

Eighteenth Series, Vol. IV No. 3

Thursday, November 28, 2024

Agrahayana 07, 1946 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Original Version)

Third Session

(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. IV contains Nos.1 to 10)

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No. 3, Thursday, November 28, 2024/ Agrahayana 07, 1946 (Saka)**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 28, 2024/ Agrahayana 07, 1946 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBERS SWORN

KERALA

Shrimati Priyanka Gandhi Vadra (Wayanad) — Affirmation - Hindi

MAHARASHTRA

Shri Chavan Ravindra Vasantao (Nanded) — Oath – Marathi

... (Interruptions)

11.03 hrs.

At this stage Shri Gaurav Gogoi and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (व्यवधान)

11.03½ hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब प्रश्न काल होगा। प्रश्न संख्या – 41 – श्री राम प्रसाद चौधरी जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री प्रदीप पुरोहित जी।

... (व्यवधान)

उत्तर प्रदेश में टोल प्लाजा

*41. श्री राम प्रसाद चौधरी:

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर दो टोल प्लाजा के बीच निर्धारित की गई न्यूनतम दूरी कितनी है;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के बस्ती जिले के हरैया के चौकड़ी टोल प्लाजा और मड़वा नगर के बीच की दूरी निर्धारित किए गए मानदंडों के अनुसार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार द्वारा मड़वा नगर टोल प्लाजा को बंद किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री (श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी):

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

विवरण

(क) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर शुल्क प्लाजा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग शुल्क (दरों का निर्धारण और संग्रहण) नियमावली, 2008 के अनुसार स्थापित किए जाते हैं, जिसमें नियम 8 के उप-नियम (2) में प्रावधान है कि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के एक ही खंड पर और एक ही दिशा में कोई अन्य शुल्क प्लाजा साठ किलोमीटर की दूरी के भीतर स्थापित नहीं किया जाएगा। उक्त नियमों के परन्तुक में कहा गया है कि निष्पादन प्राधिकारी किसी शुल्क प्लाजा से साठ किलोमीटर की दूरी के भीतर, जहां आवश्यक समझे, वहां लिखित रूप में दर्ज किए जाने वाले कारणों से साठ किलोमीटर की दूरी के भीतर एक अन्य शुल्क प्लाजा और यदि ऐसा शुल्क प्लाजा किसी स्थायी पुल, बाईपास या सुरंग के लिए शुल्क संग्रहण के लिए है, तो स्थापित करने या रियायतग्राही को शुल्क प्लाजा स्थापित करने की अनुमति दे सकता है।

इसके अलावा, प्रयोक्ता शुल्क संग्रहण प्रणाली के बंद होने की स्थिति में, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर कहीं भी शुल्क प्लाजा स्थापित किए जा सकते हैं।

(ख) और (ग) बस्ती जिले के हरैया के चौकड़ी प्रयोक्ता शुल्क प्लाजा और मड़वानगर के बीच की दूरी लगभग 35 किलोमीटर है और यह राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग शुल्क नियमावली के प्रावधानों और संविदा करार की शर्तों के अनुसार भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित 1 मार्च, 2012 (चौकड़ी प्रयोक्ता शुल्क प्लाजा) और 6 अगस्त, 2012 (मड़वानगर प्रयोक्ता शुल्क प्लाजा) की प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचनाओं के अनुसार स्थापित किए गए हैं। चौकड़ी प्रयोक्ता शुल्क प्लाजा (राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-27 के किमी 163+00 पर स्थित) के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क दरें परियोजना प्रभावित लंबाई किमी 135+000 से 190+00 तक अर्थात् 55 किमी लंबाई के आधार पर वसूली जाती हैं। इसी तरह, मड़वानगर शुल्क प्लाजा (रा-27 के किमी 198+00 पर स्थित) के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क दरें परियोजना प्रभावित लंबाई किमी 190+000 से 252+860 तक अर्थात् 62.86 किमी के आधार पर

वसूली जाती हैं, जो चौकड़ी शुल्क प्लाजा की प्रभावित लंबाई से ओवरलैप नहीं होती हैं। संबंधित शुल्क प्लाजा की परियोजना प्रभावित लंबाई के आधार पर प्रयोक्ता शुल्क वसूला जाता है।

इसके अलावा, यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि शुरूआत में देश भर में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के चुनिंदा खंडों पर उपलब्ध तकनीक से निर्बाध इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टोल संग्रहण (ईटीसी) प्रणाली को फास्टैग के साथ एक अतिरिक्त सुविधा के रूप में लागू किया जाएगा।

श्री प्रदीप पुरोहित : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके जरिए मान्यवर मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या बृजराजनगर में एनएच-49 पर चार लेन सड़क और आईबी नदी पर पुल बनाने का प्रस्ताव है? ... (व्यवधान)

इन परियोजनाओं के लिए कितना बजट आवंटित हुआ है? ... (व्यवधान) इन प्रस्तावों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है? ... (व्यवधान) यदि स्वीकृति नहीं हुई है, तो देरी और अस्वीकृति के क्या कारण हैं? ... (व्यवधान)

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : माननीय स्पीकर महोदय, अकॉर्डिंग टू नेशनल हाइवे फी रूल्स हमारे यहां जो टोल प्लाजा है, इसमें काम पूरा हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान) इसमें जो 60 किलोमीटर के बारे में जो बात कही गई है, उसमें बैरियर फ्री इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टोल कलेक्शन सिस्टम को सेलेक्ट किया गया है।... (व्यवधान) इसके कारण उसके ऊपर कोई समस्या नहीं आएगी और उनकी प्रॉब्लम सॉल्व हो जाएगी।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वेश्चन नंबर 42, श्री ए. मणि।

... (व्यवधान)

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN TAMIL NADU

***42. SHRI A. MANI:**

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

- (a) the status of National Highway projects currently under execution in Tamil Nadu, along with the expected timelines for their completion;
- (b) the total budget allocated for National Highway projects in Tamil Nadu and the amount spent so far during the current fiscal year;
- (c) the manner in which the ongoing National Highway projects in Tamil Nadu would contribute to regional development, improve connectivity and support local economies; and
- (d) whether there are any details available regarding the proposed new projects for the development of road transport infrastructure in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof?

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री (श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी):

(क) से (घ) उत्तर सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। ... (व्यवधान)

विवरण

(क) तमिलनाडु में वर्तमान में कार्यान्वित की जा रही राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं की स्थिति तथा उनके पूरा होने की अपेक्षित समय-सीमा का विवरण **अनुबंध-1** में संलग्न है।

(ख) वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष के दौरान तमिलनाडु में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं के लिए कुल आवंटित बजट 15,442 करोड़ रुपये है और अब तक व्यय की गई राशि 4,826.94 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर शुरू की गई सभी परियोजनाएं जिला मुख्यालयों, प्रमुख शहरों, पर्यटन केंद्रों, तीर्थस्थलों, विपणन केंद्रों, औद्योगिक केंद्रों, कृषि क्षेत्रों से संपर्कता को बेहतर बनाते हुए राष्ट्रीय/राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था के साथ-साथ स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था के समग्र विकास में योगदान देती हैं। इन परियोजनाओं के कार्यक्षेत्र और उद्देश्यों में देश के सभी क्षेत्रों में प्रमुख आर्थिक केंद्रों/परिवहन नोड्स के बीच माल और यात्री आवागमन के लिए उच्च गति संपर्कता उपलब्ध करके

कुशल और न्यायसंगत रसद, सतत परिवहन, सुरक्षित आवागमन और बढ़ी हुई यात्री सुविधा के चार प्रमुख स्तंभों में हाई स्पीड कॉरिडोर का विकास भी शामिल है।

(घ) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का विकास एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। कार्य की आवश्यकता, कार्यों की परस्पर प्राथमिकता, निधियों की उपलब्धता आदि के आधार पर कार्यों को मंजूरी दी जाती है। तमिलनाडु में सड़क परिवहन अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए प्रस्तावित नई परियोजनाओं का विवरण **अनुबंध-II** में संलग्न है।

अनुबंध-I

तमिलनाडु में वर्तमान में कार्यान्वित की जा रही राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं की स्थिति तथा उनके पूरा होने की अपेक्षित समय-सीमा का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	कार्य का नाम	संस्वीकृति की तिथि	लंबाई (किमी में)	संस्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रु. में)	निर्धारित तिथि	वास्तविक प्रगति	पूरा करने की निर्धारित तिथि	पूरा करने की संशोधित तिथि
1	रारा-4 (चेन्नई-चित्तूर-बेंगलुरु रोड) के किमी 113/4 पर मौजूदा आरओबी का पुनर्निर्माण और किमी 113/800 पर ग्रेड सेपरेटर का निर्माण	05-02-20		34.16	03-08-2020	98%	19-01-23	31-12-24
2	रारा-67 (नया नंबर-81) के किमी 218/6 पर ग्रेड सेपरेटर का निर्माण (नागपट्टिनम - गुडलूर - मैसूर रोड)	24-02-20	0.58	30.52	28-12-2020	0%, मामला मध्यस्थता में है		
3	रारा-67 पर किमी 414/4-428/0 तक पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित दो लेन का चौड़ीकरण और किमी 422/0 - 425/0 तक सुदृढीकरण	16-03-20	13.60	36.48	05-10-2020	कार्य की वास्तविक प्रगति 83% है और मौजूदा अनुबंध समाप्ति के लिए प्रस्तावित है		
4	रारा-532 (कुड्डालोर - वृद्धाचलम - सेलम रोड टाउन) के किमी 51/2 पर ग्रेड सेपरेटर का निर्माण	03-06-20	0.93	37.34	05-02-2021	100%	पूर्ण	
5	सेतुभारतम परियोजना के अंतर्गत वडापलांजी और उसिलामपट्टी रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच एलसी-17 के स्थान पर रारा-49विस्तार (नया रारा-नंबर 85) (मदुरै-कोचीन रोड) के किमी 22/2 पर आरओबी का निर्माण और किमी 19/2-3 में रेलवे चैनेज का निर्माण	15-09-20	0.01	59.38	22-02-2021	81%	22-02-23	31-03-25
6	रारा-234 (मैंगलोर - विल्लुपुरम रोड)	12-01-21	1.10	98.55	03-03-2023	30%	03-03-25	26-02-26

	के रेलवे किमी 130/23-25 पर मौजूदा एलसी सं. 109ए/3टी के स्थान पर किमी 81/800 (कन्नमंगलम के पास) पर आरओबी और इसके पहुंचमार्गों का निर्माण, भूमि अधिग्रहण							
7	सेतु भारतम परियोजना के अंतर्गत थेनी और बोडी रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच एलसी 85 और रेलवे किमी 89/7-8 के स्थान पर रारा-49विस्तार (मदुरै - कोचीन रोड) के किमी 93/4 पर आरओबी का निर्माण	07-12-20	0.85	45.18	29-10-2021	25%	29-10-23	29-06-25
8	सेतु भारतम परियोजना के अंतर्गत औंदीपट्टी और थेनी रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच एलसी 68 और रेलवे किमी 72/6-7 के स्थान पर रारा-49विस्तार (मदुरै - कोचीन रोड) के किमी 75/8 पर आरओबी का निर्माण	22-01-21	1.26	92.02	29-10-2021	45%	29-10-23	29-09-25
9	भूमि अधिग्रहण सहित रारा-234 (मैंगलोर-विल्लुपुरम रोड) के मौजूदा लेवल क्रॉसिंग नंबर 86 के स्थान पर एट्टीवाडी के पास किमी 103/4 पर आरओबी और इसके पहुंचमार्गों का निर्माण	09-02-21	1.01	64.18	23.09.2024	5%	12-09-26	12-09-26
10	रारा-45ए (नया नंबर: रारा-32) (विल्लुपुरम-पांडिचेरी-नागापट्टिनम रोड) के सीडी कार्यों सहित ब्लैक स्पॉट आईडी: टीएन-(02)-680 (अल्पेट जंक्शन) के किमी 59/200-59/600 और 60/100-60/800 तक तथा ब्लैक स्पॉट आईडी: टीएन-(02)-457 (मंजाकुप्पम क्लॉक टॉवर जंक्शन) के किमी 60/800-60/900 पर सेंटर मीडियन और वर्षा जल निकासी के साथ मौजूदा दो लेन का चार लेन में चौड़ीकरण करके स्थायी सुधार	16-12-21	1.20	8.56	29-07-2022	100%	पूर्ण	
11	रारा-226विस्तार (नया रारा-136) के मौजूदा किमी 55/926 से 62/680 के बीच पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित 4 लेन तिरुवयारु बाइपास का निर्माण	10-02-22	6.75	191.33	12-10-2022	94%	11-10-24	31-03-25
12	रारा-226विस्तार (नया नंबर 136) में अरियालुर बाईपास पर किमी 6/6	01-02-22	0.87	29.89	15-12-2022	85%	06-06-24	30-11-24

	(अम्माकुलम क्रॉस रोड) पर वाहन अंडरपास का निर्माण							
13	कोल्लम थिरुमंगलम रोड रारा-208 (नया रारा-744) के किमी 158/280, 186/560 और 212/840 पर छोटे पुलों का पुनर्निर्माण और किमी 170/325, किमी 184/760 और किमी 218/010 पर छोटे पुलों का चौड़ीकरण	16-03-22	0.01	13.33	14-12-2022	90%	13-06-24	30-11-24
14	तमिलनाडु राज्य में इंजीनियरिंग प्रापण और निर्माण ईपीसी अनुबंध आधार पर रारा-234 (नया रारा-38) (मैंगलोर-विल्लुपुरम रोड) के किमी 92/8 पर कमंडल नदी पर अतिरिक्त 2 लेन उच्च स्तरीय पुल का निर्माण (कमंडल नदी)	29-03-22	0.08	8.25	01-02-2023	100%	पूर्ण	
15	रारा-4 (नया रारा-40) (चेन्नई-चित्तूर बेंगलोर रोड) के किमी 109/10 पर एलवीयूपी का निर्माण	10-03-22	0.50	13.51	16-02-2023	33%	15-08-24	31.03.2025
16	गुडियाथम शहर में रारा-234 (मैंगलोर-विल्लुपुरम रोड) (नया रारा-75) के किमी 23/100 - 29/250 तक भूमि अधिग्रहण और स्थानांतरण सहित बाईपास का निर्माण	27-01-22	7.30	243.96	19-05-2023	75%	18-11-24	28-02-25
17	रारा-532 के किमी 39/8 पर सीडी कार्यों और अतिरिक्त पुल के चौड़ीकरण और पुनर्निर्माण सहित किमी 0/8 - 17/6, 18/0 - 25/0, 25/500 - 27/900, 29/6 - 34/0 और किमी 39/0-50/570 तक पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित दो लेन का पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित चार लेन तक चौड़ीकरण और किमी 17/6-18/0, 25/0-25/5, 27/9-29/6 तक और किमी 34/0-39/0 के चयनित खंडों में सेंटर मीडियन, वर्षा जल निकासी नाली के निर्माण सहित चार लेन का पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित चार लेन में चौड़ीकरण और सुदृढ़ीकरण	16-03-22	42.69	294.70	22.01.2024	45%	14-07-25	14-07-25
18	रारा-207 (नया रारा-648) के भूमि अधिग्रहण और स्थानांतरण किमी 3/0 (कोथापल्ली) से लेकर किमी 9/350 (जीमंगलम) पर जुड़ने वाले बगलूर शहर तक बाईपास का निर्माण	15-03-22	4.58	90.00	04-01-2024	31%	03-07-25	03-07-25

19	कोयंबटूर शहर में साईबाबा कॉलोनी जंक्शन पर रासा-67 के किमी 348/6 - 349/8 (नए रासा-181 के किमी 15/6 - 16/8) (नागपट्टिनम - गुडलुर - मैसूर रोड) पर जंक्शन सुधार सहित फलाई ओवर का निर्माण	28-03-22	1.14	71.05	19.08.2024	4%	19-08-26	19-08-26
20	रासा-49विस्तार (नया रासा-85) के किमी 6/850 - 10/382 तक भूमि अधिग्रहण और जनोपयोगी सुविधाओं के स्थानांतरण सहित मदुरै - अचंभाथु - विराटिपथु बाइपास का निर्माण	16-03-22	3.53	260.07	02-09-2024	5%	23-08-26	23-08-26
21	रासा-85 (पुराना रासा-49विस्तार) के किमी 37/400 और किमी 46/800 पर ज्यामितीय सुधार, रिटेनिंग वॉल और ब्रेस्ट वॉल का निर्माण, वर्षा जल निकासी का निर्माण, पुलियों और किमी 78/900 पर फुट ओवर ब्रिज का पुनर्निर्माण और चौड़ीकरण सहित किमी 40/510 से 41/450 तक 4 लेन में चौड़ीकरण और किमी 15/600 से 19/800, किमी 36/000 से 54/500, किमी 55/375 से 57/400, किमी 58/600 से 59/600, किमी 60/200 से 61/900, किमी 62/600 से 64/000, किमी 74/000 से 75/126, किमी 76/373 से 76/450 और किमी 77/600 से 90/275 तक सुदृढ़ीकरण	07-10-22	42.70	94.69	20-02-2023	100%	पूर्ण	
22	रासा-209 (नया रासा-83) के किमी 37/870 से 38/130, किमी 39/2 से किमी 41/0, किमी 43/4 से किमी 44/100, किमी 47/4 से किमी 51/0 और किमी 52/2 से 52/965 तक को छोड़कर किमी 30/700 से किमी 55/000 तक पैदल यात्रियों के लिए फुटपाथ और मार्गस्थ सुविधाओं सहित ओइडानचन्नम से पलानी खंड को चार लेन का बनाना	03-10-22	17.170	172.15	18-05-2023	89%	08-11-24	31-01-25
23	रासा-744 (पुराना नंबर 208) के धिरुमंगलम - कोल्लम रोड के सुरक्षात्मक कार्य और सीडी कार्यों सहित किमी 94/0-96/0, 96/2-96/8,	02-11-22	17.70	35.61	10-05-2023	100%	पूर्ण	

	97/6-101/0, 102/0-103/0, 138/0-139/3, 142/0-151/4 तक सुधार कार्य							
24	रारा-208 के कोल्लम-थिरुमंगलम रोड के किमी 99/4 (एलसी गेट नंबर 503/एसपीएल - ए -3/ई) पर आरओबी और इसके पहुंचमार्गों का निर्माण	23-03-23	1.23	53.02	15-09-2023	75%	14-09-24	30-03-25
25	रारा-81 (कोयंबटूर - चिदंबरम) (पुराना रारा-67) (नागापट्टिनम-त्रिची-कोयंबटूर-गुडालुर) के सीडी कार्य सहित किमी 26/5 - 34/2, 35/6 - 40/2, 42/2 - 53/2, 55/8 - 56/2, 58/7 - 61/2, 76/6 - 81/2 तक पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित दो लेन का पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित चार लेन में चौड़ीकरण और सुधार तथा किमी 40/2-42/2, किमी 53/2-55/8, किमी 61/2-66/7, किमी 67/2-72/4 तक पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित दो लेन का चार लेन में चौड़ीकरण और किमी 34/2 - 35/6 तक सुधार	03-03-23	47.60	274.84	07-11-2023	72%	06-11-25	06-11-25
26	रारा-948 (बैंगलोर - कोयंबटूर रोड) के किमी 249/6 पर अतिरिक्त दो लेन पुल का निर्माण	13-02-23	0.10	9.27	31-01-2024	81%	01-08-25	01-08-25
27	रारा-45 ए (नया रारा-32) (विल्लुपुरम - पांडी - नागापट्टिनम रोड) के सेंटर मीडियन के साथ वर्षा जल निकासी, सीडी कार्य और जंक्शन सुधार सहित मौजूदा सड़क का चौड़ीकरण सहित न्यू सिनेमा जंक्शन के किमी 62/4-63/0 पर अतिरिक्त उच्च स्तरीय पुल उपलब्ध करा कर 62/6-62/880 पर ब्लैक स्पोर्ट (टीएन-(02)-635) का स्थायी सुधार	24-03-23	0.6	31.45	24-01-2024	15%	13-01-26	13-01-26
28	तमिलनाडु राज्य में वार्षिक योजना 2022-23 के अंतर्गत ईपीसी मोड पर सेलम-थिरुपथुर-वानियमबाडी सड़क (रारा-179ए) के किमी 17/8-18/2 तक पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित दो लेन का सुदृढ़ीकरण, किमी 18/2 से किमी 20/0 तक पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित दो लेन	20-03-23	18.02	169.68	01-02-2024	43%	01-08-25	01-08-25

	का निर्माण और किमी 20/0 से किमी 35/6 तक पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित चार लेन का निर्माण							
29	रारा-81 के पाइप, स्लैब क्लवर्ट, छोटे पुल का चौड़ीकरण, बॉक्स पुलिया कर्ब टाइप मीडियन का पुनर्निर्माण, रिटेनिंग एवं सुरक्षात्मक कार्य तथा जंक्शन सुधार सहित रारा-81 (पुराना रारा-67) के किमी 81/300-86/500,88/700-90/500, किमी 90/900-96/300 और 97/700-110/700 तक रारा-81 (पुराना रारा-67 के किमी 251/000-245/800, 243/600-242/800, 242/400-236/000 और 234/4-221/600 और किमी 81/300-85/600, 86/700-96/3 तक सुदृढीकरण (रारा-81 (पुराना रारा-67 के 251/0-236/0) तक दो लेन का पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित चार लेन में चौड़ीकरण	06-02-23	26.13	137.25	07.03.2024	22%	29-08-25	29-08-25
30	रारा-383विस्तार (कोट्टमपट्टी - थिरुप्पथुर रोड) के किमी 0/0 - 1/500 और किमी 30/830 -32/230 तक सुदृढीकरण	16-02-23	2.90	11.69	30-01-2024	100%	पूर्ण	
31	रारा-67 (नया रारा-181) के किमी 430/8 - 431/4 तक सीडी कार्य और सुरक्षात्मक कार्य तथा चारिंग क्रॉस जंक्शन में सुधार सहित किमी 429/2 - 430/8 और किमी 433/2 (चयनित खंड) पर मौजूदा पेवर ब्लॉक कैरिजवे में सुधार और किमी 397/2, 397/4, 398/4, 398/6, 399/4, 399/6, 399/10, 400/2, 400/4 और 400/10 के संवेदनशील स्थानों पर सुरक्षा उपाय उपलब्ध प्रदान कराना	16-02-23	3.45	42.21	09.02.2024	48%	08-02-25	08-02-25
32	रारा-234 (नया रारा-75) (मैंगलोर-विल्लुपुरम रोड) के किमी 56/2 पर मौजूदा 2 लेन बो-स्ट्रिंग आरओबी के समीप अतिरिक्त 2 लेन बो-स्ट्रिंग आरओबी का निर्माण	28-03-23	0.5	33.52	09-09-2024	0%	24-09-26	24-09-26
33	तमिलनाडु में ईपीसी मोड पर रारा-38	20-05-24	31.80	42.52	01-07-2024	0%	14-02-25	14-02-25

	(रारा-234 के किमी 170/4 – 202/6) (लंबाई 31.8 किमी) (मैंगलोर- विल्लुपुरम रोड) के किमी 110/2 से किमी 142/0 तक सुदृढीकरण							
34	तमिलनाडु में ईपीसी मोड पर रारा- 381ए (वेल्लाकोइल-संगागिरी रोड) के किमी 58/700 से किमी 68/900 तक के चयनित खंडों का सुदृढीकरण	20-05-24	9.60	19.01	-	0%	हाल ही में सौंपा गया	
35	तमिलनाडु में ईपीसी पर रारा-181 के किमी 6/0 से किमी 6/4 तक जंक्शनों का सुधार सहित रारा-81 के किमी ½ से किमी 23/6 (9.50 किमी) तक चयनित खंडों का सुदृढीकरण तथा रारा-181 के किमी 6/0 से किमी 23/0 (1.8 किमी) तक के चयनित खंडों का सुदृढीकरण	04-06-24	11.30	47.57	-	0%	हाल ही में सौंपा गया	
36	चेन्नई पोर्ट से मदुरावोयल तक नया डबल टियर 4-लेन उत्थापित कॉरिडोर (पैकेज-1)	06.03.202 3	4.9	1388.6	23.11.2023	2.9%	20.05.2026	20.05.2026
37	चेन्नई पोर्ट से मदुरावोयल तक नया डबल टियर 4-लेन उत्थापित कॉरिडोर (पैकेज-2)	06.03.202 3	5.1	1617.0	23.11.2023	1.1%	20.05.2026	20.05.2026
38	चेन्नई पोर्ट से मदुरावोयल तक नया डबल टियर 4-लेन उत्थापित कॉरिडोर (पैकेज-3)	06.03.202 3	4.5	1299.4	23.11.2023	1.6%	20.05.2026	20.05.2026
39	चेन्नई पोर्ट से मदुरावोयल तक नया डबल टियर 4-लेन उत्थापित कॉरिडोर (पैकेज-4)	06.03.202 3	6.4	1205.4	23.11.2023	0.5%	20.05.2026	20.05.2026
40	रारा-205 के तिरुपति-तिरुत्तनी-चेन्नई खंड के थान्नेरकुलम, थोजुर और सेवापेट बाईपास (17.520 किमी) से गुजरने वाले किमी 43+950 (तिरुवल्लूर बाईपास) से किमी 61+470 (वेप्पमपट्टू बाईपास) तक चार लेन का शेष कार्य	20.01.202 2	17.5	468.0	21.09.2022	60.4%	20.09.2024	30.06.2025
41	छिट्टपुट लंबित शेष कार्यों (7 स्थानों पर अपूर्ण खंड) को पूरा करना तथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश भाग में किमी 274.800 से 338.030 तक के सूचीबद्ध शेष कार्य और रारा-205 के तिरुपति-तिरुत्तनी- चेन्नई खंड को 4/2 लेन का बनाना,	05.09.202 2	7.4	166.5	03.07.2023	70.2%	04.01.2025	28.02.2025

	तमिलनाडु भाग में किमी 0.000 से किमी 43.950 तक अन्य सूचीबद्ध शेष कार्य							
42	रारा-332ए के मामलपुरम-मुगैयुर खंड को 4 लेन का बनाना	05.02.201 9	31.0	1360.5	12.05.2022	38.5%	10.05.2024	31.08.2025
43	रारा-332ए के मुगैयुर-मरक्कनम खंड को 4 लेन का बनाना	05.02.201 9	31.0	1116.1	07.12.2023	25.8%	05.12.2025	05.12.2025
44	रारा-544एच (रारा(मूल) परियोजना (थोप्पुर-भेटूर-भवानी-इरोड खंड) के किमी 0+000 से किमी 85+000 तक मौजूदा 2 लेन के कैरिजवे को पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित 2 लेन में सुदृढीकरण और चौड़ीकरण	01.07.202 2	85.0	242.4	पैकेज I = 04.08.2022 पैकेज II = 25.07.2022, पैकेज III = 04.08.2022 पैकेज IV = 08.08.2022	95.0%	पैकेज I = 03.08.2023 पैकेज II = 24.07.2023, (पूर्ण) पैकेज III = 03.08.2023 पैकेज IV = 07.08.2023	पैकेज I = 31.12.2024 पैके ज II = 24.07.202, (पूर्ण) पैकेज III = 31.12.2024 पैके ज IV = 31.12.2024
45	रारा-4 के मदुरावॉयल से श्रीपेरंबदूर खंड को 6-लेन का बनाना	01.07.202 2	23.2	463.1	14.02.2022	98.5%	13.02.2023	30.12.2024
46	रारा-48 के श्रीपेरंबदूर से कराइपेट्टई खंड को 6 लेन का बनाना	30.05.201 8	34.0	1314.8	24.05.2019	57.3%	22.05.2021	31.03.2026
47	रारा-4 के कराइपेट्टई-वलाजाहपेट खंड को 6-लेन का बनाना	30.05.201 8	36.1	766.5	11.02.2019	82.9%	09.02.2021	31.03.2025
48	बैंगलोर चेन्नई एक्सप्रेसवे चरण- III - पैकेज I (गुडीपाला से वालजाहपेट)	14.10.202 0	24.0	1341.5	30.05.2022	72.4%	28.05.2024	31.03.2025
49	बैंगलोर चेन्नई एक्सप्रेसवे चरण- III - पैकेज II (वालजाहपेट से अराकोनम)	29.12.202 0	24.5	1051.4	16.07.2022	86.7%	14.07.2024	31.03.2025
50	बैंगलोर चेन्नई एक्सप्रेसवे चरण-III - पैकेज III (अराकोणम से कांचीपुरम)	23.10.202 0	25.5	1458.5	08.08.2022	52.4%	29.07.2024	31.03.2025
51	बैंगलोर चेन्नई एक्सप्रेसवे चरण-III - रारा-7 का पैकेज-IV (कांचीपुरम से श्रीपेरंबदूर) खंड	08.02.202 1	31.7	3516.8	11.07.2022	65.8%	09.07.2024	31.07.2025
52	श्रीपेरंबदूर टोल प्लाजा के पास रारा-48 के मदुरावोयल से वालजाहपेट खंड के साथ बैंगलोर-चेन्नई एक्सप्रेसवे (किमी 261+705 से किमी 262+800) को जोड़ने वाले ट्रम्पेट इंटरचेंज का निर्माण	22.03.202 3	1.1	157.6	26.02.2024	15.2%	23.08.2025	23.08.2025
53	रारा-844 (पैकेज-1) के नेरलुरु-थोरापल्ली अग्रहारम खंड को 4 लेन का बनाना	18.07.202 3	23.4	1757.3	26.10.2022	55.7%	24.10.2024	31.05.2025
54	रारा-844 के थोरापल्ली अग्रहारम-जितांडाहल्ली खंड को 4 लेन का	03.07.202 2	36.8	1243.6	07.12.2021	75.0%	06.12.2023	31.03.2025

	बनाना (पी-2)							
55	रारा-45ए के पुडुचेरी-पूडियाकुप्पम खंड को 4 लेन का बनाना	01.03.201 8	38.0	1588.4	15.11.2021	96.3%	14.11.2023	30.11.2024
56	रारा-45ए (नया रारा-32) के सत्तनाथपुरम से नागपट्टिनम खंड को 4 लेन का बनाना	01.03.201 8	55.8	2899.8	05.10.2020	52.6%	04.10.2022	31.10.2025
57	तमिलनाडु राज्य में एसटीआरआर बेंगलुरु, रारा-948ए बालागोंडापल्ली (तमिलनाडु) से कर्नाटक/तमिलनाडु सीमा तक के किमी 144.170 से किमी 179.936 (35.766 किमी) तक को 4 लेन का बनाना	07.03.202 2	35.8	1260.7	18.05.2023	44.3%	16.05.2025	16.05.2025
58	रारा-83 के कमलापुरम-ओड्डनचत्रम खंड को 4 लेन का बनाना	24.01.201 9	36.5	1051.7	21.01.2021	77.4%	20.01.2023	31.03.2025
59	रारा-83 के मदाशुकुलम-पोलाची खंड को 4-लेन का बनाना	24.01.201 9	50.1	1471.7	04.12.2020	87.0%	03.12.2022	31.01.2025
60	रारा-744ए के वाडीपट्टी-थमरायपट्टी खंड को 4-लेन का बनाना	28.03.201 8	30.0	854.9	16.03.2020	67.2%	15.03.2022	31.03.2025
61	मेलूर-कराडकुडी खंड रारा-36, 338 और 383 को 4-लेन का बनाना	04.06.201 8	45.9	1103.9	16.03.2020	70.7%	15.03.2022	31.03.2025
62	रारा-744 के थिरुमंगलम-वडुगापट्टी खंड को 4-लेन का बनाना	04.03.202 2	36.0	1077.0	23.02.2023	69.0%	21.02.2025	31.03.2025
63	रारा-744 के वडुगापट्टी से थेरकुवेंगनल्लूर खंड को 4-लेन का बनाना	21.02.202 2	35.6	1317.1	12.04.2023	82.0%	11.04.2025	11.10.2025
64	रारा-47 के केरल/तमिलनाडु सीमा-कन्याकुमारी खंड में अतिरिक्त संरचनाओं सहित शेष कार्यों को 4-लेन का बनाना	06.03.202 3	23.1	1564.2	03.08.2023	25.0%	02.08.2025	02.02.2026
65	रारा-36 के सेठियाथोपे-चोलापुरम खंड को 4 लेन का बनाना	23.03.201 7	50.5	2356.2	16.08.2018	92.2%	14.08.2020	28.02.2025
66	रारा-138 के पोर्ट रोड खंड को 6 लेन का बनाना	07.12.202 2	5.2	180.3	05.07.2023	70.0%	04.07.2024	02.01.2025
	कुल		1197.8	41206.88				

अनुबंध-II

तमिलनाडु में सड़क परिवहन अवसरंचना के विकास के लिए प्रस्तावित नई परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लंबाई (किमी में)	लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
	भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण		
1	रारा-332ए (किमी 62.000 से किमी 77.200) के मराक्कनम से कूनीमेडु खंड को चार लेन का बनाना	15.2	601.7
2	रारा-332ए के (किमी 77.200 से किमी 108.047 तक)कूनीमेडु से अझियूर खंड को चार लेन का बनाना	30.8	1362.0
3	रारा-40 के टीएन/एपी सीमा-रानीपेट खंड को छह लेन का बनाना	28.1	1499.8
4	रारा-36 (पुराना रारा-45सी) के विक्रवंडी-सेठियाथोपे खंड में चार लेन बनाने का शेष कार्य	66.0	912.5
5	रारा-744 के राजपलायम से शेनकोट्टई खंड को चार लेन का बनाना (पैकेज-1 और 2)	68.3	4087.0
6	रारा-87 (पुराना रारा-49) के अरियानेंधल-पेरुंगुलम खंड के 80/360 से 127+025 तक को चार लेन का	46.7	2219.8

	बनाना		
7	रारा-83 पर नागपट्टिनम-तंजावुर खंड पर तिरुवरुर बाईपास	14.2	470.0
	पीडब्ल्यूडी		
8	सीडी कार्य और नाली सहित रारा-948 (कोयंबटूर-सत्यमंगलम रोड) के किमी 303/8-307/8 तक 2 लेन से पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित 4 लेन में चौड़ीकरण और सुधार कार्य	4	50
9	सीडी कार्य और सुरक्षात्मक कार्य (पुलियामपट्टी टाउन खिंचाव) (कोयंबटूर-सत्यमंगलम रोड) सहित किमी 268/4 - 273/8 तक 2 लेन का पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित 4 लेन में चौड़ीकरण और सुधार और रारा-948 के किमी 270/0-273/8 में नाली का निर्माण	5	65
10	रारा-381ए (वेल्लाकोइल-संकगिरी रोड) के किमी 15/600-40/900 (किमी 28/2-28/6 को छोड़कर) में दो लेन का चौड़ीकरण और किमी 17/300-21/300, किमी 22/200 - 26/0, किमी 26/600-28/0, किमी 28/600- 30/8, किमी 31/700 - 33/100, किमी 33/200 -	25	65

	35/200, किमी 36/200 - 38/800, किमी 40/0 - 40/100 तक में सुधार		
11	सीडी कार्य और सुरक्षात्मक कार्यों सहित रारा-181 के किमी 139/0 -154/875 में पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित दो लेन का चौड़ीकरण और किमी 139/0-141/0 और किमी 143/0-154/875 तक सुधार	16	70
12	सीडी कार्य, सुरक्षात्मक कार्य, ब्रेस्ट वॉल का निर्माण, कट पैरापेट, सतही नाली और कैच पिट और सड़क फर्नीचर की प्रदानगी सहित (कोयंबटूर- ऊटी - गुंडलपेट रोड) किमी 58/3-71/700, किमी 95/0-95/2 और 96/2-101/4 तक पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित दो लेन में चौड़ीकरण और सुधार तथा रारा-181 के किमी 95/2-96/2 में मौजूदा 4 लेन खंड का सुधार	20	142
13	भूमि अधिग्रहण सहित रारा-181 (कोयंबटूर-ऊटी - गुंडलपेट रोड) के किमी 56/000-58/400 तक एलीफेंट कॉरिडोर पर उत्थापित राजमार्ग का निर्माण	2	510
14	रारा-85 (मदुरै-कोचीन रोड) के किमी		

	264/4 पर एलयूएस का निर्माण और वडापलांजी और उसिलामपट्टी रेलवे स्टेशनों (मदुरै-कोचीन रोड) के बीच एलसी-17 के स्थान पर किमी 19/2-3 पर रेलवे चैनेज का निर्माण	-	2
15	रारा-85 (मदुरै-कोचीन रोड) के किमी 190/8 पर कूवलिंगा नदी पर मौजूदा संकरे छोटे पुल के स्थान पर उच्च स्तरीय पुल का निर्माण	-	8
16	रारा-136 (तंजावुर-परमबलुर-अत्तूर रोड) के किमी 99/2 पर कल्लार नदी पर उच्च स्तरीय पुल का पुनर्निर्माण	-	7
17	रारा-32 (थूथुकुडी-तिरुचेंदूर-कन्याकुमारी रोड) के किमी 21/2 पर घाट के निपटान के लिए मुक्कानी गांव में पुल की मरम्मत और पुनर्स्थापन	-	5
18	रारा-181 (कोयंबटूर-ऊटी-गुंडलपेट रोड) के किमी 66/4 - 155/8 (चयनित खंड) पर घास के पौधों और पुलियों के निर्माण सहित ब्रेस्ट वॉल, गैबियन वॉल, भू-स्खलन वाले हिस्सों को कवर करने वाली जियो मैट का निर्माण	-	20
19	रारा-181 (कोयंबटूर-ऊटी-गुंडलपेट रोड) के किमी 17/120 (संगनूर पल्लम) पर क्षतिग्रस्त		

	पुल के पुनर्निर्माण सहित रारा-181 के किमी 16/8 -17/560 पर जंक्शन सुधार प्रदान करना	-	20
20	भूमि अधिग्रहण सहित (कोयंबटूर-ऊटी-गुंडलपेट रोड) रारा-181 के 31/600 - 32/0 तक पेरियानायकेन पलयम फलाईओवर के मेट्टुपालयम की ओर पहुंचमार्ग में सर्विस रोड का चौड़ीकरण	0	20
21	रारा-179ए (सलेम-तिरुपथुर-वनियामबाड़ी रोड) के किमी 15/6 -16/2 पर स्थित मौजूदा घुमावों का ज्यामितीय सुधार	1	10
22	रारा-948 के किमी 313/4-316/8 पर गणपति मूर मार्केट जंक्शन (टीएन-02-623) पर ब्लैक स्पॉट को खत्म करने के लिए सुधार	3	22
23	रारा-85 (मदुरै - कोचीन रोड) के किमी 167/600-किमी 187/600 में सड़क सज्जा सहित सुरक्षात्मक कार्यों और क्षतिग्रस्त पुलियों का पुनर्निर्माण	-	25
24	रारा-383 (डिंडीगुल-नाथम-कोट्टमपट्टी रोड) में चिन्हित हॉट स्पॉट के लिए सड़क सज्जा उपलब्ध कराना	-	1

25	रारा-948 (कोयंबटूर- सत्यमंगलम रोड) में चिन्हित हॉट स्पॉट के लिए सड़क सज्जा उपलब्ध कराना	-	1
26	रारा-181 (कोयंबटूर-ऊटी-गुंडलपेट रोड) में चिन्हित हॉट स्पॉट के लिए सड़क सज्जा उपलब्ध कराना	-	3
27	रारा-381 (अविनाशी-तिरुप्पुर-अविनाशीपलायम रोड) में चिन्हित हॉट स्पॉट के लिए सड़क सज्जा उपलब्ध कराना	-	3
28	रारा-179ए (सलेम-तिरुपथुर-वनियामबाड़ी रोड) में चिन्हित हॉट स्पॉट के लिए सड़क सज्जा उपलब्ध कराना	-	1
29	रारा-948 (कोयंबटूर- सत्यमंगलम रोड) में उप्पिलीपलायम फलाईओवर में सुधार	-	1
30	रारा-136 (तंजावुर-परमबलुर-अत्तूर रोड) के किमी 0/0-10/320 और 78/2-133/2 से 4 लेन तक चौड़ीकरण के लिए डीपीआर	65	3
31	रारा-179ए (सलेम- थिरुपथुर-वनियामबाड़ी रोड) के किमी 0/0- 20/0 तक 4 लेन तक चौड़ीकरण के लिए डीपीआर	20	1
32	मिन्नमपल्ली और सलेम टाउन रेलवे स्टेशनों		

	के बीच (स्टैंड अलोन प्रोजेक्ट) (सलेम-थिरुपथुर- वानियमबाडी रोड)रेलवे किमी 182/2 - 3 पर एलसी. संख्या 169 (अयोधियापट्टिनम) के स्थान पर रारा-179 ए के किमी 0/2 पर आरओबी के निर्माण के लिए डीपीआर	-	1
33	चिन्नासलेम और अट्टूर रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच (स्टैंड अलोन परियोजना) (तंजावुर - परमाबलुर - अट्टूर रोड) रेलवे किमी 139/100-200 पर एलसी. संख्या 131 (अट्टूर) के स्थान पर रारा-136 के किमी 133/2 पर आरओबी के निर्माण के लिए डीपीआर	-	1
34	केरल/तमिलनाडु सीमा के निकट रारा-85 के ग्रीनफील्ड संरेखण को सक्कुलथुमेट्टू (मदुरै-कोचीन रोड) के माध्यम से सीधे रारा-183 से जोड़ने के लिए डीएफआर	8	1
35	रारा-85 (मदुरै - कोचीन रोड) के किमी 209/4 (नेहरू प्रतिमा पर) पर ग्रेड सेपरेटर के निर्माण कार्य के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट	-	0

36	टिटल और तंजावुर जंक्शन के बीच (स्टैंड अलोन प्रोजेक्ट) (तंजावुर-परमबलुर-अत्तूर रोड) एल.सी. संख्या 300 ए (टिड्डाई) के स्थान पर रारा-136 के किमी 0/6 पर आरओबी के निर्माण के लिए डीपीआर	-	1
	कुल	439.2	12209.8

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूँ कि आप जिन मुद्दों पर चर्चा करना चाहते हैं, उन सब मुद्दों पर चर्चा करने का पर्याप्त समय और पर्याप्त अवसर दिया जाएगा, लेकिन आप सदन में नियोजित तरीके से गतिरोध करना चाहते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : देश की जनता ने बड़ी आकांक्षाओं और अपेक्षाओं के साथ आपको सदन में भेजा है। आप उनके मुद्दे उठाएं, अपने क्षेत्र की समस्याओं को उठाएं और अभावों को उठाएं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैंने आपको पर्याप्त समय और पर्याप्त अवसर दिया है और दूंगा, लेकिन जिन मुद्दों को लेकर इस देश का कोई संबंध नहीं है, उन पर चर्चा करने के लिए नियम और प्रक्रियाओं को अपनाया जाता है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि आप अपनी-अपनी सीटों पर जाकर बैठें। आपको पर्याप्त समय और पर्याप्त अवसर देंगे तथा हर विषय पर देंगे, लेकिन गतिरोध का यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : संविधान के 75 वर्षों के अंदर संविधान सभा में भी डिबेट हुई थी, असहमति, सहमति भी हुई थी, लेकिन मर्यादित आचरण रखा था। यह आपका मर्यादित आचरण नहीं है। आप अपनी-अपनी सीटों पर जाएं। मैं आपको हर मुद्दे पर पर्याप्त समय, पर्याप्त अवसर दूंगा।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या आप सदन चलाना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या आप चर्चा करना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत राजसहायता

*43. श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

श्री प्रताप चंद्र षडङ्गी :

क्या सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी) के तहत वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष के दौरान गुजरात, कर्नाटक, गुवाहाटी लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित असम तथा भिवानी-महेन्द्रगढ़ लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित हरियाणा में और राज्य-वार कितनी परियोजनाओं की स्थापना की गई है तथा कुल कितनी राजसहायता राशि संवितरित की गई ;

(ख) देश में इन परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से सृजित रोजगार के अवसरों का राज्य-वार और श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) देश में इस कार्यक्रम के तहत स्थापित सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की सफलता की निगरानी और उनका मूल्यांकन करने के लिए भिवानी-महेन्द्रगढ़ सहित हरियाणा में और राज्य-वार क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;

(घ) स्थानीय रोजगार और आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण पर उनके दीर्घकालिक प्रभाव को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए हरियाणा में इन सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की वृद्धि और उनके विकास में सहायता के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या विशिष्ट पहल की गई हैं;

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने उक्त योजना के सफल कार्यान्वयन और इसके तहत परियोजनाओं की सुचारू स्थापना के लिए ऋण प्रदान करने हेतु बैंकिंग क्षेत्र को कोई विशिष्ट निर्देश जारी किए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान देश भर में इस कार्यक्रम के तहत संस्वीकृत, आबंटित और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का असम सहित राज्य-वार और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(छ) उक्त अवधि के दौरान असम राज्य में इस कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से जिला-वार कितने सूक्ष्म उद्यमों को सहायता प्राप्त हुई है और

(ज) उक्त अवधि के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम के तहत असम और उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, विशेषतः वहां की महिलाओं के लिए नौकरी के अवसर बढ़ाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री (श्री जीतन राम माँझी):

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान गुजरात, कर्नाटक, असम, गुवाहाटी लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, हरियाणा, भिवानी-महेन्द्रगढ़ लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित देश में प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी) के अंतर्गत स्थापित परियोजनाओं की राज्य-वार संख्या और संवितरित मार्जिन मनी (एमएम) अनुदान सहायता (सब्सिडी) की कुल राशि संलग्न **विवरण -I** में दी गई है।

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान देश में पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत सृजित किए गए रोजगार अवसरों का राज्य-वार और श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

(ग) पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत स्थापित सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की सफलता की निगरानी और मूल्यांकन के उपाय निम्नानुसार हैं:

- i. लाभार्थी के ऋण खाते में मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी के समायोजन तक आवेदन की पूरी प्रक्रिया की निगरानी के लिए एक समर्पित पीएमईजीपी पोर्टल मौजूद है।
- ii. पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत स्थापित सूक्ष्म उद्यमों के वास्तविक सत्यापन के लिए एक तंत्र, जिसमें इनकी वास्तविक स्थापना और कार्यशील स्थिति की जियो-टैगिंग की जाएगी।
- iii. ऋणों की उपयुक्त संस्वीकृति और मार्जिन मनी के संवितरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रमुख बैंकों के साथ समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित की जा रही हैं।

- iv. कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों (आईए) अर्थात केवीआईसी, केवीआईबी, डीआईसी और कयर बोर्ड के राज्य कार्यालयों और वित्तीय संस्थानों के साथ समय-समय पर आवधिक समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं।
 - v. स्कीम के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी करने के लिए प्रत्येक जिले में एक जिला स्तरीय निगरानी समिति (डीएलएमसी) द्वारा बैठकें।
 - vi. पीएमईजीपी इकाइयों के कार्य-निष्पादन का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए समय-समय पर तृतीयक पक्ष की एजेंसियों द्वारा मूल्यांकन अध्ययन।
- (घ) पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की वृद्धि, विकास और संपोषण को समर्थन देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:
- i. विनिर्माण क्षेत्र के लिए अधिकतम परियोजना लागत को 25 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 50 लाख रुपये तथा सेवा क्षेत्र के लिए इसे 10 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 20 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है।
 - ii. उच्चतर सब्सिडी के लिए पात्र विशेष श्रेणी के अंतर्गत आकांक्षी जिलों और ट्रांसजेंडरों के आवेदकों को शामिल करना।
 - iii. पिछड़े और खराब प्रदर्शन वाले क्षेत्रों, आकांक्षी जिलों, पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र आदि सहित सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जाते हैं।
 - iv. दूसरे ऋण वित्तांश के लिए आवेदन करने वाली मौजूदा पीएमईजीपी/मुद्रा इकाइयों की लाभप्रदता पर विचार करते हुए कोविड वर्ष अर्थात वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 और वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 को छूट दी गई है।
 - v. भावी उद्यमियों के लिए दो दिवसीय निःशुल्क ऑनलाइन उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (ई.डी.पी.) का आयोजन किया जा रहा है।
 - vi. जनवरी 2024 से, 11 क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में संभावित लाभार्थियों से पीएमईजीपी आवेदन स्वीकार किए जा रहे हैं।

(ड) पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत संस्वीकृत ऋणों सहित एमएसएमई क्षेत्र को ऋण प्रवाह में सुधार के लिए बैंकों को आरबीआई द्वारा दिए गए प्रमुख निर्देश:

- i. प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र ऋण: एमएसएमई को दिए गए सभी बैंक ऋण प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र ऋण के अंतर्गत वर्गीकरण के लिए अर्हता प्राप्त करते हैं।
- ii. संपार्श्विक आवश्यकताएं: अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों (एमएसई) क्षेत्र में इकाइयों को दिए गए 10 लाख रुपये तक के ऋण के मामले में संपार्श्विक प्रतिभूति स्वीकार नहीं करने का आदेश दिया गया है।
- iii. ऋण निर्णयों के लिए समयसीमा: एमएसई ऋण-ग्राहियों में इकाइयों को 25 लाख रुपये तक के ऋण के लिए, बैंकों को सलाह दी गई है कि ऋण निर्णयों की समयसीमा 14 कार्य दिवसों से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

(च) पीएमईजीपी एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम है, इसलिए बजट का राज्य-वार आवंटन नहीं किया जाता है। निधियों का उपयोग सृजित मांग और वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा स्वीकृत ऋणों के आधार पर किया जाता है। विगत तीन वर्षों से असम पीएमईजीपी स्कीम के अंतर्गत उपयोग की गई निधियों का राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

(छ) विगत तीन वर्षों से पीएमईजीपी स्कीम के अंतर्गत असम राज्य में सहायता प्राप्त सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की जिला-वार संख्या संलग्न **विवरण -IV** में दी गई है।

(ज) इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत असम और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (एनईआर) के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा रहे अतिरिक्त कदमों में शामिल हैं:

- i. असम सहित पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के लाभार्थियों को विशेष श्रेणी के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया है, जिसमें मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 35% और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 25% है, जबकि सामान्य श्रेणी के मामले में यह क्रमशः ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 25% और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 15% है।
- ii. पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र से संबंधित लाभार्थियों का स्वयं का अंशदान परियोजना लागत का 5% है, जबकि सामान्य श्रेणी के लाभार्थियों का स्वयं का अंशदान 10% है।
- iii. बेहतर कार्य-निष्पादन करने वाली मौजूदा पीएमईजीपी/मुद्रा इकाइयों के उन्नयन और विस्तार के लिए 1 करोड़ रुपये तक की दूसरी ऋण वित्तांश प्रदान की जा रही है, जिसमें अन्य क्षेत्रों के लिए 15% की तुलना में पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए 20% की सब्सिडी दी जा रही है।
- iv. पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में परिवहन कार्यकलापों के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित परियोजनाओं की संख्या पर कोई अधिकतम सीमा नहीं है, जबकि अन्य क्षेत्रों में परियोजनाओं की संख्या पर 10% की अधिकतम सीमा है।
- v. एक विशेष मामले के रूप में, सुअर पालन, जो कि पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में आजीविका का एक प्रमुख स्रोत है, को केवल पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में ही अनुमति दी गई है।

विगत तीन वर्षों से पीएमईजीपी स्कीम के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों और असम तथा पूर्वोत्तर में महिलाओं द्वारा स्थापित इकाइयों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -v** में दिया गया है।

विवरण -I

वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 (25.11.2024 तक) के दौरान देश में प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी) के अंतर्गत स्थापित परियोजनाओं की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार संख्या और संवितरित मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी की कुल राशि नीचे दी गई है:

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	स्थापित परियोजनाओं की संख्या	संवितरित मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी (रु. करोड़ में)
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क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	स्थापित परियोजनाओं की संख्या	संवितरित मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी (रु. करोड़ में)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	14	0.17
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	1,923	97.91
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	67	3.95
4	असम	1,308	37.20
5	बिहार	2,022	47.27
6	चंडीगढ़	-	-
7	छत्तीसगढ़	922	25.58
8	दादरा नगर हवेली	1	0.04
9	दमन और दीव	3	0.08
10	दिल्ली	16	1.12
11	गोवा	19	0.85
12	गुजरात	1,061	127.41
13	हरियाणा	428	21.17
14	हिमाचल प्रदेश	336	13.40
15	जम्मू कश्मीर	2,883	90.78
16	झारखंड	242	3.90
17	कर्नाटक	1,371	41.93
18	केरल	1,041	25.39
19	लद्दाख	33	1.61
20	लक्षद्वीप	-	-
21	मध्य प्रदेश	1,360	32.87
22	महाराष्ट्र	808	51.74
23	मणिपुर	284	6.38
24	मेघालय	291	6.58
25	मिजोरम	185	7.34
26	नागालैंड	498	19.14
27	ओडिशा	854	20.38
28	पुदुचेरी	23	0.63
29	पंजाब	562	45.92
30	राजस्थान	489	40.94
31	सिक्किम	58	1.58
32	तमिलनाडु	1,556	48.91
33	तेलंगाना	796	35.15
34	त्रिपुरा	255	6.38
35	उत्तर प्रदेश	3,368	129.49
36	उत्तराखंड	426	11.62
37	पश्चिम बंगाल	573	21.96
कुल		26,076	1,026.76

वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 (25.11.2024 तक) के दौरान गुवाहाटी लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और भिवानी-महेंद्रगढ़ लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी) के अंतर्गत स्थापित परियोजनाओं की संख्या और संवितरित मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी की कुल राशि नीचे दी गई है:

	जिला/शहर	स्थापित परियोजनाओं की संख्या	संवितरित मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी (रु. लाख में)
1.	गुवाहाटी - शहर	56	165.31
2.	भिवानी	25	141.44

	जिला/शहर	स्थापित परियोजनाओं की संख्या	संवितरित मार्जिन मनी सॉल्विडी (रु. लाख में)
3.	महेन्द्रगढ़	28	112.28

विवरण - II:

वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार और श्रेणी-वार अनुमानित रोजगार सृजन (25.11.2024 तक) का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	सामान्य		अल्पसंख्यक		अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग		अनुसूचित जाति		अनुसूचित जन जाति		कुल	
		परियोजनाओं की सं.	अनुमानित रोजगार	परियोजनाओं की सं.	अनुमानित रोजगार	परियोजनाओं की सं.	अनुमानित रोजगार	परियोजनाओं की सं.	अनुमानित रोजगार	परियोजनाओं की सं.	अनुमानित रोजगार	परियोजनाओं की सं.	अनुमानित रोजगार
1	अंडमान निकोबार	9	72	0	0	4	32	0	0	1	8	14	112
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	611	4888	8	64	639	5112	576	4608	89	712	1923	15384
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	1	8	0	0	2	16	64	512	67	536
4	असम	890	7120	4	32	193	1544	64	512	157	1256	1308	10464
5	बिहार	402	3216	50	400	1217	9736	330	2640	23	184	2022	16176
6	छत्तीसगढ़	277	2216	21	168	388	3104	132	1056	104	832	922	7376
7	दादरा नगर हवेली	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
8	दमन और दीव	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	24	0	0	3	24
9	दिल्ली	7	56	0	0	7	56	2	16	0	0	16	128
10	गोवा	14	112	2	16	3	24	0	0	0	0	19	152
11	गुजरात	749	5992	29	232	170	1360	81	648	32	256	1061	8488
12	हरियाणा	215	1720	2	16	121	968	90	720	0	0	428	3424
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	134	1072	5	40	22	176	135	1080	40	320	336	2688
14	जम्मू कश्मीर	470	3760	1961	15688	49	392	308	2464	95	760	2883	23064
15	झारखंड	65	520	1	8	37	296	61	488	78	624	242	1936
16	कर्नाटक	87	696	104	832	643	5144	407	3256	130	1040	1371	10968
17	केरल	169	1352	120	960	592	4736	148	1184	12	96	1041	8328
18	लद्दाख	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	256	33	264
19	मध्य प्रदेश	354	2832	20	160	561	4488	291	2328	134	1072	1360	10880
20	महारा	327	2616	15	120	295	2360	128	1024	43	344	808	6464

0	ष्ट												
2	मणिपुर	173	1384	3	24	7	56	4	32	97	776	284	2272
1													
2	मेघालय	16	128	0	0	0	0	2	16	273	2184	291	2328
2	मिजोरम	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	184	1472	185	1480
2	नागालैंड	2	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	496	3968	498	3984
2	ओडिशा	440	3520	7	56	169	1352	169	1352	69	552	854	6832
2	पुदुचेरी	0	0	0	0	16	128	6	48	1	8	23	184
2	पंजाब	378	3024	9	72	65	520	110	880	0	0	562	4496
2	राजस्थान	135	1080	13	104	238	1904	49	392	54	432	489	3912
2	सिक्किम	13	104	0	0	16	128	5	40	24	192	58	464
3	तमिलनाडु	222	1776	33	264	809	6472	458	3664	34	272	1556	12448
3	तेलंगाना	115	920	15	120	367	2936	144	1152	155	1240	796	6368
3	त्रिपुरा	105	840	10	80	45	360	36	288	59	472	255	2040
3	उत्तर प्रदेश	769	6152	92	736	1819	14552	670	5360	18	144	3368	26944
3	उत्तराखण्ड	259	2072	5	40	70	560	79	632	13	104	426	3408
3	पश्चिम बंगाल	295	2360	56	448	88	704	126	1008	8	64	573	4584
	सकल योग	7704	61632	2586	20688	8650	69200	4617	36936	2519	20152	26076	208608

विवरण -III

विगत 3 वर्षों और चालू वर्ष से (दिनांक 25.11.2024 तक) पीएमईजीपी स्कीम के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार प्रयुक्त निधियों का बयौरा
(मार्जिन मनी: रु. लाख में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	अंडमान निकोबार	238.69	202.92	134.35	17.35
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	10088.8	12929.93	17199.84	9790.71
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	788.88	701.26	1764.81	394.83
4	असम	6659.71	5954.2	6406.26	3719.78
5	बिहार	8169.92	12123.2	19175.75	4726.63

6	चंडीगढ़	62.08	44.53	22.19	0
7	छत्तीसगढ़	6941.44	7492.77	7625.32	2557.77
8	दिल्ली	315.23	471.11	334.32	112.08
9	गोवा	298.22	291.08	322.7	84.53
10	गुजरात*	28704.84	24182.62	32124.58	12749.56
11	हरियाणा	6093.33	6319.98	7325.23	2117.35
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3550.95	3149.58	3647.92	1339.53
13	जम्मू कश्मीर	46713.54	23993.89	28249.88	9078.33
14	झारखंड	4188.27	4837.65	5123.27	390.2
15	कर्नाटक	15843.36	16154.42	15862.48	4193.18
16	केरल	6859.29	7329.23	7881.81	2539.04
17	लद्दाख	1182.31	376.09	584.66	161.06
18	लक्षद्वीप	17.5	2.49	0	0
19	मध्य प्रदेश	20961.46	18129.7	18521.49	3287.24
20	महाराष्ट्र**	13018.54	13203.32	12204.7	5177.48
21	मणिपुर	3337.25	1462.51	810.72	638.45
22	मेघालय	974.17	665.74	725.03	657.96
23	मिजोरम	1461.76	1353.86	1755.33	733.55
24	नागालैंड	2494.89	1535.13	2917.65	1913.66
25	ओडिशा	11335.95	10731.75	9354.84	2038.07
26	पुदुचेरी	144.3	65.56	97.44	62.94
27	पंजाब	6017.86	7250.62	9087.81	4591.82
28	राजस्थान	9025.6	11418.57	12406.43	4094.29
29	सिक्किम	214.27	131.46	449.18	157.87
30	तमिलनाडु	16445.76	17891.66	19871.81	4891.34
31	तेलंगाना	9846.14	10225.11	10811.78	3514.96
32	त्रिपुरा	2083.7	1689.01	1444.21	641.37
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	41165.07	37865.82	43528.99	12945.5
34	उत्तराखंड	3983.2	4631.73	4191.68	1162.19
35	पश्चिम बंगाल	8539.63	7408.96	7423.17	2195.73
कुल		297765.91	272217.46	309387.63	102676.35

* दमन और दीव सहित ** दादरा नागर और हवेली सहित

विवरण -IV

विगत तीन वर्षों से पीएमईजीपी स्कीम के अंतर्गत असम राज्य में सहायता प्राप्त सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की
जिला-वार संख्या

क्र.सं.	जिला	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	बजाली	0	6	49	15
2	बक्सा	109	34	67	35
3	बारपेटा	409	319	205	125
4	बिधनाथ	45	36	17	13
5	बोंगईगांव	79	43	54	36
6	कछार	176	102	106	63
7	चराइदेव	31	10	5	7
8	चिरांग	42	36	31	28
9	दरांग	107	52	60	21
10	धेमाजी	146	96	73	21
11	धुबरी	274	112	94	67
12	डिब्रूगढ़	161	145	136	42
13	दीमा हसाओ	38	36	28	10
14	गोलपाड़ा	74	26	30	21
15	गोलाघाट	113	34	51	15
16	हैलाकांडी	159	89	145	62
17	होजाई	76	73	46	7
18	जोरहाट	90	54	50	30

19	कामरूप	137	217	143	94
20	कामरूप महानगर	150	122	146	91
21	कार्बी आंगलोग	82	47	43	22
22	करीमगंज	132	52	44	22
23	कोकराझार	137	89	77	34
24	लखीमपुर	114	82	90	41
25	माजुली	31	27	15	19
26	मोरीगांव	59	39	32	44
27	नगांव	161	131	136	107
28	नलबाड़ी	129	62	53	34
29	उत्तरी कछार पहाड़ियाँ	0	0	1	0
30	शिवसागर	158	115	84	47
31	सोनापुर	95	93	113	53
32	दक्षिण सलमारा - मनकाचर	23	29	14	1
33	तिनसुकिया	214	144	158	68
34	उदलगुड़ी	104	42	19	11
35	पश्चिम कार्बी आंगलोग	0	2	2	2
	कुल	3,855	2,596	2,417	1,308

विवरण -V

विगत तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष (दिनांक 25.11.2024 तक) के दौरान पूर्वोत्तर के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सहायता प्राप्त पीएमईजीपी इकाइयों की संख्या:

क्र सं .	रा ज्य .	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या	अनुमा नित सृजित रोजगा र	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या	अनुमा नित सृजित रोजगा र	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या	अनुमा नित सृजित रोजगा र	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या	अनुमा नित सृजित रोजगा र
1	सि क्कि म	77	616	55	440	97	776	51	408
2	अरु णाच ल प्रदे श	187	1496	149	1192	159	1272	54	432
3	नागा लैंड	1027	8216	402	3216	407	3256	405	3240
4	मणि पुर	976	7808	462	3696	285	2280	234	1872
5	मि जोर म	539	4312	292	2336	284	2272	146	1168
6	त्रिपु	801	6408	599	4792	469	3752	194	1552

	रा								
7	मेघा लय	679	5432	293	2344	252	2016	256	2048
8	अस म	3276	26208	2165	17320	1954	15632	1093	8744
	कुल	7562	60496	4417	35336	3907	31256	2433	19464

विगत तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष (दिनांक 25.11.2024 तक) के दौरान स्कीम के अंतर्गत पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में महिलाओं द्वारा स्थापित पीएमईजीपी इकाइयों की संख्या:

क्र.	राज्य	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या	अनुमानित सृजित रोजगार	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या	अनुमानित सृजित रोजगार	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या	अनुमानित सृजित रोजगार	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या	अनुमानित सृजित रोजगार
1	सि क्किम	33	264	22	176	68	544	30	240
2	अरुणा चल प्रदेश	84	672	70	560	78	624	32	256
3	नागालैं ड	535	4280	196	1568	244	1952	231	1848
4	मणिपु र	552	4416	244	1952	153	1224	132	1056
5	मिजोर म	333	2664	195	1560	194	1552	97	776
6	त्रिपुरा	260	2080	165	1320	152	1216	85	680
7	मेघाल य	283	2264	121	968	103	824	130	1040
8	असम	1272	10176	907	7256	761	6088	450	3600
	कुल	3352	26816	1920	15360	1753	14024	1187	9496

DIGI YATRA POLICY

44. DR. SHASHI THAROOR

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the government has taken cognizance of the recommendations made by NITI Aayog relating to privacy concerns, particularly relating to biometric data, on the Digi Yatra Policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KINJARAPU RAMMOHAN NAIDU):

(a) and (b): NITI Aayog had published a White Paper titled RESPONSIBLE AI #AIForAll - Adopting the Framework: A Use Case Approach on Facial Recognition Technology in June 2023. This White Paper had mention of Digi Yatra program as one of the use case of Facial Verification Technology (FVT), within the broader and larger scope of Facial Recognition Technology (RFT). No other recommendation on privacy concerns on Digi Yatra has been received from NITI Aayog. Digi Yatra initiative has taken full cognizance of the recommendations of the said White Paper on privacy and handling of Biometric data. The Digi Yatra Central Ecosystem and the Digi Yatra Apps are built on the fundamental tenets of Privacy by Design (PbD). By design/default, there is no central storage of passenger's Personally Identifiable Information (PII) data. All the passenger data is encrypted and stored in the passenger's smartphone wallet and shared only for a limited time duration with the origin airport where

passenger ID needs to be validated. The data is purged from the system after 24 hours of the departure of the flight.

PML GRANT FOR ASHOKNAGAR OIL FIELD

45. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS** be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the Petroleum Mining Lease (PML) for the Ashoknagar Oil field which has been pending with the Government of West Bengal since 10.09.2020;
- (b) the reasons for not granting PML and the manner in which delay is affecting the Early Development Plan (EDP) for the field; and
- (c) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any action for withholding the PML, which is affecting the State's economic prospects, particularly in terms of job creation and local development associated with the monetization of the Ashoknagar Oil field and if so, the measures being considered to resolve this issue?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI):

(a) to (c): Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) notified the Asokenagar discovery on 24.09.2018. This has been the outcome of continuous exploration efforts of ONGC in the Bengal sedimentary basin over five decades. ONGC, accordingly, applied on 10.09.2020 to Government of West Bengal for grant of

Petroleum Mining Lease (PML) for an area of 5.88 square kilometers (sq. km.) in North 24 Parganas District for the early monetisation of Asokenagar-1 discovery under Early Development Plan (EDP). The recommendation of the Central Government for grant of PML was conveyed to State Government of West Bengal by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPandNG) on 21.10.2020.

Under rule 5(1)(ii) of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959, the State Government is empowered to grant PML with the prior recommendation of the Central Government. As the PML was awaited from State Government, EDP could not be implemented thereby affecting production of oil and gas. However, ONGC continued appraisal/exploratory drilling activities and established presence of hydrocarbon in other wells namely Asokenagar-2, Kankpul-1, Bhurkunda-1 and Ranaghat-2, thus, enhancing the hydrocarbon prospectivity around Asokenagar-1 discovery in New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) Block WB-ONN-2005/4. Based on the latest data availability and analysis, an area of 99.06 sq. km. with more than four discoveries has been carved out into an integrated Field Development Plan (FDP) which also includes EDP area of 5.88 sq. km. for developing oil and gas discovery of Asokenagar-1. This integrated FDP has been approved by Government of India (GoI) on 10.07.2024. MoPandNG's further recommendation letter for issuance of PML by Government of West Bengal was sent on 29.10.2024. PML application for the approved area of FDP (99.06 sq. km.) was submitted by ONGC on 05.11.2024

to the Government of West Bengal. The grant of this PML is still awaited from State Government of West Bengal.

The power to grant PML for Asokenagar Oil Field lies with the Government of West Bengal. The Government of India and ONGC (Operator) are consistently pursuing for issuance of PML from the Government of West Bengal. The recommendation letter for the grant of PML conveyed to State Government of West Bengal on 21.10.2020 has been followed up with the request letter dated 01.02.2023 and D.O. letter dated 12.01.2024 from Director General, Directorate General of Hydrocarbons to the Principal Secretary, Government of West Bengal, Department of Industry, Commerce and Enterprises. The matter has been flagged to the Government of West Bengal (GoWB) in the Eastern Zonal Council meeting held on 04.07.2024 at Ranchi for expediting consideration of GoWB.

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी के तहत सभी के लिए आवास

***46. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:**

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

क्या आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाईयू) के तहत सभी के लिए आवास उपलब्ध कराए जाने के संबंध में कोई आंकड़े रखती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान उक्त योजना के तहत दादरा और नगर हवेली, मध्य प्रदेश और विशेषकर मुंबई सहित महाराष्ट्र के साथ-साथ विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में पूर्ण किए गए और लाभार्थियों को आवंटित किए गए आवासों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान आवंटित और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रदत्त सहायता की हिस्सेदारी से सम्बन्धित पद्धति क्या है;

(घ) वर्तमान में दादरा और नगर हवेली, मध्य प्रदेश और मुंबई सहित महाराष्ट्र में निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और लंबित परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए निर्धारित समय-सीमा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का उक्त योजना के तहत दादरा और नगर हवेली के भूमिहीन लोगों को आवास प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है या ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री; तथा विद्युत मंत्री (श्री मनोहर लाल):

(क) से (ङ): जी, हाँ आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय देश भर में सभी पात्र शहरी लाभार्थियों को बुनियादी सुविधाओं के साथ पक्का आवास उपलब्ध कराने के लिए 25.06.2015 से प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना - शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। इस योजना को चार घटकों अर्थात् लाभार्थी आधारित निर्माण (बीएलसी), साझेदारी में किफायती आवास (एएचपी), स्व-स्थाने स्लम पुनर्विकास (आईएसएसआर) और ऋण संबद्ध सब्सिडी योजना (सीएलएसएस) के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है।

भारत सरकार “स्व-स्थाने” स्लम पुनर्विकास के तहत 1.0 लाख रूपए, पीएमएवाई-यू के एएचपी और बीएलसी घटक के लिए 1.5 लाख रूपए की केंद्रीय सहायता के रूप में अपना निश्चित हिस्सा प्रदान करती है। विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) के अनुसार आवास की शेष लागत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी)/शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी)/लाभार्थियों द्वारा साझा की जाती है।

विभिन्न राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपनी नीति के अनुसार अलग-अलग राज्य हिस्सेदारी का योगदान करते हैं। सीएलएसएस घटक के तहत आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग (ईडब्ल्यूएस)/निम्न आय वर्ग (एलआईजी) और मध्यम आय वर्ग (एमआईजी) श्रेणी के लाभार्थियों के लिए प्रति आवास 2.67 लाख रूपए तक की ब्याज सब्सिडी प्रदान की गई थी। यह मंत्रालय राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों द्वारा तैयार परियोजना लागत के साथ डीपीआर के आधार पर परियोजना प्रस्तावों को स्वीकृति देता है।

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत परियोजना प्रस्तावों के आधार पर, मंत्रालय द्वारा कुल 118.64 लाख आवास स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिनमें से देशभर में 114.30 लाख आवास निर्माणाधीन हैं और 18.11.2024 तक 88.02 लाख आवासों का निर्माण कार्य पूर्ण हो चुका है/लाभार्थियों को वितरित किए जा चुके हैं। शेष आवास निर्माण के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। सीएलएसएस घटकों को छोड़कर इस योजना को 31.12.2024 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है, ताकि वित्तपोषण पैटर्न और कार्यान्वयन पद्धति में बदलाव किए बिना स्वीकृत सभी आवासों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा किया जा सके।

पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान पीएमएवाई-यू के तहत दादरा और नगर हवेली, मध्य प्रदेश और मुंबई सहित महाराष्ट्र के अतिरिक्त विभिन्न राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में स्वीकृत, निर्माणाधीन, पूर्ण/लाभार्थियों को सौंपे गए आवासों तथा स्वीकृत और उपयोग की गई केंद्रीय सहायता का **विवरण** में दिया गया है। मंत्रालय ने दादरा और नगर हवेली द्वारा पीएमएवाई-यू के तहत प्रस्तुत सभी परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दे दी है और स्वीकृति के लिए कोई भी प्रस्ताव लंबित नहीं है। आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय/राज्य/जिला/यूएलबी स्तर पर मिशन की वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति की निगरानी करने के लिए पीएमएवाई-यू डैशबोर्ड (<https://dashboard.pmay-urban.gov.in>) के माध्यम से आंकड़ों का रख-रखाव करता है। माननीय संसद सदस्य लॉगिन के लिए अपने @sansad.nic.in ईमेल का उपयोग करके डैशबोर्ड पर अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की प्रगति देख सकते हैं और उसकी समीक्षा कर सकते हैं।

पीएमएवाई-यू के अनुभवों से सीखते हुए, आवासन एवं शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने 01.09.2024 से पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 'सभी के लिए आवास' मिशन शुरू किया है, जिसका उद्देश्य चार घटक अर्थात् लाभार्थी आधारित निर्माण (बीएलसी), साझेदारी में किफायती आवास (एएचपी), किफायती किराया आवास (एआरएच) और ब्याज सब्सिडी योजना (आईएसएस) के माध्यम से देश भर के शहरी क्षेत्रों में किफायती लागत पर आवास बनाने, खरीदने और किराए पर लेने के लिए एक करोड़ अतिरिक्त परिवारों को केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। अब तक, 29 राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 का कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए सहमति ज्ञापन (एमओए) पर हस्ताक्षर कर चुके हैं। योजना दिशानिर्देश <https://pmay-urban.gov.in/pmay-u-2.0-guidelines> पर उपलब्ध हैं।

विवरण

पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान पीएमएवाई-यू के तहत दादरा और नगर हवेली, मध्य प्रदेश और मुंबई सहित महाराष्ट्र के अतिरिक्त विभिन्न राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में लाभार्थियों के लिए स्वीकृत, निर्माणाधीन, पूर्ण/वितरित किए गए आवासों तथा स्वीकृत और उपयोग की गई केंद्रीय सहायता का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.		राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति				
			आवासों का निर्माण (संख्या)			केन्द्रीय सहायता (करोड़ रुपए में)	
			स्वीकृत	निर्माणाधीन*	पूर्ण/ वितरित*	जारी निधियां	उपयोग की गई निधियां
1	ह्रि	आंध्र प्रदेश	16,33,562	14,93,496	7,33,712	17,569.87	14,484.03

2	बिहार	1,10,705	1,97,164	1,25,902	2,186.49	1,698.93
3	छत्तीसगढ़	1,63,144	1,61,304	2,00,707	3,208.14	2,943.46
4	गोवा	2,639	2,643	2,643	63.31	63.31
5	गुजरात	6,25,362	6,27,503	6,91,521	13,851.72	13,309.58
6	हरियाणा	34,325	56,701	55,469	1,034.98	807.29
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश	7,689	7,575	8,845	142.74	118.26
8	झारखंड	1,07,832	1,22,966	90,070	1,594.33	1,239.38
9	कर्नाटक	2,02,709	3,24,574	2,38,007	4,135.01	3,621.82
10	केरल	77,176	78,671	83,163	1,322.77	1,178.89
11	मध्य प्रदेश	4,22,968	5,11,724	5,71,566	9,479.68	9,009.56
12	महाराष्ट्र	7,87,148	8,10,309	7,12,001	14,861.40	13,855.06
13	ओडिशा	1,04,561	1,12,847	1,04,328	1,725.04	1,542.18
14	पंजाब	86,521	88,656	78,714	1,539.44	1,434.79
15	राजस्थान	2,38,895	2,33,517	1,65,799	3,926.65	3,767.61
16	तमिलनाडु	3,08,867	3,26,932	3,88,200	6,818.96	6,518.43
17	तेलंगाना	93,068	85,583	1,65,274	2,134.01	2,032.39
18	उत्तर प्रदेश	9,44,989	12,35,745	13,30,703	20,251.69	19,812.27
19	उत्तराखंड	42,052	47,341	28,645	670.28	617.76
20	पश्चिम	3,61,066	4,19,408	2,95,669	5,242.85	4,867.12

		बंगाल					
उप-कुल (राज्य)			63,55,278	69,44,659	60,70,938	1,11,759.36	1,02,922.12
21	उत्तर पूर्वी राज्य	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3,292	2,893	6,738	72.62	53.81
22		असम	1,26,253	1,24,136	97,975	1,749.99	1,684.99
23		मणिपुर	17,539	29,367	12,483	324.94	296.56
24		मेघालय	2,525	3,245	1,463	39.96	25.55
25		मिजोरम	11,109	33,225	16,386	336.78	323.78
26		नागालैंड	9,966	15,518	24,849	241.53	198.74
27		सिक्किम	178	193	178	3.98	3.98
28		त्रिपुरा	31,378	37,964	38,798	663.87	538.56
उप-कुल (उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्य)			2,02,240	2,46,541	1,98,870	3,433.67	3,125.97
29	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	350	350	27	2.66	2.49
30		चंडीगढ़	1,038	1,038	1,038	24.09	24.09
31		दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन	5,772	6,142	7,421	147.14	141.23

	और दीव					
32	दिल्ली	17,067	17,067	17,067	401.79	401.79
33	जम्मू और कश्मीर	26,748	27,627	23,497	394.97	338.00
34	लद्दाख	281	392	584	7.12	6.78
35	लक्षद्वीप	-	-	0	-	-
36	पुदुचेरी	7,850	10,096	8,387	160.40	106.51
उप-कुल (यू.टी.)		59,106	62,712	58,021	1,138.17	1,020.89
कुल योग		66,16,624	72,53,912	63,27,829	1,16,331.20	1,07,068.98

* इसमें उस वर्ष के निर्माणाधीन और पूर्ण हो चुके आवास शामिल हैं, जो पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों में स्वीकृत किए गए थे।

DEVELOPMENT OF HOSUR AIRPORT

47. SHRI MATHESWARAN V.S.

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Tamil Nadu for the development/upgradation of Hosur airport which is not covered under Greenfield Airports Policy, 2008 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the stage of expansion of Salem Airport, along with the timeline by which it is likely to be completed;

(c) whether the Airports Authority of India, Chennai/Ministry has received any complaints regarding collection of Toll charges at Chennai International Airport from June, 2024 and till date; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KINJARAPU RAMMOHAN NAIDU):

(a): The existing airstrip at Hosur is owned and operated by M/s Taneja Aerospace and Aviation Limited (TAAL) as a private airstrip. In the first round of bidding under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik), Turbo Aviation Private Limited submitted a bid for the RCS route Chennai-Hosur-Chennai. However, the route was not awarded to the airline owing to the provisions of the Concession Agreement between the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Bangalore International Airport Ltd., (BIAL), which provide that no new or existing airports (except for Mysore and Hassan airports and that too for domestic purposes only) are permitted to be developed as, or improved or upgraded into, a Domestic Airport/International Airport within an aerial distance of 150 kilometres of the Bengaluru Airport before the twenty-fifth anniversary of its Opening Date which is 24th May, 2008. Thus, Hosur Airport was excluded from the UDAN document for the subsequent rounds of bidding.;

(b): Salem Airport is presently suitable for daytime operation of ATR-72 type aircraft under Visual Flight Rules (VFR). For expansion of Salem Airport for operation of A-321 type of aircraft with runway length of 3200m, the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has projected a land requirement of 460 acre in three

phases to the State Government of Tamil Nadu. In the first phase, 177 acres of land have been requested to enable Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) operations for ATR-72 type aircraft. As per the National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016, the responsibility for providing land for airport development, free of cost and free from all encumbrances, lies with the respective State Government. The timeline for completion of the airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure etc.;

(c) and (d) : Yes, a total of eleven complaints were received in the Airports Authority of India in this regard which have been duly addressed.

HOUSEHOLDS ELECTRIFIED UNDER SAUBHAGYA

*48. **SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE PATIL:**

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

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

(a) the details of total number of willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas that were electrified under Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) in the country including State of Maharashtra during the last five years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) and if so, the details of the primary objectives of RDSS and measures/steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve power distribution sector;

- (c) the manner in which the said scheme aligns with India's vision of providing reliable, affordable and quality power to all citizens;
- (d) the details of the specific targets set to reduce losses in the distribution sector through the said scheme and strategy adopted by the Government to achieve these targets;
- (e) the current status of the implementation of RDSS and number of States adopted the said scheme;
- (f) the total funds allocated under the said scheme and the manner in which funding is being distributed among participating States; and
- (g) the manner in which the said scheme benefitted the consumers in terms of reducing power outages and improving the reliability of electricity supply?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI MANOHAR LAL) :

(a) : Government of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) in October, 2017 with the objective to achieve universal household electrification for providing electricity connections to all willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas in the country.

As reported by the States, around 2.86 crore households have been electrified since the launch of SAUBHAGYA, up to 31.03.2022. For the State of Maharashtra, a total 5,89,242 households were electrified which included 5,42,914 and 15,790 number of households through grid in Rural and Urban areas respectively and 30,538 households in rural areas through off-grid mode.

All sanctioned works have been completed under SAUBHAGYA and scheme stands closed as on 31.03.2022. Further, under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), electrification works for 9,036 households have been sanctioned for the State of Maharashtra under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) and DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan).

(b) to (g) : RDSS was launched by the Government of India, in July 2021. The main objective of the scheme is to support Distribution utilities i.e. DISCOMs/Power Departments (PDs) to improve the operational efficiencies and financial sustainability of distribution sector so as to provide quality and reliable supply of power. The scheme envisages reducing the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (ATandC) Losses to 12-15% at pan-India level and Gap between Average Cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realised (ACS-ARR Gap) to Zero by 2024-25.

Total outlay of RDSS is Rs 3,03,758 Cr including Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 97,631 Cr. The scheme duration is for 5 years (i.e. FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26). 48 DISCOMs across 30 States/ UTs have participated under RDSS.

ATandC Losses and ACS-ARR Gap for a utility are the key financial and operational indicators of its performance. Losses directly impact the cash flow and affects their financial position thereby forcing them to supply costly electricity to consumers. Reduction in ATandC losses and ACS-ARR Gap

improves the finances of these utilities, which will enable them to better maintain the system and buy power as per requirements; benefitting the consumers.

To address these losses, mandatory pre-qualifying criteria have been prescribed under the scheme which includes timely publishing of audited annual accounts and quarterly accounts, timely release of subsidy and Government department dues by States/UTs, no new creation of regulatory assets, pre-paid metering in Government establishments, timely payment of GENCO dues and timely publishing of tariff and true up orders. Based on performance of the utility against parameters mentioned under Result Evaluation Matrix, which include achievement against major financial and operational parameters, they are evaluated. Thus, assistance has been linked to performance.

Further, projects worth Rs. 2.77 lakh crore have been sanctioned under RDSS for loss reduction and smart metering works (State-wise details placed at **Statement**). Sanctioned infrastructure works are at various stages of implementation and physical progress of ~17% has been achieved till date.

DPRs for the proposed works are submitted by the utilities, keeping in view the specific issues faced by them, with the approval of the State Cabinet after recommendation of the Distribution Reforms Committee (DRC) which are subsequently approved, as per scheme guidelines, by the Monitoring Committee constituted under RDSS. The maximum financial assistance for loss reduction works given to utility is 60% of the approved project cost, while for special category States it is limited to 90%. Further, grant is also provided for Smart

Metering works, as per the scheme guidelines, based on number of feeders, distribution transformers and consumers proposed to be metered.

In addition to above, other initiatives taken to improve power distribution sector include Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules 2022, Rules for implementation of Fuel and Power Purchase Cost adjustment (FPPCA) and Cost reflective tariff so as to ensure that all prudent cost for supply of electricity are passed through, Additional Borrowing space of 0.5% of GSDP to the States linked to power sector reforms, Additional Prudential Norms for lending by Power Finance Corporation (PFC) Limited and REC Limited based on the performance of the utilities etc.

As a result of reform measures undertaken, the ATandC loss of distribution utilities at the national level has reduced from 25.5% in FY 2013 to 15.37% in FY 2023 and the ACS-ARR gap has reduced from Rs. 0.84/kWh in FY 2013 to Rs.0.45/kWh in FY 2023. Further, the hours of supply for rural areas has improved from 12.5 hrs in FY 2014 to 21.9 hrs in FY 2024. Similarly, for urban areas it has improved from 22.1 hrs in FY 2014 to 23.4 hrs in FY 2024.

STATEMENT

State-wise cost of projects sanctioned under RDSS

State/Discoms	Sanctioned cost of metering (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned Cost of Loss Reduction (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned total Outlay (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned GBS of Metering Works (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned GBS Loss Reduction (Rs. Cr.)	Total GBS in Rs Cr.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	54	462	516	12	416	428
Andhra Pradesh	4,128	10,687	14,814	815	6,412	7,227
Arunachal Pradesh	184	1,034	1,217	54	930	985
Assam	4,050	3,395	7,444	1,052	3,055	4,107

Bihar	2,021	7,320	9,341	412	4,392	4,804
Chhattisgarh	4,105	3,964	8,070	804	2,379	3,183
Delhi	13	324	337	2	194	196
Goa	469	247	716	95	148	243
Gujarat	10,642	6,089	16,731	1,885	3,653	5,538
Haryana	0	6,797	6,797	0	4,078	4,078
Himachal Pradesh	1,788	2,327	4,115	466	2,094	2,560
Jammu and Kashmir	1,064	4,771	5,835	272	4,294	4,566
Jharkhand	858	3,344	4,202	191	2,006	2,197
Karnataka	-	4	4		2	2
Kerala	8,231	3,011	11,243	1,413	1,807	3,220
Ladakh	-	876	876		788	788
Madhya Pradesh	8,911	9,516	18,426	1,504	5,709	7,213
Maharashtra	15,215	17,209	32,424	2,840	10,326	13,165
Manipur	121	615	737	38	554	592
Meghalaya	310	1,232	1,542	86	1,109	1,195
Mizoram	182	319	500	61	287	348
Nagaland	208	461	668	60	415	474
Puducherry	251	84	335	56	51	107
Punjab	5,769	3,873	9,642	960	2,324	3,284
Rajasthan	9,715	17,427	27,142	1,686	10,456	12,142
Sikkim	97	416	514	30	375	405
Tamil Nadu	19,235	9,568	28,803	3,398	5,741	9,139
Telangana	-	7	7		4	4
Tripura	319	555	874	80	500	580
Uttar Pradesh	18,956	21,612	40,568	3,501	12,967	16,468
Uttarakhand	1,106	1,697	2,803	310	1,527	1,837
West Bengal	12,670	7,223	19,893	2,089	4,334	6,423
Grand Total	1,30,671	1,46,465	2,77,136	24,173	93,327	1,17,500

FUNCTIONAL AIRPORTS AND AIRSTRIPS

49. **SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH :**

SHRI NAGESH BAPURAO AASHTIKAR PATIL:

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

(a) the number of functional airports/airstrips in the country at present;

(b) the number of airports/airstrips out of the said functional airports/airstrips constructed since 2014;

(c) the details of domestic air passenger traffic data since 2014, year-wise;

(d) the details of ten airports with the highest number of domestic passengers this year; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to make air travel more affordable for citizens?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KINJARAPU RAMMOHAN NAIDU):

(a): At present, there are 157 operational aerodromes (including heliports and water aerodromes) in the country.

(b): Since 2014, 83 aerodromes have been constructed/ made operational in the country.;

(c): The year-wise details of domestic air passenger traffic handled at airports in the country since 2014 are at enclosed **Statement I.**;

(d): The details of ten airports with the highest number of domestic passengers based on the provisional data for the current FY 2024-25 upto October, 2024 are at enclosed **Statement II.**;

(e): The Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) to stimulate regional air connectivity and making air travel affordable to the masses. The RCS-UDAN Scheme seeks to make air travel more accessible and affordable to a larger population from Tier-II and Tier-III cities. The scheme has expanded the domestic aviation

market, thereby increasing the number of air passengers and flight frequencies. 609 routes, connecting 86 airports, including 13 heliports and 02 water aerodromes, have so far been operationalised. More than 144 lakh domestic passengers have travelled through 2.83 lakh UDAN flights. To address the anticipated growth in air traffic, AAI and other Airport Operators have targeted capital outlay of more than Rs. 91,000 crore in the airport sector during 2019-24 under National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) for construction of Greenfield Airports and new terminals, expansion and modernisation of existing terminals and strengthening of runways, among other activities and already spent approximately Rs.81300 crore. The total number of operational airports in the country has risen to 157, with a combined capacity to handle over 530 million passengers per annum (MPPA), compared to an actual footfall of 220 million passengers in the financial year 2023-24. Additionally, Government of India has established an independent economic regulator i.e Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA) for determination of Tariff for aeronautical services rendered at Major Airports which aims to optimally balance the interest of service provider and the end user and ensures that the airport operator maintains and operates the airport with reasonable return on investment.

STATEMENT I

Statement of Number of Passengers Carried by Scheduled Indian Operators for Scheduled Domestic Operations	
Year	Passenger (In numbers)

2014	66,772,641
2015	80,753,743
2016	99,475,474
2017	116,775,928
2018	138,698,284
2019	143,736,256
2020	62,858,348
2021	82,745,079
2022	123,242,014
2023	152,040,530
2024(P)-(Upto Oct 24')	132,148,887

STATEMENT II

The details of ten airports with the highest number of domestic passengers based on the provisional data for the current FY 2024-25 upto October, 2024

SI.No.	Top 10 Domestic Airports in 2024(P)-(up to Oct 2024)	Passenger (In numbers)
1	DELHI	46,058,788
2	MUMBAI	32,111,146

3	BENGALURU	28,746,030
4	HYDERABAD	18,813,052
5	KOLKATA	15,154,491
6	CHENNAI	13,132,837
7	AHMEDABAD	8,576,305
8	PUNE	8,361,082
9	DABOLIM	5,316,402
10	GUWAHATI	5,007,414
(P)- Provisional		

METRO RAIL PROJECT IN DELHI

50. **SHRI PRAVEEN KHANDELWAL:**

Will the Minister of **HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the completion of Metro Rail project in Model Town (Delhi) along with the outline and revised project milestones, if any; and
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any assessment on the causes of delay in completion of the Model Town Metro Rail project recently and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI MANOHAR LAL) :

(a) and (b): The Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has two operational Delhi Metro lines passing through Model Town (Delhi) – Yellow Line (Line-2) and Pink Line (Line-7), which are having eight metro stations in the area, namely Vidhan Sabha, Vishwavidyalaya, Guru Teg Bahadur Nagar, Model Town, Azadpur, Adarsh Nagar (all on the Yellow Line) and Shalimar Bagh, Majlis Park (both on the Pink Line). Further, Government of India has sanctioned Delhi Metro Phase-IV project (3 Priority corridors) in 2019 under which, part of Pink Line (Line-7) Extension (Maujpur to Majlis Park) and part of Magenta Line (Line-8) Extension (Janakpuri West to RK Ashram Marg) are passing adjacent to Model Town. DMRC has informed that work was adversely affected due to Covid-19 pandemic initially and thereafter, due to the delay in the availability of land and tree cutting permission. The Projects which were scheduled to be completed in 2024 has been delayed by more than a year.

TECHNICAL FAULTS IN FLIGHT OPERATIONS

51. SHRI DURAI VAIKO

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

(a) the number of instances when the Indian flights have faced technical issues along with the types of technical issues reported/noticed during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the fact that one Flight (IX613) took off from Tiruchi Airport and circled the airport for three hours before returning to the Tiruchi Airport and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to reduce technical issues in flights, in the backdrop of the above mentioned event and to prevent flight cancellations and accidents?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KINJARAPU RAMMOHAN NAIDU):

(a) The details of number of instances that the Indian flights have faced technical issues year wise is attached as **Statement** .

(b) On 11.10.2024 M/s Air India Express B737-800 aircraft VT-AYB operating flight IX-613 (Trichy-Sharjah) was involved in Air Turn Back (ATB) as after take-off on retracting landing gears, Hydraulic System "A" fluid level dropped to zero. The crew decided to hold and burn fuel to reduce the landing weight to appropriate level for safe landing at Trichy. Subsequently, the aircraft landed safely at Trichy. After landing at TRZ, during walk-around, Hydraulic leak observed from Hydraulic system "A" pressure module body which was found to be cracked. Hydraulic Systems "A" Engine-Driven Pump (EDP) and Hydraulic pressure module of system "A" were replaced and necessary tests were carried out and found to be satisfactorily, then aircraft was released for further flight.

(c) DGCA has laid down regulations under Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) which requires that the aircraft is maintained in accordance with the manufacturer and DGCA guidelines and all technical issues reported on the

aircraft are rectified before the aircraft is released for flight. ; Further, CAR 145 lays down the requirements for the approval of maintenance organization which mandates the organization to have required manpower, equipment and literature commensurate to the type and fleet to be maintained. Under the system, airlines are required to ensure that the aircraft are maintained in a continuous state of airworthiness and all technical issues are rectified.; ; DGCA has a laid down mechanism of conducting surveillance, spot checks, night surveillance etc. of the airlines/ organizations and personnel to ensure all regulatory requirements are complied with to ensure safety of passenger and aircraft and the observations/ findings are provided to the airline for taking corrective action.; ; The action taken to correct the observation are reviewed to enforce corrective and preventive action. In case of violations, DGCA takes enforcement action in accordance with laid down procedures which may consist of warning, suspension, cancellation including imposition of financial penalty to the personnel involved/ airline.

STATEMENT

The details of number of instances that the Indian flights have faced technical issues year wise

S/N	AIRLINES	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 (till date)
		No. of technical	No. of technical	No. of technical	No. of technical	No. of technical

		faults	faults	faults	faults	faults
1	M/s Alliance Air Aviation Ltd (Alliance Air)	1	4	3	6	5
2	M/s Interglobe Aviation Ltd (Indigo)	297	286	472	115	118
3	M/s Spicejet Ltd	147	170	143	150	23
4	M/s Air India Ltd	54	71	64	62	66
5	M/s Vistara	11	7	3	14	8
6	M/s AirIndia Express Ltd	-	-	23	23	26
7	M/s Air Asia Ltd	11	10	8	16	18
8	M/s Big Charter Pvt Ltd (Fly Big)	-	1	5	3	3
9	M/s Akasa	-	-	1	-	5

	Air					
10	M/s Blue Dart Aviation Ltd	4	1	1	1	1
Total technical faults		525	550	723	390	273
Total Flights in the Year		549214	733881	997041	1194777	1069680

QUALITY OF ROADS UNDER EPC MODE

***52. SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:**

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that the quality of roads constructed under the Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode is poor;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Union Government thereon;

(c) the defect liability period fixed under EPC mode and the period in which roads have become defective and the loss suffered by the Union Government as a result thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has fixed any responsibility on contractors in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action taken against the contractors along with penalty imposed on them and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) All efforts are made to ensure that the National Highways (NHs) are constructed as per quality standards specified in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways / Indian Roads Congress (IRC) specifications and codes. To ensure the construction quality of **Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC)** Projects, Consultants (Authority's Engineer) are appointed by the Ministry and its executing agencies for day to day supervision of the works at site. Officials of executing agencies of the Ministry such as National Highways Authority of India, National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited, Border Roads Organisation, Public Works Departments/ Road Construction Departments/ Corporations of State Governments/ Union Territories, the project implementation units of the Ministry and the Officers of the Ministry also undertake inspections from time to time and ensure adherence of conformity of quality of the work done by the Concessionaire with stipulated requirements. Deficiencies, if any, observed during such examination / supervision are brought to the notice of the Concessionaires / Contractors for taking up necessary corrective measures.

(c) to (e) As per the provisions of the Standard EPC Agreement for NH works for execution on EPC Mode, the Defect liability period (DLP) is 5 years from the date of Completion of road constructed with Flexible pavement and 10 years

from the date of Completion of road constructed with Rigid pavement or flexible pavements using perpetual design. In case of all stand-alone structures such as Bridges/ Tunnels and in stretches where new technology has been used, DLP is 10 (years from the date of Completion. Further, for stretches requiring renewal of Bituminous Concrete (BC) layer using hot-in-place recycling of the entire BC layer or providing a fresh BC layer of thickness 40 mm and in stretches requiring improvement of riding quality through laying a layer of BM/DBM and BC, DLP is 3 years from the date of Completion.

Officials of executing agencies of the Ministry and Authority's Engineer (AE) undertake inspections on regular basis during implementation periods and DLP; defects (if any) are brought to the notice of the Contractors for rectifications of defects identified within a period of 15 days from the date of issue of notice or within any reasonable period as decided by the executing agency or AE. Actions against defaulting agencies are taken as per the provisions of the Contract agreement in case of any defaults.

Project-wise details of major deficiencies notified by AE or the executing agencies in NHs projects undertaken in EPC mode during implementation periods/ DLP and action taken including responsibility fixed and penalties imposed (wherever applicable) during the last three financial years and current year is enclosed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Project-wise details of major deficiencies notified by AE or the executing agencies in NHs projects undertaken in EPC mode during implementation periods/ DLP and action taken including responsibility fixed and penalties imposed (wherever applicable) during the last three financial years and current year:

State	S. No.	Name of the Project	NH No.	Leng th (in Km.)	Cost (in Cr.)	Details of damages / defects	Action Taken
Andhra Pradesh	1	4 laning of Vijayawada–Machilipatnam section of NH-9 from Km. 0.000 to Km. 63.800 (approx. length 64.611 km) in the State of Andhra Pradesh on EPC mode under NHDP	65	64.611	740.70	(i) Surface undulations in flexible pavement on East Side Benz Circle Flyover (ii) HTMS	(i) DLP Period has been extended till the rectification of defects. (ii) EPC Contractor has completed rectification of surface undulations as per the rectification methodology suggested by CRRI,

State	S. No.	Name of the Project	NH No.	Length (in Km.)	Cost (in Cr.)	Details of damages / defects	Action Taken
		Phase III					New Delhi. (iii) Contractor has started restoration works of HTMS.
	2	Rehabilitaiton and upgradation of Dindi-Digamarru Section from Km 127/500 to Km 136/520 of NH-214 (NH 216) and Digamarru-Losari Section from Km 0/000 to Km 32/900 of NH 214 (NH 216) to two lane with paved	216	42.12	316.06	Cement Concrete Cores (PQC) from Chainage Km 25/010, 25/082, 25/045 Bituminous Cores (DBM+BC) from Chainage 130/175-130/165	The defects identified were rectified by the contractor at their own expense. In addition, a penalty of Rs.1.04 crore was imposed and deducted from the stage payments due to the poor quality of work.

State	S. No	Name of the Project	NH No.	Leng th (in Km.)	Cost (in Cr.)	Details of damages / defects	Action Taken
		shoulders in the State of Andhra Pradesh under Engineering Procurement and construction (EPC) basis.				Bituminous Cores (DBM+BC) from Chainage 8/335, 8/345, 8/350	
Bihar	3	Rail cum Road Bridge across river Ganga at Munger Ghat	333 B	14.51 7	227.7 7	Potholes and water stagnation	The contractor has taken up actions for rectification of defects.
Chattish garh	4	4-Laning of Simga-Sargaon Section of NH-200 (New NH-130) from Km 48+580 to Km 91+026	Ne w 130	42.44 6	829.1 3	Crack in 148 nos. of Cement Concrete Panels	Action taken up for Panel Rectifications at the risk and cost of EPC Contractor.

State	S. No	Name of the Project	NH No.	Leng th (in Km.)	Cost (in Cr.)	Details of damages / defects	Action Taken
	5	4-Laning of Sargaon-Bilaspur Section of NH-200 (New NH-130) from Km 91+026 to Km 126+525 under EPC Mode	Ne w 130	35.49 9	676.4 4	Crack in Cement Concrete Panels and RE Wall bulged at Km. 91, 96, 101, 102 and 106.	The EPC Contractor has commenced the rectification work at site.
	6	4/6 Laning of Raipur-Simga Section of NH-200 (New NH-30) from Km 0+000 to Km 48+580 section of Raipur-Bilaspur (Package-1) in	30	48.58	1166	Cracks observed in PQC panels	Action taken up for replacement of PQC panels by EPC Contractor at his own cost.

State	S. No.	Name of the Project	NH No.	Length (in Km.)	Cost (in Cr.)	Details of damages / defects	Action Taken
		the state of Chhattisgarh under NHDP IV on EPC Mode					
Haryana	7	Flyover and Underpass at Hero Honda Chowk	48	1.4	138.07	spalling of concrete chunk from deck slab	Due to insolvency of the Contractor, NHAI terminated the Contract and assigned the work of maintenance to another agency at risk and cost of the original contractor. In May, 2024, certain portion of deck slab had spalled. An expert committee was formed to look into

State	S. No.	Name of the Project	NH No.	Leng th (in Km.)	Cost (in Cr.)	Details of damages / defects	Action Taken
							the reasons for the aforesaid spalling of concrete. NHAI has initiated actions for appointing specialized agency for structural safety audit.
	8	Delhi-Vadodara Expressway Pkg. 2	NE-4	28.5	1094	Rutting	NHAI has imposed damages amounting to Rs. 40.55 Lakhs on the contractor for delayed maintenance. Process of rectification of rutting has been initiated and majority of the

State	S. No.	Name of the Project	NH No.	Length (in Km.)	Cost (in Cr.)	Details of damages / defects	Action Taken
							rutting has been rectified. Also IIT Kharagpur has been engaged for detailed study and suggestions for permanent rectification of defects.
	9	Delhi-Vadodara Expressway Pkg. 3	NE-4	31.8	780.88	Rutting	NHAI has imposed damages amounting to Rs. 35.90 Lakhs on the contractor for delayed maintenance. Process of rectification of rutting has been initiated and

State	S. No	Name of the Project	NH No.	Leng th (in Km.)	Cost (in Cr.)	Details of damages / defects	Action Taken
							majority of the rutting has been rectified. Also IIT Kharagpur has been engaged for detailed study and suggestions for permanent rectification of defects.
Gujarat	10	Construction of six lane flyover/VUP including RE wall, service road and Drain, near Umbhel village on Bharuch-Surat	48	0.9	26.76	Poor quality of works	Penalty has been invoked for non-fulfilment of contract obligations

State	S. No	Name of the Project	NH No.	Leng th (in Km.)	Cost (in Cr.)	Details of damages / defects	Action Taken
		Section of NH-48 (Old NH-80 at Ch of Km 258.858 identified as black spot ID no. GJ-02-54 in the State of Gujarat					
Jharkha nd	11	4 Laning of kutchery chowk to bijupara Secion of NH 75 from km 0.0 to km 34.00	75	34	235	PQC panel, Riding quality, toll plaza building.	Performance Bank Guarantee of Rs 11.79 Crores encashed for non rectification of defects

State	S. No.	Name of the Project	NH No.	Length (in Km.)	Cost (in Cr.)	Details of damages / defects	Action Taken
Karnataka	12	Hospet-Bellary-Karnataka/AP Border from Km.280.080 to Km.375.450	63	95.37	870	Cracks are developed in PQC for 8.30 km.	The terminated project has been re-awarded for completing the balance works of the subject project in March, 2023 with a completion period of 2 years from the Appointed Date (May, 2023). The Cost of repairs and rectification of poor quality works (damaged PQC) has been included in the present contract which was already recovered

State	S. No.	Name of the Project	NH No.	Length (in Km.)	Cost (in Cr.)	Details of damages / defects	Action Taken
							from earlier Contractor.
	13	4-laning of Hubli – Hospet section	67 (Old NH-63)	143.721	1334.70	Cracks on PQC Pavement and widening of longitudinal joints on pavement	Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages.
Maharashtra	14	Bodhwad-Muktainagar - Barhanpur road Section - II Km 44/760 Km.78/145.	753 L	33.385	178.26	Cracked panels	Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages. DLP period is extended by Six months.

State	S. No.	Name of the Project	NH No.	Leng th (in Km.)	Cost (in Cr.)	Details of damages / defects	Action Taken
	15	Section -II Kolde to Khetia Road km.50+200 to 98+800	752 G	48.6	509.18	Cracked panels	Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages.
	16	Mehkar-Ajispur Road	548 C	35.836	230.2	Cracked panels	The Performance BG of Contractor is forfeited. Process initiated for rectification of damages.
	17	Bhokar-Sarsam	161 A	33	295.09	Cracked panels	Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages.
	18	Sillod-Fardapur	753 F	32.63	432.98	Cracked panels	Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages.

State	S. No	Name of the Project	NH No.	Leng th (in Km.)	Cost (in Cr.)	Details of damages / defects	Action Taken
	19	Parbhani to Gangakhed	752 K	35.88 5	237.8 8(After COS 239.9 9)	Cracked panels	Contractor has executed the panel replacement / rectification works.
	20	Amdi - Saoner	753	39.58	396.9 1	Cracked panels	Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages.
	21	Up-gradation to Four Lane with Paved Shoulder configuration of the highway starting from existing km 88.400 (Savali Vihir) to km 163.400 (Start	160	75	418.2	Poor and inferior quality of work.	NHAI Terminated EPC Contract.

State	S. No	Name of the Project	NH No.	Length (in Km.)	Cost (in Cr.)	Details of damages / defects	Action Taken
		of Ahmednagar Bypass) (Design Length – 75.000 km) section of NH-160 in the State of Maharashtra under Bharatmala Pariyojana on EPC Mode.					
	22	Construction of (i) White Topping on the existing bituminous carriageway and service Road from km.	48	121	553	Localized failures in the white topping pavement such as cracks, potholes, tyre marks etc	Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages..

State	S. No	Name of the Project	NH No.	Leng th (in Km.)	Cost (in Cr.)	Details of damages / defects	Action Taken
		381.000 to Km. 502.000 (ii) VUP with service road at Delhi Darbar km. 499.150 (20m x 5.5m) (iii) VUP with service road at Pandurangwadi km. 501.250 (20m x 4.5m) (iv) LVUP with service road at Sativali km. 454.180 (12m x 4.0m) and (v) Safety measures on					

State	S. No.	Name of the Project	NH No.	Leng th (in Km.)	Cost (in Cr.)	Details of damages / defects	Action Taken
		Surat-Dahisar Section of NH-48 in the State of Maharashtra on EPC mode Project.					
Rajastha n	23	Delhi Vadodara Expressway NE-4 Pkg.06	NE-4	31.16	931	Rutting, Raincuts, potholes and settlement	Penalty imposed on each contractor amounting to Rs. 50 Lakhs for non-rectification of defects in the stipulated time frame as per provision of contract agreement.
	24	Delhi Vadodara Expressway NE-4 Pkg.07		31.26	946		
	25	Delhi Vadodara Expressway NE-4 Pkg.08		33.05	880.1 1		
	26	Delhi Vadodara Expressway NE-4 Pkg.09		45.64	1258. 1		

State	S. No	Name of the Project	NH No.	Leng th (in Km.)	Cost (in Cr.)	Details of damages / defects	Action Taken
	27	Construction of 6-lane access controlled Greenfield highway from km 28+70 to Km. 53+0 of Sangariya (near Chautala)-Rasisar (near Bikaner) section of NH-754K as a part of Amritsar-Jamnagar Economic Corridor in the State of Rajasthan under Bharatmala	754 K (Ne w: NH 754 A)	24.30 0	575.0 0	Deficiencies in riding quality and settlement at some locations observed	(i) Damage of Rs. 50.00 Lakhs imposed upon the Contractor. (ii) Two key personnel of Authority Engineer team were terminated due to poor supervision.

State	S. No.	Name of the Project	NH No.	Length (in Km.)	Cost (in Cr.)	Details of damages / defects	Action Taken
		Pariyojana - Phase-I (AJ/SR-Package-2)					
	28	Delhi-Vadodara Expressway Pkg. 4	NE-4	36.9	997.11	Rutting and settlement of approach	Damages amounting to Rs. 1.06 Cr. imposed for delayed maintenance. Also, IIT Kharagpur has been engaged for detailed study for permanent rectification of defects.

State	S. No	Name of the Project	NH No.	Leng th (in Km.)	Cost (in Cr.)	Details of damages / defects	Action Taken
	29	Delhi-Vadodara Expressway Pkg. 5	NE-4	36.14	947	Rutting, settlement of approach and bulging of RE wall	Damages amounting to Rs. 88.32 lakhs imposed for delayed maintenance. Bulging of RE wall has been rectified as per suggestions of CRRRI. Majority of the rutting has been rectified. Further, in addition to above, IIT Kharagpur has been engaged for detailed study for permanent rectification of defects.
	30	Construction of	754	35.00	504.8	Failure of the	Penalty of Rs. 1.00

State	S. No	Name of the Project	NH No.	Leng th (in Km.)	Cost (in Cr.)	Details of damages / defects	Action Taken
		6-lane access controlled Greenfield highway from km 53+000 to Km. 88+000 of Sangariya (near Chautala)- Rasisar (near Bikaner) section of NH-754K as a part of Amritsar-Jamnagar Economic Corridor in the State of Rajasthan under Bharatmala Pariyojana-	K (New: NH 754 A)	0	9	nose structure while launching of 83 mtr single span truss bridge	Cr. imposed and warning for debarment action for any future instances upon the Contractor was issued. Debarment of fabrication team and Designer team issued for the period of 02 years in NHAI works. Penalty of Rs. 20 Lakhs and warning for debarment action for any future instances upon the Authority Engineer.

State	S. No.	Name of the Project	NH No.	Leng th (in Km.)	Cost (in Cr.)	Details of damages / defects	Action Taken
		Phase-I (AJ/SR- Package-3)					Debarment of Senior bridge Engineer deployed by the Authority Engineer issued for a period of 2 years in NHAI works.
	31	Delhi-Vadodara Greenfield Alignment (NH- 148N) (Pkg-16) (Ch. 427.300 to Ch.452.420) [Major bridge over Takli river near Nayagaon Jageer village to Rajasthan/MP Border]	NE- 4	25.12 5	613.7 9	Stretch is operational w.e.f. 30.11.2023 and at some locations the settlements observed in approaches of structure	EPC Contractor has rectified damages.

State	S. No.	Name of the Project	NH No.	Leng th (in Km.)	Cost (in Cr.)	Details of damages / defects	Action Taken
	32	Construction of Nagaur Bypass from existing Km 166/260 to Km 180/500 on NH 65 in the state of Rajasthan on EPC mode	65	19.22 5	155.7 6	Uneven riding surface	The Contractor has laid a Bituminous Course over the Concrete Pavement for a stretch of 10.25 km.
Uttar Pradesh	33	Lucknow Ring Road Pkg-3A	Luc kno w Rin g Roa d	14.61 8	292.0 7	Cracks in PQC Panel in length of 2.886 Km.	Contractor has initiated process for rectification of damages.
	34	Rehabilitation and Up-gradation from	76	41	240.1 3	Cracks in rigid pavement.	Defect Liability Period has been extended till the

State	S. No.	Name of the Project	NH No.	Leng th (in Km.)	Cost (in Cr.)	Details of damages / defects	Action Taken
		km. 285.000 to 326.000 of NH-76 (Kalupur - Lalta Road) to two lane with paved shoulder on EPC mode in the state of Uttar Pradesh					rectification of defects observed during DLP. The Quality Auditor engaged by the Ministry has suggested methodology for rectification of defects.
	35	Rehabilitation and Up-gradation from km. 178.000 to 215.000 of NH-76 (Kabrai – Banda Road) to two lane with paved shoulder	76	37	215.16	Cracks in rigid pavement.	Defect Liability Period has been extended till the rectification of defects observed during DLP. The Quality Auditor engaged by the Ministry has

State	S. No.	Name of the Project	NH No.	Leng th (in Km.)	Cost (in Cr.)	Details of damages / defects	Action Taken
		on EPC mode in the state of Uttar Pradesh					suggested methodology for rectification of defects.
Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakh and	36	4L of Haridwar-Nagina section of NH-74	34 and 734 (old NH-74)	66.916	1659.12	PQC panel cracks	Contractor has initiated process for rectification of damages.
Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakh and	37	4L of Nagina-Kashipur section of NH-74	734 (old NH-74)	98.793	2535.54	PQC panel cracks, Potholes, Road signages, Rain Cuts etc.	Recoveries initiated from the Contractor as per Schedule-M of EPC contract agreement.
West Bengal	38	Four laning with paved shoulders	6 (Ne	55.52	613.08	Cracks in PQC panels	Repaired at the Risk and Cost of EPC

State	S. No.	Name of the Project	NH No.	Leng th (in Km.)	Cost (in Cr.)	Details of damages / defects	Action Taken
		of NH-6 from Chichra to Kharagpur Km 185.150 to Km 134.400 including rehabilitation of existing four lane from Km 134.400 to Km 129.600 in the state of West Bengal	w NH-49)				Contractor.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	39	Rehabilitation of km 181.00 to Km 206.00 section in Andaman Trunk Road of NH-4 to	4	25	53.96	Distress, sinking of pavement at various locations.	Process initiated for undertaking repair works at risk and cost of the EPC Contractor.

State	S. No.	Name of the Project	NH No.	Leng th (in Km.)	Cost (in Cr.)	Details of damages / defects	Action Taken
		Intermediate Lane with hard shoulder in the union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar islands (Total length 25.00 km) on EPC Mode” (Package-VII)					

INCREASE IN AIRFARE

53. SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is true that there have been fluctuation in air ticket prices and a 40% increase is reported during the last year and if so, the details of action taken thereon along with the corrective steps taken in this regard;

- (b) whether there are any plans to set a ceiling on airfare as per sectors, especially during high-demand periods and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of meetings or consultations held with industry and stakeholders in this regard;
- (d) the criteria adopted by various airlines in determining fares at present;
- (e) the details of framework or policy being considered to set a transparency mechanism to prevent arbitrary pricing; and
- (f) whether the Government proposes to take initiatives to encourage fair competition or reintroduce public sector participation to provide more affordable options for travellers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KINJARAPU RAMMOHAN NAIDU):

(a) to (f): With continuous engagement with airlines and Online Ticketing Agents (OTAs) and keeping a watch on the movement of airfares by the government, the airfares have moderated in 2024 relative to 2023. Notably, during festival seasons, a decrease in airfares was observed in various sectors. With the enhancement of capacity by induction of more aircraft fleet, modernization of airports and development of new airports, domestic passenger traffic has increased to 153,674,310 in 2023-24 as compared to 136,028,656 in the year 2022-23. Even in the current financial year 2024-25 upto-September, the domestic passenger traffic (79,345,065) has surpassed the volume (75,358,445) during the corresponding period in the year 2023-24, reflecting a growth of

5.3%. The airlines have also been sensitized to ensure reasonability while fixing the airfares and to keep passengers' interest in mind.

A meeting was held on 01.08.2024 with all airlines wherein, possible steps to increase the transparency of Airfare were discussed. The importance of airlines to ensure fair and reasonable airfares so that the sector serves the general public and witnesses continuous growth was emphasized.

A meeting was held on 20.09.2024 wherein OTAs were advised to take all necessary steps to ensure speedy refund to the passengers and to effectively handle the issue of fare hike while booking so as; to increase the passenger satisfaction level.

Moreover, DGCA held a meeting with the Airlines on 19.11.2024 wherein several key issues identified during the meeting held on 01.08.2024 were emphasized for compliance with representatives of the Airlines.

Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has setup a Tariff Monitoring Unit (TMU) that monitors airfares on select domestic sectors on random basis by using airlines websites on monthly basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them.

The airfares are dynamic in nature and follow the principle of demand and supply. The trends in airfare prices in India exhibit considerable seasonality, prevailing fuel price, the capacity of the aircraft operating on the route, competition on the sector, season, holidays, festivals, long weekends, events (sports, fairs, contests) etc. The months of May and June experience heightened traffic, with a notable peak in international travel commencing in mid-July, which

concurrently influences domestic demand. From July to September, there is typically a decline in travel activity due to the monsoon season. Nevertheless, the arrival of the festive season in October, particularly during the celebration of Diwali, triggers a notable resurgence in travel demand. By mid-January, travel demand begins to wane, continuing its decline until the final week of April. Following this period, a renewed interest in travel coincides with the summer holidays, contributing to an increase in demand once again.

Besides this, the pricing of airfares is significantly influenced by operational constraints at airports, are subject to limitations imposed by terrain, weather conditions, and restricted operating hours. The combination of constrained capacity and elevated demand leads to increased fares on these routes due to operational limitations and capacity restrictions.

When setting prices, airlines consider above factors such as market conditions, demand fluctuations, seasonal trends, and other pertinent market influences. This approach allows them to adjust fares in a way that reflects the current travel landscape.

Airfares are not subject to regulation by the Government and airlines have the flexibility to determine their airfares based on their operational needs, while adhering to Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937. While the government generally refrains from regulating airfares to maintain market competitiveness, however, it remains vigilant, and the Government intervenes to shift capacity from one sector to another to prevent exorbitant pricing to ensure passenger comfort and welfare.

Given the complex dynamics of the Indian aviation industry, Government is playing the role of a facilitator by way of creating enabling environment to support the growth of the sector.

REVIVAL OF DHANBAD AIRPORT

54. SHRI DULU MAHATO

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any action plan for the revival of Dhanbad Airport and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken for revival of Dhanbad Airport along with the time by which it is likely to be completed;
- (c) whether the Government has proposed to involve private players or public-private partnerships (PPP) in the development or revival of the said airport and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the reasons for delay in the revival of Dhanbad Airport?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KINJARAPU RAMMOHAN NAIDU):

(a) to (d) : The Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik), is a government-backed initiative to improve infrastructure and connectivity in India, especially in remote and underserved regions. UDAN is an ongoing scheme wherein bidding rounds are conducted from time to time for covering more destinations and routes under the scheme. Revival / up-gradation of unserved and underserved airports is undertaken upon its identification

through valid bid and award to the Selected Airline Operator (SAO). Dhanbad airstrip, owned by the State Government of Jharkhand is available in the list of unserved airstrips in the UDAN Document. During UDAN 5.2 round of bidding for Small aircraft less than 20-seater, bids have been received connecting Dhanbad airport in Jharkhand. Thereafter, the State Government of Jharkhand was requested to provide their consent and confirmation regarding the availability of land for the operation of small aircraft (2B) and for future expansion to category 3C. The State Government has not given their consent to develop the Dhanbad airport due to land constraints.

BOMB THREATS TO FLIGHTS

55. **DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED**

SHRI ANTO ANTONY

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether the Government has identified primary causes or sources of the recent bomb threats to multiple flights and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the counter-terrorism and emergency response measures are currently in place to ensure the safety of passengers and continuity of flight operations;
- (c) whether the Government is enhancing coordination with international security agencies to address such threats, particularly to strengthen intelligence-sharing mechanisms and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the regulatory measures or monitoring systems being considered to detect and deter future threats, including those propagated via social media and other digital platforms?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KINJARAPU RAMMOHAN NAIDU):

(a): In recent bomb threats to various flights, the primary sources of threat messages were social media ('X'), emails, phone calls and oral.

(b): In order to deal with various security contingencies and to ensure the safety of passengers and continuity of flight operations, there are established contingency plans on Bomb Threat, Anti-Hijacking and Counter Terrorism.;

(c): India has bilateral agreements/MoUs with some countries for Co-operation in Civil Aviation Security, Deployment of In-Flight Security Officers and Sharing of Sensitive Information.

