PROMOTING THE USE OF HYDROPONICS AND AEROPONICS**

### **2393. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government plans to promote and support the use of hydroponics and aeroponics in agriculture in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the manner in which the Government intend to address the challenges of water scarcity in agriculture through innovative methods like hydroponics;
- (c) the details of initiatives taken/ will be taken to create awareness and educate/ encourage farmers to adopt sustainable and efficient alternatives to traditional farming methods, such as hydroponics and aeroponics;
- (d) the details on any funding or subsidies allocated for research and development of hydroponics and aeroponics in agriculture;
- (e) the manner in which the Government ensure that hydroponically grown produce meets quality and safety standards for domestic consumption and export; and
- (f) whether any plans exist to establish large-scale hydroponic farms in the country, similar to the project in Indiana, US?



**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a) to (c): Hydroponic and Aeroponics are technologies to cultivate crops in soilless media. The technologies are successful where the quality of soil is poor and there is nematode infestation.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)- Institutes and Universities are engaged in development and standardization of technologies for Hydroponics and Aeroponics for different regions of the country. ICAR- Indian Institute of Horticultural Research (IIHR), Bangalore, ICAR- Central Potato Research Institute (CPRI), Shimla and ICAR- Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture (CISH), Lucknow are providing trainings and demonstrations to interested stakeholders to create awareness among farmers for adoption of Hydroponic and Aeroponics. Agriculture/ Horticulture Universities are also educating farmers about the benefits of these technologies in water scarce areas of the country.

(d): Various ICAR-Research Institutes and State Agriculture Universities are engaged in research and development of Hydroponics and Aeroponics as per their mandate within existing budgetary allocations.

(e): At present, existing standards of Agmark, Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) are applicable.

(f): No such proposal is under consideration of Government at this stage.

**TRAINING INSTITUTES FOR FISHERMEN****2394. DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:**

Will the Minister of **FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any training institute to provide training or to make fishermen aware of the issues related to safety and maritime boundaries and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, whether the Government proposes to set up such a training institute and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether fishermen at Gondia had been largely affected due to maritime boundary and crossing border of neighbouring country; and

(d) whether the Government will find a solution to these issues and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ; AND MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH):**

(a): Yes, The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India (DoF, MoFAHD, GoI) has set up the 'Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training' (CIFNET), which provides training to fishermen and creates trained manpower for manning the ocean going fishing vessels. The institute has its Head Quarters at Kochi and two more units at Chennai

and Visakhapatnam. The institute through outreach/in-house training programmes, has been conducting various short term courses for the fishermen of the coastal states/Union Territories (UTs) on Safety at Sea, Seamanship and Navigation, Responsible Fishing and Electronic Equipments for Navigation and Communication at Sea etc.

(b): Does not arise.

(c): Government of Maharashtra has informed that Gondia is a land-locked district of Maharashtra, and fisheries in this district is entirely freshwater based. As per the Department of Fisheries, Government Maharashtra records, there is no incidence of resident of Gondia district employed as crew member in marine fishing vessel, or has been affected due to crossing of maritime boundary or border of neighboring country.

(d): The DoF, MoFAHD, Gol, under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), has approved a project 'National Rollout Plan for Vessel Communication and Support System' for Monitoring, Control and Surveillance of marine fishing vessels. National Rollout Plan envisages installation of about one lakh transponders on marine fishing vessels across all 13 coastal states and UTs with an outlay of Rs.364 crores. It's a two-way communication system enabling the fishermen to send short messages using their android mobile phone while fishing up to 200 NM from the coast. It also has features of Geofencing and gives the alerts

to the fishermen upon approaching to or crossing the maritime boundary to avoid unintentional transgression.

### **PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT**

#### **2395. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has any proposals to establish Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) in underserved regions like West Champaran to enhance credit access for farmers; and
- (b) if so, the details of the proposed coverage and implementation schedule?

#### **THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF COOPERATION (SHRI AMIT SHAH):**

(a) and (b): Yes, Sir. The Government on 15.02.2023, has approved the Plan for strengthening cooperative movement in the country and deepening its reach up to the grassroots. The Plan entails establishment of new multipurpose PACS, Dairy and Fishery cooperative societies covering all the Panchayats/ villages in the country including the underserved regions in the next five years, through convergence of various existing GOI schemes, including Dairy Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF), National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD), PM Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), etc, with the support of National Bank for

Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD), National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) and State Governments.

As per National Cooperative Database, there are 303 Gram Panchayats and 315 PACS in West Champaran district of the State of Bihar.

In order to ensure effective and timely implementation of the plan, Ministry of Cooperation in coordination with NABARD, NDDB and NFDB has launched a Standard Operating Procedure (Margdarshika) on 19.9.2024, indicating the targets and timelines for all stakeholders concerned. As per Margdarshika, Joint Working Committee (JWC) at the district level have been formed by States/ UTs to ensure timely execution of the plan at the grassroot level. As reported by the State of Bihar, JWC has been constituted in all 38 districts of the State, including West Champaran.

### पीएम-दक्ष योजना

**2396. श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंह:**

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) प्रधानमंत्री दक्षता और कुशलता संपन्न हितग्राही (पीएम-दक्ष) योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है; और

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों, अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों (ईडब्ल्यूएस), डी.एन.टी. और कचरा बीनने वालों सहित स्वच्छता कर्मियों सहित लाभार्थियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए कौशल विकास हेतु राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना किस हद तक तैयार की गई है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा):**

(क) और (ख): केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना, पीएम-दक्ष योजना का उद्देश्य अनुसूचित जाति (एससी), अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी), विमुक्त जनजाति (डीएनटी), आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग (ईडब्ल्यूएस), कचरा बीनने वालों सहित सफाई कर्मचारियों के क्षमता स्तर को बढ़ाना है ताकि उन्हें गुणवत्तापरक कौशल प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से वेतन-रोजगार और स्व-रोजगार दोनों में रोजगार योग्य बनाया जा सके।

इस योजना को वर्ष 2021-22 से पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए 450 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ मंजूरी दी गई थी, जिसमें 2,71,000 उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित करने का लक्ष्य है, जिनमें से वर्ष 2023-24 तक 1,55,208 उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित किया जा चुका है।

## **NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOOD MISSION**

### **2397. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:**

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), including its achievements in enhancing livelihoods for rural households during the past year in the country including Tamil Nadu;

- (b) the details of strategies implemented under the NRLM to empower women and marginalized communities in rural areas of Tamil Nadu;
- (c) whether the Government has any plan to ensure the benefits of the NRLM reach the most underserved populations, particularly in remote and disadvantaged regions;
- (d) the role of Self-Help-Groups (SHGs) in the NRLM and how is the Government support in their growth and sustainability; and
- (e) whether the Minister outline any measures in place to monitor and evaluate the impact of the NRLM on poverty alleviation and economic development in rural areas, if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**

**(DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

(a): The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY – NRLM) which was launched in the year 2011 across the country (except Delhi and Chandigarh) with the objective of organizing rural poor women into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and continuously nurturing and supporting them till they attain appreciable increase in income over a period of time and improve their quality of life and come out of abject poverty. As of 31st October 2024, the Mission is being implemented in 7138 blocks in 742 districts across 28 States and 6 UTs.

Cumulatively, 10.05 crore women have been mobilized into more than 90.87 lakh SHGs. The details of achievements under DAY-NRLM including Tamil Nadu during the past year (FY 2023-24) are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): The key strategies under DAY-NRLM to empower women are as follows:

- Universal social mobilisation of eligible women into SHGs
- Strengthening of SHGs by providing them capacity building, revolving funds and community investment funds
- Facilitating Bank linkages, imparting financial literacy, digital finance and facilitating access to various social protection schemes
- Encouraging health and sanitation behavior change
- Gender mainstreaming and creation of gender responsive institutions
- Promoting convergence between Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)
- Capacity building and providing forward and backward linkage for livelihoods
- Convergence with Ministries and Departments and collaboration with various organisations for technical support.

(c): All households with one or more deprivation, automatically included households as per SECC 2011 constitute the DAY NRLM target group. Further, eligible households identified through a 'participatory identification of poor' (PIP) process and validated by gram sabha are also included in the SHGs. Furthermore, DAY NRLM has an objective for saturation through its inclusion strategy in order to



bring the most vulnerable and unreached population into its fold. There are special efforts to include persons with disabilities, old age population, transgenders and poorest of poor.

(d): DAY- NRLM follows prescribed norms for the mobilization of eligible rural household into SHGs. These SHGs are nurtured as grassroots institutions of the poor. The Revolving Fund (RF) and Community Investment Fund (CIF) as fund in perpetuity are made available to the SHGs. This enables them to create credit history with which they are facilitated for linking with Banks for loans. Under the Mission, continuous capacity building and hand-holding support is provided to the SHGs and their members to diversify their livelihoods both in farm and non-farm sector.

(e): Yes. Monitoring and evaluation and impact evaluation are an integral part of the program. For instance, an impact evaluation study of DAY-NRLM was conducted during 2019-20 by the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie) with the support of the World Bank. The assessment covered 9 States with around 27,000 respondents and 5,000 Self Help Groups (SHGs) across Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The evaluation indicates that an additional exposure to the Mission for 2.5 years led to:

- i. Increase in income by 19% over the base amount.

- ii. Decline in share of informal loans by 20%.
- iii. Increase in savings by 28%.
- iv. Improved labour force participation - proportion of females reporting secondary occupation is higher (4%) in treatment areas.
- v. Improved access to other Schemes - Significant increase in number of social schemes availed by treatment households (6.5% higher over the base value of 2.8 schemes).

### **STATEMENT**

#### **Details of achievements under DAY-NRLM including Tamil Nadu during the past year (FY 2023-24)**

S.No.	Indicator	Achievement during the year 2023-24
1.	No. of women mobilized into SHGs (in Crore)	1.05
2.	No. of SHGs promoted (in lakh)	7.48
3.	Amount of Loan Disbursed (Rs. Crore)	207817.68
4.	Amount of Capitalization Support (Revolving Fund + Community Investment Fund) provided (Rs. Crore)	10821.95
5.	No. of Banking Correspondents Sakhi/Digipay Sakhi deployed	24353
6.	No. of Mahila Kisans covered under Agro Ecological Practices (AEP) interventions (in Lakhs)	87.50

7.	No. of Mahila Kisan having Agri-Nutri Garden (in Lakhs)	65.34
8.	No. of Enterprises supported under SVEP (in lakhs)	0.54

### दिल्ली पुलिस में पद

#### 2398. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) दिल्ली पुलिस में अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के कितने स्वीकृत पद हैं;
- (ख) स्वीकृत पदों की तुलना में पदनाम सहित रिक्त पड़े पदों की संख्या कितनी है; और
- (ग) उक्त पदों पर नियुक्ति कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है?

#### गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानंद राय):

(क) से (ग): जैसा कि दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, 94,249 की स्वीकृत पद संख्या (कांस्टेबल से पुलिस आयुक्त तक) में से, दिनांक 15.11.2024 तक विभिन्न ग्रेडों में 8,123 पद खाली हैं। सेवानिवृत्ति, पदोन्नति और त्यागपत्र आदि के कारण रिक्तियों का होना और उन्हें भरना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। तदनुसार, नियमों में निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार, भर्ती एजेंसियों को रिक्तियों की सूचना दी जाती है। भर्ती एजेंसियों से नामांकन प्राप्त होने पर औपचारिकताएं पूरी करने के बाद रिक्त पदों पर नियुक्तियां की जाती हैं।

### ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थान योजना

#### 2399. श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार गुजरात में, विशेषकर कच्छ लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के भुज, अबडासा, गांधीधाम, रापर, मांडवी और अंजार जिलों में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (एनआरएलएम) की उप-योजना के रूप में ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई) योजना कार्यान्वित कर रही है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या ग्रामीण निर्धन युवाओं को कौशल और उद्यमिता विकास प्रशिक्षण निःशुल्क प्रदान किया जा रहा है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या हाशिए पर पड़े वर्गों विशेषकर अनुसूचित जाति, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग और जनजातीय युवाओं के कल्याण को ध्यान में रखते हुए सामाजिक समावेश के सिद्धांतों का पर्याप्त रूप से पालन किया गया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

**ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान):**

(क) से (ग): जी हां। सरकार गुजरात के कच्छ जिले सहित पूरे देश में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (एनआरएलएम) की उप-योजना के रूप में ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई) योजना को लागू कर रही है। आरएसईटीआई कच्छ/कच्छ (भुज) में कच्छ लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के भुज, अबडासा, गांधीधाम, रापर, मांडवी और अंजार शामिल हैं। आरएसईटीआई ग्रामीण गरीब युवाओं को निःशुल्क कौशल और उद्यमिता विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। कच्छ लोकसभा क्षेत्र के भुज, अबडासा, गांधीधाम, रापर, मांडवी और अंजार में आरएसईटीआई के तहत 2014-15 से 2024-25 तक (अक्टूबर 2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार) प्रशिक्षित और नियोजित अनुसूचित जाति (एससी), अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) और आदिवासी युवाओं का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

श्रेणी/वर्ग	अनुसूचित जाति	अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग	अनुसूचित जनजाति
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वित्तीय वर्ष	प्रशिक्षित	नियोजित	प्रशिक्षित	नियोजित	प्रशिक्षित	नियोजित
2014-15	350	183	79	79	44	9
2015-16	209	97	271	46	38	12
2016-17	353	217	130	225*	13	66*
2017-18	196	416*	121	214*	6	27*
2018-19	292	199	109	76	0	1*
2019-20	231	83	182	38	4	0
2020-21	145	157*	126	85	1	2*
2021-22	264	175	129	125	0	3*
2022-23	326	190	248	107	1	1
2023-24	340	208	185	164	2	0
2024-25 (अक्टूबर 2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार)	245	94	210	62	0	0

\* इन आंकड़ों में पिछले वर्ष के अभ्यर्थी भी शामिल हैं। इसलिए नियोजित आंकड़े प्रशिक्षित आंकड़ों से अधिक है।

## SETTING UP OF NEW INDUSTRIES

**2400. SHRI G. SELVAM:**

**SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:**

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of new industries set up in the country during the last five years and the current year, State/UT-wise and sector-wise;
- (b) the details of investment attracted for setting up these industries, including foreign direct investment (FDI), year-wise;
- (c) whether the Government provides any incentives, subsidies, or tax benefits to encourage new industries, and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of key policies and initiatives introduced by the Government to attract investment for setting up new industries;
- (e) the manner in which the Government leveraging public-private partnerships (PPPs) to facilitate the establishment of new industries;
- (f) whether the Government consider setting up industrial hubs or Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in underserved regions to promote balanced regional development; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY;  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):**

(a) and (b): The Union Government provides support for promotion of industrial activities across the country. Government of India, through Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) and other Central Ministries/ Departments, provides an enabling eco-system for the overall industrial development of the country through appropriate policy interventions. Industry is primarily the domain of State Governments. No database pertaining to setting up of new industries and their investments, is maintained by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT).

To attract more Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), the Government has put in place an investor friendly FDI policy, wherein most sectors, except certain strategically important sectors, are open for 100% FDI under the automatic route. Further, the FDI policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis, to ensure that India remains an attractive and investor friendly destination. The details of FDI inflows in the country as a whole during the last five years is as under:

(in USD Billion)

Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (P)
FDI Inflow Funds	74.39	81.97	84.84	71.36	70.94

(P-Provisional)

(c) and (d): The Government has taken various steps for promotion and facilitation of setting up of industries across States/UTs such as Make in India, Startup India, PM Gati Shakti, National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP), National Industrial Corridor Programme, Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme, promoting Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) and reducing compliance burden, National Single Window System (NSWS), India Industrial Land Bank, Project Monitoring Group (PMG), liberalization of FDI policy, Indian Footwear and Leather Development Programme (IFLDP) Scheme, etc. An institutional mechanism to fast-track investments has been put in place, in the form of Project Development Cells (PDCs) in all concerned Ministries/ Departments of Government of India.

(e): Government of India's 'Scheme for Financial Support to Public Private Partnership (PPP) in Infrastructure', towards the objective of promoting PPPs in various sectors, enables provision of catalytic grant assistance as Viability Gap Funding (VGF) for making infrastructure projects financially viable. The list of sectors eligible for VGF under the scheme are Airports, Seaports, Health, Telecommunication, Oil and Gas pipelines, among others.

(f) and (g): The Government is implementing the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme which is aimed at providing multi modal connectivity with complete "plug and play" infrastructure till the plot level along with building resilient and sustainable future ready cities. The industrial corridors are conceived to foster global manufacturing and investment destination hubs in the greenfield smart cities



with the 'best in-class' infrastructure. Major infrastructure works have been completed in 4 such cities/townships, namely, Dholera in Gujarat, Shendra Bidkin in Maharashtra, Greater Noida in Uttar Pradesh and Vikram Udyogpuri in Madhya Pradesh.

Special Economic Zones (SEZs) being set up under the SEZ Act, 2005 are primarily private investment-driven initiatives. Central Government has not set up any SEZ after the enactment of the SEZ Act, 2005. Further, no budgetary support is provided by the Central Government for setting up any new SEZ beyond the fiscal benefits envisaged under the SEZ Act, 2005.

### नए आपराधिक कानून

**2401. डॉ. संबित पात्रा:**

**श्री तेजस्वी सूर्या:**

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या तीन नए आपराधिक कानूनों को अधिसूचित और कार्यान्वित किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इन कानूनों की मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या महिलाओं के प्रति अपराधों में सख्त कार्रवाई करने के लिए भारतीय न्याय संहिता में कोई विशेष प्रावधान किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या यह कानून अपराध को कम करेगा, जेलों में भीड़भाड़ को रोकगा और विचाराधीन कैदियों की मदद करेगा और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बंडी संजय कुमार):**

(क) और (ख): धारा 106 की उप-धारा (2) के सिवाय भारतीय न्याय संहिता (बीएनएस), 2023, भारतीय नागरिक सुरक्षा संहिता (बीएनएसएस) की प्रथम अनुसूची में भारतीय न्याय संहिता (बीएनएस) की धारा 106(2) से संबंधित प्रविष्टि के सिवाय भारतीय नागरिक सुरक्षा संहिता (बीएनएसएस), 2023 और भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम (बीएसए), 2023 के प्रावधानों को 25 दिसम्बर, 2023 को अधिसूचित किया गया और ये प्रावधान 1 जुलाई, 2024 से लागू हो गए हैं।

बीएनएस में, महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति अपराध से संबंधित प्रावधानों को पहली बार एक अध्याय के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया है। महिलाओं के प्रति अपराधों के लिए मृत्युदंड तक की कड़ी सजाओं का प्रावधान किया गया है। 18 वर्ष से कम आयु की महिला के सामूहिक बलात्कार के दोषी व्यक्ति के प्राकृतिक जीवन अथवा मृत्यु तक आजीवन कारावास की सजा का प्रावधान है। शादी, रोजगार और पदोन्नति के झूठे वादे के नाम पर अथवा पहचान छुपाकर यौन संबंध बनाने आदि को भी बीएनएस में एक नए अपराध के रूप में शामिल किया गया है।

महिलाओं के प्रति अपराधों से संबंधित प्रावधानों सहित इन कानूनों की मुख्य विशेषताएं अनुलग्नक में दी गई हैं।

(ग): जेलों में भीड़-भाड़ को कम करने और विचारणाधीन कैदियों की सहायता के लिए बीएनएस और बीएनएसएस में निम्नलिखित प्रावधान किए गए हैं:

- i. बीएनएसएस की धारा 290 में, प्ली बार्गेनिंग को समयबद्ध किया गया है और प्ली बार्गेनिंग में आवेदन, आरोप तय होने की तारीख से 30 दिन के भीतर किया जा सकता है। प्ली बार्गेनिंग के मामले में, यदि आरोपी ने पहली बार अपराध किया है और उसे पूर्व में किसी अपराध के लिए दोषसिद्ध नहीं किया गया है, तो न्यायालय बीएनएस की धारा 293 के तहत मामले का एक पारस्परिक संतुष्टिपूर्ण निपटान करते हुए इस प्रकार के अपराध हेतु ऐसे आरोपी व्यक्ति को निर्धारित दंड के एक-चौथाई/छठवें भाग के दंड की सजा दे सकता है।

- ii. विचारणाधीन कैदी को कैद में रखने की अधिकतम अवधि का निर्धारण बीएनएसएस की धारा 479 में किया गया है। इसमें यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि यदि किसी व्यक्ति ने पहली बार अपराध किया है (जिसे पूर्व में किसी अपराध के लिए कभी भी दोषसिद्ध नहीं किया गया है), और यदि उसे उक्त कानून के तहत ऐसे अपराध के लिए निर्धारित कैद की अधिकतम अवधि की एक-तिहाई अवधि के लिए कैद में रखा जा चुका है, तो उसे न्यायालय द्वारा बॉन्ड के तहत रिहा कर दिया जाएगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, जेल अधीक्षक का यह कर्तव्य होगा कि वह इस संबंध में न्यायालय के समक्ष एक आवेदन प्रस्तुत करे।
- iii. पहली बार, सामुदायिक सेवा को एक सजा के रूप में शामिल किया गया है।

### नए आपराधिक कानूनों की मुख्य विशेषताएं

नागरिक केंद्रित, अधिक सुगम और प्रभावकारी न्याय प्रणाली तैयार करने की दिशा में नए आपराधिक कानून एक महत्वपूर्ण पहल है। नए आपराधिक कानूनों की मुख्य विशेषताएं निम्नलिखित हैं:

#### (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 किशोरों, 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. लिंग भेद किए बिना सभी पीड़ितों और अपराधियों को शामिल करते हुए महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति विभिन्न अपराधों को बीएनएस में जेंडर-न्यूट्रल बना दिया गया है।
- iii. बीएनएस 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।

- iv. 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।
- v. 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।
- vi. 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।
- vii. चिकित्सकों के लिए यह अनिवार्य किया गया है कि वे बलात्कार के किसी पीड़ित की मेडिकल रिपोर्ट 7 दिन के भीतर जांच अधिकारी को सौंपें।
- viii. यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि पंद्रह वर्ष से कम या 60 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।
- ix. 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।

(ग) प्रौद्योगिकी और फॉरेंसिक के उपयोग सम्बन्धी प्रावधान :

- i. 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 के निष्पक्ष प्रक्रिया में योगदान देता है।
- ii. 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।
- iii. 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) समय सीमा :

- 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 दोषी 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।

(ड) 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 सुनिश्चित हुआ है।

(च) आरोपी व्यक्ति के अधिकार :

केवल न्यायिक कार्यवाहियों को शुरू करने के लिए व्यक्तियों की मनमानी गिरफ्तारी को सीमित किया गया है। अब केवल पुलिस रिपोर्ट का मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा संज्ञान लेने के लिए पुलिस को किसी आरोपी व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है और हस्तलिखित, हस्ताक्षर, फिंगरप्रिंट अथवा आवाज के नमूने प्रस्तुत करने के लिए गिरफ्तारी की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(छ) नए अपराध :

- i. आतंकवादी कृत्य, भारत की संप्रभुता, एकता और अखंडता को खतरे में डालना, मॉब लिंगिंग, झपटमारी, संगठित अपराध, तुच्छ संगठित अपराध आदि के नए अपराध जोड़े गए हैं।



- ii. बार-बार चोरी का अपराध करने वालों के लिए अधिक कड़ी सजा का निर्धारण किया गया है अर्थात् 1 वर्ष की अनिवार्य न्यूनतम सजा, जिसे जुर्माने के साथ 5 वर्ष तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। तथापि, छोटी-मोटी चोरी को अपराध की दिशा में धकेलने वाला अपराध (गेटवे क्राइम) बनने से रोकने के लिए, पहली बार अपराध करने वालों को केवल सामुदायिक सेवा की सजा दी जा सकती है, बशर्ते चोरी किए गए सामान का मूल्य 5000 रुपये से कम है और वह मूल्य लौटा दिया गया है अथवा ऐसा सामान वापस कर दिया जाए।

(ज) अनुपस्थिति में विचारण :

उद्धोषित 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।

## **SUB-MISSION ON AGRICULTURE MECHANIZATION**

### **2402. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the manner in which the Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM) cater to the diverse mechanization needs of small, marginal and large farmers across various agricultural zones in the country, including Uttar Pradesh;

- (b) the details of financial assistance or subsidies are provided under the scheme, and how do they specifically benefit small and marginal farmers;
- (c) whether the SMAM address the challenge of labour shortages in agriculture and what measures are in place to reduce farmers' dependency on manual labour;
- (d) the details of examples of innovative agricultural machinery introduced under SMAM and the way in which these innovations helped in improving productivity, reducing input costs, or addressing environmental challenges like stubble burning; and
- (e) the role of SMAM in promoting sustainable and efficient farming practices and its impact on farmers' livelihoods in labour-scarce regions?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a) to (e): Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization' (SMAM) is implemented in all the States including the State of Uttar Pradesh with the specific objectives of increasing the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low and promoting 'Custom Hiring Centers' to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small land holding and high cost of individual ownership of agricultural machines.

Under SMAM, financial assistance @ 40% to 50% of the cost of machines depending on the categories of farmers is provided for purchase of agricultural

machines. Financial assistance @ 40% of the project cost is also provided to rural entrepreneur, (Rural youth and farmer as an entrepreneur), Cooperative Societies of Farmers, Registered Farmers Societies, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and Panchayats for establishment of Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs) and Hi-tech hubs of high value agricultural machines. Financial assistance @ 80% of the project cost for the projects costing up to Rs. 30 lakhs is provided to the Cooperative Societies of farmers, Registered Farmer Societies, FPOs, Self Help Groups and Panchayats for setting up of village level Farm Machinery Banks (FMBs).

Mechanization involve using machinery and technology to perform tasks traditionally done by hand. Important areas of crop production system includes land preparation, planting, irrigation, harvesting and post-harvest operations, which are performed by appropriate machines with increased efficiency thereby reducing the labour requirement involved for these operations. The CHCs promoted under SMAM cater to the requirements of small and marginal farmers by providing the machines and equipment on rental basis for different agricultural operations as per their requirement. Technologies such as drones, sensors enable farmers to monitor crop health, manage soil conditions and apply inputs more effectively which helps in reducing input costs and improving productivity. Direct Seeded Rice (DSR) machines helps the farmers in sowing paddy directly in the field and no transplanting is required. Use of mechanized implements like Happy Seeder, Super Seeder and

Smart Seeder, which can sow wheat directly into just-harvested rice fields without burning or removing straw from the fields, helps in preventing stubble burning.

### IMPORT AND EXPORT DATA

#### 2403. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Import and Export data in last five years in terms of amount;
- (b) the number of name of top five import items in terms of amount;
- (c) the number of name of top five export items in terms of amount; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY;  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):**

(a) to (d) The value of overall (merchandise plus services) exports and imports during the last five years is as below:

(Value in US \$ Billion)		
Year	Exports	Imports
2019-2020	526.6	603.0
2020-2021	497.9	512.0
2021-2022	676.5	760.1
2022-2023	776.4	898.0

2023-2024	778.1	856.5
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*Source: DGCIandS and RBI*

The top 5 Major Commodities imported to India along with its imported value during 2024-25 (April- October) are as below:

(Value in US \$ Billion)		
Sr. No	Major Commodity	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
1	Petroleum, Crude and products	107.18
2	Electronic goods	56.30
3	Gold	34.22
4	Machinery, electrical and non-electrical	30.61
5	Coal, Coke and Briquettes, etc.	19.76

*Source: DGCIandS (Data is provisional)*

The top 5 Major Commodities exported from India along with its exported value during 2024-25 (April- October) are as below:

(Value in US \$ Billion)		
Sr. No	Major Commodity	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
1	Engineering Goods	67.49
2	Petroleum Products	40.94
3	Electronic Goods	19.08
4	Gems And Jewellery	17.17
5	Drugs And Pharmaceuticals	17.05

*Source: DGCIandS (Data is provisional)*

**MSP FOR CROPS****2404. SHRI A. RAJA:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of crops on which MSP was given by the Government during the last five years and the price thereof, crop-wise;

(b) the crops and the quantity of the crops purchased by Government during the last five years along with the number of farmers benefited, the details thereof, year-wise, crop-wise and Statewise ;

(c) whether the Government had assessed the average input cost of those crops and compared it with the Swaminathan Committee recommendations of C2 plus 50% ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, year-wise, crop-wise, and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a): The Details of number of crops on which Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) was given by the Government during the last five years and the price/MSP rates thereof, crop-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): The details of year-wise and crop-wise quantity of crops procured and the number of farmers benefited from the year 2019-20 to 2024-25 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) and(d): Every year, Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops for the country as a whole, based on the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned. While recommending MSP, CACP considers important factors like cost of production, overall demand-supply conditions, domestic and international prices, intercrop price parity, terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, likely effect on the rest of the economy, besides ensuring rational utilization of land, water and other production resources and a minimum of 50 percent as the margin over cost of production.

National Commission on Farmers (NCF), constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.S. Swaminathan in 2004, inter alia, recommended that Minimum Support Price (MSPs) should be at least 50 percent more than the weighted average cost of production. To give effect to this recommendation, Government, in its Union Budget for 2018-19, had made an announcement to keep MSP at a level of minimum one and half times of the cost of production as a pre-determined principle. Accordingly, MSPs for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other

commercial crops have been fixed with a margin of at least 50 per cent over weighted average cost of production.

### STATEMENT-I

#### Minimum Support Price (marketing season-wise)

(Rs. per quintal)

SL.NO	KHARIF CROPS	Marketing Season				
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	PADDY (Common)	1868	1940	2040	2183	2300
	PADDY (Grade 'A')	1888	1960	2060	2203	2320
2	JOWAR (Hybrid)	2620	2738	2970	3180	3371
	JOWAR (Maldandi)	2640	2758	2990	3225	3421
3	BAJRA	2150	2250	2350	2500	2625
4	RAGI	3295	3377	3578	3846	4290
5	MAIZE	1850	1870	1962	2090	2225
6	TUR (ARHAR)	6000	6300	6600	7000	7550
7	MOONG	7196	7275	7755	8558	8682
8	URAD	6000	6300	6600	6950	7400
9	GROUNDNUT	5275	5550	5850	6377	6783
10	SUNFLOWER SEED	5885	6015	6400	6760	7280
11	SOYABEEN (yellow)	3880	3950	4300	4600	4892
12	SESAMUM	6855	7307	7830	8635	9267
13	NIGERSEED	6695	6930	7287	7734	8717



14	COTTON (Medium Staple)	5515	5726	6080	6620	7121
	COTTON (Long Staple)	5825	6025	6380	7020	7521
<b>RABI CROPS</b>		<b>Marketing Season</b>				
		<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>	<b>2024-25</b>	<b>2025-26</b>
15	WHEAT	1975	2015	2125	2275	2425
16	BARLEY	1600	1635	1735	1850	1980
17	GRAM	5100	5230	5335	5440	5650
18	MASUR (LENTIL)	5100	5500	6000	6425	6700
19	RAPESEED and MUSTARD	4650	5050	5450	5650	5950
20	SAFFLOWER	5327	5441	5650	5800	5940
		<b>Season</b>				
	<b>COMMERCIAL CROPS</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>
21	COPRA (Milling)	9960	10335	10590	10860	11160
	COPRA (Ball)	10300	10600	11000	11750	12000
		<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>	<b>2024-25</b>
22	<b>JUTE</b>	4225	4500	4750	5050	5335

**STATEMENT-II**

The details of year-wise and crop-wise quantity of crops procured and the number of farmers benefited

(Procurement in  
Lakh Metric Tonnes)

SL No	Commodities	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25*	
		Procurement	Farmers benefitted	Procurement	Farmers benefitted	Procurement	Farmers benefited	Procurement	Farmers benefited	Procurement	Farmers benefited	Procurement	Farmers benefited
1	PADDY	770.93	12459354	895.66	13112458	857.30	12679650	808.45	12497077	782.20	10657831	198.80	1180316
2	JOWAR	0.23	7735	1.46	41507	1.57	41362	0.85	18187	3.23	17874	0.08	26550
3	BAJRA	1.00	0	3.62	44166	0.13	5010	1.82	48536	6.96	207357	1.74	169230
4	MAIZE	1.15	8	2.05	55675	0.23	6641	0.13	43	0.05	917	0.00	5800
5	RAGI	1.93	93026	4.94	231211	4.37	308696	4.57	310519	2.31	124550	0.00	327370
6	ARHAR(Tur)	5.47	567327	0.11	7690	0.36	24084	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
7	MOONG	1.47	105864	1.67	84732	3.63	195338	4.02	169442	4.02	168351	0.43	39820
8	URAD	0.00	99	0.01	1378	0.02	2585	0.00	27	0.00	0	0.00	12
9	GROUNDNUT	7.23	347446	2.86	152726	1.50	76647	0.07	3668	0.76	27711	0.00	92
10	SUNFLOWER SEED	0.05	3101	0.04	2713	0.02	1200	0.07	5370	0.16	11615	0.02	2260
11	SOYABEAN	0.11	4550	0.00	3	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.07	4086	0.49	27221

12	SESAMUM	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
13	NIGERSEED	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
14	COTTON	17.88	2149977	15.62	1914020	0.00	200	0.00	0	5.58	724640	0.00	
	<b>RABI CROPS</b>												
		389.9					178319		212898		224872		
15	WHEAT	3	4335972	433.44	4919891	187.92	2	262.02	5	266.05	5	0.00	0
16	BARLEY	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
							116873		102939				
17	GRAM	21.58	1108514	6.38	402694	26.29	0	23.53	0	0.43	15409	0.00	0
18	MASUR(Lentil)	0.01	1898	0.00	39	0.00	0	0.76	44799	2.49	116907	0.00	0
	RAPESEED/ MUSTARD	8.04	318477	0.00	4	0.00	0	11.14	453897	12.08	521946	0.00	0
20	SAFFLOWER	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.02	1292	0.00	280	0.00	0
	<b>Commercial Crops</b>												
21	COPRA	0.00	935	0.05	3961	0.00	115	0.41	19413	1.34	91031	0.97	0
			29685.1		1435.29		835.99				263908		
22	JUTE	0.15	7	0.01	06	0.00	667	0.42	81511	1.32	.66	0.38	0

\*As on 06/12/2024

## अनुसूचित जाति समुदाय के छात्रों के लिए उच्च शिक्षा

### 2405. श्री विजय बघेल:

श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या मंत्रालय ने अनुसूचित जाति समुदाय के छात्रों के लिए उच्च शिक्षा और उन्हें विदेश भेजने के लिए कोई योजना या कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या मंत्रालय ने इस योजना में तकनीकी शिक्षा को भी शामिल किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) इस योजना के तहत प्रदान की जाने वाली न्यूनतम और अधिकतम राशि कितनी है;
- (ङ) क्या कोई अनुसूचित जाति का छात्र है जिसने योजना के माध्यम से सफलता हासिल की है; और
- (च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):

(क): सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग अनुसूचित जाति समुदाय के विद्यार्थियों के लिए उच्च शिक्षा हेतु निम्नलिखित योजनाएं चलाता है:

- (i) अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति (पीएमएस);
- (ii) अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए टॉप क्लास शिक्षा (टीसीएस);
- (iii) अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय फेलोशिप (एनएफएससी);
- (iv) अनुसूचित जाति आदि के उम्मीदवारों के लिए राष्ट्रीय ओवरसीज छात्रवृत्ति (एनओएस)

उपरोक्त में से, एनओएस योजना छात्रों को विदेश में उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने की सुविधा प्रदान करती है।

**(ख):** योजना-वार विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

**(i) अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति (पीएमएस):** यह योजना सभी मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूलों/कॉलेजों में मैट्रिकोत्तर कक्षाओं (कक्षा 11 से उच्च शिक्षा तक) में अध्ययनरत अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए है।

**(ii) अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए टॉप क्लास शिक्षा (टीसीएस):** इस योजना के तहत देश में सूचीबद्ध 266 उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों (एचईआई) में उच्च अध्ययन के लिए पूर्ण वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान कुल 1800 नए स्लॉट उपलब्ध हैं।

**(iii) अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय फेलोशिप (एनएफएससी):** इसके अंतर्गत भारत में विभिन्न विषयों में पीएचडी डिग्री प्राप्त करने के लिए अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों को उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए फेलोशिप प्रदान की जाती है। इस योजना में प्रति वर्ष 2000 नए स्लॉट प्रदान किए जाते हैं।

**(iv) अनुसूचित जाति आदि के उम्मीदवारों के लिए राष्ट्रीय ओवरसीज छात्रवृत्ति (एनओएस):** इसके अंतर्गत प्रत्येक चयन वर्ष में विदेश में अध्ययन के लिए 125 स्लॉट उपलब्ध हैं, जिनमें से अनुसूचित जाति श्रेणी के लिए 115, विमुक्त, घुमंतू और अर्ध-घुमंतू जनजातियों के लिए 06 और भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों और पारंपरिक कारीगरों की श्रेणी के लिए 04 स्लॉट निर्धारित किए गए हैं। 30% स्लॉट महिला उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षित हैं।

**(ग):** तकनीकी शिक्षा भी इन सभी योजनाओं के अंतर्गत आती है। अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति (पीएमएस), अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए टॉप क्लास शिक्षा (टीसीएस) और अनुसूचित जाति आदि के लिए राष्ट्रीय ओवरसीज छात्रवृत्ति (एनओएस) के अंतर्गत ऐसे सभी पात्र छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान की जाती है जिन्होंने तकनीकी और व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रवेश लिया है। इसी तरह, एनएफएससी योजना के तहत विज्ञान स्ट्रीम में शोध करने वाले विद्यार्थियों के लिए सालाना 500 स्लॉट आरक्षित हैं, जिसमें प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्र में शोध भी शामिल है।

(घ): इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में प्रदान की जाने वाली राशि का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	योजना का नाम	वित्तीय सहायता
1.	अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति	वापस न की जाने वाली संपूर्ण ट्यूशन फीस (राज्य सरकार की शुल्क निर्धारण/युक्तिकरण समिति द्वारा निर्धारित) तथा पाठ्यक्रम के प्रकार/समूह के आधार पर 2,500 रुपये से 13,500 रुपये तक वार्षिक शैक्षणिक भत्ता।
2.	अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए टॉप क्लास शिक्षा	संपूर्ण ट्यूशन फीस, वापस न किए जाने वाले शुल्क और अध्ययन के प्रथम वर्ष में 86,000 रुपये तथा प्रत्येक आगामी वर्ष में 41,000 रुपये का शैक्षणिक भत्ता। पैनल में शामिल निजी क्षेत्र के संस्थानों के लिए प्रति छात्र 2.00 लाख रुपये की सीमा है।
3.	अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय फेलोशिप	जूनियर रिसर्च फेलोशिप (जेआरएफ) के लिए 37,000/- रुपये प्रति माह, और सीनियर रिसर्च फेलोशिप (एसआरएफ) के लिए 42,000/- रुपये प्रति माह। इसके अलावा, जेआरएफ के लिए 10,000/- से 12,000/- रुपये प्रति वर्ष और एसआरएफ के लिए 20,500/- रुपये से 25,000/- रुपये प्रति वर्ष की आकस्मिकता भत्ता; 2,000/- रुपये प्रति माह एस्कॉर्ट/रीडर सहायता और लागू मकान किराया भत्ता (एचआरए)।
4.	अनुसूचित जाति आदि के उम्मीदवारों के लिए राष्ट्रीय ओवरसीज छात्रवृत्ति (एनओएस)	ट्यूशन फीस, वीजा फीस, चिकित्सा बीमा प्रीमियम, आकस्मिक यात्रा भत्ता और उपकरण (equipment) भत्ता तथा वास्तविक आधार पर आने-जाने का हवाई किराया।  उपर्युक्त के अलावा, वार्षिक मेंटिनेंस भत्ता और वार्षिक आकस्मिकता भत्ता भी प्रदान किया जाता है।

**(ड) और (च):** मूल्यांकन अध्ययन और प्रभाव अध्ययन रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि ऐसे कई अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों ने सफलता हासिल की है जिन्हें उपरोक्त योजनाओं के तहत समर्थन और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है। ये योजनाएं सामूहिक रूप से अनुसूचित जाति के समुदाय के छात्रों के शैक्षिक सशक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा देती हैं।

## **IMPACT OF SCHEMES ON MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES**

### **2406. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:**

Will the Minister of **SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has outlined the key objectives and initiatives of the schemes for social justice aimed at marginalized communities and their impact on welfare and empowerment, particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including district-wise contributions in Uttar Pradesh and other States;

(c) whether these social justice initiatives integrate provisions for accountability in fund utilization and transparency in governance and if so, the outcomes achieved; and

(d) whether the Government has any plans to further enhance public access to these schemes and improve their effectiveness in rural and underserved areas, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI B. L. VERMA):**

(a) and (b): The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment (DoSJE) is entrusted with the empowerment of the disadvantaged and marginalized sections of the society, across the country including Uttar Pradesh. The target groups of DoSJE are: Scheduled Castes (SCs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Economically Backward Classes (EBCs), Senior Citizens, Victims of Substance Abuse, De-Notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (DNTs), Rehabilitation of Persons engaged in the act of Begging, Transgender Persons, Sanitation Workers including waste/rag pickers and Economically Weaker Sections.

Funds under the schemes being implemented by this Department for the marginalized sections of the society, are either released directly to the beneficiaries or through the State/UT Governments. Funds are not directly sent to District administration.

(c): Under the schemes, funds are released installment-wise to ensure accountability in proper utilization of funds. The Department also sponsors evaluation studies from time to time through independent third party evaluation agencies, to inter-alia check proper utilization of funds by the implementing agencies under various schemes/programs. Besides, social audits are also



conducted to ensure accountability and transparency in implementation of the schemes.

(d): Social Justice schemes are universal for the marginalized sections of the society which largely reside in rural and under-served areas. The Department is also implementing rural specific scheme such as Pradhan Mantri -Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) under which financial assistance is provided for development of SC dominated villages into an “Adarsh Gram”.

The Department utilizes various platforms, including the Ministry's website, the e-Anudaan Portal, social media channels, regional conferences, and radio channels to raise awareness and enhance public access of the schemes.

## **PRECISION FARMING DEVELOPMENT CENTRES**

### **2407. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to set up Precision Farming Development Centres (PFDC) in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the reasons that not even a single precision farming centre is set up in the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) whether the Government is considering setting up of PFDCs in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the current financial year and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a): Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (M/o AandFW) has established 21 Precision Farming Development Centres (PFDCs) across the country to promote Precision Farming and Plasticulture Applications for hi-tech horticulture. These centres are located in State Agricultural Universities (SAUs); Indian Institute of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Institutes such as Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi, Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering (CIAE), Bhopal and Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture (CISH), Lucknow and Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur.

As per the mandate, PFDCs are engaged in developing smart/ future farming model such as solar powered integrated micro irrigation system, automation and sensor-based technologies and to suggest ways and means for promotion of precision agriculture and horticulture in the country. The list of PFDCs is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): The State Agriculture University of Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad was allotted PFDC during 1987-88 which has been retained at Hyderabad after the division of State in 2014.

(c): PFDCs are established under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) scheme on the specific proposal of State Governments/ Universities.

**STATEMENT-I**

**Precision Farming Development Centre (PFDCs), Location, State and Year of establishment and their parent University / Institutes**

Sl. No.	STATE	NAME OF UNIVERSITY	LOCATION	YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT
1	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University	Coimbatore	1985-86
2	West Bengal	Indian Institute of Technology	Kharagpur	1985-86
3	Delhi	ICAR-Indian Agricultural Research Institute	New Delhi	1986-87
4	Karnataka	University of Agricultural Sciences	Bangalore	1986-87
5	Maharashtra	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth	Rahuri	1986-87
6	Odisha	Orissa University of Agri. and Technology	Bhubaneswar	1987-88
7	Rajasthan	Swami Keshwanand Rajasthan Agricultural University	Bikaner	1987-88
8	Telangana	Prof Jay Shankar Telangana State Agricultural University	Hyderabad	1987-88
9	Uttarakhand	GB Pant University of Agriculture and Technology	Pantnagar	1987-88
10	Gujarat	Gujarat Agricultural University	Navsari	1988-89
11	Bihar	Dr Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University, Pusa	Samastipur	1995-96
12	Chhattisgarh	Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishva Vidyalaya	Raipur	1995-96
13	Haryana	Haryana Agricultural University	Hissar	1995-96
14	Himachal Pradesh	Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry	Solan	1995-96

15	Kerala	Kerala Agricultural University	Tavanur	1995-96
16	Uttar Pradesh	ICAR-Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture (CISH)	Lucknow	2001-02
17	Jharkhand	Birsa Agricultural University	Ranchi	2008-09
18	Madhya Pradesh	ICAR-Central Institute of Agriculture Engg (CIAE)	Bhopal	2008-09
19	Manipur	Central Agricultural University	Imphal	2008-09
20	Punjab	Punjab Agricultural University	Ludhiana	2008-09
21	UT of Ladakh erstwhile Jammu and Kashmir	HMAARI, University of Ladakh erstwhile Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Kashmir (SKUAST-K)	Leh	2009-10

### दृष्टिबाधित बच्चों का उत्थान

**2408. श्री चिन्तामणि महाराज:**

श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप:

श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार ने दृष्टिबाधित लड़कों और लड़कियों के शैक्षिक विकास और उत्थान के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो हिमाचल प्रदेश सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने दृष्टिबाधित बच्चों के लिए उच्च और तकनीकी शिक्षा तक पहुंच को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार पंजाब के गुरदासपुर और पठानकोट में उक्त बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा केंद्र स्थापित करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

**उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा):**

(क) से (ग): भारत के संविधान की राज्य सूची की प्रविष्टि 9 में दिव्यांगजनों को राहत देना राज्य का विषय है। सरकार ने दिव्यांगजन अधिकार (आरपीडब्ल्यूडी) अधिनियम, 2016 अधिनियमित किया है जो 19.04.2017 को लागू हुआ। उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 16 और 17 के तहत समावेशी शिक्षा और धारा 31 के तहत बेंचमार्क (40% या अधिक) दिव्यांगता वाले बच्चों के लिए निःशुल्क शिक्षा का प्रावधान है। तथापि, केन्द्र सरकार दिव्यांगजनों के कल्याण के लिए राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है।

राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण संस्थान (एनआईडीपीवीडी), देहरादून केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड से संबद्ध देहरादून, उत्तराखंड के दृष्टिबाधित (दिव्यांगजन) बच्चों के लिए एक वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक मॉडल स्कूल चला रहा है, और कक्षा नर्सरी से कक्षा 12वीं तक 248 दृष्टि बाधित बच्चों को शिक्षा प्रदान कर रहा है।

एनआईडीपीवीडी दृष्टि बाधित बच्चों को सुगम्य शिक्षण सामग्री प्रदान करता है, जो निम्नानुसार है:-

1. ई-पब / डैजी
2. ह्यूमन नैरेटेड रिकॉडिंग
3. लार्ज प्रिंट / ऑडियो बुक्स
4. प्रूफरीडिंग के बिना ओसीआर स्ट्रक्चर ई-पब

## 5. टेक्टाइल डाइग्राम

## 6. सुगम्य पुस्तकालय के माध्यम से ऑनलाइन सेवा

उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त, विभाग दृष्टिबाधित बच्चों की शिक्षा सहित दिव्यांगजनों के कल्याण के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रमुख योजनाएं भी कार्यान्वित कर रहा है:

- (i) विभाग की दीनदयाल दिव्यांगजन पुनर्वास योजना (डीडीआरएस) के अंतर्गत, गृह आधारित पुनर्वास और समुदाय आधारित पुनर्वास परियोजना तथा कम दृष्टि केन्द्र परियोजना के विकल्प के साथ, दृष्टि-दिव्यांग बच्चों (बधिर दृष्टिहीनता सहित) के लिए विशेष स्कूलों की परियोजना सहित दिव्यांगजनों के कल्याण/सशक्तिकरण के लिए विभिन्न परियोजनाएं चलाने के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।
- (ii) विभाग 'दिव्यांग छात्रों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति' नामक एक व्यापक योजना भी कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसके अंतर्गत बेंचमार्क दिव्यांगता वाले छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान की जाती है।
- (iii) विभाग दृष्टि दिव्यांग बच्चों सहित दिव्यांगजनों के कौशल विकास के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपी-एसडीपी) भी चला रहा है।
- (iv) विभाग की राष्ट्रीय निधि के अंतर्गत कक्षा 9 से कक्षा 12 तक एसटीईएम विषयों का अध्ययन करने वाले 100% दृष्टिहीन छात्रों को विभाग के राष्ट्रीय संस्थानों के माध्यम से ट्यूशन शुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है।

यथा सूचित, स्कूली शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग, शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने स्कूली शिक्षा क्षेत्र के लिए एक व्यापक कार्यक्रम अर्थात् समग्र शिक्षा योजना शुरू की है। समग्र शिक्षा के अभिन्न अंग के रूप में विशेष रूप से जरूरतमंद बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए एक समर्पित समावेशी शिक्षा घटक है। इस योजना में

दिव्यांगजन अधिकार (आरपीडब्ल्यूडी) अधिनियम, 2016 की दिव्यांगता की अनुसूची में उल्लिखित सभी दिव्यांग बच्चों को शामिल किया गया है।

(घ): इस संबंध में इस विभाग के पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

## **IMPACT OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN JALGAON**

### **2409. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:**

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the number of people employed cumulatively under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during 2014-24 compared to 2006-13, specifically in Maharashtra;
- (b) whether MGNREGS impacted employment opportunities in the Jalgaon Lok Sabha constituency over these periods, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the role of Aadhaar-based Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) played in ensuring timely and transparent payments to MGNREGS beneficiaries;
- (d) the manner in which the Aadhaar-based DBT contributed to enhancing the livelihoods of MGNREGS beneficiaries in Maharashtra; and
- (e) the details of measures implemented to optimize MGNREGS benefits for residents of the Jalgaon Lok Sabha constituency?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):**

(a): Details of person-days generated in all States/UTs (including Maharashtra) under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS), from the financial years 2006-07 to 2013-14 and 2014-15 to 2024-25 (as on 05.12.2024) are given below:

<b>Details of person-days generated in all States/UTs (including Maharashtra) under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, from the financial years 2006-07 to 2013-14 and 2014-15 to 2024-25 (as on 05.12.2024)</b>		
Sl. No.	Financial Year	Persondays Generated (In crore)
1	2006-07 to 2013-14	1,660.77
2	2014-15 to 2024-25 (as on 05.12.2024)	2,955.53

<b>Details of person-days generated in the State of Maharashtra under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, from the financial years 2006-07 to 2013-14 and 2014-15 to 2024-25 (as on 05.12.2024)</b>		
Sl. No.	Financial Year	Persondays generated (in crore)
1	2006-07 to 2013-14	34.00
2	2014-15 to 2024-25 (as on 05.12.24)	87.88

(As per NREGASoft)

(b) and (e): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand driven wage employment Scheme which provides for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas



of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. It provides livelihood security, i.e. fall back options for livelihood for the rural households, when no better employment opportunity is available.

Details of person-days generated, number of works completed and expenditures in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, from financial year 2020-21 to 2024-25 (as on 06.12.2024) are given below:

<b>Details of person-days generated, number of works completed and expenditures in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, from financial year 2020-21 to 2024-25 (as on 06.12.2024)</b>				
Financial Year	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (as on 06.12.24)
Persondays generated (in lakh)	22.15	21.2	21.1	18.36
Number of Completed Works	11,684	11,269	20,209	9,258
Expenditure (Rs. In crore)	76.56	95.73	103.16	87.12

(As per NREGASoft)

To generate awareness about the provisions of the Scheme and to provide adequate employment opportunities to rural households under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, all States/UTs have been requested to (i) initiate appropriate Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns including wall paintings for the

wide dissemination of the provisions of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), 2005 (ii) expand scope and coverage of demand registration system to ensure that demand for work under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA does not go unregistered, (iii) prepare plans in a participatory mode and approve them in the Gram Sabha. (iv) Organization of 'Rozgar Diwas'.

(c) and (d): To ensure timely payment of wages to the beneficiaries under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, and to address the issues arising due to frequent change of Bank account numbers by the beneficiaries and subsequent non-updation by the Programme Officers, it was decided to implement Aadhar Payment Bridge System (APBS), which doesn't get affected due to change of bank account. This has been made mandatory with effect from 1st January 2024. Payment of wages through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode has positive impact on the livelihood of the beneficiaries as it ensures that benefit reaches the intended beneficiaries without any delay or diversion/leakage. Details of APBS transactions made in the State of Maharashtra under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, during the financial year 2024-25 (as on 05.12.2024) are given below:

<b>Details of APBS transactions made in Maharashtra under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the financial year 2024-25 (as on 05.12.2024)</b>			
State	Total Transaction	APBS Transaction	% APBS Transaction

Maharashtra	1,96,77,421	1,82,66,588	92.83
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### राष्ट्रीय बांस मिशन

#### 2410. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

क्या **कृषि और किसान कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने पुनर्गठित राष्ट्रीय बांस मिशन शुरू किया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने शाहजहाँपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के आसपास के क्षेत्रों में, जहां से गंगा, बहगुल, खन्नौत, गर्गा, रामगंगा और देवहा नदियाँ बहती हैं, उक्त मिशन के तहत बांस की खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई कदम उठाया है या उठाने का प्रस्ताव है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

#### कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): पुनर्गठित राष्ट्रीय बांस मिशन (एन.बी.एम.) को वर्ष 2018-19 में केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के रूप में शुरू किया गया है। एन.बी.एम., गैर-वनीय भूमि पर बांस का प्रसार करने और खेती करने, बांस उपचार, बाजारों की स्थापना, इनक्यूबेशन केंद्रों, मूल्य वर्धित उत्पाद विकास और प्रोसेसिंग तथा उपकरणों और औजारों के विकास के लिए, सरकारी और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों को सहायता प्रदान करता है। वित्त पोषण पद्धति पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों, जहां यह 90:10 के अनुपात में होगी, को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों के लिए केंद्र और राज्य के बीच 60:40 के अनुपात में होगी तथा संघशासित क्षेत्रों/बांस प्रौद्योगिकी सहायता समूहों (बीटीएसजी) और राष्ट्रीय स्तर की एजेंसियों मामलों में यह 100% है।

इस मिशन के प्रमुख उद्देश्य - गुणवत्तापूर्ण रोपण सामग्री की उपलब्धता बढ़ाना, बांस की खेती का क्षेत्र विस्तार, फसल-उपरांत प्रबंधन में सुधार, प्राथमिक उपचार और सीज़निंग, संरक्षण प्रौद्योगिकियां, मार्केट इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, उत्पाद विकास, कौशल विकास को बढ़ावा देना तथा बांस और बांस संबंधित उत्पादों के आयात पर निर्भरता कम करने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण प्रयास करना हैं।

(ग) और (घ): पुनर्गठित एन.बी.एम. को वर्ष 2019-20 से उत्तर प्रदेश में क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। एन.बी.एम. के अंतर्गत, बरेली बांस क्लस्टर, शाहजहांपुर जिले में प्रचलनात्मक है। एन.बी.एम. के अंतर्गत, शाहजहांपुर संसदीय क्षेत्र के आसपास के क्षेत्रों, जहां से प्रमुख नदियां जैसे गंगा, बहुगुल, खन्नौत, गर्गा, रामगंगा और देवहा बहती हैं में नर्सरी स्थापना, बांस रोपण, कौशल विकास, बांस मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास, बांस उत्पादों का प्रदर्शन आदि गतिविधियां शुरू की गई हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में की गई गतिविधियों का विवरण निम्नलिखित है:

जिले का नाम	पौधरोपण (क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर में)	स्थापित नर्सरी (संख्या में)	बांस मूल्य श्रृंखला के विकास से संबंधित गतिविधियाँ
शाहजहांपुर	28.00	01	
बरेली	18.00	01	01 सामान्य सुविधा केंद्र (सीएफसी), 01 बांस बाजार, 01 बांस उपचार प्लांट और 01 कार्बनीकरण प्लांट
सीतापुर	24.00	01	
पीलीभीत	17.00	00	
लखमीरपुर खीरी	14.00	00	

## विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत जारी अनुदान

**2411. श्री इमरान मसूद:**

**श्रीमती भारती पारधी:**

**श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे:**

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित पंचायती राज योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश विशेष रूप से सहारनपुर जिले में जिले-वार कुल कितनी धनराशि आवंटित और वितरित की गई है और वर्ष 2014 से आज की तिथि तक उनके उपयोग का जिले-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार सीधे पंचायतों को धन आवंटित करती है और यदि हां, तो उन योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनके अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र को जिले-वार धन जारी किया गया है;

(ग) उक्त अनुदान के उपयोग और व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अन्य राज्यों को विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है; और

(ङ) जिले-वार किन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश को निधि जारी की गई हैं?

**मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल):**

(क) से (ङ) पंचायती राज मंत्रालय (एमओपीआर) सतत विकास लक्ष्यों के स्थानीयकरण (एलएसडीजी) और ग्राम पंचायत भवन और कंप्यूटर एवं सहायक उपकरणों जैसी अवसंरचनात्मक सहायता प्रदान करने पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देते हुए निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों और उनके पदाधिकारियों एवं अन्य हितधारकों का क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) की शासन क्षमताओं को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से पहले से ही संशोधित राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान

(आरजीएसए) की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना को लागू कर रहा है। इसके अलावा, पंचायती राज मंत्रालय (एमओपीआर) द्वारा संशोधित आरजीएसए के केंद्रीय घटक अर्थात् पंचायतों का प्रोत्साहनीकरण (आईओपी) और ई-पंचायत मिशन मोड परियोजना (एमएमपी-ईपंचायत) को भी कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। आईओपी योजना के तहत, सेवाओं की प्रदायगी और जन कल्याण में सुधार करने संबंधी पंचायतों के श्रेष्ठ कार्य को मान्यता देने के लिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ कार्य-निष्पादन करने वाली पंचायतों को वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन सहित पुरस्कार दिए जाते हैं। ई-पंचायतों पर मिशन मोड परियोजना के तहत, पीआरआई के समग्र परिवर्तन के लिए उनके कामकाज में दक्षता, जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता लाने के लिए पंचायतों के डिजिटलीकरण की दिशा में विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित किया जाता है। ये तीनों योजनाएं महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर के जिले, खास कर के सहारनपुर जिले सहित सभी राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में सभी जिले में सभी पंचायतों के सभी स्तरों के लिए लागू की गई हैं।

आरजीएसए और आईओपी की योजनाओं के तहत राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को कोई धनराशि आवंटित नहीं की जाती है। 2014 से लेकर अब तक आरजीएसए/संशोधित आरजीएसए योजनाओं और आईओपी योजनाओं के तहत जारी और उपयोग की गई राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश-वार निधियों का ब्यौरा जिसमें महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य शामिल हैं, विवरण में दिया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारनपुर जिले सहित किसी भी जिले को धनराशि जारी नहीं की जाती है।

एमएमपी-ईपंचायत योजना के तहत राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को कोई धनराशि प्रदान नहीं की जाती है।

### विवरण

वर्ष 2014 से अब तक पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की योजनाओं के अंतर्गत जारी और उपयोग की गई राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार सहायता अनुदान

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	आरजीएसए/संशोधित आरजीएसए (राशि करोड़ रुपये में)	आईओपी* (राशि करोड़ रुपए में)
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	जारी की गई धनराशि	उपयोग की गई धनराशि	जारी की गई धनराशि	उपयोग की गई धनराशि
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	8.71	8.18	1.34	0.59
आंध्र प्रदेश	338.22	311.15	16.93	16.93
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	354.44	323.92	2.9	2.9
असम	429.696	403.836	10.66	10.66
बिहार	190.06	144.74	8.01	8.01
छत्तीसगढ़	154.14	124.36	11.55	11.55
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	4.72	4.47	4.0007	4.07
गोवा	4.63	3.58	0	0
गुजरात	34.44	19.09	12.05	10.18
हरियाणा	57.58	57.58	8.75	8.17
हिमाचल प्रदेश	208.085	174.725	8.07	8.07
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	259.83	241.57	4.49	4.49
झारखंड	139.32	105.99	9.37	8.37
कर्नाटक	221.26	206.16	10.92	10.92
केरल	124.61	116.37	15.65	15.65
लद्दाख	4.23	4.23	0.43	0
लक्षद्वीप	1.65	1.65	0.4	0.13
मध्य प्रदेश	500.93	439.96	17.78	15.06
महाराष्ट्र	478.988	413.218	20.04	16.54
मणिपुर	65.53	64.95	5.56	4.62
मेघालय	23.04	18.27	0.15	0.1
मिजोरम	93.17	81.79	2.05	2.05
नागालैंड	40.13	29.66	0.62	0.26
ओडिशा	143.201	134.911	22.42	22.42
पुदुचेरी	0	0	-	-
पंजाब	120.113	101.413	11.43	11.43
राजस्थान	129.56	112.75	11.39	9.51

सिक्किम	48.91	42.71	5.8	4.94
तमिलनाडु	308.36	275.69	13.57	13.57
तेलंगाना	135.29	134.77	23.87	11.37
त्रिपुरा	45.42	39.34	9.7	9.7
उत्तर प्रदेश	664.566	621.796	32.76	31.01
उत्तराखंड	252.9	243.38	10.03	10.03
पश्चिम बंगाल	331.272	290.112	13.7	12.7

\* आईओपी योजना 2016-17 से लागू है।

## SURVEY FOR TOILET CONSTRUCTION

### 2412. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government has directed the States and Union Territories to conduct ground level surveys to identify existing gaps and expedite the construction of individual household toilets, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has also directed to all the States and Union Territories to organize registration drives and camps to ensure that all beneficiaries receive timely sanction orders for toilet construction; and
- (c) whether it is a fact that according to Government, more than twelve crore toilets have been built and the scope of toilet coverage reached 100%, if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):**



(a) to (c): Ministry of Rural Development has not issued any direction to States and Union Territories to conduct ground level surveys to identify existing gaps and expedite the construction of individual household toilets. However, as informed by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti, Phase II of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] has been launched with effect from 1st April, 2020 for a period of 5 years with the objective to sustain the Open Defecation Free (ODF) status and achieve ODF Plus Model villages. Realizing that the task of constructing toilets is a continuous process and not a one-time activity, as there are continuously new emerging households, migrant households etc., which will require Toilets, construction of new Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) (Toilets) continues to be the first charge on SBM(G) funds and States are advised continuously to plan for left out toilets and address this gap on priority. In co-ordination with the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) programme also, there is a provision to provide toilets to eligible beneficiaries alongwith the house from SBM(G) funds. In addition to this, as informed by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, under Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban 2.0, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are advised to conduct gap analysis to evaluate the number of new IHHLs required.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen Phase-I, between 2014-15 and 2019-20, over 10.14 crore Individual Households Latrines (IHHLs) were constructed. In Phase II of the programme, almost 1.60 crore toilets have been

built in the last 4 years and current year. Accordingly, provisioning for toilets is a demand based continuous process. Similarly, as informed by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban, so far 63.71 lakh IHHL units have been constructed against the target of 58.99 lakh IHHL units and 6.36 lakh Community and Public Toilets have been constructed against the target of 5.07 lakh Community and Public Toilets. Further, under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, construction of toilet is a permissible activity under which 56.81 lakh toilets have been constructed so far.

### **DISCRIMINATION FACED BY VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES UNDER MGNREGS**

#### **2413. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:**

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken actions against discrimination faced by women and poor people under the schemes like MNREGS in Punjab and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government monitor compliance with anti-discrimination laws across various sectors;
- (c) the details of outreach programmes aimed at educating marginalized groups about their rights, State-wise; and

(d) the manner in which community feedback mechanisms to improve service delivery targeting vulnerable communities, women and poor people?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):**

(a) and (b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) provides for enhancement of livelihood security of the households in the rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. It is a demand driven wage employment scheme and no discrimination is made on the basis of caste, religion and gender etc. However, in case of individual beneficiary works, there is provision for giving priority to certain categories such as women headed households, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes etc. Further, as per Schedule II Para 15 of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act, 2005, priority shall be given to women in such a way that at least one-third of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested for work. In the current financial year 2024-25(as on 06.12.2024), the participation of Women in the State of Punjab is 69.6%. As per the information shared by the Government of Punjab, under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS), there is no discrimination against women, and poor. Also, priority is given for providing them work based on the demand on ground under the scheme.

(c) In rural areas, beneficiaries are being educated about their rights through initiatives such as Rozgar Diwas, Gram Sabha meetings and dissemination of awareness through IEC activities such as Wall paintings, Booklets and informative Job Cards.

(d) People from villages actively participate in Gram Sabha meetings, programs/events to give their feedback and also share the issues being faced by them in Rozgar Diwas, which is scheduled on the last Friday of every month. Further, there is a comprehensive monitoring mechanism for redressal of grievances of beneficiaries under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, which includes (i) registration of complaints on CPGRAM portal, (ii) raising of grievances during Social Audit conducted at Gram Panchayat level, (iii) Lodging of complaint with Ombudsperson and (iv) Lodging of complaints through JANMANREGA App etc.

### प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण के अंतर्गत संस्वीकृत आवास

**2414. डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:**

**श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी देवी:**

**श्री बंटी विवेक साहू:**

क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण के नए चरण के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत घरों की संख्या कितनी है और उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या उक्त योजना लक्षित लाभार्थियों की पहचान करने में अपने अभिप्रेत उद्देश्य को पूरा कर रही है;

(ग) पीएमएवाई-ग्रामीण के नए चरण के अंतर्गत बिहार में स्वीकृत घरों का जिले-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या योजना पात्र लाभार्थियों की पहचान करने में अपने अभिप्रेत उद्देश्य को प्राप्त कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री**

**(डॉ. चंद्र शेखर पेम्मासानी):**

(क) : प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) का कार्यान्वयन दिनांक 1 अप्रैल, 2016 से किया जा रहा है जिसका उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में "सभी के लिए आवास" के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए बुनियादी सुविधाओं से युक्त 2.95 करोड़ आवासों के निर्माण के लिए पात्र ग्रामीण परिवारों को सहायता प्रदान करना है। केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने देश भर के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवारों की संख्या में वृद्धि के कारण उत्पन्न हुई आवास आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से वित्त वर्ष 2028-29 तक अगले पांच वर्षों में अतिरिक्त 2 करोड़ ग्रामीण आवासों के निर्माण के लिए पीएमएवाई-जी के विस्तार को मंजूरी दे दी है। वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण के नए चरण के तहत स्वीकृत मकानों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-1** में दिया गया है।

**(ख) और (घ):** जी हां, पीएमएवाईजी के तहत यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि सहायता उन लोगों के लिए हो जो वास्तव में वंचित हों और इनका चयन भी वस्तुनिष्ठ और सत्यापन योग्य हो तथा पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत लाभार्थियों की पहचान सामाजिक-आर्थिक और जाति जनगणना (एसईसीसी), 2011 के आंकड़ों में दिए गए आवास वंचन मापदंडों का उपयोग करके की जाती है। एसईसीसी डेटा परिवारों में आवास से संबंधित विशिष्ट वंचना को दर्शाता है। इस डेटा का उपयोग करके बेघर परिवार और 0, 1, और 2 कमरे वाले कच्चे मकानों में रहने वाले परिवारों को अलग अलग सूची में रखा गया है और उन्हें

लक्षित किया गया है। पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत लाभार्थियों का अंतिम चयन सामाजिक-आर्थिक जाति जनगणना (एसईसीसी) 2011 के तहत निर्धारित आवास वंचन मापदंडों और बहिर्वेशन मानदंडों तथा संबंधित ग्राम सभाओं द्वारा उचित सत्यापन और अपीलीय प्रक्रिया के पूरा होने पर आधारित होता है। एसईसीसी डेटाबेस के माध्यम से उपलब्ध पात्र लाभार्थियों की संख्या (पहले चरण अर्थात् वर्ष 2023-24 तक) वर्तमान में 2.04 करोड़ (लगभग) है। सरकार ने जनवरी 2018 से मार्च 2019 तक आवास+ सर्वेक्षण किया ताकि उन लाभार्थियों की पहचान की जा सके जिन्होंने दावा किया था कि वे एसईसीसी 2011 के तहत छूट गए थे और इस तरह संभावित लाभार्थियों की एक अतिरिक्त सूची तैयार की गई थी। लगभग 91 लाख (2.95 करोड़ - 2.04 करोड़) के अंतर को पाटने के लिए आवास+ डेटा का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा दिनांक 09.08.2024 के अनुमोदन के साथ, वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से वित्त वर्ष 2028-29 के दौरान अतिरिक्त 2 करोड़ ग्रामीण मकानों का निर्माण किया जाना है। आवास+2018 की अंतिम सूची के शेष पात्र लाभार्थियों का उपयोग इस उद्देश्य के लिए किया जाएगा। अतिरिक्त आवश्यकता को पूरा करने और 2 करोड़ मकानों के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए, पीएमएवाई-जी के संशोधित बहिर्वेशन मानदंड के अनुसार अतिरिक्त मकानों की पहचान के लिए वर्ष 2024 में एक राष्ट्रव्यापी आवास+ सर्वेक्षण भी किया जा रहा है।

**(ग):** वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए पीएमएवाई-जी के नए चरण के तहत बिहार में स्वीकृत मकानों का जिलावार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

### विवरण -I

वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण के नए चरण के तहत स्वीकृत मकानों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

(इकाई संख्या में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	मंत्रालय द्वारा आवंटित लक्ष्य	राज्य द्वारा स्वीकृत मकान
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0
2	असम	1,71,593	1,62,066
3	बिहार	2,43,903	2,35,236
4	छत्तीसगढ़	8,61,931	6,51,377
5	गोवा	0	0
6	गुजरात	2,99,011	2,17,282
7	हरियाणा	77,058	6
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	92,364	68,983
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	0
10	झारखंड	1,13,195	51,722
11	केरल	1,97,759	19,189
12	मध्य प्रदेश	3,68,500	3,52,546
13	महाराष्ट्र	6,37,089	56,3112
14	मणिपुर	7,000	0
15	मेघालय	0	0
16	मिजोरम	0	0
17	नागालैंड	0	0
18	ओडिशा	1,24,304	1,03,765
19	पंजाब	63,985	15,759
20	राजस्थान	1,56,420	1,55,099
21	सिक्किम	0	0
22	तमिलनाडु	68,569	11,418
23	त्रिपुरा	0	0
24	उत्तर प्रदेश	70,834	44,232
25	उत्तराखंड	0	0
26	पश्चिम बंगाल	0	0
27	अंडमान और निकोबार	0	0

28	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	0	0
29	लक्षद्वीप	0	0
30	पुदुचेरी	0	0
31	आंध्र प्रदेश	684	492
32	कर्नाटक	2,26,175	76,414
33	तेलंगाना	0	0
34	लद्दाख	0	0
	<b>कुल</b>	<b>37,80,374</b>	<b>27,28,698</b>

दिनांक 04.12.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार आवाससॉफ्ट रिपोर्ट के अनुसार

### विवरण -II

वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए पीएमएवाई-जी के नए चरण के तहत बिहार में स्वीकृत मकानों का जिलेवार ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

(इकाई संख्या में)

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	राज्य द्वारा स्वीकृत मकान
1	अररिया	10,866
2	अरवल	2,197
3	औरंगाबाद	6,443
4	बांका	4,801
5	बेगूसराय	8,125
6	भागलपुर	7,392
7	भोजपुर	6,811
8	बक्सर	3,756
9	दरभंगा	8,570
10	गया	8,887
11	गोपालगंज	5,713
12	जमुई	2,849



13	जहानाबाद	1,434
14	कैमूर (भभुआ)	3,130
15	कटिहार	4,828
16	खगरिया	4,154
17	किशनगंज	4,872
18	लखीसराय	2,088
19	मधेपुरा	6,051
20	मधुबनी	13,940
21	मुंगेर	2,552
22	मुजफ्फरपुर	922
23	नालन्दा	5,413
24	नवादा	6,392
25	पश्चिम चंपारण	8,637
26	पटना	7,246
27	पूर्वी चंपारण	15,133
28	पूर्णिया	5,970
29	रोहतास	4,902
30	सहरसा	3,105
31	समस्तीपुर	11,961
32	सारण	10,108
33	शेखपुरा	1,777
34	शिवहर	1,994
35	सीतामढ़ी	9,530
36	सिवान	6,964
37	सुपौल	6,222
38	वैशाली	9,501
	कुल	<b>2,35,236</b>

दिनांक 04.12.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार आवाससॉफ्ट रिपोर्ट के अनुसार

## **ROLE OF WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES IN PANCHAYATS**

### **2415. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM**

Will the Minister of **PANCHAYATI RAJ** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has carried out any assessment of the role of women representatives in Panchayats, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has taken any steps to make women's participation effective, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government is taking measures to eliminate the "Sarpanch Pati" practice in Panchayati Raj Institutions, if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):**

(a) and (b) Panchayats are setup and operate through the respective State Panchayati Raj Acts. All Panchayat related work, including assessment of the role of women representatives in Panchayats, comes within the purview of State Government. However, the Ministry reviews performance of Panchayats, from time to time, through studies, review meetings, field visits, video conferencing, Information Technology applications, Common Review Missions etc.

Article 243D of the Constitution of India provides not less than one-third reservation for women out of 'total number of seats to be filled by direct election in

every Panchayat' and 'total number of offices of chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level'. However, 21 States and 2 Union Territories have gone even further and have made provisions of 50% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions in their respective State Panchayati Raj Acts/Rules.

The Ministry holds extensive exercise of capacity building of Elected Representatives, including Elected Women Representatives, through Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan scheme. This Ministry focuses on developing the capacity of Elected Women Representatives of Panchayats to enable them to function effectively in Gram Panchayats and properly discharge their leadership roles.

The Ministry has also issued advisories to States to facilitate holding of separate Ward Sabha and Mahila Sabha meetings prior to Gram Sabha meetings. Advisories have also been issued to States for enhancing the presence and participation of women in Gram Sabha and Panchayat meetings, allocation of Panchayat funds for women-centric activities.

(c) The practice of sarpanchpati/pradhanpati highlights the necessity and importance of capacity building of Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) and generating awareness among them. In this regard, besides extensive exercise of capacity building of Elected Representatives, including EWRs, through the scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan, the Ministry has been engaging with the EWRs through a series of workshops, conferences, committees and expert groups on the issues of women empowerment and women leadership. Based on the experiences

of best practices gained from the interaction during these workshops and interaction as well as recommendations given by various committees and expert groups the Ministry has been issuing advisories to States from time to time.

### ई-ग्राम स्वराज

#### 2416. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारत में ग्राम पंचायतों को डिजिटल बनाने और पंचायती राज संस्थानों में ई-गवर्नेंस को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान में पंचायतों को डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म पर काम करने के लिए पर्याप्त प्रशिक्षण और संसाधन उपलब्ध कराए हैं;

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

(घ) क्या ई-ग्राम स्वराज राजस्थान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास में कोई वास्तविक योगदान दे रहा है या यह केवल कागजों पर ही सीमित है; और

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

**मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल):**

(क) से (ङ) डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम के तहत, पंचायती राज मंत्रालय देश के सभी राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों (यूटी) में ई-पंचायत मिशन मोड परियोजना (एमएमपी) को लागू कर रहा है। इस पहल का उद्देश्य पंचायतों के कामकाज को नया रूप देना है, उन्हें अधिक पारदर्शी, जवाबदेह और प्रभावी बनाना है। इस पहल के हिस्से के रूप में, मंत्रालय ने ई-ग्राम स्वराज लॉन्च किया है, जो एक ऑनलाइन योजना

और लेखांकन एप्लिकेशन है जिसे पंचायत गतिविधियों जैसे कि योजना, लेखांकन और बजट को सरल बनाने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है।

पंचायतें अपनी वार्षिक पंचायत विकास योजनाएँ तैयार करने और अपलोड करने के लिए ई-ग्राम स्वराज पोर्टल का उपयोग करती हैं। योजना वर्ष/वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए, 2,54,773 ग्राम पंचायतों ने अपनी ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना (जीपीडीपी) को पोर्टल पर सफलतापूर्वक अपलोड किया है। वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए राजस्थान सहित ई-ग्रामस्वराज पर शामिल होने के संबंध में राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा की गई विस्तृत प्रगति संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

ई-ग्राम स्वराज पोर्टल को सार्वजनिक वित्तीय प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है, ताकि पंचायतों को विक्रेताओं और सेवा प्रदाताओं को वास्तविक समय पर ऑनलाइन भुगतान करने में सुविधा हो और इस तरह वित्तीय संचालन को सुव्यवस्थित किया जा सके और उनके कामकाज में पारदर्शिता लाई जा सके। इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय ने पंचायत की खरीद में पारदर्शिता लाने के लिए ई-ग्राम स्वराज को सरकारी ई-मार्केटप्लेस (जीईएम) के साथ एकीकृत किया है। यह एकीकरण पंचायतों को ई-ग्राम स्वराज प्लेटफॉर्म के तहत जीईएम के माध्यम से वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद करने की अनुमति देता है, जिससे 'वोकल फॉर लोकल' पहल को बढ़ावा मिलता है।

पारदर्शिता और वित्तीय विवेक को और बढ़ाने के लिए, मंत्रालय ने ऑडिटऑनलाइन विकसित किया है, जो पंचायती खातों की ऑडिटिंग और वित्तीय प्रबंधन में सुधार के लिए एक ऑनलाइन एप्लिकेशन है। अप्रैल 2020 में लॉन्च किया गया ऑडिटऑनलाइन सीएफसी फंड के उपयोग की पारदर्शी ऑडिटिंग को सक्षम बनाता है। मंत्रालय ने पंचायत शासन में पारदर्शिता और दक्षता में सुधार के लिए मेरी पंचायत और पंचायत निर्णय जैसे एप्लिकेशन भी शुरू किए हैं। मेरी पंचायत जहां योजना,

गतिविधियों और कार्य प्रगति की जानकारी जनता तक पहुँचाती है, वहीं पंचायत निर्णय ग्राम सभा की कार्यवाही में पारदर्शिता और प्रबंधन को बढ़ाता है।

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के प्रभावी क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण के लिए, मंत्रालय राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म पर काम करने सहित उनकी शासन क्षमताओं को विकसित करने के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) की संशोधित केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना को लागू कर रहा है। यह एक मांग आधारित योजना है और इस योजना के तहत राजस्थान सहित राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को आरजीएसए के तहत उनकी वार्षिक कार्य योजना के आधार पर धनराशि मंजूर की जाती है। प्रशिक्षण प्रबंधन पोर्टल (टीएमपी) पर उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, राजस्थान राज्य द्वारा आरजीएसए योजना के तहत 2022-23 से अब तक 1,00,122 प्रतिभागियों को पंचायत शासन के विभिन्न विषयों पर प्रशिक्षित किया गया है, जिसमें डिजिटल साक्षरता जैसे ई-गवर्नेंस स्टार्टअप, विभिन्न पोर्टलों पर डिजिटल साक्षरता, खातों पर डिजिटल साक्षरता और पीएफएमएस आदि शामिल हैं।

विवरण

वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान XV वित्त आयोग के लिए पंचायत स्तर पर ई-ग्राम स्वराज को अपनाना

क्र सं.	राज्य का नाम	ग्राम पंचायतों एवं समकक्ष की कुल संख्या	ऑनबोर्ड ग्राम पंचायत	ऑनलाइन भुगतान के साथ ग्राम पंचायतें और समकक्ष	ब्लॉक पंचायतों और समकक्ष की कुल संख्या	ऑनबोर्ड ब्लॉक पंचायत	ऑनलाइन भुगतान के साथ ब्लॉक पंचायतें	जिला पंचायतों और समकक्ष की कुल संख्या	ऑनबोर्ड जिला पंचायत	ऑनलाइन भुगतान के साथ जिला पंचायतें
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	13328	13296	12733	660	660	626	13	13	13
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2108	2106	157	0	0	0	25	25	5
3	असम	2662	2197	2138	191	191	175	30	27	25
4	बिहार	8054	8054	7979	534	534	522	38	38	38
5	छत्तीसगढ़	11596	11594	11328	146	146	146	27	27	27
6	गोवा	191	190	81	0	0	0	2	2	2
7	गुजरात	14655	14591	13149	248	248	248	33	33	33
8	हरियाणा	6225	6220	5659	143	143	125	22	22	22
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3615	3614	3397	81	81	78	12	12	12
10	झारखंड	4345	4345	4295	264	264	259	24	24	23
11	कर्नाटक	5954	5953	5928	238	232	101	31	31	28
12	केरल	941	941	935	152	152	149	14	14	14
13	मध्य प्रदेश	23011	23009	22949	313	313	308	52	52	52
14	महाराष्ट्र	27911	27828	25364	351	351	293	34	34	34
15	मणिपुर	3180	161	107	0	0	0	12	6	4
16	मेघालय	6817	0	0	2241	0	0	3	3	0

क्र सं.	राज्य का नाम	ग्राम पंचायतों एवं समकक्ष की कुल संख्या	ऑनबोर्ड ग्राम पंचायत	ऑनलाइन भुगतान के साथ ग्राम पंचायतें और समकक्ष	ब्लॉक पंचायतों और समकक्ष की कुल संख्या	ऑनबोर्ड ब्लॉक पंचायत	ऑनलाइन भुगतान के साथ ब्लॉक पंचायतें	जिला पंचायतों और समकक्ष की कुल संख्या	ऑनबोर्ड जिला पंचायत	ऑनलाइन भुगतान के साथ जिला पंचायतें
17	मिजोरम	842	842	832	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	नागालैंड	1289	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	ओडिशा	6794	6794	6789	314	314	314	30	30	30
20	पंजाब	13236	13219	8777	152	151	107	22	22	19
21	राजस्थान	11211	11206	10398	361	353	351	33	33	33
22	सिक्किम	199	199	188	0	0	0	6	6	6
23	तमिलनाडु	12525	12525	12496	388	388	388	36	36	36
24	तेलंगाना	12771	12768	12592	540	540	488	32	32	31
25	त्रिपुरा	1194	1176	1136	75	75	73	9	9	8
26	उत्तराखंड	7795	7794	7728	95	95	95	13	13	13
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	57691	57691	57264	826	826	811	75	75	75
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	3339	3339	3338	345	345	345	22	21	21
<b>कुल</b>		<b>263479</b>	<b>251838</b>	<b>237737</b>	<b>8658</b>	<b>6402</b>	<b>6002</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>604</b>



## **PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT INDEX**

### **2417. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:**

Will the Minister of **PANCHAYATI RAJ** be please to state:

(a) the details of status of the Panchayat Development Index including the latest rankings of States and Union Territories.