(d): In the background of recent bomb threats to multiple flights, Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), aviation security regulator in the country, has issued guidelines for objective assessment of threat. The indicative factor have helped BTAC in decision-making. Also, virtual assembly of BTAC through pre-generated video link has been set up. These have expedited BTAC response time. Further, advisories for compulsory 10% of secondary ladder point check-in for all flights, strict monitoring of non-scheduled flight operations, enhanced security measures and surveillance at cargo terminals were issued. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY) has also issued detailed

advisory on the responsibilities of social media intermediaries and consequential action, in case of failure, under various provision of IT Act.

TAP WATER SUPPLY

*56. **SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:**

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of households receiving tap water supply 24x7 without any interruptions in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the number of inspections conducted by the third parties for checking the sustainability of infrastructure before payment;

(c) the data regarding the number of times water samples tested for ensuring the quality of water supplied;

(d) the details of the number of laboratories established for testing water samples in each State/UT, along with the rate fixed for the water testing; and

(e) the details of the challenges faced by the Government in implementing the Jal Jeevan Mission in the country particularly in Maharashtra and Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI C.R.PATIL):

(a) Government of India is committed to make provision for safe and potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on a regular and long-term basis to all rural households in the country. Towards this end, the

Government of India has launched the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), being implemented in partnership with States, in August 2019. Drinking Water is a state subject, and hence, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, including those under the Jal Jeevan Mission, lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the States by providing technical and financial assistance.

As per Operational Guidelines for the implementation of JJM, State needs to provide 55 liters per capita per day (LPCD) of drinking water to each rural household on regular basis. The schedule of the water service delivery including 24X7 supply or otherwise is decided by States/ Gram Panchayats. Such details are not maintained at Central level.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT 2.0) for urban areas of the country, so far, 397 Drink from Tap projects worth ₹23,732.28 crore have been approved by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) including 22 projects worth ₹3,232.73 crore in Bihar and 26 projects worth ₹5,477.13 crore in Maharashtra. The State-wise Drink from Tap projects approved under AMRUT 2.0 is at enclosed **Statement- I**.

(b) As per operational guidelines for the implementation of JJM, the States have been empowered to empanel the third-party inspections agencies (TPIA) to verify the quality of infrastructure, before making final payment to the implementing agencies. As on date, 21 States/ UTs have empaneled the TPIAs. The details of

number of inspections conducted by these TPIAs are not maintained at Central level.

(c) and (d) To enable States/ UTs to test water samples for water quality, and for sample collection, reporting, monitoring and surveillance of drinking water sources, an online JJM – Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS) portal has been developed. The State-wise details of water quality test reported through WQMIS are available in public domain and can be accessed at:

<https://ejalshakti.gov.in/WQMIS/Main/report>

As reported by States/UTs on JJM-WQMIS portal, during 2023-24, more than 75 lakh water samples (from 92.36 % of villages) have been tested in the water testing laboratories and more than 108.54 lakh water samples (from 72.30% of village) using Field Testing Kits. As on 22.11.2024, more than 48.25 lakh samples in labs (from 84.89% villages) and 69.33 lakh samples using FTKs (from 56.54% of villages) have been tested so far during 2024-25. State-wise details of samples tested in laboratories and using Field Testing Kits during 2024-25 and 2023-24 are at enclosed **Statement-II**.

As reported by States/UTs, so far 2,160 drinking water quality testing laboratories at different levels viz. State, regional, district, sub-division and/or block level, have been set up in the country. State-wise details of drinking water quality testing laboratories is at enclosed **Statement-III**. To encourage water quality testing to ensure potable drinking water supply, States/ UTs have opened water quality

testing laboratories to general public for testing of their water samples at a nominal rate. The suggested rates are at enclosed **Statement–IV**.

(e) States have informed that lack of dependable drinking water sources in water-stressed, drought prone and desert areas, presence of geo-genic contaminants in ground water, uneven geographical terrain, scattered rural habitations, delay in release of the matching State share in some States, lack of technical capacity with implementing agencies, Gram Panchayats and local communities to plan, manage, operate and maintain the water supply schemes, rising price of raw materials, delay in obtaining statutory/ other clearances, etc. are a few of problems being faced by the States in the implementation of the Mission. Further, CoVID-19 pandemic and poor availability of raw materials especially DI/ HDPE pipes due to Russia-Ukraine military conflict have also impacted the pace of implementation in the States including State of Maharashtra.

Further, the State of Bihar has informed that litigation challenges in execution of drinking water supply projects has led to delay in implementation of the water supply projects in the State.

STATEMENT -I

State-wise Drink from Tap projects approved under AMRUT 2.0

S. No.	State/ UT	No.	Cost (₹ crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	1092.86

2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	33.78
3	Assam	16	547.13
4	Bihar	22	3232.73
5	Chandigarh	2	60.00
6	Chhattisgarh	8	136.00
7	Gujarat	4	361.04
8	Himachal Pradesh	11	216.58
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1	4.54
10	Karnataka	61	2349.39
11	Kerala	10	80.77
12	Madhya Pradesh	23	3634.31
13	Maharashtra	26	5477.13
14	Manipur	1	27.90
15	Meghalaya	1	121.00
16	Mizoram	1	16.00
17	Odisha	48	463.90
18	Puducherry	1	12.65
19	Punjab	3	45.26
20	Rajasthan	41	990.67
21	Sikkim	1	26.30
22	Tamil Nadu	16	2263.47
23	Telangana	1	217.00

24	Uttar Pradesh	57	1278.06
25	Uttarakhand	1	10.01
26	West Bengal	26	1033.81
Total		397	23732.28

STATEMENT -II

State/UT-wise details of water samples tested in laboratories and using Field Testing Kits (FTKs) during 2024-25 (as on 22/11/2024)

S. No.	Name of State/ UT	No. of Villages	Quality Testing in labs			Quality Testing using FTKs		
			No. of Water samples tested	No. of villages wherein testing reported	% of villages tested	No. of Water samples tested	No. of villages wherein testing reported	% of villages tested
1.	A and N Islands	265	456	54	20.38	16	2	0.75
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15,999	3,88,345	14,995	93.72	2,14,060	11,741	73.39
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,133	13,444	2,702	52.64	8,013	1,386	27.00
4.	Assam	24,204	1,66,620	22,185	91.66	5,72,588	20,564	84.96
5.	Bihar	36,953	1,56,891	25,981	70.31	1,223	234	0.63
6.	Chhattisgarh	19,656	79,621	12,042	61.26	1,52,353	15,230	77.48
7.	DandNH and DD	96	-	-	-	177	14	14.58
8.	Goa	373	8,129	373	100.00	-	-	-
9.	Gujarat	18,024	38,122	8,168	45.32	2,53,635	16,678	92.53
10.	Haryana	6,600	37,484	3,557	53.89	2,241	526	7.97
11.	Himachal Pradesh	17,659	1,50,110	16,538	93.65	79,612	12,540	71.01
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,153	1,51,062	6,065	98.57	409	93	1.51
13.	Jharkhand	29,398	1,35,766	27,595	93.87	6,31,128	28,159	95.79
14.	Karnataka	26,432	1,89,315	22,961	86.87	5,48,146	25,640	97.00
15.	Kerala	1,435	3,79,656	1,378	96.03	396	25	1.74
16.	Ladakh	240	7,985	240	100.00	503	137	57.08
17.	Lakshadweep	10	4,567	9	90.00	-	-	-
18.	Madhya Pradesh	51,011	3,32,252	45,581	89.36	3,03,385	35,651	69.89
19.	Maharashtra	40,289	3,19,509	36,889	91.56	3,04,051	34,088	84.61

20.	Manipur	2,556	14,198	2,531	99.02	8,162	777	30.40
21.	Meghalaya	6,457	27,484	5,039	78.04	11,753	2,687	41.61
22.	Mizoram	637	12,650	572	89.80	2,410	130	20.41
23.	Nagaland	1,425	3,965	1,300	91.23	12,586	1,173	82.32
24.	Odisha	46,422	1,80,818	40,675	87.62	1,99,714	15,409	33.19
25.	Puducherry	91	214	30	32.97	14	9	9.89
26.	Punjab	11,977	38,941	11,570	96.60	1,01,192	11,064	92.38
27.	Rajasthan	41,917	1,26,786	25,347	60.47	66,439	13,006	31.03
28.	Sikkim	400	3,908	231	57.75	5,663	359	89.75
29.	Tamil Nadu	11,816	6,28,193	11,756	99.49	26,684	1,526	12.91
30.	Telangana	9,586	1,69,939	8,078	84.27	-	-	-
31.	Tripura	765	51,514	761	99.48	23,651	443	57.91
32.	Uttar Pradesh	97,090	6,28,510	89,461	92.14	32,00,539	76,726	79.03
33.	Uttarakhand	14,967	74,193	14,878	99.41	1,469	496	3.31
34.	West Bengal	38,173	3,05,134	36,413	95.39	2,01,208	3,814	9.99
Total		5,84,209	48,25,781	4,95,955	84.89	69,33,420	3,30,327	56.54

Source: JIM-IMIS

State/UT-wise details of water samples tested in laboratories and using Field Testing Kits (FTKs) during 2023-24

S. No.	Name of State/ UT	No. of Villages	Quality Testing in labs			Quality Testing usnig FTKs		
			No. of Water samples tested	No. of villages wherein testing reported	% of villages tested	No. of Water samples tested	No. of villages wherein testing reported	% of villages tested
1.	A and N Islands	265	984	180	67.92	351	40	15.09
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15,996	6,99,999	15,689	98.08	4,64,831	15,145	94.68
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,112	39,238	4,641	90.79	33,490	3,616	70.74
4.	Assam	24,146	2,97,405	23,674	98.05	12,14,852	20,512	84.95
5.	Bihar	36,419	1,60,783	25,326	69.54	49,736	6,047	16.60
6.	Chhattisgarh	19,641	1,23,175	16,096	81.95	2,97,229	18,103	92.17
7.	DandNH and DD	96	0	0	-	3,060	24	25.00
8.	Goa	373	10,336	371	99.46	22	13	3.49
9.	Gujarat	17,961	1,53,057	16,503	91.88	2,92,444	16,809	93.59
10.	Haryana	6,500	69,702	5,232	80.49	37,996	5,910	90.92
11.	Himachal Pradesh	17,272	2,20,428	16,576	95.97	1,47,982	15,641	90.56
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	5,584	2,53,364	5,580	99.93	34,793	628	11.25
13.	Jharkhand	29,210	2,14,431	28,814	98.64	7,85,488	27,796	95.16

14.	Karnataka	26,081	2,66,532	25,639	98.31	2,15,742	21,757	83.42
15.	Kerala	1,409	6,36,043	1,406	99.79	2,27,651	690	48.97
16.	Ladakh	240	7,706	235	97.92	1,809	233	97.08
17.	Lakshadweep	10	6,880	10	100.00	475	10	100.00
18.	Madhya Pradesh	50,919	5,74,409	49,080	96.39	6,56,077	42,501	83.47
19.	Maharashtra	40,199	6,42,396	39,614	98.54	2,46,187	32,622	81.15
20.	Manipur	2,550	17,413	2,545	99.80	16,352	1,171	45.92
21.	Meghalaya	6,457	51,836	5,943	92.04	17,172	3,743	57.97
22.	Mizoram	637	29,224	630	98.90	7,381	261	40.97
23.	Nagaland	1,425	7,947	1,331	93.40	20,249	1,363	95.65
24.	Odisha	46,422	2,60,445	45,121	97.20	4,02,332	40,834	87.96
25.	Puducherry	91	818	80	87.91	-	-	-
26.	Punjab	11,863	33,107	11,461	96.61	1,46,504	11,078	93.38
27.	Rajasthan	41,917	1,98,476	32,979	78.68	3,64,778	32,529	77.60
28.	Sikkim	400	15,527	396	99.00	9,566	390	97.50
29.	Tamil Nadu	11,560	8,48,706	11,560	100.00	9,12,785	11,560	100.00
30.	Telangana	9,458	2,91,673	9,458	100.00	1	1	0.01
31.	Tripura	765	50,701	736	96.21	61,371	714	93.33
32.	Uttar Pradesh	96,712	6,23,246	87,793	90.78	35,89,028	72,553	75.02
33.	Uttarakhand	14,861	1,19,958	14,837	99.84	34,975	4,750	31.96
34.	West Bengal	38,173	5,74,096	36,998	96.92	5,61,487	10,813	28.33
	Total	5,80,724	75,00,041	5,36,534	92.39	1,08,54,196	4,19,857	72.30

Source: JJM-IMIS

STATEMENT -III

State-wise details of drinking water quality testing laboratories (As on 22/11/2024)

S. No.	State/ UT	No. of drinking water quality testing labs			
		State	Regional/ District	Block/ Sub Division/ Mobile	Total
1.	A and N Islands	1	3	7	11

2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	26	85	112
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	20	17	38
4.	Assam	1	34	48	83
5.	Bihar	1	38	84	123
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	29	45	75
7.	DNH and DD	-	2	-	2
8.	Goa	1	-	14	15
9.	Gujarat	1	33	46	80
10.	Haryana	1	21	22	44
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	14	61	76
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	20	76	98
13.	Jharkhand	1	24	6	31
14.	Karnataka	5	31	48	84
15.	Kerala	4	14	71	89
16.	Ladakh	-	2	6	8
17.	Lakshadweep	-	-	9	9
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1	51	103	155
19.	Maharashtra	-	34	144	178
20.	Manipur	1	12	-	13
21.	Meghalaya	1	11	18	30
22.	Mizoram	1	8	18	27
23.	Nagaland	1	11	-	12

24.	Odisha	1	30	46	77
25.	Puducherry	-	2	-	2
26.	Punjab	1	23	9	33
27.	Rajasthan	2	32	20	54
28.	Sikkim	1	1	-	2
29.	Tamil Nadu	1	37	75	113
30.	Telangana	1	19	56	76
31.	Tripura	1	8	12	21
32.	Uttar Pradesh	1	75	62	138
33.	Uttarakhand	1	13	13	27
34.	West Bengal	2	23	199	224
Total		39	701	1,420	2,160

STATEMENT -IV**Rates suggested to States/ UTs for testing of water samples for quality parameters***(Rate in Rupees)*

S. No.	Parameter	Individual Rate	Package Rate
1.	Odour	1	50
2.	Color	1	
3.	pH	1	
4.	Total dissolved solids	1	
5.	Turbidity	5	
6.	Total alkalinity	20	
7.	Total hardness	20	
8.	Residual Chlorine	1	
9.	Chloride	50	50
10.	Sulphate	50	50
11.	Iron	50	50
12.	Total Arsenic	100	100
13.	Fluoride	50	50
14.	Nitrate	50	50
15.	Total coliform bacteria	100	100

16.	E.Coli or thermo tolerant coliform bacteria	100	100
Total		600	600

SCHOLARSHIP TO ST STUDENTS

***57. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:**

Will the Minister of **TRIBAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state: -

(a) the details regarding the total number of students belonging to the ST Community who have applied for and granted scholarships by the Government during the last five years, State-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh and in Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency (PC);

(b) the details regarding the funds allocated and utilized for scholarships given to students belonging to the ST community during the last five years, State-wise particularly for Andhra Pradesh and Bapatla PC;

(c) the details regarding the total number of students belonging to the ST community who have been awarded scholarships by the Government to study in Institutions of Eminence in India and foreign Ivy League colleges during the last five years, State-wise particularly from Andhra Pradesh and Bapatla PC; and

(d) whether the Government has undertaken any promotional activities to raise awareness regarding scholarships for students belonging to the ST community and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM):

(a) and (b): Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing following 5 scholarship Schemes for ST students in the country

- i. Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students (Class IX and X)
- ii. Post Matric Scholarship for ST students. (Class XI and above)
- iii. National Fellowship for ST students. (For MPhil and PhD)
- iv. National Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students. (For Higher Education in top class Institutes)
- v. National Overseas Scholarship for ST student (for Higher studies abroad)

The Pre Matric and Post Matric scholarship schemes are Centrally sponsored schemes implemented by the State Govt, who are responsible for inviting application, verification of students and release of funds. The States share the data of final beneficiaries who have received the scholarship on DBT portal developed by the Ministry. State wise data of students who have got scholarship is given in the enclosed **Statement -I.**

Regarding students belonging to the ST Community who have applied for and granted scholarships in Andhra Pradesh and in Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency in Andhra Pradesh, as submitted by Andhra Pradesh, the information is given in the enclosed **Statement -II.**

(c): Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing National Scholarship Scheme (Top Class Scholarship Scheme), a central sector scheme, where in scholarship is given to students who get admission in top 265 Institutes of the country like IITs,

NIIT, AIIMS, NLU etc for pursuing higher studies in India. The State wise details of students who got scholarship in these Institutes is given in the enclosed **Statement -III**. For details, the Dashboard developed by the Ministry (dashboard.tribal.gov.in) may be seen.

The State Government has also provided information in respect of students from Andhra and Bapala, who have taken admission in premier Institutes under Post Matric Scholarship scheme, which is given in the enclosed **Statement -IV**.

Under National Overseas Scholarship scheme, the State wise list of students who got scholarship is given in the enclosed **Statement - V**. For details, the Dashboard developed by the Ministry (dashboard.tribal.gov.in) may be seen.

The State of Andhra Pradesh also implements Ambedkar Overseas Scholarship for studying abroad. The Information of students benefited under state scheme is given in the enclosed **Statement --VI**.

(d): The Ministry issues advertisement of National Fellowship and National overseas Scholarship in print media. The States are also asked to make ST students aware about Centrally Sponsored scheme and help students in preparation of basic documents like Aadhar, Bank account, Caste certificate etc so as to enable students to take benefit under the schemes. All Universities and Institutes under Top Class Scholarship Scheme and National Fellowship scheme are asked to make students aware about the scheme and encourage them to apply when the portal is open.

STATEMENT - I**Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

Pre-Matric scholarship scheme						
Sl. No.	State Name	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
		No. of students granted scholarsh ip by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholarsh ip by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholarsh ip by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholarsh ip by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholarsh ip by the Govt.
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	249	341	200	247	66
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	57866	26676	35364	40465	Yet to disburse
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1979	5849	5705	5202	2860
4	ASSAM	2862	2504	4767	5688	1616 (2737 students)

Pre-Matric scholarship scheme						
Sl. No.	State Name	2019-20 No. of students granted scholarsh ip by the Govt.	2020-21 No. of students granted scholarsh ip by the Govt.	2021-22 No. of students granted scholarsh ip by the Govt.	2022-23 No. of students granted scholarsh ip by the Govt.	2023-24 No. of students granted scholarsh ip by the Govt.
						are yet to be paid)
5	BIHAR	39206	51818	42425	26450	8528
6	CHHATTI SGARH	141727	132421	129615	28479	43995
7	GOA	3378	2504	1978	2108	1670
8	GUJARAT	181189	166649	157714	138459	93328
9	HIMACHA L PRADESH	2569	1846	2160	2450	2024
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	data not received	data not received	data not received	data not received	data not received
11	JHARKHA	107598	87131	136830	118155	99584

Pre-Matric scholarship scheme						
Sl. No.	State Name	2019-20 No. of students granted scholarsh ip by the Govt.	2020-21 No. of students granted scholarsh ip by the Govt.	2021-22 No. of students granted scholarsh ip by the Govt.	2022-23 No. of students granted scholarsh ip by the Govt.	2023-24 No. of students granted scholarsh ip by the Govt.
	ND					
12	KARNATA KA	72990	81379	50653	88027	91438
13	KERALA	7858	9880	7071	9457	5279
14	LADAKH	-	421	1439	760	1213
15	MADHYA PRADESH	318869	346219	332006	179403	167636
17	MANIPUR	1362	2368	2583	1836	3470
18	MEGHALA YA	136	616	2406	1588	3357*
19	MIZORAM	12914	11046	10031	10312	8911
20	NAGALAN D	1291	451	-	-	-
21	ODISHA	219946	198057	135053	79252	106691

Pre-Matric scholarship scheme						
Sl. No.	State Name	2019-20 No. of students granted scholarsh ip by the Govt.	2020-21 No. of students granted scholarsh ip by the Govt.	2021-22 No. of students granted scholarsh ip by the Govt.	2022-23 No. of students granted scholarsh ip by the Govt.	2023-24 No. of students granted scholarsh ip by the Govt.
22	PUDUCH ERRY	data not received	data not received	data not received	data not received	data not received
23	RAJASTH AN	157234	192158	187431	55688	0
24	SIKKIM	345	88	296	49	62
25	TAMIL NADU	19,961	14,822	16,854	15,325	13,494
26	TELANGA NA	6903	2710	7472	5559	1730
27	THE DNH and DD	-	712	2167	2005	0
28	TRIPURA	10980	9404	17307	15017	10832*
29	UTTAR PRADESH	4004	2007	815	1579	2329

Post-Matric scholarship scheme						
Sl.N	State Name	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
o.		No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	447	386	330	170	2
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	40162	43690	46593	42333	32309
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	19800	31523	43744	46330	42221
4	ASSAM	54823	53205	71115	62102	0*
5	BIHAR	6103	9060	16285	3349	1133
6	CHHATTISGARH	77216	29569	86910	33996	39630
7	GOA	5870	4833	4072	4439	3274
8	GUJARAT	212454	213605	244572	250644	191322

Post-Matric scholarship scheme						
Sl.N	State Name	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
o.		No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3009	2410	3332	4291	3969
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	data not received	data not received	data not received	data not received	data not received
11	JHARKHAND	85491	92117	127280	142224	121846
12	KARNATAKA	126780	111580	130713	127307	106922
13	KERALA	16583	15820	14558	17652	12721
14	LADAKH	-	3055	8631	8619	9195
15	MADHYA PRADESH	325573	338529	448460	235183	227006
16	MAHARASHTRA	130999	132320	130709	135841	135139
17	MANIPUR	30969	37262	47793	42567	33542*
18	MEGHALAY	6859	16399	52598	59474	49428*

Post-Matric scholarship scheme						
Sl.N	State Name	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
o.		No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.
	A					
19	MIZORAM	37858	33308	37448	38784	31685
20	NAGALAND	39631	36940	40588	40638	42390
21	ODISHA	177166	175252	207678	204172	213957
22	PUDUCHER RY	data not received	data not received	data not received	data not received	data not received
23	RAJASTHAN	data not received	data not received	data not received	data not received	data not received
24	SIKKIM	4431	3488	4236	2650	1849
25	TAMIL NADU	29478	21383	24441	23529	23105
26	TELANGANA	108038	110181	107177	71435	0
27	THE DNH and DD	-	3549	2239	1091	0
28	TRIPURA	23422	26108	35520	37380	31945*

Post-Matric scholarship scheme						
Sl.N	State Name	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
o.		No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.
29	UTTAR PRADESH	17881	8962	8930	6427	8656
30	UTTARAKHAND	4824	2873	3760	3406	1177
31	WEST BENGAL	data not received	data not received	data not received	data not received	data not received
*Note: For A.Y. 2023-24, disbursement is ongoing.						

Pre-Matric Fund utilization Status- (Rs. In Lakh)											
Sl. No	State/ UT	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released	Utilized
1	Andaman and Nicobar	5.62	5.62	12.33	12.33	8.03	8.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Pre-Matric Fund utilization Status- (Rs. In Lakh)											
Sl. No	State/ UT	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		Fund Release	Utilized	Fund Release	Utilized	Fund Release	Utilized	Fund Release	Utilized	Fund Release	Utilized
2	Andhra Pradesh	736.32	736.32	1433.81	1433.81	3935.06	3935.06	0.00	0.00	5700.16	5700.16
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	207.30	207.30	267.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Assam	0.00	0.00	17.27	17.27	102.19	102.19	107.41	107.41	187.50	187.50
5	Bihar	7131.47	6773.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Chhattisgarh	4796.94	4796.94	3541.54	3541.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5250.00	3745.57
7	DNH and DD	38.49	38.49	234.00	234.00	206.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Daman and Diu	5.89	5.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Goa	80.56	80.56	41.35	41.35	0.00	0.00	108.18	108.18	52.50	52.50
10	Gujarat	5248.34	5248.34	2198.84	2198.84	3689.18	3689.18	5451.67	5451.67	6200.00	3038.28
11	Himachal Pradesh	83.92	83.92	91.87	91.87	0.00	0.00	79.02	79.02	110.00	101.09
12	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Jharkhand	1514.49	1514.49	0.00	0.00	3899.03	3899.03	0.00	0.00	5700.00	0.00
14	Karnataka	1846.92	1846.92	0.00	0.00	1753.16	1753.16	2370.04	2370.04	3400.00	2550.00
15	Kerala	287.31	287.31	116.56	116.56	347.07	347.07	0.00	0.00	436.46	380.18
16	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	42.27	42.27	74.22	74.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Madhya Pradesh	7698.90	7698.90	5429.34	5429.34	11458.18	11458.18	12743.85	6964.49	0.00	0.00
18	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Manipur	443.33	220.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	115.48	106.67	0.00	0.00
21	Mizoram	702.21	702.21	167.86	167.86	657.47	657.47	0.00	0.00	306.89	0.00
22	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	60.75	47.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Odisha	6157.65	6157.65	6944.96	6944.96	5236.75	5236.75	9397.06	9088.67	0.00	0.00
24	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	1.63	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Rajasthan	5346.97	5346.97	3126.90	3126.90	6234.34	6234.34	3530.80	3182.27	0.00	0.00

Post-Matric Fund utilization Status- (Rs. In Lakh)											
SI	State/ UT	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		Fund Release	Utilized	Fund Release	Utilized	Fund Release	Utilized	Fund Release	Utilized	Fund Release	Utilized
6	Chhattisgarh	7022.69	7022.69	8790.24	8790.24	0.00	0.00	9330.35	9330.35	7125.00	7125.00
7	DNH and DD	88.66	88.66	3481.73	3481.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	403.75	403.73
8	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Goa	732.79	732.79	458.18	458.18	0.00	0.00	1187.23	1187.23	526.54	526.54
10	Gujarat	14004.48	14004.48	22977.64	22977.64	46170.25	46170.25	24426.38	24426.38	35000.00	35000.00
11	Himachal Pradesh	2468.81	2250.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Jammu and Kashmir	1048.29	1048.29	805.44	805.44	0.00	0.00	683.57	683.57	746.25	746.25
13	Jharkhand	7862.86	7862.86	0.00	0.00	12654.88	12654.88	0.00	0.00	5310.66	5310.66
14	Karnataka	15003.43	15003.43	0.00	0.00	17080.51	17080.51	0.00	0.00	22556.05	22556.05
15	Kerala	1641.52	1641.52	3285.25	3285.25	2516.49	2516.49	0.00	0.00	4689.34	4689.34
16	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	738.00	738.00	2214.00	2214.00	1891.27	1891.27	596.25	596.25
17	Madhya Pradesh	12198.58	12198.58	12344.00	12344.00	24529.43	24529.43	27048.58	27048.58	35000.00	35000.00
18	Maharashtra	15575.38	15575.38	18149.52	18149.52	19214.82	19214.82	9026.85	9026.85	57035.80	56371.80
19	Manipur	6235.55	6235.55	2184.19	2184.19	4292.15	4292.15	4137.54	4137.54	3000.00	1647.77
20	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2636.09	2636.09	14619.79	14619.79	8500.00	8500.00
21	Mizoram	4415.78	4415.78	3446.82	3446.82	3874.64	3874.64	2590.31	2590.31	2500.00	2500.00
22	Nagaland	3268.73	3268.73	3226.37	3226.37	4435.75	4435.75	3608.43	3608.43	3500.00	3500.00
23	Odisha	16640.15	16640.15	19095.97	19095.97	21842.98	21842.98	17133.30	17133.30	13564.10	13564.10
24	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	19.56	2.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Rajasthan	25950.52	25950.52	25557.03	25557.03	13744.70	13744.70	18810.10	18810.10	22000.00	22000.00

Post-Matric Fund utilization Status- (Rs. In Lakh)											
SI	State/ UT	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		Fund Release d	Utilized	Fund Release d	Utilized	Fund Release d	Utilized	Fund Release d	Utilized	Fund Release d	Utilized
26	Sikkim	566.80	566.80	553.83	553.83	1036.28	1036.28	925.44	925.44	0.00	0.00
27	Tamil Nadu	5025.19	5025.19	3328.99	3328.99	4849.38	4849.38	2854.28	2854.28	2000.00	2000.00
28	Telangana	19610.6 0	19610.6 0	27297.8 3	27297.8 3	7503.90	7503.90	23851.1 8	23851.1 8	11250.0 0	11250.0 0
29	Tripura	2355.78	2355.78	4804.98	4804.98	7188.77	7188.77	4522.33	4522.33	4000.00	3993.90
30	Uttar Pradesh	1822.71	1822.71	2218.67	2218.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00
31	Uttarakhan d	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3568.37	3568.37	0.00	0.00	187.50	187.50
32	West Bengal	2411.00	2411.00	2256.42	2256.42	3872.05	3872.05	0.00	0.00	3405.83	0.00
	Total	186264. 75	186046. 33	182908. 02	182721. 66	225681. 13	225681. 13	196465. 39	196465. 39	266868. 15	261439. 97

STATEMENT -II

Details regarding students belonging to the ST Community who have applied for and granted scholarships in Andhra Pradesh and in Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency in Andhra Pradesh, as submitted by Andhra Pradesh

Post-Matric Scheme					
Year	No. of students applied		No. sanctioned		Amount (Rs in Lakhs
	State	Bapatla (PC)	State	Bapatal (PC)	

2019-20	44883	1262	40162	1114	12213.57
2020-21	47691	1321	43690	1224	9209.31
2021-22	50002	1313	46593	1255	15548.23
2022-23	45354	1190	42333	1127	21730.66
2023-24	40814	1079	32309	676	32.67 till date

STATEMENT II

Students belonging to the ST Community who have applied for and granted scholarships in Andhra Pradesh and in Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency in Andhra Pradesh,

Pre-Matric Scheme					
Year	No. of students applied		No. sanctioned		Amount (Rs in Lakhs)
	State	Bapatla (PC)	State	Bapatla (PC)	
2019-20	57866		57866		1971.2
2020-21	26676		26676		3734.64
2021-22	59913	886	35364	813	4597.32
2022-23	40574	955	40465	819	5260.45
2023-24	Scholarships yet to be sanctioned.				

Post-Matric scheme (Rs in Lakh)		
Year	Total funds Allocated and utilized to AP	Bapatla (PC)
2019-20	7797.07	45.0
2020-21	6039.35	38.44
2021-22	8991.45	55.69
2022-23	13356.50	43.25
2023-24	11471.08	10.35

STATEMENT -III

Central Sector Scheme:

National Scholarship Scheme (Top Class scheme)						
Sl.No.	State Name	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
		No. of students granted scholar ship by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholar ship by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholar ship by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholar ship by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholar ship by the Govt.

National Scholarship Scheme (Top Class scheme)						
Sl.No.	State Name	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
		No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS				1	
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	83	54	97	144	100
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	16	7	20	34	54
4	ASSAM	48	36	54	79	101
5	BIHAR	21	26	45	63	51
6	CHHATTISGARH	40	29	51	77	77
7	GOA	1			3	2
8	GUJARAT	22	11	15	22	33

National Scholarship Scheme (Top Class scheme)						
Sl.No.	State Name	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
		No. of student s granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of student s granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of student s granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of student s granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of student s granted scholarship by the Govt.
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	23	20	21	36	29
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	8	5	16	15	12
11	JHARKHAND	50	41	44	86	178
12	KARNATAKA	57	40	68	98	75
13	KERALA	34		4	1	2
14	LADAKH	23	20	33	47	22
15	LAKSHADWEEP			2		1
16	MADHYA PRADESH	24	18	36	84	74
17	MAHARASHTRA	31	20	38	62	52

National Scholarship Scheme (Top Class scheme)						
Sl.No.	State Name	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
		No. of student s granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of student s granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of student s granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of student s granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of student s granted scholarship by the Govt.
18	MANIPUR	20	18	33	53	82
19	MEGHALAYA	18	9	22	47	72
20	MIZORAM	11	12	14	23	43
21	NAGALAND	23	6	16	55	145
22	ODISHA	29	19	24	41	39
23	PUDUCHERRY	6				
24	RAJASTHAN	103	149	258	291	270
25	SIKKIM	4	4	2	26	11
26	TAMIL NADU	34	3	10	13	12
27	TELANGANA	175	415	729	1047	960
28	THE DNH and DD			1		1
29	TRIPURA	19	7	12	7	93

National Scholarship Scheme (Top Class scheme)						
Sl.No.	State Name	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
		No. of student s granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of student s granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of student s granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of student s granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of student s granted scholarship by the Govt.
30	UTTAR PRADESH	36	7	37	33	49
31	UTTARAKHAND	4	15	19	22	24
32	WEST BENGAL	37	9	17	49	45
33	DELHI		0			
34	PUNJAB	0				
	Grand Total	1000	1000	1738	2559	2709

STATEMENT -IV

Details of students from Andhra and Bapatla, who have taken admission in premier Institutes under Post Matric Scholarship scheme

Year	Total No. of students awarded scholarships to study in institute of Eminence in India (IITs)	
	AP State	Bapatla (PC)
2019-20	14	1
2020-21	10	0
2021-22	17	0
2022-23	18	0
2023-24	7	0

STATEMENT V

The State wise list of students who got scholarship Under National Overseas Scholarship scheme

National Overseas Scheme						
Sl.No.	State Name	2019-20 No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	2020-21 No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	2021-22 No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	2022-23 No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	2023-24 No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS					
2	ANDHRA PRADESH			1		

National Overseas Scheme						
Sl.No.	State Name	2019-20 No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	2020-21 No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	2021-22 No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	2022-23 No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	2023-24 No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2			1	
4	ASSAM				1	1
5	BIHAR					
6	CHHATTISGARH			1		
7	DADRA and NAGAR HAVELI					
8	DELHI					
9	GOA					
10	GUJARAT		1			
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH					
12	JAMMU AND KASHMIR		1	1	1	
13	JHARKHAND		1	1	2	
14	KARNATAKA		1			
15	KERALA		1			
16	LADAKH					
17	LAKSHADWEEP					
18	MADHYA PRADESH		1			
19	MAHARASHTRA		2			
20	MANIPUR	2	5	5	5	4
21	MEGHALAYA	2				2
22	MIZORAM			2		
23	NAGALAND	1		2		
24	ODISHA		1			1
25	PUNJAB					
26	RAJASTHAN			1		
27	SIKKIM					
28	TAMIL NADU	1				
29	TELANGANA	5	3	1	2	1
30	TRIPURA					
31	UTTAR PRADESH					
32	UTTARAKHAND					1
33	WEST BENGAL		1			1

National Overseas Scheme						
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Sl.No.	State Name	No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.	No. of students granted scholarship by the Govt.
	Total	13	18	15	12	11

STATEMENT VI

The Information of students benefited under state scheme Ambedkar Overseas Scholarship for studying abroad

Year	No. of students awarded scholarships to study in foreign Ivy league colleges under Ambedkar Overseas Scholarship Scheme run by State Govt.	
	AP State	Bapatla (PC)
2019-20	23	0
2020-21	0	0
2021-22	0	0
2022-23	0	0
2023-24	1	0

PM-JANMAN SCHEME

*58. **SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:**

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

(a) the details of the beneficiaries of the Pradhan Mantri-Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) since its inception, including regional distribution;

(b) the impact of the PM-JANMAN scheme on education and skill development among tribal youth, supported by relevant statistics and feedback from beneficiaries; and

(c) the details of primary objectives and targets of the PM-JANMAN scheme for the next five years and the manner in which these align with the overall goals of tribal development?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM):

(a) to (c): On 15th November 2023, Hon'ble PM launched Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) for socio-economic development of 75 PVTG communities residing in 18 states and one UT. The mission aims to provide basic facilities such as safe housing, clean drinking water and improved access to education, health and nutrition, road and telecom connectivity, electrification of unelectrified households and sustainable livelihood opportunities in 3 years. 11 lakh PVTG Households residing in about 29,000 habitations are covered under mission through 11 interventions implemented by 9 line Ministries. The Ministry-wise and intervention-wise mission targets, for 3 years are given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.

The details of benefits given under the Abhiyan scheme since its inception is given in the enclosed **Statement -II**. Hon'ble PM had interacted with beneficiaries from different States virtually on 15th January 2024 when the 1st

Installment of funds for construction of houses under PM JANMAN was released and other benefits sanctioned. The beneficiaries from Shivpuri (MP), Alluri Sitaram Raju (Andhra Pradesh), Baran (Rajasthan) and Jashpur (Chhattisgarh) shared their experience with him again on 15th November 2024 at Jamui, Bihar. They explained how the various development activities have been undertaken in their villages under the Abhiyan.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs through the State Governments/ UT Administration/departments has undertaken habitation level data collection exercise through PM Gati Shakti mobile application to estimate PVTG population figures and infrastructure gaps in order to cover PVTG population residing in villages and habitations covered under PM JANMAN. Based on the data captured (as on 21.11.2024), State/UT- wise, PVTG population is tabulated at enclosed **Statement -III**.

Under PM JANMAN, Ministry of Education, Department of School Education and Literacy has sanctioned 194 hostels. 501 VDVks have also been sanctioned under PM JANMAN by TRIFED under Ministry of Tribal Affairs. A total of 259 VDVks covering about 15000 beneficiaries have been imparted training on Entrepreneurship, Skill Development, and Value addition through NIESBUD, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

STATEMENT -I

The Ministry-wise and intervention-wise mission targets, for 3 years

Name of Ministry	Activity	Mission Target (2023-2026)
M/o Rural Development	Provision of pucca houses	4.90 lakh houses
	Connecting roads	8000 km road
M/o Health and Family Welfare	Mobile Medical Units	1000 MMU
M/o Jal Shakti	Piped Water Supply	15309 Villages
M/o Women and Child Development	Construction and running of Anganwadi Centres	2500
M/o Education	Construction and running of hostels	500
M/o Communications	Installation of mobile towers	Coverage of 3959 habitations
M/o Power	Energization of unelectrified HHs	2.65 lakh HHs
M/o New and Renewable Energy	Energization of HHs	All eligible and uncovered by MoP
M/o Tribal Affairs	Multipurpose Centers	1000
	Setting up of VDVKs	500

STATEMENT -II

PM JANMAN Progress (as on 20th November 2024)

Name of Ministry	Intervention	Mission Target (2023-2026)	Sanctions	Physical Achievements	Financial Sanctions (Rs in Crore)
M/o Rural Development	Pucca houses	~ 4.90 lakh pucca houses	336367 houses	59487 houses completed.	2722.14
	Connecting roads	8000 Km road	4484.30 km road	11.51 Km road completed	3386.2
M/o Health and Family Welfare	Mobile Medical Units (MMUs)	1000 MMU	616 MMUs	616 MMUs functional with more than 25 lakhs footfall.	208.7
D/o DWandS, M/o Jal Shakti	Piped Water Supply (FHTCs)	15309 Villages	6350 Villages 100% Saturated	6350 Villages 100% Saturated	344.35
M/o Women and Child Development	Anganwadi Centers (AWCs)	2500 AWCs	1864 AWCs	770 AWCs made operational.	311.16

D/o SEandL, M/o Education	Hostels	500 Hostels	194 Hostels	-	476.16
DoT, M/o Communications	Mobile towers	Coverage of 3959 habitations	1499 habitations	406 habitations covered	204.3
M/o Power	Energization of HHs	~ 2.65 lakh HHs	140440 HHs	87132 HHs Electrified	516.15
M/o New and Renewable Energy	Energization of HHs	All eligible and uncovered by MoP	9569 HHs	800 HHs Electrified	47.86
M/o Tribal Affairs	Multipurpose Centres (MPCs)	1000 MPCs	873 MPCs	Work started in 433 MPCs.	119.24
	Setting up of VDVKs	500 VDKs	501 VDVKs	Operational: - 135 Tool kit distributed :280	33.61 (including Rs. 12.20 Cr of MoSDE)
Total (Rs. in Crore)				-	8369.87

As information provided by concerned Ministries

STATEMENT -III

Estimate of PVTG population based on the mobile application-based habitation survey by State Governments / UT Administrations/department (as on 20.11.2024)

S.No	State*	PVTG Population
1	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR	191
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	492552
3	CHHATTISGARH	229743
4	GUJARAT	153516
5	JHARKHAND	398952
6	KARNATAKA	57448
7	KERALA	29511
8	MADHYA PRADESH	1229201
9	MAHARASHTRA	623143
10	ODISHA	300436
11	RAJASTHAN	128456
12	TAMIL NADU	380376
13	TELANGANA	63194
14	TRIPURA	273240
15	UTTAR PRADESH	3527

16	UTTARAKHAND	92233
17	WEST BENGAL	67087
Grand Total		4522806

* Bihar and Manipur are the other States covered under Abhiyan.

TOLL COLLECTION ON NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

***59. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:**

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

- (a) the list of National Highways (NHs) and sections thereof on which toll is currently being collected;
- (b) the cost of construction and the total toll revenue collected since the commencement of toll collection, highway-wise;
- (c) the general conditions and timeframe for toll collection on National Highways after the completion of construction;
- (d) whether the total toll collected on some National Highways (NHs) has exceeded the cost of construction; and
- (e) if so, the reasons for continuing toll collection despite the toll revenue surpassing the construction cost?

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

- (a) The details of National Highways (NHs) and sections on which user fee is currently being collected are at enclosed **Statement I**.

(b) The cost and the total toll revenue collected since the commencement of toll collection, highway-wise are at enclosed **Statement II** and **III**.

(c) The Government may by notification, levy fee for use of any section of national highway, permanent bridge, bypass or tunnel forming part of the national highway, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of the rule of National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008.

The collection of user fee shall commence within forty-five days from the date of completion of the section of National Highway.

In case of private investment project, the collection of user fee shall be made in accordance with the terms of agreement entered into with the Concessionaire.

(d) and (e) The user fee at fee plazas on National Highways are collected as per NH Fee Rules, 2008 and its amendment thereof.

STATEMENT I

The details of National Highways (NHs) and sections on which toll is currently being collected:

Section	NH	Length (in Kms)	Plaza Location

ANDHRA PRADESH (RO Vijayawada)			
Public Funded Projects			
Nandigama - Srikakulam	5	53.770	Km. 589.554 Madapam Village Dist.Srikakulam
Champavati/Kopperla - Visakhapatnam-	5	66.544	Km.656.704 Nathavalasa, Dist. Vizianagaram
Vishakhapatnam - Ankapalli	5	40.707	Km 728.055 AGANAMPUDI
Vaggampalle – Dornala T-Junction 2-LPS	565	66.156	Km 348.720, Brahmanapalli in AP
Vijayawada-Gundugolanu	5	39.100	Km 53.300 (new Km 1050.794) Kalaparru Village
	5	39.100	Km 31.850 (new Km 1072.191, Pattipadu Village
Penchalkona – Yerpedu	565	42	Km 500.150, Chintalapalem in AP
	565	83.562	Km 443.800, Rapur in

			AP
Ibrahimpattanam – AP / Telangana Border	221	69.190	Km 35.800, Badava in AP
Markapuram to Vaggampalle 2-LPS	565	41.786	Km 285.100, Raaviguntapalli in AP
	565	45.6	Km 217.050, Mekalavaripalli in AP
Mydukur to Dornala T-Junction	67	52.000	Km 604.450, Basapuram
Dornala - Atmakur (AP)	67	53.000	Km 680.180, DC Palli
Atmakur - Nellore (AP)	67	44.500	Km 722.450, Buchireddypalem
Pileru - Rayochoty	18	51.715	Km 69.015, Durgamvaripalli, AP
Adoni to Madhavaram (via Mantralayam	167	55.150	Km 101.650 Halaharvi
Hyderabad - Bangalore	7	84	Km 250.700, Amakathadu, Distt. Kurnool

		79	Km 310.200, Kasepalli, Distt. Anantpur
		88.164	Km 376.075 Marur Distt. Anantpur
Davulpalli - Markapuram	565	42.179	Km 163.250 Millampalli
Vijayawada to Machilipatnam	NH-65 (Old NH-9)	64.611	km 17.500 @ Davuluru
Kathipudi to Start of Kakinada Bypass 4-L	214	27.500	At km 13.550 (Design chainage at km 15.000) Gollaprolu
Eepuripalem to Ongole -2LPS	216 (Old NH-214A)	57.874	At km 219.900 Chinaganjam
AP/TN Border-Nalagampalli and Nalagampalli - AP/KA Border	NH-4 (New-69)	60.39	Mahasamudram
AP Boarder - Anantapur	42	71.250	Jellipalli at Km 47.400 3.11.2020
Mudigubba - Anantapur District Border Others	42	68.050	Yerradoddi at Km 158.500 3.11.2020

Rayachoty - Kadapa	18 new-40	51.28	Bandapalli at Km 119.945 15.11.2020
Muddanurur-Jammalamaduga Others	67	32.15	Chittimitti Chintala at km 535.170 21.11.2020
Giddalur-Vinukonda (Others)	544D	53.944	Medapi Km 297.650
	544D	54.359	Pandipalli at Km 231.500
Gooty – Tadipatri	67	63.013	Jodi dharmapuram km 460.600
Chittor-Mallavaram	140	61.128	Gadanki
Ananthapuramu to Kalyandurg section (2-LPS)	544DD	55.845	Km. 14.500 of NH- 544DD near Vaddupalli
Gundugolanu-Devarapalli- Kovvuru	16	69.884	Veeravalli
Anakapalli- PendurthiAnandapuram Section	16	23.520	At Km. 686.540 Dukkavanipalem
	16	25.085	At Km 722.170 Marripalem

Pileru-Puthalupattu Section	40	37.500	At Km 19.500 Thenpalli
Palamaneru to Krishnagiri (2LPS)	42	83.744	At Km 88.810 Danamaiahgaari Palle
Rapthadu-Bathalapalli section	42	57.471	Bathalapalli Km 104.405
Madanapalli-Punganuru- Palamaneru	42	54.845	Bandlapalli Toll Plaza
Kodikonda Junction to Madakasira section	544 E	56.803	Cholasamundram at Km 19.440
Losari - Machavaram section	216	48.149	Munjuluru at Km. 66.700
Gurajanapalli to Pasarlapudi	216	53.560	Annampalli @ KM 78.000 04.03.2023
AP/Odisha Border to Narasannaapeta section	326 A	38.847	Gorribanda Toll Plaza 16.03.2023
Machilipatnam - avanigadda	214A (New-216)	34.76	Mopidevi 01.08.2023
Rapalle-Eepurpalem	NH-216	61.693	Reddypalem Toll Plaza 05.01.2024

Rayachoty - Angallu Road	NH-340	60.025	Mudiveedu at km 50.050
Dhindi to Digamaru	214 (NH-216)	42.12	Seethampuram Toll Plaza
Raipur-Visakhapatnam	26 (old-43)	28.8	Jonnada Km 558.000 (design 22.970)
Vijayawada – Chilakaluripet	5	82.500	Km 416.8 (new 1117.402) Kaza
Madakasaira - Sira section	544E	42.376	Rolla at km 80.400
TOT-Ist			
Icchapuram-Puintola	5	64.4	Km 473.632 Bellupada
Icchapuram-Nandigam	5	96.7	Km. 172.800 (new 530.404) Laxmipuram
Ankapalli - Tuni	5	88.53	Km 795.498 Vemapadu, Distt Vishakapatnam
Tuni - Diwancheruvu	5	70.98	Km 236.200 (new Km 865.553) Krishnavaram
Diwancheruvu - Siddhantham	16 (Old 5)	49.04	Km 946.300, Eethakota
Siddhantham - Gundugolanu	16 (Old 5)	71.95	Km 999.600, Unguturu
BOT Projects			

Tada - Nellore	5	110.517	Km 86.00 Sullurpet,
			Km 124.40 Budhanam and
			Km 155.30 Venkatachalam
Nandigama - Vijayawada	9	48.00	Km 226.40 Keesara
Chilakaluripet - Nellore	5	183.745	Km 1200.00) Vill Bolapalli,
			Km 1264.00 Tangutur
			Km 1326.00 Sunambatti (Musunur)
Cudappa-Mydukur-Kurnool NHDP-III	18	30.580	Dumpalagattu Paatimeeda Palli (earlier location was Palempalli)
	17	60.110	km 228.350 near Chagalamarri in Kurnool Dist.
	18	60.780	Chapirevula

	18	37.282	km 349.100 near Nannur
SPV Projects			
Vishakhapatnam Port Connectivity Project	SR	12.000	Km 9.158 (Panchvati Colony) and
			Km 2.262 (Gosthani Gate of NAVY)
Bihar (RO Patna)			
PUBLIC FUNDED PROJECTS			
Aurangabad - Barachetti	2	60.000	Km 200.100 Vil. Sau Kala
Mokama-Munger	80	60.470	Km 23.500 Balgudar in Begusari distt.
Khagaria - Purnea	31	69.961	Km 333.150 Kharik
	31	69.961	Km 397.885 Maranga
Muzzaffarpur-Sonbarsa 2 lane with PS (Annuity) 07.07.2015	77	65.472	Km 26.09 Runni
Hazipur-Muzafarpur 7.09.2016	28	38.770	New PF

			Saidpur Patheda
Purnea- Dalkhola	31	36.30	Barsoni/ Km. 416.000
Chhapra Rewa Ghat- Muzzafarpur	722	36.525	Pokharia @ 54.350 (17.01.19)
	722	36.525	Sohnu @ 25.900 (17.01.19)
Chhapra - Gopalganj 2-LPS	531 (New 85)	54.025	Km 34.500 @ Chainwa (Chapraitha)
	531 (New 85)	40.233	Thawe @ Km 86.600 08.12.2019 (Gopalganj - (Brindawvan)
Galgalia-Rehman Ganj Chowk	327 (E)	75.0000	Khaikhat Km 39.500
Lodipur Kala - Jichho Phase-IVB	80.000	16.6750	Bhagalpur km 137.300
Bagaha-Paniyahawa	25B	39.000	Bishanpurwa at km 53.625 01/09/2020
Bihar Sharif-Barbigaha-Mokama	82	54.575	Toda km 128.000

Arrah to Pararia	319(Old NH-30)	50.030	Babhniyawar at Design Km 16.030
Simaria - Khagaria section	NH-31	60.232	Shahpur at Design Km 232.600
Koilwar-Bhojpur section	NH-922	43.850	Kulhariya at Design Km 39.700
Bhojpur-Buxar section	NH-922	47.900	Dalsagar
Bakhtiyarpur- Rajauli Section	NH-20 (Old NH 31)	47.225	Karigawan
Forbesganj -Jogbani section	(Now 205 and 154)	9.26	Bhadesar
Galgalia-Bahadurganj Km 0.000 - Km 49.000	NH-327 E	75.000	Jeerangachh km 22.410
Narenpur - Purnia Km 6.000 - Km 55.000	131A	49.000	Routara Toll Plaza
Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga-purnea	57	86.651	Km 150.390 Asanpur (Supaul)
	57	69.501	Km 267.000 Hariabara
	57	76.146	Km 26.200 Maithi

	57	49.160	Km. 98.700 Raje (Naruar)
Kanhauli-Ramnagar Section	131G	39.160	Mamrejpur Fee Plaza
Piprakothi - Motihari - Raxual	NH-28A	67.411	Phulwaria Toll Plaza at km 35.700
2-LPS of entire NH 333B (the highway starting from its junction with NH-33 at Munger and Terminating at its junction with NH No. 31 at Khagaria	NH-333B	18.437	Malhipur at Km 1.4
TOT/Invit			
Kotwa – Mehsi - Muzaffarpur	28	80.00	468.700 near Parsoni Khem Village in East Champaran District
OMT Projects			
BOT PROJECTS			
Varanasi - Aurangabad	2	42.600	Mohania Toll Plaza at Km 860.00
	2	94.800	Sasaram Toll Plaza at Km 907.100

Patna-Bakhtiyarpur	30	46.847	Km 194.00 didarganj
Muzaffarnagar - Barauni	28	49.600	Km 535.100 Mahanath Maniyari
	28	31.400	Km 602.200 Govindpur (Murlitol)
CHHATISGARH (RO Raipur and Chhattisgarh)			
PUBLIC FUNDED PROJECTS			
Dahikonga - Jagdalpur	43	56.900	Badayiguda @284.420
Dhamtari-Kanker	43	48.412	Jagtara @ 94.995
Bedma- Dahikonga	43	61.170	Mashora @ 216.400
Saragaon-Bilaspur 4-L	200 (New-130)	47.798	Km 97.516 at Bhojpuri
	200 (new-49)	20.545	Km 110.300 @ Mudipaar
Raipur-Durg	6 (new-53)	26.60	Kumhari km 285.400
Katghora-Shivnagar	111 (New-130)	80.900	Chotiya at Km 117.150
Surajpur-Ambikapur	43	32.00	Pachira at Km 348.860

Others			28.10.2020
Raipur-Simga section	30	48.580	At Km Tarpongi
Bilaspur - Pathrapali	111	53.3	Limha
MP border Chilpi - Kawardha (Pkg-I)	12A new-30	50.878	Mudiyapara
Vill Theka / Darrighat - Vill Banari Section	49 (New-200)	33.187	Paraghat @km 138.500
Masaniakala - Rengapali Vill / odisha border	49	59.449	Jhalmala 18.01.2023
Kunkuri to Chhattisgarh / Jharkhand Border section	NH-78 (new NH- 43)	66.675	Lodam at km 593.350
MP/CG Border to Surajpur section	78 (New NH - 43)	78.1	Maharajpur fee plaza at km 278.150
Pathrapali-Katghora	111 (New-130)	31.2	Madanpur Km 82.000
Raipur-Dhamtari	30 (Old NH-3)	72.009	Maroud Toll Plaza

BOT PROJECTS			
Durg Bypass	6	18.00	Km 312.500 Dhamdanaka
End of Durg Bypass- Chhattisgarh / Mah. Border	6	82.600	Km 331.870 Thakurtola
Aurang - Raipur	6	21.733	Km 242.800 Lakholi
		21.733	Km 276.600 Sundar Nagar
Orissa/Chattisgarh border- Aurang	6	68.695	Km 123.206 near Chhuhipalli
	6	60.105	Km 182.636 (Dhank) Kasahibahra
DELHI /NCR and EPE (RO Delhi)			
PUBLIC FUNDED PROJECTS			
Badarpur Elevated Highways	2	4.400	Km 18.700 / Km 20.200
Mor-Narnaul-Pacheri Kalan Km Bharatmala	148B	45.3	Sirohi Bahali at Km 23.00
Rewari to Narnaul Section	NH-11	58.892	At Km 22.100 Kathuwas

Gurgaon-Sohna Section	NH-248A	86.29	At Km 13.000 Ghamroj
Ismailabad-Ghangeri (01.08.2022)	152D	227.02	Chandlana Toll Plaza
	152D		Mohna Toll Plaza
	152D		Kheri Sharaf Ali Toll Plaza
	152D		Bahri Toll Plaza
	152D		Amrawali Khera Toll Plaza
	152D		Kilazafargarh Toll Plaza
	152D		Bainsi Toll Plaza
	152D		Kharkhara Toll Plaza
	152D		Kherari Toll Plaza
	152D		Dadri Toll Plaza
	152D		Buchawas Toll Plaza
	152D		Jat Guwana Toll Plaza
	152D		Pabanawa Toll Plaza
	152D		Chabri Toll Plaza
152D		Bhalkhi-211+718	

Delhi-Vadodra Expressway in the states of Haryana and Rajasthan on EPC Mode 15.02.2023	NE-4	228.748	Hilalpur Fee Plaza at Km 12.930
	NE-4		Khalilpur Fee Plaza at km 19.803
	NE-4		Kalinger Fee Plaza at km 35+500
	NE-4		Ghata Samsabad Fee Plaza at km 66.587
	NE-4		Sheetal Fee Plaza at km 102.000
	NE-4		Pinan Fee Plaza at km 129+017
	NE-4		Bhandaraj Fee Plaza at km 181.451
	NE-4		Dungarpur Fee Plaza at km 210.972
	NE-4		Badkapara Fee Plaza at km 228.748
Delhi - Gurgaon	8	27.70	IGIA

	8		Km. 42.00 Khedki Daula
DND- Faridabad - Sohna / 6 Lane	NH - 148NA	20.063	Kiranj Toll Plaza
Jagaheri fee plaza	709AD	42.245	Jagaheri fee plaza 09.01.2024
Meerut-Najibabad Km 11.500-	34 (old-119)	27.750	Chota Mawana Km 27.900 02.07.2024
	34 (old-119)	26.200	Bhanera at Km 98.00 14.07.2024
Delhi - Agra (Srinagar plaza shifted in two locations)	2	47.28	Gadpuri at km 46.000
	2	63.22	Karman @ 94.00
	2	69	Mahuvan at Km 164.000
TOT/Invit			
Delhi-Hapur section (part of Delhi-Meerut Expressway]	24	50.934	Chhajarsi @ Km.39.730(earlier Dasna-location shifted)
NHNE -II	NE-II	135	Main Plaza Jakhauli Disst. Sonapat at Km

(National Highway on NE-II)			5.500
			Mawikalan, Distt Bagpat At. Km 15.360
			Duhai Distt. Ghaziabad St. Km 44.512
			Dasna Distt. Ghaziabad At. Km 52.192
			Bilakbarpur Distt. Gautam Budh Nagar At Km 72.724
			Fatehpur Rampur, Distt. Gautam Budh Nagar at Km 83.005
			Maujpur, Distt. Faridabad at. Km 108.570
			Main Plaza NH- 2/Chhajju Nagar Distt. Palwal at Km 132.085
Delhi-Meerut Expressway	NH-334	59.777	At Km. 58.230 Kashi

			village in Meerut district
			At Km. 31.343 Rasoolpur Sikrod village in Ghaziabad
			At Km 45.706 Bhojpur village Ghaziabad
			Sarai Kale Khan (Delhi) at Km 1500
			Indirapuram (near Ghaziabad) at Km 9.500
			Dundahera (near Ghaziabad) at Km 19.900
			Dasna (near Ghaziabad) at Km 27.360)
Ratanpur - Himatnagar	8	41.800	Km 416.00 Vantada Distt Sabarkantha
Himatnagar-Chiloda	8	52.000	Km. 472.035 Kathpura
Jetpur-Somnath	8 D	42.710	Gadoi at km 51.250

		57.180	Dari at km 108.980
Vadodara-Surat	8	6.490	Narmada Bridge
Gandhidham (Kandla)- Mundra Port	8A	55.800	Km 44.500 Mokha
Palanpur - Radhanpur Bal. length added after invit transfer	15	101.000	Km 226.000 Makhel (Km 395.400 on NH-27)
Ahmedabad - Godhra	59	116.731	Pithai km 37.300 and
			Vavadikhurd Km 110.436
Porbandar-Dwarka	8E	48.7800	Kuchadi at Km 409.500 29.09.2020
	8E	52.1970	Okhamadi at Km 470.875 29.09.2020
Kagavadar- Una NHDP-IV	8E	38.16	Nageshri Km 151.950 05.11.2020
Bhavnagar-Talaja NHDP-IV	8E	29.292	Kobadi at Km 18.150 06.11.2020

Gadu-Porbandar (HAM)	51	90.87	Gorsar at Km 342.512
Tharad-Dhanera-Panthawada Section	168	43.365	At Km 12.867 Bhordu
	168	24.924	At Km 64.622 Vachhdal (Panthawada)
Pimpali-Bhavnagar	NH-751	32.51	At Km 142.290 Bhadbhid
Vadodara - Bharuch	8	83.300	Km 157.20 Bharthana
Bharuch - Surat	8	65.000	Km 245.750 Choriyasi
Surat - Dahisar	8	55.200	Km 297.360 Boriach
	8	63.000	Km 356.200 Bhagwada
	8	57.400	Km 420.34 Charoti
	8	63.000	Km 474.1 Shirshad (khanwade)
Dwarka-Connctig Khambaliya, Jam Nagar, Dhrol, Amran Terminating at its Junction at NH-27 near Maliya	NH-151A	80.136	Dharampur
Dhrol-Bhadra patiya	151A	50.416	Tarana Toll Plaza
Jetpur - Gondal - Rajkot and	8B	67.127	Km 120.50 Pithadia and

rajkot Bypass			Km 156.80 Bharudi
Talaja-Mahuva-Kagvadar	51	85.480	Rohisa Km 79.370 20.07.2024
Bhirandiyara Toll Plaza Km 65.478 - Km 162.209	NH-341	96.731	Bhirandiyara Toll Plaza Km 65.478 - Km 162.209
Vadodara Mumbai Expressway (Padra to Vadodara) (Phase IA - Pkg I) [Km 355.00 to Km 378.740]	NE-4	91.474	DodakaToll Plaza
	NE-4		FajalpurToll Plaza
	NE-4		SamiyalaToll Plaza
	NE-4		SanpaToll Plaza
	NE-4		DahegamToll Plaza
Km 181.450 to Km 22.400 Una-Kodinar section	NH-8E	40.950	Velva Toll Plaza
Garamore - Samakhiyali	8A	51.46	Km 286.655 Surajbari
Garamore - Bamanbore	8A	71.94	Km 213.100 Vaghasia
Porbandar - Bhiladi - Jetpur	8B	50.540	Km 11.00 Vanana Town
	8B	65.100	Km 82.00 Dumiyani
Palanpur-Radhanpur- Samakhiyali	14	53.6	Km 403.00 Bhiladi (Km 537.850 on NH-27)

Palanpur-Radhanpur-Samakhiyali	14and15	105.9	Km 493.00 Belgaum (Km 503.100 on NH-27)
	15		Km 160.000 Varahi (Km 460.450 on NH -27)
Palanpur/ Khemana - Aburoad	14	45.000	Km 338.23 Khemana
A V Expressway Phase 1 and 2	NE-1	43.40	km 2.616 and one side plaza 3.8
	NE-1	49.90	Km 86.1 plus two side plazas at Km 43.855 (Nadiad) and Km 58.616 (Anand)
Ahmedabad - Vadodra	8	50.100	Km 44.005 Radhvanaj (Kheda)
		46.980	Km 92.000 Vasad
Samakhiyali-Gandhidham	8A	56.160	Km 309 Samakhiyali
Godhra - Gujarat / MP Border	59	85.467	Km 146.500 Bhatwada
Gujarat/Mah Border - Surat-Hazira port section	6	67.82	Vyara 28.590 (Mandal)
		61.18	Bhatia 89.86
Hissar-dabwali	10 (New -	57.000	Km 184.035 Landhari

	9)		
Hissar-dabwali (Pkg-II)	10 (New - 9)	43.925	Km 241.92 Bhavdeen
	10 (New - 9)	43.735	Km 302.250 Khuian Malkan
Ambala-Pehowa	152 (old NH-65)	50.860	Saini Majra @28.160 Km.
Pehowa-Kaithal	152 (old NH-65)	44.558	Thana @68.680 Km.
Punjab/Hr. Border - Jind-4L	71 (new-352)	70.178	Khatkar at Km 286.125
Raj./Hr. Border-Bhiwani-Hansi- Punjab Border	148B	31.32	Kitlana (Hr.)
Rohna-Hassangarh-Jhajjar	334B	35.45	Chhara
Jind-Karnal	709A	85.362	Peont
UP/Haryana Border- Yamunanagar-Saha-Barwala- Panchkula	73	47.622	Milkmajara
Yamunanagar - Panchkula	73 (new)	57.378	Km. 158.579 at Jaloli

	NH-7)		
Jhajjar-Loharu (2-LPS)	334B	49.830	Morwala at Km 32.460
	NH-334B	43.584	Bisalawas fee plaza at km 88. 950
design chainage Km 6+875 to Km 68+857	NH-709A	61.982	Bass Fee Plaza at km.41.632
Jind-Gohana-Sonepat	NH-352A	50.505	At Km 23.922 Ludana
UP- Haryana border Sonipat- Jhajjar	NH-334B	43.46	At km 30.800 Jharothi
Rohtak - Bawal	71	83.155	Km 370.420 (Dighal vill.)
			Km 430.000 (Gangaycha vill)
Delhi / Haryana Border - Rohtak	10	55.722	Km 52.460 Rohad
Rohtak-Hissar	10	41.810	Km 99.835 Madina Korsan
	10	57.000	Km 161.500 Ramayana
Rohtak-Panipat	71A	80.86	km14.600 (near Makrauli Kalan Village)

			and
			at km. 64.200 (near Dahar village).
Panipat-Jalandhar	1	110.000	Km 111.423 at Gharunda earlier Karnal
Rai Malikpur (Rajasthan / Haryana border) – Narnaul-Mohindergarh- Charkhi Dadri-Bhiwani – Kharak) Section		24.596	Bamla 05.08.2022
Moonak - Jakhal - Budhlada - Bhikhi	NH-148B	45.895	Chotian at Km 247.445
Mandi Dabwali (Pb./Hr. Border)-Chautala Road Section from Proposed Mandi Dabwali Bypass	NH-54	34.800	Jogewal Toll Plaza 25.06.2024
	NH-54		Dabwali Toll Plaza 25.06.2024
	NH-54		Alika Toll Plaza 25.06.2024
	NH-54		Shergarh Toll Plaza 25.06.2024
	NH-54		Abubshehar Toll Plaza

			25.06.2024
	NH-54		Chautala Toll Plaza 25.06.2024
Panipat Elevated Highway	1	10.000	Km 96.000
Kaithal-Haryana/Rajasthan Border	65	45.130	Narwana @ km 36.776 (design) existing Km 125.790
		67.320	Badopatti @ 87.000 (design) existing 171.580
		35.22	Chaudhrivyas @ 135.900 (design) existing 212.400
Delhi/Haryana/Kundli Border - Panipat	1	56.700	Bhagan @ Km 53.600
Jammu-Pathankot	1A (44 new)	48.650	Km 16.400 Lakhanpur
Samba-Kunjwani			Km 88.300 Thandikhui *
Jammu Bypass - Udhampur	1A (44 new)	64.587	km 22.600 Bann *

Chenani-Nashri	1A	49.624	Km 90.176 (Mada)
			Km 99.800 (Nashri)
Srinagar-Banhilal and Banhilal Bypass	1A (New NH-44)	57.440	Kachkoot @ 258.564 7.5.2019
Jammu Srinagar Section including Nagrota (length 14.4 km.) and Udhampur Bypass (Length 18.7 km.)	44	16.268	Lamber Fee Plazas
	44		Ujroo Fee Plazas
Barachetti - Gorhar	2	80.000	Km. 279.425 Rasaiya Dhamna
Gorhar - Barwa Adda	2	78.750	346.100 Ghangari (Kulgo)
Chas-Ramgarh	23	56.002	Sosokhurd @ 53.740
	23	20.850	Tand Balidih @ 16.770
Giridh - Jharkhand	114A	28.482	Km 232.385 @ Navasari
Dumka - Jharkhand - 2LPS	133	37	Kothiya @ Km 109.880
Mahulia-Bahragora-JH/WB Border and Bahragora - Kharagpur	NH-33 (new-18)	71.610	Kokpara @ 32.125

Barhi-Hazaribagh	33	41.279	Hazaribagh Km 30.400 (Nagwa)
Ranchi-rargaon Section	NH-33	77.300	At Km 162.750 Edalhatu
Govindpur-(Rajganj)-Chas- West Bengal Border section	32	56.8893	Pupunki at km 26.100
Ranchi - Mahulia	33	15.713	Pata 20.08.2022
Jamshedpur-Mahulia Section	NH-33 (new NH - 18)	44.15	Putru at Km.274.500
Ranchi Piska - Bijupura	75	51.4	Hesmi (Mandar) @ 29.375 (ealier Murma)
Ranchi Piska More to Palma section	23	21.85	Patrachauli Toll Plaza
Hariharganj - Parwa More (HAM)	98	33.716	Hariharnath (Kauwakhoh) Km 32.750 10.07.2024
Turup Toll Plaza	NH-33	26.270	Turup Toll Plaza
Hazaribagh - Ranchi	33	73.790	Km 98.930 (Pundag)

including ramgarh bypass			
AP/ Karnataka Border - Devanhalli	7	71.45	Km 464.774 near Bagepalli
Bijapur-Gulbarga-Homnabad 2/4-LPS	218 (New-50)	77.05	Km 241.100 @ Kannoli
	218 (New-50)	79.254	Km 303.400 @ Harval
Kerala border - Kollegal	212 (New- 766)	44.36	K.N. Hundy at km 200.400
	212 (New- 766)	47.486	Yeddore at km 236.550
	212 (New- 766)	35.679	Kannegala at km 144.130
Banglore - Neelamangla	4	19.565	Km 14.875 Neelamangla and
			Km 26.075, and Banglore (4 Side Plazas - 16.600, 17.100, 23.150 and 23.800)
Byrapura-Challkere	150-A	49.95	Hirehalli at km 341.300

			09.03.2021
Hubli to Hospet section	NH-63	76.702	At Km 161.200 Nalavadi
	NH-63	72.995	At Km. 220.160 Hallikeri (Halligudi)
Bellary Byrapura section (HAM)	150A	41.73	Jajirakallu at Km 281.430
Neelmangla - Tumkur	4	32.5	Kulmepalya at Km 30 and
			Chokkenahalli at Km 61.450
Bangalore -Mysore section	275	55.63	Kaniminike at Km 23.900 14.03.2023
	275		Sheshagirihalli at Km26.800 14.03.2023
Tumkur - Shimogga section	206	29.355	Rajathadripura at Km. 49+850 13.03.2023
Belgaum - Khanapur Section	NH-748	31.764	Ganebail at Km 19+200

(Km.0.000 to Km.30.000)	(Old NH-4A)		11.07.2023
NIDAGATTA- MYSORE	NH-275	61.104	GANANGURU TOLL PLAZA 01.07.2023
Doballapur Bypass - Hoskote	648	36.81	Nalluru Devanahalli at km 64.690 17.11.2023
Banwara-Bettadahalli	206 (New-73 and 69)	71.500	Linglapura Toll Plaza
Dobaspet to Dodaballapur	648 (Old-NH-207)	42.000	Hulikunte Toll Plaza
Challakere - Hiriyur (Pkg-III)	NH-150A	55.705	Balenahalli at km 397.400 24.09.2024
B.C. Road - Padil and Padil Bypass (Surathkal-Nantur) (New Mangalore Port)	48 (new 73)	18.137	Km 331.290 Brahamarkotlu
Surathkal-Nantoor	17 new NH 66	18.362	NITK Surathkal at Km 358.042

Maharashtra Border -Belgaum	4	77.705	Km 591.24 Kognoli
Hattargi - Hirebagewadi	4		km. 537.77 Hattargi
Gabbur - Devgiri	4	64.00	Km 352.550 Bankapur
Doddasiddanahally - Hadadi	4	71.00	Km 237.650 Hebbalu, distt. Davanageri
Hadadi - Devgiri	4	80.00	Km 288.200 Chalageri, distt. Haveri
Belgum - Dharwad	4	79.36	Km 482.600 Hirebagewadi
Tumkur- Chitradurga including Tumkur Bypass	4	57.00	Km 172.770 Guilalu
	4	70.00	Km 104.530, Karajeevanahally
Devanhalli - Bangalore	7	22.120	At Km 538.000 SadahalliToll plaza
Silk Board Junction - Hosur	7	24.365	Km 32.700 Electronic city)
			ELEVATED SECTION (Attible)
Neelamangla Junction -	48	80.262	Km 32.600

Devihalli			Doddakarenahalli and Km 100.250 Karbylu (bellur)
Bijapur – Hungund	13 (New NH – 50)	97.220	Km 103.888 Kasaba Distt Bijapur and Km 165.650 Nagarhalla Distt Bagalkot
Hungund - Hospet	13	99.059	Km 229.061 near vanagari vill. Km 283.500 near shahapur vill. Km. 288.00 Near Hintal vill.
Banglore-Hoskote-Mulbagal (Banglore-Kolar-Mulbagal)	4	79.724	Km 246.750 Mulbagal km. 307.700 Hoskote
Mulbagal-Karnataka / AP border	4	22.188	Km 217.450 near Gaddurur
Devihalli - Hassan	48	77.228	Km. 169.350 Shanthigrama

			km 119.100 Kirasave (kadabhalli)
Kundapur-Suratkhali and Nantur Circle to Mahaveer Circle and Mahaveer circle to Kerala Border (Talapady)	66 (Old 17)	37.720	Sastan (Gundmi) Km 300.480
		31.035	Hejamady Km 347.180
		13.200	Talapady Km 16.600
MH-Knt Border - Sangareddy	9 (New-65)	72.640	Mangalgi @ Km 407.500
		70.100	Kamkole @ Km 464.600
Hospet - Chitradurga 4L 21.2.2020	NH-50 (Old NH-13)	120.000	Thimalapura at Km 320.00 (356103)
	NH-50 (Old NH-13)		Kananakatte at Km 383.200 (356104)
Goa-Karnataka Border to Kundapur	66 (Old 17)	56.166	Belekeri village (Km.131.200) 11.2.2020

	66 (Old 17)	59.850	Holegadde village (Km.182.850) 11.2.2020
	66 (Old 17)	71.224	Shirur village (Km.239.630) 12.2.2020
Kollam Bypass	66	13.00	Kollam Bypass (Kuripuzhu)
Thiruvananthapuram- Kerala/Tamil Nadu border Section	66	43.000	Thiruvananthapuram Bypass (thiruvallam)
Thalassery-Mahe Byoass	NH017 (New-NH 66)	18.6	Thiruvangad Toll Plaza 11.03.2024
Bodimettu to Munnar section	85 (Old-49)	18.600	Devikulam Plaza
Kalamassery-ICTT Vallarpadam	47C	17.122	Poonarimangalam @ 12.750 / 03.02.2019
Edapalli – Vyttila – Aroor	47	16.750	Km 356.500 near Kumbalam in Ernakulam

			District
Thrissur-Angamali-Edapalli	47	64.940	Km 278.000 (Paliyekkara)
Walayar-Vadakkancherry	47	53.495	Km 190.00, Chullimada Hamlet (Pampampallam)
Vadakkancherry to Thrissur Border	47	26.955	Panniyankara at Km 243
Bhopal - Sanchi	86	53.775	Sehatganj at km 13.280
Bhopal - Biaora others	12 (new-46)	52.2	Sonkacch at Km 335.200
Bhopal - Biaora others	12 (new-46)	51	Kachnaria at Km. 419.200
Shujalpur-Ashta	752 C	40.375	Patariya Goyal Km 72.500
Thikri to Anjad (2-LPS)	347B	34.560	Mandwara at Km 30.150
Jabalpur-Bhopal	NH-12	22.840	Vishankheda at km 283.600
Four Lane of Obedullaganj to	NH-69	49.110	Bagwada

Itarsi Section			
Sindoor River to Start of Bareli Bypass from design Km 130.000 to Km 193.000 (existing km 130.100 to km 194.000) of NH-12	NH-12	63.000	At Km 165.150 Khiriya
Bareli Bypass to Goharganj	12	83.545	At Km 210.500 Harshili
Biaora to Maksudangarh Section from design Km 3.150 to Km 42.510 and Maksudangarh to Sironj Section	NH-752B	89.54	At Km 54.100 Newli
Pachore-Shujalpur		30.354	Talen (Mirzapur) Km 14.600
Indore - Dewas	3	58.500	Km 591.00 On Indore Bypass Just after the flyover of the Junction at NH-3 and indore Side (IDTL-Plaza A)
			(IDTL-Plaza B)

Dewas-Ujjain Section from Km 0.000 to Km 19.733`	NH-148 (NH-752D)	33.95	Palkhanda at Km 15.420 08.09.2023
Delhi- Vadodara- Mumbai expressway 20.09.2023	NE-4	244.5	NeemthurToll Plaza
	NE-4		GarothToll Plaza
	NE-4		DalavadaToll Plaza
	NE-4		DVE Bhuteda Plaza
	NE-4		NayapuraToll Plaza
	NE-4		DhamnodToll Plaza
	NE-4		TimarwaniToll Plaza
			Chechat Toll Plaza 31.07.2024
Harda - Betul	NH-47	61.4	Baharagaon Km 20.270
Ujjain-Jhalawar	NH-552 (G)	68.644	Semalkhedi 84.200 01.03.2024
	NH-552 (G)	64.931	Nipaniya goyal 01.03.2024
Khalghat - Sarwardewla	NH-347C	65.79	Mengaon Toll Plaza 06.03.2024
Harda - Betul section	NH-47	60.248	Gadha Plaza

			05.06.2024
Dhangaon - Borega	347B and 753L	58.000	Chhegaon Makhan at Km 115.250
Biaora to Dewas Highway Private Limited	NH3(NH52)	58.080	Chhapra Toll Plaza(229.900)
		63.599	Rojwas Toll Plaza(291.550)
Indore-Khalghat	3	77.320	Sonvay,
			Khalghat
Khalghat - MP/Maharashtra Border	3	82.800	Km 141.85 Jamli
Indore-Gujarat/MP Border	59	76.700	Km 34.45 Methwada
	59	61.410	km 118.650 Dattigaon
Multai – Chhindwara up to Chhindwara Ring Road Section	347	75.592	Chikhalikala km 21
Chhindwara (from Ring Road) - Seoni Section	347	61.285	Fulara km 139
Chhindwara-Amarwara including Part of Chhindwara	547	76.025	Jungawani km 136

Ring Road Section			
Amarwara –Narsinghpur Section	547	70.010	Jaitpur km 197
Saoner –Chindwara Section	547	75.460	Kelwad km 13.00
Rewa - Siddhi (2-LPS)	75 (E)	30.300	Khadda @ Km 6.00
	New 39	27.500	Sonvarsa @ Km 58.80
Baran - Shipuri Section	76	121.065	Km 525.725, Mundiyyar
	76		Km 589.370 Ramnagar
Shahdol - Anuppur - MP/CG Border-2LPS	78 (New-43)	45.789	Pathoroundi @ Km 232.400
		46.000	Shahdol @ Km 146.420
Katni-Umaria and katni bypass (2-LPS)	78 (New- 43)	69.027	Maghgawan @ km 16.580
Jabalpur-Mandla-Chilpi - 2LPS (Package-III)	NH-12A (New-30)	92.350	Pandutala @ km. 146.600
Sagar-Chhatarpur - 2LPS	86 (New-34)	43.000	Mungwari @ 117.270
Sagar-Chhatarpur	86	44.700	Ujara @ 180.260

	(New-34)		06/08/2019
Jabalpur-mandla-Chilpi - 2LPS	12A (New-30)	21.850	Saliwada @ 13.440 27.08.19
Gwalior-Shivpuri	3	62.901	Panihaar @ Km 21.400
	3	62.48	Mudkhera @ Km 81.400
Bhopal-Sagar-Sanchi	86 Ext (new-146)	94.640	Joharia Sheikh Km 165.350 29.09.2020
Jhansi to khururaho (Pkg II)	NH-75/39	48.129	Pachwara
Jhansi-Khajuraho Section of NH-75/76 and Bameetha-Satna Section from Km 57.936 to Km 74.000 of NH-6	39	53.464	Devgaon at 155.447
Bameetha- Satna	75	48.492	Mauhari at km 147+705
Jhansi-Khajuraho Section	NH-75	76.603	At Km 34.881 Luhari
Jabalpur-Hiran River Section	15	55.6	At km 25.000 Shapura
Hiran River to Sindoor River		64.084	Sarasdol
Mihona to Lahor to Daboh to Bhander to UP Border Section	NH 552 Extension	70.615	Goragaon 04.10.2022

Rewa to Sirmour Section	135B	36.710	Palhan
Porsa-Ater-Bhind Section	552	46.9	Para at km 336.120
Satna-Bela Section	NH-75 (New NH-39)	47.04	Bela at Km 199.250 22.02.2023
Morena - Ambah - Porsa section	552 Extn.	31.48	Ratirampura
Agra-Gwalior	3	51.000	Km 34 Baretha
	3	44.000	Km 85.870 Village Choundha, Distt. Morena
	3 and 75	42.033	Km 32.607 on Gwalior Bypass
Satna-Maihar Section	135 BG	40.98	Patharahata Toll Plaza at Km 109.700
Shivpuri-Jhansi	25	75	Km 84.650 Raksa
Lakhnadon - Mahagaon (Annuity Project)	7	63.98	Km 549.200 @ Madai
Lalitpur-Sagar-Lakhnadon	26	316.084	Km 142.319 Malthon

OMT Package - 14	26		Km 226.740 Chitora vill (earlier Mehar @ km187)
	26		Km 295.00 Village Titarpani in Sagar Distt.
	26		Km 357.739 near Bakoli village (earlier Khamaria @km 372.531)
Seoni-MP/Mah. Border (NHDP-II)	NH-44 (Old NH-7)	43.37	Khwasa at km. 651.750
Gwalior-Jhansi NHDP-II	75 new-44	80.4200	Dagrai at Km 82.328 30.09.2020
Rewa-Katni-Jabalpur	7 (New-30)	61.752	Kherwasani @ 325.40 22.08.19
Rewa-Katni-Jabalpur Section - 4L	7	68.259	Km 426.967 @ Mohtara 01.11.2019
Rewa-Katni-Jabalpur (4L)	NH-7	69.185	Km. 262.100 @ Odhaki Paipkhar near Amarpatan 31.10.19
Jabalpur - Lakhnadon -4L	7	80.821	Boharipar at Km

Phase-IV	(new-34)		481.345
Guna Bypass	3	12.250	Km 331.500
Guna to Biaora section Km 332.100 - Km 426.100 (NHDP-IV) 18.06.2018	3 (New-46)	39.8	Km 400.465 @ Jogipura)
	3 (New-46)	50.2	Km 348.885 @ Pagara
Shivpuri to Guna (stage-1) km. 236.00 to km. 319.700 07.06.2018	3 (New-46)	85.31	Km 258.00 @ Purankhedi
Nagpur-Betul	69	55.68	at km 71.050 (Khambara Toll Plaza)
	69	58.08	at km 14.700 (Milanpur Toll Plaza)
	69	58.060	at km 23.00 Patanswangi
Yavatmal-Vardha 4-L (HAM)	361	64.451	Husnapur 07.11.2019
Tuljapur - Ausa (HAM)	361	63.438	Ashiv @ 35.200
Wardha - Butibori (4-L) HAM	361	59.19	Haldgaon @ 510.865 04.01.2020

Mahagaon-yavatmal (NHDP-IV)	361	72.0890	Bhamb Km 382.920 23.09.2020
Lokhandi Sawargaon to Renapur-Latur road and Ambajogai Bypass	548B	36.378	Selu Amba at Km 39.250
Nagbhid-Armori Others	353 D	37.088	Kharbi @ Km 113.000
Karodi-Telwadi	211 New-52	55.61	Hatnoor at Km 359.000
Chikhali-Tarsod merging of Fekari fee plaza of 2.66 km length	NH-53	65.360	Nashirabad At Km 415.980
Aurangabad Km 290.200 to Karid Km 320.104 Road section	52	30.215	At 320.100 Karodi
Saoner-Dhapewada- Kalmeshwar-Gondkhairi Section	NH-547E	28.875	At Km 27.300 Selu
Chikhali to Khamgaon Section	548CC	52.303	At Km. 68.100 Undari
Medeshi-Washim-Sawarkheda hingloli	NH-161	67.789	Dhumka Tondgaon at km 91.525

Nagpur-Umred Section	353 D	41.1	Champa at Km 27.225
Manjarsumba-Chumbaliphata (SPWD)	548D Old SH-56	32.172	Vaidyakinhi at Km 154.400
Amravati – Chikhali Section	NH-53 (Old NH-06)	44.187	Taroda-Kasba at Km 280.400
Pangare to Warangaphata section	161	47.945	Salava Jharoda at km 155.117 (TP-3)
Warora-Wani Section	NH-93	18.310	Shembal
Kalamb-Ralegaon-Wadki section (SPWD)	NH-361B	50.275	Wadgaon and Umred
Amravati- Chikhali section	NH-53	45.00	Dasarkhed Toll Plaza
Amravati - Chikhali	NH-53	76.015	Kurankhed Toll Plaza
gadchiroli - Mul Km 189.000 to Km 229.692	Nh-930	38.5085	Hirapur at km 213.350 23.01.2024
Arni-Naigaon Bandi Km 0.000 to Km 40.000 and Pohradevi Link rom design 0.000 to Km 5.132) and Digras town realignment (From Km 0.000 to Km 0.685)	NH-161A	39.755	Tuptakli at km 19.900

Ausa to Chakur	NH-361	58.765	Ashta Km 96.965
Tarsod - Fagen section	Nh-06 (New-53)	87.3	Sub Gavhan Kh Toll Plaza at km 500.580
Chakur-Loha	NH-361	73.345	Malegaon Toll Plaza
Akola-Medshi-Washim	161	60.725	Medshi Sawarkheda at km 41.374
Deodhari - Kelapur	7	139.00	Km 150.00 near Kelapur in Yavatmal Distt.
Borkhedi-Wadner	7		Km 92.500 near vill Daroda
MP/Maharashtra Border - Dhule	3	88.798	Km 203.400 (Shirpur) and
			Km 236.600 (Songir)
Nagpur - Kondhali	6	39.841	Gondkhairi Km 20.612
Kondhali - Talegaon	6	49.522	Km 76.00 (Karanja)
Talegaon - Amrawati section	6	63.695	Km 142.8 near nandgaon peth
Chattisgarh/Maharashtra Border - Wainganga Bridge	6	72.056	Km 449.260 sendurwafa

Nagpur-Wainganga Bridge	6	45.430	Mathani km. 523.400
MP/Maharashtra Border - Nagpur and Nagpur Bypass and operation and maintenance of already four laned (Nagpur - Hyderabad)	7	78.628	Mansar km. 690.6000
			Borkhedi km 35.600
Yedeshi - Aurangabad (PCOD)	NH 52 (211)	48.800	Pargaon @ 133.400
	NH 52 (211)	50.678	Padalshingi @ 194.720
	NH 52 (211)	62.392	Malewadi - Bhokarwadi @ 254.550
Pimpalgaon - Nashik - Gonde	3	57.321	Km 390.450 near Vill. Baswant (Pimpalagaon)
End of Ane Ghat to Start of Ahmednagar	222 (New-61)	49.315	Dhoki Km 178.100
Malshej Ghat to Ane Ghat section	222 (New NH- 61)	58.178	Dumbarwadi @ 125.700
Kharwandi Kasar - Junction	211	51.38	Badewadi Km 290.650

Akkalkot-Solapur	NH-150E	38.952	Valsung fee plaza at km 127.769
Khed-Sinnar	50	36.916	Km 91.106 @ Chalakhwadi
	50	67.720	Kms. 138.749 @ Hivargaon pavsar
Nashik-Peth	848	53.515	Chachadgaon Km 32.450
Sangli - Solapur (Pkg-I) (HAM)	166	46.2906	Ankadhal km 274.800
	166	68.945	Ichgaon km 343.510
	166	41.44	Borgaon Km 222.200
Satara - Kagal	4	65.76	Km 694.150 at Kini
Sinnar - Shirdi Section	160	49.492	Pimparwadi at km 28.300
Kusumba to Malegaon section	160H	41.745	Dongrale Toll Plaza 09.11.2023
Mohol – Wakhari and Wakhari – Khudus Section	NH-965	62.195	Penur Toll Plaza at Km 13.000 16.11.2023

Chalisgaon-Nandgaon- Manmad	NH-753J	49.73	Pimparkhed at Km 129.700
Patas-Baramati	NH-965 G	41.369	Undewadi Toll Plaza Km 18.585
Ahmednagar-Kinetic Chowk to Vashunde Phata	NH-160	93.800	Nimgaon Khalu at Km 68.00 24.09.2024
Ahmednagar-Ghogargaon- Solapur Border	561A	80.390	Banpimpri Toll Plaza
Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Connectivity Project (Phase-I) (on SPV basis)	4B and 4	29.927	Km 13.050 (Chirle) and another at Km 23.250 (Karanjade)
Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Phase- II) (on SPV basis)	SH 54	14.350	Km 9.100 (Dastan)
Pimpalgaon - Dhule	3	118.158	Km 356.715 Chandwal
			Km 268.632 Dhule (Laling)
Vadape - Gonde	3	96.640	Km 455.485 Ghoti (Budrukh) and
			Km 532.690 Arjunali

Westerly Diversion, Katraj Realignment and Katraj - Sarole	4	80.70	km. 819.240 (Khedshivapur Vill. Distt Pune)
Khandala - Satara	4	56.000	Km 748.600 Anewadi Village
Pune - Solapur	9	110.050	Km. 65.240 (Patas)
			Km. 145.746 (Sardewadi)
Pune-Solapur (144.4 - 249.00)	9	101.300	Km 172.972 Near Varwade vill.
			Km 223.750 Near Sawaleshwar vill
Solapur-Yedeshi	65 (old 9)	49	Tamalwadi Toll Plaza
	65 (old 9)	49.717	Yedashi Toll Plaza
Solapur - MAH / KNT border	9	41.895	Phulwadi at Km 280.300
	9	41.055	Talmod at km 343.850
Solapur - Bijapur Section	13 (new-52)	37.723	Nandani at Km 32.100

	13 (new-52)	71.352	Tidagundi at km 85.950
Satara - Kagal	4	67.00	Km 634.5 Tasawade
Shilong bypass	40 and 44	47.060	Km 24.700 Deingpaosh
Jorabat-Barapani section	40	55.980	Km 13.500 Pahammawlein
Nalbari-Bijni-Guwahati	31	79.51	Madanpur at Km 1104.624 (Plaza 1)
Guwahati Bypass – Nagaon - Daboka – Udauli /section	36 and 37	68.49	Km 254.514 raha (plaza 3)
Nalbari-Bijni-Guwahati-Nagaon- Lanka-hatikhali	27	59.57	Mikirati hawgaon km. 33.625 (plaza 4)
Nalbari-Bijni-Guwahati and Guwahati to Nagaon section including Guwahati Bypass	37	63.70	Nazirakhat km 179.600 (Plaza 2)
Jowai-Meghalay/Assam Border	44	63.255	Lomshinong @ 127.400
	44	39.000	Pasyih @ 74.00
Lanka - Hatihkali	54	61.4	Manderdisa at Km 61.40

Silchar-Haflong to Daboka to Guwahati	54E	25.760	At Km 277.300 Balachera
Nalbari-Bijni to Guwahati Section	31	27.3	Galia
Rakhaldubi to Kohora	31	51.50	Dahalapara
Bijni to West Bengal/ Assam border PIU Bongoigaon	31C	62.386	Patgaon at Km 49.600
Bhadrak - Balasore	5	62.641	Km 182.175 (Km 97.960 New) Sergarh
Chandikhol-Bhadrak	5	74.500	Bhagada-Narayanpur Fee plaza at Design Km 102.500 (earlieir Panikholi)
Sunakhala - Bhubaneshwar	5	76.665	Km 397.310 (New Km 301.700) Gangapada in Khurda Dist.
Sunakhala - Puintola	5	57.600	389.609 near Gurapalli
Bhubneshwar - Puri	203	54.150	Km 21.000 Paat Sahanipur (Pipili)

Kanaktora to Jharsuguda	NH-49 (Old 200)	65.290	Govindpur (earlier Nuadeeh / Brajrajnagar) at km 62.100
Panikholi-Rimuli	215	60.000	Km 32.900 near Hasanpurin Vill. in Keonjhar Dist.,
	215	53.300	Km 91.900 near Khantaghar Vill. in Keonjhar Dist.
	215	52.873	Km 134.380 near Banajodi Vill. in Keonjhar Dist.
Pallahara-Pitiri	149	68.280	Khamara Km 25.855 16.10.2020
Bolangir-Khurda	NH-57	54.750	Bolangir Km 15.250 01.04.2021
Balasore-Baripada- Jharpokharia section	18 (old-5)	40.628	Padmanavapur at km 73.425 06.04.2021
	18	40.628	Sukhuapada at Km 12.900

	(old-5)		06.04.2021
Adenigada-Maichheli	NH-57 (Old-224)	83.28	Rangamatia
Baharagora-Singhara- Sambhalpur section	NH-06	58.859	At Km 339.500 Khireitangiri
		44.332	At Km 401.800 Janasanpur
Rimuli - Koida section	215	43.200	At Km 176.060 Kandra on dated 03.04.2022
Biramitrapur – Brahmani Bypass end section and of Brahmani Bypass and of Brahmani Bypass to Rajamunda Section	23 (New NH-143)	44.875	Darjing Fee Plaza at Km 280.215 27.11.2022
Teleibani to Sambalpur Section	NH-6 (New NH-53)	45.294	Pudapada and Nildungri Fee Plaza at km 551.800
Bahargora- Singhara section	49 (Old NH-6)	60.72	Jharpokhria at km 216.360
Koida to Rajamunda Section	New NH	53.162	Jamudihi at Km 229.535

	520 (Old NH No 215)		
Nunmath Toll Plaza	NH-26	45.6	Nunmath Toll Plaza 30.01.2024
Nektideuli-Boudh	NH-153B	58.1	Kadaligarh at Km 102.576
Talecher- Duburi section	53	92.826	Khairamunda Toll Plaza
Binjabahal - Teliebani	6	78.318	Bideibadkudar at Km 439.515 29.05.2021
PC on NHAI			
Chandikhol-Paradip	5A	76.588	Km 4 Srirampur
Bhubaneshwar- Jagatpur- Chandikhole section	5	67.000	Km 34.624 Manguli near Cuttack
Sambalpur – Baragarh – Orissa / Chhatisgarh Border	6	88.200	Km 41.000, Barahagoda
Amritsar - Wagah Border	1	35.930	Km 479.868 (Chhidan)
Patiala Bypass - Sangrur	64 (new 7)	60.72	Km 85.950 Kalajhar

bypass 4-LPS			
Sangrur Bypass - Tapa including Sangarur and Dhanaula bypass	64 (new 7)	58.676	Km 139.720 Badbar
Amritsar-Taran to taran Harike section (4-LPS IV)	15 (new 54)	74.185	Km 138.140 Usma 18.05.2018
Harike-Zira-Faridkot- (4-LPS IV)	15 (new 54)	23.940	Km 205.000 Kot karor kalan16.05.2018
Faridkot-Kotkapura-Bathinda (4-LPS IV)	15 (new 54)	73.515	Km 267.488 Zidda 19.05.2018
Tapa-Bathinda (4-LPS IV)	64 (new 7)	46.910	Km 191.929 Lehrabega19.05.2018
Zirakpur - Patiala section	64 (new 7)	28.110	Azizpur / 9.120
	64 (new 7)	21.890	Dhareri Jattan / 42.600
Sangrur-Dugal kalan	71 (New-52)	57.014	Paind @ Km 227.500
Lambra-Shahkot-Moga-Barnala	NH-71 (New NH-703)	65.200	Chak Bamniya Fee Plaza at Km. 50.835

Kharar-Ludhiana (Phase-V)	5 (Old-95)	28.46	Bhago Majra @ 12.070
	5 (Old-95)	41.14	Ghulal @ 60.000
Ropar - Phagwara	344A	36.56	Behram at Km 15.300 18.06.2020
	344A	39.46	Bachhuan Km 70.240 18.06.2020
Jalandhar - Amritsar	1	49.000	Dhilwa Km 410.140 and
			Nizzarpura Km 446.960
Lambra-Shahkot-Moga-Barnala Section	71	68.290	Malian FP at Km 127.400 (earlier Jagjitpura)
Rampura-Maur-Talwandi Manai for the Section	254	49.900	Ak Km 117.200 Shekhpura
Dabwali-Situgunno-Abohar Section	NH-354E	50.885	At Km 45.660 Kala Tibba
Four lane Laddowal Bypass	95	17.04	At Km 12.200 Chahar
Talwandi Bhai to Ferozepur	NH-5	24.614	At Km 183.730

			Ferozshah
Bathinda-Malout section of NH-07)	NH-7	39.943	At Km 11.950 Balluana
Ludhiana - Talwandi NHDP-III	5 (new-95)	39.00	Gurhe Km 104.850 (Chaukiman)
Panipat-Jalandhar	1	115.100	Km 328.05 Ladowal (earlier at Km 296 Doraha)
Panipat-Jalandhar	1	66.000	Km 211.805 Ghaggar Kalan / earlier Shambu
Khemkaran Town - Amritsar Bypass	354	48.823	Mannan
Harike to Khalra	703B	41.556	Bhagupur (km.57.800) 16.01.2023
Moga (Design Ch. 0+000) to Makhu (Design Ch. 33+611)	703B	33.611	Karahewala at km. 25.295 14.01.2023
Ludhiana to Talwandi section	NH-95	78.000	Darapur
Malout-Abohar-Sadhuwali section	NH-7 and NH-62	65.000	Khuian-Sarvar

Malout-Mandi Dabwali (Km 7 to Km 29.500)	9	22.5	Abul Khurana at Km 11.150
Jalandhar-Punjab/JandK border	1A	65.770	km 34.500 Chollang
	1A	60.098	Km 84.500 Harsamansar
BOT PROJECTS			
Amritsar-Pathankot	15	102.420	Km 88.50 Waryam Nangal
			Km 16.000 Ladpalwan
Ambala - Zirakpur	22 and 21	35.096	Km 23.100 Dappar
Kiratpur - Kurali	21 (New NH-205)	42.900	Behrampur Km 35.000
Zirakpur -Parwanoo	22 (new NH 5)	27.590	Km 51.400 Village Surajpur Chandi Mandir
Jhalawar-Rajasthan / MP Border	12	62.160	Km 377.00 Methoon
Reengus-Sikar	11	43.887	Km 324.638 Akhepura
Bheem-Gulabpura including Parsoli bypass	148D	69.267	Km 34.500 at Para

2-L with PS of Lambia - Jaitram-Raipur	458	54.762	Lilamba km 216.327
Bagundi - Barmer (2-LPS)	112	74.100	at km 300.300 Nimbiya ki Dhani (bayatu)
Suratgarh-Sriganganagar 2 lane with PS	15 (new 62)	68.35	6ML @ km 229.100 (Hanumangarh)
Karauli-Dholpur (2 Lane with PS)	11 B	46.776	Chilachond Km 142.350
	11 B	49.354	Kondar Km 91.800
Uncha Nagla-Khanua- Roopwas-Dholpur	123	75.633	Km 25.600 @ Rajora Khurd
Padhi-Dahod	113	85.588	Limdi @ km 240.740
NimbiJodha-Denga-Merta city- 2LPS	458	64.050	Banthadi @km 34.00
	458	64.05	Tamdoli @km 93.500
Jodhpur-Pachpedra Pkg-I (2/4 LPS)	112	85.615	Km 174.875 @ Doli
Jodhpur-Pokaran 2-LPS	114	74.500	Jasnath Nagar @ Km 33.189
		78.660	Motisar/Khanori @ Km 98.809

		11.273	Morani/ Pokaran @ Km 165.401
Swaroopganj - Pindwara and Pindwara - Udaipur	14 and 76	72.300	km 11.200 Malera/Pindwara
	76	47.724	km 64.200 Jaswantgarh/Gogunda
Jaisalmer-Barmer (4/2-LPS) 25.01.2018	15	70.000	Km 44.160 @ Kair fakir ki dhani
	15	61.414	Km 104.893 @ Nimbasar
Barmer-Sanchore-Guj Border	15 (New- 68)	67	Hathitala @ km 175.680
	15 (New- 68)	39.376	Bor Charnan @ km 238.800
Manoharpur-Dausa (2-LPS)	11A (New- 148)	61.008	Nekawala @11.750
Kota - Baran	76	42.68	Km 427.000 Simliya / Baran
	76	61.379	Km 479 Fatehpur

Phalodi-Jaisalmer	15	81.987	Km 271.690 Lathi
	15	70.400	Ramdewra @ 209.500 12.02.2019
Salasar-Nagaur	58	47.859	Nimbi Jodha Fee Plaza at km 199.985
	58	71.735	Harimma Fee Plaza at km 258.555
Bhilwara-Ladpura	758	67.750	Khachrol @ 142.385 20.02.2019
End of Nagaur Bypass- Netra Village- Mandore section	65	55.383	Tankla @ km 203.966
	65	60.187	Netra @ km 267.800
Tonk Sawaimadhopur	116	61.070	Gumanpura @ km 24.350
Deoli-Kota	12	81.727	Km 180.00 Kishorepura
Kota - Darah 4-L	12	34.33	Mandhana 28.11.19
Beawar - Gomti - 2L	8	50	Bagaliya at km 84.850
	8	66	Baggar at km 136.137
Dausa-Lalsot-Kauthun-4L	11A	50.125	Titoli at km 15.500

/2LPS	11A	33.7281	Rabawata at km 78.500
Ajmer - Nagaur	89	70.00	Badighati at Km 33.348
	89	78.25	Butathi at Km 118.936 (Kuchera)
Gulabpura-Uniara Phase	148D	71.80	Pallai Km 275.130
Gulabpura-Uniara Phase-IV	148D	83.75	Kadisahena 07.08.2020
Munabao-Sundara-Myajlar- Dhanana-Asutar-Ghotaru-Tanot	70	46.0000	Sundra at Km 41.850 02.09.2020
	70	117.400 0	Gunjangarh at Km 114.730 02.09.2020
	70	110.467 0	Khuiyala at Km 201.670 02.09.2020
Galaria-Baori-Kalan-Serwa- Bakhasar section and Sata Gandhav section	925	79.159	Gardiya at Km 15.755 20.10.2020
	925	56.52	Sinhaniya at Km 114.275 20.10.2020

	925 A	59.595	Doongri at Km 31.940 20.10.2020
Jaipur Ring road (between Agra Road and Ajmer Road) NHDP-VII	148C	19.700	Hingonia Km 3.077 12/11/2020
	148C	26.700	Sitarampura at Km. 30.520 12/11/2020
Gulabpura-Uniara Phase-IV	148D	48.44	Lal Ka Khera at km 169.800 18.11.2020
Khajuwala-Poogal and Poogal- Dantrour-Jaggasar-Gokul- Goddu-Ranjeetpura- Charanwala-Naukh-Bap section Bharatmala	NH-911	64.232	Gangajali at Km 19.500 16.04.2021
	NH-911	72.150	Barsalpur Km 81.705 16.04.2021
	NH-911	75.725	Seora at Km 167.731 16.04.2021
Balotra-Sandrao (2-LPS)	325	55.960	Narsana at Km 80.000 26.03.2021
	325	34.425	Balana at Km. 149.200 in Pali dist

Rajgarh – Haryana Border section	709E	45.575	At km 33.850, Thirpali Badi.
Sanchore - Dhanera - Deesa Section	168A	33.6	At Km 8.400 Choti Villor
Raisinghnagar to Poogal Section from design	911	44.31	at km 102.500 Thakri (Raisingh nagar) 01.12.2021
	911	85.866	At km 163.000 Patroda 01.12.2021
Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Bypass	8	119.800	Km 115 Shahjahanpur
	8	57.500	Km 211 Manoharpur
	8 and 11	48.300	Km 241.000 Daulatpura
Bar-Bilara-Jodhpur	112	49.3	Biratiya 10.05.2022
	112	60.265	Binaswas 10.05.2022
Darah-Jhalawar-Teendhar	52 (new-12)	48.88	Beer Mandi 08.06.2022

Jhadol-Ambhabelly section (SPWD)	NH-58E (Old NH- 76A)	47.1	Karel 17.10.2022
Alwar to Nuh Section (SPWD)	NH-248A	35.814	Bahala 10.10.2022
Jaipur - Reengus	11	52.650	Km 257 near Tatiyawas
Sawai Madhopur to Sheopur section	552	33.7	Daulatpur at Km 106.915
Nokha to Bikaner Section	NH-56	54.13	Parwa 25.08.2023
Nagpur Bypass to Nokha Section	(New NH- 731)	54.13	Gogela 24.08.2023
Amritsar -Jamnagar Section 05.09.2023	NH-754A	435.147	Jaitpur
			Malkisar
			Uchhrangadesar
			Norangdesar
			Deshnok
			Panchu
			Bungri

			Laxman Nagar
			Jathonki Dhani /Hanumansagar
			Sirmandi
			Khudiyala
			Deogarh
			Meghawas
			Patau
			Moothli
			Sangana
Udaipur Bypass from Km 0.000 to Km 23.883 (Connection b/w NH-76 at Existing Km 118.500 at debari to NH-8 at Km 287.400 at Kaya village)	NH-48 (Old-8)	23.883	Dakan Kotra at Km 14.768 28.02.2024
Asind to Mandal Section	NH-158	42.75	Dhulepura at Km 102.200 16.03.2024
Beawar to Asind Section	NH-158	43.95	Jaswantpura at Km

			39.675 20.03.2024
Jaipur - Kishangarh	8	90.385	Km 286.450 Jaipur and
			Km 360.20 Kishangarh
Delhi-Vadodra Greenfield alignment (EPC)	NE-4	62.352	Bonli Toll Plaza (Interchange)
	NE-4		Kusthala Toll Plaza (Interchange)
			Badkapara Split plaza
Dangiawas - Jajiwai (pkg-1) of Jodhpur ringroad section		42.334	Manaklaw TP-02 at Km 62.370
		32.285	Dangiyawas at Km 2.550
Amritsar-Jamnagar	NH-754A	110.887	Sangariya Toll Plaza (TP-01)
			Chohilanwali Toll Plaza (TP-03)
Abu road - Palanpur/Khemana	14	31.000	Km 270.25, Undvariya Distt Sirohi

Chittoargarh - kota and Chittorgarh Bypass OMT-3	76	53.00	Km 237.629, Bassi Vil.
	76	54.00	Km. 294.469, Aroli Vil.
	76	53.50	Km 340.979, Dhaneshwar Vil.
Kota bypass and Cable stay bridge	76	27.82	Km 1.250 @ sakatpura Km 4.870 @ Nayagaon
Gulabpura - End to Chittorgarh Bypass	79	62.520	Km 184.020 jojro ka kheda
	79	62.350	Km 121.020 Lambia Kalan
Village Rithola-Udaipur	76	93.501	Km 166.00 Narayanpura
Agra-Bharatpur	11	44.50	Km 30.300 Korai
Bharatpur-Mahua	11	57.305	Ludhwai
			Amoli
Jaipur - Mahua	11	109.088	Km 156.60 vill sikandra and
			Km 204.70 rajadhok
Jaipur - Deoli	12	148.770	Km. 30.500 (near Barkheda, Chandlai

			district Jaipur)
			Km. 105.000 (near Sonva district Tonk)
Gomti Chauraha - Udaipur	8	79.31	Km 187.244 Mandawada
	8		Km 238.170 Negadiya
Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar	8	46.480	km 378.800 gegal
	8	44.680	Km 44.800 Pipalaz
Beawar- Pali- Pindwara 11.06.2015 (BOT)	14	56.000	Raipur Km 27.50
	14	58.427	Indranagar 93.750
	14	65	Birami km 154.00
	14	64.117	Uthamam Km 202.315
Rajsamand - Bhilwara	758	47.150	Rupa Kheda km. 18.000
	758	38.85	Mujras TP at km. 78.000
Rajasthan Border-Fatehpur- Salasar (2 lane with PS)		58.17	Lasedi Km 8.700
	65	50.924	Dhadhar Km 69.000
		39.272	Shibhasar Km 144.5

Kherwara-Ratanpur	8	113.800	Km.348.450 (Khandi Obri Upla Falla Village)
Kishangarh-Gulabpura	79and79A	90.000	Km 40.75 Khedi (Bandanwara)
Phalodi to Bikaner 4-LPS	11	51.050	Salasar @ Km 23.950
Phalodi to Bikaner 2-LPS	11	74.500	Nokhra @ Km 84.400
Phalodi to Bikaner 2-LPS	11	32.450	Khirwa @ Km 141.830 (near Jorh and Hazinagar)
Tambaram-Tindivanam	45	46.500	Km 52.820 (Paranur)
	45	46.500	Km 103.500 (Athur)
Chennai Bypass	45 and 4	32.600	Km 16.50, Vanagaram
			Km 28.600, Surapattu
Chennai-Tada	5	43.400	Km 21.625 Nallur
Walajhapet - Poonamalai	4	46.500	Km 37.800 (Sriperumbadur) Nemili
	4	46.500	Km 104.900

			(Chennasamudram)
Tirupati Tiruthani Chennai	205	53.380	Km 305.800 near S.V. puram Village
		42.600	Km 31.800 (Pattrai)
Manavalanullur to Chinnasalem	532	53.142	At Km 97.500 Keezhkuppam
Kallagam-Meensurutti	227	59.733	Managethi 27.05.2022
Karaikudi - Ramanathapuram Section	210 (new-536)	40	Kodikottai at Km 114.550 10.06.2022
			Vennathur at Km 154.960 10.06.2022
Cuddalore - Vridhachalam	532	50.2	Upoonalagaram
Vellore connecting	234	40.4314	Vallam
Tiruvannamalai and terminating at Villupuram Section	234	40.081	Enamakariyandal
		39.5	Thenamdevi
Trichy-Kallagam	227	38.7	Kallakudi @ 32.955

			03.06.2022
Hosur-Krishnagiri	7	59.870	Km 88.300 Krishnagiri
Pondicherry - Tindivanam	66	38.608	Km 6.572 Morattandi
Meensurutti - Chidambaram	81	31.532	Kurungudi Toll Plaza
Tindivanam-Krishnagiri	NH-66	58.529	Kariyamanglam at Km 139.255 13.09.2024
	NH-66	60.728	Nagampatti at km 196.650 13.09.2024
	NH-66	60.727	Nanglikondan Km 60.459 13.09.2024
Chennai Ennore		28.333	Mathur @ 22.200 (22.02.19)
Krishnagiri -walajhapet	7 and 46	73.000	Km. 46.800 Peddakallupalli (Vaniyambadi)
	46	75.350	Km. 98.520 Pallikonda Distt Vellore

Krishnagiri - Thopurghat	7	86.000	Km 154.440, Palayam Village, Dharmapuri District.
Omaller-Namakkaal	7	68.625	Km 191.800 Omaller (Kottagoundam patty)
Nammakal - Karur	7	41.370	Km 259.500 , Rashampalayam
Tindivanam-Ulundurpet	45	72.90	Km 148.900, Vikravandi
Salem - Kumarapalayam	47	53.525	Km 27.697 Vaiguntham Village
Kumarapalayam - Chengalpalli	47	48.510	Km 88.287, Vijaymangalmam
Chengapalli - Coimbatore	47	39.450	km 136.840 Kaniyur
Trichy-Karur	67	22.576	Km 157.500 Thirupuvaithurai
	67	41.052	Km 198.500 Manavasi
Salem - Ulundrupet	68 (New NH 79)	136.356	Km 21.750 metupatti
			Km 73.760 Nathakkarai and

			Km 105.000 Veeracholapuram West
Trichy-Karaikudi (10.00 - 94.000 (design km 10.00 - 91.054) including trichy bypass on NH-67 from km 110.016-km 135.930 (annuity)	210	37.380	Km 19.00 Lechchumanapatti
	210	34.200	Km 57.317 Lembalakudi
Thirumayam – Manamadurai (2-LPS)	226	77.729	Shenbagampettai @ Km 92.957
Thanjavur – Pudukkottai -2LPS	226	55.228	Palaya Gandharvakottai / Km.16.095
(Trichy- Tovrankurichi - Madurai) OMT - 16	45B	60.633	Km 21.020 (Near Boothakudi village)
	45B	63.890	Km 113.630 (Near Chittampatti village)
Madurai-Paramakudi- Ramnathapuram-2-LPS	49	50.000	Tirupachethi Km 30.188
Madurai-Paramakudi- Ramnathapuram	49	65.484	Bogalur @ 98.129
Nagercoil to Kavalkinaru	47 B	16.276	Thirupathisaram at

Section	(new NH 944)		Km.2.420
Dindigul Theni - Kumili Section	183	54.133	Upparpatti
Oddanchatram - Madathukulam	NH-83	44.82	Chatrapatti at Km 40.500 02.12.2023
Madurai Tuticorin	45B	128.065	Km 143.580 near Eliyarpathy village Distt. Madurai and
			Km 254.940 near Pudurpandiapuram village Distt. Tuticorin
Thanjavur - Trichy	67	56.490	Km 120.900 , Valavanthankottai
Madurai-Chettikulam-Natham- Thuvarankurichi	NH-785	61.115	Pudur at Km 21.020
Madurai - Kanniyakumari (Km 0.000 - Km 243.170)	7	50.857	Km 18.652 near Kappalur Distt. Madurai
	7	64.200	Km 74.930 near Etturvattum Distt.

			Virudhunagar
	7	63.500	Km 125.350 near Salaipudhur Distt Tuticorin
	7	54.975	Km 185.387 near Nanguneri Distt Tirunelveli
PC on NHAI			
Tirunelveli - Tuticorin	7A mew 138	47.250	Vaghaikulam Km 17.000 (Pudukottai)
BOT PROJECTS			
Karur Bypass - Dindigul Bypass	7	77.725	Km 338.000 Valanchettiyur
Dindigul Bypass - Samyanallore	7	53.049	Km 398.500 Kodai
Trichy - Dindigul	45	87.273	Km 382.850 near Ponnambalapatti
Ulundurpet - Padalur	45	93.894	Km 192.750 Sengurichi and
			Km 244.00

			Thirumandurai
Padalur - Trichy	45	38.427	Km 304.510, Samayapuram
Maharashtra/AP Border - Islam Nagar	7	54.600	Km 180.300 Near Pippalwada village in Adilabad Distt.
Islam Nagar - Katdal	7	53.010	Km 245.400 Rolmamda Vill. In Adilabad Distt.
Kadthal-Armur	5	30.900	Km 281.320, Gamjal
Adloor Yellareddy – Chegunta	7	51.538	Km 392.600 Bhiknoor
Chegunta - Bewenpally	7	61.538	Km 443.713 Manoharabad
Thanamcherla-Jamandlapally - 2LPS NHDP-IV (8.2.2017)	365	48.400	km 99.550 Chinthapally
Hyderabad – Dindi (2 LPS)	765	55.000	Kadthal at km 45.710
Hyderabad – Dindi (2 LPS)	765	30.800	Konetipuram at km 101.450
Kalyan – Nirmal -2LPS	(New-30)	51.715	Dilawarpur

			29.11.2019
Mangalwarpet to Mallampalli	365	33.000	Km 169.180, Muthojipet
AP/Telangana Border - Rudrampur	221 (new-30)	49.38	Gowraram at Km 88.650
Yadgiri - Warangal NHDP-IV	163	28.10	Komatipalli Km 137.300
	163	65.21	Komalla Km Km 100.500
Thirumalagiri - Suryapet Others	365B	43.887	Yerkaram at km. 72.215
Janagaon - Thirumalagiri	365B	39.012	Singarajupally at km. 20.000
Hyderabad-Bhopalapatnam section	163	34.690	At km 199.052 Jawaharnagar
Hyderabad-Yadgiri-Warangal	163	72.530	At Km 115.580 Chitlapalli
Jadcherla-Kalwakurtey	167	47.355	At Km 33.260 Munnatur
Hyderabad to outer Ring Road Junction to Medak Section	NH-765D	62.920	At Km 9.640 Gummadidala

Mangloor to Telangana/Maharashtra Section	NH-161	67.8	At Km 96.035 Dharmaram (Partial)
Nakrekal-Tanamcherla	365	66.563	Kothagudem Km 42.950
Suryapet (Design Ch.0+420/Existing Km. 128+500 of NH-65) to Khammam Design Ch.59+046/Existing Km.50+750 of old SH-42	365BB (old NH 65)	54.536	Singarenipalli at Km. 37.400
Mancherial - Repellewada	363	23.378	Mandamarri at Km.21.470
Kandi to Nizampet	NH-161	64.340	Taddanpally at km 14.620
Repelawada - Telangana/MH border	NH-363	52.602	Sarandi Toll Plaza 22.11.2023
Hyderabad – Vijayawada	9	181.410	(3) km 205.025 near village Chillakallu in Krishna district
			(1) km 60.650 near village Panthangi in

			Nalgonda district (2) km 118.250 near village Korlaphadu in Nalgonda district
Painampalli Toll Plaza	NH-365A	31.800	Painampalli at Km 12.450
Sironcha - Atmakur section in between Mahadevpur - Bhupalapally	353C	33.733	Medipally Toll Plaza
Thondapali - Jedcherla	7	58.002	Km 54.00 Raikal
Jatcherla - Kotakatta	7	55.740	Km 114.087 Sakhapur
Hyderabad - Yadhgiri	202	35.650	km 38.100 near village Gudur in Nalgonda district
Armur - Adloor – Yellareddy	7	60.000	Km 342.700 Indalwai
Kothakota bypass–Kurnool	7	74.622	Km 200.95, Pullur
Chakeri - Usrania	2	81.210	Km 527.275 Badauri
Fatehpur - Khokharaj	2	63.855	Km 120.50 Katoghan
Aligarh - Moradabad - 2-LPS	NH-93	72.938	Mohammad Ibrahimpur

	(New-509)		Km 207.900
	NH-93 (New-509)	73.127	Belon @ Km. 136.965
Powayan - Puranpur 2-LPS	NH-730A	54.55	Sabli in Shahjahanpur Distt. at km.61.500
Merrut-Bulandshahr NHDP-IV	24	59.36	Kurana 17.08.2020
From EPE - to start of Shamli bypass Bharatmala	709B	61.409	Jeewana at Km 34.500 (65.290)
Aligarh-Kanpur	91	45.164	Aashpur
	91	61.211	Tarwa Deva At Km 299.507
Varanasi-Hanumana section	NH-7	60.200	At Km 109.450 Atraila Shiv Gulam
Puranpur-Khutar Section	730	44.132	At Km 69.640 Hitouta in Shahjahanpur dist.
Pilibhit - Puranpur	730	33.210	At Km 9.590 Sarai Sundar Pur

Meerut to Haryana Border via Baghpat Section	334B	43.78	Baleni
Kanpur-Ayodhya (Lucknow)	25	64.495	Km 39.00 Nawabganj
	28	72.850	Km 53.000, Ahmedpur, Distt Barabanki
	28	79.970	Km 107.000 Ronahi, distt. Faizabad
Jarwal - Bahraich Bypass	28C	50.491	At km 63.450 Aaini
Bahraich Bypass - Rupadiha	28C	53.847	At km 125.200 Gulalpurva
Barabanki-Jarwal-2LPS	NH-28C (New-927)	41.336	Shahabpur @ 5.925
Lucknow - Sultanpur (HAM)	731	69.248	Km. 51.160 Bara
Lucknow - Sultanpur (HAM)	731	58.177	Km. 127.370 Asroga
Bahraich-Shrawasti	730	61.600	Dularpur 17.09.2020
Balrampur to Tulsipur Section)-	730	27.255	Badagawn Km 346.950

2LPS	730	35.336	Golhaura Fee Plaza at km 407.750
Panipat to Shamli section	NH-709AD	35.580	Tamsabad at km 17.100 01.02.2023
Harpalpur -Sugira section	NH-76	41.256	Bamhori Kurmi at km 104.600 04.02.2023
Aligarh-Kanpur section	NH-91	68.906	Basheerapur 04.03.2023
Bareilly-Sitapur Section	NH-24	65.300	Faridpur at Design Km 266.900
Aligarh-Kanpur Section	91 (New- 34)	45.833	Kiratpur
Sitarganj-Bareilly Section	NH-21	74.46	Labhera 26.08.2023
Aligarh-Kanpur	91	60.643	Newada Toll Plaza 10.10.2023
Bareilly-Sitapur	24	78.894	Maigalganj Toll Plaza 20.10.2023
Merrut-Haryana/UP Border	709-A	28.576	Patnipratapur

			08.11.2023
	709-A	56.1	Bhuni Toll Plaza 08.11.2023
Unnao to Lalganj section	NH-31 (Old NH -232A)	68.902	Akwabad Toll Plaza at Design Km 33.350 01.03.2024
Jhansi - Lalitpur (Annuity Project)	25 and 26	49.700	Km 32.100 Babina (existing chainage 28.500)
Jhansi - Lalitpur (Annuity Project)	26	49.305	Km 85.280 Village Vigakhet in Lalitpur Distt.
Agra Bypass	3	32.800	Raibha (Agra Bypass) at km 10.800
Lucknow-Raibrelly	24B	70.000	Dakshinashekhpur Km 42.5
Orai-Bara	25	61.100	Km 229.213 village Usaka in Jaluan district (Chameri)
Brijghat - Moradabad	24	56.250	Km 121.975 Joya

Hapur - Garhmuketeshwar	24	35.000	Km 88.500 Brijghat, distt. Gaziabad
Meerut - Muzaffarnagar	58	77.800	Km 75.900 Village Sivaya Distt
Moradabad -Bareilly	24	118.820	At Km 40.050 Niyamatpur
	24		At Km 26.900 Thirya Kheta
Agra-Aligarh	93	40.000	at Km 14.945 Baras
		40.000	at Km 71.820 Madrak
Ghaziabad-Aligarh 24.06.2015	91	60.75	At km 47.500 (existing chainage 47.022) near Luharali village
	91	62.55	At km 113.300 (existing chainage 110.100) near Somna village
Agra-Etawah and Etawah Bypass	2	52.590	Km 224.950 at Tundla
	2	71.275	Km 285.200 at Gaurau
Etawah - Chakeri	2	73.325	km 353.000 Anantram

	2	63.720	Km 438.300 Barajod (earlier Sikandara)
Kanpur-Kabrai (2-laning with PS)	86	58.02	Km. 43.500 Aliyapur
	86	64.243	Km 105.500 Khanna
Lucknow - Sitapur	24	75.931	Km 468.000 itunja near Barabhari
			and Km 420.000 Khairabad near Karondi
OMT Plazas			
Jhansi-Orai	25	66.700	Km 140.400 at Semri
	new 27	67.863	Km 187.500 at Ait
Cable Stayed Bridge at Naini and its approach	27	5.410	Km 38.200 @ Harro Km 417.250 @ Mugari
			Km 382.930 @ Umanpur (earlier Amreha)
Allahabad-UP/MP Border	27	38.549	Harro near Ganne @ Km 38.200
Raibareilli-Jaunpur	231	80.40	Kunwarpur Km 132.400

	231	86.00	Nuruddinpur @km 40.00
Raebareilly-Banda (2-LPS)	232	59.204	Km 172.890 @ Aihar
	232	73.861	Km 229.006 @ Jindpur
Sonauli to Gorakhpur (2-LPS)	24 (Old 29E)	40.706	Km 11.070 @ Chapwa
	24 (Old 29E)	40.706	Km 75.915 @ Nainsar
Gaghra Bridge - Varanasi 4-LPS	233	51.19	Amdi @ 164.750
Farenda - Maharajganj - 2LPS	730	26.900	Hadawa @ Km 466.300
Rudhauri to Basti side of Ghaghra Bridge section - 2LPS	NH-233	54.390	Aksda
Tanda- Raebareli - 2-LPS	232	83.230	Km 113.255 @ Aindhi
Tanda- Raebareli - 2-LPS	232	78.850	Km 51.150 @ Pidhi
Prayagraj-Ayodhya	330 (old-96)	46.47	Bharatkund Km 12.800
Gorakhpur Bypass	24	17.66	Sherpur Chamaraha Km 5.600
Pratapgarh-Allahabad Bypass	96	34.728	Ramnagar Gansiyari Km

	(new 330)		118.400
Gorakhpur-Partawal- Maharajganj section	730	33.000	Semra Raja at km 515.200
Varanasi-Gorakhpur	29	72.150	Kaithi at Km 28.585
Kabarai-Banda	NH-76	37.000	At Km 193.600 Shrishikalan
Indo Nepal Border - Rudahuali		65.649	Belgada at Km 53.630
Kalupur-Lalata Road Section	76	41.267	Jorwara 08.10.2022
Ayodhya – Gorakhpur	28	116.101	Km 163.000 Chaukadi, distt. Basti
	28		Km 198.000 Mandwanagar
Varanasi-Hanumana Section	7	64.1	Pratappur
Sultanpur- Varanasi	NH-56 (New NH- 731 and New NH- 31	63.36	Hauj

Allahabad-Mirzapur	NH-76E (New-35)	36.671	Gopalpur 11.03.2023
Varanasi to Gorakhpur section	NH-29	65.380	Mirzapur (Kyampur) at Design Km 85.660
Sultanpur-Varanasi Section	New NH- 527	74.53	Baiti Kalan
Jagdishpur-Ayodhya section	330A	60.22	Mithegaon Toll Plaza
Ghagra Bridge to Varanasi section	233 (NH- 28)	40.53	Derhi Toll Plaza 24.01.2024
Ghaghra Bridge to Varanasi section of NH-233 (New NH-28) from Design km. 180.420 to km.240.340	NH-233 (New NH- 28)	59.92	Amora Moiddinpur at Design Km 227.200
Allahabad Bypass	2	84.708	Km 161.850 Sihori Uparhar,
			Km 185.544 Adampur,
			Km 196.605 Rajapur Maksudan,
			Km 216.815 Bhopatpur and

			Km 239.950 Sujaula
Allahabad - Handia - Varanasi	2	72.389	Km 279.12, Lalanagar
Gorakhpur-Kasya-UP/bihar Border OMT-27A	28	32.355	Km 3.500 village Tendua in Gorakhpur Distt.
	28	40.00	Km 307.00 near vill Muziana Hetim
	28	41.12	Km 357.000, Salemgarh, Distt. Kushinagar
Varanasi - Aurangabad	2	55.000	Km 12.00 of VRM bypass Revise Km 800.00 (Dhafi)
Raebareli-Allahabad	24B	79.512	Andhiyari at Km.167.100
Raebareli to Allahabad (Prayagraj)	NH-30 (Old NH-24B)	23.386	Itora Buzurg @ 25.315
Dalkhola-Islampur	31	62.140	Km 451.00 Surjapur
Sonapur - Ghoshpukur	31	44.000	Km 547.350 Paschim Madati in Darjeeling Distt.

Salsalabari - WB - Assam Border	31C	26.500	Km 243.00 Guabari
Krishnagar-Baharampore Phase-III (Annuity)- 4L/LPS	NH 34	76.358	Km 141.140 at Sali Bamandanga
Kakdwip – Namkhana	117	3.265	Namkhana @ Km 114.430 18.3.2020
Maynaguri-Changrabandha and Jargaon-Hasimara-Dhupguri	AH-48	89.430	Rangalibazna at Km 167.365
Kakarvitta-Panitanki-Bagdogra- Shivmandir More Noukaghat- Fulbari-Banglabandha	AH-02	37.357	Satbhaiya at km 23.400
Mongpong-Chalsa-Telipara	31 (new- 17)	75.005	Sulkhapara Km 117.050
Pundibari-Bakshirhat	31 (new-17)	26.873	Ghogarkuthi Km 801.120 02/09/2020
Bankura-Purulia Section	314	77.928	Kalapathar at Km 14.550

Dhaldanga-Mejia others	14 (Old 60)	56.574	Mejia at Km 267.250
Ghoshpukur to Dhupguri	31D	32.265	Husludanga at Km 77.830
	31D	51.520	Panikauri at Km 33.400
Raiganj-Dalkhola section including Dalkhola Bypass	34 (New- 12)	54.370	Barai at Km 411.850 28.02.2023
Purulia - Chandil	NH-32	41.755	Tetla Toll Plaza 23.09.2024
	NH-32	41.427	Belkuri Toll Plaza 23.09.2024
Chichira-Kharagpur	6	54.966	Balibhasa at Km 43.350
OMT Plazas			
Kolaghat-Haldia	41	50.215	Km.11.600 Sonapetya
Budbud-Palsit	2	67.750	Km 585.692 Palsit Distt Bardvan
Palsit - Dhankuni	2	63.749	Km 646.005 Dhankuni
Barwa adda- Panagarh	2	66.760	Km 438.500 Beliyad
	2	56.120	Km 507.00 Banaskopa

Baleshwar to Kharagpur	60	53.500	Km. 52.000 Laxmannath
	60	65.800	Km. 103.500 Rampura
Ilnd Vivekananda Bridge and Approach	2	6.000	Km 666.644, Nivedita setu
Dhankuni -kharagpur	6	57.300	Jaladhulagori /Km. 35.250 in and
	6	53.000	Debra/Km 112.245
Behrampore - Farakka (km 193 - km 295)	34	36.280	Km 206 Shibopur (Gopgram)
		39.170	Km 260 Chandermore (Kishorpur)
Farakka-Raiganj 19.10.2016	34	36.200	Km 297.867 Lakshmpur
		43.375	Km 351.440 Chakseherdi (Bagsarai)
Sitrganj-Tanakpur	125	43.889	Banushi at km 25.125
Roorkee-Chutmalpur-Gagalheri and Chutmalpur-Ganeshpur NHDP-IV	73 and 72A	26.1070	Sayeed Mazra
	73 and 72A	15.9050	Bhagwanpur 25.09.2020
Gagalheri-Saharanpur-	73	51.455	Sarsawa

Yamunanagar (UP/Haryana border) NHDP-IV			4.11.2020
Rampur - Kathgodam NHDP-III	87	21.7	Koyla at km 11.270
Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar NHDP-III	58	35.44	Chapar Fee Plaza
Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar NHDP-III	334 (Old-58)	38.78	Bahadrabad at Km 187.370
Haridwar-Dehradoon Phase-III	72	35.65	Lachhiwala Km 167.560
Nagina-Kashipur	74	45.432	Puraini
	74	53.652	Jagatpur Patti
BOT PROJECTS			
Kashipur-Sitarganj (4 L)	74	63.505	Km 222.270 @ Deoria
RO Shimla			
Kullu - Manali-2LPS	21 (new-3)	58.32	Dolhu Nallah
Parwano-Solan NHDP-III	NH-05 (new-22)	38.110	Sanwara Km 80.722 19.04.2021
End of Pandoh bypass to Takoli	21 (new-3)	19.64	Takoli (Partial length)

and Takoli to Kullu section			
Kiratpur - Nerchowk – Manali section	NH-21	28.073	Baloh
Kiratpur to Nerchowk section	(Old NH-57A)	49.765	Moura 06.08.2023

STATEMENT II

The details of cost of construction, highway-wise:

Section Name	National Highway No.	State	Cost (in Crore rupees)
Powayan-Puranpur section of NH-730A	730 A	Uttar Pradesh	183
Pilibhit-Puranpur of NH-730	730	Uttar Pradesh	192
Puranpur-Khutar Section of NH-730	730	Uttar Pradesh	167
Bareilly to Sitapur section of NH-24 from Km. 262.00 to	24 (New NH-30)	Uttar Pradesh	925.20 Cr

419.590 in the State of UP		Uttar Pradesh	
2L PS of Sitarganj-Bareilly from Km. 254.820 to Km. 329.280 section of Old NH-74 in the State of UP and UK	74 (New NH-30)	Uttar Pradesh	205.78
4-laning of Unnao to Lalganj Section from .Km. 0.000 to Km. 7.0.000 of NH-31 in the State of U.P	NH-31	Uttar Pradesh	2502.96
Etawah-Chakeri (Kanpur) section from Km. 323.475 to Km. 483.687	NH-19		803.67
Kanpur to Kabrai section from Km. 7.430 to Km. 130.100	NH-34		226.03
6-laning of Chakeri-Allahabad section from Km. 483.687 to Km. 628.753	NH-2		5212.02
4-laning of Aligarh-Kanpur section from Km. 289.000 (Design Chainage 302.108) to Km. 356.000 (Design	NH-91		3342.4

Chainage 373.085) (Package-IV Naviganj-Mitrasen) of NH-91 in the State of U.P.			
4-laning of Aligarh-Kanpur section from Km. 356.000 (Design Chainage- 373.085) to Km.414.000(Design Chainage-433.728) (Package-V Mitrasen-Kanpur) of NH-91 in the State of U.P.			3601.57
Jhansi-Lalitpur Section	44	Uttar Pradesh	355.06
Jhansi-Lalitpur Section	44	Uttar Pradesh	276.09
Jhansi-Orai Section	27	Uttar Pradesh	576.114
Jhansi-Orai Section	27	Uttar Pradesh	576.101
Agra-Etawah Section of NH-2	19	Uttar Pradesh	1650
Agra-Aligarh Section of NH-93 (New NH-509)	509		250
Four Lane of Agra Bypass Section connecting 176.00 of NH-2 to 13.30 of NH-3 in the State of Uttar Pradesh	Bypass		450
Ghaziabad-Aligarh Section of	34	Uttar Pradesh	1141+311

NH-91 from km. 23.600 to km. 140.200 in the state of Uttar Pradesh under NHDP phase-III, on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis	34		Grant
4-laning of Aligarh-Kanpur Section from Km. 186.000 (Design Chainage 195.733) to Km. 229.000 (Design Chainage 240.897) (Package-II from Bhadwas - Kalyanpur) of NH-91 in the State of Uttar Pradesh on HAM under Economic Corridor of Bharatmala Pariyojana in Uttar Pradesh	34		1197
4 Laning of Aligarh – Kanpur Section from Km. 229.000 (Design Chainage 240.897) to Km. 289.000 (Design Chainage 302.108) [Package –III from Kalyanpur –	34		1332

Kaviganj) of NH-91 in the State of Uttar Pradesh on HAM Mode under Bharatmala Pariyojna			
2L PS Aligarh to Moradabad	509	Uttar Pradesh	1026.78
6L of Hapur Bypass to Moradabad	9		2140.93
4L of Moradabad to Bareilly	9		1667
	530		
Lucknow Kanpur Section	NH-25 (New NH-27)	Uttar Pradesh	292.22
Lucknow Ayodhya Section	NH-28 (New-27)	Uttar Pradesh	922.94
		Uttar Pradesh	
Lucknow Raebareli Section	NH-24B (New-30)	Uttar Pradesh	635.9
Lucknow Sitapur Section	NH-24 (New-30)	Uttar Pradesh	450.41
Lucknow Sultanpur Section	NH-56 (New-731)	Uttar Pradesh	2016
Lucknow Sultanpur Section	NH-56 (New-731)	Uttar Pradesh	2016

Barabanki Jarwal Section	NH-28C (New-927)	Uttar Pradesh	272.7
Jarwal Bahraich Section	NH-28C (New-927)	Uttar Pradesh	261
Bahraich Rupaidiha Section	NH-28C (New-927)	Uttar Pradesh	328
Bahraich Shrawasti Section	NH-730	Uttar Pradesh	322
Balrampur to Tulsipur Section	NH-730	Uttar Pradesh	259
Giddalur - Vinukonda	544D	Andhra Pradesh	721.07
Giddalur - Vinukonda	544D	Andhra Pradesh	721.07
Vijayawada Chilakaluripet	16	Andhra Pradesh	1459.78
Hyderabad Bangalore	44		
	44		
	44		
Anantapur- kalyndurg	544dd	Andhra Pradesh	266.73
Kodikonda – Madakasira	544e	Andhra Pradesh	857.76
Adoni to Madhavaram (via Mantralayam	164	Andhra Pradesh	214.78

Karnataka Border to Anantapur	42	Andhra Pradesh	204.8
Mudigubba - Anantapur District	42	Andhra Pradesh	265.23
Gooty – Tadipatri	67	Andhra Pradesh	337.13
Rapthadu – Mudigubba	42	Andhra Pradesh	260.6
Madakasira – Sira	NH-544E	Andhra Pradesh	185.84
Palamaneru - Krishnagiri border	42	Andhra Pradesh	251.5
Madanapalli-Punganuru-Palamameru	42	Andhra Pradesh	276.76
Cudappa-Mydukur-Kurnool	40	Andhra Pradesh	1,585.00
	40	Andhra Pradesh	
	40	Andhra Pradesh	
	40	Andhra Pradesh	

Muddanuru - Jammalamadugu	67	Andhra Pradesh	143.87
Rayachoty - Kadapa	40	Andhra Pradesh	282
Mydukur - Dornala T-Junction	67	Andhra Pradesh	230.24
Rayachoti - Angallu	340	Andhra Pradesh	327.55
Tada - Nellore section of NH-16 and Nandigama - Vijayawada section of NH-65	16	Andhra Pradesh	759.87
	16	Andhra Pradesh	
	16	Andhra Pradesh	
	65	Andhra Pradesh	
Vaggampalle – Dornala T-Junction 2-LPS	565	Andhra Pradesh	20.3
Dornala - Atmakur - Nellore	67	Andhra Pradesh	9.6
	67	Andhra Pradesh	

Chilakaluripet - Nellore	16	Andhra Pradesh	3,459.24
	16	Andhra Pradesh	
	16	Andhra Pradesh	
Markapuram - Vaggampalle	565	Andhra Pradesh	384.06
	565	Andhra Pradesh	
Davulpalli - Markapuram	565	Andhra Pradesh	170.21
Eepuripalem - Ongole	216	Andhra Pradesh	574.19
Ankapalli - Tuni	16	Andhra Pradesh	234
Tuni - Diwancheruvu	16	Andhra Pradesh	431
Diwancheruvu - Siddhantham - Gundugolanu	216A	Andhra Pradesh	773.46
	216A	Andhra Pradesh	

Gundugolanu – Devarapalli – Kovvuru	16	Andhra Pradesh	2,545.45
Kathipudi - Start of Kakinada bypass	216	Andhra Pradesh	639.12
Gurajanapalli - Pasarlapudi	216	Andhra Pradesh	419.98
Dhindi – Digamaruru	216	Andhra Pradesh	388.29
Penchalkona – Yerpedu	565	Andhra Pradesh	749.07
	565	Andhra Pradesh	
Pileru - Rayochoty	18	Andhra Pradesh	175.03
AP/TN Border - Nalagampalli - AP/KA Border	69	Andhra Pradesh	1,788.63
Chittoor - Mallavaram	140	Andhra Pradesh	2,179.65
Piler - Puthalapattu	40	Andhra Pradesh	172.53
Vijayawada-Gundugolanu	16	Andhra Pradesh	1,470.78

	16	Andhra Pradesh	
Vijayawada - Machilipatnam	65	Andhra Pradesh	1,540.82
Ibrahimpattam - AP / Telangana Border	221	Andhra Pradesh	516.05
Losari - Machavaram	216	Andhra Pradesh	518.02
Machilipatnam - Avanigadda	216	Andhra Pradesh	465.71
Repalle - Eepurupalem	216	Andhra Pradesh	737.76
Icchapuram-Nandigam	16	Andhra Pradesh	229.39
Nandigama - Srikakulam	16	Andhra Pradesh	1,673.93
Champavati/Kopperla - Visakhapatnam-	16	Andhra Pradesh	1,885.79
Vishakhapatnam Port Connectivity Project	NH-516C	Andhra Pradesh	194.76
	NH-516C	Andhra Pradesh	

Vishakhapatnam - Ankapalli	16	Andhra Pradesh	63.54
Anandapuram – Pendurthi – Anapakalli	16	Andhra Pradesh	2,940.30
		Andhra Pradesh	
Odisha border - Narasamapeta	NH 326A	Andhra Pradesh	222.58
Bowdara - Vizianagaram Section	NH-516E	Andhra Pradesh	159
4-Laning of Simga-Sargaon Section of NH-200 (New NH-130)	New 130	Chhattisgarh	1444.60 (Capital Cost)
4-Laning of Sargaon-Bilaspur Section of NH-200 (New NH-130)	New 130		
4-Laning of Bilaspur-Pathrapali section of NH-111 (New NH 130)	New 130		1758 (Capital Cost)
Two/Four lane - Theka/Darrighat to Village Banari section of new NH-49	New 49		474

4 laning of Durg Bypass of NH-06 (New-53)	53	123
4 laning of End of Durg Bypass- Chhattisgarh/ Maharashtra Border of NH-6 (New-53)	53	464
4-laning of Raipur – Aurang section of NH-6 (New-53)	53	300
4/6 laning of Raipur- Simga of NH 200 (New NH-30) Raipur- Bilaspur (Package-1)	30	876.87
4 laning of Raipur – Durg Section of NH -53	53	763
2-lane (M.P. Border Chilpi to Kawardha Section, Pkg-I) NH-30 (Old NH-12A)	30	289
Katghora to Shivnagar, Package -II of NH-111 (New NH-130)	NH-130	515.64 Cr.
Katni-Gumla Road of NH-43 (Old NH-78)	NH-43	132.545 Cr.
Masaniakala to Rengapali	NH-49	634.299 Cr.

village/Odisha Border section of NH-49			
Kunkuri to Chhattisgarh/Jharkhand Border section of NH-78 (New NH-43)	NH-43		423.79 Cr.
MP/CG Border to Surajpur section of NH-78 (New NH-43)	NH-43		379.16 Cr.
Pathrapali-Katghora section of NH-111 (New NH-130)	NH-130		1364.32 Cr.
Dhamtari-Kanker Section	NH-30		193.05 Cr.
Bedma-Dahikonga Section	NH-30		313.40 Cr.
Dahikonga-Jagdalpur Section	NH-30		273.66 Cr.
Raipur-Dhamtari Section	NH-30		1994.68 Cr.
Aurang-Saraipali Section	NH-53		1548 Cr.
	NH-53		
Pathankot-Jammu	44	Jammu and Kashmir	895.75 Cr
Kunjwani to Jakhain section of NH44	44		2086.67 Cr
Udhampur-Ramban-Marooog section of NH44	44		7782 Cr

Banihal - Quazigund Section	44		1947 Cr
Srinagar to Qazigund	44		1101 Cr
Hazaribagh - Ranchi Km 40.500 - km 114.000	NH-33	Jharkhand	2357.62
Ranchi -Rargaon Section (Ranchi- Jmashedpur PKG-I) Km 113.730 to Km 140.00	NH-33	Jharkhand	726.69
Ranchi -Rargaon Section (Ranchi- Jmashedpur PKG-II) Km 140.000 to Km 217.300	NH-33	Jharkhand	533.16
Ranchi to Mahulia section (Ranchi- Jmashedpur PKG-IV) Km 217.300 - Km 233.350	NH-33	Jharkhand	477.88
Jamshedpur - Mahulla (Ranchi- Jmashedpur PKG-III) Km 233.350 - Km 277.568	NH-33	Jharkhand	289.97
Mahulla – Bahragora – JH Wb Border Km 277.500 - Km 333.500 (design Ch. 0.00- 55.480) and Km 199.200 - 183.587 (design	NH-33/18	Jharkhand	1139.61

Ch. 0.00 - 16.130)			
Piska More-Palma Section km 2.90 - km26.00	NH-23	Jharkhand	284.71
Ranchi Piska More-Bijupara- Kuru Section	NH-75	Jharkhand	664.38
6-Laning of Gorhar to Khairatunda Section Km 320.810 - Km 400.132	NH-02	Jharkhand	3142.67
Chas - Ramgarh (Bokaro-Gola) Km 0.000 - Km 78.192	NH-23	Jharkhand	621.08
Chas - Ramgarh (Bokaro-Gola) Km 0.000 - Km 78.192	NH-23	Jharkhand	
Giridih - Bengabad Km 216.000- Km 244.482	NH-114A	Jharkhand	328
Govindpur (Rajganj) - West Bengal Border Km 0.530 - Km 51.490	NH-32	Jharkhand	1154.8
Barhi-Hazaribagh Km 0.00 - Km 40.500	NH-33	Jharkhand	805.22 Cr
Chordaha to Gorhar Section	NH-02	Jharkhand	1680.97 Cr

Km 240.00 - Km 320.00			
Hansdiha-Deoghar Km 94.000 - Km 131.000	NH-133	Jharkhand	216
Hariharganj to Parwa More Km 23.284 - Km 57.049	NH-98	Jharkhand	1122.38
2 L with PS of Raebareli to Jaunpur Section of NH-31	31	Uttar Pradesh	569.36
	31	Uttar Pradesh	
2 L with PS of Raebareli to Banda Section of NH-232	232	Uttar Pradesh	424.29
	232	Uttar Pradesh	
2 L with PS of Tanda- Raebareli Section of NH-128	128	Uttar Pradesh	636
	128	Uttar Pradesh	
2 L with PS of Raebareli to Prayagraj Section of NH-30	30	Uttar Pradesh	291.36
	30	Uttar Pradesh	
4 Lane of Jagdishpur to Ayodhya Section of NH-330A	330A	Uttar Pradesh	1530
2 L with PS of Ayodhya to Prayagraj Section of NH-330	330	Uttar Pradesh	660
2 L with PS of Kabrai-Banda Section of NH-76	76	Uttar Pradesh	
2 L with PS of Kalupur-Lalta Road of NH-76	76	Uttar Pradesh	

4-laning of Ghaghra Bridge to Varanasi section of NH-28 (old NH-233) from Km. 121+800 to Km. 180+420 (Package-1) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.	28	Uttar Pradesh	1902.76
Operation and Maintenance of 4 lane NH-28 (New NH- 27) from Km. 137.970 to 252.860 of Ayodhya-Gorakhpur Section in State of Uttar Pradesh.	27	Uttar Pradesh	1374.17
	27	Uttar Pradesh	
Design Construction Finance and Operation of 4 lane NH-28 (New NH- 27) from Km. 252.860 to Km. 285.215 of Gorakhpur Bypass Section (Total length 32.27 km.) on Annuity Basis in State of Uttar Pradesh.	27	Uttar Pradesh	1113.3
Operation and Maintenance of 4 lane NH-28 (New NH- 27)	27	Uttar Pradesh	998.81
	27	Uttar Pradesh	

from Km. 285.002 to km. 366.117 of Gorakhpur to U.P. Bihar Border Section in State of Uttar Pradesh.			
Operation and Maintenance of 4 lane Gorakhpur Bypass from Existing km. 79+670 of NH-29E to Existing km. 251+700 of NH-28 total length 17.420 Km. under NHDP Phase –IV on EPC mode in the State of Uttar Pradesh.	29E	Uttar Pradesh	866
Operation and Maintenance of Two lane with paved shoulders of Indo Nepal Border (Kakrahwa) to Rudholi Section from km 0.000 to 65.870 of NH 233 on EPC mode in the State of Uttar Pradesh	233	Uttar Pradesh	551.48
Operation and Maintenance of Two lane with paved	233	Uttar Pradesh	445.89

shoulders of Rudhauri to Basti Section of NH-233 km 65.870 to 122.270 of NH 233 on EPC mode in the State of Uttar Pradesh			
4 laning of Varanasi- Gorakhpur Section of NH-29 from km. 84.160 to km. 149.540) [Package-III Birnon Village to Amila Village] (Total length 65.380 Km.) under NHDP Phase –IV on EPC mode in State of Uttar Pradesh.	29	Uttar Pradesh	3986.51
Operation and Maintenance of 2 lane with Paved Shoulder of Gorakhpur-Sonauli Section of NH- 24 from Km. 0.000 to 81.410 Km. on under NHDP Phase-IV in on EPC Mode in the State of Uttar Pradesh.	24	Uttar Pradesh	478
	24	Uttar Pradesh	
Two lane paved shoulder from	730	Uttar Pradesh	475

Km. 385+000 to 420+000 of NH-730 in District- Siddharth Nagar Section on EPC Mode under NHDP Phase-IV in the State of Uttar Pradesh			
Two lane paved shoulder from Km. 505+000 to Km. 538+000 of NH-730 Gorakhpur-Partawal-Maharajganj Section on EPC Mode under NHDP Phase-IV in the State of Uttar Pradesh	730	Uttar Pradesh	
Two lane paved shoulder of Maharajganj Section from Km. 454+000 to Km. 470+900 and Km. 474+000 to Km. 484+000 of NH-730 on EPC Mode under NHDP Phase-IV in the State of Uttar Pradesh	730	Uttar Pradesh	
Four Laning of Ghaghra Bridge to Varanasi (PKG-II) [Budhanpur Urban section	28	Uttar Pradesh	833.79

(Km 180.420) to Gossai ki bazaar bypass (Km 240.340)]			
Four Laning of Ghaghra Bridge to Varanasi (PKG-III) [Gossai ki bazaar bypass (Km 240.340) to Varanasi (Km 299.350)]	233	Uttar Pradesh	654.74
Four Laning of Sultanpur to Varanasi (PKG-II) [from Jaunpur (Km 209.230) to Varanasi (Km 272.590)]	231	Uttar Pradesh	873.07
Varanasi (Km 12.01) to Birnon (Km 84.160) [Varanasi - Gorakpur] (PKG-II)	31	Uttar Pradesh	1002.19
Four Laning of Sultanpur to Varanasi (PKG-I) [from Sultanpur (Km 134.700) to Jaunpur (Km 209.230)]	731	Uttar Pradesh	1061.81
Lalganj-Hanumana km 96.80 - km 140.200	7	Uttar Pradesh	728.58
Allahabad-Mlrzapur from design km 450.150 to km	35	Uttar Pradesh	227

486.970 of NH-76 (E) (New NH-35) on EPC mode in the state of Uttar Pradesh			
Varanasi-Degamapur [km. 15.1 - km. 49.1]	7	Uttar Pradesh	768.31
Allahabad Bypass NH 19	19	Uttar Pradesh	1060.49
Allahabad Bypass NH 19		Uttar Pradesh	
Allahabad Bypass NH 19		Uttar Pradesh	
Allahabad Bypass NH 19		Uttar Pradesh	
Allahabad Bypass NH 19		Uttar Pradesh	
Allahabad Bypass NH 19		Uttar Pradesh	
Allahabad Bypass NH 19		Uttar Pradesh	2447
Faizabad - Allahabad section of NH - 330	330	Uttar Pradesh	599.34
Allahabad - Mirzapur Section of NH 35 and Banada Road	35	Uttar Pradesh	1127.463
Allahabad - Mirzapur Section of NH 35 and Banada Road	35	Uttar Pradesh	
Prayagraj to Rewa Section of NH - 30	30	Uttar Pradesh	
Panikoili – Rimuli section of NH-20	20	Odisha	2202.28

Panikoili – Rimuli section of NH-20	20	Odisha	
Panikoili – Rimuli section of NH-20	20	Odisha	
Binjabahal – Teleibani NH-49	49	Odisha	1748.55
Singhara – Binjabahal NH-49	49	Odisha	2259.98
Singhara – Binjabahal NH-49	49	Odisha	
Rimuli-Koida NH-520	520	Odisha	875.31
Brahmani Bypass End to Rajamunda NH-143	143	Odisha	604.91
Koida to Rajamunda NH-520	520	Odisha	1337.2
Talcher to Duburi Section from design kilometer 8.500 to Kilometer 14.800 of National Highway 23 (New National Highway 149) and from design kilometer 301.474 to Kilometer 388.000 of National Highway 200 (New National Highway 53)	53	Odisha	780.58
Section of NH-149 from Km.0.000 to 68.280 Km.	149	Odisha	550

(Pallahara to Pitiri section) to two lanes with paved shoulder under NHDP-IV			
Bhubaneswar-Puri section of NH-316	316	Odisha	554.3
Chandikhole-Jagatpur-Bhubaneswar section of NH-16	16	Odisha	1047
6 laning of Chandikhole to Bhadrak section of NH-16 .	16	Odisha	2035.01
6 laning of Badrak to Balasore section of NH-16		Odisha	1158.72
4 laning of Jharpokhari to Baripada-Balasore section of NH-18	18	Odisha	1169.04
	18	Odisha	
4 laning of Baharagora to Singhara section of NH-49	49	Odisha	1111.69
Chandikhole to Paradeep section of NH-53	53	Odisha	400
Improvement from 0.00 to Km.68.00 (Kanaktora-Jharsuguda Section)up to 2-	49	Odisha	478

lane with paved shoulder including bypass at Belpahar at 52nd Km. Of NH-200 (from Km.197.300 to Km.265.300 including bypass at 249th Km. Of NH-49) under NHDP Phase-IV on EPC mode.			
Rehabilitation and Up-gradation of Teleibani – Sambalpur section of NH-06 from Km.493.300-519.150 and Km.545.176-567.400 in the state of Odisha under NHDP IV-B (Group-B) on EPC mode.	53	Odisha	712.82
Widening to Two lane carriageway with 1.50 m paved shoulder in both sides and strengthening of Rangamatia Fee Plaza located at Design Km.190.050 for the use of two lane with	57	Odisha	445

paved shoulders of Adenigada-Maichheli Section from design change Km.140/900 to design Km.224.180 of National Highway No.57 (Old NH-224) in the State of Odisha.			
Widening/ strengthening of existing IL/DL to 2L+1.5m PS from Km.0.00 to Km.45.750 of NH-57 on EPC mode in the state of Odisha	57	Odisha	
Four laning of Sambalpur Bargarh – Orissa / Chhattisgarh Border Section of NH-06 from Km.0.000 to 88.000 in the State of Orissa to be executed as BOT (Toll) on DBFOT pattern under NHDP Phase-III.	53	Odisha	909
Widening and Strengthening of existing single/ intermediate	26	Odisha	207

/ two lane carriageway to two lane carriageway with paved shoulder including geometric improvement from Km.130/280 to 142/620 and Km.159/280 to 175/880 of NH-26 (EPC Project)			
Widening and Strengthening of 2 lane with paved shoulder Naktideuli to Boudh Section from Km.58/000 to Km.116/100 of NH-153(B) - Tolling of stretches being developed on EPC basis under NH-153(B)	153 (B)	Odisha	
Puintola to Icchapuram section of NH-16	16	Odisha	2450
Puintola to Tangi section of NH-16	16	Odisha	505.22
Tangi to Bhubaneswar section of NH-16	16	Odisha	767.45
Salem – Ulundurpet section	79	Tamil Nadu	1105

		Tamil Nadu	
		Tamil Nadu	
Tindivanam – Ulundurpet section	32, 132, 38	Tamil Nadu	1241.23
Salem – Kumarapalayam section	544	Tamil Nadu	616.49
Kumarapalayam – Chengapalli section	544	Tamil Nadu	442.68
Thumbipadi – Namakkal section	44	Tamil Nadu	341.25
Namakkal – Karur section	44	Tamil Nadu	277.06
Krishnagiri – Thumbipadi section	44	Tamil Nadu	521.51
Krishngiri – Walajahpet section	48	Tamil Nadu	1250
		Tamil Nadu	
Chengapalli – Coimbatore Bypass – TN/KL Border	544	Tamil Nadu	1251.38
Hosur – Krishangiri section	44	Tamil Nadu	535
Puducherry – Tindivanam section	32	Tamil Nadu	285
Tambaram – Tindivanam section	32	Tamil Nadu	791.65
		Tamil Nadu	

EMRIP	State Roads	Tamil Nadu	600
Chennai – Tada section	16	Tamil Nadu	899.74
Chennai Bypass	32	Tamil Nadu	958.95
		Tamil Nadu	
Poonamallee – Walajahpet section	48	Tamil Nadu	2043.84
		Tamil Nadu	
Trichy – Kallagam section	81	Tamil Nadu	1502.34
Kallagam – Meensurutti section	81	Tamil Nadu	1499.12
Meensurutti – Chidambaram section	81	Tamil Nadu	886.21
		Tamil Nadu	
Cuddalore – Virudhachalam - Salem	532	Tamil Nadu	124.91
		Tamil Nadu	157.93
Mangalore –Viluppuram Road	38	Tamil Nadu	268.71
		Tamil Nadu	
		Tamil Nadu	
Tindivanam – Krishnagiri section	77	Tamil Nadu	1370.74
		Tamil Nadu	
		Tamil Nadu	
Avinashi-Tiruppur-Avinashipalayam section	381	Tamil Nadu	148.66
Salem Vaniyambadi section	179A	Tamil Nadu	306.17

Tirupati - Tiruthani - Chennai section	716	Tamil Nadu	571
		Andhra Pradesh	
Ulundurpet - Padalur section	38	Tamil Nadu	604.01
		Tamil Nadu	
Padalur - Trichy section	38	Tamil Nadu	320
Trichy - Dindigul section	83	Tamil Nadu	403.32
Trichy - Karur section	81	Tamil Nadu	360.88
		Tamil Nadu	
Karur - Dindigul section	44	Tamil Nadu	327.2
Dindigul - Samyanallur section	44	Tamil Nadu	578
Madurai Tuticorin section	38	Tamil Nadu	629
		Tamil Nadu	
Thanjavur - Trichy section	83	Tamil Nadu	1030.49
Madurai- Tirunelveli- Panagudi- Kanyakumari section	44	Tamil Nadu	1748.47
		Tamil Nadu	
		Tamil Nadu	909.69
		Tamil Nadu	
Trichi - Tovarankurichi - Madurai section	38	Tamil Nadu	726.8
		Tamil Nadu	
Trichy - Karaikudi section	336	Tamil Nadu	576.51

	336,36	Tamil Nadu	
Karaikudi - Ramanathapuram section	536	Tamil Nadu	717.47
		Tamil Nadu	
Thanjavur - Pudukkottai section	36	Tamil Nadu	285.91
Thirumayam - Manamadurai section	36	Tamil Nadu	568.95
Madurai - Paramakudi - Ramanathapuram section	85, 87	Tamil Nadu	1457.23
		Tamil Nadu	
Tuticorin - Tirunelveli section	138	Tamil Nadu	349.5
Nagercoil - Kavalkinaru section	944	Tamil Nadu	533.31
Dindigul-Theni-Kumili section	183	Tamil Nadu	935.56
Oddatachathram-Madathukulam section	83	Tamil Nadu	1607.58
Madurai-Chettikulam-Natham-Thuvarankurichi section	785	Tamil Nadu	2089.75
Bhopal Sanchi Section of NH-86 (Extn.)	86	MP	304.58
Bhopal-Biaora Section of NH-12 Package-II	12	MP	897.06
Bhopal-Biaora Section of NH-	12	MP	897.06

12 Package-II			
Shujalpur to Ashta section of Newly declared NH-752	752	MP	178.36
Goharganj-Bhopal section of NH-12 Package-V	12	MP	957.54
Obedullaganj to Itarsi section of NH-69 Pkg-1	69	MP	990.61
Start of Bareli Bypass to Goharganj section of NH-12 Pkg-IV		MP	949.54
Sindoor River to start of Bareli Bypass of NH-12 Pkg-III	12	MP	809.16
Pachore to Shujalpur section of Newly declared NH—752C	752	MP	184.42
Guna Biaora Section of NH-3	3	MP	1012.9
Guna Biaora Section of NH-3	3	MP	1012.9
Dhangaon-Boregaon	347BG and 753L	MP	981
Four laning of Dewas-Ujjain on HAM mode	752D	MP	716.38
2-Lane with Paved Shoulder of Ujjain-Jhalawar on EPC	552G		452.07
	552G		

mode			
Delhi-Mumbai Expressway Madhya Pradesh	147E	MP	11969
Delhi-Mumbai Expressway Madhya Pradesh	147E	MP	
Delhi-Mumbai Expressway Madhya Pradesh	147E	MP	
Delhi-Mumbai Expressway Madhya Pradesh	147E	MP	
Delhi-Mumbai Expressway Madhya Pradesh	147E	MP	
Delhi-Mumbai Expressway Madhya Pradesh	147E	MP	
Delhi-Mumbai Expressway Madhya Pradesh	147E	MP	
Delhi-Mumbai Expressway Madhya Pradesh	147E	MP	
Jhansi-Khajuraho four lane NH-39 Pkg.-I	39	UP	1736.65
Jhansi-Khajuraho four lane NH-39 Pkg.-II	39	MP	945
Jhansi-Khajuraho four lane NH-39 Pkg.-II	39	MP	840.59
Sagar-Kabrai Economic	34	MP	170

Corridor NH-34			
Sagar-Kabrai Economic Corridor NH-34	34	MP	178.23
Bamitha-Panna-Nagod-Satna Section NH-39	39	MP	130.13
Bela-Satna Section NH-39	39	MP	451.16
Lalitpur-Sagar-Lakhnadon Section	44	MP	628.7
	44	MP	617.8
	44	MP	554.39
	44	MP	676.27
NH-39 (Old 75E) Rewa to Sidhi	39	MP	1876.68
Shahdol to Anuppur (upto MPCG Border)	43		460.59
Katni to Umariya	43		382.76
NH-New NH 30 (Old NH 7) Maihar to Sleemnabad (PKG- II)	30		1032.29
NH-New NH 30 (Old NH 7) Rewa to Maihar (PKG-I)	30		1034.11
Rewa Sirmour Section Km. 0.000 to km 36.710 of NH-	135B		162.56

135 B			
Satna - NH-135 BG	135BG		615.26
Sleemnabad-Jabalpur, NH-30	30	MP	1001.19
Jabalpur-Lakhnadon, NH-30/34	34	MP	1090.06
Manegoan-Barela, (Jabalpur Bypass) NH-30	30	MP	327.32
Mandla-Chilpi, NH-30	30	MP	638.92
Jabalpur-Hiran River, (Jabalpur-Bhopal Road) NH-45	45	MP	628.45
Hiran River-Sindoor River, (Jabalpur-Bhopal Road) NH-45	45	MP	984.66
Multai- Chhindwara upto Chhindwara Ring Road Section	347		
Chhindwara (from Ring Road)-Seoni Section		MP	1560.15
Chhindwara-Amarwara including part of Chhindwara Ring Road Section	547		

Amarwara-Narsinghpur Section			
Saoner-Chhindwara upto Chhindwara Ring Road Section		MH	
Lakhnadon - Seoni	44	MP	321.17
Seoni- Khawasa			1137.68
Four laning of Dewas-Ujjain on HAM mode	752D		716.38
2-Lane with Paved Shoulder of Ujjain-Jhalawar on EPC mode	552G	MP	452.07
	552G		
Agra-Gwalior Section Of NH-3	44		839.57
Agra-Gwalior Section Of NH-3	44	MP	
Gwalior Bypass	3 and 75		443.31
Shivpuri-Jhansi	New NH- 27		
Baran-Shivpuri	New NH- 27	MP	880.46
Baran-Shivpuri	New NH- 27	MP	
Shivpuri To Guna	46	MP	830.36
Gwalior To Jhansi	44	MP	1023.45
Gwalior-Shivpuri	46	MP	1039.76
Gwalior-Shivpuri	46	MP	

Mihona To Lahar	552	MP	217.22
Mihona To Lahar	552	MP	264.52
Mihona To Lahar	552	MP	166.21
NH-146 Sanchi-Sagar Section from Km. 67+000 to 187+000 in the state of Madhya Pradesh (Two lane with paved Shoulder)	146	MP	223.46
Biaora to Maksudangarh section from design Km 3.150 to 42.510 and Maksudangarh to Sironj section from design Km 42.510 to Km 92.640 on NH-752B in the State of Madhya Pradesh. (Two lane with paved Shoulder)	752B		533.61
Harda-Temagaon (Pkg-I)	47	MP	555
Chicholi-Betul (Pkg-3)	47	MP	620.36
Indore-Gujarat/MP Border	47	MP	1175
Indore-Gujarat/MP Border	47	MP	
Biaora to Dewas	52	MP	2239
Biaora to Dewas	52	MP	

Indore - Dewas	52	MP	1084
Indore-Khalghat	52	MP	1100
Indore-Khalghat	52	MP	
Khalghat - MP/Maharashtra Border	52	MP	1258
Thikri-Anjad	347B	MP	130
Khargone -Sarwardewla road	347C	MP	276
Samakhiyali-Gandhidham	41	Gujarat	805.39
Kandla-Mundra	41	Gujarat	954
Garamore-Samakhiyali	27	Gujarat	339
Bamanbore-Garamore	27	Gujarat	446
Samakhiyali-Santalpur	27	Gujarat	1554
Godra to Gujarat/MP Border	47	Gujarat	785.5
Padhi to Dahod	113	Gujarat	208.68
Vadodara Mumbai	NE-4	Gujarat	2043
Expressway Package I	NE-4	Gujarat	
Vadodara Mumbai	NE-4	Gujarat	1865
Expressway Package II			
Vadodara Mumbai	NE-4	Gujarat	1712
Expressway Package III			
Toll, Operation, Maintenance and Transfer of Palanpur-	27	Gujarat	1251
	27	Gujarat	

Radhanpur-Samakhiyali section of NH-27 from Km.536+000 to Km.430+100 in the state of Gujarat (TOT Bundle 5A2)			
Toll, Operation, Maintenance and Transfer of Palanpur- Radhanpur-Samakhiyali section of NH-27 from Km.589+600 to Km.536+000 in the state of Gujarat (TOT Bundle 5A1)	27	Gujarat	1011
Tolling operation, Maintenance and Transfer of Palanpur/Khemana to Abu Road Section (From 601+000 to Km 646+000) of NH-27 in the state of Gujarat and	27	Gujarat	1888.2
Tolling Operation, Maintenance and Transfer of Abu Road to Swaroopganj Section (From 646+000 to		Rajasthan	

Km 677+000) of NH-27 in the state of Rajasthan			
Tharad Dhanera-Panthawada section, up gradation of New NH- 168 to two lane with paved side shoulder configuration between Km 0.000 to Km 41 300 and Km 43.250 to Km 68.174 NH-168 in the state of Gujarat	168	Gujarat	392
	168	Gujarat	
Four Lane Jetpur –Gondal-Rajkot Section from Km.117+600 to km. 185+000 of NH-27 (8B) in the State of Gujarat	27	Gujarat	1469
Four Lane Jetpur –Gondal-Rajkot Section from Km.117+600 to km. 185+000 of NH-27 (8B) in the State of Gujarat	27	Gujarat	
Operation and Maintenance Stage under HAM Mode of	51	Gujarat	1600 cr

<p>Four laning paved shoulder Porbandar-Dwarka section of NH-51 (Extn.) from Km 356.766 (Design chain age 379.100 Km) to Km 473.000 (Design chainage km 496.848) in the state of Gujarat</p>			
<p>Operation and Maintenance Stage under HAM Mode of Four laning paved shoulder Porbandar-Dwarka section of NH-51 (Extn.) from Km 356.766 (Design chain age 379.100 Km) to Km 473.000 (Design chainage km 496.848) in the state of Gujarat</p>	51	Gujarat	
<p>Project comprising of 9 National Highway Stretches (Bundle-1) on Toll – Operate – Transfer Mode from</p>	27	Gujarat	493.06 Cr

<p>Porbandar – Jetpur section (from Km. 001+960 to Km. 117+600) of NH-8B in the State of Gujarat Package-9</p>			
<p>Project comprising of 9 National Highway Stretches (Bundle-1) on Toll – Operate – Transfer Mode from Porbandar – Jetpur section (from Km. 001+960 to Km. 117+600) of NH-8B in the State of Gujarat Package-9</p>	27	Gujarat	
<p>Four laning of Dwarka (Kuranga)-Khambhaliya-Devariya section from Km. 203.500 to 176.500 and from Km. 171.800 to Km. 125.000 (design length 71.890 Km.) of NH 151A in the State of Gujarat under Bharatmala project on Hybrid Annuity Mode (Package-I)-</p>	151A	Gujarat	1101

Operation and Maintenance of the Section from Jetpur to Somnath of NH-8D from (Km. 0.000 to Km. 123.454) of Old NH-8D and New NH-151 in the State of Gujarat including Junagadh Bypass	151	Gujarat	828
Operation and Maintenance of the Section from Jetpur to Somnath of NH-8D from (Km. 0.000 to Km. 123.454) of Old NH-8D and New NH-151 in the State of Gujarat including Junagadh Bypass	NE-1	Gujarat	
Gadu-Porbandar Section of NH-8E from Km. 263.200 to Km. 356.766 (Design Ch. 287.430 to Ch. 379.100) in the State of Gujarat through public Private Partnership on Hybrid (Annuity) Mode	NE-1	Gujarat	370

Dhrol-Bhadra-Patiya section of NH-151A from km. 5+700 to 13+600 of SH-25 and Bhadra-Patiya-section of NH-151A from Km 73+000 to Km 4+800 and Ex. from 38+250 to 24+000 of CHS-6 in the state of Gujarat on Hybrid Annuity Mode	151A	Gujarat	882
Widening of Pipli-Bhavnagar section of NH-751 (Package 1)	751	Gujarat	820
Four Laning of Bhavnagar-Talaja Section of NH-8E (Package-I)	51	Gujarat	819
Four laning of Talaja-Mahuva section of NH-8E (Package-II)	51	Gujarat	536.018
Four laning of Mahuva-Kagvadar section of NH-8E (Package-III)			485.75
Four laning of Kagvadar to	51	Gujarat	555

Una Section of NH8E (Package-IV)			
Four laning of Una-Kodinar section of NH-8E (new NH- 51) (Package-V)	51	Gujarat	623
Four Laning of Kodinar - Veraval Section of NH-8E (Package-VI)	51	Gujarat	670
Bharuch-Surat Section on NH-48	48	Gujarat	1589
Surat-Vapi Section on NH-48	48	Gujarat	1693
	48	Gujarat	
Surat-Hazira Secion on NH- 53	53	Gujarat	1509
	53	Gujarat	
Vadodara-Bharuch section of NH-48	48	Gujarat	1708.29
Narmada Bridge section of NH-48	48	Gujarat	506.67
A V Expressway NE-1	NE-1	Gujarat	2125.24
A V Expressway NE-1	NE-1	Gujarat	
A V Expressway NE-1	NE-1	Gujarat	
A V Expressway NE-1	NE-1	Gujarat	

A V Expressway NE-1	NE-1	Gujarat	
Ahmedabad - Vadodra	48	Gujarat	
Ahmedabad - Vadodra	48	Gujarat	
Ahmedabad - Godhra	47	Gujarat	1155.4
Ahmedabad - Godhra	47	Gujarat	
Shamlaji Motachiloda	48	Gujarat	1678.4
Shamlaji Motachiloda	48	Gujarat	
Nagpur- Hyderabad Section (Maharashtra Telangana Border To Islamnagar)	44	Telangana	360.42
Nagpur- Hyderabad Section (Islamnagar to Kadthal)	44	Telangana	518.46
Nagpur- Hyderabad Section (Kadthal To Armoor)	44	Telangana	271.73
Nagpur- Hyderabad Section (Armoor To Adloor Yellareddy)	44	Telangana	490.5
Nagpur- Hyderabad Section (Adloor Yellareddy To Chegunta)	44	Telangana	546.15
Nagpur- Hyderabad Section (Chegunta To Bowenpally)	44	Telangana	

Kalyan To Nirmal Section To Paved Shoulder To NHdpiv Through Epc	61	Telangana	244.079
Km.40.000 (Malkapur) to Km.221.500 (Nandigama) of Hyderabad - Vijayawada Section of NH-65(Total length 181.5 Km in Telangana 151.4 Km)NHDP-III	65	Telangana	1740
	65	Telangana	
	65	Telangana	
Thondupalli - Jedcherla	44	Telangana	267.3
Hyderabad-Dindi section of NH-765 (From Km.23 – Km 108.8)	765	Telangana	340
	765	Telangana	
Jadcherla - Kalwakurthy	167	Telangana	283
Manneguda to Ravulapally	163	Telangana	359.27
Four laning of Hyderabad-Yadgiri Section from Km.18.600 (Annojiguda) to Km.54.000 (Raigiri) of NH-163 under NHDP-Phase-III / AP-04	163	Telangana	388
Four Laning of Yadgiri –	163	Telangana	1905

Warangal Section of NH-163 (Old NH-202) from Km 54/0 to Km 150/0 (Design Length 99.103 km)	163	Telangana	
Operation and Maintenance of 2/4 Lane with paved shoulders of stretch from (i) Km 154/000 to 187/000 of Mangalwarpet to Mallampalli section; (ii) Km. 72/600 to 121/000 of Tanamcherla to Jamandlapally section of NH- 365	365	Telangana	158.65
	365	Telangana	206.13
User fee agency on Widening and Strengthening of existing 2L to 2L PS from Km.159.00 to Km.165.403 and 186.00 to Km. 215.00 (Hyderabad Bhopalapatnam) on NH163	163	Telangana	230.03
Sironcha - Atmakur section in between Mahadevpur - Bhupalapally of NH-353C (old	353C	Telangana	177.18

NH-363)			
Jadcherla-Kothakota Bypass	44	Telangana	313.7
End of Kothakota Bypass to Kurnool	44	Telangana	611
Kodad-Khammam section of NH 365A	365A	Telangana	1632.32
Nakrekal to Tanamcherla section of NH-365	365	Telangana	605.08
AP/Telangana Border to Rudrampur section of NH-221 (New NH-30)	30	Telangana	249.71
Suryapet-Khammam Section	365BB	Telangana	464
Janagaon-Tirumalagiri Section	365B	Telangana	378.22
Tirumalagiri-Suryapet Section	365B	Telangana	421.33
Hyderabad ORR Junction to Medak section	765D	Telangana	426.52
Pkg-1 of NH-161 from Kandi to Nizampet of Sangareddy-Nanded-Akola Section (from Km 0.00 to Km 66.400)	161	Telangana	2459.55
Pkg-3 of NH-161 from	161	Telangana	2028.99

Nizampet to Telangana/Maharastra Border of Sangareddy-Nanded-Akola Section (from Km 66.400 to 135.751)			
Four laning of Mancherial to Repallewada section of NH- 363 (Design Chainage: 0 Km to 42Km)	363	Telangana	1356.9
Four laning of Repallewada to TS/ MH border of NH- 363 (Design Km 42Km-94.602))	363	Telangana	1140
Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar section	448, 58	Rajasthan	795
Kishangarh-Gulabpura section	48	Rajasthan	1031.95
Bheem-Parasoli-Gulabpura Section	458	Rajasthan	167.56
Lambia-Raipur section	458	Rajasthan	210.29
Nimbijodha-Degana-Merta City section	458	Rajasthan	405.52

Beawar-Gomti section of NH-8	58	Rajasthan	
Ajmer-Nagaur section of NH-89	89	Rajasthan	539
Beawar-Asind section of NH-158	158	Rajasthan	
Bikaner-Phalodi	11	Rajasthan	844.88
Raisinghnagar-Poogal	911		933.72
Khajuwala-Poogal-Bap	911A and 911		1028.13
Bikaner-Nagaur	62		920
Karauli Dholpur section of NH-11B	11B		425.19
Uncha Nagla Dholpur Section of NH-123	123	Rajasthan and	400.45
Dausa Lalsot Kothun Section of NH 11 A Extn	11A Etn	UP	1039.04
Alwar Nuh Section of NH 248A	248A		516
DVE Pkg-06	NE-4		1480.67

DVE Pkg-07	NE-4		1594.87
DVE Pkg-08	NE-4		1294.25
DVE Pkg-09	NE-4		1658.06
DVE Pkg-09	NE-4		
DVE Pkg-09	NE-4		
Agra - Bhratpur Section NH-21	NH-21		195
Bhratpur-Mahua Section NH-21			250
Mahua - Jaipur Section NH-21			483
Suratgarh to Sriganganagar section of NH-62	62	Rajasthan	660
Rasisar to Rajasthan / Gujarat Border section of NH-754A as a part of Amritsar Jamnagar Economic Corridor.	754A	Rajasthan	5401.27
		Rajasthan	
		Rajasthan	
		Rajasthan	
		Rajasthan	
		Rajasthan	
4-laning of Jaipur Tonk-Deoli section of NH-12	12 (New NH-52)	Rajasthan	3233.53
		Rajasthan	
Four laning of Jaipur-Reengus	NH-52	Rajasthan	717.93

Section of NH-52			
Six laning of Jaipur-Kishangarh Section of NH-48	NH-8 (New NH-48)	Rajasthan	1909.71
		Rajasthan	
Six laning of Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Section of NH-48	NH-8 (New NH-48)	Rajasthan	8976
		Rajasthan	
		Rajasthan	
Reengus-Sikar Section of NH-52	NH-52	Rajasthan	707.27
Raj. Border-Fatehpur-Salasar Section of NH-65	NH-65	Rajasthan	1537.13
		Rajasthan	
		Rajasthan	
Salasar-Nagaur Section of NH-58	NH-58	Rajasthan	760.94
		Rajasthan	
Rajgarh-Haryana Border of NH-709(E)	NH-709€	Rajasthan	350
Six laning of Jaipur Ring Road Section of NH-148C	NH-148C	Rajasthan	1491.64
		Rajasthan	
Two laning of Manoharpur-Dausa Section of NH-11A	NH-148	Rajasthan	321.83
Bagundi - Barmer section (New NH-25)	25	Rajasthan	219.83
Barmer-Sanchore-Gujarat	68	Rajasthan	538.08

Border NH-15 (New NH-68)		Rajasthan	
Jaisalmer-Barmer section NH-15 (New NH-68)	68	Rajasthan	482.27
		Rajasthan	
Jaisalmer-Phalodi section NH-15 (New NH-11)	11	Rajasthan	726.89
		Rajasthan	
Balotara Sanderao section of NH-325	325	Rajasthan	421
		Rajasthan	
Sanderao Dhanera Deesa road section NH-168A	168A	Rajasthan	227
Gagariya Bakhasar section of NH 925 and Sata Gandhav section of NH 925A	925 and 925A	Rajasthan	1134.11
Munabao Tanot section of NH 70	70	Rajasthan	1438.29
Jodhpur-Nagaur of NH-65	NH-65	Rajasthan	681.58
		Rajasthan	
Bar-Bilara-Jodhpur section of NH-25	NH-25	Rajasthan	1004.94
		Rajasthan	
Jodhpur -Pachpadra Section of NH-25	NH-25	Rajasthan	360.3
Jodhpur -Pokaran Section of NH-125	NH-125	Rajasthan	455.6
		Rajasthan	

		Rajasthan	
Beawar-Pali-Pindwara Section of NH-62, 162 and 25	NH-62, 162 and 25	Rajasthan	2472
		Rajasthan	
		Rajasthan	
		Rajasthan	
Jodhpur Ring Road Section-I	NH-125A	Rajasthan	1308.73
		Rajasthan	
Rasisar to Rajasthan / Gujarat Border section of NH-754A as a part of Amritsar Jamnagar Economic Corridor.	754A	Rajasthan	7830.65
		Rajasthan	
		Rajasthan	
		Rajasthan	
		Rajasthan	
		Rajasthan	
		Rajasthan	
		Rajasthan	
		Rajasthan	
		Rajasthan	
Darah Jhalawar Teendhar section of NH-52	52	Rajasthan	1487.06
Cable stayed bridge of NH-27	27	Rajasthan	383.67
Kota Bypass Section of NH-	27	Rajasthan	488.85

27			
Kota-Darah Section	52	Rajasthan	1100
Deoli-Kota Section of NH-52	52	Rajasthan	1026.39
Jhalawar MP Border section of NH-52	52	Rajasthan	221.4
Kota Baran Section of NH-27	27	Rajasthan	1729.17
DVE, PKG-16	NE-4	Rajasthan	952.57
Tonk Sawaimadhampur Section	116	Rajasthan	398.81
Gulabpura Uniara Section	148D	Rajasthan	808.25
Sawaimadhampur to shoepur section	552	Rajasthan	432
Gulabpura-Chittorgarh Section of from (Km 90.000 to Km 214.870) of NH-79	48	Rajasthan	1239.82
Chittorgarh- Udaipur section of NH-76 (New NH - 48) from (Km. 214.870 to Km. 308.370)	48		1400
Udaipur-Ratanpur-Shamalji section of NH-8 from Km. 287.400 to Km. 401.200	48		1537.24

Rajsamand-Bhilwara section of from (km. 0.000 to km. 87.250)	758	697.8
Gomati Chouraha-Udaipur section of NH-8 (New NH - 58) from Km. 177.000 to Km. 260.100	58	914.5
Greenfield Proposed Udaipur Bypass New NH-48 [Connection between NH-76 at Existing Km. 118.500 (Debari) to NH-8 at Km. 287.400 (Kaya Village)	48	1167.55
Chittorgarh-Kota section of from (km.891.929 to km. 1052.429)	27	1087.83
Bhilwara-Ladpura Section of from (Km 87.250 to 155.000)	758	353.42
Swaroopganj-Pindwara-Udaipur Section of from (Km. 264.0 to Km. 248.7 of NH-14) and Pindwara – Udaipur	27	942.111

Section (Km. 0.000 to Km. 104.724 of NH-76) New Chainage (Km. 677+000 to Km. 796+724 of NH-27)			
Jhadol to Amba bheli Section	58 E		270
Asind to Mandal Section	148 D		222
Four laning of Pune Solapur section of NH-65 from Km. 144+400 to Km. 249+000 on BOT Basis.	65	Maharashtra	835
Four laning of Solapur Yedshi section of NH-52 from Km. 0+000 to Km. 100+000 on BOT Basis.	52	Maharashtra	972.5
Four laning of Solapur MAH / KNT border section of NH-65 from Km. 251+350 to Km. 348+800 on BOT Basis.	65	Maharashtra	923.04
Four laning of Solapur Vijayapur section of NH-52 from Km. 0+000 to Km. 110+542 in the State of	52	Maharashtra	1576.79

Maharashtra and Karnataka on BOT Basis.			
Akkalkot Solapur section of NH-150E from Km 99.400 to Km 138.352. on HAM Basis	150E	Maharashtra	807
Borgaon – Mangalwedha from Km. 224.000 to Km.378.100 Section of NH- 166 (Package - II, III and IV) On HAM Basis.	166	Maharashtra	3127.4
Borgaon – Mangalwedha from Km. 224.000 to Km.378.100 Section of NH- 166 (Package - II, III and IV) On HAM Basis.	166	Maharashtra	
Kagal- Satara	48	Maaharashtra	717.69
Kagal- Satara	48		2040.11 Cr.
Sangli-Borgaon	166		
Mohol-Wakhari-Khudus (Km 0.000 to Km 77.800) Pkg-I and II sections on NH965	965	Maharashtra	2526.09
Patas-Baramati (Km 0.000 - Km 41.369) Pkg. I section on NH-965G	965G	Maharashtra	1452.58

Ahilyanagar-Mirajgaon-Karmala Tembhorni Section of NH-561A for Package – I	561A	Maharashtra	605
Ahilyanagar-Mirajgaon-Karmala Tembhorni Section of NH-561A for Package – II			629
Two Lane Paved shoulders of NH-222 (New NH-61) from Malshej Ghat to end of Ane Ghat from Km. 101/000 to Km. 161/570 (Pkg-I).	61	Maharashtra	166.2
Two Lane Paved shoulders of NH-222 (New NH-61) from end of Ane Ghat to start of Ahmednagar Bypass Km. 161/570 to Km. 211/000 (Pkg-II).	61	Maharashtra	125.83
Two Lane Paved shoulders of NH-222 (New NH-61) from Kharwandi Kasar to Junction of NH 211 (from Km. 284/000 to Km. 337/000 (Pkg-III).	61	Maharashtra	152.76

Rehabilitation and up gradation of Ahilyanagar Kinetic Chowk to Vashunde Phata from Km, 0.000 to Km. 93.800 of NH-160	160	Maharashtra	522.85 Cr.
Achhad (km 381.00) to Dahisar (km 502.00) section of NH-48	48	Maharashtra	1693
	48	Maharashtra	
Pimpalgaon - Nashik - Gonde	3	Maharashtra	1703
Dhule - Pimpalgaon			556
Vadape - Gonde			579
Nashik - Peth	848		366.1
Sinnar - Shirdi	160		1026
Kusumba - Malegaon	160H		243.45
Chalisgaon- Nandgaon - Manmad	753J		459.63
Borkhedi to Wadner (under OMT) from Km 36.600 to Km. 94.000 of Nagpur-Hyderabad Section of NH-7	44	Maharashtra	198.57

Chattisgarh/Maharsashtra Border-Wainganga Bridge section from Km 405.00 to Km 485.000 of NH-6 in the State of Maharashtra (under BOT)29 of NH-7	53	Maharashtra	670.34
Nagpur-Wainganga Bridge Section of NH-6 from km. 498.000 to km 544.200 in the state of Maharashtra basis under NHDP-III on BOT (Toll)	53	Maharashtra	614.51
4-laning of Saoner- Dhapewada-Kalmeshwar- Gondkhairi section of NH-547 E) from km 4.700 to km 33.575 in the State of Maharashtra on EPC Mode	547E	Maharashtra	908.17
4 Laning of Nagpur-Umred section from Km 7+300 to Km 48+400 of NH-353D in the State of Maharashtra on EPC Mode	353D	Maharashtra	908.17

MP/MH Border to Nagpur including Kampthi-Kanhan and Nagpur Bypass (Under BOT) from Km. 652.000 to km. 729 of NH-7	44	Maharashtra	2970.42
MP/MH Border to Nagpur including Kampthi-Kanhan and Nagpur Bypass (Under BOT) from Km. 652.000 to km. 729 of NH-7	44	Maharashtra	2970.42
MP/MH Border to Nagpur including Kampthi-Kanhan and Nagpur Bypass (Under BOT) from Km. 652.000 to km. 729 of NH-7		Maharashtra	2970.42
MP/MH Border to Nagpur including Kampthi-Kanhan and Nagpur Bypass (Under BOT) from Km. 652.000 to km. 729 of NH-7		Maharashtra	2970.42
Nagpur - Betul Section of NH-47 from Km. 3 to Km.59.300	47	Maharashtra	3977.26

in MH and Km.137 to Km.257.400 in MP			
Nagpur - Betul Section of NH- 47 from Km. 3 to Km.59.300 in MH and Km.137 to Km.257.400 in MP	47	Maharashtra	3977.26
Nagpur - Betul Section of NH- 47 from Km. 3 to Km.59.300 in MH and Km.137 to Km.257.400 in MP	47	Maharashtra	3977.26
Nagpur - Kondhali	53	Maharashtra	159
Kondhali -Talegaon	53	Maharashtra	214
Talegaon-Amravati	53	Maharashtra	216
Amravati to Kurankhed (Pkg-I)	53	Maharashtra	707
Shelad to Nandura (Pkg-II)	53	Maharashtra	682
Nandura to Chikhli (Pkg-III)	53	Maharashtra	641.6
Chikhali Khamgaon (Pkg-IV)	548CC	Maharashtra	504
Akola - Medshi	161	Maharashtra	576
Washim-Hingoli	161	Maharashtra	573.3
Arni Naigaon Bandi	161A	Maharashtra	502
Aurangabad- Yedshi	52	Maharashtra	1871.34

Aurangabad - Karodi	52	Maharashtra	2057.74
Karodi- Telwadi	52	Maharashtra	1575.07
Manjarsumbha- Chumbhaliphata	548D	Maharashtra	228.54
MP/Maharashtra Border- Dhule Section of NH-52	52	Maharashtra	1420
Chikhali to Tarsod Section of NH-53 (Old NH-06)	53	Maharashtra	1048.1
Tarsod to Fagne Section of NH-53 (Old NH-06)	53	Maharashtra	1021
Nagbhid Armori section	NH-353D	Maharashtra	225
Gadchiroli Mul section	NH-930	Maharashtra	484.15
Warora Wani	NH-930	Maharashtra	482.85
Yavatmal-Wardha section of NH-361	NH-361	Maharashtra	1043.28
Wardha-Butibori section of NH-361	NH-361	Maharashtra	1065.51
Wadner to pimpalkhuti section of NH-44	NH-44	Maharashtra	481.3
Kalamb-Ralegaon- Wadki section of NH-361 B	NH-361 B	Maharashtra	410
Four laning of Tuljapur to	NH-361	Maharashtra	911.07

Ausa (including Tuljapur bypass) section of NH 361 in the state of Maharashtra (Chainage km. 0.00 to km. 55.835)			
Four laning of Ausa to Chakur section of NH 361 in the state of Maharashtra (Chainage km. 55.835 to km. 114.345/114.600)	NH-361	Maharashtra	848.63
Four laning of Chakur to Loha section of NH 361 in the state of Maharashtra. (Chainage km. 114.345/114.600 to km. 187.800)	NH-361	Maharashtra	1000.1
Rehabilitation and Up-gradation of Lokhandi Sawargaon to Renapur – Latur Road from design Ch. Km. 32+225 to Ch. Km.66+688 and Ambajogai	NH548B	Maharashtra	463.25

Bypass from design Ch. Km. 0.00 to Ch. Km.3+815 to two/four lane with paved shoulder configuration in the state of Maharashtra on EPC Mode			
Kuchugaon to RakhaldoBi Bus Junction	New 27 (Old 31C)	Assam	434.05
RakhaldoBi Bus Junction To Kaljhar	New 27 (Old 31)	Assam	325.17
Kaljhar To Bezkuchi section	New 27 (Old 31)	Assam	325.17
Bezkuchi to Amingaon section	New 27 (Old 31)	Assam	1187.09
Amingaon to Jagiroad section	New 27 (Old 37)	Assam	1329.4
Jagiroad to BorghatRotari section	New 27 (Old 37)	Assam	1245.88
Borghat Rotari to Lanka section	New 27 (Old 36)	Assam	818.668
Lanka to Hatikhali section	New 27 (Old 54)	Assam	1053.71

Balachera to Silchar section	New 27 (Old 54)	Assam	248.56
Jorabat Barapani	New 06 (Old 40)	Meghalaya	1372.4
Shillong Bypass Road	New 06 (Connecting NH 40 and 44)	Meghalaya	251
Jowai- Ratacherra	New 06 (Old 44)	Meghalaya	795.51
Muzaffarpur-Darbhnga- Purnea, NH-27	27	Bihar	3905.35
Muzaffarpur-Barauni, NH-122	122		354
Muzaffarpur-Sonbarsa, NH-22	22		512
Kotwa-Mehasi-Muzaffarpur, NH-27	27		581.88
Varanasi - Aurangabad (Km 786.000 - Km 978.400)	NH 19 (Old NH-02)		2848
Arra-Mohania Section (Pkg-1)	319		715
Biharsharif-Barbigha-Mokama	82		741.22
Rajauli-Bakhtiyarpur Pkg-2	20(old NH-31)		1147.11

Mokama-Munger Section from Km 1.430 to Km 70.000	80	351.54
Lodipur Kala to Jichho village Section from KM 124+175 TO KM 140+850.	80	770
Munger Ghat Rail-cum-Road Bridge	333B	222.37
Aurangabad to Barachatti Section from km. 180.000 to 240.000 of National Highways-2 in the State of Bihar	19 (Old NH- 02)	431.74 Cr.
Patna Bakhtiyarpur	30	908.02
Koilwar Bhojpur	922	1721
Bhojpur Buxar	922	1800.85
Kanhaulil Ramnagar	131G	761.75
Hajipur Muzzafarpur	22	671.7
Purnea-Dalkhola Section	NH-27 (Old NH-31)	274.05
Forbesganj to Jogbani Section	NH-527 (Old NH-57A)	515.92
Narenpur-Purnea section	NH 131A	2897

Galgalia-Bahadurganj section	NH 327E		Rs. 1453.16 Cr.
Bahadurganj Araria Section	NH 327E		Rs. 1439 Cr.
Chhapra-Rewaghat- Muzaffarpur	NH-722		427.06
Chhapra-Siwan-Gopalganj	NH-531		698.59
Khagaria- Purnea	31		664
Khagaria- Purnea	31		567
Simaria - Khagaria	31		197.68
Bettiah to Paniahawa	NH-28B		1167.53
Piprakothe-Motihari-Raxaul	NH-28A (Old NH-527D)		
Parwanoo-Solan road section of NH-05 from Km. 67.000 to km. 106.139.	5		844.45
Four laning of Kiratpur to Nerchowk section of NH-21 (from km. 0+000 to km. 12+750, km. 158+500 to km. 182+215, excluding Sundernagar Bypass) (Package-1).	2,05,154	Himachal Pradesh	241.21

<p>Four laning of Kiratpur to Nerchowk section of NH-21 (from km. 12+750 to km 26+500, km. 0+00 to km 2+003) Greenfield Alignment (Package-2).</p>			1452
<p>Four Laning of Takoli-Kullu Section of NH-21 (Km 242+000 to Km 272+000).</p>	3		328.83
<p>Upgradation of Kullu-Manali Section of NH-21 form Km 272+000 to Km 309.345.</p>			213
<p>Access-controlled highway project of Bangalore-Nelmangala section of NH-4 from Km. 10.000 to km. 29.500 in the State of Karnataka)</p>	48	Karnataka	718.59
<p>Up gradation, Operation and Maintenance of Km 534.720 to Km.556.840 of Hyderabad Bangalore Section of NH-7 in</p>	44	Karnataka	Rs. 2000 Cr

Karnataka NHDP Phase -VII on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer ("DBFOT"), Toll basis (Package No. NS-2/BOT/KNT-2).			
Doddaballpur Bypass to Hoskote	648	Karantaka	1278
Dobaspet-Doddaballapur	648	Karnataka	1307
Design, Engineering, Construction, Development, Finance, Operation and Maintenance of Bengaluru Hoskote - Mulbagal section from Km 237.700 to Km 318.000 of NH-75 (old NH-4) in the State of Karnataka under NHDP Phase-III A on BOT Basis	75 75	Karnataka Karnataka	Rs.1109.05Cr
Four Laning of Mulbagal AP/KNT Border section of NH 75 from Km 216.912 to	NH 75	Karnataka	167.6 Crs

239.100 in the state of Karnataka to be executed as BOT (TOLL) on DBFO pattern under NHDP Phase III			
Consultancy Services as Independent Engineer during Operation and Maintenance period for the project Design, Construction, Development, Finance, Operation and Maintenance for 44 AP/Karnataka Border – Nandihill Crossing and Devanahalli to meenukunte Village of NH-7 (NHDP Phase –III) in the state of Karnataka. Ref no. (NS2/BOT/KNT-01).		Karnataka	402.87 Cr.
Bijapur Hungund NH 50 (Km. 225/800 to Km. 323/012)	NH-50	Karnataka	TPC: 1257.10 Cr.
Bijapur Hungund NH 50 (Km. 225/800 to Km. 323/012)		Karnataka	
6 laning Haveri-Hubli section	NH-48	Karnataka	1766.2

6 laning of Belgaum-Dharwad section	NH-48		708.97
6L from Belgaum to Sankeshwar Bypass from Km. 515.000 to Km. 555.017 (Pkg-I)	NH-48		338.94
6L from Sankeshwar Bypass to MH-KNT Border from Km. 555.017 to Km. 592.853	NH-48		869.87
4L of Hubli - Hospet Section from: Km 128.850 to Km 272.571	NH-63		2534.56
4L of Hubli - Hospet Section from: Km 128.850 to Km 272.571	NH-63		2534.56
Belgaum-Khanapur Pkg I (Km 0.000-Km 30.800)	NH-4A		1154.4
Four Laning of MH/KN Border-Sangareddy section of NH-65 (BOT)	65	Karnataka	Rs.1544.18 Cr.
Four Laning of MH/KN Border-Sangareddy section	65	Telangana	

of NH-65 (BOT)			
Two Laning with Paved Shoulders of Bijapur – Gulbarga – Homnabad section of NH-50 (EPC)	50	Karnataka	Rs.509.31 Cr.
Two Laning with Paved Shoulders of Bijapur – Gulbarga – Homnabad section of NH-50 (EPC)	50	Karnataka	
Four laning from km.266+820 to km.308.550, Bellary to Byrapura Section of NH-150A	NH-150A	Karnataka	1254
Development of Adequate Road Connectivity to New Mangalore Port – Stretch from Surathkal (Km. 358.000) to Nantoor Junction (Km. 375.300) on NH-66 and B.C.Road (Km. 328.000) to Padil (Km. 345.000) on NH-73	NH-73	Karnataka	614.83
Four Laning of Kundapur – Surathkal from Km. 283.300	NH-66	Karnataka	651

to Km. 358.080 and Nantoor circle – Kerala Border from Km. 375.300 to Km. 376.700 and Km. 3.700 to Km.17.200 Sections of NH-66 in the State of Karnataka			
Four Laning of Kundapur – Surathkal from Km. 283.300 to Km. 358.080 and Nantoor circle – Kerala Border from Km. 375.300 to Km. 376.700 and Km. 3.700 to Km.17.200 Sections of NH-66 in the State of Karnataka	NH-66	Karnataka	530.22
Four Laning of Kundapur – Surathkal from Km. 283.300 to Km. 358.080 and Nantoor circle – Kerala Border from Km. 375.300 to Km. 376.700 and Km. 3.700 to Km.17.200 Sections of NH-66 in the State of Karnataka	NH-66	Karnataka	782.33

Development of Adequate Road Connectivity to New Mangalore Port – Stretch from Surathkal (Km. 358.000) to Nantoor Junction (Km. 375.300) on NH-66 and B.C.Road (Km. 328.000) to Padil (Km. 345.000) on NH-73	NH-66	Karnataka	614.83
Bengaluru-Nidagatta	275	Karnataka	2190
Nidagatta-Mysuru	275		2283.5
Kerala border - Kollegala	766		419.4
Kashipu- Sitarganj	74	Uttarakhand	1044.98
Sitarganj - Tanakpur	125		526.36
Rampur - Rudrapur	87	Uttar Pradesh	738
Nagina - Kashipur	74	Uttar Pradesh	2535.54
Nagina - Kashipur	74	Uttarakhand	
Haridwar - Dehradun	58 and 72	Uttarakhand	1329.65
Roorkee-Chutmalpur	73	Uttarakhand	1,432.98
Ganeshpur-Gagalhari	73	Uttar Pradesh	
Gagalehri-Yamunanagar	73	Uttar Pradesh	1,722.16
Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar	58	Uttar Pradesh	494.96

Roorkee-Haridwar	58	Uttarakhand	2,680.00
EPE Crossing to Shamli bypass section of NH-709B	709B	UP	726.33
Meerut to Haryana Border via Baghat section of NH-334B	334B	UP	371.37
Meerut to Haryana Border via Shamli section of NH-709A (Meerut-Karnal)	709A	UP	761.26
		UP	
Shamli to Muzaffarnagar section of NH-709AD	709AD	UP	1621.08
Panipat to Shamli section of NH-709AD	709AD	UP	1252.61
Trans Haryana NH-152D Km 0.000 to 227.000 in state of Haryana	NH-152D	Haryana	Revised Sanction Cost 13820.14 Cr including LA

		Haryana	
Meerut Muzaffarnagar section of NH-58 (from Km. 52.250 to Km. 131.000) in the state of Uttar Pradesh on BOT Mode.	58	UP	359
4-laning of Meerut-Bulandshahr section of NH-235 from km. 8.800 to Km. 73.512.on HAM Mode.	235	UP	868.77
4-Laning of Meerut Najibabad Section of NH-119 from km. 11.500 to km 39.250 and km 86.590 to Km. 112.545.in the state of Uttar Pradesh on HAM Mode.	119	UP	1412
		UP	
Delhi-Vadodara Expressway	NE-4	Haryana	1217.216
Delhi-Vadodara Expressway	NE-4	Haryana	1094
Delhi-Vadodara Expressway	NE-4	Haryana	780.88
Delhi-Vadodara Expressway	NE-4	Rajasthan	997.11
Delhi-Vadodara Expressway	NE-4	Rajasthan	947
Delhi-Vadodara Expressway	NE-4	Rajasthan	931
Delhi-Vadodara Expressway	NE-4	Rajasthan	946

Delhi-Vadodara Expressway	NE-4	Rajasthan	880.11
6L of Badarpur Elevated Highway on Delhi - Agra Section from km. 16.100 to km. 20.500	NH-2 New (NH-19)	Delhi	340 Cr. (Estaimated Project Cost)
Construction of six-Lane Access Controlled Highway from Junction with jaitpur – pushta Road to Junction near KMP Expressway with NH-148NA (Delhi Vadodara Expressway) Section of NH-148 N (Delhi- Vadodra Expressway) Section of NH-148NA (Design Ch. 9.000 to Ch. 59.063) including spur from Design Ch. 13+200 to junction of Faridabad-Ballabgarh Bypass with NH-19 near Badarpur Border in the State of Haryana	NH-148NA	Haryana	2627 Cr.
Six Laning of Delhi - Agra	NH-2 New	Haryana	1928.22 Cr.

section from Km.20.500 to Km.200 in the State of Haryana and U.P.	(NH-19)	Haryana	
		Haryana	
		Haryana	
NH-148B and 11	NH-148B and 11	Haryana	1722.39
NH-11	NH-11	Rajasthan	1735.51
NH-248A	NH-248A	Haryana	1388.67
Berhampore Farakka section	NH-12 (Old NH-34)	West Bengal	1255.49 Cr. [Sanction amount]
Berhampore Farakka section	NH-12 (Old NH-34)		
Farakka Raiganj section	NH-12 (Old NH-34)		1986.03 Cr. [Sanction amount]
Farakka Raiganj section	NH-12 (Old NH-34)		
Raiganj section	NH-12 (Old NH-34)		1951.22 Cr. [estimated Capital cost]
Dalkhola Bypass			173.14 Cr. [estimated

		Capital cost]
Purulia-Chandil Section	Old NH-32 (New NH-18)	708.3 Cr
Purulia-Chandil Section	Old NH-32 (New NH-18)	
Balasore Kharagpur Section of NH-60	NH-60 (New NH-16)	TPC for NH- 60 is 1134.08 Cr
Balasore Kharagpur Section of NH-60	NH-60 (New NH-16)	
Chichra Kharagpur Section of NH-6	NH-6 (New NH-49)	TPC for NH-6 is 613.08 Cr
Krishnagar- Berhampore	NH-34(new	3284.55 Cr
Barasat- Krishnagar	NH-12)	506.82 Cr
Dalkhola-Islampur	NH-31 / New NH-27	452.35
Islampur - Ghoshpukur (including Islampur Bypass)	NH-31 / New NH-27	654.48
Ghoshpukur-Jalpaiguri	NH-31D / New NH-27	2587.75
Jalpaiguri-Dhupguri	NH-31D / New NH-27	
Salsalabari-Assam Bengal	NH-31C / New	529

Border	NH-27	
Mainaguri - Changrabandha Section and Jaigaon - Dhupguri Section	717 (New AH 48) 31 (New AH 48) 31C (New AH 48) 317A (New AH 48)	963.06
Pundibari - Baxirhat Section	31 (New 17)	385.76
Mongpong - Chalsa - Telipara	31 (New 17) 31C (New 17)	240.68
Kakarvita - Banglabandha	31C (New AH 02)	781.82
4L Kolaghat-Haldia from km. 0.00 to km. 53.72 including ROB cum Flyover from km. 52.08 to km. 53.472 of NH- 116 (Old_NH-41)	116	648.63
6L of Dhankuni to Kharagpur from km 17.600 to km 129.000 of NH-16 (Old NH-	16	2460

06)				
6L of Palsit - Dankuni from Km 588.870 to Km 652.700 of NH-19	19			2314
Sister Nivedita Bridge (2nd Vivekananda Bridge) and its approaches from km. 653.010 to km. 659.05 of Old NH-2 (New NH-12)	12			676
Namkhana Section From km 111.710 to km 114.975 of NH – 117 in the state of West Bengal	117			225
Barwa Adda (Km.398.240) to Kalipahari (Km.465.000)	NH-19 (Old NH-2)	Jharkhand and West Bengal		4920.68
Kalipahari (Km.465.000) to Panagarh (Km.521.120) including Panagarh Bypass	NH-19 (Old NH-2)	West Bengal		
Panagarh (Km.521.120) to Palsit (Km.588.870)	NH-19 (Old NH-2)	West Bengal		2614.65
Dhaldanga (Km.221.000) to Mejia (Km.271.000)	NH-14 (Old NH-60)	West Bengal		275.1

Bankura (Km.0.000) to Purulia (Km.83.562)	NH-314 (Old NH-60A)	West Bengal	420.47
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STATEMENT III

The details of the user fee collected since the commencement of user fee collection, highway-wise:

Name of Fee Plaza	National Highway No.	State	Total user fee collected (in Crore rupees)
Bhojpur Toll Plaza	New 130	Chhattisgarh	270.64
Mudipar Toll Plaza	New 130		32.9
Limha Toll Plaza	New 130		148.19
Paraghat Toll Plaza	New 49		78.55
Dhamdanaka	53		374.38
Thakurtola	53		473.29
Mandir Hasaud	53		197.39
Tarpongi	30		215.57
Kumhari	53		104.63
Mudiyapara	30		24.26
Chotiya Toll Plaza	NH-130		77.49
Pachira Toll Plaza	NH-43		17.94

Jhalmala Toll Plaza	NH-49		63.66
Lodam Toll Plaza	NH-43		11.77
Maharajpur Toll Plaza	NH-43		9.34
Madanpur Toll Plaza	NH-130		26.27
Jagtara TP	NH-30		84.66
Mashora TP	NH-30		81.8
Badaiyiguda TP	NH-30		61.21
Maroud TP	NH-30		19.69
Dhank TP	NH-53		438.57
Chhuipali TP	NH-53		324.7
Lakhanpur	44	Jammu and Kashmir	348.05
Bann	44		626.9
Mada-Nashri	44		270.98
Lamber and Ujroo Toll Plaza	44		227.85
Kaichachkoot User Fee Plaza	44		328.86

Pundag	NH-33	Jharkhand	385.73 (collection upto the August 2020, thereafter the Toll plaza transferred to ToT Concessionaire.
Turup	NH-33	Jharkhand	2.13
Edalhatu	NH-33	Jharkhand	215.37
Pata	NH-33	Jharkhand	92.04
Putru	NH-33	Jharkhand	43.85
Kokpara	NH-33/18	Jharkhand	262.55
Patracholi	NH-23	Jharkhand	7.52
Hesmi (Mandar)	NH-75	Jharkhand	62.24
Ghanghri	NH-02	Jharkhand	1051.5
Sosokhurd	NH-23	Jharkhand	204.13
Tand Balidih	NH-23	Jharkhand	
Navasari	NH-114A	Jharkhand	9.25
Pupunki	NH-32	Jharkhand	52.16
Hazaribagh	NH-33	Jharkhand	170.18
Rasoiya Dhamna	NH-02	Jharkhand	1253.55
Kothiya	NH-133	Jharkhand	16.79

Kauwakhoh	NH-98	Jharkhand	8.52
Hasanpur	20	Odisha	228.72
Khantaghar	20	Odisha	140.83
Banajodi	20	Odisha	376.98
Bideibadkudar	49	Odisha	285.64
Khireitangiri	49	Odisha	150.85
Jansanpur	49	Odisha	98.23
Kandra	520	Odisha	138.44
Darjing	143	Odisha	111.42
Jamudihi	520	Odisha	71.87
Khairamunda	53	Odisha	1.85
Khamar	149	Odisha	98.65
Pipili	316	Odisha	274.82
Bandalo	16	Odisha	1906.15
Bhagada-Narayanpur	16	Odisha	124.73
Sergarh		Odisha	42.51
Padmanavapur	18	Odisha	14.79
Sukhuapada	18	Odisha	17.38
Jharpokharia	49	Odisha	28.57
Shrirampur	53	Odisha	39.22
Govindpur	49	Odisha	79.93
Nildungri-Pudapada	53	Odisha	54.84

Rangamatia	57	Odisha	28.13
Balangir	57	Odisha	11.37
Barahaguda	53	Odisha	712.85
Nunmath	26	Odisha	2.37
Kadaligarh	153 (B)	Odisha	3.39
Karapadu	16	Odisha	458.59
Gurrapalli	16	Odisha	25.59
Gudipada	16	Odisha	29.96
Kunwarpur	31	Uttar Pradesh	157.94
Nuruddinpur	31	Uttar Pradesh	78.01
Aihar	232	Uttar Pradesh	75.27
Jindpur	232	Uttar Pradesh	151.09
Pidhi	128	Uttar Pradesh	42.32
Aindhi	128	Uttar Pradesh	64.37
Andhiyari	30	Uttar Pradesh	26.95 Cr.
Itaura Bujurg	30	Uttar Pradesh	8.13 Cr
Mithegaon Toll Plaza	330A	Uttar Pradesh	29.29
Bharatkund	330	Uttar Pradesh	53.7
Shrishikalan	76	Uttar Pradesh	56.95
Jorwara	76	Uttar Pradesh	8.64
Amdi Toll Plaza	28	Uttar Pradesh	57.06 (upto Sep'24)

Chaukadi Toll Plaza	27	Uttar Pradesh	1550.32
Madwa Nagar Toll Plaza	27	Uttar Pradesh	
Tendua Toll Plaza	27	Uttar Pradesh	771.65
Muzaina Hetim Toll Plaza	27	Uttar Pradesh	
Salemgarh Toll Plaza	27	Uttar Pradesh	
Sherpur Chamraha Toll Plaza	29E	Uttar Pradesh	27.83
Belgada Toll Plaza	233	Uttar Pradesh	21.84
Aksada Toll Plaza	233	Uttar Pradesh	36.72
Mirzapur urf Kyumpur Toll Plaza	29	Uttar Pradesh	78.81
Nainsar Toll Plaza	24	Uttar Pradesh	44.26
Chhapwa Toll Plaza	24	Uttar Pradesh	29.55
Golhaura Toll Plaza	730	Uttar Pradesh	5.79
Semraraja Toll Plaza	730	Uttar Pradesh	10.74
Hadwa Toll Plaza	730	Uttar Pradesh	6.71
Amora Fee Plaza	28	Uttar Pradesh	24.82
Derhi Fee Plaza	233	Uttar Pradesh	4.99
Hauj fee Plaza	231	Uttar Pradesh	186.53
Kaithi Fee Plaza	31	Uttar Pradesh	238.62

Baiti Kala fee Plaza	731	Uttar Pradesh	83.33
Atraila Shiv	7	Uttar Pradesh	125.05
Gopalpur Fee Plaza	35	Uttar Pradesh	16.63
Pratappur	7	Uttar Pradesh	154.53
Kokhraj	19	Uttar Pradesh	1840.42
Nawabganj		Uttar Pradesh	
Soraon		Uttar Pradesh	
Sahson		Uttar Pradesh	
Handia		Uttar Pradesh	
Shringveerpur		Uttar Pradesh	
Lalanagar		Uttar Pradesh	
Ramnagar Ghansiyari	330	Uttar Pradesh	93.17
Umapur	35	Uttar Pradesh	409.65
Mungari	35	Uttar Pradesh	
Harro	30	Uttar Pradesh	
Eliyarpathi	38	Tamil Nadu	576.66
Pudurpandiapuram		Tamil Nadu	583.56
Valavanthankottai	83	Tamil Nadu	526.37
Kappalur	44	Tamil Nadu	647.4
Etturvattam		Tamil Nadu	503.58
Salaipudur		Tamil Nadu	515.76
Nanguneri		Tamil Nadu	508.84

Boothakudi	38	Tamil Nadu	379.03
Chittampatti		Tamil Nadu	387.16
Lechchumanapatti	336	Tamil Nadu	102.92
Lembalakudi	33636	Tamil Nadu	91.47
Kodikottai	536	Tamil Nadu	12.11
Vennathur		Tamil Nadu	5.7
Palayagandarva Kottai	36	Tamil Nadu	38.88
Shenbagapettai	36	Tamil Nadu	44.12
Thirupachethi North	85, 87	Tamil Nadu	67.78
Bogalur		Tamil Nadu	63.8
Vagaikulam	138	Tamil Nadu	213.03
Thirupathisaram	944	Tamil Nadu	21.3
Upparpatti	183	Tamil Nadu	29.99
Chatrapatti	83	Tamil Nadu	26.2
Pudur	785	Tamil Nadu	18.17
Sabli	730 A	Uttar Pradesh	10.171
Sarai sundar	730	Uttar Pradesh	19.922
Hitouta	730	Uttar Pradesh	20.745

Faridpur	24 (New NH-30)	Uttar Pradesh	188.51	
Maigalganj		Uttar Pradesh	95.49	
Lbhera	74 (New NH-30)	Uttar Pradesh	24.427	
Akwabad	NH-31	Uttar Pradesh	6.51	
Barajore	NH-19		2570.88	
Anantram			1251.47	
Khanna	NH-34		295.6	
Aliyapur			479.66	
Katoghan	NH-2		482.14	
Badauri			760.64	
Basheerapur			96.39	
Newada	NH-91		50.28	
Babina	44		Uttar Pradesh	532.8
Vighakhet	44		Uttar Pradesh	333.79
Ait	27	Uttar Pradesh	965.55	
Semri	27	Uttar Pradesh	916.18	
Tundla	19	Uttar Pradesh	573	
Gurau			479	
Baros	509		173	
Madrak			153	

Raibha	Bypass		465
Luharli	34	Uttar Pradesh	826.05
Somna	34		718.26
Aaspur	34		154.11
Tarwa Deva	34		149.43
Belon	509		Uttar Pradesh
Mohammad Ibrahimpur		78.29	
Joya	9	1190	
Brijghat		2000	
Niyamatpur	9		
Thriya Khatal	530		
Nawabganj	NH-25 (New NH-27)	Uttar Pradesh	935.59
Ahmadpur	NH-28 (New-27)	Uttar Pradesh	910.02
Raunahi		Uttar Pradesh	1046.77
Dakhinasekhpur	NH-24B (New-30)	Uttar Pradesh	481.8
Itaunja	NH-24 (New-30)	Uttar Pradesh	391.77
Khairabad			393.08
Bara	NH-56 (New-731)	Uttar Pradesh	265.09
Asroga	NH-56 (New-	Uttar Pradesh	183

	731)		
Shahabpur	NH-28C (New-927)	Uttar Pradesh	103.17
Aaini	NH-28C (New-927)	Uttar Pradesh	62.14
Gulalpurva	NH-28C (New-927)	Uttar Pradesh	70.21
Dularpur	NH-730	Uttar Pradesh	25.44
Badagawn	NH-730	Uttar Pradesh	11.08
Sehatganj	86	MP	31.01
Sonkachh	12	MP	94.01
Kachnaria	12	MP	58.05
Pataiya Goyal	752	MP	6.13
Vishankheda	12	MP	76.59
Baghwada	69	MP	61.84
Harshili		MP	78.91
Khiriya	12	MP	44.37
Talen (Mirzapur)	752	MP	1.6
Pagara	3	MP	260.11
Jogipura	3	MP	322.82
Chhegaon Makhan Toll Plaza	347BG and 753L	MP	10.5

Palkhanda	752D		24.14
Nipaniya	552G	MP	16.39
Semalkhedhi	552G		11.97
Km 464+220 (Interchange Fee Plaza) on (Bhanpura- Jhalawar Road) (SH- 31A)) Neemthur Village in Mandsaur District	147E	MP	45.63
Km 494+220 (Interchange Fee Plaza) on (Suwasra- Bhanpura Road) Garoth Village in Mandsaur District	147E	MP	
Km 537+320 (Interchange Fee Plaza) on (Du-Sitamau Road) Dalavada Village in Mandsaur District	147E	MP	

Km 586+420 (Interchange Fee Plaza) on (Jaora-Ujjain Road) Bhuteda Village in Ratlam District	147E	MP
Km 600+020 (Interchange Fee Plaza) on (Mhow- Neemuch Road) Nayapura Village in Ratlam District	147E	MP
Km 613+720 (Interchange Fee Plaza) on (Ratlam- Sailana Road) Dhamnod Village in Ratlam District	147E	MP
Km 674+720 (Interchange Fee Plaza) on (Thandla- Kushalgarh Road) Timarwani Village in	147E	MP

Jhabua District			
Luhari Toll Plaza	39	UP	17.3
Pachwara Toll Plaza	39	MP	8.91
Devgaon Toll Plaza	39	MP	7.2
Mungwari Toll Plaza	34	MP	6.33
Ujara Toll Plaza	34	MP	4.45
Mauhari Toll Plaza	39	MP	4.51
Bela Toll Plaza.	39	MP	15.05
Malthone	44	MP	453.48
Chitora	44	MP	616.62
Titarpani	44	MP	498.15
Bakori	44	MP	499.29
Khadda	39	MP	33.23
Sonvarsaa			50.98
Shahdol /Dhurwar	43		56.08
Pathroundi			19.26
Majhgawan	43		59.42
Kherwasani	30		333.45
Odhaki Paipkhar	30		278.47
Palhan	135B		2.42

Pathrahata	135BG		2.61
Mohtara	30	MP	339.76
Boharipar	34	MP	276.59
Saliwada	30	MP	44.63
Pandutala	30	MP	101.49
Shahpura	45	MP	78.33
Sarasdol	45	MP	44.6
Chikhalikala	347	MP	13.01
Fulara			59.78
Jungawani	547		71.36
Jaitpur			53.53
Kelwad		MH	96.59
Madai	44	MP	324.35
Khawasa			276.61
Palkhanda	752D	MP	24.14
Nipaniya	552G		16.39
Semalkhedhi	552G		11.97
Choundha	44	MP	902.41
Jajau (Old Baretha)	44		917.46
Gwalior Bypass (Mehra)	3 and 75		796.28
Raksha	New NH- 27		548.23

Ramnagar	New NH- 27	MP	105.52
Mundiyar	New NH- 27	MP	115.04
Purankhedi/Ircon	46	MP	740.87
Dagrai	44	MP	335.48
Panihaar	46	MP	294.73
Murkhera	46	MP	285.1
Para (MP)	552	MP	0.7
Goragaon	552	MP	1.38
Ratirampura	552	MP	4.2
Joharia Shaikh Toll Plaza	146	MP	48.39
Newli Toll Plaza	752B		7.49
Behragaon Toll Plaza	47	MP	7.73
Gadha	47	MP	7.09
Methwada	47	MP	174.66
Dattigaon	47	MP	321.46
Rojwas	52	MP	622.21
Chhapra	52	MP	395.22
IDTL A and B	52	MP	595.72
Sonway	52	MP	348.33
Khalghat	52	MP	694.01
Sendwa (Jamli)	52	MP	934.37

Mandwara	347B	MP	6.38
Mengaon	347C	MP	5.97
Samakhiyali	41	Gujarat	1030.63
Mokha	41	Gujarat	753.26
Surajbari	27	Gujarat	788.4
Vagasiya	27	Gujarat	244.2
Makhel	27	Gujarat	615.84
Bhatwada	47	Gujarat	1040.46 (Premium received Rs.113.49 Cr.)
Limdi	113	Gujarat	82.23
Dodka	NE-4	Gujarat	3.08
Fajalpur	NE-4	Gujarat	1.91
Samiyala	NE-4	Gujarat	0.9
Sanpa	NE-4	Gujarat	0.54
Varahi	27	Gujarat	97.7
Bhalgam	27	Gujarat	118.4
Bhildi	27	Gujarat	166.04
Khemana	27	Gujarat	263.9
Undvariya	27	Rajasthan	182.33
Bhordu	168	Gujarat	6.3

Panthewada	168	Gujarat	
Pithadia	27	Gujarat	156.54
Bharudi	27	Gujarat	187.76
Kuchadi	51	Gujarat	41.17
Okhamadhi	51	Gujarat	51.53
Vanana	27	Gujarat	53.88
Dumiyani	27	Gujarat	88.84
Dharampur-Danta	151A	Gujarat	65.63
Gadoi	151	Gujarat	107.65
Dari	NE-1	Gujarat	103.23
Gorsar	NE-1	Gujarat	39.65
Tarana	151A	Gujarat	13.29
Bhadbhid	751	Gujarat	97.96
Kobadi	51	Gujarat	66.49
Rohisa	51	Gujarat	7.93
Nageshri	51	Gujarat	25.66
Velva	51	Gujarat	0.6
Sundarpara	51	Gujarat	0.4
Choryasi	48	Gujarat	3190.34
Boriach	48	Gujarat	1023.6
Bhagwada	48	Gujarat	932.2

Bhatia	53	Gujarat	597.28
Mandal	53	Gujarat	1076.82
Bharthana	48	Gujarat	4495.17
Mandva	48	Gujarat	599.39
Ahmedabad	NE-1	Gujarat	2613.02
Ahmedabad(Ring Road)	NE-1	Gujarat	
Nadiad	NE-1	Gujarat	
Anand	NE-1	Gujarat	
Vadodara	NE-1	Gujarat	
Kheda	48	Gujarat	
Vasad	48	Gujarat	
Pithai	47	Gujarat	605.48
Vavadi	47	Gujarat	
Kathpur	48	Gujarat	1045.66
Vantada	48	Gujarat	
Pippalwada	44	Telangana	507.28
Rolmamda	44	Telangana	654.08
Gamjal	44	Telangana	466.49
Indialwai	44	Telangana	800.92
Bhiknoor	44	Telangana	615.23
Manoharabad	44	Telangana	876.41

Dilawarapur	61	Telangana	35
Koralaphad	65	Telangana	1370.56
Pantangi	65	Telangana	1476.15
Chillakallu	65	Telangana	825.35
Raikal Toll Plaza	44	Telangana	1535.02
Konetipuram	765	Telangana	14.6
kadthal	765	Telangana	76.664
Munnanur	167	Telangana	19.172
Chitlapalii	163	Telangana	35.628
Gudur	163	Telangana	950.09
Komalla	163	Telangana	318.32
Komatipalli	163	Telangana	112.87
Muthojipet	365	Telangana	8.84
Chinthapally	365	Telangana	10.54
Jawaharnagar	163	Telangana	30.91
Medipally	353C	Telangana	0.21
Sakapur	44	Telangana	1144.46
Pullur	44	Telangana	1390.17
Painampally	365A	Telangana	3.15
Kothagudem	365	Telangana	6.39
Gowraram	30	Telangana	30.8
Singarenipalli	365BB	Telangana	152.82

Singarajupally	365B	Telangana	20.17
Yerkaram	365B	Telangana	14.6
Gummadidala	765D	Telangana	23.44
Taddanpally	161	Telangana	76.93
Dharmaram	161	Telangana	72.35
Mandamarri	363	Telangana	64.53
Sarandi	363	Telangana	18.41
Gegal	448, 58	Rajasthan	1008.65
Piplaz			903.91
Khedi	48	Rajasthan	1034.13
Para	458	Rajasthan	14.94
Lilimba	458	Rajasthan	9.2
Banthadi	458	Rajasthan	29.79
Tamdoli			32.85
Bagaliya and Baggar	58	Rajasthan	140.63
Badighati and Butati	89	Rajasthan	77.82
Jaswantpura	158	Rajasthan	4.58
Salasar	11	Rajasthan	128.32
Nokhra			77.91
Kheerwa			46.25
Thakri			6.18
Patroda	911		28.59

Gangajali			5.59
Barsalpur	911A and 911		6.24
Sawara			6.31
Gogela	62		22.04
Parwa			21.71
Chilachond	11B		26.46
Kondar			18.06
Rajora	123		39.32
Titoli	11A Etxn		87.21
Rabawata			51.37
Bahala	248A		30.78
Bhandarej	NE-4		102.04
Dungarpur	NE-4		16.11
Bad ka para	NE-4	Rajasthan and UP	101.54
Bad ka para (Split)	NE-4		6.94
Kushtala	NE-4		5.69
Bonli	NE-4		0.28
Korai			506.36
Ludhawai			395.98
Amoli	NH-21		582.47
Sikandra			1034.69
Rajadhok			907.22

6ML	62	Rajasthan	130.38
TP-01 at 16MKS/3NGR	754A	Rajasthan	104.7
TP-03 at 29NDR/ 31NDR		Rajasthan	
TP-04 Jaitpur		Rajasthan	
TP-05 Malkisar		Rajasthan	
TP-06 Uchharangdesar		Rajasthan	
TP-07 Norangdesar		Rajasthan	
TP-08 Deshnok		Rajasthan	
Barkheda		12 (New NH-52)	
Sonwa	Rajasthan		
Tatiawas	NH-52	Rajasthan	547.22
Kishangarh	NH-8 (New NH- 48)	Rajasthan	1009.66
Thikariya		Rajasthan	
Shahjahanpur	NH-8 (New NH- 48)	Rajasthan	8528.89
Manoharpur		Rajasthan	
Daulatpura		Rajasthan	
Akhepura	NH-52	Rajasthan	279.26
Lasedi	NH-65	Rajasthan	464.88
Dhadhar		Rajasthan	
Shobhasar		Rajasthan	

Nimbi Jodha	NH-58	Rajasthan	170.85
Harimma		Rajasthan	
Thirpali Badi	NH-709€	Rajasthan	10.69
Hingoniya	NH-148C	Rajasthan	254.87
Sitarampura		Rajasthan	
Nekawala	NH-148	Rajasthan	59.52
Nimbaniyo Ki Dhani (Bayatu) (330011)	25	Rajasthan	33.88
Hathitala (330023)	68	Rajasthan	35.46
Bor Charnan (330024)		Rajasthan	27.8
Kair Fakir Ki Dhani (330014)	68	Rajasthan	19.2
Nimbasar (330013)		Rajasthan	29.28
Ramdevra (330099)	11	Rajasthan	21.06
Lathi (330098)		Rajasthan	21.26
Narsana (330120) at Km 80.000(State PWD transferred)	325	Rajasthan	10.36
Balana (330121) at Km. 149.200 in Pali dist (State PWD transferred)		Rajasthan	5.16

Chooti Villor (330127) At Km 8.400(State PWD transferred)	168A	Rajasthan	9.98
Gardiya, Sinhaniya, Doongari	925 and 925A	Rajasthan	2.95
Sundra, Gunjangerh, Khuiyala	70	Rajasthan	0.31
Tankla Fee Plaza at Km 203+966	NH-65	Rajasthan	100.06
Netra Fee Plaza at Km 267+800		Rajasthan	159.46
Biratiya Kalan Fee Plaza at Km 8+442	NH-25	Rajasthan	87.96
Binawas Fee Plaza at Km 81+090		Rajasthan	82.92
Doli Fee Plaza at Km 174.875	NH-25	Rajasthan	151.65
Jasnath Nagar Fee Plaza at Km 33.189	NH-125	Rajasthan	96.8
Motisar / Khanori Fee Plaza at Km 98.809		Rajasthan	45.29
Morani /Pokaran Fee		Rajasthan	19.33

Plaza at Km 165.401			
Raipur at km 27+500	NH-62, 162 and 25	Rajasthan	842.55
Indra Nagar at Km 93+750		Rajasthan	818.03
Birami at Km 154+000		Rajasthan	1243.26
Uthman at Km 202+315		Rajasthan	1584.59
Dangiyawas at km 2+550	NH-125A	Rajasthan	4.63
Manaklao at km 62+370		Rajasthan	4.83
FP-9 – Panchu (484+167 km)	754A	Rajasthan	2.28
FP-10 – Bungri (510+117 km)		Rajasthan	0.34
FP-11 – Laxman Nagar (533+067 km)		Rajasthan	2.46
FP-12 – Hanumansagar (558+617 km)		Rajasthan	0.79
FP-13 – Sirmandi (579+767 km)		Rajasthan	10.51

FP-14 – Khudiyala (608+667 km)		Rajasthan	0.77
FP-15 – Deogarh (636+580 km)		Rajasthan	6.81
FP-16 – Meghawas (656+293 km)		Rajasthan	0.89
FP-17 – Patau (679+458 km)		Rajasthan	10.43
FP-18 – Moothli (712+038 km)		Rajasthan	18.54
FP-19 – Sangana (752+024 km)		Rajasthan	42.5
Beermandi	52	Rajasthan	80.58
Sakatpura Nayagaon	27	Rajasthan	286.94
	27	Rajasthan	
Mandana	52	Rajasthan	161.79
Kishorpura	52	Rajasthan	585.16
Methoon	52	Rajasthan	61.07
Simliya Fatehpur	27	Rajasthan	402.91
Chechat	NE-4	Rajasthan	7.2
Gumanpura	116	Rajasthan	43.87
Pallai	148D	Rajasthan	24.78

Kadisehna			55.41
Lal Ka Khera			12.3
Daulatpura	552	Rajasthan	1.58
Lambiya Kalan	48	Rajasthan	1390.32
Jojro Ka Kheda			
Narayanpura	48		890.86
Khandi Obari	48		1258.14
Rupakheda	758		316.94
Mujras			
Mandawada	58		925.25
Negadiya			
Dakan Kotda	48		9.02
Bassi			
Dhaneshwar	27		680.38
Aroli			
Khachrol	758		39.76
Jaswantgarh (Gogunda)	27		407.45
Malera			
Karel	58 E		0.6
Dhulepura	148 D	0.35	
Varwade	65	Maharashtra	778.17

Sawaleshwar			741.74
Tamalwadi	52	Maharashtra	341.99
Yedshi			279.24
Phulwadi	65	Maharashtra	210.04
Talmod			182.35
Nandani	52	Maharashtra	169.82
Tidagundi			250.96
Valsung	150E	Maharashtra	68.89
Anakdhal	166	Maharashtra	72.02
Ichgaon	166	Maharashtra	62.71
Kini	48	Maaharashtra	1552.61
Taswade	48		1157.1
Borgaon	166		80.72
Penur	965	Maharashtra	22.48
Undewadi (Supe)	965G	Maharashtra	11.85
Banpimpri Toll Plaza	561A	Maharashtra	18.03
Dumbarwadi	61	Maharashtra	27.25
Dhoki	61	Maharashtra	27.71
Badewadi	61	Maharashtra	15.52
Nimgaon Khalu	160	Maharashtra	0.9
Charoti	48	Maharashtra	422.09

Khaniwade	48	Maharashtra	426.68	
Pimpalgaon	3	Maharashtra	1285.38	
Laling			1848.59	
Chandwad			914.46	
Arjunali			1209.79	
Ghoti			1198.48	
Chachadgaon			848	61.93
Pimparwadi			160	27.58
DONGRALE			160H	8.27
Pimparkhed			753J	7.76
Daroda (Km. 92.500)			44	Maharashtra
Sendurwafa (Km. Km. 449.260)	53	Maharashtra	963.46	
Mathani (Km. 523.400)	53	Maharashtra	608.68	
Selu (km 27.300)	547E	Maharashtra	29.82	
Champa (km 27.225)	353D	Maharashtra	42.92	
At Km.681.730 of NH-7 near Khumari village (Jabalpur-Nagpur section)	44	Maharashtra	545.36	

Check toll plaza at km.3.070 of Kampthee-Kanhan Bypass near Kandri Village	44	Maharashtra	426.02
Km. 35.600 of NH-7 near Borkhedi Village (Nagpur-Hyderabad section)		Maharashtra	852.94
Check toll plaza at km 2.100 of Nagpur Bypass near Panjri village		Maharashtra	1137.15
Khambara at Km.71.050	47	Maharashtra	198.91
Milanpur at Km.14.700	47	Maharashtra	209.83
Patansawangi at Km. 25.700	47	Maharashtra	161.39
Gondhkhairi	53	Maharashtra	412.74
Karanja	53	Maharashtra	549.77
Nandgaon peth	53	Maharashtra	741.64
Kurankhed	53	Maharashtra	45.98
Taroda	53	Maharashtra	116.55

Dasarkhed	53	Maharashtra	52.92
Undri	548CC	Maharashtra	17.22
Medshi-Sawarkheda	161	Maharashtra	3.83
Dhumka-Tondgaon	161	Maharashtra	76.32
Tuptakli	161A	Maharashtra	1.23
Pargaon	52	Maharashtra	263.81
Padalsingi			440.56
Bhokarwadi- Maliwadi			348.86
Karodi	52	Maharashtra	125.22
Hatnoor	52	Maharashtra	169.44
Vaidhyakini	548D	Maharashtra	6.3
Shirpur	52	Maharashtra	1151.86
Songir			1076.37
Nashirabad	53	Maharashtra	200.35
Subgavhan Kh.	53	Maharashtra	45.54
Kharbi	NH-353D	Maharashtra	18.34
Hirapur	NH-930	Maharashtra	5.92
Shembal	NH-930	Maharashtra	13.57
Husnapur	NH-361	Maharashtra	111.33
Haldgaon	NH-361	Maharashtra	230
Kelapur	NH-44	Maharashtra	255.51
Wadgaon and Umred	NH-361 B	Maharashtra	3.28

Ashiv	NH-361	Maharashtra	124.33
Ashta	NH-361	Maharashtra	24.76
Malegaon	NH-361	Maharashtra	19.44
Selu-Amba	NH548B	Maharashtra	34.52
Patgaon Toll Plaza	New 27 (Old 31C)	Assam	170.57
Dahalapara Toll Plaza	New 27 (Old 31)	Assam	220.95
Galia, Bajali Toll Plaza	New 27 (Old 31)	Assam	87.82
Madanpur Toll Plaza	New 27(Old 31)	Assam	377.9
Nazirakhat Toll Plaza	New 27 (Old 37)	Assam	275.6
Raha Toll Plaza	New 27 (Old 37)	Assam	174.13
Mikirati Hawgaon Toll Plaza	New 27 (Old 36)	Assam	90.7
Manderdisa	New 27 (Old 54)	Assam	10.64
Balachera Toll Plaza	New 27 (Old 54)	Assam	2.02
Pahammawlein Toll Plaza	New 06(Old 40)	Meghalaya	298.85
Diengpasoh Toll Plaza	New 06(Connecting NH 40 and 44)	Meghalaya	158.5
Pasyih Toll Plaza	New 06(Old 44)	Meghalaya	48.63
Lomshinong Toll Plaza			60.84

Maithi			677.97
Raje	27		562.6
Asanpur			413.71
Hariabara			445.16
Mahanth Maniyari		122	
Govindpur			230.63
Runni	22		109.85
Parsoni Khem	27		643.14
Dafi	NH 19 (Old NH-02)		1636.89
Mohania			1022.12
Sasaram			2153.41
Babhniyawan	319		11.08
Toda	82		20.63
Karigawan	20(old NH-31)		55.56
Balgudar Toll Plaza	80		72.28
Bhagalpur Toll Plaza	80		116.8
Malhipur Toll Plaza	333B		3.61
Saukala	19 (Old NH-02)		720.61
Deedarganj	30		834.48
Kulhariya	922		62.07
Dalsagar	922		53.37
Mamrezipur	131G		4.8

Bihar

Saidpur Patheda	22		271.06
Barsoni	NH-27 (Old NH-31)		304.18
Bhadesar	NH-527 (Old NH-57A)		2.71
Routara	NH 131A		5.26
Jeerangachh	NH 327E		39.12
Kakan	NH 327E		1.37
Sonho	NH-722		81.61
Pokhraiira			52.73
Chainwa	NH-531		25.23
Thawe			18.1
Kharik	31		216.79
Maranga	31		294.87
Shahpur	31		82.53
Bishunpurwa Toll Plaza	NH-28B		13.39
Phulwaria Toll plaza	NH-28A (Old NH-527D)		2.96
Sanwara	5	Himachal Pradesh	135.28
Maura	205154		107.36
Baloh			27.1

Takoli	3		3.25
Dohlu Nallah			32.57
Bengalore-Nelmangala	48	Karnataka	950.01
Sadahalli Toll Plaza (Km:538+000)	44	Karnataka	1962
Nalluru Devanahalli Fee Plaza	648	Karantaka	75.91
Hulikunte Toll Plaza	648	Karnataka	29
Hoskote Toll plaza	75	Karnataka	328.91
MulbagalToll plaza	75	Karnataka	535.58
Gadduru Toll Plaza	NH 75	Karnataka	145.83
Bagepalli Toll Plaza	44	Karnataka	392.3
Kasaba	NH-50	Karnataka	671.98
Nagarahalla		Karnataka	911.14
Bankapur Toll	NH-48	Karnataka	616.54
Hirebaegwadi Toll	NH-48		498.15
Hattargi Toll	NH-48		310.73
Kognolli Toll	NH-48		595.08
Nalavadi Toll	NH-63		128.56
Halligudi Toll	NH-63		86.15
Ganebail Toll	NH-4A		8.46
Mangalgi Toll Plaza	65	Karnataka	531.24

Kamkole Toll Plaza	65	Telangana	728.93
Kannolli Toll Plaza	50	Karnataka	89.76
Harval Toll Plaza	50	Karnataka	80.28
Jajirakallu	NH-150A	Karnataka	65.58
Brahmarakotlu	NH-73	Karnataka	113.58
Gundmi	NH-66	Karnataka	257.48
Hejamady	NH-66	Karnataka	284.99
Talapady	NH-66	Karnataka	194.98
Surathkal	NH-66	Karnataka	168.83
Kaniminike and Sheshagirihalli Toll Plaza	275	Karnataka	278.91
Gananguru Toll Plaza	275		159.37
Yeddore Toll Plaza	766		133.87
KN Hundy Toll Plaza			
Kannegala Toll Plaza			
Deoria	74	Uttarakhand	313.83
Banushi	125		35.75
Koyla	87	Uttar Pradesh	53.89
Puraini	74	Uttar Pradesh	69.06
Jagatapur Patti	74	Uttarakhand	106.02
Lachhiwala	58 and 72	Uttarakhand	207.26

Bhagwanpur	73	Uttarakhand	65.33
Sayed Majra	73	Uttar Pradesh	78.2
Sarsawa	73	Uttar Pradesh	323.73
Chhapar	58	Uttar Pradesh	194.77
Bahadrabad	58	Uttarakhand	207.36
Jiwana	709B	UP	93.24
Baleni	334B	UP	17.38
Bhuni	709A	UP	42.5
Patnipratapur		UP	37.95
Jagahedi	709AD	UP	28.5
Tamsabad	709AD	UP	24.35
Pabnawa Point	NH-152D	Haryana	116.28
Chandlana Point			9.05
Mohna Point			7.71
Kheri Saraf Ali Point			8.14
Bahri Point			21.09
Amrawali Khera Point			9.82
Chabri Point			0.43
Kalazafargarh Point			28.67
Bainsi Point			12.42
Kharkhara Point			17.89
Kherari Point			37.17

Dadri Point			31.12
Buchawas Point			12.68
Bhalkhi Point			1.8
Jat Guwana Point			147.83
Kherki Daula	48	Haryana	2017.18
IGI		Delhi	
Chhajarsi Fee Plaza	NH-9	UP	645.42
Kashi Main Plaza	NE-3	UP	100.98
Rasoolpur Sikrod		UP	19.79
Bhojpur		UP	23.62
Jhakauli Main Plaza at Km. 5.500	NE-2	Haryana	331.41
Mawikalan at Km. 15.36		UP	63.95
Duhai at Km 44.512		UP	126.01
Dasna at Km 52.192		UP	172.13
Bilakbarpur at Km 72.724		UP	129.6
Fatehpur Rampur R 83.005		UP	107.23
Maujpur AT Km 108.570		UP	61.41

Chhajju Nagar Main Plaza at km 132.085		Haryana	270.33
Siwaya Toll Plaza	58	UP	1348
Kurana Toll Plaza	235	UP	159.73
Chota Mawana Toll Plaza	119	UP	3.21
Bhanera Toll Plaza		UP	
Hilalpur	NE-4	Haryana	567.75
Khalilpur,Kalingar	NE-4	Haryana	
Ghata Shamsabad	NE-4	Haryana	
Sheetal	NE-4	Rajasthan	
Pinan	NE-4	Rajasthan	
Bhandarej	NE-4	Rajasthan	
Dungarpur	NE-4	Rajasthan	
Badkapara	NE-4	Rajasthan	
Badarpur Tol Plaza	NH-2 New (NH-19)	Delhi	
Kiranj	NH-148NA	Haryana	38.63
Gadpuri	NH-2 New (NH-19)	Haryana	388.02
Karman		Haryana	474.57
Mahuvan		Haryana	821.09
Srinagar		Haryana	278.85

Sirohi Bahali	NH-148B and 11	Haryana	188.93
Kathuwas	NH-11	Rajasthan	92.93
Ghamroj	NH-248A	Haryana	225.31
Shibpur Toll Plaza	NH-12(Old NH-34)	West Bengal	810.66
Chandernore Toll Plaza	NH-12(Old NH-34)		638.49
Lakshmipur Toll Plaza	NH-12(Old NH-34)		909.8
Bagsarai Toll Plaza	NH-12(Old NH-34)		553.05
Barai Toll Plaza	NH-12(Old NH-34)		78.03
Belkuri Toll Plaza	Old NH-32 (New NH-18)		37.47
Tetla Toll Plaza	Old NH-32 (New NH-18)		1.48
Laxmananth Toll Plaza	NH-60 (New NH-16)		0.34
Rampura Toll Plaza	NH-60 (New NH-16)		447.39
Balibhasa Toll Plaza	NH-6 (New NH-		629.65
			321.57

	49)	
Sali Bamandanga	NH-34(new NH-	283.44
Ayespur	12)	2.29
Surjapur	NH-31 / New NH-27	650.27
Paschim Madati	NH-31 / New NH-27	600.22
Husludanga	NH-31D / New NH-27	176.91
Panikauri	NH-31D / New NH-27	265.73
Guabari	NH-31C / New NH-27	113.54
Rangalibazna	717 (New AH 48)31 (New AH 48)31C (New AH 48)317A (New AH 48)	174.15
Ghogarkuthi	31 (New 17)	17.53
Sulkhapara	31 (New 17)31C (New 17)	4.63
Satbhaiya	31C (New AH	62.05

	02)		
Sonapetya	116		827.82
Jaladhulagori and Debra	16		4144.11
Dankuni	19		1347.98
Rajchandrapur	12		2038.97
Namkhana	117		1.82
Beliyad	NH-19 (Old NH- 2)	Jharkhand and West Bengal	796.16
Banskopa	NH-19 (Old NH- 2)	West Bengal	934.47
Palsit	NH-19 (Old NH- 2)	West Bengal	484.21
Mejia	NH-14 (Old NH- 60)	West Bengal	31.31
Kalapathar	NH-314 (Old NH- 60A)	West Bengal	35.28
Pandillapalli	544D	Andhra Pradesh	37 91
Medapi	544D	Andhra Pradesh	50.63
KAZA Toll Plaza	16	Andhra	562.8

Amakathadu	44	Pradesh	889.87
Kasepalli	44		877.72
Marur	44		857.54
Vaddupalli	544dd	Andhra Pradesh	23.98
Cholasamudram	544e	Andhra Pradesh	5.9
Halaharvi	164	Andhra Pradesh	33.84
Jellipalli	42	Andhra Pradesh	38.05
Yerradoddi	42	Andhra Pradesh	40.68
Jodi Dharmapuram	67	Andhra Pradesh	50.76
Bathalapalli	42	Andhra Pradesh	38.74
Rolla	NH-544E	Andhra Pradesh	0.58
Danamaiahgaaripalle	42	Andhra Pradesh	34.1
Bandlapalli	42	Andhra	27.65

		Pradesh	
Patimeedapalii	40	Andhra Pradesh	211.32
Chagalamarri	40	Andhra Pradesh	357.39
Chapirevula	40	Andhra Pradesh	201.89
Nannur	40	Andhra Pradesh	325.5
Chittimitti Chinthala	67	Andhra Pradesh	5.17
Bandapalli	40	Andhra Pradesh	72.76
Basapuram	67	Andhra Pradesh	65.41
Mudiveedu	340	Andhra Pradesh	15.3
Sullurpet	16	Andhra Pradesh	882
Budhnam	16	Andhra Pradesh	947.36
Venkatachalam	16	Andhra Pradesh	749.75

		Pradesh	
Keesara	65	Andhra Pradesh	841.63
Brahmanapalli	565	Andhra Pradesh	20.86
DC Palli	67	Andhra Pradesh	53.44
Buchireddypalem	67	Andhra Pradesh	52.45
Bollapalli	16	Andhra Pradesh	1374.14
Tangatur	16	Andhra Pradesh	1575.55
Musunur	16	Andhra Pradesh	924.66
Mekalavaripalli	565	Andhra Pradesh	11.6
Raaviguntapalli	565	Andhra Pradesh	10.47
Millampalli	565	Andhra Pradesh	14.3
Chinna ganjam	216	Andhra	58.9

		Pradesh	
Vempadu	16	Andhra Pradesh	1809.59
Krishnavaram	16	Andhra Pradesh	1331.65
Ethakota	216A	Andhra Pradesh	512.7
Unguturu	216A	Andhra Pradesh	466.29
Veeravalli	16	Andhra Pradesh	392.49
Gollaprolu	216	Andhra Pradesh	64.3
Annampalli	216	Andhra Pradesh	11.64
Seetaramapuram	216	Andhra Pradesh	2.45
Chintalapalem	565	Andhra Pradesh	28.47
Rapur	565	Andhra Pradesh	
Durgamvaripalli	18	Andhra	57.16

		Pradesh	
Mahasamudram	69	Andhra Pradesh	280.96
Gadanki	140	Andhra Pradesh	303.67
Thenepalli	40	Andhra Pradesh	19.8
Pottipadu	16	Andhra Pradesh	769.73
Kalaparru	16	Andhra Pradesh	788.62
Davuluru	65	Andhra Pradesh	233.45
badava	221	Andhra Pradesh	56.6
Munjuluru	216	Andhra Pradesh	12.82
Mopidevi	216	Andhra Pradesh	7.21
Reddypalem	216	Andhra Pradesh	6.63
Lakshmipuram	16	Andhra	265.87

		Pradesh	
Madapam	16	Andhra Pradesh	670.05
Nathavalasa	16	Andhra Pradesh	755.7
Primary Toll Plaza (Panchvati Colony)	NH-516C	Andhra Pradesh	344.16
Secondary Toll Plaza (Gosthani Gate)	NH-516C	Andhra Pradesh	
Aganampudi	16	Andhra Pradesh	590.95
Dukkavanipalem	16	Andhra Pradesh	159.97
Marripalem		Andhra Pradesh	
Gorribanda	NH 326A	Andhra Pradesh	1.56
Gantyada	NH-516E	Andhra Pradesh	0.01

DELAY IN IMPLEMENTATION OF JJM IN ASSAM

*60. **SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:**

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the projects under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) have been temporarily halted in Assam due to concerns over lapses noticed in quality control and delay in projects timelines and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the issues regarding quality control and project timeline in JJM projects in Assam;
- (c) whether the Government is aware of the allegations of corruption in work allocation under JJM projects in Assam;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/being taken by the Government to investigate these claims; and
- (e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure transparency and accountability in project execution?