(b) whether timelines have been set for all States/UTs to complete the drafting of respective Panchayat Development Index, if so, the details of timelines and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether timelines have been set for the integration of the Ministry's portal/dashboard to build a data ecosystem, assess the schematic progress in alignment with Local Sustainable Development Goals at Panchayat and institutional mechanisms for implementation of the Panchayat Development Index, if so, the details of timelines and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government plans to undertake any specific measures to improve the PDI of under-performing States and Union Territories; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):**

(a) Ministry had launched the process of the Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs) through Panchayati Raj Institutions by consolidating 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into 9 themes with an objective to achieve the Agenda of Sustainable Development by 2030 at the grassroots. The thematic approach simplifies and aligns global goals with local governance frameworks, making them more actionable and relevant for community-level implementation. To assess and measure the progress made at the Grassroots level Institutions in achieving localized SDGs and thereby attaining SDG 2030, the Ministry had also initiated the exercise of preparation of Panchayat Development Index (PDI) based on the performance of the Panchayats on various local indicators of development across 9 themes of LSDGs. The ranking mechanism under the Panchayat Development Index (PDI) provides a localized approach to evaluating and grading of all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) within the State/UT without any inter-State comparison ranking States/UTs across the Country. The focus is on creating a comparative framework at sub-state levels—Block, District, and State to promote healthy competition and targeted development at the grassroots.

(b) PDI is an annual exercise. As majority of the local indicators under considerations are updated on annual basis, thus the reference period is taken as 31<sup>st</sup> March covering the preceding year. For the PDI of 2022-23, the data as existing on March 31, 2023 has been used for preparation of PDI and since this is the first

such exercise, this is baseline report for assessing the incremental progress of the Panchayats in successive years.

(c) Yes Sir. PDI portal is integrated with the eGramSwaraj application and Panchayat Nirnay Application for assisting the Panchayats in selection of focus area LSDG theme at the time of preparing the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). The data available on PDI portal is easily accessible to all States/UTs, District/Block level Administration as well as the concerned Panchayati Raj Institutions.

(d) and (e) Thematic scores, across nine themes of LSDGs, obtained in preparation of PDI and the composite PDI score of the Gram Panchayats will help to assess their progress in achieving localized SDGs. The outcome of PDI will measure the incremental progress through scores achieved by the Panchayat towards the achievement of LSDGs and the baseline data of PDI will help to set local targets and actionable points in preparation of evidence based Panchayat Development Plan for achieving the desired goals for improved performance.

### औद्योगिक संकुल स्थापित करना

**2418. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान:**

क्या वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में औद्योगिक संकुल स्थापित करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में औद्योगिक संकुल स्थापित करने का ब्यौरा क्या है और इन संकुलों के कब तक स्थापित होने की संभावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का प्रस्ताव उत्तर प्रदेश के सबसे पिछड़े जिलों में इस योजना को कब तक लागू करने का है?

**वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जितिन प्रसाद):**

**(क) से (ग):** भारत सरकार ने दिनांक 28 अगस्त, 2024 को आयोजित बैठक में राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर विकास कार्यक्रम (एनआईसीडीपी) के अंतर्गत 12 नए परियोजना प्रस्तावों (उत्तर प्रदेश में 02 परियोजनाओं सहित) को अनुमोदित किया है, जिनकी कुल परियोजना लागत 28,602 करोड़ रुपए (भूमि लागत सहित) है। इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य औद्योगिक उत्पादन का विस्तार, रोजगार के अवसरों में वृद्धि, भूखंड स्तर पर तैयार अवसंरचना उपलब्ध कराके नए और बढ़ते कार्यबल के लिए बेहतर जीवन तथा सामाजिक सुविधाएं प्रदान करना एवं उद्योगों के लिए गुणवत्ता, विश्वसनीयता, सतत और सुदृढ़ अवसंरचना प्रदान करके देश में विनिर्माण निवेश को सुविधाजनक बनाना, पिछले दशक में विकसित मल्टीमोडल कनेक्टिविटी अवसंरचना का लाभ उठाना जैसे, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग, समर्पित फ्रेट कॉरिडोर, पत्तन और हवाई अड्डे का विकास करना है। उत्तर प्रदेश की 02 परियोजनाओं सहित, इन 12 अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-1** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों के तहत विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक क्लस्टरों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए विभिन्न स्कीमें हैं। ऐसी कुछ स्कीमों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

**इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (एमईआईटीवाई)** ने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स क्षेत्र में निवेश आकर्षित करने के लिए सामान्य संसाधनों और सुविधाओं के साथ-साथ विश्व स्तरीय अवसंरचना

के निर्माण के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु दिनांक 22 अक्तूबर, 2012 को इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण क्लस्टर (ईएमसी) स्कीम को अधिसूचित किया था। आवेदन प्राप्त करने के संदर्भ में, इस स्कीम को दिनांक 21 अक्तूबर, 2017 से बंद कर दिया गया था। देश में मजबूत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण ईकोसिस्टम बनाने के लिए अवसंरचना को मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता के आधार पर, एमईआईटीवाई ने दिनांक 01 अप्रैल, 2020 को संशोधित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण क्लस्टर (ईएमसी 2.0) स्कीम शुरू की। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण क्लस्टर (ईएमसी) स्कीम के तहत स्वीकृत आवेदनों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

**खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय की** कृषि प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टरों (एपीसी) के लिए अवसंरचना का निर्माण स्कीम का लक्ष्य आधुनिक अवसंरचना और सामान्य सुविधाओं का विकास करना है, ताकि उत्पादकों/किसानों के समूहों को, पूर्ण रूप से तैयार आधुनिक अवसंरचना वाली आपूर्ति श्रृंखला के माध्यम से प्रसंस्करणकर्ताओं और बाजारों से जोड़कर क्लस्टर दृष्टिकोण के आधार पर खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयां स्थापित करने के लिए, उद्यमियों के समूह को प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके। अब तक कुल 76 कृषि प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टरों को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है। इन परियोजनाओं की कुल परियोजना लागत 2458.64 करोड़ रुपए है, जिसमें 658.152 करोड़ रुपए की अनुदान सहायता शामिल है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

**रसायन एवं पेट्रोरसायन विभाग** ने पेट्रोरसायन की नई स्कीम के अंतर्गत प्लास्टिक पार्क स्थापित करने की स्कीम कार्यान्वित की है। यह स्कीम अपेक्षित अवसंरचना और आवश्यक सामान्य सुविधाओं के साथ प्लास्टिक पार्क स्थापित करने को प्रोत्साहित करती है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत, भारत सरकार परियोजना लागत के 50% तक की अनुदान निधि उपलब्ध कराती है, जो प्रति परियोजना 40 करोड़ रुपए की सीमा के अध्यक्षीन है। अप्रैल, 2022 में उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर में 69.58 करोड़ रुपए

की कुल परियोजना लागत से एक प्लास्टिक पार्क स्थापित करने को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है, जिसमें 34.79 करोड़ रुपए का केंद्रीय अनुदान शामिल है। स्कीम के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को, अंतिम अनुमोदन की तारीख से पांच वर्ष की अवधि में प्लास्टिक पार्क की स्थापना का कार्य पूरा करना है।

**वस्त्र मंत्रालय**, राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास कार्यक्रम (एनएचडीपी) के घटक के रूप में लघु क्लस्टर विकास कार्यक्रम (एससीडीपी) को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है, जिसके अंतर्गत हथकरघा श्रमिकों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से पूर्ण प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होने पर, उत्पाद विकास और डिजाइन विकास, उन्नत करघे और सहायक उपकरण, सौर प्रकाश व्यवस्था, विपणन सहायता, वर्कशेड इत्यादि जैसे विभिन्न कार्यकलापों के लिए एससीडीपी के तहत आवश्यकता आधारित वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है।

**सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय (एमएसएमई)**, सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यम क्लस्टर विकास कार्यक्रम (एमएसई-सीडीपी) के अंतर्गत मौजूदा क्लस्टरों के समग्र विकास हेतु सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों (एमएसई) के सामान्य समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु औद्योगिक क्षेत्र/एस्टेट/फ्लैटेड फैक्ट्री परिसर में सामान्य सुविधा केंद्रों (सीएफसी) की स्थापना और अवसंरचनागत सुविधाओं के विकास/उन्नयन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

**उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार** से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में पहले से स्थापित या कार्यान्वयन के अधीन औद्योगिक क्लस्टरों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

- क) पॉटरी क्लस्टर खुर्जा, बुलंदशहर
- ख) सीजर क्लस्टर, मेरठ
- ग) जरी जरदोजी क्लस्टर, उन्नाव

- घ) रेडीमेड गारमेंट्स क्लस्टर, बरेली
- ङ) मॉडर्न कार्पेट क्लस्टर, भदोही
- च) हाईटेक सिल्क विविंग क्लस्टर, वाराणसी
- छ) राइस मिल क्लस्टर, चंदौली (पूर्वांचल एग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज)

### विवरण-I

#### राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर विकास कार्यक्रम (एनआईसीडीपी) के अंतर्गत अनुमोदित परियोजनाएँ

राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर विकास कार्यक्रम (एनआईसीडीपी) के अंतर्गत दिनांक 28.08.2024 को 12 नए परियोजना प्रस्तावों को अनुमोदन दिया गया है:-

- पंजाब में आईएमसी राजपुरा
- उत्तराखंड में आईएमसी खुरपिया
- हरियाणा में आईएमसी हिसार
- महाराष्ट्र में दीघी पत्तन औद्योगिक क्षेत्र
- केरल में पलक्कड़ औद्योगिक क्षेत्र
- राजस्थान में जोधपुर पाली मारवाड़ औद्योगिक क्षेत्र
- उत्तर प्रदेश में आईएमसी आगरा
- उत्तर प्रदेश में आईएमसी प्रयागराज
- आंध्र प्रदेश में ओरवाकल औद्योगिक क्षेत्र
- आंध्र प्रदेश में कोप्पार्थी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र
- बिहार में आईएमसी गया
- तेलंगाना में जहीराबाद औद्योगिक क्षेत्र

विवरण-II

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण क्लस्टर (ईएमसी) स्कीम के तहत स्वीकृत आवेदनों का ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	राज्य	स्थान	क्षेत्र (एकड़)	कार्यान्वित करने वाली एजेंसी	वित्तीय परिव्य (करोड़ रुपए में)	
					परियोजना लागत	अनुदान सहायता
1.	उत्तर प्रदेश	इकोटेक-VI औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, ग्रेटर नोएडा	99.41	टेग्ना इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स प्रा. लि. (टीईपीएल)	115.32	50.00

विवरण-III

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	परियोजना निष्पादन एजेंसी (पीईए) का नाम	जिला	राज्य	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रु. में)	सहायता अनुमोदित (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	मैसर्स गोविन्दग्रीन फूड्स इंफ्राटेक	कानपुर देहात	उत्तर प्रदेश	34.31	9.02
2.	मैसर्स सीआरडी फूड्स	मथुरा	उत्तर प्रदेश	21.05	10.00



## दिव्यांगजनों का कल्याण

### 2419. श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह पटेल:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिव्यांगजनों के कल्याण के लिए सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार दिव्यांगजनों को विद्युत चालित तिपहिया देने का है?

**उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा):**

(क) सरकार ने दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2016 को पारित किया था जो दिनांक 19.04.2017 को लागू हुआ था। दिव्यांगताओं की संख्या 7 से बढ़ाकर 21 कर दी गई है। उक्त अधिनियम में दिव्यांगजनों को अधिकार और हकदारियां प्रदान की गई हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, समानता का अधिकार, गैर-भेदभाव, क्रूरता और शोषण से बचाव, परिवार और समुदाय के साथ रहने का अधिकार, न्याय तक पहुंच, मतदान तक पहुंच, विधिक क्षमता, विधिक संरक्षण, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, रोजगार, कौशल विकास, कला, खेल, मनोरंजन, संस्कृति तक पहुंच तथा निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया में भागीदारी शामिल हैं।

उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 34 में बेंचमार्क (40% या उससे अधिक) दिव्यांगता वाले व्यक्तियों को सरकारी नौकरी में 4% आरक्षण का प्रावधान है। इसके अलावा, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 32 बेंचमार्क दिव्यांगता वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए सरकारी या सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों में 5% आरक्षण प्रदान करती है। इसके अलावा, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 37 बेंचमार्क दिव्यांगता वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए गरीबी उन्मूलन और विकासात्मक योजनाओं में 5% आरक्षण सुनिश्चित करती है।

यद्यपि, भारत के संविधान की राज्य सूची की प्रविष्टि 9 के अनुसार दिव्यांगजनों को राहत देना राज्य का विषय है, फिर भी केन्द्र सरकार अपनी प्रमुख योजनाओं अर्थात् 'सहायक यंत्रों और उपकरणों की खरीद/फिटिंग के लिए दिव्यांगजनों को सहायता की योजना (एडिप)', 'दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम,

2016 के कार्यान्वयन के लिए योजना (सिपडा)' और 'दीनदयाल दिव्यांगजन पुनर्वास योजना (डीडीआरएस)' तथा 'छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं' के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों को बढ़ावा देती है।

**(i) सहायक यंत्रों और उपकरणों की खरीद/फिटिंग के लिए दिव्यांगजनों को सहायता की योजना (एडिप स्कीम):** विभाग देश भर में विभिन्न कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों जैसे राष्ट्रीय संस्थान/समेकित क्षेत्रीय केंद्र/भारतीय कृत्रिम अंग निर्माण निगम (एलिम्को)/जिला दिव्यांगता पुनर्वास केंद्र/दिव्यांगता के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत राज्य विकास निगम/अन्य स्थानीय निकाय/गैर-सरकारी संगठन (एनजीओ) के माध्यम से एडिप योजना को क्रियान्वित करता है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, दिव्यांगजनों को उनके शारीरिक, सामाजिक और मनोवैज्ञानिक पुनर्वास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए टिकाऊ, उन्नत और वैज्ञानिक रूप से निर्मित सहायक यंत्र और सहायक उपकरण प्रदान किए जाते हैं, जिससे दिव्यांगजनों में दिव्यांगता के प्रभाव को कम करके उनकी शैक्षिक और आर्थिक क्षमता को बढ़ाया जा सके। योजना के उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप ऐसे मानक सहायक यंत्रों और उपकरणों की खरीद, निर्माण और वितरण के लिए विभिन्न कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को निधियां जारी की जाती हैं। कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियां योजना के अंतर्गत वितरित सहायक यंत्रों और सहायक उपकरणों की फिटिंग और फिटिंग के बाद देखभाल के लिए उपयुक्त व्यवस्था करती हैं।

**(ii) दीनदयाल दिव्यांगजन पुनर्वास योजना (डीडीआरएस):-** दीनदयाल दिव्यांगजन पुनर्वास योजना (डीडीआरएस) के अंतर्गत, स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को बच्चों में प्रमस्तिष्क घात (सेरेब्रल पाल्सी) आदि सहित दृष्टि, श्रवण और बौद्धिक दिव्यांगता से प्रभावित बच्चों के लिए विशेष स्कूल सहित दिव्यांगजनों के कल्याण/सशक्तिकरण के लिए विभिन्न परियोजनाएं चलाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसका उद्देश्य दिव्यांगजनों को उनके इष्टतम शारीरिक और संवेदी, बौद्धिक, मानसिक या सामाजिक कार्यात्मक स्तर तक पहुंचने और उसे बनाए रखने में सक्षम बनाना है।

**(iii) दिव्यांग छात्रों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएँ:** इस योजना के अंतर्गत, सरकार दिव्यांग विद्यार्थियों के लिए छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करती है, जैसे प्री-मैट्रिक (कक्षा IX और X के लिए), पोस्ट-मैट्रिक (कक्षा XI से स्नातकोत्तर डिग्री/डिप्लोमा स्तर तक), उच्चतम श्रेणी की शिक्षा (अधिसूचित संस्थानों में स्नातकोत्तर डिग्री/डिप्लोमा), राष्ट्रीय फेलोशिप (भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों में एम.फिल और पीएचडी पाठ्यक्रम) और विदेश में राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति (विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों में स्नातकोत्तर डिग्री/पीएचडी)।

छात्रवृत्ति राशि डीबीटी मोड के माध्यम से सीधे छात्रों के बैंक खाते में जारी की जाती है।

**(iv) दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए योजना (सिपडा):** इस योजना के अंतर्गत, दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2016 के कार्यान्वयन से संबंधित विभिन्न गतिविधियों के लिए राज्य सरकारों तथा केंद्र या राज्य सरकार के तहत आने वाले स्वायत्त संगठनों / संस्थानों/विभिन्न कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए योजना (सिपडा) के प्रमुख घटक हैं:-

(क) दिव्यांगजनों के लिए बाधा मुक्त वातावरण का निर्माण

(ख) कौशल विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना

(ग) सुगम्य भारत अभियान (एआईसी)

(घ) विशिष्ट दिव्यांगता पहचान पत्र

(ङ) जागरूकता सृजन एवं प्रचार योजना

**(v) दिव्यांगजनों के कौशल विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना:** दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग ने राष्ट्रव्यापी सूचीबद्ध सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी संगठनों द्वारा प्रदान किए गए प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से 15-59 वर्ष की आयु के दिव्यांगजनों के बीच कौशल, रोजगार प्राप्त करने की क्षमता और आत्मनिर्भरता बढ़ाने के लिये वर्ष 2015 में दिव्यांगजनों के कौशल विकास के लिये राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना

(एनएपी-एसडीपी) शुरू की थी। कौशल और रोजगार के प्रयासों को कारगर बनाने के लिए सितंबर 2023 में, **पीएम-दक्ष पोर्टल-डीईपीडब्ल्यूडी** को एक डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के रूप में पेश किया गया था। इसमें दो मॉड्यूल शामिल हैं: **दिव्यांगजन कौशल विकास** - कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए, और **दिव्यांगजन रोजगार सेतु**, जो भारत में निजी कंपनियों में जियो-टैग किए गए रोजगार के अवसरों से दिव्यांगजनों को जोड़ता है।

उपर्युक्त के अलावा, इस विभाग के अंतर्गत दिव्यांगजनों को सशक्त बनाने के लिए **नेशनल दिव्यांगजन फाइनेंस एंड डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन (एनडीएफडीसी)** रियायती दरों पर ऋण प्रदान करता है। एनडीएफडीसी की प्रमुख योजनाओं में **दिव्यांगजन स्वावलंबन योजना (डीएसवाई)**, आय सृजन, शिक्षा, या सहायक उपकरणों के लिए ₹ 50 लाख तक का ऋण प्रदान करना, और **विशेष माइक्रोफाइनेंस योजना (वीएमवाई)** शामिल है, जो स्वयं सहायता समूहों और साझेदार एजेंसियों के माध्यम से छोटे व्यवसायों के लिए ₹ 60,000 तक का ऋण प्रदान करती है।

इस विभाग के अधीन सांविधिक निकाय **राष्ट्रीय न्यास** ने ऑटिज्म, प्रमस्तिष्क घात (सेरेब्रल पाल्सी), बौद्धिक दिव्यांगता और बहु-दिव्यांगताग्रस्त व्यक्तियों के लिए सात कल्याणकारी योजनाएं तैयार की हैं: **दिशा** (प्रारंभिक हस्तक्षेप और स्कूल के लिए तैयारी), **विकास** (डे केयर), **दिशा-सह-विकास** (डे केयर), **समर्थ** (राहत देखभाल), **घरौंदा** (वयस्कों के लिए ग्रुप होम्स), **समर्थ-सह-घरौंदा** (आवासीय) और **निरमया** (स्वास्थ्य बीमा)।

**(ख):** विभाग दिव्यांगजनों को सहायक यंत्रों/उपकरणों की खरीद/फिटिंग के लिए सहायता की योजना (एडिप स्कीम) कार्यान्वित कर रहा है जिसके तहत मोटर चालित तिपहिया सहित दिव्यांगजनों को टिकाऊ, उन्नत और वैज्ञानिक रूप से निर्मित सहायक यंत्र और सहायक उपकरण प्रदान किए जाते हैं।

**ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS****2420. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:**

Will the Minister of **SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures taken by the Government to make public buildings more accessible to persons with disabilities under the Accessible India Campaign;
- (b) whether the Government conducts regular access audits of public buildings; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI B. L. VERMA):**

(a) : Under the Accessible India Campaign, the Central Government conducted access audit of 1671 State/UT Government owned Public Buildings and based on the same provided financial assistance to State/UT Governments for making 1314 buildings accessible. Further, Central Public Works Department has also retrofitted 211 numbers of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)-owned buildings and 889 buildings of other Departments/ Ministries maintained by CPWD.

(b) and (c): Since 'Works, lands and buildings vested in or in the possession of the State' is a State subject, in order to facilitate States/UTs, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) has empanelled and published details of 59 access auditors/ auditing firms and the said list has been circulated

to all States/UTs and other Ministries/ Departments also. The appropriate authorities directly avail the services of these empanelled auditors/ firms.

### **NATIONAL TEXTILE MISSION**

#### **2421. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:**

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to encourage the adoption of eco-friendly and sustainable production practices in the textile sector, particularly water usage, waste management and energy efficiency;
- (b) the progress of initiatives like the 'National Textile Mission' in promoting sustainable and ethical sourcing of raw materials, such as organic cotton and eco-friendly dyes; and
- (c) the financial incentives or support schemes are being offered to textile manufacturers, especially Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs), to transition towards sustainable production models?

#### **THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA):**

- (a) and (b): To encourage the adoption of eco-friendly and sustainable production practices in the textile sector, Government has undertaken a number of initiatives including sanctioning six (6) projects under 'Integrated Processing Development

Scheme', providing subsidy for 1,117 Energy saving machines under 'Amended Technology Upgradation Funds Scheme', encouraging 206 textile industries through 'Perform Achieve and Trade' scheme for energy efficiency and sanctioning Nine (9) sustainability focused projects under the 'Scheme for Research and Development Scheme for Textile Industry including Jute'. In addition, 19 projects and 03 startups have been approved for research in eco-friendly and sustainable Technical Textile products / processes under 'National Technical Textile Mission'.

(c): Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) through its "Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance" (RAMP) scheme is promoting sustainable development for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs). Two Sub-schemes of RAMP are:

- MSE- Green Investments and Financing for Transformation (GIFT): The scheme provides interest subvention on loans taken by MSEs to adopt identified green technologies.
- MSE- Scheme for Promotion of Investment in Circular Economy (SPICE): The scheme provides 25% capital subsidy subject to a cap of Rs. 12.5 lakhs per MSE for adopting circular economy solutions such as reducing, re-using and re-cycling resources.

## एकीकृत वस्त्र पार्क

### 2422. श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:

क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश सहित विभिन्न राज्यों में कुल कितने एकीकृत वस्त्र पार्क पूरे किए गए हैं, कितने निर्माणाधीन हैं और कितने स्थापित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है;
- (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सहित विभिन्न राज्यों में विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान वस्त्र पार्कों की स्थापना के प्रयोजनार्थ स्वीकृत, आवंटित और उपयोग की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) विगत पांच वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान उक्त परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से राज्य-वार विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने नए रोजगार सृजित किए गए हैं?

### विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पबित्रा मार्गरेटा):

(क) से (ग): वस्त्र क्षेत्र में निवेश बढ़ाने, रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करने और निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से मंत्रालय देश भर के वस्त्र हब में विश्व स्तरीय, अत्याधुनिक बुनियादी ढांचे के साथ वस्त्र पार्क स्थापित करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु एकीकृत वस्त्र पार्क योजना (एसआईटीपी) क्रियान्वित कर रहा है। यह योजना दिनांक 31.03.2021 तक लागू थी; हालाँकि, अब इस योजना को वस्त्र क्लस्टर विकास योजना (टीसीडीएस) (केवल चालू परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए टीसीडीएस का कुल परिव्यय 853 करोड़ रुपये है) की व्यापक योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल कर लिया गया है। सृजित रोजगार की संख्या सहित पार्कों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में एसआईटीपी के तहत वस्त्र पार्क की स्थापना का कोई प्रस्ताव मंत्रालय में लंबित नहीं है।

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान इस योजना के अंतर्गत 240.63 करोड़ रुपये की राशि उपयोग की गई है।



पीएम मेगा एकीकृत वस्त्र क्षेत्र और अपैरल पार्क (पीएम मित्र) के तहत 13 राज्य सरकारों से 18 प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं। सरकार ने पीएम मित्र पार्क स्थापित करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के लखनऊ समेत 7 स्थलों को अंतिम रूप दिया है। उम्मीद है कि पूरा होने पर प्रत्येक पीएम मित्र पार्क से लगभग एक लाख प्रत्यक्ष और 2 लाख अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार पैदा होंगे।

### विवरण

रोजगार सृजन की संख्या सहित पूर्ण हो चुके और कार्यान्वयनाधीन पार्कों की राज्यवार सूची

क्र. सं.	पार्क का नाम	राज्य	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार का अनुमोदित हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किया गया हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपये में)	रोजगार सृजन (संख्या में)	वर्तमान स्थिति
1	ब्रैंडिक्स इंडिया अपैरल सिटी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	आंध्र प्रदेश	134.42	40.00	40.00	19000	पूर्ण
2	गुजरात इको टेक्सटाइल पार्क लिमिटेड, सूरत	गुजरात	128.75	40.00	40.00	10370	पूर्ण
3	मुंद्रा एसईजेड टेक्सटाइल एंड अपैरल पार्क लिमिटेड	गुजरात	103.53	40.00	40.00	810	पूर्ण
4	फेयरडील टेक्सटाइल पार्क प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, सूरत	गुजरात	105.63	40.00	40.00	1850	पूर्ण
5	ब्रज इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क लिमिटेड, अहमदाबाद	गुजरात	105.4	40.00	40.00	4350	पूर्ण
6	सयाना टेक्सटाइल पार्क लिमिटेड, सूरत	गुजरात	90.00	36.00	36.00	1420	पूर्ण
7	सूरत सुपर यार्न पार्क लिमिटेड, सूरत	गुजरात	104.76	40.00	40.00	0	पूर्ण
8	आरजेडी इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क, सूरत	गुजरात	106.5	40.00	40.00	7220	पूर्ण

क्र. सं.	पार्क का नाम	राज्य	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार का अनुमोदित हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किया गया हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपये में)	रोजगार सृजन (संख्या में)	वर्तमान स्थिति
9	अमितारा ग्रीन हाई टेक टेक्सटाइल पार्क प्राइवेट लिमिटेड.	गुजरात	103.4	40.00	40.00	1360	पूर्ण
10	डोड्डाबलापुर एकीकृत वस्त्र पार्क	कर्नाटक	80.25	32.01	32.01	550	पूर्ण
11	मेट्रो हाई-टेक कोऑपरेटिव पार्क लिमिटेड	महाराष्ट्र	100.80	40.00	40.00	2024	पूर्ण
12	बारामती हाई टेक टेक्सटाइल पार्क लिमिटेड	महाराष्ट्र	108.52	40.00	40.00	3000	पूर्ण
13	दीसन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर, प्राइवेट लिमिटेड.	महाराष्ट्र	103.12	40.00	40.00	1700	पूर्ण
14	इस्लामपुर इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क प्राइवेट लिमिटेड.	महाराष्ट्र	102.39	40.00	40.00	1645	पूर्ण
15	लातूर इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	महाराष्ट्र	102.61	40.00	40.00	0	पूर्ण
16	असमीता इन्फ्राटेक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	महाराष्ट्र	277.69	40.00	40.00	17300	पूर्ण
17	प्राइड इंडिया कोऑपरेटिव टेक्सटाइल पार्क लिमिटेड	महाराष्ट्र	58.19	20.95	20.95	8525	पूर्ण
18	हिंणघाट टेक्सटाइल पार्क	महाराष्ट्र	108.38	40.00	40.00	1022	पूर्ण
19	लोटस इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्स पार्क	पंजाब	108.52	40.00	40.00	1500	पूर्ण
20	रिदम टेक्सटाइल एंड अपैरल पार्क लिमिटेड	पंजाब	91.40	36.56	36.00	1875	पूर्ण

क्र. सं.	पार्क का नाम	राज्य	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार का अनुमोदित हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किया गया हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपये में)	रोजगार सृजन (संख्या में)	वर्तमान स्थिति
21	लुधियाना इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क लिमिटेड	पंजाब	116.19	40.00	36.00	2790	पूर्ण
22	नेक्स्ट जेन टेक्सटाइल पार्क प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, पाली	राजस्थान	101.40	40.00	40.00	4910	पूर्ण
23	किशनगढ़ हाई-टेक टेक्सटाइल वीविंग पार्क लिमिटेड	राजस्थान	110.58	40.00	36.00	812	पूर्ण
24	जयपुर इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सक्राफ्ट पार्क प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	राजस्थान	60.15	24.06	24.06	500	पूर्ण
25	पल्लदम हाई-टेक वीविंग पार्क, पल्लदम	तमिल नाडु	55.42	22.17	22.17	2650	पूर्ण
26	कोमारपालयम हाई-टेक वीविंग पार्क	तमिल नाडु	31.33	12.53	12.54	853	पूर्ण
27	करूर इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क, करूर पार्क	तमिल नाडु	116.1	40.00	40.00	5000	पूर्ण
28	मदुरै इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क लिमिटेड	तमिल नाडु	87.30	34.92	31.43	2551	पूर्ण
29	पोचमपल्ली हैंडलूम पार्क लिमिटेड	तेलंगा ना	34.00	13.60	13.60	350	पूर्ण
30	हिमाचल टेक्सटाइल पार्क	हिमाचल	96.9	38.76	34.88	1456	पूर्ण
31	हिन्दुपुर व्यापार अपैरल पार्क लिमिटेड	आंध्र प्रदेश	102.27	40.00	24.00	500	कार्यान्वयन अधीन
32	तारकेश्वर टेक्सटाइल पार्क	आंध्र प्रदेश	103.44	40.00	20.00	260	कार्यान्वयन अधीन

क्र. सं.	पार्क का नाम	राज्य	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार का अनुमोदित हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किया गया हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपये में)	रोजगार सृजन (संख्या में)	वर्तमान स्थिति
33	गुंटूर टेक्सटाइल पार्क, गुंटूर	आंध्र प्रदेश	105.12	40.00	30.00	640	कार्यान्वयन अधीन
34	प्राग ज्योति टेक्सटाइल पार्क, दर्रांग	असम	47.25	40.00	20.00	0	कार्यान्वयन अधीन
35	केजरीवाल एकीकृत टेक्सटाइल पार्क	गुजरात	105.79	40.00	36.00	1982	कार्यान्वयन अधीन
36	पलसाना आईटीपी पार्क, सूरत	गुजरात	103.36	40.00	30.00	188	कार्यान्वयन अधीन
37	इच्छापोर टेक्सटाइल पार्क, सूरत	गुजरात	104.65	40.00	20.00	55	कार्यान्वयन अधीन
38	करंज इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क	गुजरात	104.95	40.00	20.00	839	कार्यान्वयन अधीन
39	शाहलोन टेक्सटाइल पार्क	गुजरात	103.93	40.00	10.00	110	कार्यान्वयन अधीन
40	जम्मू-कश्मीर टेक्सटाइल पार्क, कठुआ	जम्मू और कश्मीर	44.11	39.70	35.73	45	कार्यान्वयन अधीन
41	पूर्णा ग्लोबल टेक्सटाइल्स पार्क	महाराष्ट्र	107.29	40.00	22.03	1108	कार्यान्वयन अधीन
42	कलप्पना अवाडे टेक्सटाइल पार्क	महाराष्ट्र	76.31	30.52	22.89	2923	कार्यान्वयन अधीन
43	सत्यराज इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क	महाराष्ट्र	104.49	40.00	35.00	1732	कार्यान्वयन अधीन
44	श्री गणेश टेक्सटाइल पार्क	महाराष्ट्र	104.03	40.00	10.00	35	कार्यान्वयन अधीन

क्र. सं.	पार्क का नाम	राज्य	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार का अनुमोदित हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किया गया हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपये में)	रोजगार सृजन (संख्या में)	वर्तमान स्थिति
45	पेरारिग्नर अन्ना हैंडलूम सिल्क पार्क	तमिल नाडु	82.56	33.02	9.91	750	कार्यान्वयन अधीन
46	पल्लवड़ा टेक्सटाइल पार्क	तमिल नाडु	106.58	40.00	10.00	825	कार्यान्वयन अधीन
47	द ग्रेट इंडियन लिनन एंड टेक्सटाइल	तमिल नाडु	104.29	40.00	12.00	170	कार्यान्वयन अधीन
48	व्हाइट गोल्ड टेक्सटाइल पार्क	तेलंगा ना	90.24	36.09	32.48	675	कार्यान्वयन अधीन
49	ईआईजीएमईएफ अपैरल पार्क लिमिटेड	पश्चिम बंगाल	107.55	40.00	31.61	0	कार्यान्वयन अधीन
50	पश्चिम बंगाल होजरी टेक्सटाइल पार्क, हावड़ा	पश्चिम बंगाल	70.14	28.06	25.25	1970	कार्यान्वयन अधीन

## SUSTAINABLE FISHING PRACTICES

### 2423. SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

Will the Minister of **FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of measures implemented to ensure sustainable fishing practices during peak seasons; and

(b) the details of framework in place to monitor and regulate overfishing and if so, how effective has it been?

**THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ; AND MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH):**

(a): The Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying notified the 'National Policy on Marine Fisheries, 2017' to guide the responsible and sustainable fishing. Besides, Government of India promotes sustainable fishing and has issued advisories from time to time to coastal States/UTs for preventing juvenile fishing and ban on destructive fishing practices for ensuring sustainability. Paired bottom trawling or bull trawling and use of LED lights in fishing are banned in the Exclusive Economic Zone of India beyond the territorial waters. The uniform ban on fishing in the Indian EEZ, beyond the territorial waters is also implemented for a period of 61 days, from 15th April to 14th June on the East Coast and from 1st June to 31st July on the West Coast, to ensure sustainability of the fishery. Moreover, the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing a flagship scheme namely "Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)" with highest ever estimated investment of Rs. 20050 crore in fisheries sector for a period of 5 years with effect from the financial year 2020-21. Under the PMMSY the activities such as sea ranching, mariculture, installation of artificial reefs and seaweed cultivation etc are promoted for enhancing the fishery of the

coastal area and as additional livelihood for fishers and coastal communities leading to reduction in fishing pressure and for enhancing marine production.

(b): The regulation and management fisheries upto 12 nautical miles in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) falls under the domain of the State Government and they have already enacted their Marine Fishing Regulation Acts (MFRAs)/Marine Fishing Regulations to monitor and regulate fishing activities within 12 nautical miles of territorial waters. The coastal States/UTs through these MFRAs have earmarked the zones/sea areas reserved for fishing only by the traditional fishermen using non-motorized and motorized fishing boats, wherein mechanized fishing vessels are not allowed to fish. The ICAR-Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) had published Marine Fish Stock Status of India 2022 (CMFRI Booklet Series No. 32/2023) wherein comprehensive marine fish stock assessment for the country had been reported. As per the report, the marine fish stocks of the Indian waters are healthy and sustainable and 91.1% of the 135 fish stocks evaluated in different regions were deemed to be at healthy levels.

### **SAGAR PARIKRAMA YATRA PROGRAMME**

#### **2424. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:**

Will the Minister of **FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Sagar Parikrama Yatra programme;
- (b) the details of the Group Accident Insurance Scheme (GAIS) under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana;
- (c) the details of the enrollment process and the benefits provided to the intended beneficiaries;
- (d) the manner in which it seeks to establish direct communication channels with fishermen community, State-wise particularly in Bihar; and
- (e) the details of budgetary provisions and the outcomes of this initiative?

**THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ; AND MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH):**

- (a) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India on 5<sup>th</sup> March, 2022 has started the '*Sagar Parikrama*' an extensive outreach program on the occasion of 75<sup>th</sup> *Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav* to visit the coastal areas of the country in a phased manner. The journey of '*Sagar Parikrama*' was started from Mandvi, Gujarat and it covered visit of 113 locations of 80 coastal districts in 12 phases, covering the coastal length of 7440 km across 12 coastal states/UTs and concluded at Ganga Sagar, West Bengal on 11.01.2024. '*Sagar Parikrama*' aimed to (i) facilitate interaction with fishermen, coastal communities and stakeholders so as to disseminate information of various fisheries related schemes and programs being implemented by the Government, (ii)



demonstrating solidarity with all fisher folk, fish farmers and concerned stakeholder's as a spirit of *Aatma nirbhar Bharat* (iii) promote responsible fisheries with focus on sustainable balance between the utilization of marine fisheries resources for food security of nation and livelihoods of coastal fisher communities, and (iv) protection of marine ecosystems.

(b) to (e): The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) is implementing the Group Accidental Insurance Scheme (GAIS) for fishers, wherein the entire insurance premium amount is borne by the central and state Government, with no contribution from the beneficiary. The insurance coverage provided under the scheme includes (i) Rs.5,00,000/- against death or permanent total disability, (ii) Rs.2,50,000/- for permanent partial disability and (iii) hospitalization expenses in the event of an accident for a sum of Rs. 25,000/-. States/UTs are enrolled under the GAIS after obtaining their willingness to participate in the scheme and to remit state share of premium. The National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) has taken up various activities, to popularize the scheme and enlighten the fishers/district and state fisheries officials across the country about the GAIS. Fisheries Department of concerned states/UTs through their field offices collect the data (viz. address, Aadhar number, nominee etc.) of fishers to be insured under the scheme every year through Fishermen Cooperative Societies/Fishermen Welfare Boards and other related organizations. Based on

the data collected, the respective states/UTs provide the consolidated data along with a proposal to NFDB for coverage under PMMSY-GAIS. During the last three (from 2021-22 to 2023-24) and current financial year (2024-25), 132.59 lakh of fishers, have been provided the insurance coverage under the scheme with an average of 33.14 lakh fishers annually. So far, 960 claims have been settled against the 1582 claim proposals received with the claim settled amount of Rs.46.78 crores. With regard to GAIS implementation in Bihar, 6 lakh fishers from the state are insured under GAIS. The state wise details of fishers enrolled, claim proposals received, claim settled during the last three years (2021-22 to 2023-24) and current financial year (2024-25) under the aforesaid scheme, including Bihar, are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

### STATEMENT

**State/UT Wise details of PMMSY-GAIS- covered during last three years (2021-22 to 2023-24) and current year (2024-25)**

SI No	Name	No Of Fishers Insured	State Share (Rs. In Lakh)	Central Share (Rs. In Lakh)	Total Premium Amount (Rs. In Lakh)	Claim Intimations received	Claim Proposals Received	Claims Settled
1	Bihar	6,00,000	168.38	252.53	420.92	16	5	1
2	Chhatisgarh	8,81,855	246.98	370.43	617.41	32	19	6
3	Goa	11,040	3.42	5.13	8.55	0	0	0
4	Haryana	6,576	1.90	2.84	4.74	2	1	0
5	Jharkhand	6,62,941	177.24	265.82	443.06	10	6	1
6	Karnataka	2,82,272	88.48	132.72	221.20	53	22	5
7	Madhya Pradesh	3,76,482	126.71	190.05	316.76	22	10	0

8	Odisha	45,43,618	1,469.3 1	2,203.74	3,673.05	106	79	48
9	Punjab	12,477	4.05	6.08	10.13	0	0	0
10	Tamilnadu	21,99,335	682.30	1,023.31	1,705.61	688	532	325
11	Telangana	14,32,656	468.05	702.01	1,170.05	1,039	780	535
12	Uttar Pradesh	3,99,275	121.36	182.04	303.40	24	9	2
13	Maharashtra	2,91,159	81.26	121.88	203.14	26	12	3
14	Gujarat	3,81,237	117.28	175.90	293.18	41	28	5
15	Rajasthan	18,925	5.67	8.50	14.17	3	2	2
16	West Bengal	8,499	2.46	3.69	6.16	3	0	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,21,08,3 47</b>	<b>3,764.8 4</b>	<b>5,646.68</b>	<b>9,411.53</b>	<b>2,065</b>	<b>1,505</b>	<b>933</b>
<b>North Eastern And Himalayan States</b>								
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2,756	0.19	1.73	1.92	1	0	0
2	Assam	6,83,630	48.48	436.26	484.74	26	5	3
3	Himachal Pradesh	43,990	3.51	31.61	35.12	11	7	4
4	Sikkim	2,086	0.17	1.53	1.70	0	0	0
5	Tripura	71,065	5.93	53.36	59.29	5	2	0
6	Uttarakhand	12,865	1.02	9.17	10.19	0	0	0
7	Meghalaya	3,057	0.25	2.26	2.51	0	0	0
8	Manipur	7,034	0.42	3.81	4.23	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>8,26,483</b>	<b>59.97</b>	<b>539.71</b>	<b>599.69</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Union Territories</b>								
1	Andaman and Nicobar	52,859	0.00	42.50	42.50	20	12	3
2	Delhi	1,381	0.00	1.14	1.14	0	0	0
3	Daman and Diu	30,178	0.00	24.46	24.46	0	0	0
4	Jammu and Kashmir	95,806	0.00	78.48	78.48	7	4	2
5	Ladakh	265	0.00	0.22	0.22	0	0	0
6	Lakshadweep	10,590	0.00	8.57	8.57	3	1	0
7	Puducherry	1,33,395	0.00	108.38	108.38	61	46	15
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>3,24,474</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>263.76</b>	<b>263.76</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>20</b>

<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,32,59,304</b>	<b>3,824.82</b>	<b>6,450.16</b>	<b>10,274.98</b>	<b>2,199</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>960</b>
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### EXPORT OF INDIAN TEXTILES

#### 2425. DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of the quantity of various types of textile exported from India during the last five years, year-wise and country-wise;
- (b) the details of the revenue earned from export of Indian textiles during the last five years;
- (c) the measures are being taken by the Government to improve the competitive advantage of textiles manufactured in the country; and
- (d) the extent to which the Government plan to support Indian textile manufacturers for better production?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA  
MARGHERITA):**

**(a) and (b):** The details of commodity wise export of Textiles and Apparel (including handicrafts) from India during the last 5 years are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

**(c) and (d):** The Government is implementing various schemes/initiatives to promote Indian textiles sector and enhance its competitiveness. The major schemes/initiatives include PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks Scheme to create a modern, integrated, world class textile infrastructure; Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme focusing on MMF Fabric, MMF Apparel and Technical Textiles to boost large scale manufacturing and enhancing competitiveness; National Technical Textiles Mission focusing on Research Innovation and Development, Promotion and Market Development; SAMARTH – Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector with the objective providing demand driven, placement oriented, skilling program; Silk Samagra-2 for comprehensive development of sericulture value chain; National Handloom Development Program for end to end support for handloom sector. Ministry of Textiles is also implementing National Handicrafts Development Programme and Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme for promotion of handicrafts.

Further, Government is also implementing Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) scheme for Apparel/Garments and Made-ups in order to enhance competitiveness by adopting principals of zero rated exports. Further, textiles products not covered under the RoSCTL scheme are covered under Remissions of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) along with other products. In addition, Government provides financial support to various Export

Promotion Councils and Trade Bodies under Market Access Initiative Scheme implemented by Department of Commerce for organising and participating in trade fairs, exhibitions, buyer-seller meets etc at national and international levels.

### STATEMENT

#### Commodity wise- Export of Textile and Apparel including handicrafts during Last 5 years

Value in USD Million

Commodity	2019- 20	2020- 21	2021- 22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>Readymade Garment</b>	<b>15,488</b>	<b>12,272</b>	<b>16,015</b>	<b>16,191</b>	<b>14,532</b>
Rmg Cotton Including Accessories	8,643	6,867	9,040	9,328	8,252
Rmg Manmade Fibres	3,506	2,632	3,263	3,094	2,764
Rmg Of Other Textile Material	3,065	2,574	3,510	3,504	3,214
Rmg Wool	155	108	139	173	202
Rmg Silk	119	91	62	91	100
<b>Cotton Textiles</b>	<b>10,263</b>	<b>11,128</b>	<b>17,166</b>	<b>11,085</b>	<b>12,258</b>
Cotton Yarn	2,761	2,791	5,498	2,752	3,780
Other textile yarn, fabrics, madeups etc	477	416	650	730	731
Cotton Raw Includ. Waste	1,057	1,897	2,816	781	1,117
Cotton Fabrics, Madeups Etc.	5,968	6,024	8,201	6,821	6,630
<b>Man-made textiles</b>	<b>5,324</b>	<b>4,180</b>	<b>6,294</b>	<b>5,412</b>	<b>5,081</b>
Manmade Staple Fibre	503	373	680	463	402
Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups	4,821	3,806	5,615	4,949	4,679
<b>Wool and Woolen textiles</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>192</b>
Wool Raw	0	0	0	1	1
Wollen Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups Etc.	181	109	166	204	192
<b>Silk Products</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>119</b>

<b>Commodity</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>
Natural Silk Yarn, Fabrics, Madeup	58	56	79	72	79
Silk Raw	0	0	2	0	2
Silk Waste	14	20	28	22	38
<b>Handloom Products</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>140</b>
<b>Carpets</b>	<b>1,373</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>1,790</b>	<b>1,366</b>	<b>1,395</b>
Carpet (Excl. Silk) Handmade	1,353	1,468	1,754	1,316	1,349
Silk Carpet	20	24	36	50	46
<b>Jute Products</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>353</b>
Floor Covering Of Jute	70	97	122	87	85
Other Jute Manufactures	153	147	218	207	150
Jute Raw	15	26	30	23	15
Jute Yarn	17	18	19	11	10
Jute Hessian	103	109	148	133	95
<b>Total Textile and Apparel</b>	<b>33,379</b>	<b>29,877</b>	<b>42,347</b>	<b>34,997</b>	<b>34,072</b>
<b>Handicrafts</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>1,708</b>	<b>2,088</b>	<b>1,689</b>	<b>1,802</b>
<b>Total TandA including Handicrafts</b>	<b>35,177</b>	<b>31,585</b>	<b>44,435</b>	<b>36,686</b>	<b>35,874</b>

**Source: DGCIS, Provisional Data rounded off**

Since, the unit of measurement for various items is varied (for example Kgs/Sqm/Ton etc.), the data has been compiled in terms of value in USD.

**Country-Wise Export of Textiles and Apparel (including Handicrafts) during the last 5 years**

**Value in USD Million**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>FY: 2019-20</b>	<b>FY: 2020-21</b>	<b>FY: 2021-22</b>	<b>FY: 2022-23</b>	<b>FY: 2023-24</b>
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U S A	8,674	8,284	11,848	10,468	10,047
BANGLADESH PR	2,172	2,136	5,180	2,533	2,816
U ARAB EMTS	2,310	2,211	2,661	2,087	2,019
U K	2,164	1,650	2,138	2,105	2,015
GERMANY	1,535	1,350	1,596	1,566	1,321
CHINA P RP	1,049	1,459	1,475	414	1,133
FRANCE	924	817	1,040	1,068	976
NETHERLAND	709	677	908	956	965
SPAIN	973	700	943	946	881
ITALY	706	581	843	870	782
REST OF WORLD	13,960	11,720	15,804	13,673	12,919
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35,177</b>	<b>31,585</b>	<b>44,435</b>	<b>36,686</b>	<b>35,874</b>

**Source: DGCIS, Provisional Data rounded off**

## **DIGITAL ARREST SCAM**

### **2426. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:**

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

- (a) the total number of 'digital arrest scam' cases reported in the country, State/year-wise;
- (b) the oversight mechanisms beyond CERT-In advisory guidelines to prosecute offenders in such cases; and
- (c) the safeguards implemented by the Government to prevent digital arrest scams?

### **THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

#### **(SHRI BANDI SANJAY KUMAR):**

- (a) to (c): '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 and digital arrest scams 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 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 2022. Specific data regarding digital arrest scams is not maintained separately by NCRB.

To strengthen the mechanism to deal with cyber crimes including digital arrest scams 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 cybercrimes in the country, in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.
- ii. 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 and participated in Raahgiri Function at Connaught Place, New Delhi on 27.11.2024.

- iii. I4C proactively identify and blocked more than 1700 Skype IDs and 59,000 Whatsapp accounts used for Digital Arrest.
- iv. The Central Government has published a Press Release on Alert against incidents of 'Blackmail' and 'Digital Arrest' by Cyber Criminals Impersonating State/UT Police, NCB, CBI, RBI and other Law Enforcement Agencies.
- v. The Central Government and Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) have devised a system to identify and block incoming international spoofed calls displaying Indian mobile numbers appear to be originating within India. Such international spoofed calls have been made by cyber-criminals in recent cases of fake digital arrests, FedEx scams, impersonation as government and police officials, etc. Directions have been issued to the TSPs for blocking of such incoming international spoofed calls.
- vi. Till 15.11.2024, more than 6.69 lakhs SIM cards and 1,32,000 IMEIs as reported by Police authorities have been blocked by Government of India.
- vii. The 'National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal' (<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.

- viii. The 'Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System', under I4C, has been launched in year 2021 for immediate reporting of financial frauds and to stop siphoning off funds by the fraudsters. So far, financial amount of more than Rs. 3431 Crore has been saved in more than 9.94 lakh complaints. A toll-free Helpline number '1930' has been operationalized to get assistance in lodging online cyber complaints.
- ix. To 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), Radio campaign, 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.

## **ELECTRONICALLY MODERNIZE PANCHAYATS**

### **2427. SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:**

Will the Minister of **PANCHAYATI RAJ** be pleased to State:

- (a) the details of Gram Panchayats in the country which have formulated their Development Plans in accordance with Government, if so, the details thereof, State-wise specially for Bihar State;
- (b) the total number of activities planned for these villages and the number of activities completed, State-wise;
- (c) the details of funds spent by Government so far to electronically modernize Panchayats under various schemes across the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):**

(a) and (b) Under Digital India Programme, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is implementing e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP), in all the States/ Union Territories (UTs) of the country. The aim is to revamp the functioning of Panchayats and to make them more transparent, accountable, and effective. Ministry has launched eGramSwaraj, online planning and accounting application to simplify Panchayat work like planning, accounting, and budgeting. As on date, 2,54,773 Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) for 2024-25 have been prepared and available in eGramSwaraj. The progress made by States, including Bihar, for the year 2024-25 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) and (d) Under e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project, funds are being provided to National Informatics Center Services Inc. (NICSI) for central level support for development and maintenance of e-Panchayat applications. The year wise annual expenditure on e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

**STATEMENT-I**

**State wise GPDP prepared by Gram Panchayats during Plan Year 2024-25:**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>State Name</b>	<b>Total No. of Panchayats</b>	<b>Total No. of Approved GPDP</b>	<b>Number of Activities Taken Up</b>	<b>Completed</b>
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	70	70	11251	6
2	Andhra Pradesh	13326	13305	739012	435
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2108	2085	106082	1
4	Assam	2662	1927	207250	337
5	Bihar	8056	8056	1001705	1536
6	Chhattisgarh	11656	11633	718579	2372
7	Goa	191	167	12362	1
8	Gujarat	14635	14341	671224	1063
9	Haryana	6225	6114	276759	102
10	Himachal Pradesh	3615	3601	301904	171
11	Jammu And Kashmir	4291	3933	185975	77
12	Jharkhand	4345	4342	401295	64
13	Karnataka	5952	5946	636864	147
14	Kerala	941	941	114205	1203
15	Ladakh	193	192	6716	0
16	Lakshadweep	10	0	0	0

17	Madhya Pradesh	23012	23002	1395957	755
18	Maharashtra	27911	27743	2537875	8212
19	Manipur	3812	0	0	0
20	Meghalaya	6831	0	0	0
21	Mizoram	841	670	25046	0
22	Nagaland	1304	0	0	0
23	Odisha	6794	6794	1628188	827
24	Puducherry	108	0	0	0
25	Punjab	13238	13229	395313	2
26	Rajasthan	11255	11247	835360	415
27	Sikkim	199	199	9838	21
28	Tamil Nadu	12525	12408	832734	36
29	Telangana	12772	12712	859580	173
30	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	38	35	0	0
31	Tripura	1176	1176	158297	5154
32	Uttarakhand	7795	7791	521809	88
33	Uttar Pradesh	57754	57622	3569772	5054
34	West Bengal	3339	3339	601133	12047
<b>Total</b>		<b>268980</b>	<b>254620</b>	<b>18762085</b>	<b>40299</b>

*Data as available on eGramSwaraj as of 11.06.2024.*

### **STATEMENT-II**

**Details of annual expenditure on E-Panchayat Mission Mode Project:**

**(Rs. in Crore)**

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Budgeted estimates (B.E)</b>	<b>Revised Estimates (R.E)</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>
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2021-22	20	11.71	11.71
2022-23	20	15	15
2023-24	20	16.28	16.03

## **IMPLEMENTATION OF START-UP INDIA SEED FUND SCHEME**

### **2428. SHRI A. MANI:**

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of current status of the implementation of the Start-up India Seed Fund Scheme, and the number of start-ups that have benefited from it so far;
- (b) the details of steps taken by the Government to ensure that start-ups in rural and semi-urban areas also benefit from the Start-up India Seed Fund Scheme;
- (c) the number of start-ups that have received financial support under the Start-up India Seed Fund Scheme since its inception;
- (d) the details of measures that have been taken by the Government to promote women entrepreneurs under the Start-up India Seed Fund Scheme;
- (e) the number of jobs that have been created directly or indirectly as a result of the Start-up India Seed Fund Scheme; and
- (f) the details of the major challenges faced in the implementation of the Startup India Seed Fund Scheme and the manner in which the Government addressing them and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY;  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):**

(a) to (c): The Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) has been approved for the period of 4 years starting from 2021-22 with a corpus of Rs. 945 crore. The Scheme provides financial assistance to eligible startups for proof of concept, prototype development, product trials, market entry and commercialization. The Experts Advisory Committee (EAC) of SISFS, evaluates and selects incubators for allocation of funds. The approved incubators select startups in accordance with the guidelines. SISFS is implemented from 1st April 2021.

As on 31st October 2024, 213 incubators have been selected under the Scheme with a total approved funding of Rs 902.74 crore and the approved incubators have selected 2,490 startups for support under SISFS.

The Government is undertaking several measures to ensure that startups across the country including from rural and semi-urban areas benefit from the Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS). These include capacity building and handholding workshops to promote the Scheme and encourage incubators to apply for the same. Efforts are also undertaken to handhold the incubators and startups, especially from non-metros, to navigate the application and for both pre and post-application compliances. The Government also launched a digital portal for implementation of SISFS (<https://seedfund.startupindia.gov.in/>) which enables



ease of accessibility for entrepreneurs and startups from all parts of the country. Benefits provided under SISFS are also propagated through various social media platforms.

(d): SISFS is inclusive and encourages all eligible startups to apply for funding under the Scheme and benefit from the Scheme. As on 31<sup>st</sup> October 2024, out of the total 2,490 startups selected by the incubators for funding under the Scheme, 1,278 of these startups have at least one-woman director.

(e): As on 31st October 2024, more than 16,000 direct jobs (self-reported) have been created by beneficiary startups supported by approved incubators under the Startup India Seed Fund Scheme.

(f): SISFS was launched as a flagship sector-agnostic Scheme under the Startup India initiative to provide financial assistance to startups in early stages of growth. To address certain aspects of accessibility, adoption, awareness, and capacity building during the course of implementation of the Scheme, several steps have been undertaken by the Government which has resulted in better adoption of the Scheme. Details of such considerations and key steps taken by the Government for implementation of the Scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

### **STATEMENT**

**Details of steps undertaken under SISFS to increase accessibility, awareness, and adoption of the Scheme as well as facilitate capacity building:**

## 1. **Accessibility**

Startup India Seed Fund Scheme was launched as a sector-agnostic initiative aimed at supporting startups in their early stages of growth. To realise this objective and ensure participation from across the country, it was important to make the Scheme well accessible and easier to navigate for the stakeholders. For this purpose, SISFS portal (<https://seedfund.startupindia.gov.in/>) was developed with an easy-to-use interface enabling digital implementation of the Scheme.

## 2. **Awareness and Adoption**

One of the important aspects of the Scheme is mobilization of seed stage capital for startups situated beyond metropolitan cities. For achieving this outreach, comprehensive measures have been undertaken, encompassing extensive workshops and handholding of stakeholders, including one-to-one connects with incubators and startups wherever needed. The benefits under the Scheme are also propagated in various other national programs and events organised under the Startup India initiative complemented with social media outreach.

## 3. **Capacity Building**

A number of beneficiaries under the Scheme are potential early-stage beneficiaries, including budding entrepreneurs and emerging incubators. This called for dedicated efforts on capacity building of the ecosystem at large.

Specifically for incubators, it involves capability to provide funding, to monitor the progress of startups and to support startups through various stages of development. For startups, capacity building involves aspects such as exposure to international, national and regional programs for their holistic development including development of business proposals, pitching, product development, market access, etc.

### नशीली दवाओं की लत

#### 2429. श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार द्वारा गुजरात सहित देशभर में नशीली दवाओं की लत के बढ़ते मामलों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं;
- (ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान गुजरात में नशीली दवाओं के आदी युवाओं को नशे की लत से मुक्त कराने के लिए कोई उपाय किए गए हैं;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त उद्देश्य के लिए क्या तरीके अपनाए जा रहे हैं;
- (घ) क्या गुजरात में उक्त उद्देश्य के लिए कोई धनराशि आवंटित की गई है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा):

(क) से (ग): गुजरात सहित देश भर में नशीली दवाओं की लत के बढ़ते मामलों से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

**(घ) और (ङ):** ड्रग्स की मांग में कमी के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीडीडीआर) के अंतर्गत, मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को राज्य कार्य योजना के लिए तथा गैर सरकारी संगठनों को योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों में निर्धारित कार्यों के लिए धनराशि जारी की जाती है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान गुजरात को जारी की गई निधियां इस प्रकार हैं:

वित्तीय वर्ष	जारी की गई धनराशि (रुपए करोड़ में)
2021-22	2.35
2022-23	2.53
2023-24	3.11

### विवरण

**नशीली दवाओं की लत के बढ़ते मामलों से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपाय**

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय देश में नशीली दवाओं की मांग को कम करने के लिए नोडल मंत्रालय है। नशीली दवाओं की लत की समस्या से निपटने के लिए इस विभाग ने नशीली दवाओं की मांग कम करने हेतु राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीडीडीआर) तैयार की है और इसे कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जो एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना है जिसके तहत निम्नलिखित को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है:

- राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा निवारक शिक्षा और जागरूकता सृजन, क्षमता निर्माण, ड्रग्स की मांग में कमी के लिए कार्यक्रम आदि के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को।

- ii. नशे का सेवन करने वालों के लिए एकीकृत पुनर्वास केन्द्रों (आईआरसीए), किशोरों में नशीली दवाओं के शीघ्र प्रयोग की रोकथाम के लिए समुदाय आधारित पीयर लेड इंटरवेंशन (सीपीएलआई), आउटरीच और ड्रॉप इन सेंटर (ओडीआईसी) और जिला नशामुक्ति केन्द्रों (डीडीएसी) के संचालन और रखरखाव के लिए गैर-सरकारी संगठन/स्वैच्छिक संगठन को; और
  - iii. नशा मुक्ति उपचार सुविधाओं (एटीएफ) के लिए सरकारी अस्पतालों को।
2. एनएपीडीडीआर योजना के तहत ड्रग्स की मांग कम करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्य किए गए हैं:
- i. नशे के आदी व्यक्तियों के लिए 347 एकीकृत पुनर्वास केंद्र (आईआरसीए) स्थापित किए गए हैं जो नशीली दवाओं के उपयोगकर्ताओं को परामर्श, विषहरण/नशामुक्ति, देखभाल और सामाजिक मुख्यधारा में पुनः एकीकरण के साथ-साथ आंतरिक उपचार प्रदान करते हैं। **इन 347 आईआरसीए में से 7 आईआरसीए गुजरात में स्थित हैं।**
  - ii. 46 समुदाय आधारित सहकर्मी नेतृत्व हस्तक्षेप (सीपीएलआई) कार्यक्रम 18 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों के साथ मिलकर नशीली दवाओं के खिलाफ जागरूकता पैदा करने और जीवन कौशल सिखाने के लिए काम करते हैं। **इन 46 सीपीएलआई में से 3 सीपीएलआई गुजरात में स्थित हैं।**
  - iii. 74 आउटरीच और ड्रॉप इन सेंटर (ओडीआईसी) स्थापित किए गए हैं जो स्क्रीनिंग, मूल्यांकन और परामर्श के प्रावधान के साथ सुरक्षित स्थान प्रदान करते हैं और उसके बाद उपचार और पुनर्वास सेवाओं के लिए रेफरल और लिंकेज प्रदान करते हैं। **इन 74 ओडीआईसी में से 3 ओडीआईसी गुजरात में स्थित हैं।**

- iv. सरकारी अस्पतालों में 117 नशा मुक्ति उपचार सुविधाएं (एटीएफ) हैं। **इन 117 एटीएफ में से 5 एटीएफ गुजरात में स्थित हैं।**
- v. 71 जिला नशामुक्ति केंद्र (डीडीएसी) स्थापित किए गए हैं जो आईआरसीए, ओडीआईसी और सीपीएलआई द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली सभी तीन सुविधाएं एक ही छत के नीचे प्रदान करते हैं। **इन 71 डीडीएसी में से 1 डीडीएसी गुजरात में स्थित है।**
- vi. इन सभी सुविधाओं को **जियो-टैग** किया गया है।
- vii. सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय द्वारा नशा मुक्ति के लिए एक टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन 14446 चलाई जा रही है, ताकि इस हेल्पलाइन के माध्यम से मदद मांगने वाले व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिक परामर्श और तत्काल रेफरल सेवाएं प्रदान की जा सकें।
- viii. सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय द्वारा नवचेतना मॉड्यूल, शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल विकसित किए गए हैं, ताकि छात्रों (6वीं-11वीं कक्षा), शिक्षकों और अभिभावकों को नशीली दवाओं पर निर्भरता, इससे निपटने की रणनीतियों और जीवन कौशल के बारे में जागरूक किया जा सके।
- ix. नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान (एनएमबीए) 15 अगस्त, 2020 को सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय द्वारा 272 सबसे संवेदनशील जिलों में शुरू किया गया था और अब इसे देश भर के सभी जिलों में विस्तारित कर दिया गया है। नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान का उद्देश्य जन-सामान्य तक पहुंचना और नशीली दवाओं के सेवन के बारे में जागरूकता फैलाना है, जिसका फोकस उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों, विश्वविद्यालय परिसरों और स्कूलों पर है। इसमें नशे पर निर्भर लोगों की

पहचान की जाती है, अस्पतालों और पुनर्वास केंद्रों में परामर्श और उपचार सुविधाओं पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया जाता है और सेवा प्रदाताओं के लिए क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम चलाए जाते हैं।

3. अब तक, एनएमबीए के तहत जमीनी स्तर पर की गई विभिन्न गतिविधियों के माध्यम से, 13.57+ करोड़ लोगों को नशीली दवाओं के बारे में जागरूक किया गया है, जिनमें 4.42+ करोड़ युवा और 2.71+ करोड़ महिलाएं शामिल हैं। 3.85+ लाख शैक्षणिक संस्थानों की भागीदारी ने यह सुनिश्चित किया है कि अभियान का संदेश देश के बच्चों और युवाओं तक पहुंचे। गुजरात राज्य में एनएमबीए के तहत 7.69+ लाख युवाओं, 1.39+ लाख महिलाओं और 7000 से अधिक शैक्षणिक संस्थानों की भागीदारी सहित 28.60+ लाख लोगों को नशीली दवाओं के बारे में जागरूक किया गया है।

## **FUNDS TO SUPPORT FARMER RELIEF PROGRAMMES**

### **2430. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of farmers currently under loan obligations and the steps taken by the Government to address their financial burden, State-wise;

(b) the details of farm loan waivers or other relief measures implemented from 2019 to 2024, including the amount waived and the number of farmers benefited, State-wise; and

(c) whether any States have requested additional funds or support for farmer relief programmes, and the actions taken by the Central Government to assist them?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a): The state- wise details of number of farmers under loan obligations are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Brief of the schemes/programmes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare for making the farmers financially more secure are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(b): Government of India has not announced any farm loan waiver during 2019 to 2024. However, several State Governments announce Farm Loan Waiver Schemes at their own. Government of India does not maintain the information pertaining to loan waivers by State Governments.

(c): No Sir.

**STATEMENT-I**

**Total accounts having Agricultural loans Outstanding as on 31 March 2024**

No. of a/c in lakh

<b>Sr.No</b>	<b>Name of the State</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.25
2	Andhra Pradesh	157.30
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.43
4	Assam	17.66
5	Bihar	122.49
6	Chandigarh UT	0.60
7	Chhattisgarh	22.74
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	0.09



10	Delhi	4.08
11	Goa	1.04
12	Gujarat	55.78
13	Haryana	40.22
14	Himachal Pradesh	6.67
15	Jammu and Kashmir	10.78
16	Jharkhand	31.23
17	Karnataka	161.91
18	Kerala	101.81
19	Ladakh	0.27
20	Lakshadweep UT	0.04
21	Madhya Pradesh	93.52
22	Maharashtra	146.06
23	Manipur	0.69
24	Meghalaya	1.35
25	Mizoram	0.77
26	Nagaland	0.55
27	Odisha	95.11
28	Puducherry	4.35
29	Punjab	38.37
30	Rajasthan	105.01
31	Sikkim	0.22
32	Tamilnadu	288.16
33	Telangana	78.29
34	Tripura	4.88
35	Uttar Pradesh	188.39
36	Uttarakhand	10.49
37	West Bengal	83.12
	Grand Total	1874.71

*Data Source: Data submitted by banks on ENSURE portal of NABARD and RBI*

## **STATEMENT-II**

**Brief on important schemes/ programmes for making the farmers financially more secure.**

**1. Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)** is being implemented to provide short term Agri-loans availed by farmers through KCC for their working capital requirements at concessional rate of interest.

**2. Income support to farmers through PM KISAN Samman Nidhi Yojana**

This is an income support scheme providing Rs. 6000 per year in 3 equal installments to every eligible farmers of the country.

**3. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)** is in operation to provide crop insurance to the interested farmers to mitigate weather risk.

**4. Fixing of MSP at one-and-a half times the cost of production**

The Government has increased the MSP for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops with a return of at least 50 per cent over all India weighted average cost of production from 2018-19 to ensure remunerative prices to them.

### **FARMERS' SHARE IN CONSUMER RUPEE**

**2431. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of recent RBI working papers that show the farmers' share in the consumer rupee low for fruits and vegetables; and

(b) if so, the steps planned to be taken by the Government to increase the farmers' share?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a) and (b): The Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s Working Paper titled "Vegetables Inflation in India: A Study of Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP)" estimates farmers' share in the consumer rupee to be about 33% for tomatoes, 36% for onions and 37% for potatoes. In another RBI's Working Paper "Price Dynamics and Value Chain of Fruits in India", the farmers' share in the consumer rupee is estimated at around 31 % for bananas, 35% for grapes and 43% for mangoes in the domestic value chain. The factors such as number of marketing channels, higher marketing cost and margins, and high perishability affects the price realisation by the farmers.

Together with enhancing production and productivity, Government's priority has been to take various measures to improve marketing of agricultural produce and reduce post-harvest losses to ensure remunerative prices for farmers' produce. Though, it is a State subject, yet Government promotes development of farmers' accessible competitive markets like direct marketing, private markets, etc., through reforms, in State government' marketing Laws and policies.

Government in 2016 launched a National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) to enable the farmers to transparently sell their produce to large number of buyers

accessing multiple markets electronically. In addition, to address the marketing challenges of farmers, specially of small and marginal ones, Government took measure in 2020 by launching a market linkage approached based Formation and Promotion of 10000 Farmers Producer Organisations (FPOs) scheme.

Government is also implementing a Central Sector Scheme, Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) of Rs. 1,00,000 Crore to provide a medium-long term loan facility for investment in viable projects for post-harvest market infrastructure including warehousing facility and community farming assets through interest subvention and financial support. Apart from above, the Government is implementing Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI), a sub-scheme of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) under which assistance is provided for construction of godowns/ warehouses in the rural areas in the States to enhance the storage capacity for agriculture produce. Under the scheme, Government provides subsidy at the rate of 25% and 33.33% on capital cost of the project based on the category of eligible beneficiary.

Under Operations Greens, Government provides financial assistance with objective of enhancing value realization of produce of farmers, increase in food processing and reduction in postharvest losses. Under the Long Term Interventions of the Operations Greens Scheme, Government provides financial assistance @35% of eligible project cost for projects in General Areas and @ 50% of eligible project cost for projects in difficult areas as well as for projects of SC/ST, FPOs and

SHGs with maximum grants-in-aid of Rs. 15 crore per project under Integrated Value Chain Development Projects and that of Rs. 10 crore per project under Standalone Post Harvest Infrastructure Projects.

### **ALLOCATION UNDER DAY-NRLM**

#### **2432. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:**

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of SHGs and Women-led SHGs, village/district-wise, particularly for Dhule and Nashik districts of Maharashtra;
- (b) the details of central funds granted, allocated, released, and utilised from 2014-15 till date under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), State/UT and district-wise particularly Dhule and Nashik districts of Maharashtra;
- (c) whether the Government is planning to provide drones to women Self Help Groups (SHGs) for agriculture and related purposes, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the criteria adopted for selecting SHGs and the process involved therein;
- (e) the total funds allocated for the implementation of the said project along with the timeline set for the same; and
- (f) the details of central funds granted, allocated, released, and utilised from conception of scheme till date, district-wise, particularly Dhule and Nashik districts of Maharashtra?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**

**(DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

(a): Under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), a total of 10.05 crore women have been mobilised into 90.87 lakh Women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in the country, including 6,40,719 SHGs mobilised in the State of Maharashtra, out of that 12,756 SHGs are in Dhule district and 27,497 SHGs are in Nashik district in Maharashtra, till October, 2024. The village/district-wise details of SHGs mobilised in the States and UTs including Maharashtra under DAY-NRLM are available on the portal at <https://nrlm.gov.in>.

(b): The State/UT- wise details of central funds granted/allocated, released and utilised from 2014-15 till November, 2024 under the NRLM are given in the enclosed **Statement**. The Central share funds are released to the State Governments and not to the districts.

(c) to (f): 'Namo Drone Didi' is a Central Sector Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare, for providing drones to the selected Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) with an outlay of Rs. 1261 Crores for the period from 2023-24 to 2025-26. The scheme aims to provide drones to 15,000 selected Women SHGs. Under this scheme, provision is for Central Financial Assistance (CFA) @ 80% of the cost of drone and accessories/ancillary charges up to a maximum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs per drone to the selected women SHGs. Out of the total 15,000 drones to be supplied under the scheme, the first 500 drones have been procured

by Lead Fertilizer Companies (LFCs) in 2023-24, using their internal resources and distributed to the selected SHGs, which include 30 drones supplied to SHGs of the State of Maharashtra. During the financial year 2024-25, a total of 3090 drones have been allocated to the States, out of which 325 are for the State of Maharashtra. One of the members of the select women SHGs shall receive mandatory drone pilot training and additional training for agriculture purpose for nutrient and pesticide application. The other member/ family member of the SHGs with inclination to take up repairs of electrical goods, fitting and mechanical works selected by the State Level Committee shall be trained as drone assistant. The drones provided to the SHGs will be used by them for providing rental services to the farmers for spraying of liquid fertilizers and pesticides.

The Committee at State level with members drawn from Department of Agriculture/Agricultural Engineering of the State, Rural Development, State Mission Directorate of DAY-NRLM, State Cooperative Department, Lead Banks/ National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), representatives of Lead Fertilizer company nominated for the State, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)/State Agricultural Universities (SAUs)/Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) is responsible for selection of appropriate clusters for drone usage, selection of the progressive women SHGs under DAY - NRLM in the States in the identified clusters for providing drones, selection of members of the women SHGs for drone pilot and drone assistant training, assessment of district-wise drone usage, identification of

existing gap, availability and future requirements of drone usage, providing/ensuring business to selected Women SHGs in coordination with the LFCs and Pesticide companies etc.

Drone allotment to the States have been made based on the total cropped area, total amount of nano fertilizer usage and the number of SHGs to ensure equitable access. So far, no funds have been released under the Namo Drone Didi scheme to the States/UTs.

### **STATEMENT**

**Allocation, release and expenditure under NRLM from 2014-15 up to 30<sup>th</sup> November 2024**

*(Rs.in Crore)*

SL No	State/UT	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Expenditure*
1	Andhra Pradesh	1706.74	1167.43	1815.40
2	Bihar	6181.41	6309.94	11003.80
3	Chhattisgarh	1372.50	1256.54	2210.12
4	Goa	48.04	33.50	47.58
5	Gujarat	978.73	778.83	1288.54
6	Haryana	576.25	276.56	423.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	243.11	207.41	236.86
8	Jammu and Kashmir	741.25	784.43	895.11
9	Jharkhand	2329.41	2127.40	3880.92
10	Karnataka	1989.90	1439.88	2422.15
11	Kerala	891.61	635.76	1050.10
12	Madhya Pradesh	2941.16	1924.23	3669.09
13	Maharashtra	3755.26	3019.77	5190.06



14	Odisha	2981.79	2963.53	4966.82
15	Punjab	279.96	180.78	286.50
16	Rajasthan	1493.50	1391.54	2381.89
17	Tamil Nadu	2338.05	2047.94	3879.69
18	Telangana	1074.10	401.51	600.95
19	Uttar Pradesh	8896.06	6565.93	10595.46
20	Uttarakhand	468.61	491.79	542.56
21	West Bengal	3320.76	3069.66	4920.20
22	AandN Islands	35.25	24.50	19.74
23	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	34.50	12.88	9.36
24	Lakshadweep	17.14	4.82	9.71
25	Ladakh	43.89	23.77	12.18
26	Puducherry	95.75	64.03	52.38
27	Arunachal Pradesh	605.30	438.76	455.28
28	Assam	2417.06	2279.12	2640.88
29	Manipur	638.15	231.21	212.37
30	Meghalaya	947.55	823.36	727.68
31	Mizoram	749.58	344.75	322.45
32	Nagaland	1013.83	546.54	533.14
33	Sikkim	329.13	99.65	95.85
34	Tripura	1453.58	992.46	1103.50
	Total	52,988.91	42,960.20	68,501.29

Note: Expenditure reported by the State/UT is against Central share and State share releases and other receipts.