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI C.R.PATIL):

- (a) and (b) Government of India is committed to make provision for safe and potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on a regular and long-term basis to all rural households in the country. Towards this end, the Government of India launched the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), to be implemented in partnership with States/ UTs, in August 2019. Government of India supplements the efforts of States/ UTs by providing technical and financial assistance under JJM.

Significant progress has been made in the country since the launch of JJM, towards enhancing access to tap water to rural households. At the start of the mission in August 2019, only 3.23 crore rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 23.11.2024, around 12.06 crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections under JJM. Thus, as on 23.11.2024, out of 19.34 crore rural households in the country, more than 15.29 crore (79.09%) rural households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

As reported by the state government of Assam, at the time of launch of JJM in the state on 15.08.2019, only 1.11 lakh rural households had tap water connections. Since then, 57.40 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 23.11.2024, out of 71.93 lakh rural households in state, the provision of tap water supply is available to around 58.52 lakh (81.35%) rural households.

As reported by the state government of Assam, vide notification dated 03.10.2024, it has ordered a temporary stand-still period. The state has informed that it plans to conduct a comprehensive review of all ongoing and completed schemes during this period. The exercise will assess the quantity and quality of work, identify deviations from project plans, analyse delays, and evaluate the performance of Third-Party Inspection Agencies (TPIAs)

and Detailed Project Report (DPR) Agencies. The goal is to ensure all projects comply with the standards of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM).

(c) to (e) Water is a state subject and, therefore, the primary responsibility for planning and implementing piped water supply schemes to provide tap water to rural households, lies with the respective State/UT Government. As such, grievances/ complaints, etc. under JJM are handled and disposed of at the State/ UT level. Such complaints/ representations as and when received in this department are forwarded to the state government for taking necessary corrective measures. Further, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation undertakes several measures such as functionality assessment, ground truthing by National WASH Experts, call-based feedback from complainant, field visits by National Teams, status review in meetings, etc. to ensure that the complaints related to quality of works are addressed by the State/UT.

In addition, Government of Assam has informed that it takes following measures to ensure transparency and accountability:

- i) eBill and eMB for Contractors: This initiative enables contractors to raise their bills electronically, which are automatically submitted to the concerned Section Officer (SO) for verification. The process is tracked seamlessly from the Division to the State Headquarters, ensuring transparency and efficiency.

- ii) Scheme Monitoring Tool (SMT): A transparent fund flow mechanism facilitated through an online bill management system, enhancing accountability and streamlined operations.
- iii) JJM Brain: A comprehensive digital platform designed for reporting, monitoring, and data entry, supporting effective management and oversight.

FUNDS UNDER PM VISHWAKARMA YOJANA

461. **SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH:**

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

SHRI CHINTAMANI MAHARAJ:

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of **MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details/salient features of the PM Vishwakarma Yojana and the manner in which the said scheme provides financial assistance to the artisans of various traditions and the quantum of financial assistance provided in the country, State/UT-wise including Himachal Pradesh, Shimla Parliamentary Constituency and tribal areas, during the last two years, year and State-wise;
- (b) the funds sanctioned under PM Vishwakarma Yojana from 17-09-2023 to 30-10-2024 along with the number of beneficiaries, State-wise;
- (c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to support the local artisans along with their handicraft and handloom products, State-wise including Tribal areas and Palghar district of Maharashtra during the last two years; and
- (d) the budget allotted for Sorai art local artisans in Jharkhand Hazaribag and Ramgarh?

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

(a) and (c): PM Vishwakarma scheme is designed to provide holistic and end-to-end support to artisans and craftspeople engaged in 18 trades through the following key components of the Scheme as below:

- Recognition: PM Vishwakarma Certificate and ID Card
- Skill Upgradation of the artisans, wherein beneficiaries are provided with stipend of Rs 500 per day along with Rs. 1000 for transportation cost.
- Toolkit Incentive of Rs 15,000

- Credit Support up to Rs. 3 lakh in two tranches of Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 2 lakh, at a subsidized rate of interest of 5%.
- Incentive for Digital Transactions upto Rs. 100 per artisan per month.
- Marketing Support

PM Vishwakarma Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme implemented pan India, including Shimla Parliamentary Constituency, Himachal Pradesh, Palghar district of Maharashtra and tribal areas.

(b): The funds sanctioned under PM Vishwakarma from 17-09-2023 to 30-10-2024 are Rs.2,122.61 Crores. The State/UT-wise number of registered beneficiaries under the Scheme across India from 17-09-2023 to 30-10-2024 are at enclosed **Statement**.

(d): PM Vishwakarma is a Central Sector Scheme and no State/District-wise funds are allocated under the Scheme.

STATEMENT

The State/UT-wise number of registered beneficiaries under the Scheme across India from 17-09-2023 to 30-10-2024

SI. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Total Registration
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	583
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,89,705
3	Arunachal Pradesh	839
4	Assam	84,247
5	Bihar	86,539

6	Chandigarh	193
7	Chhattisgarh	1,12,432
8	Daman &Diu and Dadra &Nagar Haveli	694
9	Delhi	478
10	Goa	17,026
11	Gujarat	2,00,431
12	Haryana	22,061
13	Himachal Pradesh	16,860
14	Jammu &Kashmir	1,44,591
15	Jharkhand	33,353
16	Karnataka	5,20,465
17	Kerala	19,616
18	Ladakh	3,347
19	Lakshadweep	645
20	Madhya Pradesh	1,91,296
21	Maharashtra	2,08,006
22	Manipur	10,656
23	Meghalaya	187
24	Mizoram	1,808
25	Nagaland	2,395
26	Odisha	82,718

27	Puducherry	560
28	Punjab	7,675
29	Rajasthan	2,01,828
30	Sikkim	1,926
31	Tamil Nadu	1
32	Telangana	64,675
33	Tripura	18,908
34	Uttar Pradesh	1,09,514
35	Uttarakhand	18,147
36	West Bengal	1
	Total	23,74,406

EKLAVYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS (EMRS) SCHEME

462. DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRI BALYA MAMA SURESH GOPINATH MHATRE:

SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:

SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:

SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR:

SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:

SHRIMATI KRITI DEVI DEBBARMAN:

SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH CHOUDHARY:

SHRI MUKESH RAJPUT:

SHRI ASHISH DUBEY:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

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

(a) the details of the scheme for Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) highlighting the roots of democracy;

(b) whether the students in EMRS are introduced to functioning of Parliament and such institutions and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the importance and benefits of introducing tribal students to the functioning of Parliament and Parliamentary Institutions;

(d) the extent to which such programmes are likely to be effective in bringing the tribal students into the mainstream;

(e) the details of the said EMRS schools and programmes implemented therein particularly in Chatra district of Jharkhand, Palghar district of Maharashtra and

Rajasthan along with the total expenditure incurred so far in the construction of the said schools including the current status thereof; and

(f) the number of schools operational, sanctioned, under-construction and proposed under EMRS scheme, State/UT-wise particularly in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS. (SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY):

(a): The Central Sector Scheme of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) was started in the year 2018-19 to provide quality education at par with Navodaya Vidyalaya to the tribal children in their own environment. Under the new scheme, Government decided to establish 440 EMRSs, one EMRS in every block having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons (as per census 2011). 288 EMRS schools were initially funded under Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, which are being upgraded as per the new model. Accordingly, Ministry has set the target to set up total of 728 EMRSs benefiting around 3.5 lakh ST students across the country. As on date, 715 schools have been sanctioned, out of which 476 EMRSs have been reported to be functional across the country benefiting about 1,33,929 students. National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS), has been established as an autonomous body under Ministry of Tribal Affairs to manage and implement the central sector scheme of EMRS.

(b) to (d): The Ministry has recognized the importance of acquainting students from the Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) with the functioning of

Parliament and parliamentary institutions. As part of this initiative, the Scheme of Youth Parliament has been sanctioned for EMRSs in the year 2024. This scheme aims to provide students with a platform to simulate parliamentary procedures, encouraging them to actively participate in democratic processes and understand governance at the national level.

Further, students from EMRSs have also participated in the Online Youth Parliament Scheme, which enabled them to engage with parliamentary proceedings in a virtual format. This ensured that they remained connected and informed about the workings of Parliament, despite geographical constraints.

In addition to this, a Scheme of Y20 was also introduced in EMRSs. This initiative is designed as a prototype of the G20 framework, allowing students to engage in global discussions and gain insights into international diplomacy and cooperation.

Further, students from EMRSs were invited to visit both the old and new Parliament Houses. These visits have given them opportunity to experience first-hand operations and significance of the Indian Parliament.

(e): As per budget announcement in Union Budget 2021, the construction cost of EMRSs in plain areas was enhanced from the existing Rs. 20.00 crore to Rs. 38.00 crore and from Rs. 24.00 crore to Rs. 48.00 crore in hilly, NE and LWE affected areas. The approved recurring cost for running these Schools is Rs1,09,000 per student per annum.

Current status of EMRSs in Chatra district, Jharkhand, Palghar district, Maharashtra and Rajasthan is given at enclosed **Statement I**.

(f): The State/UT-wise status of EMRSs including of Himachal Pradesh is at enclosed **Statement II**.

STATEMENT - I

Current status of EMRSs in Chatra district, Jharkhand, Palghar district, Maharashtra and Rajasthan

S. No.	State	District	Block/ Taluka	Location Approval Year	Functioning Status	Construction Status
1	Jharkhand	Chatra	Kanhachatti	2014-15	Functional	Completed
2	Maharashtra	Palghar	Dahanu	2020-21	Functional	In Progress
3	Maharashtra	Palghar	Jawhar	2018-19	Functional	Pre- Construction Stage
4	Maharashtra	Palghar	Mokhada	2021-22	Functional	Pre- Construction Stage
5	Maharashtra	Palghar	Palghar	1997-98	Functional	Completed
6	Maharashtra	Palghar	Talasari	2018-19	Functional	In Progress
7	Maharashtra	Palghar	Vada	2024-25	Non Functional	Pre- Construction Stage

8	Maharashtra	Palghar	Vikramgad	2024-25	Non Functional	Pre- Construction Stage
9	Rajasthan	Alwar	Rajgarh	2010-11	Functional	Completed
10	Rajasthan	Alwar	Reni	2011-12	Functional	Completed
11	Rajasthan	Banswara	Anandpuri	2010-11	Functional	Completed
12	Rajasthan	Banswara	Anandpuri	2013-14	Functional	Completed
13	Rajasthan	Banswara	Bagidora	2020-21	Functional	Completed
14	Rajasthan	Banswara	Banswara	2018-19	Functional	Completed
15	Rajasthan	Banswara	Garhi	2020-21	Functional	Completed
16	Rajasthan	Banswara	Kushalgarh	1997-98	Functional	Completed
17	Rajasthan	Baran	Shahbad	1997-98	Functional	Completed
18	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Dungarpur	2019-20	Functional	Completed
19	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Sabla	2010-11	Functional	Completed
20	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Sagbara	2020-21	Functional	In Progress
21	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Simalwara	1998-99	Functional	Completed
22	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Bassi	2010-11	Functional	Completed
23	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Jamwa Ramgarh	2016-17	Non Functional	In Progress
24	Rajasthan	Karauli	Todabhim	2010-11	Functional	Completed
25	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	Arnod	2020-21	Functional	In Progress
26	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	Dhariawad	2020-21	Functional	Completed

27	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	Peepalkhoont	2018-19	Functional	Completed
28	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	2007-08	Functional	Completed
29	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	Bamanwas	2010-11	Functional	Completed
30	Rajasthan	Sirohi	Abu Road	1997-98	Functional	Completed
31	Rajasthan	Tonk	Newai	1999-00	Functional	Completed
32	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Gogunda	2013-14	Functional	Completed
33	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Jhadol	2020-21	Functional	Completed
34	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Kherwara	2021-22	Functional	In Progress
35	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Kotra	1997-98	Functional	Completed
36	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Lasadiya	2020-21	Functional	Completed
37	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Rishabhdeo	1999-00	Functional	Completed
38	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Salumbar	2020-21	Functional	Completed
39	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Sarada	2019-20	Functional	Completed

STATEMENT II

The State/UT-wise status of EMRSs

Sl. No.	State / UT	School Approved	Location Approved	Functional EMRS	Building Status of EMRS		
					Completed	Under Construction	Pre-construction Stage
1	Andhra	28	28	28	21	6	1

	Pradesh						
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11	10	5	7	1	2
3	Assam	17	16	1	2	9	5
4	Bihar	3	3	2	1	2	
5	Chhattisgarh	75	75	74	31	21	23
6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1	1	1	0	1	
7	Gujarat	47	47	38	25	10	12
8	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	4	1	0	3
9	Jammu & Kashmir	6	6	6	2	3	1
10	Jharkhand	91	89	51	39	38	12
11	Karnataka	12	12	12	12	0	
12	Kerala	4	4	4	2	1	1
13	Ladakh	3	3		0	0	3
14	Madhya Pradesh	71	71	63	42	22	7

	Pradesh						
15	Maharashtra	39	39	37	15	17	7
16	Manipur	21	21	3	4	10	7
17	Meghalaya	38	36		1	14	21
18	Mizoram	17	17	11	8	3	6
19	Nagaland	22	22	3	3	19	
20	Odisha	114	108	47	48	43	17
21	Rajasthan	31	31	30	27	4	
22	Sikkim	4	4	4	4	0	
23	Tamil Nadu	8	8	8	7	0	1
24	Telangana	23	23	23	18	5	
25	Tripura	21	21	6	6	13	2
26	Uttar Pradesh	4	4	3	4	0	
27	Uttarakhand	4	4	4	2	2	
28	West Bengal	9	8	8	7	0	1
	Total	728	715	476	339	244	132

FACIAL RECOGNITION TECHNOLOGY

463. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

(a) the protective measures taken to safeguard the data collected at Airports through biometric identification such as facial recognition by DigiYatra;

(b) whether a committee has been formed to look into the matters related to the use of facial recognition technology and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has tied up with any private or commercial parties for commercial utilization of the data, if so, the details thereof citing names of such companies and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for the area of data protection law?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) to (d): The Digi Yatra Central Ecosystem (DYCE) is built on the fundamental tenets of privacy. There is no central storage of passenger's Personally Identifiable Information (PII) data. All the passenger data is encrypted and stored in the passenger's smartphone wallet and shared only for a limited time duration with the origin airport where passenger ID needs to be validated. No data is collected at the airports. The verifiable data of passenger used for processing at the airports under Digi Yatra is purged from the system after 24 hours of the departure of the flight. The entire Digi Yatra Central Ecosystem

(DYCE) and Digi Yatra apps are compliant with the Digital Personal Data Protection Act.

There is no Committee formed to look into the matters related to the use of facial recognition technology. Government does not intend for commercial utilisation of the data.

SHORTAGE OF TRAINED PERSONNEL

464. **SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE**

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether it is true that there is a shortage of trained personnel across all major Indian airlines;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is true that on the fundamental level of education, there is a lack of interest in aero related fields such as aero-space engineering etc.; and
- (d) if so, the details of the number of students enrolled in aero related studies across the country in 2024?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) and (b) There is no shortage of trained personnel across all major Indian Airlines.; However, there is shortage of commanders on certain types of aircraft owing to fleet expansion and induction of new type of aircraft. The same is being

managed by utilising foreign pilots by issuing Foreign Aircraft Temporary Authorisation (FATA).

(c) and (d) No such information is available with the Ministry. As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) of Department of Higher Education, the total number of students who have enrolled in Aeronautical Engineering at all levels in Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) for 2022-23 is as follows:-;

HEIs	Total No of Students
University	7740
College	12551
Standalone Institutions	2385
Total	22676

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN RAJASTHAN

465. **Shri Damodar Agrawal:**

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

(a) the progress of the National Highways constructed in Rajasthan during the last nine years;

(b) the details of the National Highways and State Highways passing through Bhilwara Lok Sabha constituency;

(c) whether there is any proposal for construction of roads between Bhilwara to Deoli and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any proposal from the Government of Rajasthan is pending with the Union Government regarding maintenance and modernization of roads in Bhilwara district and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The progress of the National Highways (NHs) constructed in Rajasthan during the last nine years and current year is as given below:

Length of National Highway constructed in Rajasthan	Constructed length (In Km)									
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 *
	1063	1125	1075	728	1018	825	722	715	868	613

*(upto Oct 2024)

(b) Six numbers of NHs (i.e. NH-27, NH-48, NH-52, NH148-D, NH-158 & NH-758) pass through Bhilwara Parliamentary Constituency with total length of about 323 km within the Parliamentary constituency. The responsibility for development and maintenance of State Highways (SHs) is with State Government. As informed by State Government of Rajasthan, nine numbers of

SHs pass through Bhilwara Parliamentary constituency having total length of about 292 km within the Parliamentary Constituency.

(c) The road between Bhilwara to Deoli is State Road and not NH. The Central Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of NHs in the country.

(d) Development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. Development/ Upgradation and maintenance works are taken up on NHs depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds. Details of works taken up on NHs in the Bhilwara district during last nine years is enclosed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF WORKS TAKEN UP ON NHs IN BHILWARA DISTRICT DURING LAST NINE YEARS

Sr. No.	Project Name	Total Project Cost (Cr)	Status
1	Rehabilitation and upgradation to 2 Lane with paved shoulders configuration of Beawar-Asind Section (km 30.00 to Km 74.00) of NH-158(P-II)	206.23	Completed on 10/01/2024

2	Rehabilitation and upgradation to 2 Lane with paved shoulders configuration of Asind- Mandal Section (km 74.00 to Km 116.750) of NH-158(P-III)	186.32	Completed on 22/12/2023
3	One Time Improvement from Km 56.140 to 102.920 (Left out portion from Design Km 30.050 to 74.000 of NH-158) & Km17.605 to 40.905 (Left out portion from Design Km 74.000 to116.750 of NH-158) in the state of Rajasthan on EPC mode.	12.19	Under Implementation (Physical Progress = 29.16%)
4	Construction of 2-Lane with paved shoulders configuration of bypass (with provision of new ROB) to Mandal town (District-Bhilwara) with connecting NH-158 to NH-48 in the State of Rajasthan.	64.44	At tender stage
5	Strengthening work on NH-158 (Ras-Beawar-Badnor-Asind-Mandal road) Km 119/00 to 139/580 on EPC mode in the state of Rajasthan.	8.16	Completed on 08.10.2019

6	Gulabpura–Chittorgarh section of NH-48	1239.82	Completed on 14.08.2021
7	Rajsmant-Bhilwara section of NH-758.	697.80	Completed on 30.06.2017
8	Bhilwara-Ladpura Section of NH-758.	353.42	Completed on 30.11.2017
9	Chittorgarh Kota section of NH 27	1087.83	Completed on 08.12.2008
10	Gulabpura to Uniara section of NH-148D.	1239.82	Completed on 02.09.2021
11	Deoli-Kota Section of NH-52	1026.39	Completed on 23.10.2018
12	Six laning of Kishangarh Gulabpura section of NH-48 (Old NH-79A & 79)	1031.95	Completed on

			20.07.2022
13	Two laning with paved shoulder of Bheem - Parasoli-Gulabpura section of NH-148D	167.56	Completed on 21.06.2016

CARBON NEUTRALITY AT AIRPORTS

466. **SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:**

SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

- (a) the steps being taken by the Government to achieve carbon neutrality at airports across the country including Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the initiatives and technologies being implemented to reduce carbon emissions in airport operations;
- (c) the number of airports that have achieved or are working towards carbon-neutral status;
- (d) the timeline set for achieving carbon neutrality at major airports in the country; and
- (e) whether there are any incentives or partnerships to encourage private players to adopt sustainable practices at airports and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) to (e): Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) has advised all the operational airports with scheduled operations and developers of the upcoming Greenfield Airports to work towards achieving Carbon Neutrality & Net Zero which inter-alia includes use of green energy.

MoCA has taken initiatives for working towards Carbon neutrality at airports in the country and organised knowledge sharing sessions to standardise Carbon Accounting and Reporting framework of Indian Airports as well as to create awareness on Climate Change mitigation. Further, airport operators with scheduled operations have been advised to map the carbon emission at their respective airports and to work towards carbon neutrality & net zero emissions in a phased manner. ;

The airport operators including Airports Authority of India (AAI) have installed solar power plants at various locations/Airports for generation and self-consumption of green and renewable energy to encourage green energy usage at the airports. In addition, few airports are also procuring green energy through open access. Other initiatives include adoption of building design as per Green building Standards, conversion of conventional vehicles to electric vehicles, energy efficient Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC), lighting and baggage handling systems etc.,

Optimum use of national airspace by fully implementing the concept of Flexible Use of Airspace (FUA) has also been suggested by Ministry of Civil Aviation under the Atma Nirbhar Bharat vision. This has led to cumulative savings of approximately Rs. 868.1 crore by all reporting airlines by way of significant savings in flight time & fuel usage and also cumulative reduction of more than 188538.5 tonnes in CO2 Emission since 01 Aug 2020.

Since 2014, a total of 80 airports have switched over to 100% green energy usage including Chennai, Coimbatore, Trichy, Madurai and Tuticorin airports in the state of Tamil Nadu. Airports viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad and Bengaluru have achieved Level 4+ and higher Airports International Council (ACI) accreditation and have become Carbon neutral.

Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA) takes into consideration the Capital expenditure relating to Green Energy Projects, Carbon Neutrality etc. during the Tariff determination process of Major Airports.

ESTABLISHMENT OF URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND

467. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:

Will the Minister of **HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is contemplating on the establishment of Urban Infrastructure Development Fund with a view to develop Urban Infrastructure in sustainable manner; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI TOKHAN SAHU):

(a) and (b) Yes. Government has set up the Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (UIDF) through use of priority sector lending shortfall for creating urban infrastructure in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities. UIDF aims to supplement the efforts of the State Governments / UTs for urban infrastructure development works implemented through Public/ State Agencies, Municipal Corporations and Urban Local Bodies, by providing a stable and predictable source of financing for providing basic services like Sewerage and Solid Waste Management, Water Supply and Sanitation, construction and improvement of drains/ storm water drains, etc. The Fund is managed by the National Housing Bank.

INSTALLATION OF CTX AND BODY SCANNERS

468. **SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI**

SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

- (a) the details of airports across the country handling 50 lakh or more passengers annually, state-wise;
- (b) the details of airports where CTX and body scanners have been installed along with their operational status and the findings or improvements observed in passenger security checks;
- (c) the timeline for the installation of CTX and body scanners at other high-traffic airports;

(d) whether the Government has faced any challenges that have affected the rollout of CTX and body scanners and if so, the measures being taken by the Government to address the said challenges;

(e) the anticipated impact of CTX and body scanner installations on passenger convenience and security efficiency along with any plans to introduce new security protocols in line with international standards;

(f) whether it is true that the Bhogapuram airport would be equipped with CTX and body scanners upon its operational launch; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) to (g): A state-wise list of airports handling 50 lakh or more passengers annually is enclosed as **Statement**. Bureau of Civil Aviation Security(BCAS), the aviation security regulator in the country, envisages for installation of CTX and Body Scanners at airports including Bhogapuram for faster passenger and baggage processing. The rollout of CTX and body scanners are pending for evolving technical specifications and Standard Operating Procedure by BCAS.

STATEMENT

List of international airports in India with the highest footfall (More than 50 Lakh) during the year 2023-2024

Rank	Airport Name	City	State/UT	Passengers

				(2023-24)
1	Indira Gandhi International Airport	Delhi	Delhi NCR	7,36,73,708
2	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport	Mumbai	Maharashtra	5,28,20,754
3	Kempegowda International Airport	Bengaluru	Karnataka	3,75,28,533
4	Rajiv Gandhi International Airport	Hyderabad	Telangana	2,50,42,282
5	Chennai International Airport	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	2,12,07,262
6	Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport	Kolkata	West Bengal	1,97,84,417
7	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	1,16,96,227
8	Cochin International Airport	Kochi	Kerala	1,03,65,655

9	Pune Airport	Pune	Maharashtra	95,25,484
10	Dabolim Airport	Goa	Goa	68,72,411

CONTAMINATION OF GROUNDWATER

469. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of arsenic and fluoride contamination found in groundwater across the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has taken any initiative to address this issue;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for ensuring the supply of potable drinking water to the affected populations from such contamination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (DR. RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY):

- (a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) conducts ground water quality monitoring for several contaminants including Arsenic and Fluoride on a regular basis throughout the country and also generates ground water quality data on a regional scale during various scientific studies. These studies indicate the occurrence of Arsenic and Fluoride in ground water beyond permissible limits (as per BIS) for human consumption in isolated pockets in various States / UTs. Arsenic has been reported in parts of 230 districts in 25 States and in parts of 469 districts in 27 states fluoride contamination is found. State/UT wise details are enclosed as **Statement**. Further, it is largely observed that the ground water

contamination reported by CGWB is mostly geogenic (coming from soil and rock matrix) in nature.

(b) and (c) Water is a state subject and the responsibility of ground water management, including taking initiatives for improving ground water quality and mitigate the contamination issue, lies primarily with the state governments. In addition to this several steps have been taken by the Central Government in this direction. Some of the important ones are mentioned below:-

- i. Data on ground water quality available with CGWB are made available in public domain through reports as well as through the web site (<http://www.cgwb.gov.in>) for use by various stakeholders. The data is also shared with concerned State Governments for taking necessary remedial measures.
- ii. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has entered into an MoU with Geological Survey of India (GSI) in 2022 for the study of Uranium, Lead, Arsenic, Fluoride and Mercury contamination of groundwater in parts of Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Assam States.
- iii. CGWB has developed a unique design for constructing Arsenic free wells in arsenic affected areas using the cement sealing technology for tapping contamination free aquifers and has shared the technical information along with the handover of the arsenic safe wells with States for gainful utilisation. Similarly in-situ fluoride mitigation technique has also been developed.

- iv. Further, the quality of groundwater can be improved to some extent if concerted efforts are made to improve the groundwater resources through appropriate groundwater recharge/rainwater harvesting. The Ministry of Jal Shakti has taken up several important measures in this direction like launching of Jal Shakti Abhiyan which focuses on saving and conserving rainwater with peoples' participation, preparation for Master plan, a macro level plan indicating various structures for the different terrain conditions of the country for Artificial Recharge, regulation of ground water extraction, implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana with the theme of participatory ground water management etc.

(d) Government of India is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission for ensuring reliable, affordable, sufficient, potable tap water supply to every household in the rural areas including water quality affected habitations. Following measures have been taken under JJM to facilitate action on water quality aspects:-

- i. Under JJM, while planning for potable water supply to household through tap water connection, priority is given to quality-affected habitations. Since, planning, implementation and commissioning of piped water supply scheme based on a safe water source takes time, purely as an interim measure, States/ UTs have been advised to install community water purification plants (CWPPs) especially in Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations to provide potable water to every household.
- ii. While allocating the funds to States/ UTs, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants.

- iii. The “Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Framework” was devised and disseminated to States in October 2021.
- iv. To facilitate implementation of the above said Framework, more than 2000 water quality testing laboratories have been set up in the country. Besides this, five persons, preferably women are identified and trained from every village for testing the water samples through Field Test Kits (FTKs).
- v. To enable States/ UTs to test water samples for water quality, and for sample collection, reporting, monitoring and surveillance of drinking water sources, an online JJM – Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS) portal has been developed.

STATEMENT

STATE/UT WHERE ARSENIC AND FLURIDE CONTAMINATION HAS BEEN DETECTED IN POCKETS

States where Arsenic contamination has been detected in pockets: Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Daman & Diu, West Bengal, Puducherry **(Total 25 States & UTs).**

States where Fluoride contamination has been detected in pockets: Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh,

Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Daman & Diu (**Total 27 States & UTs**).

FLIGHTS FROM MAHARSHI VALMIKI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

470. **SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):**

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

- (a) the number of international and domestic flights operated from Maharshi Valmiki International Airport since its inauguration to 31.10.2024; and
- (b) the details of the number of international and domestic passenger travelled from the said airport during the said time, month-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) and (b): The number of international and domestic flights operated from Maharshi Valmiki International Airport and the month-wise details of the number of international and domestic passengers travelled from the Ayodhya airport since its inauguration on 30.12.2023 are enclosed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Aircraft Movement and Passenger Handled at Ayodhya Airport Since Inauguration						
(In Numbers)						
MONTH	Aircraft Movement			Passenger		
	International	Domestic	Total	International	Domestic	Total
Dec-23		4	4		435	435
Jan-24	1	331	332		25436	25436
Feb-24		665	665		90183	90183
Mar-24		693	693		96961	96961
Apr-24		654	654		89729	89729
May-24	5	644	649	12	80517	80529
Jun-24		680	680		99781	99781
Jul-24		570	570		85536	85536
Aug-24		542	542		76574	76574
Sep-24	2	592	594	4	85781	85785
Oct-24	1	557	558	6	79842	79848

टोल बूथों की संख्या में कमी

471. श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर:

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार टोल बूथों की संख्या कम करने का है;

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

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने टोल बूथ बंद किए गए हैं?

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री (श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी):

(क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर शुल्क प्लाजा लागू राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग शुल्क नियमावली और संबंधित रियायत समझौते के अनुसार स्थापित किए जाते हैं।

(ग) विगत तीन वर्षों में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर कुल 14 प्रयोक्ता शुल्क प्लाजा बंद किए गए

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS PROJECTS IN KERALA

472. DR. M.P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

(a) the current status of all the National Highway projects in the State of Kerala, including the number of projects completed, under construction and those which are yet to commence ;

(b) the total estimated investment for these projects and the allocation of funds across the districts of Kerala;

(c) whether the Government has established any specific deadlines for the completion of these highway projects, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to address challenges and prevent delays in the execution of these projects in Kerala?

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

(a) Total 40 number of projects covering a length of 1090.51 km at a cost of Rs. 64587.09 crores have been sanctioned in Kerala. So far, 12 projects in a length of 269.32 km at a cost of Rs. 7371.52 crores are completed and balance 28 projects covering 821.19 km at a cost of Rs. 57215.57 crores are in various stages of construction. Two works amounting to Rs. 45.15 crores are scheduled for award in Feb-March 2025.

(b) Funds are not released either project wise or district or location wise, instead a consolidated allocation is made for overall ongoing sanctioned projects in the State. The total investment for aforesaid 40 projects is Rs. 64587.09 crores. For current financial year, allocated fund for the state of Kerala is Rs. 2100.0 crores.

(c) Details of scheduled/ revised completion deadlines for these highway projects are enclosed as **Statement**.

(d) To prevent delays in the execution of these projects in Kerala, these projects are regularly monitored through Project Management Information System (PMIS) Portal and Data lake at Executing Agency level and through Project

Monitoring Group (PMG) portal at Ministerial level. Specific Project Implementation Units (PIUs) and dedicated project consultants are placed at site for ensuring timely completion of projects.

STATEMENT

Details of scheduled/ revised completion deadlines for these highway projects

I. NHAI:

Sl No.	Name of Project	Schedule/Revised Date of Completion
1	Six Laning of Thalapady-Chengala Section of NH-66 from Ch. Km. 17+200 to Ch.Km. 56+200 on HAM mode	31.03.2025
2	Six Laning of Chengala-Neeleshwaram Section of NH-66 from Ch.Km. 56.200 to Ch. Km. 93.468 on HAM mode	30.11.2025
3	Six Laning of Neeleshwaram-Thaliparambha Section of NH-66 from Ch. 94.540 to Ch. Km. 134.650	31.12.2025
4	Six Laning of Thaliparambha-Muzhapilangad Section of NH-66 from Ch. 134.650 to Ch. 164.958 on HAM Mode	31.12.2025
5	Six Laning of Azhiyur to Vengalam section from Ch.	31.12.2025

	189.200 (existing km 188.000) to Ch. 232.100 (existing Km 230.400) (Total length 40.8 km) in the State of Kerala on Hybrid annuity Mode under Bharatmala Pariyojna	
6	Six laning of Existing Kozhikode Bypass (i.e. Vengalam Jn. to Ramanattukara Jn.) from km 230.400 to km 258.800 (Design Chainage) of NH-66 in the State of Kerala	31.03.2025
7	Widening of 4 nos existing 2 Lane major Bridge of Six-laning to Kozhikode Bypass (Calicut Bypass) in the State of Kerala on EPC Mode	05.03.2026
8	Rectification of 11 Nos Blackspot / Accident spot under Annual Road Safety plan for 2023 - 2024 in the stretch of Walayar -Angamaly Section of NH-544 in the state of Kerela on EPC mode.	09.09.2025
9	Widening/Development of Existing NH-85 from Km 0.000 to Km 124.636 section to 2L/@L+PS section in the state of Kerala on EPC Mode under Bharatmala Pariyojana	25.06.2025
10	Six laning of Ramanattukara Jn. to Start of Valanchery Bypass of NH-66 from Design chainage 258+818 to 298+500 in the State of Kerala on Hybrid Annuity Mode	31.03.2025

	under Bharatmala Pariyojana.	
11	Six laning of Valanchery bypass to Kappirikkad of NH – 66 from Design Chainage 298+500 to 335+850 of NH 66 in the state of Kerala on Hybrid Annuity mode under Bharatmala Pariyojana.	31.03.2025
12	Six laning of Kappirikkad to Thalikkulam of NH-66 from Design chainage 335+850 to 369+015 of NH-66 in the State of Kerala on Hybrid Annuity Mode under Bharatmala Pariyojana.	30.11.2025
13	Six laning of Thalikulam to Kodungallur Section of NH - 66 from Design Chainage 369.015 to km 397.850 in the State of Kerala on Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM) under Bharatmala Pariyojana	31.12.2025
14	Construction of 6 lane Elevated Corridor along with development of existing 4 lane road at ground level from Aroor to Thuravoor Thekku section of NH 66 (from Km. 366+330 to Km.379+082 of NH-66) (Length 12.752 Km) under Bharatmala Pariyojana in the State of Kerala on EPC mode.	31.01.2026
15	Six Laning of Thuravoor (Design Ch. 378.612) - Paravoor (Design Ch. 417.000) section of New NH-66 (Old NH-47) in the State of Kerala on EPC Mode under	31.03.2026

	Bharatmala Pariyojana.	
16	Six laning of Kodugallur to Edappally section from km 397.750 to km 423.780 of NH - 66 (old NH-17)	21.10.2025
17	Six laning of Paravoor-Kottankulangara Section of NH - 66 in the State of Kerala on Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM) under Bharatmala Pariyojana	31.12.2025
18	Six laning of Kottankulangara- Start of Kollam Bypass Section of NH - 66 in the State of Kerala on Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM) under Bharatmala Pariyojana	31.12.2025
19	Six laning of Start of Kollam bypass – Kadambattukonam Section of NH - 66 in the State of Kerala on Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM) under Bharatmala Pariyojana	31.12.2025
20	Six laning of Kadambattukonam to Kazhakkootam Section of NH - 66 in the State of Kerala on Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM) under Bharatmala Pariyojana	31.03.2026
21	Rectification of 4 Nos, Blackspots/ Accident Spots in Thiruvanthapuram Bypass section of NH-66	22.08.2025

II. PWD:

Sl No.	Name of Project	Schedule/Revised Date of Completion
1	Widening to 2 lane with paved shoulders from km 87/000 to km 133/720 (Nattukal to Thanau Jn in Palakkad) of NH 966(Old NH 213) on EPC mode	31.12.2024
2	Strengthening and Geometric improvements from Km 40/290 to 72/390 of NH 183A in the State of Kerala under Annual Plan 2020-21 on EPC Mode (Total length 32.100 Km).	Work physically completed within EOT granted upto 31.10.2024.
3	Strengthening and Geometric improvements from Km 42/725 to 56/550 (Design chainage 41/500 to 55/250) of NH 185 In the state of Kerala on Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) Basis Contract	Work physically completed on 04-11-2024
4	Rehabilitation of Ellikkad bridge at chainage 43/650 on NH 766 in the State of Kerala under Annual Plan 2021-22	Work physically completed on 12.04.2024
5	Strengthening from CH 0/000-CH 5/920 in NH 966B	31.12.2024

	in the State of Kerala	
6	Strengthening and Geometric improvements from KM 25/000 to 45/000 of NH 766 (Old NH 212) in the State of Kerala under Annual Plan 2019-20 on EPC Mode	EOT granted upto to 31.12.2024
7	Annual Plan 2021-22 Strengthening and Geometric Improvement from KM 61/000 to 83/940 of NH 185 in the State of Kerala	31.05.2024

DEVELOPMENT OF AIRPORTS

473. **SHRI SELVARAJ V.**

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government has prepared a five year plan for development and expansion of more than 50 airports in smaller cities considering the anticipated growth in air travel demand in these cities; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the cities selected for the said purpose?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) and (b): To cater to the growing air travel demand in small cities, the Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme-Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik (RCS-UDAN) to enhance remote and regional connectivity through development of aviation infrastructure in the country. The scheme envisages revival / upgradation of unserved and underserved airports on its identification through valid bid and subsequent award to the Selected Airline Operator (SAO) to operate the routes connecting the identified airport.

Government of India approved Rs. 4500 Cr. for revival/upgradation of unserved and underserved Airports/Heliports/Water Aerodromes owned by AAI/State Govt./CPSEs/MoD. An amount of Rs. 1000 Cr. is approved by Government of India in Phase-II of Revival and Development scheme to revive additional 50 airports, heliports water aerodromes and advanced landing grounds for improving regional air connectivity for the period from FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26.

As on 25.11.2024, 609 RCS routes connecting 86 unserved and underserved airports (including 13 heliports and 02 water aerodromes) have been operationalised. Additionally, an expenditure of Rs. 4134 crores has been incurred so far.

VELLORE AIRPORT

474. **SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND**

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has received any request to expedite the completion of Vellore Airport and to make it operational soon and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for the delay in completion of expansion work at Vellore Airport;

(c) the appropriate steps taken by the Union Government to expedite the expansion work of Vellore Airport; and

(d) the time by which the Vellore Airport would be completed and made operational?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) to (d) : The development work of the Vellore Airport, under the RCS UDAN scheme has been completed for Code-2B flight operations (19-seater aircraft) for connectivity to Bangalore and Chennai. It is expected that the Air Taxi may start the operation of RCS flights using 9-seater type of aircraft from the airport after the completion of licensing and readiness of the airport.

STATUS OF HOUSING FOR ALL UNDER PMAY-U

475. **SHRI A. RAJA:**

Will the Minister of **HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Housing for All under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U);

- (b) the number of housing/dwelling units targeted and completed during the last three years and the current year, year and State-wise;
- (c) the details and the time by which the target of Housing for All is likely to be achieved; and
- (d) whether any shortcomings have been noticed during the implementation of the said Scheme and if so, the measures taken/being taken to make it more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI TOKHAN SAHU):

- (a) to (d): 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to housing for their citizens are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs). However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing Central Assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) since June 25, 2015 to provide pucca house in urban areas across the country. The Scheme is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) and Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS).

Based on the project proposals submitted by States/UTs, a total of 118.64 lakh houses have been sanctioned by the Ministry, out of which 114.30 lakh have been grounded and 88.02 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries across the country as on 18.11.2024. The remaining houses are at different

stages of construction. The State/UT and year-wise details of houses sanctioned, grounded and completed/delivered to the beneficiaries in the last three years is enclosed as **Statement**.

The scheme has been extended till 31.12.2024, except for CLSS vertical of the scheme, to complete all the houses sanctioned without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology. The Ministry conducts regular review meetings with States/UTs to complete the remaining houses within the stipulated timeframe. It has been observed that major challenges faced by the implementing agencies include non-availability of encumbrance free land, unwillingness of beneficiaries, delay in getting statutory clearances/NoCs etc.

STATEMENT

State/UT and year-wise details of houses sanctioned, grounded and completed/delivered to the beneficiaries in the last three years under PMAY-U

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Houses Sanctioned (Nos.)			Houses Grounded (Nos.)*			Houses Completed/ Delivered (Nos.)*		
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andhra Pradesh	3,95,523	2,29,320	97,161	5,11,447	2,30,448	18,782	59,402	2,86,987	2,18,500
2	Bihar	10,992	2,206	15,507	73,653	23,180	9,253	12,370	21,711	11,226
3	Chhattisgarh	52,393	45,036	4,718	34,921	30,238	29,806	13,605	35,926	43,389
4	Goa	309	330	-	311	331	-	309	331	-
5	Gujarat	1,76,998	1,44,098	13,365	1,74,572	1,46,528	12,322	1,63,938	1,99,613	29,098
6	Haryana	7,269	5,142	-	9,789	5,687	1,336	7,031	13,508	3,712
7	Himachal Pradesh	2,498	1,152	406	2,473	1,111	267	1,682	2,155	1,003
8	Jharkhand	57,847	6,625	-	39,999	25,162	4,813	10,864	15,774	17,136
9	Karnataka	59,199	16,349	17,330	1,12,063	33,674	16,656	32,825	43,045	30,793
10	Kerala	28,237	15,648	8,191	11,194	16,597	7,627	8,041	14,823	7,350
11	Madhya Pradesh	1,83,177	68,191	10,730	78,056	1,65,890	17,417	62,206	1,75,209	1,11,350

12		Maharashtra	2,63,159	1,22,210	32,179	1,69,245	2,20,419	26,804	1,90,671	1,81,361	38,183
13		Odisha	54,103	1,319	18,769	16,792	27,878	9,345	10,350	27,734	12,785
14		Punjab	9,691	26,982	-	21,304	10,416	7,255	10,327	23,124	8,926
15		Rajasthan	34,012	93,943	47,019	33,717	60,856	37,016	32,100	35,518	10,253
16		Tamil Nadu	75,552	32,519	11,931	38,409	58,096	18,270	51,877	84,296	40,322
17		Telangana	17,225	7,704	2,010	14,546	10,542	-	22,778	14,375	1,541
18		Uttar Pradesh	1,26,242	1,26,137	1,57,369	2,30,060	95,037	1,51,981	2,77,508	2,06,465	1,99,690
19		Uttarakhand	13,144	12,123	3,084	7,914	16,058	6,515	5,489	4,329	4,679
20		West Bengal	1,64,115	12,264	-	82,549	1,25,862	40,839	23,706	81,647	50,364
Sub-total (States)			17,31,685	9,69,298	4,39,769	16,63,014	13,04,010	4,16,304	9,97,079	14,67,931	8,40,300
21	North East States	Arunachal Pradesh	2,504	8	-	850	1,274	-	556	3,193	1,498
22		Assam	34,295	10,211	15,124	22,024	29,426	9,654	15,682	36,483	19,542
23		Manipur	6,020	21	-	2,353	8,729	1,058	430	5,690	2,934
24		Meghalaya	6	4	-	2,393	447	26	265	430	144
25		Mizoram	860	270	-	12,178	9,469	95	1,026	1,518	1,927
26		Nagaland	3	1	-	6,914	680	-	2,692	6,427	7,344
27		Sikkim	37	26	-	37	26	10	37	26	-
28		Tripura	7,887	6,362	6,505	10,734	9,037	1,588	2,887	7,369	8,619
Sub-total (NE States)			51,612	16,903	21,629	57,483	59,088	12,431	23,575	61,136	42,008
29	Union Territories	A&N Islands	1	1	-	330	1	-	1	3	-
30		Chandigarh	141	128	-	141	128	-	141	128	-
31		D&NH and D&D	1,132	1,342	-	1,134	1,602	-	1,193	2,325	470
32		Delhi	1,807	2,669	-	1,807	2,669	-	1,807	2,669	-
33		J&K	11,530	266	4,903	10,043	266	1,161	3,828	6,622	3,626
34		Ladakh	-	3	-	-	3	-	132	106	139
35		Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
36		Puducherry	1,740	457	1,810	1,381	457	1,212	1,073	2,032	1,270
Sub-total (UTs)			16,351	4,866	6,713	14,836	5,126	2,373	8,175	13,885	5,505
Grand Total			17,99,648	9,91,067	4,68,111	17,35,333	13,68,224	4,31,108	10,28,829	15,42,952	8,87,813

* Includes houses grounded and completed in the year which were sanctioned in preceding years.

RAINWATER HARVESTING

476. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes introduced by the Government to increase the practice of rainwater harvesting in the country;

- (b) the steps taken/being taken to check the impact on water crisis; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to manage the increasing water crisis problem in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (DR. RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY):

(a) Water is a State subject and the efforts to increase the practice of rain water harvesting in the country falls under the mandate of the State Government. Central Government supplements the efforts of the States/UTs through technical and financial support. Water conservation through rainwater harvesting is one of the foremost priorities of the Central government. Major steps taken by the Government for rainwater harvesting to reduce water stress in the country are as follows:

- i. Government of India has been implementing a scheme namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) which inter-alia includes water conservation and water harvesting structures.
- ii. Financial assistance is given to various States under 15th Finance Commission tied grants which can be inter-alia utilized for rainwater harvesting.
- iii. The Ministry of Jal Shakti has been implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) since 2019 on an annual basis. In the current year, Ministry of Jal Shakti is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan; Catch the Rain (JSA:CTR) 2024, 5th in the series of JSAs, in all the districts (Rural as well as urban of the country. JSA:CTR is a convergence of various Central Government schemes and funds like MGNRES, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Per Drop More Crop, Repair, Renovation and Restoration

Components under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), Finance commission grants, State Government schemes, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds etc. One of the major interventions undertaken under the campaign includes construction and repair of rainwater harvesting structures including rooftop and water harvesting structures. To further strengthen the momentum of Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain Campaign, “Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari” (JSJB) initiative was launched in Surat on 6th September 2024. This campaign pledges for united action from all stakeholders, including government bodies, industries, local authorities, philanthropists, resident welfare associations (RWAs) and individuals for construction of artificial recharge structures/borewell recharge, among other activities, to increase the storage capacity & help augment groundwater recharge.

- iv. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0 has provisions for harvesting the rainwater through storm water drains into water body (which is not receiving sewage/effluent). Through preparation of ‘Aquifer Management Plan’ , cities target to strategize groundwater recharge, augmentation by developing a roadmap for improving rain water harvesting within city limits. Through IEC campaign, awareness is created about practices for water conservation like rainwater harvesting.
- v. Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has formulated guidelines for the States to adopt measures suitable to local conditions, such as Unified Building Bye Laws (UBBL) of Delhi, 2016, Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL), 2016 and Urban and

- Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014 with adequate focus on requirement of rainwater harvesting and water conservation measures.
- vi. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared a Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater 2020 in consultation with States/UTs which is a macro level plan indicating various structures for the different rain conditions of the country including estimated cost. The Master Plan has provisions for construction of about 1.42 crore Rain Water harvesting and artificial recharge Structure in the country to harness 185 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) of monsoon rainfall.
 - vii. National Water Policy (2012) has been formulated by Department of Water Resources, RD & GR, which inter-alia advocates rainwater harvesting and conservation of water and also highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through direct use of rainfall.
 - viii. Department of Land Resources (DoLR) implements Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (WCD-PMKSY) for the development of rainfed and degraded lands in the country. The activities undertaken, inter-alia, include rainwater harvesting.
 - ix. The activity of installing rainwater harvesting structures at the Gram Panchayat level has been included in the Panchayat Development Plan (PDP) for Panchayats to opt for the same as per their needs for execution from Finance Commission (FC) funds or any other available funds with them.

(b) To monitor and evaluating the present progress of the Jal Shakti Abhiyan JSA:CTR on water crisis, JSA:CTR portal (jsactr.mowr.gov.in) has been developed through which the assessment of the campaign and its effectiveness is monitored. As far as JSJB initiative is concerned a separate dashboard under JSA:CTR portal has been developed for uploading data related to artificial recharge structures. Besides, Central teams consisting of Central Nodal Officers(CNO) and Technical Officers (TOs) are sent for field visit to the focus districts during the campaign for interaction with district/ state authorities on Jal Shakti Abhiyan, to monitor the efforts of the district/ state authorities towards water conservation and to provide support & assistance to the district/ state authorities. In addition, State Governments and stakeholders concerned are sensitized on regular basis to take steps to check the impact of water crisis.

(c) The government is making several efforts to manage the increase water crisis problem in the country such as focusing practice of rainwater harvesting, creating water storage capacity and recycling and reuse of water. National Water Policy (2012), inter-alia advocates rainwater harvesting, conservation and efficient utilization of water resources, conservation of rivers, river bodies in a scientifically planned manner through community participation. Ministry of Jal Shakti and its partner Ministries are implementing several programmes/ schemes aimed at resolving the issues relating to water scarcity. Some of these programmes/ schemes include Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Jal Shakti Abhiyan; Catch the Rain (JSA:CTR), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABY), Command Area Development and Participatory Irrigation Management, Surface Minor Irrigation

Schemes and Repair Renovation & Restoration of Water Bodies etc. Central Government in coordination with stakeholders concerned take appropriate steps from time to time in addressing the issues of water scarcity.

REGIONAL CONNECTIVITY SCHEME (RCS)-UDAN

477. **SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA**

SHRI BALYA MAMA SURESH GOPINATH MHATRE

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY

SHRI ALOK SHARMA

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH

SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE

SHRI MANISH JAISWAL

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL

SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI

SHRI GANESH SINGH

SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA

SHRI VINOD LAKHAMSHI CHAVDA

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI

SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI

SHRI MITESH PATEL BAKABHAI

SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL

SHRI HASMUKHBHAI SOMABHAI PATEL

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU

SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

(a) the specific data regarding the progress and impact of the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN since its inception across the country, State/UT-wise particularly in Odisha, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra;

(b) the number of routes and airports that have been operationalized across the country including Jalgaon Airport under the said scheme till date;

(c) the total number of passengers across the country who have been benefited from the said scheme till date, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the financial allocation and the utilization of funds for development of airports across the country, State/UT-wise under the said scheme;

(e) whether the Government has any plan to include more cities under the scheme, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Odisha and Jharkhand; and

(f) the manner in which the UDAN scheme contributed to environmental goals, specifically in terms of reducing CO2 emissions and minimizing oil imports?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) and (b): As on 25.11.2024, 609 routes connecting 86 airports, including 2 Water Aerodromes and 13 Heliports, have been operationalised under the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN). This includes 32 routes in Odisha, 8 Routes in Jharkhand, 32 Routes in Himachal Pradesh, 87 Routes in Uttar Pradesh and 105 Routes in Maharashtra which have been operationalised. 16 Routes have been operationalised from Jalgaon Airport so far. The State/UT-wise list of Airports , including those in Odisha, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra is enclosed as **Statement**.

(c): More than 146 lakh passengers across the country have so far benefited from the RCS. As the air connectivity usually extends to more than two States, data with respect to State wise number of beneficiaries is not maintained.

(d): An expenditure of INR 4135.45 Cr. has been incurred for revival/development of airports under the Scheme as on 31.10.2024.

(e): UDAN is a demand driven ongoing scheme where bidding rounds are conducted from time to time to cover more destinations/stations and routes and interested airlines, based on their assessment of demand on particular routes, submit their proposals at the time of bidding under the Scheme. The development/revival/up-gradation of unserved and underserved airports/airstrips is undertaken upon its identification through valid bid and award to the Selected Airline Operator (SAO). Amarda, Rangeilunda and Rairangpur airstrips in Odisha and Bokaro and Dumka airstrips in Jharkhand have been identified for development under the Scheme.

(f): The Government has implemented several measures to reduce carbon emissions and their impact on environment, which is applicable to operations and airports under the UDAN Scheme as well. The measures include:

i. Airport operators and developers have been advised to strive for carbon neutrality and net-zero emissions and to adopt carbon mitigation measures and develop carbon management plans. Airports have implemented various practices to reduce their carbon footprint, such as utilizing renewable energy, optimizing operational procedures and schedules and incorporating alternative fuels in ground handling vehicles.

ii. DGCA has issued the Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR), Section 10 titled 'Aviation Environmental Protection,' Series B, Part I. This requirement outlines the general procedures and practices that stakeholders should follow to minimize aviation emissions and their impact on climate change.

iii. Airlines have implemented measures to reduce their carbon footprint, such as reducing aircraft weight, preventing moisture and dirt accumulation on aircraft, and optimizing speed and flap management.

iv. AAI, in consultation with the Indian Air Force, has optimized airspace utilization through the Flexible Use of Airspace (FUA) initiative, resulting in a reduction of CO2 emissions.

v. AAI has introduced a training module for Air Traffic Controllers to raise awareness about carbon neutrality as part of their induction training program.

STATEMENT

List of RCS Airports operationalized as on 25-11-2024

(Total 86 Nos. including 20 Underserved and 66 Unserved airports)

S No.	State	Airport	Owner	Date of Operationalisation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa (Underserved)	AAI	27-April-2017
2.		Kurnool (Unserved)	AP Airports Dev. Corp. Ltd	28-march 2021
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu (Unserved)	AAI	15 August 2021
4.		Passighat (Unserved)	IAF (CE-SG)	24-May 2021
5.		Hollongi (Unserved)	AAI	15-Jan-2023

S No.	State	Airport	Owner	Date of Operationalisation
6.	Assam	Jorhat (Underserved)	IAF(CE-AAI)	1-Aug-2018
7.		Lilabari (Underserved)	AAI	15-Jan-2019
8.		Tezpur (Underserved)	IAF(CE-AAI)	26-April-2018
9.		Rupsi (Unserved)	AAI	8-May 2021
10	Bihar	Darbhanga (Unserved)	IAF(CE-AAI)	08-Nov-2020
11	Chhattisgarh	Jagdalpur (Unserved)	State Govt.	14-June-2018
12		Bilaspur (Unserved)	State Govt.	1-March-2021
13	Daman & Diu	Diu (Underserved)	AAI	24-Feb-2018
14	Gujarat	Bhavnagar (Underserved)	AAI	1-May-2018
15		Jamnagar (Underserved)	IAF (CE-AAI)	17-Feb-2018
16		Kandla (Unserved)	AAI	1-July-2017
17		Keshod (Unserved)	AAI	16-Apr-2022
18		Mundra (Unserved)	Private	17-Feb-2018
19		Porbandar (Underserved)	AAI	10-July-2017
20		Statue of Unity (W) (Unserved)	State Govt.	31-Oct-2020
21		Sabarmati River Front (W) (Unserved)	State Govt.	31-Oct-2020
22	Haryana	Hissar (Unserved)	State Govt.	14-Jan-2021
23	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla (Unserved)	AAI	27-April-2017

S No.	State	Airport	Owner	Date of Operationalisation
24		Kullu (Underserved)	AAI	13-May-2019
25		Mandi – Heliport (Unserved)	State Govt.	09-Dec-2021
26		Rampur – Heliport (Unserved)	State Govt.	14-Dec-2021
27	Jharkhand	Deoghar (Unserved)	AAI- Jharkhand (JV)	12-July-2022
28		Jamshedpur (Unserved)	TATA Steel Ltd.	31-Jan-2023
29	Karnataka	Belgaum (Underserved)	AAI	1-May-2019
30		Hubli (Underserved)	AAI	14-May-2018
31		Mysore (Unserved)	AAI	2-Sep-2017
32		Vidyanagar (Unserved)	Private	21-Sep-2017
33		Kalaburgi (Gulbarga) (Unserved)	AAI	22-Nov-2019
34		Bidar (Unserved)	IAF(CE-SG)	07-Feb-2020
35		Shivamogga (Unserved)	SG	21-Nov-2023
36	Kerala	Kannur (Unserved)	Private (KIAL)	25-Jan-2019
37	Lakshadweep	Agatti (Underserved)	AAI	18-April-2024

S No.	State	Airport	Owner	Date of Operationalisation
38	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior (Underserved)	IAF (CE-AAI)	31-May-2017
39	Maharashtra	Gondia (Unserved)	AAI	13-March-2022
40		Jalgaon (Unserved)	AAI	23-Dec-2017
41		Kolhapur (Unserved)	AAI	8-April-2018
42		Nanded (Unserved)	Reliance	27-April-2017
43		Ozar (Nasik) (Unserved)	HAL	23-Dec-2017
44		Sindhudurg (Unserved)	IRB Infra	9-October -2021
45	Manipur	Jiribam Heliport (Unserved)	State Govt.	13.03.2024
46		Tamenglong Heliport (Unserved)	State Govt.	13.03.2024
47	Meghalaya	Shillong (Underserved)	AAI	26-April-2018
48	Nagaland	Dimapur (Underserved)	AAI	07-Dec-2019
49	Odisha	Jharsuguda (Unserved)	AAI	22-Sep-2018
50		Jeypore (Unserved)	State Govt.	03-Aug-2022
51		Rourkela (Unserved)	SAIL	07-Jan-2023
52		Utkela (Unserved)	State Govt.	31-Aug-2023
53	Pondicherry (UT)	Pondicherry (Underserved)	AAI	16-Aug-2017
54	Punjab	Adampur (Unserved)	IAF(CE-AAI)	1-May-2018
55		Bhatinda (Unserved)	IAF(CE-AAI)	27-April-2017
56		Ludhiana (Unserved)	AAI	2-Sep-2017

S No.	State	Airport	Owner	Date of Operationalisation
57		Pathankot (Unservd)	IAF(CE-AAI)	5-April-2018
58	Rajasthan	Bikaner (Unservd)	IAF(CE-AAI)	26-Sep-2017
59		Jaisalmer (Unservd)	IAF(CE-AAI)	29-Oct-2017
60		Kishangarh (Unservd)	AAI	8-Oct-2018
61	Sikkim	Pakyong (Unservd)	AAI	4-Oct-2018
62	Tamil Nadu	Salem (Unservd)	AAI	25-Mar-2018
63	Uttar Pradesh	Agra (Underserved)	IAF(CE-AAI)	8-Dec-2017
64		Aligarh (Unservd)	State Govt.	11-March-2024
65		Azamgarh (Unservd)	State Govt.	11-March-2024
66		Bareilly (Unservd)	IAF(CE-AAI)	08-Mar-2021
67		Chitrakoot (Unservd)	State Govt.	12-March-2024
68		Moradabad (Unservd)	AAI	10-August-2024
69		Prayagraj (Underserved)	IAF(CE-AAI)	14-June-2018
70		Kanpur (Chakeri) (Unservd)	IAF(CE-AAI)	3-July-2018
71		Hindon (Unservd)	IAF(CE-AAI)	11-Oct-2019
72		Shravasti (Unservd)	State Govt.	12-March-2024
73		Kushinagar (Unservd)	AAI	26-Nov-2021
74	Uttarakhand	Pantnagar (Underserved)	AAI	4-Jan-2019
75		Pithoragarh (Unservd)	State Govt.	17-Jan-2019
76		Sahastradhara - Heliport	State Govt.	08-Feb-2020

S No.	State	Airport	Owner	Date of Operationalisation
		(Unserved)		
77		Chinyalisaur – Heliport (Unserved)	State Govt.	08-Feb-2020
78		Gaucher – Heliport (Unserved)	State Govt.	08-Feb-2020
79		New Tehri – Heliport (Unserved)	State Govt.	29-July-2020
80		Srinagar – Heliport (Unserved)	State Govt.	29-July-2020
81		Haldwani – Heliport (Unserved)	State Govt.	8-Oct-2021
82		Almora – Heliport (Unserved)	Army	26-Aug-2022
83		Champawat – Heliport (Unserved)	State Govt.	22-Feb-2024
84		Munsiyari – Heliport (Unserved)	State Govt.	22-Feb-2024
85	West Bengal	Cooch Behar (Unserved)	AAI	21-Feb-2023
86		Durgapur (Underserved)	Private	25-June-2019

ENERGY EFFICIENCY HUB

478. **SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:**

SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

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

- (a) whether India is committed to sustainable development by aligning its efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emission and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Union Government has proposed to join the International Energy Efficiency Hub and if so, the details thereof and the names of the countries that have joined the Hub so far;
- (c) the benefits likely to be accrued to the country after joining the said Hub;
- (d) whether it is a fact that under-developed countries are facing difficulties to take necessary steps in this regard as compared to developed countries and if so, the follow up action required to be taken by the Government along with the expenditure required for the same;
- (e) whether the private players other than Government are also required to rope in this effort, and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether India is likely to contribute to the global efforts to address the climate change by promoting energy-efficient technologies and practices and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):

(a) : Yes. India achieved the targets well in advance with regards to its first submitted Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in the year 2015. Subsequently, India updated its NDC in the year 2021 at COP 26 with the aim to reduce Emissions Intensity of its GDP by 45 percent below 2005 level, by 2030. Achieve 50 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030, with the help of transfer of technology and low-cost international finance.

As of October 2024, the cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources is around 46.2% of the total cumulative electric power installed capacity. India's updated NDC also reaffirms our commitment to work towards a low carbon emission pathway, while simultaneously endeavouring to achieve Sustainable Development Goals.

(b) : Yes. The Union Cabinet on 4th October 2024 has approved India joining Energy Efficiency Hub.

As of October 2024, 16 countries such as Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, the European Commission, France, Germany, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Russia, Saudi Arabia, the United States, and the United Kingdom have joined the Hub.

(c) : The benefits that are likely to be accrued to the country after joining the Energy Efficiency Hub includes:

(i) Learning about best practices in innovative energy-efficient technologies and concepts successfully implemented globally.

(ii) Showcasing India's contributions and demonstrating leadership in energy efficiency.

(iii) Accelerating the deployment of energy-efficient solutions across sectors including industry, buildings, and transport.

(iv) Facilitating access to the latest research and development in energy efficiency.

(d) and (e) : India is the lead for regional cooperation in the security sector (which includes energy security) within the framework of the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) with Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand as members. To carry out research, joint projects, workshops, training and capacity building programmes, etc. related to energy cooperation, it has been decided to establish the BIMSTEC Energy Centre in India.

(f) : Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), a statutory body under Ministry of Power (MoP), has undertaken several initiatives towards improving energy efficiency in various sectors of the Indian economy complementing India's efforts to address greenhouse gas emissions and combating global warming.

The key initiatives in this regard include Standards & Labelling programme for efficient appliances, Energy Conservation Building and Sustainable Code for sustainable building construction, Perform Achieve and Trade programme for efficiency in large industries, Energy Efficiency in Transport Sector, Demand Side Management (DSM), and Indian Carbon Market.

As of FY 2023, various Energy Efficiency measures have resulted in annual CO2 emission reduction of 306 million tonnes.

SABEYA AIRSTRIP

479. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government had completed five or more rounds of bidding under UDAN Scheme to connect Sabeya (Hathua) Airstrip with RCS route and if so, the details thereof along with the next date of the bidding for Airstrip;

(b) whether it is a fact that the name of Sabeya (Hathua) Airstrip has not been mentioned in the bidding document for operation of RCS flights/small aircraft connecting Sabeya airport and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has invited particular attention of airline operators to assess the feasibility of operation on Sabeya Airstrip and bid under the said scheme and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to consider operation especially from Sabeya Airport in bidding under UDAN while mentioning the name of Sabeya Airport?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) to (d): Sabeya (Hathua) Airstrip is available in the list of unserved airports in the UDAN Document.

Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN is a demand-driven ongoing scheme where bidding rounds are conducted from time to time to cover more destinations/stations and routes. Based on their assessment of demand on particular routes, interested airlines submit their proposals at the time of bidding under UDAN. Revival / up-gradation of unserved and underserved airports is undertaken upon its identification through valid bid and award to the Selected Airline Operator (SAO). Five rounds of bidding under have so far been completed under the Scheme. However, no valid bid connecting Sabeya (Hathua) airport has been received. The airstrip at Sabeya (Hathua) could not, therefore, be taken for revival.

झारखंड और राजस्थान में जल संरक्षण और जल संचयन

480. श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:

श्री लुम्बा राम:

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का विचार झारखंड और राजस्थान में जल संरक्षण और जल संचयन के लिए कोई विशेष योजना या अभियान चलाने का है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार को झारखंड और राजस्थान में जल संकट पैदा करने वाले घटते जल स्तर की जानकारी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा झारखंड और राजस्थान के सूखाग्रस्त और जल संकट वाले क्षेत्रों में निरंतर जल आपूर्ति के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री(डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): जल राज्य का विषय है और देश में जल संरक्षण एवं वर्षा जल संचयन के संवर्धन के प्रयास संबंधी कार्य राज्य सरकार के अधिदेश के अंतर्गत आते हैं। केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों में सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। वर्षा जल संचयन के माध्यम से जल संरक्षण का कार्य केंद्र सरकार की सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकताओं में से एक है। देश में जल संरक्षण और वर्षा जल संचयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए प्रमुख कदम निम्नलिखित हैं :

- i. भारत सरकार द्वारा नामतः महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी स्कीम (मनरेगा) का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ जल संरक्षण और जल संचयन संरचनाओं का निर्माण कार्य शामिल हैं।
- ii. 15 वें वित्त आयोग के अनुदान के तहत विभिन्न राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है जिसका उपयोग अन्य प्रयोजनों के साथ-साथ वर्षा जल संचयन से जुड़े कार्यों के लिए किया जा सकता है।
- iii. जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा वार्षिक आधार पर वर्ष 2019 से जल शक्ति अभियान (जेएसए) का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। मौजूदा वर्ष में, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा देश के सभी जिलों (ग्रामीण और शहरी) में जल शक्ति अभियान: कैच द रेन (जेएसए: सीटीआर) 2024 का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है, जो जेएसए की श्रृंखला में 5वां अभियान है। जेएसए: सीटीआर केंद्र सरकार की विभिन्न योजनाओं और निधियों यथा मनरेगा, अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन (अमृत), प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल, प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के तहत मरम्मत, नवीकरण और पुनरुद्धार घटक, प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण निधि प्रबंधन और योजना प्राधिकरण (सीएएमपीए), वित्त आयोग अनुदान, राज्य सरकार की

योजनाएं, कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) निधि आदि का एक अभिसरण है। इस अभियान के अंतर्गत किए गए प्रमुख उपायों में छत पर वर्ष जल संचयन संरचनाओं सहित अन्य वर्षा जल संचयन संरचनाओं का निर्माण कार्य शामिल है।

- iv. जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा जल शक्ति अभियान: कैच द रेन कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ाने और इसे और अधिक सुदृढ़ करने के लिए जल संचयन जन भागीदारी (जेएसजेबी) पहल आरंभ की गई है। इस पहल का उद्देश्य वर्षा जल संचयन / जलभृत पुनर्भरण / बोरवेल पुनर्भरण / पुनर्भरण शाफ्ट आदि के माध्यम से जल पुनर्भरण में वृद्धि करना है, जिसमें सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी संसाधनों जैसे सीएसआर निधि, औद्योगिक इकाइयों, नागरिक निकायों, जल क्षेत्र से संबंधित लोगों आदि से प्राप्त संसाधन समर्थन शामिल हैं जो सामूहिक रूप से जल सुरक्षित भविष्य सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में कार्यरत हैं।
- v. अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन (अमृत) 2.0 में स्टॉर्म वॉटर ड्रेन के माध्यम से जल निकायों (जिसमें सीवेज / निस्सरण नहीं हो रहा है) में वर्षा जल संचयन का प्रावधान है। शहरों का लक्ष्य 'जलभृत प्रबंधन योजना' निर्मित कर शहर की सीमाओं के भीतर वर्षा जल संचयन में सुधार के लिए एक रोडमैप विकसित करते हुए भूजल पुनर्भरण में संवर्धन की कार्यनीति तैयार करना है। आईईसी अभियान के माध्यम से वर्षा जल संचयन जैसी जल संरक्षण प्रथाओं के बारे में जागरूकता का सृजन किया जाता है।
- vi. आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्षा जल संचयन और जल संरक्षण उपायों की आवश्यकता पर समुचित ध्यान देने के साथ साथ स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के लिए उपयुक्त उपायों को अपनाने हेतु राज्यों के लिए दिशानिर्देश तैयार किए गए हैं, यथा दिल्ली के एकीकृत भवन उपनियम (यूबीबीएल), 2016, मॉडल भवन उपनियम (एमबीबीएल), 2016 और शहरी और क्षेत्रीय विकास योजना निर्माण और कार्यान्वयन (यूआरडीपीएफआई) दिशानिर्देश, 2014।

- vii. केंद्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) द्वारा राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से भूजल के कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार किया गया है जो अनुमानित लागत सहित देश के विभिन्न भौगोलिक स्थितियों के लिए संरचनाओं को दर्शाने वाली हुए एक बृहद स्तरीय योजना है। इस मास्टर प्लान में 185 बिलियन घन मीटर (बीसीएम) मानसूनी वर्षा के संचयन के लिए देश में लगभग 1.42 करोड़ वर्षा जल संचयन और कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं के निर्माण का प्रावधान है।
- viii. जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग द्वारा राष्ट्रीय जल नीति (2012) तैयार की गई है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ वर्षा जल संचयन और जल संरक्षण शामिल हैं। इसमें वर्षा जल के प्रत्यक्ष उपयोग के माध्यम से जल की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता पर भी बल दिया जाता है।
- ix. भूमि संसाधन विभाग (डीओएलआर) द्वारा देश में वर्षा आधारित और निम्नीकृत भूमि के विकास के लिए प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई) के वाटरशेड विकास घटक का कार्यान्वयन किया जाता है। इसमें अन्य गतिविधियों के साथ-साथ वर्षा जल संचयन का कार्य भी शामिल है।
- x. पंचायतों द्वारा ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर वर्षा जल संचयन संरचनाएं संस्थापित करने के कार्य को पंचायत विकास योजना (पीडीपी) में शामिल किया गया है ताकि वे पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग (एफसी) निधियों अथवा उनके पास उपलब्ध किसी अन्य उपलब्ध निधियों से निष्पादन के लिए अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार इनका चयन कर सकें।

(ग): सीजीडब्ल्यूबी द्वारा झारखंड और राजस्थान राज्यों सहित देश भर में मार्च / अप्रैल / मई, अगस्त, नवम्बर और जनवरी माह के दौरान प्रत्येक वर्ष चार बार भूजल स्तरों की मानीटरिंग की जाती है।

झारखंड और राजस्थान राज्यों में भूजल स्तर में दीर्घकालिक उतार-चढ़ाव का आकलन करने के लिए, नवंबर 2023 के दौरान झारखंड और राजस्थान में सीजीडब्ल्यूबी द्वारा एकत्र किए गए जल

स्तर के आंकड़ों की तुलना नवंबर (2013-2022) के दशकीय औसत से की गई है। झारखंड और राजस्थान के संबंध में औसत (मानसून पश्चात 2013 से 2022) के साथ दशकीय जल स्तर में उतार-चढ़ाव और मानसून पश्चात 2023 का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में संलग्न है। झारखंड के संबंध में जल स्तर आंकड़ों के विश्लेषण से यह ज्ञात होता है कि मॉनीटर किए गए लगभग 45.65% कूपों में भूजल स्तर में सामान्यतः 0.0-2.0 मीटर के मध्य वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त विश्लेषण किए गए 54.35% कुओं में भी भूजल स्तर में सामान्यतः 0.0-2.0 मीटर के मध्य गिरावट देखी गई है। राजस्थान के संबंध में जल स्तर आंकड़ों के विश्लेषण से पता चलता है कि मॉनीटरिंग किए गए लगभग 33.60% कूपों में भूजल स्तर में सामान्यतः 0.0-2.0 मीटर के मध्य वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, 66.40% विश्लेषण किए गए कूपों के भूजल स्तर में 0.0-2.0 मीटर के मध्य गिरावट देखी गई है।

(घ): जल राज्य का विषय है। जल संसाधनों के संरक्षण सहित जल संसाधनों से संबंधित पहलुओं का अध्ययन, आयोजना, वित्तपोषण और निष्पादन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्वयं के संसाधनों और प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार किया जाता है। भारत सरकार द्वारा तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। तथापि, झारखण्ड एवं राजस्थान के सूखा प्रवण एवं जल संकट क्षेत्रों में जल की उपलब्धता के लिये सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए प्रमुख कदम निम्नलिखित हैं-

i. केंद्रीय भूमिजल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) द्वारा झारखंड और राजस्थान राज्यों सहित लगभग 25 लाख वर्ग किलोमीटर के कुल मैपिंग योग्य क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय जलभृत मैपिंग (नेक्यूम) परियोजना पूरी कर ली गई है। जलभृत मैप और प्रबंधन योजनाएं तैयार कर ली गई हैं और इसे कार्यान्वयन हेतु संबंधित राज्य एजेंसियों के साथ साझा किया गया है। इन प्रबंधन योजनाओं में पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं के माध्यम से विभिन्न जल संरक्षण उपाय शामिल हैं।

ii. सीजीडब्ल्यूबी द्वारा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से भूजल के कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण के लिए मास्टर योजना-2020 तैयार की गई है जो अनुमानित लागत सहित देश की विभिन्न भू-भाग स्थितियों के लिए विभिन्न संरचनाओं को शामिल करते हुए एक वृहद स्तरीय योजना है। इस मास्टर प्लान में झारखंड में 5.9 लाख संरचनाओं एवं राजस्थान में 7.7 लाख संरचनाओं सहित 185 बिलियन घन मीटर (बीसीएम) मानसून वर्षा जल का संचयन करने के लिए देश में लगभग 1.42 करोड़ वर्षा जल संचयन और कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं के निर्माण की परिकल्पना की गई है।

iii. झारखंड और राजस्थान राज्यों सहित सूखा-प्रवण और जल की कमी वाले क्षेत्रों/अपर्याप्त वर्षा या पराश्रित भूजल स्रोतों वाले क्षेत्रों में नल के जल की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, दूरस्थ स्थानों और क्षेत्रीय जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं से थोक जल अंतरण की योजना और कार्यान्वयन के लिए जेजेएम के तहत प्रावधान किए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, स्रोत पुनर्भरण के लिए प्रावधान किए गए हैं, जैसे कि समर्पित बोरवेल पुनर्भरण संरचनाएं, वर्षा जल पुनर्भरण, मौजूदा जल निकायों का पुनरुद्धार, आदि, के साथ अन्य योजनाओं जैसे कि मनरेगा, एकीकृत वाटरशेड प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम (आईडब्ल्यूएमपी), 15 वें वित्त आयोग आरएलबी/पीआरआई को अनुदान, राज्य योजनाएं, सीएसआर फंड, आदि।

विशेष रूप से शुष्क और अर्ध-शुष्क क्षेत्रों में जलभृतों के पुनर्भरण को बढ़ाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों से मौजूदा नहर नेटवर्कों को सुदृढ़ करने/विस्तारित करने और/या नहरों का निर्माण करने का अनुरोध किया गया है ताकि बांधों/जलाशयों से तालाबों/झीलों और अन्य जल निकायों में बाढ़ के अधिशेष जल को अंतरित किया जा सके और मानसून के मौसम के दौरान भूजल का पुनर्भरण भी किया जा सके। इसके अतिरिक्त, जल की कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में अवस्थित गांवों के लिए, बहुमूल्य स्वच्छ जल के संरक्षण हेतु, राज्यों को दोहरी पाइप जलापूर्ति प्रणाली अर्थात् एक पाइप में स्वच्छ जल की आपूर्ति और दूसरे पाइप में गैर-पीने योग्य/बागवानी/शौचालय फ्लशिंग उपयोग के लिए उपचारित ग्रे/अपशिष्ट जल की आपूर्ति संबंधी नई जल आपूर्ति योजना बनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। इसके

अतिरिक्त, इन क्षेत्रों में घरों के विभिन्न नलों में फोसेट एरेटर्स संस्थापित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है जिससे उल्लेखनीय मात्रा में जल की बचत की जा सकती है।

जल राज्य का विषय है। जल संसाधन के संवर्धन, संरक्षण एवं इसके कुशल प्रबंधन के लिए कदम मुख्यतः संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उठाए जाते हैं।

विवरण

औसत (मानसून पश्चात 2013 से 2022) एवं मानसून पश्चात 2023 का दशकीय जल स्तर उतार-चढ़ाव का राज्यवार ब्यौरा																		
क्र.सं.	राज्य	विश्लेषण किए गए कूपों की संख्या	विभिन्न गहराई सीमा में कूपों की संख्या											कूपों की कुल संख्या		कूपों का कुल %		
			वृद्धि					गिरावट						वृद्धि	गिरावट	वृद्धि	गिरावट	
			0 to 2	2 to 4	> 4	0 to 2	2 to 4	> 4	वृद्धि	गिरावट	वृद्धि	गिरावट						
1	झारखंड	230	90	39.1	12	5.2	3	1.3	10	43.9	14	6.1	10	4.3	105	125	45.65	54.35
2	राजस्थान	753	146	19.4	69	9.2	38	5.0	223	29.6	121	16.1	156	20.7	253	500	33.60	66.40

PROJECTS UNDER PMEGP

481. **SHRI KIRTI AZAD:**

Will the Minister of **MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES** be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of projects sanctioned under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in the country since its inception, State and year-wise;
- (b) the total number of applications sanctioned under PMEGP since its inception, State-wise, category-wise break up (individual, SHG, Institutions registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860; Production Co-operative Societies, and Charitable Trusts);
- (c) whether applications of projects received under PMEGP have been rejected for any reason;
- (d) if so, the most common reasons for rejection, State and year-wise; and
- (e) the details of applications sanctioned by the banks and margin money released under the PMEGP in the country since its inception, State and year-wise?

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

- (a): Details of state-wise and year-wise number of projects sanctioned under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since inception is given at enclosed **Statement – I**.
- (b): Details of State-wise, category-wise break up of applications sanctioned under PMEGP since inception is given at enclosed **Statement – II**.
- (c) and (d): The applications have been rejected/returned back under PMEGP to the applicants due to various reasons which include discrepancies in:

- i. Detailed Project Report (Activity name, Project Cost mismatched);
- ii. Rural Certificate (village name is not mentioned or mismatched, Gram Panchayat Stamp & Sign missing);
- iii. EDP Certificate (Institute name & Duration date is mismatched) &
- iv. Sanction Letter (Sanction letter date & Beneficiary name is mismatched, sanction letter is without stamp and sign or invisible stamp) etc.

State- wise details of returned claims under PMEGP since Financial Year 2016-17 is given at enclosed **Statement III**.

(e): Details of state-wise and year-wise number of applications sanctioned by the banks and margin money released under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme(PMEGP) is given at enclosed **Statement – IV**

STATEMENT I

State-wise number of projects sanctioned under PMEGP scheme since inception i.e. 2008-09 to 2024-25 (as on 19.11.2024)																		
Sr. No.	State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
		No. of Project	No. of Project	No. of Project	No. of Project	No. of Project	No. of Project	No. of Project	No. of Project	No. of Project	No. of Project	No. of Project	No. of Project	No. of Project	No. of Project	No. of Project	No. of Project	No. of Project
1	Andaman Nicobar	54	132	183	204	216	224	161	119	195	218	229	93	155	162	121	135	14
2	Andhra Pradesh	689	2995	2743	1672	1968	1453	937	642	1357	1527	2220	2188	1677	2477	3073	5577	1923
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11	158	232	375	261	657	652	35	301	209	280	211	98	196	158	169	67

	Pradesh	4																
4	Assam	12 28	2430	4756	5280	7336	8255	5015	3483	6028	2282	3737	2587	2939	3855	2596	2417	130 8
5	Bihar	13 1	884	1428	4887	3150	3121	1639	2430	3234	2307	3303	2216	2192	2477	4459	6837	202 2
6	Chandigarh-UT	16	36	30	50	55	55	36	43	47	45	28	14	10	21	15	10	0
7	Chhattisgarh	58 4	464	1576	1510	1748	921	847	1277	1598	1463	3094	2810	2718	3020	2543	2379	922
8	Delhi	2	85	149	195	161	142	198	256	119	115	132	93	74	100	72	50	16
9	Goa	0	89	133	155	46	79	78	91	90	50	78	90	58	87	66	68	19
10	Gujarat	27 0	1331	1354	1863	1066	914	1289	1419	1386	1876	3500	3983	2854	4143	3071	3000	106 4
11	Haryana	48 2	555	915	786	927	935	1175	1248	1377	1718	2165	2029	1740	1726	1559	1398	428
12	Himachal Pradesh	31 6	485	961	809	916	1112	1244	1077	941	886	1399	1226	1208	1274	930	974	336
13	Jammu Kashmir	68 0	1782	1920	1920	2036	1855	1565	2207	1492	3753	7529	5355	8575	2164 8	1202 3	1506 5	288 3
14	Jharkhand	49 8	353	1707	2372	2297	2612	1699	1839	1300	1111	1797	1544	1522	1714	1851	2101	242
15	Karnataka	12 74	1509	1871	1852	1251	2778	2431	2140	3575	2115	3657	3697	4437	5877	5618	4672	137 1
16	Kerala	0	2162	1641	1629	1872	1505	1344	1369	1584	1347	2486	2438	2389	2789	3129	3389	104 1
17	Ladakh-UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	295	91	122	33
18	Lakshadweep	0	14	32	0	0	4	31	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	2	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	349	113 8	118 0	194 3	320 1	2462	2737	1979	19 40	1804	2526	2175	4854	8082	5957	5292	1360
20	Maharashtra	167 5	329 6	484 1	270 5	364 0	2186	3469	2497	23 25	3329	5642	4406	3104	4128	3625	2766	809
21	Manipur	0	211	204	564	660	733	747	685	12 65	600	1291	1173	1556	1139	545	348	284
22	Meghalaya	0	399	305	712	458	397	555	603	32 9	75	390	377	359	699	306	280	291
23	Mizoram	0	156	380	418	517	777	817	1134	42 5	249	1123	760	810	650	412	401	185
24	Nagaland	48	17	242	556	436	421	416	623	10	930	1208	1109	740	1241	469	517	498

									18										
25	Odisha	169 7	193 5	258 1	225 9	373 5	2146	2013	2876	30 29	2399	3070	2723	3171	4301	3880	2975	854	
26	Puducherry	48	73	216	72	54	43	58	65	66	44	76	64	44	66	25	30	23	
27	Punjab	399	986	823	899	770	979	1153	966	12 66	1520	1801	1695	1650	1790	1564	1469	562	
28	Rajasthan	507	143 8	248 1	207 5	262 3	1280	1976	1988	17 49	1577	2359	3024	2772	2599	2037	1678	489	
29	Sikkim	10	60	78	64	49	66	16	110	27	37	55	79	57	85	57	132	58	
30	Tamil Nadu	120 1	314 2	225 4	322 8	224 4	2268	2858	2463	29 41	4095	5185	5173	5188	5972	6140	6814	1556	
31	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	604	660	66 4	1190	2051	2174	2025	2906	2540	2503	796	
32	Tripura	10	354	733	181 2	160 4	1307	787	642	22 97	1116	1179	963	842	958	703	588	256	
33	Uttar Pradesh	273 3	416 1	446 2	556 9	452 9	4354	4891	4365	40 74	5432	5243	6118	9994	1259 4	1160 1	1168 9	3367	
34	Uttarakhand	253	891	974	894	142 6	1236	1333	1136	13 45	1613	2181	1844	2249	1836	1803	1354	426	
35	West Bengal	389 8	719 7	567 9	580 6	663 2	3216	3397	1873	35 28	1366	2413	2222	2070	2305	2126	1919	573	
Grand Total		191 66	409 18	490 64	551 35	578 84	50493	4816 8	4434 0	52 91 2	4839 8	7342 7	6665 3	7441 5	1032 19	8516 7	8911 8	2607 6	

STATEMENT II

State-wise, category-wise break up of applications sanctioned under PMEGP scheme since inception i.e. 2008-09 to 2024-25 (as on 25.11.2024)

Sr. No.	State/UT	Individual	SHG's/Institutions registered under Societies Registration	Total
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			Act 1860/ Production Cooperative Societies and Charitable Trust	
1	A & N Islands	2615	0	2615
2	Andhra Pradesh	35081	37	35118
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4169	4	4173
4	Assam	65514	18	65532
5	Bihar	46702	15	46717
6	Chattisgarh	29461	13	29474
7	Delhi	1959	0	1959
8	Goa	1276	1	1277
9	Gujarat*	34362	21	34383
10	Haryana	21162	1	21163
11	Himachal Pradesh	16092	2	16094
12	Jammu & Kashmir	92288	0	92288
13	Jharkhand	26520	39	26559
14	Karnataka	50084	41	50125
15	Kerala	31978	136	32114

16	Ladakh	822	0	822
17	Lakshadweep	93	0	93
18	Madhya Pradesh	48962	17	48979
19	Maharashtra**	54404	39	54443
20	Manipur	12005	0	12005
21	Meghalaya	6507	28	6535
22	Mizoram	9213	1	9214
23	Nagaland	10484	5	10489
24	Odisha	45595	49	45644
25	Puducherry	1066	1	1067
26	Punjab	20289	3	20292
27	Rajasthan	32647	5	32652
28	Sikkim	1040	0	1040
29	TamilNadu	62394	328	62722
30	Telangana	18110	3	18113
31	Tripura	16145	6	16151
32	UT Chandigarh	511	0	511
33	Uttar Pradesh	105171	5	105176
34	Uttarakhand	22793	1	22794
35	West Bengal	55745	475	56220

	Grand Total	983259	1294	984553
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**including Daman and Diu ** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli*

Note: Assistance to SHG's, Institutions registered under Societies Registration Act 1860, Production Cooperative Societies and Charitable Trust has been discontinued since 13th May, 2022.

Statement III

State- wise details of returned claims under PMEGP since Financial Year 2016-17 to 2024-25 (as on 19.11.2024)

Referred Back Claim (DPR Related)											
Sr. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Grand Total
1	ANDAMAN NICOBAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	20	27
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	1	0	0	12	98	206	317
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	7
4	ASSAM	3	15	3	6	8	0	9	15	79	138
5	BIHAR	2	0	1	2	6	0	43	491	1484	2029
6	CHHATTISGARH	1	0	0	2	2	17	61	92	92	267
7	DADRA NAGAR HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
8	DAMAN AND DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
9	DELHI	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	6
10	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	12
11	GUJARAT	0	0	1	0	4	0	82	118	106	311
12	HARYANA	0	0	0	1	0	0	12	32	49	94
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	38	82	124
14	JAMMU KASHMIR	0	0	0	2	26	0	277	602	729	1636
15	JHARKHAND	0	1	0	0	5	0	11	128	243	388
16	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	1	10	0	52	138	280	481
17	KERALA	0	0	1	1	4	0	16	123	193	338
18	LADAKH	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	26	37

19	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
20	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	1	0	5	22	46	27	120	221
21	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	2	6	18	0	65	147	200	438
22	MANIPUR	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	4	20	30
23	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	48	190	239
24	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	6
25	NAGALAND	0	0	0	1	6	0	1	28	359	395
26	ODISHA	0	1	1	2	3	0	36	74	120	237
27	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	15
28	PUNJAB	2	2	2	5	5	0	11	30	119	176
29	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	27	96	132
30	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	33	48
31	TAMIL NADU	1	0	0	2	2	0	47	923	1586	2561
32	TELANGANA	0	0	0	0	3	0	15	400	633	1051
33	TRIPURA	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	21	14	39
34	UTTAR PRADESH	1	3	2	10	27	51	69	556	1187	1906
35	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	12	72	91
36	WEST BENGAL	0	0	1	1	2	0	9	24	39	76
	Grand Total	11	25	15	43	143	90	910	4235	8404	13876

Referred Back Claim (Rural Certificate Related)											
Sr. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Grand Total
1	ANDAMAN NICOBAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	10
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	2	0	18	283	508	811
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	1	1	1	0	0	5	5	11	24
4	ASSAM	9	18	6	5	15	0	21	73	200	347
5	BIHAR	0	0	1	0	1	0	19	228	456	705
6	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	3	2	5	48	111	111	280
7	DAMAN AND DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
8	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
9	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	12
10	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	17	13	34
11	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	45	92	141
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	59	99	165
13	JAMMU KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	4	0	31	479	759	1273
14	JHARKHAND	1	0	0	1	1	0	7	34	79	123

15	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	1	4	0	26	184	296	511
16	KERALA	1	0	0	1	1	0	17	267	263	550
17	LADAKH	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	7	16	31
18	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
19	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	1	8	69	39	188	305
20	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	0	0	4	0	10	179	249	442
21	MANIPUR	1	3	0	0	2	0	2	18	36	62
22	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	63	77	147
23	MIZORAM	0	0	0	4	2	0	1	11	31	49

24	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	9	0	21	68	182	280
25	ODISHA	0	0	1	0	1	0	32	145	236	415
26	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	5	12
27	PUNJAB	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	92	162	261
28	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	41	117	159
29	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	21	22	47
30	TAMIL NADU	0	0	1	1	0	0	42	891	1284	2219
31	TELANGANA	0	0	0	0	2	0	15	303	413	733
32	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	25	29	57
33	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	1	3	12	11	10	353	701	1091
34	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	49	65
35	WEST BENGAL	1	0	1	1	1	0	19	51	106	180
	Grand Total	13	22	12	22	68	24	460	4118	6808	11547

Referred Back Claim (EDP Related)											
Sr. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Grand Total
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	22	13	48
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	6
3	ASSAM	9	8	3	3	9	0	12	3	5	52
4	BIHAR	0	0	1	0	5	0	11	13	18	48
5	CHANDIGARH-UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
6	CHHATTISGARH	2	0	0	3	4	15	8	6	6	44
7	DELHI	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	4
8	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	9
9	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	4	14
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	7
11	JAMMU KASHMIR	0	0	0	1	3	0	64	34	18	120
12	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	3	1	9
13	KARNATAKA	0	0	1	0	3	0	33	19	28	84
14	KERALA	0	0	1	1	0	0	20	25	13	60
15	LADAKH	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
16	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	1	29	10	5	23	68
17	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	0	3	5	0	36	13	12	69
18	MANIPUR	2	2	0	0	0	0	6	5	3	18
19	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
20	MIZORAM	1	0	0	3	3	0	4	3	2	16
21	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	4	2	15
22	ODISHA	0	1	0	1	2	0	24	27	30	85
23	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
24	PUNJAB	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	6	7	22
25	RAJASTHAN	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	5	11
26	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
27	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	1	0	0	43	27	35	106
28	TELANGANA	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	9	8	24
29	TRIPURA	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
30	UTTAR PRADESH	0	2	1	3	5	35	34	82	87	249
31	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	5	14
32	WEST BENGAL	1	0	1	1	0	0	6	2	5	16
	Grand Total	16	14	11	24	53	79	371	325	338	1231

Referred Back Claim (Sanction Letter Related)											
Sr. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Grand Total
1	ANDAMAN NICOBAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	18	12	39

2	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	1	0	40	205	483	729
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	1	1	1	0	0	12	7	5	27
4	ASSAM	12	36	10	10	26	0	58	89	170	411
5	BIHAR	1	0	2	1	2	0	27	431	627	1091
6	CHANDIGARH-UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4
7	CHHATTISGARH	2	1	3	5	7	52	104	143	143	460
8	DAMAN AND DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
9	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	13	20
10	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	8	17
11	GUJARAT	0	0	0	1	1	0	43	78	85	208
12	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	142	267	449
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	1	0	15	63	110	189
14	JAMMU KASHMIR	0	0	0	1	8	0	149	734	783	1675
15	JHARKHAND	0	0	3	6	9	0	25	122	172	337
16	KARNATAKA	0	0	1	1	12	0	81	336	731	1162
17	KERALA	1	0	0	1	1	0	30	291	457	781
18	LADAKH	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	6	26	45
19	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
20	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	1	63	169	113	424	770
21	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	2	7	11	0	77	284	446	827
22	MANIPUR	2	2	1	1	3	0	7	31	21	68
23	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	16	46	64

24	MIZORAM	2	1	0	6	4	0	6	21	28	68
25	NAGALAND	0	0	0	1	17	0	34	79	116	247
26	ODISHA	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	162	185	379
27	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	1	10
28	PUNJAB	0	0	2	2	2	0	11	99	195	311
29	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	124	237	371
30	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	16	27	45
31	TAMIL NADU	0	0	1	1	1	0	48	675	1166	1892
32	TELANGANA	0	0	0	0	2	0	19	243	438	702
33	TRIPURA	1	0	0	0	2	0	28	62	62	155
34	UTTAR PRADESH	0	2	1	5	17	49	62	685	1130	1951
35	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	16	81	100
36	WEST BENGAL	1	0	2	1	5	0	54	114	143	320
	Grand Total	23	43	29	52	137	164	1215	5421	8842	15926

STATEMENT IV

**Details of state-wise and year-wise number of projects sanctioned by the
Banks under Prime Minister's Employment Generation
Programme(PMEGP) from 2016-17 to 2024-25(as on 19.11.2024)**

Applications sanctioned by Banks under PMEGP										
Sr. No.	State Name	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	ANDAMAN NICOBAR	167	228	189	88	176	147	317	340	151
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	593	1859	1981	1859	1904	2789	5721	11624	4199
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	121	295	83	115	112	221	251	242	57
4	ASSAM	3739	3114	2048	2393	3347	3271	3906	3784	1666
5	BIHAR	2435	3088	2291	1974	2511	2833	8177	12290	6753
6	CHANDIGARH-UT	14	47	22	9	20	20	18	16	9
7	CHHATTISGARH	1586	2754	2056	2318	3121	3110	3943	3558	1593
8	DADRA NAGAR HAVELI	0	2	1	10	7	6	3	8	2
9	DAMAN AND DIU	0	3	1	5	4	8	9	11	6
10	DELHI	42	142	95	89	88	103	132	86	35
11	GOA	40	47	63	70	80	89	124	112	38
12	GUJARAT	554	2172	3458	3859	4272	4163	4559	4501	1901
13	HARYANA	1086	2139	1691	1796	1920	1922	2500	2814	1191
14	HIMACHAL PRADESH	911	1097	1358	1018	1235	1191	1602	2070	707
15	JAMMU KASHMIR	1605	5056	6275	5474	14632	24071	26924	26464	12784
16	JHARKHAND	1207	1509	1420	1389	1677	1684	2748	3589	1346
17	KARNATAKA	1243	2855	2897	3794	5489	6575	8324	7985	3640
18	KERALA	989	1967	2124	2294	2945	2821	6223	6374	3218
19	LADAKH	106	329	338	333	437	245	239	179	76
20	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	6	7	1	1	1
21	MADHYA PRADESH	1304	2442	1747	2129	6000	8239	9309	7954	673
22	MAHARASHTRA	3042	4450	4621	3573	3723	5064	6203	6201	2631
23	MANIPUR	944	980	894	991	1843	991	882	750	125
24	MEGHALAYA	282	220	276	346	503	529	890	1219	559
25	MIZORAM	598	553	774	700	907	712	575	416	174
26	NAGALAND	651	812	795	987	1091	1074	1238	1345	366
27	ODISHA	2052	2728	2181	2686	3735	4620	5390	5280	2248
28	PUDUCHERRY	32	57	64	51	65	60	45	87	41
29	PUNJAB	832	1478	1577	1337	1735	1777	2424	3045	1380
30	RAJASTHAN	1511	2246	1757	2871	2918	2662	3172	3826	1754

31	SIKKIM	36	54	48	60	71	83	177	591	151
32	TAMIL NADU	2349	4785	4555	5223	5754	6319	11587	16636	7773
33	TELANGANA	262	1549	1614	2120	2372	2870	4563	5835	2330
34	TRIPURA	1405	1105	950	994	1020	889	1004	974	383
35	UTTAR PRADESH	3033	7327	2115	6261	12288	13043	19756	19751	5842
36	UTTARAKHAND	1121	2452	1388	1747	2643	1904	2431	2187	692
37	WEST BENGAL	595	2024	1661	2041	1812	2654	3069	2978	1421
	Grand Total	36487	63965	55408	63004	92463	108766	148436	165123	67916

Details of state-wise year-wise margin money released under Prime Minister's
Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since inception till 19.11.2024

State-wise achievement under PMEGP scheme during year 2008-09 to 2024-25 (as on 19.11.2024)																						
S	r.	N	o	.	State/Div/ UT	20	200	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	202				
						08- 09	9- 10	0- 11	1- 12	2- 13	3- 14	4- 15	5- 16	6- 17	7- 18	8- 19	9- 20	0- 21	1- 22	2- 23	202 3-24	202 4- 25
						MM	MM	MM	MM	MM	MM	MM	MM	MM	MM	MM	MM	MM	MM			
						(((((((((((((((
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
						in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in		
						lak	lak	lak	lak	lak	lak	lak	lak	lak	lak	lak	lak	lak	lak	lak		
						hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)		
						hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)		
						hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)	hs)		
1					Andaman Nicobar	34. 15	72. 88	101 .06	116 .47	124 .62	164 .94	92. 32	65. 11	193 .46	276 .95	318 .52	146 .16	186 .12	238 .69	202 .92	134. 35	17. 35
2					Andhra Pradesh	21 24. 87	895 6.3 6	775 0.2 4	549 7.3 7	565 5.4 1	461 0.5 4	349 2.1 1	226 2.3 7	491 6.0 8	533 6.1 0	904 6.3 1	902 4.2 3	686 6.3 0	100 88. 80	129 29. 93	171 99.8 4	979 0.7 1
3					Arunachal Pradesh	84. 70	97. 02	249 .40	431 .63	296 .50	889 .42	100 4.9 9	38. 85	440 .34	309 .42	419 .88	363 .79	232 .63	788 .88	701 .26	176 4.81	394 .83
4					Assam	89 4.9 5	189 5.3 6	480 8.1 0	554 4.9 9	580 1.1 5	739 3.0 7	539 7.0 1	286 9.7 4	491 0.3 6	236 2.4 8	416 7.4 1	355 7.7 8	494 8.4 8	665 9.7 1	595 4.2 0	640 6.26	371 9.7 8
5					Bihar	18 3.2 6	112 3.5 0	320 7.2 0	987 3.7 3	766 9.0 8	772 5.1 9	411 1.3 2	658 8.5 5	833 6.5 1	655 8.8 5	984 2.0 0	695 0.6 7	720 8.7 4	816 9.9 2	121 23. 20	191 75.7 5	472 6.6 3
6					Chandiga	9.7	40.	28.	39.	68.	59.	61.	87.	82.	90.	63.	28.	16.	62.	44.	22.1	0.0

	rh-UT	4	63	96	98	63	11	46	72	84	07	91	71	00	08	53	9	0
7	Chhattisgarh	13 18. 62	158 2.0 5	364 3.6 5	330 6.1 2	371 4.3 9	211 8.6 1	204 5.6 8	282 9.3 8	407 0.7 3	339 8.4 0	678 4.5 2	609 8.2 8	606 2.7 7	694 1.4 4	749 2.7 7	762 5.32	255 7.7 7
8	Delhi	1.7 0	60. 00	109 .72	189 .69	133 .52	164 .74	189 .24	254 .05	182 .41	150 .65	157 .13	110 .63	147 .61	315 .23	471 .11	334. 32	112 .08
9	Goa	0.0 0	168 .89	294 .79	296 .12	83. 87	143 .86	141 .76	165 .43	191 .44	149 .07	237 .23	244 .36	156 .65	298 .22	291 .08	322. 70	84. 53
10	Gujarat	65 9.5 0	278 4.7 1	322 9.0 2	614 7.3 5	330 4.6 7	440 1.8 1	620 0.5 2	633 9.7 3	756 1.6 1	128 83. 63	254 43. 87	287 40. 29	206 37. 05	287 04. 84	241 82. 62	321 24.5 8	127 49. 56
11	Haryana	11 49. 97	134 7.4 1	188 9.6 4	135 3.7 9	151 1.3 8	207 5.5 1	301 2.9 8	311 2.0 9	338 3.5 3	416 7.0 0	517 8.4 3	493 8.2 1	551 2.5 5	609 3.3 3	631 9.9 8	732 5.23	211 7.3 5
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	39 2.1 8	615 .20	133 9.7 2	115 2.5 1	135 0.8 4	161 3.8 4	223 7.7 3	176 7.2 6	218 5.2 7	204 2.5 4	413 5.6 1	322 9.3 2	338 1.1 0	355 0.9 5	314 9.5 8	364 7.92	133 9.5 3
13	Jammu Kashmir	89 8.0 0	180 3.9 4	294 1.2 9	298 3.4 2	341 3.9 9	322 6.2 0	327 4.6 3	378 1.1 9	262 1.4 0	691 3.1 5	152 22. 00	111 42. 86	183 06. 28	467 13. 54	239 93. 89	282 49.8 8	907 8.3 3
14	Jharkhand	95 8.0 0	779 .36	242 9.6 8	348 6.3 3	342 3.4 6	453 3.1 1	287 1.2 9	355 9.7 4	265 4.3 5	243 9.5 3	453 5.6 9	374 9.7 9	384 7.8 0	418 8.2 7	483 7.6 5	512 3.27	390 .20
15	Karnataka	25 35. 11	300 0.8 7	372 5.3 9	387 2.1 3	358 0.7 3	783 7.3 1	647 9.1 0	589 8.0 1	116 09. 56	647 7.9 4	107 25. 32	106 81. 14	125 04. 26	158 43. 36	161 54. 42	158 62.4 8	419 3.1 8
16	Kerala	0.0 0	334 8.6 4	314 1.2 1	292 8.8 5	334 3.3 5	275 6.9 4	267 9.2 8	272 0.4 8	335 0.6 8	291 0.4 4	538 3.9 3	532 2.7 9	522 5.8 8	685 9.2 9	732 9.2 3	788 1.81	253 9.0 4
17	Ladakh-UT	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	116 8.4 1	118 2.3 1	376 .09	584. 66	161 .06
18	Lakshadweep	0.0 0	6.4 8	26. 08	10. 52	0.0 0	3.1 8	28. 61	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	15. 36	17. 50	2.4 9	0.00	0.0 0
19	Madhya Pradesh	98 2.0 9	329 5.8 7	519 6.1 8	541 9.4 1	909 7.4 3	797 3.0 2	924 1.7 0	811 7.1 7	834 6.0 6	763 1.4 1	100 02. 28	806 3.6 3	138 07. 82	209 61. 46	181 29. 70	185 21.4 9	328 7.2 4
20	Maharashtra	31 36.	562 4.9	524 0.2	454 8.9	679 4.1	473 7.6	784 3.8	528 5.0	600 1.3	874 9.7	152 72.	112 19.	884 4.2	130 18.	132 03.	122 04.7	517 7.4

		25	6	4	5	4	2	1	3	6	3	02	47	9	54	32	0	8
2	Manipur	0.0	183	304	869	109	159	160	121	216	138	204	203	589	333	146	810.	638
1		0	.65	.55	.51	8.4	1.3	0.7	3.9	2.7	3.8	1.0	6.3	9.0	7.2	2.5	72	.45
2	Meghalay a	0.0	630	574	122	869	600	971	105	407	118	587	569	579	974	665	725.	657
2		0	.26	.00	8.1	.07	.13	.14	6.1	.89	.27	.14	.17	.65	.17	.74	03	.96
2	Mizoram	0.0	256	578	723	545	886	807	102	491	274	151	108	141	146	135	175	733
3		0	.11	.67	.57	.82	.40	.98	6.3	.96	.05	4.9	3.7	2.4	1.7	3.8	5.33	.55
2	Nagaland	11	33.	546	115	110	112	878	139	200	267	234	265	204	249	153	291	191
4		7.0	96	.35	5.9	1.3	5.7	.59	2.8	7.4	2.1	9.6	0.2	5.4	4.8	5.1	7.65	3.6
2	Odisha	24	388	498	419	751	407	394	573	684	568	785	781	874	113	107	935	203
5		47.	1.2	3.9	4.5	8.6	5.7	5.8	6.3	8.9	0.6	6.1	6.8	8.0	35.	31.	4.84	8.0
2	Puducher ry	20.	24.	102	79.	83.	42.	112	106	103	78.	150	117	116	144	65.	97.4	62.
6		03	36	.98	56	79	69	.10	.37	.65	95	.70	.26	.81	.30	56	4	94
2	Punjab	95	210	177	175	141	247	319	290	318	393	476	391	500	601	725	908	459
7		1.0	6.7	3.0	6.9	7.9	7.0	0.8	2.9	1.6	0.4	6.6	4.8	8.6	7.8	0.6	7.81	1.8
2	Rajasthan	14	293	390	351	622	406	524	438	464	492	719	817	880	902	114	124	409
8		37.	6.2	4.9	8.2	3.9	4.9	9.6	4.0	1.6	9.0	9.2	1.8	6.8	5.6	18.	06.4	4.2
2	Sikkim	22.	120	154	113	88.	108	33.	186	35.	46.	112	174	152	214	131	449.	157
9		45	.81	.24	.87	49	.09	52	.11	93	36	.35	.56	.28	.27	.46	18	.87
3	Tamil Nadu	23	567	447	716	491	521	673	549	821	971	132	124	138	164	178	198	489
0		77.	7.2	5.0	4.1	6.2	6.9	3.8	7.5	3.9	7.5	90.	05.	81.	45.	91.	71.8	1.3
3	Telangan a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	188	221	256	403	718	711	637	984	102	108	351
1		0	0	0	0	0	0	9.3	7.5	1.7	0.2	0.8	8.8	6.3	6.1	25.	11.7	4.9
3	Tripura	9.2	459	109	253	244	222	133	945	373	189	231	183	182	208	168	144	641
2		5	.02	8.7	9.4	1.3	5.2	3.6	.84	4.6	2.3	4.2	5.3	9.5	3.7	9.0	4.21	.37
3	Uttar Pradesh	79	131	133	185	129	151	169	144	142	168	190	216	329	411	378	435	129
3		65.	68.	60.	99.	68.	04.	37.	56.	71.	66.	33.	48.	85.	65.	65.	28.9	45.
3	Uttarakha nd	26	110	119	105	204	209	215	174	212	288	409	344	453	398	463	419	116
4		7.4	5.3	0.2	9.6	3.1	9.9	3.3	0.8	2.3	0.9	8.3	0.0	6.6	3.2	1.7	1.68	2.1

		9	7	6	2	6	9	2	6	3	8	8	3	2	0	3		9
3	West	46	905	671	558	738	559	601	340	627	389	756	848	742	853	740	742	219
5	Bengal	44.	5.8	9.0	1.6	2.4	6.7	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.3	8.7	7.4	5.3	9.6	8.9	3.17	5.7
		16	4	6	7	9	2	1	5	2	7	8	0	2	3	6		3
		35				108		112	102	128	131	207	195	218	297	272	309	102
		62	762	891	105	066	107	253	006	093	240	000	082	880	765	217	387.	676.
		3	44	18	784	.4	644	.9	.3	.8	.1	.5	.2	.2	.9	.5	63	3
	Grand Total																	

OBJECTIVES OF UJALA SCHEME

482. **SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:**

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE PATIL:

SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

- (a) the details of the main objectives of the UJALA Scheme and the manner in which it contributes to energy efficiency and sustainable development in the country;
- (b) the total number of LED bulbs distributed under the said scheme so far in the country including Maharashtra and the overall energy savings achieved so far;

- (c) the manner in which the Government ensure the quality and durability of the LED bulbs distributed under the scheme and the mechanism for addressing the complaints of the consumers;
- (d) the impact of the said scheme on the electricity consumption patterns of the households and average reduction in their energy bills;
- (e) the total financial outlay for the said scheme along with the criteria of funding by the Government;
- (f) whether the Government proposes for expanding the said scheme to include other energy-efficient products such as LED tube lights and fans and if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the details of other mechanisms adopted to track the success of the said scheme in terms of energy savings and consumer satisfaction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):

(a) : UJALA scheme launched in 2015, aims to provide energy-efficient LED bulbs to domestic consumers at an affordable price. Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture of CPSEs under the Ministry of Power is the implementing agency for UJALA.

As on date, EESL has distributed around 36.87 crore LED bulbs across the country, leading to about 4800 crore kWh (units) of energy saved per year, Rs. 19,153 crore monetary savings per year, avoided peak demand of 9,586 MW and reduced 3.9 crore tonnes of CO2 emissions per year.

LEDs contain negligible toxic materials, making them safer for disposal and reducing environmental pollution. Overall, LEDs provide a sustainable, energy-efficient lighting solution that supports environmental goals.

(b) : Details of LED bulbs distributed under the UJALA scheme in different States including Maharashtra along with overall annual energy savings achieved is enclosed at **Statement**.

(c) : EESL procurements conform to relevant BIS specification for LED Bulbs, testing reports from National Accreditation Board of Laboratories (NABL) accredited labs to ensure the quality and durability of LED bulbs. Further, there are multiple mechanisms such as toll free numbers, email, online portal and mobile app for addressing consumer complaints.

(d) : As per independent study by The Energy and Research Institute (TERI), the switch to LED bulbs has significantly reduced household electricity bills. The annual saving for a household averaged between Rs.1300 to Rs.1800.

(e) : Government of India has not allotted any budget for the UJALA Scheme. EESL is implementing the programme through its own funds (debt and equity).

(f) : EESL is already distributing energy-efficient tube lights and energy-efficient BLDC fans. Till now, EESL has distributed 77 lakh LED tube lights and 24 lakh energy-efficient fans under the scheme.

(g) : Third parties conduct impact assessment studies on UJALA programme in terms of tracking its success, energy savings and consumer satisfaction and one of recent studies by TERI shows the UJALA scheme has created a massive positive impact towards energy saving.

STATEMENT

Details of LED bulbs distributed under the UJALA scheme in different States including Maharashtra along with overall annual energy savings achieved

Sl. No.	States & UTs	No. of LEDs bulbs Distributed	Annual Energy Saving (in Crore Units)
1	Andaman Nicobar	400,000	5.2
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,20,40,227	286.2
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4,99,498	6.5
4	Assam	71,92,072	93.4
5	Bihar	1,96,08,609	254.7
6	Chandigarh	5,54,283	7.2
7	Chhattisgarh	1,08,22,335	140.5
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,63,808	2.1
9	Daman & Diu	1,42,623	1.9
10	Delhi	1,34,31,273	174.4
11	Goa	10,05,890	13.1
12	Gujarat	4,14,48,713	538.3

13	Haryana	1,56,08,119	202.7
14	Himachal Pradesh	86,48,483	112.3
15	Jammu and Kashmir	84,86,579	110.2
16	Jharkhand	1,36,45,874	177.2
17	Karnataka	2,42,64,486	315.1
18	Kerala	1,54,29,919	200.4
19	Ladakh	2,30,630	3.0
20	Lakshadweep	2,00,000	2.6
21	Madhya Pradesh	1,75,74,110	228.2
22	Maharashtra	2,19,86,569	285.5
23	Manipur	2,99,934	3.9
24	Meghalaya	4,33,789	5.6
25	Mizoram	6,15,332	8.0
26	Nagaland	10,99,038	14.3
27	Odisha	5,22,70,570	678.8
28	Puducherry	6,09,251	7.9
29	Punjab	30,16,739	39.2

30	Rajasthan	1,73,21,034	224.9
31	Sikkim	1,64,000	2.1
32	Tamil Nadu	43,63,183	56.7
33	Telangana	28,75,082	37.3
34	Tripura	10,54,437	13.7
35	Uttar Pradesh	2,62,95,772	341.5
36	Uttarakhand	56,73,850	73.7
37	West Bengal	92,29,228	119.9
Total		36,87,05,340	4788.3

DISTRIBUTION OF LPG CYLINDERS TO TRIBAL FAMILIES

483. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS** be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of distribution of 25 lakh LPG cylinders to tribal families;
- (b) the criteria adopted/to be adopted by the Government to select the eligible families for the distribution of the cylinders in Telangana and the plans in place for expanding its coverage;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to address challenges related to affordability and easy access to LPG refills in remote tribal areas of Telangana; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, district-wise in Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) to (d): Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched in May, 2016 with an objective to provide deposit free LPG connection to adult women from poor households across the country including tribal areas of Telangana provided no LPG connection exists in the name of any family member of the household and fulfilling other terms and condition. Households belonging to Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) list or from seven other categories such as Scheduled Caste(SC) Households, Scheduled Tribe(ST) Households, Most Backward Classes (MBC), Beneficiaries of PM Awas Yojana (Gramin), Beneficiaries of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Forest Dwellers, Resident of islands/ river islands, Tea garden / ex-tea garden workers or poor households not covered under the above categories by submitting 14 point declaration are eligible for a PMUY connection. Under Ujjwala 2.0, a special provision has been made for migrant families who can use a self-declaration instead of Proof of Address and Ration Card to apply for a PMUY connection.