### घरेलू कंपनियों पर इस्पात के आयात का प्रभाव

**2433. श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे:**

क्या इस्पात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या वर्ष 2024 के प्रथम सात महीनों में चीन से 15 लाख टन इस्पात का आयात किया गया है जो गत वर्ष इसी अवधि के दौरान आयात किए गए नौ लाख टन इस्पात से 66.7 प्रतिशत अधिक है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या आयातित इस्पात का मूल्य घरेलू कंपनियों द्वारा उत्पादित इस्पात से कम है;

(ग) क्या इस्पात के आयात में वृद्धि से घरेलू कंपनियों की बिक्री प्रभावित हो रही है और स्थानीय स्तर पर विनिर्मित इस्पात की मांग घट रही है, जिसके कारण घरेलू इस्पात का मूल्य भी तीन वर्षों में सबसे कम स्तर पर पहुंच गया है;

(घ) क्या इस्पात की गुणवत्ता जांच को सख्त बनाने का उद्देश्य इस्पात के आयात को नियंत्रित करना है;

(ङ) अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र के आधार पर आयात किए जा सकने वाले इस्पात ग्रेडों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) आयात के लिए प्रतिबंधित इस्पात ग्रेडों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

**भारी उद्योग मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्री (श्री एच. डी. कुमारास्वामी):**

(क): वर्ष 2024 के पहले सात महीनों अर्थात् जनवरी-जुलाई, 2024 (अनंतिम), तथा जनवरी-जुलाई, 2023 के दौरान चीन से तैयार इस्पात के आयात का विवरण नीचे दी गई तालिका में दर्शाया गया है:

मद	जनवरी – जुलाई 2024* (लाख टन में)	जनवरी – जुलाई 2023 (लाख टन में)	% परिवर्तन *
चीन से तैयार इस्पात का आयात	16.1	9.0	80
स्रोत: संयुक्त संयंत्र समिति (जेपीसी); *अनंतिम;			

(ख) और (ग): इस्पात एक नियंत्रण-मुक्त क्षेत्र है, जहां इस्पात की कीमतें बाजार की गतिशीलता द्वारा निर्धारित होती हैं तथा इसकी उपलब्धता के आधार पर कीमतों में उतार-चढ़ाव होता रहता है। सरकार देश में इस्पात क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए अनुकूल नीतिगत वातावरण सृजित कर एक सुविधाप्रदाता के रूप में कार्य करती है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में तैयार इस्पात के उत्पादन, खपत और आयात का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है:-

वर्ष	तैयार इस्पात (मिलियन टन में)		
	उत्पादन	खपत	आयात
2021-22	113.60	105.75	4.67
2022-23	123.20	119.89	6.02
2023-24	139.15	136.29	8.32

स्रोत: संयुक्त संयंत्र समिति (जेपीसी);

(घ) से (च): अंतिम उपयोगकर्ताओं को गुणवत्तापूर्ण इस्पात की खपत हेतु समर्थ बनाने के लिए भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (बीआईएस) ने इस्पात के विभिन्न ग्रेड के लिए मानक तैयार किए हैं। तदनुसार, इस्पात मंत्रालय ने इस्पात गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण आदेश (क्यूसीओ) जारी किया है जो अधिदेशित करता है कि क्यूसीओ के तहत अधिसूचित प्रासंगिक बीआईएस मानकों के अनुरूप केवल गुणवत्तापूर्ण इस्पात के प्रयोग की अनुमति है और घटिया इस्पात उत्पादों को अनुमति नहीं है। यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि अंतिम उपयोगकर्ताओं और बड़े पैमाने पर जनता को केवल गुणवत्तापूर्ण इस्पात उपलब्ध कराया गया है। क्यूसीओ घरेलू इस्पात उत्पादकों के साथ-साथ देश में आयातित इस्पात दोनों पर लागू होता है। क्यूसीओ का उद्देश्य अंतिम उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण इस्पात की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना है, न कि इस्पात आयात को नियंत्रित करना। हालांकि, कुछ इस्पात ग्रेड जो बीआईएस मानकों के अंतर्गत

नहीं आते हैं, इस्पात मंत्रालय के अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र (एनओसी) के साथ उनका आयात किया जा सकता है।

### **INCREASE IN DRUG ABUSE**

#### **2434. SHRI AGA SYED RUHULLAH MEHDI:**

Will the Minister of **SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noted an alarming increase in drug abuse, particularly heroin addiction, in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir during the recent years and if so, the steps taken to curb this issue;

(b) whether any steps have been taken or are planned to increase the number of rehabilitation centers in Jammu and Kashmir, considering the current facilities are reported to be overwhelmed with patients;

(c) the details on the effectiveness of the 'Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan' in Jammu and Kashmir, including statistics on the number of people reached, rehabilitated, or treated for drug addiction in the last year; and

(d) whether any collaborative measures with law enforcement agencies at international levels are being implemented as a result of reported drug trafficking from Pakistan and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI B. L. VERMA):**

(a): As per the National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use in India conducted by the Ministry through NDDTC, AIIMS during 2018, the details of drugs abuse in Jammu and Kashmir are as under: -

Jammu and Kashmir	<b>Age (18-75)</b>	
	PREVALENCE OF USE (%)	ESTIMATED NO. OF USERS
ALCOHOL	4	3,54,000
CANNABIS	1.54	1,36,000
OPIOIDS	5.05	4,47,000
SEDATIVES	1.71	1,51,000
INHALANTS	1.01	89,000

The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing the National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) which is an umbrella scheme under which financial assistance is provided to (i) 'State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations for Preventive Education and Awareness Generation, Capacity Building, Skill development, vocational training and livelihood support of ex-drug addicts, Programmes for Drug Demand Reduction by States/UTs etc. and (ii) NGOs/VOs for running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs), 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) Addiction Treatment Facilities in Government Hospital Settings.

The steps undertaken for drug demand reduction in UT of Jammu and Kashmir under NAPDDR scheme is as under:

- i. Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan (NMBA) is being implemented across all districts of UT of Jammu and Kashmir. More than 98 lakh people including 8+ lakh youth and 9+ lakh women have been reached out in JandK.
- ii. Department is supporting 1 IRCA, 3 ODICs, 2 CPLIs, 5 DDACs and 20 ATFs in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir. More than 31 thousand people have been treated for drug de-addiction during financial year 2023-24.
- iii. A Toll-free Helpline for de-addiction, 14446 is being maintained by the Department for providing primary counseling and immediate referral services to the persons seeking help through this helpline. More than 11 thousand calls received so far from UT of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b): Under NAPDDR scheme guidelines, there is a provision for setting up of DDAC (District De-addiction Centres) in GAP districts, which do not have any facility of Department supported de-addiction centres. Further, ATF (Addiction Treatment Faculties) are being set up in Government Hospitals through NDDTC, AIIMS, New Delhi.

(c): The Department launched Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan (NMBA) in 272 most vulnerable districts, which has now been extended to all districts across the country including all districts of UT of Jammu and Kashmir.

In the UT of Jammu and Kashmir, more than 98 lakh people including 8+ lakh youth and 9+ lakh women have been reached out.

Department is supporting 1 IRCA, 3 ODICs, 2 CPLIs, 5 DDACs and 20 ATFs in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir. More than 31 thousand people have been treated for drug de-addiction during financial year 2023-24

(d): As per the information provided by Narcotic Control Bureau (NCB), the collaborative measures by the drug law enforcement agencies at the international level are as under:

- i. A Memorandum of Understanding between NCB, India and ANF, Pakistan on Drug Demand Reduction and Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and precursor chemicals and related matters was signed on 13.09.2011.
- ii. NCB India also discusses the issue of increased drug trafficking from Pakistan at the following international platforms:
  - a. Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, Anti- Drug Cooperation
  - b. SAARC Drug Offence Monitoring Desk.

## **MANUFACTURING FACILITES UNDER PM MITRA PARKS**

### **2435. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:**

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

(a) whether the Government has considered establishing a PM MITRA textile park in Dakshina Kannada, given the region's access to critical raw materials, such as Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA) produced by GMPL, and the potential to reduce transportation costs for the industry and if not, the details thereof, State-wise including Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the scarcity of large-scale textile manufacturing facilities in South India, which necessitates transporting raw materials over long distances and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if the criteria for selecting PM MITRA textile park locations include considerations to balance the geographical distribution of textile manufacturing hubs and proximity to avail raw material in the country; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government is taking to ensure that regions like Dakshina Kannada can benefit from textile industry growth, fostering local employment and reducing logistics costs for raw material suppliers?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA  
MARGHERITA):**

(a) to (c): To develop integrated large scale and modern industrial infrastructure facility for entire value-chain of the textile industry, the Government has approved setting up of 7 (Seven) PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks in Greenfield/Brownfield sites with scheme outlay of Rs. 4,445 crore



for the period 2021-22 to 2027-28 including one Greenfield project in Kalaburagi, Karnataka.

These parks are envisaged to reduce logistics costs and improve competitiveness of Indian Textiles. The PM MITRA scheme will help India in attracting investments, boosting employment generation and position itself strongly in the global textile market. These parks are being set up at sites which have inherent strength for Textile Industry to flourish and have necessary linkages to succeed.

State governments having ready availability of contiguous and encumbrance free land parcel of 1000+ acres were eligible for application under the Scheme. The selection of sites was done by adopting a Challenge Method by evaluating key criteria e.g. good connectivity to the nearest Port / Dedicated Freight Corridor / Industrial Corridor/Textiles Cluster, Reliable Power Supply and Water availability and Waste Water Disposal system; Willingness for relaxation in labour laws as per new Labour Code; Effective single window clearance, a conducive and stable industrial/textile policy of the State etc. A total of 18 proposals from 13 States were received, out of which based on above criteria, 7 sites were finalized including one in Kalaburagi Karnataka for setting up of PM MITRA Park.

(d): The Government of Karnataka through its Textile policy is promoting setting up of Industries in Particular Technical Textiles in Dakshina Kannada to further

boost textile manufacturing and generate additional employment opportunities in the region.

### ईवी के लिए राजसहायता

#### 2436. श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा:

क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार के द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को निजी कारों सहित ई-वाहनों के लिए राजसहायता प्रदान किए जाने की संभावना है;

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

(ग) पंजाब में ई-वाहनों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या विभिन्न कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं/ उठाए जाने का विचार है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने पुराने वाहनों की स्कैपिंग के लिए कोई नीति बनाई है;

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

(च) क्या सरकार पुराने वाहनों को ई-वाहनों में परिवर्तित करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

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

**भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री**

**(श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):**

(क) से (ग) : जी नहीं। ई-वाहनों के लिए राज्य सरकारों को राजसहायता नहीं दी जाती। किन्तु, इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों के उपभोक्ताओं को विभिन्न स्कीमों के माध्यम से आर्थिक प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है। भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय ने पंजाब सहित अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए निम्नांकित स्कीमों तैयार की हैं-

- i. **भारत में (हाइब्रिड और) इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों का तीव्र अंगीकरण और विनिर्माण (फेम इंडिया) स्कीम, चरण-II :** सरकार ने इस स्कीम को 1 अप्रैल, 2019 से पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए कुल 11,500 करोड़ रुपए की बजटीय सहायता से तैयार किया था। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत ई-दुपहिया, ई-तिपहिया, ई-चौपहिया, ई-बसों और इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन सार्वजनिक चार्जिंग स्टेशनों के लिए आर्थिक प्रोत्साहन दिया गया।
- ii. **भारत में ऑटोमोबिल और ऑटो संघटक के लिए उत्पादन-संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) स्कीम (पीएलआई-ऑटो) :** सरकार ने उन्नत ऑटोमोटिव प्रौद्योगिकी (एटीटी) उत्पादों के लिए भारत की विनिर्माण क्षमता संवर्धन हेतु भारत में ऑटोमोबिल और ऑटो संघटक उद्योग के लिए इस स्कीम को 25,938 करोड़ रुपए के बजट परिव्यय के साथ 23 सितंबर, 2021 को अनुमोदित किया। इस स्कीम में न्यूनतम 50 प्रतिशत घरेलू मूल्यवर्धन वाले एटी उत्पादों के घरेलू विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने और ऑटोमोटिव विनिर्माण मूल्य श्रृंखला में निवेश आकर्षित करने के लिए वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन का प्रावधान है।
- iii. **उन्नत रसायन सेल (एसीसी) संबंधी पीएलआई स्कीम:** सरकार ने देश में एसीसी विनिर्माण के लिए पीएलआई स्कीम को 12 मई, 2021 को 18,100 करोड़ रुपए के बजटीय परिव्यय के साथ अनुमोदित किया। इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य एसीसी बैटरी की 50 गीगावाट घंटे के लिए प्रतिस्पर्धी घरेलू विनिर्माण पारितंत्र स्थापित करना है।
- iv. **पीएम इलेक्ट्रिक ड्राइव रिवॉल्यूशन इन इनोवेटिव व्हीकल एनहांसमेंट (पीएम ई-ड्राइव) स्कीम :** सरकार ने 10,900 करोड़ रुपए परिव्यय वाली इस स्कीम को 29 सितंबर, 2024 को अधिसूचित किया। इस दो-वर्षीय स्कीम का उद्देश्य ई-दुपहिया वाहनों, ई-तिपहिया वाहनों, ई-ट्रकों, ई-बसों, ई-एम्बुलेंस तथा इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन सार्वजनिक चार्जिंग स्टेशनों के लिए सहायता प्रदान करना और परीक्षण एजेंसियों का स्तरोन्नयन करना है।

- v. **पीएम ई-बस सेवा-भुगतान सुरक्षा तंत्र (पीएसएम) स्कीम** : 28.10.2024 को अधिसूचित इस स्कीम का परिव्यय 3,435.33 करोड़ रुपए है और इसका लक्ष्य 38,000 से अधिक इलेक्ट्रिक बसों की तैनाती के लिए सहायता प्रदान करना है। स्कीम का उद्देश्य सार्वजनिक परिवहन प्राधिकरणों (पीटीए) से भुगतान में विलंब की स्थिति में ई-बस प्रचालकों को भुगतान सुरक्षा प्रदान करना है।
- vi. **भारत में इलेक्ट्रिक यात्री कार विनिर्माण संवर्धन स्कीम** : भारत में इलेक्ट्रिक कार विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए इस स्कीम को 15 मार्च, 2024 को अधिसूचित किया गया था। इसके लिए आवेदकों को न्यूनतम 4150 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश करना होता है और तीसरे वर्ष के अंत तक न्यूनतम 25 प्रतिशत घरेलू मूल्यवर्धन तथा पांचवे वर्ष के अंत तक 50 प्रतिशत घरेलू मूल्यवर्धन प्राप्त करना होता है।

अन्य मंत्रालय के उपायों में निम्नांकित पहले शामिल हैं-

- i. विद्युत मंत्रालय ने इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन चार्जिंग अवसंरचना के लिए **गाइडलाइन्स फॉर इन्सटॉलेशन एंड ऑपरेशन ऑफ इलेक्ट्रिक व्हीकल चार्जिंग इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर—2024** नाम से 17 सितंबर, 2024 को दिशानिर्देश और मानक जारी किया है। इन संशोधित दिशानिर्देशों में देश में सुसंबद्ध और अंतर-प्रचालनीय इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन चार्जिंग अवसंरचना नेटवर्क सृजित करने संबंधी मानक और नवाचार दिए गए हैं। इन दिशानिर्देशों से इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन चार्जिंग स्टेशनों के लिए बिजली कनेक्शन भी आसान हुए हैं।
- ii. वित्त मंत्रालय ने इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों पर जीएसटी को 12 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 5 प्रतिशत कर दिया है।
- iii. सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने घोषणा की है कि बैटरी-चालित वाहनों को हरी प्लेट दी जाएगी और उन्हें परमिट की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

ने अधिसूचना जारी कर राज्यों को इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों पर पथकर माफ करने की सलाह दी है जिससे इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों की शुरुआती लागत कम करने में मदद मिलेगी।

- iv. आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने आदर्श भवन बाइ-लॉज को संशोधित कर निजी और वाणिज्यिक भवनों में चार्जिंग स्टेशनों को शामिल करना अनिवार्य बना दिया है।

(घ) और (ङ) : सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने वाहन स्क्रेपिंग नीति तैयार की है जिसमें देशभर के पुराने, अनुपयुक्त और प्रदूषणकारी वाहनों को चरणबद्ध रूप में हटाने का पारितंत्र सृजित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने/हटाने करने की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

(च) और (छ) : ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में विचाराधीन नहीं है। किंतु, भारत सरकार ने इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों के मांग पक्ष और आपूर्ति पक्ष की सहायता के लिए कई स्कीमें शुरू की हैं।

## **MAKE IN INDIA INITIATIVE FOR ELECTRONIC FIRMS**

### **2437. SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:**

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of data on the exact reduction in imports achieved under the 'Make in India' initiative for electronic firms in Financial Year 2023-24;
- (b) the extent to which the Government ensured that local manufacturing promotes quality and affordability in consumer electronics, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of percentage of components are currently sourced locally for mobile phones and home appliances;

(d) whether the Government is having outline plans to increase localisation in critical components like semiconductors and display panels, if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of incentives have been provided to electronics companies to promote local manufacturing under the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme;

(f) the extent to which the Government support Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the electronics sector to enhance local production, if so, the details thereof;

(g) the details of initiatives have been taken by the Government to enhance skill development and employment opportunities in the electronics manufacturing sector; and

(h) whether the Government provide data on job creation in the electronics industry since the launch of 'Make in India' and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY;  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):**

(a) to (d) 'Make in India' Initiative was launched on 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2014 to facilitate Investment, foster Innovation, build best in class Infrastructure, and make India a hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation. It is one of the unique 'Vocal for Local' Initiatives that promoted India's manufacturing domain to the world. Investment outreach is being done through Ministries, State Governments and

Indian Missions abroad for enhancing International co-operation for promoting Domestic and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the country. Presently, Make in India 2.0 focuses on 27 sectors implemented across various Ministries/ Departments and State Governments.

India's electronics sector has experienced rapid growth, reaching USD 155 billion in FY 2023-24. Production has nearly doubled from USD 48 billion in FY 2017-18 to USD 101 billion in FY2023-24, driven primarily by mobile phones, which now constitute 43% of total electronics production. India has significantly reduced its reliance on smartphone imports, now manufacturing 99% domestically. Initiatives like Make in India and Digital India, improved infrastructure and ease of doing business, supported by various incentives, have stimulated domestic manufacturing and attracted foreign investments.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEiTY) has notified "Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirement of Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012" (CRO) now renotified as "Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirement of Compulsory Registration) Order, 2021" mandating Indian Safety/security Standards/Essential Requirements for notified electronic product categories. At present, 64 Product Categories and Essential Security requirements for CCTVs have been notified under the CRO. The Compulsory Registration Order has resulted in high compliance of notified

electronic goods to Indian safety standards and better quality of electronic products.

The initiatives taken by the Government have led to decline in dependency on imports in several sectors. For example, the import of mobile phones has decreased from Rs 48,609 cr. in 2014-15 to Rs. 7,665 cr. in 2023-24. On the other hand, the export of mobile phones has increased from Rs. 1,566 cr. in 2014-15 to more than Rs.1,28,982 cr. in 2023-24. As regards local component sourcing, it varies from mobile to mobile and model to model depending on the company. However, broadly there is 18-20% Domestic value addition (DVA) in mobile manufacturing in the country.

Government has approved Semicon India programme with a total outlay of Rs 76,000 crore for the development of semiconductor and display manufacturing ecosystem in the country. This programme provides fiscal support of (i) 50% of the project cost on pari-passu basis for setting up of Silicon Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor (CMOS) based Semiconductor Fabs in India, (ii) 50% of Project Cost on pari-passu basis for setting up of Display Fabs in India, (iii) 50% of the Capital Expenditure on pari-passu basis for setting up of Compound Semiconductors / Silicon Photonics (SiPh) / Sensors (including Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems) Fab/ Discrete Semiconductor Fab and Semiconductor Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) / Outsourced Semiconductor Assembly and Test (OSAT) facilities in India. The programme also provides Product



Design Linked Incentive of up to 50% of the eligible expenditure subject to a ceiling of ₹15 Crore per application and also “Deployment Linked Incentive” of 6% to 4% of net sales turnover over 5 years subject to a ceiling of ₹30 Crore per application for incentivising chip design. Government has also approved modernisation of Semi-Conductor Laboratory, Mohali to enhance efficiency and cycle time.

Under Semicon India Programme, Government has approved 5 semiconductor projects with cumulative investment of around Rs. 1 lakh 52 thousand crore. Further, 15 semiconductor design companies have also been approved under the Design Linked Incentive Scheme to design chips for Indian products. Additionally, 41 semiconductor design companies have been approved for access of the tools required for designing the chips (called EDA tools) which is being made available by National EDA Tool Grid setup at ChipIN Centre at C-DAC Bengaluru.

(e) to (h): Under the PLI Scheme for LSEM and IT Hardware, till November, 2024, incentives of INR 7680 crore and Rs. 58.45 crore have been disbursed respectively. MSMEs can also avail support under these schemes i.e. PLI, EMC, MSIPS, SPECS and Semicon.

The Government of India has approved two schemes for Skill Development in ESDM Sector viz. “Scheme for Financial Assistance to select States/UTs for Skill Development in Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) sector” (Scheme-1) and “Skill Development in ESDM for Digital India” (Scheme-

2) to facilitate creation of an eco-system for development of ESDM Sector in the entire country. Both these Schemes are being implemented by the Key Implementing Agencies i.e. Electronics Sector Skill Council of India (ESSCI), Telecom Sector Skill Council (TSSC), National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT) in coordination with Training Partners affiliated with them. Under these Schemes, so far, 4,93,926 candidates have been trained, out of which, 3,72,834 candidates have been certified. Out of total certified candidates 1,44,051 are women. As per the industry estimates, around 2.5 mn (25 lakh) direct and indirect jobs have been created in the Electronics Sector till FY 2023-24.

### वैश्विक महामारी निधि परियोजना

**2438. श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:**

**श्री नव चरण माझी:**

क्या मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वैश्विक महामारी निधि परियोजना के अंतर्गत भारत की महामारी प्रतिक्रिया तैयारियों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) उक्त पहल से पशुओं से मनुष्यों में फैलने वाले जूनोटिक रोगों के जोखिम को कम करने में किस प्रकार सहायता मिलने की संभावना है तथा इसके लिए कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है; और

(ग) वैश्विक महामारी निधि परियोजना के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ में सरकार द्वारा जिन लोगों को सहायता प्रदान की गई है उनकी संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है?

**पंचायती राज मंत्री; तथा मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री (श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह):**

(क) और (ख) पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग ने दिनांक 25 अक्टूबर 2024 को 25 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर के अनुदान के साथ “महामारी की तैयारी और प्रतिक्रिया हेतु भारत में पशु स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा का सुदृढीकरण” जी-20 महामारी निधि परियोजना शुरू की है। प्रस्ताव के तहत प्रमुख पहलों में रोग निगरानी और प्रारंभिक चेतावनी प्रणाली को सुदृढ और एकीकृत करना, प्रयोगशाला नेटवर्क को उन्नत और विस्तारित करना, अंतर-संचालन योग्य डेटा प्रणालियों में सुधार करना और जोखिम विश्लेषण और जोखिम संचार के लिए डेटा विश्लेषण की क्षमता का निर्माण करना, सीमा-पारीय पशु रोगों के साथ-साथ जूनोटिक रोगों के लिए स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा को सुदृढ करना और सीमा-पारीय सहयोग के माध्यम से क्षेत्रीय सहयोग में भारत की भूमिका है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत की महामारी संबंधी तैयारी और प्रतिक्रिया को सुदृढ करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:

- i. विभाग खुरपका-मुंहपका रोग (एफएमडी), ब्रुसेलोसिस, पीपीआर और सीएसएफ के लिए टीकाकरण हेतु राष्ट्रीय पशु रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (एनएडीसीपी) के तहत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता प्रदान करता है, जिसमें रोगों का सीरोसर्विलांस और सीरोमॉनिटरिंग भी शामिल है। एफएमडी, ब्रुसेलोसिस, पीपीआर और सीएसएफ के लिए क्रमशः 99.17 करोड़, 4.36 करोड़, 18.40 करोड़ और 0.61 करोड़ टीकों की खुराकें दी गई हैं।
- ii. पशु रोग नियंत्रण के लिए राज्यों को सहायता (एएससीएडी) घटक के अंतर्गत, विभाग राज्य जैविक उत्पादन इकाइयों और रोग निदान प्रयोगशालाओं के क्षमता निर्माण, पशुधन रोगों की निगरानी तथा मॉनीटरिंग, अनुसंधान और नवाचार तथा सतत पशु चिकित्सा शिक्षा के साथ प्रशिक्षण के संबंध में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता प्रदान करता है।

- iii. इसके अलावा, उभरती और फिर से उभरने वाले रोगों सहित जूनोटिक रोगों की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण के लिए एएससीएडी के तहत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है। वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 और 2024-25 के दौरान एएससीएडी के तहत क्रमशः 20401.25 लाख रुपये और 7382.58 लाख रुपये जारी किए गए हैं।

(ग) महामारी निधि परियोजना की शुरुआत दिनांक 25 अक्टूबर 2024 को ही की गई है। इसके अलावा, महामारी निधि परियोजना के तहत लाभ सीधे किसानों को नहीं दिया जाता है, लेकिन छत्तीसगढ़ सहित देश भर में पशुपालन क्षेत्र से जुड़े सभी किसान अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से इस परियोजना से लाभान्वित होंगे।

### वृद्धजनों के लिए योजनाओं की निगरानी

#### 2439. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने देश में वृद्धजनों के लिए क्रियान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं की निगरानी के लिए कोई उपाय किए हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) इस संबंध में उत्तर प्रदेश, विशेषकर श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जिलों सहित जारी की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने देश में उक्त योजनाओं के समुचित कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश, विशेषकर श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जिलों सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

**उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा):**

(क) और (ख): सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग उत्तर प्रदेश सहित पूरे देश में वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के कल्याण के लिए अटल वयो अभ्युदय (एवीवाईएवाई) योजना लागू करता है। निम्नलिखित को सुनिश्चित करते हुए इस योजना की निगरानी की जाती है:

1. अनुदान सहायता जारी करने के लिए केवल एनजीओ द्वारा ई-अनुदान पोर्टल के माध्यम से ऑनलाइन प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जाता है। इन प्रस्तावों पर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सिफारिशों और संतोषजनक निरीक्षण रिपोर्टों तथा योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार सभी प्रकार से प्रस्तावों की पूर्णता के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है।
2. परियोजना निगरानी इकाई (पीएमयू) की संतोषजनक निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट, चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित लेखा विवरण और पिछले वर्ष जारी अनुदानों के उपयोग प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त होने पर ही एनजीओ को अनुदान जारी किया जाता है।
3. विभाग के अधिकारियों और पीएमयू राज्य समन्वयकों द्वारा किए गए आकस्मिक आश्चर्य निरीक्षणों के माध्यम से एनजीओ के प्रदर्शन की समय-समय पर जांच की जाती है। निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट के आधार पर आवश्यक सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई की जाती है।
4. विभिन्न योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों के तहत कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों द्वारा निधियों का उचित उपयोग करने के लिए समय-समय पर स्वतंत्र तृतीय पक्ष की मूल्यांकन एजेंसियों द्वारा योजना का मूल्यांकन अध्ययन किया जाता है।

5. राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए निधियों की स्वीकृति राज्य कार्य योजना, एकल नोडल खाता (एसएनए) शेष के अनुसार की जाती है, निधियां जारी करने से पहले यह जांच की जाती है कि क्या उपयोग प्रमाण पत्र लंबित है। निधियों का वितरण किशतों में किया जाता है।

(ग): पिछले तीन वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश सहित पूरे देश में अटल वयो अभ्युदय योजना के दो घटकों, अर्थात् वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए राज्य कार्य योजना (एसएपीएसआरसी) और एकीकृत वरिष्ठ नागरिक कार्यक्रम (आईपीएसआरसी) के तहत जारी की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I और II** में दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ): यह विभाग उत्तर प्रदेश सहित पूरे देश में अटल वयो अभ्युदय योजना के उचित कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नियमित कदम उठाता है। इस संबंध में निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:

1. जागरूकता सृजन: विभाग इस योजना के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट, ई-अनुदान पोर्टल, सोशल मीडिया चैनल, क्षेत्रीय सम्मेलन और रेडियो चैनल सहित विभिन्न प्लेटफार्मों का उपयोग करता है।
2. राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के साथ सहयोग: विभाग यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ सहयोग करता है कि जिला/क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर योजनाओं का प्रभावी ढंग से कार्यान्वयन हो रहा है। योजनाओं के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ क्षेत्रीय सम्मेलन आयोजित किए जाते हैं।
3. क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण: इस विभाग के तत्वावधान में क्षेत्रीय संसाधन एवं प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र (आरआरटीसी) वरिष्ठ नागरिक गृहों की दक्षता बढ़ाने के लिए डिजिटल, वित्तीय, सामाजिक

सशक्तिकरण, जागरूकता सृजन आदि पर विभिन्न कार्यशालाएं और क्षमता निर्माण प्रशिक्षण आयोजित करता है।

4. नियमित निगरानी और मूल्यांकन: इस विभाग ने योजनाओं की निगरानी के लिए परियोजना निगरानी इकाई (पीएमयू) स्थापित की है। योजना के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए नियमित मूल्यांकन/ तृतीय पक्ष मूल्यांकन किए जाते हैं।

### विवरण-I

एसएपीएसआरसी के तहत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार को जारी निधियां

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024- 25 (आज तक)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	-	-	-	-
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	-	-	-	-
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	-	-	-	-
4	असम	0.22	-	-	-
5	बिहार	-	7.58	-	-
6	चंडीगढ़	-	-	-	-
7	छत्तीसगढ़	-	-	1.55	-
8	दादरा नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	-	-	-	-
9	गोवा	-	-	-	-
10	गुजरात	-	-	-	-
11	हरियाणा	-	-	-	-
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	-	-	-	-
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	-	1.5	-	-
14	झारखंड	-	-	-	-

15	कर्नाटक	-	-	-	-
16	केरल	-	-	0.56	-
17	लक्षद्वीप	-	-		-
18	लद्दाख	-	-	0.08	-
19	मध्य प्रदेश	-	-	1.3	-
20	महाराष्ट्र	-	-		-
21	मणिपुर	-	0.96	3.83	-
22	मेघालय	-			-
23	मिजोरम	-			-
24	नागालैंड	1.98	0.82	1.23	-
25	दिल्ली का एनसीटी	-	-		-
26	ओडिशा	-	-	0.18	-
27	पुदुचेरी	-	-	-	-
28	पंजाब	-	-	-	-
29	राजस्थान	-	-	-	-
30	सिक्किम	0.16	0.88	-	-
31	तमिलनाडु	-	-	0.15	-
32	तेलंगाना	-	-	3.78	-
33	त्रिपुरा	-	-	-	0.09
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	-	-	-	1.5
35	उत्तराखंड	-	-	-	0.106
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	-	-	-	-
कुल		2.36	11.74	21.19	1.7

### विवरण-II

आईपीएसआरसी के तहत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार को जारी निधियां

(राशि लाख रु. में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वर्ष 2021- 22	वर्ष 2022- 23	वर्ष 2023- 24	वर्ष 2024-25 (आज तक)
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1	आंध्र प्रदेश	1259.01	1058.69	1663.32	367.68
2	बिहार	0	0	36.64	2.05
3	छत्तीसगढ़	46.37	27.36	118.61	60.89
4	गोवा	0	0	0	0
5	गुजरात	86.99	53.57	106.61	8.98
6	हरियाणा	241.81	169.86	244.1	42.71
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश	18.07	11.58	26.54	4.63
8	झारखंड	42.75	48.86	84.89	24.5
9	कर्नाटक	790.55	641.99	943.17	249.18
10	केरल	33.78	8.75	41.5	0
11	मध्य प्रदेश	175.45	152.62	261.3	99.35
12	महाराष्ट्र	585.86	527.39	963.3	255.97
13	ओडिशा	1484.26	1090.01	1649.53	471.16
14	पंजाब	6.21	4.83	0	0
15	राजस्थान	296.24	121.95	355.49	32.38
16	तमिलनाडु	1428.56	1089.23	1563.32	405.63
17	तेलंगाना	302.58	166.71	509.27	75.37
18	उत्तर प्रदेश	754.51	623.66	797.25	217.13
19	उत्तराखंड	16.08	23.41	35.7	6.46
20	पश्चिम बंगाल	338.5	332.8	720.87	58.15
21	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	0	0	0
22	चंडीगढ़	0	0	0	0
23	दादरा नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	0	0	0	0
24	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0
25	दिल्ली	36.15	47.25	74.6	17.25
26	पुदुचेरी	41.16	33.96	69.67	8.78
27	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	15.58	0	8.25	
28	असम	696.15	609.32	710.05	158.46
29	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	0	56.57	5.7

30	लद्दाख	0	0	0	0
31	मणिपुर	518.6	349.37	772.55	196.72
32	मेघालय	93.96	0	0	0
33	मिजोरम	0	0	0	3.35
34	नागालैंड	10.72	20.77	52.6	18.53
35	सिक्किम	0	0	0	0
36	त्रिपुरा	0	17.44	29.91	19.58
	<b>कुल योग</b>	<b>9319.9</b>	<b>7231.38</b>	<b>11895.61</b>	<b>2810.59</b>

आईपीएसआरसी योजना के तहत श्रावस्ती जिला, उत्तर प्रदेश में वरिष्ठ नागरिक गृह के लिए 01 एनजीओ को जारी की गई निधियों का विवरण

वर्ष	एनजीओ को जारी राशि (राशि रू. में)
2021-22	18,09,098
2022-23	21,94,520
2023-24	21,11,109
2024-25 (आज तक)	0.00

आईपीएसआरसी योजना के तहत बुलंदशहर जिले में वरिष्ठ नागरिक गृह के लिए 01 एनजीओ को जारी की गई निधियों का विवरण

वर्ष	एनजीओ को जारी निधियां (राशि रू. में)
2021-22	17,24,738
2022-23	20,65,770
2023-24	17,87,197
2024-25 (आज तक)	0.00

## PERSONS INVOLVED IN TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

### 2440. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

- (a) the details of request made to countries for extradition of Indian criminals and persons involved in terrorist activities in the country during the last five years;
- (b) the details of such wanted persons successfully extradited during the said period;
- (c) the details of such countries are not expedited the request and if any, action taken in the matter; and
- (d) whether any request for extradition has been made to US Government and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) Ministry of External Affairs is the nodal Ministry for Extradition matters. As per records received from Ministry of External Affairs, a total of 178 requests have been made to countries for extradition of fugitives, including persons involved in terrorist activities in the country during the last five years
- (b) A total of 23 persons have been successfully extradited during the last five years (since 01.01.2019).
- (c) The Government of India has been making diplomatic efforts for the extradition of fugitive criminals. Till date, India has signed Extradition Treaties with 48 countries/territories and entered into extradition arrangements with 12 countries. The list of treaties and arrangements is given in the enclosed **Statement**. It is the policy of the Government to conclude Extradition Treaties with as many countries as possible so as to ensure that fugitive criminals do not escape justice.

(d) As per records received from Ministry of External Affairs, 65 requests for extradition of fugitive criminals made by India are under consideration of USA authorities.

**STATEMENT**

**India has Extradition Treaties with the following countries:**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Country</b>
1	Afghanistan (2016)	25	Mexico (2007)
2	Australia (2008)	26	Mongolia (2001}
3	Azerbaijan (2013)	27	Nepal (1953)
4	Bahrain (2004)	28	Netherlands (1898)
5	Bangladesh(2013)	29	Oman (2004)
6	Belarus (2007)	30	Philippines (2004)
7	Belgium (1901)	31	Poland (2003)
8	Bhutan (1996)	32	Portugal (2007)
9	Brazil (2008)	33	Russia (1998)
10	Bulgaria (2003)	34	Saudi Arabia (2010)
11	Canada (1987)	35	South Africa (2003)

<b>12</b>	Chile (1897)	<b>36</b>	South Korea (2004)
<b>13</b>	Egypt (2008)	<b>37</b>	Spain (2002)
<b>14</b>	France (2003)	<b>38</b>	Switzerland (1880)
<b>15</b>	Germany (2001)	<b>39</b>	Tajikistan (2003)
<b>16</b>	Hong Kong (1997)	<b>40</b>	Thailand (2013)
<b>17</b>	Indonesia (2011)	<b>41</b>	Tunisia (2000)
<b>18</b>	Iran (2008)	<b>42</b>	Turkey (2001)
<b>19</b>	Israel (2012)	<b>43</b>	UAE (1999)
<b>20</b>	Kuwait (2004)	<b>44</b>	UK (1992)
<b>21</b>	Lithuania (2017)	<b>45</b>	Ukraine (2002)
<b>22</b>	Malaysia (2010)	<b>46</b>	USA (1997)
<b>23</b>	Malawi (2018)	<b>47</b>	Uzbekistan (2000)
<b>24</b>	Mauritius (2003)	<b>48</b>	Vietnam (2011)

Extradition Arrangements with the following countries:

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Country</b>
<b>1</b>	Antigua and Barbuda (2001)	<b>7</b>	Peru (2011)

<b>2</b>	Armenia (2019)	<b>8</b>	Singapore (1972)
<b>3</b>	Croatia* (2011)	<b>9</b>	Sri Lanka (1978)
<b>4</b>	Fiji (1979)	<b>10</b>	Sweden (1963)
<b>5</b>	Italy* (2003)	<b>11</b>	Tanzania (1966)
<b>6</b>	Papua New Guinea (1978)	<b>12</b>	New Zealand

\* The Extradition Arrangements with Italy and Croatia confine to Crimes related to Illicit Traffic in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances owing to the fact that India, Italy and Croatia are parties to the 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

## **EQUIPMENTS TO DISABLED PERSONS**

### **2441. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:**

Will the Minister of **SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beneficiaries under the Assistance to Persons with Disabilities for Purchase/Fitting of Aids /Appliances (ADIP Scheme) classified, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated during the last five years, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh:

(c) the total number of Aids equipments and appliances distributed amongst the divyangjan under ADIP scheme in Andhra Pradesh during the said period, State-wise;

(d) the total number of children benefited under the ADIP SSA till date, State-wise; and

(e) the total number of implementing agency approved under the said scheme, State-wise and district-wise especially of Andhra Pradesh?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI B. L. VERMA):**

(a) to (c) Total Number of beneficiaries covered, funds utilized and the total number of aids and appliances distributed State-wise under the Assistance to Persons with Disabilities for Purchase/Fitting of Aids /Appliances (ADIP Scheme) are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Being a Central Sector Scheme and hence there is no state-wise allocation of funds made under the same.

(d) The total number of children benefited under the ADIP SSA (Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan) during the last five years and till 05.12.2024 in the current year are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(e) State-wise/district-wise number of Implementing Agencies to whom funds were sanctioned under the ADIP Scheme during last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

**STATEMENT-I**

**State-wise details of beneficiaries covered/Number of appliances distributed and funds utilized during the last five years under the ADIP Scheme.**

<b>State/UTs Name</b>	<b>Number of beneficiaries covered</b>	<b>Number of Appliances distributed</b>	<b>Funds utilized (Rs.in lakhs)</b>
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	577	1035	28.98
Andhra Pradesh	50746	121028	4993.45
Arunachal Pradesh	833	3480	52.33
Assam	51827	132507	3877.37
Bihar	53401	99098	4885.39
Chandigarh	1142	2021	123.26
Chhattisgarh	9578	28775	1060.83
Delhi	11292	16620	1012.46
Goa	2742	12399	208.99
Gujarat	58684	96578	4539.31
Haryana	27748	74403	3208.8
Himachal Pradesh	7818	13385	547.53
Jammu and Kashmir	22027	48559	1644.85
Jharkhand	25685	46621	2020.18
Karnataka	33503	63594	2278.82
Kerala	19984	29561	1562.84
Ladakh	437	734	31.94
Lakshadweep	15	28	1.37
Madhya Pradesh	111534	238667	11788.91
Maharashtra	144187	374164	24874.69
Manipur	2183	4988	195.03
Meghalaya	2734	2618	207.4
Mizoram	365	929	16.32
Nagaland	1340	2879	74.62
Odisha	57062	91677	4437.79
Puducherry	1375	6283	101.02
Punjab	48578	116898	4885.31
Rajasthan	60043	95802	4825.08
Sikkim	502	1701	30.42
Tamil Nadu	67519	165494	4862.83



Telangana	24578	28692	3681.03
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	813	1234	52.04
Tripura	7516	11686	499.15
Uttar Pradesh	198193	341596	20536.51
Uttarakhand	22617	29315	753.89
West Bengal	66174	122041	4510.25
<b>Total :</b>	<b>1195352</b>	<b>2427090</b>	<b>118410.99</b>

**STATEMENT-II**

<b>The total number of children benefited under the ADIP SSA (Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan) during the last five years and current year (as on 05.12.2024)</b>	
<b>State/UTs Name</b>	<b>Number of beneficiaries covered</b>
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	250
ANDHRA PRADESH	15081
ASSAM	14677
BIHAR	4615
CHANDIGARH	482
DELHI	5097
GOA	139
GUJARAT	38672
HARYANA	12397
HIMACHAL PRADESH	6367
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	7744
JHARKHAND	23701
KARNATAKA	11880
LADAKH	23
MADHYA PRADESH	38225
MAHARASHTRA	26139
MEGHALAYA	1900

ODISHA	21383
PUDUCHERRY	44
PUNJAB	23479
RAJASTHAN	22691
TAMIL NADU	34721
TELANGANA	7952
THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	297
TRIPURA	1308
UTTAR PRADESH	100009
UTTARAKHAND	3507
WEST BENGAL	29206
<b>Total</b>	<b>451986</b>

**STATEMENT-III**

<b>State-wise/districts number of Implementing Agencies to whom funds sanctioned under the ADIP Scheme during the last five years</b>			
<b>S.NO.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Number of Implementing Agencies</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	East Godvari	1
		Vizianagaram	1
		Kurnool	1
		Nellore	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	1
		Naharlagoon	1
3	Bihar	Patna	2
		Nalanda	1
4	Delhi	New Delhi	2
5	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	1
6	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	3

		Vadodara	2
		Dahod	1
		Patan	1
		Surendranagar	1
		Surat	1
		Mahisagar	1
		Gir Somanath	1
		Banaskantha	1
7	Harayana	Yamuna Nagar	1
8	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	1
		Mandi	1
9	Karnataka	Dharwad	1
		Davangere	1
10	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	1
		Kozhikode	1
11	Madhya Pradesh	Balagahat	1
		Damoh	1
		Dewas	1
		Morena	1
		Rewa	1
		Neemuch	1
		Jhabua	1
		Mandsaur	1
		Bhopal	1
12	Maharashtra	Amravati	1
		Pune	1
		Aurangabad	1
		Dhule	1
		Ahmednagar	1
		Nagpur	1
		Mumbai	1
13	Odisha	Bhadrak	1
		Cuttack	1
		Balangir	1

		Sundargarh	1
14	Punjab	Sangrur	1
		Ludhiana	2
		Bathinda	1
		Faridkot	1
15	Rajasthan	Jaipur	4
		Udaipur	1
		Alwar	1
		Tonk	1
		Jodhpur	2
		Karauli	1
16	Sikkim	Gangtok	2
17	Tripura	North Tripura	1
		agartala	1
18	Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal	1
		Dehradun	1
19	West Bengal	Kolkata	2
		Uttar Dinajpur	1
20	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	1
		Srinagar	1
		Jammu	
21	Mizoram	Lunglei	1
22	Telangana	Secunderabad	1
23	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1
		Madurai	1
24	Assam	Guwahati	1
25	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	1
26	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	1
		Gorakhpur	1
		Lucknow	1
27	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1
28	Manipur	Imphal	1
29	Andamanand Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	1

30	Meghalaya	Shillong	1
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### आर्थिक मंदी का प्रभाव

#### 2442. श्री देवेश चन्द्र ठाकुर:

क्या वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग क्षेत्र पर वर्तमान आर्थिक मंदी के प्रभाव का आकलन किया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा मंदी के कारण बंद हुई औद्योगिक इकाइयों की संख्या और समाप्त हुए रोजगार के अवसरों की संख्या क्या है;
- (ग) उक्त मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (घ) क्या अवसंरचना जैसे क्षेत्र अभी भी मंदी की चपेट में हैं तथा अभी तक उबर नहीं पाए हैं;
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई की गई है/की जा रही है?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जितिन प्रसाद):

- (क) से (च) सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय के अनुसार, वर्ष 2011-12 की कीमतों पर सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) वर्ष 2024-25 की पहली छमाही में 6.0 प्रतिशत बढ़ा, जो दर्शाता है कि वैश्विक चुनौतियों के बावजूद अर्थव्यवस्था में कोई मंदी नहीं है। द्वितीयक क्षेत्र, जिसमें विनिर्माण, बिजली, गैस, जलापूर्ति और अन्य उपयोगी सेवाएं और निर्माण शामिल है, वर्ष 2011-12 की कीमतों पर वर्ष 2024-25 की पहली छमाही में 6.1 प्रतिशत बढ़ा। अर्थव्यवस्था में

सकल स्थायी पूंजी निर्माण, जिसमें, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, अवसंरचना क्षेत्रों में पूंजी निर्माण शामिल है, वर्ष 2011-12 की कीमतों पर वर्ष 2024-25 की पहली छमाही में 6.4 प्रतिशत बढ़ा।

सरकार द्वारा अवसंरचना के निर्माण पर बल दिए जाने और क्रमिक राजकोषीय सुदृढीकरण से आर्थिक विकास और समग्र आर्थिक स्थिरता को बढ़ावा मिलता है। विनिर्माण, रोजगार, कौशल विकास, नवप्रयोग, कृषि क्षेत्र में लचीलापन, समावेशी मानव संसाधन विकास, ऊर्जा संबंधी उचित परिवर्तन माध्यम तथा सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों को सहायता पर जोर दिए जाने से सतत विकास को बल मिलता है। उद्योग मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। तथापि, केंद्र सरकार देशभर में औद्योगिक गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सहायता प्रदान करती है। भारत सरकार, उद्योग संवर्धन और आंतरिक व्यापार विभाग (डीपीआईआईटी) और अन्य केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों के माध्यम से उचित नीतिगत कार्यकलापों के जरिए देश के समग्र औद्योगिक विकास के लिए एक सक्षम ईकोसिस्टम उपलब्ध कराती है। सरकार ने राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना को बढ़ावा देने और सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए मेक इन इंडिया, स्टार्टअप इंडिया, पीएम गतिशक्ति, राष्ट्रीय अवसंरचना पाइपलाइन (एनआईपी), राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक कारिडोर कार्यक्रम, उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) स्कीम, ईज आफ डूइंग बिजनेस (ईओडीबी) को बढ़ावा देने और अनुपालन बोझ को कम करने, राष्ट्रीय सिंगल विंडो सिस्टम (एनएसडब्ल्यूएस), भारत औद्योगिक भूमि बैंक, परियोजना मानिट्रिंग समूह (पीएमजी), एफडीआई नीति के उदारीकरण, भारतीय फुटवियर और चमड़ा विकास कार्यक्रम (आईएफएलडीपी) स्कीम आदि जैसे विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं। निवेश में तेजी लाने के लिए भारत सरकार के सभी संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों में परियोजना विकास प्रकोष्ठों (पीडीसी) के रूप में एक व्यवस्थागत तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है।

## NATIONAL POLICY FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

### 2443. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

Will the Minister of **SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to enact new National Policy for Senior Citizens of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that crores of senior citizens of the country is facing various issues like security, financial stability, lack of nursing facilities, spaces for mental happiness etc.;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken for the awareness among the people to protect and preserve the senior citizens of the country;

(e) the ratio of senior citizens of the country, gender and State-wise;

(f) whether it is true that in 2050, one in every five Indians will be a senior; and

(g) whether the Government has any proposal to form a Nodal Agency to deal the issues of senior care, issues of social justice health, housing and infrastructure?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI B. L. VERMA):**

(a) to (c): The National Policy on Older Persons, 1999 which is already in force envisages State support to ensure financial and food security, healthcare, shelter, protection and other needs of older persons to improve the quality of their lives.

The Government is aware of the various issues being faced by senior citizens in the country. To mitigate the hardships being faced by the Senior Citizens in the country, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing an umbrella scheme Atal Vayo Abhyudaya Yojana (AVYAY). The scheme has the following components:-

- i. **Integrated Programme for Senior Citizen (IPSrC)** - 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
- ii. **State Action Plan for Senior Citizen (SAPSrC)**- Under State Action Plan for Senior Citizens (SAPSrC), the Government of India perceives a major and critical role of all State Governments in partnering and implementing the Action Plan for welfare of senior citizens. Grant in aid is provided to States/ UTs for activities like awareness generation, sensitization, cataract surgeries and State specific activities.
- iii. **Elderline** - The National Helpline for Sr Citizens is to generate awareness about the Act, schemes and programmes being executed by different Central



and State Governments and to provide platform to redress grievances of Sr Citizens across the country.

- iv. **Rastriya Vayoshree Yojana(RVY)**- The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing the scheme of 'RashtriyaVayoshri Yojana (RVY)' with an objective to provide senior citizens, belonging to BPL category or the senior citizen with the monthly income not more than Rs. 15000/- and suffering from age related disabilities/ infirmities, with such physical aids and assisted living devices which can restore near normalcy in their bodily functions. The scheme was launched on 01.04.2017. The Scheme is implemented through the 'Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)', (a Central Public Sector Undertaking under the M/oSJE) as the sole implementing Agency.
- v. **Seniorcare Ageing Growth Engine(SAGE)** - to promote out-of-the-box and innovative solutions for the commonly faced problems, innovative start- ups would be identified and encouraged for developing products, processes and services for the welfare of the elderly. The selection of the start-ups would be made through a transparent process and the fund would be provided as equity, subject to the Govt investment not exceeding 49% of the total equity of the Firm.
- vi. **Training of Geriatric Care Givers**- The main objective is to bridge the gap in supply and increasing demand in the field of geriatric caregivers so as to

provide more professional services to the senior citizens and also to create a cadre of professional care givers in the field of geriatrics.

- vii. **Other Initiatives for Senior Citizens:** In order to solve the problems of healthy and productive ageing, several initiatives are being done across the country. The proposed initiatives are aimed at involving the elders in building up knowledge which can be useful for the society as a whole.

Further, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has notified The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPSA) Act, 2007 to ensure need based maintenance for parents and senior citizens and their welfare. The Act provides for Maintenance of Parents/ senior citizens by children/ relatives made obligatory and justiciable through Tribunals, Revocation of transfer of property by senior citizens in case of neglect by relatives, Penal provision for abandonment of senior citizens, Establishment of Old Age Homes for Indigent Senior Citizens, Adequate medical facilities and security for Senior Citizens.

(d): To create awareness, information is made available on the website of the Ministry, e-Anudaan portal, Social Media and dissemination through the State Governments. Further, Regional Resource Training Centres (RRTCs) conduct workshops and capacity building programs to generate awareness about various measures being taken by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment for welfare of senior citizens. The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment

celebrates the International Day of Older Persons on 1<sup>st</sup> Oct every year to generate awareness across the country about the importance and needs of the senior citizens.

(e): Ratio of Senior Citizens of the Country, gender and State Wise as per Census 2011 is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(f): As per report of Technical Group on Population Projections constituted by the National Commission on Population, between 2011 and 2036 , the proportion of population of the older ages (60 years and above) is projected to increase from 10 crores in 2011 to 23 crores in 2036 - an increase in their share to the total population from 8.4 to 14.9 percent.

(g): No Sir.

### **STATEMENT**

**State/ UT-wise number of persons aged 60+ as per Census 2011 is as given below:-**

#### **Population of Senior Citizens in India as per Census 2011**

S. No.	STATE/UT	As per Census 2011 Total Population (approx.)		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	8278241	3906328	4371913
2	A and N ISLANDS	25424	14189	11235
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	63639	33189	30450
4	ASSAM	2078544	1054817	1023727
5	BIHAR	7707145	4106593	3600552

6	CHANDIGARH	67078	34833	32245
7	CHHATTISGARH	2003909	928159	1075750
8	D and N HAVELI	13892	6359	7533
9	DAMAN and DIU	11361	4873	6488
10	NCT OF DELHI	1147445	576755	570690
11	GOA	163495	74315	89180
12	GUJARAT	4786559	2245601	2540958
13	HARYANA	2193755	1088621	1105134
14	HIMACHAL PRADESH	703009	340875	362134
15	JAMMU and KASHMIR	922656	482580	440076
16	JHARKHAND	2356678	1181745	1174933
17	KARNATAKA	5791032	2747072	3043960
18	KERALA	4193393	1883595	2309798
19	LAKSHADWEEP	5270	2674	2596
20	MADHYA PRADESH	5713316	2769556	2943760
21	MAHARASHTRA	11106935	5253709	5853226
22	MANIPUR	187694	93137	94557
23	MEGHALAYA	138902	66939	71963
24	MIZORAM	68628	34345	34283
25	NAGALAND	102726	54779	47947
26	ODISHA	3984448	1994270	1990178
27	PUDUCHERRY	120436	53419	67017
<b>28</b>	<b>PUNJAB</b>	<b>2865817</b>	<b>1443662</b>	<b>1422155</b>
29	RAJASTHAN	5112138	2432263	2679875
30	SIKKIM	40752	22472	18280
31	TAMIL NADU	7509758	3661226	3848532
32	TRIPURA	289544	141920	147624
33	UTTAR PRADESH	15439904	8037133	7402771
34	UTTARAKHAND	900809	441897	458912
35	WEST BENGAL	7742382	3851314	3891068
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>103836714</b>	<b>51065214</b>	<b>52771500</b>

## INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL DISABILITY PENSION SCHEME

### 2444. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of beneficiaries currently covered under the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme, specifically for persons with disabilities, categorised by disability type, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the criteria for providing pension under the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme and the rationale behind the criterion of providing pension only to persons with disabilities with a disability of eighty percentage or above;
- (c) the details of the amount of pension provided to persons with disabilities under the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme; and
- (d) whether the Government has any plan to increase the Central Government's contribution towards disability pension, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

### THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):

(a): Under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), overall State/UT-wise cap of beneficiaries is 8.81 lakh, State/UT-wise details of which are given in the enclosed **Statement**. The beneficiaries belonging to severe/multiple disabilities from BPL category are covered for availing assistance under the scheme. Under the State/UT cap, there is no categorization or ceiling prescribed

based on type of disability. However, as per scheme guidelines, it is the responsibility of States/UTs concerned to proactively identify the most deserving beneficiary among the disabled persons, as per the prescribed eligibility criteria.

(b): IGNDPS introduced in 2009 under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) does not have universal coverage. Out of the disabled persons, in terms of scheme guidelines, the most vulnerable category of persons with severe or multiple disability belonging to BPL category in the age of 18 years and above is eligible for assistance under IGNDPS. As per guidelines, in view of the limitation of availability of funds, if there are more deserving beneficiaries, the State/UT has the option to give them pension from its own resources.

(c): The central assistance under the IGNDPS is ₹300/- per month per beneficiary from 18 to 79 years of age and ₹ 500/- per month per beneficiary from 80 years onwards. The States/UTs are encouraged to provide top-up amount of at least an equivalent amount to the assistance provided by the Central Government so that the beneficiaries could get a decent level of assistance. At present, the States/UTs are adding top-up amount ranging from ₹ 50 to ₹ 3716 per month per beneficiary under disability pension scheme, resulting in an average monthly pension of around ₹1,000/- in most of the States/UTs.

(d): At present, no such proposal is under consideration.

**STATEMENT****State/UT-wise details of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>States/UTs</b>	<b>NDPS</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	24412
2	Bihar	127100
3	Chhattisgarh	32085
4	Goa	466
5	Gujarat	20327
6	Haryana	16583
7	Himachal Pradesh	853
8	Jharkhand	26349
9	Karnataka	44825
10	Kerala	66928
11	Madhya Pradesh	101470
12	Maharashtra	9322
13	Odisha	90283
14	Punjab	5982
15	Rajasthan	30513
16	Tamil Nadu	64096
17	Telangana	20578
18	Uttar Pradesh	85773
19	Uttarakhand	2880
20	West Bengal	59941
<b>NE States</b>		
21	Arunachal Pradesh	112
22	Assam	34579
23	Manipur	1005
24	Meghalaya	1558

25	Mizoram	722
26	Nagaland	1011
27	Sikkim	457
28	Tripura	2131
Union Territories		
29	AandN Islands	2
30	Chandigarh	100
31	DandN Haveli and DandD	310
32	NCT Delhi	4635
33	Jammu and Kashmir	2465
34	Ladakh	219
35	Lakshadweep	51
36	Puducherry	1271
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>881394</b>

### EXPORT OF STEEL

**2445. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:**

**SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:**

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

- (a) the targets set under the National Steel Policy for production capacity, consumption and export of steel by 2030-31 and the progress achieved thereof;
- (b) whether any interim milestones have been established to monitor progress towards these targets, if so, the details thereof and achievements made so far;



(c) the steps taken to enhance the scope of Quality Control Orders on Steel products, including the number of steel products brought under mandatory quality certification during the last three years;

(d) whether any assessment has been conducted on the impact of Quality Control Orders on domestic steel quality and international competitiveness, if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the details of other key initiatives implemented to enhance the steel sector, including measures for technology upgradation, environmental compliance and skill development, along with their outcomes thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STEEL  
(SHRI H. D. KUMARASWAMY):**

(a) and (b): The envisaged capacity, production and consumption in National Steel Policy(NSP), 2017 by 2030-31, and their progress are given below:-

(in million tonnes)

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Projections for 2030-31</b>	<b>Present status (as on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2024)</b>
Crude steel capacity	300	179.5
Crude steel demand/production	255	144.3
Finished steel demand/production	230	136.3
Source : National Steel Policy(NSP), 2017		Source: Joint Plant Committee(JPC);

(c) and (d): Steel Quality Control Orders enables consumption of only such steel products in domestic market that have been produced or imported under the BIS license, wherever applicable. Enhancing the scope of QCOs is an ongoing process.

As on date, 151 Indian Standards are notified under the Quality Control Order covering carbon steel, alloy steel and stainless steel. No impact assessments have been conducted on the impact of the QCOs on domestic steel quality and international competitiveness.

(e) Steel is a de-regulated sector and the government acts as a facilitator. Government has taken various measures, which include the following key initiatives, to create a conducive policy environment for enhancing the steel sector, including measures for technology upgradation, environmental compliance and skill development:-

- i. Promotion of 'Made in India' steel and technology upgradation:-
  - a. Implementation of Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products (DMIandSP) Policy for promoting 'Made in India' steel for Government procurement.
  - b. Launch of the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel to promote the manufacturing of value-added steel within the country.
- ii. Decarbonisation of steel sector and energy efficiency:-

- a. Notification of National Green Hydrogen Mission for green hydrogen production and usage in steel sector.
  - b. Implementation of the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme, under National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency, which incentivizes steel industry to reduce energy consumption, etc.
- iii. Skill development:-
- a. Establishment of National Institute of Secondary Steel Technology (NISST) at Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab to provide trained technical manpower, industrial services, testing facilities, consultancy services to the secondary steel sector; and Biju Patnaik National Steel Institute (BPNSI) at Kalinga Nagar, Jajpur to cater to the skilling needs of steel industry in the Eastern sector.
  - b. BPNSI conducted 15 skilling programmes since July, 2023 to March, 2024 covering potential workforces and working professionals from industries.

As a result of these measures, India's steel sector following outcomes have been achieved:-

- i. India's steel sector has become the second largest producer of steel in the world from 2018.
- ii. Progress made by steel sector from 2014-15 to 2023-24:-

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>FY 2014-15</b>	<b>FY 2023-24</b>
Crude steel capacity (MT)	109.85	179.51
Crude steel production (MT)	88.98	144.30
Finished steel consumption (MT)	76.99	136.29
Per capita steel consumption (in kg)	60.8	97.7

- iii. The average CO<sub>2</sub> emission intensity of the Indian steel industry has reduced from around 3.1 tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> per tonne of crude steel in 2005 to around 2.54 tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> in 2023-24.

### **PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA-GRAMIN**

**2446. SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:**

**SHRI MITESH PATEL (BAKABHAI):**

**SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:**

**SHRI HASMUKHBHAI SOMABHAI PATEL:**

**SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:**

**SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:**

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of houses sanctioned under new phase of PMAY-G and the number of beneficiaries in Guwahati Lok Sabha Constituency, Jharkhand, Mandi of Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka under the scheme; and

(b) whether the scheme is meeting its desired objective in identifying the intended beneficiaries, if so, the details thereof alongwith the target fixed to provide houses to the remaining poor families eligible for the yojana?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
(DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

(a): The details of houses sanctioned under new phase of PMAY-G for FY 2024-25 are as under:

<b>Total target allocated by the Ministry</b>	<b>Houses Sanctioned by the States</b>
37,80,374	27,32,543

As per AwaasSoft Reports as on 05.12.2024

The details of houses targeted, sanctioned and completed since 2016 in Guwahati Lok Sabha constituency are as under:

<b>District</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Houses sanctioned by State</b>	<b>Houses Completed</b>
<b>Goalpara</b>	85,018	84,620	79,023
<b>Kamrup</b>	1,03,120	1,02,452	96,088
<b>Kamrup Metro</b>	12,978	12,766	10,507
<b>Nalbari</b>	50,861	50,817	47,432

As per AwaasSoft Reports as on 05.12.2024

The details of houses targeted, sanctioned and completed since 2016 in Jharkhand and Karnataka are as under:

<b>State</b>	<b>Target allocated by the Ministry</b>	<b>Target Sanctioned by the State</b>	<b>Houses Completed</b>
<b>Jharkhand</b>	17,05,355	16,44,118	15,62,797
<b>Karnataka</b>	4,67,584	3,13,980	1,41,676

As per AwaasSoft Reports as on 05.12.2024

The details of houses targeted, sanctioned and completed since 2016 in Mandi District of Himachal Pradesh are as under:

<b>District</b>	<b>Target allocated to the district by the state</b>	<b>Houses sanctioned by State</b>	<b>House Completed</b>
<b>Mandi</b>	19,719	15,560	2,211

As per AwaasSoft Reports as on 05.12.2024

(b): Yes, to ensure that assistance is targeted at those who are genuinely deprived and that the selection is objective and verifiable, the beneficiaries under PMAY-G are identified using housing deprivation parameters given in the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 data. The SECC data captures specific deprivation related to housing among households. Using the data the houseless and households living in 0, 1 and 2 room with kutcha wall and kutcha roof houses have been segregated and targeted. The final selection of beneficiaries under PMAY-G is based on the housing deprivation parameters and exclusion criteria prescribed under Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC)-2011 and due verification by the respective Gram Sabha's and completion of an Appellate Process. The number of eligible beneficiaries available through SECC based list currently stands at 2.04 crore (approx.). The Government conducted Awaas+ survey during January

2018 to March 2019 to identify those beneficiaries which claimed to have been left out under the SECC 2011 survey and thus prepared an additional list of potential beneficiaries. To fill the gap of approx. 91 lakhs (2.95 crore - 2.04 crore), Awaas+ data has been utilized.

The Union Cabinet has approved construction of 2 crore additional houses during FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29 as the existing unit cost. To meet the need arising out of the increase in family size in rural areas, a nationwide Awaas+ 2024 survey is also being carried out for identification of additional eligible households as per the modified exclusion criteria of the PMAY-G.

### दिव्यांगजनों के अधिकार

#### 2447. श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार दिव्यांग छात्रों को पढ़ाने के लिए शिक्षकों की पात्रता का निर्धारण करने हेतु भारतीय पुनर्वास परिषद (आरसीआई) के दिशानिर्देशों, नियमों और विनियमों का पालन करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को निदेश देने की योजना बना रही है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, विशेष रूप से हिमाचल प्रदेश में;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का शिक्षकों की भर्ती हेतु राष्ट्रीय वाक् और श्रवण संस्थान (एनआईएसएच) से प्राप्त योग्यता को अर्हता के रूप में अनुमोदित करने का प्रस्ताव है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा):**

(क) और (ख): भारतीय पुनर्वास परिषद (आरसीआई) की स्थापना भारतीय पुनर्वास परिषद अधिनियम, 1992, जिसे संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित किया गया है, के अंतर्गत की गई है। इसका उद्देश्य दिव्यांगता पुनर्वास और विशेष शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों को विनियमित और मॉनिटर करना, केंद्रीय पुनर्वास रजिस्ट्रार (सीआरआर) में इसे बनाए रखना और दिव्यांगता पुनर्वास और विशेष शिक्षा तथा इससे संबंधित या इसके आनुषंगिक मामलों में अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देना है।

(ग) और (घ): आरसीआई ने पुनर्वास पेशेवरों/कर्मचारियों के लिए मानव संसाधन विकास के तहत 16 श्रेणियों में पाठ्यक्रम को मानकीकृत किया है। आरसीआई ने शिक्षकों की चयन प्रक्रिया के लिए आवश्यक योग्यताओं का उल्लेख करते हुए "मॉडल भर्ती नियम, 2021" तैयार किया और वितरित किया है।

### **PHASE-III OF FAME SCHEME**

**2448. SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:**

**SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:**

**SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:**

**SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:**

**SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:**

Will the Minister of **HEAVY INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Government is planning to launch the phase three of Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME) scheme in order to meet the need and demand for electric vehicles and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is working on the inputs received and efforts are being made to address the issues in the first two phases of the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has provided public transport vehicles to the Government of NCT of Delhi and Kerala under FAME Scheme and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of vehicles provided under FAME Scheme to the Government of NCT of Delhi during the last five years?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BHUPATHI RAJU  
SRINIVASA VARMA):**

(a): No Sir. However, the Ministry of Heavy Industries has notified PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE) Scheme on 29<sup>th</sup> September, 2024 with an outlay of ₹10,900 crore. It is a two-year scheme which aims to support electric vehicles including e-2W, e-3W, e-Trucks, e-buses, e-Ambulances, EV public charging stations and upgradation of testing agencies.

(b): Yes, the Government has worked on the inputs received and efforts are being made to address the issues in the first two phases of the FAME scheme. The issues have been addressed in the PM E-DRIVE scheme notified on 29<sup>th</sup> September 2024. These are as follows:

- i. The Phased Manufacturing Program (PMP) which outlines the localization of EV components over time, is being continued with as a push towards Make in India.
- ii. Provisions have been made to ensure compliance by the OEMs.
- iii. Undertaking in the form of an Integrity pact is being taken from applicant OEMs to obviate any malpractices in the financial matters.
- iv. Annual strip down test / Periodic Surveillance Assessment (PSA) to be conducted by Testing agencies to check compliance to PMP.

(c) and (d): Under FAME India Scheme Phase-II, 1,321 electric buses have been allotted for NCT of Delhi during the last five years. No electric bus has been allotted for the State of Kerala under FAME-II Scheme.

### **SELF-SURVEYS UNDER PMAY-G**

#### **2449. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:**

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has allowed surveys by self for beneficiaries under the Scheme Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Government has fixed a target of two crore houses under the second phase of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin;
- (c) whether the Government is conducting a survey to identify the beneficiaries under the said scheme to ensure that no one is left behind; and
- (d) whether the training of surveyors has been completed and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
(DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) w.e.f. 1st April, 2016 to provide assistance to eligible rural households for the construction of Pucca houses with basic amenities to achieve the objective of "Housing for All" in rural areas. Under PMAY-G, the initial target was construction of 2.95 crore houses during FY 2016-17 to 2023-24. The Government of India has approved the proposal for implementation of the scheme for 5 more years during FY 2024-25 to 2028-29 to provide assistance for the construction of 2 crore additional houses. Approval has also been provided for updating the Awaas+ List for identifying eligible rural households using modified exclusion criteria under the scheme. In line with the approval of the Government of

India, a survey is being conducted for the identification of additional eligible rural households under the scheme. The survey is being conducted through Awaas+ 2024 Mobile App which has already been launched on 17.09.2024. This App has provision for both self survey and assisted survey through pre registered surveyors.

(d) Orientation workshops to familiarize the registered surveyors are going on and till date in 26 States and 8 Union Territories implementing PMAY-G more than 2 lakh surveyors and other field functionaries have been oriented with the functionality and use of the Awaas+ 2024 Mobile App.

### बजट आवंटन की निगरानी

#### 2450. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत हरियाणा के लिए स्वीकृत और आवंटित की गई धनराशि का जिला/शीर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या हरियाणा राज्य ने सभी योजनाओं के अंतर्गत किए गए व्यय के लिए उपयोग प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत कर दिए हैं;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (घ) क्या सरकार विभिन्न शीर्षों के अंतर्गत आवंटित/प्रदान किए गए बजट के लेखांकन की निगरानी करती है; और

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

**मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल):**

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान हरियाणा में पंचायतों को प्रोत्साहन (आईओपी) योजना के तहत 2.06 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए और धनराशि सीधे उन पंचायतों को हस्तांतरित कर दी गई जिन्होंने राष्ट्रीय पंचायत पुरस्कार जीते थे।

(ख) और (ग) 1.48 करोड़ रुपये का उपयोगिता प्रमाण पत्र प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत कर दिया है।

(घ) और (ड) आईओपी योजना के अंतर्गत पुरस्कार प्राप्त करने वाली पंचायतों को जारी की गई पुरस्कार राशि के उपयोग पर पत्राचार, समीक्षा बैठकों, राज्यों के साथ वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग और मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों द्वारा क्षेत्रीय दौरों के माध्यम से बारीकी से निगरानी की जाती है।

## **PENSION TO MARGINALIZED GROUPS**

### **2451. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:**

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has periodically evaluated "pension provided to marginalized groups such as the elderly, widows and Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)";

(b) if so, the parameters used to determine the pension for these marginalized sections;

(c) the number of pension beneficiaries from marginalized sections since 2000; and

(d) the reasons for meager pension amount being given by Government?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):**

(a) and (b): Rate of assistance, coverage of beneficiaries, eligibility criteria etc. under various pension schemes of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) such as Old Age Pension Scheme, Widow Pension Scheme, Disability Pension Scheme implemented by the Government have been evaluated through impact assessment/ evaluation studies from time to time. Major parameter envisaged under these schemes is to provide basic level social security assistance to marginalized and vulnerable category of citizens such as Old age, Divyangjan and Widows

(c): Under NSAP, ceiling/Cap of 1.03 crore beneficiaries was introduced with the inception of the Programme in 1995. The numerical ceiling was revised to 1.33 crore in 1998. In 2000, a new scheme, namely, Annapurna was launched in 2000 to provide food security for eligible senior citizen uncovered under Old age pension scheme and National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS) was transferred to Department of Family Welfare in 2001. In 2009, two new pension schemes for widows and the disabled were introduced, namely, National Widow Pension Scheme (Cap-54.8 lakh) and National Disability Pension Scheme (Cap-15.65 lakh). In 2011-12, the ceiling of beneficiaries under NSAP schemes was revised to about 3.27 crore beneficiaries based on the population figure of census 2001 and Poverty Ratio 2004-05. The ceiling of some States//UTs were revised in subsequent years

due to non-utilization of the ceiling in some of the schemes and since 2012 the ceiling is continued at about 3.09 crore beneficiaries.

(d): NSAP was introduced to provide basic level social security assistance to most vulnerable category of citizens. As per NSAP guidelines, States/UTs are urged to provide an additional amount of at least an equivalent amount to the assistance provided by the Central Government so that the beneficiaries can get a decent level of assistance. While considering the continuation of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) schemes for the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission cycle (2021-26), the revision in beneficiary coverage and rate of central assistance under the schemes was considered by the Government. However, considering the available financial space, the Government has approved continuation of NSAP schemes in its present form.

## **PROTECTION OF STARTUPS**

### **2452. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:**

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the most of the startups are unable to sustain due to various factors and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the details and the number of recognized startups that are functioning and closed across the country during the last five years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

- (c) whether any measures have been taken by the Government to protect the startups recling under pressure; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY;  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):**

(a) and (b): The Government with an intent to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation, startups and encouraging investments launched the Startup India initiative on 16th January 2016.

As per eligibility conditions prescribed under G.S.R. notification 127 (E) dated 19th February 2019, entities are recognized as 'startups' under the Startup India initiative by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). As of 31st October 2024, a total of 1,52,139 entities have been recognised as startups.

The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise number of entities which have been recognised as startups by DPIIT as of 31st October 2024 and 5063 companies recognised as startups by DPIIT which are categorized as closed (i.e., dissolved/struck-off) as per the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) [basis status of entities as on 5<sup>th</sup> December 2024] are given in the enclosed **Statement**.



(c) and (d): Under the Startup India initiative, the Government constantly undertakes various efforts to support startups and to create a conducive environment for the sustainable growth of startups.

The flagship Schemes namely, Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) support startups at various stages of their business cycle. The Government also implements periodic exercises and programs including States' Startup Ranking, National Startup Awards, and Innovation Week which play an important role in the holistic development of the startup ecosystem. Initiatives to improve market access and enable public procurement support startups in growing and scaling up their businesses. Digital platforms such as the Startup India Hub portal and Bharat Startup Knowledge Access Registry (BHASKAR) enable easy access to resources and startup ecosystem collaboration. These measures are complemented by regulatory reforms and other ecosystem development events and programs.

### **STATEMENT**

**The State/UT-wise number of entities recognised as startups by DPIIT as of 31st October 2024 and the number of entities recognised as startups by DPIIT categorized as closed (i.e., dissolved/struck-off) as per as per the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) [basis status of entities as on 5th December 2024] are as under:**

<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Number of entities which have been recognized as startups by DPIIT</b>	<b>Number of entities recognised as startups categorized as closed (i.e., dissolved/struck-off)</b>
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	68	3
Andhra Pradesh	2,446	101
Arunachal Pradesh	44	1
Assam	1,434	56
Bihar	3,054	86
Chandigarh	521	19
Chhattisgarh	1,679	51
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	60	-
Delhi	15,645	593
Goa	562	21
Gujarat	12,540	232
Haryana	7,961	243
Himachal Pradesh	543	11
Jammu and Kashmir	942	34
Jharkhand	1,425	59
Karnataka	16,093	644
Kerala	6,173	197
Ladakh	18	-
Lakshadweep	3	-
Madhya Pradesh	4,913	149
Maharashtra	27,014	929
Manipur	164	9
Meghalaya	58	4
Mizoram	40	3
Nagaland	80	4

Odisha	2,670	109
Puducherry	160	6
Punjab	1,672	38
Rajasthan	5,395	160
Sikkim	11	1
Tamil Nadu	10,053	269
Telangana	7,918	301
Tripura	133	9
Uttar Pradesh	14,429	487
Uttarakhand	1,217	49
West Bengal	5,001	185
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,52,139</b>	<b>5,063</b>

### **CENTRAL SECTOR AND CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES**

#### **2453. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to State:

- (a) the details regarding the list of Central Sector and Centrally sponsored schemes under the Ministry in effect at present across the country;
- (b) the details regarding the total amount of funds allocated, released and utilised under each scheme specified above over the last five years across India, State-wise, to Andhra Pradesh and Nellore District;

(c) the details regarding the total number of people benefited by these schemes in Andhra Pradesh over the last five years, district-wise, especially from Nellore District;

(d) the details regarding the projects completed, presently pending and proposed to be set up under the schemes specified above in Andhra Pradesh over the last five years, especially in Nellore District; and

(e) whether the Government has carried out any promotional activities to increase awareness regarding the above specified schemes, if so, the details thereof including funding allocated and utilised over the last five years?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a) to (e): List of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes under Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (DA&FW) is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The details of funds allocated, released and utilised under schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare in the last five years i.e from 2019-20 to 2023-24 in respect of Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. For Centrally Sponsored schemes district level allocations are done at the State Level and record is maintained therein. In case of Central Sector schemes, the allocation is not State wise, but project or entitlement based.

Agriculture being a State Subject, the details of the total number of beneficiaries and district wise details including Nellore district of these schemes are maintained by the State Government.

Awareness on schemes objective, activities implemented to achieve the objective, incentives provided under the activities are included in the Training curriculum of various training programmes conducted to farmers through District Resource Centers and thus increased awareness among farmers. Besides special awareness campaigns are being organized in respect of schemes financial assistance to farmers under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM KISAN), Soil Health Cards under NPMSHandF (National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility), Natural Farming under PKVY (Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana).

### **STATEMENT-I**

#### **List of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes under Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (DA&FW)**

##### **I. Central Sector Schemes**

1. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
2. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)
3. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
4. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)

5. Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)
6. National Bee Keeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)
7. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)
8. Formation and Promotion Of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)
9. Agri Fund for Start Ups and Rural Enterprises (AgriSURE)

## **II. Centrally Sponsored Scheme**

### **(a) National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)**

### **(b) Krishonnati Yojana**

1. Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing -National Agriculture Market (ISAM-eNAM)
2. Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing-Others (ISAM-Others)
3. National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)
4. National Mission on Edible Oil-Oil Seeds (NMEO-OS)
5. National Mission on Edible Oil-Oil palm (NMEO-OP)
6. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
7. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER)
8. Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE)
9. Digital Agriculture

### **(c) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)**

1. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana- DPR (RKVY-DPR)
2. Paramparagat Krishi VikasYojana (PKVY)
3. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)
4. Soil Health and Fertility
5. Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
6. Agroforestry
7. Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)
8. Crop Residue Management (CRM)
9. Crop Diversification Programme (CDP)

### **STATEMENT-II**

#### **Funds released under Central Sector Schemes to Andhra Pradesh**

1. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM - KISAN) (Instalment-wise number of beneficiaries benefitted, and amount disbursed in Andhra Pradesh under PM - KISAN Scheme since inception of the scheme)

<b>Installment No.</b>	<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>No. of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Benefits Transferred (in Rs. Cr.)</b>
1st	2018-2019 (Dec-Mar)	33,16,854	663.37
2nd	2019-2020 (April-July)	41,76,086	860.46
3rd	2019-2020 (August-November)	42,04,774	859.32
4th	2019-2020 (Dec-Mar)	47,41,092	990.67
5th	2020-2021 (April-July)	47,57,732	995.23

6th	2020-2021 (August-November)	46,90,570	953.22
7th	2020-2021 (Dec-March)	45,36,332	916.67
8th	2021-2022 (April-July)	44,63,009	1037.31
9th	2021-2022 (August-November)	44,28,728	917.55
10th	2021-2022 (Dec-March)	44,61,403	952.91
11th	2022-2023 (April-July)	44,00,691	932.61
12th	2022-2023 (August-November)	41,50,820	1047.28
13th	2022-23 (Dec-Mar)	40,73,711	980.79
14th	2023-24 (April-July)	41,36,636	996.66
15th	2023-24 (August-November)	39,56,931	893.29
16th	2023-24 (Dec-Mar)	40,76,229	923.87
17 <sup>th</sup>	2024-25 (Apr- July)	41,40,569	875.56
18 <sup>th</sup>	2024-25 (Aug-Nov)	41,22,252	836.31

2. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM - KMY) (No. of Farmers enrolled since the inception of the scheme):- 37,450

3. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) with components of Price Support Scheme (PSS), Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Market Intervention Scheme (MIS).

(a) Procurement details of pulses, oilseeds procured at MSP under PSS in the state of Andhra Pradesh from 2019-20 to 2023-24 (as on 28.11.2024)

Year/Commodity	Quantity Procured (in MT)	MSP Value (Rs. In lakh)	No of farmers benefitted
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2019-20	2,00,509.72	1,03,109.01	141047
GRAM	1,27,915.1	62,358.61	71,769
GROUNDNUT	21,178.14	10,779.67	13,839
MOONG	1,193.3	841.28	741
TOOR	50,223.18	29,129.44	54,698
2020-21	10,525.22	5,388.97	7,001
GRAM	10,083.8	5,142.74	6,455
GROUNDNUT	256.87	135.5	328
TOOR	184.55	110.73	218
2021-22	72,603.33	38,423.39	31,243
GRAM	70,393.81	36,815.96	29,941
MOONG	2,209.52	1,607.43	1,302
2022-23	63,132.10	33,680.98	37,563
GRAM	63,132.10	33,680.98	37,563
2023-24	4035.95	4,383.04	2,562
COPRA	4035.95	4,383.04	2,562

(b) The details of budget allocation and expenditure in the last five years and procurement data along with number of farmers benefitted in Andhra Pradesh.

Compo nent under PM AASHA	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Allo- cation	Expen- diture	Allo- cation	Expen- diture	Allo- cation	Expen- diture	Allo- cation	Expen- diture	Allo- cation	Expen- diture
MIS/PS S	2531.80	2004.60	1681.10	1357.90	3595.61	2288.33	4500.00	4007.00	40.00	0.00
PDPS	321.00	313.18	200.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Distribu- tion of Pulses	748.80	733.89	620.00	537.49	50.00	50.00	166.21	166.21	446.30	446.30
PSS*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2200.00	2200

*\*Different Budget Heads were allocated for MIS and PSS from 2023-24*

4. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) (2016-17 to 2023-24):

Farmers Application Insured (lakh)	Area Insured (Lakh ha)	Paid Claims (Rs. in crores)
342.41	156.74	5394.75

5. National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM): Under the Scheme 01 (One) project with an amount of Rs.25.36 lakh has been sanctioned to implementing agency in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
6. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF): Under AIF 2,499 projects amounting to ₹ 1,801 crores have been sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh

### Funds released under Centrally Sponsored Schemes to Andhra Pradesh

The details of funds allocated, released and utilised under schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare from 2019-20 to 2023-24 in respect of Andhra Pradesh

(₹ in Crores)

S. No.	Name of Mission/Scheme	2019-20			2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24		
		Alloc	Rel	Exp	Alloc	Rel	Exp	Alloc	Rel	Exp	Alloc	Rel	Exp	Alloc	Rel	Exp
<b>A</b>	<b>RASTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJNA (RKVY)</b>															
1	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna-DPR	210.34	267.70	267.70	185.01	315.64	312.92	203.47	97.19	97.19	183.20	45.79	42.48	86.33	86.33	0.00
2	Sub- Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)	83.19	139.80	139.80	83.19	131.71	131.71	83.19	140.02	140.02	75.00	47.45	47.45	50.99	0.00	0.00
3	Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)	520.00	452.00	452.00	400.00	100.00	100.00	300.00	180.00	180.00	300.00	222.82	222.82	230	105.75	0.00
4	Soil Health and Fertility	14.05	14.05	14.05	8.92	8.92	0.00	1.68	0.00	0.00	4.37	0.00	0.00	9.52	4.20	0.00
5	Rain fed Area Development (RAD)	18.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	2.50	0.00	13.99	0.00	0.00
6	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna (PKVY)	123.62	123.62	123.62	112.91	100.05	99.90	15.73	0.00	0.00	8.26	0.00	0.00	9.70	9.70	0.00
	<b>Total Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY)</b>	<b>969.20</b>	<b>1011.17</b>	<b>1011.17</b>	<b>804.03</b>	<b>661.31</b>	<b>649.53</b>	<b>614.07</b>	<b>417.21</b>	<b>417.21</b>	<b>580.83</b>	<b>318.56</b>	<b>312.75</b>	<b>400.53</b>	<b>205.98</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>KRISHIONNATI YOJANA</b>															
1	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	55.68	44.12	46.20	47.94	38.75	46.43	40.33	10.08	10.29	35.45	0.00	0.00	42.12	10.53	12.18

2	National Mission on Edible Oil - Oilpalm (NMEO-OP)	38.43	31.71	33.83	40.70	28.47	30.94	46.32	19.31	0.24	96.28	0.00	0.00	91.01	17.65	17.65
3	National Mission on Edible Oil - Oilseeds (NMEO-OS)										24.91	0.00	0.00	12.00	3.00	0.81
4	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)	114.00	79.38	73.73	120.00	95.00	104.46	108.00	50.00	77.02	100.00	50.00	38.48	63.90	24.00	12.00
5	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)	14.73	14.21	13.34	19.14	9.57	13.15	20.00	5.00	6.88	13.00	6.50	8.16	8.44	6.33	7.57
6	Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP)	16.50	27.58	20.30	11.50	11.82	3.43	15.00	8.80	1.03	9.00	0.36	0.36	15.30	3.38	2.19
	<b>Total - Krishionnati Yojana</b>	<b>239.33</b>	<b>197.00</b>	<b>153.57</b>	<b>239.28</b>	<b>183.61</b>	<b>167.47</b>	<b>229.65</b>	<b>93.19</b>	<b>95.22</b>	<b>278.64</b>	<b>56.86</b>	<b>47.00</b>	<b>232.77</b>	<b>64.89</b>	<b>33.94</b>

**EXPANSION OF MUTHALPOZHYPH FISHING HARBOUR****2454. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:**

Will the Minister of **FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has approved the proposal for expansion of Muthalpozhy Fishing Harbour in Kerala and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of measures proposed for ensuring safety in the harbour to prevent recurring accidents and casualties; and
- (c) whether the Government has set any deadline for the implementation of approved expansion plan and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ; AND MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH):**

- (a) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India had accorded administrative approval on 01<sup>st</sup> November, 2024 to the proposal of State Government of Kerala for “Expansion of Muthalpozhy Fishing Harbour at Thiruvananthapuram District in Kerala” at an estimated cost of Rs.177.00 Crore (Central share of Rs 106.20 Crore, State share of Rs 70.80 Crore) under Centrally Sponsored Scheme component of Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY). The State Government of Kerala has

also accorded administrative sanction on 22.11.2024 for the implementation of the project under CSS of PMMSY at an estimated cost of Rs 177.00 Crore.

(b): The project is designed based on the scientific studies viz. Mathematical model studies for wave transformation, shoreline changes, hydrodynamics, sedimentation and wave flume studies conducted by Central Water and Power Research Station (CWPRS), Pune. The Project consists of both water side and land side facilities that includes components viz. Extension of Breakwaters, Extension of Wharf, Replenishment of Existing Breakwater, Refurbishment of Existing Structures, Road over Breakwater, renovation of loading area, shore protection of northern shoreline, upgradation of internal road, Installation of surveillance system, navigation light and buoys etc. and also includes components of Smart and Green Harbour and Coastal Security Measures.

The project of Expansion of Muthalapozy Fishing Harbour addresses key aspect of the improvement to navigation channel for safe and smooth operations for fishing vessels with suitably re-engineered breakwaters and upgradation of the facilities in Muthalapozy Fishing Harbour.

(c): The scheduled completion date of the project is 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2026 as per administrative approval of the Government of India.

**IMPACT OF THE GROWING E-COMMERCE AND QUICK-COMMERCE  
SECTOR**

**2455. ADV K. FRANCIS GEORGE:**

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the growing e-commerce and quick-commerce sector on small retailers and traditional kirana stores, especially in urban and semi-urban areas;
- (b) if so, the details of the assessment, including data on the market share, revenue, or business losses experienced by small retailers due to the expansion of e-commerce platforms;
- (c) whether the Government has identified practices such as predatory pricing, bulk purchasing advantages, or exclusive supplier tie-ups by larger entities that negatively impact small retailers and the measures taken to address these problems; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY;  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):**

(a) and (b): Government has been focusing on the protection of the interest of small retailers and traditional kirana stores. Various measures in the form of Acts, Rules and Policies have been put in place to ensure a level playing field and act against practicing anti-competitive conducts by e-commerce platforms. In addition,

the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has pioneered the initiative of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC). The initiative aims at promoting open networks for all aspects of exchange of goods and services over digital or electronic networks. ONDC makes e-Commerce more inclusive wherein small and medium-sized businesses can use any ONDC compatible applications instead of being governed by specific platform centric policies. This provides multiple options to them to be discoverable over network and conduct business. It also encourages easy adoption of digital means by the small retailers and traditional kirana stores, who may be currently not on digital commerce networks.

(c) and (d): The e-commerce sector is governed by a comprehensive legislative framework. Some of the Acts applicable to e-Commerce Sector are Consumer Protection Act, 2019; Consumer Protection (E-commerce) Rules, 2020; Competition Act, 2002; Central Goods and Services Act (CGST) Act, 2017; Information Technology Act, 2000; Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007; Companies Act, 2013; Copyright Act, 1957 etc. FDI policy and Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 contain provisions related to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in e-Commerce Sector.

Imposition of unfair or discriminatory prices (including predatory pricing) by a dominant enterprise or group is prohibited under provisions of Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2002. It ensures a level playing field and act against anti-



competitive conducts. Information alleging anti-competitive conduct such as predatory pricing, bulk purchasing advantages, or exclusive supplier tie-ups with regard to e-commerce has been investigated by the Director General, Competition Commission of India.

### **PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED QUOTA**

#### **2456. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:**

Will the Minister of **SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is true that only 40% disability makes a person eligible to get benefit of physically handicapped quota, facilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a person when loss any parts of his body except eye treated as handicap with 40% disabilities;
- (d) whether a person loss one of his eyes he is treated as disable with 30% disabilities which makes that person eligible to get benefit of disable quota, facilities;
- (e) if so, why this discrimination and is it not inhuman that a person when loss one of eyes on the one side he undergoes trauma and on the other side that person is not eligible to get the benefit under disable quota; and
- (f) whether the Government will review, remove this discrepancy and make necessary changes in the policy?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI B. L. VERMA):**

(a): Yes sir

(b): Section 34 of the RPWD Act 2016 provides for 4 % reservation in the government employment to the persons with benchmark (40% or above) disabilities.

(c): Section 2(r) of the RPwD Act 2016 defines “persons with benchmark disabilities” as a person with not less than forty per cent of a specified disability. Further, a Medical Authority, as indicated under the Assessment Guidelines dated 12.03.2024 notified in Gazette on 14.03.2024 vide S.O. 1338 (E) is competent to assess a person for her or his extent of disability on the basis of such assessment.

(d) to (f): As per Assessment Guidelines dated 12.03.2024 notified in Gazette on 14.03.2024, percent impairment of a person with better eye best corrected visual acuity of 6/6 to 6/18 and worse eye best corrected visual acuity of less than 3/60 with no light perception is 30%. Such persons with visual impairments are eligible for all the rights and benefits under the RPwD Act, 2016 unless specifically mentioned otherwise under the said Act.

## **RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN ODISHA**

### **2457. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:**

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has implemented specific schemes under rural development in Odisha particularly in Bargarh and Jharsuguda;
- (b) whether the Government has details of beneficiaries from rural development schemes in Bargarh and Jharsuguda over the past two years;
- (c) whether the Government has information on the total funds allocated and utilized for rural development schemes Bargarh Odisha and Jharsuguda, during the last two years and the current financial year; and
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the impact of these schemes in improving rural livelihoods and infrastructure in Bargarh and Jharsuguda districts?

### **THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):**

(a): The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has adopted multi-pronged strategies to improve the economic well-being of people in rural areas including in the districts of Bargarh and Jharsuguda of Odisha with the main focus on increasing livelihood opportunities, empowering rural women, providing social safety net skilling of rural youth, infrastructure development etc through its Programmes. In this regard, the Government is implementing a number of targeted programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee

Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment Training Institutes(RSETI) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). The Department of Land Resources (DoLR) is implementing Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) with the primary objective to develop rainfed/ degraded lands.

(b): The details of beneficiaries from rural development schemes in Bargarh and Jharsuguda over the past two years wherever maintained are as under:

- i. Under MGNREGS, total no. of persondays generated in Bargarh and Jharsuguda district of Odisha during last 2 years are 88.06 lakh and 36.61 lakh respectively
- ii. Under PMAY-G, total houses sanctioned in Bargarh and Jharsuguda district of Odisha during last 2 years are 27,105 and 11,628 respectively.
- iii. Under DAY-NRLM, a total no. of 1,131 SHGs and 10,351 Households mobilised in Bargarh and a total no. of 402 SHGs and 3,740 Households mobilised in Jharsuguda district of Odisha during the last 2 years.

- iv. Under DDU-GKY, a total of 554 candidates trained and 587 candidates placed in Bargarh and a total of 213 candidates trained and 160 candidates placed in Jharsuguda district of Odisha during the last 2 years.
- v. Under RSETI, a total of 1331 candidates trained and 1217 candidates settled in Bargarh and a total of 1665 candidates trained and 1667 candidates settled in Jharsuguda district of Odisha during the last 2 years.
- vi. Under NSAP, total no. of beneficiaries in Bargarh and Jharsuguda district of Odisha during last 2 years are 1,37,827 and 42,018 respectively.
- vii. PMGSY is not a beneficiary oriented scheme.
- viii. Under, WDC-PMKSY, district-wise data are not maintained.

(c): Funds under these schemes are allocated by this Ministry to the States/UTs which in turn release to the concerned districts. Hence, this Ministry does not allocate funds to the districts. The total funds allocated and utilized for rural development schemes in the State of Odisha including in the districts of Bargarh and Jharsuguda, wherever maintained during the last two years and the current financial year are as under:

**I. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)**

**(Rs. in Lakhs.)**

Financial Years	Total expenditure (Including State Share)
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	<b>Bargarh</b>	<b>Jharsuguda</b>
2022-23	16533.36	5636.47
2023-24	15640.96	5491.04
2024-25 (as on 05.12.2024)	6594.65	2435.18

As per NREGASoft

## II. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

(Rs. in Cr.)

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Central Share released</b>	<b>State Share released</b>	<b>Utilization</b>
2022-23	1,723.27	1,148.85	310.82
2023-24	4,310.70	2,873.80	7,643.52
2024-25 (till 02.12.2024)	41.32	27.54	1,913.87

## III. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

(Rs. in Cr.)

<b>Financial Years</b>	<b>Allocated</b>	<b>Released</b>	<b>Expenditure (including State Share)</b>
2022-23	1235.88	1235.88	2088.90
2023-24	1262.55	1262.55	1589.80
2024-25 (as on 05.12.2024)	900.00	479.89	479.11

## IV. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY NRLM)

(Rs. in Lakhs.)

<b>Financial Years</b>	<b>Central Allocation</b>	<b>Central Release</b>
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2022-23	49358.92	61698.65
2023-24	49358.92	49358.91
2024-25 (upto 30 <sup>th</sup> Nov., 2024)	60330.96	0.00

**V. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)**

(Rs. in Lakhs.)

Financial Years	Funds Released
2022-23	175.77
2023-24	3630.14
2024-25	0.00

**VI. Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI)**

(Rs. in Lakhs.)

Financial Years	Funds Released
2022-23	1133.50
2023-24	1250.76
2024-25	1464.00

**VII. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)**

(Rs. in Lakhs.)

Financial Years	Funds Allocated/Released
2022-23	68058.44
2023-24	68547.36
2024-25 (as on 05.12.2024)	14149.43

Source:- NSAP-PPS

**VIII. Watershed Development Component (WDC)- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY 2.0)**

(Rs. in Cr.)

<b>Financial Years</b>	<b>Central share released</b>	<b>Funds utilized*</b>
2022-23	45.39	156.65
2023-24	146.00	275.96
2024-25	31.83	105.03

\*Funds utilized includes both Central share and State share released

(d): MoRD accords emphasis for targeted implementation of its schemes/programmes. The scheme/programme wise factors affecting performance are analyzed and tailored actions are taken accordingly. Some of the major strategies in this regard are:-

i. In order to ensure that the schemes reach closure, the Ministry has evolved a comprehensive multi-level and multi-format system of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of rural development schemes, including Performance Review Committee Meetings, District Development Co ordination and Monitoring Committee (“DISHA”) meetings, National Level Monitors (NLMs), Area Officers Schemes, Common Review Mission, Concurrent Evaluation and Impact Assessment Studies. State specific reviews of States/UTs are also undertaken from time to time and action is taken on the basis of their findings. The NLM covered Special Monitoring of MGNREGS and PMAY-G in 2021-22, the district of



Jharsuguda was covered under Regular Monitoring in 2021-22 and the district of Bargarh was covered under Regular Monitoring in 2022-23.

- ii. The schemes of the Rural Development have been brought upon end-to-end transaction based MIS, which enables all the stakeholders to monitor status of schemes in a real time basis. The works are photographed with geo-tags and time stamps. All the data of RD schemes are available on public domain.
- iii. In addition to above, the Ministry arranges for sufficient funds for completion of works, facilitates forest clearances, coordinates convergence with related Ministries/Agencies for manpower, technical support etc.
- iv. Social Audits are also conducted for some Schemes like Mahatma Gandhi NREGS and PMAY-G. Ombudsman are also appointed for attending to any grievances regarding MGNREGA works. In addition, grievance redressal is being given due attention in all schemes of the Rural Development.
- v. States are advised to recruit adequate staff for implementation of the programme. Norms have been laid for staffing. Funds are provided for supporting hiring of manpower and other administrative expenditure. The training and orientation of programme manpower is also arranged from time to time.
- vi. Norms for administrative and technical oversight and audit have been laid down. Mobile application for inspection viz. Area Officer App has been

developed. Similar apps have been developed in other areas too and is an ongoing process depending on the requirements. The performance of officials is monitored against them.

- vii. Regular coordination with the State Govt. for preparation of the fund release proposals and documentation is made and timely advice is tendered to them in this regard. In cases of delay, the matter is escalated to higher levels for seeking release of funds.
- viii. Women networks, community based organisations and civil society organisations are mobilised for creating demand from below for proper implementation of the schemes.
- ix. Under MGNREGA, emphasis has been given in strengthening Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) by empowering local bodies to sanction works, provide work on demand, and authorize wage payments.
- x. Under PMAY-G, awards to the best performing States/UTs, Districts based on performance index dashboard, thereby creating healthy competition and motivation among the States/UTs for achieving the set targets.
- xi. Under PMGSY, both state and central authorities are actively working to address the challenges through coordination with various nodal agencies

and experts, making concerted efforts to resolve issues and ensure the timely completion of all remaining works.

### **OPERATION OF OLD AGE HOMES IN ASSAM**

#### **2458. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:**

Will the Minister of **SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that there are many old-age homes operated by non-government institutions in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of old-age homes and the number of people staying in the old age homes operated across Assam;

(d) the steps taken by Government to increase the working efficiency of these old age homes in view of present social scenario, in which number of destitute old age people is increasing; and

(e) the details of funds released by the Government to these institutions in the last two years and the details of funds pending for release?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI B. L. VERMA):**

(a) to (c): The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment (DoSJE) provides financial assistance to NGOs / Voluntary Organizations etc. for maintenance of Senior Citizen Homes (old age home) throughout the country including in Assam under the Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC), a component of Atal Vayo Abhyudaya Yojana (AVYAY) Scheme. As on date, the Department is providing financial assistance to 30 senior citizen homes (including one Continuous Care Home for Senior Citizens) which are operational under IPSrC in the State of Assam, with a total capacity of 1,020 senior citizens. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d): The Department has formulated "Minimum Standards for Senior Citizen Homes" which serves as a comprehensive guide outlining the benchmarks and criteria essential for the establishment and operation of senior citizen homes across the country. In addition, regular monitoring of Old Age Homes is carried out by the Department. Awareness is created about the Scheme through the website of the Ministry, e-Anudaan portal, Social Media and Regional Resource Training centres (RRTCs).

(e): The details of funds released to the institutions under IPSrC in Assam for the financial year 2022-23 is Rs.609.32 lakhs and for financial year 2023-24 is Rs. 710.05 lakhs.

**STATEMENT-I****Details of Projects under IPSrC in Assam**

<b>SI No.</b>	<b>Project District</b>	<b>NGO's Name</b>	<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Project Location</b>
1	Barpeta	Guwahati Youth Society	Sr.CH-25	25, Ground Floor, RCC Building, Near RCC Bridge, Dangarkuchi, Dangarkuchi Road, District- Barpeta -781314
2	Biswanath	Global Health Immunization Population Control Organization	Sr.CH-25	198, Ground Floor, Choraijonia LP School, Hospital Road, Choraijonia, Sootea District - BISWANATH, Landmark - Choraijonia LP School, Assam Pincode - 784175
3	Bongaigaon	Rupahi Kohinoor Club	Sr.CH-50	124, NA, Ashwam type, Near Jyoti Adarsa Vidyalaya, Nayapara Ward-4, A.K.Azad Road, Abhayapuri, District -BONGAIGAON, Assam - 783384
4	Cachar	Wodwichee	Sr.CH-25	62, Ground Floor, Senior Citizens Home, Fokir Tila Bazar, Uttar Bariknagar, B K Road, Silchar, District - CACHAR , Assam -
5	Charaideo	Gram Vikas Parishad	Sr.CH-25	266, Ground Floor, Near Police Station, Mathurapur Road, Sonari, District - CHARAIDEO, Assam - 785689

<b>SI No.</b>	<b>Project District</b>	<b>NGO's Name</b>	<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Project Location</b>
6	Chirang	Green Valley Society	Sr.CH-50	1212, Ground Floor, Assam Type, Building, Near District Centre Chirang, Near District Centre, Chirang, Boikhungaon, Kajalgaon Town, District - CHIRANG , Assam - 783386
7	Dhemaji	Khorapathar Sanmilita Yuvak Samaj	Sr.CH-25	RCC Ground Floor, PP 183, Dag 551, Nagakhelia Gaon Map, Mouza, District - Dhemaji, Assam 787057
8	Dibrugarh	Jagriti Sanmilita Unnayan Kenda	Sr.CH-25	HN. 00, GROUND AND 1ST FLOOR, NEAR DIHINGIA NAMGHAR, NH-37, District- DIBRUGARH, Assam - 786008
9	Dima Hasao	Global Health Immunization Population Control Organization	Sr.CH-50	315, Ground Floor, Langting High School, Hasin-I street, Langting, Dimahasao, Langting, District -DIMA HASAO, Assam - 788832
10	Goalpara	Integrated Development Association	Sr.CH-50W	550, Ground Floor, House, Geeta Nagar, Geeta Nagar, Near BiHu Field, Goalpara Agia Road, District -Goalpara, Assam- 783121

<b>SI No.</b>	<b>Project District</b>	<b>NGO's Name</b>	<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Project Location</b>
11	Golaghat	Golaghat Nirman Mahila Got Ngo	Sr.CH-25	652, Ground Floor, Assam Type Building, Near Railway Gate, Law College Road, Bengena Khua, Law College Road Golaghat, District - Golaghat, Assam - 785621
12	Hailakandi	South Borbond Gram Unnayan Samity	Sr.CH-25	A/38, Ground Floor, S K Roy BEd College , Lotakandi, Katlicherra, District - HAILAKANDI, Assam - 788161
13	Hailakandi	Wodwichee	Sr.CH-25	138/A, Ground Floor, Lakshirbond HS School, Lakshirbond, District - Hailakandi, Assam - 788155
14	Hojai	Al Amin Library Foundation	Sr.CH-25	241, Ground Floor, Near Axom Junior College Nilbagan, Old NH 36 Nagaon Lumding Road, District - Hojai, Assam - 782445
15	Jorhat	Al Amin Library Foundation	Sr.CH-25	256, Ground Floor, AALF Senior Citizen Home, Near Maszid, Farmud Ali Path, Royal Road, Jorhat, District - Jorhat, Assam - 785001

<b>SI No.</b>	<b>Project District</b>	<b>NGO's Name</b>	<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Project Location</b>
16	Kamrup Metropolitan	Golaghat Nirman Mahila Got Ngo	Sr.CH-50W	12, Ground floor, Assam Type Building, Puberun Path, Bagharbari Srimanta Nagar, Bagharbari, Puberun Path, Guwahati, District - KAMRUP METROPOLITAN, Assam- 781037
17	Kamrup Metropolitan	Nevard (North East Voluntary Association of Rural Development)	CCH	70 A, Grant Floor, A T Building, Near Das Scholar School, Pallital, Jonaki Nagar Path, Guwahat, District - KAMRUP METROPOLITAN, Assam - 781171
18	Karbi Anglong	Surjadaya Yuba Sangha	Sr.CH-50	00, Ground Floor, Udali Namghar 2, National Highway 36, District -Karbianglong, Assam - 782482
19	Karimganj	Karimganj Sapta Barna Welfare Organisation	Sr.CH-25	353, Ground floor, Baraigram Railway Station, 8 No. NH, Village Baraigram, District Karimganj, Assam -788723
20	Kokrajhar	Gramin Bikash Samittee	Sr.CH-50	212, Ground 1, Tea Garden, Tea Garden Road, District -Kokrajhar, Assam - 783376



<b>SI No.</b>	<b>Project District</b>	<b>NGO's Name</b>	<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Project Location</b>
21	Lakhimpur	Dikrong Valley Environment And Rural Development Society	Sr.CH-50W	15, GROUND FLOOR, NEAR BARPATHAR ENERGY FILLING STATION, NH-15, NARAYANPUR, DISTRICT -LAKHIMPUR, ASSAM - 787033
22	Lakhimpur	Jagriti Sanmilita Unnayan Kenda	Sr.CH-25	00, 00, NEAR GRAM PANCHAYAT, DHUNAGURI MALAPINDHA ROAD, BONGALMORA, DISTIRCT -LAKHIMPUR, ASSAM -787054
23	Marigaon	Gram Vikas Parishad	Sr.CH-25	277, Ground Floor, Railway Station, College Road Moirabari , Moirabari, District - MARIGAON, Assam - 782126
24	Nagaon	Global Health Immunization Population Control Organization	Sr.CH-25	344, Ground Floor, Wafa Enterprise )Petrol Pump, Old NH 36 Rangaloo, Nagaon Lumding Road, Rangaloo, District - NAGAON, Assam - 782427
25	Nagaon	Mahila Mandal	Sr.CH-25	324, ground floor , NEAR DOLONI LP SCHOOL, PMGSY ROAD , District - NAGAON, Assam- 782002

SI No.	Project District	NGO's Name	Project Type	Project Location
26	Nagaon	Sadau Asom Gramya Puthibharal Santha	Sr.CH-25	240, NA, Near Namghar, Sankar Nagar, Chanmari Road, District -Nagaon, Assam - 782002
27	Nalbari	Committee On Socio Economic Health Development Assam	Sr.CH-50	N/A, Ground, 1st,2nd, Near opposite 574 No Bhubenashwari Primary School, Bishwa Goswami Path, District -Nalbari, Assam - 781334
28	Sibsagar	Gram Vikas Parishad	Sr.CH-25	198, Ground Floor, Near Namghar, Kareng Road Joyasagar, District -Sivasagar, Assam - 785665
29	Tinsukia	Sadau Asom Gramya Puthibharal Santha	Sr.CH-50	378A, NA, Near Borguri PO, Rangagora Path, District -Tinsukia, Assam - 786126
30	West Karbi Anglong	Global Health And Education Centre	Sr.CH-50	173, Ground Floor , Baithalangso Weekly Market, Baithalangso Weekly Market Road, Baithalangso, District - WEST KARBI ANGLONG, Assam - 782450

**SrCH- Senior Citizen Homes ; CCH – Continuous Care Home for Senior Citizens**

## **CONDITION OF DAIRY FARMERS IN KERALA**

### **2459. SHRI HIBI EDEN**

Will the Minister of **FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps the Government is taking to ensure that dairy farmers in Kerala receive fair prices for their milk and milk products;

(b) whether the Government considered introducing subsidies or financial support programs to aid small-scale dairy farmers struggling with economic viability, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of any plans to set up special loan schemes for dairy farmers to help them purchase modern equipment and improve milk production; and

(d) the details of the Government considering any measures to exempt small-scale dairy farmers in Kerala from paying GST on their milk and milk products, in order to reduce their financial burden ?

**THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ; AND MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH):**

(a) and (b) Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), GoI is implementing the following Dairy Development schemes across the country

including Kerala to complement and supplement the efforts for milk production and milk processing infrastructure made by the State Government:

- (i) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)
- (ii) Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organisations engaged in dairy activities (SDCFPO)
- (iii) Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF)
- (iv) RashtriyaGokul Mission (RGM)
- (v) National Livestock Mission (NLM)
- (vi) Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP)

These schemes are helping in improving milk productivity of bovines, strengthening of dairy infrastructure, enhancing availability of feed and fodder and providing animal health services. These interventions help to reduce the cost of milk production and thereby help to stabilize milk prices and also help to enhance income from dairy farming.

Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India is providing financial support to small-scale dairy farmers by promoting entrepreneurship in the dairying sector through **Formation and Promotion of 10,000 FPOs' scheme**. Under this scheme Department of Animal husbandry and dairying is forming and promoting 100 Fodder Plus Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) through National Dairy Development Board. A total of 100 Fodder Plus FPOs have been allocated across 65 agencies (Cluster Based Business

Organisation-(CBBOs) in 19 states. The scheme provisions include financial support of Rs. 25 Lakh per FPO to each CBBO over five years for formation and incubation, and Rs. 18 Lakh per FPO as grants over three years for management support, including salaries, office setup, and expenses.

In Kerala, **9 FPOs have already been** registered. These FPOs serve as local business hubs, encouraging small and marginal farmers to engage in commercial fodder production. The initiative seeks to support dairy farmers and fodder growers by providing a stable market for their products, including green fodder, dry fodder, silage, and fodder seeds.

As informed by Government of Kerala, they have introduced various schemes namely Contingency fund, Fodder cultivation, Irrigation Assistance for Fodder cultivation, Mechanisation and Modernisation of Fodder plots, Extreme Poverty Alleviation Programme, 1 cow unit, 2 cow unit and 5 cow unit, Mechanisation and Modernisation of Dairy Farm, Milking Machine Cattle shed Construction to provide financial support to small-scale dairy farmers struggling with economic viability. Kerala Government also gives technical support to dairy farmers through dairy training centers which help them to rear cattle in a scientific manner.

(c) Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India under the Atma Nirbhar Bharat stimulus package, has approved the continuation of Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) as a component under

Infrastructure Development Fund (IDF) subsuming Dairy Processing Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF). The revised outlay of AHIDF is ₹29110.25 crores up to FY 2025-2026 till 31.03.2026. Under the AHIDF scheme, interest subvention at the rate of 3% per annum is being provided to eligible beneficiaries namely individual entrepreneurs, Dairy Cooperatives, Farmers Producers Organizations, private companies, MSME, Section 8 companies and to establish dairy processing and value-added product infrastructure. Three projects has been approved in the State of Kerala wherein the Ernakulam Regional Co-operative Milk Producers' Union has been sanctioned a project to enhance the manufacturing of dairy Products at Edappally, Kochi, Kerala, and establish a 2 MW solar power plant at the Tripunithura Dairy, Ernakulam with project outlay of Rs. 15.50 Crore financed by way of Loan of Rs. 12.20 Crore and End Borrowers Contribution of Rs. 3.05 Crore. Another 2 projects of individual entrepreneurs have been approved with total project cost of Rs 1.96 Cr in which term loan is of Rs 1.52 Cr.

Government of Kerala implementing special loan schemes that support dairy farmers to purchase modern equipment and improve milk production are as follows:

- (i) Project Based Bank Interest Subvention Scheme for Establishing Dairy Farms and Automation/Modernization of Existing Dairy Farms.
- (ii) Scheme component is implemented in bank interest subvention mode for establishing dairy farms, improving existing infrastructure of dairy farm Automation/Mechanization of dairy farm, establishing cattle feed mixing and

compounding units, TMR unit silage making units, commercial fodder cultivation establishing for cold chain maintenance, value addition products of milk etc.

(iii) The beneficiaries shall be individual farmers, entrepreneurs SHG's, JLG's, other registered groups etc. The term of loan availed from the bank for the above purpose shall not be less than five years. The maximum interest subvention amount is Rs 3 lakh per year.

(iv) all the commercial dairy unit (10 cow units, 20 cow units, heifer park etc.) are implemented as loan linked schemes.

(d) No such proposal has been received from Kerala Government. However. the Government has taken the following steps to provide relief to the Cooperative Societies under Income Tax Act:

- i. A primary cooperative society engaged in supplying of milk to the Federal Cooperative Society is eligible to claim deduction in respect of its entire profit relating to supply of milk to Unions society u/s 80P of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- ii. The surcharge on co-operative societies has been reduced from 12% to 7% on income of more than ₹1 crore and up to ₹10 crores

- iii. The rate of Alternate Minimum Tax for the cooperative societies have also been reduced from 18.5% to 15% for cooperative societies at par with companies.
- iv. Section 269SS and 269T of the Income Tax Act has been amended to provide that where a deposit is accepted by a Primary Agricultural Credit Society (PACS) or a loan is taken from a PACS by its member in cash, no penal consequence would arise, if the amount of such loan or deposit including their outstanding balance is less than ₹2 lakh.

### **FUNDS FOR PRISONS**

**2460. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:**

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

- (a) whether several States have not received any prison-related funds from the Government during the last five years, if so, the total funds allocated, utilised and released to the States for prison reform;
- (b) whether the prisons are overcrowded by 131% in the country, if so, the steps taken by the Government to reduce the overcrowding during the said period; and
- (c) whether the Government has any proposal for the construction of new jails in the country and improve the conditions of jails, if so, the details thereof?



**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI BANDI SANJAY KUMAR):**

(a): During the last five financial years, the Ministry of Home Affairs has allocated/released Rs. 275 crores to the States and Union Territory Administrations (UTs) for technological upgradation of prison management.

(b): The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles prison statistics reported to it by the States and UTs and publishes the same in its annual publication "Prison Statistics India". The latest published report is of the year 2022. As on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2022, as against the total available capacity of 4,36,266 inmates, 5,73,220 prisoners were lodged in the jails of the country.

'Prisons'/persons detained therein' is a "State List" subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The administration and management of prisoners, including the issue of addressing overcrowding in prisons, is therefore, the responsibility of respective States/UTs. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has taken the following initiatives for addressing the issue of overcrowding in prisons:

(i) The Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) has been replaced by the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, which has come into force with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2024. Section 479 (1) of the BNSS provides that 'where a person has, during the period of investigation, inquiry or trial under this Sanhita of an offence under any law (not being an offence for which the punishment of death or life imprisonment

has been specified as one of the punishments under that law) undergone detention for a period extending up to one-half of the maximum period of imprisonment specified for that offence under that law, he shall be released by the Court on bail.'

The Proviso under Section 479 (1) of the BNSS provides further relief to first time offenders/undertrial prisoners and provides that where such person is a first-time offender (who has never been convicted of any offence in the past) he shall be released on bond by the Court, if he has undergone detention for the period extending up to one-third of the maximum period of imprisonment specified for such offence under that law.

A new provision has been made in BNSS, 2023 under Section 479(3) which provides that the Superintendent of jail, where the accused person is detained, on completion of one-half or one-third of the period mentioned in sub-section (1) of BNSS, as the case may be, shall forthwith make an application in writing to the Court for the release of such person on bail.

(ii) Chapter XXIII of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 enables pre-trial negotiation between the defendant and the prosecution. This is a means by which the defendant can receive a lighter sentence and is cost effective, saves time of both defendant and the Court and the case gets quickly disposed of.

(iii) The National E-prisons portal provides facility to the State Jail authorities to access the data of inmates in a quick and efficient manner, which helps them in

identifying the inmates whose cases are due for consideration by the Under Trial Review Committees.

(iv) The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) holds awareness camps in jails to generate awareness about the availability of free legal

aid, plea bargaining, Lok Adalats and legal rights of inmates, including their right to bail. The State Legal Services Authorities have established Legal Service Clinics in jails, who provide free legal assistance to persons in need. These clinics have been established to ensure that no prisoner remains unrepresented and legal aid and advice is provided to them.

(v) The Model Prison Manual 2016 circulated to all States/UTs has specific chapters on “Legal Aid” and “Undertrial Prisoners”, etc, which provide detailed guidelines on the facilities which may be provided to undertrial inmates, namely legal defence, interview with lawyers, application to Courts for legal aid at Government cost etc.

(vi) The Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued various advisories to States and UTs for adopting appropriate measures to address the issue of overcrowding in prisons. These advisories are available on MHA’s website.

(c): Prisons being a ‘State-List’ subject, the States and Union Territories are competent to establish new jails/barracks in their respective jurisdictions as per the

need and requirement of the same and for taking appropriate action for improving the conditions of jails, etc.

## **NEW ELECTRIC VEHICLE POLICY**

### **2461. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:**

Will the Minister of **HEAVY INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

- (a) the key objectives and components of the New Electric Vehicle Policy 2024, including specific targets and timelines for Electric Vehicle (EV) adoption and infrastructure development;
- (b) the data on the growth of electric vehicle registrations since the implementation of the policy, including a breakdown by vehicle type and region, year-wise;
- (c) the impact of the New Electric Vehicle Policy on reducing carbon emissions and enhancing energy efficiency, supported by relevant statistics; and
- (d) the measures taken by the Government to incentivize consumers and manufacturers under the policy, including details on subsidies, tax benefits, and other financial incentives?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BHUPATHI RAJU  
SRINIVASA VARMA):**

(a) to (d): No such policy has been formulated by the Ministry of Heavy Industries. However, MHI has notified following new schemes in 2024 to promote Electric Vehicle (EV) adoption and infrastructure development in the country: -

- i. **PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE) Scheme:** This scheme with an outlay of ₹10,900 crore was notified on 29<sup>th</sup> September, 2024. It is a two-year scheme which aims to support electric vehicles including e-2W, e-3W, e-Trucks, e-buses, e-Ambulances, EV public charging stations and upgradation of testing agencies.
- ii. **PM e-Bus Sewa-Payment Security Mechanism (PSM) Scheme:** This Scheme notified on 28.10.2024, has an outlay of ₹3,435.33 crore and aims to support deployment of more than 38,000 electric buses. The objective of scheme is to provide payment security to e-bus operators in case of default by Public Transport Authorities (PTAs).
- iii. **Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electric Passenger Cars in India (SPMEPCI)** was notified on 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2024 to promote the manufacturing of electric cars in India. This requires applicants to invest a minimum of ₹4150 crore and to achieve a minimum DVA of 25% at the end of the third year and DVA of 50% at the end of the fifth year.

**MANUFACTURING OF ZETs****2462. DR. C. M. RAMESH:**

Will the Minister of **HEAVY INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has evaluated the potential market demand and supply that Zero-Emissions Trucks (ZETs) have in India's transportation sector and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is aiming to scale up the adoption and manufacturing of ZETs, and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of measures taken by the Government to increase the manufacturing ZETs from both private and public sectors;
- (d) whether the Government has taken measures to simultaneously develop the charging infrastructure for supporting ZET manufacturing; and
- (e) if so, the details and the progress made as of 2024?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BHUPATHI RAJU  
SRINIVASA VARMA):**

(a): No Sir.

(b) and (c): The Ministry of Heavy Industries notified the PM E-DRIVE scheme on 29<sup>th</sup> September, 2024, with a budgetary outlay of ₹10,900 crore, out of which ₹500 crores have been allocated in the form of demand incentives for e-trucks and other emerging EVs.

The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Automobile and Auto Components Industry in India notified by the Government on 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2021 for enhancing India's manufacturing capabilities for Advanced Automotive Technology (AAT) products (including e-Trucks) with a budgetary outlay of ₹25,938 crore proposes financial incentives to boost domestic manufacturing of AAT products with minimum 50% Domestic Value Addition (DVA) and attract investments in the automotive manufacturing value chain.

(d) and (e): The Ministry of Heavy Industries notified the PM E-DRIVE scheme on 29<sup>th</sup> September, 2024 with a budgetary outlay of ₹10,900 crore. The scheme envisages support of ₹2,000 crore for setting up of adequate public charging infrastructure for various categories of electric vehicles.

### प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण

**2463. श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकर:**

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान देश में प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण के अंतर्गत लाभ प्राप्त करने वाले लाभार्थियों का राज्य/जिला-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत सरकार द्वारा संभाजी नगर (औरंगाबाद) सहित महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश तथा दादरा और नगर हवेली हेतु कितनी निधि स्वीकृत और आवंटित की गई और कितनी निधि का उपयोग किया गया;

(ग) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत संभाजी नगर (औरंगाबाद) सहित अन्यत्र आवासीय इकाइयां प्राप्त लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) उक्त राज्यों में आवासों के निर्माण हेतु राज्य/जिला-वार कितने पात्र लाभार्थियों को अभी भी निधि उपलब्ध कराई जानी शेष है; और

(ङ) मध्य प्रदेश, दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा महाराष्ट्र के लिए स्वीकृत निधि कब तक जारी किए जाने की संभावना है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री  
(डॉ. चंद्र शेखर पेम्मासानी):**

(क): पिछले पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत आवासों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, इसका जिला-वार ब्यौरा कार्यक्रम की वेबसाइट **[www.pmayg.nic.in](http://www.pmayg.nic.in)**---

**>AwaasSoft--->Reports--->Houses progress against the target financial year**

पर देखा जा सकता है।

(ख): पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत केन्द्रीय अंश राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को एक इकाई मानते हुए शेष लक्ष्यों, देयताओं और उपलब्ध अव्ययित शेष राशि के आधार पर सीधे राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को जारी किया जाता है। इसके पश्चात, संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा विभिन्न जिलों में लाभार्थियों को ये निधियां



जारी की जाती हैं। विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान आज की तारीख तक मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र राज्य तथा दादरा और नगर हवेली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को जारी की गई निधियों के केन्द्रीय अंश की वर्ष-वार राशि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

पिछले 5 वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान महाराष्ट्र के संभाजीनगर जिले में उपयोग की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा इस मंत्रालय के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग): महाराष्ट्र के संभाजीनगर जिले में पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान स्वीकृत और निर्मित आवासों की संख्या क्रमशः 14,110 और 10,810 है।

(घ) और (ङ): प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के अंतर्गत आवास स्वीकृत किए गए लाभार्थियों की आवश्यकता, राज्य के नोडल खाते में उपलब्ध व्यय न की गई शेष राशि, कार्यक्रम के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार निर्धारित वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति संबंधी उपलब्धियों के आधार पर राज्य की मांग के आधार पर राज्य को निधियां जारी की जा रही हैं।

पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत केन्द्रीय अंश की राशि राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को एक इकाई मानते हुए, शेष लक्ष्यों, देनदारियों और उपलब्ध व्यय न की गई शेष राशि के आधार पर सीधे राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को जारी की जाती है। इसके पश्चात, संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा विभिन्न जिलों में लाभार्थियों को निधियां जारी की जाती हैं। मध्य प्रदेश, दादरा नगर हवेली और महाराष्ट्र को निधियां जारी करने के लिए इस मंत्रालय में कोई प्रस्ताव लंबित नहीं है।

### **विवरण-I**

पिछले 5 वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत स्वीकृत आवासों की संख्या, निर्मित आवासों की संख्या का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

(इकाइयाँ संख्या में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		स्वीकृत	निर्मित	स्वीकृत	निर्मित	स्वीकृत	निर्मित
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2,131	747	18,803	2,417	10,784	992
2	असम	1,79,824	84,010	1,50,026	1,30,878	2,16,235	1,17,694
3	बिहार	10,43,646	3,76,216	6,25,119	9,42,613	8,98,444	5,08,362
4	छत्तीसगढ़	1,50,952	34,587	1,57,529	59,684	371	23,289
5	गोवा	53	3	31	87	47	19
6	गुजरात	1,01,177	35,589	21,182	50,742	1,06,635	77,282
7	हरियाणा	113	6,670	60	1,215	3,312	263
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,035	447	3,986	605	2,729	1,884
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	38,592	5,016	64,012	21,569	55,807	42,515
10	झारखंड	3,01,960	1,56,974	3,61,508	2,35,011	3,90,112	2,95,036
11	केरल	738	779	3,324	686	12,586	2,440
12	मध्य प्रदेश	3,78,232	2,72,863	7,56,174	2,61,254	4,89,772	6,06,303
13	महाराष्ट्र	2,47,113	92,285	2,89,858	1,81,693	1,16,026	1,79,021
14	मणिपुर	167	1,151	17,822	2,379	1,725	3,626
15	मेघालय	10,968	4,995	26,434	5,016	3,335	7,009
16	मिजोरम	2,430	997	7,017	1,123	0	1,158
17	नगालैंड	615	3,687	4,706	535	9,750	0

18	ओडिशा	5,48,213	3,61,189	2,90,290	3,95,106	3,313	97,145
19	पंजाब	8,124	410	1,884	3,908	10,872	5,473
20	राजस्थान	3,74,792	1,66,763	2,63,392	3,15,479	3,85,804	1,41,340
21	सिक्किम	0	34	0	13	273	5
22	तमिलनाडु	88,201	49,986	97,963	51,868	2,15,581	57,322
23	त्रिपुरा	22,532	6,155	990	15,462	1,57,134	1,639
24	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,78,134	1,74,166	7,28,022	37,710	4,34,597	10,94,653
25	उत्तराखंड	32	192	47	19	15,361	3,844
26	पश्चिम बंगाल	9,62,368	2,86,333	9,41,389	6,78,583	1,66,586	9,59,228
27	अंडमान और निकोबार	929	286	397	483	0	335
28	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन दीव	0	221	94	972	47	641
29	लक्षद्वीप	0	9	0	28	0	7
30	पुदुचेरी		0		0		0
31	आंध्र प्रदेश	2,304	5	1,816	0	0	0
32	कर्नाटक	999	7,085	31,598	2,405	3,649	11,239
33	तेलंगाना		0		0		0
34	लद्दाख	1,228	1,344	200	62	450	22
	कुल	46,47,602	21,31,194	48,65,673	33,99,605	37,11,337	42,39,786

पुदुचेरी और तेलंगाना पीएमएवाईजी को कार्यान्वित नहीं कर रहे हैं।

क्र. सं.	राज्य	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25*	
		स्वीकृत	निर्मित	स्वीकृत	निर्मित	स्वीकृत	निर्मित
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2,594	9,344	3	21,373	0	594
2	असम	10,51,734	10,09,134	2,14,210	3,90,399	1,71,875	49,981
3	बिहार	1,32,539	11,46,997	771	76,717	2,35,348	21,514
4	छत्तीसगढ़	81,373	33,575	57	2,32,309	6,53,589	12,784
5	गोवा	17	12	0	94	0	3
6	गुजरात	1,46,287	65,545	26,092	1,49,458	2,17,752	4,828
7	हरियाणा	5,086	5,403	56	2,582	6	5
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	792	3,654	10,011	4,557	71,938	2,890
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	7,786	79,271	1,37,201	79,746	61	36,428
10	झारखंड	11,582	3,63,310	75	50,860	52,339	640
11	केरल	1,612	8,825	2	5,136	20,139	145
12	मध्य प्रदेश	7,52,977	10,58,356	58	1,32,301	3,52,723	8,369
13	महाराष्ट्र	2,86,954	3,43,395	907	1,08,359	5,65,551	8,507
14	मणिपुर	13,845	13,955	58,256	6,937	1	7
15	मेघालय	8,801	6,913	1,16,234	54,875	0	24,045
16	मिजोरम	6,951	1,020	9,484	17,539	0	290
17	नागालैंड	4,187	3,210	25,945	8,191	0	4,265
18	ओडिशा	8,86,766	30,368	932	5,26,370	1,04,263	68,002
19	पंजाब	4,676	11,381	105	3,921	15,929	27
20	राजस्थान	7,378	3,94,988	35	31,419	1,55,162	2,196
21	सिक्किम	47	41	0	249	0	24
22	तमिलनाडु	35,069	1,75,263	9,399	1,04,536	11,590	8,113
23	त्रिपुरा	51,817	1,80,494	1,19,113	1,32,235	0	5,295
24	उत्तर प्रदेश	8,57,792	6,62,223	1,50,667	3,78,405	45,158	10,363
25	उत्तराखंड	18,599	12,493	22,065	38,562	0	560
26	पश्चिम बंगाल	11,06,780	1,47,378	201	14,002	0	3,918

27	अंडमान और निकोबार	6	97	1,948	26	0	0
28	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	908	1,486	4921	359	0	62
29	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	1	0	0
30	पुदुचेरी		0		0		0
31	आंध्र प्रदेश	1,78,895	2,167	11	28,160	492	4,785
32	कर्नाटक	37,607	2,641	43,883	33,834	78,596	6,298
33	तेलंगाना		0		0		0
34	लद्दाख	1	1	1,125	1,575	0	0
	<b>कुल</b>	<b>57,01,458</b>	<b>57,72,940</b>	<b>9,53,767</b>	<b>26,35,087</b>	<b>27,52,512</b>	<b>2,84,938</b>

पुदुचेरी और तेलंगाना पीएमएवाईजी को कार्यान्वित नहीं कर रहे हैं।

### विवरण-II

विगत 5 वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जारी की गई निधियों के केन्द्रीय अंश का राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा

(रु. करोड़ में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		जारी केन्द्रीय अंश	उपयोग	जारी केन्द्रीय अंश	उपयोग	जारी केन्द्रीय अंश	उपयोग
1	मध्य प्रदेश	2291.98	4176.03	4565.8	4068.96	4509.58	8046.72
2	महाराष्ट्र	1815.33	1924.76	1310.1	2433.50	1249.8	2003.81
3	दादरा और नगर हवेली	55.98	23.33	0	33.46	0	21.85

उपयोग केन्द्रीय अंश, राज्य अंश, विविध प्राप्ति की तुलना में है

आवाससॉफ्ट की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार दिनांक 05.12.2024 तक

(रु. करोड़ में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		जारी केन्द्रीय अंश	उपयोग	जारी केन्द्रीय अंश	उपयोग	जारी केन्द्रीय अंश	उपयोग
1	मध्य प्रदेश	6374.91	11171.29	241.64	1258.46	1560.4	1178.26
2	महाराष्ट्र	1676.07	3098.13	785.21	1820.28	1166.25	825.04
3	दादरा और नगर हवेली	0	13.49	0	16.73	0	18.68

उपयोग केन्द्रीय अंश, राज्य अंश, विविध प्राप्तिरों की तुलना में है  
आवाससॉफ्ट की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार दिनांक 05.12.2024 तक

## STEPS TO PROMOTE GREEN STEEL

### 2464. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

- whether the Government has taken steps to promote green steel by replacing coal with hydrogen in the steel production process;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the number of steel plants operating on hydrogen for steel production at present in the country;
- whether the Government has taken any steps for promoting green steel in steel PSUs; and
- if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STEEL****(SHRI H. D. KUMARASWAMY):**

(a) to (c): Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has formulated National Green Hydrogen Mission for green hydrogen production and usage. Ministry of Steel is a stakeholder in the Mission and has awarded two pilot projects to produce DRI using 100% Hydrogen in vertical shaft and one pilot project to use hydrogen in existing Blast Furnace to reduce coal/coke consumption under this Mission

At present, the available technology for hydrogen based production of green steel is not commercially viable in the country. Hence, Government is supporting pilot projects for use of Green Hydrogen in steel sector.

(d) and (e): The steps taken by Government for promoting green steel in steel PSUs are as under:-

(1) Ministry of Steel has released a report titled "Greening the Steel Sector in India: Roadmap and Action Plan" in alignment with the recommendations of the 14 Task Forces constituted by this Ministry for this purpose. This report provides a comprehensive overview of steel sector, discusses the various pathways for the decarbonisation of the steel sector and chalks out the strategy, action plan and roadmap for the same.

(2) Use of steel scrap as raw material reduces emissions by 58%. Steel Scrap Recycling Policy, 2019, formulated by Ministry of Steel envisages to enhance the availability of domestically generated scrap. Motor Vehicles (Registration and

Functions of Vehicles Scrapping Facility) Rules September 2021 of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways envisages to increase availability of scrap in the steel sector.

(3) National Solar Mission launched by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy in January, 2010 promotes the use of solar energy and also helps to reduce the emission of steel industry.

(4) Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme, under National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency, incentivizes steel industry to reduce energy consumption.

### **ASSISTANCE TO AFFECTED FARMERS**

#### **2465. DR. ANGOMCHA BIMOL AKOIJAM:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the extent of the losses faced by farmers in Manipur due to their inability to work on fields during the ongoing crisis and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken or plans to take measures to compensate farmers for their losses vis-à-vis the crisis, including financial assistance or other forms of support to address the affected farmers in Manipur; and



(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor and whether the Government is considering introducing specific plans to assist affected farmers in Manipur?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a) to (c): Agriculture is a state subject, however, Government of India is implementing a comprehensive range of schemes and programmes keeping in view present and future requirements of the agriculture sector and socio-economic upliftment of farmers. These schemes and programmes are applicable to all States/UTs including Manipur and encompass entire spectrum of agriculture including credit, insurance, income support, infrastructure, crops including horticulture, seeds, mechanization, marketing, organic and natural farming, farmer collectives, irrigation, extension, procurement of crops from farmers at minimum support prices, digital agriculture etc.

In August 2023, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India sanctioned an overall special package of ₹209.45 Crore to the Government of Manipur for running schemes of Relief and Rehabilitation for victims/ persons affected by ongoing law and order crisis. This includes compensatory package for farmers affected by ongoing law and order crisis amounting to ₹38.60 Crores. So far, an amount of ₹31.67 Crores has been released against this as per the request of the Government of Manipur.

**PM-KISAN SCHEME****2466. DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE**

be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of farmers benefited under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the details of funds disbursed;
- (c) whether there has been any observable impact on agricultural productivity and farmers' income;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any additional measures are being undertaken for enhancing farmers' welfare; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a) to (d): The PM-KISAN scheme is a central sector scheme launched in February 2019 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to supplement the financial needs of land-holding farmers. Under this scheme, the financial benefit of Rs 6,000/- per year in three equal instalments every four months is transferred into the bank accounts of farmers' families across the country through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode.

A farmer-centric digital infrastructure has ensured the benefits of the scheme reach all the farmers across the country without any involvement of the middlemen. Maintaining absolute transparency in registering and verifying beneficiaries, the Government of India has disbursed over Rs 3.46 lakh Cr in 18 instalments, so far. During the release of 18th Instalment in October, 2024, total 21.94 lakh beneficiaries of Tamil Nadu, received the benefit of the scheme amounting to Rs. 455.86 Cr.

According to a study conducted by International Food and Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), the funds disbursed under the PM-KISAN have acted as a catalyst in rural economic growth, aided in alleviating the credit constraints of farmers, and increased investments in agricultural inputs. Further, the scheme has enhanced farmers' risk-taking capacity, leading them to undertake riskier but comparatively productive investments. The funds received by recipients under PM-KISAN are not only helping them with their agricultural needs, but it is also catering to their other expenses such as education, medical, marriage, etc. These are the indicators of the positive impact of the scheme on the farmers of the country. PM KISAN has truly been a game changer for the farming community of our country.

(e) and (f): Besides the PM-Kisan Scheme, the Government of India is also implementing various schemes for enhancing farmer's welfare in the country. Some of the schemes are Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Agriculture Infrastructure Fund, Formation and

Promotion of Farmer Producer Organizations, Namo Drone Didi, PM-Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Soil Health Card, Per Drop More Crop, Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA), National Food Security and Nutrition Mission, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) etc.

## **NATIONAL LOGISTICS POLICY**

### **2467. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:**

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of progress made under the National Logistics Policy as of 2024, including achievements in developing logistics parks, warehousing, and multimodal transportation networks;
- (b) the details of impact of the policy on reducing logistics costs, transit times and enhancing supply chain efficiency, along with details on improvements in the Logistics Performance Index;
- (c) the details of key challenges faced during the implementation of the National Logistics Policy;
- (d) the details of steps taken by the Government to further support digital transformation, upskill the workforce and enhance the adoption of green logistics practices to align with the policy's sustainability goals; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY;  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):**

(a) to (c): Under the National Logistics Policy 2022, various actions have been undertaken to overcome key challenges like integrated development of the Logistics Sector, on boarding of the States and UTs, standardisation of assets, digitalisation of processes etc and to improve the logistics efficiency in the country.

These are enumerated below:

1. Sectoral Plan for Efficient Logistics (SPEL) in Coal sector have been notified.
2. 26 States/ UTs have notified their respective Logistics policies. The details of the notified policies is accessible at <https://dpiit.gov.in/logistics/state-logistics-policies>
3. Inter ministerial Service Improvement Group (SIG) has been constituted on 14<sup>th</sup> March 2023 and with the involvement of business associations from the logistics sector, creating the robust mechanism to resolve issues and improve efficiency within the sector.
4. The 5<sup>th</sup> edition of Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) 2023 was launched on 16 December 2023.
5. E-Handbook on Warehousing Standards was launched in 2022.

Initiatives undertaken by the Ministry of Railways, such as the Dedicated Freight Corridors, GatiShakti Cargo Terminals, and freight digitization efforts, along with the development of Multi-Modal Logistics Parks by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, development of air cargo facilities by Airport Authority of India, and digital initiatives like Unified Logistics Interface Platform (ULIP) and Logistics Data Bank (LDB) by Ministry are anticipated to significantly contribute to reducing logistics costs, improving transit times, and enhancing overall supply chain efficiency. The policy is also closely linked with infrastructure initiatives like PM Gati Shakti, which focuses on building integrated infrastructure networks using the GIS Platform.

India's ranking in World Bank's Logistics Performance Index (LPI) has improved by six places from 54 in 2014 to 38 in 2023. The World Bank has acknowledged India's efforts in LPI 2023 report, including investment in soft and hard infrastructure to connect ports on both coasts to economic poles in the hinterland, and supply chain digitization.

(d) and (e): A digital gateway - Unified Logistics Interface Platform (ULIP) - has been launched in 2021 to enable industry stakeholders to access logistics-related datasets from various government systems through API-based integration. The platform operates on a request-response mechanism and is currently integrated with 39 systems of 11 ministries, providing access to over 1,800 data fields via 125 APIs. For tracking and tracing 100% of India's containerized EXIM cargo, the

Logistics Data Bank (LDB), has been developed. LDB uses Radio frequency identification (RFID) technology to provide real-time tracking of EXIM container movement in India.

On 4th October 2023, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya to develop a specialized logistics curriculum, with 8 courses already launched in this domain. A Centre of Excellence (CoE) for City Logistics was established at the School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), Bhopal, on 8th May 2024. Total 37 qualification packs (QPs) for skill development are operational including 7 QPs prepared in FY 24-25 along with Logistics Sector Skill Council (LSSC).

The Freight Greenhouse Gas Calculator is developed for calculating and comparing GHG emissions, between various modes of transports for a fixed Origin-destination pair to create awareness and promote sustainability. Indian Railway has introduced the concept of assigning "Rail Green Points" to its freight customers which give details of the expected saving of carbon emission.

## **CAPACITY OF CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION**

### **2468. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:**

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

- (a) whether there is a gap between the production capacity of crude steel and its actual production by the Public and Private Sector Companies in the country during each of the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof, company-wise;
- (b) the number of Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) formed by the Government to bridge the said gap along with their achievements, SPV-wise;
- (c) the details of the investments made by the Public/Private Sector Companies for their expansion and modernization to participate in the Make-in-India Programme of the Government since the inception of the Programme in the country; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to relax the norms for setting up steel plants to increase Steel Companies' participation in the said Programme and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STEEL  
(SHRI H. D. KUMARASWAMY):**

- (a) Data on sector wise (Public / Private), capacity, production and capacity utilisation of crude steel in India by leading producers during last three years and current year i.e. April-October 2024-25 (provisional) is given in the enclosed **Statement**.
- (b) to (d): Steel is a de-regulated sector and the government acts as a facilitator by creating a conducive policy environment for the development of steel sector.



Decisions on modernization and expansion to participate in the Make-in India programme of the government are techno-commercial decisions made by the individual companies. Ministry of Steel has not formed any Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for creating steel capacity.

## STATEMENT

CRUDE STEEL ('000 tonnes)												
PRODUCER	2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			April-October 2024-25*		
	Working Capacity	Production	% Utilisation	Working Capacity	Production	% Utilisation	Working Capacity	Production	% Utilisation	Working Capacity#	Production	% Utilisation^
<b>PUBLIC SECTOR</b>												
Steel Authority of India Limited(SAIL)	20.632	17.363	84	20.632	18.292	89	20.632	19.240	93	20.632	11.060	92
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL)	6.300	5.272	84	7.300	4.137	57	7.300	4.411	60	7.300	1.797	42
NMDC Steel Limited(NSL)*			—			—	3.000	0.540	-	3.000	0.737	42
<b>Total Public Sector</b>	26.932	22.636	84	27.932	22.429	80	30.932	24.192	78	30.932	13.594	75
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>												
TSL Group	20.600	19.464	94	20.600	19.805	96	21.500	20.783	97	21.581	12.412	99
AM/NS	9.600	7.295	76	9.600	6.688	70	9.600	7.683	80	9.600	4.243	76
JSW Steel Ltd.	23.000	18.023	78			—			—			-
JSW Group			—	25.750	23.623	92	28.080	25.608	91	28.080	14.710	90
JSPL	8.100	7.458	92	8.100	7.509	93	9.600	7.645	80	9.600	3.868	69
Other BOF	3.177	2.070	65	3.177	2.127	67	3.177	2.185	69	3.177	1.113	60
Other EAF	11.614	8.138	70	8.743	4.815	55	7.828	5.121	65	9.248	3.091	57
IF Units	51.040	35.211	69	57.397	40.201	70	68.797	51.081	74	77.731	32.374	71
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	127.130	97.658	77	133.367	104.768	79	148.583	120.107	81	159.017	71.811	77
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	154.062	120.293	78	161.299	127.197	79	179.515	144.299	80	189.949	85.405	77
Source : Joint Plant Committee (JPC); *NSL has started production from September 2023; #Capacity is reported for full year; ^Calculated on pro-data basis												

## इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वस्तुओं का निर्यात

### 2469. श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी:

क्या वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान देश में विनिर्मित और निर्यातित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सामग्री का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सामग्री के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने पर विचार कर रही है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(घ) सरकार द्वारा देश में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वस्तुओं के विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने हेतु की गई पहलों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) मेक इन इंडिया योजना के अंतर्गत विशेषकर झारखंड में स्थापित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कंपनियों का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र- वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जितिन प्रसाद):

(क) पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वस्तुओं का विनिर्माण और निर्यात, अधोलिखित तालिका में दर्शाया गया है:

करोड़ रुपये में

वित्तीय वर्ष	विनिर्माण *	निर्यात #
2019-20	533,550	71,556
2020-21	554,461	77,329
2021-22	640,810	60,395
2022-23	822,350	189,410
2023-24	952,000	241,171

स्रोत:\* एमईआईटीवाई वार्षिक रिपोर्ट और उद्योग संघ,# डीजीसीआईएस

चालू वर्ष (अप्रैल-अक्टूबर 2024-25) में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सामान का निर्यात 159,323 करोड़ रुपये का हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग) इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स निर्यात को प्रोत्साहित करने और बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलें निम्नानुसार हैं:

बाजार पहुंच पहल (एमएआई) योजना: एमएआई योजना पात्र एजेंसियों को आवश्यक पहल और परियोजनाएं शुरू करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके भारतीय वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में उत्प्रेरक की भूमिका निभाती है। ऐसी पहलों में निर्यात बाजार में प्रवेश करने के लिए सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों को सहायता प्रदान करना; नवाचार को बढ़ावा देना; व्यापार और बाजार आसूचना विकसित करना; उपयुक्त कौशल सेट का निर्माण करना; विदेशों में नए बाजारों की खोज के लिए आवश्यक हस्तक्षेपों का हल करना शामिल है। सरकार भारतीय निर्यातकों को प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करती है और इस योजना के तहत अनुदान सहायता प्रदान करती है।

सरकार इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सामान सहित सभी वस्तुओं के निर्यात पर नियमित रूप से नज़र रखती है। निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों (ईपीसी), निर्यातकों, निर्माताओं और उद्योग संघों सहित विभिन्न हितधारकों के साथ बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं ताकि उनके सामने आने वाली समस्याओं को समझा जा सके और उन्हें हल करने के तरीके खोजे जा सकें। द्विपक्षीय और बहुपक्षीय स्तर पर व्यापार में बाधाओं से संबंधित मुद्दों को हल करने के लिए भारतीय मिशनों और विदेशी समकक्षों के साथ नियमित बैठकें भी आयोजित की जाती हैं।

(घ) सरकार ने देश में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वस्तुओं में बड़े निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं। नीतिगत पहलें निम्नलिखित हैं:

1. बड़े पैमाने पर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण के लिए उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआई)

2. आईटी हार्डवेयर के लिए पीएलआई और आईटी हार्डवेयर 2.0
3. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक घटकों और अर्धचालकों के विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने की योजना
4. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण क्लस्टर (ईएमसी) योजना और संशोधित ईएमसी योजना
5. संशोधित विशेष प्रोत्साहन पैकेज योजना
6. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विकास निधि
7. चरणबद्ध विनिर्माण कार्यक्रम
8. सेमीकॉन इंडिया कार्यक्रम
9. सेमीकंडक्टर फ़ैब्स की स्थापना की योजना
10. डिस्प्ले फ़ैब्स की स्थापना की योजना
11. कम्पाउंड सेमीकंडक्टर/सिलिकॉन फोटोनिक्स/सेंसर फ़ैब/डिस्क्रीट सेमीकंडक्टर फ़ैब और सेमीकंडक्टर एटीएमपी/ओएसएटी सुविधाएं स्थापित करने की योजना और
12. डिजाइन लिंकड प्रोत्साहन योजना।

उपरोक्त योजनाओं के अलावा, 100% एफडीआई, पूंजीगत वस्तुओं पर मूल सीमा शुल्क से छूट, प्रयुक्त संयंत्र और मशीनरी का सरल आयात, सार्वजनिक खरीद (मेक इन इंडिया को वरीयता) आदेश 2017 और अनिवार्य पंजीकरण आदेश ने भी देश में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण के विकास में सहायता की है।

(ड.) 'मेक इन इंडिया' कार्यक्रम के तहत सरकार द्वारा कई पहलें की गई हैं, जिसके कारण कई इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स कंपनियां देश में अपने विनिर्माण कार्यों का विस्तार कर रही हैं। ये पहलें झारखंड राज्य सहित पूरे भारत में की गई हैं।

एमईआईटीवाई की ईएमसी योजना के तहत झारखंड राज्य में लाभार्थी कंपनियों का विवरण:

क्र.सं.	कंपनियों का नाम	उत्पाद
1	अजंता रिफोस्टील केमिकल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	डिजिटल तापमान विश्लेषक, गर्म धातु तापमान विश्लेषक, आदि।
2	ई-वेस्ट रीसाइकिलर्स एलएलपी	औद्योगिक स्वचालन, ई अपशिष्ट पुनर्चक्रण
3	श्री सहजानंद्स ऑटोमेक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	रोबोटिक डस्ट सप्रेसन मिस्ट
4	सीटीसी प्रेजिशन टूल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	टंगस्टन कार्बाइड/सिरेमिक उपकरण
5	प्रिबुसिन एलएलपी	सेंसर और ट्रांसमीटर, डिजिटल संकेतक, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्रेशर गेज
6	एकता टेली कम्युनिकेशन एंड सिस्टम्स	वायरलेस विमान उड़ान डेटा रिकॉर्डर और अन्य इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण
7	ग्रीनवर्ल्ड मोटर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	इलेक्ट्रॉनिक नियंत्रक
8	टी2 रियलिटी सॉल्यूशंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	पीसीबी, बैटरी चार्जर, कृषि उत्पादों के लिए नियंत्रण कार्ड आदि।
9	मीडिया मैजिक्स	एलईडी फ्रेम, एलईडी स्क्रीन, ग्लो साइन बोर्ड, एसीपी ऐक्रेलिक 3डी एलईडी बोर्ड

### एमईआईटीवाई की योजनाओं के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार लाभार्थी कंपनियाँ

1	आंध्र प्रदेश	31
2	असम	2
3	छत्तीसगढ़	7
4	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	1
5	दमन	1
6	दिल्ली	4
7	गोवा	9
8	गुजरात	42
9	हरियाणा	47
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	9

11	झारखंड	9
12	कर्नाटक	58
13	केरल	9
14	मध्य प्रदेश	36
15	महाराष्ट्र	89
16	ओडिशा	3
17	पांडिचेरी	1
18	पंजाब	4
19	राजस्थान	57
20	तमिलनाडु	52
21	तेलंगाना	43
22	उत्तर प्रदेश	60
23	उत्तराखंड	5
24	पश्चिम बंगाल	5
	<b>कुल</b>	<b>584</b>

## DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

### 2470. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) the Government's comprehensive plan to enhance disaster preparedness and resilience in the country, particularly in regions highly vulnerable to extreme weather events such as cyclones, floods, and landslides;

(b) whether the Government has a specific strategy to provide additional resources and support to Kerala-Wayanad, which frequently face natural disasters, especially floods and landslides;

(c) if so, the details of funds allocated for disaster relief, disaster management and climate resilience projects during the last three years for Kerala, along with the utilization of such funds in the aforementioned State;

(d) the details of funds that are allocated specifically for Wayanad in connection with the recent land slide in Punjirimattom, Mundakkai, Chooralmala, and Vellarimala villages in Meppadi panchayat, Vythiri taluk in Wayanad district, Kerala; and

(e) whether the Government has initiated any new programmes to strengthen local disaster management capacity and early warning systems in these high-risk areas and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI NITYANAND RAI):**

(a) and (e): The Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for the legal and institutional framework for the effective management of disasters. National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has prepared the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) in 2016 the updated and revised it in 2019. NDMP provides a framework and direction to the government agencies for all phases of disaster management cycle. It is a strategic tool in further strengthening disaster resilient development in the country.

NDMP incorporates national commitments in the domain of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) associated with the three major post-2015 Global Frameworks namely, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), Sustainable



Development Goals (SDGs) and Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and Prime Minister's 10-point Agenda.

NDMP brings together all sectors, ministries and departments at Central and State level as well as district level functionaries and defines their respective roles and responsibilities in disaster risk reduction. It recognizes the need to minimize, if not eliminate, any ambiguity in the responsibility framework.

Further, the National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) has also been prepared and approved in 2009 in tune with and in pursuance of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 with a vision to build a safe and disaster resilient India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response.

Central Government's initiatives to strengthen local disaster management capacity and early warning systems in high-risk areas include the following:-

- Government of India has also approved Rs. 1000 Crore National Landslide Risk Mitigation Programme which includes implementation of landslide risk mitigation activities / projects in 15 States including the State of Kerala. The State Government may furnish their projects as per the approved programme for mitigation activities for landslide affected areas in Kerala including Wayanad.

- Aapda Mitra Scheme, has been implemented and 1,00,000 community volunteers have been trained in disaster rescue in 350 multi-hazards disaster prone districts, covering all States/UTs. Each volunteer – Aapda Mitra or Aapda Sakhi – is given two-week intense training in disaster response (relevant to their area of operations), equipped with an Emergency Responder Kit (ERK), and provided an insurance cover for five years. In addition, each district is provided an Emergency Essential Resource Reserve (EERR) for the use of Aapda Mitra during disasters.
- ‘Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) based Integrated Alert System’ has been implemented for dissemination of geo targeted early warnings/alerts related to disasters to the citizens of India for all 36 States/UTs using various disseminating medium like SMS, TV, Radio, Indian Railways, Coastal Sirens, Cell broadcast, Internet (RSS feed and Browser Notification), Satellite Receiver of GAGAN and NavIC etc., through integration of all Alerting Agencies. The alerts are sent to geo targeted areas in regional languages. There is a web-based dashboard to disaster managers for approving/editing alerts and choosing media for dissemination. The system has been used successfully in recent disasters. More than 4300 crore alerts have been transmitted so far using this system.
- In order to implement the vision of Prime Minister for ‘Single Distress Number for all emergencies across the country’ the Project “Extension of ERSS” with

existing single number “112”, has been implemented, which also caters for emergency call related to disasters. This project has been designed to leverage technology for a swift response to distress calls related to disaster thus mitigating loss of life and property.

- Under the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP), Early Warning Systems have been installed in the Coastal States, which have proved to be of great help in alert dissemination to the coastal community during recent cyclone.
- Under NCRMP, 24,007 Government officials from various priority sectors viz., Health, Education, Panchayat Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies, and Rural Development have been trained through 925 Capacity Building Trainings. 68,988 community representatives have been trained on various disaster response skills viz., First Aid, Search and Rescue, and Shelter Management through 3,421 Shelter Level Trainings.
- NDMA has developed a web-based Dynamic Composite Risk Atlas and Decision Support System (Web-DCRA and DSS tool) for cyclone risk mitigation and response planning. The tool has been successfully used in recent cyclones such as Biparjoy (June, 2023) and Cyclone Michaung (December, 2023)
- Indian Universities and Institutions Network (IUINDRR-NIDM) has been established, under the aegis of National Institute of Disaster Management

(NIDM), to highlight the role of education, research and training in disaster resilience and to develop model curricula for DRR with its integration at various levels. The IUINDRR provides a platform for interface between academia and policy. It also provides a platform for collaborative development of knowledge products on disaster risk reduction. So far, more than 300 Universities and Institutes have joined the network.

- NDRF regularly conducts Mock Exercises in all 36 States / UTs on community disaster awareness in Floods, Cyclones, Earthquake, Landslide and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) in vulnerable areas with various stakeholders of Disaster Management / Response. NDRF also conducts School Safety Programme (SSP) to impart training on disaster response to children in vulnerable schools in all 36 States/UTs of India.
- NDMA has issued thirty-eight (38) guidelines for management of hazard specific disaster on various thematic and cross-cutting issues.

(b) to (d): The primary responsibility for disaster management including disbursement of relief assistance on ground level rests with the State Governments concerned. The Central Government provides requisite logistics and financial assistance to support the efforts of the State Governments.

The State Governments provide financial relief to the affected people in the event of 12 notified natural disasters, which includes floods and landslides, from

the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), already placed at its disposal in accordance with approved items and norms of Government of India.

However, in the event of disaster of a 'severe nature', additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per laid down procedure, 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.

The allocation and releases from SDRF/ NDRF to the State of Kerala during last three years i.e. 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24 is as under: -

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Allocation under SDRF			Releases of central share under SDRF
	Central Share	State Share	Total	
2021-22	251.20	84.00	335.20	251.20
2022-23	264.00	88.00	352.00	264.00
2023-24	277.60	92.00	369.60	277.60

An amount of Rs. 388.00 crore (Rs. 291.20 crore Central Share + Rs. 96.80 crore State share) has been allocated to State Government of Kerala for financial year 2024-25 in SDRF. The 1<sup>st</sup> instalment of Rs. 145.60 crore of Central share was released on 31.07.2024. The 2<sup>nd</sup> instalment of Rs. 145.60 crore of Central Share was also released on 01.10.2024 in advance to the State. In addition, the Accountant General, Kerala reported balance of Rs. 394.99 crore in its SDRF

account as on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2024. Thus sufficient fund of Rs. 782.99 crore is available in the SDRF account at the state for the relief operations.

Further, in the wake of landslide and flash flood in Wayanad, Kerala, an IMCT was constituted on 02.08.2024 to assess the damage by the Central Government without waiting for a memorandum from the State Government of Kerala. The IMCT visited the affected areas of the State from 8<sup>th</sup> August to 10<sup>th</sup> August, 2024. The instant calamity at Wayanad has been adjudged to be of 'severe nature' by the IMCT. The State Government submitted its memorandum on 19.08.2024 seeking an additional assistance of Rs. 214.68 crore under NDRF including Rs. 36 Crore estimated for removal of debris, which was yet to be incurred, for providing temporary relief assistance of immediate nature. Based on the report of the IMCT, the High Level Committee (HLC) in its meeting held on 16.11.2024, approved an amount of Rs. 153.47 crore (subject to the adjustment of 50% of balance available in the SDRF account), assistance for the air bills of Indian Air Force (IAF) helicopters for rescue and relief, as per actual, and actual expenditure for the clearance of debris.

Further, the State has carried out Post-Disaster-Needs-Assessment (PDNA), estimating a total requirement of Rs. 2219.033 crores for Recovery and Reconstruction. The report of the State Government has been provided to the Central Government on 13.11.2024. The Central Government has constituted a Multi-Sectoral Team to examine PDNA report and further action is taken as per the

established procedure under the guidelines on constitution and administration of Recovery and Reconstruction Funding Window which are available on Ministry of Home Affairs website [www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in](http://www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in)

## **SAMPLE TESTING OF PESTICIDES, SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS IN THE COUNTRY**

### **2471. SHRI PRAVEEN KHANDELWAL :**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:-

- (a) the standard procedure followed for sample testing of pesticides, seeds, and fertilizers in the country;
- (b) the details of the agencies responsible for conducting such tests and ensuring compliance with safety standards;
- (c) the details of the frequency of testing and any recent findings related to substandard products; and
- (d) the measures taken to strengthen the quality control mechanisms for these products to safeguard the health of farmers and consumers?

### **THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a) to (d): The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) implements the various provisions of Insecticides Act 1968, Seeds Act 1966 and

the Fertilizer Control Order 1985 (FCO) to ensure the supply of quality Pesticides, Seeds, and Fertilizers to the farmers in the country. Further, standards prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and Registered Product Specification (RPS) of the Central Insecticides Board and Registration Committee (CIBandRC) for testing of Pesticides, Indian Minimum Seed Certification Standards for testing of Seeds and provisions of FCO for testing of fertilizers are used in the laboratories established for sample testing.

So far, total 73 pesticide testing laboratories, 175 seed testing laboratories and 84 fertilizer testing laboratories are established by central and state government in the country to carry out quality check of pesticides, seeds, and fertilizers samples in compliance with standards, and appropriate actions are being taken by the enforcement agencies as per the provisions of the Act in case sample fails quality tests. The inspectors draw samples from manufacturing unit and sale points within their jurisdiction at regular intervals for testing of samples quality. During the year 2023-24, a total of 80,789 pesticide samples and 188,236 fertilizer samples were analyzed. Out of these, 2,222 pesticide samples and 8,988 fertilizer samples were found to be substandard which is 2.7% and 4.7% of total samples respectively and appropriate legal action has been initiated against the defaulters.

Further, DA&FW allows the manufacture and use of pesticides in the country only after analyzing the efficacy and safety of the pesticides to prevent risk to human beings or animals or environment and prescribes the details of doses,



crops, precautionary measures, antidotes etc on Label and Leaflets of pesticides. The registered pesticides if used as per Label and Leaflets do not pose any harm to human beings, animals, environment and living organisms other than pests. Also, the Seed Authentication, Traceability and Holistic Inventory (SATHI) portal has been launched to strengthen the quality control mechanism of seeds by ensuring traceability of seeds in the production and distribution chain. Further, Central and State governments regularly impart training to the enforcement authorities and analysts of laboratories to strengthen the quality control mechanisms.

### **NON-SCHEDULE VILLAGE**

#### **2472. SHRI GODAM NAGESH:**

Will the Minister of **PANCHAYATI RAJ** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of few non-scheduled villages are available in the fifth schedule, so any States have requested the Central Government to convert them from non-scheduled to scheduled villages;
- (b) if so, the detail thereof;
- (c) if requested from the State, than the number of non-scheduled villages have been identified; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):**

(a) to (d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has informed that as per paragraph 6(1) of the Fifth Schedule under Article 244 (1) of the Constitution of India, the 'Scheduled Areas' are defined as 'such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas'. The specification of 'Scheduled Areas' in relation to a State is by a notified order of the President, after consultation with the Governor of that State. The areas covering the village(s) within a block/taluka/tahsils/district are declared and notified as Scheduled Areas as per provision of Fifth Schedule under Article 244(1) of the Constitution. The villages located within the boundaries of notified Scheduled Areas are Scheduled Villages. As such, the question of availability of any non-Scheduled village within Fifth Schedule Areas does not arise and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs does not maintain details of non- Scheduled villages which are not within Fifth Scheduled Areas in the States.

**INCLUSION OF LANGUAGES IN EIGHTH SCHEDULE**

**2473. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:**

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

(a) whether the inclusion of Bhoti and Purik languages in the Eighth Schedule of Indian Constitution, has been a very long pending and genuine demand of the people of Ladakh:

(b) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to include Bhoti and Purik, two important languages of Ladakh, in the eighth Schedule any time soon; and

(c) If so, the time by which the said languages are likely to be included in the eighth Schedule?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI NITYANAND RAI):**

(a) to (c): There have been demands from time to time for inclusion of several languages, including Bhoti, in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. However, there are no fixed criteria for consideration of any language for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. As the evolution of dialects and languages is a dynamic process, influenced by socio-cultural, economic and political developments, it is difficult to fix any criterion for languages for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. The earlier attempts, through the Pahwa (1996) and Sitakant Mohapatra (2003) Committees, to evolve such fixed criteria have been inconclusive. The Government is conscious of the sentiments and requirements for inclusion of other languages in the Eighth Schedule. Such requests have to be considered keeping in mind these sentiments, and the other relevant considerations. Since at present there are no fixed criteria for any language to be considered for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution,

no time-frame can be fixed for consideration of the demands for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

## **CAPEX INCENTIVE SCHEMES**

### **2474. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R:**

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has implemented production linked, Design linked, Capex Incentive Scheme;
- (b) if so, the objectives of the said schemes;
- (c) whether the objectives have yielded results
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the net results of these schemes, in terms of increasing the contribution of the manufacturing sector to the GDP, in terms of increasing employment and the quality of employment of the youth; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY;  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):**

(a) to (f): Yes Sir, the Government has implemented production linked, Design linked, Capex Incentive Scheme. The **Design Linked Incentive (DLI), Capital Expenditure (Capex) Incentive Scheme**, and **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme** collectively drive India's **Aatmanirbhar Bharat** mission by promoting

innovation, boosting manufacturing, and reducing import dependence. The DLI Scheme fosters tech-driven product design, the Capex Scheme supports infrastructure expansion, and the PLI Scheme incentivizes production and exports across key sectors. Together, these initiatives propel India toward economic resilience, reduced import dependency, and enhanced global competitiveness. The scheme wise details are given in following paragraphs.

**Modified Programme for Development of Semiconductor and Display Fab Ecosystem in India:** Government has approved Semicon India Programme with a total outlay of Rs 76,000 crore for the development of semiconductor and display manufacturing ecosystem in the country. Fiscal support provided under the programme covers i. 50% of the project cost on pari-passu basis for setting up of Silicon Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor (CMOS) based Semiconductor Fabs in India, ii. 50% of Project Cost on pari-passu basis for setting up of Display Fabs in India, iii. 50% of the Capital Expenditure on pari-passu basis for setting up of Compound Semiconductors / Silicon Photonics (SiPh) / Sensors (including Micro Electro-Mechanical Systems) Fab/ Discrete Semiconductor Fab and Semiconductor Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) / Outsourced Semiconductor Assembly and Test (OSAT) facilities in India.