As on 01.11.2024, Out of total 10.33 crore LPG connections under PMUY, 3.13 crore connections have already been given to SC/ST consumers. In Telangana,

out of total 11.85 lakh PMUY Connections have been given including 5.06 lakhs to SC/ST PMUY consumers. District- wise details of LPG connections released in Telangana under PMUY are at enclosed **Statement**.

Since launch of PMUY till financial year 2022-23, Government has been bearing an expenditure of up to Rs. 1600 per PMUY connection for Security Deposit (SD) of Cylinder, Pressure Regulator, Suraksha Hose, DGCC booklet and installation charges. From financial year 2023-24, this expenditure has been increased to Rs. 2,200 per connection for 14.2 Kg Single Bottle Connection/ 5 Kg Double Bottle Connection & Rs. 1,300 per connection for 5 Kg Single Bottle Connection.

Further, W.e.f. 21st May, 2022, Government has been providing a targeted subsidy of Rs. 200 per 14.2 Kg LPG cylinder for Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) beneficiaries for upto 12 refills a year. Moreover, w.e.f. 5th October, 2023, Government increased the targeted subsidy to Rs. 300 per 14.2 Kg LPG cylinder for all Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) beneficiaries.

Since the launch of PMUY scheme, OMCs have commissioned 7944 Distributorships (commissioned during 01.04.2016 to 31.10.2024) across the country, out of which 7361 (i.e. 93 %) are catering to rural areas. Further, LPG coverage in the country has improved from 62% in April 2016 to near saturation now. To create awareness about the scheme and also to address any issue pertaining to LPG usage, OMCs regularly conduct LPG Panchayats for the customers. The Government has taken several steps to encourage better consumption of LPG by PMUY beneficiaries, which include deferment of loan

recovery from subsidy amount, Swap option from 14.2 kg to 5 Kg to reduce upfront cash outgo, option of 5 Kg Double Bottle Connection, Conducting Pradhan Mantri LPG Panchayat to convince the beneficiaries to use LPG on sustained basis, mass awareness camps, upto 3 free refills to PMUY beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Gareeb Kalyan Package from April to December 2020 etc. As a result of these efforts, the per capita consumption (in terms of 14.2 Kg domestic LPG cylinders) for PMUY beneficiaries has improved from 3.01 refills per year in 2019-20 to 4.34 refills per year based on consumption till Oct-24.

STATEMENT

District- wise details of LPG connections released in Telangana under PMUY

District	Total PMUY Connections
Adilabad	39,414
Bhadradi Kothagudem	71,556
Hyderabad	1,326
Jagitial	45,588
Jangaon	17,579
Jayashankar Bhupalpa	29,025
Jogulamba Gadwal	33,510
Kamareddy	45,785
Karimnagar	31,971

Khammam	83,176
Komram Bheem Asifaba	30,763
Mahabubabad	27,332
Mahbubnagar	42,669
Mancherial	32,712
Medak	32,134
Medhal Malkajgiri	1,934
Mulugu	19,009
Nagarkurnool	32,456
Nalgonda	71,270
Narayanpet	31,555
Nirmal	36,391
Nizamabad	51,327
Peddapalli	25,928
Rajanna Sircilla	23,218
Rangareddy	27,494
Sangareddy	50,445
Siddipet	31,553
Suryapet	58,696
Tadadri Bhongiri	12,853
Vikarabad	53,775
Wanaparthy	20,794

Warangal	30,547
Warangal Rural	42,093
Total	11,85,878

Source: Indian Oil Corporation Limited on industry basis

कृषि उड़ान योजना का कार्यान्वयन

484. श्री विजय बघेल:

श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंह:

श्री विजय कुमार दूबे:

श्री प्रभुभाई नागरभाई वसावा:

श्री बसवराज बोम्मई:

श्री गणेश सिंह:

डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा:

श्री बिभु प्रसाद तराई:

श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावत:

श्री प्रवीण पटेल:

श्री नव चरण माझी:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा कृषि उड़ान योजना के कार्यान्वयन और उसके प्रभाव का आकलन करने के लिए

क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) अगस्त, 2020 में उक्त योजना की शुरुआत के बाद से इसके अंतर्गत कितने कृषि उत्पादों का

परिवहन किया गया है;

(ग) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत हवाई परिवहन की सुविधा के परिणामस्वरूप किसानों को कितना आर्थिक लाभ होने का अनुमान है;

(घ) महाराष्ट्र में उन विमानपत्तनों का ब्यौरा क्या है जहां से हवाई परिवहन सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं तथा विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र से कितने कृषि उत्पादों का परिवहन किया गया; और

(ङ) अन्य क्षेत्रों की तुलना में विशेष रूप से उत्तरपूर्वी, पहाड़ी और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में हवाई अड्डों की संख्या कितनी है?

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल):

(क) कृषि उड़ान एक सतत योजना है और हितधारकों के परामर्श से समय-समय पर इसकी समीक्षा की जाती है। कृषि उड़ान योजना में शुरुआत में 06 महीने के लिए पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के तौर पर 53 हवाईअड्डों को शामिल किया गया था। योजना के मूल्यांकन के बाद, पाँच और हवाईअड्डों को शामिल किया गया है, जिससे कृषि उड़ान के तहत 58 हवाईअड्डे शामिल हो गए हैं।

(ख) और (ग) इस योजना का उद्देश्य विशेष रूप से देश के उत्तर-पूर्व, पहाड़ी और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों से आने वाली सभी कृषि उपजों के लिए निर्बाध, लागत प्रभावी, समयबद्ध, हवाई परिवहन और संबंधित लॉजिस्टिक्स सुनिश्चित करना है, ताकि उनकी मूल्य वसूली में सुधार हो सके। देश में कृषि उड़ान योजना के तहत सभी खराब होने वाली वस्तुओं को शामिल किया जाता है, जिसमें बागवानी, मत्स्य पालन, पशुधन और प्रसंस्कृत उत्पाद शामिल हैं।

कृषि उड़ान योजना एक समाभिरूप योजना है जिसमें नागर विमानन मंत्रालय, कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग, पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग, मत्स्य पालन विभाग, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय, वाणिज्य विभाग, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय, उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय जैसे 08 मंत्रालय/विभाग, कृषि उपज के परिवहन के लिए लॉजिस्टिक को मजबूत करने हेतु अपनी मौजूदा योजनाओं के लाभ प्रदान करेंगे। हवाई परिवहन द्वारा कृषि उपज की आवाजाही को सुविधाजनक

बनाने और प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (एएआई) और रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा अपने चयनित कृषि उड़ान हवाईअड्डों पर भारतीय मालवाहकों और पी2सी (पैसेंजर-टू-कार्गो) विमानों के लिए लैंडिंग प्रभारों, पार्किंग प्रभारों में छूट प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, चयनित भाविप्रा हवाईअड्डों पर रूट नेविगेशन सुविधा प्रभार (आरएनएफसी) और टर्मिनल नेविगेशनल लैंडिंग प्रभार (टीएनएलसी) माफ कर दिए गए हैं।

(घ) महाराष्ट्र में नासिक और पुणे हवाईअड्डों को कृषि उड़ान योजना में शामिल किया गया है।

(ङ) कृषि उड़ान योजना देश के 58 हवाईअड्डों को कवर करती है, जो अन्य क्षेत्रों/इलाकों के 33 हवाईअड्डों के अलावा मुख्य रूप से उत्तर पूर्वी, पहाड़ी और जनजातीय क्षेत्र के 25 हवाईअड्डों पर केंद्रित है। हवाईअड्डों की सूची संलग्न है।

विवरण

कृषि उड़ान 2.0 योजना के अंतर्गत आने वाले हवाईअड्डों की राज्यवार सूची

(i) पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र, पहाड़ी हवाईअड्डे, जनजातीय हवाईअड्डे और द्वीप (25)

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	हवाईअड्डा
अंडमान और निकोबार	1. पोर्ट ब्लेयर
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2. तेजु
असम	3. डिब्रूगढ़
	4. जोरहाट
	5. लीलाबाड़ी
	6. रूपसी
	7. सिलचर

छत्तीसगढ	8. रायपुर
हिमाचल प्रदेश	9. भूतर
	10.गगल
	11.शिमला
जम्मू और कश्मीर	12.जम्मू
	13.श्रीनगर
झारखंड	14.रांची
लद्दाख	15.लेह
लक्षद्वीप	16.अगाती
मणिपुर	17.इम्फाल
मेघालय	18.शिलांग
मिजोरम	19.लेंगपुई
नगालैंड	20.दीमापुर
सिक्किम	21.पाक्योंग
त्रिपुरा	22.अगरतला
उत्तराखंड	23.देहरादून
	24.पंतनगर

	25.पिथौरागढ़
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(ii) अन्य हवाईअड्डे (33)

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	हवाईअड्डा
आंध्र प्रदेश	1. विशाखापत्तनम
असम	2. तेजपुर
बिहार	3. पटना
	4. दरभंगा
चंडीगढ़	5. चंडीगढ़
गोवा	6. गोवा
गुजरात	7. भुज
	8. जामनगर
	9. राजकोट
कर्नाटक	10.बेलगावी
केरल	11.तिरुवनंतपुरम
मध्य प्रदेश	12.इंदौर
	13.भोपाल
	14.जबलपुर

महाराष्ट्र	15. नासिक
	16. पुणे
ओडिशा	17. झारसुगुडा
पंजाब	18. आदमपुर
	19. अमृतसर
	20. पठानकोट
राजस्थान	21. जैसलमेर
	22. जोधपुर
तमिलनाडु	23. कोयंबटूर
	24. तिरुचिरापल्ली
उत्तर प्रदेश	25. आगरा
	26. बरेली
	27. गोरखपुर
	28. हिंडन
	29. कानपुर
	30. प्रयागराज
	31. वाराणसी
पश्चिम बंगाल	32. बागडोगरा
	33. कोलकाता

FLOOD WATCH INDIA APP 2.0**485. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY****DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND****SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH****SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI****SHRI DHAVAL LAXMANBHAI PATEL****SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI****SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP**

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of the Flood Watch India App 2.0 along with the current status of its functioning in the country;
- (b) whether there is any significant increase in the number of stations covered since its initial launch and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this system also covers flood affected Valsad Parliamentary Constituency and Himachal Pradesh and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the app uses any advance technology to provide accurate flood forecast and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (DR. RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY):

- (a) The aim of the Flood Watch India App is to provide near real time flood information available at the monitoring/Flood Forecast (FF) stations of CWC and further disseminate the formulated river forecast at FF stations of CWC to the general public and other government stakeholders to make timely decisions for disaster preparedness.

Its objectives are:

- to provide information of current flood situation at monitoring/FF stations of CWC
- to disseminate formulated short range and 7-day advisory level forecast for FF stations of CWC
- to provide information in multiple formats (readable and audio) and languages (Hindi and English)
 - to provide information of storage positions of 150 major reservoirs with Pan-India coverage.

(b) The number of stations showing information of current flood condition has been increased from 200 to 592 since its initial launch. Further, this version also provides additional information regarding the storage positions of 150 major reservoirs in the country which shall help in better understanding of the possible flood situation in their downstream areas.

(c) CWC has one level flood forecast station at Vapi and one inflow forecast station for Madhuban dam in Valsad district of Gujarat and the App covers only the level forecast station. The App also shows information of twenty-seven flood monitoring stations in the state of Himachal Pradesh. Details of stations in Himachal Pradesh are provided in the enclosed **Statement** .

(d) The Flood Watch App is a visualization/dissemination tool that fetches current flood information & formulated forecast i.e. information predicted through gauge-to-gauge correlation (short range) and mathematical modeling (7-day flood advisory). It is built for both Android and iOS users.

STATEMENT

Flood monitoring stations in Himachal Pradesh

S.NO.	STATION	DISTRICT	BASIN	RIVER
1	BAROT	MANDI	INDUS	UHL
2	DADAHU/RENUKA	SIRMAUR	GANGA	GIRI
3	GANGUWALA	SIRMAUR	GANGA	BATA
4	GAURA	SOLAN	GANGA	ASHANI
5	GHALUWAL	UNA	INDUS	SWAN
6	GHOUSHAL	LAHUL AND SPITI	INDUS	CHANDRA
7	GULLING	LAHUL AND SPITI	INDUS	PIN
8	HANSA	LAHUL AND SPITI	INDUS	SPITI
9	JATEON BARRAGE	SIRMAUR	GANGA	GIRI
10	KHAB	KINNAUR	INDUS	SATLUJ
11	KHERI	SIRMAUR	GANGA	GIRI
12	MEENUS (KHAD)	SIRMAUR	GANGA	MEENUS
13	MEENUS(TONS)	SIRMAUR	GANGA	TONS
14	MIYAR NALLAH	LAHUL AND SPITI	INDUS	MIYAR NALLAH
15	MOORANG	KINNAUR	INDUS	SATLUJ
16	NATHPA	KINNAUR	INDUS	SATLUJ
17	PANDOA	SHIMLA	INDUS	SATLUJ
18	PAONTA	SIRMAUR	GANGA	YAMUNA
19	POWARI (SHIFTED TO MOORANG)	KINNAUR	INDUS	SATLUJ
20	RAMPUR_1	SHIMLA	INDUS	SATLUJ
21	ROPA	KINNAUR	INDUS	ROPA KHAD
22	SANGLA	KINNAUR	INDUS	BASPA
23	SHALKHAR	KINNAUR	INDUS	SPITI
24	TANDI	LAHUL AND SPITI	INDUS	BHAGA
25	TITANG	KINNAUR	INDUS	SATLUJ
26	UDAIPUR	LAHUL AND SPITI	INDUS	CHANDER BHAGA
27	YASHWANT NAGAR	SIRMAUR	GANGA	GIRI

OPEN SKY POLICY

486. **SHRI ESWARASAMY K.**

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is a fact that 'open sky' policy adopted by Government is putting adverse effect upon tourism sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to reconsider its policy and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken for minimizing its impact on tourism sector?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) Open Sky Agreements enable the enhancement of the air connectivity between two countries. They help the designated carriers of both the countries to mount unlimited operations subject to the availability of slots at respective airports. These agreements provide the opportunity to the Indian carriers as well as carriers of foreign countries to ramp up operations between India and the respective countries leading to enhanced air connectivity, which provides a conducive environment for growth of the tourism sector.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

INCREASING POLLUTION IN YAMUNA RIVER IN DELHI

487. **SHRI JAI PRAKASH:**

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any cognizance of the highly polluted river Yamuna in Delhi in recent past, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Central Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti has taken note of this aspect;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (DR. RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY):

(a) to (c) Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) regularly meets to review the implementation of action plan for restoration of polluted river stretches of the country including the river Yamuna in Delhi. In its 19th meeting held on 30.09.2024, several actions were identified for the Govt. of NCT of Delhi for their action such as timely completion of ongoing construction of new STPs, resolving issues pertaining to Decentralized Sewage Treatment Plants (DSTPs), full utilization of Interceptor Sewer Project , etc.

(d) The remedial steps taken by the Government are:

- i. As per information received from the DPCC, all the operational STPs of DJB are being monitored by DPCC every month & analysis reports are available on the website of DPCC. DPCC issues communication with the DJB to meet prescribed standards on a regular basis.
- ii. Delhi Jal Board has informed that each contract has provision of penalty in case of non-achievement of guaranteed parameters of treated effluent, etc. and, payment is withheld/recovered time to time for non-compliances. In case the agencies do not respond properly even after repeated communication there is a provision to blacklist/debar from DJB tendering. DJB has taken action on defaulting firms at various sites.
- iii. CPCB issued directions dated 12.11.2024 to Delhi Pollution Control Committee under Section 18(1) (B) of the water (prevention & control of Pollution) Act,

- 1974 regarding non-compliance status of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) installed in Delhi.
- iv. The Government of NCT of Delhi is working on the following sewage infrastructure enhancement projects:
- Rehabilitation of existing 3 STPs at Kondli Phase II, Rithala Phase I, and Yamuna Vihar Phase –II;
 - Upgradation and increasing capacity of existing STPs;
 - Construction of 2 New STPs at Okhla and Sonia Vihar;
 - Various interceptor sewer projects.
- v. Under the Namami Gange Program, to rejuvenate the river Yamuna, 9 projects have been sanctioned in the NCT of Delhi to create 1,268 MLD of sewage treatment capacity at an estimated cost of ₹ 1,951 crores. Eight of these projects have been completed and are operational.

नवी मुंबई विमानपत्तन का नामकरण

488. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के नवी मुंबई स्थित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन का नाम डी.बी.पाटिल के नाम पर रखने की मांग की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उक्त विमानपत्तन का नाम डी.बी. पाटिल के नाम पर रखने के संबंध में कोई निर्णय लिया गया है; और

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

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल):

(क) से (ग): महाराष्ट्र के नवी मुंबई में बनने वाले ग्रीनफील्ड हवाईअड्डे का नाम 'लोकनेते डी. बी. पाटिल नवी मुंबई हवाईअड्डा' रखने के संबंध में महाराष्ट्र विधानसभा द्वारा पारित संकल्प सहित महाराष्ट्र सरकार से एक प्रस्ताव नागर विमानन मंत्रालय को प्राप्त हुआ है। आम तौर पर, हवाईअड्डों को उस शहर के नाम से जाना जाता है जहाँ वे स्थित हैं, जब तक कि संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा राज्य विधान सभा में पारित संकल्प द्वारा समर्थित कोई अन्य विशिष्ट नाम प्रस्तावित न किया जाए। हवाईअड्डों के नामकरण पर निर्णय संबंधित केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों के साथ उचित परामर्श के पश्चात केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा लिया जाता

REGARDING SHGs IN TELANGANA

489. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

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

(a) whether Government has proposed to set up Van Dhan Kendras involving Self Help Groups (SHGs) in Telangana under the Van-Dhan Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued for this scheme and if so, the details thereof and the districts selected for the implementation of the scheme, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY):

(a) and (b): Under the scheme of Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM), the Ministry through Tribal Co-operative Marketing Federation of India (TRIFED) provides grant-in-aid to State Governments or its implementing agencies for setting up of Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs) for tribal communities in general. A VDVK is a cluster of up to 15 tribal SHGs, each SHG consisting of around 20 members of the tribal communities in general. These VDVKs are centers for value addition activities of Minor Forest Produce (MFPs) and non-MFPs to scale up the income of associated beneficiaries. The Ministry also provides grant-in-aid for setting up VDVKs for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Nyay Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN). In Telangana, 17 VDVKs have been sanctioned under PMJVM scheme; while under PM-JANMAN, 25 VDVKs have been sanctioned.

(c): The guidelines of PMJVM and PM JANMAN can be accessed at the Ministry's website at <https://tribal.nic.in/downloads/Livelihood/Guidelines/PMJVMGuidelines.pdf> and https://adiprasaran.tribal.gov.in/pm-janman/janman_Download/PM-JANMAN-Operational%20Guidelines.pdf respectively.

State/ UT-wise details of VDVKs under PMJVM and PM JANMAN schemes are given below:

(As on 01.11.2024)

Sl. No.	State	PMJVM	PM JANMAN
		Total Number of	Total Number of

		VDVKs Sanctioned	VDVKs Sanctioned
1	Andaman and Nicobar	NA	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	415	73
3	Arunachal Pradesh	106	NA*
4	Assam	471	NA
5	Chhattisgarh	139	16
6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1	NA
7	Goa	10	NA
8	Gujarat	200	21
9	Himachal Pradesh	4	NA
10	Jammu & Kashmir	100	NA
11	Ladakh	10	NA
12	Jharkhand	146	35
13	Karnataka	140	32
14	Kerala	44	5
15	Madhya Pradesh	126	83

16	Maharashtra	264	40
17	Manipur	200	2
18	Meghalaya	169	0
19	Mizoram	259	0
20	Nagaland	284	0
21	Odisha	170	43
22	Rajasthan	479	50
23	Sikkim	80	0
24	Tamil Nadu	8	37
25	Telangana	17	25
26	Tripura	57	30
27	Uttar Pradesh	25	5
28	Uttarakhand	12	5
29	West Bengal	22	0
TOTAL		3958	503

*NA: Not Applicable

DEVELOPMENT OF RUPSI AIRPORT

490. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether the Government has received any proposal for upgradation/ development/ expansion of Rupsi Airport in Bodoland territorial Region, Assam;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that presently the Security checking and other Airport Security is being managed by the Assam police;
- (d) whether the Government considers to handover the said Airport Security to CISF or any other Central Security Force in view of the security measures; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) and (b): Airports Authority of India (AAI) has requested for 200 Acres of Land from Govt of Assam for upgradation of Rupsi Airport.

(c) to (e): Rupsi airport is manned by Assam Police. Based on threat perception, MHA recommends to bring an airport under CISF security cover. At present, there is no proposal to handover Airport Security of Rupsi airport to CISF.

MEGA FOOD PARKS

491. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Mega Food Parks proposed, under construction and presently operational across the country, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh along with their current status;
- (b) the details of the funds allocated and utilised for the purpose of setting up Mega Food Parks across the country, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the details of the total products produced in each operational Mega Food Parks in Metric Tonnes during the last five years and the current year, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of Mega Food Parks in the country and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government has carried out any activities/campaigns to increase the production in the Mega Food Parks across the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

- (a). Under the Scheme for Mega Food Parks, 41 projects have been approved across the country. The Scheme for Mega Food Parks has been discontinued

w.e.f. 01.04.2021. The details of the Mega Food Parks across the country including Andhra Pradesh is at enclosed **Statement I**.

(b). State-wise allocation of funds is not made under the Scheme for Mega Food Parks. Ministry has disbursed ₹4.95 crore to Mega Food Parks (MFPs) of Andhra Pradesh during last three years. The details of fund allocated and actual expenditure incurred for setting up the MFPs in the country during each of the last three years is at enclosed **Statement -II**.

(c). The details of the total processing and preservation capacity created for producing wide range of processed food products including Agri & horticulture produce in each operational Mega Food Parks in Metric Tonnes State-wise including Andhra Pradesh is at enclosed **Statement -III**.

(d) and (e). No such proposal as the MFP scheme has already been discontinued by the Government w.e.f. 01.04.2021 with provision for committed liability during 15th Finance Commission cycle.

STATEMENT - I

The details of the Mega Food Parks across the country including Andhra Pradesh

S. No	SPV/IA Name	State/ UT Name	District Name	Date of Final Approval	Total Project Cost (₹ in Cr)	Amount of Grant Approved (₹ in Cr)	Amount of Grant Released (₹ in Cr)	Status
1	Srini Food	Andhra	Chittoor	30-Mar-	121.1	49.92	49.92	Operational

	Park Pvt Ltd	Pradesh		2009				
2	Godavari Mega Aqua Food Park Pvt Ltd	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	16-Dec-2013	122.6	50.00	44.53	Operational
3	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd (APIIC)	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	31-Dec-2015	112.94	50.00	37.69	Under Implementation
4	Rongoge Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	12-Sep-2019	73.02	43.25	12.02	Under Implementation
5	North East Mega Food Park Ltd	Assam	Nalbari	30-Mar-2009	84.96	48.84	48.84	Operational
6	Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	7-Apr-2022	180.57	45.4	12.25	Under Implementation

	(BIADA)							
7	Pristine Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Bihar	Khagaria	6-Aug-2014	120.13	41.9	34.8	Under Implementation
8	Indus Best Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	4-Jun-2014	96.58	43.96	39.57	Operational
9	Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Gujarat	Surat	22-May-2014	121.86	50.00	45.00	Operational
10	Fanidhar Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Gujarat	Mehsana	16-Aug-2017	151.05	50.00	37.67	Under Implementation
11	Haryana State Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federation Ltd (HAFED)	Haryana	Rohtak	21-Feb-2018	179.75	50.00	28.70	Under Implementation

12	Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd (HSIIDC)	Haryana	Sonipat	6-Nov-2015	155.58	44.94	33.85	Operational
13	Cremica Food Park Pvt Ltd	Himachal Pradesh	Una	6-Aug-2014	107.34	50.00	45.00	Operational
14	RFK Greens Food Park Pvt Ltd	Jammu & Kashmir	Pulwama	19-Feb-2014	79.43	50.00	29.09	Under Implementation
15	Integrated Food Park Ltd	Karnataka	Tumkur	29-Mar-2011	144.33	48.72	48.72	Operational
16	Favorich Infra Pvt Ltd	Karnataka	Mandya	19-Dec-2017	113.83	50	37.57	Under Implementation
17	Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development	Kerala	Palakkad	27-Nov-2015	105.39	50.00	50.00	Operational

	ent Corporatio n (KINFRA)							
18	Kerala State Industrial Developm ent Corporatio n Ltd (KSIDC)	Kerala	Alappuzha	27-Nov- 2015	129.15	50.00	38.90	Operational
19	Indus Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	27-Aug- 2012	131.28	49.37	49.37	Operational
20	Avantee Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	31-Dec- 2015	146.07	50.00	40.00	Operational
21	Satara Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Maharasht ra	Satara	6-Aug- 2014	139.33	50.00	45.00	Operational
22	Paithan Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Maharasht ra	Aurangaba d	8-Mar- 2013	124.52	48.82	43.94	Operational
23	Wardha	Maharasht	Wardha	13-Jan-	92.36	50.00	15.00	Under

	Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	ra		2016				Implementati on
24	Manipur Food Industries Corporatio n Ltd	Manipur	Thoubal	29-Jan- 2020	81.83	43.254	9.49	Under Implementati on
25	Meghalaya Industrial Developm ent Corporatio n Ltd. (MIDC)	Meghalay a	North Garo Hills	23-Nov- 2021	65.86	48.3	5.38	Under Implementati on
26	Zoram Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Mizoram	Kolasib	10-Jun- 2015	75.2	50.00	44.62	Operational
27	DoysAgri Resources Pvt Ltd	Nagaland	Dimapur	16-Aug- 2017	71.79	50.00	38.78	Under Implementati on
28	MITS Mega Food Park Ltd	Odisha	Rayagada	16-Apr- 2012	87.88	45.94	44.95	Operational
29	Odisha Industrial Infrastructu	Odisha	Khordha	6-Nov- 2015	121.95	50.00	37.8	Under Implementati on

	re Developm ent Corporatio n (IDCO)							
30	Internation al Mega Food Park Ltd	Punjab	Fazilka	25-May- 2011	130.38	50.00	45.00	Operational
31	Sukhj it Mega Food Park and Infra Ltd	Punjab	Kapurthala	6-Nov- 2015	107.83	48.7	38.76	Operational
32	Punjab Agro Industries Corporatio n Ltd (PAIC)	Punjab	Ludhiana	27-Nov- 2015	117.61	37.73	37.62	Under Implementati on
33	Greentech Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Rajasthan	Ajmer	19-Feb- 2014	110.35	49.88	44.9	Operational
34	Shree Ram Mega Food Park Private Limited	Rajasthan	Bikaner	7-Apr- 2022	132.81	50.00	5.71	Under Implementati on

35	Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board (TNSAMB)	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	23-Jun-2021	77.024	23.64	12.21	Under Implementation
36	Smart Agro Food Park Pvt Ltd	Telangana	Nizamabad	10-Jun-2015	108.95	50.00	44.99	Operational
37	Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd (TSIIC)	Telangana	Khammam	5-Feb-2016	109.59	49.79	28.49	Under implementation
38	Sikaria Mega Food Park (P) Ltd	Tripura	West Tripura	30-Nov-2011	77.79	48.39	45.00	Operational
39	Patanjali Food and Herbal Park Pvt Ltd	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	30-Mar-2009	95.08	50.00	50.00	Operational
40	Himalayan Food Park Pvt Ltd	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	23-Jan-2014	98.08	47.79	47.79	Operational

41	Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Ltd	West Bengal	Murshidab ad	16-Mar- 2010	132.7	50.00	45.00	Operational
Total					4635.8 74	1958.53 4	1493.92	

STATEMENT -II

Funds allocated and actual expenditure incurred for setting up the MFPs during each of the last three years and current year till 15.11.2024:

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Budget Estimated	Revised Estimate (Fund Allocated)	Funds disbursed/ actual Expenditure in the country	Funds disbursed/ actual Expenditure in Andhra Pradesh
2021-22	57.6	54.37	52.59	0.94
2022-23	55.8	24.8	22.14	4.01
2023-24	54.8	20.66	20.64	0
2024-25 (till 15.11.2024)	24.8	-	8.14	0
Total	193	193	103.51	4.95

STATEMENT -III

The details of the total processing and preservation capacity created for producing wide range of processed food products including Agri & horticulture produce in each operational Mega Food Parks in Metric Tonnes State-wise including Andhra Pradesh

S. No	Project Name	State	Processing capacity/ annum (in lakh MT)	Preservation capacity/ annum (in lakh MT)
1	Srini Food Park Pvt Ltd	Andhra Pradesh	0.78	0.57
2	Godavari Mega Aqua Food Park Pvt Ltd	Andhra Pradesh	0.21	0.12
3	North East Mega Food Park Ltd	Assam	0	0.46
4	Indus Best Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Chhattisgarh	0.42	0.84
5	Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Gujarat	0.05	0.43
6	Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development	Haryana	0.03	1.10

	Corporation Ltd (HSIIDC)			
7	Creteca Food Park Pvt Ltd	Himachal Pradesh	0.43	0.20
8	Integrated Food Park Ltd	Karnataka	1.27	1.63
9	Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)	Kerala	0.33	0.92
10	Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd (KSIDC)	Kerala	0.03	0.22
11	Indus Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Madhya Pradesh	0.46	0.94
12	Avantee Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Madhya Pradesh	1.51	0.24
13	Satara Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Maharashtra	0.17	0.40
14	Paithan Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Maharashtra	0.49	0.68
15	Zoram Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Mizoram	0.07	0.17
16	MITTS Mega Food Park Ltd	Odisha	0.91	0.44
17	International Mega Food Park	Punjab	1.89	2.08

	Ltd			
18	Sukhjit Mega Food Park and Infra Ltd	Punjab	0.02	1.22
19	Greentech Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Rajasthan	0.35	0.86
20	Smart Agro Food Park Pvt Ltd	Telangana	0.40	0.84
21	Sikaria Mega Food Park (P) Ltd	Tripura	0.07	0.30
22	Patanjali Food and Herbal Park Pvt Ltd	Uttarakhand	0.24	1.49
23	Himalayan Food Park Pvt Ltd	Uttarakhand	0.54	0.34
24	Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Ltd	West Bengal	0	1.44
Total			10.67	17.93

COAL FIRED POWER PLANTS IN MAHARASHTRA

492. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plan to set up coal fired power plants in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) the current status of setting up of the project '3,300 MW Dondaicha Coal Fired Power Plant' in Maharashtra, along with the funds sanctioned, released and utilized, land acquisition status and expected timeline for its completion;
- (c) whether there have been any delays in setting up of the Project and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the delays and expedite the completion of the project;
- (e) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the State Government of Maharashtra or any Member of Parliament for the same during the last five years and the current year; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):

(a): Setting up of power plants and generating electricity is a delicensed activity as per Section-7 of the Electricity Act, 2003. Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Ltd. (MAHAGENCO), a Government of Maharashtra undertaking, is currently constructing a 1 x 660 MW Bhusawal Thermal Power Project in Jalgaon district, Maharashtra.

Additionally, MAHAGENCO has planned a 2 x 660 MW coal-based thermal power plant at Koradi in Nagpur district and a 1 x 800 MW coal-based thermal power plant at Chandrapur in Chandrapur district.

(b) to (d) : MAHAGENCO had proposed to setup a 3,300 MW (5 x 660 MW) coal-fired power plant at Dondaicha in Dhule district, Maharashtra. However, the project was cancelled due to local resistance to the balance land acquisition and the cancellation of coal mines allocated for the project. A total of 540.05 hectares of land (private and government) have been acquired for the project. Since the project was cancelled, no funds were sanctioned for its implementation.

(e) and (f) : No such proposals for setting up of 3300 MW (5x660 MW) Coal Fired Power Plant at Dondaicha have been received by the Government of India during the last five years and in the current year.

**ONE DISTRICT ONE PRODUCT UNDER THE PMFME SCHEME IN UTTAR
PRADESH**

493. **SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:**

DR. RAJKUMAR SANGWAN:

SHRIMATI RUCHI VIRA

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

- (a) the total funds allocated to Uttar Pradesh by the Union Government for implementation of various components of Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro, Food Processing Enterprises Scheme (PMFME);
- (b) the number of loans sanctioned to micro food processing industries based on One District One Product (ODOP) for the said State under Credit Linked Subsidy, district-wise;
- (c) the details of specified products identified under ODOP component in Uttar Pradesh and the steps taken by the Government to promote such products; and
- (d) the number of products receiving support for branding and marketing under ODOP in the said State, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

- (a). Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has released a total amount of Rs. 240.38 Cr. as Centre Share to the State of Uttar Pradesh for implementation of various components of "Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme.
- (b). 1142 number of loans have been sanctioned to micro food processing industries based on One District One Product (ODOP) in the State of Uttar Pradesh under Credit Linked Subsidy component of PMFME Scheme till 31st October 2024. The district-wise details are at enclosed **Statement -I**.

(c). ODOP has been identified for 75 districts of State of Uttar Pradesh based on the recommendations of the State Governments. The district-wise details of ODOP are at enclosed **Statement -II**. To promote such products, preference is given to One District One Product (ODOP) in sanctioning of projects under various components of PMFME Scheme. Further, various initiatives have been taken to promote and increase awareness & participation among beneficiaries through National & State level awareness campaigns such as Newspaper advertisement, Radio Jingles, Exhibitions & Expos, Millet Fairs, Buyer-Seller Meets etc. since the inception of the scheme.

(d). Under the Marketing & Branding component of the PMFME Scheme, 2 Brands with 4 products have been launched in the State of Uttar Pradesh viz. Brand Madhu Mantra from the district of Saharanpur for Multiflora Honey and Lemon Honey and Brand Madhurmithas from the district of Muzaffarnagar for Jaggery Powder and Jaggery Spice Mix.

STATEMENT -I

District-wise list of loans sanctioned to micro food processing industries based on One District One Product (ODOP) in the State of Uttar Pradesh under Credit Linked Subsidy component of PMFME Scheme till 31st October 2024

Sl. No.	District	No. of Loan Sanctioned
1	Agra	1

Sl. No.	District	No. of Loan Sanctioned
2	Aligarh	70
3	Ambedkar Nagar	3
4	Amethi	5
5	Auraiya	13
6	Ayodhya	26
7	Azamgarh	4
8	Baghpat	6
9	Ballia	14
10	Balrampur	67
11	Banda	56
12	Barabanki	15
13	Bareilly	29
14	Basti	139
15	Bhadohi	3
16	Bijnor	58
17	Bulandshahr	17
18	Chandauli	2
19	Chitrakoot	31
20	Deoria	2
21	Etah	4
22	Etawah	66

Sl. No.	District	No. of Loan Sanctioned
23	Farrukhabad	3
24	Fatehpur	8
25	Firozabad	1
26	Gautam Buddha Nagar	11
27	Ghaziabad	19
28	Ghazipur	7
29	Gonda	4
30	Gorakhpur	37
31	Hardoi	7
32	Hathras	2
33	Jalaun	6
34	Jaunpur	24
35	Jhansi	1
36	Kanpur Dehat	21
37	Kanpur Nagar	26
38	Kasganj	1
39	Kaushambi	1
40	Kheri	6
41	Kushi Nagar	7
42	Lalitpur	3
43	Lucknow	23

Sl. No.	District	No. of Loan Sanctioned
44	Maharajganj	6
45	Mahoba	26
46	Mainpuri	22
47	Mau	1
48	Meerut	12
49	Mirzapur	12
50	Moradabad	13
51	Muzaffarnagar	1
52	Pilibhit	10
53	Pratapgarh	49
54	Prayagraj	3
55	Rae Bareli	9
56	Rampur	4
57	Saharanpur	3
58	Sambhal	3
59	Sant Kabeer Nagar	49
60	Shahjahanpur	12
61	Shamli	2
62	Siddharth Nagar	5
63	Sultanpur	20
64	Varanasi	31

SI. No.	District	No. of Loan Sanctioned
	Total	1142

STATEMENT -II

District-wise details of ODOP for 75 districts of State of Uttar Pradesh

UTTAR PRADESH		
SI. No.	District	ODOP
1.	Agra	Petha
2.	Aligarh	Milk based Products
3.	Ambedkar Nagar	Chilli based Products
4.	Amethi	Aonla based Products
5.	Amroha	Mango based Products
6.	Auraiya	Milk based Product (Ghee)
7.	Ayodhya	Jaggery
8.	Azamgarh	Basil based Products
9.	Baghpat	Jaggery
10.	Bahraich	Banana based Products
11.	Ballia	Lentil based Products
12.	Banda	Oil seed-based Product
13.	Balrampur	Corn Product

14.	Barabanki	Mint based Products
15.	Bareilly	Milk Based Products
16.	Basti	Kala Namak Rice
17.	Bhadohi	Onion based Products
18.	Bijnor	Jaggery
19.	Budaun	Guava based Products
20.	Bulandshahar	Milk Based Products
21.	Chandauli	Tomato based Products
22.	ChitraKoot	Oil seed-based Product
23.	Deoria	Chilli based Products
24.	Etah	Chicory
25.	Etawah	Mustard based Products
26.	Farrukhabad	Potato based Products
27.	Fatehpur	Aonla based Products
28.	Firozabad	Potato based Products
29.	Gorakhpur	Kala Namak Rice
30.	G. B. Nagar	Bakery Products
31.	Ghaziabad	Bakery Products
32.	Ghazipur	Onion based Products
33.	Gonda	Banana based Products
34.	Hamirpur	Fish based Products
35.	Hapur	Petha

36.	Hardoi	Groundnut Products
37.	Hathras	Asafoetida
38.	Jalaun	Pea based Products
39.	Jaunpur	Milk Based Products
40.	Jhansi	Basil based Products
41.	Kannauj	Potato based Products
42.	Kanpur Dehat	Milk Product
43.	Kanpur Nagar	Bakery Products
44.	Kasganj	Ghee
45.	Kaushambi	Guava based Products
46.	Kushinagar	Banana based Products
47.	Lakhimpur Khiri	Banana based Products
48.	Lalitpur	Turmeric
49.	Lucknow	Mango based Products
50.	Maharajganj	Kala Namak Rice
51.	Mahoba	Oil seed-based Product
52.	Mainpuri	Garlic based Products
53.	Mathura	Milk Product (Peda)
54.	Mau	Mango based Products
55.	Meerut	Jaggery
56.	Mirzapur	Tomato based Products
57.	Moradabad	Honey

58.	Muzaffarnagar	Jaggery
59.	Pilibhit	Jaggery
60.	Pratapgarh	Aonla based Products
61.	Prayagraj	Guava based Products
62.	Rae Bareli	Aonla based Products
63.	Rampur	Mint based Products
64.	Saharanpur	Honey
65.	Sambhal	Mint based Products
66.	Sant Kabir Nagar	Kala Namak Rice
67.	Shahjahanpur	Jaggery
68.	Shamali	Jaggery
69.	Shrawasti	Banana based Products
70.	Siddharth nagar	Kala Namak Rice
71.	Sitapur	Mango based Products
72.	Sonbhadra	Tomato based Products
73.	Sultanpur	Mint based Products
74.	Unnao	Mango based Products
75.	Varanasi	Chilli based Products
TOTAL		75

FUNDS FOR GUJARAT UNDER PMSKY

494. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated/sanctioned/released by the Union Government to the State of Gujarat under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) during the last five years and the current year;
- (b) the details of outstanding funds still to be released;
- (c) whether the funds released are sufficient to achieve the desired objectives; and
- (d) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) and (b). Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) is a central sector umbrella scheme and the funds are not allocated/sanctioned/released statewise under any of the component schemes of PMKSY. Under component schemes of PMKSY, 108 projects are approved in the State of Gujarat with the project cost of ₹2648.03 crore and approved grants in aid/subsidy of ₹663.52 crore. So far, ₹522.56 crore has been released to these 108 projects. Grants in aid/ subsidy is released to the project implementing agencies after verification of the documents submitted and inspection of the unit to verify the physical progress commensurate with the financial progress.

(c) and (d). PMKSY is a demand driven scheme and sufficient fund is available to achieve the desired objectives.

DETAILS OF BENEFICIARIES UNDER PMAY-U 2.0

495. **DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:**

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

Will the Minister of **HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

the details of beneficiaries from the weaker sections of society including slum dwellers, SC/STs, minorities, widows and people with disabilities under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) 2.0, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI TOKHAN SAHU):

Learning from the experiences of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to construct, purchase and rent a house by eligible beneficiaries at affordable cost through four verticals i.e. Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS).

As per the scheme guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0, preference under the Scheme is given to Widows, single women, Persons with Disabilities, Senior Citizens, Transgenders, persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes,

Minorities and other weaker and vulnerable sections of the society. Special focus will be given to Safai Karmi, Street Vendors identified under PMSVANidhi Scheme and different artisans under Pradhan Mantri-Vishwakarma Scheme, Anganwadi workers, building and other construction workers, residents of slums/chawls and other groups identified during operation of PMAY-U 2.0. So far, Ministry has not received any project proposal from States/UTs under the scheme. As on date, 29 States/UTs have signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) to implement PMAY-U 2.0 as per scheme guidelines. The scheme guidelines are available at <https://pmay-urban.gov.in/pmay-u-2.0-guidelines>.

STATUS OF BENGALURU METRO PROJECT

496. **SHRI TEJASVI SURYA :**

Will the Minister of **HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the estimated timeline for the execution, total delay, final opening of all the operational phases, reaches and stretches of the Bengaluru Metro along with the average total delay time in the execution of projects by BMRCL;
- (b) whether the Government has constituted any panel to look into the working of metro organizations, such as BMRCL, DMRC, Chennai, Hyderabad etc. and if so, the functions of such panels along with the work done so far;
- (c) whether the Government is concerned over the delay in the execution of projects by BMRCL and if so, the measures taken/being taken for timely completion of work with more accountability;

- (d) whether the Government has advised the organizations, such as BMRCL to implement learnings from the past mistakes or to emulate the successful models of other metros like Delhi and if so, the details of such directives; and
- (e) the other measures to improve the functioning of BMRCL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI TOKHAN SAHU):

(a) At present Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase – I having length of 42.3 km sanctioned on 11.05.2006 and 21.01.2010 in phases by Central Government is fully operational and Phase II having length of 72 km sanctioned on 21.02.2014 is partially operational in Bengaluru city. Details regarding timeline, commissioning of operational reaches and stretches in respect of Phase – I and Phase – II of Bangalore Metro Rail Project are as under:

Phase	Stretch	Scheduled Completion Date	Date of Commission	Length in (Km)
Bangalore Metro Phase I – 42.3 km	Baiyappanahalli to M.G. Road	June, 2012	20.10.2011	6.7
	Peenya Village to Sampige Road		01.03.2014	10.3
	Peenya Village to Nagasandra		01.05.2015	2.5

	Magadi Road to Nayandanahalli		16.11.2015	6.5
	Cubbon Park to City Rly. Station		29.04.2016	4.8
	Mantri Square Sampige Road to Yelchenahalli		17.06.2017	11.5
Total				42.3
Bangalore Metro Phase II – 72 km	Yelchenahalli to Silk Institute	March, 2021	14.01.2021	6.12
	Mysore Road Station to Kengeri Station		29.08.2021	7.53
	KR Pura to Whitefield		25.03.2023	13.71
	Krishnarajapura to Baiyappanahalli,		09.10.2023	2.1
	Kengeri to Challaghatta,		09.10.2023	2.05
	Nagasandra to Madavara		07.11.2024	3.14
Total				34.65

(b) to (e) The completion of project is dependent upon many extraneous factors related to land acquisition, settlement of court matters etc. The following mechanisms are in place for expeditious completion of project:

(i) Metro Rail projects under 50:50 equity model are implemented by Joint Venture Special Purpose Vehicle (SPVs) of Central Government and concerned State Government like DMRC, BMRCL, etc. Bangalore Metro rail project is implemented by Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation (BMRCL) under 50:50 equity model between Government of India and Government of Karnataka. The company is Board run company, where there is an equal representation from both, the Central Government and Government of Karnataka. The progress of these projects are regularly monitored by the Board of BMRCL. Further, there is regular sharing of best practices amongst Metro Rail Companies in different fora.

(ii) Besides regular monitoring progress of metro projects at different level in Central Government, a High Powered Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary Karnataka monitors the progress of project on regular basis. The High Powered Committee takes expeditious decisions on matters relating to land acquisition, shifting of utilities and other structures in the project alignment, rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons, multimodal integration and such other matters, where the State Government has to facilitate quick action in the interest of project.

FOOD PROCESSING UNITS IN BIHAR

497. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of food processing units operational at present in Bihar;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to strengthen the food processing infrastructure in the State of Bihar;
- (c) the details of the funds allocated and utilised for setting up the Food Processing Centres in Bihar during the last three years and the current year;
- (d) the estimated number of employment generation due to setting up of the food processing infrastructure in Bihar; and
- (e) the other measures taken/being taken by the Government to make Bihar a food processing hub keeping in view of the potential of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a). The number of food processing units operational in Bihar supported under various schemes of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of units operational

		(As on 31.10.2024)
1.	Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY)	4
2.	Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI)	7
3.	Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME)	8419

(b). For the development of Food Processing sector in the country including Bihar, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been implementing three schemes namely Central Sector PMKSY scheme, PLISFPI Scheme and Centrally sponsored PMFME scheme. All the schemes are implemented on demand driven basis. Under PMKSY, credit linked financial assistance (capital subsidy) is provided to entrepreneurs for creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet thereby giving a big boost to the growth of food processing sector in the country with total outlay of Rs 5520 Cr for 15th Finance Commission Cycle. Under PMFME scheme, financial, technical and business support is provided for setting up / upgradation of micro food processing enterprises. The scheme is operational for a period of upto 2025-26 with an outlay of Rs. 10,000 Crore. PLISFPI is, inter alia, intended to support creation of global food manufacturing champions and support Indian brands of food products in international market. The Scheme is operational for a period from 2021-22 to 2026-27 with an outlay of Rs. 10,900 crores.

(c). Under PMFME Scheme, two incubation centres located at Samastipur and Nalanda Districts of Bihar have been approved with grants-in-aid of Rs. 4.80 crores.

(d). On completion of the units / projects approved under the schemes implemented by MoFPI, are expected to generate about 128678 direct / indirect employment opportunities.

(e). Same as (b) above.

IMPACT OF NPAs ON MSMEs

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

Will the Minister of **MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES** be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) among MSME borrowers under the Mudra Loan Scheme;

(b) the details of specific support or advisory services being provided to MSMEs to prevent their loans from becoming NPAs;

(c) whether the reduction of NPAs associated with Mudra loans had any impact on the growth and development of MSMEs in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, including any studies or reports on the correlation between NPA levels and MSME growth, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a): As informed by Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance the overall Non-Performing Assets (NPAs), as a percentage of credit disbursed, was 2.20 % as on September 2024.

(b) to (d): To prevent MSME loans turning NPA, the following initiatives have been taken:

- To address the stress in MSME accounts in the incipient stage and facilitate their revival, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India, vide their Gazette Notification dated May 29, 2015, notified a 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises' (FRR for MSMEs). In continuation of the Gazette notification, RBI issued instructions vide its circular no. RBI/2015-16/338 FIDD.MSME & NFS.BC.No.21/06.02.31/2015-16 dated 17.03.2016.
- The Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) was launched in May, 2020 as part of Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan to support eligible MSMEs and business enterprises in meeting their operational liabilities and restarting their businesses in the context of the disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Scheme was operational till 31.03.2023. As per a research report dated 23.1.2023 of the State Bank of India on ECLGS, almost 14.6 lakh MSME accounts, of which about 98.3% of the accounts were in the Micro and Small Enterprises categories, were saved. Around 12% of the outstanding MSME credit was saved from slipping into NPA classification due to ECLGS.

- Union Budget 2024-25 announced a new mechanism to ensure continued bank credit for MSMEs during periods of stress, particularly when they are in Special Mention Accounts due to circumstances beyond their control. This support aims to help MSMEs maintain operations and avoid transitioning to NPA status.
- No study has been carried out regarding state-wise correlation between NPA levels and MSME growth.

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW AIRPORTS

499. **SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.**

SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

- (a) the number of new airports being developed across the country including Tamil Nadu under current plans of the Government;
- (b) the locations of the said new airports and the expected timelines for their completion;
- (c) the total funds allocated for the construction and the source of funding of these airports;
- (d) the expected economic impact of these new airports on local regions, especially in employment and tourism; and
- (e) whether the Government plans to develop any airports in underserved or remote areas to improve connectivity and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) to (c): Government of India (GoI) has accorded 'In-Principle' approval for setting up of 21 Greenfield Airports across the country namely Mopa (Project Cost - Rs. 3400 crore) in Goa, Navi Mumbai (Project Cost - Rs. 19646 crore), Shirdi (Project Cost - Rs. 320 crore) and Sindhudurg (Project Cost - Rs. 520 crore) in Maharashtra, Kalaburagi (Project Cost - Rs.175.57 crore), Vijayapura (Project Cost - Rs. 348 crore), Hassan (Project Cost - Rs. 193.65 crore) and Shivamogga (Project Cost - Rs. 449 crore) in Karnataka, Dabra (Gwalior) (Project Cost - Rs. 200 crore) in Madhya Pradesh, Kushinagar (Project Cost - Rs. 448 crore) and Noida (Jewar) (Project Cost - Rs. 10056 crore) in Uttar Pradesh, Dholera (Project Cost - Rs. 1305 crore) and Rajkot (Hirasar) (Project Cost - Rs. 1405 crore) in Gujarat, Karaikal (Project Cost - Rs. 50 crore) in Puducherry, Dagadarthi (Project Cost - Rs. 293 crore), Bhogapuram (Project Cost - Rs. 4727 crore) and Oravakal (Kurnool) (Project Cost - Rs. 187 crore) in Andhra Pradesh, Durgapur (Project Cost - Rs. 670 crore) in West Bengal, Pakyong (Project Cost - Rs. 553.53 crore) in Sikkim, Kannur (Project Cost - Rs. 2342 crore) in Kerala and Itanagar (Project Cost - Rs. 646 crore) in Arunachal Pradesh, as per Greenfield Airports (GFA) Policy, 2008.

Out of these, 12 Greenfield airports viz. Durgapur, Shirdi, Kannur, Pakyong, Kalaburagi, Orvakal (Kurnool), Sindhudurg, Kushinagar, Itanagar, Mopa, Shivamogga and Rajkot (Hirasar) have been operationalised.

Besides, GoI has also granted 'Site Clearance' for construction of 9 Greenfield airports namely Alwar in Rajasthan, Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh, Mandi in Himachal Pradesh, Kottayam in Kerala, Puri in Odisha, Doloo in Assam, Parandur in Tamil Nadu, Kota in Rajasthan and Raichur in Karnataka.

As per the Greenfield Airports (GFA) Policy, 2008, the responsibility for implementation of the Greenfield airport project including land acquisition, finalisation of project cost and its funding etc. lies with the concerned airport developer or the State Government, as the case may be. The timeline for completion of the airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure etc.

(d): Airports have emerged as a nucleus of economic activities and have multiplier effect on the economy of the State. The linkage between the Civil Aviation Sector and Economic Growth is well recognised.

International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) study shows that the air connectivity has an economic multiplier of 3.1 and employment multiplier of 6.1. Further, the development of airports in the Country are expected to significantly boost regional connectivity, stimulate economic growth, and enhance tourism.

(e): Ministry of Civil Aviation launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN) on 21.10.2016 to stimulate regional air connectivity and make air travel affordable for the masses. UDAN scheme envisages providing connectivity to unserved and underserved airports of the country through revival of the existing airstrips and airports. Under UDAN

scheme, 86 unserved and underserved airports (including 13 heliports & 02 water aerodromes) have been operationalised including Salem in Tamil Nadu.

PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA

500 SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

DR. AMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the total number of mega food parks established since the inception of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY);
- (b) the details of the budgetary outlay and expenditure for establishing the mega food parks;
- (c) whether the Government has evaluated the outcomes of the scheme, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the manner in which the Government monitor the effectiveness of PMKSY projects and ensure efficient use of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a). Under the Scheme for Mega Food Parks, a component scheme of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY), 41 projects have been approved across the country. The Scheme for Mega Food Parks has been discontinued w.e.f. 01.04.2021. The details of the Mega Food Parks approved since inception

of Scheme for Mega Food Parks i.e. 2008 across the country is at enclosed **Statement I.**

(b). The details of the budgetary outlay and expenditure for the Scheme of Mega Food Parks is at enclosed **Statement II.**

(c). Ministry has conducted a third party study for evaluation of the impact of the scheme for Mega Food Park (MFP) through M/s KPMG Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd., which inter alia mentioned that the processing facilities created at and procurement models followed by MFPs have resulted into reduction in Post-Harvest Losses(PHL) of Agri & Horticulture and other perishable produces between 1 to 3%. Under the Mega Food Parks scheme, assistance is provided for setting up of food processing/preservation parks on a minimum land size of 50 acres to create common modern infrastructure facilities for the food processing/preservation units along with primary processing centers and central processing centers in the peripheries of MFPs. The scheme has been operational since 2008-09 and has requirement of at least 50 acres of land which often is a deterrent in hilly and difficult areas. The assessment / impact evaluation of the scheme was being carried out regularly in 2012, 2014 & 2015 and the last assessment was done in 2020. After taking into account recommendations of many state Governments & Working Group constituted under 12th Finance Commission, a new scheme of Agro Processing Clusters (APC) was launched under PMKSY to develop common infrastructure in relatively smaller geographical area of 10 acres. Accordingly, Mega Food Park scheme has been discontinued w.e.f. 01.04.2021.

(d). PMKSY is a demand driven scheme and applications are invited through Expression of Interest (EoI) based on the availability of fund. Ministry periodically reviews the progress of the projects approved under the component schemes of PMKSY. Grants in aid/ subsidy is released to the project implementing agencies after verification of the documents submitted and inspection of the unit to verify the physical progress commensurate with the financial progress.

STATEMENT - I

The details of the Mega Food Parks approved since inception of Scheme for Mega Food Parks i.e. 2008 across the country

S. No.	SPV/IA Name	State/ UT Name	District Name	Date of Final Approval	Total Project Cost (₹ in Cr)	Amount of Grant Approved (₹ in Cr)	Amount of Grant Released (₹ in Cr)	Status
1	Srini Food Park Pvt Ltd	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	30-Mar-2009	121.1	49.92	49.92	Operational
2	Godavari Mega Aqua Food Park Pvt Ltd	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	16-Dec-2013	122.6	50.00	44.53	Operational
3	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd (APIIC)	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	31-Dec-2015	112.94	50.00	37.69	Under Implementation
4	Rongoge Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	12-Sep-2019	73.02	43.25	12.02	Under Implementation
5	North East Mega Food Park Ltd	Assam	Nalbari	30-Mar-2009	84.96	48.84	48.84	Operational

6	Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority (BIADA)	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	7-Apr-2022	180.57	45.4	12.25	Under Implementation
7	Pristine Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Bihar	Khagaria	6-Aug-2014	120.13	41.9	34.8	Under Implementation
8	Indus Best Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	4-Jun-2014	96.58	43.96	39.57	Operational
9	Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Gujarat	Surat	22-May-2014	121.86	50.00	45.00	Operational
10	Fanidhar Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Gujarat	Mehsana	16-Aug-2017	151.05	50.00	37.67	Under Implementation
11	Haryana State Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federation Ltd (HAFED)	Haryana	Rohtak	21-Feb-2018	179.75	50.00	28.70	Under Implementation
12	Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd (HSIIDC)	Haryana	Sonipat	6-Nov-2015	155.58	44.94	33.85	Operational
13	Creteca Food Park Pvt Ltd	Himachal Pradesh	Una	6-Aug-2014	107.34	50.00	45.00	Operational
14	RFK Greens Food Park Pvt Ltd	Jammu & Kashmir	Pulwama	19-Feb-2014	79.43	50.00	29.09	Under Implementation
15	Integrated Food Park Ltd	Karnataka	Tumkur	29-Mar-2011	144.33	48.72	48.72	Operational
16	Favorich Infra Pvt Ltd	Karnataka	Mandya	19-Dec-2017	113.83	50	37.57	Under Implementation
17	Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)	Kerala	Palakkad	27-Nov-2015	105.39	50.00	50.00	Operational
18	Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd	Kerala	Alappuzha	27-Nov-2015	129.15	50.00	38.90	Operational

	(KSIDC)							
19	Indus Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	27-Aug-2012	131.28	49.37	49.37	Operational
20	Avantee Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	31-Dec-2015	146.07	50.00	40.00	Operational
21	Satara Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Maharashtra	Satara	6-Aug-2014	139.33	50.00	45.00	Operational
22	Paithan Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	8-Mar-2013	124.52	48.82	43.94	Operational
23	Wardha Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Maharashtra	Wardha	13-Jan-2016	92.36	50.00	15.00	Under Implementation
24	Manipur Food Industries Corporation Ltd	Manipur	Thoubal	29-Jan-2020	81.83	43.254	9.49	Under Implementation
25	Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (MIDC)	Meghalaya	North Garo Hills	23-Nov-2021	65.86	48.3	5.38	Under Implementation
26	Zoram Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Mizoram	Kolasib	10-Jun-2015	75.2	50.00	44.62	Operational
27	DoysAgri Resources Pvt Ltd	Nagaland	Dimapur	16-Aug-2017	71.79	50.00	38.78	Under Implementation
28	MITS Mega Food Park Ltd	Odisha	Rayagada	16-Apr-2012	87.88	45.94	44.95	Operational
29	Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO)	Odisha	Khordha	6-Nov-2015	121.95	50.00	37.8	Under Implementation
30	International Mega Food Park Ltd	Punjab	Fazilka	25-May-2011	130.38	50.00	45.00	Operational
31	Sukhjot Mega Food Park and Infra Ltd	Punjab	Kapurthala	6-Nov-2015	107.83	48.7	38.76	Operational
32	Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd (PAIC)	Punjab	Ludhiana	27-Nov-2015	117.61	37.73	37.62	Under Implementation

33	Greentech Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Rajasthan	Ajmer	19-Feb-2014	110.35	49.88	44.9	Operational
34	Shree Ram Mega Food Park Private Limited	Rajasthan	Bikaner	7-Apr-2022	132.81	50.00	5.71	Under Implementation
35	Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board (TNSAMB)	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	23-Jun-2021	77.024	23.64	12.21	Under Implementation
36	Smart Agro Food Park Pvt Ltd	Telangana	Nizamabad	10-Jun-2015	108.95	50.00	44.99	Operational
37	Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd (TSIIC)	Telangana	Khammam	5-Feb-2016	109.59	49.79	28.49	Under implementation
38	Sikaria Mega Food Park (P) Ltd	Tripura	West Tripura	30-Nov-2011	77.79	48.39	45.00	Operational
39	Patanjali Food and Herbal Park Pvt Ltd	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	30-Mar-2009	95.08	50.00	50.00	Operational
40	Himalayan Food Park Pvt Ltd	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	23-Jan-2014	98.08	47.79	47.79	Operational
41	Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Ltd	West Bengal	Murshidabad	16-Mar-2010	132.7	50.00	45.00	Operational
Total					4635.874	1958.534	1493.92	

STATEMENT-II

**The details of the budgetary outlay and expenditure for the Scheme of
Mega Food Parks**

Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Funds disbursed/ actual
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			Expenditure in the country
2021-22	57.6	54.37	52.59
2022-23	55.8	24.8	22.14
2023-24	54.8	20.66	20.64
2024-25 (till 15.11.2024)	24.8	Yet to be finalised	8.14

पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश को धनराशि का आवंटन

501. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा:

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सुनिश्चित सिंचाई योजना के तहत खेतों तक पानी की वास्तविक पहुंच उपलब्ध कराने और खेती योग्य क्षेत्र का विस्तार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है;
- (ख) प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश को कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है; और
- (ग) श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जिलों सहित उत्तर प्रदेश में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री(डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क): किसानों के लाभ के लिए कृषि योग्य भूमि क्षेत्र का विस्तार करने और खेतों तक जल की प्रत्यक्ष पहुँच में वृद्धि करने के लिए स्कीमों का कार्यान्वयन संबंधित राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। तथापि, भारत सरकार द्वारा चिह्नित सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए अपनी चालू स्कीमों के अंतर्गत तकनीकी

सहायता के साथ-साथ आंशिक वित्तीय सहायता भी उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। इस संबंध में इस समय भारत सरकार द्वारा की गई कुछ प्रमुख पहल निम्नलिखित हैं।

1. भारत सरकार द्वारा 93,068.56 करोड़ रुपये (37,454 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता, नाबार्ड को 20,434.56 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण और राज्य हिस्सेदारी के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा 35,180 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय) के साथ वर्ष 2021-22 से 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए पीएमकेएसवाई के विस्तार को मंजूरी दी गई है।
2. महाराष्ट्र की 8 लघु सूक्ष्म सिंचाई और 83 सतही लघु सिंचाई (एसएमआई) परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए अप्रैल, 2018 तक अनुमानित शेष लागत 13,651.61 करोड़ रुपये है, जिसे वर्ष 2018-19 के दौरान भारत सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता की मंजूरी दी गई है। उक्त पैकेज के लिए 3.77 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता सृजन के साथ 3,831.41 करोड़ रुपये का केंद्रीय सहायता घटक है।
3. जून, 2018 में, भारत सरकार द्वारा जम्मू-कश्मीर और पंजाब को लाभान्वित करने वाली शाहपुरकंडी बांध (राष्ट्रीय) परियोजना को 2,715.70 करोड़ रुपये की परियोजना लागत के लिए वित्तीय सहायता हेतु मंजूरी दी गई है। इस परियोजना के लिए 485.38 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमोदित केंद्रीय सहायता देय है।
4. सितंबर, 2018 में, भारत सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 26.09.2018 को 1,976.75 करोड़ रुपये की संयुक्त अनुमोदित लागत के साथ "सरहिंद फीडर की रिलाइनिंग और राजस्थान फीडर की रिलाइनिंग" को मंजूरी दी गई। इस परियोजना के लिए 982 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमोदित केंद्रीय सहायता देयता है।
5. दिसंबर, 2021 में, भारत सरकार द्वारा क्रमशः हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड राज्य में रेणुकाजी बांध और लखवाड़ बहुउद्देशीय (राष्ट्रीय) परियोजनाओं के लिये केंद्रीय सहायता को मंजूरी दी गई

है। इन दोनों परियोजनाओं की अनुमानित लागत क्रमशः 6,946.99 करोड़ रुपये और 5,747.17 करोड़ रुपये है।

6. दिसंबर, 2021 में, भारत सरकार द्वारा 44,605 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों में केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना को भी मंजूरी दी गई है।

(ख) और (ग): श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जिलों सहित उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पीएमकेएसवाई के विभिन्न घटकों के तहत जारी केंद्रीय सहायता और लाभार्थियों की संख्या का विवरण निम्नलिखित है।

पीएमकेएसवाई के घटक	वर्ष 2016-17 से वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश को जारी केंद्रीय सहायता (करोड़ रुपये)	लाभार्थियों की अनुमानित संख्या
पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी और सीएडीडब्ल्यूएम	1,577.82	43,22,751
पीएमकेएसवाई-एचकेकेपी-जीडब्ल्यू	26.69	15,252
पीएमकेएसवाई-पीडीएमसी*	783.53	3,04,551
पीएमकेएसवाई-डब्ल्यूडीसी	257.61	आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते।

* दिसंबर, 2021 से पीडीएमसी का कार्यान्वयन पीएमकेएसवाई के स्थान पर राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना के एक भाग के रूप में किया जा रहा है।

छत्तीसगढ़ में स्मार्ट सिटी परियोजनाएं

502. श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी:

क्या आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) स्मार्ट सिटी परियोजना के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ में कितने शहरों को चयनित किया गया है;

(ख) विगत पांच वर्षों तथा चालू वर्ष के दौरान चयनित शहरों के लिए स्वीकृत तथा उपयोग की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) विगत पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ के उक्त शहरों में उच्च प्राथमिकता पहल के तहत उपयोग की गई धनराशि के साथ-साथ स्मार्ट सिटी परियोजना के तहत प्राथमिकता के आधार पर दी गई सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) वर्तमान में स्मार्ट सिटी परियोजना के अंतर्गत किए गए कार्यों की स्थिति क्या है?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):

(क): स्मार्ट सिटीज मिशन (एससीएम) के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में 3 स्मार्ट शहरों अर्थात् अटल नगर, बिलासपुर और रायपुर का चयन किया गया है।

(ख): एससीएम दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, प्रत्येक स्मार्ट शहर एससीएम के तहत केंद्र सरकार की सहायता के रूप में अधिकतम 500 करोड़ रुपये प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र है। 15 नवंबर, 2024 तक, मिशन की शुरुआत से केंद्रीय सहायता के रूप में 1,352 करोड़ रु. की धनराशि जारी की जा चुकी है, जिसमें से 1,249 करोड़ रु. (92%) का उपयोग किया जा चुका है। मिशन की शुरुआत से जारी की गई केंद्रीय सहायता और उपयोग का शहर-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग): स्मार्ट शहरों में व्यापक विकास की कुछ विशिष्ट विशेषताओं/सुविधाओं में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, क्षेत्र-आधारित विकास में मिश्रित भूमि उपयोग को बढ़ावा देना; आवास और समावेशिता; पैदल चलने योग्य इलाके बनाना; खुली जगहों को संरक्षित और विकसित करना; परिवहन के विभिन्न विकल्पों जैसे पारगमन उन्मुख विकास (टीओडी), सार्वजनिक परिवहन और अंतिम गंतव्य स्थान तक पैरा-ट्रांसपोर्ट कनेक्टिविटी को बढ़ावा देना; शासन को नागरिक-अनुकूल और लागत प्रभावी बनाना; शहर को उसकी मुख्य आर्थिक गतिविधि के आधार पर एक पहचान देना; और क्षेत्र-आधारित विकास में इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर और सेवाओं को बेहतर बनाने के लिए स्मार्ट समाधान लागू करना शामिल हैं। तथापि, शहर अपनी स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर कार्यक्रम को लागू करते समय इनमें से कुछ विशेषताओं का उपयोग कर सकते हैं।

(घ): छत्तीसगढ़ के 3 स्मार्ट शहरों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार, 3,656 करोड़ रु. की लागत की कुल 479 परियोजनाएं (अर्थात कुल 520 परियोजनाओं में से 92%) पूर्ण की जा चुकी हैं और 787 करोड़ रु. की लागत की शेष 41 परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वयन चरण में हैं।

विवरण

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन की शुरुआत से अब तक जारी और उपयोग की गई केंद्रीय सहायता का ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रु. में)

राज्य/शहर	वि.व. 2015	वि.व. 2016	वि.व. 2017	वि.व. 2018	वि.व. 2019	वि.व. 2020	वि.व. 2021	वि.व. 2022	वि.व. 2023	वि.व. 2024	जारी की गई कुल केंद्रीय राशि	भारत सरकार की निधि का उपयोग
अटल नगर	0	0	18	104	0	0	0	121	123	123	488	449
बिलासपुर	2	0	18	38	0	0	69	118	123	61	429	384
रायपुर	2	95	100	0	0	98	0	98	25	18	435	417
कुल	4	95	136	142	0	98	69	337	270	202	1,352	1,249

15 नवंबर, 2024 तक छत्तीसगढ़ के स्मार्ट शहरों द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार।

दिल्ली में इको पार्क की स्थापना

503. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम (एनटीपीसी) द्वारा दिल्ली के बदरपुर में जिस भूमि पर इको पार्क की स्थापना की जा रही है उसके क्षेत्रफल का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त पार्क के विकास के लिए स्वीकृत और जारी की गई कुल धनराशि कितनी है;

(ग) उक्त इको पार्क में प्रदान की जा रही सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इसके पूर्ण रूप से चालू होने की संभावना कब तक है; और

(घ) उक्त इको पार्क के निर्माण के बाद दिल्ली के पर्यावरण में किस हद तक सुधार आएगा?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क) : बदरपुर इको पार्क का निर्माण एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड द्वारा 884.5 एकड़ क्षेत्र में किया जा रहा है।

(ख) : इको पार्क का विकास 389 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से किया जा रहा है।

(ग) : इको पार्क में बोटिंग झील, एम्फीथिएटर, रिफ्लेक्टिव पूल, योग एवं ध्यान क्षेत्र, ग्रीन हाउस, बटरफ्लाई पार्क, हर्बल एवं बॉटनिकल गार्डन, जंगल, गज़ेबोस आदि जैसी विभिन्न सुविधाएँ होंगी। पार्क में पार्किंग, रेस्तरां, शौचालय, सीसीटीवी कैमरे, प्रकाश व्यवस्था आदि की सुविधाएँ भी प्रदान की जा रही हैं। पार्क का निर्माण जून 2025 तक पूरा करने का लक्ष्य है।

(घ) : बदरपुर इको-पार्क में 1,50,000 पेड़ और 20,000 बांस लगाने की परिकल्पना की गई है। इन पेड़ों और बांसों से सालाना लगभग 10,000 मीट्रिक टन कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड अवशोषित होने का अनुमान है।

STATUS OF PROJECTS UNDER SMART CITY MISSION

504. **SHRIMATI MALA ROY:**

SHRI A MANI:

Will the Minister of **HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of the Smart City Mission (SCM) across the country, with specific details on the number of cities that have completed their planned projects;
- (b) the number of cities achieved their target milestones under the SCM and the primary reasons for delays in its implementation;
- (c) the details of the funds sanctioned and utilized by the Government for establishing smart cities in the country during the last three years and the current year;
- (d) whether the funds provided/being provided is sufficient to convert the existing cities into smart cities and if not, the steps taken/being taken in this regard;
- (e) the names of the cities identified under Smart City Mission (SCM) in Tamil Nadu; and
- (f) whether the work of smart city project in the said identified cities is likely to be completed on time; and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI TOKHAN SAHU):

- (a) and (b) As on 15.11.2024, under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM), work orders have been issued in 8,066 projects amounting to ₹1,64,669 crore, of which 7,352 projects (i.e. 91% of total projects) amounting to ₹1,47,366 crore have been completed, as per the data provided by 100 Smart Cities. Thirteen (13) cities have completed all of their projects undertaken in the Smart Cities Mission, followed by forty-eight (48) cities with more than 90% completed projects and another twenty-three (23) cities with more than 75%

completed projects. State/UT-wise details of status of Smart Cities Projects is given at enclosed **Statement**.

It is pertinent to mention here that 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Further, as per the 12th Schedule of Indian Constitution (Article 243W), Urban Planning including Town Planning is the responsibility of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities. However, Government of India views high urbanization as an opportunity towards aspirations of faster economic development. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories, whereas the implementation of projects is done by the respective cities.

As apprised by the Smart Cities, the delay in completion of some projects can be attributed to varying reasons including, inter alia, legal issues, delay in obtaining clearances from different departments, land acquisition, construction in hilly areas, challenges in vendor and resource availability in small & medium cities.

(c) Under SCM, the Central Government has a total outlay of ₹48,000 crore for the 100 cities. As on 15.11.2024, the Central Government has released ₹47,225 crore (i.e. 98% of the total Central share allocation) to States/Union Territories under SCM, out of which ₹44,626 crore (i.e. 94% of the total Central share released) have been utilized. A total of ₹24,231 crore have been released as central assistance under SCM during the last three financial years and current year.

- (d) The SCM Guidelines state that in the imagination of any city dweller in India, the picture of a Smart City contains a wish list of infrastructure and services that describes his or her level of aspiration. To provide for the aspirations and needs of the citizens, urban planners ideally aim at developing the entire urban eco-system, which is represented by the four pillars of comprehensive development — institutional, physical, social and economic infrastructure. This can be a long term goal and cities can work towards developing such comprehensive infrastructure incrementally, adding on layers of 'smartness'.
- (e) Eleven (11) cities have been selected under SCM in Tamil Nadu, namely, Chennai, Coimbatore, Erode, Madurai, Salem, Thanjavur, Thoothukudi, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Tiruppur, and Vellore. All 11 cities in the State of Tamil Nadu have received the full fund support as Central assistance under SCM.
- (f) As on date, 91% of the total projects have been completed. All cities are working towards the completion of projects by 31st March, 2025.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise details of status of Smart Cities Projects in various smart cities

(In ₹ crore)

State/City	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
Andaman Nicobar Islands	18	511.33	7	39.65	11	471.68
Port Blair	18	511.33	7	39.65	11	471.68
Andhra Pradesh	281	6616.07	234	5653.20	47	962.87
Amaravati	20	930.00	14	746.00	6	184.00
Kakinada	92	1908.09	79	1722.97	13	185.12
Tirupati	104	2082.75	79	1610.65	25	472.10
Visakhapatnam	65	1695.23	62	1573.58	3	121.65
Arunachal Pradesh	75	1032.11	52	560.57	23	471.54
Itanagar	32	520.61	20	346.12	12	174.49
Pasighat	43	511.50	32	214.45	11	297.05
Assam	21	754.65	19	722.42	2	32.23
Guwahati	21	754.65	19	722.42	2	32.23

State/City	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
Bihar	153	5401.74	123	4142.84	30	1258.90
Bhagalpur	27	1504.14	25	1394.96	2	109.18
Biharsharif	61	1449.15	50	1095.64	11	353.51
Muzaffarpur	30	965.89	22	626.16	8	339.73
Patna	35	1482.56	26	1026.08	9	456.48
Chandigarh	97	2694.25	95	2631.66	2	62.59
Chandigarh	97	2694.25	95	2631.66	2	62.59
Chhattisgarh	520	4443.43	479	3655.98	41	787.45
Atal Nagar	52	944.03	36	573.55	16	370.48
Bilaspur	126	1765.46	111	1474.10	15	291.36
Raipur	342	1733.94	332	1608.33	10	125.61
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29	853.06	9	382.72	20	470.34
Silvassa	29	853.06	9	382.72	20	470.34
Daman and Diu	54	1037.43	43	705.67	11	331.76
Diu	54	1037.43	43	705.67	11	331.76
Delhi	133	1034.15	118	827.67	15	206.48
NDMC	133	1034.15	118	827.67	15	206.48

State/City	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
Goa	49	1053.14	36	585.55	13	467.59
Panaji	49	1053.14	36	585.55	13	467.59
Gujarat	354	11451.36	339	10824.14	15	627.22
Ahmedabad	70	2655.39	69	2626.40	1	28.99
Dahod	36	984.46	27	710.42	9	274.04
Gandhinagar	43	1045.99	41	777.99	2	268.00
Rajkot	71	2183.73	69	2156.62	2	27.11
Surat	82	2638.38	82	2638.38	0	0.00
Vadodara	52	1943.41	51	1914.33	1	29.08
Haryana	166	2082.83	140	1634.58	26	448.25
Faridabad	44	928.96	32	687.23	12	241.73
Karnal	122	1153.87	108	947.35	14	206.52
Himachal Pradesh	291	1551.66	259	1165.05	32	386.61
Dharamshala	80	655.74	54	353.74	26	302.00
Shimla	211	895.92	205	811.31	6	84.61
Jammu and	291	6603.39	261	6085.10	30	518.29

State/City	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
Kashmir						
Jammu	127	2969.07	117	2773.31	10	195.76
Srinagar	164	3634.32	144	3311.79	20	322.53
Jharkhand	26	1847.23	26	1847.23	0	0.00
Ranchi	26	1847.23	26	1847.23	0	0.00
Karnataka	908	13791.75	882	13380.57	26	411.18
Belagavi	217	2779.52	211	2716.46	6	63.06
Bengaluru	48	1033.53	47	1014.77	1	18.76
Davanagere	128	1976.27	125	1932.81	3	43.46
Hubballi-Dharwad	81	1949.61	78	1816.62	3	132.99
Mangaluru	105	2573.14	93	2428.81	12	144.33
Shivamogga	112	1381.00	111	1372.42	1	8.58
Tumakuru	217	2098.68	217	2098.68	0	0.00
Kerala	177	3003.20	150	2398.11	27	605.09
Kochi	98	1760.73	85	1555.47	13	205.26
Thiruvanantha	79	1242.47	65	842.64	14	399.83

State/City	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
puram						
Lakshadweep	8	11.21	8	11.21	0	0.00
Kavaratti	8	11.21	8	11.21	0	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	788	15078.54	748	14192.23	40	886.31
Bhopal	82	2790.60	82	2790.60	0	0.00
Gwalior	83	1572.00	76	1367.23	7	204.77
Indore	232	3767.04	230	3725.38	2	41.66
Jabalpur	130	2196.50	130	2196.50	0	0.00
Sagar	80	1782.22	75	1574.96	5	207.26
Satna	86	1357.33	68	1065.34	18	291.99
Ujjain	95	1612.85	87	1472.22	8	140.63
Maharashtra	347	17042.17	318	14851.31	29	2190.86
Aurangabad	47	2835.40	44	2622.66	3	212.74
Kalyan-Dombivali	19	1244.58	15	715.86	4	528.72
Nagpur	47	1767.71	37	1498.37	10	269.34

State/City	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
Nashik	53	3197.19	48	2903.91	5	293.28
Pimpri-Chinchwad	25	1303.61	22	1134.84	3	168.77
Pune	55	3333.07	55	3333.07	0	0.00
Solapur	49	1650.56	48	1256.56	1	394.00
Thane	52	1710.05	49	1386.04	3	324.01
Manipur	27	513.02	19	247.28	8	265.74
Imphal	27	513.02	19	247.28	8	265.74
Meghalaya	13	517.41	10	453.41	3	64.00
Shillong	13	517.41	10	453.41	3	64.00
Mizoram	47	513.30	32	277.64	15	235.66
Aizawl	47	513.30	32	277.64	15	235.66
Nagaland	40	689.30	36	516.94	4	172.36
Kohima	40	689.30	36	516.94	4	172.36
Odisha	107	3589.05	104	3426.64	3	162.41
Bhubaneswar	32	2071.59	31	2056.59	1	15.00
Rourkela	75	1517.46	73	1370.05	2	147.41
Puducherry	82	629.98	46	85.05	36	544.93

State/City	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
Puducherry	82	629.98	46	85.05	36	544.93
Punjab	204	4449.54	176	3949.32	28	500.22
Amritsar	44	1911.06	39	1759.21	5	151.85
Jalandhar	80	1196.50	71	974.88	9	221.62
Ludhiana	80	1341.98	66	1215.23	14	126.75
Rajasthan	579	8639.95	561	8315.22	18	324.73
Ajmer	179	2223.58	171	2135.76	8	87.82
Jaipur	170	2545.38	165	2368.83	5	176.55
Kota	87	2153.81	82	2093.45	5	60.36
Udaipur	143	1717.18	143	1717.18	0	0.00
Sikkim	55	1660.99	45	1415.22	10	245.77
Gangtok	29	743.75	23	652.14	6	91.61
Namchi	26	917.24	22	763.08	4	154.16
Tamil Nadu	733	17983.63	708	17470.09	25	513.54
Chennai	49	1104.19	47	1037.46	2	66.73
Coimbatore	72	1454.82	72	1454.82	0	0.00
Erode	55	1304.12	54	1302.34	1	1.78

State/City	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
Madurai	16	1899.66	16	1899.66	0	0.00
Salem	114	1860.64	114	1860.64	0	0.00
Thanjavur	104	1001.33	101	973.91	3	27.42
Thoothukudi	75	1038.48	72	993.74	3	44.74
Tiruchirappalli	83	1547.68	79	1314.89	4	232.79
Tirunelveli	84	1844.17	76	1755.85	8	88.32
Tiruppur	28	2832.71	26	2795.55	2	37.16
Vellore	53	2095.83	51	2081.23	2	14.60
Telangana	169	2917.65	97	2122.91	72	794.74
Greater Warangal	119	1800.38	68	1288.28	51	512.10
Karimnagar	50	1117.27	29	834.63	21	282.64
Tripura	76	807.54	71	642.32	5	165.22
Agartala	76	807.54	71	642.32	5	165.22
Uttar Pradesh	889	21115.53	850	20251.13	39	864.40
Agra	62	2368.80	62	2368.80	0	0.00
Aligarh	52	1839.98	48	1580.45	4	259.53

State/City	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
Bareilly	88	1475.70	88	1475.70	0	0.00
Jhansi	78	1867.74	77	1851.74	1	16.00
Kanpur	91	3061.78	88	2999.66	3	62.12
Lucknow	103	2126.41	102	2115.41	1	11.00
Moradabad	41	1460.67	39	1425.21	2	35.46
Prayagraj	140	2294.83	135	2221.11	5	73.72
Saharanpur	117	1277.75	96	880.45	21	397.30
Varanasi	117	3341.87	115	3332.60	2	9.27
Uttarakhand	33	1143.60	31	908.84	2	234.76
Dehradun	33	1143.60	31	908.84	2	234.76
West Bengal	226	1604.22	220	986.71	6	617.51
New Town Kolkata	226	1604.22	220	986.71	6	617.51
Total	8,066	164,669	7,352	147,366	714	17,303

As per information provided by States/ UTs/ Smart Cities Mission as on 15 November, 2024.

USAGE OF TECHNOLOGY IN AVIATION SECTOR

505. **SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN**

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is true that the combination of cutting-edge technologies like artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) is poised to revolutionize the aviation sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) to (c): Equipping airports with cutting-edge technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) for revolutionisation of aviation sector is an ongoing process. For IT infrastructure, solutions/devices which uses AI and ML are deployed.;

UPGRADATION OF STATE HIGHWAYS TO NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

506. **SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:**

SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

(a) the details regarding the total number of State Highways that have been upgraded to National Highways over the last five years, State-wise including

Andhra Pradesh and especially those passing through Prakasam and Eluru districts;

(b) the details regarding the total number of proposals submitted, under consideration, accepted and rejected over the last five years, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh, especially for those State Highways passing through Prakasam and Eluru districts; and

(c) the details regarding the total amount of fund allocated for the purpose of upgrading State Highways to National Highways over the last five years, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh and especially for works on highways in Prakasam and Eluru districts?

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

(a) and (b) Government receives proposals from various State Governments / Union Territories (UTs), including from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, from time to time, for declaration / upgradation of State roads, including State Highways (SHs), as new National Highways (NHs). Decisions are taken based on the broad principles of declaration of NHs, requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

State / UT – wise details of State Roads, including SHs and greenfield stretches, notified as NHs during the last five years, including for the State of Andhra Pradesh, are at enclosed **Statement -I**.

Three NHs (NH-216H, NH-365BG and NH-544G), passing through Eluru and Prakasam districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh, have been notified during the last five years, i.e. since 01.04.2019.

(c) Development and Maintenance of NHs is a continuous process and works on NHs are accordingly taken up based on the traffic density, condition of the roads, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

Development and Maintenance of all State roads, including SHs, are the responsibility of the concerned State Governments.

State / UT - wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred towards development and maintenance of NHs during the last five years, including for the State of Andhra Pradesh (including Prakasam and Eluru districts), are at enclosed **Statement -II**.

STATEMENT -I

State / UT – wise details of State Roads, including SHs and greenfield stretches, notified as NHs during the last five years, including for the State of Andhra Pradesh: -

		Length in Km				
Sr. No.	State / UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	846	447	481	0

		Length in Km				
Sr. No.	State / UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1,748	82
3	Assam	0	97	71	0	0
4	Bihar	0	413	169	0	162
5	Chhattisgarh	0	15	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	6	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	265	844	141	0	214
8	Haryana	0	71	23	132	0
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	55	124	59
10	Jharkhand	0	26	37	0	203
11	Karnataka	0	77	229	461	69
12	Kerala	0	0	0	76	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	0	178	121	93	0
14	Maharashtra	174	265	122	142	-13
15	Manipur	0	90	0	0	0
16	Mizoram	0	0	0	76	0
17	Nagaland	0	0	123	0	0
18	Odisha	0	136	0	0	0
19	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
20	Punjab	50	775	140	0	0

		Length in Km				
Sr. No.	State / UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
21	Rajasthan	0	8	127	230	0
22	Sikkim	0	246	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	0	117	0	142	0
24	Tripura	0	0	0	35	0
25	Telangana	0	469	661	0	0
26	Uttarakhand	0	463	240	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	0	94	414	54	-129
28	West Bengal	0	0	9	0	235
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	6	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT -II

State / UT - wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred towards development and maintenance of NHs during the last five years, including for the State of Andhra Pradesh (including Prakasam and Eluru districts): -

		Amount in Rs. Crore									
Sr. No.	State/UT	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,618	6,618	4,281	4,281	5,890	5,890	6,957	6,957	11,440	11,440
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,710	1,710	2,512	2,512	2,718	2,718	3,140	3,140	2,649	2,649

Amount in Rs. Crore											
Sr. No.	State/UT	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.
3	Assam	2,436	2,436	3,753	3,753	3,150	3,150	4,557	4,557	9,137	9,137
4	Bihar	4,392	4,392	6,716	6,716	9,174	9,174	9,347	9,347	10,749	10,749
5	Chhattisgarh	1,653	1,653	2,224	2,224	1,936	1,936	2,468	2,468	4,255	4,255
6	Goa	977	977	734	734	615	615	673	673	620	620
7	Gujarat	5,102	5,102	7,533	7,533	10,710	10,710	9,831	9,831	10,900	10,900
8	Haryana	6,721	6,721	10,651	10,651	7,203	7,203	3,924	3,924	6,062	6,062
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,238	1,238	2,033	2,033	3,164	3,164	4,534	4,534	5,175	5,175
10	Jharkhand	2,312	2,312	2,627	2,627	2,853	2,853	3,127	3,127	4,599	4,599
11	Karnataka	7,860	7,860	5,838	5,838	7,681	7,681	6,763	6,763	12,695	12,695
12	Kerala	1,265	1,265	12,831	12,831	10,136	10,136	3,994	3,994	10,419	10,419
13	Madhya Pradesh	6,429	6,429	8,250	8,250	9,006	9,006	6,210	6,210	7,447	7,447
14	Maharashtra	24,166	24,166	20,844	20,844	18,655	18,655	18,355	18,355	19,867	19,867
15	Manipur	1,180	1,180	978	978	2,142	2,142	2,737	2,737	2,598	2,598
16	Meghalaya	901	901	861	861	819	819	684	684	1,803	1,803
17	Mizoram	1,252	1,252	1,238	1,238	2,054	2,054	3,218	3,218	2,189	2,189
18	Nagaland	1,003	1,003	2,382	2,382	1,943	1,943	1,666	1,666	1,414	1,414
19	Odisha	3,355	3,355	5,336	5,336	4,510	4,510	4,643	4,643	5,948	5,948
20	Punjab	2,777	2,777	3,301	3,301	7,179	7,179	10,093	10,093	12,419	12,419
21	Rajasthan	6,515	6,515	7,340	7,340	11,353	11,353	9,719	9,719	8,874	8,874
22	Sikkim	286	286	1,053	1,053	811	811	1,008	1,008	684	684
23	Tamil Nadu	5,757	5,757	4,868	4,868	4,305	4,305	8,230	8,230	9,925	9,925
24	Telangana	3,048	3,048	2,907	2,907	3,458	3,458	3,622	3,622	6,117	6,117
25	Tripura	175	175	1,026	1,026	1,085	1,085	1,156	1,156	1,546	1,546
26	Uttar Pradesh	13,375	13,375	18,768	18,768	13,944	13,944	21,453	21,453	28,114	28,114
27	Uttarakhand	2,940	2,940	2,800	2,800	2,112	2,112	3,219	3,219	4,545	4,545
28	West Bengal	2,665	2,665	2,658	2,658	3,642	3,642	3,053	3,053	3,543	3,543
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	267	267	349	349	246	246	143	143	96	96
30	Chandigarh	0	0	2	2	6	6	1	1	0	0
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	43	43	30	30	26	26	2	2
32	Daman & Diu	0	0								
33	Delhi / Headquarters	-743	-743	-1,482	-1,482	3,961	3,961	7,164	7,164	3,223	3,223
34	Jammu & Kashmir	2,256	2,256	2,932	2,932	6,817	6,817	7,370	7,370	10,528	10,528
35	Ladakh	0	0	24	24	352	352	574	574	658	658
36	Puducherry	1	1	21	21	1	1	61	61	35	35

Alloc. – Allocation; Expd. – Expenditure

Negative figure against State during the year indicates transfer of project/expenditure from that State to other State.

INITIATIVES FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING UNDER PMAY-U

507. **DR. BHOLA SINGH:**

Will the Minister of **HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken any new initiatives to support affordable housing development under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) in urban areas;
- (b) if so, the details of the progress made to achieve its target for affordable housing units during the current fiscal year;
- (c) the details of the corrective steps taken/being taken to address the challenges faced in timely construction and allocation of housing units under the scheme; and
- (d) the future goals to improve housing accessibility in metropolitan and high-demand urban areas across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI TOKHAN SAHU):

- (a) to (d): 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to housing for their citizens including providing civic amenities are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs). However, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing Central Assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U)

since 25.06.2015 to provide pucca houses with basic civic amenities to all eligible urban beneficiaries across the country. Based on the project proposals submitted by States/UTs, a total of 118.64 lakh houses have been sanctioned by the Ministry, out of which 114.30 lakh have been grounded and 88.02 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries across the country as on 18.11.2024. The remaining houses are at different stages of construction. In the current fiscal year, 6.14 lakh houses have been completed/delivered and 26.28 lakh under are under construction across the country.

The scheme has been extended till 31.12.2024, except for Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) vertical of the scheme, to complete all the houses sanctioned without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology. The Ministry conducts regular review meetings with States/UTs to complete the remaining houses within the stipulated timeframe.

Learning from the experiences of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 to provide Central Assistance to one crore additional households to construct, purchase and rent a house at affordable cost in urban areas including metropolitan areas across the country through four verticals i.e. Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS). As on date, 29 States/UTs have signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) to implement PMAY-U 2.0 as per scheme

guidelines. The scheme guidelines are available at <https://pmay-urban.gov.in/pmay-u-2.0-guidelines>.

PMAY-U 2.0 also supports States to formulate Affordable Housing Policies of the State to incentivize and boost involvement of private sector in increasing affordable housing stock.

NON-FUNCTIONAL TAP WATER CONNECTIONS UNDER JJM

508. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted an independent audit or survey to assess the functionality of the tap water connections provided under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in water-stressed regions along with the number of households currently have functional tap connections delivering water as per the set target;
- (b) if so, the details of the key findings thereof;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue of non-functional tap connections for receiving regular water supply along with the expected timeline set for the purpose;
- (d) the details of the number of households having functional water connections along with the initial target set under JJM, State-wise; and

(e) the mechanism in place to monitor the availability of tap water in villages and report on the progress where in the construction tanks and other related infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V. SOMANNA):

(a) to (c) Since August 2019, Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household in the country.

Water is a state subject. The responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance (O&M) of drinking water supply schemes lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the States by providing technical and financial assistance.

Under JJM, this department regularly conducts 'Functionality Assessment of tap connections' through an independent 3rd party agency. Under the assessment exercise, the functionality of tap connection is assessed on three parameters i.e. quantity (55 lpcd or more), quality and regularity i.e. water supply for all 12 months in a year as per pre decided schedule. As per findings of the last such assessment conducted in 2022, nationally, a total of 3.01 Lakhs households (HHs) from 13,303 villages across the country were

randomly surveyed. Out of these HHs, tap connections were found working in 86% HHs out of which, 85% HHs were being supplied with drinking water in adequate quantity, 87% of HHs were supplied water of prescribed quality and 80% HHs were found receiving full regular water supply. Report of the assessment is available in public domain and can be accessed at:

https://jaljeevanmission.gov.in/sites/default/files/2022-10/national_report_of_functionality_assessment_2022.pdf

The reports of the functionality assessment survey are shared with States/ UTs for taking corrective measures and improve the water service delivery to the households.

(d) The JJM has been launched to provide tap water connections to all rural households in the country. As reported by States on JJM dashboard, the State wise details of number of rural households having functional tap water connection is enclosed as **Statement**.

(e) To monitor the availability of tap water connections in the villages, an online 'JJM dashboard' has been developed to facilitate States/ UTs for reporting district, village-wise progress as well as status of provision of tap water supply to rural homes, Schools and Anganwadi Centres. Further, to ensure effective monitoring of water supply in villages, the provisions for linking AADHAR of the head of household

for targeted delivery subject to statutory provisions, geo-tagging of assets created, etc. are also made under JJM.

As per Operational Guidelines of JJM, after completion of work such as construction tanks and other related infrastructure etc. for provision tap connections to households in a village, the Department implementing the scheme provides completion certificate to Gram Panchayat and marks the village as 'Har Ghar Jal' village on JJM-IMIS. Subsequently, Gram Sabha while reading out aloud the work completion report in its meeting, formally passes resolution certifying itself as 'Har Ghar Jal' village. The copy of certificate provided by implementing department, resolution passed by Gram Sabha, and a small video capturing the Gram Sabha is reflected on JJM Dashboard and village is marked certified in JJM- IMIS. As such, certification is carried out only at village level and only after providing tap connections to all households in the village.

STATEMENT

State/ UT-wise status of tap water connections in rural households

(As on 25.11.2024)

(Number in lakhs)

S. No.	State/ UT	Total rural HHs as on date	Rural HHs with tap water connection as on 15.08.2019	Tap connections provided since launch of JJM	Rural HHs with tap water supply as on 25.11.2024

			No.	in %	No.	in %	No.	in%
1.	A&N Islands	0.62	0.29	46.75	0.33	53.29	0.62	100.00
2.	Andhra Pr.	95.53	30.74	32.21	39.53	41.38	70.27	73.56
3.	Arunachal Pr.	2.29	0.23	10.06	2.06	89.77	2.29	100.00
4.	Assam	71.94	1.11	1.55	57.41	79.81	58.52	81.35
5.	Bihar	166.92	3.16	1.89	157.20	94.18	160.36	96.07
6.	Chhattisgarh	50.04	3.2	6.39	36.57	73.08	39.77	79.47
7.	DNH & DD	0.85	-	-	0.85	100.00	0.85	100.00
8.	Goa	2.64	1.99	75.41	0.65	24.59	2.64	100.00
9.	Gujarat	91.18	65.16	71.46	26.02	28.54	91.18	100.00
10.	Haryana	30.41	17.66	58.07	12.75	41.94	30.41	100.00
11.	Himachal Pr.	17.09	7.63	44.65	9.46	55.34	17.09	100.00
12.	J&K	19.24	5.75	30.76	9.77	50.78	15.52	80.68
13.	Jharkhand	62.54	3.45	5.52	30.69	49.07	34.14	54.58
14.	Karnataka	101.29	24.51	24.2	57.80	57.06	82.31	81.26
15.	Kerala	70.82	16.64	23.48	21.62	30.53	38.26	54.02
16.	Ladakh	0.41	0.01	2.45	0.38	92.69	0.39	95.89
17.	Lakshadweep	0.13		-	0.12	93.76	0.12	91.17
18.	Madhya Pr.	111.80	13.53	12.1	60.66	54.26	74.19	66.36
19.	Maharashtra	146.79	48.44	33.02	79.73	54.31	128.17	87.31
20.	Manipur	4.52	0.26	5.76	3.33	73.77	3.59	79.58
21.	Meghalaya	6.51	0.05	0.77	5.25	80.58	5.30	81.36
22.	Mizoram	1.33	0.09	6.76	1.24	93.28	1.33	100.00
23.	Nagaland	3.64	0.14	3.85	3.22	88.48	3.36	92.42
24.	Odisha	88.67	3.11	3.51	64.01	72.19	67.12	75.69
25.	Puducherry	1.15	0.94	81.76	0.21	18.23	1.15	100.00
26.	Punjab	34.27	16.79	49.12	17.48	51.00	34.27	100.00
27.	Rajasthan	107.30	11.74	10.96	46.83	43.65	58.57	54.59
28.	Sikkim	1.33	0.7	52.57	0.50	37.91	1.20	90.66
29.	Tamil Nadu	125.29	21.76	17.39	88.20	70.40	109.96	87.76
30.	Telangana	53.98	15.68	29.05	38.30	70.96	53.98	100.00
31.	Tripura	7.50	0.25	3.33	6.06	80.84	6.31	84.14
32.	Uttar Pr.	266.69	5.16	1.94	224.45	84.16	229.61	86.09
33.	Uttarakhand	14.52	1.3	8.95	12.75	87.84	14.05	96.84
34.	West Bengal	175.25	2.15	1.23	91.54	52.23	93.69	53.46
	Total	1,934.45	3,23.62	16.75	1,206.98	62.39	1,529.91	79.09

Source: JJM – IMIS

HH: Household

स्मार्ट सिटीज मिशन के अंतर्गत स्मार्ट सिटी परियोजनाएं

509. श्री इमरान मसूद:

क्या आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) प्रत्येक स्मार्ट सिटी में स्मार्ट सिटी परियोजनाओं के लिए जारी निविदाओं की कुल संख्या और लागत कितनी है;

(ख) प्रत्येक स्मार्ट सिटी के लिए जारी किए गए कार्य आदेशों की संख्या तथा पूर्ण की गई परियोजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान सौ स्मार्ट सिटीज में से प्रत्येक में विलंब से चल रही परियोजनाओं की कुल संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) स्मार्ट सिटीज मिशन के तहत परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने में देरी के क्या कारण हैं?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):

(क) और (ख): 15.11.2024 तक, स्मार्ट सिटीज मिशन (एससीएम) के तहत, 1,64,669 करोड़ रु. के मूल्य वाली 8,066 परियोजनाओं के लिए कार्य आदेश जारी किए जा चुके हैं, 100 स्मार्ट सिटीज द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार, जिनमें से 1,47,366 करोड़ रु. के मूल्य वाली 7,352 परियोजनाएं (अर्थात् कुल परियोजनाओं का 91%) पूरी हो चुकी हैं। एससीएम परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन का शहर-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ): यहां यह उल्लेख करना उचित है कि 'भूमि' और 'कॉलोनीकरण' राज्य के विषय हैं। इसके अलावा, भारतीय संविधान की 12वीं अनुसूची (अनुच्छेद 243डब्ल्यू) के अनुसार, नगर नियोजन सहित शहरी नियोजन की जिम्मेदारी शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी)/शहरी विकास प्राधिकरणों की है। तथापि, भारत सरकार तेजी से बढ़ते हुए शहरीकरण को तेज़ आर्थिक विकास की आकांक्षाओं के अवसर के रूप में देखती है। भारत सरकार योजनाबद्ध कार्यक्रमों/परामर्शिकाओं के माध्यम से राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है।

वर्तमान में 17,303 करोड़ रु. मूल्य की 714 परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वयन चरण में हैं। जैसा कि स्मार्ट सिटीज द्वारा अवगत कराया गया है, परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने में देरी के लिए अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ कानूनी मुद्दे, विभिन्न विभागों से स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने में देरी, भूमि अधिग्रहण, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में निर्माण, छोटे और मझोले शहरों में संसाधनों और विक्रेताओं की उपलब्धता संबंधी चुनौतियों जैसे विभिन्न कारण जिम्मेदार हैं। जैसा कि राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों द्वारा पुष्टि की गई है, एससीएम की चल रही परियोजनाओं को 31 मार्च, 2025 तक पूरा कर लिए जाने की संभावना है।

विवरण

15.11.2024 तक एससीएम परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की शहर-वार स्थिति:

(करोड़ रुपये में)

राज्य/शहर	कुल जारी धनराशि (भारत सरकार+राज्य)	कुल उपयोग (भारत सरकार+राज्य)	कुल		पूर्ण परियोजनाएं		चल रही परियोजनाएं	
			परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि
अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह	445.00	432.11	18	511.33	7	39.65	11	471.68
पोर्ट ब्लेयर	445.00	432.11	18	511.33	7	39.65	11	471.68
आंध्र प्रदेश	3472.00	2975.35	281	6616.07	234	5653.20	47	962.87
अमरावती	976.00	779.29	20	930.00	14	746.00	6	184.00
काकीनाडा	978.00	783.57	92	1908.09	79	1722.97	93	185.12
तिरुपति	578.00	574.02	104	2082.75	79	1610.65	25	472.10

राज्य/शहर	कुल जारी धनराशि (भारत सरकार+राज्य)	कुल उपयोग (भारत सरकार+राज्य)	कुल		पूर्ण परियोजनाएं		चल रही परियोजनाएं	
			परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि
विशाखापत्तनम	940.00	838.47	65	1695.23	62	1573.58	3	121.65
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1095.32	883.67	75	1032.11	52	560.57	23	471.54
ईटानगर	549.61	405.15	32	520.61	20	346.12	12	174.49
पासीघाट	545.71	478.52	43	511.50	32	214.45	11	297.05
असम	811.98	803.33	21	754.65	19	722.42	2	32.23
गुवाहाटी	811.98	803.33	21	754.65	19	722.42	2	32.23
बिहार	3294.53	3103.90	153	5401.74	123	4142.84	30	1258.90
भागलपुर	980.00	923.63	27	1504.14	25	1394.96	2	109.18
बिहारशरीफ	695.94	619.08	61	1449.15	50	1095.64	11	353.51
मुजफ्फरपुर	854.46	838.99	30	965.89	22	626.16	8	339.73
पटना	764.13	722.20	35	1482.56	26	1026.08	9	456.48
चंडीगढ़	958.18	944.60	97	2694.25	95	2631.66	2	62.59

राज्य/शहर	कुल जारी धनराशि (भारत सरकार+राज्य)	कुल उपयोग (भारत सरकार+राज्य)	कुल		पूर्ण परियोजनाएं		चल रही परियोजनाएं	
			परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि
चंडीगढ़	958.18	944.60	97	2694.25	95	2631.66	2	62.59
छत्तीसगढ़	2654.26	2481.99	520	4443.43	479	3655.98	41	787.45
अटल नगर	945.38	897.52	52	944.03	36	573.55	16	370.48
बिलासपुर	857.50	767.24	126	1765.46	111	1474.10	15	291.36
रायपुर	851.38	817.23	342	1733.94	332	1608.33	10	125.61
दादरा और नगर हवेली	732.35	726.49	29	853.06	9	382.72	20	470.34
सिल्वासा	732.35	726.49	29	853.06	9	382.72	20	470.34
दमन और दीव	647.19	617.23	54	1037.43	43	705.67	11	331.76
दीव	647.19	617.23	54	1037.43	43	705.67	11	331.76
दिल्ली	692.00	659.69	133	1034.15	118	827.67	15	206.48
एनडीएमसी	692.00	659.69	133	1034.15	118	827.67	15	206.48
गोवा	823.50	760.00	49	1053.14	36	585.55	13	467.59

राज्य/शहर	कुल जारी धनराशि (भारत सरकार+राज्य)	कुल उपयोग (भारत सरकार+राज्य)	कुल		पूर्ण परियोजनाएं		चल रही परियोजनाएं	
			परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि
पणजी	823.50	760.00	49	1053.14	36	585.55	13	467.59
गुजरात	5707.78	5464.04	354	11451.36	339	10824.14	15	627.22
अहमदाबाद	957.25	940.21	70	2655.39	69	2626.40	1	28.99
दाहोद	831.03	793.13	36	984.46	27	710.42	9	274.04
गांधीनगर	980.00	843.25	43	1045.99	41	777.99	2	268.00
राजकोट	979.00	962.58	71	2183.73	69	2156.62	2	27.11
सूरत	982.50	982.50	82	2638.38	82	2638.38	0	0.00
वडोदरा	978.00	942.37	52	1943.41	51	1914.33	1	29.08
हरियाणा	1904.89	1644.94	166	2082.83	140	1634.58	26	448.25
फरीदाबाद	980.00	803.89	44	928.96	32	687.23	12	241.73
करनाल	924.89	841.05	122	1153.87	108	947.35	14	206.52
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1224.89	1156.66	291	1551.66	259	1165.05	32	386.61

राज्य/शहर	कुल जारी धनराशि (भारत सरकार+राज्य)	कुल उपयोग (भारत सरकार+राज्य)	कुल		पूर्ण परियोजनाएं		चल रही परियोजनाएं	
			परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि
धर्मशाला	542.89	514.89	80	655.74	54	353.74	26	302.00
शिमला	682.00	641.77	211	895.92	205	811.31	6	84.61
जम्मू और कश्मीर	1527.25	1486.20	291	6603.39	261	6085.10	30	518.29
जम्मू	806.50	770.10	127	2969.07	117	2773.31	10	195.76
श्रीनगर	720.75	716.10	164	3634.32	144	3311.79	20	322.53
झारखंड	980.00	951.99	26	1847.23	26	1847.23	0	0.00
रांची	980.00	951.99	26	1847.23	26	1847.23	0	0.00
कर्नाटक	6817.76	6338.22	908	13791.75	882	13380.57	26	411.18
बेलगावी	990.00	920.82	217	2779.52	211	2716.46	6	63.06
बेंगलुरु	988.00	872.78	48	1033.53	47	1014.77	1	18.76
दावनगेरे	990.00	904.24	128	1976.27	125	1932.81	3	43.46
हुबली - धारवाड़	990.00	866.10	81	1949.61	78	1816.62	3	132.99

राज्य/शहर	कुल जारी धनराशि (भारत सरकार+राज्य)	कुल उपयोग (भारत सरकार+राज्य)	कुल		पूर्ण परियोजनाएं		चल रही परियोजनाएं	
			परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि
मंगलुरु	879.76	852.22	105	2573.14	93	2428.81	12	144.33
शिवमोगा	990.00	963.22	112	1381.00	111	1372.42	1	8.58
तुमकुरु	990.00	958.84	217	2098.68	217	2098.68	0	0.00
केरल	1960.00	1812.44	177	3003.20	150	2398.11	27	605.09
प्रशिक्षक	984.00	940.28	98	1760.73	85	1555.47	13	205.26
तिरुवनंतपुरम	976.00	872.16	79	1242.47	65	842.64	14	399.83
लक्षद्वीप	198.65	44.97	8	11.21	8	11.21	0	0.00
कावारत्ती	198.65	44.97	8	11.21	8	11.21	0	0.00
मध्य प्रदेश	6930.01	6672.66	788	15078.54	748	14192.23	40	886.31
भोपाल	990.00	990.00	82	2790.60	82	2790.60	0	0.00
ग्वालियर	990.00	884.69	83	1572.00	76	1367.23	7	204.77
इंदौर	990.00	1145.10	232	3767.04	230	3725.38	2	41.66
जबलपुर	990.00	987.30	130	2196.50	130	2196.50	0	0.00

राज्य/शहर	कुल जारी धनराशि (भारत सरकार+राज्य)	कुल उपयोग (भारत सरकार+राज्य)	कुल		पूर्ण परियोजनाएं		चल रही परियोजनाएं	
			परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि
सागर	990.01	885.11	80	1782.22	75	1574.96	5	207.26
सतना	990.00	911.50	86	1357.33	68	1065.34	18	291.99
उज्जैन	990.00	868.96	95	1612.85	87	1472.22	8	140.63
महाराष्ट्र	7580.44	7597.61	347	17042.17	318	14851.31	29	2190.86
औरंगाबाद	985.00	948.30	47	2835.40	44	2622.66	3	212.74
कल्याण – डोम्बिवली	955.50	981.61	19	1244.58	15	715.86	4	528.72
नागपुर	871.88	869.72	47	1767.71	37	1498.37	10	269.34
नासिक	843.12	785.93	53	3197.19	48	2903.91	5	293.28
पिंपरी-चिंचवाड	979.92	1131.48	25	1303.61	22	1134.84	3	168.77
पुणे	980.02	980.02	55	3333.07	55	3333.07	0	0.00
सोलापुर	985.00	976.61	49	1650.56	48	1256.56	1	394.00
ठाणे	980.00	923.94	52	1710.05	49	1386.04	3	324.01

राज्य/शहर	कुल जारी धनराशि (भारत सरकार+रा ज्य)	कुल उपयोग (भारत सरकार+ राज्य)	कुल		पूर्ण परियोजनाएं		चल रही परियोजनाएं	
			परियोजना ओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजना ओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजना ओं की संख्या	राशि
मणिपुर	386.33	329.55	27	513.02	19	247.2 8	8	265.74
इंफाल	386.33	329.55	27	513.02	19	247.2 8	8	265.74
मेघालय	605.00	526.85	13	517.41	10	453.4 1	3	64.00
शिलांग	605.00	526.85	१३	517.41	10	453.4 1	3	64.00
मिजोरम	536.70	403.53	47	513.30	32	277.6 4	15	235.66
आइजोल	536.70	403.53	47	513.30	32	277.6 4	15	235.66
नागालैंड	543.14	513.87	40	689.30	36	516.9 4	4	172.36
कोहिमा	543.14	513.87	40	689.30	36	516.9 4	4	172.36
ओडिशा	1980.00	1857.86	107	3589.0 5	104	3426. 64	3	162.41
भुवनेश्वर	990.00	963.61	32	2071.5 9	31	2056. 59	1	15.00
राउरकेला	990.00	894.25	75	1517.4 6	73	1370. 05	2	147.41
पुदुचेरी	612.50	525.70	82	629.98	46	85.05	36	544.93
पुदुचेरी	612.50	525.70	82	629.98	46	85.05	36	544.93

राज्य/शहर	कुल जारी धनराशि (भारत सरकार+रा ज्य)	कुल उपयोग (भारत सरकार+ राज्य)	कुल		पूर्ण परियोजनाएं		चल रही परियोजनाएं	
			परियोजना ओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजना ओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजना ओं की संख्या	राशि
पंजाब	2871.62	2700.90	204	4449.54	176	3949.32	28	500.22
अमृतसर	990.00	907.71	44	1911.06	39	1759.21	5	151.85
जालंधर	896.87	850.76	80	1196.50	71	974.88	9	221.62
लुधियाना	984.75	942.43	80	1341.98	66	1215.23	14	126.75
राजस्थान	3822.65	3698.53	579	8639.95	561	8315.22	18	324.73
अजमेर	950.00	939.55	179	2223.58	171	2135.76	8	87.82
जयपुर	940.00	901.43	170	2545.38	165	2368.83	5	176.55
कोटा	942.65	900.26	87	2153.81	82	2093.45	5	60.36
उदयपुर	990.00	957.29	143	1717.18	143	1717.18	0	0.00
सिक्किम	997.24	960.15	55	1660.99	45	1415.22	10	245.77
गंगटोक	538.00	515.00	29	743.75	23	652.14	6	91.61
नामची	459.24	445.15	26	917.24	22	763.08	4	154.16

राज्य/शहर	कुल जारी धनराशि (भारत सरकार+रा ज्य)	कुल उपयोग (भारत सरकार+ राज्य)	कुल		पूर्ण परियोजनाएं		चल रही परियोजनाएं	
			परियोजना ओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजना ओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजना ओं की संख्या	राशि
तमिलनाडु	10879.00	10489.59	733	17983.63	708	17470.09	25	513.54
चेन्नई	990.00	939.27	49	1104.19	47	1037.46	2	66.73
कोयंबटूर	990.00	987.90	72	1454.82	72	1454.82	0	0.00
इरोड	990.00	937.38	55	1304.12	54	1302.34	1	1.78
मदुरै	990.00	974.15	16	1899.66	16	1899.66	0	0.00
सलेम	990.00	983.32	114	1860.64	114	1860.64	0	0.00
तंजावुर	990.00	980.25	104	1001.33	101	973.91	3	27.42
थुथुकुडी	990.00	941.43	75	1038.48	72	993.74	3	44.74
तिरुचिराप ल्ली	990.00	934.10	83	1547.68	79	1314.89	4	232.79
तिरुनेलवेली	990.00	933.84	84	1844.17	76	1755.85	8	88.32
तिरुपूर	989.00	962.82	28	2832.71	26	2795.55	2	37.16
वेल्लोर	980.00	915.13	53	2095.83	51	2081.23	2	14.60

राज्य/शहर	कुल जारी धनराशि (भारत सरकार+रा ज्य)	कुल उपयोग (भारत सरकार+ राज्य)	कुल		पूर्ण परियोजनाएं		चल रही परियोजनाएं	
			परियोजना ओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजना ओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजना ओं की संख्या	राशि
तेलंगाना	1380.72	1252.28	169	2917.6 5	97	2122. 91	72	794.74
ग्रेटर वारंगल	584.46	518.43	119	1800.3 8	68	1288. 28	51	512.10
करीमनगर	796.26	733.85	50	1117.2 7	29	834.6 3	21	282.64
त्रिपुरा	541.04	539.36	76	807.54	71	642.3 2	5	165.22
अगरतला	541.04	539.36	76	807.54	71	642.3 2	5	165.22
उत्तर प्रदेश	9796.50	9177.43	889	21115. 53	850	20251 .13	39	864.40
आगरा	980.00	977.39	62	2368.8 0	62	2368. 80	0	0.00
अलीगढ़	980.00	940.10	52	1839.9 8	48	1580. 45	4	259.53
बरेली	980.00	910.36	88	1475.7 0	88	1475. 70	0	0.00
झांसी	979.00	969.21	78	1867.7 4	77	1851. 74	1	16.00
कानपुर	979.50	926.07	91	3061.7 8	88	2999. 66	3	62.12
लखनऊ	978.50	927.27	103	2126.4 1	102	2115. 41	1	11.00

राज्य/शहर	कुल जारी धनराशि (भारत सरकार+राज्य)	कुल उपयोग (भारत सरकार+राज्य)	कुल		पूर्ण परियोजनाएं		चल रही परियोजनाएं	
			परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि
मुरादाबाद	980.00	888.27	41	1460.67	39	1425.21	2	35.46
प्रयागराज	979.50	887.94	140	2294.83	135	2221.11	5	73.72
सहारनपुर	980.00	823.18	117	1277.75	96	880.45	21	397.30
वाराणसी	980.00	927.64	117	3341.87	115	3332.60	2	9.27
उत्तराखंड	980.00	764.59	33	1143.60	39	908.84	2	234.76
देहरादून	980.00	764.59	33	1143.60	39	908.84	2	234.76
पश्चिम बंगाल	980.00	953.25	226	1604.22	220	986.71	6	617.51
न्यू टाउन कोलकाता	980.00	953.25	226	1604.22	220	986.71	6	617.51
कुल	87,370	82,252	8,066	164,669	7,352	147,366	714	17,303
गैर-चयनित स्मार्ट शहर #	18.00	18.00						
सुल्तानपुर लोधी *	81.33	81.33						
सीआईटीआई आईएस	706.79	-						

राज्य/शहर	कुल जारी धनराशि (भारत सरकार+राज्य)	कुल उपयोग (भारत सरकार+राज्य)	कुल		पूर्ण परियोजनाएं		चल रही परियोजनाएं	
			परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि
कार्यक्रम								
कुल योग	88,177	82,351						

15 नवंबर, 2024 तक राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों/स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार।

टिप्पणी:

1. # से अभिप्राय है कि 'शहर का चयन स्मार्ट सिटी के रूप में नहीं हुआ है' (18 करोड़ रु.)
2. * से अभिप्राय सुल्तानपुर लोधी को दी जाने वाली धनराशि से है (81 करोड़ रु.)
3. नवाचार, एकीकरण और स्थायित्व हेतु शहरी निवेश (सीआईटीआईआईएस) कार्यक्रम के लिए जारी की गई धनराशि (707 करोड़ रु.)

PRADHAN MANTRI JANJATIYA UNNAT GRAM ABHIYAN

510. SHRI SELVAGANAPATHI T.M.:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved a package that would provide up to Rs. 5 lakh each to tribal households and villages across the country to turn their homes into tourist homestays or to build new ones;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this is one of the 25 interventions planned under the Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Unnat Gram Abhiyan (PMJUGA) and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total amount spent out of a total outlay of Rs.79,156 crore to be spent over five years with a Central share of Rs. 56,333 crore and a States' share of Rs. 22,823 crore as of date under the PMJUGA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY):

(a) to (c): Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Unnat Gram Abhiyan (name as per Budget Announcement 2024-25) has been launched as Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 2nd October, 2024. One of the interventions under this Abhiyan is responsible tourism with homestays. This interventions has provision of up to ₹5 lakh (for new construction) / up to ₹3 lakhs (for renovation) per eligible Household for 1000 Tribal Homestays. The scheme also provides for ₹5 lakh for the village in which these Homestay will be set up for related village community requirements.

(d): As the Abhiyan has been launched recently on 2nd October 2024, the Ministry of Education has sanctioned Rs.1104.90 cr for 304 hostels, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has sanctioned Rs.10.16 cr for 30 MMUs and Ministry of Rural Development has sanctioned Rs.815.05 cr for 1.16 lakh AWAS.

किसानों के लिए कार्गो सुविधा

511. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के अहमदनगर जिले के शिरडी में बन रहे नए हवाई अड्डे पर किसानों के लिए कार्गो सुविधा का प्रावधान किया जा रहा है; और

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

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल):

(क) और (ख): महाराष्ट्र के अहमदनगर जिले में शिरडी हवाईअड्डे पर घरेलू यात्री टर्मिनल के माध्यम से घरेलू कार्गो सुविधा उपलब्ध है। शिरडी हवाईअड्डे पर हवाई कार्गो सुविधा राज्य सरकार द्वारा परिचालित की जा रही है।

CURRENT STATUS OF UIDSSMT

512. **SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:**

SHRI NAVASKANI K:

SHR G. SELVAM :

Will the Minister of **HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) across the country;

(b) the number of towns benefited under this scheme so far and the criteria adopted to determine their eligibility for participation;

(c) whether the Union Government has allocated any funds to Tamil Nadu under the said scheme during the last three years and the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the funds released and utilized along with the works done in the concerned areas;

(e) whether there is any mechanism to monitor the utilisation of funds; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/likely to be taken to strengthen this mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI TOKHAN SAHU):

(a) and (b): The Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), a component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) came to an end on 31 March, 2014. However, all those projects of UIDSSMT in which 50% or more of the Central Assistance had been released and physical progress was 50% or more as on 31 March, 2014 or were sanctioned during transition phase of the Mission, were approved for funding under AMRUT upto 31 March, 2017. This period has also come to an end and all the projects have been handed over to the respective States, on closure of the Scheme.

(c) to (f): Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

PENALTY TO AIRLINES

513. **SHRI EATALA RAJENDER**

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the DGCA has imposed fines on Air India and other airlines during the last 10 years for flawed pilot pairings that included trainee pilots on flight in some sectors and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the penalties imposed/collected from various airlines in the matter during the last 10 years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the regulator didn't go into the detailed investigation despite finding several lapses;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective steps being taken to avoid such incidents in future?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) and (b): During last 10 years, Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has imposed fines on Air India for a flawed pilot pairing that included trainee pilots on flights in some sectors. Details are as follows:

(i) DGCA imposed the penalty of Rupees Six lakhs on the Director Operations, M/s Air India on 23.08.2024.