The programme also provides Product Design Linked Incentive of up to 50% of the eligible expenditure subject to a ceiling of ₹15 Crore per application and also

“Deployment Linked Incentive” of 6% to 4% of net sales turnover over 5 years subject to a ceiling of ₹30 Crore per application for incentivising chip design.

Under Semicon India Programme, Government has already approved 5 semiconductor projects with cumulative investment of around Rs. 1,52,000 crore. Further, 15 semiconductor design companies have also been approved under the Design Linked Incentive Scheme to design chips for Indian products. Additionally, 41 semiconductor design companies have been approved for access of the tools required for designing the chips (called EDA tools) which is being made available by National EDA Tool Grid setup at ChipIN Centre at C-DAC Bengaluru.

The approved semiconductor manufacturing facilities under Semicon India Programme will generate direct employment of about 25 thousand advanced technology jobs and about 60 thousand indirect jobs. Government has also approved modernisation of Semi-Conductor Laboratory, Mohali to enhance efficiency and cycle time.

### **PLI Scheme 2.0 for IT Hardware**

To increase domestic production of IT hardware, Government of India has notified the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme 2.0 for IT Hardware on 29.05.2023 with an outlay of INR 17,000 crore. The scheme provides an average incentive of around 5% on net incremental sales (over base year) of goods manufactured in India and covered under the target segment, to eligible companies, for a period of 6 years. The target segment products include: Laptops, Tablets, All-in-One PCs,

Servers and Ultra Small Form Factor. PLI Scheme 2.0 for IT Hardware is in its nascent phase and it will take at least two more years for post-PLI impact to be visible.

### **PLI for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing Scheme**

The Objective of the scheme is to boost domestic manufacturing and attract investment in mobile phones value chain including electronic components and semiconductor packaging. Over the scheme tenure, the companies approved under the scheme are expected to generate a total production of about INR 8,12,550 crore, additional investment to the tune of INR 7,000 crore and creation of 2,00,000 additional direct jobs.

Till Oct'2024, the companies approved under the PLI Scheme for LSEM have made cumulative investment of INR 9,349 Cr, leading to cumulative production of INR 6,14,115 Cr and generated additional employment of 1,28,688 (Direct jobs).

### **Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS)**

To offset disability, attract investments in electronic manufacturing, provide a level-playing field and achieve competitiveness in the global market, Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) was launched by the Government in July 2012. The scheme provides 20-25% subsidy for investments in capital expenditure for setting up of an electronic manufacturing facility (20% for SEZ Units and 25% for non-SEZ Units). The incentives are available for 44 categories of electronic

products and product components on reimbursement basis. The incentives under the MSIPS were available for ESDM unit situated in any Industrial Area across the country. The Scheme has been closed to receive new application on 31st Dec 2018.

As on 30 November, 2024, 316 applications with proposed investment of INR 82,734 crore are under consideration. Out of these 316 applications, 315 applications with proposed investment of INR 80,725 crore and committed incentives of INR 9,980 crore have been approved. Incentives amounting INR 2535.54 crore have been disbursed under the Scheme.

Out of 315 approved units, 293 units have reported investment of INR 45,209 crore and 275 units have started production. Direct and indirect employment generated so far is 4,80,614. Total sales (domestic and exports) from the units under production are INR 13,56,824 crore which include export of INR 3,16,344 crore.

### **Scheme for Promotion of Electronic Components and Semiconductors**

The government has notified and implemented Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS) under Capex Incentive Scheme. The scheme was notified on April 01, 2020 provides financial incentive of 25% on capital expenditure for the identified list of electronic goods that comprise downstream value chain of electronic products, i.e., electronic



components, semiconductor/ display fabrication units, ATMP units, specialized sub-assemblies and capital goods for manufacture of aforesaid goods.

Under the Scheme, 52 applications are approved with total Project cost of INR 14,797.62 crore involving approved Capex of INR 8,330.61 crore and approved incentive of INR 2,082.65 crore. The total employment generated as of November 2024 is 34,670.

### सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना के अंतर्गत निधि

**2475. श्री रामप्रीत मंडल:**

**श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:**

क्या **ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना के अंतर्गत सरकार द्वारा जारी और व्यय की गई निधि का राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक चयनित गांवों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और सभी चयनित गांवों की वर्तमान स्थिति का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या वर्तमान में सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना चल रही है अथवा बंद कर दी गई है; और

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

**ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान):**

(क): सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना (एसएजीवाई) 100% अभिसरण आधारित योजना है जिसके अंतर्गत विकास कार्यक्रमों/परियोजनाओं के लिए कोई निधि आवंटित नहीं की जाती है। एसएजीवाई

परियोजनाओं के लिए संसाधन अन्य केंद्रीय क्षेत्र और केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं, राज्य योजनाओं, कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) निधियों, संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना (एमपीएलएडीएस), विधान सभा सदस्य विकास योजना (एमएलएलएडीएस) आदि से जुटाए जाते हैं।

(ख): माननीय संसद सदस्यों ने सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना के अंतर्गत 3,361 ग्राम पंचायतों की पहचान की है और इन ग्राम पंचायतों में 2,29,605 परियोजनाएँ/कार्यकलाप पूरी हो चुकी हैं। चिन्हित एसएजीवाई ग्राम पंचायतों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा और इनमें कार्यान्वित किए जा चुके कार्यकलापों/परियोजनाओं की स्थिति का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ): एसएजीवाई ग्राम पंचायतों की पहचान दिनांक 31 मार्च, 2024 तक पूरी हो गई है।

### विवरण

चिन्हित एसएजीवाई ग्राम पंचायतों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा और इन ग्राम पंचायतों में पूर्ण हो चुके कार्यकलापों/परियोजनाओं की स्थिति

राज्य	एसएजीवाई के अंतर्गत चिन्हित ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या	इन ग्राम पंचायतों में पूर्ण हो चुके कार्यकलापों/परियोजनाओं की संख्या
अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	8	424
आंध्र प्रदेश	207	13190
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	11	194
असम	46	1104
बिहार	189	2767
चंडीगढ़	2	15
छत्तीसगढ़	115	5211
दिल्ली	4	0
गोवा	14	219
गुजरात	238	98772

हरियाणा	91	2586
हिमाचल प्रदेश	45	1613
जम्मू और कश्मीर	43	1273
झारखंड	119	4890
कर्नाटक	134	13715
केरल	167	6702
लद्दाख	4	75
लक्षद्वीप	2	29
मध्य प्रदेश	134	3406
महाराष्ट्र	262	5541
मणिपुर	30	1284
मेघालय	21	363
मिजोरम	14	545
नागालैंड	6	85
ओडिशा	104	2215
पुदुचेरी	10	67
पंजाब	65	1059
राजस्थान	190	6007
सिक्किम	15	450
तमिलनाडु	370	11811
तेलंगाना	85	29790
त्रिपुरा	13	535
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	7	112
उत्तर प्रदेश	553	12064
उत्तराखंड	39	1431
पश्चिम बंगाल	4	61
<b>कुल</b>	<b>3361</b>	<b>229605</b>

## **MIGRATION OF PEOPLE**

**2476. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:**

**SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:**

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken any action to stop migration of rural people in search of better livelihood;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the manner in which rural development is used as a tool to address the challenges of rural to-urban migration and ensure better opportunities at home;
- (d) the details of measures taken to ensure that rural youth remain in their communities, contributing to local economies and helping to combat urban overcrowding; and
- (e) whether MGNREGS is helpful to stop migration, if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):**

(a) to (d): Checking the migration of rural people towards urban areas are sought to be addressed through multi-dimensional course of action such as provision of improved infrastructural facilities, equitable dispersal of resources to remove regional disparities, employment generation, imparting of skills, encouraging entrepreneurial activity, undertaking land reforms, enhancing literacy, and providing easy access to financial assistance and credit facilities etc.

So far as the Ministry of Rural Development is concerned, it is implementing various rural development schemes for creating employment opportunities and rural infrastructure. All these measures encourage people to stay in rural areas, earn their livelihood and raise their quality of life near their places of residence and hence act as a deterrent to distress migration of rural population to cities. Some of the schemes that have a positive impact on reducing migration are:

- i. Under **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS)**, guaranteed wage employment of 100 days in a financial year is provided to a rural household whose adult members are willing to take up manual work. Further, an additional 50 days of wage employment is provided over and above 100 days in the notified drought affected areas or natural calamity affected areas in the country on recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
- ii. **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)** is aimed at providing connectivity by way of single all-weather road to eligible unconnected habitations in rural areas so that these habitations can have access to basic health services, education and markets for their produce. It has positive impact on education, access to health care facilities, employment generation, better farm prices etc. PMGSY have provided new on farm and off farm opportunities of employment like employment in nearby urban areas where people could

commute daily. Hence, PMGSY has been able to arrest the pace of migration to some extent.

iii. **Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)** w.e.f. 1st April, 2016 to provide assistance to eligible rural households for construction of pucca houses with basic amenities to achieve the objective of “Housing for All” in rural areas of country. The total target under the PMAY-G was construction of 4.95 crore pucca houses with basic amenities by March, 2029. The construction activities under PMAY-G focuses on provision of houses to the eligible beneficiaries and also contributes in reducing push factors for migration through direct and indirect employment generation in rural areas of the country. Under PMAY-G, there is a provision of 90/95 persondays of un-skilled wage labour under MGNREGS for construction of house, over and above the unit assistance. Further, under the Rural Mason Training program of PMAY-G so far approx 3 lakh mason have been trained. Under PMAY-G, the indirect employment is also generated through the production of building materials and their transportation for the house construction.

iv. **Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)** mobilizes rural poor and vulnerable households into SHGs and link them to sustainable livelihoods opportunities by building their skills and enabling them to access formal sources of finance, entitlements and services from both public and private sectors. It is envisaged that the intensive and

continuous capacity building of rural poor women will ensure their social and economic upliftment. The Mission seeks to achieve its objective through investing in four core components viz., (a) social mobilization and promotion of sustainable community institutions of the rural poor; (b) financial inclusion of the rural poor; (c) sustainable livelihoods; and (d) social inclusion, development, and convergence.

- v. **Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)** provides entrepreneurship and skill development training to rural unemployed youth aged 18-45 years, empowering them to pursue self employment. There are 64 approved courses in which RSETIs impart training based on the specific demands of the respective states significantly reducing rural youth migration.
- vi. Department of Land Resources (DoLR) is implementing **Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY)**, which provides employment opportunities through community engagement in soil and water conservation, rainwater harvesting, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, and livelihood support, thereby providing sustainable income opportunities and skill development.

(e): MGNREGS is a demand-driven wage employment Scheme that provides for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do

unskilled manual work. It offers rural households fall back livelihood options when better employment opportunities are unavailable. From the FY2019-20 to 2024-25 (as on 06.12.2024), a total of 1813.26crore persondays have been generated and a total of 412.09 durable assets have beencreated on rural areas under this scheme.

Several initiatives have been taken to provide employment opportunity to rural household under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS which include:

- Initiating appropriate Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns including wall paintings for the wide dissemination of the provisions of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), 2005
- Expanding scope and coverage of demand registration system to ensure that demand for work under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA does not go unregistered,
- Prepare plans in a participatory mode and approve them in the Gram Sabha.
- Organization of 'Rozgar Diwas'.
- Creation of productive assets at individual and community level for sustained income of the beneficiaries

Details of person days generated and number of durable assets created on rural areas under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS for the last five financial years from 2019-



20 to 2023-24 and in the current financial year 2024-25 (as on 06.12.2024) are as under:

<b>Financial year</b>	<b>Person days generated (in crore)</b>	<b>No. of durable assets created</b>
2019-20	265.35	74.67
2020-21	389.09	84.35
2021-22	363.19	89.96
2022-23	293.70	94.45
2023-24	308.91	84.24
2024-25 (as on 06.12.2024)	193.02	59.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>1813.26</b>	<b>412.09</b>

## **PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES**

### **2477. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the public and private agricultural universities across the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details and number of students graduating from these universities annually; and

(c) the details about the agricultural research programs and innovations driven by these universities?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):**

(a): The number of Central/State Government Agricultural Universities (AUs) state-wise under National Agricultural Research and Education System (NARES) are given in the enclosed **Statement**. Agriculture including Agricultural Education being the state subject, maintaining list of Private Agricultural Universities is in the purview of respective State Governments.

(b): The total number of seats available in all Central and State Government Agricultural Universities during Academic Year 2024-25 for admission/passing out in different programmes are as under:

- i. Under-graduate (UG) programme in 13 Disciplines: 28677 students.
- ii. Post-graduate (PG) programme in 81 Disciplines: 12985 students.
- iii. Doctorate (Ph.D.) programme in 80 Disciplines: 9684 students.

(c): The major focus is on precision agriculture (nutrient and water use efficiency), reducing chemical footprints, nature-friendly farming, with more synergy in crop, weather, and water cycles and crop planning using ecosystem approaches, developing new varieties tolerant to multiple stresses for higher yields and sustainability. Focus is also on export orientation, ecosystem approach, sustainable

food system, smart farming, post-harvest value addition, and entrepreneurship, two-way digital communication between the farmers and scientists, and development of smart machines.

In the Animal and Veterinary Sciences, the major research focus is on the conservation and improvement of indigenous breeds, disease diagnostics and control, genetic improvement and animal breeding, development of value-added products, animal welfare and one health approach.

In Fisheries Science, the major thrust is on diversification of aquaculture, biodiversity assessment and conservation, application of nanotechnology and biotechnology, genetic improvement and genomics, improved management of aquatic animal health and environment, assessment and enhancement of seafood quality, fish nutrition, feed and nutrigenomics, climate change and carbon sequestration, livelihood and food security of marginal farmers.

Some of the innovations driven by AUs includes:

- Developed high-yielding and climate-resilient varieties
- Mechanization and tools for small farmers
- Developed Integrated pest and disease management packages
- Developed organic farming and sustainable practices for various crops including agroforestry for different agro climatic zones
- **Development of value-added crop, horticulture, dairy and fish products**

- **Genetic improvement of livestock** (example Kosali Cattle, Chhattisgarhi Buffalo and Anjori Goat breeds, Berari Goat, and Purnathadi Buffalo are new registered breeds) **and conservation indigenous breed viz.**, Ongole, Punganur, Nellore, Deoni and Amrit Mahal, Alambadi, Naatukuttai and Sahiwal cattle; Vizianagaram and Bannur sheep; Osmanabadi goat; Siruvidai Chicken and other Back Yard Poultry and Native Dogs
- Developed disease diagnostics and control (Developed vaccines like *Blue Tongue* and *Brucella abortus*, foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and peste des petits ruminants (PPR), inactivated vaccine against Riemerellosis and lumpy skin disease vaccine and rapid diagnostic kits)
- Developed improved Rohu 'Jayanti', improved Catla 'Amrit catla' and improved Indian Magur 'Maha-magur' through selection
- Developed marketable value-added products and nutraceuticals from fish and fish waste and seaweed, etc.

### STATEMENT

#### The state-wise list of Agricultural Universities:

S.No.	State	Name of the Agricultural Universities
1	Andhra Pradesh	04
2	Assam	01
3	Bihar	03
4	Chhattisgarh	03

5	Delhi	01
6	Gujarat	06
7	Haryana	04
8	Himachal Pradesh	02
9	Jammu and Kashmir	02
10	Jharkhand	01
11	Karnataka	06
12	Kerala	03
13	Madhya Pradesh	03
14	Maharashtra	06
15	Manipur	01
16	Nagaland	01
17	Orissa	01
18	Punjab	02
19	Rajasthan	06
20	Tamil Nadu	03
21	Telangana	03
22	Uttar Pradesh	09
23	Uttarakhand	02
24	West Bengal	04
	<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>

### मछुआरा समुदायों को आवास सुविधाएं

#### 2478. श्री रमाशंकर राजभर:

क्या मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार मछुआरा समुदायों को आवास सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करा रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा मत्स्यपालन क्षेत्र हेतु चलाई जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) मछुआरों के कल्याण हेतु क्या सुरक्षात्मक उपाय किए जाने का विचार किया गया है?

**पंचायती राज मंत्री; तथा मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री**

**(श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह):**

(क) से (ग): मत्स्यपालन विभाग, मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ने देश में मात्स्यकी और जलीय कृषि के समग्र विकास के लिए कई पहल की हैं। मात्स्यकी और जलीय कृषि क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित योजनाओं का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

(i) नीली क्रांति पर केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना: मात्स्यकी का एकीकृत विकास और प्रबंधन, वित्त वर्ष 2015-16 से वित्त वर्ष 2019-20 तक 5 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए 3000 करोड़ रुपए के केन्द्रीय परिव्यय के साथ कार्यान्वित किया गया और इस योजना से मात्स्यकी क्षेत्र में लगभग 5000 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश हुआ।

(ii) मात्स्यकी क्षेत्र के लिए इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए, वर्ष 2018-19 में 7522.48 करोड़ रुपए के कुल फंड के साथ मात्स्यकी एवं जल कृषि अवसंरचना विकास निधि / फिशरीज़ एंड एक्वाकल्चर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर डवलपमेंट फंड (एफआईडीएफ) शुरू किया गया था। एफआईडीएफ राज्य सरकारों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों सहित पात्र संस्थाओं (ईई) को चिन्हित मात्स्यकी इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए रियायती वित्त प्रदान करता है। एफआईडीएफ 2 साल की मॉरेटोरियम सहित 12 साल की पुनर्भुगतान अवधि के लिए 3% प्रति वर्ष तक ब्याज सहायता (इंटररेस्ट सबवेनशन) प्रदान करता है। एफआईडीएफ के अंतर्गत अब तक 5794.09 करोड़ रुपए के कुल परिव्यय के साथ विभिन्न राज्यों, केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों और निजी उद्यमियों के कुल 132 मात्स्यकी इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर प्रस्तावों को मंजूरी दी गई है।

(iii) प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य सम्पदा योजना (पीएमएमएसवाई) को वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 तक पांच साल की अवधि के लिए 20,050 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमानित निवेश के साथ लागू किया गया है। यह योजना मत्स्य उत्पादन और उत्पादकता, गुणवत्ता, प्रौद्योगिकी, पोस्ट-हार्वेस्ट इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर तथा मैनेजमेंट, फिशरीज़ वैल्यू चैन का आधुनिकीकरण और सुदृढीकरण, एक मजबूत मात्स्यिकी प्रबंधन ढांचे की स्थापना और मछुआरों के कल्याण में महत्वपूर्ण अंतराल (क्रिटिकल गैप्स) को दूर करने के लिए तैयार की गई है। विगत चार वर्षों (वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्त वर्ष 2023-24) और वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष (वित्त वर्ष 2024-25) के दौरान, पीएमएमएसवाई के अंतर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों और अन्य कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के लिए 8871.42 करोड़ रुपए के केंद्रीय अंश के साथ 20864.29 करोड़ रुपए की परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है।

(iv) मात्स्यिकी क्षेत्र को सुदृढ (रेसिलिएंट) बनाने और फिशरीज़ वैल्यू चैन में दक्षताओं को अपनाने को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार 6000 करोड़ रुपए के निवेश के साथ प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (पीएमएमएसवाई) के अंतर्गत एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र उप-योजना "प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य किसान समृद्धि सह योजना (पीएमएमकेएसएसवाई)" को लागू कर रही है। पीएमएमकेएसएसवाई का उद्देश्य मात्स्यिकी क्षेत्र को संगठित बनाना, जलीय कृषि बीमा को प्रोत्साहित करना, मात्स्यिकी सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यम मूल्य श्रृंखला दक्षता, सुरक्षित मत्स्य उत्पादन के लिए सुरक्षा और गुणवत्ता प्रणाली को अपनाना आदि है।

(v) इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 से क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) सुविधा मछुआरों और मत्स्य किसानों तक पहुंचाई है, ताकि उन्हें अपनी कार्यशील पूंजी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में मदद मिल सके। देश भर में मछुआरों और मत्स्य किसानों के लिए अब तक 2810 करोड़ रुपए की ऋण राशि के साथ कुल 4.39 लाख केसीसी स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिनमें तमिलनाडु के 2,44,506 मछुआरे और मत्स्य किसान शामिल हैं।

नीली क्रांति पर केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना: मात्स्यकी का एकीकृत विकास और प्रबंधन के अंतर्गत मछुआरों के लिए कुल 18,886 घर स्वीकृत किए गए और इस प्रयोजनार्थ विभिन्न राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को 104.69 करोड़ रुपए की केंद्रीय निधि जारी की गई। हालांकि पीएमएमएसवाई के अंतर्गत मछुआरा समुदायों को आवास सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है, लेकिन इस योजना में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ मछुआरों और मत्स्य किसानों के लिए कई कल्याणकारी गतिविधियों की परिकल्पना की गई है, जिनमें शामिल हैं; (i) समुद्र तटीय राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में एकीकृत आधुनिक तटीय मत्स्यन गांवों का विकास, जिसका उद्देश्य स्थायी मत्स्यन की प्रथाओं के माध्यम से पर्यावरणीय नुकसान को कम करते हुए तटीय मछुआरों को आर्थिक और सामाजिक लाभ को अधिकतम करना है, (ii) बीमा कवर जिसके अंतर्गत आकस्मिक मृत्यु या स्थायी पूर्ण शारीरिक अक्षमता के लिए 5.00 लाख रुपए, आकस्मिक स्थायी आंशिक शारीरिक अक्षमता के लिए 2.50 लाख रुपए और आकस्मिक अस्पताल में भर्ती होने के लिए 25,000 रुपए का बीमा प्रदान किया जाता है, (iii) मछली पकड़ने पर प्रतिबंध/मंद अवधि के दौरान मत्स्य संसाधनों के संरक्षण के लिए सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े सक्रिय पारंपरिक मछुआरे परिवारों के लिए आजीविका और पोषण सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अलावा, समुद्र में मछली पकड़ते समय मछुआरों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक लाख फिशिंग वेसेल्स पर निःशुल्क स्वदेशी रूप से विकसित ट्रांसपोंडर प्रदान करने के लिए 364 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय पर एक विशेष योजना बनाई गई है। कई लाभों वाले ट्रांसपोंडर मछुआरों को टू-वे कम्युनिकेशन करने, किसी भी आपात स्थिति और चक्रवात के दौरान अलर्ट भेजने और पोटेन्शियल फिशिंग ज़ोन्स के बारे में जानकारी प्रसारित करने की सुविधा प्रदान करते हैं। इसके अलावा, मछुआरों को ग्लोबल पोजिशनिंग सिस्टम (जीपीएस), लाइफ़जैकेट, लाइफ़बॉय, अन्य जीवन रक्षक उपकरण, खोज और बचाव बीकन, रडार रिफ्लेक्टर, प्राथमिक चिकित्सा बॉक्स, फ्लेयर्स का एक सेट, बैकअप



बैटरी आदि से युक्त सुरक्षा किट भी प्रदान की जाती है ताकि समुद्र में मछली पकड़ते समय मछुआरों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

## **NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES**

### **2479. ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR:**

Will the Minister of **SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) in light of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes' report on the socio-economic status of SC/ST communities, which emphasizes the need for targeted interventions, how will the Ministry of Women and Child Development utilize its budgetary allocation for 2024-25 to enhance access to essential services such as childcare, women's safety programs, and skill development initiatives for SC/ST women; and

(b) the specific outcomes does the Ministry aim to achieve with these allocations?

### **THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE):**

(a) and (b): Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing different schemes to enhance access to essential services such as childcare, women's safety programs, and skill development initiatives for SC/ST women and has accordingly made budget provisions for 2024-25. The brief of such schemes is as follows:-

(i) **Mission Vatsalya** : A Centrally Sponsored Scheme through the State/ UT Governments on pre-defined cost sharing basis between the Central and the State Governments to deliver services for children in difficult circumstances which include both institutional care and non-institutional care services. The Child Care Institutions (CCIs) established under the Mission Vatsalya scheme support *inter-alia* age-appropriate education, access to vocational training, recreation, health care, counselling etc. Support under non-institutional care is provided by way of sponsorship, foster care and after care to children in need of care and protection. The budget allocation for Mission Vatsalya scheme for the FY 2024-25 is Rs. 1472.17 crores.

(ii) **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)** is being run across the country w.e.f. 01.01.2017. The PMMVY is a Centrally Sponsored Maternity Benefit Scheme under which cash incentives is provided directly to the Bank/Post Office account of the beneficiary in Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode.

It is further stated that under PMMVY, Rs.297.52 crores (14.39% of the total allocation) and Rs.158.99 crores (7.69% of the total allocation) have been earmarked for the Financial Year 2024-25 for the functional heads namely, Development Action Plan for Scheduled Castes (DAPSC) and Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes (DAPST) respectively to cater SC/ST communities specifically. The scheme envisages adequate rest to pregnant women and lactating mothers before and after the delivery of the first child; improved health seeking

behaviour among pregnant women and lactating mothers; and positive behavioural change towards the girl child.

(iii) **National Programme on Anganwadi-cum-Crèche (Palna)** : The Government's sustained initiatives on education, skilling and employment of women has resulted in increased opportunities for their employment, and more and more women are now in gainful employment, working within or outside their homes. Growing industrialization and urbanisation have also led to increased migration into the cities. Past few decades have shown a rapid increase in nuclear families. Thus, the children of such working women, who were earlier getting support from joint families while they were at work, are now in need of day care services which have to provide quality care and protection for the children. Lack of proper day-care services is, often, a deterrent for women to go out and work.

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.

(iv) **National Hub for Empowerment of Women (NHEW)**: The Umbrella Scheme of Mission Shakti has two sub-schemes namely "Sambhal" and "Samrthya". 'Samarthya' sub- scheme has a new component i.e. Hub for Empowerment of Women (HEW) known as SANKALP: HEW (Supportive Action for Nurturing and Knowledge-Based Advancement, Last-Mile Delivery and Potential Realization of

Women : Hub for Empowerment of Women) with aims to facilitate inter-sectoral convergence of schemes and programs meant for women at National level, State/ UT level and district level with the mandate to create an environment in which women realize their full potential to address gaps in state action for women and for promoting inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral convergence through strengthening the processes that promote holistic empowerment of women by creating an environment conducive to social change by improving access and utilization of government schemes. The objective will be achieved through knowledge and information services for awareness generation, sensitization, training etc. An amount of Rs. 72.04 crores were utilized during 2023-24 whereas Rs. 29.11 crores have been utilized so far during 2024-25 under the scheme.

### **COMPENSATION AGAINST LAND ACQUISITION**

#### **2480. SHRI KULDEEP INDORA:**

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to take any new initiatives to provide fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including Rajasthan; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to consider further amending the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
(DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

(a) to (c) No Sir. The provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) are implemented by 'appropriate Government' as defined under Section 3(e) of the said Act and are applicable to States/ UTs including Rajasthan.

The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 provides for a fair compensation package to those whose land is acquired, brings transparency to the process of acquisition of land and also provides for rehabilitation of those affected.

The 'compensation amount' consists of market value of land multiplied by a factor of 1 to 2 (as notified by the appropriate Government) and the value of assets attached to land or building. To arrive at the final award, 'solatium' amount equivalent to one hundred percent of the 'compensation amount' is additionally provided (Sections 26 to 30 of the Act).

Apart from above, the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 has provision for additional compensation in case affected family has faced multiple displacements (Section

39). The said Act also allows power to State Legislatures to enact any law more beneficial to affected families (Section 107).

**FISHERIES SECTOR DEVELOPMENT IN KARBI ANGLONG AND DIMA HASAO  
IN ASSAM**

**2481. SHRI AMARSING TISSO:**

Will the Minister of **FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to improve the local fishery resources in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao Districts of Assam;

(b) whether special assistance provided to local fishermen to enhance their fishing techniques and increase yield and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether specific programs focused on promoting sustainable aquaculture in these regions; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ; AND MINISTER OF FISHERIES,  
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS  
LALAN SINGH):**

(a) to (d): The Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), a flagship scheme implemented for overall development of fisheries and aquaculture sector in all States/UTs including Assam, *inter-alia*, envisages to address critical gaps in

fish production, productivity, quality, technology, post-harvest infrastructure and management, modernization and strengthening of value chain, reduction of post-harvest losses, traceability etc. For development of fisheries and aquaculture in Assam, the projects with outlay of Rs. 539.63 crore with Central share of Rs. 296.82 crore have been approved during in last 4 years and current financial year i.e. 2024-25 under PMMSY.

As informed by Government of Assam, the activities undertaken for development of fisheries and aquaculture in both the districts of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao in Assam includes construction of new ponds, renovation of existing community ponds, providing of fishing cast nets, drag nets, boats to fishermen, livelihood and nutritional support during fishing ban period etc. In addition to this, to enhance the fishing technique used by the local fishers and to increase their yield, training, awareness and capacity building programmes on scientific fish farming, best management practices have been conducted to promote sustainable fishing and aquaculture in these districts.

For development of local fisheries resources pertaining to the Dima Hasao district, the North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council (NCHAC) has also approved the financial support for development of fisheries and for improvement of fisheries resources.

## पीएम-मित्र पार्क

**2482. श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:**

**श्री नव चरण माझी:**

**श्रीमती स्मिता उदय वाघ:**

क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पीएम-मित्र पार्क योजना शुरू किए जाने के बाद से विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र में किए गए विशिष्ट प्रगति और विकास कार्यों का योजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और इससे जलगांव लोक सभा क्षेत्र को कितना लाभ हुआ है;

(ख) उन व्यवसायों और निवेशकों का विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र में योजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री मित्र पार्कों में प्रचालन आरंभ किए हैं अथवा करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं;

(ग) सरकार ने विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र और जलगांव क्षेत्र में स्थित पीएम-मित्र पार्कों/वस्त्र पार्कों की ओर व्यवसायों और निवेशकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए योजना-वार क्या कदम उठाए हैं;

(घ) प्रधान मंत्री मित्र पार्कों/वस्त्र पार्कों में अब तक कितना वित्तीय निवेश किया गया है और महाराष्ट्र सहित विशेष रूप से पार्कों के लिए प्रमुख चरणों को पूरा करने की योजना-वार संभावित समय-सीमा क्या है; और

(ङ) मंत्रालय ने महाराष्ट्र और जलगांव निर्वाचन क्षेत्र पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करते हुए पीएम-मित्र पार्कों/वस्त्र पार्कों के विकास में चुनौतियों अथवा विलंब का समाधान करने के लिए योजना-वार क्या उपाय किए हैं?

**विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पबित्रा मार्गेरिटा):**

(क) से (ङ): वस्त्र उद्योग की संपूर्ण मूल्य श्रृंखला के लिए एकीकृत बड़े पैमाने पर और आधुनिक औद्योगिक अवसंरचना सुविधा विकसित करने के लिए सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र के अमरावती में एक



ब्राउनफील्ड परियोजना सहित वर्ष 2021-22 से 2027-28 तक की अवधि के लिए 4,445 करोड़ रुपए के योजना परिव्यय के साथ ग्रीनफील्ड/ब्राउनफील्ड साइटों में 7(सात) पीएम मेगा एकीकृत वस्त्र क्षेत्र और अपैरल (पीएम मित्र) पार्क की स्थापना की मंजूरी दी है।

इन पार्कों से लॉजिस्टिक लागत कम होने और भारतीय वस्त्रों की प्रतिस्पर्धा क्षमता बढ़ने की परिकल्पना की गई है। पीएम मित्र पार्क योजना भारत में निवेश आकर्षित करने, रोजगार सृजन को बढ़ावा देने और इसे वैश्विक वस्त्र बाजार में अपनी पैठ बढ़ाने में सहायता करेगी। ये पार्क उन साइटों में स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं जिनमें वस्त्र उद्योग के आगे बढ़ने और सफल होने के लिए आवश्यक लिंकेज होने की अंतर्निहित क्षमता है।

भारत सरकार और महाराष्ट्र सरकार के बीच समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर के बाद, महाराष्ट्र औद्योगिकी विकास निगम (एमआईडीसी) को कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है। कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी ने लेआउट प्लान को अंतिम रूप दे दिया है और पर्यावरण मंजूरी सहित आवश्यक स्वीकृति प्राप्त कर ली है। सितंबर, 2024 में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा पार्क की आधारशिला रखी गई। 111 करोड़ रुपए के अवसंरचना विकास कार्यों हेतु निविदा को अंतिम रूप दिया गया और कार्य आदेश जारी किया गया। सचिव (वस्त्र) की अध्यक्षता में परियोजना अनुमोदन समिति (पीएसी) द्वारा प्रगति में तेजी लाने और विलंब को समाप्त करने के लिए समय-समय पर पार्क की प्रगति की समीक्षा की जाती है।

अब तक, पीएम मित्र पार्क अमरावती के लिए 1,370 करोड़ रुपए के मूल्य के समझौता-ज्ञापनों सहित पीएम मित्र पार्क योजना के तहत 18,500 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक की प्रत्याशित निवेश क्षमता के निवेश समझौता-ज्ञापनों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं। इन निवेश प्रस्तावों में वस्त्र मूल्य श्रृंखला के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों अर्थात् पॉलीस्टर, कपास, स्पिनिंग यार्न, प्लास्टिक मास्टरबैच, कपास यार्न/डेनिम फैब्रिक, टेरी टॉवल, स्पिनिंग एंड यार्न शामिल हैं।

मंत्रालय ने कारोबार और निवेशकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय, राष्ट्रीय और राज्य स्तरों पर कई निवेशक बैठकें और स्टैकहोल्डर परामर्श आयोजित किए गए हैं। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने पीएम मित्र पार्क अमरावती के लिए निवेशकों के साथ बातचीत को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए विदर्भ औद्योगिकी संघ के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

### **FUND ALLOCATED FOR GRAIN PROCUREMENT**

#### **2483. SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO :**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the amount allocated by the Central Government for grain procurement in Telangana;
- (b) the details of the facilities and infrastructure established to facilitate smooth procurement;
- (c) the steps taken to provide relief to farmers facing financial losses due to the State Government's inaction; and
- (d) the manner in which the Government ensures a smooth and efficient procurement process to stabilize the farm sector in Telangana?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a): State wise funds are not allocated towards food subsidy by the Government. Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD) reimburses the expenditure incurred by States that have opted for Decentralized Procurement (DCP) mode on distribution of Food grains under Central Sector Schemes. Other States lift the food grains from Food Corporation of India (FCI) as per their allocations earmarked by Department of Food and Public Distribution. The details of the Food Subsidy reimbursed for distribution of food grains under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) for the last three years to Telangana are as under:-

Year	Amount released (Rupees in Crore)
2021-22	7665.02
2022-23	5242.76
2023-24	5367.07
2024-25(till Oct 24)	2592.10

(b): Procurement of food grains under MSP operations has been mandatorily to be carried out through online portals which brought substantial transparency in the process with introduction of registration of farmers for sale of their produce at govt. procuring centers/mandis, online land /crop verification and online payment of MSP directly into the farmer's bank account.

“One Nation, One MSP through DBT” implemented across the country from RMS 2021-22 onwards. Payment of MSP has been ensured directly into farmers'

account. DBT of MSP has brought in responsibility, transparency and real time monitoring in the system.

(c): Government extends price support for paddy and wheat through the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Agencies. Further, different types of nutri-cereals (Millets) and coarse grains are procured by various State Governments it's own in consultation with FCI to the extent that the concerned State Government may utilize them for the distribution under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) as well as in Other Welfare Schemes (OWS). Notified Pulses, Oilseeds and Copra of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) are procured at the MSP from the registered farmers under Price Support Scheme (PSS), a component of integrated Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA), as per it's extant guidelines in association with the concerned State Government. In order to incentivize the farmers for enhancement of domestic production and to reduce the dependence on import, the existing procurement ceiling of Tur, Urad and Masur under PSS was lifted for the year 2023-24 and it has been extended for the year 2024-25 also. Further, Cotton and Jute are procured by Government at MSP through Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) and Jute Corporation of India (JCI) respectively. Consequently, the overall market responds to the market intervention by the Government through procurement operations that drive the market upward for various notified crops under MSP.

(d): Procurement centres are opened by State Govt. Agencies taking into account the production, marketable surplus, convenience of farmers etc. More than 8800 Procurement Centres have been proposed to be opened in Telangana by State Govt. agencies during KMS 2024-25 (Kharif).

The State Procurement Portals have been integrated with Central Procurement Food Grains Portal (CFPP) to have repository of information on almost real time basis for better monitoring, review and decision making. State Procurement portals also provide farmers the latest/updated information regarding MSP declared, nearest purchase center, date/period of procurement, allotment of slots/time to farmers against their booking for sale of produce etc. These enable the farmer to deliver stock as per his convenience in the nearest mandi.

In orders to widen out reach of MSP operations for Paddy, Government has made a provisions for engagement of Co-operative societies/Self Help Groups/Panchayats/PAC by the State procuring agencies so that maximum farmers, can avail the benefit of Price support operations.

### **PRADHAN MANTRI ADARSH GRAM YOJANA**

**2484. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:**

**SHRI HASMUKHBHAI SOMABHAI PATEL:**

Will the Minister of **SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) details and objectives of Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana and role of the scheme in bringing marginalised communities to the mainstream society; and
- (b) the progress in the construction of hostels under the scheme?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE):**

(a): In 2021-22 the erstwhile scheme of Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana has been subsumed under the umbrella Scheme Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY), which consists of three components namely (i) 'Adarsh Gram', (ii) 'Grants-in-aid for District/State-level Projects for Socio-Economic betterment of Scheduled Caste(SC) Communities' and (iii) 'Hostel'

The objectives and role of the Adarsh Gram component (erstwhile Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana) is to improve socio-economic developmental indicators by ensuring adequate infrastructure and requisite services in the SC dominated villages.

(b): Since 2021-22, a total number of 46 hostels have been sanctioned for 5185 beneficiaries and an amount of Rs. 126.30 Cr. has been released under the Hostel Component of PM-AJAY.

## **STARTUP ECOSYSTEM IN AGRICULTURE SECTOR**

### **2485. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of efforts made by the Government to cultivate a vibrant startup ecosystem within the agriculture and allied industries;
- (b) the details of the financial support offered to various startups operating in this sector during the last five years;
- (c) the measures initiated by the Government to support farmers in the adoption of digital technology and innovative farming techniques;
- (d) whether the Government has conducted research on technologies that have practical applications for farmers and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the Government schemes or policies in place to offer technological and scientific aid to farmers?

### **THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):**

(a): Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare is implementing "Innovation and Agri-Entrepreneurship Development" programme under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) from 2018-19, to promote innovation and agri-entrepreneurship, by providing financial and technical support for nurturing startups. 5 Knowledge Partners (KPs) and 24 RKVY Agribusiness Incubators (R-ABIs) provide training

and incubate startups for implementation of this programme. Under the programme, financial support upto Rs. 5 lakh is provided at the idea/pre seed stage and upto Rs. 25 lakh at the seed stage to entrepreneurs/ startups in agriculture and allied sector to launch their products, services, business platforms, etc and to facilitate in scaling up.

Besides, Government of India has launched AgriSURE scheme on 3<sup>rd</sup> September, 2024 to support start-ups for agriculture and rural enterprise through NABVENTURES Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). This initiative is a Category II SEBI registered Alternative Investment Fund, which will promote investments in innovative, technology driven, high-risk, high-impact activities in agriculture and allied areas. The total corpus of the Fund is Rs. 750 crore (Rs. 250 crore each contributed by Government of India and NABARD) and remaining Rs. 250 crore to be mobilized from Banks, Financial Institution, and other private entities.

National Agriculture Innovation Fund, a part of non-scheme of ICAR promotes vibrant startup ecosystem in agriculture and its allied field, through its 50 Agri-Business Incubation Centres (ABICs) in ICAR network institutes. These ABICs provide technology and skill upgradation, leading to promotion of viable enterprises and sustainable startups business operations to entrepreneurs/startups. No financial support is provided to these startups, only technical support is offered.



(b): Financial assistance of Rs. 122.50 crore have been released to 1708 agri startups through various KPs and R-ABIs from 2019-20 to 2023-24 under the “Innovation and Agri-Entrepreneurship Development” programme as under:

Financial Year	Total number of startups supported	Total fund released to startups (in installments) Rs. in crore
2019-20	58	3.13
2020-21	588	27.43
2021-22	277	20.34
2022-23	253	24.35
2023-24	532	47.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>1708</b>	<b>122.50</b>

(c): The Government of India has undertaken various initiatives to provide access to technology through various digital initiatives, such as AgriStack, Farmer Registry, Crop Sown Registry, Krishi Mapper application, Kisan-eMitra etc. Agri-startups are encouraged to work with farmers by creating drive in the farmers’ community for the adoption of their innovative techniques/products.

(d) and (e): Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in different states support farmers in the adoption of innovative farming techniques developed by National Agricultural Research Systems. The activities include on-farm testing to identify the location

specificity of technology under various farming systems; frontline demonstration to establish the production potential of improved agricultural technologies on the farmer's fields; capacity development of farmers for knowledge and production of quality seeds, planting materials and other technology inputs. In order to develop awareness about agricultural innovations and technologies, a large number of extension activities are taken up by the KVKs, that offer technological and scientific support to farmers.

### **AGRARIAN CRISIS DUE TO FALL IN COMMODITY PRICE**

#### **2486. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that the agrarian crisis in the country due to the declining price of commodities is seriously affecting the livelihood of farmers;
- (b) if so, whether the Government is planning to provide a support price and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government has any proposal for including Rubber, Tea, Coffee and Cardamom under Minimum Support Price Scheme, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a) and (b): The prices of agricultural commodities are influenced by market forces of demand and supply, international market prices, effective tariff/duties, and auction prices in Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) mandis within the States etc. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures, budgetary support and various schemes.

To safeguard farmers from falling market prices, the government implements various measures. These include procurement at Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for 23 mandated crops, including the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane, the Market Intervention Scheme for perishable horticultural and agricultural commodities not covered by MSP.

(c): There is no such proposal under consideration currently. The inclusion of crops under MSP framework is dependent on several factors which include food security, relatively large shelflife, widely grown, item of massconsumption, among others.

**SCIENCE FAIRS IN RURAL AREAS**

**2487. DR. DHARAMVIRA GANDHI:**

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of measures taken to promote scientific temper and rational thinking in rural areas, where superstition and unscientific beliefs are more prevalent;
- (b) whether the Government has established programs to conduct awareness workshops or science fairs in rural areas; and
- (c) if so, the number of such events held in the last three years and the impact of these initiatives on local communities?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):**

(a) to (c): The primary objective of the Ministry of Rural Development is to ensure socio-economic development of rural areas of the country. Hence, this Ministry has not taken up any specific measures to promote scientific temper, conduction of awareness workshops or science fairs in rural areas. However, Ministry of Science and Technology is to promote science and technology in the country through high- end basic research and development of innovative technologies and providing technological interventions pertaining to societal challenges through development of appropriate skills and technologies. It also disseminates science and technology among public, particularly children/students and teachers through programs like Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE)- Million Minds Augmenting National Aspirations and Knowledge (MANAK), Vigyan Jyoti, National Children's Science Congress, National Science Day, and National

Mathematics Day to inculcate critical and lateral thinking in Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics and Medicine (STEMM) areas.

### **CENTRAL-STATE COORDINATION UNDER PMGSY**

#### **2488. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:**

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to reduce the wide gap between States in completing their respective targets under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the manner in which the Ministry attempting to resolve issues of Centre-State coordination to successfully complete State targets, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of measures taken by the Ministry to minimise cost overruns and project delays under the scheme?

#### **THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):**

(a) and (b): Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention by the central government as a poverty alleviation measure by constructing/ upgrading rural roads to eligible unconnected habitations. New intervention /verticals namely PMGSY-II, Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Areas (RCPLWEA), and PMGSY-III were added under the ambit of PMGSY. Road connectivity component of Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya

Maha Abhiyaan has also been started under PMGSY for providing connectivity to eligible habitations. Under the various PMGSY verticals, a total of 7,68,892.47 Km of road length have been constructed at an expenditure of ₹ 3,29,123.01 crore till 02.12.2024.

Some of the States/ UTs have reported challenges of difficult terrain, inadequate working season, climate related disasters, forest and wildlife clearances, security issues etc. in completing the works. The timeline for completion of works under PMGSY-I, II, RCPLWEA, and PMGSY-III is March 2025.

The progress of implementation of PMGSY works is regularly reviewed by the Ministry by way of Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings, and Pre-Empowered/ Empowered Committee Meetings with the States. Besides the above, special review meetings/monthly review meetings are also held by the Secretary/ Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development with Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries of the States to take stock of the progress of the scheme. Workshops for handholding the States in adopting new technologies, capacity building at all levels and for cross-learning are also organized by NRIDA.

(c): As per the PMGSY guidelines, no extra funds are provided by the Central Government on account of time and cost overrun as well as tender premium. States prepare Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) based on the prevailing schedule of rates (SoR). Accordingly, the Ministry sanctions the proposals based on the cost estimate

arrived at by the States based on the SoR. These SoRs are revised from time to time keeping in view the existing market trends. Once the project is sanctioned, there is no provision for payment of cost escalation on account of time overrun under the scheme. The timeline has been laid down for the completion of roads/ bridges in the guidelines and the same has to be adhered to by the States/ UTs.

### **DETERMINING CROP LOSS TO PAY INSURANCE MONEY**

#### **2489. SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the procedure of determining crop loss to pay insurance money to the farmers;
- (b) whether there are any guidelines from the Union Government that Gram Panchayat will be the unit for determining crop loss, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if so, the reasons for individual farmers paying premium towards crop for each type and plot of crop, if not, the details of the Government role;
- (d) whether the Government is aware that plots with very good yield are predetermined for crop cutting; and
- (e) the details of the authority authorized to determine such plots and the manner in which the plots are selected?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a) to (c) : Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is mainly implemented on 'Area Approach' basis and comprehensive risk coverage for crops of farmers against all non-preventable natural risks from pre-sowing to post-harvest stages of the crops at subsidised premium for the farmers is provided under the scheme. Admissible claims are worked out and paid directly to the insured farmer's account by the insurance companies through Digicclaim module on National Crop Insurance Portal based on the yield data per unit area furnished to the insurance company by the concerned State Government and claim calculation formula given below :

$$\frac{(\text{Actual Yield} - \text{Threshold Yield})}{\text{Threshold Yield}} \times \text{Sum Insured}$$

However, losses due to localized risks of hailstorm, landslide, inundation, cloud burst and natural fire and post-harvest losses due to cyclone, cyclonic/unseasonal rains and hailstorms are calculated on individual insured farm basis. These claims are assessed by a joint committee comprising representatives of State Government and concerned insurance company.

As per provisions of the scheme, notified insurance unit is Gram/Gram Panchayat for major crops. The major crops have been defined in the Operational Guidelines of PMFBY as the crop whose sown area is atleast 25% of the gross cropped area in the district/taluka or equivalent level. For other crops, insurance



unit are may be higher than the Gram/Gram panchayat as decided by the State Government concerned.

Under the scheme, farmer's share in premium has been capped at 2% during Kharif season and 1.5% for Rabi season for food and oilseed crops and 5% for commercial/ horticultural crops (both Kharif and Rabi Seasons). Remaining share of premium is shared by the Central and State Government on 50 : 50 basis except for North Eastern States and Himalayan States, where it is shared in the ratio of 90 : 10 with certain conditions. Some States have also decided to share farmer's share of premium from State budget.

(d) and (e): The PMFBY is mainly designed to adopt "Area Approach" for settlement of claims based on Area-yield data arrived from the requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs), being conducted at the farms of individual farmers selected on random sampling method under General Crop Estimation Survey (GCES) by the concerned State Government. However, to overcome the difficulties in conduct of manual CCEs, technology-based yield estimations mechanism namely, **YES-Tech (Yield Estimation based on Technology)**, has been introduced under PMFBY from Kharif 2023 season. Under this, Yield estimation is done with data inputs from Remote Sensing indices, Weather indices, crop phenological information, soil types etc. using approved Technologies and Approaches finalized for Paddy, Wheat and Soybean crops.

**GPS AND FISHERMEN WELFARE****2490. KUMARI SUDHA R.:**

Will the Minister of **FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of fishing vessels fitted with GPS gadgets, State-wise;
- (b) the details of fuel and other subsidies available for fishermen. State-wise;
- (c) whether there is any central funds or logistical and security assistance to fishermen engaged in fishing activities near international maritime boundaries and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether there is any central scheme available for reimbursement of fishing vessel cost if they are detained or destroyed by foreign countries and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of fishermen welfare measures availed by fishermen in Mayiladuthurai parliamentary constituency?

**THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ; AND MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH):**

(a): Department of Fisheries (DoF), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying Government of India (GoI) has earmarked funds under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) for provision for safety kits which include Global Positioning System (GPS), life-jackets, other life-saving appliances, search

and rescue beacons etc. including Distress Alert Transmitters (DATs), Automatic Identification System (AIS), Navigation with Indian Constellation (NAVIC), etc. to fishermen. Under the PMMSY, the funds amounting to Rs. 1678.36 lakh has so far been approved for providing safety kits to fishers as per the proposals received from States and UTs. The state-wise details of the safety kits provided to fishers are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, has reported that the prices of diesel in the country are market-determined with effect from 19.10.2014. Since then, the public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of diesel. Simultaneously, different mechanisms of providing subsidy/ Tax exemptions or reimbursements to control the diesel prices for fishing communities exists in different coastal States/UTs. Further, it is also reported that effective from 1st March, 2020 the retail selling price of PDS Kerosene is being maintained at nil under-recovery level on pan India basis.

(c): Under the *Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana* (PMMSY), the Department of Fisheries, has approved a project on National Rollout Plan for Vessel Communication and Support System including installation of transponders on marine fishing vessels for Monitoring, Control and Surveillance. National Rollout Plan envisages installation of 1,00,000 transponders on mechanized and motorized fishing vessels in 13 coastal states and union territories with an outlay of Rs.364

Crores with support of Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and NewSpace India Ltd (NSIL) as implementing agency. The transponders are provided to the fishermen free of cost with 60: 40 funding pattern between Centre and States and 100% central share for UTs. While fishing, in case the fishermen crosses the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL), the alerts will be given to them to avoid unintentional transgression of IMBL.

(d): At present, there is no existing central scheme available for reimbursement of fishing vessel cost if they are detained or destroyed by foreign countries. However, under PMMSY, financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for providing of fishing boats (replacement) and nets for traditional fishermen. Under the PMMSY, the funds amounting to Rs. 25241.90 lakh has so far been approved for providing 6706 fishing boats (replacement) and nets for traditional fishermen as per the proposals received from States and UTs.

(e): As per the information received from Government of Tamil Nadu, 32,207 fishers and fish farmers of Mayiladuthurai parliamentary constituency availed the benefits amounting to Rs. 2156.32 Lakhs under PMMSY during 2022-2025 for different components of the scheme, viz. livelihood and nutritional support for socio-economically backward active traditional fisher's families during the fishing ban/lean period, Group Accident Insurance Scheme (GAIS), Construction of Cold Storages/Ice Plants, Ponds construction and its input subsidy.

**STATEMENT**

**State-wise details of the financial assistance for providing safety kits for fishermen of Traditional and motorized fishing vessels under Centrally Sponsored Scheme PMMSY (As on 06-12-2024)**

**(Rs. In Lakhs)**

Sl. No.	Name of the States	(2020-25)		
		Physical (No.)	Project Cost	Govt of India Share
1	Karnataka	781	324.36	165.6
2	Lakshadweep	300	300	180
3	Maharashtra	3	3	0.84
4	Puducherry	940	940	399
5	Tamil Nadu	100	100	24
6	West Bengal	11	11	3.6
Total		<b>2135</b>	<b>1678.36</b>	<b>773.04</b>

**PRODUCTION OF DONKEY, SHEEP AND GOAT MILK**

**2491. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:**

Will the Minister of **FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING** be pleased to state:

the details of measures the Government has implemented in collaboration with State Governments to boost the production of donkey, sheep and goat milk as well as to enhance the populations of these milk-producing animals?

**THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ; AND MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH):**

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India is implementing National Livestock Mission (NLM) Scheme which aims towards increase in per animal productivity targeting increased production of donkey, sheep and goat milk as well as to enhance the populations of these animals. The scheme was modified on 21<sup>st</sup> February 2024 wherein breed-upgradation of Donkey was included.

Under this Scheme, the Department is supporting the entrepreneurs in the states for breed improvement in sheep, goat and donkey apart from other non bovine animals by providing the incentivization to the Individual, Farmer Producer Organizations, Farmer Cooperatives, Joint Liability Groups, Self Help Groups, Section 8 companies for entrepreneurship development. The Department is also providing funds to the states for genetic improvement of sheep, Goat and Donkey under the scheme National Livestock Mission.

The Scheme National Livestock Mission also aims to incentivize the Institutes, Universities, Organizations carrying out research and development related to sheep, goat, donkey. Under the Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme, the Department supports the states by providing funds for carrying out vaccination and deworming for prevention of animal diseases in sheep, goat and donkey.

Indian Council of Agriculture Research- Central Institute for Research on Goats(ICAR CIRG) has developed collaboration with State Animal Husbandry Department of Uttar Pradesh in 2024 on sustainable genetic improvement and conservation project for Jamunapari goat breed. Nearly 33 crore Rupees has approved by Department of Animal husbandry Govt. of Uttar Pradesh for the period 2024-25 to 2028-29. ICAR CIRG has also developed MoU with State Animal Husbandry Department of Uttar Pradesh for providing training to goat farmers on scientific goat farming for improving the performance and economics. These centres of All India Coordinated research project on goat are running in 19 States, with the objective of conservation, genetic improvement and increasing meat and milk production . One Farmer Producer Organization on goat is running at Mathura, Uttar Pradesh.

To boost the production of sheep milk, Indian Council of Agriculture Research- Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar established

Patanwadi sheep flock at institute and conducting research for genetic improvement of Patanwadi sheep as dairy sheep through selective breeding. In order to increase availability of sheep milk for human consumption, technologies like milk replacer (Mamnaprash) was developed for suckling lambs.

Indian Council of Agriculture Research- National Research Centre on equines (ICAR-NRCE), Hisar is imparting trainings to stakeholders for entrepreneurship development in donkey farming and conducting research on value addition to donkey milk and developing donkey milk products. ICAR-NRCE is running a network project on Animal Genetic Resources for the Conservation of Halari donkeys. In addition a project on establishing a Model Precision Donkey Farming and Exploration of Therapeutic and Cosmetic Values of Donkey Milk to Enhance Farmers' Income is also being run at ICAR-NRCE.

### **BULL TRAWLING AND LED FISHING**

#### **2492. CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES:**

Will the Minister of **FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that fishing boats from Malpe are entering Goan waters and fishing illegally and if so, the details thereof;



(b) the details of action has been taken against fishing boats from one State illegally fishing in the waters of other States;

(c) whether the Government is aware that bull trawling and LED fishing is destroying the marine ecosystem and is one of the cause of decrease in fish catch and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details for action taken or reports of action taken against trend of bull trawling and LED fishing in Indian territorial waters; and

(e) whether the Government is aware of Chinese fishing trawlers fishing in Indian waters, and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ; AND MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH):**

(a) and (b): Yes, Sir. As per the information received from Government of Karnataka, the incidences of fishing boats from Karnataka State have been reported by Government of Goa to have entered the territorial waters of Goa State for fishing illegally. The Government of Goa has taken action and filed 10 cases against fishing boats from other states illegally fishing in the waters of States of Goa and has imposed fine of Rs. 14,80,976 during 2022-2024.

(c) and (d): The Government of India has prohibited the harmful fishing methods such as bull or pair trawling and use of artificial lights or LED lights for fishing in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) to prevent unsustainable fishing practice

which may harm the marine ecosystem. All the maritime States/UTs have also been advised to take necessary steps to prevent pair or bull trawling and use of LED light for fishing within and beyond the territorial waters. The maritime States/UTs have also been advised to issue necessary Government Orders (GOs) prohibiting destructive fishing methods including pair/bull trawling, use artificial lights/ LED lights for fishing within their territorial waters, (ii) temporarily suspend the registration/license of fishing vessel(s) violating the GOs, (iii) cancel the registration/license of such fishing vessel(s) on repeated violations, and (iv) inform Coast Guard and other marine enforcement agencies about such violators, with directions to prevent operation of those fishing vessels.

(e): There is no such report of Chinese fishing trawlers fishing inside the Indian waters.

### ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सड़क संपर्क की स्थिति

#### 2493. श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गांवों में समुचित सड़क संपर्क, पेयजल, मजबूत और विशाल विद्यालय भवन, पंचायत भवन, स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण गरीबी उन्मूलन के लिए कार्यान्वित ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है और ग्रामीण भारत में समुचित सड़क संपर्क, पेयजल और स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

- (ग) क्या देश के कई गांव अभी भी पेयजल, संपर्क और स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की समस्याओं का सामना कर रहे हैं;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे गांवों को चिह्नित किया है जहां अभी भी पेयजल, सड़क संपर्क और स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं का अभाव है; और
- (च) यदि हां, तो विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

**मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल):**

(क) जी हां।

(ख) से (च) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय का ग्रामीण विकास विभाग (डीओआरडी) कोर नेटवर्क में पात्र असंबद्ध बस्तियों को एकल बारहमासी सड़क के माध्यम से ग्रामीण सड़क संपर्क प्रदान करने के लिए वर्ष 2000 से प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) लागू कर रहा है। इसका उद्देश्य बुनियादी सेवाओं और गुणवत्तापूर्ण सड़कों तक पहुंच प्रदान करके ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गरीबी को कम करना है। अपनी स्थापना के बाद से, पीएमजीएसवाई ने 8,28,533 किलोमीटर सड़क की लंबाई को मंजूरी दी है, जिसमें से 7,69,128 किलोमीटर विभिन्न सुधारों के तहत पूरी हो चुकी हैं। यह योजना मैदानी क्षेत्रों में 500+ और पूर्वोत्तर, पर्वतीय राज्यों और विशेष श्रेणी के क्षेत्रों में 250+ की आबादी वाली पात्र बस्तियों को लक्षित करती है। वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में, 100 या उससे अधिक की आबादी वाली बस्तियों को कवर करने के लिए जनसंख्या मानदंडों में ढील दी गई है। पीएमजीएसवाई-I के तहत 99.7% बस्तियों को सड़क संपर्क प्रदान किया गया है। पीएमजीएसवाई-IV भारत में असंबद्ध बस्तियों को हर मौसम में सड़क संपर्क प्रदान करने के लिए शुरू की गई एक नई परियोजना है, जिसका लक्ष्य मैदानी

क्षेत्रों में 500+ आबादी, पूर्वोत्तर और पर्वतीय राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, विशेष श्रेणी के क्षेत्रों में 250+ आबादी और वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) प्रभावित जिलों में 100+ आबादी को शामिल करना है। यह योजना वर्ष 2024-25 से 2028-29 तक लागू की जाएगी, जिसका कुल परिव्यय 70,125 करोड़ रुपये होगा। पात्र बस्तियों को नामित अधिकारियों द्वारा सर्वेक्षण और अनुमोदन के बाद अंतिम रूप दिया जाएगा। एक अलग परियोजना, पीएमजीएसवाई-जनमन का लक्ष्य 100 तक की आबादी वाले विशेष रूप से कमज़ोर जनजातीय समूहों को 8,000 किलोमीटर की लक्षित लंबाई के साथ सड़क संपर्क प्रदान करना है। पीएमजीएसवाई से बाजार पहुंच, रोजगार, सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति और गरीबी उन्मूलन में सुधार हुआ है।

भारत सरकार देश के सभी ग्रामीण परिवारों को नियमित एवं दीर्घकालिक आधार पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में, निर्धारित गुणवत्तापूर्ण और सुरक्षित एवं पीने योग्य नल के पानी की आपूर्ति करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। इस दिशा में, अगस्त 2019 में जल शक्ति मंत्रालय, डीडीडब्ल्यूएस ने जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) को शुरू किया, जिसे राज्यों के साथ साझेदारी में लागू किया जाना है। पेयजल राज्य का विषय है। इस प्रकार, पेयजल आपूर्ति योजनाओं की आयोजना, अनुमोदन, कार्यान्वयन, संचालन और रखरखाव की जिम्मेदारी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की है। भारत सरकार जेजेएम के तहत तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों की सहायता करती है। ग्रामीण परिवारों के लिए नल के पानी की पहुंच बढ़ाने की दिशा में जेजेएम की शुरुआत के बाद से देश में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई है। जेजेएम की घोषणा के समय, देश में 3.23 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल के पानी के कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। तब से, अतिरिक्त 12.11 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल के पानी के कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, 08.12.2024 तक देश के 19.36 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 15.35 करोड़ (79.28%) परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किया जा चुका है। उत्तर प्रदेश सहित नल कनेक्शनों के कवरेज का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-1** में दिया गया है।

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के अनुसार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की स्थिति संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दी गई है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय का स्कूल शिक्षा एवं साक्षरता विभाग (DoSEandL) सभी मान्यता प्राप्त प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में बच्चों के लिए निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2009 को लागू कर रहा है, जिसमें सरकारी या स्थानीय प्राधिकरण द्वारा स्थापित विद्यालय, सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालय और गैर-सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालय शामिल हैं। आरटीई अधिनियम में सभी मौसमों के अनुकूल विद्यालय भवन के निर्माण का आदेश दिया गया है, जिसमें (i) प्रत्येक शिक्षक के लिए कम से कम एक कक्षा-कक्ष और एक कार्यालय-सह-भंडार-सह-प्रधानाध्यापक कक्ष; (ii) बाधा-मुक्त पहुँच; (iii) बालक और बालिकाओं के लिए अलग-अलग शौचालय; (iv) सभी बच्चों के लिए सुरक्षित और पर्याप्त पेयजल सुविधा; (v) विद्यालय में मध्याह्न भोजन पकाने के लिए एक रसोईघर जहाँ; (vi) खेल का मैदान; (vii) विद्यालय भवन को चारदीवारी या बाड़ लगाकर सुरक्षित करने की व्यवस्था हो। यह भी उल्लेख किया जा सकता है कि शिक्षा भारत के संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य सरकार और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में हैं और वे आरटीई अधिनियम, 2009 के प्रावधानों के तहत अपने क्षेत्र के स्कूलों को विनियमित करने के लिए उपयुक्त सरकार हैं।

### विवरण- I

उत्तर प्रदेश सहित नल कनेक्शनों की कवरेज का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

(संख्या लाख में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	आज की तिथि तक कुल	15.08.2019 तक नल जल		जेजेएम के शुभारंभ के बाद से प्रदान		08.12.2024 तक नल जल आपूर्ति	
			सं.	%	सं.	%	सं.	%
1.	अंडमान एवं	0.62	0.29	46.75	0.33	53.23	0.62	100.00

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	आज की तिथि तक कुल	15.08.2019 तक नल जल		जेजेएम के शुभारंभ के बाद से प्रदान		08.12.2024 तक नल जल आपूर्ति	
			सं.	%	सं.	%	सं.	%
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	95.53	30.74	32.21	39.61	41.46	70.35	73.64
3.	अरुणाचल	2.29	0.23	10.06	2.06	89.96	2.29	100.00
4.	असम	72.02	1.11	1.55	57.46	79.78	58.57	81.32
5.	बिहार	167.48	3.16	1.89	157.20	93.86	160.36	95.75
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	50.05	3.2	6.39	36.69	73.31	39.89	79.70
7.	दादरा एवं नगर	0.85	-	-	0.85	100.00	0.85	100.00
8.	गोवा	2.64	1.99	75.41	0.65	24.62	2.64	100.00
9.	गुजरात	91.18	65.16	71.46	26.02	28.54	91.18	100.00
10.	हरियाणा	30.41	17.66	58.07	12.75	41.93	30.41	100.00
11.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	17.09	7.63	44.65	9.46	55.35	17.09	100.00
12.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	19.24	5.75	30.76	9.77	50.78	15.52	80.67
13.	झारखंड	62.55	3.45	5.52	30.71	49.10	34.16	54.61
14.	कर्नाटक	101.31	24.51	24.2	58.43	57.67	82.94	81.87
15.	केरल	70.83	16.64	23.48	21.66	30.58	38.3	54.07
16.	लद्दाख	0.41	0.01	2.45	0.38	92.68	0.39	95.12
17.	लक्षद्वीप	0.13		-	0.12	92.31	0.12	92.31
18.	मध्य प्रदेश	111.81	13.53	12.1	60.90	54.47	74.43	66.57
19.	महाराष्ट्र	146.80	48.44	33.02	80.01	54.50	128.45	87.50
20.	मणिपुर	4.52	0.26	5.76	3.33	73.67	3.59	79.42

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	आज की तिथि तक कुल	15.08.2019 तक नल जल		जेजेएम के शुभारंभ के बाद से प्रदान		08.12.2024 तक नल जल आपूर्ति	
			सं.	%	सं.	%	सं.	%
21.	मेघालय	6.51	0.05	0.77	5.25	80.65	5.3	81.41
22.	मिजोरम	1.33	0.09	6.76	1.24	93.23	1.33	100.00
23.	नागालैंड	3.64	0.14	3.85	3.22	88.46	3.36	92.31
24.	ओडिशा	88.70	3.11	3.51	64.16	72.33	67.27	75.84
25.	पूदुचेरी	1.15	0.94	81.76	0.21	18.26	1.15	100.00
26.	पंजाब	34.27	16.79	49.12	17.48	51.01	34.27	100.00
27.	राजस्थान	107.33	11.74	10.96	47.15	43.93	58.89	54.87
28.	सिक्किम	1.33	0.7	52.57	0.50	37.59	1.2	90.23
29.	तमिलनाडु	125.29	21.76	17.39	88.38	70.54	110.14	87.91
30.	तेलंगाना	53.98	15.68	29.05	38.30	70.95	53.98	100.00
31.	त्रिपुरा	7.50	0.25	3.33	6.09	81.20	6.34	84.53
32.	उत्तर प्रदेश	266.86	5.16	1.94	225.64	84.55	230.8	86.49
33.	उत्तराखण्ड	14.50	1.3	8.95	12.76	88.00	14.06	96.97
34.	पश्चिम बंगाल	175.37	2.15	1.23	92.11	52.52	94.26	53.75
	<b>कुल</b>	<b>1,935.51</b>	<b>3,23.62</b>	<b>16.75</b>	<b>1,210.91</b>	<b>62.56</b>	<b>1,534.53</b>	<b>79.28</b>

दिनांक 08.12.2024 तक \* - दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव

### विवरण- II

#### ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की स्थिति

भारत में सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने और सुनिश्चित करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण प्रयास किए गए हैं, सेवा वितरण अंतराल को दूर करने और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं के माध्यम से प्रदान की जाने वाली सेवाओं के कार्य निष्पादन और गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने के लिए विभिन्न सुधार लागू किए गए हैं।

**राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीति 2017** स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सेवाओं के आयोजन में प्रमुख नीतिगत बदलाव का प्रस्ताव है, जिसमें प्राथमिक देखभाल को चुनिंदा देखभाल से लेकर रेफरल सेवाओं के साथ जुड़ाव के

साथ सुनिश्चित व्यापक देखभाल प्रदान करने का दृष्टिकोण शामिल है। नीति में वंचित क्षेत्रों तक पहुँचने के लिए प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य अवसंरचना को मजबूत करने का भी प्रस्ताव है। आयुष्मान भारत कार्यक्रम, प्राथमिक और प्रोत्साहक स्वास्थ्य सेवा का एक अनूठा एकीकरण है, जो चार स्तंभों आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर पूर्ववर्ती आयुष्मान भारत – स्वास्थ्य एवं कल्याण केंद्र (एबी-एचडब्ल्यूसी), प्रधानमंत्री – जन आरोग्य योजना (पीएम-जेएवाई), प्रधानमंत्री – आयुष्मान भारत स्वास्थ्य अवसंरचना मिशन (पीएम-एबीएचआईएम) और आयुष्मान भारत डिजिटल मिशन (एबीडीएम) के माध्यम से स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली को मजबूत करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण रूप से प्रगति कर रहा है। एबी-एएम, पीएम-एबीएचआईएम और एबीडीएम देश में फिजिकल और डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य अवसंरचना के समग्र विकास के लिए शुरू की गई पहल हैं।

**आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर:** आयुष्मान भारत कार्यक्रम का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज प्राप्त करना है। राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीति 2017 में व्यापक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रदान करने के लिए आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर की स्थापना की परिकल्पना की गई है जो सार्वभौमिक, निःशुल्क और समुदाय के करीब हो।

इस उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिए, 2018 में आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया था। कार्यक्रम के तहत, मौजूदा उप-स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों (एसएचसी) और प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों (पीएचसी) को आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर के रूप में परिवर्तित किया जा रहा है। इन केंद्रों का उद्देश्य व्यापक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल (सीपीएचसी) प्रदान करना है, जिससे स्वास्थ्य सेवा लोगों के घरों के करीब आ सके और उनके क्षेत्र की पूरी आबादी की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए सेवाओं की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला के साथ पहुंच, सार्वभौमिकता और इक्विटी का विस्तार हो सके और सिद्धांत यह हो कि “देखभाल के लिए समय” 30 मिनट से अधिक न हो।



3 दिसंबर 2024 तक 1,75,334 आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर चालू हो चुके हैं। इसमें AAM-SHC-1,40,219, AAM-PHC- 23,930 और AAM-UPHC-11,103 शामिल हैं (स्रोत- आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर पोर्टल)।

### आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर के प्रमुख घटक:

- क. **विस्तारित सेवा प्रदायगी:** आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर में, व्यापक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सेवाओं के पैकेज को प्रजनन और बाल स्वास्थ्य से आगे बढ़ाकर 12 तक बढ़ाया जा रहा है, जिसमें गैर-संचारी रोगों की देखभाल, उपशामक और पुनर्वास देखभाल, मौखिक, आंख और कान, नाक और गला (ईएनटी) देखभाल, बुजुर्गों की देखभाल, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और आपात स्थिति और आघात के लिए प्रथम स्तर की देखभाल शामिल है।
- ख. **एचआर-एमएलएचपी एवं मल्टीस्किलिंग का विस्तार:** वितरण प्रणाली में सुधार के लिए, सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य या नर्सिंग (जीएनएम या बीएससी) में बीएससी या सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य में उचित प्रमाणन के साथ आयुर्वेद स्नातक की शैक्षिक पृष्ठभूमि वाले स्वास्थ्य सेवाप्रदाताओं का एक नया कैडर पेश किया गया है। इन मध्य-स्तरीय स्वास्थ्य सेवाप्रदाताओं को सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी (सीएचओ) के रूप में नामित किया गया है। एएएम-एसएचसी में सीएचओ एएएम-उप-स्वास्थ्य केंद्र में नैदानिक, सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य और प्रबंधकीय और नेतृत्व की भूमिका निभाता है। वर्तमान में, देश भर में एएएम-एसएचसी में 1,38,994 सीएचओ तैनात हैं। (स्रोत- 4 दिसंबर, 2024 तक के आंकड़े; स्रोत- आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर पोर्टल)।
- ग. आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर टीम के विभिन्न कैडरों के लिए सेवाओं के विस्तारित पैकेज पर कुल 42 प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल विकसित किए गए हैं। इसमें चिकित्सा अधिकारी, स्टाफ नर्स, सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी, बहुउद्देश्यीय स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता और आशा शामिल हैं। ये प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल NHSRC की वेबसाइट (<https://nhsrindia.org>) पर अपलोड किए गए हैं। अब तक कुल 401

राष्ट्रीय और 3870 राज्य प्रशिक्षकों को सेवाओं के सभी विस्तारित पैकेज में प्रशिक्षित किया जा चुका है। इसी तरह, सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने अपनी प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य सेवा टीम को सेवाओं के विस्तारित पैकेज पर प्रशिक्षण देना शुरू कर दिया है।

- घ. **औषधियाँ एवं विस्तारित निदान:** ए.ए.एम.-पी.एच.सी. में आवश्यक दवाओं की संख्या बढ़ाकर 172 कर दी गई है तथा आवश्यक निदान सेवाओं की संख्या बढ़ाकर 63 कर दी गई है। ए.ए.एम.-एस.एच.सी. में आवश्यक दवाओं की सूची बढ़ाकर 106 तथा आवश्यक निदान सूची बढ़ाकर 14 कर दी गई है। ए.ए.एम.-एस.एच.सी. में सी.एच.ओ. ए.ए.एम.-पी.एच.सी. में चिकित्सा अधिकारी द्वारा शुरू की गई उपचार योजनाओं के आधार पर दवाइयाँ वितरित करते हैं। 4 दिसंबर, 2024 तक 295.97 करोड़ रोगियों को दवाइयाँ मिल चुकी हैं, तथा 148.32 करोड़ से अधिक रोगियों ने निदान परीक्षण का लाभ उठाया है। (डेटा स्रोत-आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर पोर्टल)
- ङ. **देखभाल की निरंतरता/टेलीहेल्थ:** आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर टेली-परामर्श सेवाएँ प्रदान करते हैं, जहाँ सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी और चिकित्सा अधिकारी हब और स्पोक मॉडल के माध्यम से द्वितीयक और तृतीयक देखभाल केंद्रों के विशेषज्ञों से जुड़ेंगे, ताकि रोगियों को घर के नजदीक विशेषज्ञ सेवाएँ मिल सकें और देखभाल की निरंतरता सुनिश्चित हो सके। 4 दिसंबर, 2024 तक 32.02 करोड़ से अधिक रोगियों को टेली-परामर्श सेवाएँ मिल चुकी हैं (डेटा स्रोत ई-संजीवनी पोर्टल)
- च. **सामुदायिक लामबंदी और स्वास्थ्य संवर्धन:** आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर की टीम समुदायों के साथ मिलकर काम करती है, जिससे व्यक्तियों, परिवारों और समुदायों को अपने स्वास्थ्य की जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिए ज्ञान और कौशल के साथ सशक्त बनाया जा सके। स्वस्थ जीवनशैली - स्वस्थ आहार, योग, व्यायाम, तंबाकू त्याग और आत्म-देखभाल को बढ़ावा देने के लिए

पारस्परिक संचार और मीडिया (सोशल मीडिया सहित) के उपयोग के माध्यम से स्वास्थ्य साक्षरता में सुधार पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया जाता है।

एएएम-पीएचसी और एएएम-एसएचसी में सेवाओं और जिम्मेदारी के दायरे में वृद्धि के साथ, एएएम-एसएचसी स्तर पर जन आरोग्य समिति का गठन किया जाना है और पीएचसी में रोगी कल्याण समिति को जन आरोग्य समिति के रूप में सुधारा जा रहा है। जेएस एसएचसी/पीएचसी स्तर के आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर (पीएचसी/सीएचसी में आरकेएस के समान) के संस्थागत मंच के रूप में कार्य करता है, ताकि स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं और सुविधाओं के प्रावधान के संबंध में इसके प्रबंधन, शासन और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने में सामुदायिक भागीदारी हो सके। जन आरोग्य समिति स्वास्थ्य संवर्धन में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है।

3 दिसंबर, 2024 तक, आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर में 4.34 करोड़ कल्याण सत्र आयोजित किए गए हैं और 59.55 करोड़ से अधिक समुदाय के सदस्यों ने कल्याण सत्रों में भाग लिया है। (डेटा स्रोत आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर पोर्टल)

छ. **बुनियादी ढांचे का विस्तार:** सभी आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिरों में बाह्य रोगी देखभाल, दवाइयां वितरित करने, नैदानिक सेवाएं, ऑडियो विजुअल सहायता सहित आईईसी के प्रदर्शन के लिए पर्याप्त स्थान और योग तथा शारीरिक व्यायाम सहित स्वास्थ्य गतिविधियों के लिए स्थान उपलब्ध है। बुनियादी ढांचे में वृद्धि के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक एएएम-एसएचसी को 7 लाख रुपये, प्रत्येक एएएम-पीएचसी को 4 लाख रुपये और प्रत्येक एएएम-शहरी पीएचसी को 1 लाख रुपये का अतिरिक्त अनुदान दिया जाता है। राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को सीएसआर फंड और संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना आदि का लाभ उठाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है।

ज. **आईटी सक्षम रिपोर्टिंग और डेटा प्रबंधन:** प्रगति को दर्ज करने के लिए आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर पोर्टल विकसित किया गया है और इसका उपयोग सभी राज्यों में किया जा रहा है। आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर की जियो-टैगिंग और फ्रंटलाइन हेल्थकेयर वर्कर्स द्वारा दैनिक सेवा वितरण मापदंडों को दर्ज करने के लिए आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर पोर्टल का एक ऐप संस्करण भी विकसित किया गया है। आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर की टीम आईटी उपकरणों से लैस है - एसएचसी में टैबलेट और पीएचसी/यूपीएचसी स्तर पर लैपटॉप/डेस्कटॉप, ताकि आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर द्वारा कवर की गई आबादी का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक स्वास्थ्य रिकॉर्ड बनाया जा सके।

## 2. प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (पीएमजेएवाई)

आयुष्मान भारत के अंतर्गत दूसरा घटक, पीएम-जेएवाई, दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी स्वास्थ्य आश्वासन योजना है जिसका उद्देश्य 12.37 करोड़ से अधिक गरीब और कमजोर परिवारों (लगभग 50 करोड़ लाभार्थी) को द्वितीयक और तृतीयक देखभाल अस्पताल में भर्ती होने के लिए प्रति वर्ष प्रति परिवार 5 लाख रुपये का स्वास्थ्य कवर प्रदान करना है, जो भारतीय आबादी के निचले 40% का गठन करते हैं। प्रीमियम भुगतान में होने वाला व्यय वित्त मंत्रालय के प्रचलित दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार निर्दिष्ट अनुपात में केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों के बीच साझा किया जाएगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, 70 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के सभी वरिष्ठ नागरिक इस योजना के अंतर्गत आते हैं।

3. **प्रधानमंत्री आयुष्मान भारत स्वास्थ्य अवसंरचना मिशन (पीएम-एबीएचआईएम)** सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य अवसंरचना, विशेष रूप से शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों में गहन देखभाल सुविधाओं और प्राथमिक देखभाल में महत्वपूर्ण अंतराल को भरने के लिए शुरू किया गया।

केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना (सीएसएस) घटक:

- क. 7 उच्च फोकस वाले राज्यों और 3 पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में 17788 उप-स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास हेतु सहायता
- ख. देश भर में 11044 आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर शहरी उप स्वास्थ्य केंद्र के लिए सहायता
- ग. 11 उच्च फोकस राज्यों में 3382 BPHUs के लिए समर्थन
- घ. सभी जिलों में एकीकृत जिला सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्रयोगशालाएँ
- ङ. 5 लाख से अधिक आबादी वाले सभी जिलों में राज्य सरकार के मेडिकल कॉलेजों/जिला अस्पतालों में क्रिटिकल केयर अस्पताल ब्लॉक

#### 4. आयुष्मान भारत डिजिटल मिशन (एबीडीएम)-

इसका उद्देश्य देश के एकीकृत डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य बुनियादी ढांचे का समर्थन करने के लिए आवश्यक आधार विकसित करना है। यह डिजिटल राजमार्गों के माध्यम से स्वास्थ्य सेवा पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के विभिन्न हितधारकों के बीच मौजूदा अंतर को पाट देगा।

**5. स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की गुणवत्ता पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना: राष्ट्रीय गुणवत्ता आश्वासन मानक (एनक्यूएस) -** यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं के माध्यम से प्रदान की जाने वाली सेवाएँ सुरक्षित, रोगी-केंद्रित और सुनिश्चित गुणवत्ता स्तर की हों; सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं में राष्ट्रीय गुणवत्ता आश्वासन मानकों (एनक्यूएस) प्रमाणन को सक्रिय रूप से लागू किया जा रहा है। सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली को मजबूत करने के उद्देश्य से विभिन्न गुणवत्ता सुधार पहल इस प्रकार हैं:

- i. **कायाकल्प प्रोत्साहन योजना:** देश में सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं के सभी स्तरों को स्वच्छता, सफाई और संक्रमण नियंत्रण प्रथाओं के उच्च स्तर का प्रदर्शन करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने और प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए 15 मई 2015 को लॉन्च किया गया। कायाकल्प

विजेता सुविधाओं की संख्या वर्ष 2015-16 में 97 सुविधाओं से बढ़कर वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 में 32,780 सुविधाओं तक पहुँच गई।

- ii. **मेरा अस्पताल:** ग्राहकों की आवाज़ को समझना: सरकार ने सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य सेवा सुविधा में अनुभव की गुणवत्ता पर उनके विचार प्राप्त करके रोगियों को सशक्त बनाने के लिए “मेरा अस्पताल/मेरा अस्पताल” पहल शुरू की है। यह एक सरल और बहुभाषी एप्लीकेशन है जो सार्वजनिक अस्पतालों से प्राप्त सेवाओं पर बहुत ही कम समय में रोगी की प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त करता है।
- iii. **लक्ष्य:** यह एक गुणवत्ता सुधार पहल है, जिसे स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा 2017 में शुरू किया गया था, जिसका उद्देश्य प्रसव कक्षों (एलआर) और प्रसूति ऑपरेशन थियेटर (एमओटी) में सुधार करके रोकथाम योग्य मातृ मृत्यु दर और रुग्णता में कमी लाने की दिशा में प्रयासों में तेजी लाना है।
- iv. **मुस्कान (एक बाल-हितैषी पहल):** 2021 में शुरू की गई इस पहल का उद्देश्य बाल चिकित्सा ओपीडी, बाल चिकित्सा वार्ड, एसएनसीयू, पोषण पुनर्वास केंद्र और एनबीएसयू (सुविधा के स्तर के आधार पर) जैसे बाल चिकित्सा देखभाल विभागों को मजबूत करके सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं में बच्चों के अनुकूल वातावरण सुनिश्चित करना है।

**6. उन तक पहुंचना जो पहुंच से बाहर हैं:** भारत सरकार द्वारा कनेक्टिविटी, रेफरल प्रणाली सुनिश्चित करने और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली तक पहुंच बढ़ाने के प्रयास किए गए हैं।

- i. **टेलीकंसल्टेशन:** एएएम ई-संजीवनी टेलीकंसल्टेशन सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए सुसज्जित है, जो सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी (सीएचओ) सहित विभिन्न सेवा प्रदाताओं को चिकित्सा अधिकारियों (एमओ) और माध्यमिक और तृतीयक केंद्रों में विशेषज्ञों से जोड़ता है। इससे शारीरिक यात्रा की आवश्यकता कम हो जाती है, जिससे रोगियों के लिए लागत और कठिनाइयों में कमी आती है और

देखभाल की निरंतरता सुनिश्चित होती है। 4 दिसंबर 2024 तक - ई-संजीवनी के माध्यम से 32.02 करोड़ टेलीकंसल्टेशन किए जा चुके हैं।

ii. मोबाइल मेडिकल यूनिट (एमएमयू) - दूरदराज, दुर्गम, कम सुविधा वाले क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों तक स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की पहुंच को व्यापक बनाने के लिए राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को मोबाइल मेडिकल यूनिट (एमएमयू) तैनात करने की सुविधा दी गई है।

iii. बीमार मरीजों को स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं तक निःशुल्क पहुंचाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय एम्बुलेंस सेवाएं, आपातकालीन सेवाओं के समय पर प्रबंधन के लिए बीएलएस, एएलएस और पीटीवी एम्बुलेंस उपलब्ध कराई जा रही हैं।

**7. भारतीय सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य मानक (आईपीएचएस) –**सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी बुनियादी ढांचे और सेवाओं को बेहतर बनाने के लिए सरकार ने आईपीएचएस निर्धारित किया है, जिसे देश की वर्तमान और भविष्य की स्वास्थ्य संबंधी चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए 2022 में संशोधित किया गया है। इन मानकों में सेवाओं, बुनियादी ढांचे, मानव संसाधन, निदान, उपकरण, दवाओं आदि के लिए मानदंड शामिल हैं। इनका उपयोग राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल बुनियादी ढांचे की योजना और उन्नयन के लिए संदर्भ बिंदु के रूप में किया जाता है।

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय पहचाने गए अंतरालों को दूर करने और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि सुविधाएँ आवश्यक मानकों को पूरा करती हैं, धन मुहैया कराकर राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सहायता करता है। आकलन को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए एक ODK (ओपन डेटा किट) डिजिटल टूल और एक वेब-आधारित डैशबोर्ड तैयार किया गया है। ये उपकरण राज्यों और सुविधाओं को अंतरालों को जल्दी से पहचानने और आवश्यक मानकों को प्राप्त करने के लिए लक्षित सहायता प्राप्त करने में मदद करते हैं।

## GRANTS TO STARTUPS

### 2494. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:

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

- (a) the total amount allocated by the Government for grants to startups in technical textiles in the current fiscal year, and the criteria used for selecting these startups;
- (b) the anticipated economic impact of these grants on the technical textiles sector, supported by projected growth figures and employment generation estimates;
- (c) the number of startups that have received grants under this initiative so far, along with a breakdown of the amount received by each startup and the specific technological innovations they aim to develop; and
- (d) the details of Government's strategy to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of these grants in fostering innovation and sustainability in the technical textiles industry, including key performance indicators tracked annually?