(ii) DGCA imposed the penalty of Rupees Three Lakhs on the Director Training, M/s Air India. Additionally, a Six-month suspension order was issued to the Director Training, M/s Air India on 23.08.2024.

(iii) DGCA imposed the penalty of Rupees Ninety Lakhs on the Accountable Manager, M/s Air India on 23.08.2024.

(c) and (d): No Sir. DGCA has undertaken detailed investigations including examination of documentation & spot check of M/s Air India scheduling facility on 11th July, 2024.

(e): DGCA has taken the following steps to avoid such incidents in future;

(i) The operators' pilot scheduling system has been reviewed and the operator Air India has been advised to initiative immediate corrective action to avoid pairing of a trainee pilot with a normal pilot. The operator was directed to put in place additional check and balances to avoid such mistakes. The operator has initiated adequate steps under the guidance of DGCA. Such steps include:

1. Enhanced oversight of scheduling activities by senior managers,
2. Software lock to prevent junior rostering staff from overriding system restrictions and
3. Publication of advisory to crew to be watchful for such mistakes.

These steps are aimed at prevention of such mistakes in future.

(i) DGCA has sent a strong message by imposing penalties and suspending a key post holder. This is to ensure that operator took the above corrective actions on priority.

(ii) DGCA continues to monitor the operations of all operators including Air India by way of audits, surveillances and spot checks. The scheduling system is regularly being checked as part of such oversight, so as to prevent future errors.

PROJECTS UNDER PMFME SCHEME

514. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:-

- (a) the salient features of the PMFME scheme;
- (b) the details of financial assistance offered to the enterprises under Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme; and
- (c) the details of the projects undertaken and the enterprises benefited under the scheme in Bengaluru and Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a). Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing a centrally sponsored "PM Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme" for providing financial, technical and business support for upgradation of micro food processing enterprises in the country. The scheme is operational for a period of five years from 2020-21 to 2025-26 with an outlay of Rs 10,000 Crore. The scheme aims to enhance the competitiveness of existing individual micro-enterprises in the unorganized segment of the food processing industry and promote formalization of the sector. The Scheme primarily adopts One District One Product (ODOP) approach to reap the benefit of scale in terms of procurement of inputs, availing common services and marketing of products. It

provides the framework for value chain development and alignment of support infrastructure.

(b). The details of financial assistance offered to the enterprises under Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme is at enclosed **Statement -I**.

(c). The details of the projects undertaken and the enterprises benefited under the scheme in Karnataka including Bengaluru is at enclosed **Statement -II**.

STATEMENT -I

The details of financial assistance offered to the enterprises under Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme

- (i). *Support to Individual / Group Category Micro Enterprises:* Credit-linked capital subsidy @35% of the eligible project cost, maximum ceiling Rs.10 lakh per unit;
- (ii). *Support to SHGs for seed capital:* Seed capital @ Rs. 40,000/- per member of SHG engaged in food processing for working capital and purchase of small tools subject to maximum of Rs. 4 lakh per SHG Federation.
- (iii). *Support for Common Infrastructure:* Credit linked capital subsidy @35% subject to maximum of Rs. 3 crore to support FPOs, SHGs, Cooperatives and any Government agency for setting up of common infrastructure. The

common infrastructure will also be available for other units and public to utilize on hiring basis for substantial part of the capacity.

(iv). *Branding and Marketing Support*: Grant upto 50% for Branding and Marketing to groups of FPOs/ SHGs/ Cooperatives or an SPV of micro food processing enterprises.

(v). *Capacity Building*: The scheme envisages training for Entrepreneurship Development Skilling (EDP+): program modified to meet the requirement of food processing industry and product specific skilling.

STATEMENT -II

The details of the projects undertaken and the enterprises benefited under the scheme in Karnataka including Bangaluru

For the State of Karnataka:

- a) Credit Linked Subsidy: 5177 micro food processing enterprises have been sanctioned with approved subsidy of Rs. 188.03 Cr.
- b) Seed capital: Rs. 75.10 Cr. have been sanctioned for 19088 SHG members
- c) Incubation Centre: 14 Incubation centers have been approved with grant in aid of Rs. 3216.88 Lakhs. The list is mentioned below:

S.No.	State	District	Incubation Centre	Grant in Aid approved (in

				lakhs)
1.	Karnataka	Mysuru	CSIR-CFTRI Mysure	202.00
2.	Karnataka	Haveri	CoHEFT,Devihosur	240.11
3.	Karnataka	Chitradurga	CoH, Hiriyyur (UAHS, Shivamogga)	146.00
4.	Karnataka	Shivamogga	UAHS, Shivamogga	225.00
5.	Karnataka	Dharwad	UAS, Dharwad	236.80
6.	Karnataka	Mandya	ZARS -Jaggery Park (UAS, Bangalore)	159.00
7.	Karnataka	Hassan	CoA, Hasan	209.90
8.	Karnataka	Ramanagara	KVK- Ramanagara	264.00
9.	Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	CoH, Mudigere	197.86
10.	Karnataka	Raichur	UAS, Raichur	307.00
11.	Karnataka	Chikkaballapura	KVK Chintamani	208.50
12.	Karnataka	Chamarajanagara	KVK Chamarajanagara	143.30
13.	Karnataka	Kolar	ICAR- KVK- Kolar	335.71

14.	Karnataka	Vijayapura	University of Agriculture Sciences, Dharwad at its KVK- Indi, Vijayapura	341.70
			TOTAL	3216.88

d) Marketing & Branding: 3 proposals have been approved viz. Seemi, Bhima Pulses and India Coffee

e) Capacity Building: 1098 beneficiaries have been trained

For the district of Bengaluru:

a) Credit Linked Subsidy: 411 micro food processing enterprises have been sanctioned with approved subsidy of Rs. 21.30 Cr.

b) Seed capital: Rs. 6.12 Cr. have been sanctioned for 1,555 SHG members

c) Marketing & Branding: 1 proposal have been approved viz. India Coffee

GRANT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PITS FOR IRRIGATION

515. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to provide subsidy to farmers for construction of pits for irrigation under Drip Sprinkler System;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of farmers have been paid the subsidized amount for pits construction during the last two years especially in Churu, Hanumangarh, Bikaner districts of Rajasthan;
- (c) whether any proportional share of the funds has been determined for Union and State Governments regarding the works sanctioned under the said scheme and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is true that the farmers are not getting the benefit of this scheme as one of the two governments not given its share so far and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to resolve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (DR. RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY):

(a) to (c) Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DoA&FW) is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) in the Country including Rajasthan from 2015-16. PDMC focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation namely Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation Systems.

From the year 2015-16 to 2021-22, the Scheme was implemented as a component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). The PDMC Scheme is being implemented under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) since 2022-23,

Under the Scheme, financial assistance is given to farmers for installation of micro irrigation systems @ 55% for small and marginal farmers and 45% to other farmers.

To supplement source creation to enable the farmers to adopt micro irrigation, the scheme supports micro level water storage, water conservation/management activities etc. based on actual requirement of the farmers under "Other Interventions". The amount which can be spent for these activities by States/UTs is up to 20% of the total allocation for States/UTs and 40% for North East States, Himalayan States & UTs of Jammu Kashmir and Ladakh. The sources created under the Scheme are to be linked with Micro Irrigation.

The financial assistance given to the beneficiaries under the scheme is met by both Central Government and State Government in the ratio of 60:40 for all states except the North Eastern and Himalayan States. In the case of these States, ratio of sharing is 90:10.

The State Govt. of Rajasthan has taken up farm ponds under the scheme for the benefits of farmers including farmers in the districts of Churu, Hanumangarh, Bikaner. The details of farm ponds constructed in these districts during the last two years are as under:

Name of the District	Number of Farm Ponds
Churu	384
Hanumangarh	275
Bikaner	309

(d) and (e) Farmers are getting benefit of the scheme through the fund sharing between Central and State Government.

PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA

516. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated and utilised under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters during the last five years and the current year, year and State-wise;
- (b) the number of sanctioned, completed and operational Agro-Processing Clusters across the country since inception of the scheme, year, State and category-wise; and
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Agro-Processing Clusters (APC) scheme is a modified version of the PM Kisan Sampada Yojana and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a). Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters (SAMPADA) rechristened as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) is a central sector scheme and the funds are not allocated/sanctioned/released statewise under the scheme. The details of the fund allocated and released in last five years and the current year is as under:

Financial year	BE [In ₹ crore]	RE [In ₹ crore]	Actual Expenditure [In ₹ crore]
2019-20	1001.73	848.23	669.47
2020-21	995.97	732.13	651.66
2021-22	673.7	782.95	707.66
2022-23	880.75	654.60	544.82
2023-24	923.04	708.22	666.14
2024-25	728.8	-	256.924

(b). the number of sanctioned, completed and operational Agro-Processing Clusters across the country since inception of the scheme, State wise are as follows:

S.No	State	Approved Projects	Completed/Operational
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1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	0
2.	Assam	8	1
3.	Bihar	1	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	0
5.	Gujarat	4	4
6.	Haryana	3	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1
9.	Karnataka	3	1
10.	Kerala	2	2
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4	2
12.	Maharashtra	13	5
13.	Orissa	1	0
14.	Punjab	3	1
15.	Rajasthan	4	0
16.	Tamil Nadu	12	2
17.	Telangana	5	0

18.	Uttar Pradesh	2	2
	Total	76	23

the number of sanctioned, completed and operational Agro-Processing Clusters across the country since inception of the scheme, Category wise are as follows:

S.No.	Number of projects sanctioned	Completed/Operational	Category
1	68	22	General
2	7	1	SC
3	1	-	ST
Total	76	23	

(c). Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) is a central sector umbrella scheme and Scheme for Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters (APC) is a component scheme of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY).

GREENFIELD CORRIDOR PROJECTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

517. **DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:**

1	Bengaluru - Chennai EXP	Four laning of Bangalore - Chennai Expressway (Bethamangala to Byreddypalli (phase-II) section of NE-7(Pkg -1)	1311.36	25	500.7	66.82	31.03.20	Work In Progress
2	Bengaluru - Chennai EXP	Four laning Bangalore- Chennai Expressway (Byreddypalli to Bangarupalem (Phase-II) section of NE-7 (Pkg-2)	2206.45	31	661.2	42.27	17.06.20	Work In Progress
3	Bengaluru - Chennai EXP	Four laning of Bangalore - Chennai Expressway (Bangarupalem to Gudipala (phase-	1407.33	29	676.6	83.25	31.12.20	Work In Progress

		II) section of NE-7(Pkg -3)						
4	Chittoor Nagari	-6L of Varadharajula to Kumarajapet from km 0.000 to km 43.800 of Chittoor – Thatchur Section of NH-716B (Pkg-I)	1777.23	43.8	671.5 4	62.47	31.05.20 25	Work In Progress
5	Chittoor Nagari	-6L of Kumarajapet to VeeraKaveri Raja Puram from km 43.800 to km 61.380 of Chittoor – Thatchur Section of NH-716B (Pkg-II)	702.54	17.58	214.7	42.38	29.10.20 25	Work In Progress
6	Chittoor Nagari	-6L of Veera Kaveri Raja Puram to Pondavakkam from km 61.380 to	1439.77	34.66	533.7 3	79.03	24.01.20 25	Work In Progress

		km 96.040 laning of Chittoor- Thatchur Section of NH 716B (Pkg- III)						
7	Chittoor Nagari	-6L of Pondavakkam to Kannigaipair from km.96.040 to km.116.100 of Chittoor-Thatchur Section of NH 716B (Pkg-IV)	1359.81	20.06	281.1	20.09	04.11.20 25	Work In Progress
8	Kolkata Chennai (GQ)	Six Laning of Chilakaluripet bypass from km. 357.400 to km. 371.920 of NH-16	907.22	16.384	487.5 7	100	29.10.20 24	Complete d
9	Kolkata Chennai (GQ)	Six Laning of Vijayawada Bypass from Gollapudi to	1608.48	17.881	523.1 6	77.76	14.04.20 25	Work In Progress

		Chinnakakani in Vijayawada - Gundugolanu Section from km. 30.00 to km. 47.881 (Pkg-IV)						
10	Kolkata Chennai (GQ)	6-laning of Vijayawada Bypass from Chinna Avutupalli (Design Ch.0/000) to Gollapudi (Design Ch.30/0000) in Vijayawada - Gundugolanu Section of NH-16 in the State of Andhra Pradesh under Bharat Mala Pariyojana on Hybrid Annuity	1148.4	30	725.5	100	20.03.20	Complete d

		Mode						
11	Suryapet (Hyderabad) Devrapalli (Vishakhapatnam)	Khammam- Devarapalle Pkg -IV [4L Access Controlled (Greenfield) from Recherla village to Gurvaygudem village (Design Chainage 105+236 to 132+664)]-RCW	697.35	27.428	327.6	67.89	31.05.20	Works are In Progress
12	Suryapet (Hyderabad) Devrapalli (Vishakhapatnam)	Khammam- Devarapalle Pkg V -[4L Access Controlled (Greenfield) from Gurvaygudem village to Devarapalle	857.18	29.462	359.5	56.61	30.06.20	Works are In Progress

		village (Design Chainage 132+664 to 162+126)-RCW						
13	Bengaluru -kadappa- Vijayawad a	6L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway from Kodur (Ch.0+000) to Vanavolu (Ch.24+300) of [NH-544G] (Package-1)	912.94	24.30	149.1 5	30.68	03-02- 2026	Work In Progress
14	Bengaluru -kadappa- Vijayawad a	6L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway from Vanavolu (Ch.24+300) to Vankarakunta (Ch.45+700) of [NH-544G]	750.81	21.40	99.65	28.20	01.03.20 26	Work In Progress

		(Package-2)						
15	Bengaluru -kadappa- Vijayawad a	6L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway from Vankarakunta (Ch.45+700) to Odulapalle (Ch.72+000) of [NH-544G] (Package-3)	992.89	26.30	128.6 6	23.60	01.03.20 26	Work In Progress
16	Bengaluru -kadappa- Vijayawad a	6L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway from Odulapalle (Ch.72+000) to Nallacheruvu-palli (Ch.96+300) of [NH-544G] (Package-4)	1058.90	24.30	170.4 3	24.54	03.02.20 26	Work In Progress

17	Bengaluru -kadappa- Vijayawad a	6L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway from Nallacheruvu palli (Ch.96+300) to Yerragudipadu (Ch.129+000) of [NH-544G] (Package-5)	1253.24	32.70	72.11	6.80	10.02.20 26	Work In Progress
18	Bengaluru -kadappa- Vijayawad a	6L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway from Yerragudipadu (Ch.129+000) to Audireddipalle (Ch.160+000) of [NH-544G] (Package-6)	1200.42	31.00	57.7	2.90	10.02.20 26	Work In Progress
19	Bengaluru -kadappa-	6L Access Controlled	956.14	16.00	133.8	21.05	06.03.20 26	Work In Progress

	Vijayawada	Greenfield Highway from Audireddipalle (Ch.160+000) to Mallapalle (Ch.176+000) (Package-07)						
20	Bengaluru -kadappa- Vijayawada	6L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway from Mallapalle (Ch.176+000) to Kavulakuntla (Ch.196+000) (Package-08)	909.02	20.00	60.01	7.64	10.02.2026	Work In Progress
21	Bengaluru -kadappa- Vijayawada	6L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway from Kavulakuntla (Ch.196+000) to	1092.18	7.5	1.35	0	-	Appointed date yet to be declared

		Narayanmpet (Ch. 203+500)(Packag e-09)							
22	Bengaluru -kadappa- Vijayawad a	6L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway from Narayanmpet (Ch. 203+500) to Chandrasekharpur am (Ch. 228+000)(Packag e-10)	813.66	24.5	13.54	3.57	11.02.20 26	Work In Progress	
23	Bengaluru -kadappa- Vijayawad a	6L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway from Chandrasekharap uram (Ch. 228+000) to Polavaram (Ch. 260+000)of [NH-	1292.66	32	52.19	2.68	11.02.20 26	Work In Progress	

		544G] (Package-11)						
24	Bengaluru -kadappa- Vijayawad a	6L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway from Polavaram (Ch. 260+000) to Marripudi (Ch. 285+500) of [NH- 544G](Package- 12)	747.29	25.5	54.71	4.67	11.02.20 26	Work In Progress
25	Bengaluru -kadappa- Vijayawad a	6L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway from Marripudi (Ch. 285+500) to Somavarappadu (Ch. 314+600) of [NH-544G] (Package-13)	976.4	29.1	128.3 4	18.5	09.02.20 26	Work In Progress

26	Bengaluru -kadappa- Vijayawad a	6L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway from Somavarappadu (Ch.314.600) to Muppavaram (Ch.343+240) of [NH-544G] (Package-14)	1103.89	28.64	54.46	0	11.02.20 26	Work In Progress
27	Raipur Vishakhap atnam	-Development of Six lane of Aluru - Jakkuva Section of NH-130CD Road from Km. 365+033 to Km. 396+800 under Raipur - Visakhapatnam Economic Corridor in the State of Andhra Pradesh	922.5	31.767	471.1	71.01	30.06.20 25	Work In Progress

		under Bharatmala Pariyojana on Hybrid Annuity Mode [Package-1 (AP)]						
28	Raipur - Vishakhapatnam	Development of Six lane Jakkuva - Korlam section of NH-130CD Road from Km.396+800 to Km. 421+100 under Raipur - Visakhapatnam Economics Corridor in the state of Andhra Pradesh under Bharatmala Pariyojana on Hybrid Annuity Mode [Package-2(AP)]	663.6	24.3	423.78	92.8	31.12.2024	Work in progress

29	Raipur - Vishakhapatnam	Development of Six lane Korlam - Kantakapalle Section of NH- 130CD Road from Km. 421+100 to Km. 445+100 under Raipur - Visakhapatnam Economics Corridor in the State of Andhra Pradesh on Hybrid Annuity Mode [Package- 3(AP)]	772.7	24	626.1	100	04.12.20	Completed
30	Raipur - Vishakhapatnam	Development of Six Lane Kantakapalle - Sabbavaram section of NH- 130CD Road from Km. 445+100 to	824.29	19.562	481.1	61.7	31.12.20	Work In Progress

		Km. 464+662 under Raipur - Visakhapatnam Economic Corridor in the state of Andhra Pradesh under Bharatmala Pariyojana on Hybrid Annuity Mode [Package- 4(AP)]						
31	Port Connectivity	Construction of Six laning of Naidupeta Junction- Turpukanupur Section from Km.57+046 to Ch.Km.91+927 in the State of Andhra Pradesh on HAM Under	1398.84	34.881	108.2	8.11%	19.10.20	Work In Progress

		Bharathmala Pariyojana Phase-I						
32	Port Connectivity	Construction of four laning of Green field Road connecting North & South Industrial Cluster of Khandaleru creek near Krishnapatnam port at Thamminapatnam to Narikellapalle (Part-I from km 0+000 to Km 14+650) and six laning of extension of Dedicated port road on NH-67 (Part-II form Km	609.43	15.95	170.0	28.72	25.09.20	Work In Progress

		18+000 to Km 19+300) in the State Andhra Pradesh under Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase- I on EPC Mode						
33	Port Connectivity	Construction of 4- Lane access controlled highway from Chillakuru cross road to Turpu Kanpur (Part-I of Package-II) Km 0+000(131+500 of NH-16) to Km.23+770 on New NH-516W including 6-Lane flyover and approaches on	909.47	36.065	169.5 1	17.00 %	02.08.20 26	Work In Progress

	NH-16 (Length Km.1.050) and 6-Lane access controlled from Turpu Kanupuru to Port South gate (Part-II of Package-II) from Km. 23+770 to Km. 35+015 on NH-516W in the state of Andhra Pradesh on HAM Mode Under Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I						
Total		35584	852	9589			

जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ को धनराशि का आवंटन

518. श्री राधेश्याम राठिया:

क्या जल शक्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 और 2023-24 के दौरान जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ को कुल कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है;
- (ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान रायगढ़, जशपुर और सारंगढ़ जिलों के प्रत्येक ब्लॉक में उपलब्ध कराए गए नल-जल कनेक्शनों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार ने उक्त मिशन के अंतर्गत आवंटित धनराशि के संबंध में उपयोग प्रमाण-पत्र (यूसी) प्रस्तुत किया है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और
- (च) उक्त प्रक्रिया को शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए/उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. सोमन्ना):

(क) छत्तीसगढ़ को जल जीवन मिशन के तहत वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 और 2023-24 के दौरान आवंटित धनराशि क्रमशः 2223.98 करोड़ रुपये और 4485.60 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ख) रायगढ़, जशपुर और सारंगढ़ जिलों के ब्लॉकों में वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 और 2023-24 के दौरान प्रदान किए गए नल जल कनेक्शनों का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है। विवरण जेजेएम डैशबोर्ड के माध्यम से पब्लिक डोमेन में भी उपलब्ध हैं जिसे निम्न वेबलिंग का उपयोग करके देखा जा सकता है:

<https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jimreport/JJMIndia.aspx>.

(ग) से (ङ) राज्य सरकार ने वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए उपयोग प्रमाणपत्र प्रस्तुत कर दिया है। जिसके अनुसार, 2,394.07 करोड़ रुपये (अथ शेष: 158.79 करोड़ रुपये और भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी निधि: 2,223.98 करोड़ रुपये) की उपलब्ध निधि में से राज्य ने 2,110.58 करोड़ रुपये के उपयोग की सूचना दी है। 2023-24 के लिए, अनंतिम उपयोग प्रमाणपत्र प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

(च) पूरे देश में जेजेएम की आयोजना और तीव्र कार्यान्वयन के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए गए हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की कार्य संपूर्णता योजना और वार्षिक कार्य योजना (एएपी) पर संयुक्त चर्चा करना और उन्हें अंतिम रूप देना, कार्यान्वयन की नियमित समीक्षा, क्षमता

निर्माण, प्रशिक्षण और ज्ञान साझा करने के लिए कार्यशालाएं/सम्मेलन/वेबिनार, तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए बहु-विषयक टीम द्वारा क्षेत्र का दौरा करना आदि शामिल हैं। जेजेएम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए विस्तृत कार्यसंबंधी दिशानिर्देश; ग्रामीण परिवारों हेतु सुरक्षित पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए ग्राम पंचायतों तथा वीडब्ल्यूएससी के लिए मार्गदर्शिका और आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों, आश्रमशालाओं तथा विद्यालयों में पाइपगत जलापूर्ति प्रदान करने के लिए एक विशेष अभियान संबंधी दिशानिर्देश राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ साझा किए गए हैं ताकि जल जीवन मिशन की आयोजना और कार्यान्वयन को सुविधाजनक बनाया जा सके। ऑनलाइन निगरानी के लिए, जेजेएम-एकीकृत प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (आईएमआईएस) और जेजेएम-डैशबोर्ड की स्थापना की गई है। सार्वजनिक वित्तीय प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) के माध्यम से पारदर्शी ऑनलाइन वित्तीय प्रबंधन के लिए भी प्रावधान किया गया है।

विवरण

जल जीवन मिशन: नल जल कनेक्शनों का विवरण

जिला	ब्लॉक	प्रदान किए नल जल कनेक्शनों का विवरण	
		वर्ष 2022-23	वर्ष 2023-24
रायगढ़	बारमकेला**	3,585	-
	धरमजयगढ़	6,673	23,249
	घरघोडा	3,573	5,619
	खरसिया	6,121	8,338
	लैलूंगा	1,786	15,920

	पुसोर	9,099	13,485
	रायगढ़	10,658	8,663
	सारंगढ़*	5,272	-
	तमनार	1,608	11,457
जशपुर	बगीचा	6,071	19,170
	दुलदुला	1,710	6,072
	जशपुर	3,855	4,909
	कांसाबेल	4,051	7,144
	कुनकुरी	6,192	7,396
	मनोरा	2,712	5,780
	पत्थलगांव	8,696	22,184
	फरसाबहार	6,407	10,020
सारंगढ़	बारामकेला**	-	24,345
	बिलाईगढ़	-	24241
	सारंगढ़*	-	34600

* वर्ष 2022-23 में बिलाईगढ़ ब्लॉक बलौदाबाजार-भाटापारा जिले का हिस्सा था।

** बरमकेला और सारंगढ़ ब्लॉक वर्ष 2022-23 में रायगढ़ जिले में थे तथा वर्ष 2023-24 में सारंगढ़-बिलाईगढ़ जिले का हिस्सा

DIGIYATRA PROGRAMME

519. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

- (a) the number of airports currently covered under the DigiYatra programme;
- (b) the steps being taken by the Government to extend the DigiYatra programme to all airports across the country; and
- (c) the timeline by which the Government plans to achieve full coverage of all airports under the DigiYatra initiative?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) to (c): Presently, Digi Yatra is available at 24 airports. Digi Yatra is a new technology driven initiative, it has been conceptualised to implement it in staggered way based on passenger footfall at airports. Further, it is to be introduced at airports across country in a phased manner.

CHENNAI AIRPORT**520. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY**

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether the Government proposes to construct a second airport in Chennai;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated funds allocated;
- (c) whether the Government has finalized the location for the said airport and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the construction expected to start along with the target set for its completion?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) to (d): Government of India (GoI) has formulated a Greenfield Airports (GFA) Policy, 2008 for development of new Greenfield airports in the country. As per the policy, if any Airport developer including the State Government desires to develop an airport, they are required to identify a suitable site and get the Pre-feasibility Study conducted for construction of airport and submit a proposal to the Central Government for 'Site Clearance' followed by 'In-Principle' approval.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO), a Government of Tamil Nadu Enterprise had submitted an application to Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) for grant of 'Site Clearance' for development of a Greenfield airport at Parandur, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu. In August, 2024, MoCA granted Site Clearance approval to TIDCO for development of Greenfield Airport at Parandur, Tamil Nadu. Thereafter, application for grant of 'In-Principle' approval has been received from TIDCO.

As per the GFA Policy, 2008, the responsibility for implementation of the Greenfield airport project including land acquisition, funding etc. lies with the concerned airport developer or the State Government, as the case may be. The

timeline for completion of the airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure etc.

AADI MAHOTSAV

521. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is going to organize Aadi Mahotsav in various States of the country starting from October, 2024;

(b) whether Andhra Pradesh is one of the leading States having more tribal population;

(c) if so, the reasons for not selecting Andhra Pradesh for conducting Aadi Mahotsav; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to include AP in Aadi Mahotsav and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY):

(a): Under the Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM), the Ministry provides financial support to Tribal Co-operative Marketing Federation of India (TRIFED) for organizing Aadi Mahotsav at various places across the country for branding & promotion of tribal products for their marketing.

(b): As per Census 2011, around 26.31 lakh ST population resides in Andhra Pradesh which is 2.5% of the country's total ST Population.

(c) and (d): TRIFED has its Regional Office located at Hyderabad which covers its operations in the States of Andhra Pradesh & Telangana. It is planned to

organize one Aadi Mahotsav at Hyderabad during the month of January, 2025 under the jurisdiction of TRIFED, Regional Office, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh in the current financial year 2024-2025.

PUCCA HOUSES UNDER PMAY-U 2.0

522. **SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:**

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

Will the Minister of **HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pucca houses sanctioned, constructed and delivered to the beneficiaries in each State/UTs under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) 2.0, as compared to the PMAY-U 1.0 scheme;

(b) the data on the number of slum-dwellers who have been relocated to pucca houses under the scheme along with the reduction percentage in the number of slums by implementation of the scheme;

(c) the data on the number of Economic Weaker Sections (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) people who have availed the home loans and the rate of interest applied thereon under the Interest Subsidy Scheme in each State, along with the number of installments paid by them till now;

(d) the details of the mechanisms adopted by the Government to encourage private and foreign companies participation in the Affordable Housing in Partnership; and

(e) whether any incentives are provided to those companies who participate in the scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI TOKHAN SAHU):

(a) to (e): Learning from the experiences of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to construct, purchase and rent a house by eligible beneficiaries at affordable cost through four verticals i.e. Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH), Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS) and Affordable Rental Housing (ARH). As on date, 29 States/UTs have signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) to implement PMAY-U 2.0 as per scheme guidelines. The scheme guidelines are available at <https://pmay-urban.gov.in/pmay-u-2.0-guidelines>.

As per the scheme guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0, public/ private sector agencies are encouraged to construct houses for EWS beneficiaries under AHP vertical. States/UTs have to formulate "Affordable Housing Policy" to provide various reforms and incentives on time bound basis to Public/Private agencies to develop Affordable Housing Eco system. PMAY-U 2.0 supports States to formulate to formulate 'Affordable Housing Policy'.

IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS FEE(DETERMINATION OF RATES AND COLLECTION) AMENDMENT RULES,2024

523. **SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:**

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

- (a) the implementation timeline and operational aspects of the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Amendment Rules, 2024 which introduces allowing a toll-free passage for private vehicles travelling up to 20 km. per day on National Highway (NH);
- (b) the measures that are being taken to integrate the Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS)-based toll collection system with the existing FASTag system and the manner in which the technical or operational challenges would be addressed during the transition;
- (c) the details of provisions related to imposing a fee for vehicles entering exclusive lanes without a valid GNSS On-Board Unit and the manner in which this regulation would be enforced and communicated to vehicle owners;
- (d) the expected financial burden of the toll-free passage on the Private vehicles' owners and the manner in which the Government would evaluate its effectiveness in reducing congestion; and
- (e) the impact of this policy on toll revenue, road maintenance budgets and plans to adjust toll rates and the manner in which this would be monitored?

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

(a) and (b) The Government has initiated the implementation of barrier free tolling using available Technology based Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) System as an added facility along with FASTag.

(c) Presently, Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) based tolling system is not operational anywhere on National Highways. However, amendment to the 3rd proviso of sub-rule (3) of Rule 6 of NH Fee Rules, 2008 [amended by GSR 556(E), dated 9th Sep 2024] has been made to enable GNSS based tolling system through On-Board Unit (OBU) and users of vehicles not fitted with a valid, functional Global Navigation Satellite System On-Board Unit, shall have to pay a fee equivalent to two times of the user fee applicable for that category of vehicle at that fee plaza in case GNSS based tolling is made operational.

(d) and (e) In the Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) based user fee collection system, fee shall be levied based on the actual distance travelled by a vehicle, on a National Highway or expressway in term of NH Fee Rules, 2008 and amendment thereof. Whereas, at present, the User Fee is collected at the Fee plaza depending on project influence length of respective Fee plaza.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN ODISHA

524. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

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

- (a) the details of newly sanctioned National Highways (NH) in Odisha, district-wise;
- (b) the total budget allocated for these new National Highways, along with a district-wise budget distribution;
- (c) whether there is a timeline set for the commencement and completion of these highway projects; and
- (d) if so, the expected dates for the start and completion of each project?

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

(a) to (d) The details of the National Highway (NH) projects sanctioned during the financial year 2023-24 in Odisha indicating the project-wise sanctioned cost, date of commencement (Appointed Date) and scheduled date of completion and district covered is enclosed as **Statement**. Appointed Date of the approved NH projects are decided after availability of site in 90% and 80% of the project length for projects executed in Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode respectively. Funds are allocated State-wise and year-wise for all NH projects and not district-wise.

STATEMENT

The details of the National Highway (NH) projects sanctioned during the financial year 2023-24 in Odisha indicating the project-wise sanctioned cost, date of commencement (Appointed Date) and scheduled date of completion and district covered

Sl. No.	Name of Project	NH No.	District covered	Length (km)	Date of sanction	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in Cr.)	Appointed Date	Scheduled date of completion / project duration
1	Construction of New 6-lane Flyover at Ainthapali Junction on NH-06 in Sambalpur	53	Sambalpur	3.00	12.03.2024	174.00	18.06.2024	17.06.2026
2	8 nos of EUP, 1 VUP, PUP, LVUP, 1 FOB in Baharagora Singara	49	Mayurbhanj	14.79	26.09.2023	310.00	01.11.2024	30.05.2026

	Section NH 49							
3	Rehabilitation and Upgradation from 4 to 8 lanning of Chandikhole-Paradeep of 53 Pkg1	53	Jajpur, Cuttack	18.00	22.05 · 2024	857.99	15.12.20 23	14.12.2025
4	Rehabilitation and Upgradation from 4 to 8 lanning of Chandikhole-Paradeep of 53 Pkg2	53	Kendra-para, Jajpur	21.00	20.09 · 2024	905.95	15.12.20 23	14.12.2025
5	Rehabilitation and Upgradation	53	Kendra-pada	21.00	20.05 · 2024	934.45	15.12.20 23	14.12.2025

	from 4 to8 laning of Chandikhole- Paradeep of 53 Pkg3							
6	Rehabilitation and Upgradation from 4 to8 laning of Chandikhole- Paradeep of 53 Pkg4	53	Jagats in- ghpur	16.65	30.08 . 2023	1006.18	01.11.20 24	30.10.2026
7	Strengthening of the stretch from km 35.840 to 71.120 (Rairangpur - Jashipur section) except km 59.594 to	220	Mayur - bhanj	31.73	09.11 . 2023	55.68	04.03.20 24	03.03.2025

	60.042 & 60.292 to 63.400 of NH- 220 in the State of Odisha on EPC mode under Annual Plan 2023-24.							
8	Construction of 3L Stand-along Bridge at IB river at Kanatora - Jharsuguda Section of NH- 49 on EPC mode under NH(O)	06	Samb al-pur	1.00	21.10 . 2024	33.60	-	24 Months
9	Construction of bypass road to Rayagada	326	Rayag ada	12.72	17.10 . 2023	323.76	-	24 months

	town and J. K. Pur town on NH-326 in the state of Odisha on EPC mode under Annual Plan 2023-24.							
10	Reconstruction of culverts at km 388/495, km 396/407, km 409/710 & km 415/061 of NH-26 in the State of Odisha for the year 2023-24	26	Koraput	0.02	14.01 . 2024	1.40	-	12 months
11	Reconstruction of 3 nos of damaged bridges of NH-326 at Toyaput	326	Koraput	2.34	14.03 . 2024	63.50	-	18 months

<p>Nallah at km 261/060, Khudipadar Nallah at km 268/780 and Debagarh river at km 270/260 on NH-326 for the year 2023- 24 in the State of Odisha.</p>							
<p>Widening and strengthening of Daringbadi ghat portion from km 12 231.000 to 256.000 (Design chainage from km 229.500 to 256.468) of</p>	59	Kandh -amal & Ganja m	26.97	04.03 . 2024	718.26	-	36 months

	NH-59 on HAM in Annual Plan 2023-24 for the State of Odisha							
13	Widening and strengthening of existing 2L+PS to 4L+PS from km 67.400 to km 70.400 (Khariar Road section) of NH- 353 under Annual Plan 2023-24 in the State of Odisha	353	Nuapa da	3.00	14.03 . 2024	47.15	-	18 months
14	Widening and strengthening of existing	353	Nuapa da	8.17	04.10 . 2024	100.45	-	24 months

2L+PS to 4L+PS from km 80/330 (Nuapada) to km 88/497 (Ghatipada) of NH-353 in the State of Odisha on EPC mode under Annual Plan 2024-25.							
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KHADI SPINNERS AND WEAVERS

525. **DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:**

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

Will the Minister of **MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES** be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of khadi spinners and weavers in the country along with the number of spinners and weavers who got benefits from the Government;
- (b) the number of khadi artisans who have registered under the Silai Samridhi Yojana, along with the number of artisans who have received incentives under the scheme;
- (c) the details of the amount of khadi made products exported, along with the amount of khadi products sold domestically;
- (d) the manner in which increase in employment opportunities and salaries to spinners and weavers under Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) help in the development and economic growth of rural areas; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to promote khadi made products in domestic and international markets?

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

- (a): Around 4.99 lakh persons are engaged in Khadi Sector including Khadi spinners, weavers, Khadi karyakartas, and other artisans. In the financial year 2023-24, 1.49 lakh khadi artisans have been directly benefitted under Modified Market Development Assistance (MMDA) based on Khadi promotion activities.
- (b): Silai Samridhi Yojana/ Sewing Machine Operator has been approved as a new activities, under Gramodyog Vikas Yojana in November 2023. In the financial year 2023-24, a budget provision has been made to support 1000 artisans.

(c): During 2023-24, KVI products of Rs. 271.85 crore including Rs. 37.88 lakh of khadi were exported and KVI products of Rs. 155673.13 crore including Rs. 6496.00 crore of khadi were sold.

(d): The details of support extended to increase the employment opportunities and wages to spinners and weavers under Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) help in the development and economic growth of rural areas, are as follows:

- i. Modified Market Development Assistance (MMDA): Under MMDA, 35% of MMDA is provided to artisans as incentive in case of Khadi Institutions of cotton, woolen, polyvastra and 30% quantum of MMDA is provided to artisans as incentive in case of Khadi Institutions of silk.
- ii. Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans, provides financial assistance to artisans for construction of individual workshed, an assistance upto Rs 1,20,000/- or 75% of the total cost of the workshed {90% for North Eastern Region (NER)} and for group Workshed (minimum 5 and maximum 15 artisans), an assistance up to Rs. 80,000/- per artisan or 75% of the total cost of the group Workshed (90% for NER), whichever is less, is provided.
- iii. Enhancement in the earning of the khadi artisans by increasing the spinning wages from Rs. 10.00/- per hank to Rs. 12.50 per hank and 7% increase in the weaving wages for cotton Khadi, wollen Khadi and Polyvastra w.e.f 02.10.2024.

(e): The steps taken by the KVIC to promote KVI products in domestic and international markets is as follows:

- i. Centre of Excellence for Khadi on the Hub and Spoke model, with National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) New Delhi as Hub along with NIFT Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Kolkata and Shillong – have been set up for establishing benchmarked design processes for global standards, creating new fabrics and products, disseminating quality standards for fabrics, branding and publicity by creating interesting narratives around the new Khadi, creative visual merchandizing & packaging for new Khadi products and increasing the global reach of Khadi by organizing National and International Khadi Fashion Shows and Exhibitions.
- ii. Organizing various level exhibitions and participating in Indian International Trade Fair (IITF) to make KVI products accessible in the domestic.
- iii. Arranged product supply/marketing mechanism through e-Market linkage for MSMEs through GeM portal (gem.gov.in), and e-marketing portal (www.ekhadiindia.com) with an objective to sell Buyer to Consumer.
- iv. Established Khadi Lounges at various urban centers and in Tier-II cities for attracting both connoisseurs of Khadi as well as designers.
- v. Catering to the need of Government departments and bulk buyers of various Government Organization and PSUs to increase the sales of Khadi products.
- vi. Special discount has been announced on various occasions/festivals to attract customers and to boost the sales of KVI products.

- vii. For protecting the identity of brand 'Khadi' globally, KVIC has secured registration for the Trademark 'Khadi' in 15 countries and secured registration for the Khadi Logo in 31 countries.

UTILISATION OF CSR FUNDS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

526. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of works undertaken by the oil PSUs under Corporate Social Responsibility

(CSR) in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years and the current year;

(b) the funds allocated and utilised for such CSR activities during the said period, project-wise; and

(c) whether any project is in progress under CSR in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) to (c) Oil & Gas Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) undertake CSR activities under the sectors identified under Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 with special focus on Health Nutrition, Sanitation, and Drinking Water, Education, Skill Development, Rural Development, Women Empowerment, Environment Oriented Initiatives and Care for the Elderly & Differently-abled Persons. The

funds allocated and utilised for such CSR activities during the last five years and the current year in Andhra Pradesh are given below:

Year	Amount Allocated (in Rs Lakh)	Amount Spent (in Rs Lakh)
2019-20	8513.10	8526.54
2020-21	3118.05	3122.64
2021-22	2730.86	2729.36
2022-23	2555.49	2556.98
2023-24	5434.09	5404.08
2024-25	4903.35	1912.62*

* expenditure till Oct 24.

Oil and Gas Sector PSUs have undertaken specific projects in thematic areas under CSR in Andhra Pradesh during 2024-25 which are at various stages of execution. These CSR projects covered various heads such as education for underprivileged children, providing better infrastructure in Schools, provision of better medical facilities, provision of diagnostics equipment in health facilities, mobile medical van, activities to spread awareness on Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, contribution to Skill Development Institute, construction of community centres, etc. under CSR in Andhra Pradesh.

Project-wise details of activities taken and amount spent under CSR in the country including Andhra Pradesh during the last five years are available on the respective websites of Oil and Gas PSUs i.e. www.ongcindia.com, www.iocl.com, www.bharatpetroleum.com, www.hindustanpetroleum.com,

www.gailonline.com, www.engineersindia.com, www.balmerlawrie.com and
www.oil-india.com.

ETHANOL BLENDING WITH PETROL

527. **SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:**

SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI VINOD LAKHAMSHI CHAVDA:

SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS** be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote ethanol blending with petrol;
- (b) whether ethanol blending contributes towards reducing dependence on imported oil and address environmental concerns and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total surge in ethanol-blended petrol supply during the last ten years and the current year; and

(d) the details and salient features of ethanol production machine commissioning technology developed in India and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) to (c): The Government, since 2014, has taken several measures to meet the ethanol blending targets which includes expansion of feedstock for production of ethanol, administered price mechanism for procurement of cane based ethanol under the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme, lowered GST rate to 5% on ethanol for EBP Programme, introduction of various Ethanol Interest Subvention Schemes (EISS), during 2018-22, for ethanol production from molasses as well as grains and Long Term Offtake Agreements (LTOAs) by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) with Dedicated Ethanol Plants (DEPs) etc. Supply of ethanol blended petrol for public sector OMCs has surged from 2506 crore litre during ethanol supply year 2013-14 to estimated 4828 crore litre during ethanol supply year 2023-24 with corresponding increase in blending percentage from 1.53% to 14.60%. Ethanol blending in petrol by Public Sector OMCs has resulted in crude oil substitution of about 185 LMT (lakh metric tonne) and net CO₂ reduction of about 557 lakh metric tonnes during the last ten years.

(d): In India, First Generation (1G) Ethanol production technology is well-established, with two primary pathways: Starch-to-Ethanol and Sugar-to-Ethanol. Primary equipment needed for 1G Ethanol production including miller, fermenter, distillation/dehydration column, boiler etc. is manufactured by various equipment manufacturing companies within the country.

For Second Generation (2G) Ethanol, produced from agricultural and forestry residues pathway, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have developed their indigenous 2G Ethanol technology. Primary equipment for 2G Ethanol production including shredder, wet washer, pre-treatment unit, enzymatic hydrolysis unit, fermenter, co-fermenter, distillation/dehydration column, boiler etc. is also manufactured by various equipment manufacturing companies within the country.

CONSTRUCTION OF UNDERPASS ON NH-80

528. **SHRI AJAY KUMAR MANDAL:**

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

- (a) the steps taken by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) for construction of underpass in four lane road near km 149.300 (NH-80) (Kodwar Village, Block Kahalgaon, District Bhagalpur, Bihar); and
- (b) the steps taken by NHAI to redress the problem of traffic due to slow pace of construction of four lane on NH-80 in Bhagalpur Parliamentary constituency in Bihar?

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

(a) NHAI is constructing a Light Vehicular Underpass (7m x 4m) at km 149.453 on a cross road. The same can be used for movement of pedestrian & vehicles for Kodwar Village.

(b) The work of 4-laning of Munger-Mirzachauki section of NH-80 is hampered in Bhagalpur (package-2, 3 & 4) because of delay in availability of land, presence of High Tension lines in ROW and slow supply of fly ash. Government has taken various initiatives like streamlining and expediting of land acquisition, coordination for shifting of utilities, review meetings at various levels with all stake holders including State Government. Further, NHAI has signed Memorandum of Understanding with NTPC for Package- 2, 3 & 4 for lifting of fly ash through the Concessionaire resources.

JAL SANCHAY JAN BHAGIDARI' INITIATIVE

529. SHRI RAJU BISTA

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the 'Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari' initiative aimed at promoting community driven water sustainability;

(b) the main objective of this initiative and the manner in which it contributes to the overall water conservation efforts in the country;

(c) the way in which the Government plans to integrate this initiative with existing programmes like the Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Atal Bhujal Yojana, and MGNREGS;

(d) the details on the number of rainwater harvesting structures planned under this initiative along with their expected impact on water scarcity in Kalimpong, Uttar Dinajpur and Darjeeling districts; and

(e) the manner in which the collaboration between the Ministry of Jal Shakti and the State Government's help in achieving sustainable water management practices across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (DR. RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY):

(a) and (b) The "Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari" (JSJB) initiative, launched in Surat on 6th September 2024, is part of the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign. This initiative emphasizes the importance of Jan Bhagidari (community participation) in water conservation & embodies a pledge for united action from all stakeholders, including government bodies, industries, local authorities, philanthropists, resident welfare associations (RWAs) and individuals with the aim to have a special focus on the construction of artificial recharge structures/borewell recharge shafts among other activities, to increase storage capacity & help augment groundwater recharge.

The key objective of the Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari initiative is to ensure that every drop of water is conserved through collective efforts, following a whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach. By promoting community ownership and responsibility, the initiative seeks to develop cost-effective, local solutions tailored to specific water challenges across different regions.

(c) JSJB initiative has been launched as a part of JSA: CTR campaign with a special emphasis on construction of artificial recharge structures across the country. The

Government has adopted a convergent approach for implementing this initiative, leveraging resources from both Government schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Per Drop More Crop, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAMPA), Finance Commission grants, etc and private funding like CSR contributions, individual donations etc. This convergent funding ensures synergy and maximizes impact.

(d) The central goal of the initiative is the construction of at least 1 million artificial recharge structures with special focus on construction of borewell recharge structures to enhance groundwater levels and support sustainable water management practices throughout the country including Kalimpong, Uttar Dinajpur, and Darjeeling districts. The recharge structures enhance the availability of groundwater, particularly during dry spells, supporting agriculture, drinking water supply thereby addressing water scarcity. Moreover, the implementation of these structures contributes to long-term climate resilience by fostering sustainable groundwater management, reducing vulnerability to droughts and ensuring equitable access to water resources across diverse user groups.

(e) As water is a State subject, the collaboration between the Ministry of Jal Shakti and State Governments is pivotal for sustainable water management. The Ministry of Jal Shakti provides technical and financial support, along with best practices for replication. The JSJB initiative, inspired by Gujarat's Jal Sanchay model, exemplifies this partnership by encouraging States and UTs to adopt similar measures, thereby strengthening national efforts in water conservation.

TAP WATER IN MAHARASHTRA UNDER THE JAL JEEVAN MISSION**530. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:**

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to State:

(a) whether the rural households in Maharashtra having tap water connections under the Jal

Jeevan Mission (JJM) are receiving drinking water supply in their homes;

(b) if so, the number of homes yet to be covered under the scheme;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the potable water

supply to all the rural households; and

(d) the funds provided in this regard for the Maharashtra region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V. SOMANNA):

(a) and (b) Since August 2019, Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)-Har Ghar Jal to enable every rural household in the country, to have assured potable water through tap connection.

As reported by the State Government of Maharashtra, at the time of launch of JJM in the State on 15.08.2019, only 48.44 lakh rural households had tap water connections. Since then, 79.72 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 25.11.2024, out of 146.79 lakh rural households in the state, the provision of tap water supply is available to

128.16 lakhs (87.31%) rural households and 18.63 lakh households are remaining to be covered.

(c) Drinking water is a State subject, and hence, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, including those under the Jal Jeevan Mission, lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the States by providing technical and financial assistance. Govt. of India has been regularly reviewing the implementation of JJM with States/ UTs including Maharashtra. To achieve the goal of JJM in the whole country including Maharashtra, a number of steps have been taken inter alia, which includes joint discussion and finalization of annual action plan (AAP) of States/ UTs, regular review of implementation, workshops/ conferences/ webinars for capacity building and knowledge sharing, field visits by multi-disciplinary team to provide technical support, etc.

(d) The year-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized by Maharashtra for drinking water supply in rural areas under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) are as under:

(Amount in
Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Year	Central share					State Expenditure
		Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund Drawn	Available fund	Expenditure	
1	2019-20	248.12	847.97	345.28	593.4	308.04	431.79
2	2020-21	285.35	1,828.92	457.23	742.58	473.59	324.56

3	2021-22	268.99	7,064.41	1,666.64	1935.63	377.98	477.98
4	2022-23	1,557.65	7,831.25	3,915.62	5,473.27	3,109.53	2,967.95
5	2023-24	2,363.74	21,465.88	7,444.26	9,808.00	8,208.53	8,370.96
6	2024-25*	1,599.47	5,352.93	1,605.88	3,205.35	1,947.45	2,199.69
Total			44,391.36	15,434.91		14,425.12	14,772.93

* As on 25.11.2024

REGISTRATIONS UNDER PM VISHWAKARMA YOJANA

531. **SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:**

DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

Will the Minister of **MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES** be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of registrations under the Pradhan Mantri Vishwakarma Yojana along with the number of individuals at various stages of the verification process, district-wise;
- (b) the number of registered beneficiaries currently undergoing training along with the number of those who have completed their training and those certified, categorized by trade, as against the set targets;
- (c) the number of beneficiaries who have received toolkits, credit support, or marketing assistance, categorized by trade, district-wise;
- (d) whether the specific training centers have been designated in each district for the said scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of technical or administrative issues that have caused delays in application processing or registration and the action taken by the Government to resolve these issues?

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

(a) to (c): The details of district-wise number of applications at various stages of the verification process, along with the number of registrations, toolkits and credit support under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme is enclosed as **Statement**. So far, 70 numbers of Trade Fairs have been organised for providing marketing assistance to the beneficiaries under PM Vishwakarma.

The scheme is demand driven; no trade wise targets have been set. The details of trade wise artisans in connection with skilling, loan sanctioned, and toolkit incentives are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Trade	Basic Training completed	Basic Training ongoing as on 10.11.2024	Loan Sanctioned	e-Vouchers Issued for Toolkits
1	Armourer	416	10	40	135

2	Barbers (Naai)	1,25,469	3,735	23,338	54,663
3	Basket Maker/ Basket Waver: Mat maker/ Coir Weaver/ Broom maker	44,926	2,732	4,438	9,882
4	Boat Maker	478	966	20	115
5	Carpenter (Suthar/Badhai)	2,35,926	40	40,249	1,02,460
6	Cobbler (Charmkar)/ Shoemith/ Footwear makers	11,936	7,573	1,480	2,649
7	Doll and Toy Maker (Traditional)	4,767	493	507	1,607
8	Fishing Net Makers	12,024	135	1,574	4,288
9	Garland Maker (Malakaar)	94,918	654	12,604	25,628
10	Goldsmith (Sunar)	14,576	827	2,877	4,332
11	Hammer and Tool Kit Maker	12,713	920	1,053	2,721
12	Locksmith	544	44	35	85
13	Masons (Rajmistri)	2,67,154	5,003	47,027	1,30,705
14	Metal Smith/Metal	32,764	4,911	4,797	10,809

	Caster				
15	Potter (Kumhar)	24,676	1,460	3,976	8,205
16	Sculptor (Moortikar)/ stone carver / Stone breaker	22,149	1,381	2,394	5,203
17	Tailor (Darzi)	3,03,669	790	68,367	2,73,677
18	Washerman (Dhobi)	41,981	2,238	6,489	12,836

(d): Basic Skill training of successful registered artisans under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme has commenced in 520 districts.

(e): The target of 30 lakh successful registration of artisans under the Scheme was to be achieved in 5 years i.e. 2027-28. Of that target, around 25 lakh has been achieved in 14 months and hence there is no delay in processing applications or in registrations.

STATEMENT

The details of district-wise number of applications at various stages of the verification process, along with the number of registrations, toolkits and credit support under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme

S. No.	Name of the District	Total Enrollments	Total Verification on Stage 1	Total Verification on Stage 2	Total Verification on Stage 3	Total Successful registration on Stage 3	E-Vouchers Issued for Toolkits	Loans Sanctioned
1	Nicobars	109	108	108	16	16	0	0
2	North And Middle Andaman	1,039	962	954	381	381	6	0
3	South Andamans	847	750	748	317	317	13	0
4	Alluri Sitharama Raju	11,922	10,318	9,520	787	787	0	0

5	Anakapalli	95,174	66,928	44,823	4,216	4,216	0	23
6	Ananthapuramu	1,11,399	84,083	39,069	11,621	11,618	152	51
7	Annamayya	38,409	36,879	9,690	4,226	4,226	424	255
8	Bapatla	36,762	34,727	3,923	2,643	2,643	123	204
9	Chittoor	40,080	31,497	19,726	4,636	4,636	0	31
10	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	1,01,815	1,01,209	6,875	6,384	6,384	0	0
11	East Godavari	1,55,410	72,800	69,602	3,853	3,853	520	498
12	Eluru	74,698	43,746	16,750	4,516	4,516	1,193	220
13	Guntur	1,04,856	55,325	7,449	4,703	4,703	750	419
14	Kakinada	1,00,696	92,316	16,802	4,524	4,524	0	61
15	Krishna	68,974	36,908	4,508	3,426	3,426	0	103
16	Kurnool	1,24,182	92,756	15,637	12,242	12,241	1	177
17	Nandyal	55,184	48,488	5,467	3,806	3,806	0	58
18	NTR	50,140	45,650	5,661	4,363	4,363	0	57
19	Palnadu	52,103	46,314	6,989	5,684	5,684	39	148
20	Parvathipuram Manyam	25,230	22,831	1,298	1,156	1,156	0	0
21	Prakasam	61,516	57,416	12,922	10,349	10,349	0	183
22	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	75,409	54,601	16,043	11,942	11,937	2,366	1,226
23	Sri Sathya Sai	54,084	39,847	11,188	6,439	6,439	1,075	1,097
24	Srikakulam	75,289	62,870	8,637	7,554	7,554	0	45
25	Tirupati	44,558	37,211	14,077	12,972	12,957	7,402	2,063
26	Visakhapatnam	1,32,219	13,892	10,800	2,894	2,894	0	0
27	Vizianagaram	82,416	57,752	7,334	5,642	5,642	0	11
28	West Godavari	1,85,088	1,71,803	34,037	32,401	32,383	25,748	6,001
29	Y.S.R.	1,54,653	1,47,229	63,341	25,407	25,386	14,712	7,142
30	Anjaw	107	39	62	31	31	0	0
31	Changlang	56	21	42	19	19	0	0
32	Dibang Valley	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	East Kameng	260	35	35	5	5	0	0
34	East Siang	269	182	155	96	96	0	0
35	Kamle	266	155	128	3	3	0	0

36	Kra Daadi	104	38	38	0	0	0	0
37	Kurung Kumey	447	215	128	2	2	0	0
38	Leparada	208	182	182	9	9	0	0
39	Lohit	136	42	77	34	34	0	0
40	Longding	729	416	449	34	34	0	0
41	Lower Dibang Valley	231	149	183	29	29	0	0
42	Lower Siang	46	28	6	0	0	0	0
43	Lower Subansiri	260	178	141	14	14	0	0
44	Namsai	1,054	669	585	186	186	0	0
45	Pakke Kessang	247	179	179	0	0	0	0
46	Papum Pare	1,039	756	756	50	50	0	0
47	Shi Yomi	54	27	27	2	2	0	0
48	Siang	984	729	744	153	153	0	0
49	Tawang	665	129	129	12	12	0	0
50	Tirap	558	396	432	74	74	0	0
51	Upper Siang	39	3	0	0	0	0	0
52	Upper Subansiri	1,379	1,145	1,113	105	105	0	0
53	West Kameng	24	17	10	0	0	0	0
54	West Siang	1,365	1,248	1,191	236	236	0	0
55	Bajali	12,995	2,195	476	211	211	0	0
56	Baksa	3,269	365	0	0	0	0	0
57	Barpeta	60,813	23,889	5,846	2,100	2,100	0	0
58	Biswanath	8,767	97	0	0	0	0	0
59	Bongaigaon	14,972	7,409	2,558	2,352	2,352	132	66
60	Cachar	42,351	27,389	16,455	14,642	14,619	6,951	2,527
61	Charaideo	2,868	297	0	0	0	0	0
62	Chirang	2,836	543	59	50	50	0	0
63	Darrang	30,909	9,510	4,730	3,083	3,079	1,737	306
64	Dhemaji	12,378	5,692	1,502	886	886	0	14
65	Dhubri	48,829	20,516	5,220	4,519	4,519	0	0
66	Dibrugarh	19,450	11,395	3,769	3,262	3,261	891	89
67	Dima Hasao	1,169	47	35	21	21	0	0
68	Goalpara	14,222	3,470	1,279	842	842	0	0
69	Golaghat	27,682	11,984	3,140	2,670	2,670	0	0
70	Hailakandi	12,190	3,666	1,512	728	728	0	23

71	Hojai	6,689	122	0	0	0	0	0
72	Jorhat	21,186	7,939	1,795	1,553	1,553	0	0
73	Kamrup	60,002	34,480	24,562	16,671	16,643	7,587	826
74	Kamrup Metro	15,158	9,605	6,341	1,286	1,286	399	30
75	Karbi Anglong	6,181	1	1	0	0	0	0
76	Karimganj	18,414	4,822	1,666	1,411	1,411	0	0
77	Kokrajhar	410	6	5	2	2	0	0
78	Lakhimpur	36,389	15,243	3,035	2,670	2,670	1	6
79	Majuli	8,408	7,026	1,905	1,581	1,581	0	1
80	Marigaon	32,014	21,019	12,014	8,749	8,746	3,429	675
81	Nagaon	64,227	44,967	27,543	19,483	19,477	7,141	1,616
82	Nalbari	41,302	20,827	9,032	5,532	5,521	3,386	644
83	Sivasagar	11,836	1,925	363	317	317	0	0
84	Sonitpur	19,769	10,417	5,042	3,764	3,763	283	77
85	South Salmara Mancachar	14,808	5,543	2,261	1,820	1,820	0	0
86	Tamulpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	Tinsukia	21,730	11,718	3,294	2,408	2,399	527	44
88	Udalguri	1,257	1,132	393	379	379	270	27
89	West Karbi Anglong	1,483	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	Araria	52,014	18,894	3,292	922	865	27	11
91	Arwal	15,970	6,027	2,124	214	214	16	5
92	Aurangabad	79,568	32,349	4,554	736	733	0	27
93	Banka	36,532	17,900	13,057	3,110	3,085	342	105
94	Begusarai	14,974	7,635	4,310	481	474	88	49
95	Bhagalpur	43,442	21,021	13,621	4,487	4,457	265	234
96	Bhojpur	35,473	17,241	10,960	1,348	1,346	0	37
97	Buxar	16,441	3,450	3,394	784	784	9	6
98	Darbhanga	23,015	6,916	3,442	1,550	1,490	217	176
99	Gaya	1,41,218	70,581	6,193	3,246	3,168	235	228
100	Gopalganj	41,659	15,989	3,736	1,133	1,055	124	36
101	Jamui	49,928	18,768	13,170	3,306	3,261	459	266
102	Jehanabad	33,674	12,547	8,446	1,028	1,017	98	84
103	Kaimur (Bhabua)	12,755	4,467	4,131	942	900	0	5
104	Katihar	22,111	11,018	2,607	1,907	1,840	72	135
105	Khagaria	23,600	6,369	2,117	976	958	141	65
106	Kishanganj	9,831	5,433	4,408	1,349	1,341	111	121
107	Lakhisarai	18,780	11,156	5,777	1,089	1,073	124	124
108	Madhepura	72,139	25,298	3,585	1,192	1,190	9	30
109	Madhubani	53,679	21,910	12,364	1,857	1,855	49	202
110	Munger	13,186	3,513	1,859	414	406	40	11

111	Muzaffarpur	53,558	24,630	16,106	6,343	6,300	252	284
112	Nalanda	55,152	12,126	3,247	630	615	185	118
113	Nawada	94,682	54,924	16,571	899	889	315	152
114	Pashchim Champaran	36,793	16,485	10,820	2,881	2,868	68	46
115	Patna	80,203	29,403	20,644	4,288	4,249	173	291
116	Purbi Champaran	55,710	31,010	12,457	2,364	2,364	69	59
117	Purnia	46,736	18,922	5,750	975	974	159	113
118	Rohtas	40,589	25,746	21,128	6,664	6,579	111	383
119	Saharsa	47,527	26,677	11,506	5,023	4,944	233	194
120	Samastipur	47,686	29,371	16,030	3,873	3,862	127	115
121	Saran	1,18,855	63,992	18,462	4,622	4,609	162	204
122	Sheikhpura	12,207	3,771	1,598	691	680	190	44
123	Sheohar	9,621	4,588	2,478	798	792	10	15
124	Sitamarhi	63,914	24,113	15,546	5,683	5,670	35	45
125	Siwan	56,646	30,665	15,914	2,010	1,985	140	87
126	Supaul	65,386	18,229	3,923	2,548	2,535	58	88
127	Vaishali	60,889	50,753	42,107	13,669	13,623	859	726
128	Chandigarh	1,126	759	635	228	226	33	11
129	Balod	40,935	33,322	25,488	7,992	7,965	2,534	299
130	Balodabazar-Bhatapara	52,376	29,217	23,794	5,819	5,819	20	10
131	Balrampur-Ramanujanj	3,317	1,946	1,724	626	615	0	0
132	Bastar	14,504	8,427	6,630	2,189	2,151	453	141
133	Bemetara	34,929	25,918	5,376	4,738	4,717	532	296
134	Bijapur	4,636	3,142	3,036	997	993	252	31
135	Bilaspur	79,319	40,011	12,072	6,500	6,471	839	257
136	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	1,876	1,520	1,443	734	733	60	2
137	Dhamtari	52,102	46,513	11,253	8,609	8,548	3,881	437
138	Durg	77,559	55,150	12,403	10,335	10,233	3,209	459
139	Gariyaband	17,301	11,221	8,426	1,521	1,509	234	45
140	Gaurela-Pendra-Marwahi	7,354	2,191	2,036	457	456	0	0
141	Janjgir-Champa	86,243	61,934	14,152	10,191	9,588	547	187
142	Jashpur	22,875	21,402	8,905	7,763	7,047	301	141
143	Kabeerdham	34,651	26,476	11,740	3,955	3,928	302	19
144	Khairagarh-Chhui khadan-Gandai	1,345	889	285	30	30	0	1
145	Kondagaon	13,298	11,026	8,649	4,262	4,229	1,145	311
146	Korba	49,681	32,697	10,288	5,692	5,637	1,577	299
147	Korea	18,651	12,247	11,935	2,095	2,089	52	5
148	Mahasamund	34,453	29,998	8,004	5,886	5,721	401	289
149	Manendragarh-Chirmiri-	3,758	3,331	3,286	566	562	6	1

	Bharatpur(M C B)								
	Mohla-Manpur-Ambagarh								
150	Chouki	198	198	170	35	35	0	0	
151	Mungeli	31,851	27,731	2,969	2,349	2,347	264	30	
152	Narayanpur	1,285	667	647	275	274	64	1	
153	Raigarh	45,056	23,602	1,733	1,701	1,700	0	19	
154	Raipur	95,254	70,466	10,771	5,008	4,884	874	195	
155	Rajnandgaon	67,156	32,817	4,988	3,125	3,104	306	79	
156	Sakti	1,378	1,233	3	0	0	0	0	
157	Sarangarh-Bilaigarh	1,020	885	0	0	0	0	0	
158	Sukma	2,469	1,849	1,588	685	680	62	42	
159	Surajpur	36,122	30,145	14,952	6,849	6,839	469	98	
160	Surguja	25,626	16,215	5,554	1,657	1,647	332	46	
161	Uttar Bastar Kanker	18,175	8,097	7,497	2,350	2,284	0	0	
162	Central	3,874	1,571	1,450	87	87	0	0	
163	East	1,461	102	0	0	0	0	0	
164	New Delhi	117	96	89	27	27	0	0	
165	North	2,013	778	351	24	23	0	0	
166	North East	1,045	343	0	0	0	0	0	
167	North West	9,979	4,196	3,078	301	301	0	0	
168	Shahdara	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	
169	South	693	151	88	12	12	0	0	
170	South East	1,983	177	91	17	17	0	0	
171	South West	10,729	2,713	2,407	130	130	0	0	
172	West	3,407	1,012	341	44	44	0	0	
173	North Goa	17,272	15,846	13,980	9,669	9,631	878	101	
174	South Goa	17,766	16,266	11,692	7,796	7,724	1,752	265	
175	Ahmedabad	1,17,739	80,821	9,931	6,561	6,560	1,258	233	
176	Amreli	37,926	30,473	13,743	7,291	7,291	2,993	1,089	
177	Anand	53,375	47,946	17,749	16,355	16,350	6,048	1,620	
178	Arvalli	27,726	24,280	7,684	5,472	5,471	2,677	910	
179	Banas Kantha	1,90,905	1,78,170	28,421	24,308	24,307	16,246	5,777	
180	Bharuch	19,267	15,270	702	625	625	109	6	
181	Bhavnagar	94,631	77,534	6,218	4,999	4,999	2,388	821	
182	Botad	38,058	28,187	4,375	3,916	3,914	2,293	810	
183	Chhotaudepur	9,480	8,173	7,978	1,089	1,089	257	27	
184	Dahod	53,243	47,193	21,997	19,897	19,896	12,803	2,139	
185	Dangs	4,187	3,735	1,926	1,117	1,117	0	3	
186	Devbhumi Dwarka	14,461	11,589	4,366	1,956	1,956	660	274	
187	Gandhinagar	38,041	34,814	5,394	2,846	2,843	1,252	431	

188	Gir Somnath	25,808	17,891	5,574	4,036	4,036	759	574
189	Jamnagar	34,554	21,797	5,370	3,811	3,805	2,474	961
190	Junagadh	25,467	22,996	17,979	4,960	4,959	0	101
191	Kachchh	53,200	37,976	2,732	2,056	2,047	297	98
192	Kheda	28,331	24,540	3,962	3,450	3,450	1,555	509
193	Mahesana	1,16,897	1,03,188	27,085	24,923	24,909	19,222	4,828
194	Mahisagar	32,619	28,616	10,867	9,940	9,938	6,016	1,396
195	Morbi	27,330	26,863	6,619	3,285	3,283	296	271
196	Narmada	9,109	6,236	1,844	1,234	1,234	147	24
197	Navsari	16,569	14,069	2,359	2,113	2,113	264	27
198	Panch Mahals	32,351	27,089	4,485	2,544	2,543	468	191
199	Patan	91,913	85,057	15,652	14,026	14,015	10,673	3,275
200	Porbandar	6,397	3,675	1,418	1,288	1,288	177	109
201	Rajkot	62,076	54,238	11,338	9,151	9,151	2,522	1,548
202	Sabar Kantha	27,841	17,416	4,025	2,586	2,585	1,238	403
203	Surat	64,858	63,388	4,256	2,942	2,941	234	75
204	Surendranagar	67,044	42,603	7,821	4,702	4,700	1,653	932
205	Tapi	12,759	11,625	3,688	2,151	2,150	664	89
206	Vadodara	35,422	33,446	12,178	5,566	5,565	1,436	433
207	Valsad	16,065	13,794	1,904	1,542	1,542	181	47
208	Ambala	35,601	23,664	3,575	32	32	0	0
209	Bhiwani	55,165	40,730	9,604	3,339	3,335	1,473	430
210	Charki Dadri	19,321	9,418	914	222	222	0	6
211	Faridabad	21,287	17,410	3,639	12	10	0	0
212	Fatehabad	46,147	37,172	6,129	5,649	5,410	3,008	593
213	Gurugram	17,822	11,670	814	85	84	56	1
214	Hisar	73,482	54,406	6,452	4,559	4,512	2,363	679
215	Jhajjar	21,787	16,503	63	0	0	0	0
216	Jind	40,945	25,414	655	205	205	72	26
217	Kaithal	38,953	26,910	3,983	1,562	1,561	805	198
218	Karnal	44,494	23,922	882	714	714	0	0
219	Kurukshehra	30,337	20,442	5,031	2,332	2,278	449	168
220	Mahendragarh	27,057	16,348	988	722	721	0	4
221	Nuh	13,045	5,310	104	11	11	0	0
222	Palwal	27,080	18,658	180	145	133	16	2
223	Panchkula	10,442	7,894	963	184	174	0	2
224	Panipat	24,530	13,404	1,963	1,014	1,009	18	6
225	Rewari	21,440	11,240	1,008	17	17	0	0
226	Rohtak	23,896	20,317	1,686	247	247	0	11
227	Sirsa	40,424	28,168	11,383	3,072	3,028	1,654	505

228	Sonipat	30,969	17,536	14,632	1,284	1,263	124	73
229	Yamunanagar	44,325	37,561	15,838	1,081	1,076	77	16
230	Bilaspur	16,522	12,642	2,589	873	873	24	38
231	Chamba	23,729	19,263	1,404	1,132	1,124	52	16
232	Hamirpur	17,804	12,430	6,052	1,145	1,143	0	5
233	Kangra	26,473	13,211	2,144	1,892	1,881	0	13
234	Kinnaur	1,793	1,178	479	168	168	0	0
235	Kullu	14,923	12,057	3,085	1,706	1,704	136	24
236	Lahaul And Spiti	402	267	257	181	181	0	0
237	Mandi	30,855	23,749	6,966	6,241	6,012	985	351
238	Shimla	20,785	15,839	11,668	2,232	2,231	193	68
239	Sirmaur	16,665	10,675	2,634	1,271	1,270	371	72
240	Solan	4,555	2,379	2,091	767	745	44	11
241	Una	7,120	2,956	1,212	673	669	0	32
242	Anantnag	30,734	26,457	24,603	11,523	11,377	7,378	1,061
243	Bandipora	13,849	12,991	12,229	5,741	5,690	3,846	109
244	Baramulla	25,540	18,791	17,625	9,500	9,423	5,854	352
245	Budgam	32,673	30,733	29,523	20,985	20,934	18,669	2,285
246	Doda	26,601	24,470	22,564	7,254	7,175	4,035	860
247	Ganderbal	9,397	8,490	7,855	3,573	3,521	2,194	169
248	Jammu	67,631	66,609	65,060	21,145	21,112	12,461	991
249	Kathua	35,457	34,915	33,422	7,444	7,425	3,898	443
250	Kishtwar	11,280	9,915	9,324	3,607	3,602	2,292	263
251	Kulgam	18,655	17,990	16,871	7,487	7,418	5,093	858
252	Kupwara	16,371	13,806	13,031	6,248	6,183	2,135	682
253	Poonch	22,014	14,761	13,482	4,203	4,201	1,879	136
254	Pulwama	19,686	17,944	16,809	7,819	7,777	6,298	387
255	Rajouri	29,883	18,868	18,034	1,812	1,811	540	66
256	Ramban	17,363	15,897	15,583	6,322	6,287	4,841	387
257	Reasi	10,590	8,622	7,971	1,649	1,646	821	137
258	Samba	17,457	12,601	11,338	4,021	4,018	2,972	217
259	Shopian	16,322	15,608	15,404	6,280	6,253	2,466	163
260	Srinagar	16,231	14,830	14,573	4,108	4,053	1,336	311
261	Udhampur	25,284	23,314	22,241	7,737	7,735	4,681	504
262	Bokaro	21,267	6,417	1,920	901	901	3	2
263	Chatra	11,384	3,772	2,998	771	771	0	20
264	Deoghar	42,516	23,327	14,344	7,836	7,836	5,411	1,266
265	Dhanbad	16,914	4,070	1,702	904	904	0	0
266	Dumka	11,510	6,539	5,089	3,075	3,075	1,176	205
267	East Singhbhum	26,895	13,135	5,737	2,590	2,590	333	129

268	Garhwa	10,201	4,078	285	237	237	0	3
269	Giridih	34,056	12,468	2,222	1,177	1,177	103	63
270	Godda	9,799	2,263	1,432	713	713	33	6
271	Gumla	9,346	4,702	1,176	784	784	0	0
272	Hazaribagh	32,303	15,549	3,432	1,406	1,406	100	44
273	Jamtara	8,995	5,451	4,635	2,712	2,712	672	147
274	Khunti	3,844	532	20	17	17	0	0
275	Koderma	17,671	2,988	800	298	298	0	0
276	Latehar	4,768	1,995	1,599	727	727	0	10
277	Lohardaga	8,112	2,307	526	238	238	0	0
278	Pakur	3,203	506	199	92	92	0	0
279	Palamu	26,042	7,082	2,742	1,461	1,461	17	29
280	Ramgarh	16,293	7,972	3,429	1,037	1,037	40	136
281	Ranchi	62,676	12,139	58	38	38	1	0
282	Sahebganj	6,961	1,614	1,068	394	394	0	0
283	Saraikela Kharsawan	14,022	7,786	5,955	3,528	3,528	1,878	96
284	Simdega	1,876	594	384	213	213	0	0
285	West Singhbhum	11,131	6,897	5,115	2,869	2,869	1,892	157
286	Bagalkote	94,235	8,518	8,330	3,727	3,654	1,523	509
287	Ballari	1,13,316	73,142	27,846	23,220	23,157	10,335	3,600
288	Belagavi	2,61,828	1,24,707	26,951	20,294	20,241	6,488	2,038
289	Bengaluru Rural	39,923	32,621	11,658	8,200	7,719	2,613	943
290	Bengaluru Urban	1,77,036	42,198	12,187	10,512	10,509	2,878	1,064
291	Bidar	1,57,693	1,23,668	41,900	33,058	32,779	15,750	4,874
292	Chamarajanagara	1,02,552	71,453	47,283	27,054	27,003	2,136	1,048
293	Chikkaballapura	1,02,418	48,496	25,615	20,747	20,739	10,006	2,259
294	Chikkamagaluru	46,485	31,268	8,098	6,283	6,247	1,397	871
295	Chitradurga	1,41,229	1,12,525	45,703	40,717	39,391	13,232	5,163
296	Dakshina Kannada	24,771	19,216	9,921	6,855	6,839	803	1,167
297	Davangere	1,14,345	99,076	65,548	21,163	20,909	9,387	3,449
298	Dharwad	1,25,541	55,481	16,793	10,892	10,570	1,409	1,083
299	Gadag	63,454	42,842	10,683	6,231	6,214	2,263	789
300	Hassan	69,307	45,402	15,347	10,156	10,147	2,949	1,327
301	Haveri	87,929	58,888	8,052	6,213	6,121	1,899	764
302	Kalaburagi	1,06,180	57,102	16,929	12,346	11,735	3,018	1,041
303	Kodagu	9,416	6,411	4,473	2,442	2,436	289	538
304	Kolar	1,00,382	84,524	46,104	37,575	37,505	14,711	4,657
305	Koppal	1,14,113	82,167	26,728	16,869	16,855	8,977	2,616
306	Mandya	97,038	70,110	35,001	19,195	19,195	1,036	949
307	Mysuru	1,69,154	94,567	38,433	32,328	32,246	825	918

308	Raichur	1,42,042	1,00,012	30,626	24,920	24,907	11,283	4,159
309	Ramanagara	39,537	30,235	17,892	8,644	8,639	1,990	1,066
310	Shivamogga	91,022	70,084	18,884	14,438	14,425	4,562	2,714
311	Tumakuru	1,90,946	1,44,196	1,40,949	62,884	62,569	4,242	3,933
312	Udupi	16,768	14,761	8,024	6,761	6,741	1,930	1,497
313	Uttara Kannada	45,876	27,480	12,432	8,988	8,824	488	429
314	Vijayanagar	77,364	49,384	16,880	14,604	14,426	3,772	2,088
315	Vijayapura	56,655	2,245	2,108	1,217	1,213	63	22
316	Yadgir	62,536	47,437	17,031	14,214	14,088	5,282	1,588
317	Alappuzha	2,393	1,813	1,705	1,097	1,095	45	29
318	Ernakulam	1,210	875	814	461	456	23	10
319	Idukki	3,434	2,421	872	612	605	85	27
320	Kannur	3,928	3,343	1,374	962	957	17	20
321	Kasaragod	3,095	2,530	1,146	662	661	47	50
322	Kollam	4,096	3,407	2,313	1,947	1,947	91	60
323	Kottayam	981	637	334	223	222	4	22
324	Kozhikode	5,015	3,923	2,781	1,696	1,696	115	51
325	Malappuram	5,993	4,752	3,299	2,090	2,069	262	169
326	Palakkad	13,206	9,356	6,626	6,005	5,969	496	371
327	Pathanamthitta	1,185	812	459	345	340	61	28
328	Thiruvananthapuram	8,440	6,061	5,479	3,198	3,177	100	70
329	Thrissur	2,112	1,643	1,422	866	865	55	19
330	Wayanad	512	285	266	134	134	0	1
331	Kargil	3,291	3,211	3,085	1,852	1,851	722	32
332	Leh Ladakh	2,284	2,204	2,165	1,681	1,676	249	207
333	Lakshadweep District	1,424	1,331	1,318	654	654	0	0
334	Agar-Malwa	32,826	22,138	14,154	3,745	3,745	74	30
335	Alirajpur	17,864	16,181	11,446	3,022	3,020	801	268
336	Anuppur	14,788	11,240	11,155	4,189	4,189	360	112
337	Ashoknagar	27,018	21,538	20,647	5,749	5,749	0	290
338	Balaghat	31,117	19,512	4,743	2,773	2,773	0	27
339	Barwani	37,054	27,105	2,974	723	723	23	53
340	Betul	45,252	28,802	28,352	5,581	5,581	83	97
341	Bhind	1,21,800	58,346	0	2	2	0	0
342	Bhopal	1,43,655	11,274	1,587	324	324	0	3
343	Burhanpur	22,597	13,647	4,844	3,166	3,164	956	356
344	Chhatarpur	81,584	36,674	6,540	4,809	4,809	124	163
345	Chhindwara	49,638	34,486	23,138	5,557	5,557	94	248
346	Damoh	27,275	10,362	3,525	1,733	1,723	0	65
347	Datia	44,147	35,513	9,183	1,621	1,487	0	110

348	Dewas	57,145	19,224	15,078	2,347	2,345	0	31
349	Dhar	97,662	61,645	5,096	3,910	3,910	1,131	580
350	Dindori	18,568	13,755	13,629	3,533	3,533	184	63
351	Guna	43,792	19,686	5,065	4,307	4,306	407	252
352	Gwalior	1,64,576	37,880	37,288	1,599	1,554	78	10
353	Harda	17,890	6,265	332	239	239	0	0
354	Indore	2,00,101	38,728	18,536	7,648	7,648	2,875	1,057
355	Jabalpur	1,26,359	78,616	4,236	4,162	4,162	17	116
356	Jhabua	23,207	13,820	10,537	2,463	2,463	705	163
357	Katni	49,555	26,361	20,986	4,886	4,841	399	201
358	Khandwa (East Nimar)	50,050	18,519	8,234	1,670	1,670	0	0
359	Khargone (West Nimar)	92,023	49,103	39,032	2,914	2,914	0	0
360	Maihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
361	Mandla	26,975	19,904	19,477	5,604	5,604	386	113
362	Mandsaur	90,235	66,855	65,857	7,882	7,880	1,831	1,085
363	Mauganj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
364	Morena	1,60,742	95,417	91,954	7,924	7,137	19	87
365	Narmadapuram	67,582	42,545	18,071	6,285	6,285	0	0
366	Narsimhapur	40,247	22,693	4,151	3,237	3,236	0	2
367	Neemuch	32,380	23,106	14,628	3,424	3,424	317	556
368	Niwari	13,211	6,290	1,510	901	901	0	7
369	Pandhuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
370	Panna	26,937	17,438	6,588	5,412	5,412	447	415
371	Raisen	77,457	54,961	21,291	3,516	3,484	0	6
372	Rajgarh	72,730	39,278	13,384	6,316	6,267	0	382
373	Rattlam	68,258	25,386	5,748	4,267	4,264	2,428	1,099
374	Rewa	64,153	36,710	16,194	6,248	6,250	773	287
375	Sagar	1,11,452	36,263	21,818	5,556	5,499	584	413
376	Satna	1,05,619	64,775	22,014	7,199	7,202	0	55
377	Sehore	78,053	62,239	43,514	12,916	12,916	3,815	1,691
378	Seoni	27,459	17,424	14,862	4,008	4,008	381	346
379	Shahdol	22,101	12,824	12,637	4,019	4,016	310	69
380	Shajapur	39,887	21,747	19,899	2,961	2,961	0	112
381	Sheopur	17,274	9,834	2,125	1,373	1,338	369	119
382	Shivpuri	70,520	19,248	5,510	3,741	3,304	917	445
383	Sidhi	22,132	13,901	5,280	3,514	3,514	218	70
384	Singrauli	43,482	16,283	15,393	4,081	4,081	850	193
385	Tikamgarh	30,274	11,469	10,596	1,651	1,651	0	59
386	Ujjain	58,970	38,317	16,097	5,837	5,836	668	533
387	Umaria	12,189	4,872	4,507	951	951	0	2

388	Vidisha	48,851	28,316	12,998	2,660	2,654	792	550
389	Ahmednagar	1,04,378	90,155	89,499	5,968	5,949	240	511
390	Akola	66,721	59,055	11,521	5,370	5,335	1,833	875
391	Amravati	1,57,011	1,27,220	34,931	22,298	22,060	8,188	2,953
392	Beed	1,14,051	73,698	11,865	3,117	3,114	281	123
393	Bhandara	72,910	71,339	20,156	16,649	16,555	4,587	1,559
394	Buldhana	1,19,675	1,07,458	1,06,699	16,290	16,262	4,418	2,187
395	Chandrapur	92,245	86,247	56,876	13,275	13,264	3,025	936
396	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	1,76,720	93,168	10,371	5,196	5,179	0	0
397	Dharashiv	9,868	6,794	2,774	1,746	1,746	20	13
398	Dhule	83,796	56,389	2,737	1,719	1,716	11	31
399	Gadchiroli	37,641	35,544	14,878	6,215	6,201	2,714	793
400	Gondia	66,148	60,189	10,524	8,141	8,120	1,334	504
401	Hingoli	53,233	39,197	5,194	2,807	2,804	607	236
402	Jalgaon	1,32,766	89,986	8,495	3,207	3,206	13	100
403	Jalna	1,17,966	93,422	11,205	7,620	7,576	1,335	723
404	Kolhapur	54,213	46,280	15,403	9,621	9,614	1,565	966
405	Latur	68,048	51,082	49,091	3,884	3,882	87	250
406	Mumbai	19,122	5,190	5,184	1,463	1,392	0	0
407	Mumbai Suburban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
408	Nagpur	1,37,854	95,312	27,112	15,372	15,245	3,532	1,607
409	Nanded	1,28,812	89,155	19,497	11,768	11,756	3,054	1,223
410	Nandurbar	59,915	49,615	7,573	3,184	3,183	67	15
411	Nashik	1,58,461	1,10,829	14,517	8,236	8,223	360	548
412	Palghar	22,086	17,450	16,795	2,175	2,144	0	5
413	Parbhani	93,836	79,686	13,468	5,694	5,689	669	326
414	Pune	1,11,573	66,097	9,410	4,342	4,342	54	189
415	Raigad	12,933	9,632	4,097	2,531	2,527	299	48
416	Ratnagiri	9,003	7,873	7,835	2,894	2,891	38	11
417	Sangli	43,045	35,758	5,223	4,314	4,314	134	76
418	Satara	23,884	19,959	4,146	2,169	2,147	60	51
419	Sindhudurg	4,895	3,824	3,241	1,295	1,294	117	25
420	Solapur	43,898	22,358	3,879	2,325	2,320	38	57
421	Thane	34,068	22,221	21,948	909	899	18	22
422	Wardha	36,832	30,664	25,109	7,586	7,533	2,962	1,491
423	Washim	28,688	24,976	8,983	3,232	3,212	1,297	624
424	Yavatmal	1,05,580	85,535	21,431	12,008	11,595	4,446	1,810
425	Bishnupur	10,840	9,233	6,438	2,278	2,214	2	1
426	Chandel	1,502	21	0	0	0	0	0

427	Churachandpur	3,197	782	414	266	266	0	0
428	Imphal East	16,502	13,192	6,999	5,114	5,110	143	141
429	Imphal West	20,080	6,178	174	139	137	34	5
430	Jiribam	315	47	44	9	9	0	0
431	Kakching	5,707	3,344	0	0	0	0	0
432	Kamjong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
433	Kangpokpi	82	0	0	0	0	0	0
434	Noney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
435	Pherzawl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
436	Senapati	1,412	0	0	0	0	0	0
437	Tamenglong	2,642	0	0	0	0	0	0
438	Tengnoupal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
439	Thoubal	11,131	7,817	4,706	2,829	2,814	668	233
440	Ukhrul	2,821	598	413	266	266	0	0
441	East Garo Hills	156	8	0	0	0	0	0
442	East Jaintia Hills	189	0	0	0	0	0	0
443	East Khasi Hills	279	97	90	34	17	0	0
444	Eastern West Khasi Hills	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
445	North Garo Hills	353	134	1	1	1	0	0
446	Ri Bhoi	6,025	342	330	148	113	0	0
447	South Garo Hills	187	16	0	0	0	0	0
448	South West Garo Hills	934	33	46	15	15	0	0
449	South West Khasi Hills	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
450	West Garo Hills	2,062	120	52	23	20	0	0
451	West Jaintia Hills	240	0	0	0	0	0	0
452	West Khasi Hills	542	161	148	73	60	0	0
453	Aizawl	938	437	347	106	106	0	0
454	Champhai	262	185	185	76	76	0	0
455	Hnahthial	931	811	764	268	268	0	0
456	Khawzawl	1,115	833	788	311	311	0	0
457	Kolasib	557	421	418	111	111	0	0
458	Lawngtlai	904	194	236	77	77	0	0
459	Lunglei	1,893	866	836	186	185	0	0
460	Mamit	987	456	487	253	253	0	0
461	Saitual	439	168	168	122	122	0	0
462	Serchhip	2,612	2,461	2,150	1,004	1,004	0	3
463	Siaha	625	310	285	95	95	0	0
464	Mon	2,658	2,008	1,572	484	484	60	2
465	Chumoukedima	663	309	0	0	0	0	0
466	Dimapur	3,507	667	382	155	155	11	0

467	Kiphire	2,184	1,183	1,221	394	394	71	18
468	Kohima	2,050	1,457	781	415	415	132	51
469	Longleng	589	63	49	41	41	0	0
470	Mokokchung	1,501	329	376	182	182	25	3
471	Niuland	74	0	0	0	0	0	0
472	Noklak	292	147	176	72	72	0	0
473	Peren	790	55	48	45	45	0	0
474	Phek	1,878	703	749	345	345	0	0
475	Shamator	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
476	Tseminyu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
477	Tuensang	2,078	204	141	97	97	0	0
478	Wokha	1,031	414	367	231	230	105	8
479	Zunheboto	1,901	957	285	276	276	62	9
480	Anugul	10,987	2,695	939	551	549	36	13
481	Balangir	27,797	14,185	10,783	7,088	7,087	419	172
482	Baleshwar	56,075	35,340	7,645	5,533	5,533	469	210
483	Bargarh	15,296	5,770	5,369	1,514	1,514	242	179
484	Bhadrak	40,714	14,648	2,544	2,343	2,327	366	202
485	Boudh	3,619	1,152	886	394	392	68	27
486	Cuttack	81,550	51,222	16,503	14,803	14,556	2,010	587
487	Deogarh	3,072	1,581	1,103	710	710	136	19
488	Dhenkanal	23,309	13,321	3,929	3,069	3,048	860	347
489	Gajapati	3,267	1,345	1,074	434	433	146	72
490	Ganjam	59,964	38,728	18,204	14,726	14,718	17	58
491	Jagatsinghapur	19,864	8,451	1,704	1,669	1,669	60	29
492	Jajapur	67,465	43,306	4,738	3,725	3,724	10	32
493	Jharsuguda	5,575	1,854	947	768	768	22	16
494	Kalahandi	14,661	8,971	4,598	3,618	3,617	1,095	319
495	Kandhamal	3,015	1,282	101	70	65	6	0
496	Kendrapara	22,580	648	0	0	0	0	0
497	Kendujhar	16,463	3,198	1,356	696	687	133	33
498	Khordha	27,818	10,377	4,728	2,448	2,448	313	122
499	Koraput	10,123	5,216	5,067	1,686	1,685	376	217
500	Malkangiri	4,063	2,115	781	653	652	37	23
501	Mayurbhanj	15,649	5,754	3,438	1,713	1,706	166	124
502	Nabarangpur	4,260	1,444	849	475	473	156	76
503	Nayagarh	24,355	13,208	5,723	4,071	4,000	446	192
504	Nuapada	5,958	3,353	2,407	1,134	1,134	567	265
505	Puri	44,412	27,483	13,658	8,224	8,222	1,322	515
506	Rayagada	6,054	2,219	816	348	348	205	101

507	Sambalpur	8,911	3,231	2,305	1,030	1,030	34	13
508	Sonepur	5,965	4,996	925	451	450	16	7
509	Sundargarh	26,689	13,902	3,256	2,988	2,985	0	7
510	Karaikal	853	225	162	75	75	0	0
511	Mahe	15	13	10	10	10	0	0
512	Puducherry	1,946	1,113	765	382	382	0	4
513	Yanam	2,468	220	109	93	93	0	0
514	Amritsar	3,187	2,111	2,015	242	197	1	4
515	Barnala	9,042	7,226	3,822	244	228	2	3
516	Bathinda	10,888	8,737	3,837	266	266	0	1
517	Faridkot	2,185	1,728	1,638	66	64	21	3
518	Fatehgarh Sahib	892	445	402	69	68	24	5
519	Fazilka	32,333	9,683	6,417	1,452	1,416	381	78
520	Ferozepur	15,995	4,176	661	151	151	0	0
521	Gurdaspur	7,587	6,108	6,005	989	983	162	22
522	Hoshiarpur	5,365	1,958	1,751	299	291	84	5
523	Jalandhar	2,281	2,116	416	105	97	0	0
524	Kapurthala	1,435	1,220	1,130	74	74	2	0
525	Ludhiana	14,986	7,385	6,862	835	796	93	95
526	Malerkotla	123	42	23	2	2	0	0
527	Mansa	10,939	8,747	1,983	70	70	0	0
528	Moga	4,956	2,724	1,307	244	243	50	12
529	Pathankot	10,722	9,813	9,434	805	795	72	12
530	Patiala	8,855	3,059	2,577	120	120	3	2
531	Rupnagar	2,293	2,201	1,405	64	64	0	0
532	S.A.S Nagar	1,051	667	519	20	20	0	0
533	Sangrur	8,270	5,195	4,668	21	17	0	0
534	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	1,178	994	938	97	96	9	0
535	Sri Muktsar Sahib	15,919	12,061	11,218	2,312	2,246	818	142
536	Tarn Taran	1,747	1,065	661	17	17	0	0
537	Ajmer	68,339	44,165	14,106	9,057	9,056	2,310	1,113
538	Alwar	75,530	50,076	17,475	9,969	9,968	2,251	1,585
539	Anupgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
540	Balotra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
541	Banswara	42,252	36,009	8,614	4,889	4,885	830	411
542	Baran	34,348	23,799	9,950	7,103	7,102	2,281	805
543	Barmer	99,991	72,663	9,325	5,865	5,864	313	306
544	Beawar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
545	Bharatpur	63,965	45,608	10,209	6,794	6,785	1,201	747

546	Bhilwara	41,664	27,705	6,837	5,626	5,624	513	381
547	Bikaner	50,924	34,762	12,499	9,291	9,289	740	875
548	Bundi	37,939	27,133	22,931	8,657	8,655	1,730	1,177
549	Chittorgarh	31,141	16,398	5,882	3,334	3,334	560	329
550	Churu	83,147	71,216	15,017	11,963	11,961	2,791	1,523
551	Dausa	64,953	46,231	28,134	11,798	11,797	3,138	1,114
552	Deeg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
553	Dholpur	37,149	24,821	3,599	2,646	2,646	290	320
554	Didwana-Kuchaman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
555	Dudu	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
556	Dungarpur	37,266	30,561	5,240	3,699	3,698	41	90
557	Ganganagar	56,495	37,698	4,516	3,153	3,153	785	482
558	Gangapurcity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
559	Hanumangarh	66,654	47,549	11,214	7,860	7,860	1,689	1,028
560	Jaipur	1,71,471	1,36,649	23,917	12,404	12,403	3,839	1,705
561	Jaipur (Gramin)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
562	Jaisalmer	25,855	22,202	6,003	4,541	4,541	215	691
563	Jalore	32,541	18,425	7,792	4,421	4,421	110	208
564	Jhalawar	61,660	40,867	8,118	6,371	6,335	720	456
565	Jhunjhunu	65,553	43,147	6,944	5,630	5,627	1,075	721
566	Jodhpur	1,42,605	1,05,667	24,790	7,756	7,755	457	620
567	Jodhpur (Gramin)	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
568	Karauli	47,529	30,607	10,637	6,981	6,981	1,896	770
569	Kekri	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
570	Khairthal-Tijara	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
571	Kota	42,663	27,129	13,028	4,882	4,882	1,618	556
572	Kotputli-Behror	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
573	Nagaur	1,84,800	1,05,916	14,050	8,195	8,195	455	596
574	Neem Ka Thana	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
575	Pali	58,273	36,761	5,181	4,111	4,110	538	340
576	Phalodi	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
577	Pratapgarh	19,379	16,446	2,589	1,939	1,939	155	277
578	Rajsamand	30,536	24,888	4,358	3,722	3,722	898	394
579	Salumbar	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
580	Sanchoe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
581	Sawai Madhopur	23,333	12,683	7,445	2,360	2,360	502	204
582	Shahpura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
583	Sikar	1,14,698	78,349	6,727	5,667	5,666	469	311
584	Sirohi	28,415	17,594	3,088	1,833	1,832	179	155
585	Tonk	36,689	21,896	13,583	7,780	7,779	2,433	920

586	Udaipur	51,459	32,592	8,763	5,187	5,186	1,399	562
587	Gangtok	1,595	1,166	1,139	665	664	0	4
588	Gyalshing	1,162	960	951	443	443	0	0
589	Mangan	55	13	20	12	12	0	0
590	Namchi	221	48	44	37	37	0	0
591	Pakyong	441	244	291	197	197	0	0
592	Soreng	1,042	1,005	1,004	581	581	0	0
593	Ariyalur	7,492	0	0	0	0	0	0
594	Chengalpattu	5,192	0	0	0	0	0	0
595	Chennai	5,643	0	0	0	0	0	0
596	Coimbatore	21,647	0	0	0	0	0	0
597	Cuddalore	36,703	0	0	0	0	0	0
598	Dharmapuri	11,545	0	0	0	0	0	0
599	Dindigul	32,139	0	0	0	0	0	0
600	Erode	29,645	0	0	0	0	0	0
601	Kallakurichi	20,012	0	0	0	0	0	0
602	Kancheepuram	6,457	0	0	0	0	0	0
603	Kanniyakumari	1,24,090	0	0	0	0	0	0
604	Karur	18,069	0	0	0	0	0	0
605	Krishnagiri	15,157	0	0	0	0	0	0
606	Madurai	84,717	0	0	0	0	0	0
607	Mayiladuthurai	297	0	0	0	0	0	0
608	Nagapattinam	5,901	0	0	0	0	0	0
609	Namakkal	24,750	0	0	0	0	0	0
610	Perambalur	6,927	0	0	0	0	0	0
611	Pudukkottai	9,180	1	0	0	0	0	0
612	Ramanathapuram	48,909	35	1	1	1	0	0
613	Ranipet	5,717	0	0	0	0	0	0
614	Salem	63,930	0	0	0	0	0	0
615	Sivaganga	24,585	0	0	0	0	0	0
616	Tenkasi	3,937	0	0	0	0	0	0
617	Thanjavur	3,171	0	0	0	0	0	0
618	The Nilgiris	13,981	0	0	0	0	0	0
619	Theni	16,984	0	0	0	0	0	0
620	Thiruvallur	14,984	0	0	0	0	0	0
621	Thiruvarur	3,754	0	0	0	0	0	0
622	Thoothukkudi	28,664	0	0	0	0	0	0
623	Tiruchirappalli	10,192	0	0	0	0	0	0
624	Tirunelveli	36,670	0	0	0	0	0	0
625	Tirupathur	4,459	0	0	0	0	0	0

626	Tiruppur	19,550	35	0	0	0	0	0
627	Tiruvannamalai	28,237	0	0	0	0	0	0
628	Vellore	31,577	0	0	0	0	0	0
629	Viluppuram	13,111	0	0	0	0	0	0
630	Virudhunagar	14,587	26	0	0	0	0	0
631	Adilabad	9,440	4,633	3,469	1,208	1,206	63	166
632	Bhadradi Kothagudem	22,922	10,319	5,477	2,837	2,833	236	255
633	Hanumakonda	3,334	2,384	2,366	1,000	1,000	29	107
634	Hyderabad	23,755	8,713	6,495	1,841	1,807	289	273
635	Jagitial	9,814	4,876	3,217	2,121	2,121	696	599
636	Jangoan	5,240	3,809	3,019	1,424	1,400	296	180
637	Jayashankar Bhupalapally	3,626	2,410	1,928	1,261	1,261	599	414
638	Jogulamba Gadwal	8,274	4,125	2,580	1,783	1,783	71	126
639	Kamareddy	18,914	12,262	8,980	6,279	6,275	2,633	1,306
640	Karimnagar	13,325	12,116	12,028	3,779	3,765	1,717	1,012
641	Khammam	17,921	13,470	4,936	3,793	3,766	0	148
642	Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	2,682	2,024	1,933	560	560	74	137
643	Mahabubabad	2,158	1,361	736	308	308	0	4
644	Mahabubnagar	6,970	4,015	1,637	1,022	1,014	168	49
645	Mancherial	2,424	465	295	213	213	26	48
646	Medak	4,516	2,393	845	751	751	163	109
647	Medchal Malkajiri	6,611	2,601	2,368	562	561	60	90
648	Mulugu	2,158	1,014	498	340	340	4	25
649	Nagarkurnool	7,229	1,612	903	835	835	15	58
650	Nalgonda	33,263	27,662	26,646	10,123	10,116	5,349	2,531
651	Narayanpet	2,505	1,315	1,255	393	393	0	11
652	Nirmal	10,492	7,879	7,663	3,130	3,095	874	733
653	Nizamabad	26,236	19,721	17,152	5,478	5,457	2,154	1,115
654	Peddapalli	10,816	5,975	3,854	2,421	2,420	1,071	594
655	Rajanna Sircilla	9,507	4,547	850	552	552	0	13
656	Ranga Reddy	19,742	9,081	4,942	2,021	2,012	211	202
657	Sangareddy	9,454	5,707	4,373	2,741	2,740	1,133	740
658	Siddipet	6,409	3,472	3,163	1,979	1,979	110	246
659	Suryapet	16,307	9,667	7,935	2,568	2,557	799	412
660	Vikarabad	4,748	2,186	1,985	806	799	63	41
661	Wanaparthy	5,049	3,111	1,769	1,195	1,195	60	84
662	Warangal	1,559	396	372	170	170	0	10
663	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	9,458	5,372	4,871	2,205	2,196	1,017	561
664	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	5,309	887	842	312	312	0	0

665	Daman	894	599	582	277	277	0	0
666	Diu	373	367	366	113	113	0	0
667	Dhalai	3,935	2,513	1,829	1,296	1,296	253	195
668	Gomati	6,849	4,934	4,697	2,912	2,727	923	345
669	Khowai	4,971	3,078	1,990	1,086	1,086	102	41
670	North Tripura	7,554	5,597	5,228	2,963	2,958	778	490
671	Sepahijala	4,990	3,522	3,514	1,890	1,888	385	227
672	South Tripura	7,442	5,696	5,600	3,576	3,571	1,014	437
673	Unakoti	8,734	6,707	5,271	3,076	3,076	581	275
674	West Tripura	9,216	6,975	5,809	3,701	3,226	1,320	393
675	Agra	53,923	22,617	6,829	1,583	1,583	73	4
676	Aligarh	29,669	16,864	7,285	1,970	1,968	213	123
677	Ambedkar Nagar	87,248	63,341	14,088	11,494	11,486	3,426	169
678	Amethi	25,736	10,608	5,120	694	693	0	3
679	Amroha	48,721	35,599	4,553	1,966	1,966	0	6
680	Auraiya	29,260	20,572	10,912	2,939	2,928	41	19
681	Ayodhya	41,620	26,969	13,738	3,698	3,670	2,051	232
682	Azamgarh	75,633	50,831	8,304	1,712	1,712	595	80
683	Baghpat	11,687	5,137	3,798	1,066	1,058	0	14
684	Bahraich	19,517	6,655	5,434	1,847	1,830	125	42
685	Ballia	43,628	24,918	9,199	4,063	4,026	1,312	267
686	Balrampur	12,001	5,214	3,519	993	986	21	3
687	Banda	13,748	7,627	2,237	382	381	0	0
688	Bara Banki	21,209	13,559	6,693	1,430	1,430	0	0
689	Bareilly	67,910	49,649	30,021	4,013	4,010	0	6
690	Basti	48,375	19,579	8,705	891	891	0	2
691	Bhadohi	58,328	41,620	27,205	1,969	1,968	0	0
692	Bijnor	1,03,130	49,172	8,722	1,404	1,403	0	7
693	Budaun	43,502	25,468	22,806	1,838	1,834	0	35
694	Bulandshahr	31,603	12,747	2,430	666	664	0	18
695	Chandauli	21,744	12,060	5,008	941	941	0	4
696	Chitrakoot	5,474	3,969	1,931	415	410	0	0
697	Deoria	58,290	38,493	4,514	3,227	3,227	0	0
698	Etah	10,269	4,995	2,447	633	633	180	44
699	Etawah	24,346	10,059	7,573	543	542	0	3
700	Farrukhabad	20,263	13,533	12,519	615	615	0	7
701	Fatehpur	26,886	15,722	7,523	748	748	0	1
702	Firozabad	17,819	7,723	5,939	1,082	1,082	85	12
703	Gautam Buddha Nagar	8,789	5,740	4,313	1,944	1,942	1,245	448
704	Ghaziabad	16,169	6,182	5,509	1,223	1,219	397	65

705	Ghazipur	46,145	26,695	4,258	1,917	1,916	863	30
706	Gonda	48,768	24,482	8,639	3,131	3,130	0	12
707	Gorakhpur	1,86,158	1,25,926	8,741	6,202	6,202	0	31
708	Hamirpur	10,822	6,061	1,526	784	784	0	1
709	Hapur	8,000	6,333	1,661	703	703	0	0
710	Hardoi	25,268	13,584	10,202	968	954	0	8
711	Hathras	12,510	6,580	1,706	643	617	106	40
712	Jalaun	27,594	11,775	9,223	1,578	1,575	0	3
713	Jaunpur	1,37,727	87,220	49,315	3,934	3,934	686	138
714	Jhansi	37,616	20,481	7,522	2,605	2,605	159	218
715	Kannauj	30,048	21,640	2,552	365	363	0	8
716	Kanpur Dehat	20,486	7,266	2,874	486	486	0	0
717	Kanpur Nagar	40,772	17,327	12,856	1,398	1,397	0	18
718	Kasganj	14,434	8,386	3,115	1,326	1,308	22	20
719	Kaushambi	29,568	20,241	16,557	5,729	5,708	2,333	189
720	Kheri	29,626	19,327	10,133	1,582	1,580	119	17
721	Kushinagar	1,07,209	77,535	6,554	3,704	3,703	0	8
722	Lalitpur	19,610	12,549	7,748	1,790	1,787	0	26
723	Lucknow	21,511	11,621	3,100	696	696	0	5
724	Mahoba	17,007	10,428	3,211	1,158	1,158	0	0
725	Mahrajganj	1,15,771	93,877	23,722	1,284	1,282	0	0
726	Mainpuri	14,232	5,564	2,313	467	467	0	12
727	Mathura	24,604	8,860	2,695	234	234	0	2
728	Mau	47,950	31,547	4,958	4,547	4,505	1,287	131
729	Meerut	25,340	13,524	8,184	1,919	1,878	9	36
730	Mirzapur	37,992	19,107	14,339	2,095	2,092	0	0
731	Moradabad	81,594	49,583	7,018	1,460	1,459	0	0
732	Muzaffarnagar	38,527	17,664	5,504	877	877	80	37
733	Pilibhit	24,863	16,416	2,731	828	827	0	1
734	Pratapgarh	1,14,088	83,970	60,891	6,312	6,311	2,124	309
735	Prayagraj	1,37,440	93,781	20,611	3,231	3,231	0	2
736	Rae Bareli	18,009	13,089	4,932	406	405	0	0
737	Rampur	46,904	25,008	9,924	1,675	1,671	0	0
738	Saharanpur	43,057	19,251	3,518	2,858	2,855	358	202
739	Sambhal	35,894	21,636	3,580	710	709	0	1
740	Sant Kabir Nagar	51,336	40,616	7,069	1,181	1,181	0	0
741	Shahjahanpur	33,362	19,409	4,909	1,994	1,994	58	11
742	Shamli	15,813	10,546	3,762	884	884	0	2
743	Shrawasti	8,648	5,200	2,657	745	659	0	0
744	Siddharthnagar	15,827	7,741	2,762	815	815	0	0

745	Sitapur	19,198	13,523	6,057	1,029	1,023	0	0
746	Sonbhadra	26,814	19,245	2,203	1,593	1,589	188	67
747	Sultanpur	79,169	60,241	11,143	1,621	1,617	0	18
748	Unnao	14,348	7,426	2,812	375	375	0	1
749	Varanasi	54,218	38,683	10,230	3,658	3,526	226	53
750	Almora	3,747	1,393	1,058	428	428	54	3
751	Bageshwar	6,374	4,396	1,775	1,479	1,456	425	16
752	Chamoli	12,666	8,659	3,332	1,475	1,471	23	2
753	Champawat	7,144	4,496	1,461	1,421	1,408	507	14
754	Dehradun	30,286	16,735	3,639	2,894	2,859	716	55
755	Haridwar	61,948	30,826	3,911	3,094	3,056	489	125
756	Nainital	20,771	5,723	1,674	928	923	215	22
757	Pauri Garhwal	8,215	1,814	1,187	278	276	34	4
758	Pithoragarh	14,917	8,008	2,534	414	411	100	3
759	Rudra Prayag	6,373	1,772	1,764	516	515	0	0
760	Tehri Garhwal	16,626	6,968	5,333	1,872	1,852	14	1
761	Udam Singh Nagar	66,488	29,871	9,553	2,918	2,864	822	84
762	Uttar Kashi	18,716	2,863	1,719	1,236	1,234	230	38
763	Alipurduar	9,582	0	0	0	0	0	0
764	Bankura	35,180	0	0	0	0	0	0
765	Birbhum	65,605	0	0	0	0	0	0
766	Cooch Behar	38,335	0	0	0	0	0	0
767	Dakshin Dinajpur	15,055	0	0	0	0	0	0
768	Darjeeling	261	0	0	0	0	0	0
769	Hooghly	28,801	0	0	0	0	0	0
770	Howrah	14,086	0	0	0	0	0	0
771	Jalpaiguri	10,959	0	0	0	0	0	0
772	Jhargram	6,391	0	0	0	0	0	0
773	Kalimpong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
774	Kolkata	6,238	0	0	0	0	0	0
775	Malda	43,227	0	0	0	0	0	0
776	Murshidabad	54,559	0	0	0	0	0	0
777	Nadia	74,248	0	0	0	0	0	0
778	North 24 Parganas	46,572	1	1	1	1	0	0
779	Paschim Bardhaman	3,946	0	0	0	0	0	0
780	Paschim Medinipur	63,074	0	0	0	0	0	0
781	Purba Bardhaman	39,433	0	0	0	0	0	0
782	Purba Medinipur	88,524	0	0	0	0	0	0
783	Purulia	46,267	0	0	0	0	0	0
784	South 24 Parganas	64,292	0	0	0	0	0	0

785	Uttar Dinajpur	23,347	0	0	0	0	0	0
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ACQUISITION OF TRIBAL LAND

532. SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:

Will the Minister of **Tribal Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether tribal land has been acquired for mining, industrialization and non-agricultural purposes during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of such acquisition on tribal communities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by the Government to prevent/check indiscriminate acquisition/diversion of tribal land for industrialization and other development projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY):

(a) to (d): Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources (DoLR) is Nodal Ministry at the Centre who plays a monitoring role in the field of land reforms. However, Land and its management fall under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of States as provided under the Constitution of India (Seventh Schedule- List II (State List)- Entry No. (18). Therefore, the details of tribal land acquired for mining, industrialization and non-agricultural purposes is not centrally maintained.

To protect and safeguarding the land rights of STs and to address the issue of Land Acquisition and displacement of tribals, following Constitutional and legal provisions have been put in place:-

(1) **Constitutional provisions under Schedule-V** provide for safeguards against displacement of tribal population because of land acquisitions etc. The Governor of the State which has scheduled Areas is empowered to prohibit or restrict transfer of land from tribals and regulate the allotment of land to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such cases. Para 5.2 of the V Schedule of the Constitution has a predominant object of imposing total prohibition on transferring immovable property in a scheduled area to any person other than a tribal.

(2) **The Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996** (in short PESA) also provides that "The Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas for development projects and before re-settling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas".

(3) **The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act**" (in short, FRA) enacted in 2006 provides adequate safeguards with regards to evictions as given under **Section 4(5) which reads as** "Save as otherwise provided, no member of a Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribe or Other Traditional Forest Dweller shall be evicted or

removed from forest land under his occupation till the recognition and verification procedure is complete".

(4) **The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989** provides punishment for wrongfully dispossessing members of the Scheduled Tribes from their land or premises or interfering with the enjoyment of their rights, including forest rights, over any land or premises or water or irrigation facilities or destroying the crops or taking away the produce there from amount to offence of atrocities and are subject to punishment under the said Act.

(5) **The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement Act, 2013** (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) has special provisions for STs, which have been spelled out under Sections 41 and 42.

(i) **The First Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act** provides for compensation for land owners. As per Section 3(r)(ii) of the RFCTLARR, 2013, 'land owner' includes any person who is granted forest rights under FRA, 2006(2 of 2007) or under any other law for the time being in force.

(ii) **The Second Schedule of the RFCTLARR**, provide for element of rehabilitation and resettlement for all the effected families (both land owners and the families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on land acquired) in addition to those provided in the first Schedule.

(iii) **The Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR**, provide for infrastructural amenities for a reasonably habitable and planned settlement in the resettlement area. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and RFCTLARR Act, 2013 further spells out the procedure for identification of the affected persons/ families [sub-section (c) of Section 3], determining and calculating the compensation amount (Section 26 to 29), as well as mechanisms for developing rehabilitation and resettlement processes (Chapters V and VI).

(6) **The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015** also stipulate for acquisition of land for coal mining purpose in accordance with the provisions of the LARR Act, 2013, thus implying that the safeguards for the Scheduled Tribes as laid down in the LARR Act, 2013 will have to be followed while acquiring land for coal mining.

(7) **The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015** also stipulates that the State Governments while making rules for the District Mineral Foundation shall keep the provisions contained in Article 244 read with Fifth and Sixth Schedules to the Constitution , PESA Act, 1996 and the Forest Rights Act, 2006 in view.

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLANS UNDER PMAAGY

533. **DR. C. M. RAMESH:**

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

- a) whether it is true that 517 villages have been identified under Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY) from the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise;
- c) whether it is true that PMAAGY started in 2021-22 and, if so, details of Village Development Plan approved and the amount released so far; and
- d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to implement PMAAGY in all identified villages in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY):

(a) to (d): 'Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY)' was launched by Govt for integrated development of eligible villages with 50% tribal population and 500 STs across States / UTs selected for undertaking development activities through convergence approach. An amount of Rs.20.38 lakh per village (Rs 7276 cr for 36,428 villages) was earmarked under the scheme by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the States were required to make Village development plan with convergence of Central STC (Schedule tribe component) and State TSP (Tribal Sub Plan) funds available with sectoral Central Govt Ministries and State Govt. In the VDP, the aim is to address gaps with regard to basic amenities identified through Antodaya Mission, in each selected village like Road connectivity, Telecom connectivity (Mobile /internet), School, Anganwadi Centres, Health Sub- Centre, Drinking water and electricity . As on

date 17,656 VDPs have been approved and total funds released till date amounts to Rs.2357.50 Cr.

Under the scheme of PMAAGY, 517 Villages have been identified from the State of Andhra Pradesh. The district wise details are at enclosed **Statement**. However as Andhra Pradesh did not submit the VDPs for the proposed village, funds under the scheme could not be released to State. Further, the State has available fund of Rs. 110 cr in SNA account and pending Utilization Certificate (UC) of Rs. 119.47 Cr. Thus, it would be possible to release funds to State Government only after the utilization of above funds and presentation of UCs.

Based on learning from the success of PM JANMAN, Dharti Abba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA) has been launched which will cover more than 63000 villages including the villages covered under PMAAGY, including 878 villages of Andhra Pradesh as given below.

SR. No	Name of the State	No. of District	No. of Block	No. of Villages	Total Population	ST Population	% ST
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	18	107	878	1113652	655450	58.86

The State Govt has been advised to cover these villages under DA-JGUA, which is more structured version of PMAAAGY with dedicated convergence of

funds and Saturation for key interventions from line Ministries and State departments. It envisages providing dedicated funds for multi-sectoral interventions through convergence of specific schemes of line Ministries/Departments. Attempt has been made to remove the difficulties and challenges faced in PMAAGY. With launch of this Mission, the interventions to address gaps which could not be undertaken under PMAAGY are possible to be executed under DA-JGUA.

STATEMENT

Identified villages District wise list for the State of Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	District Name	Total Villages
1.	Anantapur	4
2.	Chittoor	1
3.	East Godavari	69
4.	Guntur	6
5.	Krishna	7
6.	Kurnool	2
7.	Prakasam	6

8.	Srikakulam	66
9.	Visakhapatnam	225
10.	Vizianagaram	104
11.	West Godavari	26
12.	Y.S.R.	1
Total Villages		517

VEHICLE SCRAPPAGE POLICY

534. SHRI B MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

(a) the number of vehicles impounded since the resumption of the crackdown on end-of-life vehicles in Delhi;

(b) the manner in which the Government would ensure that vehicle owners are adequately compensated for scrapped vehicles, as per Union Steel Ministry rates;

(c) the measures that would be taken to address concerns regarding the economic burden on low-income families who rely on older vehicles for transportation;

(d) the data on the reduction in pollution levels since the implementation of the vehicle scrappage policy in Delhi;

(e) the manner in which the Government would assist vehicle owners in transitioning to cleaner, affordable alternatives, such as electric or hybrid vehicles;

(f) the estimated cost of implementing and enforcing the vehicle scrappage policy in Delhi; and

(g) the criteria for determining vehicle age limits and the scientific basis for setting 10 years for diesel and 15 years for petrol vehicles?

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

(a) As per information received from Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD), the crackdown on end-of-life vehicles (ELVs) was resumed by Transport Department, GNCTD from 11.10.2024. Since then, 2,445 vehicles have been impounded by the enforcement teams of the Transport Department, GNCTD.

(b) (i) The Ministry of Steel, vide OM dated 23.01.2023 has circulated the formula to all the Ministries/ Departments of Govt of India, for determination of Reserve Price of Government Vehicles and Service Charges to be levied by MSTC for auction of such vehicles. The same has been circulated to all States/UTs.

(ii) All RVSFs set up in accordance with Government of India notification GSR 653 (E) dated 23.09.2021 (and subsequent amendments) are private entities. There is no intervention by the Government in determination of

fair price of private vehicles to be scrapped. The price of these vehicles is decided by the market forces as per the condition of the vehicle to be scrapped.

(c) The following incentives are provided to citizens for scrapping of their vehicles:-

(i) GSR Notification 714(E) dated 04.10.2021 provides that, in case the vehicle is registered on submission of 'Certificate of Deposit', the fee for issue of certificate of registration shall not be levied.

(ii) GSR Notification 720(E) dated 05.10.2021 provides for concession in the motor vehicle tax (upto twenty five per cent, in case of non-transport vehicles and upto fifteen per cent, in case of transport vehicles) for the vehicle registered against submission of "Certificate of Deposit". Provided that this concession shall be available upto eight years, in case of transport vehicles, and upto fifteen years, in case of non-transport vehicles.

(d) As per Government of India notification GSR 653 (E) dated 23.09.2021 (and subsequent amendments), removal or re-cycling or disposal of hazardous parts of the scrapped vehicle is to be done as per CPCB guidelines for Environmentally Sound Management of End-of-Life Vehicles and AIS-129. The said guidelines outline the procedures and infrastructure facilities required for de-pollution & dismantling of ELVs for further recovery of metals and other materials and requirements under environmental regulations.

(e) (i) The Government of India has notified the PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE) Scheme with an outlay of ₹10,900 crore, to be implemented from 1st October 2024 to 31st March

2026, to incentivise faster adoption of electric vehicles (EVs), setting up of charging infrastructure and development of EV manufacturing eco-system in the country.

(ii) The Government of India has notified the norms regarding retrofitment of CNG kit (replacement of In-use BS VI Diesel engine by new CNG engine) vide G.S.R. 625(E) dated 11.08.2022.

(iii) The Government of India has also notified G.S.R. 167(E) dated 01.03.2019 for retro-fitment of hybrid electric system or electric kit to vehicles and their compliance standards shall be as per AIS 123.

(f) The Government of India has formulated the Vehicle Scrapping Policy that includes a system of incentives/disincentives for creation of an ecosystem to phase out older, unfit polluting vehicles. In order to enforce provisions of the policy, rules have been notified under the framework of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989. The respective State/UT Governments are responsible for implementation and enforcement of the policy.

(g) Section 41(7) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for validity of certificate of registration in respect of a motor vehicle. However, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in WP No. 13029/1985 (MC Mehta vs Union of India), vide order dated 29.10.2018, has directed the Transport Departments of National Capital Region (NCR) that all diesel vehicles more than 10 years old and petrol vehicles more than 15 years old shall not ply in terms of order of NGT order dated 07.04.2015.

IRON CONTENT IN DRINKING WATER

535. DR. RICKY ANDREW J SYNGKON:

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to provide iron filters and installation of iron filtration systems to ensure access to potable water in the regions with high iron content in water particularly in the State of Meghalaya;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the manner in which the Government is likely to support the local Governments in maintaining and monitoring these filtration infrastructure especially in rural and hard-to-reach areas having high iron content in the drinking water; and
- (d) whether the Government is collaborating with State authorities in Meghalaya to conduct regular testing of water sources to monitor iron levels and if so, the plan to allocate dedicated funding for this purpose?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V.
SOMANNA):**

(a) to (c) Since August 2019, Government of India in partnership with States is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of potable water to every rural household of the country, through functional tap water connection i.e. at a service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd), of prescribed quality (BIS:10500), on regular and long-term basis.

Water being a State subject, planning, designing, implementation, approval and operation & maintenance is done by the concerned State. The Government of India provides technical and financial assistance.

Under JJM, while planning water supply schemes to provide tap water supply to households, priority is given to quality-affected habitations. While allocating the funds to States/ UTs in a particular financial year, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants including iron affected habitations.

Moreover, in water quality affected habitations where planning, implementation and commissioning of piped water supply schemes based on a safe water source takes time, purely as an interim measure, States/ UTs have been advised to install community water purification plants (CWPPs) in such habitations, to provide potable water to every household at the rate of 8–10 litre per capita per day (lpcd) to meet their drinking and cooking requirements.

As on date, the State of Meghalaya has not reported any habitation with iron contaminant in drinking water sources beyond permissible limit.

(d) Under JJM, States/ UTs can utilize up to 2% of their annual allocation of funds for Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S) activities *inter alia* for setting up and strengthening of water quality testing laboratories, procurement of equipment, instruments, chemicals, glassware, consumables, hiring of skilled manpower, surveillance by community using field test kits (FTKs), awareness generation, educational programmes on water quality,

accreditation/recognition of laboratories, etc. States/UTs have been advised to carry out testing of water quality on a regular basis at source level as well as delivery level and take the remedial action wherever necessary, to ensure that the water supplied to households is of prescribed quality.

In 2023-24, as reported by State Government on JJM-WQMIS portal, 51,836 water samples have been tested in water testing laboratories and 17,172 water samples tested using Field Testing Kits. Similarly, in 2024-25 (as on 25.11.2024), 27,610 samples in labs and 11,860 samples using FTKs have been tested so far.

COMMON FACILITY CENTRES

536. **SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:**

Will the Minister of **MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES** be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of common facility centres, their related infrastructure and other infrastructure projects established during the last five years, State-wise and district-wise in the State of Andhra Pradesh; and
- (b) the type of projects that have been approved under the Common Facility Centres during the last five years in the NTR district?

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

(a) and (b): Under Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), 07 nos. of proposals of Common Facility Centres (CFCs) and 21 nos. of Infrastructure Development (ID) Projects have been approved during the last five year in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The district-wise details of the projects are enclosed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The district-wise details of approved proposals for Common Facility Centres (CFCs) and Infrastructure Development (ID) Projects during the last five years in the state of Andhra Pradesh under MSE-CDP Scheme:-

(A) Common Facility Centres (CFCs) (7 nos.) :-

S. No.	Year	Name of the Clusters	District
1.	2019-20	CFC in Gold Jewellery Cluster, Nellore	Nellore
2.	2021-22	CFC in Pulses & Pulses Products Cluster, Machavaram village, Rayavaram Mandal	East Godavari
		CFC in Printing Cluster, Kakinada	East Godavari
		CFC in Gold Ornament Cluster, Jaggayyapeta	Krishna
		CFC in Furniture Manufacturing Cluster, Rajahmundry	Rajahmundry
		CFC in Hosiery & Readymade Garments	Nellore

		Cluster, Nellore	
3.	2024-25	Printing Cluster, Tirupati	Tirupati

(B) Infrastructure Development (ID) Projects/Flatted Factory Complex

(FFC) (21 nos.):-

S. No.	Year	Name of the project proposals	District
1.	2021-22	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate (Jewellery) at Machilipatnam	Krishna
		Up-gradation of Growth Centre at Hindupur	Anantapuram
		Up-gradation of Industrial Estate (Autonagar) at Guntur	Guntur
2.	2023-24	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate at Tanuku, District West Godavari	West Godavari
		Up-gradation of existing Industrial Estate at Nellimarla (Aspirational)	Vizianagaram
		Development of Flatted Factory Complex (FFC) at Atchutapuram, Gurajapalem Village, Rambilli Mandal	Visakhapatnam
		FFC at Peddapuram, Bhimavaram Village & Samalkot Mandal	Kakinada

		New Industrial Estate at Pagali (Block-II), Pagali Village, Yerpedu Mandal	Tirupati
		New Industrial Estate at Guttapadu, Orvakal Mandal	Kurnool
		Development of Flatted Factory Complex (FFC) at Pedagantyada	Visakhapatnam

S. No.	Year	Name of the project proposals	District
2.	2023-24	New Industrial Estate at 5- Venkatapuram, Chittoor Mandal	Chittoor
		New Industrial Estate at Gopavaram Village & Mandal	Y.S.R. Kadapa
		New Industrial Estate at Chandalur, Darsi Mandal	Prakasam
		New Industrial Estate at Jagadurthy, Jagadurthy Village, Dhone Mandal	Nandyal
		New Industrial Estate (Phase-III) at Veerapanenigudem(V), Gannavaram Mandal	Krishna

		New Industrial Estate at Kalavacharla (Greenfield), Rajanagaram Mandal	East Godavari
		Flatted Factory Complex (FFC) at Pydibhimavaram, Ranastalam Mandal	Srikakulam
		New Industrial Estate at Kappalabanda Village, Puttaparthi Mandal	Sri Sathya Sai
		New Industrial Estate at Koduru	Anakapalli
		New Industrial Estate at Narampeta, Narampeta Village, Atmakur Mandal	S.P.S.R. Nellore
		New Industrial Estate at Thatiguntapalli Village, Valmikipuram Mandal	Annamayya

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IN KERALA

537. **SHRI V K SREEKANDAN:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government has authorized an additional supply of 177 megawatts (MW) power to the State of Kerala to meet the soaring electricity demand as against its demand for 300 MW;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the Government of Kerala has urged the Union Government to extend this supply beyond March 31, 2025 up to June during the summer season; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government on the said demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):

(a) and (b): In pursuance of a request received from State Government of Kerala for allocation of Power from Central Generating Station to meet the rising power demand, Ministry of Power on 28.09.2024 had allocated 177 MW power to Kerala from 01.10.2024 to 31.03.2025.

(c) and (d): Load Generation Balance Report (LGBR) 2025-26 outlining the anticipated demand and availability across the country and its States/ UTs including Kerala for 2025-26 is expected to be finalized by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) by March, 2025. Based on LGBR, a decision will be taken by the Government for extension of power allocated to Kerala beyond March, 2025.

UPGRADATION OF THANJAVUR AIRPORT

538. **SHRI MURASOLI S.:**

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

(a) the present status of the expansion and upgradation of Thanjavur airport;

(b) whether flights and flight operators have been approved under the UDAN Scheme for Thanjavur airport;

- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Union Government has any plans to create a Joint Advisory Committee for the expansion of the said airport and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a): Thanjavur Airport is owned and operated by the Indian Air Force (IAF). Airports Authority of India (AAI) is in possession of 56.16 acres of land for construction of a civil enclave, consisting of Terminal Building, Car Park, New Apron etc., at the airport. However there is requirement of straight 4 lane approach road from NH 36 for which the Government of Tamil Nadu has been requested to acquire additional land and construct the same. Construction of the civil enclave can be initiated by AAI once the approach road is constructed by the State Government.

(b) and (c): During the second round of bidding under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN, Thanjavur (Tanjore) airport was identified for development and operation of flights. The routes connecting Thanjavur with Chennai and Bangalore have been allotted to Air Taxi for operation during UDAN 4.2 using a 9-seater aircraft. Upon the readiness of the airport, the airline may start the operations from Thanjavur airport.;

(d) and (e): As the construction of the civil enclave is contingent upon the availability of a straight approach road from NH-36 to Thanjavur Airport, which is to be facilitated by the Government of Tamil Nadu, no proposal for forming a Joint Advisory Committee is under consideration by this Ministry at present.

CREDIT FACILITIES TO MSMEs

539. **SHRI S. VENKATESAN:**

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of announcement made in the Budget to introduce new assessment tech based model for availing credit by MSMEs; and
- (b) the details of the Public Sector Banks who have started in-house capabilities for the same?

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

(a) and (b): Union Budget 2024-25 has announced that Public Sector Banks will build their in-house capability to assess MSMEs for credit, instead of relying on external assessment and will take a lead in developing or getting developed a new credit assessment model, based on the scoring of digital footprints of MSMEs in the economy. As informed by Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, Public Sector Banks have started processing for implementing the Budget announcement.

DATA ON CONSTRUCTION OF TOILETS UNDER SBM**540. SHRI KHALILUR RAHAMAN:**

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of toilets constructed under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) from 2019 to till date, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any action on the reports that thirty per cent of the data reported for both Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban and Gramin on the official websites is manufactured;

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

(d) whether the Government has investigated claims that twelve lakh toilets reported as constructed between 2019-2024 are actually fictitious;

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

(f) the steps taken/being taken to ensure that manufacturing of data does not continue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V. SOMANNA):

(a) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)], 2.69 crore individual household latrines (IHHLs) have been constructed since 2019-20 to till date as per the data reported by the States/UTs on the online Integrated Management

Information System (IMIS). Year-wise number of IHHLs constructed are given below:

Year	No. of IHHLs constructed
2019-20	1,10,93,733
2020-21	48,95,481
2021-22	22,46,128
2022-23	27,33,486
2023-24	38,99,933
2024-25 (Upto 22.11.2024)	20,76,473
Total	2,69,45,234

As informed by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA), under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), cumulative figures of toilets constructed since 2019 is as follows:

Financial Year	Individual household latrines	Community Toilet (CT)/Public
	(IHHL) units (in lakhs)	Toilets (PTs) (seats in lakh)
2014 to 2019	61.14	5.68

2020	62.30	5.96
2021	62.64	6.20
2022	62.79	6.27
2023	63.09	6.36
2024	63.71	6.36

(b) to (f) Under SBM(G), no such report regarding manufactured data has been received. Geo-tagging of toilets has been made mandatory to ensure that manufactured data does not creep in. Further as informed by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, data on the official website of SBM-U is reflected based on the information/data filled up by States/UTs and no such report on manufacturing of data has come to their notice.

TOLL TAX COLLECTION

541. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

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

- (a) the revenue earned so far from toll tax collection through Public Private Partnerships (PPP) model adopted by the Government;
- (b) whether there is any fixed timeline for implementation and abolition of toll tax, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of tolls which are still operational despite being abolished;
- (d) the details of tolls which are operational despite not fulfilling the designated area criteria; and

(e) the reason for additional toll tax, if road tax is already collected during vehicle purchase?

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

(a) Amount of 1.44 lakh crore Rupees have been collected as user fee at fee plazas presently operational under Public Private Partnerships (PPP) model on National Highways since December, 2000.

(b) and (c) The user fee at fee plazas on National Highways are collected as per NH Fee Rules, 2008 and its amendment thereof.

(d) and (e) All user fee plazas on National Highways are established as per the provision of National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 and the respective Concession Agreement. The Government by notification in the official Gazette, levies user fee on National Highways for the use of any section of National Highway, in accordance with the provisions of NH Fee Rules.

REHABILITATION PROJECTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

542. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dams proposed to be rehabilitated in Andhra Pradesh under Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Programme and other schemes of the Government;

(b) the details of funds allocated/released for the aid purpose for Andhra Pradesh, scheme/project-wise; and

(c) the progress made on these projects so far and the timeline for their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (DR. RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY):

(a) to (c) Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) Phase- II & Phase -III scheme will be implemented over a period of 10 years in two phases of 6 years each having an overlap of 2 years, covering 736 dams in 19 States with a total outlay of Rs. 10211.00 crores. This scheme includes the dams of State of Andhra Pradesh. DRIP Phase-II scheme has been effective since October 12, 2021.

So far, due to non-fulfillment of the readiness criteria set by the World Bank; the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has not joined this scheme.

कोयला आधारित विद्युत संयंत्र

543.श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड के 27 कोयला आधारित विद्युत संयंत्रों, विशेषकर मौदा सौर ताप विद्युत संयंत्र, चंद्रपुर एसटीपीपी, कहलगांव एसटीपीपी और फरक्का एसटीपीपी से प्रति वर्ष कितनी मात्रा में वर्षवार तथा संयंत्रवार विद्युत उत्पादन किया जा रहा है;

(ख) एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड के कोयला आधारित विद्युत संयंत्र में विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए प्रतिवर्ष कितने कोयले की आवश्यकता होती है, कोयले की कितनी आपूर्ति की जाती है तथा आपूर्तिकर्ता कोयला खदानों और विद्युत संयंत्रों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड द्वारा पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान कोयला आयात करने के लिए जारी निविदाओं की संख्या कितनी है तथा कोयला आयात करने के लिए दिए गए अनुबंधों का कंपनी-वार, मात्रा-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) ग्रेड, मात्रा और लागत सहित आयातित कोयले का ब्यौरा क्या है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क): पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान एनटीपीसी के 27 कोयला आधारित विद्युत संयंत्रों से उत्पादित विद्युत की मात्रा **विवरण-I** के रूप संलग्न है।

(ख): वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए एनटीपीसी की वार्षिक खपत और कोयला प्राप्ति क्रमशः 235.69 एमएमटी और 241.21 एमएमटी थी। संयंत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** के रूप संलग्न है।

(ग) और (घ): पिछले पांच वित्तीय वर्षों और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में अनुबंधों, मात्रा, एवं आपूर्तिकर्ताओं सहित एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड द्वारा प्राप्त आयातित कोयले का ब्यौरा **विवरण-III** के रूप संलग्न है।

विवरण-I

सकल उत्पादन मिलियन यूनिट में (2019-20 से 2024-25 तक (सितंबर, 2024 तक))

क्र.सं.	संयंत्र का नाम	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (सितम्बर, 2024 तक)
क. एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड							
1.	बरौनी टीपीएस	228.69	1362.95	2410.67	3622.8	3151.64	1873.69
2.	बाढ़ एसटीपीएस	8219.09	7803.8	8821.55	13138.3	14392.0	8126.19
					8	4	
3.	बोगईगांव टीपीपी	3929.96	2976.74	4201.45	5026.24	5058.11	2567.29

4.	दादरी (एनसीटीपीपी)	6546.43	3957.75	5723.77	10703.9 9	9982.72	5262.68
5.	दार्लीपाली एसटीपीएस	421.11	4775.89	9129.42	11317.5 7	12054.9 6	5365.57
6.	फरक्का एसटीपीएस	13132.6 3	11928.6	12421.5 7	12402.3 7	13784.2 2	6896.39
7.	गाडरवारा टीपीपी	1076.12	4497	7965.67	9390.94	9995.71	4032.8
8.	कहलगांव टीपीएस	16504.4 6	13231.1 5	16026.7 1	15595.6	16555.4 9	8133.06
9.	खरगोन एसटीपीपी	959.11	4340.13	6343.97	5630.45	7686.92	3523.06
10.	कोरबा एसटीपीएस	19793.3 4	21332.5 9	21245.3 7	20759.6 8	20517.2 5	9908.51
11.	कुडगी एसटीपीपी	4604.36	4711.33	6709.08	11330.7 5	12092.3 7	5877.64
12.	लारा टीपीपी	2752.24	6096.63	11365.8 1	11685.4 1	11751.5 6	6439.09
13.	मौडा टीपीएस	10403.7 4	6694.84	12205.5 1	14714.1 2	14906.2 4	6778.6
14.	नबी नगर टीपीपी	4887.16	4264.52	5693.73	6926.8	6944.47	3529.24
15.	नाबीनगर एसटीपीपी	2616.7	4734.79	8138.21	12924.6 7	14411.9 6	7379.05
16.	उत्तर कर्णपुरा	-	-	-	499.32	5335.16	4887.45

	टीपीपी						
17.	रामागुंडम एसटीपीएस	17126.0 5	16711.5 5	17450	16059.3 7	16949.3 5	7697.65
18.	रिहंद एसटीपीएस	23359.2 7	23398.6 8	22406.3 4	23368.3	23399.8 1	11686.2
19.	सिम्हाद्री	10649.7 1	8679	11570.2 1	12641.2 9	11641.3 7	6053.34
20.	सिंगरौली एसटीपीएस	15331.8 9	14959.5 1	14453.8 1	15332.7 4	15756.0 9	7802.71
21.	सीपत एसटीपीएस	22530.3 2	23524.7 8	21220.7 5	21168.0 2	22358.7 4	11330.54
22.	सोलापुर एसटीपीएस	817.22	3586.06	5081.29	5879.54	7181.43	3117.93
23.	तालचर एसटीपीएस	19261.2	21897.1 4	22123.4 5	23223.1 9	22625.0 1	10203.42
24.	टांडा टीपीएस	3958.39	5738.68	8616.41	10039.6 3	10397	5846.12
25.	तेलंगाना एसटीपीपी फेज-1	-	-	-	-	2830.67	4921.86
26.	ऊंचाहार टीपीएस	8526.46	7156.4	8242.66	8615.27	8464.35	5003.3
27.	विंध्याचल एसटीपीएस	35659.4 6	36997.8 5	35730.2 8	37337.1 6	37386.8 5	18317.22

उप-योग		253295.	265358.3	305297.6	339333.	357611.	182560.6
		11	6	9	6	49	
ख. महाजेनको							
28.	चंद्रपुर एसटीपीपी	16028.8	16097.1	14991.9	15067.2	16279.7	7840.46
		6	2	5	8	7	
योग		269323.9	281455.4	320289.6	354400.	373891.	190401.06
		7	8	4	88	26	

विवरण-II

वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड के विद्युत संयंत्रों में कोयला आपूर्ति का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	एनटीपीसी कोयला स्टेशन	क्षमता	कोयला खपत (एमएमटी)	कोयला प्राप्ति (एमएमटी)	कोयला प्राप्ति के प्रमुख स्रोत
1.	सिंगरौली	2000	9.86	9.86	एनसीएल
2.	रिहंद	3000	14.57	14.46	एनसीएल
3.	ऊंचाहार	1550	5.62	5.91	बीसीसीएल, ईसीएल, सीसीएल, एमसीएल, एनसीएल, कैप्टिव खदान- पकरी बरवाडीह, आयात
4.	टांडा	1760	6.71	7.19	बीसीसीएल, ईसीएल, सीसीएल, एमसीएल, एनसीएल, कैप्टिव खदान- पकरी बरवाडीह,

					आयात
5.	दादरी कोल	1820	6.87	7.37	बीसीसीएल, ईसीएल, सीसीएल, एमसीएल, एनसीएल, कैप्टिव खदान- पकरी बरवाडीह, आयात
6.	मौदा	2320	10.36	10.65	एमसीएल, एससीसीएल, डब्ल्यूसीएल, एसईसीएल, कैप्टिव खदान- तालाबीरा, पकरी बरवाडीह, आयात
7.	कोरबा	2600	13.74	13.64	एसईसीएल
8.	विंध्याचल	4760	23.09	22.37	एनसीएल, कैप्टिव खदान- अमेलिया
9.	सिपत	2980	14.70	14.78	एमसीएल, एसईसीएल, कैप्टिव खदान- तालाबीरा
10.	रामगुंडम	2600	11.55	11.65	एससीसीएल, कैप्टिव खदान- अमेलिया, डब्ल्यूसीएल
11.	सिम्हाद्री	2000	8.62	8.96	एमसीएल, बीसीसीएल, ईसीएल, एससीसीएल, एसईसीएल, कैप्टिव खदान- तालाबीरा, आयात
12.	फरक्का	2100	8.65	9.26	बीसीसीएल, ईसीएल, एमसीएल, कैप्टिव खदान-

					पाकरी बरवाडीह, आयात
13.	कहलगांव	2340	12.63	13.05	बीसीसीएल, ईसीएल, एमसीएल, कैप्टिव खदान- पाकरी बरवाडीह, आयात
14.	बाढ़	2640	9.59	10.22	बीसीसीएल, सीसीएल, ईसीएल, एमसीएल, एसईसीएल, कैप्टिव खदान- पकरी बरवाडीह, तलाईपल्ली, चट्टी बरियातु, आयात
15.	तालचर कनिहा	3000	16.58	16.55	ईसीएल, एमसीएल, कैप्टिव खदान-पाकरी बरवाडीह, आयात
16.	बोंगईगांव	750	3.15	3.38	ईसीएल, कैप्टिव खदान-पकरी बरवाडीह, आयात
17.	कुडगी	2400	7.94	8.38	ईसीएल, एमसीएल, एनसीएल, एससीसीएल, एसईसीएल, डब्ल्यूसीएल, कैप्टिव खदान- तालाबीरा, पकरी बरवाडीह, आयात
18.	सोलापुर	1320	4.65	4.91	ईसीएल, एमसीएल, एससीसीएल, डब्ल्यूसीएल, डब्ल्यूसीएल, कैप्टिव खदान-

					तालाबीरा, पकरी बरवाडीह, आयात
19.	गाडरवाड़ा	1600	6.10	6.42	बीसीसीएल, एनसीएल, एससीसीएल, एसईसीएल, डब्ल्यूसीएल, कैप्टिव खदान- तालाबीरा, अमेलिया, पकरी बरवाडीह, तलाईपल्ली, आयात
20.	लारा	1600	8.41	8.36	एमसीएल, कैप्टिव खदान- तालाबीरा, तलाईपल्ली
21.	बरौनी	500	2.19	2.36	सीसीएल, ईसीएल, कैप्टिव खदान-पाकरी बरवाडीह
22.	दर्लिपल्ली	1600	9.16	9.07	एमसीएल, कैप्टिव खदान- तालाबीरा, दुलंगा, तलाईपल्ली
23.	खरगोन	1320	4.68	4.94	एनसीएल, एससीसीएल, एसईसीएल, ईसीएल, कैप्टिव खदान-तालाबीरा, पकरी बरवाडीह, आयात
24.	कैटी	390	1.99	2.14	सीसीएल, कैप्टिव खदान- पकरी बरवाडीह
25.	एनपीजीसीएल	1980	8.82	9.53	बीसीसीएल, सीसीएल, एमसीएल, एनसीएल, कैप्टिव

					खदान-पकरी बरवाडीह, अमेलिया, आयात
26.	उत्तर करणपुरा	1320	3.71	3.93	सीसीएल
27.	तेलंगाना	1600	1.76	1.88	एससीसीएल
	एनटीपीसी कोयला	53850	235.69	241.21	

बीसीसीएल: भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड, **सीसीएल:** सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, **ईसीएल:** ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, **डब्ल्यूसीएल:** वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, **एसईसीएल:** साउथ-ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, **एनसीएल:** नॉर्दर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, **एमसीएल:** महानदी कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, **एससीसीएल:** सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लिमिटेड, **एनटीपीसी कैप्टिव कोल माइंस:** पकरी बरवाडीह (पकरी), दुलंगा, तलाईपल्ली, चट्टी बरियातु **अमेलिया:** टीएचडीसी अमेलिया, **तालाबीड़ा:** एनएलसी तालाबीड़ा

विवरण-III

एनटीपीसीलिमिटेड केआयातित कोयले अनुबंधों का ब्यौरा

वर्ष	अनुबंधों की सं.	प्राप्त मात्रा (एमएमटी में)	आपूर्तिकर्ता के नाम
2019-20	2	2.84	1. मैसर्स चेट्टीनाड लॉजिस्टिक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड

वर्ष	अनुबंधों की सं.	प्राप्त मात्रा (एमएमटी में)	आपूर्तिकर्ता के नाम
			2. मैसर्स अडानी इंटरप्राइजेज लिमिटेड
2020-21	-	1.08	1. मैसर्स चेट्टीनाड लॉजिस्टिक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड 2. मैसर्स अडानी इंटरप्राइजेज लिमिटेड
2021-22	7	2.45	मैसर्स अडानी इंटरप्राइजेज लिमिटेड
2022-23	11	14.14	1. मैसर्स आदि ट्रेडलिंक्स और मैसर्स श्रीजी शिपिंग का कंसोर्टियम 2. मैसर्स अडानी इंटरप्राइजेज लिमिटेड
2023-24	10	9.64	1 मैसर्स आदि ट्रेडलिंक्स और मैसर्स श्रीजी शिपिंग का कंसोर्टियम 2. मैसर्स अडानी इंटरप्राइजेज लिमिटेड
2024-25 (15.11.2024त क)	6	2.28	1. मैसर्स आदि ट्रेडलिंक्स और मैसर्स श्रीजी शिपिंग का कंसोर्टियम 2. मैसर्स अडानी इंटरप्राइजेज लिमिटेड

बिहार और झारखंड के लिए 'उड़ान' योजना

544. श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी:

श्री अजय कुमार मंडल:

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 'उड़ान' योजना के अंतर्गत बिहार और झारखंड में चिह्नित/विकसित किए जा रहे हवाई अड्डों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित शहरों/जिलों के नामों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उड़ान 5.2 के अंतर्गत बिहार और झारखंड के विभिन्न जिलों में हवाई मार्ग के लिए बोलियां प्राप्त होने के बाद भी उड़ान परिचालन शुरू नहीं किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके जिला-वार क्या कारण हैं?

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल):

(क): बिहार राज्य में दरभंगा हवाईअड्डे को उड़े देश का आम नागरिक (उड़ान) योजना के अंतर्गत बोली प्रक्रिया के दूसरे दौर के दौरान विकसित किया गया था। दरभंगा को मुंबई, दिल्ली और बंगलुरु से जोड़ने वाले मार्गों को स्पाइसजेट द्वारा दिनांक 08.11.2020 को शुरू किया गया था।

झारखंड राज्य में बोकारो, दुमका, जमशेदपुर, हजारीबाग, देवघर और डाल्टनगंज को उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत विकसित करने हेतु चिह्नित किया गया है। इनमें से जमशेदपुर और देवघर हवाईअड्डे पहले ही प्रचालनिक हो चुके हैं। बोकारो और दुमका हवाईअड्डों पर विकास कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। भूमि की अनुपलब्धता के कारण हजारीबाग हवाई पट्टी का विकास नहीं किया जा सका। राज्य सरकार से डाल्टनगंज हवाईअड्डे के विकास हेतु भूमि की उपलब्धता के संबंध में सहमति और पुष्टि प्रदान करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है।

(ख): उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत विकास के लिए चिह्नित हवाईअड्डे का समापन और प्रचालनीकरण भूमि की उपलब्धता, तकनीकी और प्रचालन संबंधी बाधाओं, लाइसेंसिंग के लिए नियमों के अनुपालन, विमान और एयरलाइन प्रचालकों के अन्य मुद्दों आदि सहित विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर

है। वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान आरसीएस-उड़ान के अंतर्गत प्रचालन के लिए योजनाबद्ध शहरों/जिलों की सूची **विवरण** के रूप संलग्न में है।

(ग) और (घ): उड़ान 5.2 के अंतर्गत बिहार राज्य के बीरपुर, सहरसा, भागलपुर, मुंगेर, मुजफ्फरपुर, वाल्मीकि नगर, मोतिहारी, रक्सौल, मधुबनी और छपरा हवाईअड्डों पर छोटे विमान परिचालन (20 सीटों से कम) के लिए बोलियाँ प्राप्त हुई हैं। बिहार सरकार से इन हवाईअड्डों के विकास हेतु भूमि की उपलब्धता के संबंध में सहमति और पुष्टि प्रदान करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है।

छोटे विमानों के परिचालन के लिए बोली प्रक्रिया के 5.2 दौर के दौरान, झारखंड राज्य में धनबाद हवाईअड्डे को जोड़ने के लिए बोलियाँ प्राप्त हुई हैं। झारखंड राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वह छोटे विमानों (2बी) के परिचालन और भविष्य में श्रेणी 3सी में विस्तार के लिए भूमि की उपलब्धता के संबंध में अपनी सहमति और पुष्टि प्रदान करें। तथापि, राज्य सरकार ने भूमि की कमी के कारण धनबाद हवाईअड्डे को विकसित करने के लिए अपनी सहमति नहीं दी है।

विवरण

वर्ष 2024-25 में आरसीएस-उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत प्रचालनिकरण हेतु नियोजित हवाईअड्डे

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	हवाईअड्डा
1.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)	शिवपुर
2.	छत्तीसगढ़	अंबिकापुर
3.	हरियाणा	अंबाला
4.	मध्य प्रदेश	रीवा
5.	मध्य प्रदेश	दतिया
6.	महाराष्ट्र	शोलापुर

7.	महाराष्ट्र	अमरावती
8.	तमिलनाडु	नेवेली
9.	तमिलनाडु	वेल्लोर
10.	उत्तर प्रदेश	सहारनपुर (सरसावा)
11.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	बद्धी (कसौली) हेलीपोर्ट
12.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	शिमला (संजोली) हेलीपोर्ट

ALLOTMENT OF PETROL PUMP IN KERALA

545 ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- whether the Government has ordered to probe into the matter of controversial petrol pump allotment in Kannur district of Kerala followed by the death of the Additional District Magistrate, Kannur;
- if so, the details thereof along with the findings and action taken thereon;
- whether the Government has received any complaint demanding investigation into the matter and cancellation of this allotment; and
- if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) and (b) No Sir. Subsequent to dismantling of Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM) w.e.f. 1.4.2002, the selection/cancellation of Retail Outlet (RO) dealers is done by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) themselves.

(c) and (d) Complaints have been received by the Government of India relating to grant of No Objection Certificate by the official of the District Administration for setting up of RO at Cheranmoola, Nidvaloor, Sreekantapuram in Kannur district of Kerala. As the complaints relate to a functionary of the State Government, the complaints have been forwarded to the State Government of Kerala for appropriate action at their end.

COMMERCIAL PILOT LICENSE

546. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

- (a) the details of Commercial Pilot Licenses (CPL) issued to women during the last three years;
- (b) whether the Government has taken any measure to increase the representation of women in the aviation sector; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) The details of Commercial Pilot Licenses (CPLs) issued to women during the last 03 years is as follows:-

Year	No. of CPL issued to women;
2022	343;

2023 306;

2024 321;

(till 18.11.2024)

(b) and (c) The measures taken by the Government for skill development in civil aviation sector include the following:

(i) In order to augment the supply of trained pilots in the country, the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has brought out a liberalised Flying Training Organisation (FTO) policy whereby the concept of airport royalty (revenue share payment by FTOs to AAI) has been abolished and land rentals have been significantly rationalised.

(ii) In 2021, after a competitive bidding process, AAI awarded nine FTO slots at five airports at Belagavi (Karnataka), Jalgaon (Maharashtra), Kalaburagi (Karnataka), Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh) and Lilabari (Assam). In June 2022, under second round of bidding, six FTO slots were awarded by AAI at five airports namely: two slots at Bhavnagar (Gujarat), and one each at Hubballi (Karnataka), Kadappa (Andhra Pradesh), Kishangarh (Rajasthan) and Salem (Tamil Nadu). Of these 11 FTO slots are operational.

The increase in number of FTOs is expected to provide more opportunities to women to enter the aviation sector. Apart from this, 135 Remote Pilot Training Organisations (RPTOs) have been established providing diverse opportunities for women to enter aviation sector.

Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare has implemented the Central Sector Scheme "Namo Drone Didi" for providing Drones to the Women Self Help

Groups under DAY-NRLM. The scheme aims to provide drones to 14500 selected Women SHGs during the period from 2024-25 to 2025-2026 for providing rental services to farmers for agriculture purpose. The drone manufacturers shall provide training as a package along with the supply of drones.

FILLING OF VACANCIES

547. SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:

Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken adequate steps to fill up the vacant posts under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and all its PSUs, allied offices and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the incumbency position as on 1.10.2024 in respect of all Aided Institutes, all Public Sector Undertakings under aegis of the Ministry;
- (c) whether the Government has initiated any special recruitment drive for filling up of the vacancies belong to SC/ST/OBC and Minority communities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) to (d): Filling up of vacant posts, including those reserved for SC/ST/OBC is a regular, on-going exercise in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and allied offices under the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas.

The incumbency position as on 1.10.2024 in respect of all aided Institutes and all Public Sector Undertakings under aegis of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is approx. 92555.

The Ministry and its Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are governed by the guidelines and instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) and the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) respectively regarding the reservation of SC/ST/OBC in recruitment. Special recruitment drives are periodically conducted to address and fill the vacancies reserved for SC/ST/OBC communities.

USAGE OF DIGI YATRA

548. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether it is true that many airlines and airports are mandating Digi Yatra despite it being voluntary and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the list of all the airlines and airports against whom such complaints have been received along with the status of action taken reports against the same;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to publicise Digi Yatra as voluntary along with the expenditure incurred thereon; and
- (d) the manner in which the Government ensure privacy and smooth boarding, airport & security check in for passengers who are not willing to use Digi Yatra?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) to (d): Use of Digi Yatra is purely voluntary. Wide publicity has been given through various media means, as well as standee at airports, that Digi Yatra is voluntary and one can avail it only if so desire. There have been some media reports on use of Digi Yatra at airports without passenger's explicit consent. However, airports have been sensitised on this. Airport operators bear expenditure incurred towards the said publicity.

The passengers who do not want to avail the Digi Yatra services, may use existing manual process at airports.

फर्जी पायलट लाइसेंस

549. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि अन्य देशों के लोग पायलट लाइसेंस प्राप्त कर रहे हैं, जबकि वे इसके लिए पात्र नहीं हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या डीजीसीए या किसी अन्य संस्था द्वारा ऐसे व्यक्तियों की पुनः जांच करने का कोई प्रावधान है; और

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

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल):

(क): विदेशों में उड़ान प्रशिक्षण लेने वाले छात्रों को भारत में विदेशी लाइसेंस के संपरिवर्तन (कनवर्जन) के लिए आवेदन करना होगा, डीजीसीए द्वारा आयोजित थ्योरी परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करनी होगी तथा भारत में कौशल परीक्षण की प्रक्रिया से गुजरना होगा। अनुबंधित देशों द्वारा पायलट लाइसेंस जारी करने के लिए मानक और अनुशंसित पद्धति (एसएआरपी) को आईसीएओ द्वारा अनुसूची I में निर्धारित किए गए हैं, जिसमें पायलट लाइसेंस जारी करने के लिए न्यूनतम अपेक्षाएं निर्धारित की गई हैं। भारत सहित किसी भी संविदाकारी देशों द्वारा लाइसेंस जारी करने के लिए न्यूनतम अपेक्षा आईसीएओ अनुसूची I में निर्धारित अपेक्षाओं से कम नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग): अनुबंधित देशों द्वारा जारी किए गए पायलट लाइसेंसों का संपरिवर्तन (कनवर्जन) भारत में डीजीसीए द्वारा वायुयान अधिनियम 1937 के नियम 41 के अनुसार किया जाता है। नियम 41 में यह प्रावधान है कि विदेशी लाइसेंस के संपरिवर्तन (कनवर्जन) के लिए आवेदक का उड़ान अनुभव और योग्यता, संबंधित लाइसेंस के लिए वायुयान अधिनियम 1937 की अनुसूची II में निर्धारित उड़ान अनुभव और योग्यता से कम नहीं होगी।

नालों के पानी को नदियों में बहाना

550. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) भारत में कुल कितनी नदियां हैं तथा उन नदियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें नगरपालिका क्षेत्रों से अशोधित नालों का पानी बहाया जाता है;
- (ख) क्या यह सच है कि नालों के पानी के शोधन के बाद भी यमुना प्रदूषित हो जाती है यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कई सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट (एसटीपी) के मानक के अनुसार काम न करने के कारण यमुना नदी का पानी साफ नहीं हो पा रहा है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या सुधारात्मक कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(ड) ऐसी एसटीपी संचालित करने वाली कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है/की जाने की संभावना है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री(डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क): केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड की वर्ष 2022 में प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, देश की कुल 603 नदियों की निगरानी की गई, और यह पाया गया कि 279 नदियों के कुल 311 नदी खंड प्रदूषित है। प्रदूषित नदी खंडों का विवरण

<https://cpcb.nic.in/openpdffile.php?id=UmVwb3J0RmlsZXMvMTQ5OF8xNjcyOTg4MDQ1X21lZGhlcGhvdG8xMjk5NS5wZGY=> पर उपलब्ध है।

(ख): यमुना नदी में प्रदूषण का मुख्य कारण यमुना नदी में अनुपचारित/आंशिक रूप से उपचारित सीवेज का डिस्चार्ज करना, कुछ अनुमोदित औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में कॉमन बहिस्त्राव उपचार संयंत्र होना, नई परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने में विलंब होना और सीवेज उपचार परियोजना का पुनरुद्धार और/या उन्नयन किया जाना है।

(ग): दिल्ली प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति (डीपीसीसी) से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, केवल 38 परिचालित एसटीपी में से केवल 16 एसटीपी को निर्धारित मानकों को पूरा करते हुए पाया गया।

(घ) और (ड): उठाए गए/उठाए जा रहें सुधारात्मक कदमों का विवरण निम्नलिखित है:

(i) दिल्ली प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति (डीपीसीसी) से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, दिल्ली जल बोर्ड के सभी चल रहें एसटीपी की दिल्ली प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति (डीपीसीसी) द्वारा प्रतिमाह निगरानी की जा रही है जिसकी विश्लेषित रिपोर्ट दिल्ली प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति (डीपीसीसी) की वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध है। दिल्ली प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति (डीपीसीसी) द्वारा नियमित आधार पर निर्धारित मानकों को पूरा करने के लिए दिल्ली जल बोर्ड को पत्र लिखे जाते हैं।

(ii) दिल्ली जल बोर्ड ने सूचना दी है कि प्रत्येक संविदा में उपचारित बहिस्त्राव के गारंटीड मापदंडों को पूरा न करने की दशा में शास्ति का प्रावधान है और, अनुपालना न करने के लिए समय-समय पर भुगतान राशि रोक दी जाती है/वापस ले ली जाती है। यदि एजेंसी अनुस्मारक वार्ता के बाद भी उचित

रूप से जवाब नहीं देती हैं, तो दिल्ली जल बोर्ड को उन्हें संविदा की सूची से ब्लैक लिस्ट/प्रतिबंधित किए जाने का भी प्रावधान है। दिल्ली जल बोर्ड द्वारा विभिन्न स्थलों पर चूककर्ता कंपनियों पर कार्रवाई की गई है।

(iii) केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा दिल्ली में स्थापित सीवेज उपाचर संयंत्रों (एसटीपी) के अनुपालना न करने की स्थिति में जल (प्रदूषण के रोकथाम और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 18(1) (बी) के अंतर्गत दिल्ली प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति को दिनांक 12.11.2024 को दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए।

(iv) दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र (एनसीटी) की सरकार निम्नलिखित सीवेज अवसंरचना की क्षमता बढ़ाने संबंधी परियोजनाओं पर काम कर रही है:-

(क) कोण्डली चरण-II, रिठाला चरण-I और यमुना विहार चरण-II में मौजूदा 3 एसटीपी का पुनर्स्थापन,

(ख) मौजूदा एसटीपी का उन्नयन और बढ़ी हुई क्षमता,

(ग) ओखला और सोनिया विहार में दो नए एसटीपी का निर्माण,

(घ) विभिन्न इंटरसेप्टर सीवर परियोजना।

(v) नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, यमुना नदी को संरक्षित करने के लिए 1,951 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से 1,268 एमएलडी सीवेज उपचार क्षमता का सृजन करने हेतु राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली में 9 परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं।

(vi) केंद्रीय निगरानी समिति (सीएमसी) और उच्च स्तरीय समिति (एचएलसी) की बैठक में इस मामले का नियमित रूप से समीक्षा की जाती है और राज्य एजेंसियों को आवश्यक दिशानिर्देश जारी किए जाते हैं।

DEPLETING GROUNDWATER LEVEL IN JHANSI DISTRICT**551. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA**

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government including community engagement strategies, conservation efforts and monitoring mechanism under the Atal Bhujal Yojana in Jhansi district in Uttar Pradesh keeping in view the challenges faced due to depleting groundwater in the Bundelkhand region including Jhansi district;
- (b) the impact of the measures taken regarding the groundwater table and water management practices in the said region; and
- (c) the details of the budget allocation and utilisation under the said Yojana in Uttar Pradesh with an emphasis on Bundelkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (DR. RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY):

(a) The following measures are taken under Atal Bhujal Yojana in Jhansi district, Uttar Pradesh:

- i. In Jhansi district, Atal Bhujal Yojana is being implemented in **31 water-stressed Gram Panchayats (GPs)** of Mauranipur (16 GPs) and Babina block (15 GPs).
- ii. To monitor the Ground water scenario, a piezometer equipped with a Digital Water Level Recorder (**DWLR**) have been installed in all the above selected 31 GPs under Atal Bhujal Yojana.
- iii. GP-level trainings have been conducted in the aforementioned 31 GPs to raise awareness among citizens about groundwater conservation and sustainable management. Trainings also impart the required know-how of water conservation and water saving through demand side management of

groundwater that can be done at community level. In the past four years, Atal Bhujal Yojana has successfully organized 369 GP-level trainings, 13 block-level trainings, and 4 district-level trainings in Jhansi. Conducting trainings is a continuous activity under Atal Bhujal Yojana for building the capacity of all stakeholders with diversified objectives.

- iv. Additionally, Atal Jal Shakti Yatra and Jal Kosh Yatra were organized during the year 2023 & 2024 to raise awareness and promote water conservation initiatives throughout the region. Also, a digital Bhujal Rath campaign was organized in all Atal Jal GPs in the year 2022 depicting audio & visual messages for water conservation, in addition to various other IEC activities.
- v. A total of 1,688 hectares (as on March 2024) across the 31 GPs have been brought under efficient water use practices, including micro-irrigation, underground pipeline installation, mulching, and crop diversification, as part of the Atal Bhujal Yojana.
- vi. Water conservation works, which include construction of new ponds, rejuvenation of old ponds, check-dams, gully plugs, roof top rainwater harvesting structures, farm ponds, soak pits, blast wells, contour trenches, nala development, micro irrigation etc. amounting to Rs. 9.48 crore (as on March 2024) have been completed in Atal Bhujal Yojana's GPs of Jhansi district through convergence of various State and Central Government schemes.

(b) As per the observed trend of groundwater levels over the last five years, district Jhansi has shown gradual improvement in groundwater level, as a result of various

factors including measures taken for participatory water management under Atal Bhujal Yojana.

(c) The Atal Bhujal Yojana has two components, viz. (i) Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building (IS&CB) Component, aimed at strengthening the groundwater governance mechanism in the participating States, and (ii) Incentive Component, aimed at rewarding/incentivizing the States for various measures aimed at ensuring the long-term sustainability of groundwater resources. Tentative allocation, amount released and expenditure so far (as on 21.11.2024) under the Atal Bhujal Yojana for the State of Uttar Pradesh is as below:

(all figures in Rs. Crore)

Total Tentative Allocation during the Scheme			Amount released so far			Expenditure so far		
IS&CB	Incentive	Total	IS&CB	Incentive	Total	IS&CB	Incentive	Total
119.28	609.96	729.24	47.59	150.94	198.53	47.56	109.16	156.72

For the Bundelkhand region (i.e. 6 districts viz. Jhansi, Lalitpur, Banda, Hamirpur, Chitrakoot and Mahoba), an incentive fund of Rs. 98.92 Cr have been allocated under Atal Bhujal Yojana and an expenditure of Rs. 69.98 Cr has been incurred, till date.

AIR TRAFFIC CONGESTION

552. **SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN**

SHRI BENNY BEHANAN

SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

(a) the steps taken by the Government to investigate the frequent delays and cancellations of flights across the country;

(b) whether it is true that heavy congestion and a shortage of runways at airports causes significant delays and passengers have to wait for hours for their flights and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures proposed to be implemented by the Government to address air traffic congestion and improve runway availability to reduce flight delays; and

(d) the justification with the Government for high prices of flight tickets, particularly in light of increasing delays and deteriorating service?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) to (c): Scheduled flights get sometimes delayed due to various reasons such as weather, technical and operational issues. In order to reduce inconvenience caused to the passengers as a result of the cancellations/delay of the flights, Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 3 Air Transport Series M part IV titled "Facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding cancellation of flights and delay in flights." DGCA periodically monitors the delay and

cancellations of the flights and carries out inspection at various airports in the country on random basis to ensure compliance of laid down regulations. In case any airline is found in violation of the regulations, penal action, including financial penalty, is imposed.

In order to reduce traffic congestion, AAI has introduced five (05) NM surveillance based horizontal separation in the airspace with surveillance coverage in India w.e.f. 01-01-2024, contributing to enhancing the airspace capacity. In addition, AAI has established Central Air Traffic Flow Management (ATFM) unit in Delhi with Flow Management Position Pan India.

ATFM monitors the traffic at different airports in India. Further, in whichever airport, it is anticipated that there is demand and capacity imbalance, ATFM unit takes action to resolve the situation by applying flow measures. The ATFM system is continuously being upgraded to meet challenges that are coming up with the air traffic growth.

To meet the requirements of Air traffic / passengers growth, development of New Airports, expansions/ modification of existing terminals, addition of new passenger facilities, New terminals, expansions / strengthening of existing runways, aprons, Air Navigation Services (ANS) work like control tower, technical block etc. is also taken up by respective airport operators/developers including Airports Authority of India(AAI) depending upon various factors such as land availability, viability of the airport, available financials, clearances from various regulatory authorities etc.

(d): The Government does not regulate the fares set by airlines - Indian or foreign. The fares on any route are dependent, inter-alia, on seasonality, holidays and festivals, cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel, competition and other similar factors. Airline pricing runs in multiple levels {buckets or RBDs} which are in line with the practice being followed globally and due to dynamic fare pricing, the tickets bought in advance are much cheaper than those purchased near the travel date. Under the provisions of Rule 135(1) of the Aircraft Rules, 1937, the airlines are free to fix tariffs, having regard to all relevant factors, including cost of operation, characteristics of services, generally prevailing tariff etc. DGCA's Tariff Monitoring Unit (TMU) ensures that the fares being charged by the airlines are as per the tariff established by the airlines.

POLLUTION STATUS OF THAMIRABARANI RIVER

553. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C. :

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the pollution status of the Thamirabarani river in Tirunelveli and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has any proposals or schemes for cleaning and rejuvenation of the Thamirabarani river;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has any plans to rejuvenate and clean all the major rivers in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (DR. RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY):

(a) As per the Central Pollution Control Board report published in November 2022, the stretch from Pappankulam to Arumuganeri in the river Thamirabarani has been identified as a polluted river stretch of priority IV with a Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) level of 7.5 milligrams per litre.

(b) and (c) It is the responsibility of states and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to ensure required treatment of sewage and industrial effluents to the prescribed norms before discharging into the rivers and other water bodies. The Govt of India provides financial and technical support to the states and ULBs under various programs like Namami GANGE, National River Conservation Program (NRCP) , Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) etc.

Under NRCP, the ministry had sanctioned and got executed projects for pollution abatement of Thamirabarani River at Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu between 2001 to 2007. At present, no project is under consideration in the Ministry.

(d) and (e) Central Sector Scheme "Namami Gange" is being run by Ministry of Jal Shakti for pollution abatement of river Ganga and its tributaries. While Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National River Conservation Plan" is being run to support the efforts of States and ULBs for abatement of pollution on rivers, other than Ganga, in the country. In addition, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, also supports the states and ULBs in creating the sewerage and treatment facilities that also contribute in pollution abatement of rivers.

NRCP has so far, covered 57 rivers spreading over 17 States in the country with a sanctioned cost of Rs.8931.49 crore, and inter-alia, a sewage treatment capacity of 2941 million litres per day (MLD) has been created.

Under Namami Gange program, a total number of 484 projects, including 203 projects for setting up 6,255 MLD capacity sewage treatment plant, and a sewer network of 5,249 kilo meter, have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs.39,604 crore.

HIGHWAY PROJECTS IN MAHARASHTRA

554. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

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

- (a) the total number of highway projects sanctioned for Maharashtra and its total length especially in Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (b) the impact which these projects would leave on the connectivity of Maharashtra region and in driving economic growth; and
- (c) the progress of ongoing highway projects in the state and its role in shaping the lives of citizens?

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

(a) to (c) The development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process. Government has sanctioned 228 works aggregating total length of 4111 km in the state of Maharashtra in the last three years including

the Jalgaon Lok Sabha constituency. Construction of 4502 km of NHs has been completed in the State of Maharashtra during the last three years and current year. Construction of NHs will ensure smooth flow of traffic with better connectivity boosting the overall economic growth of the state. This will also ensure reduction in the travel time and vehicle operating cost with increased safety of the road users.

HOUSING REQUIREMENT IN HARYANA

555. SHRI VARUN CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of **HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any survey has been conducted or applications invited to ascertain the housing requirement of the urban and rural poor and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the number of applications pending at present for housing requirement in Haryana and the time by which the pendency would be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI TOKHAN SAHU):

- (a) and (b): 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to housing for their citizens are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs). However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing Central Assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) since June 25, 2015 to provide pucca house in

urban areas across the country. PMAY-U adopted a demand driven approach wherein States/UTs were mandated to carry out demand survey to cover all eligible beneficiaries through their Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/implementing agencies. Based on the validated demand, the project proposals were approved by the State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) headed by the Chief

Secretary of States/UTs for further sanctioning of Central Assistance by Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC).

Against the demand of 112.24 lakh houses as validated by States/UTs, a total of 118.64 lakh houses have been sanctioned by the Ministry, out of which 114.30 lakh have been grounded and more than 88.02 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries as on 18.11.2024. The remaining houses are at different stages of construction.

The Ministry has sanctioned all the project proposals submitted by the States/UTs including Haryana and no further projects are pending for approval.

पीएम-स्वनिधि के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत लाभार्थी

556. श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल:

क्या आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) प्रधान मंत्री पथ विक्रेता आत्मनिर्भर निधि (पीएम-स्वनिधि) योजना के अंतर्गत, विशेष रूप से छत्तीसगढ़ में वर्गीकृत लाभार्थियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) इस योजना के अंतर्गत विशेषरूप से छत्तीसगढ़ में प्राप्त किए जाने वाले संवितरण लक्ष्यों (प्रथम ऋण लक्ष्य, द्वितीय ऋण लक्ष्य और तृतीय ऋण लक्ष्य) का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या छत्तीसगढ़ के सभी जिलों द्वारा लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिए गए हैं; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा योजना के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों को वितरित किए गए वास्तविक ऋण की राज्य-वार राशि क्या है?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):

- (क): प्रधानमंत्री पथ विक्रेता आत्मनिर्भर निधि (पीएम स्वनिधि) योजना के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ सहित लाभार्थियों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** के रूप में संलग्न है।
- (ख): छत्तीसगढ़ सहित योजना के अंतर्गत प्राप्त किए जाने वाले संवितरण लक्ष्यों (प्रथम ऋण लक्ष्य, द्वितीय ऋण लक्ष्य और तृतीय ऋण लक्ष्य) का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** के रूप में संलग्न है।
- (ग): योजना के अंतर्गत जिलावार लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किए गए थे।
- (घ): छत्तीसगढ़ सहित पीएम स्वनिधि योजना के अंतर्गत दिनांक 21.11.2024 तक वितरित ऋण की राशि और संख्या का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-III** के रूप में संलग्न है।

विवरण-I

प्रधानमंत्री स्वनिधि योजना के अंतर्गत प्रारंभ से छत्तीसगढ़ सहित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार डेटा के साथ लाभार्थियों की संख्या

(दिनांक 21.11.2024 तक)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	लाभार्थियों की संख्या

1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	547
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	3,47,354
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4,669
4	असम	1,19,445
5	बिहार	1,26,387
6	चंडीगढ़	5,006
7	छत्तीसगढ़	87,565
8	दमन और दीव तथा दादरा और नगर हवेली	2,197
9	दिल्ली	1,89,408
10	गोवा	1,563
11	गुजरात	4,71,729
12	हरियाणा	1,63,737
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	5,430
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	17,042
15	झारखंड	84,591
16	कर्नाटक	3,88,604
17	केरल	1,17,054
18	लद्दाख	462
19	मध्य प्रदेश	8,71,994
20	महाराष्ट्र	8,38,809
21	मणिपुर	9,823
22	मेघालय	3,796

23	मिजोरम	2,546
24	नागालैंड	3,308
25	ओडिशा	62,825
26	पुदुचेरी	3,506
27	पंजाब	1,62,646
28	राजस्थान	1,79,903
29	सिक्किम	1,154
30	तमिलनाडु	3,95,742
31	तेलंगाना	4,24,381
32	त्रिपुरा	5,474
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	13,75,036
34	उत्तराखंड	27,542
35	पश्चिम बंगाल	2,02,677
	कुल	67,03,952

नोट: लक्षद्वीप में कोई शहरी क्षेत्र नहीं है

डेटा स्रोत : पीएम स्वनिधि पोर्टल

विवरण-II

छत्तीसगढ़ सहित पीएम स्वनिधि योजना के अंतर्गत दिए गए लक्ष्यों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-
वार ब्योरा

बड़े राज्य

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	प्रथम ऋण लक्ष्य	दूसरा ऋण लक्ष्य	तीसरा ऋण लक्ष्य
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	3,38,625	1,34,200	18,900
2	बिहार	1,61,000	35,000	1,600
3	छत्तीसगढ़	1,06,250	34,300	3,900
4	दिल्ली	2,00,000	37,700	1,400
5	गुजरात	5,20,000	1,59,600	22,900
6	हरियाणा	2,20,800	21,130	3,100
7	झारखंड	1,18,750	21,500	2,300
8	कर्नाटक	4,06,900	1,10,200	19,900
9	केरल	1,23,500	7,600	2,250
10	मध्य प्रदेश	7,55,160	3,60,700	59,700
11	महाराष्ट्र	9,24,000	1,64,450	19,270
12	ओडिशा	96,600	25,300	3,000
13	पंजाब	1,75,000	29,300	2,100
14	राजस्थान	2,64,500	47,200	500
15	तमिलनाडु	5,88,000	1,24,900	10,200
16	तेलंगाना	5,37,500	2,44,100	62,100
17	उत्तर प्रदेश	13,22,250	6,13,350	51,730
18	पश्चिम बंगाल	4,02,500	9,900	100
	कुल	72,61,335	21,80,430	2,84,950

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/छोटे राज्य

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	प्रथम ऋण लक्ष्य	दूसरा ऋण लक्ष्य	तीसरा ऋण लक्ष्य
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1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	788	340	70
2	चंडीगढ़	7,875	2,730	450
3	दमन और दीव तथा दादरा और नगर हवेली	2,795	910	40
4	गोवा	3,278	890	210
5	जम्मू और कश्मीर	25,000	10,380	1,500
6	लद्दाख	533	210	110
7	पुदुचेरी	3,445	900	170
	कुल	43,713	16,360	2,550

पहाड़ी एवं पूर्वोत्तर राज्य

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	प्रथम ऋण लक्ष्य	दूसरा ऋण लक्ष्य	तीसरा ऋण लक्ष्य
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	5,720	1,930	380
2	असम	1,09,159	42,830	2,790
3	हिमाचल प्रदेश	7,500	2,600	750
4	मणिपुर	17,500	6,100	210
5	मेघालय	4,140	835	50
6	मिजोरम	4,025	340	100
7	नागालैंड	4,375	1,140	210
8	सिक्किम	910	5	-
9	त्रिपुरा	7,500	2,300	220
10	उत्तराखंड	30,625	8,520	860
	कुल	1,91,454	66,600	5,570

विवरण-III

छत्तीसगढ़ सहित पीएम स्वनिधि योजना के तहत वितरित ऋणों की राशि और संख्या का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

(21.11.2024 तक)

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	प्रथम ऋण		दूसरा ऋण		तीसरा ऋण		कुल ऋण	
		वितरित ऋणों की संख्या	वितरित राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)	वितरित ऋणों की संख्या	वितरित राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)	वितरित ऋणों की संख्या	वितरित राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)	वितरित ऋणों की संख्या	वितरित राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)
1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	547	0.55	338	0.68	97	0.49	982	1.71
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	3,47,354	346.30	1,33,020	265.40	30,263	144.96	5,10,637	756.67
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4,669	4.67	2,003	4.00	654	3.27	7,326	11.94
4	असम	1,19,445	119.33	44,477	88.80	8,610	42.86	1,72,532	250.99
5	बिहार	1,26,387	125.66	26,651	53.20	3,821	18.96	1,56,859	197.82
6	चंडीगढ़	5,006	4.97	2,583	5.14	715	3.57	8,304	13.69
7	छत्तीसगढ़	87,565	87.04	31,085	62.04	6,617	32.76	1,25,267	181.85
8	दमन और दीव तथा दादरा और नगर हवेली	2,197	2.19	923	1.85	133	0.66	3,253	4.69
9	दिल्ली	1,89,408	188.98	33,572	67.02	4,779	23.84	2,27,759	279.84
10	गोवा	1,563	1.56	788	1.57	319	1.60	2,670	4.73
11	गुजरात	4,71,729	470.61	1,58,230	316.12	37,861	188.66	6,67,820	975.38
12	हरियाणा	1,63,737	162.83	26,486	52.76	5,503	27.17	1,95,726	242.76
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	5,430	5.42	3,014	6.02	1,396	6.96	9,840	18.40
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	17,042	17.02	7,482	14.93	2,777	13.72	27,301	45.67
15	झारखंड	84,591	84.33	17,783	35.49	3,223	15.97	1,05,597	135.80
16	कर्नाटक	3,88,604	387.65	1,23,629	246.70	31,044	154.13	5,43,277	788.48
17	केरल	1,17,054	116.98	22,059	44.07	3,228	16.01	1,42,341	177.06
18	लद्दाख	462	0.46	234	0.47	103	0.51	799	1.44
19	मध्य प्रदेश	8,71,994	869.25	3,36,732	672.51	82,916	412.62	12,91,642	1,954.38
20	महाराष्ट्र	8,38,809	837.07	1,79,021	357.59	28,161	140.30	10,45,991	1,334.96
21	मणिपुर	9,823	9.81	3,450	6.90	568	2.81	13,841	19.52
22	मेघालय	3,796	3.80	952	1.90	197	0.98	4,945	6.68
23	मिजोरम	2,546	2.55	606	1.21	114	0.57	3,266	4.33
24	नागालैंड	3,308	3.31	836	1.67	251	1.26	4,395	6.23
25	ओडिशा	62,825	62.43	27,042	53.98	5,921	29.39	95,788	145.81
26	पुदुचेरी	3,506	3.50	1,267	2.53	262	1.31	5,035	7.34
27	पंजाब	1,62,646	161.26	34,913	69.40	4,791	23.56	2,02,350	254.22
28	राजस्थान	1,79,903	178.79	44,278	87.65	4,194	20.16	2,28,375	286.60

29	सिक्किम	1,154	1.15	126	0.25	2	0.01	1,282	1.42
30	तमिलनाडु	3,95,742	393.31	1,28,602	256.48	24,366	120.17	5,48,710	769.96
31	तेलंगाना	4,24,381	420.83	2,15,856	430.76	67,304	333.62	7,07,541	1,185.21
32	त्रिपुरा	5,474	5.47	1,870	3.74	466	2.31	7,810	11.51
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	13,75,036	1,363.50	5,07,991	1,013.67	69,911	347.01	19,52,938	2,724.19
34	उत्तराखंड	27,542	27.45	10,613	21.14	2,453	12.23	40,608	60.82
35	पश्चिम बंगाल	2,02,677	201.30	23,496	46.81	815	4.01	2,26,988	252.11
	कुल	67,03,952	6,671.33	21,52,008	4,294.45	4,33,835	2,148.41	92,89,795	13,114.19

डेटा स्रोत : पीएम स्वनिधि पोर्टल

KRISHI UDAN SHCEME FOR NER

557. **SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI :**

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

(a) the number of airports covered under the Krishi UDAN scheme in the North Eastern Region (NER), State-wise;

(b) the details of the number of beneficiaries from each airport in the NER since the scheme was initiated and the quantum of Landing, Parking, Terminal Navigational Landing Charges (TNLC) and the Route Navigation Facility Charges (RNFC) waived under the scheme in the region;

(c) the status of the airside and transshipment infrastructure proposed to be created in Bagdogra and Guwahati airports including the details of deadline for their completion and physical progress made so far; and

(d) the steps taken to develop a hub-and-spoke model and freight grid for all airports in the NER covered under KRISHI UDAN 2.0?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) The list of airports covered under the Krishi Udan Scheme in the North Eastern Region (NER) is enclosed as **Statement**.

(b) to (d) Krishi Udan Scheme is a convergence scheme where eight Ministries/Departments namely Ministry of Civil Aviation, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying,

Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Development of North-Eastern Region would leverage their existing schemes to strengthen the logistics for transportation of Agri-produce. For facilitating and incentivising movement of agriproduce by air transportation, waiver of Landing charges, Parking charges, etc. are provided for Indian freighters and P2C (Passenger-to-Cargo) Aircraft by AAI and Ministry of Defence at their selected Krishi Udan airports. ;

The Scheme aims to ensure seamless, cost-effective, time bound, air transportation and associated logistics for all agri-produce originating especially from North-East, hilly and tribal regions of the country, so that it improves their value realisation. All perishable commodities are covered under Krishi Udan Scheme in the country which includes horticulture, fishery, livestock and processed products.;

AAI Cargo Logistics and Allied Services (AAICLAS) (a 100% subsidiary of AAI), is operating dedicated domestic and international air cargo operations at Guwahati airport. Necessary infrastructure pertaining to airside, Landing, Parking etc. are available at Guwahati airport. ;

Bagdogra airport is a Civil Enclave Airport (Defence Airport) and limited land is available at airside. Presently, trans-shipment operations are being carried out through the available infrastructure at city side. AAICLAS has established new domestic cargo facility at Bagdogra airport by modifying the existing Centre for Perishable Cargo (CPC) building of Siliguri Jalpaiguri Development Authority

(SJDA) with a capacity of more than 31,500 MT approx. which is sufficient to cater the need of Bagdogra airport.

STATEMENT

State-wise List of Airports Covered Under Krishi Udan 2.0 Scheme in North-Eastern Region

State	Airport
Arunachal Pradesh	26.Tezu
Assam	27.Dibrugarh
	28.Jorhat
	29.Lilabari
	30.Rupsi
	31.Silchar
Manipur	32.Imphal
Meghalaya	33.Shillong
Mizoram	34.Lengpui
Nagaland	35.Dimapur
Sikkim	36.Pakyong
Tripura	37.Agartala

NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND INVESTMENTS IN MSMEs**558. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:****SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:**

Will the Minister of **MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to improve the MSME sector in terms of new technologies and investments and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the percentage of contribution of MSMEs in the country's total exports during the last five years; and
- (c) whether the Government is making any special efforts to increase the contribution of MSMEs in the country's exports, and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is implementing various schemes / programmes to improve the MSME sector in terms of new technologies and investments which inter -alia includes, MSME Champions Scheme, Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises(CGTMSE), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP),Self-Reliant India Fund, Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Technology Centre Systems Programme etc. Besides, under the Startup India initiative of Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), the Government is implementing three

flagship Schemes, namely, Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS), Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) to support startups at various stages of their business cycle.

(b): The contribution of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to India's total exports over the past five years as per Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS) is as under:

Financial Year	MSME Export Contribution (%)
2019-20	49.75%
2020-21	49.35%
2021-22	45.03%
2022-23	43.59%
2023-24	45.73%

(c): The Government has undertaken the following initiatives to boost MSME exports:

- i. International Cooperation Scheme of Ministry of MSME Provides financial assistance to MSMEs for participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions.
- ii. Export Credit Guarantee Scheme (ECGS) of Ministry of MSME, ensures easy availability of credit to exporters and reduces risks associated with exports

- iii. The Interest Equalization Scheme on pre- and post-shipments of rupee export credit has also been extended to the MSME Sector up to 31-12-2024, with a total allocation of Rs. 12788 crores.
- iv. Assistance provided through several schemes to promote exports, namely, Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) and Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme.
- v. The Rebate of State and Central Levies and Taxes (RoSCTL) Scheme to promote labour-oriented certain items of textiles sector export has been implemented since 07.03.2019.
- vi. A Common Digital Platform for Certificate of Origin has been launched to facilitate trade and increase Free Trade Agreement (FTA) utilization by exporters.
- vii. 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.
- viii. The government has launched Trade Connect ePlatform on 11th 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.

उपरिपुल का निर्माण

559. एडवोकेट गोवाल कागडा पाडवी:

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या नवापुर तालुका में रेलवे क्रॉसिंग वाले धनोरा रोड और चिंचपाड़ा रोड पर तत्काल एक उपरिपुल का निर्माण करने की कोई योजना है;

(ख) अत्यंत जर्जर स्थिति वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 753बी और 752जी के निर्माण की स्थिति क्या है जिनके कारण नियमित रूप से सड़क दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं;

(ग) क्या विगत एक वर्ष के दौरान मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर हुई 100 से अधिक घातक दुर्घटनाओं को देखते हुए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर अभिघात केन्द्र स्थापित करने का कोई कार्य शुरू किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार मेरे संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के नियमों के विरुद्ध स्थापित किए गए शिरपुर और सोनगीर टोल प्लाजाओं को हटाने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री (श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी):

(क) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) 53 महाराष्ट्र के नवापुर तालुका के किमी 641.500 से किमी 645.800 से होकर गुजरता है। किमी 641 में रेल उपरि पुल (आरओबी) के निर्माण का कार्य पुनर्संरक्षण पर पूरा हो गया है और वर्तमान में पुराने पुनर्संरक्षण पर मौजूदा लेवल क्रॉसिंग पर आरओबी के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। इसके अलावा, किमी 642.200 और किमी 645.500 पर दो वाहन अंडरपास (वीयूपी) का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है तथा किमी 643.100 से किमी 643.700 के बीच वायाडक्ट और दो वीयूपी सहित बड़े पुल का कार्य कार्यान्वयनाधीन है।

(ख) रारा 753बी और रारा 752जी के निर्माण की स्थिति **विवरण** में दी गई है। इन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग को यातायात योग्य स्थिति में बनाए रखा जा रहा है।

(ग) स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर सरकारी अस्पतालों में ट्रॉमा केयर सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए क्षमता निर्माण हेतु सहायता योजना के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर ट्रॉमा केयर केंद्रों को कार्यान्वित किया है। इसका उद्देश्य अवसंरचना, उपकरणों, जनशक्ति और क्षमता निर्माण के संदर्भ में ट्रॉमा केयर सुविधाओं को उन्नत करना है। इसका उद्देश्य केंद्रीय सहायता से ट्रॉमा देखभाल सुविधाओं को उन्नत करना है। इसका प्रारंभिक उद्देश्य प्रमुख राजधानी शहरों और पूर्व-पश्चिम, उत्तर-दक्षिण गलियारों को जोड़ने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के स्वर्णिम चतुर्भुज गलियारे पर है। इस योजना को इस तरह से लागू करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया था कि राष्ट्रीय/राज्य राजमार्गों पर प्रत्येक 100 किलोमीटर पर निर्दिष्ट ट्रॉमा केयर सुविधाएँ (टीसीएफ) उपलब्ध हों। इस योजना के तहत देश भर में कुल 196 टीसीएफ स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिनमें महाराष्ट्र राज्य में नीचे उल्लिखित स्थानों पर 6 टीसीएफ शामिल हैं:

1	सरकारी मेडिकल कॉलेज अस्पताल, कोल्हापुर / राजश्री छत्रपतिशाह महाराज सरकारी मेडिकल कॉलेज और छत्रपति प्रमिलाग राजे अस्पताल, कोल्हापुर
2	जिला अस्पताल, सतारा
3	बी.जे. मेडिकल कॉलेज, पुणे
4	म्युनिसिपल अस्पताल, वाशी
5	उप जिला अस्पताल दानाऊ , ठाणे
6	उप जिला अस्पताल, हिंणघाट , वर्धा

(घ) शिरपुर और सोनगिर टोल प्लाजा का निर्माण निर्माण, प्रचालन और टोल (बीओटी) रियायत समझौते के प्रावधानों के अनुसार किया गया है। वर्तमान में शिरपुर और सोनगिर टोल प्लाजा को हटाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

विवरण

‘उपरिपुल का निर्माण’ के संबंध में एडवोकेट गोवाल कागडा पाडवी द्वारा दिनांक 28 नवंबर,2024 को पूछे गए लोकसभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 559 के भाग (ख) के उत्तर में संदर्भित ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं.	खंड	चल रहा संरेखण कार्य	लंबाई (किमी में)	स्वीकृत लागत करोड़ रुपये में	वास्तविक प्रगति
1.	752जी	सावली विहिर खंड से कोपरगांव	4 लेन	8.66	195.38	46.05%
2.	752जी	कोपरगांव से मनमाड	4 लेन	राज्य सरकार की बीओटी परियोजना		
3.	752जी	मनमाड से चांदवाड़	पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित 2 लेन	24.05	168.45	92.58%
4.	752जी	मंगरुल (चांदवाड़) से सतना खंड	4 लेन	37.14	428.8	43.47%
5.	752जी	सतना से पिम्पलनेर	पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित 2 लेन	42.57	277.81	90%
6.	752जी	पिंपलनेर सकरी	पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित 2 लेन	21.411	226.58	बोली चरण के अंतर्गत
7.	752जी	विसारवाडी कोलडे	डीपीआर प्रगति पर			
8.	752जी	कोलडे गांव से खेतिया मप्र सीमा खंड	पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित 2 लेन	48.62	509.18	94.81%

क्र.सं.	राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं.	खंड	चल रहा संरेखण कार्य	लंबाई (किमी में)	स्वीकृत लागत करोड़ रुपये में	वास्तविक प्रगति
9.	753बी	शेवाली (सकरी) – नंदुरबार	पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित 2 लेन	32.86	232.59	100%
10.	753बी	शेवालीफाटा से कलंभीर खंड और निजामपुर चाडवेल खंड	पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित 2 लेन	16.32	181.57	हाल ही में शुरू किया गया
11।	753बी	नंदुरबार से तलोदा	4 लेन	29.22	890.81	बोली चरण के अंतर्गत
12.	753बी	तलोदा से गुजरात-महाराष्ट्र सीमा	4 लेन	38.4	927.88	बोली चरण के अंतर्गत

EMPOWERING VAN DHAN VIKAS KENDRA CENTRES OF MAHARASHTRA

560. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

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

(a) the status of ongoing project of development of a composite machine for processing Neem fruits and Seeds in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the developed machinery has been handed over to Van Dhan Vikas Kendra Centre groups in Maharashtra for processing of Neem fruits and seeds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY):

(a) to (c): Under the scheme of Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission, TRIFED has commissioned a Research project for development of a composite machine for processing of Neem Fruits and Seeds in collaboration with Amity University, Noida, Uttar Pradesh.

This research finding is linked up with the Jagdamba Vandhan Vikas Kendra, Yawatmal, Maharashtra. Demonstration cum training session followed by subsequent transfer of machinery was conducted at Amity University from 11th to 12th July 2024 and participants have been equipped with the necessary skills to operate composite machines.

जल जीवन मिशन

561. श्री नारायण तातू राणे:

क्या जल शक्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त कर लिया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या सुधारात्मक उपाय किए गए हैं/किए जाने का विचार है;

(घ) उक्त मिशन के कार्यान्वयन में सरकार को किन-किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ङ) विगत तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान उक्त मिशन के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र के कितने घरों में नल से जल उपलब्ध कराया गया है; और

(च) देश में विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र के सुदूर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कितने परिवारों को उक्त मिशन के अंतर्गत शामिल किया जाना शेष है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. सोमन्ना):

(क) से (घ) भारत सरकार राज्यों के साथ भागीदारी में, प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को नल जल आपूर्ति का प्रावधान करने के लिए जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) – हर घर जल का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है। अगस्त 2019 में, जल जीवन मिशन की शुरुआत से केवल 3.23 करोड़ (16.8%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। अब तक, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा सूचित किए गए अनुसार, दिनांक 25.11.2024 तक, लगभग 12.07 करोड़ और ग्रामीण परिवारों को जेजेएम के अंतर्गत नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, दिनांक 25.11.2024 तक, देश के 19.34 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 15.30 करोड़ (79.11%) से अधिक परिवारों के पास उनके घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति होने की सूचना है।

अब तक, 11 राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अर्थात् गोवा, अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह, दादरा नगर हवेली और दमण एवं दीव, हरियाणा, तेलंगाना, पुदुचेरी, गुजरात, पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश, अरुणाचल प्रदेश और मिजोरम 'हर घर जल' राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र बन गए हैं अर्थात् 100% परिवारों को नल जल आपूर्ति हो रही है और शेष राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपनी कार्यपूर्णता योजना के अनुसार मिशन के पूरा होने के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

राज्यों ने सूचित किया है कि जल की कमी, सूखा प्रवण और मरुभूमि क्षेत्रों में भरोसेमंद पेयजल स्रोतों की कमी, भूजल में भू-जनित संदूषकों की मौजूदगी, विषम भौगोलिक भू-भाग, अलग-

थलग बसी हुई ग्रामीण बसावटें, कुछ राज्यों में समतुल्य राज्य अंश जारी करने में विलंब, कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों, ग्राम पंचायतों और स्थानीय समुदायों के पास जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं की आयोजना, प्रबंधन, संचालन और अनुरक्षण के लिए तकनीकी क्षमता की कमी, कच्चे माल की बढ़ती कीमत, सांविधिक/अन्य मंजूरी प्राप्त करने में विलंब आदि मिशन के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली कुछेक समस्याएं हैं। इसके अलावा, कोविड-19 महामारी और रूस-यूक्रेन सैन्य संघर्ष के कारण कच्चे माल विशेष रूप से डीआई/एचडीपीई पाइपों की अल्प उपलब्धता ने भी राज्यों में कार्यान्वयन की गति को प्रभावित किया है।

भारत सरकार ने चुनौतियों का समग्र रूप से सामना करने और इन पर काबू पाने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए हैं, जिनमें *अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ* पूंजीगत निवेश परियोजनाओं के लिए 50 वर्षीय ब्याज मुक्त ऋण के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता हेतु वित्त मंत्रालय के माध्यम से पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता का कार्यान्वयन, तर्कसंगत मूल्यों पर पाइपों की सुनिश्चित तथा पर्याप्त उपलब्धता बनाए रखने हेतु उपयुक्त उपाय करना, सांविधिक/अन्य मंजूरी प्राप्त करने में राज्यों को सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए केन्द्रीय नोडल मंत्रालयों/विभागों/एजेंसियों के साथ समन्वय करने के लिए विभाग में एक नोडल अधिकारी को नामित किया जाना, कार्यक्रम प्रबंधन हेतु तकनीकी कौशल सेटों और मानव संसाधन उपलब्धता अंतराल को कम करने के लिए ग्राम स्तर पर कुशल स्थानीय व्यक्तियों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्य कार्यक्रम प्रबंधन इकाइयों (एसपीएमयू) और जिला कार्यक्रम प्रबंधन इकाइयों (डीपीएमयू) की स्थापना और "नल जल मित्र कार्यक्रम" का कार्यान्वयन शामिल हैं।

(ड) जल जीवन मिशन की घोषणा के समय, महाराष्ट्र में 48.44 लाख (33%) ग्रामीण परिवारों में नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। तब से, 79.72 लाख और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, 25.11.2024 तक, राज्य में 146.79 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 128.16 लाख (87.31%) परिवारों के लिए नल जल आपूर्ति का प्रावधान किया गया है।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य द्वारा सूचित किए गए अनुसार, पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष में दिनांक 25.11.2024 तक, राज्य द्वारा 37.18 लाख नल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं।

(च) नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए अनुसूचित जाति (एससी) और अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) के परिवारों का ब्यौरा भारत सरकार के स्तर पर नहीं रखा जाता है। तथापि, दिनांक 25.11.2024 तक महाराष्ट्र में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति सहित अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति बहुल क्षेत्रों में नल जल कनेक्शनों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

अनुसूचित जाति बहुल क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण परिवारों में नल जल कनेक्शन की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार स्थिति

(25.11.2024 तक)

(संख्या लाख में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	आज की तारीख में अनुसूचित जाति बहुल क्षेत्रों में कल	नल जल कनेक्शन वाले परिवार (एचएच)	नल जल कनेक्शन वाले परिवारों का %
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	10.76	8.65	80.35
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.01	0.01	100.00
3.	असम	3.99	3.24	81.15
4.	बिहार	10.43	10.18	97.57
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	4.14	3.28	79.24
6.	गुजरात	0.68	0.68	100.00
7.	हरियाणा	2.71	2.71	100.00
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3.99	3.99	100.00
9.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	1.36	0.99	72.61
10.	झारखंड	5.12	2.89	56.37
11.	कर्नाटक	10.98	8.50	77.40
12.	केरल	0.76	0.39	50.85
13.	लद्दाख	0.00	0.00	100.00
14.	मध्य प्रदेश	6.99	4.35	62.27
15.	महाराष्ट्र	4.11	3.53	85.82

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	आज की तारीख में अनुसूचित जाति बहुल क्षेत्रों में कल	नल जल कनेक्शन वाले परिवार (एचएच)	नल जल कनेक्शन वाले परिवारों का %
16.	मणिपुर	0.10	0.07	68.39
17.	मेघालय	0.02	0.02	84.32
18.	नागालैंड	0.00	0.00	100.00
19.	ओडिशा	7.79	5.95	76.34
20.	पुदुचेरी	0.20	0.20	100.00
21.	पंजाब	14.45	14.45	100.00
22.	राजस्थान	8.52	5.22	61.22
23.	सिक्किम	0.03	0.03	94.74
24.	तमिलनाडु	29.11	25.94	89.10
25.	तेलंगाना	3.22	3.22	100.00
26.	त्रिपुरा	1.42	1.25	88.14
27.	उत्तर प्रदेश	37.25	31.53	84.65
28.	उत्तराखंड	2.20	2.11	95.83
29.	पश्चिम बंगाल	45.30	26.31	58.08
	कुल	2,15.68	1,69.69	78.68

स्रोत: जेजेएम – आईएमआईएस

एचएच: परिवार

अनुसूचित जनजाति बहुल क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण परिवारों में नल जल कनेक्शन की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-
वार स्थिति

(25.11.2024 तक)

(संख्या लाख में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	आज की तारीख में अनुसूचित जनजाति बहुल क्षेत्रों में कल	नल जल कनेक्शन वाले परिवार (एचएच)	नल जल कनेक्शन वाले परिवारों का %
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार	0.06	0.06	100.00
2.	द्वीप समूह आंध्र प्रदेश	5.78	3.76	65.07
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1.97	1.97	100.00
4.	असम	10.82	8.22	76.00

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	आज की तारीख में अनुसूचित जनजाति बहुल क्षेत्रों में कल	नल जल कनेक्शन वाले परिवार (एचएच)	नल जल कनेक्शन वाले परिवारों का %
5.	बिहार	1.24	1.22	98.54
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	21.58	16.04	74.32
7.	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	0.35	0.35	100.00
8.	गोवा	0.21	0.21	100.00
9.	गुजरात	20.34	20.34	100.00
10.	हरियाणा	0.00	0.00	100.00
11.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.82	0.82	100.00
12.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	2.57	2.00	78.02
13.	झारखंड	22.26	13.00	58.42
14.	कर्नाटक	5.20	4.46	85.80
15.	केरल	0.42	0.16	37.92
16.	लद्दाख	0.40	0.38	95.81
17.	लक्षद्वीप	0.13	0.12	91.17
18.	मध्य प्रदेश	29.34	18.36	62.58
19.	महाराष्ट्र	17.37	12.81	73.73
20.	मणिपुर	2.28	1.81	79.44
21.	मेघालय	6.15	5.02	81.61
22.	मिजोरम	1.33	1.33	100.00
23.	नागालैंड	3.61	3.34	92.51
24.	ओडिशा	23.93	17.57	73.41
25.	राजस्थान	17.32	5.61	32.39
26.	सिक्किम	0.55	0.50	91.93
27.	तमिलनाडु	1.68	1.47	87.82
28.	तेलंगाना	7.07	7.07	100.00
29.	त्रिपुरा	3.02	2.40	79.48
30.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1.08	0.89	81.97
31.	उत्तराखंड	0.50	0.50	98.25
32.	पश्चिम बंगाल	7.37	3.60	48.81
	कुल	2,16.76	1,55.41	71.70

स्रोत: जेजेएम – आईएमआईएस

एचएच: परिवार

OBJECTIVES OF NATIONAL ELECTRICITY PLAN

562. **SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:**

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched a National Electricity Plan (transmission) recently in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the salient features, aims and objectives of the said plan;
- (c) whether the Government has set any target for laying new transmission lines under the said plan and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to interconnect the electricity transmission system with the neighbouring countries and some other Asian countries;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and total amount of expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and
- (f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to encourage non-conventional measures of electricity rather than conventional measures to fulfil the power needs of the country in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):

(a) : The National Electricity Plan (Transmission) has been launched in October, 2024.

(b) to (c) : The National Electricity Plan (Transmission) covers the progress during the period 2017-18 to 2021-22, detailed transmission plan for the period 2022-23 to 2026-27, and perspective plan for the period 2027-28 to 2031-32. As per the Plan, 1,91,474 circuit kilometres (ckm) of transmission lines and 1,274 Giga Volt Ampere (GVA) of transformation capacity would be added (at 220 kV and above voltage level) during the ten- year period from 2022-23 to 2031-32. In addition, 33.25 Giga Watts (GW) of High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) bi-pole links are also planned. The inter-regional transmission capacity is planned to increase to 143 GW by the year 2026-27 and further to 168 GW by the year 2031-32, from the present level of 119 GW.

The Plan also highlights new technology options in transmission, cross-border interconnections and private sector participation in transmission.

The Transmission Plan provides visibility to the Electricity Generators, Equipment Manufacturers, Transmission Service Providers (TSP) and investors for the growth opportunities in Transmission Sector.

(d) : The National Electricity Plan (Transmission), inter-alia covers the existing, under implementation, and planned interconnections with neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

(e) : Total expenditure likely to be incurred on the plan is about Rs 9,16,142 Crores.

(f) : The steps taken/being taken by the Government to encourage non-conventional measures of electricity to fulfil the power needs of the country in near future, are as under:

- i. Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power projects till June 2025, and for offshore wind projects till December 2032.
- ii. To boost Renewable Energy (RE) consumption, Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30, including separate RCO for Decentralized Renewable Energy.
- iii. Setting up of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.
- iv. Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.
- v. Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for offshore wind energy projects for installation and commissioning of 1 GW of offshore wind energy projects (500 MW each off the coast of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu) has been approved by the Cabinet.

- vi. "Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects" has been issued indicating a bidding trajectory of 37 GW by 2030 and various business models for project development.
- vii. The Transmission Plan has been prepared to augment transmission infrastructure needed for integration of RE capacity.
- viii. To achieve the objective of increased domestic production of Solar PV Modules, the Govt. of India is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules with an outlay of Rs. 24,000 crore. This will enable manufacturing capacity of Giga Watt (GW) scale in High Efficiency Solar PV Module.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

563. **SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:**

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

- (a) the number and location of National Highways which are undergoing maintenance and repair along with the status as incomplete/in-progress, district-wise in Andhra Pradesh, during the past five years including the current year;
- (b) the number of accidents and fatalities caused on under-repair, incomplete/in-progress highways, district-wise in Andhra Pradesh during last five years including the current year, year-wise;
- (c) whether the Government provides safety measures to prevent and manage accidents and fatalities on National Highways undergoing maintenance and

repair, incomplete/in-progress stretches, particularly, lighting/illumination facilities and safety signs, if so, the details thereof, district-wise in Andhra Pradesh and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details regarding the steps taken by the Government to monitor and ensure compliance to the safety protocols on National Highways undergoing maintenance and repair?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI):

(a) and (b) Development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process. Maintenance of NH sections in under construction projects and projects under DLP/ Operation Period is carried out by the respective contractor/concessionaire. Maintenance works are taken up under Performance based Maintenance Contract (PBMC) / Short Term Maintenance Contract (STMC), Special Repair works etc in other NH sections which are neither under construction nor under DLP/Operation Period of a contract/ concession agreement. There are 55 nos. of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh having total length of 8683 km. All the NHs in Andhra Pradesh are either under construction or under Defect Liability Period (DLP)/ Operation Period or under maintenance through PBMC / STMC/ Special Repairs (SR) or proposed to be under maintenance through PBMC/STMC. Total number of road accidents on National Highways (including National Expressways) in the state of Andhra Pradesh during the period from 2018 to 2022 is as under:

Year	No. of road accidents	No. of fatalities
2018	8122	2929
2019	7682	3114
2020	7167	2858
2021	8241	3602
2022	8650	3793

(c) and (d) Government has issued guidelines for taking immediate short-term measures like road markings, signages, crash barriers, raised pavement markers, delineators, closure of unauthorized median openings, traffic calming measures, lighting in built up areas and other important locations etc. as well as long term measures like improvement of road geometrics, junction improvements, spot widening of carriageway, construction of underpasses/overpasses, etc. to prevent accidents involving fatalities/grievous injuries either as part of on-going development /maintenance works or as standalone projects. Further, Guidelines have been issued for regular safety audit of all NHs at design, construction, pre-opening and operation stage. These guidelines are followed on all NHs including these in Andhra Pradesh. Government has taken up PBMC / STMC in stretches

where there is no ongoing work so that maintenance needs are addressed in entire length of NHs. Also, NHAI One App is introduced to monitor the maintenance of NHs and improvement of O&M activities. Further, survey using Network Survey Vehicle is conducted periodically to assess the pavement condition and road side features for improvement and priority maintenance and upkeep.

PLI SCHEME IN FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY SECTOR

564. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the total amount of investment proposals received by the Government during the World Food India 2023 event held at Bharat Mandapam;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost the food processing industries in the country;
- (c) whether the Government has introduced any Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme in the food processing industry sector in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the companies that have applied for the scheme in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (e) the details of the number of companies selected and funds disbursed for the same, year- wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a). Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) organized World Food India-2023 during 3rd to 5th November, 2023 at Bharat Mandapam, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. The total amount of Investment interests announced and MoUs signed during the World Food India 2023 is Rs. 33,129 Crore.

(b). In order to boost and ensure overall development of Food Processing Sector, Ministry is implementing Central Sector Umbrella Scheme Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY), Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI) and Centrally sponsored PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme across the country. Under component schemes of PMKSY, Ministry provides mostly credit linked financial assistance (capital subsidy) in the form of grants-in-aid to entrepreneurs selected on the basis of Expression of Interest (Eoi) issued from time to time, with total outlay of Rs. 5520 Cr for 15th Finance Commission Cycle. The Ministry also provides financial, technical and business support for setting up/ upgradation of individual micro food processing enterprises through credit linked subsidy under PMFME scheme. The scheme is operational for a period of upto 2025-26 with an outlay of Rs. 10,000 Crore.

(c) to (e). Ministry is implementing the Central Sector Scheme- “Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI)” to support creation of global food manufacturing champions commensurate with India’s natural resource endowment and support Indian brands of food products in the international markets with an outlay of ₹ 10,900 crores, to be implemented from 2021-22 to 2026-27. PLISFPI is targeted to facilitate expansion of Food Processing capacity by creating champion brands in Food Processing Sector. Details of applications received from the state of Andhra Pradesh under PLI scheme is given enclosed as **Statement**. Out of 13 applications received, 7 companies were selected. Incentive of Rs.63.92 crore for FY 2021-22 was disbursed to 6 PLI Beneficiaries and incentive of Rs. 19.27 crore for FY 2022-23 was disbursed to 2 PLI Beneficiaries.

STATEMENT

Details of applications received from the state of Andhra Pradesh under PLI scheme

Applicant Name	Category	Target Segment
AVANTI FROZEN FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	Category 1	Marine Products
DEVI FISHERIES LIMITED	Category 1	Marine Products
DEVI SEA FOODS LIMITED	Category 1	Marine Products
NEKKANTI SEA FOODS LTD	Category 1	Marine Products

SANDHYA AQUA	Category 1	Marine Products
SANDHYA MARINES LIMITED	Category 1	Marine Products
COASTAL CORPORATION LIMITED	Category 2	Innovative
VEERABHADRA EXPORTS PRIVATE LTD	Category 2	Innovative
SRI SRINIVASA DAIRY PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED	Category 2	Organic
SRI VENKATESHWARA AGENCIES	Category 2	Innovative
JAGADEESH MARINE EXPORTS	Category 3	Branding & Marketing
MOURYA AQUEX PRIVATE LIMITED	Category 3	Branding & Marketing
COASTAL FOODS	Millet Based product	Millet MSME

पेट्रोल में इथेनॉल मिलाया जाना

565. श्री लुम्बा राम :

श्री अरुण गोविल :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) वर्तमान में पेट्रोल में कितने प्रतिशत इथेनॉल मिलाया जा रहा है;
- (ख) उक्त उपायों से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत हो रही है;
- (ग) क्या 20 प्रतिशत इथेनॉल मिलाने का निर्धारित लक्ष्य निर्धारित समय-सीमा के अनुसार चल रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इथेनॉल तेल कंपनियों द्वारा गन्ना किसानों को उनके गन्ने की खरीद के बदले 20 प्रतिशत इथेनॉल मिलाने के निर्धारित लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के बाद कितना भुगतान किए जाने की संभावना है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):

(क) से (ग): सरकार, एथेनॉल मिश्रित पेट्रोल (ईबीपी) कार्यक्रम के तहत पेट्रोल में एथेनॉल के मिश्रण को बढ़ावा दे रही है। राष्ट्रीय जैव-ईंधन नीति-2018, जिसे वर्ष 2022 में संशोधित किया गया, में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ वर्ष 2030 से पहले ही एथेनॉल आपूर्ति वर्ष 2025-26 तक पेट्रोल में 20 प्रतिशत एथेनॉल मिश्रण का अग्रिम लक्ष्य रखा गया। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल विपणन कम्पनियों (ओएमसीज) ने ईएसवाई 2021-22 के दौरान पांच महीने पहले अर्थात् जून, 2022 में ही पेट्रोल में 10 प्रतिशत एथेनॉल मिश्रण के लक्ष्य को हासिल कर लिया है। एथेनॉल का मिश्रण ईएसवाई 2022-23 में 12.06 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ गया और फिर ईएसवाई 2023-24 के दौरान बढ़कर लगभग 14.6 प्रतिशत हो गया है। पिछले 10 वर्षों के दौरान, दिनांक 30.09.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की ओएमसीज द्वारा पेट्रोल में एथेनॉल मिश्रण के कारण विदेशी मुद्रा में लगभग 1,08,655 करोड़ रूपए से अधिक की बचत हुई है।

(घ) चीनी आधारित फीडस्टॉक से उत्पादित एथेनॉल ने चीनी कारखानों के अपने अधिशेष चीनी इंटवेटरी में कमी करने और गन्ना किसानों को देय राशि को चुकाने के लिए शीघ्र राजस्व का सृजन करने में सहायता की। पिछले 10 वर्षों के दौरान, ईबीपी कार्यक्रम ने दिनांक 30.09.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, किसानों को लगभग 92,409 करोड़ रु. के शीघ्र भुगतान करने में सहायता की। उसी अवधि के दौरान, ईबीपी कार्यक्रम के परिणामस्वरूप विदेशी मुद्रा में लगभग 1,08,655 करोड़ रु. से अधिक की बचत हुई, 185 लाख मीट्रिक टन कच्चे तेल को प्रतिस्थापित किया था और लगभग 557 लाख मीट्रिक टन की निवल सीओ₂ में कमी हुई। यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि पेट्रोल में 20

प्रतिशत एथेनॉल के मिश्रण के परिणामस्वरूप किसानों को वार्षिक 35000 करोड़ रु. से अधिक का भुगतान करने की संभावना हो सकती है।

FUNCTIONAL TAP WATER CONNECTIONS

566. ADV FRANCIS GEORGE:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in providing functional tap water connections to rural households across the country;
- (b) the total number of households received tap water connections since the inception of the Mission;
- (c) the challenges encountered in achieving 100% coverage, particularly in remote and drought-prone areas and the steps being taken by the Government to address these challenges and expedite the progress under the Mission;
- (d) the percentage of rural households received functional tap connections under the Mission so far;
- (e) the number of rural households awaiting tap water connections to meet the 2024 target along with the progress data for JJM; and
- (f) the number of villages achieved 100% Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) coverage under JJM this year as compared to the previous year?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V.
SOMANNA):**

(a) to (e) Government of India in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household. At the start of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, only 3.23 Crore (16.8%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 25.11.2024, under Jal

Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal around 12.07 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 25.11.2024, out of 19.34 Crore rural households in the country, more than 15.30 Crore (79.11%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes and the remaining 4.04 Crore are likely to be covered by the States as per their plans.

States have informed that lack of dependable drinking water sources in water-stressed, drought prone and desert areas, presence of geo-genic contaminants in ground water, uneven geographical terrain, scattered rural habitations, delay in release of the matching State share in some States, lack of technical capacity with implementing agencies, Gram Panchayats and local communities to plan, manage, operate & maintain the water supply schemes, rising price of raw materials, delay in obtaining statutory/ other clearances, etc. are a few of problems being faced in the implementation of the Mission. Further, CoVID-19 pandemic and poor availability of raw materials especially DI/ HDPE pipes due to Russia-Ukraine military conflict have also impacted the pace of implementation in the States.

To address the challenges holistically and overcome these, Government of India has taken a number of steps, *inter alia* including implementation of Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure through Ministry of Finance for financial assistance as 50-year interest free loan for capital investment projects, taking suitable measures for maintaining assured and adequate availability of

pipes at reasonable price, nomination of a nodal officer in the Department for coordinating with Central nodal Ministries/ Departments/ agencies to facilitate the States in obtaining Statutory/ other clearances, setting up of State Programme Management Units (SPMUs) and District Programme Management Units (DPMUs) and implementation of “*Nal Jal Mitra Programme*” for ensuring availability of skilled local persons at village level to bridge the gap in availability of technical skill sets and HR for programme management.

(f) As reported, 61,365 villages were reported as HGJ in 2023-24 and 34,770 villages have been reported as HGJ in 2024-25 (as on 25.11.2024). State/ UT-wise details of villages reported as HGJ is enclosed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

No. of villages reported as Har Ghar Jal in 2023-24 and 2024-25

(as on 25.11.2024)

S. No.	State/ UT	Total No. of Villages as on date	Reported as HGJ before 2023-24	Reported as HGJ in 2023-24	Reported as HGJ in 2024-25	Total reported as on date
1.	A & N Islands	265	265	0	0	265
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15,999	2,960	1,729	85	4,774

3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,133	2,615	2,497	21	5,133
4.	Assam	24,204	2,057	3,161	2758	7,976
5.	Bihar	36,953	31,596	431	274	32,301
6.	Chhattisgarh	19,656	465	1,773	1105	3,343
7.	DNH & DD	96	96	0	0	96
8.	Goa	373	373	0	0	373
9.	Gujarat	18,024	17,798	0	226	18,024
10.	Haryana	6,600	6,500	0	100	6,600
11.	Himachal Pradesh	17,659	15,261	2,011	227	17,499
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	6,153	684	191	308	1,183
13.	Jharkhand	29,398	622	1,847	1940	4,409
14.	Karnataka	26,432	4,242	1,227	844	6,313
15.	Kerala	1,435	76	30	20	126
16.	Ladakh	240	44	105	14	163
17.	Lakshadweep	10	0	4	4	8
18.	Madhya Pradesh	51,011	7,340	5,256	4255	16,851
19.	Maharashtra	40,289	9,454	7,312	1741	18,507
20.	Manipur	2,556	419	194	0	613

21.	Meghalaya	6,457	1,240	941	481	2,662
22.	Mizoram	637	205	369	63	637
23.	Nagaland	1,425	325	471	233	1,029
24.	Odisha	46,422	8,712	3,221	1762	13,695
25.	Puducherry	91	90	0	1	91
26.	Punjab	11,977	11,827	0	150	11,977
27.	Rajasthan	41,917	1,108	3,172	3949	8,229
28.	Sikkim	400	76	33	47	156
29.	Tamil Nadu	11,816	2,208	3,479	2004	7,691
30.	Telangana	9,586	9,458	0	128	9,586
31.	Tripura	765	38	9	45	92
32.	Uttar Pradesh	97,090	6,125	15,734	8859	30,718
33.	Uttarakhand	14,967	2,526	5,326	2622	10,474
34.	West Bengal	38,173	2,451	842	504	3,797
	Total	5,84,209	1,49,256	61,365	34,770	2,45,391

Source: JJM-IMIS

निजी कॉलोनियों में बिल्डर द्वारा नागरिक सुविधाओं का प्रावधान

567. श्री अरुण गोविल:

क्या आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को मकानों के निर्माण और बिक्री के बाद निजी बिल्डरों द्वारा कॉलोनियों में समुचित नागरिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं कराए जाने की स्थिति की जानकारी है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा इन निजी कॉलोनियों में स्वच्छता, सीवर व्यवस्था आदि जैसी नागरिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ताकि इन निजी कॉलोनियों में रहने वाले लोगों को भी अच्छी आजीविका का लाभ मिल सके; और

(ग) भवनों को अधूरा छोड़ने वाले भवन निर्माताओं को विनियमित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या तंत्र अपनाया जा रहा है?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):

(क) से (ग): भारतीय संविधान की 7वीं अनुसूची की सूची-II (राज्य सूची) की प्रविष्टि 18 के अनुसार, 'भूमि' और 'कॉलोनीकरण' राज्य के विषय हैं। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी) सरकारें और उनकी एजेंसियां निजी बिल्डरों द्वारा घरों के निर्माण और बिक्री के बाद कॉलोनियों में मूलभूत सार्वजनिक सुविधाओं का प्रावधान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची-III (समवर्ती सूची) की प्रविष्टियों 6, 7 और 46 से प्राप्त शक्तियाँ से, संसद द्वारा भू संपदा (विनियमन और विकास) अधिनियम, 2016 [रेरा] को घर खरीदारों और प्रमोटरों के बीच संविदात्मक संबंधों को विनियमित करने के लिए अधिनियमित किया गया था। रेरा का उद्देश्य भू संपदा क्षेत्र में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना है, जिससे घर खरीदारों के हितों की रक्षा हो सके।

रेरा के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत, भू संपदा परियोजनाओं को संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के भू संपदा विनियामक प्राधिकरण में पंजीकृत होना आवश्यक है।

रेरा की धारा 11(4) के अंतर्गत प्रमोटर द्वारा सक्षम प्राधिकारी से अधिभोग प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य है, जो उस भवन पर कब्जे की अनुमति देता है जिसमें पानी, स्वच्छता और बिजली जैसी सार्वजनिक मूलभूत सुविधाओं का प्रावधान हो।

इसके अतिरिक्त, रेरा के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत, भू संपदा विनियामक प्राधिकरण को शेष विकास कार्यों को पूरा करने के संबंध कार्रवाई करने का अधिकार है, जहां परियोजना पंजीकरण समाप्त हो गया है या रद्द कर दिया गया है।

राजमार्गों की स्वीकृति, मरम्मत और रख-रखाव

568. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

क्या **सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश के विभिन्न भागों में कितने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है/अनुमोदित किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ख) आज की स्थिति के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की मरम्मत/रख-रखाव के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों को उपलब्ध कराई गई निधियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री (श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी):

(क) देश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (रारा) का नेटवर्क मार्च, 2014 में 91,287 किलोमीटर से 1.6 गुना बढ़कर वर्तमान में 1,46,195 किलोमीटर हो गया है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का विकास और रखरखाव एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। अधिसूचित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर कार्य यातायात घनत्व, सड़क की स्थिति, परस्पर प्राथमिकता और निधियों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर किया जाता है।

सरकार ने 2024-25 के दौरान 4.6 लाख करोड़ रुपये की लागत से लगभग 12,600 किलोमीटर लंबाई के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग कार्यों की स्वीकृति/मंजूरी के लिए एक कार्यसूची (पाइपलाइन) तैयार की है, जिसमें से अब तक लगभग 78,400 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से लगभग 2,200 किलोमीटर लंबाई के कार्यों को मंजूरी/स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है।

(ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के रखरखाव और मरम्मत (एमएंडआर) के लिए आवंटित धनराशि और किए गए व्यय का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी)-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

चालू वर्ष के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के मरम्मत एवं रखरखाव के लिए आवंटित धनराशि तथा किए गए व्यय का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

राशि करोड़ रुपये में			
क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2024-25 (31.10.2024 तक)	
		आवंटन	व्यय
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	159	120
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	56	18
3	असम	191	98
4	बिहार	115	89
5	छत्तीसगढ़	53	41
6	गोवा	15	4
7	गुजरात	357	288
8	हरियाणा	110	73
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	123	97
10	झारखंड	136	61
11	कर्नाटक	307	211

राशि करोड़ रुपये में			
क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2024-25 (31.10.2024 तक)	
		आवंटन	व्यय
12	केरल	29	13
13	मध्य प्रदेश	191	155
14	महाराष्ट्र	199	162
15	मणिपुर	62	51
16	मेघालय	39	24
17	मिजोरम	37	25
18	नागालैंड	58	45
19	ओडिशा	91	79
20	पंजाब	74	66
21	राजस्थान	679	654
22	सिक्किम	17	12
23	तमिलनाडु	242	224
24	तेलंगाना	113	39
25	त्रिपुरा	19	19
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	470	432
27	उत्तराखंड	160	97
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	115	65

राशि करोड़ रुपये में			
क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2024-25 (31.10.2024 तक)	
		आवंटन	व्यय
29	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	21	21
30	दिल्ली / मुख्यालय	26	26
31	जम्मू और कश्मीर	43	35
32	लद्दाख	6	6
33	पुदुचेरी	3	0
34	बीआरओ*	200	145

*बीआरओ के लिए राज्यवार आवंटन / व्यय नहीं किया गया

KRISHI UDAN 2.0 SCHEME

569. **SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL**

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

- the details of fund allocations made under Krishi Udan 2.0 scheme;
- whether the airports of Kerala have been included under the said scheme;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the details of the funds allocated to the airports in Kerala under the said scheme;

(e) whether the Government proposes to include other airports of Kerala during the next stage/phase of the scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) Krishi Udan Scheme is a convergence scheme where eight Ministries/Departments leverage their existing schemes to strengthen the logistics for transportation of agri produce. Therefore, there is no specific budget allocation under Krishi Udan Scheme.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. At present, Thiruananthapuram airport in Kerala is included under the Krishi Udan Scheme.;

(d) As stated above, there is no specific budget allocation under Krishi Udan Scheme. ;

(e) and (f) Krishi Udan is an ongoing Scheme and is reviewed from time to time in consultation with stakeholders.

**UPKEEP AND MAINTENANCE OF OLD ROADS/BRIDGES ON NATIONAL
HIGHWAYS**

570. **SHRI SHASHANK MANI:**

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure the upkeep and maintenance of old roads and bridges on National Highways, including in Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof including fund allocations and timelines set for maintenance work;

(b) whether the Government proposes to introduce any monitoring mechanism to ensure the structural integrity of road infrastructure, especially for aging bridges and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is a system in place for regular safety assessments and audits of bridges and high-traffic roads, particularly in regions prone to adverse weather conditions or heavy loads and if so, the details thereof, including the frequency of inspections and recent findings thereof?

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

(a) Government in the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH) is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs).

Development and maintenance of NHs, including bridges thereon, in the country, including for the State of Uttar Pradesh, is a continuous process. The conditions of NHs including condition of bridges are assessed from time to time by MoRTH and its various executing agencies. The maintenance works on NHs are accordingly taken up from time to time to keep the NHs in traffic worthy condition; such works also include rectification of deficiencies and damages

caused due to various reasons, rehabilitation and strengthening of NHs, repair / rehabilitation / construction of bridges etc.

The Government has evolved a mechanism to ensure maintenance and Repair (M&R) of all NHs sections including bridges through accountable maintenance agency.

The M&R of stretches of NHs, where development works have commenced or Operation, Maintenance and Transfer (OMT) Concessions/ Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Contracts have been awarded, are the responsibility of the concerned Concessionaires/ Contractors till the end of the Defect Liability Period (DLP)/ the Concession Period. Similarly, for NHs stretches undertaken under TOT (Toll Operate and Transfer) and InvIT (Infrastructure Investment Trust), M&R responsibility lies with concerned Concessionaire till the end of the Concession Period.

For all remaining sections of NHs stretches, Government has taken a policy decision to undertake maintenance works through Performance based Maintenance Contract (PBMC) or Short Term Maintenance Contract (STMC), leaving no section of NHs without an accountable contractual maintenance agency.

Expenditure of Rs. 3,493 Crore has been incurred upto 31.10.2024 towards M&R of NHs during 2024-25, including Rs. 432 Crore for the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Visual as well as equipment based periodical inspection, evaluation and monitoring has been mandated for NHs, including bridges, to ensure that structural integrity of various components of NHs is maintained through timely repair/rehabilitation intervention. Structural health monitoring on real time basis is also carried out in some very important bridges. Government has also initiated Indian Bridge Management System (IBMS) for monitoring and maintenance plan of the bridges and other structures on the entire NH network in the country.

(c) Government has mandated road safety audit at all stages (design stage, construction stage, while opening to traffic and during operations) through engagement of independent road safety expert for improving road safety on NHs, including bridges.

Further, Consultants (Authority's Engineer / Independent Engineer) are appointed by the Ministry and its executing agencies for day to day supervision of the works at site.

Officials of MoRTH and its executing agencies as well as Independent Third-Party Auditors undertake inspections time-to-time and ensure adherence of conformity of quality of construction by the Concessionaire / Contractor. Deficiencies, if any, observed during such examination / supervision are brought to the notice of the Concessionaires / Contractors for taking up necessary corrective measures.

**LINKING OF MUMBAI-DELHI HIGHWAY AT BHAWANIMANDI TO
JHALAWAR**

571. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering the proposal to link the Mumbai-Delhi highway at Bhawanimandi to Jhalawar to improve regional connectivity and promote infrastructure development in the Jhalawar district;

(b) if so, the details of the planned infrastructure development, including timelines, projected benefits for the region and the scope of work involved;

(c) if not, the reasons for not pursuing this project;

(d) whether there are any alternative plans to enhance road infrastructure in the Jhalawar district to support economic growth and regional development, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there is any consideration for integrating this proposed highway linkage with other regional development projects to maximize the economic benefits for the local population, especially in terms of market access, transportation of goods, and tourism, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Government has taken up preparation of detailed project report (DPR) for development of spur connecting Bhawani Mandi Town with Delhi Mumbai Expressway. The development of spur will be taken based on the outcome of DPR, availability of land, funds and inter-se priority of the work.

(d) and (e) Development of National Highways is a continuous process. Ministry keeps on receiving proposals from various State Governments for declaration/ upgradation/ development of NHs. Decisions are taken based on out come of DPR, fulfilment of the criteria, requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

PROMOTION OF ODOP

572. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to

state:-

(a) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to promote the "One District One Product" (ODOP) initiative under the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme to boost food processing and improve market access for local products in Punjab, particularly in Ludhiana district;

(b) whether any steps taken/being taken by the Government to identify and support unique food products from various districts in the said State, particularly in Ludhiana and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken/being taken to ensure fair distribution of funds and resources for ODOP projects in the said State including Ludhiana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) and (b). Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing a Centrally Sponsored- "Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme" for providing financial, technical and business support for upgradation of micro food processing enterprises in the country. The scheme is operational for a period of five years from 2020-21 to 2025-26 with an outlay of Rs. 10,000 Crore. The scheme aims to enhance the competitiveness of existing individual micro-enterprises in the unorganized segment of the food processing industry and promote formalization of the sector. The Scheme primarily adopts One District One Product (ODOP) approach to reap the benefit of scale in terms of procurement of inputs, availing common services and marketing of products. It provides the framework for value chain development and alignment of support infrastructure. The ODOP are identified by States / UTs based on the agriculture production, raw material availability, perishability of the product etc. The details of financial assistance offered to the prospective entrepreneurs under PMFME Scheme to promote ODOP are at enclosed **Statement - I**. Ministry has approved One District One Product (ODOP) for 726 districts of 35 States/ UTs based on the recommendations of State / UT Governments. ODOP has been approved for 23 districts with 18 unique products

in the State of Punjab. Bakery Products has been identified as ODOP for the district of Ludhiana. The list of ODOP approved for the State of Punjab including for the district of Ludhiana is at enclosed **Statement - II**. Credit linked subsidy has been sanctioned to 140 beneficiaries for setting up / upgradation of ODOP based enterprises under the scheme in the State of Punjab including 12 for Bakery Products (ODOP) in the district of Ludhiana till 31st October 2024.

(c). Funds under the PMFME Scheme are not specifically allocated for ODOP projects. However, till 31st October 2024, Central Share of Rs. 93.14 Cr. has been released to the State of Punjab including Ludhiana for the implementation of various components of the Scheme which also include ODOP projects.

STATEMENT - I

The details of financial assistance offered to the enterprises under Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme

- (i). *Support to Individual / Group Category Micro Enterprises:* Credit-linked capital subsidy @35% of the eligible project cost, maximum ceiling Rs.10 lakh per unit;
- (ii). *Support to SHGs for seed capital:* Seed capital @ Rs. 40,000/- per member of SHG engaged in food processing for working capital and

purchase of small tools subject to maximum of Rs. 4 lakh per SHG Federation.

(iii). *Support for Common Infrastructure:* Credit linked capital subsidy @35% subject to maximum of Rs. 3 crore to support FPOs, SHGs, Cooperatives and any Government agency for setting up of common infrastructure. The common infrastructure will also be available for other units and public to utilize on hiring basis for substantial part of the capacity.

(iv). *Branding and Marketing Support:* Grant upto 50% for Branding and Marketing to groups of FPOs/ SHGs/ Cooperatives or an SPV of micro food processing enterprises.

(v). *Capacity Building:* The scheme envisages training for Entrepreneurship Development Skilling (EDP+): program modified to meet the requirement of food processing industry and product specific skilling.

STATEMENT -II

List of ODOP approved for the State of Punjab including for the district of Ludhiana:

S. No.	District	ODOP
1	Amritsar	Pickle & Murabba

2	Barnala	Meat/ Chicken/ Poultry Products
3	Bathinda	Honey
4	Fatehgarh Sahib	Jaggery
5	Fazilka	Kinnow based Products
6	Faridkot	Milk based Products
7	Ferozpur	Chillies based Products
8	Gurdaspur	Sugarcane based products
9	Hoshiarpur	Jaggery & allied products
10	Jalandhar	Potato based Products
11	Kapurthala	Tomato based Products
12	Ludhiana	Bakery Products
13	Malerkotla	Animal Feed
14	Mansa	Milk based Products
15	Moga	Potato based Products
16	Pathankot	Litchi based Products
17	Patiala	Guava based Products
18	Roopnagar	Mango based Products
19	Sangrur	Mushroom
20	SAS Nagar	Sugarcane based Products
21	SBS Nagar	Peas based Products
22	Sri Mukatsar Sahib	Milk based Products
23	Tarntaran	Pear based Products

List of 18 Unique Products as ODOP for The State Of Punjab:

S. No.	ODOP
1	Pickle & Murabba
2	Meat/ Chicken/ Poultry Products
3	Honey
4	Jaggery
5	Kinnow based Products
6	Milk based Products
7	Chillies based Products
8	Sugarcane based products
9	Potato based Products
10	Tomato based Products
11	Bakery Products
12	Animal Feed
13	Litchi based Products
14	Guava based Products
15	Mango based Products
16	Mushroom
17	Peas based Products
18	Pear based Products

STRENGTH OF PILOTS**573. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBAJIRAO MANE****SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA**

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the airline regulatory body has released the latest statistics on strength of pilots in the country and if so, the details hereof;

(b) whether it is true that 15 percent of the pilots in the country are women which is three times of the global average of 5 percent and if so, the details thereof

(c) the details of total number of pilots including foreign nationals working with various domestic airlines in the country along with the number of women amongst them;

(d) whether it is true that there is a fast pace of growth in civil aviation industry in the country which would require substantial number of pilots during the next five years;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to recruit more pilots in this regard; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to initiate a special programme to encourage pilot training for women from all sections of the society and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) Such statistics on strength of pilots in the country are not released by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). However, a total of 11,775 pilots are employed by major airlines and there are total number of 26,539 licensed pilots (ATPL/CPL/PPL) in India.

(b) 15 percent of pilots in the country are women. The detail on number of women pilots is at enclosed **Statement I**.

(c) The details of total number of pilots including foreign nationals and women working with various domestic airlines in the country is at enclosed **Statement II**.

(d) and (e) India's aviation industry is growing at a fast pace and requires substantial number of pilots to counter this growth during the next five years.

The recruitment is beyond the purview of Ministry of Civil Aviation. However, Ministry has provided an enabling environment for

increase of capacity for training of CPLs in the country. The Ministry of Civil Aviation and Airports Authority of India (AAI) brought

out a liberalised Flying Training Organisation (FTO) policy whereby the concept of airport royalty (revenue share payment by FTOs to AAI) has been abolished and land rentals have been significantly rationalised. After a competitive bidding process in two phases in 2021 and 2022, respectively, AAI awarded 15 FTO slots at 10 airports. Of these, 11 FTO slots are operational.

(f) Presently, no such program/proposal is under consideration of this Ministry.

STATEMENT I**DETAIL ON NUMBER OF WOMEN PILOTS**

S. No	Operator Name	Total number of Indian Women Pilots employed	Total number of pilots employed	% of Indian women pilots employed
1	Indigo Airlines	791	5174	15.28%
2	Air India	541	3462	15.62%
3	Alliance Air	25	144	17.36%
4	Spice Jet	61	372	16.39%
5	SNV Aviation	119	849	14.01%
6	Air India Express	230	1774	12.96%
Total		1767	11775	15.00%

Source:- Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)

STATEMENT II

**DETAILS OF TOTAL NUMBER OF PILOTS INCLUDING FOREIGN
NATIONALS AND WOMEN WORKING WITH VARIOUS DOMESTIC
AIRLINES IN THE COUNTRY**

S. No	Operator Name	Total number of Indian Male Pilots employed	Total number of Indian Women Pilots employed	Total number of Foreign national Pilots employed	Total number of pilots employed
1	Indigo Airlines	4383	791	34	5174
2	Air India	2921	541	58	3462
3	Alliance Air	119	25	20	144
4	Spice Jet	311	61	NIL	372
5	SNV Aviation	730	119	NIL	849
6	Air India Express	1544	230	144	1774
Total		10008	1767	236	11775

Source:- Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)

NATIONAL MISSION TO CLEAN GANGA

574. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Mission to Clean Ganga (NMCG) is contributing to reuse the treated water, biodiversity conservation and the remediation of polluted river stretches and also in particular Yamuna in Delhi;

(b) the sectors in which the treated wastewater can be reused to reduce dependency on fresh water resources for promoting sustainable water management;

(c) the specific projects funded under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY); and

(d) the measures being implemented to ensure efficient utilisation of funds and successful completion of the projects under the PMKSY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (DR. RAJ BHUSHAN CHAUDHARY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India has been promoting the reuse of treated water for different non-potable purposes, particularly for Industrial use, Railways, Thermal Power Plants, Municipal uses, Irrigation uses etc. to reduce dependency on fresh water.

A National Framework for Safe Reuse of Treated Water has been developed by NMCG to guide states in formulating their reuse policies and to establish economic models for the reuse of treated wastewater.

(c) The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna (PMKSY) funds multiple projects under its umbrella scheme. It includes two major components implemented by the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti:

1. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP):

- Ninety-nine (99) ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation Projects (MMI) (and 7 phases) in 19 States and Union Territories were identified under PMKSY-AIBP during 2016-17.
- After approval for continuation of PMKSY for 2021-26, 9 more projects were added under AIBP.

2. Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP):

HKKP has following sub-components:

- **Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM):** Implemented pari passu with AIBP in 88 projects,
- **Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI):** Focuses on smaller irrigation projects.

- **Repair, Renovation, and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies:** Aimed at improving water storage.

The details of projects under PMKSY-AIBP with pari passu implementation of CADWM works are enclosed as **Statement**.

(d) To ensure efficient utilisation of funds and successful completion of projects under the PMKSY, the projects are regularly monitored by the Central Water Commission under DoWR, RD&GR, as well as by a dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) under this Ministry. The physical and financial progress of these projects is also monitored through a dedicated dashboard, backed with a management information system maintained by DoWR, RD&GR.

Apart from the above, the implementation and progress of the projects are also monitored at the highest level in this Ministry. Secretary, Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti takes project-wise periodic reviews of the physical and financial progress of the projects and actions to be taken by the various State Governments are finalized for early resolution of issues. Issues and bottlenecks under the projects are also flagged over the Project Monitoring Group (PMG) portal and resolved in PMG meetings under Secretary (Coordination), Cabinet Secretariat.