### **THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA):**

(a): The National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) was launched with a view to boost technical textiles sector in the country. Grant for Research and Entrepreneurship across Aspiring Innovators in Technical Textiles (GREAT) Scheme has been launched under NTTM to support start-up ecosystem of Technical Textiles. For incurring expenditure on various schemes under NTTM including GREAT scheme, budgetary allocation of Rs. 375 crore has been provided



for the current financial year i.e. 2024-25. The grants to the eligible start-up proposals are given under the GREAT guidelines as per following criteria:-

- i. Individuals with minimum age of 21 years on the day of application are eligible;
- ii. The start-up company incorporated as Pvt. Limited company or registered as a partnership firm or a limited liability partnership with a turnover less than Rs. 100 crores in any of the previous financial years is also eligible, however, the incorporation date of the Company should not be more than 5 years at the time of application;
- iii. Grants is provided for the individuals/start up companies working in the field of specialty fibres like Carbon fibre, Aramid fibre, Nylon, Composites etc. as well as in different segments of Technical Textiles such as geo textiles, agro textiles, protective textiles, medical textiles, defence textiles, sports textiles etc.; and Sustainable and Recyclable Textile materials, development of Indigenous Machinery etc.

(b): The support for Start-ups is expected to create an ecosystem for manufacturing of technical textiles in India. The Startups are expected to improve the domestic market size and also help in increasing exports and employment.

(c): A total of Thirteen (13) Start-up proposals have been approved till date under NTTM. Details of the grants approved and technical textiles segments identified for these start-ups are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d): With a view to monitor and evaluate the overall effectiveness and performance of NTTM including grants to startups in Technical Textiles industry, following steps have been taken to ensure transparency, accountability, and optimal utilization of resources:

- a. regular reviews and monitoring of the Start-ups by a monitoring group/committee to ensure alignment with the Mission's objectives.
- b. As per GREAT guidelines, funds to start-ups are channelized through Associated Incubator (AI). The Associated Incubator regularly monitors the performance of start-up and further release of grants is based on the achievement of specific milestones.

### **STATEMENT**

**Details of the grants approved and technical textiles segments identified for the start-ups**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Technical Textiles Segment</b>	<b>Grant Approved</b>
1	Warming and Cooling High performance Textiles	Speciality Textiles	50,00,000

2	Surgical simulation models based on textile materials for training of Doctors	Medical Textiles	45,00,000
3	Development and commercialization of Industrial hemp pultrusion cord and composites	Textile Composites	50,00,000
4	High-performance tyre-yarns: green product by green process	Sustainable Textiles	45,00,000
5	Radome Integrated IFF Antenna	High Performance Textiles	45,00,000
6	Development of Braided composites for use in Defense and Automobile application	Textile Composites	44,88,187
7	Smart Fabrics of Tomorrow: Nano fibers Infused Textiles for Energy Generation and Sensing	Smart Textiles	45,00,000
8	Sustainable processing of technical textiles with emerging technologies	Sustainable Textiles	45,00,000
9	Development of Node Locked (3D) Three-Dimensional material based advanced composite	Textile Composites	45,00,000
10	Algae-Based coated textile as an alternative to leather/synthetic materials	Sustainable Textiles	50,00,000
11	Manufacturing of nanomaterial based smart textiles	Smart Textiles	45,00,000
12	Natural Anti-Microbial coated textiles for Hospital Wears	Medical Textiles	44,78,400

13	Production and Scale up of UniClenz – A Zero Waste, Next Generation, SMART, Self-Sanitizing Personal Protective Medical apparel	Medical Textiles	42,12,000
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### इस्पात क्षेत्र का कार्य-निष्पादन

**2495. श्री महेश कश्यप:**

श्री खगेन मुर्मु:

श्री बिप्लब कुमार देब:

श्री प्रभुभाई नागरभाई वसावा:

श्री गणेश सिंह:

श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावत:

क्या इस्पात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वित्त वर्ष 2025 में इस्पात क्षेत्र के संभावित कार्य-निष्पादन का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में कार्य-निष्पादन में कोई वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) निर्माण, मोटर वाहन और रक्षा जैसे अन्य क्षेत्रों पर इस्पात क्षेत्र के प्रभाव का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस्पात के उत्पादन, खपत और घरेलू मांग में वृद्धि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

### **THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STEEL**

**(SHRI H. D. KUMARASWAMY):**

(क) से (घ): इस्पात एक नियंत्रणमुक्त क्षेत्र है और सरकार एक सुविधाप्रदाता के रूप में कार्य करती है। निम्न सारणी विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान इस्पात उत्पादन और खपत की वृद्धि को सूचीबद्ध करती है:-

वर्ष	कच्चा इस्पात (एमएनटी में)	तैयार इस्पात (एमएनटी में)	
	उत्पादन	उत्पादन	खपत
<b>2019-20</b>	109.14	102.62	100.17
<b>2020-21</b>	103.54	96.20	94.89
<b>2021-22</b>	120.29	113.60	105.75
<b>2022-23</b>	127.20	123.20	119.89
<b>2023-24</b>	144.30	139.15	136.29
अप्रैल-अक्टूबर <b>'23</b>	82.47	79.13	76.01
अप्रैल-अक्टूबर <b>'24</b>	85.40	82.81	85.70
स्रोत: संयुक्त संयंत्र समिति (जेपीसी);			

निर्माण, मोटर वाहन और रक्षा जैसे अन्य क्षेत्रों पर इस्पात क्षेत्र का प्रभाव निम्नानुसार है:-

**निर्माण क्षेत्र:** इस्पात बड़े पैमाने पर अवसंरचनात्मक परियोजनाओं जैसे राजमार्ग, पुल, रेल और मेट्रो प्रणालियों के निर्माण का अभिन्न हिस्सा है। टीएमटी बार, रीबार और वायर रॉड सहित इस्पात उत्पादों की मांग *भारतमाला* और *सागरमाला* जैसी सरकार की अवसंरचना विस्तार की पहलों तथा *प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (पीएमएवाई)* जैसी किफायती आवास कार्यक्रमों से जुड़ी हुई है।

**मोटर वाहन क्षेत्र:** इस्पात का उपयोग चैसिस, बॉडी पैनल और इंजन के पुर्जों सहित घटकों की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला के विनिर्माण में किया जाता है। जैसे-जैसे मोटर वाहन उद्योग लगातार बढ़ रहा है- *मेक इन इंडिया* जैसी पहलों से प्रेरित- उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले इस्पात उत्पादों की मांग में विस्तार हुआ है।

इस्पात के मजबूत और हल्के वजन का संयोजन कड़े सुरक्षा मानकों को पूरा करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है और इससे ईंधन दक्षता में भी सुधार होता है, जिससे यह आधुनिक वाहन उत्पादन में एक महत्वपूर्ण सामग्री बन जाता है।

**रक्षा क्षेत्र:** देश की सैन्य क्षमताओं को मजबूत करने के लिए रक्षा निवेश बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ विशेष, उच्च शक्ति वाली इस्पात मिश्र धातुओं की आवश्यकता बढ़ गई है। उपस्करणों के अतिरिक्त, रक्षा अवसंरचनाओं जैसे सैन्य अड्डे और भंडारण सुविधाएं, सड़कें और पुल जिन्हें दीर्घकालिक सुरक्षा और स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए टिकाऊ और लचीली सामग्री की आवश्यकता होती है, के निर्माण में इस्पात महत्वपूर्ण है।

### मेटल स्क्रेपिंग केन्द्रों की स्थापना

#### 2496. श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

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

- (क) सरकार द्वारा देश में वैज्ञानिक प्रसंस्करण और पुनर्चक्रण हेतु मेटल स्क्रेपिंग केन्द्रों की स्थापना को सुकर बनाने और बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं; और
- (ख) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में क्या अन्य उपाय किए गए हैं?

#### भारी उद्योग मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्री (श्री एच. डी. कुमारास्वामी):

(क) और (ख): सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:-

- इस्पात स्क्रेप पुनर्चक्रण नीति 2019 विभिन्न स्रोतों से उत्पन्न लौह स्क्रेप के वैज्ञानिक प्रसंस्करण और पुनर्चक्रण के लिए भारत में धातु स्क्रेपिंग केन्द्रों की स्थापना को सुविधाजनक बनाने और बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक रूपरेखा प्रदान करती है।

- सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय (एमओआरटीएच) ने वाहन स्क्रेपिंग नीति तैयार की है जिसमें पुराने, अनुपयुक्त प्रदूषण फैलाने वाले वाहनों को चरणबद्ध रूप से हटाने के लिए एक पारितंत्र (इकोसिस्टम) के निर्माण हेतु प्रोत्साहन/दंड देने वाली एक प्रणाली शामिल है।
- सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय की नीति के अंतर्गत वाहन स्क्रेपिंग सुविधा के कार्यों (आरवीएसएफ) और रजिस्ट्रीकरण के लिए नियम जारी किए गए हैं, जो पर्यावरणीय विनियमों के अंतर्गत धातु और अन्य सामग्रियों की आगे की पुनःप्राप्ति के लिए प्रदूषण को कम करने और उपयोगिता अवधि समाप्त वाहनों (ईएलवी) को नष्ट करने के लिए अपेक्षित प्रक्रियाओं और अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधाओं का प्रावधान करते हैं।
- इस्पात मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन एक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम, एमएसटीसी लिमिटेड ने महिंद्रा एक्सीलो के साथ महिंद्रा एमएसटीसी रीसाइक्लिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (एमएमआरपीएल) नामक एक संयुक्त उद्यम के तहत नोएडा, चेन्नई, इंदौर, अहमदाबाद, गुवाहाटी और बेंगलुरु में छह पंजीकृत वाहन स्क्रेपिंग सुविधाएं स्थापित की हैं, जो अब प्रचालन में हैं।
- भारत सरकार ने पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से सुरक्षित तरीके से खतरनाक और अन्य अपशिष्टों के सुरक्षित प्रबंधन, भंडारण, पुनर्चक्रण, उपयोग, उपचार और निपटान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए परिसंकटमय और अन्य अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन और सीमापारीय संचलन) नियम, 2016 को अधिसूचित किया है।
- खान मंत्रालय ने औपचारिक और सुव्यवस्थित रीसाइक्लिंग पारितंत्र को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 'नेशनल नॉन-फेरस मेटल स्क्रेप रीसाइक्लिंग प्रेमवर्क, 2020' की शुरुआत की है। प्रेमवर्क में

स्क्रेप के पुनर्चक्रण और प्रसंस्करण के लिए मानक प्रक्रियाएं निर्धारित की गई हैं और धातु स्क्रेप पुनर्चक्रण संबंधी गतिविधियों को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए एक तंत्र विकसित किया गया है।

### बिहार में मत्स्य उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विशेष योजना

#### 2497. श्री राजेश रंजन:

क्या मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बिहार में मछली का उत्पादन देश के अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में अपेक्षाकृत कम है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप देश से 1500 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य का वार्षिक आयात किया जाता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा बिहार में मत्स्य उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई विशेष योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं/बनाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा कोसी, सीमांचल, मिथिलांचल जैसे कृषि और पशुपालन पर निर्भर क्षेत्रों में पशुपालन और डेयरी को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बनाई गई है/बनाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**पंचायती राज मंत्री; तथा मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री (श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह):**

(क) और (ख): बिहार सरकार द्वारा रिपोर्ट किए गए अनुसार, बिहार में मत्स्य उत्पादन 2014-15 में 4.79 लाख मीट्रिक टन से बढ़कर 2023-24 में 8.73 लाख मीट्रिक टन हो गया है, जो 81.98% की दशकीय वृद्धि दर्ज करता है और देश के अंतर्देशीय मत्स्य उत्पादन राज्यों में बिहार राज्य 2014 -15 के दौरान 9वें स्थान पर था जबकि वर्तमान में राज्य का चौथा स्थान है। इसके अलावा, यह भी सूचित



किया गया है कि वर्ष 2023-24 में बिहार ने देश के पड़ोसी और अन्य राज्यों को 38.38 हजार मीट्रिक टन मत्स्य का निर्यात किया।

बिहार में मत्स्य उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा बिहार को प्रधान मंत्री स्पेशियल पैकेज स्वीकृत किया गया था, जिसका कुल परिव्यय 279.55 करोड़ रुपये था, जिसमें 102.49 करोड़ रुपये का केंद्रीय अंश शामिल था और बिहार को 56.35 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए थे। उक्त प्रधान मंत्री स्पेशियल पैकेज के तहत स्वीकृत प्रमुख मात्स्यिकी गतिविधियों में मत्स्य बीज पालन, नए तालाबों का निर्माण, मगुर हैचरी, प्रॉन हैचरी, मछुआरों के लिए आवास, केज कल्चर/पेन कल्चर, होल सेल फिश मार्केट, रीटेल फिश मार्केट, मोबाइल रीटेल फिश औटलेट्स सह फिश ऑन वील्स, लाईव फिश कैरियर आदि शामिल थे।

इसके अलावा, राज्य में सामुदायिक मात्स्यिकी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बिहार सरकार ने राज्य स्कीम के तहत कई पहल की हैं, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ मात्स्यिकी प्रशिक्षण, फिशरीज एक्सपोजर के लिए दौरा, मत्स्य पालन के लिए इनपुट, मछली तालाबों में एरेटर की स्थापना, ट्यूबवेल एवं पंपसेट स्थापना, हैचरी विकास, पुराने तालाब का रेनोवेशन, फिश फिंगरलिंग प्रोडकशन, आर्द्रभूमि विकास, रिवर रेंचिंग, पठारी क्षेत्र में मत्स्य तालाबों का निर्माण, मत्स्य प्रजातियों का विविधीकरण संबंधी स्कीमों शामिल हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त विगत चार वर्षों (2020-21 से 2023-24) और वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष (2024-25) के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना के तहत 158.82 करोड़ रुपए के केंद्रीय अंश सहित कुल 522.41 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय वाली परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी गई है। उपर्युक्त योजना के अंतर्गत अनुमोदित प्रमुख मात्स्यिकी गतिविधियों में फिनफिश हैचरी, ब्रूड बैंक की स्थापना, रिअरिंग और प्रो-आउट तालाबों के माध्यम से जल कृषि क्षेत्र का विस्तार, आर्द्रभूमि और जलाशयों में फिंगरलिंग

(एफएल) की स्टॉकिंग, ओर्नामेंटल फिश रियरिंग और ब्रीडिंग यूनिट का विकास, मनोरंजक मात्स्यिकी को बढ़ावा देना, आरएएस और बायोफ्लोक इकाइयों की स्थापना, जलाशयों में केजों की स्थापना, कोल्ड स्टोरेज, फीड मिल्स, फिश कियोस्क की स्थापना और पोस्ट-हार्वैस्ट परिवहन वाहन आदि शामिल हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, बिहार में मछुआरों और मत्स्य पालकों को उनकी कार्यशील पूंजी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में सहायता के लिए कुल 1290 किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

(ग): इसके अलावा, पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग, मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, बिहार राज्य के कोसी, सीमांचल, मिथिलांचल सहित देश में पशुपालन और डेयरी को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, निम्न योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित कर रही है- (i) देशी नस्लों के विकास और संरक्षण, गोजातीय आबादी के आनुवंशिक उन्नयन और गोजातीय पशुओं के दूध उत्पादन और उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन (आरजीएम), जिसमें 27.91 लाख पशुओं को शामिल किया गया, 35.11 लाख कृत्रिम गर्भाधान किए गए और बिहार में 20.95 लाख किसान लाभान्वित हुए। इसके अलावा, 2673 मैत्री (ग्रामीण भारत में बहुउद्देशीय कृत्रिम गर्भाधान तकनीशियन) को लिया गया और 2 आईवीएफ (इन-विट्रो फर्टिलाइजेशन) प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना की गई, जिससे 613 व्यवहार्य भ्रूण(एम्ब्रीओ) तैयार हुए, जिनमें 291 भ्रूण (एम्ब्रीओ) स्थानांतरित किए गए और 25 बछड़ों का जन्म हुआ। (ii) राज्य सहकारी डेयरी संघों/जिला सहकारी दूध उत्पादक संघ/एसएचजी/दूध उत्पादक कंपनियों/किसान उत्पादक संगठनों के लिए गुणवत्ता परीक्षण उपकरणों के साथ-साथ प्राथमिक चिलिंग फैसिलिटी के लिए इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर के निर्माण/सुदृढीकरण के लिए डेयरी विकास राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम, जिसमें बिहार में 263.23 करोड़ रुपये की कुल परियोजना लागत के साथ 17 परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी गई है और परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कॉम्पेड (बिहार राज्य दूध सहकारी संघ लिमिटेड)

को 204.07 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए हैं, (iii) रोजगार सृजन, उद्यमिता विकास, प्रति पशु उत्पादकता में वृद्धि के लिए राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन, (iv) पशुधन उत्पादकता बढ़ाने और पशुधन स्वास्थ्य देखभाल आदि में संवर्धन के लिए पशुधन स्वास्थ्य और रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम।

## **IMPLEMENTATION OF PRADHAN MANTRI MATSYA SAMPADA YOJANA**

### **2498. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI:**

Will the Minister of **FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the district of Vizianagaram has benefitted from the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY);
- (b) the specific infrastructure projects undertaken in Vizianagaram under PMMSY, including the development or upgrading of fishing jetties, harbours and cold storage facilities, and their current status thereof;
- (c) the details of number of fishermen and fish farmers in Vizianagaram who have been provided financial assistance under the scheme for improving their livelihoods, including subsidies for boat construction, equipment, and training;
- (d) the details of amount of funds allocated and utilized in Vizianagaram under PMMSY since its inception, classified by year, and

(e) whether there are any additional plans to enhance fisheries infrastructure in Vizianagaram, especially in terms of jetties and marketing facilities and the timeline for completion?

**THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ; AND MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH):**

(a): The Department of Fisheries (DoF), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (MoFAHandD), Government of India, under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) has approved the proposals received from Government of Andhra Pradesh at a total cost of Rs.2398.72 crore, with central share of Rs.559.10 crore for the development of fisheries and aquaculture in the State including Vizianagaram District.

(b): The Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that one fish landing centre was sanctioned under PMMSY at a cost of Rs.2373.59 lakh with central share of Rs.1424.15 lakh for establishment at Chintapalli in Vizianagaram District and it is in tender stage.

(c): The Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported that financial assistance has been provided to 11,669 fishermen and fish farmers of Vizianagaram District under PMMSY for implementation of various activities such as (i) replacement of boat and net (ii) fish kiosk (iii) fish retail market (iv) live fish vending centre (v) Recirculatory Aquaculture System (vi) Stocking of fingerling in reservoir (vii) Motorcycle with ice

box (viii) Insulated vehicle (ix) Three-wheeler with ice box (x) Livelihood and nutritional support during fishing ban period (xi) Engagement of Sagar Mitras and (xii) Training and capacity building of fishermen and fish farmers. Out of 11,669 beneficiaries, 8626 fishermen were extended Livelihood and Nutritional support during fishing ban period and 375 fishermen and fish farmers were trained in Vizianagaram District.

(d): The details of year-wise fund allocated and utilized under PMMSY in Vizianagaram District as reported by Government of Andhra Pradesh is furnished below:

(Rupees in lakh)

Year	Fund allocated	Fund utilized
2020-21	493.85	0.00
2021-22	753.59	28.57
2022-23	437.18	104.49
2023-24	99.51	174.19
2024-25	0.00	30.30
Total	1784.13	337.55

(e): The Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported that Pathivada Baripeta village of Pusapatirega Mandal, Vizianagaram District has been chosen under 100 Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen villages component of PMMSY and three floating jetties at Mukkam Village, Tippalavalasa Village and Chintapalli Villages of Vizianagaram District have been planned under Sagarmala Scheme. All these projects are at Detailed Project Report (DPR) Preparation stage.

### **REGIONAL CENTER OF MAIZE RESEARCH STATION IN KARNATAKA**

#### **2499. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are any plans to sanction the regional center of Maize Research Station to the State of Karnataka; and
- (b) if so, whether the Government is considering to sanction the same to Davanagere Lok Sabha constituency as Maize is the predominant crop of the constituency being grown in both rainfed and irrigated conditions, having good infrastructure and Government land for establishing a regional centre?

#### **THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY)**

(a) and (b): Yes. During the XV Finance Commission period (FY 2021-22 to 2025-26), the Indian Institute of Maize Research (IIMR), Ludhiana's Regional Station at

Begusarai is approved for shifting to Shivamogga. Maize research activities in Karnataka are also promoted through two centres of All India Coordinated Research Project located in University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Dharwad and UAS, Bangalore at Mandya.

### वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्ल्यूई) से प्रभावित जिले

**2500. श्री अनिल बलूनी:**

**डॉ. नामदेव किरसान:**

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्तमान में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्ल्यूई) से कितने जिले प्रभावित हैं?

(ख) क्या वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित जिलों और हिंसाग्रस्त भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों की संख्या में कोई कमी देखी गई है; और

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

**गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानंद राय):**

(क) वर्तमान में देश के 38 जिले वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित हैं।

(ख )और (ग):

- वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्ल्यूई) के संकट से समग्र रूप से निपटने के लिए, वर्ष 2015 में भारत सरकार ने “एलडब्ल्यूई से निपटने हेतु राष्ट्रीय नीति और कार्ययोजना” को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया था। नीति में सुरक्षा संबंधी उपायों, विकास हस्तक्षेपों, स्थानीय समुदायों के अधिकारों और हकों को सुनिश्चित करने आदि को शामिल करते हुए एक बहुआयामी रणनीति की परिकल्पना की गई है।

- नीति के दृढ़ कार्यान्वयन के परिणामस्वरूप पूरे देश में एलडब्ल्यूई हिंसा और भौगोलिक प्रसार में निरंतर कमी आई है। एलडब्ल्यूई संबंधी हिंसा की घटनाओं में वर्ष 2010 के सर्वाधिक स्तर की तुलना से वर्ष 2023 में 73% की कमी आई है। परिणामी मौतों (सुरक्षा बलों +आम नागरिकों) में भी 86% की कमी आई है, जो वर्ष 2010 में अब तक के सर्वाधिक स्तर 1005 से कम होकर वर्ष 2023 में 138 हुई है। वर्तमान वर्ष 2024 (15.11.2024 तक ) में वामपंथी उग्रवाद से संबंधित घटनाओं में 25% की कमी आई है।
- वामपंथी उग्रवाद से संबंधित हिंसा का भौगोलिक प्रसार में भी पर्याप्त कमी हुई है और वर्ष 2013 में 10 राज्यों में वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित जिलों की संख्या 126 से घटकर वर्ष 2024 में (अप्रैल-2024 से प्रभावी) 09 राज्यों में केवल 38 रह गई है। (वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित 38 जिलों की सूची संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है)
- वामपंथी उग्रवाद से संबंधित हिंसा की रिपोर्ट करने वाले पुलिस स्टेशनों की संख्या वर्ष 2010 में 465 पुलिस स्टेशनों से घटकर वर्ष 2023 में 171 पुलिस स्टेशनों पर आ गई है।

### विवरण

#### वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित 38 जिलों की सूची

क्रमांक	राज्य	जिले	
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	1	अल्लूरी सीताराम राजू
2	छत्तीसगढ़	15	बीजापुर, बस्तर, दंतेवाड़ा, धमतरी, गरियाबंद, कांकेर, कोंडागांव, महासमुंद, नारायणपुर, राजनंदगांव, मोहला-मानपुर- अम्बागढ़ चौकी, खैरगढ़-छुईखदान-गंडई, सुकमा, कबीरधाम, मुंगेली



3	झारखंड	5	गिरिडीह, गुमला, लातेहार, लोहरदगा, पश्चिमी सिंहभूम
4	केरल	2	वायनाड, कन्नूर
5	मध्य प्रदेश	3	बालाघाट, मंडला, डिंडोरी
6	महाराष्ट्र	2	गढ़चिरौली, गोंदिया
7	उड़ीसा	7	कालाहांडी, कंधमाल, बोलांगीर, मलकानगिरी, नबरंगपुर, नुआपाड़ा, रायगड़ा
8	तेलंगाना	2	भद्राद्रि- कोठागुडेम, मुलुगु
9	प. बंगाल	1	झारग्राम
	कुल	38	

## DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES IN THE COUNTRY

### 2501. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

Will the Minister of **FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge potential for the development of fisheries in the country especially in the State of Bihar and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the National and State Waterways have been identified including wetlands, lakes, etc. across the country including Bihar, district-wise, assessing the livelihood of fishermen on these inland waterways and resources and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to support fishermen through various schemes and grants, if so, the details thereof and funds spent thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ; AND MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH):**

(a): The country is bestowed with varied potential fisheries and aquaculture resources in the form of Reservoir-31.50 lakh ha, Flood Plain Wetlands-5.64 Lakh ha, Ponds and Tanks-24.10 lakh ha, Brackish water-12.40 lakh ha, Saline/Alkaline affected area-2.47 lakh ha, rivers and canals-1.95 lakh Km, Coastline-8118KM with estimated potential of fish production of 22.31million tonnes. Government of Bihar has reported that State has vast and varied water resources suitable for fisheries development which includes Ponds-112296 ha, Oxbow lakes-9000 ha, Wetland-2.40 lakh ha, Reservoir-64470 ha and Rivers-3200 Km with estimated potential of 12.70lakh tonnes.

(b): As reported by Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways, Inland Waterways have been identified for shipping and navigation purposes only.

(c): Foreseeing the potential of development of fisheries sector, the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India has been implementing various schemes for holistic development of Fisheries in the country including Bihar. The schemes implemented include; (i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries implemented at a total central outlay of Rs 3000 crore for a period of 5 years from 2015-16 to 2019-20, (ii) Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) with a total fund size of Rs 7522.48 crore implemented for a period of 5 years from 2018-19 to 2023-24 for providing concessional finance, (iii) issuance of Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) to fishers and fish farmers and (iv) Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) with an investment of Rs.20,050 crore for a period of 5 years from 2020-21 to 2024-25.

For development of fisheries and aquaculture in Bihar , the projects with total outlay of Rs. 522.41 Crore including central share of 158.82 Crore have been sanctioned under PMMSY during last four years and Current Financial Year. Besides, a total of 1290 nos of Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) have been sanctioned to fishers and fish farmers of Bihar to help them meet their working capital requirements.

## **PROPOSALS FOR SETTING UP OF TEXTILE PARKS**

### **2502. SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:**

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

- (a) the number of completed textile parks under the scheme, State-wise, including Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the number of sanctioned projects that require to be completed and the quantum of funds released/utilized, State-wise;
- (c) the number of fresh proposals for setting up of textile parks under the scheme in Uttar Pradesh; and
- (d) whether there exists a proposal to set up a new textile park in Kairana Parliamentary constituency?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA  
MARGHERITA):**

(a) to (d): With a view to increasing investments, generating employment opportunities and boosting exports in the textile sector, the Ministry is implementing Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) to provide support for setting up textile parks with world-class, state-of-the-art infrastructure in textile hubs across the country. The scheme was in implementation upto 31.03.2021; however, the Scheme has now been subsumed under the umbrella Scheme of Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS)(total outlay of TCDS of Rs. 853 crore for completing ongoing projects only). State-wise details of completed and under implementation parks are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

No proposal for setting up of textile park in Uttar Pradesh under SITP is pending in the Ministry.

So far, Rs. 1,839.15 crores have been utilized under SITP.

Under PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel Park (PM MITRA), 18 proposals from 13 State Government were received. The Government has finalised 7 sites including one in Uttar Pradesh viz. Lucknow for setting up of setting up PM MITRA Parks.

### **STATEMENT**

#### **State -wise List of Completed Parks**

S. No.	Name of the Park	Name of State
1	Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited	Andhra Pradesh
2	Gujarat Eco Textile Park Limited, Surat	Gujarat
3	Mundra SEZ Textile and Apparel Park Limited	Gujarat
4	Fairdeal Textile Park Pvt. Ltd., Surat	Gujarat
5	Vraj Integrated Textile Park Limited , Ahmedabad	Gujarat
6	Sayana Textile Park Ltd.,Surat	Gujarat
7	Surat Super Yarn Park Limited, Surat	Gujarat
8	RJD Integrated Textile Park, Surat	Gujarat
9	Amitara Green High Tech Textile Park Pvt Ltd.	Gujarat
10	Doddabalapur Integrated Textile Park	Karnataka
11	Metro Hi-Tech Cooperative Park Limited	Maharashtra
12	Baramati Hi Tech Textile Park Limited	Maharashtra
13	Deesan Infrastructure, Pvt Ltd.	Maharashtra
14	Islampur Integrated Textile Park Pvt Ltd.	Maharashtra
15	Latur Integrated Textile Park Pvt Ltd	Maharashtra
16	Asmeeta Infratech Pvt Ltd	Maharashtra
17	Pride India cooperative Textile park Limited	Maharashtra
18	Hinganghat Textile Park	Maharashtra

19	Lotus Integrated Tex Park	Punjab
20	Rhythm Textile and Apparel Park Ltd	Punjab
21	Ludhiana Integrated Textile Park Ltd	Punjab
22	Next Gen Textile Park Pvt Ltd , Pali	Rajasthan
23	Kishangarh Hi-Tech Textile Weaving Park Ltd	Rajasthan
24	Jaipur Integrated Texcraft Park Pvt Ltd	Rajasthan
25	Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving park, Palladam	Tamil Nadu
26	Komarapalayam Hi-Tech Weaving Park	Tamil Nadu
27	Karur Integrated Textile Park, Karur Park	Tamil Nadu
28	Madurai Integrated Textile Park Ltd	Tamil Nadu
29	Pochampally Handloom Park Limited	Telangana
30	Himachal Textile Park	Himachal

### State -wise List of under implementation Parks

S. No.	Name of Park	Name of State
1	Hindupur Vyapar Apparel Park Limited	Andhra Pradesh
2	Tarakeshwara Textile Park	Andhra Pradesh
3	Guntur Textile Park, Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
4	Prag Jyoti Textile Park, Darrang	Assam
5	Kejriwal Integrated Textile Park	Gujarat
6	Palsana ITP Park, Surat	Gujarat
7	Ichhapore Textile Park, Surat	Gujarat
8	Karanj Integrated Textile Park	Gujarat
9	Shahlon Textile Park	Gujarat
10	JandK Textile Park, Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir
11	Purna Global Textiles Park	Maharashtra
12	Kalappana Awade Textile Park	Maharashtra
13	Satyaraj Integrated Textile Park	Maharashtra
14	Sri Ganesh Textile Park	Maharashtra

15	Perarignar Anna Handloom Silk Park	Tamil Nadu
16	Pallavada Textile Park	Tamil Nadu
17	The Great Indian Linen and Textile	Tamil Nadu
18	White Gold Textile Park	Telangana
19	EIGMEF Apparel Park Ltd.	West Bengal
20	West Bengal Hosiery Textile Park, Howrah	West Bengal

### **SETTING UP OF STEEL PROCESSING UNIT**

**2503. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:**

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

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Limited had announced and foundation stone was laid by Hon'ble Minister for setting up of steel processing unit at Behjam village in Lakhimpur district in Uttar Pradesh with a view to provide steel in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government would complete the Steel Processing Unit which is still lying pending for completion; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STEEL**

**(SHRI H. D. KUMARASWAMY):**

(a) and (b): Foundation stone of Steel Authority of India's Steel Processing Unit (SPU) was laid at village Behjam, Lakhimpur Kheri, Uttar Pradesh on 16.02.2009, by the Union Minister of Steel. Steel Authority of India entered into a joint venture for setting up of Steel Processing Unit, in 2012.

(c)and(d): Based on a study, Steel Authority of India found the Steel Processing Unit at Lakhimpur Kheri, Uttar Pradesh unviable and decided to exit the Joint Venture in 2020.

### दिव्यांगों के अधिकार

#### 2504. श्री राजकुमार चाहर :

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार देश में दिव्यांगों के अधिकारों को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई प्रयास कर रही है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार देश में दिव्यांग बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए विशेष रूप से प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकों की सेवा प्रदान करने की योजना बना रही है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या राज्य सरकारें देश में दिव्यांग बच्चों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए भारतीय पुनर्वास परिषद ( आरसीआई ) द्वारा निर्धारित योग्यता को अपनाने के लिए कानूनी रूप से बाध्य हैं; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा):



(क) और (ख): भारत सरकार ने दिव्यांगजनों के अधिकारों और गरिमा को बनाए रखने और उसे बढ़ावा देने के लिए अपनी प्रतिबद्धता को प्रदर्शित करते हुए दिव्यांगजनों के अधिकारों पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र सम्मेलन (यूएनसीआरपीडी) के उद्देश्यों की अभिपुष्टि की है। यूएनसीआरपीडी के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप, सरकार ने दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम (आरपीडब्ल्यूडी), 2016 को अधिनियमित किया।

उक्त अधिनियम में दिव्यांगजनों को अधिकार और हकदारियां प्रदान की गई हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, समानता, गैर-भेदभाव, क्रूरता और अमानवीय व्यवहार से बचाव, सुरक्षा और संरक्षण, घर और परिवार, प्रजनन अधिकार, मतदान तक पहुंच, न्याय तक पहुंच और संरक्षक के लिए प्रावधान शामिल हैं। इस अधिनियम में सरकारी नौकरी में बेंचमार्क दिव्यांगजनों (पीडब्ल्यूबीडी) के लिए कम से कम 4% आरक्षण और सरकार से सहायता प्राप्त करने वाले उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों में पीडब्ल्यूबीडी के लिए 5% आरक्षण का प्रावधान है। दिव्यांगजनों के अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए कदम उठाने हेतु आरपीडब्ल्यूडी अधिनियम 2016 की धारा 74 के तहत मुख्य आयुक्त दिव्यांगजन का कार्यालय स्थापित किया गया है।

हालांकि, भारत के संविधान की राज्य सूची की प्रविष्टि 9 के अनुसार दिव्यांगजनों को राहत प्रदान करना राज्य का विषय है, केंद्र सरकार, अपनी प्रमुख योजनाओं अर्थात् सहायक यंत्रों/ उपकरणों की खरीद/ फिटिंग के लिए दिव्यांगजनों को सहायता (एडिप), दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2016 के कार्यान्वयन के लिए योजना (सिपडा), दीनदयाल दिव्यांगजन पुनर्वास योजना (डीडीआरएस), कौशल प्रशिक्षण, छात्रवृत्ति, सुगम्य भारत अभियान आदि योजनाओं के माध्यम से दिव्यांगजनों के अधिकारों को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों को बढ़ावा देती है।

(ग) आरसीआई अधिनियम, 1992 के तहत भारतीय पुनर्वास परिषद (आरसीआई) को दिव्यांगजनों को प्रदान की जाने वाली सेवाओं को विनियमित करने और उनकी निगरानी करने, पाठ्यक्रम का मानकीकरण करने तथा पुनर्वास और विशेष शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले सभी योग्य पेशेवरों और

कार्मिकों का एक केंद्रीय पुनर्वास रजिस्टर बनाए रखने का अधिदेश दिया गया है। इस परिषद को पुनर्वास पेशेवरों/ कार्मिकों की 16 श्रेणियों के अंतर्गत मानव संसाधन विकास के लिए पाठ्यक्रम पाठ्यचर्या का मानकीकरण करने का अधिदेश दिया गया है जिसमें एक श्रेणी 'विशेष शिक्षक' की है। आरसीआई ने देश भर में 696 अनुमोदित संस्थानों में दी जा रही विशेष शिक्षा में डिप्लोमा, डिग्री और स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम को मंजूरी दे दी है। अब तक, आरसीआई अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 19 के अंतर्गत आरसीआई द्वारा अनुरक्षित केन्द्रीय पुनर्वास रजिस्टर (सीआरआर) में विशेष शिक्षा में 1.81 लाख पेशेवर / कार्मिक पंजीकृत हैं। आरसीआई अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 13 के अनुसार, यह आवश्यक है कि केवल एक वैध और सक्रिय सीआरआर संख्या वाला योग्य विशेष शिक्षक ही दिव्यांग बच्चों को विशेष शिक्षा प्रदान करें।

(घ) और (ङ): आरसीआई अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 11 के अनुसार, इस परिषद को पुनर्वास पेशेवरों/ कार्मिकों की 16 श्रेणियों के लिए, मानव संसाधन विकास हेतु, पाठ्यक्रम पाठ्यचर्या के मानकीकरण का अधिदेश दिया गया है जिसमें एक श्रेणी 'विशेष शिक्षक' की है। तदनुसार, इस परिषद ने विशेष शिक्षा और दिव्यांगता पुनर्वास के क्षेत्र में सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए विशेष शिक्षकों और अन्य पुनर्वास पेशेवरों/कार्मिकों की भर्ती के लिए मॉडल भर्ती नियम जारी किए हैं जिनका अनुपालन सभी संबंधित भर्ती एजेंसियों द्वारा मॉडल के रूप में किया जाना है।

### पंचायत समितियों को अनुदान

#### 2505. श्री भजन लाल जाटव:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या 15वें वित्त आयोग के अंतर्गत अनुदान की राशि ग्राम पंचायतों एवं पंचायत समितियों के खातों में आवंटित/हस्तांतरित कर दी गई है;

(ख) यहि हां, तो उक्त राशि किस तारीख को हस्तांतरित की गई तथा कितनी राशि दी गई; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

**मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल):**

(क) और (ख) जी हां, महोदया पंद्रहवां वित्त आयोग अनुदान 28 राज्यों में पंचायतों के सभी तीन स्तरों में ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों और पारंपरिक निकायों को प्रदान किया जाता हैं।

पंचायती राज मंत्रालय द्वारा अबद्ध अनुदान और जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग द्वारा बद्ध अनुदान की सिफारिश पर, वित्त मंत्रालय राज्यों को पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग का अनुदान जारी करता है। राज्य सरकारें पंद्रहवां वित्त आयोग का अनुदान प्राप्त होने पर, इसे नवीनतम राज्य वित्त आयोग की स्वीकृत संस्तुतियों के आधार पर और पंद्रहवां वित्त आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित बैंड के अनुरूप सभी स्तरों के ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों के खातों में स्थानांतरित करती हैं।

पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग अनुदान प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में दो किस्तों में जारी किए जाते हैं। राज्यों को सभी स्तरों की पंचायतों के लिए पहली किस्त जून माह में तथा दूसरी किस्त अक्टूबर माह में जारी की जाती है, बशर्ते कि पिछली किस्तों के लिए अनुदान हस्तांतरण प्रमाणपत्र प्रस्तुत किया गया हो तथा वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा दिनांक 14/07/2021 को जारी परिचालन दिशा-निर्देशों में उल्लिखित अन्य निर्धारित शर्तों का अनुपालन किया हो।

राज्य सरकारें प्राप्त अनुदान को 10 कार्य दिवसों के भीतर ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों को हस्तांतरित करना होता है। 10 कार्य दिवसों से अधिक का विलंब होने पर राज्य सरकार को पिछले वर्ष के बाजार ऋण/राज्य विकास ऋण पर औसत प्रभावी ब्याज दर के अनुसार विलंब की अवधि के लिए ब्याज सहित अनुदान जारी करना होता है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

## सहकारी क्षेत्र के कार्यशील उद्योग

### 2506. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

क्या सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) यवतमाल-वाशिम निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में सहकारी क्षेत्र के कार्यशील उद्योगों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में बंद पड़े सहकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में सहकारी क्षेत्र के सभी उद्योगों में कार्यरत कामगारों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;
- (घ) उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में चीनी कारखानों में कुल कितने कामगार कार्यरत हैं;
- (ङ) बोधेगांव में मुंगसाजी जय किसान सहकारी सखार कारखाना लिमिटेड की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (च) उक्त चीनी कारखाना शुरू करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार और महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं; और
- (छ) इस कारखाने के कब तक चालू होने की संभावना है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

### गृह मंत्री; तथा सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह):

(क) से (घ): राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस (NCD) पोर्टल पर आरसीएस महाराष्ट्र द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार, यवतमाल और वाशिम जिलों में कार्यशील, गैर-कार्यशील/निष्क्रिय और परिसमापनाधीन कृषि प्रसंस्करण/औद्योगिक सहकारी समितियों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

दिनांक 05.12.2024 के डेटा अनुसार

जिले	कार्यशील		गैर-कार्यशील/निष्क्रिय		परिसमापनाधीन	
	समितियों की संख्या	सदस्य	समितियों की संख्या	सदस्य	समितियों की संख्या	सदस्य
वाशिम	72	1575	1	765	0	0
यवतमाल	158	63465	1	0	6	59
वाशिम और यवतमाल में	0	0	0	0	0	0

पंजीकृत बहु-राज्य सहकारी समितियां						
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हालांकि, सहकारिता मंत्रालय महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहकारी अधिनियम के तहत विनियमित सहकारी समितियों में कामगारों के डेटा का अनुरक्षण नहीं करता है।

(ड) से (छ): नेशनल फेडरेशन ऑफ कोऑपरेटिव शुगर फैक्ट्रीज लिमिटेड (NFCSFL) द्वारा प्रदान किए गए विवरण के अनुसार, मुंगसाजी जय किसान सहकारी साखर कारखाना लिमिटेड बोधेगोन SARFAESI अधिनियम, 2002 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार परिचालन में नहीं हैं और परिसमापन के अधीन हैं। उक्त सहकारी चीनी मिल ने महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहकारी बैंक लिमिटेड (MSC Bank), मुंबई के बकाया 232.48 करोड़ रुपये के अपने बकाया का भुगतान नहीं किया है और परिणामस्वरूप बैंक ने अपनी संपत्ति कुर्क कर ली है और बकाया वसूली की सुविधा को पट्टे पर देने के लिए एक सार्वजनिक निविदा जारी की है। उक्त सहकारी चीनी मिल के परिचालन या अन्यथा की समय सीमा (एमएससी बैंक) द्वारा शुरू की गई प्रक्रिया के पूरा होने पर निर्भर करती है।

महाराष्ट्र की चीनी मिलों सहित सहकारी चीनी मिलों के सुदृढीकरण के लिए भारत सरकार ने निम्नलिखित पहलें की हैं:-

1. आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के तहत राहत के माध्यम से सहकारी चीनी मिलों का पुनरुद्धार:
  - (i) चीनी सहकारी मिलों को आयकर से राहत: वित्त अधिनियम, 2015 के माध्यम से आयकर अधिनियम 1961 में धारा 36 (1) (xvii) को शामिल किया गया था, ताकि चीनी के निर्माण के व्यवसाय में संलग्न सहकारी समिति यानी सहकारी चीनी मिलों (CSMs) द्वारा किए गए व्यय की राशि पर कटौती प्रदान की जा सके। यह उपाय दिनांक

1.4.2016 यानी आकलन वर्ष 2016-17 से लागू हुआ। हालांकि, किसान सदस्यों और परिणामी कर देनदारियों को आय वितरण के रूप में सहकारी चीनी मिलों (CSMs) द्वारा गन्ना मूल्य के लिए अतिरिक्त भुगतान के उपचार का मुद्दा उजागर रहा, जिसे केंद्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड द्वारा परिपत्र संख्या 18 / 2021 दिनांक 25.10.2021 के अनुसार स्पष्ट किया गया था। तदनुसार, उनके द्वारा गन्ना मूल्य के लिए अतिरिक्त भुगतान पर CSMs पर परिणामी कर देनदारियों को 1.4.2016 से कम कर दिया गया।

- (ii) सहकारी चीनी मिलों के आयकर से संबंधित दशकों पुराने लंबित मुद्दों का समाधान: चीनी सहकारी समितियों को आकलन वर्ष 2016-17 से पहले की अवधि के लिए गन्ना किसानों को किए गए भुगतान का दावा व्यय के रूप में करने का अवसर प्रदान किया गया है। तदनुसार, आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 155 को भी वित्त अधिनियम, 2023 के तहत एक नई उपधारा (19) सम्मिलित करने के लिए संशोधित किया गया है। अधिनियम की धारा 155 की उप-धारा (19) के तहत क्षेत्राधिकार मूल्यांकन अधिकारी को आवेदन दाखिल करने के तरीके और उक्त धारा के तहत क्षेत्राधिकार मूल्यांकन अधिकारी द्वारा इसके निपटान के तरीके को मानकीकृत करने के लिए, CBDT ने दिनांक 27.07.2023 के परिपत्र संख्या 14/2023 के तहत संबंधित सहकारी चीनी मिलों द्वारा आवेदन करने के लिए मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया जारी की है। इससे दशकों से लंबित इस मामले में आयकर के मुद्दों का समाधान हुआ है। इससे लगभग 10,000 करोड़ रुपये की राहत मिलने की उम्मीद है।

2. भारत सरकार ने सहकारी चीनी मिलों (CSMs) को मजबूत करने के लिए "राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम (NCDC) को सहायता अनुदान" नामक एक योजना तैयार की है। इस योजना में इथेनॉल संयंत्रों/सह-उत्पादन संयंत्रों की स्थापना और उनकी कार्यशील पूंजी की आवश्यकता

को पूरा करने के लिए सीएसएमएस को 10,000 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण प्रदान करने का प्रावधान है। एनसीडीसी ने अब तक 58 सहकारी चीनी मिलों को 8040.38 करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत किए हैं।

इसके अलावा, महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने 05 सितंबर, 2020 को एक संकल्प जारी किया है जिसमें आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर सहकारी चीनी कारखानों को पट्टे पर देने, साझेदारी करने या सहयोग करने के लिए दिशानिर्देश प्रदान किए गए हैं। यह संकल्प पारदर्शिता, सतत संचालन, वित्तीय अनुशासन और किसानों और श्रमिकों जैसे हितधारकों को प्राथमिकता देने पर केंद्रित है। यह संकल्प MSC बैंक को कारखाने को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए बाहरी विशेषज्ञता के लिए अवसर प्रदान करते हुए बकाया राशि की वसूली के लिए SARFAESI के तहत कदम उठाने में सक्षम बनाता है।

## **MSP SCHEME IN KERALA**

### **2507. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to consider the request from the State of Kerala to initiate action to overcome the crisis of cardamom, pepper, rubber and tea farmers in Kerala, if so the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government initiate action for including cardamom pepper, rubber and tea under the MSP scheme, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government conducted study regarding the difficulties of cardamom, pepper, rubber and tea farmers in Kerala due to decline in price, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has fixed criteria for including agricultural products in the list of MSP scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Union Government examined letter from the Government of Kerala in this regard, if so, the details of action taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a) to (e): Government fixes Minimum Support Price (MSP) for 22 mandated crops on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned.

Time to time, suggestions/representations from State Governments including Kerala are received regarding the coverage of crops under MSP. However, inclusion of crops under MSP framework is dependent on several factors which



include relatively large shelf life, non- perishable, widely grown, item of mass consumption, essential for food security, among others.

Government has been promoting crops such as Rubber, Tea, Coffee, Cardamom and Pepper, through various schemes and initiatives. National Horticulture Mission promotes holistic growth of the Horticulture sector, including the cultivation of plantation crops like fruits, spices, etc. The mission provides financial assistance to farmers for the establishment of orchards and plantations, as well as for improving production, post-harvest handling, and marketing of horticulture crops. Besides, statutory boards, such as Tea Board, Coffee Board, Rubber Board and Spices Board under administrative control of Ministry of Commerce and Industry are responsible for the production, development, marketing and overall competitiveness of these commodities. At present, there is no proposal to bring Rubber, Tea, Coffee, Cardamom and Pepper under MSP arrangement.

### **GRIEVANCES FILED BY FARMERS AGAINST INSURANCE COMPANIES**

#### **2508. SHRI SHREYAS M. PATEL:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of grievances filed by farmers against insurance companies under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) during the last three years, along with the State-wise details of these grievances;
- (b) the current regulatory framework in place to oversee the actions of insurance companies under PMFBY and to safeguard farmers' rights;
- (c) the measures being taken by the Government to improve the grievance redressal mechanism for farmers facing delays, rejections or harassment by insurance providers;
- (d) whether any penalties have been imposed on insurance companies for non-compliance or delays in claims settlement, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of steps being taken to ensure transparency and timely disbursement of insurance claims to prevent distress among farmers?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a) to (c): All the major work like selection insurance model, selection of Insurance Companies through transparent bidding process, assessment of crop yield/crop loss for calculation of admissible claims under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) are being performed by the concerned State Government or Joint Committee of State Government officials and concerned insurance company. The roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder are defined in the Operational Guidelines of the scheme for the proper execution of the scheme. However, during

the implementation of PMFBY, some complaints against insurance companies about non-payment and/or delayed payment of claims; under payment of claims on account of incorrect/delayed submission of insurance proposals by banks; discrepancy in yield data and consequent disputes between State Government and insurance companies, delay in providing State Government share of funds, non-deployment of sufficient personnel by insurance companies etc., have been received in the past which have been suitably addressed as per provisions of the scheme.

Since the scheme is implemented by the State Government, therefore, in order to resolve the grievances/complaints including those related to claims of insured farmers, provision of Stratified Grievance Redressal Mechanism viz. District Level Grievance Redressal Committee (DGRC), State Level Grievance Redressal Committee (SGRC) has been made in the Revised Operational Guidelines of the Scheme. These committees have been given the detailed mandate as outlined in the Operational Guidelines for hearing the complaints/grievances and to dispose them as per the stipulated procedure.

To further improve the grievance redressal mechanism, Krishi Rakshak Portal and Helpline (KRPH) has been developed and launched in January, 2024. A single Pan-India toll free number 14447 has been deployed and linked to the insurance companies database, where farmers can raise their grievances/issues. Timelines to resolve these grievances/issues has also been fixed. Till date 55.49

lakh calls have been received on KRPH. Out of these, 24.96 lakh are grievances from farmers. Rest of the issues were either informative or seeking advisory. Out of the grievances registered, 22.55 lakhs have been disposed (90%) successfully. This has helped the Central and State Governments to monitor the grievances of stakeholders at a unified platform.

Further, out of the 568 complaints/grievances received on Public Grievances (PG) Portal (CPGRAMS) from 01.12.2021 to till date, 552 grievances have been disposed.

(d): A provision has been made in the Revised Operational Guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) that 12% interest rate per annum to be paid by the Insurance Company to farmers for delay in settlement claims beyond 10 days of prescribed cut off date for payment of claims provided the yield data/crop loss information and applicable premium subsidy is paid on time by the concerned State Government. Further, it has now been decided to automatically calculate the penalty by default in claim payment by insurance company through Digicclaim module on NCIP w.e.f. Kharif 2024 season.

(e): Government has taken various steps to strengthen implementation of this scheme including reduction in disbursement time of claims, which are as under:

Government has undertaken development of **National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP)** as a single source of data ensuring subsidy payment, co-ordination,

transparency, dissemination of information and delivery of services including direct online enrollment of farmers, uploading/obtaining individual insured farmer's details for better monitoring and to ensure transfer of claim amount electronically to the individual farmer's Bank Account.

In order to rigorously monitor claim disbursement process, a dedicated module namely '**Digicclaim Module**' has been operationalized for payment of claims from Kharif 2022 onwards. It involves integration of National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) with Public Finance Management System (PFMS) and accounting system of Insurance Companies to provide timely and transparent processing of all claims.

Also, towards leveraging technology in implementation of the scheme, various steps like capturing of yield data/Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) data through **CCE-Agri App** and uploading it on the NCIP, allowing insurance companies to witness the conduct of CCEs, integration of State land records with NCIP etc. have already been taken to improve timely settlement of the claims to farmers.

Following technologies for Objective Crop Damage and Loss Assessment and transparency have also been approved recently for implementation w.e.f. 2023-24:

- **YES-TECH (Yield Estimation System Based on Technology)** for gradual migration to Remote-Sensing based yield estimation to help assess yields as

well as fair and accurate Crop Yield Estimation. This initiative has been launched for paddy and wheat crops from Kharif 2023 wherein 30% weightage to yield estimation will mandatorily be assigned to YES-TECH derived yield. Soybean crop has been added from Kharif 2024 season. Claim payouts in 7 States have been done on basis of YESTECH in Kharif 2023.

- **WINDS (Weather Information Network and Data System)** for setting up of Network of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) and Automatic Rain-Gauges (ARG) to the tune of 5 times of existing network for collecting hyper-local weather data at GP and Block level. This will be fed into a National unified network of AWS and ARG with interoperability and sharing of data in coordination with India Meteorological Department (IMD). WINDS will provide data not only for YES-TECH but also for effective drought and disaster management, accurate weather prediction and offering better parametric insurance products.

Department has been regularly monitoring the functioning of insurance companies, including timely settlement of claims through weekly video conferences of all stakeholders, one to one meeting as well as National Review Conferences.

## निफ्ट में कर्मचारी

### 2509. श्री दरोगा प्रसाद सरोज:

क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत बीस वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय फैशन प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (निफ्ट) में सृजित स्थायी समूह 'क' पदों की संस्थान-वार, श्रेणी-वार कुल संख्या कितनी है तथा अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्गों, अल्पसंख्यकों एवं सामाजिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों के उम्मीदवारों की भर्ती का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) समूह 'क' के पदों पर संविदा आधार पर कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी-वार एवं संस्थान-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) संस्थान-वार संविदा पर कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की, अवकाश सहित या बिना अवकाश के, अवधि का माह एवं वर्षों में ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्गों तथा अल्पसंख्यक श्रेणियों के लिए आरक्षित कुल स्वीकृत पदों पर स्थायी, तदर्थ अथवा संविदा आधार पर कार्य करने वाले सामान्य श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की संस्था-वार संख्या कितनी है?

**विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पबित्रा मार्गेरिटा):**

(क): पिछले बीस वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय फैशन प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (निफ्ट) में सृजित स्थायी ग्रुप क पदों की कुल संख्या 1272 है (अनारक्षित (यूआर) - 517, ओबीसी - 343, अनुसूचित जाति- 190, अनुसूचित जनजाति - 95, ईडब्ल्यूएस - 127) जिसका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग): निफ्ट में ग्रुप क पदों पर श्रेणीवार विवरण के आधार पर कार्यरत कर्मचारियों ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है। निफ्ट द्वारा पदों का सृजन परिसर-वार नहीं किया जाता, बल्कि समग्र रूप से श्रेणी-वार पद सृजित किए जाते हैं। अनुबंध की अवधि तीन वर्ष है।

(घ): अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, ओबीसी और अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए आरक्षित पदों पर स्थायी, तदर्थ और विवरण के आधार पर सामान्य श्रेणी का कोई कर्मचारी काम नहीं कर रहा है।



विवरण-I

पिछले बीस वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय फैशन प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (निफ्ट) में सृजित स्थायी ग्रुप क पदों का संस्थानवार, श्रेणीवार तथा भर्तियों के विवरण सहित ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	परिसर का नाम	* सृजित कुल पद	भरे गए पद (पदोन्नति और प्रतिनियुक्ति को छोड़कर)					कुल
			अ.जा.	अ.ज.जा.	ओबीसी	ईडब्ल्यूएस	अनारक्षित	
1	बेंगलुरु	86	7	1	4	0	10	22
2	भोपाल	62	6	1	7	1	9	24
3	भुनेश्वर	61	9	0	6	0	12	27
4	चेन्नई	90	10	0	7	0	7	24
5	दमन	19	2	0	2	0	2	6
6	दिल्ली	96	3	0	1	0	18	22
7	गांधीनगर	75	5	0	7	0	10	22
8	प्रधान कार्यालय	39	2	0	0	0	1	3
9	हैदराबाद	75	1	0	4	0	8	13
10	जोधपुर	61	4	1	8	2	17	32
11	कांगड़ा	66	5	3	7	0	17	32

12	कटोरे	71	4	1	19	0	10	34
13	कोलकाता	85	3	0	9	0	7	19
14	मुंबई	81	1	1	3	0	15	20
15	पंचकुला	57	3		3	0	17	23
16	पटना	61	3	3	10	0	12	28
17	रायबरेली	61	9	1	13	1	7	31
18	शिलांग	51	1	16	5	0	3	25
19	श्रीनगर	41	3	0	6	0	7	16
20	वाराणसी	32	1	0	1	0	5	7
21	उपकेंद्र	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>कुल</b>		<b>1272</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>430</b>

विवरण-II

अनुबंध के आधार पर कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की संख्या

ग्रुप क में विवरण के आधार पर निफ्ट में संस्थानवार और श्रेणीवार कार्यरत कर्मचारियों का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	परिसर का नाम	श्रेणीवार						कुल
		अनारक्षित	ओबीसी	अ.जा.	अ.ज.जा.	ईडब्ल्यूएस	पीडब्ल्यूडी	
1	बेंगलुरु	4	3	4	0	0	0	11
2	भोपाल	8	7	4	1	1	0	21
3	भुवनेश्वर	10	6	7	0	0	0	23
4	चेन्नई	3	6	5	0	0	0	14
5	दमन	0	2	2	0	0	1	5
6	दिल्ली	5	2	0	1	0	1	9
7	गांधीनगर	4	5	4	0	0	0	13
8	प्रधान कार्यालय	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	हैदराबाद	3	4	1	0	0	1	9
10	जोधपुर	8	4	2	0	2	1	17

11	कांगड़ा	12	6	2	3	0	0	23
12	कटोरे	5	20	4	0	0	0	29
13	कोलकाता	7	5	3	0	0	0	15
14	मुंबई	8	3	1	1	0	0	13
15	पंचकुला	12	4	3	0	0	0	19
16	पटना	5	10	2	2	0	0	19
17	रायबरेली	3	10	6	1	1	0	21
18	शिलांग	2	4	1	10	0	0	17
19	श्रीनगर	6	4	2	0	1	1	14
20	वाराणसी	2	2	1	0	0	0	5
<b>कुल</b>		<b>107</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>297</b>

**LOCALIZED WEATHER FORECASTS FOR GRAM PANCHAYATS****2510. SHRI NAGESH BAPURAO AASHTIKAR PATIL:**

Will the Minister of **PANCHAYATI RAJ** be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Government has details of the number of gram panchayats currently receiving localised weather forecast information;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to train panchayat representatives in using weather information effectively for agriculture, disaster preparedness and other community needs, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):**

(a) and (b) Ministry of Panchayati Raj in collaboration with India Meteorological Department (IMD) has launched Panchayat-level weather forecasts for Gram Panchayats in India on 24<sup>th</sup> October 2024. The weather forecast at each Gram Panchayat aims at providing timely and localized weather information to nearly 2.5 lakh Panchayats. It provides Gram Panchayats with 5 days daily weather forecasting and provision to check hourly weather forecast. These updates cover parameters like temperature, rainfall, humidity, wind speed, wind direction, cloud cover, thereby empowering farmers to make informed decisions in agriculture. The State-wise GP details where localised weather forecast information is available are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) The Ministry has conducted a training workshop on 24<sup>th</sup>October, 2024 and shared advisory to disseminate knowledge and benefits to the Gram Panchayat level. The Panchayat level weather forecast information is readily accessible to all through various digital platforms such as eGramSwaraj portal (<https://egramswaraj.gov.in/>), 'Gram Manchitra' portal (<https://grammanchitra.gov.in/gm4MVC>) and 'Meri Panchayat' Mobile App, of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, and Mausamgram web portal of IMD (<https://mausamgram.imd.gov.in/>). Regular training programs are conducted for Elected Representatives and Panchayat officials on the eGramSwaraj portal and Meri Panchayat App. The information about Meri panchayat App is also disseminated through social media channels of the Ministry and Panchayati Raj Department in the States.

### **STATEMENT**

**State-wise GP details where localised weather forecast information is available**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>State/UT Name</b>	<b>No of Gram Panchayats</b>
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	70
2	Andhra Pradesh	13,327
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2,108
4	Assam	2,197
5	Bihar	8,054
6	Chhattisgarh	11,625
7	Goa	191
8	Gujarat	14,656
9	Haryana	6,223
10	Himachal Pradesh	3,615

11	Jammu And Kashmir	4,291
12	Jharkhand	4,345
13	Karnataka	5,950
14	Kerala	941
15	Ladakh	193
16	Lakshadweep	10
17	Madhya Pradesh	23,011
18	Maharashtra	27,951
19	Manipur	161
20	Odisha	6,794
21	Puducherry	108
22	Punjab	13,238
23	Rajasthan	11,202
24	Sikkim	199
25	Tamil Nadu	12,525
26	Telangana	12,992
27	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	42
28	Tripura	607
29	Uttarakhand	7,788
30	Uttar Pradesh	57,691
31	West Bengal	3,339
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,55,444</b>

### NUTRITION SENSITIVE AGRICULTURE

#### 2511. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any scheme or policy framed to implement Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has initiated any program in support with Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to promote Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):**

(a) and (b): Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has implemented a programme on “Nutri-Smart Village” to reach out 75 villages across India through the network of All India Coordinated Research Project on Women in Agriculture. The objectives of the programme are promoting nutritional awareness, education and behavioural change in rural areas involving farm women and school children, harnessing traditional knowledge through the local recipe to overcome malnutrition and implementing nutrition-sensitive agriculture through homestead agriculture and Nutri-garden. Concerted efforts have led to the development of 171 biofortified varieties including 152 field crop and 19 horticultural crop varieties. These biofortified varieties assume great significance to achieve nutritional security of the country. These cultivars have been improved for essential nutrients viz., iron, zinc, calcium, protein, lysine, tryptophan, pro-vitamin-A, anthocyanin, vitamin-C, oleic acid and linoleic acid. The concentration of several anti-nutritional factors viz., erucic acid,



glucosinolates and trypsin inhibitor has been significantly reduced in some of the cultivars. Off-flavour of soybean grains has also been reduced. These biofortified cultivars with balanced concentration of nutrients are also high yielding, thus ideal for meeting country's 'food and nutrition security'.

Biofortified varieties are also promoted under National Food Security Mission (NFSM), which is being implemented for increasing the production of Pulses, Rice, Wheat, Coarse Cereals (Maize and Barley) and Nutri Cereals (Shree Anna). The Government of India has celebrated the year 2023 as the International Year of Millets (IYM) to promote the millets (Shree Anna) which have high nutritive value.

ICAR has also implemented Nutri-Sensitive Agricultural Resources and Innovations (NARI) Programme through Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVKs) for creating awareness on health and nutrition literacy. KVKs conducted on-farm trials, technology demonstrations on nutri rich biofortified varieties, trainings and various extension activities under NARI programme. KVKs organized different training programmes and extension activities under different areas like promotion of nutrition garden, nutri-thali, value-addition, bio-fortified crops, etc.

Under the Scheme "Support of State Extension Programs for Extension Reforms" state governments efforts are supported to make available the latest agricultural technologies and good agricultural practices in different thematic areas of agriculture and allied sector including Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture among farmers through farmers training, demonstrations, exposure visits, kisan

mela, mobilization of Farmer Interest Groups, Women Food and Nutritional groups and setting-up of Farm School in the field of awardees farmers.

(c) and (d): National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad had worked with Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in 2019-20 to develop training modules for two level of officers in agriculture and allied sectors i.e. Mid-senior officers and Field level officers. The two sets of modules were developed and pilot tested. Thereafter, as part of the deliverables of the project, MANAGE has institutionalized training program on Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture since 2021.

Till date MANAGE has organized 20 training programs on Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture (18 national level and two international level training programs) in which 924 Officers were trained.

### कृषि वस्तुओं पर सब्सिडी

#### 2512. श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा:

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कृषि वस्तुओं पर नकद अथवा प्रत्यक्ष सब्सिडी देने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा और उक्त योजना की मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या अमेरिका और दूसरे विकसित देशों की तुलना में हमारे देश में किसानों के लिए सब्सिडी बहुत कम है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा और इसके कारण क्या हैं?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) और (ख): जी हां। भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2025-26 तक 15वें वित्त आयोग की अवधि के दौरान एकीकृत प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा) को जारी रखने के लिए अनुमोदन दिया है। पीएम-आशा की एकीकृत योजना खरीद कार्यों के कार्यान्वयन में अधिक प्रभावशीलता लाने के लिए है, जो न केवल किसानों को उनकी उपज के लिए लाभकारी मूल्य प्रदान करने में मदद करेगी, बल्कि उपभोक्ताओं के लिए सस्ती कीमतों पर उपज की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करके आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमत में उतार-चढ़ाव को भी नियंत्रित करेगी।

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय मूल्य समर्थन योजना (पीएसएस), मूल्य घाटा भुगतान योजना (पीडीपीएस), बाजार हस्तक्षेप योजना (एमआईएस) के घटकों के साथ प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा) को कार्यान्वित करता है। पीएसएस, पीडीपीएस और एमआईएस का विवरण और उनके कार्यान्वयन का तरीका इस प्रकार है:-

मूल्य समर्थन योजना (पीएसएस) को भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ लिमिटेड (नेफेड) और भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ लिमिटेड (एनसीसीएफ) आदि जैसी केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसियों द्वारा राज्य स्तरीय एजेंसियों के माध्यम से पूर्व-पंजीकृत किसानों से निर्धारित अवधि के भीतर सीधे एमएसपी पर अधिसूचित दलहन, तिलहन और खोपरा की खरीद के लिए तब कार्यान्वित की जाती है जब इन वस्तुओं का बाजार मूल्य चरम कटाई अवधि के दौरान अधिसूचित एमएसपी से नीचे चला जाए, बशर्ते कि उनकी उपज निर्धारित उचित औसत गुणवत्ता (एफएक्यू) के अनुरूप हो, ताकि किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य प्रदान किया जा सके। घरेलू उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए किसानों को प्रोत्साहित करने और आयात पर निर्भरता कम करने के लिए पीएसएस के तहत तुअर, उड़द और मसूर की मौजूदा खरीद की अधिकतम सीमा को वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए हटा दिया गया था और इसे वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए भी आगे बढ़ा दिया गया है।

मूल्य घाटा भुगतान योजना (पीडीपीएस) में पूर्व-पंजीकृत किसानों को निर्धारित अवधि के भीतर निर्धारित उचित औसत गुणवत्ता (एफएक्यू) मानदंडों वाली तिलहन की फसल पारदर्शी नीलामी

प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से अधिसूचित बाजार यार्ड में बेचने पर एमएसपी और अधिसूचित बाजार में बिक्री/मॉडल मूल्य के बीच के मूल्य के अंतर का सीधा भुगतान एमएसपी मूल्य के 15% (2% प्रशासनिक लागत सहित) तक किया जाता है। हालांकि, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के पास विशेष वर्ष/मौसम के लिए विशेष तिलहन की फसल के लिए मूल्य समर्थन योजना (पीएसएस) या पीडीपीएस को कार्यान्वित करने का विकल्प होता है। भारत सरकार विशेष तिलहन के राज्य उत्पादन की 40% तक की मात्रा के लिए समर्थन देती है।

एमआईएस को विभिन्न जल्दी खराब होने वाले कृषि/बागवानी उत्पादों जैसे टमाटर, प्याज और आलू आदि की खरीद के लिए नैफेड और एनसीसीएफ जैसी केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसियों द्वारा निर्धारित एफएक्यू मानदंडों के अनुसार कार्यान्वित किया जाता है, जिनके लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) कार्यान्वित नहीं होता है। इसे राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार के अनुरोध पर तब कार्यान्वित किया जाता है, जब राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में पिछले सामान्य मौसम की दरों की तुलना में बाजार में कीमतों में कम से कम 10% की कमी हो जाती है और राज्य और केंद्र 50:50 के अनुपात में कुल नुकसान को वहन करने की अपनी इच्छा व्यक्त करते हैं ताकि किसानों को उनकी उपज की मजबूरन बिक्री करने के लिए बाध्य न होना पड़े। हालांकि, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के मामले में, केंद्र और राज्य के बीच घाटे को 75:25 के आधार पर साझा किया जाएगा। यह योजना राज्य के कुल उत्पादन के 25% के सापेक्ष कार्यान्वित होगी जिसमें खरीदी गई वस्तु की लागत और अनुमत ऊपरी व्यय शामिल हैं।

सरकार भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) और राज्य एजेंसियों के माध्यम से धान और गेहूं के लिए मूल्य समर्थन प्रदान करती है। इसके अलावा, विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा एफसीआई के परामर्श से विभिन्न प्रकार के पोषक अनाज (मिलेट्स) और मोटे अनाज इस सीमा तक खरीदे जाते हैं कि संबंधित राज्य सरकार इनका उपयोग लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (टीपीडीएस) के साथ-साथ अन्य कल्याणकारी योजनाओं (ओडब्ल्यूएस) के तहत वितरण के लिए कर सकें। इसके अलावा, सरकार द्वारा कपास और जूट की खरीद क्रमशः भारतीय कपास निगम (सीसीआई) और भारतीय जूट

निगम (जेसीआई) के माध्यम से एमएसपी पर की जाती है। परिणामस्वरूप, पूरा बाजार इस खरीद प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से सरकार द्वारा किए गए बाजार हस्तक्षेप के अनुरूप प्रतिक्रिया करता है जो एमएसपी के तहत विभिन्न अधिसूचित फसलों के लिए बाजार को ऊपर की ओर ले जाता है।

(ग) और (घ): अमेरिका जैसे विकसित देशों में कृषि जोत का आकार भारत के बराबर नहीं है और किसानों की संख्या भी भारत की तुलना में बहुत कम है। इसलिए, हमारे किसानों को दी जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता की तुलना अमेरिका जैसे विकसित देशों से करना उचित नहीं होगा।

### कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों को प्रदान किए गए प्रोत्साहन

#### 2513. श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंह :

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने फसल अवशेष प्रबंधन मशीनों हेतु किसानों को सहायता के रूप में कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों को वर्ष 2023-24 में दिए जाने वाले प्रोत्साहनों में कोई वृद्धि की है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) क्या कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों ने उत्तरी भारत के किसानों को सर्दियों के मौसम में पराली जलाने से रोकने के लिए वर्ष 2023-24 में कोई वैकल्पिक फसल अवशेष प्रबंधन समाधान प्रदान किये हैं; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या कारण हैं?

#### कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क) और (ख) : वर्ष 2018-19 से 2023-24 के दौरान, 'पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली राज्यों में फसल अवशेषों के स्व-स्थाने प्रबंधन के लिए कृषि यंत्रीकरण को प्रोत्साहन' नामक सेंट्रल सेक्टर स्कीम के घटक के रूप में "सूचना, शिक्षा तथा संचार (आईईसी)" के तहत फसल अवशेष प्रबंधन (सीआरएम) के उपयुक्त विकल्प के बारे में किसानों में जागरूकता सृजन

के लिए कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों (केवीके) को रु 74.96 करोड़ की राशि सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की गई है। वर्तमान में आईईसी घटक को 65 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है जिसमें पंजाब के 22 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, हरियाणा के 14 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, दिल्ली का 1 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के 28 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र शामिल हैं।

आईईसी घटक के तहत विभिन्न कार्यकलापों को आयोजित करने के लिए सरकार ने वर्ष 2024-25 में रुपये 33.55 करोड़ की सहायता राशि स्वीकृत की है, इसमें जागरूकता कार्यक्रम, प्रदर्शन तथा विविध सीआरएम मशीनरियों पर किसानों के हैंड्स-ऑन प्रशिक्षण का आयोजन शामिल है।

कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों द्वारा लगभग 3.89 लाख किसानों को शामिल करते हुए 5224 जागरूकता कैंप, 60194 किसानों के लिए 1707 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, 1.24 लाख प्रदर्शन तथा 391 किसान मेलों का आयोजन किया गया है। इसके अलावा कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों द्वारा अवशेष जलाने के विरुद्ध विद्यालय और कॉलेज के 2.38 लाख छात्रों को जागरूक किया गया है। साथ ही साथ, फसल अवशेष प्रबंधन के लिए किसानों को तकनीकी परामर्श प्रदान करने के प्रयोजन हेतु सोशल मीडिया (वाट्सऐप, फेसबुक तथा यू-ट्यूब) एवं प्रिंट मीडिया का भी उपयोग किया गया।

(ग) और (घ) : कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों द्वारा किसानों को वैकल्पिक फसल अवशेष प्रबंधन समाधान उपलब्ध कराने हेतु विविध फसल अवशेष प्रबंधन मशीनरियों पर किसानों हेतु प्रदर्शन, प्रशिक्षण तथा जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए। इन मशीनों में बिना धान अवशेष जलाए गेहू की सीधी बीजाई (डायरेक्ट सिडिंग) के लिए हैप्पी सीडर, स्मार्ट सीडर, सुपर सीडर; सब्जी/आलू के उत्पादन के लिए खेत में धान के तूठ को समाविष्ट करने के लिए रिवर्सबल मोल्ड बोर्ड हल; तथा अन्य फार्म मशीनरी शामिल हैं जैसे जीरो टिल ड्रिल, श्रब मास्टर/कटर सह स्प्रेडर, मल्वर/चौपर आदि तथा स्व-स्थाने अवशेष प्रबंधन के लिए बायो-डिकंपोजर भी इसमें शामिल है। इसके अलावा, बाह्य-स्थाने अवशेष प्रबंधन प्रक्रियाओं को प्रोत्साहित किया गया है जिसमें वैकल्पिक उपयोग के लिए फसल अवशेष को एकत्रित करने तथा बंडलिंग के लिए वेलर मशीन का प्रोत्साहन शामिल है।

## पशुपालन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए योजनाएं

### 2514. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

क्या मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सांस्कृतिक विरासत की रक्षा और सतत भविष्य सुनिश्चित करने हेतु गाय को राष्ट्रीय माता घोषित किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) पशुपालन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उक्त योजनाओं के लिए आवंटित धनराशि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

**पंचायती राज मंत्री; तथा मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री (श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह):**

(क) से (ग) संघ और राज्यों के बीच विधायी शक्तियों के वितरण के तहत (संविधान के अनुच्छेद 246

(3) पशुओं का संरक्षण एक ऐसा मामला है जिस पर राज्य विधानमंडल को कानून बनाने का विशेष अधिकार है। गाय और उसके गोवंश के महत्व को देखते हुए तथा राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों को अनुपूरित और संपूरित करने के लिए पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग देशी नस्लों सहित गोपशुओं के विकास और संरक्षण के लिए राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन को लागू कर रहा है। इस मिशन से देश में गोपशुओं की देशी नस्लों की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि हो रही है। विभाग ने गाय और उसके गोवंश सहित पशुओं की सुरक्षा के लिए भारतीय जीव-जंतु कल्याण बोर्ड की भी स्थापना की है।

भारत सरकार पशुपालन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए निम्नलिखित योजनाएं क्रियान्वित कर रही हैं:

(1) पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग दिसंबर 2014 से देशी नस्लों के विकास एवं संरक्षण, बोवाइन आबादी के आनुवंशिक उन्नयन तथा बोवाइन पशुओं के दूध उत्पादन एवं उत्पादकता में वृद्धि के लिए राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन का क्रियान्वयन कर रहा है। देशी नस्लों की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए इस योजना के तहत निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:

(i) राष्ट्रव्यापी कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कार्यक्रम: राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन के तहत, पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग देशी नस्लों सहित बोवाइन पशुओं के दूध उत्पादन और उत्पादकता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कवरेज का विस्तार कर रहा है। आज तक, 7.3 करोड़ पशुओं को कवर किया गया है, 10.17 करोड़ कृत्रिम गर्भाधान किए गए हैं, जिससे 4.58 करोड़ किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

(ii) संतति परीक्षण और वंशावली चयन: इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य उच्च आनुवंशिक गुणता वाले सांडों का उत्पादन करना है, जिसमें देशी नस्लों के सांड भी शामिल हैं। गिर, साहीवाल नस्ल के गोपशुओं और मुर्रा, मेहसाणा नस्ल की भैंसों के लिए संतति परीक्षण लागू किया जाता है। नस्ल चयन कार्यक्रम के तहत राठी, थारपारकर, हरियाना, कंकरेज नस्ल के गोपशुओं और जाफराबादी, नीली रावी, पंढरपुरी और बन्नी नस्ल की भैंसों को शामिल किया गया है। अब तक 3,988 उच्च आनुवंशिक गुणता वाले सांडों का उत्पादन किया गया है और उन्हें सीमन उत्पादन हेतु शामिल किया गया है।

(iii) इन-विट्रो फर्टिलाइजेशन (आईवीएफ) तकनीक का कार्यान्वयन: देशी नस्लों के उत्कृष्ट पशुओं को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभाग ने 22 आईवीएफ प्रयोगशालाएँ स्थापित की हैं और 22,896 व्यवहार्य भ्रूण तैयार किए हैं, जिनमें से 12,846 भ्रूण अंतरित किए गए हैं और 2019 बछड़ों और बछड़ियों का जन्म हुआ है। किसानों को उचित दरों पर तकनीक उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार ने आईवीएफ मीडिया लॉन्च किया है।

(iv) सेक्स-सॉर्टेड सीमन उत्पादन: विभाग ने गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, उत्तराखंड और उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित 5 सरकारी सीमन केंद्रों पर सेक्स-सॉर्टेड सीमन उत्पादन सुविधाएं स्थापित की हैं। 3 निजी सीमन केंद्र भी सेक्स-सॉर्टेड सीमन खुराक का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं। अब तक उच्च आनुवंशिक गुणता वाले सांडों से 1.12 करोड़ सेक्स-सॉर्टेड सीमन खुराक का उत्पादन किया गया है और कृत्रिम गर्भाधान के लिए उपलब्ध कराया गया है।



- (v) जीनोमिक चयन: गोपशुओं और भैंसों के आनुवंशिक सुधार में तेजी लाने के लिए, विभाग ने एकीकृत जीनोमिक चिप्स विकसित की हैं - देशी गोपशुओं के लिए गो चिप और भैंसों के लिए महिष चिप - जो विशेष रूप से देश में जीनोमिक चयन शुरू करने के लिए डिज़ाइन की गई हैं।
- (vi) ग्रामीण भारत में बहुउद्देश्यीय कृत्रिम गर्भाधान तकनीशियन (मैत्री): इस योजना के तहत किसानों के द्वार पर गुणवत्तापूर्ण कृत्रिम गर्भाधान सेवाएँ देने के लिए मैत्री को प्रशिक्षित और सुसज्जित किया जाता है। पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन के तहत 38,736 मैत्री को प्रशिक्षित और सुसज्जित किया गया है।
- (vii) सेक्स सॉर्टेड सीमन का उपयोग करके त्वरित नस्ल सुधार कार्यक्रम: इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य 90% तक सटीकता के साथ बछड़ियों का उत्पादन करना है, जिससे नस्ल सुधार और किसानों की आय में वृद्धि हो। किसानों को सेक्स सॉर्टेड सीमेन की लागत का 50% तक, सुनिश्चित गर्भाधान के लिए सहायता मिलती है। अब तक, इस कार्यक्रम से 341,998 किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं। सरकार ने किसानों को उचित दरों पर सेक्स सॉर्टेड सीमन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए देशी रूप से विकसित सेक्स सॉर्टेड सीमन तकनीक शुरू की है।
- (viii) इन-विट्रो फर्टिलाइजेशन (आईवीएफ) तकनीक का उपयोग करते हुए त्वरित नस्ल सुधार कार्यक्रम: इस तकनीक का उपयोग बोवाइन पशुओं के तीव्र आनुवंशिक उन्नयन के लिए किया जाता है और आईवीएफ तकनीक अपनाने में रुचि रखने वाले किसानों को प्रत्येक सुनिश्चित गर्भाधान पर 5,000 रुपये की प्रोत्साहन राशि उपलब्ध कराई जाती है।
- (II) राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन (एनएलएम): विभाग वित्तीय वर्ष 2014-15 से एनएलएम योजना को लागू कर रहा है। क्षेत्र की वर्तमान आवश्यकता को देखते हुए एनएलएम योजना को वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से संशोधित और पुनर्संरचित किया गया है।

राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन (एनएलएम) की संशोधित योजना का उद्देश्य रोजगार सृजन, उद्यमिता विकास, प्रति पशु उत्पादकता में वृद्धि करना और इस प्रकार एक छत्र योजना विकास कार्यक्रम के तहत

मांस, बकरी के दूध, अंडे और ऊन के उत्पादन में वृद्धि को लक्षित करना है। इस योजना में तीन उप-मिशनों और कार्यकलापों की परिकल्पना की गई है। इनका विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

1. पशुधन और पोल्ट्री नस्ल विकास संबंधी उप-मिशन;
2. आहार और चारा विकास संबंधी उप-मिशन;
3. नवाचार, विस्तार संबंधी उप-मिशन

1. पशुपालन और पोल्ट्री नस्ल विकास संबंधी उप-मिशन: इस उप-मिशन में निम्नलिखित कार्यकलाप शामिल हैं:

कार्यकलाप I :- ग्रामीण पोल्ट्री की नस्ल के विकास हेतु उद्यमियों की स्थापना:

(क) व्यक्तियों, स्वयं सहायता समूह (एसएचजी)/ किसान उत्पादक संगठन (एफपीओ)/ किसान सहकारी समितियों (एफसीओ)/ संयुक्त देयता समूहों (जेएलजी) और धारा 8 कंपनियों को पैरेंट फार्म (1000 पक्षी) की स्थापना के लिए 25.00 लाख रुपये तक की 50% पूंजीगत सब्सिडी प्रदान की जाती है।

(ख) छोटे रूमिनेंट्स वाले क्षेत्रों (भेड़ एवं बकरी पालन) में नस्ल विकास के लिए उद्यमी की स्थापना: व्यक्तियों, स्वयं सहायता समूह (एसएचजी) / किसान उत्पादक संगठन (एफपीओ)/ किसान सहकारी समितियों (एफसीओ)/संयुक्त देयता समूहों (जेएलजी) और धारा 8 कंपनियों को न्यूनतम 100 मादाओं और 10 नरों तथा अधिकतम 500 मादाओं और 25 नरों के साथ भेड़ और बकरी प्रजनन इकाई स्थापित करने के लिए 50.00 लाख रुपये तक 50% पूंजीगत सब्सिडी प्रदान की जाती है।

कार्यकलाप II. भेड़ और बकरी की नस्लों का आनुवंशिक सुधार: इस कार्यकलाप के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित उप-कार्यकलाप शामिल हैं:

(i) भेड़ और बकरी के लिए क्षेत्रीय सीमन उत्पादन प्रयोगशाला और सीमन बैंक की स्थापना: भेड़ और बकरी के लिए क्षेत्रीय सीमन केंद्र की स्थापना के लिए पात्र संबंधित राज्य को केंद्रीय हिस्से के रूप में 400.00 लाख रुपये तक की एकबारगी अनुदान सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

(ii) राज्य सीमन बैंक की स्थापना: बकरी के हिमित वीर्य को संग्रहीत करने और वितरित करने के लिए मौजूदा गोपशु और भैंस सीमन बैंक को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु राज्य को 10.00 लाख रुपये तक की एकबारगी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

(iii) मौजूदा गोपशु और भैंस कृत्रिम गर्भाधान केंद्रों के माध्यम से कृत्रिम गर्भाधान का प्रचार: बकरी के हिमित वीर्य के प्रसार के लिए बकरी कृत्रिम गर्भाधान केंद्रों को मौजूदा गोपशु कृत्रिम गर्भाधान केंद्रों में सुदृढ़ करने हेतु आवश्यक उपकरणों की खरीद के लिए 7000/- रुपये तक की एकबारगी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

(iv) विदेशी भेड़ और बकरी जर्मप्लाज्म का आयात: नॉन-डिस्क्रिप्ट पशुओं में उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए भेड़ और बकरी के जर्मप्लाज्म के आवश्यकता आधारित आयात के लिए राज्य पशुपालन विभाग को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

कार्यकलाप III : सूअर पालन उद्यमी को बढ़ावा देना:

व्यक्तियों/स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी)/किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ)/किसान सहकारी समितियों (एफसीओ)/संयुक्त देयता समूहों (जेएलजी) और धारा 8 कंपनियों को 30.00 लाख रु. तक की एकबारगी 50% पूंजीगत सब्सिडी प्रदान की जाती है।

कार्यकलाप IV : सूअर की नस्लों का आनुवंशिक सुधार: इस कार्यकलाप के तहत निम्नलिखित कार्यकलाप कार्यान्वित किए जाते हैं:

(i) सूअर सीमन संग्रहण एवं प्रसंस्करण प्रयोगशाला की स्थापना:

कृत्रिम गर्भाधान के लिए उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले तरल सूअर सीमन का उत्पादन करने हेतु सरकारी सूअर फार्म में सीमन प्रसंस्करण प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने के लिए पशुपालन विभाग को 150 लाख रुपये तक की एकबारगी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सीमन के पहली

बार प्रसंस्करण के लिए लगने वाली सामग्रियों, दवाओं, रसायनों आदि की खरीद के लिए एकबारगी आवर्ती व्यय के रूप में 30 लाख रुपये प्रदान किए जाते हैं।

(ii) विदेशी सूअर जर्मप्लाज्म का आयात: केन्द्र सरकार नॉन-डिस्क्रिप्ट पशुओं की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने तथा प्रति पशु मांस उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए अच्छी गुणता वाले संकर नस्ल के पशुओं का उत्पादन करने हेतु आवश्यकता आधारित सूअर जर्मप्लाज्म के आयात के लिए राज्यों को सहायता प्रदान कर रही है।

कार्यकलाप V: घोड़े, गधे, खच्चर और ऊँट के लिए उद्यमियों की स्थापना: व्यक्तियों, स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी)/ किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ)/ किसान सहकारी समितियों (एफसीओ)/संयुक्त देयता समूहों (जेएलजी) और धारा 8 कंपनियों को 50.00 लाख रुपये तक की 50% पूंजीगत सब्सिडी प्रदान की जाती है।

कार्यकलाप VI: घोड़ा, गधा, खच्चर, ऊँट का आनुवंशिक सुधार:

(क) घोड़े, गधे और ऊँट के लिए क्षेत्रीय सीमन केंद्र: देशी घोड़े, गधे, खच्चर और ऊँट के लिए सीमन केंद्र की स्थापना हेतु राज्य सरकार को 10 करोड़ रुपये तक की एकबारगी अनुदान सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

(ख) घोड़ा/गधा/ऊँट जर्मप्लाज्म के संरक्षण के लिए न्यूक्लियस ब्रीड फार्म: पशुओं के इन-सीटू और एक्स-सीटू संरक्षण के लिए उत्कृष्ट पशुओं के साथ घोड़ा, ऊँट, गधे के लिए न्यूक्लियस ब्रीडिंग फार्म की स्थापना हेतु राज्य सरकारों को 10 करोड़ रुपये तक की एकबारगी अनुदान सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

(ग) नस्ल पंजीकरण सोसायटी: घोड़े, ऊँट और गधे के लिए नस्ल पंजीकरण सोसायटी की स्थापना हेतु 100% सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

2. चारा और आहार विकास संबंधी उप-मिशन: चारा और आहार विकास के उप-मिशन में निम्नलिखित कार्यकलाप शामिल होंगे:

(i) गुणवत्तापूर्ण चारा बीज उत्पादन हेतु सहायता: केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार के संस्थानों द्वारा चारा बीज उत्पादन की सभी श्रेणियों के लिए 100% प्रोत्साहना

(ii) आहार और चारा में उद्यमशीलता संबंधी कार्यकलाप:

व्यक्तियों एसएचजी, एफसीओ, जेएलजी, एफपीओ, डेयरी सहकारी समितियाँ, धारा 8 कंपनियों को घास/सिलेज/कुल मिश्रित राशन (टीएमआर)/चारा ब्लॉक जैसे मूल्य संवर्धन के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है और 50 लाख रूपए तक की 50% पूंजीगत सब्सिडी दी जाती है।

(iii) चारा बीज प्रसंस्करण अवसंरचना हेतु उद्यमियों की स्थापना (प्रसंस्करण और ग्रेडिंग इकाई/चारा बीज भंडारण गोदाम) कंपनियों, स्टार्ट-अप/एसएचजी/एफपीओ/ एफसीओ/जेएलजी/सहकारी समितियों धारा 8 कंपनियों और अन्य विश्वसनीय संगठनों को चारा बीज प्रसंस्करण अवसंरचना स्थापित करने के लिए 50 लाख रुपये तक की एकबारगी 50% पूंजीगत सब्सिडी प्रदान की जाती है।

(iv) गैर-वन बंजर भूमि/रेंज भूमि/गैर-कृषि योग्य भूमि से चारा उत्पादन” और “वन भूमि से चारा उत्पादन: लवणीय, अम्लीय और भारी मिट्टी जैसी समस्याग्रस्त मिट्टी के वनस्पति आवरण को बढ़ाने के लिए अवक्रमित गैर-वन बंजर भूमि/रेंज भूमि/चारागाह/गैर-कृषि योग्य भूमि और वन भूमि में विभिन्न प्रकार के चारे के उत्पादन के लिए केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

3. नवाचार और विस्तार संबंधी उप-मिशन: इस उप-मिशन के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित कार्यकलाप शामिल हैं:

(i) अनुसंधान एवं विकास तथा नवाचार:

भेड़, बकरी, पोल्ट्री, सुअर तथा चारा एवं आहार क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान एवं विकास के लिए सरकारी संगठनों सहित विश्वसनीय संस्थाओं को 100% सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

## (ii) विस्तार कार्यकलाप:

सेमिनार, प्रशिक्षण, क्षमता निर्माण, पशुपालक समूह, प्रजनक संघ और पशुधन मेलों जैसे आईईसी कार्यकलापों के माध्यम से योजना और पशुपालन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

(iii) पशुधन बीमा कार्यक्रम: पशुओं के बीमा कवरेज के लिए प्रीमियम के हिस्से के रूप में राज्य सरकार को 60:40 या 90:10 के आधार पर सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। लाभार्थी प्रीमियम का 15% हिस्सा साझा करता है।

(III) राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम: विभाग फरवरी 2014 से पूरे देश में केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना- "राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (एनपीडीडी)" को लागू कर रहा है। जुलाई 2014 में, एनपीडीडी योजना का उद्देश्य दूध और दूध उत्पादों की गुणवत्ता को बढ़ाना और संगठित खरीद, प्रसंस्करण, मूल्य संवर्धन और विपणन में हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाना है। इस योजना के दो (2) घटक हैं:-

(i) एनपीडीडी का घटक 'क': एनपीडीडी योजना का घटक क गुणवत्तापूर्ण दूध परीक्षण उपकरणों के लिए अवसंरचना के निर्माण/सुदृढीकरण के साथ-साथ किसानों को उपभोक्ताओं से जोड़ने वाली प्राथमिक प्रशीतन सुविधाओं पर केंद्रित है। परियोजना के तहत अब तक 19,010 डेयरी सहकारी समितियों का गठन/पुनरुद्धार किया गया, 18.17 लाख नए किसानों को डेयरी सहकारी समितियों की सदस्यता का लाभ दिया गया और 97.23 लाख लीटर अतिरिक्त दूध खरीदा गया। 27.93 लीटर प्रतिदिन नई दूध प्रसंस्करण क्षमता स्थापित की गई है। 112.22 लाख लीटर प्रशीतन क्षमता वाले 5110 बल्क मिल्क कूलर स्थापित किए गए हैं। 38040 स्वचालित दूध संग्रह इकाई और डाटा प्रसंस्करण और दूध विश्लेषक के साथ दूध संग्रह इकाई, 4267 दूध विश्लेषक और 6266 इलेक्ट्रॉनिक दूध मिलावट परीक्षण उपकरण गांव स्तर की डेयरी सहकारी समितियों में स्थापित किए गए हैं। जिला/क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर 231 सहकारी डेयरी संयंत्र जिनमें (मिलावट परीक्षण उपकरण नहीं हैं) मिलावट का पता लगाने

वाले उपकरणों से सुसज्जित किए गए हैं और 17 राज्यों में 18 राज्य स्तरीय प्रयोगशालाएं स्थापित की जा रही हैं।

(ii) एनपीडीडी का घटक ख: सहकारिताओं के माध्यम से डेयरी (डीटीसी): संगठित बाजार तक किसानों की पहुंच बढ़ाकर, डेयरी प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं और विपणन अवसंरचना को उन्नत करके और उत्पादकों के स्वामित्व वाली संस्थाओं की क्षमता में वृद्धि करके दूध और डेयरी उत्पादों की बिक्री में वृद्धि करना, जिससे परियोजना क्षेत्र में दूध उत्पादकों की आमदनी में वृद्धि करने में योगदान दिया जा सके। अब तक डीटीसी एनपीडीडी घटक ख के तहत 35 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया गया है, जिनकी कुल परियोजना लागत 1343.00 करोड़ रुपये है, जिसमें से ऋण घटक 841.55 करोड़ रुपये, अनुदान घटक 388.54 करोड़ रुपये और उत्पादक संस्थानों (पीआई) का हिस्सा 112.92 करोड़ रुपये है। परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए पीआई को आगे के संवितरण के लिए राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड को कुल 216.97 करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान और 195.06 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण जारी किया गया है।

(IV) पशुधन स्वास्थ्य और रोग नियंत्रण (एलएच और डीसी): विभाग केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र योजना, पशुधन स्वास्थ्य एवं रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (एलएचडीसीपी) के माध्यम से सभी आवश्यक पहल करने और सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है, जिसका उद्देश्य 100% केन्द्रीय सहायता के तहत खुरपका और मुंहपका रोग (एफएमडी), ब्रुसेलोसिस, पेस्ट डेस पेटिट्स रूमिनेंट्स (पीपीआर) और क्लासिकल स्वाइन ज्वर (सीएसएफ) जैसे पशु रोगों लिए रोगनिरोधी टीकाकरण द्वारा पशु स्वास्थ्य के जोखिम को कम करना है और पशु रोग नियंत्रण के लिए राज्यों को सहायता (एएससीएडी) के तहत अन्य राज्य की प्राथमिकता वाले आर्थिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण विदेशी, आकस्मिक और जूनोटिक पशु रोगों के साथ-इसका निधियन पैटर्न साथ केन्द्र और राज्य के बीच 60:40, उत्तर-पूर्वी और पर्वतीय राज्यों के लिए 90:10 और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए 100% है। वित्त पोषण पैटर्न

साथ इसके अतिरिक्त, पशु चिकित्सा अस्पतालों और औषधालयों की स्थापना और सुदृढीकरण (ईएसवीएचडी-एमवीयू) के घटक के अंतर्गत, मोबाइल पशु चिकित्सा इकाइयों (एमवीयू) की खरीद और अनुकूलन के लिए 100% वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसमें आवर्ती परिचालन व्यय हेतु उत्तर-पूर्वी और पर्वतीय राज्यों के लिए 90:10 के अनुपात में; अन्य राज्यों के लिए 60% और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए 100% की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, ताकि किसानों के द्वार पर टोल-फ्री नंबर (1962) के माध्यम से मोबाइल पशु चिकित्सा इकाइयों (एमवीयू) के द्वारा पशु चिकित्सा स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं प्रदान की जा सकें, जिसमें रोग निदान, उपचार, टीकाकरण, मामूली सर्जिकल हस्तक्षेप, दृश्य-श्रव्य सहायता और विस्तार सेवाएं शामिल हैं।

योजना के अंतर्गत प्रगति: (i) एफएमडी के लिए 99.38 करोड़ से अधिक टीकाकरण किए गए हैं, जिसमें चालू वर्ष के दौरान किए गए 27.92 करोड़ टीकाकरण भी शामिल हैं; (ii) ब्रुसेलोसिस नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के तहत ब्रुसेलोसिस के लिए लगभग 4.36 करोड़ बछड़ों व बछड़ियों का टीकाकरण किया गया, जिसमें चालू वर्ष के दौरान 1.27 करोड़ बछड़ों व बछड़ियों का टीकाकरण शामिल है; (iii) पीपीआर के लिए कुल 18.4 करोड़ भेड़ और बकरियों का टीकाकरण किया गया; (iv) क्लासिकल स्वाइन ज्वर के लिए लगभग 61 लाख सूअरों का टीकाकरण किया गया और (v) अब तक, 28 राज्यों में 4016 मोबाइल पशु चिकित्सा इकाइयां कार्य कर रही हैं, 1.23 करोड़ पशुओं का इलाज किया गया और 58.38 लाख किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

इन योजनाओं के तहत राज्यवार जारी निधियों का ब्यौरा **विवरण-I से IV** में दिया गया है।



विवरण- I

राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन के तहत पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान जारी की गई राज्य-वार निधियां

(लाख रु. में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/एनडीडीबी	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	कुल
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	439.74	3181.38	5652.385	1546	3538.38	14357.89
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	544.7	1240.8	397.08	467.16	1965.31	4615.05
3	असम	0	0	227.97	3658.19	723.25	4609.41
4	बिहार	1230.95	7401.08	3076.14	4928.63	0.00	16636.8
5	छत्तीसगढ़	1019.78	101.25	841.65	402	0.00	2364.68
6	गोवा	97.72	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	97.72
7	गुजरात	942.88	101.25	2735.311	2222.82	6542.58	12544.84
8	हरियाणा	423.48	1796.39	1775.6	1173.66	0.00	5169.13
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	519.42	484.25	5586.58	0	0.00	6590.25
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	791.99	81	1533.93	2539.35	0.00	4946.27
11	झारखंड	540.46	101.25	2244.525	1500	0.00	4386.235
12	कर्नाटक	756.47	101.25	1996.46	3562.48	2651.31	9067.97
13	केरल	301.03	313	314	1284.12	6546.27	8758.42
14	मध्य प्रदेश	2155.86	2113.44	6024.963	9049.51	4903	24246.77

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/एनडीडीबी	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	कुल
15	महाराष्ट्र	1479.71	202.5	0	0	3261.5	4943.71
16	मणिपुर	730.74	500.64	294.98	166.69	0.00	1693.05
17	मेघालय	0	2039.22	738.21	0	0.00	2777.43
18	मिजोरम	0	268.28	154.11	138.69	847.37	1408.45
19	नागालैंड	0	372.06	494.7	608.86	466.2	1941.82
20	उड़ीसा	1090.33	0	3480.425	1374.25	0.00	5945.005
21	पंजाब	2849.33	714.13	0.00	232	0.00	3795.46
22	राजस्थान	1386.15	405	2254.77	250	250	4545.92
23	सिक्किम	677.98	0	268.78	572.42	1097.87	2617.05
24	तमिलनाडु	536.08	2168.38	2663	3347	10996.05	19710.51
25	तेलंगाना	2522.6	202.5	2439.76	0	3153.13	8317.99
26	त्रिपुरा	1066.58	0	2524.17	0	0	3590.75
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	3334.94	1012.5	2941.36	7671.25	9642.18	24602.23
28	उत्तराखंड	508.77	3023.45	2115.44	1885.75	6083	13616.41
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	1026.06	202.5	1213.371	2037.35	6500	10979.28

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/एनडीडीबी	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	कुल
30	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	चंडीगढ़	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	दादरा और नगर हवेली	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	दमन और दीव	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	लद्दाख		105	0	0	0.00	105
36	पांडिचेरी	0	0	144.44	0	0.00	144.44
37	एनडीडीबी	0	11618.89	12042.9	8893.76	16782.63	49338.18
	कुल	26973.75	39851.39	66177.01	59511.94	85950.03	27846.41

### विवरण- II

राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन के तहत पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान जारी की गई राज्य-वार निधियां

(लाख रु. में)

	राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वर्ष 2019-20	वर्ष 2020-21	वर्ष 2021-22	वर्ष 2022-23	वर्ष 2023-24	कुल
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	1242.60	1073.125	2981.675	6009.28	1260.00	12566.68
2	बिहार	00	0	0	0	0	0.00
3	छत्तीसगढ़	36	1906.17	297.22	0	75.00	2314.39
4	गोवा	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
5	गुजरात	0	0	0	0	155.00	155.00

	राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वर्ष 2019- 20	वर्ष 2020- 21	वर्ष 2021- 22	वर्ष 2022- 23	वर्ष 2023- 24	कुल
6	हरियाणा	1440	0	0	0	407.50	1847 .50
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1456.1 45	2483.4 7	0	0	0	3939 .62
8	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
9	झारखंड	0	0	0	0	64.00	64.0 0
10	कर्नाटक	919.30 4	0	970.49	0	250.00	2139 .79
11	केरल	1000	663.00	0	0.00	0.00	1663 .00
12	मध्य प्रदेश	0	1089.6 65	620.96 5		350.00	2060 .63
13	महाराष्ट्र	1855.2	992.07 2	0	0.00	65.00	2912 .27
14	ओडिशा	770	1032.7 6	0	446.00	0	2248 .76
15	पंजाब	0	0	0	369.66	0	369. 66
16	राजस्थान	565.94	0	0	0	0	565. 94
17	तमिलनाडु	3146.8 34	1552.1 6	0	0	0	4698 .99
18	तेलंगाना	1123.9 6	1153.1 1	542.76	0	0	2819 .83
19	उत्तर प्रदेश	1752.6 5	0	0	0	100.00	1852 .65
20	उत्तराखंड	877.2	1680.1 7	867.66	0.00	198.48	3623 .51

	राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वर्ष 2019- 20	वर्ष 2020- 21	वर्ष 2021- 22	वर्ष 2022- 23	वर्ष 2023- 24	कुल
21	पश्चिम बंगाल	79.06	0	0	296.63	0	375. 69
22	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1374.6 4	2456.8 4	0	261.85	473.70	4567 .03
23	असम	1442.1 8	1089.2 9	0	0	0	2531 .47
24	मणिपुर	959.66	1427.2 8	784.69	0	0	3171 .63
25	मेघालय	2721.2 3	2995.3 1	997.43	0	0	6713 .97
26	मिजोरम	1453.1 6	1132.5 2	0	0	201.99	2787 .67
27	नागालैंड	960.18	850.3	809.76	0	50.00	2670 .24
28	सिक्किम	139.5	1022.6 6	0	93.21	93.21	1348 .58
29	त्रिपुरा	500	1120.5	0	0	183.47	1803 .97
30	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	22.45	13.07	0	0	0	35.5 2
31	चंडीगढ़	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
32	दादरा और नगर हवेली	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
33	दमन और दीव	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
34	दिल्ली	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
35	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	1747.1 6	1287.0 175	675.35	0.00	3709 .52
36	लक्षद्वीप	13.2	59	0	0	0	72.2 0
37	पुडुचेरी	40.812	0	0	0	0	40.8 1

	राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वर्ष 2019- 20	वर्ष 2020- 21	वर्ष 2021- 22	वर्ष 2022- 23	वर्ष 2023- 24	कुल
38	लद्दाख	0	0	0	308.29 5	0	308. 30
	कुल	25891. 91	27539. 63	10159. 67	8460.2 7	3927.3 5	7597 8.82

### विवरण- III

राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम के तहत पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान जारी की गई राज्य-वार  
निधियां

(लाख रु. में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	वर्ष 2019-20	वर्ष 2020-21	वर्ष 2021-22	वर्ष 2022-23	वर्ष 2023-24	कुल
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	878.97	0	671.79	3335.23	3335.23	8221.22
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	511.19	0	0	0	0	511.19
3	असम	85	0	0	0	0	85
4	बिहार	1971.65	9966.15	275.3	0	0	12213.1
5	छत्तीसगढ़	464.88	250.95	0	0	0	715.83
6	गोवा	42.5	0	39.81	0	0	82.31
7	गुजरात	573.6	446.95	13693.2	0	574.05	15287.79
8	हरियाणा	616.1	0	502.69	0	0	1118.79
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	655.93	61.55	1214.33	862.85	250	3044.66
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	672.13	949.52	7418.56	0	2430.87	11471.08
11	झारखंड	410.78	0	0	410.79	125	946.57
12	कर्नाटक	2018	3564	3566.49	5405.39	2170.28	16724.16

13	केरल	3096.6	705.38	2569.78	48.23	1254.72	7674.71
14	मध्य प्रदेश	1503.33	1013.48	0	0	49.13	2565.94
15	महाराष्ट्र	1314.88	1693.29	0	657.44	692.15	4357.76
16	मणिपुर	575.76	514.62	901.89	0	0	1992.27
17	मेघालय	628.1	821.98	810.91	1463.69	445.44	4170.12
18	मिजोरम	700.45	20.38	0	0	0	720.83
19	नागालैंड	349.8	16.78	200	194.71	0	761.29
20	ओडिशा	804.88	292.5	747.12	137.86	706.1	2688.46
21	पुडुचेरी	42.5	0	39.47	0	25	106.97
22	पंजाब	1311.75	612.5	3590.67	2233.88	2090.35	9839.15
23	राजस्थान	2439.7	1750.22	2931.78	1076.85	3758.84	11957.39
24	सिक्किम	394.1	1047.25	637.2	482.78	950.42	3511.75
25	तमिलनाडु	1314.04	3859.76	259.63	2963.99	3853.44	12250.86
26	तेलंगाना	957.09	919.75	0	930.73	151.56	2959.13
27	त्रिपुरा	5.6	78.99	0	0	604.14	688.73
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	501.64	0	0	0	97	598.64
29	उत्तराखंड	1674.07	0	147.94	784.27	650	3256.28
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	101.79	0	71.47	0	0	173.26
	कुल	26616.81	28586	40290.02	20988.69	24213.72	140695.2

**विवरण- IV**

पशुधन स्वास्थ्य और रोग नियंत्रण के तहत पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान जारी की गई कुल  
राज्यवार निधियां

(लाख रु. में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	वर्ष 2019-20	वर्ष 2020 - 21	वर्ष 2021 - 22	वर्ष 2022-23	वर्ष 2023 - 24	कुल
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	5744.74	6396.46	5440	1376.05	8534.26	27491.51
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	303.73	867.68	1198.7	0	266.48	2636.59
3	असम	2331.86	40.35	3191.41	558.47	621.51	6743.6
4	बिहार	4852.93	1494.96	4912	895.66	80.15	12235.7
5	छत्तीसगढ़	2258.92	1271.46	3320.02	158.8	1087.97	8097.17
6	गोवा	25.11	64.14	20	0	1352.28	1461.53
7	गुजरात	5085.24	1209.64	889	0	64.75	7248.63
8	हरियाणा	1157.8	1706.39	1120	2754.15	0	6738.34
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	779.87	1045.39	740.3	0	7066.94	9632.5
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1382.42	2689.42	1928.1	240	596.51	6836.45
11	झारखंड	2080.51	2275.07	3776	0	4889.02	13020.6
12	कर्नाटक	4920.98	5036.54	4588.48	998.19	7232.82	22777.01
13	केरल	341.67	455.37	468.5	86.97	318.1	1670.61
14	मध्य प्रदेश	6637.57	4186.07	6496	352.73	0	17672.37
15	महाराष्ट्र	5873.53	1871.77	2663.03	0	635.11	11043.44
16	मणिपुर	641.92	1978.49	992.02	314.01	644.51	4570.95
17	मेघालय	473.27	141.06	732.41	0	0	1346.74



क्र.सं .	राज्य	वर्ष 2019-20	वर्ष 2020 - 21	वर्ष 2021 - 22	वर्ष 2022-23	वर्ष 2023 - 24	कुल
18	मिजोरम	367.84	68.91	1134.03	116.66	19259.84	20947.28
19	नागालैंड	49.01	34.23	320.25	18.68	1998.68	2420.85
20	ओडिशा	3095.9	1597.33	2896	0	3639	11228.23
21	पंजाब	546.55	2383.11	1120	0	621.28	4670.94
22	राजस्थान	5266.41	2761.79	10428.53	0	2299.69	20756.42
23	सिक्किम	27.49	14.22	167.57	232.57	271.32	713.17
24	तमिलनाडु	3313.69	1938.3	4305.2	0	129.49	9686.68
25	तेलंगाना	4848.58	544.42	5174.76	0	262.78	10830.54
26	त्रिपुरा	142.86	1255.05	253.2	0	115.48	1766.59
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	10493.02	12528.95	12769.26	7339.84	251.07	43382.14
28	उत्तराखण्ड	1049.44	417.53	1246.97	535.1	59.76	3308.8
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	3245.06	1477.5	3488	670	11.48	8892.04
30	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	38.99	2.8	6.32	80	3.76	131.87
31	चंडीगढ़	8.48	6.98	0	0	0	15.46
32	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा	4.37	2.25	0	0	2.77	9.39

क्र.सं .	राज्य	वर्ष 2019-20	वर्ष 2020 - 21	वर्ष 2021 - 22	वर्ष 2022-23	वर्ष 2023 - 24	कुल
	दमन और दीव						
33	दिल्ली	25.47	49.1	48	0	0	122.57
34	लक्षद्वीप	3.2	148.05	144	0	1885.42	2180.67
35	पुडुचेरी	17.92	18.06	163.33	0	60.27	259.58
36	लद्दाख	3.65	4.78	16	48	0	72.43
	कुल	77440	57983.6 2	86157.3 9	16775.8 8	64262.5	302619. 4

### REVIEW OF IPS CADRE

#### 2515. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

- whether the Ministry is aware that the Telangana State Indian Police Service (IPS) cadre review, due since 2021, has not been conducted and if so, the details thereof;
- whether the Ministry received a request from Chief Minister of Telangana for an increase of 29 IPS cadre posts to meet State security demands;
- if so, the current status of this request and the reasons for any delay;
- whether there is a plan to complete the review within this financial year; and
- the steps taken to address the State's policing requirements in the interim?

#### THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

##### (SHRI NITYNANAD RAI):

- Yes. As per Rule 4(2) of the Indian Police Service (Cadre) Rules 1954, the Central Government shall, ordinarily at the interval of every five years, re-examine

the strength and composition of each such cadre in consultation with the State Government concerned and may make such alterations therein as it deems fit.

The last cadre review of Telangana Cadre was done in year 2016 and accordingly, the cadre review of the state is due since 2021. The state government was requested vide Ministry of Home Affairs' letter dated 28.01.2021 to send the complete proposal for Cadre Review of IPS. The proposal has been received and is under active consideration in consultation with the stakeholders.

(b) to (d) Yes.

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Telangana had sent DO letters dated 04.01.2024, 04.07.2024 and dated 07.10.2024 to consider the cadre review proposal of the state. Hon'ble Chief Minister has been informed the status of the Cadre Review vide this Ministry's DO letter dated 31.03.2024, 13.08.2024 and 27.11.2024 respectively.

The cadre review proposal of Telangana cadre is in active consideration; however, it is not feasible to prescribe any definite time-frame.

(e): "Police" is a State subject falling in List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and accordingly the policing requirements are assessed and addressed by the state government concerned.

However, being the cadre controlling authority of the Indian Police Service, the Central Government assess the cadre and strength requirements of IPS. Since year 2021, 49 IPS officers have been appointed in Telangana Cadre.

**DEDICATED LAW TO REGULATE E-COMMERCE WEBSITES****2516. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:**

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether the Government has any proposal to introduce a dedicated law to regulate e-Commerce websites in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce a dedicated grievance redressal system for e-Commerce consumer complaints in view of the raising complaints; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):**

(a): The e-commerce sector is governed by a comprehensive legislative framework. Some of the Acts applicable to e-Commerce Sector are Consumer Protection Act, 2019; Consumer Protection (E-commerce) Rules, 2020; Competition, Act, 2002; Central Goods and Services Act (CGST) Act, 2017; Information Technology Act, 2000; Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007; Companies Act, 2013; Copyright Act, 1957 etc. FDI policy and Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 contain provisions related to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in e-Commerce Sector.

(b) and (c): Consumer Protection Act, 2019 has been enacted to provide a framework for governing the consumer protection in the new era of globalization,

technologies, e-commerce markets etc. The Department of Consumer Affairs has notified the Consumer Protection (E-commerce) Rules, 2020 under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 to safeguard consumers from unfair trade practices in e-commerce. These rules, inter-alia, outline the responsibilities of e-commerce entities and specify the liabilities of marketplace and inventory e-commerce entities, including provisions for consumer grievance redressal. Department of Consumer Affairs has also launched National Consumer Helpline to create awareness, advise and redress consumer grievances including those related to e-commerce and act as a central registry for lodging consumer grievances.

The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 provides for redressal of the grievances of consumer through specialized three-tier quasi-judicial agencies, now commonly known as 'National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (NCDRC)' at National level, 'State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (SCDRC)' at State level, and 'District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission(DCDRC)' at District level. The Act also provide for simple and speedy redressal of consumer disputes including those related with unfair trade practices. The Consumer Commissions are empowered to give relief of a specific nature and award, wherever appropriate, compensation to consumers.

Salient features of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 are establishment of a Central Consumer Protection Authority(CCPA); simplification of the adjudication process in the Consumer Commissions; filing of a complaint by a consumer in the

Consumer Commission having jurisdiction over the complainant's place of residence/work or where the cause of action arises, or the place of business or residence of the opposite parties; virtual hearing; deemed admissibility of complaints if admissibility is not decided within 21 days of filing; provision of product liability; penal provisions for manufacture/sale of adulterated products/spurious goods; provision for making rules for prevention of unfair trade practice in e-commerce and direct selling etc.

Further, Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has notified framework on 'Online Consumer Reviews — Principles and Requirements for their Collection, Moderation and Publication' on 23.11.2022 for safeguarding and protecting consumer interest from fake and deceptive reviews in e-commerce.

The Central Consumer Protection Authority, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 18 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, has issued "Guidelines for Prevention and Regulation of Dark Patterns, 2023" on 30th November, 2023 for prevention and regulation of dark patterns listing 13 specified dark patterns identified in e-Commerce sector.

### **प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण संपर्क**

**2517. श्रीमती हेमा मालिनी:**

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में संपर्क सुविधाएं उक्त क्षेत्रों के लोगों की समग्र कुशलता बढ़ाने और ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं;

(ख) क्या प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में संपर्क सुविधाएं बढ़ाने में आशानुरूप सफल रही हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का उक्त योजना को और अधिक समावेशी बनाने हेतु उसके प्रावधानों में संशोधन करने का विचार है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान):**

(क) और (ख) भारत सरकार ने गरीबी उन्मूलन रणनीति के एक भाग के रूप में, ग्रामीण आबादी की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति के उत्थान के लिए कोर नेटवर्क में निर्धारित आबादी वाली (जनगणना 2001 के अनुसार मैदानी क्षेत्रों में 500+ और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों, हिमालयी राज्यों और हिमालयी संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 250+,) सड़क संपर्कविहीन पात्र बस्तियों को एकल बारहमासी सड़क के माध्यम से ग्रामीण सड़क संपर्कता उपलब्ध कराने के लिए एक केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना के रूप में 25 दिसंबर, 2000 को प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई-1) शुरू की। वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित महत्वपूर्ण ब्लॉकों में, 2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार 100 व्यक्ति या उससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाली बस्तियों को भी शामिल किया गया है। पीएमजीएसवाई-1I को वर्ष 2013 में आरंभ किया गया था, जिसका लक्ष्य मौजूदा ग्रामीण सड़कों में से 50,000 किलोमीटर को अपग्रेड करना था। वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए सड़क संपर्क परियोजना (आरसीपीएलडब्ल्यूईए) 2016 में शुरू की गई थी, जिसका उद्देश्य 9 प्रभावित राज्यों के 44 सबसे अधिक प्रभावित वामपंथी उग्रवाद जिलों और आसपास के जिलों में रणनीतिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण सड़कों के निर्माण/उन्नयन करना है। पीएमजीएसवाई-1II को वर्ष 2019 में 1,25,000 किलोमीटर लम्बे सड़क मार्गों और प्रमुख ग्रामीण सड़क संपर्कों के समेकन के लिए आरंभ किया गया था।

प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) पर नीति आयोग, भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान, अहमदाबाद (आईआईएम-ए), विश्व बैंक भारत और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन (आईएलओ) द्वारा किए गए विभिन्न स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन अध्ययनों से यह निष्कर्ष निकला है कि इससे शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सुविधाओं तक पहुंच में सुधार हुआ है, कृषि और गैर-कृषि दोनों क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन में मदद मिली है, किसानों को बेहतर कृषि मूल्य प्राप्त करने आदि में मदद मिली है। इस योजना की शुरुआत के बाद से, पीएमजीएसवाई के विभिन्न कार्यकलापों/पहलों के तहत 3,95,560 करोड़ रुपये की परियोजनाओं के मूल्य के साथ 8,34,657 किलोमीटर लंबाई और 11,948 एलएसबी के कुल 1,90,155 सड़क कार्य स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिनमें से 6 दिसंबर, 2024 तक 3,32,071 करोड़ रुपये (राज्य अंश सहित) के व्यय से 7,69,51 किलोमीटर लंबाई और 9,199 एलएसबी के 1,81,151 सड़क कार्य कर लिए गए हैं।

नीति आयोग द्वारा वर्ष 2020 में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पीएमजीएसवाई के मूल्यांकन में निम्नलिखित प्रभावों का विशेष रूप से उल्लेख किया गया है:

- i. यह योजना भारत के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्यों के अनुरूप है और सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (एसडीजी) में योगदान देती है, क्योंकि यह गरीबी, भुखमरी और विकास के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे के मुद्दों को हल करती है;
- ii. पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत निर्मित सड़कों से परिवार और समुदाय दोनों स्तर पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव देखा गया है;
- iii. यह देखा गया है कि सड़कों के बनने से बाजार और आजीविका के अवसरों, स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा सुविधाओं तक पहुंच बेहतर हुई है; तथा
- iv. पीएमजीएसवाई को ग्रामीण भारत में दीर्घकालिक गरीबी उन्मूलन की नींव रखने के लिए जाना जाता है। बेहतर ग्रामीण सड़क संपर्क ग्रामीण आबादी के जीवन स्तर में दीर्घकालिक और निरंतर वृद्धि प्रदान करती है क्योंकि इससे परिवार धन और मानव संपदा संचित कर सकते हैं।



(ग): भारत सरकार ने सितंबर 2024 में पीएमजीएसवाई के IV चरण को मंजूरी दी है, ताकि 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार मैदानी इलाकों में 500+, पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में, विशेष श्रेणी क्षेत्रों (आदिवासी अनुसूची V, आकांक्षी जिले/ब्लॉक, रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र) में 250+ और वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों में 100+ आबादी वाले 25,000 सड़क संपर्कविहीन बस्तियों को बाहरमासी सड़क संपर्कता प्रदान की जा सके। पीएमजीएसवाई-IV में पात्र सड़क संपर्कविहीन बस्तियां शामिल हैं जो 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार अपनी जनसंख्या वृद्धि के कारण पात्र हो गई हैं।

### **AADHAAR-BASED PAYMENT SYSTEM UNDER MGNREGS**

#### **2518. SHRI G. KUMAR NAIK:**

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the issues faced by Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) workers due to the mandatory implementation of the Aadhaar-Based Payment System (ABPS) and the National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS), if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number and percentage of MGNREGS workers who have become ineligible for wages due to ABPS, including the number of worker names deleted since the implementation of ABPS;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps to address wrongful exclusions of eligible workers under ABPS, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any assessment on the impact of these digital mandates on MGNREGS's effectiveness in guaranteeing rural employment and timely wages, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):**

(a): To ensure timely payment of wages to the beneficiaries under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) and to address the issues arising due to frequent change of Bank account numbers by the beneficiaries and subsequent non-updation by the Programme Officers, it was decided to implement Aadhar Payment Bridge System (APBS). This has been made mandatory with effect from 1st January 2024. APBS helps in improving the transparency and accountability of wage distribution under the scheme. Aadhar Authentication reduces leakage and corruption and ensures that only legitimate beneficiaries with verified identities receive wages. In case of failure in payment through APBS, an alternative route to make payment is available through account based payment that is National Automated Clearing House (NACH). In case States/UTs face any kind of issues or problems in respect of APBS the same are resolved on a priority basis.

National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS) App was made mandatory from 23-01-2023 to ensure more transparency in the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) in the States/UTs. In case of any connectivity issue the attendance along with the photograph can be captured in offline mode and can be uploaded once the device comes into network areas within a day. In case of exceptional circumstances due to which attendance could not be uploaded, the

District Programme Coordinator (DPC) has been authorized to upload the manual attendance.

The Ministry regularly organizes review meetings and workshops to provide ongoing support to the States/UTs. Technical challenges faced by the States and UTs in using the application is consistently addressed by the Ministry. Additionally, the Ministry schedules training sessions as needed to ensure that States and UTs remain updated on the NMMS app's usage.

(b) and (c): Aadhar Payment Bridge System (APBS) is only a mode of payment and demand for work cannot be denied due to APBS. Updation/deletion of Job Cards is a regular exercise conducted by the States/UTs under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. The Job cards are not deleted due to reason of non-linking of Aadhaar with bank accounts.

In the current financial year 2024-25 (as on 06.12.2024), a total number of 35.08 lakh job card have been deleted for the following reasons: (i) fake job card (incorrect job card), (ii) duplicate job card, (iii) Households not willing to work, (iv) family shifted from Gram Panchayat permanently and (v) single person in job card and that person is expired. Further, total number of 36.21 lakh new job card have been issued in current financial year 2024-25 (as on 06.12.2024).

If a beneficiary whose name has been deleted from the database of NREGASoft with reason of unwillingness to work or permanently shifted to another place out of the Gram Panchayat, but later-on shows willingness to work, State Government has been provided with an option to resume such worker's job

card. After successful resumption, the beneficiary can demand and work again under the scheme.

(d): The focus on digitalization of payment and verification processes aims to enhance transparency, efficiency, and timely disbursement of wages, and ensuring safeguard of workers' rights. To address any challenges faced during this transition, the Ministry provides support through local grievance redressal mechanisms, training programs and on-ground assistance to ensure that all eligible workers can seamlessly access the scheme and its benefits.

### ग्रामीण सड़के

#### 2519. श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

क्या **ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के तहत उज्जैन जिले सहित देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सभी गांवों को सड़को से जोड़ने का लक्ष्य हासिल कर लिया गया है, यदि नहीं, तो क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उज्जैन जिले में मनरेगा योजना के अंतर्गत रोजगार पाने वाले परिवारों की संख्या के संबंध में कोई कार्य योजना बनाई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में मजदूरी का समय पर भुगतान सुनिश्चित किया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) उज्जैन जिले में प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) के अंतर्गत निर्मित आवासों का ब्यौरा एवं संख्या क्या है;

(ङ) उक्त योजनांतर्गत निर्माणाधीन आवासों का ब्यौरा एवं संख्या क्या है तथा उक्त निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है;

(च) उज्जैन जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत हर घर नल से जल योजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(छ) इस योजना से कितने गांव लाभान्वित हुए हैं?

**ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान):**

(क) : प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के अंतर्गत सड़क संपर्कता की इकाई बसावट है न कि राजस्व गांवा पीएमजीएसवाई योजना वर्ष 2000 में शुरू की गई थी, जिसका उद्देश्य 2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार जनसंख्या वाली पात्र बसावटों को बारहमासी सड़क सम्पर्कता प्रदान करना था। पीएमजीएसवाई I के अंतर्गत जनसंख्या मानदंड मैदानी क्षेत्रों में 500+ और पूर्वोत्तर, पहाड़ी राज्यों और विशेष श्रेणी क्षेत्रों (रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र, जनजातीय (अनुसूची V) क्षेत्र और चयनित जनजातीय और पिछड़े जिले) में 250+ है। वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में, 100 या उससे अधिक की आबादी वाली बसावटों को शामिल करने के लिए जनसंख्या मानदंडों में और छूट दी गई। हाल ही में पीएमजीएसवाई-IV नाम से एक नई पहल आरंभ की गई है, जिसका उद्देश्य 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार मैदानी क्षेत्रों में 500 से अधिक आबादी और पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, विशेष श्रेणी क्षेत्रों (जनजातीय अनुसूची-V, आकांक्षी जिले/ब्लॉक, रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र) में 250 से अधिक आबादी और वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्ल्यूई) प्रभावित जिलों में 100 से अधिक आबादी वाली सड़क संपर्कविहीन बसावटों को बाहरमासी सड़क संपर्कता प्रदान करना है। यह योजना वर्ष 2024-25 से 2028-29 तक 70,125 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय के साथ कार्यान्वित की जाएगी, जिसका लक्ष्य 25,000 सड़क संपर्कविहीन बसावटों को सड़क संपर्कता प्रदान करना है। इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत पात्र बसावटों को संभावित बसावटों का सर्वेक्षण करने तथा नामित प्राधिकारियों से अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने के बाद अंतिम रूप दिया जाएगा। पीएमजीएसवाई-I के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत कुल 1,63,391 बसावटों में कार्य किया गया और इनमें से 1,62,742 बसावटों (99.6%) को सड़क संपर्कता प्रदान किया गया है। उज्जैन जिले में, 47

पात्र सड़क संपर्कविहीन बसावटों की पहचान की गई थी, जिनमें से सभी को सड़क संपर्कता प्रदान की गई है (पीएमजीएसवाई -I के तहत 36 बसावटें और राज्य योजनाओं के तहत 9 बसावटें)।

पीएमजीएसवाई प्रथम का कार्य पूरा करने की समय सीमा मार्च 2025 है।

(ख) महात्मा गांधी नरेगा एक मांग आधारित मजदूरी रोजगार कार्यक्रम है, जो प्रत्येक परिवार जिसके वयस्क सदस्य अकुशल शारीरिक श्रम करने के इच्छुक हैं, उन्हें प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में कम से कम 100 दिन का गारंटीकृत मजदूरी रोजगार प्रदान करके देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवारों की आजीविका सुरक्षा में वृद्धि करता है। यह योजना ग्रामीण परिवारों को उस समय तात्कालिक विकल्प के रूप में आजीविका सुरक्षा उपलब्ध कराती है जब बेहतर रोजगार का कोई अवसर उपलब्ध नहीं होता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, यह योजना वन क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जनजाति के परिवारों के लिए 50 दिनों का अतिरिक्त रोजगार का प्रावधान करती है तथा सूखा या प्राकृतिक आपदा प्रभावित ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 50 दिनों का अतिरिक्त रोजगार का प्रावधान करती है। राज्य सरकारों के पास अपनी निधि का उपयोग करके गारंटीकृत अवधि के अलावा रोजगार के अतिरिक्त दिन आवंटित करने का विकल्प है।

पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के तहत मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन जिले में उपलब्ध कराए गए रोजगार (सृजित कार्य दिवसों में) का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	2023-24	2024-25 (05.12.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार)
सृजित कार्य-दिन (लाखों में)	24.48	13.56

**नरेगा सॉफ्टवेर के अनुसार**

(ग) जी हां, मंत्रालय ने महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के अंतर्गत श्रमिकों को समय पर मजदूरी का भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं। इनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- (i) 27 राज्यों और 3 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक निधि प्रबंधन प्रणाली (एनई-एफएमएस) का उन्नयन।
- (ii) मजदूरी का समय पर भुगतान, लंबित मुआवजा दावों का सत्यापन आदि की कार्यनीति बनाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों और अन्य हितधारकों के साथ गहन परामर्श करना।
- (iii) समय पर भुगतान और मुआवजे के भुगतान की निगरानी के लिए मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया बनाना।
- (iv) समय पर भुगतान और विलंबित मुआवजे के भुगतान की स्थिति की समीक्षा के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंस के माध्यम से समीक्षा बैठकें करना।
- (v) राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे रद्द लेनदेन का समय पर पुनः बिल सृजन सुनिश्चित करें तथा प्रत्येक निधि रिलीज को रद्द लेनदेन की प्राथमिकता रिलीज के साथ टैग किया जाए।
- (vi) राज्यों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे पीएफएमएस द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के अनुसार अमान्य खातों को सही करना सुनिश्चित करें। पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 (06.12.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार) के दौरान महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के तहत मध्य प्रदेश राज्य और उज्जैन जिले में समय पर सृजित स्थानांतरण आदेश (एफटीओ) का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

वित्तीय वर्ष		2023-24	2024-25
समय पर सृजित निधि	मध्य प्रदेश	99.78	99.95
अंतरण आदेश	उज्जैन	99.93	100.00
(एफटीओ) का %			

(घ): ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय 1 अप्रैल, 2016 से प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य बुनियादी सुविधाओं से युक्त पात्र ग्रामीण परिवारों को सहायता प्रदान करके 2.95 करोड़ आवासों का निर्माण करना है। केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने देश भर के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवारों की संख्या में वृद्धि के कारण अतिरिक्त आवास आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से वित्त वर्ष 2028-29 तक अगले पांच वर्षों में पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत 2 करोड़ अतिरिक्त ग्रामीण आवासों के निर्माण को अनुमोदित किया है।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य और उज्जैन जिले के लिए 2016-17 से पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत संचयी प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

राज्य	लक्ष्य	स्वीकृत आवास	पूरे किए गए आवास
मध्य प्रदेश	41,68,046	41,50,660	36,76,363
उज्जैन जिला	44,625	44,197	35,661

**आवास सॉफ्ट की 5.12.2024 की स्थिति अनुसार**

(ङ.): पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत कुल लक्ष्य 4.95 करोड़ में से 3.33 करोड़ राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को आवंटित किए गए हैं। जिनमें से 3.21 करोड़ आवास स्वीकृत किए जा चुके हैं और 5 दिसंबर 2024 तक 2.68 करोड़ आवासों का निर्माण पूरा हो चुका है। लंबित आवासों की कुल संख्या (निर्धारित लक्ष्य की तुलना में) लगभग 65 लाख है और लंबित आवासों को पूरा करने की समय-सीमा 31 मार्च 2029 है।

(च) और (छ): अगस्त, 2019 से भारत सरकार देश के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को नल से जल आपूर्ति उपलब्ध कराने के लिए राज्यों के साथ साझेदारी में जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है। पेयजल राज्य का विषय है, और इसलिए जल जीवन मिशन सहित पेयजल आपूर्ति योजनाओं



की योजना, अनुमोदन, कार्यान्वयन, संचालन और रखरखाव की जिम्मेदारी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की है। भारत सरकार तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों की सहायता करती है।

जेजेएम-आईएमआईएस पर मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, 15.08.2019 को उज्जैन जिले में जेजेएम के शुभारंभ के समय केवल 42,874 ग्रामीण आवासों में नल जल कनेक्शन थे। तब से अब तक 1,46,708 लाख अतिरिक्त ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराये जा चुके हैं। इस प्रकार, 05.12.2024 तक 2,64,622 ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 1,89,582 (71.64%) ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल आपूर्ति की व्यवस्था उपलब्ध है। जेजेएम सार्वभौमिक दृष्टिकोण अपनाता है और उज्जैन सहित देश के प्रत्येक गांव को शामिल करता है। आज तक, उज्जैन जिले के 1,095 गांवों में से 416 में हर घर जल की सूचना है। राज्यवार और जिलावार जानकारी भी सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है जिसे वेबलिंग <https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/jjmindia.aspx> का उपयोग करके देखा जा सकता है।

### कृषि उपज मंडी

#### 2520. श्री भारत सिंह कुशवाह:

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) इस कृषि उपज मंडियों में खुली नीलामी के आधार पर किसानों की कृषि एवं बागवानी उपजों को बेचने का कोई प्रावधान है;

(ख) क्या छोटे बागवानी किसान अपनी उपज कृषि उपज मंडियों तक लाने में असमर्थ हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार कृषि एवं बागवानी उपज के विक्रय हेतु अलग-अलग कृषि उपज मंडियां और बागवानी उपज मंडियां बनाने के लिए पायलट परियोजना के रूप में कोई अध्ययन करने का विचार रखती है?

**कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):**

(क) और (ख): कृषि विपणन राज्य का विषय है। कृषि उपज मंडी समितियां (एपीएमसी) वैधानिक बाजार समितियां हैं, जिनका गठन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कृषि उपज मंडियों या एपीएमसी में अधिसूचित कृषि या बागवानी उत्पादों के व्यापार को विनियमित करने के लिए किया जाता है, जिन्हें राज्यों में एपीएमसी अधिनियमों के तहत स्थापित किया जाता है।

एपीएमसी में उपज बेचने का सबसे प्रचलित प्रावधान खुली नीलामी के माध्यम से है। चूंकि बागवानी उत्पाद जल्दी खराब हो जाते हैं, इसलिए हैंडलिंग घाटे को कम करने के लिए, अधिकांश राज्यों ने मंडियों के साथ-साथ बाजार यार्ड के बाहर भी व्यापार की अनुमति दी है।

(ग): जी नहीं, वर्तमान में कोई अध्ययन कराने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। राज्यों को राज्य अधिनियमों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार एपीएमसी खोलने और संचालित करने की स्वायत्तता है, जिसमें अनाज, फल और सब्जियों तथा फूलों के लिए अलग-अलग मंडियां शामिल हैं।

### पंचायती राज संस्था का विकेंद्रीकरण

**2521. श्री रामभुआल निषाद:**

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या प्रशासनिक विकेंद्रीकरण के आधार पर स्थापित पंचायती राज संस्थाएं अपने उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने में विफल रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ग्राम पंचायतें सरकार की योजनाओं का लाभ लोगों तक पहुंचाने में विफल रही हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार पंचायत अध्यक्ष और पंचायत अधिकारी द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली जिम्मेदारी और कर्तव्यों की कोई निगरानी करती है;

(घ) क्या सरकार सुल्तानपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में गांवों से लेकर जिला स्तर तक व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार से अवगत है; और

(ङ) भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है?

**मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल):**

(क) से (ग) भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की राज्य सूची के संदर्भ में पंचायत, "स्थानीय सरकार" होने के कारण राज्य का विषय है। पंचायतों को राज्यों के पंचायती राज अधिनियमों, जो राज्य दर राज्य भिन्न-भिन्न हो सकते हैं, के अंतर्गत स्थापित और संचालित किया जाता है। भारत के संविधान का अनुच्छेद 243छ, किसी भी राज्य के विधानमंडल को योजना तैयार करने के संबंध में निर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अधीन, उचित स्तर पर, पंचायत पर शक्तियों और जिम्मेदारियों के हस्तांतरण के लिए, कानून द्वारा, प्रावधान करने का अधिकार देता है, जो उन्हें स्वायत्त शासन की संस्थाओं के रूप में कार्य करने में समर्थ बनाने के लिए आवश्यक हों और ऐसी विधि में पंचायतों को उपयुक्त स्तर पर, ऐसी शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, जो उसमें विनिर्दिष्ट की जाएं, आर्थिक विकास और सामाजिक न्याय के लिए योजनाएं तैयार करने तथा आर्थिक विकास और सामाजिक न्याय की ऐसी स्कीमों को, जो उन्हें सोपी जाएं, जिनके अंतर्गत वे स्कीमों भी है, जो संविधान की ग्यारहवीं अनुसूची में सूचीबद्ध विषयों के संबंध में है। राज्य के विधानमंडल को पंचायत पर शक्तियों और जिम्मेदारियों के हस्तांतरण के लिए ग्यारहवीं अनुसूची में वर्णित 29 विषयों पर विचार करना होता है। पंचायतों का प्रदर्शन संबंधित राज्यों द्वारा उन्हें सौंपी गई शक्तियों और संसाधनों, जो विभिन्न राज्यों में भिन्न-भिन्न होते हैं, की सीमा पर निर्भर करता है। तदनुसार, पंचायतों की शक्तियों और जिम्मेदारियों का विकेंद्रीकरण, पंचायत में रहने वाले

लाभार्थियों को सरकारी योजनाओं का लाभ प्रदान करना या पंचायत पदाधिकारियों द्वारा निर्वहन की जाने वाली जिम्मेदारी और कर्तव्यों की निगरानी करना सहित पंचायतों से संबंधित सभी मामले राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं।

जहां तक पंचायती राज मंत्रालय का सवाल है, इस मंत्रालय ने संशोधित राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) को वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में लागू किया है जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य सभी निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों और अन्य हितधारकों को नेतृत्व की भूमिकाओं के लिए अपनी शासन क्षमताओं को विकसित करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के माध्यम से पंचायती राज संस्थानों को सक्षम बनाना है ताकि ग्राम पंचायतें प्रभावी ढंग से काम कर सकें।

देश भर में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के कामकाज को मजबूत करने के लिए, इस मंत्रालय ने एक उपयोगकर्ता के अनुकूल वेब-आधारित पोर्टल ई-ग्रामस्वराज (<https://egramswaraj.gov.in>) लॉन्च किया है, जिसका उद्देश्य विकेंद्रीकृत योजना, प्रगति रिपोर्टिंग, वित्तीय प्रबंधन, कार्य-आधारित लेखांकन और सृजित संपत्तियों के विवरण में बेहतर पारदर्शिता लाना है। राज्यों द्वारा पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को केंद्रीय वित्त आयोग की धनराशि के ऑनलाइन हस्तांतरण और पंचायतों को विक्रेताओं/सेवा प्रदाताओं को वास्तविक समय पर भुगतान करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए ई-ग्रामस्वराज पोर्टल को सार्वजनिक वित्तीय प्रबंधन प्रणाली के साथ भी एकीकृत किया गया है। पंचायतें अपनी वार्षिक पंचायत विकास योजनाएँ तैयार करके ई-ग्रामस्वराज पोर्टल पर अपलोड करती हैं। योजना वर्ष/वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए, 2,54,773 ग्राम पंचायतों ने अपनी वार्षिक विकास योजनाएँ (GPDPs) तैयार की हैं और ई-ग्रामस्वराज पोर्टल पर अपलोड की हैं। इसके अलावा, पंचायत खातों के ऑनलाइन ऑडिट और उनके वित्तीय प्रबंधन के लिए एक ऑनलाइन एप्लिकेशन- 'ऑडिटऑनलाइन' विकसित किया गया है। ऑडिटऑनलाइन पोर्टल, जो अप्रैल 2020 में लॉन्च किया गया, केंद्रीय वित्त आयोग के धन के उपयोग की पारदर्शी ऑडिटिंग की सुविधा प्रदान करता है और पंचायतों के वित्तीय प्रबंधन को मजबूत करता है।

(घ) और (ङ) पंचायती राज विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश ने यह सूचित किया है कि जनपद सुलतानपुर में वर्ष 2021 में नयी ग्राम पंचायतों के गठन के उपरान्त ग्राम प्रधानों के विरुद्ध उत्तर प्रदेश पंचायत राज (प्रधानों, उप-प्रधानों और सदस्यों को हटाया जाना) जांच नियमावली, 1997 के अन्तर्गत कुल 114 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं जिनमें सभी 114 शिकायतों में नियमावली के प्राविधानों के अनुसार जिला स्तरीय अधिकारी जांच अधिकारी नामित किये गये। उक्त शिकायतों में से कुल 36 जांच आख्याएं प्राप्त हुईं जिनमें से 17 शिकायतें निराधार पाई गईं। शेष 19 शिकायतें जिनमें ग्राम प्रधान दोषी पाये गये थे, के विरुद्ध कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किया गया। निर्गत नोटिस का उत्तर प्राप्त होने पर ग्राम प्रधान का उत्तर सन्तोषजनक न पाये जाने के कारण 10 ग्राम प्रधानों के वित्तीय एवं प्रशासनिक अधिकार सीज कर तीन सदस्यीय समिति का गठन किया गया था। जिसमें 2 प्रकरणों की अन्तिम जांच आख्या प्राप्त होने पर लगाये गये आरोपों की पुष्टि न होने पर उनके वित्तीय एवं प्रशासनिक अधिकार बहाल कर दिये गये। 1 प्रकरण में माननीय उच्च न्यायालय खण्डपीठ लखनऊ के आदेश के क्रम में ग्राम प्रधान के वित्तीय एवं प्रशासनिक अधिकार बहाल कर दिये गये। 7 ग्राम प्रधानों के विरुद्ध अन्तिम जांच की कार्यवाही की जा रही है। 9 प्रकरणों में उत्तर प्राप्त न होने के कारण अभी प्रकरण विचाराधीन हैं।

उक्त प्रकरणों में कुल 9 ग्राम पंचायत सचिव दोषी पाये गये जिनमें 4 के विरुद्ध निलम्बन की कार्यवाही की गयी है तथा शेष के विरुद्ध अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

## **GROWTH OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY**

### **2522. DR. SHIVAJI BANDAPPA KALGE:**

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

- (a) whether India is placed far behind in growth of the textile industry and the quantum of clothes produced affecting the volume of export;
- (b) if so, the major reasons besides the cheaper labour workforce;

(c) whether measures have been initiated to address the problems of the textile industry in the country to reach the top position in textile manufacturing and exports surpassing even Bangladesh; and

(d) the future of the textile industry in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA  
MARGHERITA):**

(a) and (b): India is ranked among the top textile exporting countries in the world with a share of approx. 4% of global textiles and apparel exports.

(c) and (d): The Government is implementing various schemes/initiatives to promote Indian textiles. The major schemes/initiatives include PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks Scheme to create a modern, integrated, world class textile infrastructure; Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme focusing on MMF Fabric, MMF Apparel and Technical Textiles to boost large scale manufacturing and enhancing competitiveness; National Technical Textiles Mission focusing on Research Innovation and Development, Promotion and Market Development; SAMARTH – Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector with the objective providing demand driven, placement oriented, skilling program; Silk Samagra-2 for comprehensive development of sericulture value chain; National Handloom Development Program for end to end support for handloom sector. Ministry of Textiles is also implementing National Handicrafts

Development Programme and Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme for promotion of handicrafts.

Further, The Government is also implementing Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) scheme for Apparel/Garments and Made-ups in order to enhance competitiveness by adopting principals of zero rated exports. Further, textiles products not covered under the RoSCTL scheme are covered under Remissions of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) along with other products. In addition, Government provides financial support to various Export Promotion Councils and Trade Bodies under Market Access Initiative Scheme implemented by Department of Commerce for organising and participating in trade fairs, exhibitions, buyer-seller meets etc at national and international levels.

## **NEW POLICY INITIATIVES IN AGRICULTURE SECTOR**

### **2523. SHRI T. R. BAALU:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Ministry launched any new policy initiatives and corresponding new programmes for faster and wider development of agriculture in the country by the new Union Government takeover;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the deficiencies in previous policy framework;

- (c) the details of how the new policy would enhance the farmers' welfare;
- (d) whether the Government would provide financial assistance to States for giving free electricity to the farmers; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a) to (c): Agriculture being a State subject, Government of India supports the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary allocation under various schemes/ programmes. The various schemes/ programmes of the Government of India are meant for the welfare of farmers by increasing production, remunerative returns and income support to farmers. For faster and wider development of agriculture in the country, in the new Government the Union Cabinet has approved following programmes:

- i. **Clean plant Programme:** The Union Cabinet, approved the Clean Plant Programme (CPP) on 09.08.2024 with outlay of Rs. 1765.67 crore. The CPP aims to enhance the quality and productivity of horticulture crops by providing disease free planting material and will benefit dissemination and adoption of climate resilient varieties, with yield enhancement.
- ii. **Digital Agriculture Mission:** The Union Cabinet approved the Digital Agriculture Mission on 2.9.2024 with an outlay of Rs. 2817 Crore, including the central share of Rs. 1940 Crore. The Mission is conceived as an umbrella scheme to support digital agriculture initiatives, such as creating Digital Public Infrastructure, implementing the Digital General Crop



Estimation Survey (DGCES), and taking up other IT initiatives by the Central Government, State Governments, and Academic and Research Institutions.

iii. **Progressive expansion of Agriculture Infrastructure Fund Scheme:**

The Union Cabinet approved the progressive expansion of Agriculture Infrastructure fund (AIF) on 28.8.2024 to enhance and strengthen the agricultural infrastructure in the country and support the farming community by expanding the scope of eligible projects and integrate additional supportive measures to foster a robust agricultural infrastructure ecosystem. Expanded scope includes allowing individual eligible beneficiaries for creation of infrastructure covered under 'viable projects for building community farming assets', integrated processing projects, convergence of PM Kusum 'A'.

iv. **National Mission on Edible Oils – Oilseeds (NMEO-Oilseeds):** The

Union Cabinet approved the National Mission on Edible Oils – Oilseeds (NMEO-Oilseeds) on 3.10.2024 with total outlay of **Rs.10,103 Crore**. It aims to boost domestic oilseed production and achieving self-reliance in edible oils. The Mission will be implemented over a seven-year period, from 2024-25 to 2030-31.

v. **National Mission on Natural Farming:** The Union Cabinet approved the

National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) on 25.11.2024 as a standalone Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The scheme has a total outlay of

Rs.2481 crore (Government of India share – Rs.1584 crore; State share – Rs.897 crore).

Moreover, following significant programmes have also been initiated during 2024-25.

- i. National Pest Surveillance System (NPSS)
- ii. AgriSURE – Agri Fund for Start Ups and Rural Enterprises
- iii. Krishi Nivesh Portal (Phase –I)
- iv. Krishi-DSS Portal – A Geospatial platform for Indian Agriculture
- v. Introduction of Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM) for various sustainable agriculture practices

(d) and (e): There is no such proposal under consideration.

### **SURVEY BY WORLD BANK**

#### **2524. SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:**

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that according to a recent survey by the World Bank, manufacturers in India face significant challenges and many of the manufacturers cite business licensing and permits as major constraints;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) measures taken by the Government for smoothening the manufacturing sector and to make it hurdle free sector by introducing single window clearance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):**

(a) and (b): No such survey conducted by the World Bank has been submitted to the Department.

(c) and (d): National Single Window System (NSWS), initiated by DPIIT and accessible through [nsws.gov.in](http://nsws.gov.in), acts as a one-stop digital platform for facilitating Government to Business (G2B) approvals and investor-related clearances for industry, including manufacturing with transparency and accountability in the country. It streamlines the G2B approvals process by creating information symmetry and minimizing the need to visit multiple Departmental portals, thereby making it hurdle free for the businesses. The portal also enabled online payment gateways to facilitate seamless transactions.

Currently, 32 Central Ministries/Departments and 29 States/UTs are integrated with NSWS with access to 277 Central approvals and 2977 State approvals. Additionally, Know Your Approvals (KYA) module is live for 659 Central approvals and 6,353 State approvals to facilitate free flow and access of information for business enterprises. Till date, more than 7.6 lakh approvals have been applied through NSWS.

## **HARNESSING THE BY- PRODUCTS OF RAW CASHEW**

### **2525. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposals to harness the by-product of raw cashew, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of Cashew by-products and their usages;
- (c) the details of revenue generated by Cashew by-products;
- (d) whether any new variety of Cashews has been introduced to increase cashew yield, if so the details thereof;
- (e) the details of export and import of cashews during the last three years; and
- (f) whether any study has been conducted on cashew farming in Cuddalore district of Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof?

### **THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):**

(a) to (c): Cashewnut shell liquid (CNSL), testa and shell are obtained as by-products, while processing of raw cashewnuts. Cashew Research Centre, Madakkathara, Kerala Agriculture University and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)- Directorate of Cashew Research (DCR), Puttur, Karnataka are engaged in carrying out various research and development programmes including harnessing by-products of raw cashewnuts. Cashew Research Centre,

Madakkathara has developed technology for commercial utilization of cashew apple for preparation of various products like cashew apple syrup, mixed fruit jam, pickle, Ready-to-Serve (RTS) beverages, carbonated drinks, candy and energy bar. The details of various by-products of raw cashewnut are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. A total of Rs 77.21 crores revenue was generated through export of cashewnut by-products during 2023-24.

(d): ICAR - DCR, Puttur has developed four new improved varieties/ hybrids of cashewnut having better yield potential. The varieties are Nethra Jumbo-1, Nethra Ubhaya, Nethra Ganga and Nethra Jumbo-2.

(e): The details of export of cashewnut and import of raw cashewnut from 2021-22 to 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(f): Tamil Nadu Agricultural University has conducted studies on cashew farming in Cuddalore district of Tamil Nadu on various aspects such as Effect of Ultra High density/ High density planting of cashewnut, training and pruning, drip irrigation, integrated nutrient management, on the yield, Intercropping of cashewnut with other crops i.e. vegetables, pulses, oil seeds and medicinal plants to get additional income to farmers and Management of Pest and Diseases i.e Tea mosquito bug, Stem and Root Borer.

**STATEMENT-I****Details of cashewnut by- products**

<b>Raw cashew by-product</b>	<b>Uses</b>
Cashew Nut Shell Liquid (CNSL)	Industrial fluid used in the manufacturing of drugs, paper ink, paints, varnish, resin and also in the treatment of certain dermatological disorders.
Outer shell	As fuel either directly burnt as a biomass or is used as feedstock for gasification or is converted into briquettes.
Testa/ peel	Natural antioxidant, tannin extracted is a useful resource in leather manufacturing industry.
Cashew apple	Medicinal: treatment of scurvy, diarrhoea, pharyngitis and chronic dysentery. Food: Jam, Syrup, Chutney, Beverage and Juice

**STATEMENT-II****Details of export of cashewnut and its products and import of raw cashewnut**

Quantity in '000 MT, Value: INR Cr

<b>Year</b>	<b>Export</b>		<b>Import</b>	
	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Value</b>
2021-22	82.92	3586.62	939.20	9338.37
2022-23	78.82	3132.89	1332.19	14369.51
2023-24	81.58	3074.99	1255.10	11828.15

**Source: (Trade Division, DA&FW)**

## **ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES**

### **2526. SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:**

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposed to establish Special Economic Zones (SEZs) focused on emerging industries, such as green technology or electronics, in Bhadrak district, Odisha, to promote local employment opportunities, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of strategies being developed by the Government to attract investments in these emerging sectors within SEZs to boost regional economic growth and skill development in coastal region of Odisha;
- (c) the details of specific criteria or metrics used to measure the success of such SEZ initiatives, particularly in terms of employment generation and skill enhancement for the local workforce; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):**

(a) and (b) The Special Economic Zones (SEZs) set up under the Special Economic Zone Act, 2005 and SEZ Rules, 2006 are primarily private investment-driven initiatives. An SEZ may be set up either jointly or severally by the Central Government, State Government or any person for manufacture of goods or rendering services or for both or as a free trade warehousing zone. Post-enactment of the SEZ Act, 2005, the Central Government has not set up any SEZ in the country. Such proposals duly recommended by the concerned State Government are considered by the Board of Approval for SEZs for notification. No such proposal has been received in this Ministry to establish Special Economic Zones (SEZs) focused on emerging industries, such as green technology or electronics, in Bhadrak district, Odisha.

(c) and (d) Under Rule 54 of the SEZs Rules, 2006, performance of the SEZ units are monitored as per the guidelines prescribed under SEZ law. As on date, in the State of Odisha, a total number of 05 SEZs are notified and operational. The employment generated from these SEZs are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

### **STATEMENT**

#### **Employment generated from these SEZs**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>SEZ Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Employment (in number of persons)</b>
.				



1.	Orissa Industrial Development Corporation (IDCO) – I	Chandaka Industrial Estate, P.S. Chandrasekharpur, Tehsil Bhubneshwar, District Khurda, Odisha	IT/ITES	8,014
2.	Saraf Agencies Private Limited	Chhatrapur, Gunjam District, Odisha	Mineral based industries	193
3.	Vedanta Aluminium Limited	Brundamal and Kurebaga Villages, Tehsil and District – Jharsuguda, Odisha	Manufacture and Export of Aluminium	2,202
4.	Orissa Industrial Development Corporation (IDCO)- II	Village Gaudakashipur and Arisal, Tehsil Jatni, District Khurda, Odisha	IT(Knowledge Park)	4,073
5.	Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited	Gopalpur, District- Ganjam, Odisha	Multi-Product	31

### MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE FOR ONIONS

#### 2527. SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE:

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is considering introducing a Minimum Support Price (MSP) for onions, given that it is a key crop for farmers in Nashik, India's main onion-producing region;

- (b) if so, the steps being taken to establish an MSP of at least 30 per kilogram to protect onion farmers from market fluctuations and rising production costs;
- (c) the manner in which the Ministry plans to ensure timely procurement and payments to onion farmers to avoid financial distress; and
- (d) whether the Government intends to strengthen market interventions to help stabilize onion prices and prevent extreme price volatility, which impacts both farmers and consumers?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a) to (d): Every year, Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops for the country as a whole and not region or state-specific, based on the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned. The 22 mandated crops include 14 Kharif crops viz. paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, tur (arhar), moong, urad, groundnut, soyabean, sunflower, sesamum, nigerseed, cotton and 6 Rabi crops viz. wheat, barley, gram, masur (lentil), rapeseed and mustard, safflower and two commercial crops viz. jute and copra.

The inclusion of crops under MSP framework is dependent on several factors which include relatively large shelf life, widely grown, item of mass consumption, essential for food security, among others.

Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for perishable agricultural and horticultural commodities which are not covered under the MSP on the request of State/UT Government concerned. The objective of intervention is to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of a bumper crop during the peak arrival period when the prices tend to fall below economic levels and cost of production. The condition as per the scheme is that there should be either at least a 10 percent increase in production or a 10 percent decrease in the ruling market prices over the previous normal year. The scheme is implemented at the request of a State/UT government which is ready to bear 50 percent of the loss (25 percent in case of North-Eastern States), if any, incurred on its implementation.

Government has removed the Minimum Export Price (MEP) on onions and reduce the export duty from 40% to 20% to increase onion exports, resulting is a rise in income for onion-producing farmers

### **BAN ON IMPORT OF NEEM COATED UREA**

**2528. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether A and N Administration has imposed ban on import of neem coated urea and DAP, if so, a copy of the orders or policy decision may be provided;
- (b) whether any alternate mechanism introduced to ensure production of crop

does not fall drastically, if so, the steps taken by the Government;

(c) the steps that have been taken to prevent black market sale of these fertilisers at exorbitant prices to farmers; and

(d) whether the ministry took steps to fix the responsibility on those who brought the situation to this passe in the island territory, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):**

(a): Andaman and Nicobar Administration has informed that vide Notification No. DA/PKVY/18-1/LAC/2020-21/167 dated 21/01/2021, a uniform ban has been imposed on the sale/use/entry/storage of all agro-chemicals for agricultural practices in Car Nicobar and Nancowrie group of islands (Kamorta, Katchal, Teresa, Nancowrie and Chowra) with a broad vision to declare the above islands as agro chemical free zone in order to ensure organic agricultural practices in Car Nicobar and Nancowrie group of Islands. The copy of notification is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): As a substitute of chemical fertilizers or pesticides, the Andaman and Nicobar Administration has procured Bio-pesticides, Bio-fertilizer, seeds and other agricultural inputs. During the current Financial Year, 903 kgs of bio-fertilizers, 1619 kgs Bio-Pesticide and 65 MT of Rock Phosphate has been procured and allotted for sale to the farmers. Further, for promotion of organic farming, from 2015-16 to 2024-25, 135 training programmes, 485 demonstrations and 1936

campaigns for promotion of organic farming have been conducted through extension functionaries.

(c) and (d): The Andaman and Nicobar Administration has informed that no complaint of black marketing has been reported in the islands. Further, the State Governments/UT administrations are empowered to take action against persons involve in violation of any of the provision of Fertiliser Control Order, 1985.

**Statement**

अण्डमान तथा  
**Andaman And**



निकोबार राजपत्र  
**Nicobar Gazette**

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

Published by Authority

सं. 13, पोर्ट ब्लेयर, बृहस्पतिवार, 21 जनवरी, 2021

No. 13, Port Blair, Thursday, January 21, 2021

**ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION  
DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURE  
PORT BLAIR**

**NOTIFICATION**Port Blair, dated the 21<sup>st</sup> January, 2021.

No. 13/2021/F. No. DA/PKVY/18-1/LAC/2020-21/167.— The Hon'ble Lt. Governor, Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is pleased to impose a uniform ban on sale / use / entry / storage of all agro-chemicals for Agricultural Practices in Car Nicobar and Nancowrie group of Islands (Kamorta, Katchal, Teressa, Nancowrie & Chowra) with immediate effect with a broad vision to declare the above Islands as agro-chemical free zone in order to ensure that Agricultural Practices of Car Nicobar and Nancowrie group of Islands are organic. All the stakeholders, farmers and agriculture units should use only organic inputs which includes on-farm / off-farm organic inputs for agricultural practices in the above Islands.

This issue with the approval of Hon'ble Lt. Governor, Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands vides Sl. No. 04 dated 13/01/2021.

Sd./-  
Director of Agriculture  
A & N Administration

## SAHAKAR PRAGYA SCHEME

**2529. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:**

**SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:**

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

- (a) the details of the Corporations/Cooperatives that have been benefited under the Sahakar Pragya Scheme/Initiative.
- (b) the details of regional training centres for carrying out/implementing the Scheme, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government plans to increase the number of regional training centres across the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF COOPERATION  
(SHRI AMIT SHAH):**

(a): National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), a statutory corporation under the administrative control of Ministry of Cooperation, implements Sahakar Pragya initiative through Laxmanrao Inamdar National Academy for Cooperative Research and Development (LINAC) which functions as the training, research and consultancy wing of NCDC. Year wise details of No. of cooperatives benefitted all over the country by training conducted under Sahakar Pragya initiative, are as under:

Year	Participants Benefitted
2018-19	1227
2019-20	1848

2020-21	8076
2021-22	19927
2022-23	18364
2023-24	11864
2024-25 (30.11.2024)	88586
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,49,892</b>

(b): the State-wise details of regional training centers for carrying out/implementing the Scheme is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c): LINAC currently has 18 RTCs and to enhance the outreach of training programs LINAC is planning to increase the numbers of RTCs.

(d): One Regional Training Center will be opened shortly at Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh.

### **STATEMENT**

#### **Details of 18 Regional Training Centres (RTCs) of LINAC, Gurugram**

<b>S No</b>	<b>Name of the RTC</b>	<b>States/ UTs covered</b>	<b>Address</b>
1	RTC Bengaluru	Karnataka	3rd Floor, Karnataka Housing Board Shopping Complex, National Games Village, Vivek Nagar Post, Bengaluru – 560 047
2	RTC Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	A-8, Third Floor, Platinum Plaza, T. T. Nagar, Bhopal, MP 462003



3	RTC Bhubaneswar	Odisha	Ground Floor, Alok Bharti Tower, Sahid Nagar, Bhubaneswar – 751 007
4	RTC Chandigarh	Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Chandigarh	Bay No. 1and2, Sector 14, Panchkula, Haryana-134113
5	RTC Chennai	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	Module No. 34and35, Garment Complex, 2nd Floor, Industrial Estate, Guindy, Chennai – 600 032
6	RTC Dehradun	Uttarakhand	B-2, Friends Enclave, Shahnagar, Gorakhpur Post Office, Defence Colony, Dehradun-248001.
7	RTC Gandhinagar	Gujarat, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Plot No. 272-273, Behind Central Bank of India, GH Road, Sector-16, Gandhinagar, Gujarat – 382016.
8	RTC Guwahati	Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur and Assam	HOUSEFED Complex, Block No. V, 3rd Floor, Beltola, Guwahati - 781006
9	RTC Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	No.5-10-193, 2nd Floor, HACA Bhavan, Opp. Public Garden, Saifabad, HYDERABAD-500004

10	RTC Jaipur	Rajasthan	1st floor, Central Block, Nehru Sahakar, Bhawan, Bhawani Singh Road, Jaipur
11	RTC Kolkata	West Bengal and AandN Islands	4th Floor, P-161/1, V.I.P Road, Kolkata Pincode-700054
12	RTC Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	Sahkarita Bhawan,14-Dr. Ambedkar Marg, Lucknow-226001
13	RTC Patna	Bihar	Block–A, Room No.20-21, (2nd Floor), Mourya Lok Complex, Dak Bungalow Road, Patna – 800 001
14	RTC Pune	Maharashtra and Goa	5, B.J. Road, 1st Floor, Maharashtra State Sahakari Sangh Building, Near Hotel Woodland, Sadhu Vaswani Chowk, Pune, Maharashtra-411001
15	RTC Raipur	Chhattisgarh	10th Floor, Tower –C, Commercial Complex, CBD, Sector -21, Nava Raipur, Atal Nagar – 492002 (C.G)
16	RTC Ranchi	Jharkhand	M-23/DS, Harmu Housing Colony, Near BJP Office,Harmu, Ranchi, Jharkhand, Pin- 834002
17	RTC Shimla	Himachal Pradesh and Laddakh	Gargey Niwas, near Govt. High School, Lower Kaithu, Shimla – 171003, Himachal Pradesh.
18	RTC Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala and Lakshadweep	House No: GV-2 and T.C. No.-25/1874 (Old T.C. No. - 11/808), Nalanda Junction, Nanthencode, Kowdiyar P.O.,

			Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala - 695003
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### पशुओं की घटती संख्या

#### 2530. श्री उत्कर्ष वर्मा मधुर:

क्या मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उस समय पशुओं की संख्या अधिक थी जब कृषि व्यवस्था पशुओं पर निर्भर थी और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या ट्रैक्टरों और कृषि संबंधी मशीनों के उपयोग के परिणामस्वरूप पशुओं की संख्या में काफी कमी आई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इस समस्या पर काबू पाने और पशुओं की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या पशुओं की घटती संख्या ने चमड़ा उद्योग को बुरी तरह प्रभावित किया है और चमड़ा उत्पाद महंगे हो गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) त्यौहारों के मौसम में सिंथेटिक दूध से बनी मिठाइयों की धड़ल्ले से बिक्री को रोकने के लिए सरकार की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) क्या कालाबाजारी में लिप्त व्यक्तियों के लिए कठोर दंडात्मक उपाय किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**पंचायती राज मंत्री; तथा मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री (श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह):**

(क) जी नहीं, पशुधन संगणना के आंकड़ों के अनुसार पशुओं की संख्या वर्ष 1956 में 306.60 मिलियन से बढ़कर वर्ष 2019 में 536.76 मिलियन हो गई। यह 63 वर्षों में 75 प्रतिशत से अधिक की वृद्धि है। इसी अवधि के लिए गोपशुओं और भैंसों दोनों की कुल मिलाकर वृद्धि लगभग 49 प्रतिशत है।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ड) और (च) भारतीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं मानक प्राधिकरण (एफएसएसएआई) मानव उपभोग के लिए सुरक्षित और पौष्टिक भोजन की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। अधिनियम तथा खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक विनियमों के तहत निर्धारित मानक, सीमाओं और अन्य वैधानिक आवश्यकताओं का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एफएसएसएआई द्वारा उठाए गए निवारक उपाय संलग्न **विवरण** में दिए गए हैं।

### विवरण

**अधिनियम तथा खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक विनियमों के तहत निर्धारित मानक, सीमाओं और अन्य वैधानिक आवश्यकताओं का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एफएसएसएआई द्वारा उठाए गए निवारक उपाय**

अधिनियम तथा खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक विनियम (एफएसएसआर) के तहत निर्धारित मानकों, सीमाओं और अन्य वैधानिक आवश्यकताओं का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, एफएसएसएआई अपने चार क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के खाद्य संरक्षा प्राधिकरणों के माध्यम से त्योहारों के मौसम सहित पूरे वर्ष नियमित स्थानीय/लक्षित विशेष प्रवर्तन और निगरानी अभियान, निरीक्षण और नमूनाकरण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है। यदि मानकों से कोई विचलन या एफएसएसआर का उल्लंघन देखा जाता है तो चूककर्ता खाद्य व्यवसाय संचालक (एफबीओ) एफएसएस अधिनियम 2006 और इससे संबंधित नियमों के तहत निर्धारित दंडात्मक उपायों सहित विनियामक कार्रवाई के अधीन हैं। ऐसे निवारक उपायों का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

1. दूध और दूध उत्पादों पर अखिल भारतीय निगरानी 2023: 36 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 756 जिलों से संगठित क्षेत्रों (पैक नमूने) से 4,878 नमूनों और असंगठित क्षेत्रों (खुले नमूने) से 5,248 नमूनों सहित 10,126 नमूने संग्रहित किए गए। सभी नमूनों का दूध और दूध उत्पादों के लिए खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक विनियमों के अनुसार निर्दिष्ट मापदंडों के लिए परीक्षण किया गया था। इस सर्वेक्षण से पता चला कि 98% नमूने मानव उपभोग के लिए सुरक्षित थे।

2. दूध और दूध उत्पादों की ऊपर उल्लिखित निगरानी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर एफएसएसआई ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के खाद्य प्राधिकरणों और क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के माध्यम से प्रवर्तन अभियान चलाया।
3. एफएसएसआई त्योहारों का मौसम आरंभ होने से पहले और उसके आसपास विशेष अभियान भी चलाता है। बाजार से यादृच्छिक (रैंडम) नमूनों के चयन के साथ-साथ ये विशेष अभियान दूध और घी, खोया, पनीर और मिठाइयों जैसे दूध से बने उत्पादों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हैं। दशहरा और दिवाली के दौरान दूध और दूध से बने उत्पाद, नमकीन और मिठाइयाँ आदि जैसे खाद्य उत्पादों के नमूनों का चयन और उनके विश्लेषण का ब्यौरा संलग्न **अनुबंध** में देखा जा सकता है।
4. एफएसएसआई देश भर में मोबाइल परीक्षण परिचालन करके, जागरूकता सृजन और क्षमता निर्माण को सक्षम करके खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानकों के प्रवर्तन को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए फूड सेफ्टी ऑन व्हील्स (एफएसडब्ल्यू) नामक एक महत्वपूर्ण पहल भी चला रहा है। अगस्त से अक्टूबर 2024 तक त्योहारों के मौसम के दौरान कुल 261 एफएसडब्ल्यू इकाइयां सक्रिय रूप से देश भर में तैनात की गईं। यह पहल, खासकर त्योहारों की उच्च मांग वाली अवधि के दौरान, खाद्य सुरक्षा को बढ़ावा देने और उपभोक्ता संरक्षण सुनिश्चित करने में महत्वपूर्ण साबित हुई है। इस अवधि के दौरान इस पहल ने उल्लेखनीय परिणाम प्राप्त किए, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:
  - विभिन्न खाद्य पदार्थों के लिए किए गए कुल परीक्षण: 95,530
  - पाए गए गैर-अनुपालन मामले: 5,099
  - आयोजित जागरूकता कार्यक्रम: 5,845
  - आयोजित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम: 4,037

अनुबंध

मिठाई, नमकीन, घी, खोवा, पनीर जैसे दूध और दूध उत्पादों में मिलावट की जांच के लिए विशेष अभियान के संबंध में प्रवर्तन आंकड़े (आज तक)

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	लिए गए नमूनों की कुल संख्या	अनुरूप नमूनों की संख्या	गैर-अनुरूप नमूनों की संख्या
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप	0	0	0
आंध्र प्रदेश	8	5	3
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0
असम	0	0	0
बिहार	0	0	0
चंडीगढ़	38	4	5
छत्तीसगढ़	108	107	0
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	0	0	0
दिल्ली	0	0	0
गोवा	127	126	1
गुजरात	1565	1481	84
हरियाणा	0	0	0
हिमाचल प्रदेश	135	98	37
जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	0	0
झारखंड	0	0	0
कर्नाटक	8	7	0
केरल	40	17	21
लद्दाख	22	22	0
लक्षद्वीप	1	1	0
मध्य प्रदेश	413	364	49
महाराष्ट्र	0	0	0
मणिपुर	0	0	0
मेघालय	10	8	0
मिजोरम	0	0	0
नागालैंड	6	6	0

ओडिशा	0	0	0
पुदुचेरी	0	0	0
पंजाब	649	532	91
राजस्थान	867	536	331
सिक्किम	0	0	0
तमिलनाडु	413	323	90
तेलंगाना	2	1	0
त्रिपुरा	0	0	0
उत्तर प्रदेश	1031	455	576
उत्तराखंड	0	0	0
पश्चिम बंगाल	35	27	0
एनआरओ, एफएसएसएआई	5	3	2
डब्ल्यूआरओ, एफएसएसएआई	0	0	0
एसआरओ, एफएसएसएआई	0	0	0
ईआरओ, एफएसएसएआई	12	7	0
<b>कुल</b>	<b>5495</b>	<b>4130</b>	<b>1290</b>

**स्रोत:** भारतीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं मानक प्राधिकरण (एफएसएसएआई)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्यगण, क्या आप सदन नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं? सदन मर्यादा और गरिमा से चलेगा। सदन की कार्यवाही 12 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

... (व्यवधान)

**11.04 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.*

**12.00 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.*

(Shri Dilip Saikia *in the Chair*)

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति:** प्लीज, आप सब लोग बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति:** प्लीज, आप सब लोग अपना-अपना आसन ग्रहण कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

**श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव (आज़मगढ़) :** सरकार की मंशा सदन चलाने की नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति:** माननीय सदस्य यादव जी, आप बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** माननीय सदस्यगण, कुछ विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी ने स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी भी सूचना के लिए अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है।

... (व्यवधान)

**12.02 hrs****PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**माननीय सभापति :** अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे। आइटम नम्बर – 2.

श्री जितिन प्रसाद जी ।

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):** Sir, I beg to lay

on the Table:-



- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 19 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992:-
- (i) S.O.416(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6<sup>th</sup> February, 2015, regarding amendment in import policy conditions of cardamoms under ITC (HS) 0908 31 of Chapter 09 of ITC (HS), 2012 – Schedule – 1 (Import Policy).
  - (ii) S.O.3838(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6<sup>th</sup> February, 2017, regarding amendment in Import Policy condition of pepper classified under Chapter 09 of ITC (HS), 2017 – Schedule – 1 (Import Policy).
  - (iii) S.O.1309(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21<sup>st</sup> March, 2018, regarding amendment in Import Policy condition of pepper classified under Chapter 09 of ITC (HS), 2017 – Schedule – 1 (Import Policy).
  - (iv) S.O.3612(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25<sup>th</sup> July, 2018, regarding amendment in Import Policy of arecanut classified under Exim code 080280 of Chapter 08 of ITC (HS), 2017 – Schedule – I (Import Policy).
  - (v) S.O.3613(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25<sup>th</sup> July, 2018, regarding amendment in Policy condition of pepper

classified under Chapter 09 of ITC (HS), 2017 – Schedule – I (Import Policy).

- (2) Five Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1199/18/24]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Productivity Council, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Productivity Council, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1200/18/24]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Quality Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Quality Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1201/18/24]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Industrial Corridor Development and

Implementation Trust, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1202/18/24]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Rubber Materials Research Institute, Thane, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Rubber Materials Research Institute, Thane, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1203/18/24]

- (7) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 1(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation Limited, Jammu, for the year 2023-2024.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation Limited, Jammu, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1204/18/24]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1205/18/24]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the EEPC India, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024.

- (ii) Annual Report of the EEPC India, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1206/18/24]

... (व्यवधान)

**सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण पाल):** महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) नेशनल को-आपरेटिव यूनियन ऑफ इंडिया, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (2) नेशनल को-आपरेटिव यूनियन ऑफ इंडिया, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1207/18/24]

... (व्यवधान)

**कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर) :** महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) कीटनाशी अधिनियम, 1968 के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 3950(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 20 के अंतर्गत उसमें उल्लिखित अधिकारिता क्षेत्र के साथ पादप संरक्षण, संघरोध और भंडारण निदेशालय के 207 अधिकारियों की कीटनाशी निरीक्षकों के रूप में नियुक्ति को अधिसूचित किया गया है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1208/18/24]

- (2) जन विश्वास (उपबंधों का संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2023 की धारा 1 की उप-धारा (2) के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 468(अ) जो दिनांक 31 जुलाई, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा कृषि उपज (श्रेणीकरण और चिह्नांकन) अधिनियम, 1937 से संबंधित जन विश्वास (उपबंधों का संशोधन) अधिनियम,

2023 की अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 5 पर उपबंधों के प्रभावी होने की तारीख के रूप में अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख को अधिसूचित किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1209/18/24]

- (3) कृषि उपज (श्रेणीकरण और चिह्नांकन) अधिनियम, 1937 की धारा (3) की उप-धारा (3) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-
- (4) (एक) फल और सब्जियां श्रेणीकरण और चिह्नांकन (संशोधन) नियम, 2024 जो 5 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि.480(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (दो) मोटा अनाज श्रेणीकरण और चिह्नांकन नियम, 2024 जो 5 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि.479(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1210/18/24]

- (5) अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 62(अ) जो दिनांक 25 मई, 2024 के भारत के साप्ताहिक राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा कृषि उपज (श्रेणीकरण और चिह्नांकन) अधिनियम, 1937 की धारा 5ग के अंतर्गत विपणन और निरीक्षण निदेशालय के उसमें उल्लिखित अधिकारियों को, अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से अधिसूचना में प्रत्येक के सामने उल्लिखित क्षेत्र के लिए, आगे के देश जारी होने तक, न्यायनिर्णयन अधिकारियों के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1211/18/24]

- (6) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप-धारा (2) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-
- (क) (एक) पंजाब एग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, चंडीगढ़ के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) पंजाब एग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, चंडीगढ़ का वर्ष 2022-2023 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1212/18/24]

(ख) (एक) ओडिशा एग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, भुवनेश्वर के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) ओडिशा एग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, भुवनेश्वर का वर्ष 2022-2023 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1213/18/24]

(ग) (एक) कर्नाटक काजू विकास निगम लिमिटेड, मंगलोर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण।

(दो) कर्नाटक काजू विकास निगम लिमिटेड, मंगलोर का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

(7) उपर्युक्त (6) की मद संख्या (क) और (ख) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाले दो विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1214/18/24]

(8) (एक) राष्ट्रीय कृषि विस्तार प्रबंधन संस्थान, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय कृषि विस्तार प्रबंधन संस्थान, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

(तीन) राष्ट्रीय कृषि विस्तार प्रबंधन संस्थान, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1215/18/24]

(9) (एक) राष्ट्रीय बागवानी बोर्ड, गुरुग्राम के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय बागवानी बोर्ड, गुरुग्राम के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1216/18/24]

... (व्यवधान)

**गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):** महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(1) असम राइफल्स अधिनियम, 2006 की धारा 167 के अंतर्गत गृह मंत्रालय, असम राइफल्स नायब सूबेदार (स्टोर कीपर टेक्निकल इंजीनियर), समूह 'ख' कंबैटाइज्ड पद, भर्ती नियम, 2024 जो 17 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के साप्ताहिक राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 110(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1217/18/24]



- (2) आपदा प्रबंधन अधिनियम, 2005 की धारा 77 के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (समूह 'ख' और समूह 'ग' पद) भर्ती नियम, 2024 जो 12 अक्टूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 138(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1218/18/24]

- (3) (एक) कोएलिएशन फॉर डिजास्टर रेजिलिएन्ट इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (दो) कोएलिएशन फॉर डिजास्टर रेजिलिएन्ट इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1219/18/24]

... (व्यवधान)

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) (एक) उमा एजुकेशन एंड टेक्निकल सोसाएटी, काकीनाडा, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) उमा एजुकेशन एंड टेक्निकल सोसाएटी, काकीनाडा, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1220/18/24]

(2) (एक) आदित्य एजुकेशन सोसाएटी, एलुरु जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

(दो) आदित्य एजुकेशन सोसाएटी, एलुरु जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1221/18/24]

(3) (एक) नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ सोशल डिफेन्स, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2022-2023 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

(दो) नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ सोशल डिफेन्स, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

(4) उपर्युक्त (3) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1222/18/24]

(5) (एक) अलाकेन्दु बोध निकेतन रेजिडेन्शियल, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

(दो) अलाकेन्दु बोध निकेतन रेजिडेन्शियल, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1223/18/24]

- (6) (एक) नेशनल ट्रस्ट फॉर दि वेलफेयर ऑफ पर्संस विद ओटिज्म, सेरेब्रल पाल्सी, मेंटल रिटार्डेशन एण्ड मल्टीपल डिसेबिलिटीज, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।
- (दो) नेशनल ट्रस्ट फॉर दि वेलफेयर ऑफ पर्संस विद ओटिज्म, सेरेब्रल पाल्सी, मेंटल रिटार्डेशन एण्ड मल्टीपल डिसेबिलिटीज, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1224/18/24]

- (7) (एक) देवनार फाउंडेशन फॉर दि ब्लाइंड, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।
- (दो) देवनार फाउंडेशन फॉर दि ब्लाइंड, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1225/18/24]

- (8) (एक) भ्रदाचलम एजेंसी फॉर रुरल डेवलपमेंट रिहैबिलिटेशन एण्ड एजुकेशन सोसाएटी फॉर दि हैंडीकैप्ड, कोथागुडम के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (दो) भ्रदाचलम एजेंसी फॉर रूरल डेवलपमेंट रिहैबिलिटेशन एण्ड एजुकेशन सोसाएटी फॉर दि हैंडीकैप्ड, कोथागुडम के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1226/18/24]

- (9) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप-धारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

- (एक) राष्ट्रीय अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग वित्त और विकास निगम, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

- (दो) राष्ट्रीय अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग वित्त और विकास निगम, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1227/18/24]

... (व्यवधान)

**गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बंडि संजय कुमार) :** महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) (एक) रेपको बैंक, चेन्नई के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) रेपको बैंक, चेन्नई के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1228/18/24]

- (2) (एक) नेशनल फॉरेंसिक साइंसेज यूनिवर्सिटी, गांधीनगर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) नेशनल फॉरेंसिक साइंसेज यूनिवर्सिटी, गांधीनगर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1229/18/24]

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति:** आइटम नम्बर – 8, श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा जी।

... (व्यवधान)

**सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर**

**मोहोल):** महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) (एक) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक महासंघ लिमिटेड, नवी मुंबई के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)
- (दो) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक महासंघ लिमिटेड, नवी मुंबई के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1255/18/24]

- (2) (एक) नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव एक्सपोर्ट्स लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव एक्सपोर्ट्स लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1256/18/24]

- (3) नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव ऑर्गेनिक्स लिमिटेड, आणंद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1256A/18/24]

- (4) (एक) नेशनल फेडरेशन ऑफ अर्बन कोऑपरेटिव बैंक्स एंड क्रेडिट सोसाइटीज लिमिटेड के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)

- (दो) नेशनल फेडरेशन ऑफ अर्बन कोऑपरेटिव बैंक्स एंड क्रेडिट सोसाइटीज लिमिटेड के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1257/18/24]

- (5) (एक) नेशनल फेडरेशन ऑफ स्टेट कोऑपरेटिव बैंक लिमिटेड, मुंबई के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)

- (दो) नेशनल फेडरेशन ऑफ स्टेट कोऑपरेटिव बैंक लिमिटेड, मुंबई के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1258/18/24]

- (6) (एक) नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

- (दो) नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।
- (तीन) नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (चार) नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन एम्प्लॉयीस प्रोविडेंट फंड के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1259/18/24]

... (व्यवधान)

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA  
MARGHERITA):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wool Research Association, Thane, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Wool Research Association, Thane, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1260/18/24]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Textile Research Association, Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bombay Textile Research Association, Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1261/18/24]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Synthetic & Art Silk Mills' Research Association, Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Synthetic & Art Silk Mills' Research Association, Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1262/18/24]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Man-Made Textiles Research Association, Surat, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Man-Made Textiles Research Association, Surat, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1263/18/24]



(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Jute Industries Research Association, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Jute Industries Research Association, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1264/18/24]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Northern India Textile Research Association, Ghaziabad, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Northern India Textile Research Association, Ghaziabad, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1265/18/24]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1266/18/24]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bengaluru, for the year 2022-2023, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Silk Board, Bengaluru, for the year 2022-2023.
- (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1267/18/24]

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... (व्यवधान)

**12.04 hrs**

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**

**1<sup>st</sup> Report**

**SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA):** Sir, I beg to lay the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Accounts (2024-25) on "Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (2021-22)".

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... (व्यवधान)

**12.04½ hrs**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY**

**1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Reports**

**श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे (मावल) :** महोदय, मैं ऊर्जा संबंधी स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:-

- (1) 'विद्युत मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगें (2024-25)' संबंधी पहला प्रतिवेदन।
- (2) 'नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगें (2024-25)' संबंधी दूसरा प्रतिवेदन।

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... (व्यवधान)

**12.05 hrs**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS**

**1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Reports**

**SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY (ONGOLE):** Sir, I beg to lay the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs (2024-25):-

- (1) First Report on “Demands for Grants (2024-25)” pertaining to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.
  - (2) Second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-first Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs (2023-24) on the subject, “Smart Cities Mission: An Evaluation” pertaining to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.
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**12.05 hrs**

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

**Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 51<sup>st</sup> Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing on Demands for Grants (2023- 2024) (Demand No. 1) pertaining to the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare \***

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग, कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगों (2023-2024) (मांग संख्या 1) के बारे में कृषि, पशुपालन और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण संबंधी स्थायी समिति के 51वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 1198/18/24

**12.06 hrs**

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE – Contd.**

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Item No.8, Shri Kiren Rijiju ji.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU):** Sir, on behalf of my colleague Shri

Bhupathi Raju Srinivasa Varma, I rise to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 1(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the MOIL Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) Annual Report of the MOIL Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1230/18/24]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the KIOL Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) Annual Report of the KIOL Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1231/18/24]

(c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Steel Authority of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Steel Authority of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1232/18/24]

- (d) (i) Statement regarding review by the Government of the working of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1233/18/24]

- (e) (i) Statement regarding review by the Government of the working of the Andrew Yule & Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Andrew Yule & Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1234/18/24]

(f) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the MSTC Limited, Kolkata, including its subsidiary Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) Annual Report of the MSTC Limited, Kolkata, including its subsidiary Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1235/18/24]

(g) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) Annual Report of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1236/18/24]

(h) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1237/18/24]



(i) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1238/18/24]

(j) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Pumps & Compressors Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Pumps & Compressors Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1239/18/24]

(k) (i) Statement of Review by the Government of the working of the M/s Braithwaite Burn & Jessop Construction Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Braithwaite Burn & Jessop Construction Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1240/18/24]

- (l) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Instrumentation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Instrumentation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1241/18/24]

- (m) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Scooters India Limited, Lucknow, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Scooters India Limited, Lucknow, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1242/18/24]

- (n) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the M/s Bridge & Roof Company (India) Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024.

- (ii) Annual Report of the M/s Bridge & Roof Company (India) Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1243/18/24]

- (o) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the M/s Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024.

- (ii) Annual Report of the M/s Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1244/18/24]

- (p) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Cables Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Cables Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1245/18/24]

(q) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1246/18/24]

(r) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the MECON Limited, Jharkhand, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) Annual Report of the MECON Limited, Jharkhand, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1247/18/24]

(s) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1248/18/24]

(t) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the NEPA Limited, Neapanagar, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) Annual Report of the NEPA Limited, Neapanagar, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1249/18/24]

(u) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the NMDC Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) Annual Report of the NMDC Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1250/18/24]

(v) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the NMDC Steel Limited, Nagarnar, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the NMDC Steel Limited, Nagarnar, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1251/18/24]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Automotive Research Association of India, Pune, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Automotive Research Association of India, Pune, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1252/18/24]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Manufacturing Technology Institute, Bengaluru, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Manufacturing Technology Institute, Bengaluru, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1253/18/24]

- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-
- (i) Addendum to the Memorandum of Understanding between the Steel Authority of India Limited and the Ministry of Steel, for the year 2024-2025.
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and the Ministry of Heavy Industries, for the year 2024-2025.
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the MOIL Limited, Nagpur and the Ministry of Steel, for the year 2024-2025.

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the MSTC Limited and the Ministry of Steel, for the year 2024-2025.
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Mineral Development Corporation and the Ministry of Steel, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1254/18/24]

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**12.06 hrs**

**ELECTION TO COMMITTEES**

(i) Committee on Official Language

**माननीय सभापति :** आइटम नंबर – 15.

श्री नित्यानन्द राय जी ।

**गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय) :** सभापति महोदय, श्री अमित शाह जी की ओर से, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:-

“कि राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 4 की उप-धारा 2 के अनुसरण में, इस सभा के सदस्य एकल संक्रमणीय मत द्वारा आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व प्रणाली के अनुसार श्री चव्हाण वसंतराव बलवंतराव, जिनका 26 अगस्त, 2024 को निधन हो गया है, के स्थान पर राजभाषा समिति के सदस्य के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए अपने में से एक सदस्य निर्वाचित करें।”

**माननीय सभापति :** प्रश्न यह है :

“कि राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 4 की उप-धारा 2 के अनुसरण में, इस सभा के सदस्य एकल संक्रमणीय मत द्वारा आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व प्रणाली के अनुसार श्री चव्हाण वसंतराव बलवंतराव, जिनका 26 अगस्त, 2024 को निधन हो गया है, के स्थान पर राजभाषा समिति के सदस्य के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए अपने में से एक सदस्य निर्वाचित करें।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

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**12.06½ hrs****(ii) Coconut Development Board**

**माननीय सभापति :** आइटम नंबर – 16.

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर जी ।

**कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर) :** महोदय, श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी की ओर से, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:-

“कि नारियल विकास बोर्ड नियम, 1981, यथासंशोधित, के नियम 4 के साथ पठित नारियल विकास बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1979 की धारा 4 की उप-धारा (4) के खंड (ड) के अनुसरण में, इस सभा के सदस्य, ऐसी रीति से, जैसा कि अध्यक्ष निदेश दें, उक्त अधिनियम के अन्य उपबंधों तथा उसके अधीन बनाये गए नियमों के अध्यक्षीन, नारियल विकास बोर्ड के सदस्यों के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए अपने में से दो सदस्य निर्वाचित करें।”

**माननीय सभापति :** प्रश्न यह है :

“कि नारियल विकास बोर्ड नियम, 1981, यथासंशोधित, के नियम 4 के साथ पठित नारियल विकास बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1979 की धारा 4 की उप-धारा (4) के खंड (ड) के अनुसरण में, इस सभा के सदस्य, ऐसी रीति से, जैसा कि अध्यक्ष निदेश दें, उक्त अधिनियम के अन्य उपबंधों तथा उसके अधीन बनाये गए नियमों के अध्यक्षीन, नारियल विकास बोर्ड के सदस्यों के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए अपने में से दो सदस्य निर्वाचित करें।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

**12.07 hrs**

**MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL, 2024\***

**माननीय सभापति :** आइटम नंबर – 17.

श्री सर्बानंद सोनोवाल जी ।

**THE MINISTER OF PORTS, SHIPPING AND WATERWAYS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to merchant shipping to ensure compliance with India's obligation under the maritime treaties and international instruments to which India is a party and also to ensure the development of Indian shipping and efficient maintenance of Indian mercantile marine in a manner best suited to serve the national interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Motion moved:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to merchant shipping to ensure compliance with India's obligation under the maritime treaties and international instruments to which India is a party and also to ensure the development of Indian shipping and efficient maintenance of Indian mercantile marine in a manner best suited to serve the national interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

**SHRI MANISH TEWARI (CHANDIGARH):** Mr. Chairperson Sir, under Rule 72

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\* Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 10.12.2024.

(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I rise to oppose the introduction of the Merchant Shipping Bill, 2024.

Over the past five years, I have repeatedly opposed the introduction of Bills in this House by the Union Government for the lack of legislative competence. Let me explain as to how this introduction also lacks legislative competence.

If you look at Entry 25 of the Union List, it covers maritime shipping and navigation. The specific subject of merchant shipping, which pertains to a commercial activity, does not have a direct entry. This creates ambiguity regarding the Union's legislative competence over this matter. Further, Entry 32 of the Concurrent List, which deals with shipping and navigation on inland waterways, may lead to a jurisdictional overlap making it unclear whether the Union Government has the exclusive authority to legislate on merchant shipping.

Secondly, merchant shipping being a commercial activity falls under Entry 33 of the Concurrent List which addresses the subject of trade and commerce. This raises questions whether the Parliament possesses exclusive jurisdiction to legislate on commercial matters. This potential overlap between maritime navigation and commercial shipping under the Concurrent List further complicates the issue and would undermine the Constitutional validity.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Manish ji, you will get sufficient time during the discussion on the Bill.

**SHRI MANISH TEWARI:** Mr. Chairperson, let me conclude.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please conclude.

**SHRI MANISH TEWARI:** Lastly, the Bill consolidates the substantial authority within the Central Government, diminishing the role of States in regulating and managing their coastal ports and shipping activities. This centralisation of power contradicts the principles of federalism and cooperative governance enshrined in the Constitution and limits the States' participation ... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Manish ji, thank you for your opinion.

I now call Shri N.K. Premachandran.

**SHRI MANISH TEWARI:** Mr. Chairperson, all I want to say is that it also lacks Constitutional validity.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** You will get sufficient time during the discussion.

Shri N.K. Premachandran. He is not here.

Prof. Sougata Ray.

**PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM):** Under Rule 72 (1) of the Rules of Procedure, I beg to oppose the introduction of the Merchant Shipping Bill, 2024 to consolidate and amend the law relating to merchant shipping to ensure compliance with India's obligation under the maritime treaties and international instruments to which India is a party and also to ensure the development of Indian shipping and efficient maintenance of Indian mercantile marine in a manner best suited to serve the national interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

In this House, I have earlier opposed all the attempts made by the Government to bureaucratise the system. ... (*Interruptions*) Sir, just one moment. I have not even spoken. Always the Central Government is setting up newer and

newer authorities, imposing newer and newer regulations. It will be handing over power to the bureaucracy. The Mercantile marine develops of its own because we have a long coastline and we have a lot of trade with other countries. But what they are doing is that they will have a National Shipping Board, National Seafarer's Welfare Board and also a Director-General of Mercantile Shipping.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Sougata ji, you will get time during the discussion. Please conclude. It is just an opening remark.

**PROF. SOUGATA RAY:** Hon. Chairperson, Sir, let me complete my sentence. Please do not cut me short midway.

Sir, that is why, I think, this will be hindering and not helping the development of merchant shipping nor will it improve the conditions of work of seafarers, and it will merely put impediment to the development of the mercantile shipping as well.

**SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL:** Respected Sir, the Merchant Shipping Bill, 2024 ... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI GAURAV GOGOI (JORHAT):** Sir, please allow us to raise the Privilege Motion. ... (*Interruptions*)

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू) :** सर, कांग्रेस पार्टी जिस प्रिविलेज की बात कर रही है। ... (व्यवधान) पहले चार दिनों तक आप लोगों ने सदन के समय को बर्बाद किया। ... (व्यवधान)

**श्री गौरव गोगोई :** सर, अभी उनकी बात खत्म नहीं हुई ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन इनका भाषण शुरू हो गया है। ... (व्यवधान) यह सरकार की सुनिश्चित योजना है। ... (व्यवधान)

**श्री बी. मणिकम टैगोर (विरुधुनगर) :** सर, पार्लियामेंटी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर डिस्टर्ब कर रहे हैं। आप हाउस नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Hon. Minister, you please sit down.

... (*Interruptions*)

**माननीय सभापति :** माननीय मंत्री जी, आप प्रस्ताव को पुरःस्थापित करें।

... (व्यवधान)

**SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL:** Respected Sir, the Merchant Shipping Bill, 2024 is as per the Constitutional provisions. ... (*Interruptions*)

**श्री गौरव गोगोई :** आपको विपक्ष की बात भी सुननी पड़ेगी। सब अपने-अपने मुद्दे लेकर आए हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please be seated.

... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL:** It has been vetted by the Department of Legal Affairs and Legislative Department. Earlier, the Merchant Shipping Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha in 2016 and was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee. ... (*Interruptions*) It was also discussed in detail in the Parliamentary Standing Committee, and it was also extensively discussed with the relevant stakeholders.

Sir, this is as per the provisions of the Constitution of India.

**माननीय सभापति :** प्रश्न यह है:

“कि समुद्री संधियों और अंतरराष्ट्रीय लिखतों, जिनमें भारत एक पक्षकार है, के अधीन भारत की बाध्यताओं के अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए तथा राष्ट्रीय हित की सर्वोत्तम उपयुक्त रीति में पूर्ति के लिए भारतीय वाणिज्यिक समुद्री बेड़े के दक्ष अनुरक्षण

तथा भारतीय पोत परिवहन के विकास को भी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए तथा उससे संबंधित या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों के लिए वाणिज्य पोत परिवहन से संबंधित विधि का संशोधन और समेकन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए ।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

**माननीय सभापति** : माननीय मंत्री जी, विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करें ।

**SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL**: Sir, I introduce\* the Bill.

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\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**12.14 hrs**

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\***

**माननीय सभापति :** माननीय सदस्यगण, जिन माननीय सदस्यों को नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को आज उठाने की अनुमति दी गई है, वे तुरंत अपने मामलों के अनुमोदित पाठ को व्यक्तिगत रूप से सभा पटल पर रख सकते हैं।

**(i) Need to construct a railway overbridge at Maninagar Railway Crossing in Ahmedabad West Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat**

**श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा (अहमदाबाद पश्चिम) :** मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र अहमदाबाद (पश्चिम) में मणिनगर रेलवे स्टेशन के पास स्थित रेलवे क्रॉसिंग में ट्रैफिक की समस्या लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है। खासकर मुंबई की ओर जाने वाली रेल लाइनों के कारण यहाँ काफी ट्रैफिक होता है। जब भी रेलवे क्रॉसिंग बंद होती है, तब वहाँ पर वाहनों की लंबी कतारें लग जाती हैं, जिससे न केवल यातायात की रुकावट होती है, बल्कि लोगों को भी भारी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है।

यह समस्या दिन-प्रतिदिन गंभीर होती जा रही है, और स्थानीय जनता की सुरक्षा और समय की बचत के लिए इस पर ध्यान देना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस रेलवे क्रॉसिंग के पास एक ओवरब्रिज का निर्माण किया जाए ताकि यातायात को सुचारू रूप से चलाया जा सके और लोगों को किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई का सामना न करना पड़े।

मैं, माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर विचार किया जाए और शीघ्र ही मणिनगर रेलवे क्रॉसिंग पर ओवरब्रिज बनाने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएं। यह न केवल यातायात व्यवस्था को बेहतर बनाएगा, बल्कि स्थानीय नागरिकों की सुविधा और सुरक्षा के लिए भी एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम साबित होगा।

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\* Treated as laid on the Table.



### **(ii) Need to provide adequate facilities at Jalgaon Airport, Maharashtra**

**श्रीमती रिमता उदय वाघ (जलगांव) :** मैं सरकार का ध्यान मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र के जलगांव हवाई अड्डे की स्थिति की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। जलगांव हवाई अड्डा महाराष्ट्र के सबसे तेजी से विकसित हो रहे हवाई अड्डों में से एक है और यह मुंबई, पुणे, हैदराबाद, गोवा और अहमदाबाद जैसे प्रमुख शहरों से सीधा जुड़ा है। यह हवाई अड्डा विश्वप्रसिद्ध अजंता गुफाओं से मात्र 47 किमी की दूरी पर स्थित है, जो इसे घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों के लिए एक प्रमुख प्रवेश द्वार बनाता है। खानदेश क्षेत्र के जलगांव और आसपास के जिलों के आर्थिक, औद्योगिक, विकास में इस हवाई अड्डे की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। इसके अतिरिक्त, यहां संचालित दो पायलट प्रशिक्षण स्कूल बड़ी संख्या में छात्रों को प्रशिक्षण दे रहे हैं। हालांकि, कई चुनौतियां इस हवाई अड्डे की प्रगति में बाधा बनी हुई हैं। वर्तमान में यह केवल एक शिफ्ट में कार्य करता है, जबकि सुचारू संचालन के लिए दो शिफ्ट और एक इंजीनियरिंग टीम की आवश्यकता है। टर्मिनल का विस्तार, डिपार्चर हॉल और सुरक्षा होल्ड एरिया का सुधार, तथा फूड स्टॉल जैसी आधुनिक सुविधाओं की स्थापना भी जरूरी है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि इन मुद्दों को प्राथमिकता देते हुए जल्द समाधान सुनिश्चित करें।

### **(iii) Need to amend Jhansi Master Plan 2031**

**श्री अनुराग शर्मा (झाँसी) :** मैं सरकार का ध्यान हाल ही में प्रकाशित झाँसी मास्टर प्लान 2031 में मौजूद खामियों और नागरिकों की चिंताओं की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। पहली समस्या यह है कि मास्टर प्लान पुराने डेटा पर आधारित है, जो झाँसी की वर्तमान जनसंख्या और भौगोलिक परिवर्तनों को नहीं दर्शाता। इसके अलावा, योजना में उपयोग किया गया पैमाना (1:50000) जमीनी हकीकत से मेल नहीं खाता, जिससे इसे लागू करने में कठिनाई हो सकती है। प्रस्तावित भूमि उपयोग जैसे पार्क और आवासीय क्षेत्र, जनसंख्या की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप नहीं हैं, क्योंकि 2021 के मास्टर प्लान से हुए बदलावों का कोई तुलनात्मक अध्ययन इसमें शामिल नहीं है। इसके अतिरिक्त,

2021 मास्टर प्लान की कमियों और सार्वजनिक फीडबैक को भी 2031 योजना में नजरअंदाज किया गया है। उदाहरण के लिए, मौजा नयागांव की भूमि संख्या 814 को पार्क के रूप में चिन्हित किया गया है, जबकि वह एक विकसित क्षेत्र है। यह योजना क्षेत्र की वास्तविक स्थिति और आवश्यकताओं की अनदेखी करती है। मैं माननीय आवास और शहरी कार्य मंत्री से निवेदन करता हूँ कि 2021 के बाद हुए परिवर्तनों का समायोजन करते हुए मास्टर प्लान को अद्यतन और संशोधित करें, ताकि यह शहर की वर्तमान और भविष्य की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सके।

**(iv) Need to provide quality healthcare services in district hospitals currently merged with newly established medical colleges in country**

**SHRI SHASHANK MANI (DEORIA):** In districts like Deoria, where hospitals have been merged with newly established medical colleges, a significant decline in OPD care and medical services has been observed, as these institutions primarily focus on education. This has adversely impacted the availability of quality healthcare services for the public. I urge the Government to address this issue by allocating dedicated funds to improve OPD services in these districts, upgrading adjoining Community Health Centers (CHCs) to reduce the patient load on medical colleges and constructing additional hospitals under a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model to provide alternative healthcare options. These measures are critical to ensuring accessible and quality healthcare services for the growing population in such districts. I request the Hon'ble Minister to take appropriate action at the earliest.

**(v) Need to nominate the festival of 'Balijatra' observed in Odisha in the  
Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity  
of UNESCO**

**SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK):** Balijatra, which translates to "Voyage to Bali," is a festival that commemorates Kalinga's rich maritime heritage and its ancient trade links with Southeast Asian countries, including Bali, Java, Sumatra, Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia and Sri Lanka. Held on the banks of the Mahanadi River during the auspicious month of Kartika, the festival showcases a vibrant amalgamation of cultural practices, traditional crafts, folk performances, and rituals that have been preserved and celebrated for centuries. This festival is not only a reflection of Odisha's glorious past but also serves as a living tradition, connecting people across generations through shared cultural expressions. From the symbolic floating of miniature boats ("boita bandana") to the display of traditional crafts and cuisines, Balijatra exemplifies the intangible cultural heritage that deserves global recognition and preservation. The inclusion of Balijatra in UNESCO's Representative List will promote culture diversity, enhance tourism, preserve heritage and encourage community participation. Given the cultural and historical importance of Balijatra, I request the Government to take the necessary steps to nominate this festival for UNESCO's Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. The support of the Ministry of Culture will be instrumental in achieving this recognition and bringing global attention to one of India's most cherished traditions.

**(vi) Need to establish a specialized cancer research institute and hospital for children in Jaipur**

**श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा (जयपुर) :** भारत में कम आयु वाले बच्चों में कैंसर एक उभरती हुई प्रमुख सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य चिंता है, जिसमें कैंसर रोगियों की उल्लेखनीय संख्या 15 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों की है। भारत में वर्ष 2012 से 2019 के बीच कैंसर के मामले 1,332,207 दर्ज किये गए। इनमें से लगभग 3.2% और 4.6% मामले क्रमशः 0-14 वर्ष तथा 0-19 वर्ष आयु वर्ग से संबंधित थे। भारत में सभी कैंसर रोगियों में से 3% से अधिक मरीज 15 वर्ष से कम उम्र के हैं; 4.6% मरीज 20 से कम उम्र के 0-4 और 5-9 आयु वर्ग में कैंसर के सभी मामलों में क्रमशः 42.1% और 42.5% ल्यूकीमिया के कारण होते हैं। राजस्थान की बढ़ती आबादी को ध्यान में रखते हुए मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र जयपुर में एक उच्च स्तरीय चाइल्ड स्पेसलिस्ट कैंसर रिसर्च इंस्टिट्यूट और हॉस्पिटल खोला जाये जिससे बाल कैंसर रोगी नैदानिक परीक्षणों में भाग लेकर नवीनतम उपचारों तथा प्रोटोकॉल का उपयोग कर सकते हैं जिससे न केवल जयपुर कि जनता बल्कि पूरे राजस्थान और आस पास के राज्यों को भी इसका लाभ मिल सके।

**(vii) Need to sanction the new Railway Line Project from Bilaspur to Shipki La Pass through Rampur Bushahar in Himachal Pradesh**

**SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT (MANDI):** Railway Network in Himachal Pradesh has been extended only in Plains i.e. adjoining states of Punjab and Haryana. No step has been yet initiated to develop Railway Network in core Hills in upper and interior reaches of Himachal Pradesh to connect Kullu, Shimla and Kinnaur districts with main-lines of Indian Railway Network. The trains running on existing narrow gauge lines (Kalka- Shimla & Pathankot Joginder Nagar) have speed limitations. Therefore, There is a need of broad gauge lines in the State of

Himachal Pradesh that withstands higher speed with higher load capacities which is essential not only for uplifting social-economic status of its people by way of tourism and employment but also from strategic point of views to cater for defence needs and safeguards. Towards Northeast of State, Bilaspur- Manali Broad gauge lines survey work is in progress and Manali-Leh survey has been already completed but sanction is awaited. Survey for New Line from Bilaspur to Rampur Bushahar ( 134.33 Km) was done in 2012. This line is strategically very important as it's further extension to the Kinnaur upto Shipki La pass on Indo- China Boarder will safeguard Country's strategic interest. I urge the Minister of Railways to consider sanctioning of Railway Line from Bilaspur to Rampur Bushahar – Shipki La.

**(viii) Need to modernize the Yerracalva Reservoir Project in Eluru district, Andhra Pradesh with strong embankments and increasing reservoir capacity**

**SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI (RAJAHMUNDRY):** The Yerracalva Reservoir Project, located in Konguvarigudem village of Jangareddygudem mandal in the Eluru district of Andhra Pradesh, has been a vital resource since its inception in 1976. It was designed to irrigate 24,700 acres across eight mandals, relying on the Yerracalva River, which spans over 185 kilometers before merging with the Upputeru River. With a 2.73-kilometer-long earthen dam, a spillway regulator, and a canal network, the project is crucial for sustaining agriculture in the region. However, natural calamities, like the 2018 catastrophic cyclone,

exposed vulnerabilities in its infrastructure. Floodwaters exceeded the reservoir's capacity, damaging farmlands and structures along with the livelihoods of thousands of farmers and efforts to address these issues remain incomplete. Therefore, I urge the Central Government to modernize and flood-proof the project by strengthening embankments, upgrading drainage, and increasing reservoir capacity. This is essential to protect livelihoods, ensure agricultural sustainability, and support the region's overall economic stability.

**(ix) Need to start construction of the proposed Greenfield Economic Corridor Expressway from Ghaziabad to Kanpur**

**श्री मुकेश राजपूत (फर्रुखाबाद) :** मैं भारत के यशस्वी सड़क परिवहन मंत्री जी से विनम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रस्तावित गाजियाबाद से कानपुर तक वाया फर्रुखाबाद – फतेहगढ़ होता हुआ एक 380 किमी लम्बा ग्रीनफील्ड इकॉनॉमिक कोरिडोर एक्सप्रेस-वे को जल्द से जल्द मूर्त रूप देने की कृपा करें जिससे कि सामरिक दृष्टि के फर्रुखाबाद स्थित राजपूत रेजीमेंट और सिखलाई रेजीमेंट को जोड़ने वाला एक एक्सप्रेस-वे मिल जाए साथ ही साथ पर्यटन और तीर्थ की दृष्टि से महत्व पूर्ण बाबा नीमकरोरी धाम, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जैन तीर्थ स्थल कम्प्लेक्स, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बौद्ध तीर्थ स्थल संकिसा आने-वाले श्रद्धालुओं को देश की राजधानी दिल्ली से एक्सप्रेसवे मार्ग की सीधी कनेक्टिविटी मिल जाएगी जिससे जाम की समस्या से तो निजात मिलेगी ही साथ ही साथ दिल्ली जेवर एयरपोर्ट भी आसानी से पहुंचा जा सकेगा ।

**(x) Need to establish a 50-bedded Ayush Hospital in Maharajganj  
Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar**

**श्री जनार्दन सिंह सीग्रीवाल (महाराजगंज) :** मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र महाराजगंज लोकसभा, बिहार राज्य, के दो जिलों सारण (छपरा) जिला एवं सिवान के छः विधानसभा चुनाव क्षेत्रों को मिलाकर बना है। इन दोनों जिलों की जनसंख्या लगभग 65 लाख है। इतनी बड़ी आबादी की स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं को आये दिन मुझे क्षेत्र के भ्रमण के क्रम में सुनने को मिलता रहता है। इसलिए जनहित में मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के सारण (छपरा) जिला के अंतर्गत जलालपुर, बनियापुर, एकमा एवं सिवान जिला के अंतर्गत महाराजगंज, लकड़ी नबीगंज के मदारपुर में से किन्हीं एक-एक स्थानों पर 50 बेड का आयुष अस्पताल स्थापित कराये जाने की आवश्यकता है।

अतः भारत सरकार के आयुष मंत्री से मेरा अनुरोध है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के उपरोक्त स्थानों में से किसी भी स्थान पर 50 बेड का आयुष अस्पताल खुलवाया जाए ताकि हमारे देश की स्वदेशी चिकित्सा को बढ़ावा देने के साथ-साथ हमारे क्षेत्र की जनता को भी स्वदेशी विधि से अपनी चिकित्सा कराने का लाभ मिल सके।

**(xi) Regarding modification in Ayushman Bharat Yojana**

**श्री अरुण गोविल (मेरठ) :** प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (आयुष्मान भारत) दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना है, जिसे 23 सितंबर 2018 को शुरू किया गया। इसके तहत हर पात्र परिवार को ₹5 लाख तक की वार्षिक कैशलेस चिकित्सा सुविधा दी जाती है। भर्ती से 3 दिन पहले और डिस्चार्ज के 15 दिन बाद तक का खर्च शामिल है। पहले से मौजूद बीमारियां भी कवर की जाती हैं। 70 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को विशेष लाभ मिलता है। देशभर में पंजीकृत किसी भी अस्पताल में मरीज इलाज करा सकते हैं। यह योजना गरीब और वंचित वर्गों को चिकित्सा सुरक्षा प्रदान करती है। लेकिन इसमें कुछ सुधारों की आवश्यकता है, जैसे कि अस्पतालों के बिल भुगतान में तेजी लाई जाए, ताकि वे योजना में मरीजों का इलाज करने से न हिचकें, छोटे कस्बों, जनजातीय और

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में अस्पताल पंजीकृत किए जाएं, गंभीर बीमारियों के इलाज की व्यय सीमा बढ़ाई जाए, 6 या अधिक संख्या वाले बच्चों के परिवारों को योजना का लाभ देना परिवार नियोजन नीति के खिलाफ है; इसे तुरंत समाप्त किया जाए तथा सत्यापन प्रक्रिया सरल और तेज बनाई जाए। यह योजना वंचित वर्गों की चिकित्सा जरूरतें पूरी कर उन्हें गरीबी रेखा से बाहर लाने का ऐतिहासिक प्रयास है।

**(xii) Need to establish Navodaya Vidyalaya and Kendriya Vidyalaya in Malda district, West Bengal**

**श्री खगेन मुर्मु (माल्दहा उत्तर) :** मालदा जिले में 3 लाख में अधिक आदिवासी (ST) समुदाय के लोग निवास करते हैं जो जिले की कुल जनसंख्या का लगभग 7.87% है। इसके अतिरिक्त, 21% जनसंख्या एससी समुदाय से संबंधित है। इस संदर्भ में, मैं मालदा जिले में आदिवासी और अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदाय के बच्चों के लिए नवोदय विद्यालय और केंद्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना की सिफारिश करता हूँ। इस कदम से इन समुदायों के बच्चों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्राप्त होगी। जिले के निम्नलिखित स्थान नवोदय विद्यालय की स्थापना के लिए उपयुक्त हैं: • हबीबपुर ब्लॉक • गाजोल ब्लॉक पुराना मालदा ब्लॉक • बामंगोला ब्लॉक। इन स्थानों पर नवोदय विद्यालय की स्थापना से आदिवासी और अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदाय के बच्चों को शिक्षा के समान अवसर मिलेंगे, साथ ही यह क्षेत्र के शिक्षा स्तर को ऊँचा उठाने में भी मदद करेगा। साथ ही, समसी में केंद्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव भी है, जो इस क्षेत्र में शिक्षा की पहुंच को बढ़ाएगा और पूरे जिले के बच्चों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करेगा। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर ध्यान देकर, मालदा जिले में उपयुक्त स्थानों पर नवोदय विद्यालय और केंद्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना के लिए कदम उठाए जाएं।



**(xiii) Regarding construction of railway overbridge at Level Crossing Nos. 156 and 101 in Dausa district, Rajasthan**

**श्री मुरारी लाल मीना (दौसा) :** बांदीकुई शहर जिला दौसा (राजस्थान) में रेलवे फाटक संख्या 104, बांदीकुई आगरा रेत लाइन पर शहर के मध्य स्थित है। इस रेल मार्ग पर प्रतिदिन 70 से अधिक ट्रेनें गुजरती हैं, जिससे फाटक के बंद रहने के दौरान गभीर ट्रैफिक जाम की समस्या उत्पन्न होती है। इस समस्या का समाधान पिछले 25 वर्षों से मांगा जा रहा है। ओवरब्रिज का निर्माण इस समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है, लेकिन इससे फाटक के दोनों ओर स्थित हजारों दुकानों को नुकसान होगा जिससे लोगों की आजीविका संकट में आ जाएगी और शहर का मुख्य बाजार समाप्त हो सकता है।

इसका एक वैकल्पिक और स्थायी समाधान है कि बांदीकुई जंक्शन से दिल्ली और आगरा की ओर जाने वाले रेल मार्ग पर, क्रमशः फाटक संख्या 156 (घोली गुमटी) और फाटक संख्या 101 (लीलोज) है, जिनकी दूरी मात्र 2 किमी है। नई समानांतर रेल लाइन का निर्माण कर, इन दोनों स्थानों को जोड़ते हुए ट्रेनें संचालित की जा सकती हैं। नई लाइन चालू होने पर मौजूदा रेल मार्ग को बंद कर, रेलवे भूमि का पुनः उपयोग किया जा सकता है। यह समाधान न केवल यातायात जाम से राहत देगा, बल्कि शहर के व्यापार और सामाजिक संरचना को भी संरक्षित करेगा।

अतः सरकार से निवेदन है कि इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर शीघ्र कार्रवाई सुनिश्चित करें।

**(xiv) Need to institute an inquiry into the incident of leakage of customer data from the website of a Private Health Insurance Company**

**डॉ. बच्छाव शोभा दिनेश (धुले) :** मैं स्टार हेल्थ एंड एलाइड इंश्योरेंस के डेटा लीक के मुद्दे पर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। सितंबर 2024 में, भारत की सबसे बड़ी बीमा फर्मों में से एक, स्टार हेल्थ का डेटा टेलीग्राम पर लीक हुआ था। इसमें 3 करोड़ से अधिक ग्राहकों के नाम, पते, कर जानकारी, आईडी कॉपी, परीक्षण परिणाम और निदान जैसी गोपनीय जानकारी शामिल थी। जैसे-जैसे डिजिटल सिस्टम पर हमारी निर्भरता बढ़ती जा रही है, डेटा की गोपनीयता और सुरक्षा अब मामूली चिंता नहीं रह गई। अगर सरकार अपने नागरिकों की सुरक्षा के बारे में वाकई गंभीर है, तो हमें इस डेटा उल्लंघन के लिए बीमा कंपनी को जवाबदेह ठहराना होगा और जिम्मेदार लोगों के खिलाफ दंडात्मक कार्रवाई करनी होगी। हमें स्पष्ट संदेश देने की जरूरत है कि डेटा सुरक्षा में लापरवाही बर्दाश्त नहीं की जाएगी और हमें यह अभी करने की जरूरत है। इसलिए, मैं सरकार से आग्रह करती हूँ कि वह सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम की धारा 70बी के अनुसार डेटा उल्लंघन और अंदरूनी संलिप्तता, यानी कंपनी के सीआईएसओ की कथित भागीदारी के लिए जांच गठित करे; और भविष्य में इस तरह के डेटा लीक को रोकने के लिए डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत डेटा संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2023 के तहत नियमों को अद्यतन और अधिनियमित करें।

**(xv) Regarding establishment of AIIMS in Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh**

**श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंह (इलाहाबाद) :** मैं सरकार का ध्यान प्रयागराज की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री जी ने 27 अगस्त 2017 को प्रयागराज में एम्स की स्थापना की घोषणा की थी। इलाहाबाद में एम्स की स्थापना के लिए 200 एकड़ की जमीन की तलाश यमुना पार के नैनी और शंकरगढ़ इलाके में की गई थी। परंतु हाल ही में केंद्र सरकार ने इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट में यह जानकारी दी है कि प्रयागराज में एम्स की स्थापना करने का उसका कोई विचार नहीं है। संगम नगरी में एम्स का सपना संजोए लोगों के लिए यह खबर निराश करने वाली है। पिछले 10 वर्षों में

प्रयागराज की आबादी में काफी वृद्धि हुई है जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप मौजूदा चिकित्सा बुनियादी ढांचे पर भारी दबाव है। प्रयागराज में आधुनिक चिकित्सा की किल्लत है। इसके बावजूद प्रयागराज में एम्स की स्थापना के लिए जमीनी हकीकत का आकलन नहीं किया गया। गंभीर बीमारियों के इलाज के लिए यहां के लोगों को या तो लखनऊ जाना पड़ता है या नई दिल्ली जाना पड़ता है, जिससे बहुत अधिक धन व समय की बर्बादी होती है।

**(xvi) Need to provide stoppage of Aravali Express (Train no. 19707/08) at Ramgarh Shekhawati Railway Station in Jhunjhunu Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan**

**श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला (झुंझुनू) :** ट्रेन संख्या 19707 और 19708 अरावली एक्सप्रेस मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र झुंझुनू के रामगढ़ शेखावाटी होते हुए श्रीगंगानगर से बांद्रा टर्मिनल (मुम्बई) के बीच चलती है। मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र झुंझुनू सहित सीकर, चुरू सैनिकों के जिले होने के साथ साथ ये शिक्षा नगरी भी है। यहां से लाखों युवा भारतीय सेना में हैं और लाखों युवा ही बाहर के यहां आसपास अध्ययनरत भी हैं। सैनिकों को देश के अलग अलग स्थानों पर सर्विस के लिए आना जाना होता है। इस स्टेशन के नजदीक ही सालासर बालाजी सहित अनेक धार्मिक स्थल स्थित हैं। इस ट्रेन का स्टॉपेज रामगढ़ शेखावाटी स्टेशन पर नहीं होने से यहां के सैनिकों, श्रद्धालुओं और विद्यार्थियों को काफी असुविधा हो रही है। इसलिए मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि ट्रेन संख्या 19707 और 19708 अरावली एक्सप्रेस का स्टॉपेज रामगढ़ शेखावाटी स्टेशन पर करने की कृपा करें जिससे क्षेत्रवासियों के साथ साथ सैनिकों, श्रद्धालुओं और विद्यार्थियों को इस ट्रेन का फ़ायदा मिल सके।

**(xvii) Need to expedite completion of sanctioned railway over bridges at various level crossings in Attingal Parliamentary Constituency in Kerala**

**ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH (ATTINGAL):** I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the inordinate delay in the construction of sanctioned railway over bridges in Attingal Parliamentary Constituency, Kerala. Chirayinkeezhu Railway Over Bridge (LC-566) was sanctioned in the year 2013. The construction works were started only two years back and the inordinate delay in works is causing great difficulties to the public. Similarly, the Railway Over Bridge at Kaniyapuram Level Crossing (LC-573) was also sanctioned in the year 2013. The works of this ROB is not started yet and the public are facing with extreme difficulties due to closure of railway gate at Kaniyapuram. Apart from these two, works of ROBs at LC-567 - Sharkara (Year of sanction 2013), LC-569 - Manjaadimood (Year of sanction 2013), LC-555 - Edava (Year of sanction 2012), LC-557 - Venkulam (Year of sanction 2012) LC-558 - Punnamood. (Year of sanction 2016) and LC-570 - Azhoor Gate (Year of sanction 2018) are pending. It is necessary to take immediate measures for the execution of these projects without further delay. I request the Government to complete the sanctioned Railway Over Bridges in Attingal Parliamentary Constituency under Thiruvananthapuram Railway Division at the earliest.

**(xviii) Regarding death of a student of IIT, Delhi during a research tour  
in Ahmedabad**

**श्री आनंद भदौरिया (धौरहरा) :** मै, सांसद, आनंद भदौरिया, उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला सीतापुर लोकसभा क्षेत्र धौरहरा के गांव बसारा के मूल निवासी श्री राम खेलावन की सुपुत्री सुरभि वर्मा के निधन के विषय में सरकार को अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ।

सुरभि वर्मा IIT Delhi में शोध छात्रा थी। शोध के सिलसिले में अपनी गाइड प्रो० श्रीमती यामा दीक्षित के साथ चार दिवसीय दौरे पर गुजरात के अहमदाबाद गयी थी। इस टीम में प्रो० प्रभाकर एवं एक शोध छात्रा शिखा राय IIT Gandhinagar से भी शामिल थे।

दिनांक 27-11-2024 घटना स्थल पर मिट्टी के नमूने इकट्ठा करने के लिए सुरभि वर्मा को एक 12-15 फीट गहरे गड्ढे में उतारा गया। गड्ढे की मिट्टी फिसलने के चलते गड्ढे में दबने से घटना स्थल पर ही सुरभि का निधन हो गया।

गड्ढा मानकों की अनदेखी करते हुए खोदा गया। खुदाई रोड़ कांट्रैक्टर द्वारा JCB से करायी गयी। खुदाई ASI निषिद्ध क्षेत्र में की गई। ASI से NOC नहीं ली गयी तथा खुदाई की कोई सूचना भी ASI, स्थानीय पुलिस, तहसीलदार एवं SDM को नहीं दी गयी। खुदाई के समय SOP का पालन नहीं किया गया। दुर्घटना के समय कोई बचाव दल भी मौजूद नहीं था। सुरक्षा मानकों को दरकिनार करते हुए छात्रा को गहरे गड्ढे में उतार दिया या जिसमें पहले से ही दलदल एवं पानी मौजूद था। जिसके कारण मिट्टी धंसने से छात्रा दब गई। इस प्रकार संस्था की घोर लापरवाही से छात्रा की जान चली गई।

उक्त संदर्भ में निवेदन है कि SOP बनाकर उनका कड़ाई से पालन सुनिश्चित कराया जाए ताकि भविष्य में ऐसी दुखद घटना किसी अन्य छात्र के साथ ना हो। घटना के लिए जवाबदेही तय की जाए।

- पीड़ित छात्र परिवार को 1.5 करोड़ रूपया मुआवजा दिया जाए।
- आश्रित को योग्यता अनुसार केन्द्रीय शिक्षण संस्थान में नियुक्ति कराई जाये।

**(xix) Need to frame laws to abolish superstitious practices in the country**

**श्री रमाशंकर राजभर (सलेमपुर) :** देश में अंधविश्वास बढ़ता जा रहा है। जिससे व्यापक रूप से जन धन की हानी हो रही है। सरकार के पास अंधविश्वास से हो रही जन धन के हानि को रोकने के लिए कोई निगरानी तंत्र नहीं है, और ना ही अब तक देश में अंधविश्वास फैला कर धन कमाने वालों, आज्ञानता फैलाने वालों पर कार्यवाही के लिए कोई कानून ही बन पाया है। एक समय था जब देश में कुप्रथा, देश में सती प्रथा, अस्पृश्यता प्रथा, देवदासी प्रथा, शुद्धिकरण प्रथा, नरबलि प्रथा आदि कुप्रथाओं के खिलाफ समय-समय पर आवाज उठी और कानून बने और मान्यताओं को नकार कर देश में परिवर्तन हुआ। अंधविश्वास फैलाने वाले तंत्र, जहां गरीबी तथा अशिक्षा है, वहां अंधविश्वास फैलाकर विकास का नाश कर रहे हैं। कोई अपनी जीभ काटता है, कोई बच्चों की बलि चढ़ाता है। जिस कारण बच्चे, बूढ़े, महिला तथा पुरुष इस अंधविश्वास का शिकार हो रहे हैं। लेकिन सरकार के पास ना तो कोई सर्वेक्षण है, ना कोई बचाव व जागरूकता के तंत्र हैं। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि अंधविश्वास को देश से मिटाने का तंत्र विकसित करें और कानून बनाएं।

**(xx) Need to take immediate steps to address the grievances of Hindu minority in Bangladesh**

**PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM):** The issue of arrested ISKCON monk and the Hindu leader could not be represented by any lawyer in Bangladesh Court. Various organizations threatened to boycott people and products of Bangladesh. Diplomatic relations between the neighbours and once-close allies have been prickly since August, 2024 when former Prime Minister of Bangladesh fled the country after a public uprising. Attacks began on some of the homes, businesses, and places of worship of the Hindu community in Bangladesh. For India,

Bangladesh is not just any neighbouring country, it is a strategic partner and crucial ally to India's border security, particularly in the north-eastern states. The two countries also share close cultural and linguistic ties. Hindus constitute less than 10% of Bangladesh's 170 million populations. In the aftermath of the chaotic overthrow of country's Prime Minister in August, many of her supporters were targeted, including those from religious minorities traditionally seen as backing her. Feelings are running high in India. Newspapers reported that our Foreign Secretary is likely to visit Bangladesh. Bangladesh should first address the lawlessness there, particularly the attack on minorities. I urge upon the Central Government to take immediate steps to redress the grievances of Hindu minority of Bangladesh.

**(xxi) Need to make the HBL Integrated Vaccine Complex (IVC) Bio Lab at Chengalpet in Tamil Nadu fully functional**

**DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY (CHENNAI NORTH):** Though all infrastructure facilities are available in Bio Lab namely HBL IVC at Chengalpet in Tamil Nadu, with a little more investment, it would be made functional. This Lab was visited by the then Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare along with erstwhile State Minister of Health and Family Welfare. I have personally visited this Lab and made enquiries on 14.05.2021 and issued a press statement urging the importance of opening this Lab immediately. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu having understood the importance of vaccine production, made a visit to the said complex on 26.05.2021. The Chief Minister of State also sent a delegation to discuss

various issues comprehensively with the Union Minister on 28.05.2021. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu also made a visit to New Delhi on 17.06.2021 and submitted a memorandum and requested the Hon'ble Prime Minister to take steps to make this Bio Lab fully functional for vaccine production. However, the permission to get its functional is still awaited. Therefore, I request the Union Minister to do the needful to make this Lab functional as soon as possible.

**(xxii) Need to restore concession in train fare for senior citizens**

**श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे (मावल) :** रेलवे के नियमों के मुताबिक 60 वर्ष के पुरुष और 58 साल की महिला वरिष्ठ नागरिक की श्रेणी में आते हैं। इन्हें पहले ट्रेन की सभी श्रेणियों के किराये में छूट दी जाती थी। यह छूट मेल, एक्सप्रेस, राजधानी, शताब्दी, जन शताब्दी, दुरंतो जैसी सभी ट्रेनों में मिलती थी। यह छूट पुरुष वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए 40% और महिला वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए 50% थी। इसे कोरोना काल में बंद कर दिया गया है। लेकिन कोरोना खत्म हो गया, और वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को रेल किराये में छूट मिलना शुरू नहीं हुई। सरकार द्वारा नागरिकों से हर प्रकार के छूट को समाप्त कर दिया गया है, पहले गैस सिलेंडर पर भी छूट मिलती है लेकिन सरकार ने धीरे- धीरे इस छूट को समाप्त कर दिया और अब कोरोना काल में वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को रेल किराये में मिलने वाली छूट को भी समाप्त कर दिया है। इससे लोगों में भारी नाराजगी है और सरकार को इस बात की समीक्षा करनी चाहिए। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को फिर से पहले की भांति रेल किराये में छूट प्रदान की जाए।



**(xxiii) Need to start survey and mining of gold in Jamui district, Bihar**

**श्री अरुण भारती (जमुई) :** मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र जमुई (बिहार) के अंतर्गत आने वाला जमुई जिला एक आकांक्षी जिला है और जमुई जिले के सोनो प्रखंड के करमटिया के जमीन के अंदर देश का 44 प्रतिशत स्वर्ण भंडार मिलने की जानकारी दिसंबर 2021 में केंद्र सरकार के खनिज मंत्री ने संसद में दी थी। जमुई के सोनो प्रखंड इलाके के करमटिया में स्वर्ण भंडार को लेकर जीएसआई के द्वारा कई बार सर्वे कराया गया है जिसमें यह पता चला है कि यहां देश का सबसे बड़ा स्वर्ण भंडार है। लेकिन पूर्व में पुराने तकनीक से जमीन के अंदर से खुदाई कर सोना निकालने में अधिक खर्च होने के कारण यह सर्वेक्षण पिछले कई वर्षों से लंबित है। सोनो प्रखंड और जमुई लोक सभा के नागरिकों को उम्मीद है कि सरकार द्वारा सर्वेक्षण का काम जल्द ही शुरू होगा और अत्याधुनिक वैज्ञानिक तकनीक से करमटिया में सोने के खनन को शुरू किया जा सकेगा जिससे जमुई ही नहीं पूरे देश-प्रदेश को फायदा होगा। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि जमुई में सर्वेक्षण और खनन के कार्य को तत्काल प्रारम्भ किया जाए जिससे न केवल जमुई को विश्व स्तर पर प्रसिद्धि मिलेगी, बल्कि स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा। इसके अलावा क्षेत्र के चहुँमुखी विकास के साथ-साथ आधारभूत संरचना का भी विकास होगा।

**(xxiv) Regarding refund of money to people who invested in Sahara company**

**श्री सुदामा प्रसाद (आरा) :** सहारा की सहकारिता समितियों का भुगतान 86000 करोड़ रुपये का क्लेम आया है। इस संबंध में मुझे निम्न जानकारी दीजिए-

1. सहारा रिफंड पोर्टल पर वह कब तक भुगतान होगा ?
2. केंद्र सरकार ने सहारा सेवी रिफंड खाते में 25 हजार करोड़ रुपया से 5000 रोड़ रुपए ही क्यों डिमांड किया?
3. 5000 करोड़ रुपया से अभी तक 1200 करोड़ ही क्यों भुगतान हुआ पूरा क्यों नहीं?

4. सहारा रिफंड पोर्टल पर क्लेम करने वाले 99% लोगो का क्लेम रिजेक्ट क्यों किया गया है?
5. सहारा इंडिया ने सहकारिता समितियों को उत्तर गलत दिया तो सहकारिता मंत्री ने सहारा पर कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं किया?
6. सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 31/08/2012 को सहारा इंडिया की दो कंपनीयां (i) रियल एस्टेट कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड और (ii) हाउसिंग कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड को अवैध घोषित कर 3 करोड़ लोगों को भुगतान का आदेश दिया था। सहारा इंडिया ने कोर्ट का आदेश नहीं मानकर उसे सहारा क्यू शॉप कंपनी और सहारा की क्रेडिट कॉर्पोरेटिव की 4 सोसाइटी में कन्वर्ट कर दिया, और सुप्रीम कोर्ट और संसद को गुमराह किया कि हमने सभी का भुगतान कर दिया। इस बड़े फर्जीवाड़ा की जांच एस एफ आई ओ द्वारा की गई, जिसकी जांच रिपोर्ट संसद में है। फिर सहारा पर कर्रवाई क्यों नहीं की गई? सरकार जवाब दे।

**(xxv) Regrding restoration of rights of Panchayati Raj Institutions in  
Daman and Diu Parliamentary Constituency**

**श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल (दमन और दीव) :** मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र दमन-दीव में पंचायतीराज संवैधानिक संशोधन 73वें एवं 74वें संशोधनों में वर्ष 2018 से 2022 में फिर से संशोधन/सुधार कर पंचायतीराज में स्वराज्य संस्थाओं के मिले सारे हक, अधिकार छीन लिए गये हैं। संशोधन/सुधार से पूर्व स्थानीय संस्थाओं या जनता से सलाह भी नहीं ली गई, नये संशोधन/सुधार के लिए लोकसभा और राज्यसभा की भी जरूरी प्रक्रिया भी पूरी नहीं की गई है, केवल कानून मंत्रालय की मंजूरी लेकर कैबिनेट से यह संशोधन सुधार करवा लिए गये। क्या संवैधानिक संशोधन में संशोधन या सुधार बिना लोकसभा और राज्यसभा की जरूरी प्रक्रिया पूरी किए बिना भी किये जा सकते हैं? हमारे प्रदेश में लोकसभा के बाद स्वराज्य संस्थाएँ ही हैं, विधानसभा नहीं है। वैसे में प्रदेश के विकास के लिए स्वराज्य

संस्थाओं का मजबूत होना बहुत जरूरी है, पर हमारी स्वराज्य संस्थाओं के पास किसी को NOC या नोटिस देने तक का अधिकार नहीं है। मेरा भारत सरकार से निवेदन है कि किए गये संशोधनों को निरस्त कर हमारी स्वराज्य संस्थाओं के हक और अधिकार फिर से बहाल करे।

**(xxvi) Need to provide financial assistance for construction of roads and bridges in Purnia District, Bihar**

**श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिमा) :** कोशी-सीमांचल क्षेत्र पूर्णिमा बिहार में सप्त कोशी नदी एवं सहायक नदियों में प्रत्येक वर्ष आयी बाढ़ से भारी तबाही होती है, जिससे जान माल सहित पूर्णिमा जिले का अधिकांश ग्रामीण क्षेत्र जलमग्न हो जाता है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की सड़कें बाढ़ से क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाती हैं, जिसके कारण आम जन जीवन को आवागमन में भारी कठिनाई होती है। अतः मैं सरकार से माँग करता हूँ पूर्णिमा जिला को कम से कम एक हजार करोड़ रूपए प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अधीन दे ताकि जिले में इस योजना से घर क्षतिपूर्ति, कंक्रीट सड़को, पुल-पुलिया का निर्माण हो सके।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** आप लोग प्लीज बैठ जाइए। शून्य काल आ रहा है, पहले मंत्री जी को सुन लीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू):** सभापति महोदय, यह पूरे देश ने देखा है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने किस तरह से सदन और पूरे देश को अपनी हरकतों से शर्मसार किया है। ... (व्यवधान)

**12. 15 hours**

*At this stage, Dr. Mallu Ravi, Shri Benny Behanan and some other hon.*

*Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

सर, यहां जितने मैम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट हैं, सब अपने-अपने क्षेत्र से आते हैं और अपनी बात को संसद में रखना चाहते हैं / लेकिन, कांग्रेस पार्टी और कांग्रेस नेतृत्व जॉर्ज सोरोस के साथ तालमेल करके देश के खिलाफ काम करती है। ... (व्यवधान) और फिर रंग-बिरंगे कपड़े पहनकर के यहां तरह-तरह के आपत्तिजनक नारे लगाते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) सर, इन्होंने सदन की गरिमा को चोट पहुंचायी है। ... (व्यवधान) हमारे पूरे देश से चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि अपनी बात को सदन में रखना चाहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व की मनमानी के कारण, ये लोग हर बार संसद के नियमों को ताक पर रखकर, जैकेट पहनकर, नारा लगाकर, फिल्म और वीडियो बनाने का नाटक हर बार ये लोग करते रहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** आप लोग बैठ जाइए। सब लोग बैठ जाइए। सदन को चलाने के लिए, सदन को ऑर्डर में आने दीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

**श्री किरन रिजजू :** सर, मेरी इस पर आपत्ति है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी से यह मांग करता हूं कि आपके शर्मनाक व्यवहार की वजह से सदन की गरिमा को जो ठेस पहुंची है, उसके लिए आप लोगों को माफी मांगनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) जॉर्ज सोरोस और कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व के बीच में क्या रिश्ता है? ... (व्यवधान) देश विरोधी ताकतों के साथ आपका क्या संबंध है? ... (व्यवधान) इस बारे में आपको सदन में माफी मांगनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) मैं आपका खंडन करना चाहता हूं। ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** रिजजू जी, प्लीज आप बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** आप सब लोगों से भी विनम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन है कि आप अपनी चेयर पर जाइए और सदन को चलाने में मदद कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** आपके कारण सदन नहीं चल रहा है, ऐसा मैसेज नहीं जाना चाहिए। आप लोग प्लीज अपनी-अपनी सीट पर जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** आप लोग प्लीज अपनी-अपनी चेयर पर जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** आप लोग भी बैठ जाइए, प्लीज।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** आप लोग सदन नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** सभा की कार्यवाही बुधवार, दिनांक 11 दिसम्बर, 2024 को प्रातः ग्यारह बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

**12.17 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock  
on Wednesday, December 11, 2024/ Agrahayana 20, 1946 (Saka)*

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**ANNEXURE-I**  
**Member-wise Index to Starred Questions**

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7	Dr. Angomcha Bimol Akoijam	2465
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10	Dr. Byreddy Shabari	2316
11	Dr. C M Ramesh	2462
12	Dr. D. Purandeswari	2485
13	Dr. Dharamvira Gandhi	2487
14	Dr. Hemant Vishnu Savara	2302
15	Dr. Jayanta Kumar Roy	2336
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21	Dr. M P Abdussamad Samadani	2467
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28	Dr. Sambit Patra	2401
29	Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal	2395
30	Dr. Shashi Tharoor	2306
31	Dr. Shivaji Bandappa Kalge	2522
32	Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde	2338
33	Dr. T Sumathy Alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian	2466
34	Dr. Thirumaavalavan Tholkappiyan	2511
35	Km. Sudha R	2490
36	Mrs Ruchi Vira	2302
37	Ms Iqra Choudhary	2502
38	Ms Kangna Ranaut	2446
39	Ms Sayani Ghosh	2460
40	Ms. Bansuri Swaraj	2348
41	Ms. Praniti Sushilkumar Shinde	2420
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