STATEMENT

List of PMKSY-AIBP Projects

State	S No	Name of the Project
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Andhra Pradesh	1	Gundlakamma Project
	2	Tadipudi LIS
	3	Thotapally Project
	4	Musurumilli Project
	5	Pushkara LIS
	6	Yerracalva Project
	7	Tarakaram Teerta sagaram
Assam	8	Borolia Project
Bihar	9	Durgawati Project
	10	Punpun Project
Chhattis-garh	11	Kelo Project
Gujarat	12	Sardar Sarovar Project
Jharkhand	13	Subernarekha Multipurpose Project
Karnataka	14	Upper Tunga Irrigation Project
Kerala	15	Muvattupuzha Project
	16	Karapuzha Project
Madhya Pradesh	17	Bargi Diversion Project Phase - II (km. 63 to km 104)
	18	Pench Project
	19	Bargi Diversion Project Phase - III (km. 104 to km 154)
	20	Bargi Diversion Project Phase - IV (km. 154 to km 197)
Maharashtra	21	Waghur Project
	22	Lower Wardha Project

	23	Bembla Project
	24	Morna (Gureghar) Project
	25	Lower Pedhi Project
	26	Nardave (Mahamadwadi) Project
	27	Kudali Project
	28	Upper Pen Ganga Project
	29	Gosikhurd Project
	30	Aruna Project
Manipur	31	Thoubal Project
Odisha	32	Subernarekha Project
	33	Anandpur Barr. Ph.-I / Integrated Anandpur Barr.
	34	Kanupur Project
Telangana	35	Palemvagu project
	36	Peddavagu @ Neelwai project
	37	SRSP St.II Project
	38	Rajiv Bheema L.I. Scheme
	39	Peddavagu @ Jagannathpur
	40	Indiramma Flood Flow Canal
	41	J. Chokha Rao LIS Project
Uttar Pradesh	42	Arjun sahayak Project
	43	Madhya Ganga canal PH-II
UT - Ladakh	44	Prakachik Khows Canal Project

Andhra Pradesh	45	Maddigedda Project
Assam	46	Champamati Project
	47	Dhansiri Project
Chhattisgarh	48	Maniyari Tank Project
	49	Kharung Project
Goa	50	Tillari Project
Karnataka	51	Sri Rameswar Irrigation Project
	52	Bhima LIS
	53	Karanja Project
	54	NLBC System Project (New)
Madhya Pradesh	55	Singhpur Project
	56	Mahuar Project
	57	Sagad Project
	58	Sindh Project Phase II
	59	Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase - I & II (km. 0 to km. 142)
	60	Omkareshwar Project Canal Phase-IV (OSP lift)
	61	Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase - V (Khargone Lift)
	62	Bansagar Unit 2
	63	Barriyarpur LBC
	64	Sanjay sagar (Bah) Project

	65	Bargi Diversion Project Phase - I (km. 16 to km 63)
	66	Mahi Project
	67	Mahan Project
	68	Omkareshwar Project Canal Phase-II (RBC km. 9.70 to km 65.50)
	69	Omkareshwar Project Canal Phase-III (RBC km. 65.50 to km 142)
	70	Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase - III (km. 143 to km. 206)
	71	Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase - IV (km. 206 to km. 243)
Maharashtra	72	Bawanthadi (IS)
	73	Lower Panzara Project
	74	Dongargaon Project
	75	Warna Project
	76	Nandur Madhmeshwar Ph-II
	77	Upper Kundalika Project
	78	Lower Dudhna Project
	79	Khadakpurna Project
	80	Dhom Balaakwadi Project
	81	Wang project
	82	Krishna Koyana Lift Irrigation Project

	83	Gadnadi Project
	84	Tillari Project
	85	Tarali Project
	86	Arjuna Project
	87	Sangola Branch Canal
Manipur	88	Dolaithabi Barrage
Odisha	89	Upper Indravati Project
	90	Rukura Project
	91	RET irrigation
	92	Telengiri Project
	93	Lower Indra Project
Punjab	94	Kandi Canal Extension (Ph.II)
	95	Rehabilitation of Ist Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch Project
Rajasthan	96	Narmada Canal Project
	97	Modernisation of Gang Canal Project
Telangana	98	Gollavagu Project
	99	Rallivagu project
	100	Mathadivagu Project
	101	SriKomaram Bheem project
Uttar Pradesh	102	Bansagar Canal Project
	103	Saryu Nahar Pariyojana

UT - Jammu & Kashmir	104	Rajpora Lift Project
	105	Restoration & Mod. of Main Ravi Canal
	106	Tral Lift Project
LIST OF NEW PMKSY AIBP PROJECTS INCLUDED UNDER PMKSY2.0		
Assam	1.	ERM of Sukla irrigation project
Himachal Pradesh	2.	Nadaun project
	3.	Phina Singh Multipurpose Project
Maharashtra	4.	Jihe Kathapur project
	5.	Bodwad Parisar Sinchan Yojana Phase-I
Manipur	6.	ERM of Loktak Lift Irrigation Scheme
Rajasthan	7.	Parwan multipurpose project
Tamil Nadu	8.	Kannadian channel Project
Uttarakhand	9.	Jamrani Dam multipurpose project

WATER PROJECTS IN KARNATAKA

575. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of the Mokedatu Drinking Water Project and Upper Bhadra Project in Karnataka;
 - (b) whether the Government has received any proposal for releasing the fund for implementation of the Upper Bhadra Project in Chitradurga, Karnataka and if so, the details thereof;
 - (c) whether any meetings or consultations have been held with the State Government of Karnataka regarding the said project, if so, the details thereof;
- and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure early implementation of the Upper Bhadra Project?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V.
SOMANNA):**

(a) The 'In-principle' clearance to the Feasibility Report (FR) of the Mokedatu Balancing Reservoir cum Drinking Water Project, Karnataka for preparation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR) was accorded by the Central Water Commission (CWC) on 24.10.2018 subject to certain conditions, inter-alia " acceptance of DPR by Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA). DPR of the Mokedatu Balancing Reservoir cum Drinking Water Project submitted by the Government of Karnataka in January 2019 was referred to CWMA by CWC. In the 28th meeting of CWMA held on 01.02.2024, after detailed deliberation taking into account the views of the majority of the Members of the CWMA, the Authority has referred the project to Central Water Commission.

With regard to the Upper Bhadra Project, Government of Karnataka undertaking i.e. Visvesvaraya Jala Nigam Limited is implementing the project.

(b) A proposal dated 28.10.2024 has been received from Government of Karnataka to include the Upper Bhadra project under Pradhan Mantri Krishi SinchaiYojna-Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (PMKSY-AIBP) scheme.

(c) The Mokedatu balancing reservoir cum drinking water project has been deliberated on 01.02.2024 in the 28th meeting of Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA).

(d) The Upper Bhadra project is being implemented by the State Government of karnataka.

IMPACT OF HOAX CALLS TO AVIATION SECTOR**576. SHRI PARVATAGOUDA CHANDANAGOUDA GADDIGOUDAR****SHRI MANISH TEWARI****SHRI HIBI EDEN****SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED****SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI****SHRI KULDEEP INDORA****DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN****ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR****PROF SOUGATA RAY****SHRI TEJASVI SURYA**

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is true that hundreds of bomb hoax calls threatening the operations of International and Domestic air travel have been received during the last few months;

(b) if so, the details of such threats and delays and diversions/cancellation reported due to such calls during the last three years and the current year, airport/year-wise;

(c) the corrective steps being implemented by the Government to prevent hoax calls alongwith the success made in this regard alongwith the accountability fixed thereon;

(d) the details of investigations that have been undertaken in these cases and the number of convictions/penalties imposed, year-wise;

- (e) whether the Government proposed to amend the Aviation Safety Act and add hoax caller to the no-fly list and if so, the details thereof;
- (f) the other legal measures being considered to identify and prosecute individuals making such threats;
- (g) the details of coordination efforts being made between airlines, airport authorities and law enforcement agencies to effectively mitigate the potential impact on flight operations;
- (h) the details of current mechanism and changes proposed in the mechanism for handling hoax calls and bomb threats to ensure passenger safety during air travel and speedy response for the same; and
- (i) the details of estimated loss incurred by the Airlines/Airports due to such fake calls?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) and (b): Yes. A total of 1148 hoax bomb threat messages/calls have been received since August 2022 till 14 November 2024 threatening the operations of International and Domestic air travel. The details are as under::

Year	Number of bomb threat received;
Aug 2022 - Dec 2022;	27;
Jan 2023 - Dec 2023;	122;
Jan 2024 - 14 Nov 2024	999;

(c) Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), aviation security regulator in the country has issued guidelines for objective assessment of threat. The indicative factor has been useful in reducing time taken by the BTAC during decision-making. Also, to reduce the overall time taken for convening BTAC to less than 5 minutes, virtual assembly of BTAC through pre-generated video link has been set up. Further, advisories for compulsory 10% of secondary ladder point check-in for all flights, strict monitoring of non-scheduled flight operations, enhanced security measures and surveillance at cargo terminals were issued.;

(d) 256 FIRs have been filed since January 2024 till 14 November 2024, out of which 163 FIRs have been filed during 14 October- 14 November 2024. 12 arrests have been made in view of hoax bomb threat since January 2024 till 14 November 2024.

(e) and (f): It is being considered to amend the Aircraft (Security) Rules, 2023 to put hoax threat messenger in NO FLY LIST. It is also being considered to amend Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Civil Aviation for covering Aircraft in flight as well as on ground, airport etc.;

(g) to (i): Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), aviation security regulator in the country, has mandated robust protocols for handling such threats. Bomb threat contingency plan (BTCP), a detailed contingency plan, is in place to handle such threats. As a part of BTCP, every airport has a designated Bomb Threat Assessment Committee (BTAC) which analyses the threat and act accordingly. The recent threats were hoax and no actual threat was detected at

any of the airports/aircraft in India. As per assessment of BTAC, hoax bomb calls result in adversely affecting operations of some of the flights resulting in impact on airlines, airports and other stakeholders.

अमृत 2.0 की मुख्य विशेषताएं

577. श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:

क्या आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) अटल मिशन फॉर रिजुवनेशन एंड अर्बन ट्रांसफॉर्मेशन (अमृत 2.0) की प्रमुख विशेषताएं क्या हैं;

(ख) देश, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के अमरोहा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पूर्ण, चालू और निविदा प्राप्त परियोजनाओं की संख्या सहित परियोजना कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति का जिला-वार और राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) देश, विशेषकर अमरोहा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में ऐसी परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत अब तक आवंटित, जारी और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत निर्धारित समय-सीमा से पीछे चल रही परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों में परियोजनाओं को समय पर पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):

(क): अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन (अमृत) 2.0 योजना 01 अक्टूबर, 2021 को शहरों को 'आत्मनिर्भर' और 'जल सुरक्षित' बनाने के उद्देश्य से सभी शहरी स्थानीय निकायों/शहरों में शुरू की गई है। 500 अमृत शहरों में सीवरेज और सेप्टेज प्रबंधन की सार्वभौमिक कवरेज प्रदान करना अमृत 2.0 के प्रमुख घटकों में से एक है। मिशन के अन्य घटकों में जलाशयों का कायाकल्प, हरित स्थलों और पार्कों का विकास और जल के क्षेत्र में नवीनतम तकनीकों का लाभ उठाने के लिए

प्रौद्योगिकी उप-मिशन शामिल हैं। अमृत 2.0 के लिए पांच वर्षों के लिए कुल सांकेतिक परिव्यय 2,99,000 करोड़ रु. है जिसमें 76,760 करोड़ रु. का केंद्रीय हिस्सा शामिल है।

(ख) से (घ): अमृत 2.0 के तहत, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा 1,89,458.55 करोड़ रु. (संचालन और रखरखाव लागत सहित) की कुल 8,998 परियोजनाओं के लिए अनुमोदन दिया जा चुका है। परियोजनाओं के लिए निधि आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा सीधे जिलों/शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) को जारी ना करके राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी) को जारी की जाती हैं। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आगे शहरी स्थानीय निकायों /कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को निधि जारी करते हैं।

अमृत 2.0 दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा मिशन की शुरुआत से 2 साल के भीतर सभी राज्य जल कार्य योजना (एसडब्ल्यूएपी) को पूरा करना और इसे स्वीकृत कराया जाना आवश्यक था। अब तक, राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए आवंटित कुल 66,750 करोड़ रु. की केन्द्रीय सहायता में से परियोजनाओं के लिए 63,976.77 करोड़ रु. की केंद्रीय सहायता (सीए) अनुमोदित की गई है। अरुणाचल प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, दिल्ली, हरियाणा, लद्दाख, लक्षद्वीप, मणिपुर, पंजाब, उत्तराखंड जैसे कुछ राज्यों ने अभी तक आवंटित केन्द्रीय सहायता के 90% की अपनी राज्य जल कार्य योजनाएं (एसडब्ल्यूएपी) अनुमोदित नहीं कराई है।

अमृत 2.0 पोर्टल पर राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार (15.11.2024 तक), 85,114.01 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली 4,916 परियोजनाओं के लिए ठेके दिए जा चुके हैं। स्वीकृत की गई 1198 परियोजनाएँ विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) चरण में हैं और राज्यों को कार्य में तेजी लाने के निर्देश दिए गए हैं। बाकी परियोजनाएँ कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। इन परियोजनाओं का राज्यवार और जिलावार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के लिए 63,976.77 करोड़ रु. की स्वीकार्य केंद्रीय सहायता में से, अब तक राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को 11,756.13 करोड़ रु. की राशि जारी की जा चुकी है, जिसमें से राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने 6,539.45 करोड़ रु. के उपयोग की सूचना दी है। कुल मिलाकर, राज्यों/ संघ राज्य

क्षेत्रों द्वारा रिपोर्ट किया गया कुल व्यय 17,089 करोड़ रु. है और 23,016.30 करोड़ रु. के कार्य वास्तविक रूप से पूरे हो चुके हैं।

अमृत के अंतर्गत शुरू की गई परियोजनाएं लंबी अवधि की बड़े इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर वाली परियोजनाएं हैं। अमृत 2.0 दिशानिर्देशों में राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र स्तर पर योजना के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी और पर्यवेक्षण के लिए राज्य के मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में राज्य उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त संचालन समिति (एसएचपीएससी) के गठन के विशिष्ट प्रावधान हैं। शहरी विकास और आवास विभाग के सचिव की अध्यक्षता में राज्य स्तरीय तकनीकी समिति (एसएलटीसी) राज्य स्तर पर योजना की निगरानी और पर्यवेक्षण में एसएचपीएससी को तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करती है। इसके अलावा, मिशन दिशानिर्देशों के दायरे में गठित एक शीर्ष समिति समय-समय पर मिशन की समीक्षा और निगरानी करती है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में अमृत के तहत किए गए कार्यों के आकलन और निगरानी के लिए स्वतंत्र समीक्षा और निगरानी एजेंसियों (आईआरएमए) का प्रावधान है। स्वतंत्र समीक्षा और निगरानी एजेंसियों रिपोर्टों के संतोषजनक अनुपालन के बाद राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निधियां जारी की जाती हैं। इसके अलावा, अमृत के कार्यान्वयन में तेज़ी लाने के लिए, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और उनके शहरी स्थानीय निकायों के साथ नियमित वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंस/वेबिनार/कार्यशालाओं/साइट-विजिट आदि के माध्यम से प्रगति की समय-समय पर समीक्षा और निगरानी की जाती है। राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा परियोजनाओं की प्रगति और निगरानी पर नज़र रखने के लिए एक समर्पित अमृत 2.0 ऑनलाइन पोर्टल उपलब्ध है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में, अमरोहा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं सहित अमृत 2.0 के तहत परियोजनाओं के लिए 8,161 करोड़ रुपये की प्रतिबद्ध केंद्रीय सहायता (सीए) में से 1,296.98 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए जा चुके हैं, जिनमें से राज्य ने 1,257.14 करोड़ रुपये के उपयोग की सूचना दी है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, अमरोहा संसदीय क्षेत्र में अमृत 2.0 के तहत 172.96 करोड़ रु. (संचालन एवं रखरखाव लागत सहित) की 10 परियोजनाओं के लिए ठेके दिए गए हैं। इन परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-1

अमृत 2.0 परियोजनाओं की राज्यवार जिलावार प्रगति

(करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जिला	कुल अनुमत		एनआईटी जारी		विवरण प्रदान किए गये		कार्य पूर्ण
			संख्या	लागत	संख्या	लागत	संख्या	लागत	लागत
1	अंडमान व नोकोबार द्वीप समूह	दक्षिण अंडमान	1	34.90	1	34.90			
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	अनंतपुर	42	647.63	10	205.77	19	65.10	23.82
3	आंध्र प्रदेश	चित्तूर	39	310.81	4	25.79	12	60.26	24.22
4	आंध्र प्रदेश	पूर्वी गोदावरी	47	611.71	2	5.78	25	60.74	35.84
5	आंध्र प्रदेश	गुंटूर	83	877.11	2	9.98	39	82.13	50.68
6	आंध्र प्रदेश	कडपा	25	987.83	5	106.08	11	642.12	8.06
7	आंध्र प्रदेश	कृष्णा	61	951.83	7	162.71	21	276.99	81.06
8	आंध्र प्रदेश	कुरुनूल	29	678.35	5	144.04	10	164.80	8.89
9	आंध्र प्रदेश	नेल्लोर	43	639.18	1	1.30	12	243.56	37.57
10	आंध्र प्रदेश	प्रकाशम	44	1017.24	4	16.70	19	493.02	11.92
11	आंध्र प्रदेश	श्रीकाकुलम	20	119.43	1	4.74	14	23.71	13.58
12	आंध्र प्रदेश	विशाखापत्तनम	49	775.23	6	23.92	38	293.36	79.35
13	आंध्र प्रदेश	विजयनगरम	22	135.89	2	9.72	16	49.75	32.56
14	आंध्र प्रदेश	पश्चिमी गोदावरी	48	765.45	3	36.45	16	83.67	21.52
15	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	चांगलांग	4	23.22			2	2.54	0.40
16	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	करुंग कुमे	2	31.75			1	0.42	0.34
17	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	लोगडिंग	1	28.06					
18	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	निचली दिबांग घाटी	1	3.08			1	3.02	
19	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	पापम पारे	5	64.48			2	3.41	1.11
20	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	तवांग	2	3.51			2	2.79	0.53
21	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	तिराप	3	30.50			2	0.83	0.77
22	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	अपर सुबानसिरी	1	0.43			1	0.31	
23	असम	बारपेटा	3	1.35			2	0.70	0.16
24	असम	बोगईगांव	2	1.20	1	0.25	1	0.83	0.38
25	असम	कछार	5	90.17			2	54.74	2.79
26	असम	दरांग	1	0.30			1	0.25	0.03
27	असम	धेमाजी	1	0.27					
28	असम	धुबरी	1	58.21			1	32.90	
29	असम	डिब्रूगढ़	2	34.72			1	0.24	0.06
30	असम	दीमा हसाओ	2	101.33			1	0.69	0.42
31	असम	गोलाघाट	2	0.70			2	0.63	0.47
32	असम	हेलाकाडी	1	0.35			1	0.30	0.30
33	असम	जोरहाट	2	50.00			2	47.19	1.67
34	असम	कामरूप	4	64.88	1	14.28	1	49.29	2.46
35	असम	कार्बी आनलोग	1	0.35					
36	असम	करीमगंज	1	0.45			1	0.44	0.44
37	असम	कोकराझार	3	32.73			3	31.82	1.13
38	असम	मैरीगांव	1	1.00			1	0.87	0.48
39	असम	नगांव	5	133.80			1	45.04	
40	असम	नलबाड़ी	2	1.11			1	0.40	0.32
41	असम	उत्तरी लखीमपुर	4	93.66	1	0.50	2	22.29	1.90
42	असम	सिबसागर	4	65.46	2	34.46	2	30.59	0.40
43	असम	सोनितपुर	7	118.11			7	115.19	12.72
44	असम	तामुलपुर	1	0.25			1	0.23	0.19

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	ज़िला	कुल अनुमत		एनआईटी जारी		विवरण प्रदान किए गये		कार्य पूर्ण
			संख्या	लागत	संख्या	लागत	संख्या	लागत	
45	असम	तिनसुकिया	3	70.65					
46	असम	उदलगुड़ी	2	40.93			3	69.02	3.34
47	बिहार	औरंगाबाद	4	602.72					
48	बिहार	बेगूसराय	4	652.35					
49	बिहार	भागलपुर	6	783.99					
50	बिहार	भोजपुर	1	237.61					
51	बिहार	बक्सर	2	417.72					
52	बिहार	दरभंगा	1	258.21					
53	बिहार	गया	5	293.84					
54	बिहार	जहानाबाद	2	378.00					
55	बिहार	कटिहार	1	190.06					
56	बिहार	मुंगेर	3	503.82					
57	बिहार	मुजफ्फरपुर	2	613.27					
58	बिहार	नालन्दा	2	625.52					
59	बिहार	पश्चिम चंपारण	9	92.18					
60	बिहार	पटना	1	98.50					
61	बिहार	पूर्णिमा	6	181.73					
62	बिहार	पूर्वी चंपारण	2	632.18					
63	बिहार	रोहतास	6	730.58					
64	बिहार	सहरसा	1	129.48					
65	बिहार	सरन	2	107.13					
66	बिहार	सिवान	2	477.83					
67	बिहार	वैशाली	2	474.42					
68	छत्तीसगढ़	चंडीगढ़	6	175.94	1	14.98	4	105.68	28.20
69	छत्तीसगढ़	बालोद	4	61.22			2	55.49	6.14
70	छत्तीसगढ़	बलौदा बाजार	1	0.96					
71	छत्तीसगढ़	बस्तर	2	18.20					
72	छत्तीसगढ़	बेमेतरा	4	56.18					
73	छत्तीसगढ़	बीजापुर	3	2.40					
74	छत्तीसगढ़	बिलासपुर	10	235.06	3	154.00	1	72.08	31.96
75	छत्तीसगढ़	दंतेवाड़ा	1	0.72					
76	छत्तीसगढ़	धमतरी	3	81.22			2	92.22	5.88
77	छत्तीसगढ़	दुर्ग	13	625.04	1	16.50	2	158.54	70.21
78	छत्तीसगढ़	गरियाबंद	3	31.44			1	37.08	17.48
79	छत्तीसगढ़	जांजगीर चांपा	7	110.12			3	98.21	1.83
80	छत्तीसगढ़	जशपुरनगर	4	40.40			1	43.27	0.43
81	छत्तीसगढ़	कंकेर	8	59.06			2	67.15	3.81
82	छत्तीसगढ़	कावर्धा	2	1.68					
83	छत्तीसगढ़	कोडगांव	2	77.72			1	104.42	1.04
84	छत्तीसगढ़	कोरबा	3	152.46					
85	छत्तीसगढ़	कोरियाई	8	221.60	4	218.00			
86	छत्तीसगढ़	महासमुंद	2	1.68					
87	छत्तीसगढ़	मुंगेली	3	19.68					
88	छत्तीसगढ़	नारायणपुर	1	0.96					
89	छत्तीसगढ़	रायगढ़	4	48.94			1	34.10	0.52
90	छत्तीसगढ़	रायपुर	8	214.60			4	174.12	53.70
91	छत्तीसगढ़	राजनदागांव	5	154.68	1	30.00			
92	छत्तीसगढ़	सरगुजा	3	160.00					
93	छत्तीसगढ़	सुकमा	3	73.22	1	56.50			
94	छत्तीसगढ़	सूरजपुर	4	92.44			2	86.30	7.00
95	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	1	63.47					

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जिला	कुल अनुमत		एनआईटी जारी		विवरण प्रदान किए गये		कार्य पूर्ण
			संख्या	लागत	संख्या	लागत	संख्या	लागत	
96	दिल्ली	सेंट्रल दिल्ली	1	12.73					
97	दिल्ली	पूर्व	88	2486.32	3	23.88	30	329.87	245.74
98	गोवा	उत्तर गोवा	22	149.48			20	125.26	10.66
99	गोवा	दक्षिण गोवा	2	23.94			2	19.14	
100	गुजरात	अहमदाबाद	77	3442.39	11	661.80	54	2025.77	465.39
101	गुजरात	अमरेली	33	200.25	4	11.29	24	152.97	39.39
102	गुजरात	आनन्द	37	685.05	10	135.08	26	451.14	120.41
103	गुजरात	अरावली	10	61.69	3	41.25	2	7.13	6.24
104	गुजरात	बनास काथा	28	403.77	4	4.18	22	431.28	20.44
105	गुजरात	भरुच	22	191.33	2	10.50	20	165.43	8.24
106	गुजरात	भावनगर	64	510.47	8	121.24	49	265.21	85.06
107	गुजरात	बोटाड	7	50.16	1	9.98	6	42.79	30.49
108	गुजरात	दाहोद	8	45.05	3	4.73	5	38.91	20.85
109	गुजरात	देवभूमि द्वारका	22	82.73	7	34.02	15	44.62	15.83
110	गुजरात	गाधीनगर	49	608.46	1	4.50	45	584.86	395.11
111	गुजरात	गिर सोमनाथ	16	204.99	1	11.94	11	140.09	5.67
112	गुजरात	जामनगर	23	552.46	1	2.81	16	499.14	215.94
113	गुजरात	जूनागढ़	24	646.14	2	25.73	22	609.62	163.49
114	गुजरात	कच्छ	34	459.18	17	211.63	14	252.45	163.68
115	गुजरात	खेड़ा	67	314.86	9	81.86	55	209.18	50.66
116	गुजरात	महेसाणा	34	262.47	1	0.70	33	288.53	30.89
117	गुजरात	माहिसागर	9	62.32	2	19.59	7	46.79	21.20
118	गुजरात	मोरबी	14	86.73	5	32.98	4	17.02	12.26
119	गुजरात	नर्मदा	2	13.80			1	0.30	0.30
120	गुजरात	नवसारी	24	345.46	1	7.90	23	346.65	17.84
121	गुजरात	पंच महल	18	196.22	7	158.04	10	37.23	10.50
122	गुजरात	पाटन	17	184.40	3	3.50	10	168.42	19.60
123	गुजरात	पोरबंदर	11	162.43	6	153.74	3	2.29	0.50
124	गुजरात	राजकोट	92	1478.77	21	304.36	59	857.55	323.14
125	गुजरात	साबर कंथा	22	119.40	2	68.41	20	98.29	68.64
126	गुजरात	सूरत	36	4047.78	5	2619.10	29	1084.91	716.23
127	गुजरात	सुरेन्द्रनगर दुधेज	28	274.93	4	91.70	23	176.96	65.75
128	गुजरात	तापी	2	30.08			2	28.40	1.14
129	गुजरात	वडोदरा	70	1621.64	12	424.46	58	1392.33	375.96
130	गुजरात	वलसाड	22	372.34			21	341.46	70.12
131	हरियाणा	अम्बाला	4	30.34			4	20.13	14.78
132	हरियाणा	भिवानी	2	144.89			2	101.75	1.72
133	हरियाणा	फतेहाबाद	6	204.67	1	38.00	4	81.84	27.18
134	हरियाणा	गुरुग्राम	1	15.05			1	2.36	
135	हरियाणा	हिसार	5	125.92			5	58.10	37.42
136	हरियाणा	झज्जर	1	19.41	1	19.41			
137	हरियाणा	जींद	3	449.98			3	185.07	3.93
138	हरियाणा	कैथल	4	49.32	1	4.36	3	23.79	12.47
139	हरियाणा	करनाल	7	68.68			7	38.95	19.58
140	हरियाणा	कुरुक्षेत्र	1	4.36			1	4.09	4.09
141	हरियाणा	महेंद्रगढ़	1	4.42			1	1.56	1.54
142	हरियाणा	मेवात	3	100.13			3	38.24	
143	हरियाणा	पलवल	3	37.04			3	14.54	4.56
144	हरियाणा	पंचकुला	1	6.11			1	0.80	0.08

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			संख्या	लागत	संख्या	लागत	संख्या	लागत	लागत
145	हरियाणा	पानीपत	1	28.07			1	8.51	0.17
146	हरियाणा	रोहतक	4	50.52			4	16.50	12.53
147	हरियाणा	सिरसा	4	59.24			4	27.48	20.93
148	हरियाणा	सोनीपत	4	134.45			3	43.73	0.31
149	हरियाणा	यमुनानगर	2	194.76	1	193.58	1	28.95	28.87
150	हिमाचल प्रदेश	बिलासपुर	2	0.30			2	0.18	0.18
151	हिमाचल प्रदेश	चंबा	6	44.72			5	37.30	15.51
152	हिमाचल प्रदेश	हमीरपुर	3	15.15			3	12.62	9.76
153	हिमाचल प्रदेश	कांगड़ा	8	73.82	3	70.28	5	3.29	2.04
154	हिमाचल प्रदेश	कुल्लू	7	44.02	1	0.30	4	12.22	1.54
155	हिमाचल प्रदेश	मंडी	5	34.46			4	27.04	4.98
156	हिमाचल प्रदेश	शिमला	4	62.46			4	54.65	20.58
157	हिमाचल प्रदेश	सिरमौर	5	16.18			4	6.21	3.45
158	हिमाचल प्रदेश	सोलन	8	19.65			7	0.88	0.29
159	हिमाचल प्रदेश	ऊना	1	10.90			1	6.31	1.86
160	जम्मू और कश्मीर	अनंतनाग	15	376.28	2	303.73	4	1.16	0.69
161	जम्मू और कश्मीर	बडगाम	9	32.09	3	15.08	3	0.99	0.99
162	जम्मू और कश्मीर	बादीपुरा	4	18.78	1	5.78			
163	जम्मू और कश्मीर	बारामूला	10	81.77	5	78.31	4	1.30	1.09
164	जम्मू और कश्मीर	डोडा	3	16.83	2	6.38			
165	जम्मू और कश्मीर	गंदरबल	2	4.10	1	3.63	1	0.35	0.35
166	जम्मू और कश्मीर	जम्मू	16	260.95	8	237.16	3	1.53	0.95
167	जम्मू और कश्मीर	कठुआ	9	117.89	2	71.24	2	14.74	
168	जम्मू और कश्मीर	किश्तवाड़	1	1.32					
169	जम्मू और कश्मीर	कुलगाम	6	15.83	3	13.93	3	1.53	0.44
170	जम्मू और कश्मीर	कुपवाड़ा	4	18.31	2	10.68	1	0.22	0.20
171	जम्मू और कश्मीर	पुलवामा	9	33.20	2	10.87	3	0.99	0.74
172	जम्मू और कश्मीर	पंच	2	11.08					
173	जम्मू और कश्मीर	राजौरी	6	59.75	1	5.49			
174	जम्मू और कश्मीर	रामबन	3	7.83			1	2.39	
175	जम्मू और कश्मीर	रियासी	2	23.19	1	10.95			
176	जम्मू और कश्मीर	सांबा	17	10.12			2	6.54	
177	जम्मू और कश्मीर	शूपियां	2	5.84			1	0.30	0.30
178	जम्मू और कश्मीर	श्रीनगर	26	494.41	१३	327.93			
179	जम्मू और कश्मीर	उधमपुर	7	75.54			1	4.61	
180	झारखंड	बोकारो	4	89.31			2	4.37	2.27
181	झारखंड	छत्रा	2	1.98	1	0.85	1	0.99	0.99
182	झारखंड	दोघर	9	9.94	6	5.66	3	3.44	3.44
183	झारखंड	धनबाद	8	2303.67	2	0.65	4	19.27	2.66
184	झारखंड	दुमका	5	3.06	3	2.06	2	0.85	0.56
185	झारखंड	पूर्वी सिंहभूम	3	3.11	1	1.15	2	1.64	0.87
186	झारखंड	गढ़वा	5	162.82	4	162.14	1	0.40	
187	झारखंड	गिरिडीह	9	148.31	2	67.92	4	10.84	8.62
188	झारखंड	गोड्डा	9	54.20	7	51.91	2	2.46	2.46
189	झारखंड	गुमला	2	76.11	1	75.48	1	0.53	0.53
190	झारखंड	हजारीबाग	3	6.05	1	0.91	2	5.21	2.40
191	झारखंड	जामताड़ा	7	130.20	5	127.68	2	2.59	1.64
192	झारखंड	खूंटी	2	5.45			2	5.88	
193	झारखंड	कोडरमा	7	60.47	3	55.53	4	4.43	1.90
194	झारखंड	लातेहार	1	1.46			1	1.57	1.57
195	झारखंड	लोहरदगा	2	113.74	1	113.44			

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			संख्या	लागत	संख्या	लागत	संख्या	लागत	लागत
196	झारखंड	पाकुर	2	4.23	1	2.38	1	2.04	2.04
197	झारखंड	पलामू	7	365.17	3	353.55	4	12.48	1.09
198	झारखंड	रामगढ़	3	479.16	1	0.26	2	539.16	12.21
199	झारखंड	रांची	7	8.66	4	6.35	3	2.19	1.27
200	झारखंड	साहेबगंज	6	42.93	1	0.79	4	3.20	1.28
201	झारखंड	सरायकेला - खरसावां	5	55.83	1	51.08	3	3.39	1.72
202	झारखंड	सिमडेगा	2	72.65	1	0.28	1	106.42	21.72
203	झारखंड	पश्चिमी सिंहभूम	3	4.04	1	0.76	2	3.21	1.70
204	कर्नाटक	बागलकोट	11	256.25	1	28.11	8	209.29	47.63
205	कर्नाटक	बैंगलोर ग्रामीण	21	138.76	2	23.70			
206	कर्नाटक	बैंगलोर शहरी	15	271.56	4	124.57			
207	कर्नाटक	बेलगाम	66	1242.71	9	307.14	25	793.21	51.24
208	कर्नाटक	बेल्लारी	22	189.29			3	161.95	1.62
209	कर्नाटक	बीदर	64	371.82			2	235.89	1.70
210	कर्नाटक	चामराजनगर	10	290.07			4	272.34	134.77
211	कर्नाटक	चिक्कबल्लपुर	17	290.79			5	123.37	
212	कर्नाटक	चिकमंगलूर	25	274.21			8	199.82	35.96
213	कर्नाटक	चित्रदुर्ग	13	157.33	2	52.21	4	80.69	
214	कर्नाटक	दक्षिण कन्नड़	26	523.36			9	492.53	116.86
215	कर्नाटक	दावनगेरे	13	136.92	1	17.23	3	97.41	7.28
216	कर्नाटक	गदग	17	209.37			5	101.33	22.23
217	कर्नाटक	हसन	8	46.89			3	44.38	8.75
218	कर्नाटक	हावेरी	16	455.15			8	399.74	43.60
219	कर्नाटक	हुबली, धारवाड़	15	132.10			2	78.95	27.71
220	कर्नाटक	कलबुर्गी	42	469.87	5	206.84	3	168.47	13.33
221	कर्नाटक	कोडगू	13	155.86			6	156.21	13.01
222	कर्नाटक	कोलार	28	244.84	2	62.77			
223	कर्नाटक	कोप्पल	19	696.14	1	35.55	4	576.97	4.74
224	कर्नाटक	मंड्या	11	149.92			4	118.28	27.34
225	कर्नाटक	मैसूर	29	220.34			6	173.16	15.17
226	कर्नाटक	मैसूर	8	257.75			8	265.40	84.88
227	कर्नाटक	रायचूर	8	324.73	5	234.23	1	91.58	
228	कर्नाटक	रामनगर	19	288.18	6	237.05			
229	कर्नाटक	शिमोगा	29	250.14	8	169.00	2	26.54	18.19
230	कर्नाटक	तुमकूर	45	441.45			8	284.31	19.57
231	कर्नाटक	उडुपी	4	93.24			2	89.84	33.87
232	कर्नाटक	उत्तर कन्नड़	17	573.62			7	343.57	38.13
233	कर्नाटक	विजयनगर	12	357.77	1	30.19	5	256.83	18.54
234	कर्नाटक	विजयपुरा	43	439.91	4	71.34	10	199.85	40.95
235	कर्नाटक	यादगीर	17	323.79			9	328.90	31.83
236	केरल	अलप्पुझा	51	170.85	6	25.55	21	42.63	29.11
237	केरल	एर्नाकुलम	86	471.97	17	309.79	40	71.95	31.37
238	केरल	इडुक्की	9	54.64	2	0.07	3	22.53	12.30
239	केरल	कन्नूर	42	374.33	10	3.45	14	130.95	67.94
240	केरल	कासरगोड	14	33.87			6	12.62	6.00
241	केरल	कोल्लम	62	439.92	5	167.84	36	104.69	26.76
242	केरल	कोट्टायम	44	141.62	2	0.20	19	71.75	37.41
243	केरल	कोशिकोड	48	587.62	1	113.00	39	89.65	19.42
244	केरल	मलप्पुरम	77	254.61	3	8.85	32	100.69	18.07
245	केरल	पलक्कड	51	130.24	4	1.40	17	48.05	27.13

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			संख्या	लागत	संख्या	लागत	संख्या	लागत	
246	केरल	पथानामथिट्टा	40	78.31	6	1.15	28	32.06	23.96
247	केरल	तिरुवनंतपुरम	107	470.08	1	3.10	34	151.65	56.63
248	केरल	त्रिशूर	97	478.35	3	29.44	३१	98.30	32.19
249	केरल	वायनाड	12	57.01			5	35.28	26.17
250	लद्दाख	कारगिल	1	132.30					
251	लद्दाख	लेह	2	62.75					
252	मध्य प्रदेश	आगर मालवा	21	45.89	2	12.18	18	26.78	1.13
253	मध्य प्रदेश	अलीराजपुर	9	32.04			8	42.06	1.14
254	मध्य प्रदेश	अनूपपुर	30	175.76	2	49.50	26	100.59	1.37
255	मध्य प्रदेश	अशोकनगर	18	63.40	3	30.60	१३	17.62	4.63
256	मध्य प्रदेश	बालाघाट	18	32.72	1	0.44	१३	19.94	3.65
257	मध्य प्रदेश	बड़वानी	26	69.05	5	28.47	18	30.49	4.18
258	मध्य प्रदेश	बेतुल	30	222.75	4	17.38	18	49.95	2.04
259	मध्य प्रदेश	भिंड	38	252.31	2	7.41	21	33.09	11.25
260	मध्य प्रदेश	भोपाल	8	1757.30	3	1673.25	2	23.50	4.07
261	मध्य प्रदेश	बुरहानपुर	9	108.68	2	99.00	3	2.40	
262	मध्य प्रदेश	छतरपुर	46	308.50	7	31.61	25	16.24	1.39
263	मध्य प्रदेश	छिंदवाड़ा	51	178.85	8	46.58	40	118.01	5.33
264	मध्य प्रदेश	दमोह	18	146.68	5	7.43	9	22.92	1.90
265	मध्य प्रदेश	दतिया	16	134.73			8	63.12	16.79
266	मध्य प्रदेश	देवास	43	201.39	8	64.96	23	97.96	5.81
267	मध्य प्रदेश	धार	34	324.04	5	9.68	25	134.78	4.18
268	मध्य प्रदेश	डिंडोरी	6	14.18			6	13.30	1.07
269	मध्य प्रदेश	गुना	15	102.03			9	9.21	2.65
270	मध्य प्रदेश	ग्वालियर	24	1294.86			11	503.82	12.50
271	मध्य प्रदेश	हरदा	12	76.04	9	36.83	2	45.83	0.46
272	मध्य प्रदेश	होशंगाबाद	24	85.07	12	31.64	6	32.22	0.88
273	मध्य प्रदेश	इंदौर	३१	1979.32	9	1330.59	16	24.28	3.00
274	मध्य प्रदेश	जबलपुर	35	1194.96	8	76.89	14	317.99	14.08
275	मध्य प्रदेश	झाबुआ	15	33.68	4	13.70	10	14.29	1.30
276	मध्य प्रदेश	खंडवा	19	410.50	3	253.60	10	152.45	54.06
277	मध्य प्रदेश	खरगौंव	27	90.20	3	20.19	17	45.51	2.85
278	मध्य प्रदेश	मंडला	15	27.52			१३	19.49	2.62
279	मध्य प्रदेश	मंदसौर	33	233.51	8	20.91	19	30.87	5.68
280	मध्य प्रदेश	मोरेना	24	236.08	4	16.54	13	15.83	1.98
281	मध्य प्रदेश	मुर्वाड़ा (कटनी)	13	104.55	2	2.03	6	2.59	0.79
282	मध्य प्रदेश	नासिंहपुर	23	45.84			21	34.23	1.74
283	मध्य प्रदेश	नीमच	36	60.22	3	2.79	29	34.19	4.62
284	मध्य प्रदेश	पन्ना	21	119.68	3	20.34	15	69.06	21.01
285	मध्य प्रदेश	रायसेन	37	132.32	3	7.70	31	145.60	23.15
286	मध्य प्रदेश	राजगढ़	42	60.76	3	7.56	34	31.73	6.57
287	मध्य प्रदेश	रतलाम	27	203.87	4	42.09	22	106.62	12.68
288	मध्य प्रदेश	रीवा	40	191.83	7	3.26	29	238.19	28.89
289	मध्य प्रदेश	सागर	55	458.44	16	51.81	29	202.51	32.94
290	मध्य प्रदेश	सतना	38	132.89	10	48.05	21	28.59	3.76
291	मध्य प्रदेश	सीहोर	27	141.22	3	43.10	23	126.72	20.06
292	मध्य प्रदेश	सिवनी	16	225.19	2	61.31	11	10.17	2.77
293	मध्य प्रदेश	शाहडोल	21	82.13	4	3.61	14	44.05	1.94
294	मध्य प्रदेश	शाजापुर	20	63.24	6	2.14	10	46.69	4.11
295	मध्य प्रदेश	श्योपुर	9	9.19	1	0.25	5	2.59	0.43
296	मध्य प्रदेश	शिवपुरी	३१	194.98	1	1.10	20	88.66	50.13
297	मध्य प्रदेश	सीधी	१३	29.50	4	5.26	6	21.66	0.84

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			संख्या	लागत	संख्या	लागत	संख्या	लागत	
298	मध्य प्रदेश	सिंगरौली	10	96.92	5	11.92	2	36.41	1.09
299	मध्य प्रदेश	टीकमगढ़	39	115.05	7	56.04	26	24.51	1.30
300	मध्य प्रदेश	उज्जैन	26	480.08	6	96.47	15	67.36	8.96
301	मध्य प्रदेश	उमरिया	15	32.45	6	13.01	7	18.29	9.70
302	मध्य प्रदेश	विदिशा	19	150.77	2	7.75	17	195.25	2.66
303	महाराष्ट्र	अहमदनगर	6	314.10	1	1.00	4	260.74	28.43
304	महाराष्ट्र	अकोला	6	1114.64	3	808.50	1	4.06	
305	महाराष्ट्र	अमरावती	4	1114.95			3	936.49	5.38
306	महाराष्ट्र	औरंगाबाद	5	3915.69			4	2235.60	1456.82
307	महाराष्ट्र	बीड	3	60.00	1	20.00			
308	महाराष्ट्र	भंडारा	8	131.59			7	95.75	5.86
309	महाराष्ट्र	बुलढना	14	562.86			10	421.50	29.80
310	महाराष्ट्र	चंद्रपुर	18	1223.10			13	1003.15	61.87
311	महाराष्ट्र	धुले	5	909.55			3	859.57	61.81
312	महाराष्ट्र	गडचिरोली	3	138.10	1	10.00			
313	महाराष्ट्र	गोंडीया	2	278.00	1	275.00	1	1.94	
314	महाराष्ट्र	जलगाँव	33	2357.66	6	424.51	11	439.85	110.26
315	महाराष्ट्र	जलना	1	48.63			1	36.69	
316	महाराष्ट्र	कोल्हापुर	14	914.33	2	194.44	8	346.06	21.05
317	महाराष्ट्र	लातूर	3	635.41			3	600.28	45.78
318	महाराष्ट्र	नागपुर	11	2637.01	2	1002.42	7	1327.62	185.14
319	महाराष्ट्र	नांदेड़ वाघाला	10	684.21			8	630.55	155.77
320	महाराष्ट्र	नंदुरबार	1	31.22			1	22.87	9.61
321	महाराष्ट्र	नासिक	13	1402.16	4	389.50	4	760.24	114.37
322	महाराष्ट्र	ओस्मनाबाद	7	633.56	1	300.00	4	252.84	3.93
323	महाराष्ट्र	पालघर	6	1174.91	1	57.99	3	1142.92	52.93
324	महाराष्ट्र	परभनी	2	573.61					
325	महाराष्ट्र	पुणे	14	2615.44			4	280.93	169.33
326	महाराष्ट्र	रायगढ़	19	747.98	2	6.00	13	652.75	58.09
327	महाराष्ट्र	रत्नागिरि	3	59.27			1	3.94	
328	महाराष्ट्र	सांगली	4	360.94			3	284.03	97.61
329	महाराष्ट्र	सतारा	13	522.77			12	475.41	176.99
330	महाराष्ट्र	सिंधुदुर्ग	1	1.25					
331	महाराष्ट्र	सोलापुर	6	624.67			4	580.97	199.75
332	महाराष्ट्र	ठाणे	54	5164.56	3	338.47	40	2682.91	752.43
333	महाराष्ट्र	वर्धा	9	431.36	1	14.70	6	202.85	36.59
334	महाराष्ट्र	वाशिम	1	42.16					
335	महाराष्ट्र	यवतमाल	4	296.54			2	172.69	34.02
336	मणिपुर	बिश्नुपुर	7	48.67			3	0.72	0.05
337	मणिपुर	इंफाल पूर्व	4	37.03	1	27.90	1	0.13	0.10
338	मणिपुर	इंफाल पश्चिम	12	23.31			7	1.52	0.33
339	मणिपुर	थौबल	9	46.73			6	1.35	0.88
340	मेघालय	ईस्ट गारो हिल्स	1	121.00			1	121.00	91.96
341	मिजोरम	आइजोल	48	77.08			4	72.28	9.51
342	मिजोरम	चम्फाई	9	8.67			1	7.65	3.22

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			संख्या	लागत	संख्या	लागत	संख्या	लागत	
343	मिजोरम	ह्वाथियाल	5	2.62			1	2.28	1.69
344	मिजोरम	ख्वाजावल	10	5.59			2	4.91	3.17
345	मिजोरम	कोलासिब	22	13.91			4	12.38	3.03
346	मिजोरम	लॉन्गत्लाई	9	5.36			1	4.68	2.98
347	मिजोरम	लुंगलेई	22	19.63			2	17.93	9.12
348	मिजोरम	मामित	9	3.79			1	3.11	1.74
349	मिजोरम	सैहा	11	6.99			1	6.14	2.48
350	मिजोरम	सैतुअल	5	4.24			1	3.90	2.30
351	मिजोरम	सेरछिप	16	9.91			2	8.72	1.31
352	नगालैंड	सोम	8	13.40					
353	नगालैंड	दीमापुर	8	86.25					
354	नगालैंड	किफायर	4	7.14					
355	नगालैंड	कोहिमा	6	29.29					
356	नगालैंड	लोगलेंग	3	1.43					
357	नगालैंड	मोकोकचुग	7	20.29					
358	नगालैंड	नोक्लाक	2	8.40					
359	नगालैंड	पेरेन	5	17.02					
360	नगालैंड	फेक	6	6.37					
361	नगालैंड	त्युएनसांग	6	11.73					
362	नगालैंड	वोखा	3	7.46					
363	नगालैंड	जुन्हेबोटो	6	10.12					
364	ओडिशा	अनुगुल	6	64.93			6	47.92	28.12
365	ओडिशा	बलांगीर	20	348.76	12	142.60	2	57.30	46.84
366	ओडिशा	बालेश्वर	16	202.79			9	41.41	12.26
367	ओडिशा	बारगढ़	6	109.40	2	6.66	4	77.11	45.11
368	ओडिशा	बौध	2	21.50			2	22.46	5.91
369	ओडिशा	भद्रक	2	49.90			2	34.23	6.91
370	ओडिशा	कटक	39	407.56	5	52.80	31	310.23	187.90
371	ओडिशा	देबगढ़	1	30.15			1	56.56	46.63
372	ओडिशा	ढंकेनाल	20	103.95			20	88.21	38.10
373	ओडिशा	गजपति	4	20.87			4	14.14	2.38
374	ओडिशा	गंजम	74	494.03	3	24.34	59	229.65	111.44
375	ओडिशा	जगतसिंहपुर	6	72.48			6	49.50	0.72
376	ओडिशा	जाजापुर	2	57.26			2	33.74	0.34
377	ओडिशा	झारसुण्डा	6	50.89			4	2.37	0.36
378	ओडिशा	कालाहांडी	5	103.62	1	81.40	1	15.05	5.93
379	ओडिशा	कंधमाल	5	30.76	3	11.37	1	17.11	2.91
380	ओडिशा	केद्रपाड़ा	3	45.56			2	20.89	0.40
381	ओडिशा	खुर्दा	68	856.49			67	641.44	451.27
382	ओडिशा	कोरापुट	3	133.90	1	27.50	2	82.88	24.73
383	ओडिशा	मल्कानगिरी	2	14.69			2	17.18	5.69
384	ओडिशा	नयागढ़	6	221.23			5	171.12	151.33
385	ओडिशा	नुआपाड़ा	9	21.18			9	23.82	16.19
386	ओडिशा	पुरी	5	115.67			3	11.32	10.12
387	ओडिशा	रायगढ़	4	107.76			4	91.24	56.57
388	ओडिशा	संबलपुर	15	135.45			13	49.07	8.94
389	ओडिशा	सोनेपुर	5	51.20			1	18.91	4.85
390	ओडिशा	सुंदरगढ़	14	68.99			7	40.14	4.13
391	पुदुचेरी	कराईकल	5	60.46	3	2.79	2	60.90	25.31
392	पुदुचेरी	माहे	1	0.25	1	0.25			
393	पुदुचेरी	पुदुचेरी	12	120.60	2	26.88	8	82.05	30.27
394	पुदुचेरी	थानम	1	8.36			1	10.14	
395	पंजाब	अमृतसर	8	213.29	2	31.29	4	8.49	3.40
396	पंजाब	बरनाला	4	81.16	4	81.16			
397	पंजाब	बठिंडा	16	289.01	3	76.57	2	6.55	1.28
398	पंजाब	फरीदकोट	3	39.79					

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			संख्या	लागत	संख्या	लागत	संख्या	लागत	
399	पंजाब	फाजिल्का	5	69.16	1	8.80			
400	पंजाब	फिरोजपुर	१३	254.99	7	172.34	1	0.73	0.07
401	पंजाब	गुरदासपुर	7	115.79	2	23.86	1	6.06	0.91
402	पंजाब	होशियारपुर	9	177.24	1	39.77	1	1.36	1.02
403	पंजाब	जालंधर	15	224.96	4	48.57	1	1.35	0.61
404	पंजाब	कपूरथला	6	71.82	5	42.32			
405	पंजाब	लुधियाना	१३	354.08	7	150.48			
406	पंजाब	मनसा	१३	48.51	2	1.91	1	6.22	
407	पंजाब	मोगा	5	57.29	3	37.24			
408	पंजाब	मुक्तसर	6	198.04	3	121.49			
409	पंजाब	पठानकोट	4	91.28	3	89.16	1	2.98	
410	पंजाब	पटियाला	14	318.90	6	147.21	1	2.83	2.26
411	पंजाब	रूपनगर	7	59.15	1	4.83	1	6.16	1.23
412	पंजाब	एसएस नगर (मोहाली)	12	250.03	1	122.54	2	9.94	1.00
413	पंजाब	शहीद भगत सिंह नगर	4	92.40	1	35.16	1	5.65	2.83
414	पंजाब	संगरूर	19	280.64	13	257.01	1	1.92	
415	पंजाब	सरहिंद फतेहगढ़साहिब	8	252.02	2	52.03	3	7.17	0.62
416	पंजाब	तरण तारण	4	119.91	3	70.61			
417	राजस्थान	अजमेर	14	684.33			4	346.23	148.77
418	राजस्थान	अलवर	13	562.08			4	319.63	19.02
419	राजस्थान	बांसवाड़ा	4	18.05			2	10.36	8.34
420	राजस्थान	बारां	7	135.78			2	58.89	21.51
421	राजस्थान	बाड़मेर	3	65.67			1	2.36	1.18
422	राजस्थान	भरतपुर	23	323.14			5	122.50	38.37
423	राजस्थान	भीलवारा	9	410.90			1	194.94	83.18
424	राजस्थान	बीकानेर	2	293.48			1	265.26	60.48
425	राजस्थान	बूंदी	9	96.42			1	27.10	15.72
426	राजस्थान	चित्तौड़गढ़	10	177.04			2	85.59	17.76
427	राजस्थान	चुरू	१३	262.85			5	169.85	81.59
428	राजस्थान	दौसा	4	27.69					
429	राजस्थान	धौलपुर	14	204.80			6	88.93	58.79
430	राजस्थान	गंगानगर	12	199.39			1	109.49	1.09
431	राजस्थान	हनुमानगढ़	10	182.12			3	54.64	19.08
432	राजस्थान	जयपुर	16	2569.34	2	484.06	5	993.45	242.96
433	राजस्थान	जैसलमेर	3	30.81			1	8.50	0.85
434	राजस्थान	जालौर	6	75.08			1	2.76	0.19
435	राजस्थान	झालावाड़	6	126.92			1	76.29	13.05
436	राजस्थान	झुंझुनू	10	171.65			1	80.13	22.32
437	राजस्थान	जोधपुर	14	1323.37			4	400.25	148.10
438	राजस्थान	करौली	10	154.29			5	86.28	28.16
439	राजस्थान	कोटा	9	737.23			2	295.80	88.57
440	राजस्थान	नागौर	18	215.59			5	64.26	31.89
441	राजस्थान	पाली	15	228.45	1	10.54	2	63.74	8.49
442	राजस्थान	प्रतापगढ़	4	33.81			1	8.81	0.53
443	राजस्थान	राजसमंद	4	43.42			2	17.31	10.06
444	राजस्थान	सवाई माधोपुर	10	248.31			4	144.00	10.94
445	राजस्थान	सीकर	18	493.76			7	307.15	128.68
446	राजस्थान	सिरोही	8	87.02					
447	राजस्थान	टोंक	16	186.00	1	1.58	6	102.34	26.66
448	राजस्थान	उदयपुर	7	454.93	1	5.43	3	191.08	95.99
449	सिक्किम	पूर्वी जिला	5	39.58			5	39.51	11.69

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जिला	कुल अनुमत		एनआईटी जारी		विवरण प्रदान किए गये		कार्य पूर्ण
			संख्या	लागत	संख्या	लागत	संख्या	लागत	
450	सिक्किम	उत्तरी जिला	1	3.86			1	3.86	3.45
451	सिक्किम	दक्षिण जिला	2	5.97			2	5.93	2.39
452	तमिलनाडु	अरियालुर	11	45.65			11	46.32	29.80
453	तमिलनाडु	चेन्नई	23	3864.01			22	3199.62	729.98
454	तमिलनाडु	कोयंबतूर	80	1029.62			70	720.30	299.48
455	तमिलनाडु	कुड्डालोर	48	248.87	1	28.66	34	286.17	121.85
456	तमिलनाडु	धर्मपुरी	20	32.81			19	33.69	20.67
457	तमिलनाडु	डिंडीगुल	49	249.41			49	379.98	201.72
458	तमिलनाडु	इरोड	67	333.70			66	338.88	251.90
459	तमिलनाडु	कांचीपुरम	59	146.10			53	154.68	56.93
460	तमिलनाडु	कन्याकुमारी	82	321.02			67	354.73	199.34
461	तमिलनाडु	करूर	24	92.33	1	0.13	23	85.96	62.96
462	तमिलनाडु	कृष्णागिरी	15	580.02			१३	361.38	7.54
463	तमिलनाडु	मडुरै	27	740.87	1	502.42	25	107.95	46.47
464	तमिलनाडु	नागपट्टिनम	३१	487.10			29	493.14	252.25
465	तमिलनाडु	नमक्कल	47	427.40	1	0.15	27	454.21	373.49
466	तमिलनाडु	पेराम्बलुर	9	21.36			6	21.69	14.28
467	तमिलनाडु	पुडुकोट्टई	26	227.76			25	318.87	148.98
468	तमिलनाडु	रामनाथपुरम	32	772.68			३१	776.36	260.86
469	तमिलनाडु	सलेम	60	1419.48	3	1.13	54	300.81	85.69
470	तमिलनाडु	शिवगंगा	40	170.52	3	39.34	37	253.76	174.76
471	तमिलनाडु	तंजावुर	49	91.38			39	93.96	69.94
472	तमिलनाडु	नीलगिरी	5	48.31			5	92.29	70.58
473	तमिलनाडु	थेनी	50	218.82			47	212.81	146.68
474	तमिलनाडु	तिरुवल्लुर	34	413.99			29	363.24	112.67
475	तमिलनाडु	थुथुकुडी	32	213.58			28	216.47	50.49
476	तमिलनाडु	तिरुनेलवेली	81	700.51	3	0.63	68	706.84	255.92
477	तमिलनाडु	तिरुपूर	30	348.51			30	355.73	118.19
478	तमिलनाडु	तिरुवन्नामलाई	32	164.81			30	171.22	29.86
479	तमिलनाडु	तिरुवरूर	28	124.24			24	126.69	101.78
480	तमिलनाडु	त्रिची	37	736.63			35	828.09	237.95
481	तमिलनाडु	वेल्लोर	73	266.96			61	256.58	196.82
482	तमिलनाडु	विलुप्पुरम	40	75.92			36	76.09	53.28
483	तमिलनाडु	विरुधुनगर	29	73.46			28	71.48	26.36
484	तेलंगाना	आदिलाबाद	3	314.11			2	310.96	3.11
485	तेलंगाना	भद्राद्री कोटागुडेम	6	150.55			2	141.52	4.25
486	तेलंगाना	हैदराबाद	3	3849.10					
487	तेलंगाना	जगतियाल	11	156.58			5	137.70	1.84
488	तेलंगाना	जनगांव	2	35.15			1	33.83	0.34
489	तेलंगाना	जयशंकर भूपालपल्ली	2	22.14			1	18.99	0.19
490	तेलंगाना	जोगुलाम्बा गडवाल	4	91.32			3	89.46	0.89
491	तेलंगाना	कामारेड्डी	7	192.58			3	180.00	1.80
492	तेलंगाना	करीमनगर	12	352.54			6	336.77	4.05
493	तेलंगाना	खम्माम	9	321.45			4	305.72	3.59
494	तेलंगाना	महबुबाबाद	8	118.55			4	106.70	2.12
495	तेलंगाना	मंचेरियल	14	322.10			7	306.00	3.06
496	तेलंगाना	मेडक	8	67.87			4	58.00	0.58
497	तेलंगाना	मेडचल-मलकाजगिरी	14	70.15			1	38.00	0.38
498	तेलंगाना	महबूबनगर	7	338.91			3	331.25	2.84
499	तेलंगाना	नगरकुरनूल	6	68.37			2	59.73	0.60
500	तेलंगाना	नलगौडा	18	668.30			9	645.91	9.08
501	तेलंगाना	नारायणपेट	5	59.45			3	55.57	0.56
502	तेलंगाना	निर्मल	5	91.50			2	85.00	0.85
503	तेलंगाना	निजामाबाद	10	513.45			5	497.81	4.98
504	तेलंगाना	पेद्दापल्ली	9	321.54			4	308.92	3.70
505	तेलंगाना	राजन्ना सिरसिला	4	121.62			2	117.60	3.26

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जिला	कुल अनुमत		एनआईटी जारी		विवरण प्रदान किए गये		कार्य पूर्ण
			संख्या	लागत	संख्या	लागत	संख्या	लागत	
506	तेलंगाना	रंगा रेड्डी	19	153.71			4	113.00	1.13
507	तेलंगाना	संगारेड्डी	10	148.69			4	132.00	1.32
508	तेलंगाना	सिद्धीपेट	9	147.08			3	129.00	1.29
509	तेलंगाना	सूर्यपेट	11	446.87			5	428.57	5.49
510	तेलंगाना	विकाराबाद	7	68.94			4	59.50	0.52
511	तेलंगाना	वानापार्थी	10	144.02			5	128.29	1.28
512	तेलंगाना	वारंगल (ग्रामीण)	6	84.36			3	76.31	0.76
513	तेलंगाना	वारंगल (शहरी)	2	6.29					
514	तेलंगाना	यदाद्री भुवनागिरी	11	136.98			6	122.94	5.20
515	त्रिपुरा	धलाई	3	14.12			3	5.08	2.18
516	त्रिपुरा	गोमती	2	5.06			1	2.40	0.24
517	त्रिपुरा	खोवाई	1	7.74			1	7.55	2.94
518	त्रिपुरा	उत्तर त्रिपुरा	1	8.36			1	5.40	0.60
519	त्रिपुरा	सिपाहीजाला	2	16.62			2	9.31	7.28
520	त्रिपुरा	दक्षिण त्रिपुरा	2	8.16			2	7.32	3.40
521	त्रिपुरा	उनाकोटी	1	1.73			1	1.52	1.37
522	त्रिपुरा	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	6	129.74			6	127.91	95.85
523	उत्तर प्रदेश	आगरा	15	742.42	2	624.00	6	43.05	16.86
524	उत्तर प्रदेश	अलीगढ़	16	555.18	2	143.95	12	281.87	78.14
525	उत्तर प्रदेश	अंबेडकर नगर	10	221.57	1	36.00	8	126.02	39.84
526	उत्तर प्रदेश	अमेठी	3	94.00			3	101.14	43.12
527	उत्तर प्रदेश	अमरोहा	10	151.23			9	75.96	20.39
528	उत्तर प्रदेश	औरैया	6	191.90	1	17.00	5	108.43	58.00
529	उत्तर प्रदेश	अयोध्या	18	1210.69	1	290.00	7	398.96	97.68
530	उत्तर प्रदेश	आजमगढ़	5	185.25	2	57.66	2	16.22	2.33
531	उत्तर प्रदेश	बागपत	6	318.12			6	173.48	51.92
532	उत्तर प्रदेश	बहराइच	6	232.84			5	111.53	42.79
533	उत्तर प्रदेश	बलिया	8	544.49	1	36.73	4	114.01	46.50
534	उत्तर प्रदेश	बलरामपुर	4	211.98			4	121.52	60.44
535	उत्तर प्रदेश	बाँदा	14	347.20	3	34.97	8	230.96	72.57
536	उत्तर प्रदेश	बाराबंकी	7	300.92	1	204.24	6	88.95	43.13
537	उत्तर प्रदेश	बरेली	14	278.09	2	162.13	9	81.74	57.22
538	उत्तर प्रदेश	बस्ती	5	90.88			4	94.27	22.38
539	उत्तर प्रदेश	भदोही	2	125.71			1	0.28	0.20
540	उत्तर प्रदेश	बिजनौर	8	318.65			7	160.82	72.08
541	उत्तर प्रदेश	शाहजहांपुर	10	288.30	1	15.00	8	186.16	94.63
542	उत्तर प्रदेश	बुलंदशहर	17	332.79	2	118.33	9	84.68	43.67
543	उत्तर प्रदेश	चंदौली	6	118.38	2	22.21	2	26.64	0.41
544	उत्तर प्रदेश	चित्रकूट	8	362.40			5	233.63	56.31
545	उत्तर प्रदेश	देवरिया	6	102.08			3	22.38	2.80
546	उत्तर प्रदेश	एटा	6	222.14			4	70.85	18.34
547	उत्तर प्रदेश	इटावा	8	352.05	1	19.95	5	34.37	26.13
548	उत्तर प्रदेश	फर्रुखाबाद	5	191.64	2	27.76	2	47.05	24.96
549	उत्तर प्रदेश	फतेहपुर	15	664.90	6	429.32	4	548.90	9.10
550	उत्तर प्रदेश	फिरोजाबाद	3	32.45			3	18.66	0.88
551	उत्तर प्रदेश	गौतम बुद्ध नगर	7	94.53			3	36.18	14.87
552	उत्तर प्रदेश	गाजियाबाद	20	1258.25	2	384.82	16	536.37	149.71
553	उत्तर प्रदेश	गाजीपुर	3	127.93	1	89.18	1	6.44	0.13
554	उत्तर प्रदेश	गोंडा	7	134.10			6	61.80	17.47
555	उत्तर प्रदेश	गोरखपुर	19	2447.16			12	919.95	363.10
556	उत्तर प्रदेश	हमीरपुर	9	269.03			1	2.36	0.94
557	उत्तर प्रदेश	हापुड़	9	107.87			6	77.48	31.15
558	उत्तर प्रदेश	हरदोई	10	307.08	3	88.11	5	162.27	33.81
559	उत्तर प्रदेश	हाथरस	6	186.98			4	2269.57	840.02
560	उत्तर प्रदेश	जालौन	18	818.19	8	540.89	7	87.36	23.78
561	उत्तर प्रदेश	जौनपुर	6	351.14	3	85.19	1	13.60	4.17

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जिला	कुल अनुमत		एनआईटी जारी		विवरण प्रदान किए गये		कार्य पूर्ण
			संख्या	लागत	संख्या	लागत	संख्या	लागत	
562	उत्तर प्रदेश	झांसी	18	466.16	5	180.41	7	168.04	44.03
563	उत्तर प्रदेश	कन्नौज	4	92.82			4	88.68	19.29
564	उत्तर प्रदेश	कानपुर	11	1465.81	3	1064.93	5	177.42	14.35
565	उत्तर प्रदेश	कानपुर देहात	4	130.20	1	73.00	2	21.91	14.18
566	उत्तर प्रदेश	कासगंज	4	81.73	1	36.46	3	33.53	8.20
567	उत्तर प्रदेश	कौशाम्बी	4	123.61			3	46.25	7.50
568	उत्तर प्रदेश	खीरी	7	215.50	2	53.27	4	153.82	60.51
569	उत्तर प्रदेश	कुशीनगर	7	211.10	1	144.14	4	15.41	3.59
570	उत्तर प्रदेश	ललितपुर	7	197.68	3	73.88	1	114.65	45.86
571	उत्तर प्रदेश	लखनऊ	19	1351.55	2	61.06	12	632.07	144.32
572	उत्तर प्रदेश	महाराजगंज	3	94.75			1	12.89	4.51
573	उत्तर प्रदेश	महोबा	5	272.03			2	54.77	21.68
574	उत्तर प्रदेश	मैनपुरी	3	178.72			1	8.95	0.31
575	उत्तर प्रदेश	मथुरा	10	360.85			4	6.83	1.89
576	उत्तर प्रदेश	मऊ	4	377.88	1	36.39	2	17.07	6.15
577	उत्तर प्रदेश	मेरठ	23	501.85			17	248.17	101.81
578	उत्तर प्रदेश	मिर्जापुर-सह-विध्याचल	9	229.56			6	33.77	1.45
579	उत्तर प्रदेश	मुरादाबाद	11	436.89	1	33.40	6	148.70	82.28
580	उत्तर प्रदेश	मुजफ्फरनगर	7	325.78	1	1.00	4	59.92	26.48
581	उत्तर प्रदेश	पीलीभीत	11	139.07	1	26.76	4	33.35	15.57
582	उत्तर प्रदेश	प्रतापगढ़	5	217.50	1	21.00			
583	उत्तर प्रदेश	प्रयागराज	11	773.82			4	359.38	52.53
584	उत्तर प्रदेश	रायबरेली	8	221.75	2	39.51	3	16.03	3.73
585	उत्तर प्रदेश	रामपुर	9	161.84	3	84.48	3	17.68	1.48
586	उत्तर प्रदेश	सहारनपुर	9	257.33			8	131.13	35.57
587	उत्तर प्रदेश	संभल	7	202.13			4	57.10	13.90
588	उत्तर प्रदेश	संत कबीर नगर	3	137.71	1	23.72	2	67.53	11.36
589	उत्तर प्रदेश	शाहजहांपुर	12	304.63	3	232.45	7	39.28	17.63
590	उत्तर प्रदेश	शामली	4	199.28	1	95.30	2	16.70	4.67
591	उत्तर प्रदेश	सिद्धार्थनगर	11	321.00	2	75.00	1	35.58	17.79
592	उत्तर प्रदेश	सीतापुर	8	174.10	1	8.30	6	140.74	34.15
593	उत्तर प्रदेश	सोनभद्र	10	519.02	1	15.16	1	7.61	0.15
594	उत्तर प्रदेश	श्रावस्ती	2	83.53			2	54.50	21.40
595	उत्तर प्रदेश	सुल्तानपुर	6	65.34			5	49.52	11.35
596	उत्तर प्रदेश	उन्नाव	9	209.05	2	61.96	3	117.16	37.19
597	उत्तर प्रदेश	वाराणसी	14	634.88	5	148.05	4	87.38	7.69
598	उत्तराखंड	बागेश्वर	1	3.00					
599	उत्तराखंड	चमोली गोपेश्वर	3	71.08			2	60.20	12.90
600	उत्तराखंड	चम्पावत	1	10.55					
601	उत्तराखंड	देहरादून	1	10.01			1	9.55	7.16
602	उत्तराखंड	नैनीताल	1	12.82			1	8.48	4.24
603	उत्तराखंड	पौड़ी गढ़वाल	4	71.91			3	52.27	13.44
604	उत्तराखंड	पिथौरागढ़	2	10.93					
605	उत्तराखंड	टिहरी	4	49.74			2	20.08	7.61
606	उत्तराखंड	उधमसिंह नगर	2	23.00			1	8.83	3.53
607	पश्चिम बंगाल	अलीपुरद्वार	3	26.20			1	0.83	
608	पश्चिम बंगाल	बांकुड़ा	8	94.77	3	81.44	2	6.61	2.14
609	पश्चिम बंगाल	बर्द्धमान	26	1200.98	5	336.87	9	365.22	193.82
610	पश्चिम बंगाल	बीरभूम	17	442.17	3	148.18	5	136.44	26.74
611	पश्चिम बंगाल	दक्षिण दिनाजपुर	7	136.51	4	2.50	1	12.35	8.06
612	पश्चिम बंगाल	दार्जिलिंग	11	1700.64	2	1.20	4	411.80	52.54
613	पश्चिम बंगाल	हावड़ा	14	708.71	1	65.64	8	337.56	119.84
614	पश्चिम बंगाल	हुगली-चिनसुरा	25	317.13	2	22.20	17	250.47	116.17
615	पश्चिम बंगाल	जलपाईगुड़ी	15	133.34	2	7.90	7	47.07	7.49
616	पश्चिम बंगाल	कूच बिहार	23	114.77	3	34.02	6	14.15	5.45
617	पश्चिम बंगाल	कोलकाता	10	289.41	4	70.11	5	148.08	29.11

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जिला	कुल अनुमत		एनआईटी जारी		विवरण प्रदान किए गये		कार्य पूर्ण
			संख्या	लागत	संख्या	लागत	संख्या	लागत	
618	पश्चिम बंगाल	मालदा	7	33.11	2	7.36	2	14.65	2.57
619	पश्चिम बंगाल	मुर्शिदाबाद	25	243.67	6	39.25	7	49.08	3.87
620	पश्चिम बंगाल	नादिया	35	469.90	8	33.82	12	200.10	64.17
621	पश्चिम बंगाल	उत्तर 24 परगना	94	2947.75	16	895.84	49	1212.44	357.78
622	पश्चिम बंगाल	पश्चिम मेदिनीपुर	26	291.48	3	165.39	8	8.74	2.28
623	पश्चिम बंगाल	पूर्वा मिदनापुर	11	275.53	1	20.06	2	43.49	0.08
624	पश्चिम बंगाल	पुरुलिया	6	146.93	1	84.28	3	23.16	5.56
625	पश्चिम बंगाल	दक्षिण 24 परगना	15	950.51			11	497.09	186.91
626	पश्चिम बंगाल	उत्तर दिनाजपुर	10	98.07	3	43.50	5	10.59	0.42
कुल			8998	189458.55	970	30758.90	4916	85114.01	23016.30

विवरण- II

अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत अमरोहा संसदीय क्षेत्र में स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं

क्र.सं.	जिला	शहरी स्थानीय निकाय	परियोजना प्रकार	परियोजना का शीर्षक	परियोजना की उपलब्धियां	अनुमानित कुल परियोजना लागत (करोड़ में)
1	अमरोहा	अमरोहा (एनपीपी)	जलापूर्ति	नगर पालिका परिषद अमरोहा के वार्ड 08, पीरगढ़ में 24x7 जल आपूर्ति परियोजना	ठेका दिया गया	10.27
2	हापुड़	गढ़मुक्तेश्वर (एनपीपी)	जलापूर्ति	गढ़मुक्तेश्वर एनपीपी जल आपूर्ति योजना	ठेका दिया गया	23.547
3	अमरोहा	धनौरा (एनपीपी)	जलापूर्ति	धनौरा नगर पालिका पुनर्गठन जलापूर्ति योजना	ठेका दिया गया	50
4	अमरोहा	जोया (एनपीपी)	जलापूर्ति	जोया नगर पंचायत जल आपूर्ति पुनर्गठन योजना	ठेका दिया गया	25.68
5	अमरोहा	नौगावां सादात (एनपीपी)	जलापूर्ति	नौगावां सादात नगर पंचायत जलापूर्ति पुनर्गठन योजना	ठेका दिया गया	55
6	अमरोहा	गजरौला (एनपीपी)	जलाशयो का कायाकल्प	मोह मायापुरी स्थित बूढ़े बाबू तालाब का सौंदर्यीकरण कार्य.	ठेका दिया गया	2.25
7	अमरोहा	अमरोहा (एनपीपी)	जलाशयो का कायाकल्प	रायपुर झील, डीएम कार्यालय के सामने, अमरोहायू.पी.	ठेका दिया गया	0.92
8	अमरोहा	हसनपुर (एनपीपी)	जलाशयो का कायाकल्प	हसनपुर कर्बला तालाब	ठेका दिया गया	1.95
9	अमरोहा	धनौरा (एनपीपी)	जलाशयो का कायाकल्प	नेशनल इंटर कॉलेज के पास का तालाब	ठेका दिया गया	1.65
10	अमरोहा	धनौरा (एनपीपी)	जलाशयो का कायाकल्प	मोह. महादेव का सौंदर्यीकरण एवं आनन्द धाम के पास पुरोद्वार का कार्य	ठेका दिया गया	1.69
कुल						172.96

INFORMAL MICRO ENTERPRISES

578. **SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:**

Will the Minister of **MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES** be pleased

to state:

(a) the number of Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs) that have been brought under the formal ambit for availing the benefit under Priority Sector Lending (PSL) through the Udyam Assist Platform, State-wise; and

(b) the data on the number of Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs) that have got the benefit of priority sector lending after joining the platform?

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

(a) and (b): The State/UT-wise details of number of Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs) that have been brought under the formal ambit for availing the benefit under Priority Sector Lending (PSL) through the registration on Udyam Assist Platform (UAP), as on November 25, 2024, are given enclosed as **Statement**. As per the Gazette Notification of Ministry of MSME S.O. 1296(E) dated March 20, 2023 the certificate issued on UAP to IMEs shall be treated at par with Udyam Registration Certificate for the purpose of availing Priority Sector Lending (PSL) Benefits. As informed by Small Industry Bank of India (SIDBI), the data of IMEs that have got the benefit of priority sector lending is not maintained centrally.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise number of Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs) registered on Udyam Assist Platform as on 20.11.2024		
S. No.	Name of the State/UT-wise	No. of IMEs registered on UAP

1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,773
2	Andhra Pradesh	14,19,825
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10,697
4	Assam	2,92,346
5	Bihar	17,76,666
6	Chandigarh	12,738
7	Chhattisgarh	5,11,834
8	Delhi	2,92,624
9	Goa	35,279
10	Gujarat	10,83,688
11	Haryana	4,16,896
12	Himachal Pradesh	52,013
13	Jammu and Kashmir	2,00,632
14	Jharkhand	6,15,918
15	Karnataka	18,00,398
16	Kerala	5,54,202
17	Ladakh	4,610
18	Lakshadweep	810
19	Madhya Pradesh	20,27,625
20	Maharashtra	22,33,854
21	Manipur	38,958
22	Meghalaya	8,536
23	Mizoram	11,887
24	Nagaland	20,522
25	Odisha	8,18,763

26	Puducherry	33,994
27	Punjab	4,03,402
28	Rajasthan	9,65,620
29	Sikkim	9,023
30	Tamil Nadu	13,38,907
31	Telangana	9,63,845
32	The Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	5,179
33	Tripura	1,73,205
34	Uttarakhand	1,57,523
35	Uttar Pradesh	29,42,337
36	West Bengal	26,54,458
Total		2,38,91,587

UPLIFTMENT OF TRIBALS

579. **DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:**

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to prepare any special action plan for the education and welfare of tribal people so as to bring them and the tribal areas of the country into mainstream;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY):

(a) to (c): The Central Sector Scheme of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) was started in the year 2018-19 to provide quality education at par with Navodaya Vidyalaya to the tribal children in their own environment. Under the new scheme, Government decided to establish 440 EMRSs, one EMRS in every block having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons (as per census 2011). 288 EMRS schools were initially funded under Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, which are being upgraded as per the new model. Accordingly, Ministry has set the target to set up total of 728 EMRSs benefiting around 3.5 lakh ST students across the country. As on date, 715 schools have been sanctioned, out of which 476 EMRSs have been reported to be functional across the country benefiting about 1,33,929 students covering 264 districts in 28 States/UTs.

Further, Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing following Scholarship Schemes to promote and encourage basic and higher education amongst ST population:-

- i) Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students (For Class IX and X):
- ii) Post Matric Scholarship for ST students (For Class XI and above):
- iii) National Scholarship Scheme for Higher Education of ST Students (earlier known as Top Class Scholarship Scheme): Scholarship is provided for pursuing Graduate/Post Graduate courses in the 265 top-class

Government and Non-Government Institutes in professional fields such as Management, Medicine, Engineering, Information Technology, Law etc.

iv. National Fellowship Scheme for Higher Education of ST Students:

Scholarship to meritorious ST students for pursuing M.Phil or Ph.D in India

v) National Overseas Scholarship for ST students: Scholarships are given to the meritorious Schedule Tribe (ST) students for pursuing higher education abroad.

In addition to the above scheme Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) a scheme with total outlay of Rs.79,156 crores (Central Share: Rs.56,333 crore and State Share: Rs. 22,823 crore) was also launched on 2nd October 2024 by Government. The Abhiyan will cover around 63,843 villages benefiting more than 5 crore tribal people in 549 districts and 2,911 blocks spread across all tribal majority villages and aspirational blocks in 30 States/UTs. DAJGUA envisions saturation of critical gaps in social infrastructure including education sector. Under the Scheme Dept of School Education, Ministry of Education Govt of India will be constructing 1000 hostels for tribal children to facilitate access to education. Additionally under DAJGUA MoTA will support states with central assistance for upgradation of infrastructure of Ashram schools being run by State Governments for Tribal children.

Further , Samagra Shiksha, an overarching programme for the school education is being implemented by Dept of School Education, Ministry of

Education Government of India with a total financial outlay of Rs.2,94,283.04crore which includes a Central share of Rs.1,85,398.32 crore.(2021-2026) which has a special thrust on Bridging Social and Gender Gaps in School Education. The scheme also focuses on the identified Special Focus Districts (SFDs) on the basis of adverse performance on various indicators of enrolment, retention, and gender parity, as well as concentration of SC, ST and minority communities. A total of 109 ST SFDs, having population of more than 25% and above ST population have been identified.

Further in Navaodaya Vidyalaya Society, an autonomous body under Ministry of Education, there are 10 Special Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas for Scheduled Tribe (ST) concentrated districts of the country There is provision of Reservation for SC & STs as per actual population in the district concerned subject to a minimum of national average. As on 31.03.2024.Total **58,536 ST students** have been reported to be on the roll of NVS.

जनजातीय समुदायों का शैक्षिक सशक्तिकरण

580. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने जनजातीय समुदायों के शैक्षिक सशक्तिकरण के लिए कोई नई योजना शुरू की है और यदि हां, तो राजस्थान के दौसा के जनजातीय बच्चों के शिक्षा स्तर को सुधारने के लिए इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रदान की जा रही सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या जनजातीय छात्रों की शिक्षा के स्तर में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से उनके लिए विशेष छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की गई हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इन योजनाओं के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने जनजातीय समुदायों के शैक्षिक सशक्तिकरण के लिए जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में शैक्षणिक संस्थानों की स्थापना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना या कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और विशेषकर दौसा, राजस्थान में इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है?

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गा दास उइके):

(क) और (घ): जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय जनजातीय बच्चों को उनके अपने ही परिवेश में नवोदय विद्यालय के समान गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए वर्ष 2018-19 में शुरू की गई एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालय (ईएमआरएस) की केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना को क्रियान्वित करता है। नई योजना के तहत, सरकार ने 440 ईएमआरएस, 50% से अधिक अजजा आबादी और कम से कम 20,000 जनजातीय व्यक्तियों (जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार) वाले प्रत्येक ब्लॉक में एक ईएमआरएस स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया है। 288 ईएमआरएस विद्यालयों को शुरू में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अंतर्गत अनुदान के तहत वित्त पोषित किया गया था। इस योजना का उद्देश्य देश भर में लगभग 3.5 लाख अजजा छात्रों को लाभान्वित करना है। आज तक, 715 स्कूल स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिनमें से 28 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के 264 जिलों के लगभग 1,33,929 छात्रों को लाभान्वित करते हुए देश भर में 476 ईएमआरएस के क्रियाशील होने की सूचना है। राजस्थान में 31 स्वीकृत ईएमआरएस हैं, जिनमें से 30 पहले से ही क्रियाशील हैं। हालांकि, राजस्थान के दौसा जिले में कोई भी ईएमआरएस स्वीकृत नहीं है।

उपरोक्त योजना के अतिरिक्त सरकार द्वारा 2 अक्टूबर 2024 को 79,156 करोड़ रुपये (केंद्रीय हिस्सा: 56,333 करोड़ रुपये और राज्य हिस्सा: 22,823 करोड़ रुपये) के कुल परिव्यय के साथ धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीएजेजीयूए) योजना भी शुरू की गई। यह अभियान

30 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के सभी जनजातीय बहुल गांवों और आकांक्षी ब्लॉकों में फैले 549 जिलों और 2,911 ब्लॉकों में 5 करोड़ से अधिक जनजातीय लोगों को लाभान्वित करते हुए लगभग 63,843 गांवों को कवर करेगा। डीएजेजीयू में शिक्षा क्षेत्र सहित सामाजिक बुनियादी ढांचे में महत्वपूर्ण अंतरों की संतृप्ति की परिकल्पना की गई है। इस योजना के तहत स्कूल शिक्षा विभाग, भारत सरकार जनजातीय बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा तक पहुंच को आसान बनाने हेतु 1000 छात्रावासों का निर्माण करेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, डीएजेजीयू के अंतर्गत जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय जनजातीय बच्चों के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा चलाए जा रहे आश्रम विद्यालयों के बुनियादी ढांचे के उन्नयन हेतु केंद्रीय सहायता के साथ राज्यों को सहयोग करेगा।

उपरोक्त के अलावा, स्कूली शिक्षा के लिए एक व्यापक कार्यक्रम, समग्र शिक्षा, स्कूल शिक्षा विभाग, भारत सरकार द्वारा 2,94,283.04 करोड़ रुपये के कुल वित्तीय परिव्यय के साथ क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है, जिसमें 1,85,398.32 करोड़ रुपये का केंद्रीय हिस्सा (2021-2026) शामिल है जिसका विशेष जोर स्कूली शिक्षा में सामाजिक और लैंगिक अंतर को पाटने पर है।

(ख): जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय, अनुसूचित जनजाति जनसंख्या के बीच बुनियादी और उच्चतर शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने और प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए राजस्थान सहित देश के सभी राज्यों में निम्नलिखित छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं क्रियान्वित कर रहा है:-

- i) अजजा छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति (कक्षा IX और X के लिए):
- ii) अजजा छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति (कक्षा XI और उससे ऊपर के लिए):
- iii) अजजा छात्रों की उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति योजना (पहले शीर्ष श्रेणी छात्रवृत्ति योजना के रूप में जानी जाती थी): प्रबंधन, चिकित्सा, इंजीनियरिंग, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी, कानून आदि जैसे पेशेवर क्षेत्रों में 265 शीर्ष श्रेणी के सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी संस्थानों में स्नातक / स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम करने के लिए छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान की जाती है।

iv. अजजा छात्रों की उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति योजना: भारत में एम.फिल या पीएचडी करने के लिए मेधावी अजजा छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति

v) अजजा छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय समुद्रपारीय छात्रवृत्ति: विदेश में उच्चतर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए मेधावी अनुसूचित जनजाति (अजजा) छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां दी जाती है।

(ग): ईएमआरएस योजना की निगरानी, निधियों की आगे की रिलीज (निर्मुक्ति) के लिए पूर्व-आवश्यकता के रूप में उपयोगिता प्रमाण पत्र (यूसी) प्राप्त करके, मासिक प्रगति रिपोर्ट, दायर किए गए दौरे और योजना के उचित कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य सरकारों और नोडल एजेंसियों के साथ नियमित समीक्षा बैठक करके की जाती है। जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के तहत एक स्वायत्त निकाय, राष्ट्रीय आदिवासी छात्र शिक्षा समिति (एनईएसटीएस) द्वारा एक एमआईएस पोर्टल भी विकसित किया गया है, जो सभी ईएमआरएस के डेटाबेस को बनाए रखने और योजना की निगरानी के लिए ईएमआरएस की योजना का प्रबंधन और कार्यान्वयन करता है।

इसके अलावा, छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के लिए, 2018 में डीबीटी मिशन ने छात्रवृत्ति की पूरी प्रक्रिया को डिजिटल बनाने के निर्देश के साथ विस्तृत दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि छात्रवृत्ति की राशि सीधे छात्र के आधार से जुड़े बैंक खाते में हस्तांतरित की जाए और लाभार्थी की जानकारी प्राप्त करने की सुविधा वाली योजना-विशिष्ट एमआईएस का विकास किया जाए। सभी 5 छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं को समर्पित योजना-विशिष्ट पोर्टल के माध्यम से प्रबंधित किया जाता है।

तदनुसार, छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की संपूर्ण प्रक्रिया में निम्नलिखित विशेषताओं के साथ कागज आधारित प्रारूप से डिजिटल मोड में बदलाव के साथ सुधार किया गया है।

(i) राज्यों द्वारा डेटा साझा करना, डेटा विश्लेषण और प्रदर्शन डैशबोर्ड:

(ii) डिजी-लॉकर के साथ एकीकरण

(iii) अध्येतावृत्ति (फैलोशिप) पोर्टल के साथ विश्वविद्यालयों का एकीकरण

(iv) शिकायत निवारण और संचार तंत्र

दमन और दीव में पीएमएवाई के अंतर्गत निर्मित मकान

581. श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

क्या आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दमन और दीव (यूटी) में प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) के अंतर्गत निर्मित मकानों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत दमन और दीव में निर्मित मकानों को गिरा दिया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और कितने मकान गिराए गए हैं; और

(घ) इस मामले में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है/की जा रही है?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):

(क) से (घ): जी, हाँ। प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) के अंतर्गत दमन और दीव के लिए कुल 9,947 आवास स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिनमें से 9,230 आवास पहले ही पूर्ण किए जा चुके हैं और लाभार्थियों को सुपुर्द कर दिए गए हैं। संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, दमन और दीव में पीएमएवाई-यू के अंतर्गत निर्मित किसी भी आवास को ध्वस्त नहीं किया गया है।

PIPED WATER INFRASTRUCTURE UNDER JJM IN NANDYAL DISTRICT

582. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages identified in Nandyal district for installing piped water infrastructure under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM);

(b) the number of villages connected to piped water supply by specifying the connections made through Single Village Schemes (SVS), Multi Village Schemes (MVS) or solar-powered stand-alone systems;

- (c) the total expenditure for these schemes including contributions from the Union and State Governments;
- (d) the current operational status of these schemes including any ongoing work, delays or challenges in their implementation;
- (e) the total number of rural households in Nandyal district received Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) under these schemes and the expected timeline for achieving 100% FHTCs coverage; and
- (f) the number of villages in Nandyal where greywater management systems have been implemented under JJM along with the details of ongoing initiatives for greywater treatment and reuse?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V.
SOMANNA):**

- (a) and (b) Since August 2019, Government of India is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), in partnership with States/ UTs, to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household of the country. Drinking Water is a state subject, and hence, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, including those under the Jal Jeevan Mission, lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the States by providing technical and financial assistance. As reported by State Government of Andhra Pradesh, all 427 villages of Nandyal District are identified for piped water supply infrastructure under JJM. Out of 427 villages, the water supply in 349 villages are planned

with single-village-scheme (SVS) and 78 villages are planned with multi-village schemes (MVS).

- (c) Under JJM, funds are released directly to the States/ UTs and their further district-wise allocations are made and maintained by respective States/ UTs only and not at the Government of India level. Since the launch of JJM, Rs. 16,855.67 crore has been allocated to Andhra Pradesh, of which the state has drawn only Rs. 2,254.89 crore.

Further, as informed by the State Government, the total expenditure for the schemes in Nandyal district is Rs. 23,969.64 lakh is shared in the ratio of 50:50 between Central government and State Government.

- (d) There are 1612 Schemes taken under JJM in Nandyal district. The work order for all the schemes have been issued. Out of 1,612 Schemes, 5 Schemes are completed and the work of 1,607 schemes is ongoing. The non-availability of timely State share had been major impediment in completion of Schemes, *inter alia*.

To expedite the provision of tap water connections to all rural households in the state including Nandyal district, concerted efforts have been made to accelerate the pace of implementation of JJM on ground. These include measures such as holding high level joint review meetings with the State government on regular basis and visits of multi-disciplinary teams from the department to highlight areas which need attention for expediting

implementation in a mission mode to make provision of tap water supply to all households in a time bound manner.

(e) As reported by the State government, in Nandyal district, at the start of JJM, 1,22,973 rural households had tap water connections. Since then, 1,36,661 additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 25.11.2024, out of 3,46,130 rural households, the provision of tap water supply is available to 2,59,634 (75.01%) rural households in the district. The State government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that all rural households, including those in Nandyal district, will be provided with tap water connections by March, 2027.

(f) As informed by State government, there are no greywater management systems implemented under JJM. However, as reported on SBM(G) IMIS there are 129 villages where greywater management system has been implemented in Nandyal district and 30 villages have been saturated with grey water management, systems. There are 91 community level greywater management systems using Phytoid, DEWATS, Wetlands, Duckweed Pond and 40 WSP-3/5-Pond System implemented in the District. In addition, 6,191 household level greywater management system such as Soak pits, leach pits, Magic pits, Kitchen Gardens are implemented in the District.

UNEMPLOYMENT OF TRIBAL YOUTHS

583. **SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has chalked out any plan for training of unemployed tribal youth having ITI degree or disciplines;
- (b) whether any door to door survey conducted by teachers of Government Tribal Residential Schools in various districts;
- (c) whether lakhs of unemployed youth have been identified and out of some of them selected for soft skills training progress in some States and got training completion certificate job letters; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and funds sanctioned/spent thereon, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY):

(a) to (d): Directorate General of Training (DGT) under Minister of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) conducts Instructor training Program under Crafts Instructor Training Scheme (CITS) for the progression of ITI certificate holders including Tribal youth to make them conversant with techniques for imparting hands on skills and training methodology. Under the CITS scheme, 55 NSQF compliant courses have been developed to imparts training through National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) and Institute of Training of Trainers (ITOTs) across the country. In the last five academic sessions, i.e., from 2019-20 to 2023-24, 5,28,866 candidates from Scheduled Tribes category have been trained in ITIs across the country. As per report of a tracer study of ITI pass outs, conducted by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through an Independent Agency and published in 2018, about

63.5 % of ITI Graduates (including tribal population) are employed out of which 6.7 % are self-employed.

Trainings are also imparted to the tribal youth who are associated as beneficiaries of Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs) under Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM) scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs. So far an amount of Rs. 58,736.50 lakhs has been sanctioned for establishment of 3,958 VDVKs under the scheme. State-wise details of VDVKs is enclosed as **Statement.**

STATEMENT

State-wise details of VDVKs

Sl. No.	State	No. of VDVKs Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned (In Rs. Lakhs)	No. of Van Dhan beneficiaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	415	6,162.90	123578
2	Arunachal Pradesh	106	1,590.00	32897
3	Assam	471	7,065.00	143309
4	Chhattisgarh	139	2,085.00	41700
5	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1	15.00	302

6	Goa	10	150.00	3000
7	Gujarat	200	2,895.65	57968
8	Himachal Pradesh	4	55.50	1110
9	Jammu & Kashmir	100	1,457.00	29791
10	Ladakh	10	150.00	3000
11	Jharkhand	146	2,174.70	43701
12	Karnataka	140	2,087.40	41748
13	Kerala	44	597.25	12038
14	Madhya Pradesh	126	1,890.00	37860
15	Maharashtra	264	3,960.00	79350
16	Manipur	200	2,996.80	60403
17	Meghalaya	169	2,534.10	50835
18	Mizoram	259	3,806.55	76168
19	Nagaland	284	4,259.90	85198
20	Odisha	170	2,479.25	50094
21	Rajasthan	479	7,135.60	144803
22	Sikkim	80	1,169.05	23381
23	Tamil Nadu	8	120.00	2400
24	Telangana	17	255.00	5100
25	Tripura	57	776.00	16116
26	Uttar Pradesh	25	359.55	7238
27	Uttarakhand	12	179.95	3605

28	West Bengal	22	329.35	6719
TOTAL		3958	58,736.50	1183412

NATIONAL DAM SAFETY AUTHORITY

584. ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any data of the meetings held and decisions taken by the National Dam Safety Authority (NDSA) since its constitution;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government will ensure that dams situated in one State and operated by another be taken over by the NDSA;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether it is true that NDSA has conducted any comprehensive safety audit of dams before hundred years across the country; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (DR. RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUHARY):

(a) and (b) Pursuant to the provisions of the Dam Safety Act 2021, the Central Government has established the National Dam Safety Authority (NDSA) for overseeing dam safety activities across the country and to implement the policy, guidelines and standards evolved by the National Committee on Dam Safety (NCDS) for proper surveillance, inspection and maintenance of specified dams. The Authority has so far held several discussions and meetings with the States for carrying out its designated functions under the Dam Safety Act, 2021. Following major decisions have been taken by the NDSA in this regard:

- i. Various National Workshops/ International Conference have been organized for awareness/ sensitisation related to implementation of various provisions of the Dam Safety Act, 2021.
- ii. Regional Review meetings are held regularly with all State Dam Safety Organizations (SDSOs) to review the implementation of the Dam Safety Act 2021 and States' preparedness for managing monsoon flood. So far, 11 Regional Review meetings were held.
- iii. As per compliance of Section 54 (1) of the Dam Safety Act, 2021, the NDSA has to frame 19 dam safety regulations. All these 19 regulations have been prepared and approved by the NCDS. Out of 19 regulations, 17 regulations have been published in the official Gazette of India.
- iv. NDSA is maintaining nationwide database for all the specified dams in Dam Health Rehabilitation and Monitoring Application (DHARMA) portal. All State Dam Safety Organizations have been directed to fill up all the concerned data of their respective dams in the portal. Moreover, they have also been instructed to upload the reports of all pre-monsoon, post-monsoon and special inspection (if any) on the DHARMA portal,
- v. NDSA also held several meetings with the States/ other dam owning agencies for measures to be taken in case of dams likely to be affected by Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) and installation of early warning systems.
- vi. NDSA is also providing secretarial assistance to the National Committee on Dam Safety and its sub-committees. So far, 9 meetings of NCDS have been held.

- vii. NDSA has also taken up the study related to Rapid Risk Assessment of all the specified dams in the country. Rapid Risk Screening Tool has been developed for this purpose. Multiple trainings/ workshops have been organized by NDSA for the officials of State/ other dam owning organizations.
- viii. Outreach programs at the 25 iconic dam sites across the country were organized with community participation under “Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav (AKAM)” for promoting Dam Tourism.

(c) and (d) For those dams which are located in one State and operated by another, National Dam Safety Authority is functioning as the State Dam Safety Organisation as per the provisions of the Act. Accordingly, necessary directions are being given by the Authority to the owner of such dams for making compliance of various provisions and other mandated functions as per the Act. Hence, there is no question of taking control over these types of dams by the Authority.

Responsibility to ensure the safety of dams, including their operation and maintenance, rests primarily with dam owners, which are mostly the State Governments and Central/State Public Sector Units. Dam Safety Act 2021 does not, in any way, encroach upon the power of the States and does not contain any provision to alter dam ownership, water sharing agreements or the operation and maintenance of the dams by the State governments.

(e) and (f) As per Section 38 of the Dam Safety Act 201, the responsibility for carrying out the comprehensive safety audit of dams rests with the dam owners. Hence, NDSA has not conducted the comprehensive safety audit of any dam in the country.

SMART CITIES IN KARNATAKA**585. SHRI CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:**

Will the Minister of **HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of works undertaken in Smart City Mangalore and other five smart cities in Karnataka;
- (b) whether the Government has any plan to extend or upgrade the Smart City Mission on the lines of Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0 and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the current status of achieving Open Defecation Free+ (ODF+) under the Swachh Bharat Mission across the districts in Karnataka; and
- (d) whether the Government has any plan to introduce new components into the mission and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI TOKHAN SAHU):

- (a) There are seven (7) smart cities of Karnataka, selected under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM), viz., Belagavi, Bengaluru, Davanagere, Hubballi-Dharward, Mangaluru, Shivamogga and Tumakuru. As per the data provided by Mangaluru smart city, 93 projects amounting to ₹2,429 crore have been completed and remaining 12 projects amounting to ₹144 crore are at implementation stage under SCM.

With regard to the seven (7) smart cities of Karnataka, 882 projects amounting to ₹13,381 crore have been completed and remaining 26

projects amounting to ₹411 crore are at implementation stage. City-wise status of smart cities projects undertaken in Karnataka is at enclosed

Statement -I.

(b) to (d) At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government to extend or upgrade or introduce new components in the existing SCM. The Open Defecation Free+ (ODF+) certification is maintained Urban Local Bodies (ULB) wise. The District-wise and ULB-wise status of ODF+ in Karnataka under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is at enclosed **Statement -II.**

STATEMENT -I

Current Status of Smart Cities projects in Karnataka

(in ₹ crore)

City	Total funds released (Gol+States)	Total Utilization (Gol+States)	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
			No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
Belagavi	990.00	920.82	217	2779.52	211	2716.46	6	63.06
Bengaluru	988.00	872.78	48	1033.53	47	1014.77	1	18.76
Davanagere	990.00	904.24	128	1976.27	125	1932.81	3	43.46
Hubballi-Dharwad	990.00	866.10	81	1949.61	78	1816.62	3	132.99

Mangaluru	879.76	852.22	105	2573.14	93	2428.81	12	144.33
Shivamogga	990.00	963.22	112	1381.00	111	1372.42	1	8.58
Tumakuru	990.00	958.84	217	2098.68	217	2098.68	0	0.00
Total	6817.76	6338.22	908	13791.75	882	13380.57	26	411.18

As per information provided by State of Karnataka/ Smart Cities Mission as on

15 November, 2024

STATEMENT -II

The District-wise and ULB-wise status of ODF+ in Karnataka under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)

ULB Code	District Name	ULB Name	ODF+ Certified
900419	BAGALKOT	AMEENAGADA (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803046	BAGALKOT	BADAMI (TMC)	ODF+
803048	BAGALKOT	BAGALKOT (CMC)	ODF+
900420	BAGALKOT	BELAGALI (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803043	BAGALKOT	BILGI (TP)	ODF+
803047	BAGALKOT	GULEDGUDDA (TMC)	ODF+
803049	BAGALKOT	HUNGUND (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803050	BAGALKOT	ILKAL (CMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803041	BAGALKOT	JAMKHANDI	ODF+
900421	BAGALKOT	KAMATAGI (TP)	ODF+

ULB Code	District Name	ULB Name	ODF+ Certified
803045	BAGALKOT	KERUR (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
900765	BAGALKOT	LOKAPURA	Yet to Certified ODF+
803039	BAGALKOT	MAHALINGPUR (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803044	BAGALKOT	MUDHOL (TMC)	ODF+
803042	BAGALKOT	RABKAVI BANHATTI (CMC)	ODF+
900669	BAGALKOT	SHIRURU	Yet to Certified ODF+
803040	BAGALKOT	TERDAL (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
900666	BANGALORE RURAL	BASHETTIHALLI	Yet to Certified ODF+
803235	BANGALORE RURAL	DEVANAHALLI (TMC)	ODF+
803233	BANGALORE RURAL	DOD BALLAPUR (CMC + OG)	ODF+
803236	BANGALORE RURAL	HOSAKOTE (CMC)	ODF+
803232	BANGALORE RURAL	NELAMANGALA (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803234	BANGALORE RURAL	VIJAYAPURA (TMC)	ODF+
803163	BANGALORE URBAN	ANEKAL (TMC)	ODF+
900390	BANGALORE URBAN	ATTIBELE(TMC)	ODF+
900387	BANGALORE URBAN	BOMMASANDRA (TMC)	ODF+
803162	BANGALORE URBAN	BRUHAT BENGALURU MAHANAGARA PALIKE	ODF+
900388	BANGALORE URBAN	CHANDAPURA (TMC)	ODF+
900772	BANGALORE URBAN	CHIKKABANAVARA	Yet to Certified ODF+
900386	BANGALORE URBAN	HEBBAGODI(CMC)	ODF+
900771	BANGALORE URBAN	HUNASAMARANAHALLI	Yet to Certified ODF+
900389	BANGALORE URBAN	JIGANI(TMC)	ODF+

ULB Code	District Name	ULB Name	ODF+ Certified
900606	BANGALORE URBAN	MADANAYAKANAHALLI	ODF+
900473	BELGAUM	AINAPUR	ODF+
900770	BELGAUM	ANKALAGI-AKKATANGERHAALA	Yet to Certified ODF+
900417	BELGAUM	ARABHAVI (TP)	ODF+
803024	BELGAUM	ATHNI (TMC + OG)	ODF+
803036	BELGAUM	BAIL HONGAL (TMC)	ODF+
803033	BELGAUM	BELGAUM (M CORP. + OG)	ODF+
803034	BELGAUM	BELGAUM CANTT.	ODF+
900418	BELGAUM	BORAGAON (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
900412	BELGAUM	CHANNAMMA KITTURU (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803023	BELGAUM	CHIKODI	Yet to Certified ODF+
900409	BELGAUM	CHINCHALI (TP)	ODF+
900411	BELGAUM	EXAMBA (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803030	BELGAUM	GOKAK	ODF+
900394	BELGAUM	HAROGERI(TMC)	ODF+
803032	BELGAUM	HUKERI (TP)	ODF+
900416	BELGAUM	KABBURA (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
900767	BELGAUM	KAGAWADA	Yet to Certified ODF+
900413	BELGAUM	KALLOLI (TP)	ODF+
900406	BELGAUM	KANKANAVADI(TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803035	BELGAUM	KHANAPUR (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803028	BELGAUM	KONNUR (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803025	BELGAUM	KUDCHI (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+

ULB Code	District Name	ULB Name	ODF+ Certified
900407	BELGAUM	M.K HUBBALLI (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
900768	BELGAUM	MACCHE	Yet to Certified ODF+
900410	BELGAUM	MALLAPURA (TP)	ODF+
900392	BELGAUM	MANUVALLI(TMC)	ODF+
803027	BELGAUM	MUDALGI (TMC)	ODF+
900391	BELGAUM	MUGALAKODA (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
900408	BELGAUM	NAAGANURA (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803021	BELGAUM	NIPANI (CMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
900769	BELGAUM	PEERANAADI	Yet to Certified ODF+
803038	BELGAUM	RAMDURG (TMC)	ODF+
803026	BELGAUM	RAYBAG (TP)	ODF+
803022	BELGAUM	SADALGI	Yet to Certified ODF+
803031	BELGAUM	SANKESHWAR (TMC)	ODF+
803037	BELGAUM	SAUNDATTI-YELLAMMA (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
900415	BELGAUM	SHEDBAALA (TP)	ODF+
900393	BELGAUM	UGAR KHURDA(TMC)	ODF+
900766	BELGAUM	YARAGATTI	Yet to Certified ODF+
803114	BELLARY	BELLARY	Yet to Certified ODF+
900399	BELLARY	HAGARIBOMMANAHALLI (TMC)	ODF+
803125	BELLARY	HARAPANAHALLI (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803108	BELLARY	HOOVINA HADAGALLI (TMC)	ODF+
803109	BELLARY	HOSPET (CMC)	ODF+
803110	BELLARY	KAMALAPURAM (TP)	ODF+

ULB Code	District Name	ULB Name	ODF+ Certified
803111	BELLARY	KAMPLI (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803117	BELLARY	KOTTURU (TP)	ODF+
900427	BELLARY	KUDATINI (TP)	ODF+
803116	BELLARY	KUDLIGI (TP)	ODF+
900397	BELLARY	KUREKUPPA (TMC)	ODF+
900398	BELLARY	KURUDUGODU (TMC)	ODF+
900428	BELLARY	MARIAMMANAHALLI (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803115	BELLARY	SANDUR (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803112	BELLARY	SIRUGUPPA (TMC)	ODF+
803113	BELLARY	TEKKALAKOTE (TP)	ODF+
803059	BIDAR	AURAD (TP)	ODF+
803057	BIDAR	BASAVAKALYAN (CMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803058	BIDAR	BHALKI (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803060	BIDAR	BIDAR (CMC + OG)	ODF+
803062	BIDAR	CHITGOPPA (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
900403	BIDAR	HALLI KHEDA (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803061	BIDAR	HOMNABAD (TMC)	ODF+
900434	BIJAPUR	ALAMELA (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803054	BIJAPUR	BASAVANA BAGEVADI	Yet to Certified ODF+
803051	BIJAPUR	BIJAPUR	ODF+
900375	BIJAPUR	CHADACHANA (TP)	ODF+
900374	BIJAPUR	DEVARAHIPPARAGI (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803052	BIJAPUR	INDI (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+

ULB Code	District Name	ULB Name	ODF+ Certified
900435	BIJAPUR	KOLAHARA (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
900368	BIJAPUR	MANAGULI (NP)	ODF+
803055	BIJAPUR	MUDEDEBIHAL (TMC)	ODF+
900436	BIJAPUR	NALATAVADA (TP)	ODF+
900376	BIJAPUR	NIDAGUNDI TP	ODF+
803053	BIJAPUR	SINDGI (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803056	BIJAPUR	TALIKOTA	ODF+
900610	BIJAPUR	THIKOTA	Yet to Certified ODF+
803201	CHAMARAJANAGAR	CHAMARAJANAGAR (CMC)	ODF+
803200	CHAMARAJANAGAR	GUNDLUPET (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803204	CHAMARAJANAGAR	HANUR (TP)	ODF+
803203	CHAMARAJANAGAR	KOLLEGAL (CMC)	ODF+
803202	CHAMARAJANAGAR	YELANDUR (TP)	ODF+
803229	CHIKKABALLAPURA	BAGEPALLI (TMC)	ODF+
803227	CHIKKABALLAPURA	CHIKKABALLAPURA (CMC)	ODF+
803231	CHIKKABALLAPURA	CHINTAMANI (CMC)	ODF+
803226	CHIKKABALLAPURA	GAURIBIDANUR (TMC)	ODF+
803228	CHIKKABALLAPURA	GUDIBANDA (TP)	ODF+
803230	CHIKKABALLAPURA	SIDLAGHATTA (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
900607	CHIKMAGALUR	AJJAMPURA	ODF+
803147	CHIKMAGALUR	BIRUR (TMC)	ODF+
803149	CHIKMAGALUR	CHIKMAGALUR	ODF+
803148	CHIKMAGALUR	KADUR (TMC)	ODF+

ULB Code	District Name	ULB Name	ODF+ Certified
803144	CHIKMAGALUR	KOPPA	ODF+
803151	CHIKMAGALUR	KUDREMUKH (NAC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803150	CHIKMAGALUR	MUDIGERE (TP)	ODF+
803145	CHIKMAGALUR	NARASIMHARAJAPURA (TP)	ODF+
803143	CHIKMAGALUR	SRINGERI (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803146	CHIKMAGALUR	TARIKERE (TMC)	ODF+
803119	CHITRADURGA	CHALLAKERE (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803120	CHITRADURGA	CHITRADURGA (CMC + OG)	ODF+
803123	CHITRADURGA	HIRIYUR (TMC)	ODF+
803121	CHITRADURGA	HOLALKERE (TP)	ODF+
803122	CHITRADURGA	HOSDURGA (TMC)	ODF+
803118	CHITRADURGA	MOLAKALMURU (TP)	ODF+
900429	CHITRADURGA	NAYAKANAHATTI (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
900774	DAKSHIN KANNADA	BAJAPE	Yet to Certified ODF+
803183	DAKSHIN KANNADA	BANTVAL (TMC)	ODF+
803184	DAKSHIN KANNADA	BELTANGADI (TP)	ODF+
900773	DAKSHIN KANNADA	KADABA	Yet to Certified ODF+
900775	DAKSHIN KANNADA	KINNIGOLI	Yet to Certified ODF+
900383	DAKSHIN KANNADA	KOTEKAAR (TP)	ODF+
803181	DAKSHIN KANNADA	MANGALORE	ODF+
803180	DAKSHIN KANNADA	MUDBIDRI (TMC)	ODF+
803179	DAKSHIN KANNADA	MULKI (TP)	ODF+
803185	DAKSHIN KANNADA	PUTTUR (TMC)	ODF+

ULB Code	District Name	ULB Name	ODF+ Certified
900608	DAKSHIN KANNADA	SOMESHWARA	Yet to Certified ODF+
803186	DAKSHIN KANNADA	SULYA (TP)	ODF+
803182	DAKSHIN KANNADA	ULLAL (TMC)	ODF+
900384	DAKSHIN KANNADA	VITLA (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803129	DAVANAGERE	CHANNAGIRI (TP)	ODF+
803127	DAVANAGERE	DAVANAGERE	ODF+
803124	DAVANAGERE	HARIHAR (CMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803128	DAVANAGERE	HONNALI (TP)	ODF+
803126	DAVANAGERE	JAGALUR (TP)	ODF+
900400	DAVANAGERE	MALEBENNURU (TMC)	ODF+
900667	DAVANAGERE	NYAMATHI	Yet to Certified ODF+
803078	GADAG	GADAG-BETIGERI	ODF+
803076	GADAG	GAJENDRAGARH (TMC)	ODF+
803081	GADAG	LAKSHMESHWAR (TMC)	ODF+
803079	GADAG	MULGUND (TP)	ODF+
803082	GADAG	MUNDARGI (TMC)	ODF+
803077	GADAG	NAREGAL (TP)	ODF+
803074	GADAG	NARGUND (TMC)	ODF+
803075	GADAG	RON (TMC)	ODF+
803080	GADAG	SHIRHATTI (TP)	ODF+
803206	GULBARGA	AFZALPUR (TP)	ODF+
803205	GULBARGA	ALAND	Yet to Certified ODF+
803208	GULBARGA	CHINCHOLI (TP)	ODF+

ULB Code	District Name	ULB Name	ODF+ Certified
803210	GULBARGA	CHITAPUR (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803207	GULBARGA	GULBARGA (M CORP. + OG)	ODF+
803214	GULBARGA	JEVARGI (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
900776	GULBARGA	KALAGI	Yet to Certified ODF+
900777	GULBARGA	KAMALAPURA	Yet to Certified ODF+
803209	GULBARGA	SEDAM (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803212	GULBARGA	SHAHABAD (CMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803211	GULBARGA	SHAHABAD ACC (NAC)	ODF+
803213	GULBARGA	WADI (TMC)	ODF+
900778	GULBARGA	YADRAMI	Yet to Certified ODF+
803175	HASSAN	ALUR (TP)	ODF+
803176	HASSAN	ARKALGUD (TP)	ODF+
803173	HASSAN	ARSIKERE (TMC + OG)	ODF+
803172	HASSAN	BELUR (TMC)	ODF+
803178	HASSAN	CHANNARAYAPATNA (TMC + OG)	ODF+
803174	HASSAN	HASSAN	ODF+
803177	HASSAN	HOLE NARSIPUR (TMC)	ODF+
803171	HASSAN	SAKLESHPUR (TMC)	ODF+
803101	HAVERI	BANKAPURA (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803105	HAVERI	BYADGI (TMC)	ODF+
900430	HAVERI	GUTTALA (TP)	ODF+
803103	HAVERI	HANGAL (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803104	HAVERI	HAVERI (CMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+

ULB Code	District Name	ULB Name	ODF+ Certified
803106	HAVERI	HIREKERUR (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803107	HAVERI	RANIBENNUR (CMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
900611	HAVERI	RATTIHALLI	ODF+
803102	HAVERI	SAVANUR (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803100	HAVERI	SHIGGAON (TMC)	ODF+
803084	HUBLI-DHARWAD	ALNAVAR (TP)	ODF+
803086	HUBLI-DHARWAD	ANNIGERI (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803083	HUBLI-DHARWAD	HUBLI-DHARWAD	ODF+
803087	HUBLI-DHARWAD	KALGHATGI (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803088	HUBLI-DHARWAD	KUNDGOL (TP)	ODF+
803085	HUBLI-DHARWAD	NAVALGUND (TMC)	ODF+
803189	KODAGU	KUSHALNAGAR (TP)	ODF+
803187	KODAGU	MADIKERI (CMC)	ODF+
803188	KODAGU	SOMVARPET (TP)	ODF+
803190	KODAGU	VIRAJPET (TP)	ODF+
803223	KOLAR	BANGARAPET (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803221	KOLAR	KOLAR (CMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803222	KOLAR	MALUR (TMC)	ODF+
803225	KOLAR	MULBAGAL (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803224	KOLAR	ROBERTSON PET (CMC + OG)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803220	KOLAR	SRINIVASPUR (TMC)	ODF+
900425	KOPPAL	BHAGYANAGAR (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803072	KOPPAL	GANGAWATI	ODF+

ULB Code	District Name	ULB Name	ODF+ Certified
900396	KOPPAL	KAARATAGI (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
900422	KOPPAL	KANAKAGIRI (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803073	KOPPAL	KOPPAL (CMC)	ODF+
900423	KOPPAL	KUKANOORU (TP)	ODF+
803071	KOPPAL	KUSHTAGI (TMC)	ODF+
900424	KOPPAL	TAVARAGERA (TP)	ODF+
803070	KOPPAL	YELBARGA (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
900499	MANDYA	BELLURU	ODF+
803164	MANDYA	KRISHNARAJPET (TMC)	ODF+
803169	MANDYA	MADDUR (TMC)	ODF+
803170	MANDYA	MALAVALLI (TMC)	ODF+
803168	MANDYA	MANDYA (CMC)	ODF+
803165	MANDYA	NAGAMANGALA (TP)	ODF+
803166	MANDYA	PANDAVAPURA (TP)	ODF+
803167	MANDYA	SHRIRANGAPATTANA (TMC)	ODF+
803198	MYSORE	BANNUR (TMC)	ODF+
900783	MYSORE	BOGADI	Yet to Certified ODF+
803195	MYSORE	HEGGADADEVANKOTE (TP)	ODF+
900779	MYSORE	HOOTAGALLI	Yet to Certified ODF+
803192	MYSORE	HUNSUR (TMC)	ODF+
900781	MYSORE	KADAKOLA	Yet to Certified ODF+
803193	MYSORE	KRISHNARAJANAGARA (TMC)	ODF+
803194	MYSORE	MYSORE	ODF+

ULB Code	District Name	ULB Name	ODF+ Certified
803197	MYSORE	NANJANGUD (TMC)	ODF+
803191	MYSORE	PIRIYAPATNA (TP)	ODF+
900780	MYSORE	RAMMANAHALLI	Yet to Certified ODF+
803196	MYSORE	SARAGUR (TP)	ODF+
900782	MYSORE	SRIRAMPURA	Yet to Certified ODF+
803199	MYSORE	TIRUMAKUDAL NARSIPUR (TP)	ODF+
900432	RAICHUR	BALAGANUR (TP)	ODF+
803066	RAICHUR	DEVADURGA (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
900497	RAICHUR	HATTI	ODF+
803065	RAICHUR	HATTI GOLD MINES(NAC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
900784	RAICHUR	JALAHALLI	Yet to Certified ODF+
900405	RAICHUR	KOWTAL	Yet to Certified ODF+
803064	RAICHUR	LINGSUGUR (TMC)	ODF+
803068	RAICHUR	MANVI (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
900395	RAICHUR	MASKI (TMC)	ODF+
803063	RAICHUR	MUDGAL (TP)	ODF+
803067	RAICHUR	RAICHUR (CMC)	ODF+
803069	RAICHUR	SINDHNUR (CMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
900433	RAICHUR	SIRAVARA (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
900431	RAICHUR	TURUVIHAALA (TP)	ODF+
900401	RAMANAGARA	BIDADI (TMC)	ODF+
803239	RAMANAGARA	CHANNAPATNA (CMC)	ODF+
900785	RAMANAGARA	HAROHALLI	Yet to Certified ODF+

ULB Code	District Name	ULB Name	ODF+ Certified
803240	RAMANAGARA	KANAKAPURA	ODF+
803237	RAMANAGARA	MAGADI (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803238	RAMANAGARA	RAMANAGARA (CMC)	ODF+
900786	SHIMOGA	ANAVATTHI	Yet to Certified ODF+
900787	SHIMOGA	BABALESHWAR	Yet to Certified ODF+
803138	SHIMOGA	BHADRAVATI	ODF+
900668	SHIMOGA	HOLLEHUNURU	Yet to Certified ODF+
803135	SHIMOGA	HOSANAGARA (TP)	ODF+
803130	SHIMOGA	JOG KARGAL (TP)	ODF+
803131	SHIMOGA	SAGAR (CMC)	ODF+
803134	SHIMOGA	SHIKARPUR	ODF+
803137	SHIMOGA	SHIMOGA (CMC)	ODF+
803133	SHIMOGA	SIRALKOPPA (TP)	ODF+
803132	SHIMOGA	SORAB (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803136	SHIMOGA	TIRTHAHALLI (TP)	ODF+
803152	TUMKURU	CHIKNAYAKANHALLI (TMC)	ODF+
803158	TUMKURU	GUBBI (TP)	ODF+
900503	TUMKURU	HULIYAR	ODF+
803156	TUMKURU	KORATAGERE (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803161	TUMKURU	KUNIGAL (TMC)	ODF+
803155	TUMKURU	MADHUGIRI (TMC)	ODF+
803154	TUMKURU	PAVAGADA (TMC)	ODF+
803153	TUMKURU	SIRA (CMC)	ODF+

ULB Code	District Name	ULB Name	ODF+ Certified
803159	TUMKURU	TIPTUR (CMC)	ODF+
803157	TUMKURU	TUMKUR	ODF+
803160	TUMKURU	TURUVEKERE (TP)	ODF+
900609	UDUPI	BAINDURU	Yet to Certified ODF+
803142	UDUPI	KARKAL	ODF+
900402	UDUPI	KAUP (TP)	ODF+
803139	UDUPI	KUNDAPURA (TMC)	ODF+
803140	UDUPI	SALIGRAM	ODF+
803141	UDUPI	UDUPI	ODF+
803095	UTTARA KANNADA	ANKOLA (TP)	ODF+
803099	UTTARA KANNADA	BHATKAL (TMC)	ODF+
803089	UTTARA KANNADA	DANDELI (CMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803091	UTTARA KANNADA	HALIYAL (TP)	ODF+
803098	UTTARA KANNADA	HONAVAR (TP)	ODF+
900426	UTTARA KANNADA	JAALI (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803090	UTTARA KANNADA	KARWAR (CMC + OG)	ODF+
803096	UTTARA KANNADA	KUMTA (TMC + OG)	ODF+
900788	UTTARA KANNADA	MANKI	Yet to Certified ODF+
803093	UTTARA KANNADA	MUNDGOD (TP)	ODF+
803097	UTTARA KANNADA	SIDDAPUR (TP)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803094	UTTARA KANNADA	SIRSI (CMC)	ODF+
803092	UTTARA KANNADA	YELLAPUR (TP)	ODF+
803216	YADGIR	BHIMARAYANAGUDI (NAC)	ODF+

ULB Code	District Name	ULB Name	ODF+ Certified
803218	YADGIR	GURMATKAL (TP)	ODF+
900612	YADGIR	HUNASAGI	Yet to Certified ODF+
900361	YADGIR	KAKKERA (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
900360	YADGIR	KEMBAV (TMC)	ODF+
803217	YADGIR	SHAHPUR (TMC)	ODF+
803215	YADGIR	SHORAPUR (TMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+
803219	YADGIR	YADGIR (CMC)	Yet to Certified ODF+

उत्तर प्रदेश में पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत परियोजनाएं

586. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान:

सुश्री इकरा चौधरी:

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्तमान में प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के अंतर्गत कोई परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान उक्त परियोजनाओं में हुई वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई नई परियोजनाएं शुरू करने का है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने जैसी जल प्रधान फसलों की खेती के लिए किसानों को सहायता प्रदान करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) क्या सरकार ने कैराना संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जलाशयों के पुनरुद्धार का कार्य पूरा/प्रस्तावित किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): उत्तर प्रदेश में पीएमकेएसवाई के विभिन्न घटकों के तहत इस समय कार्यान्वित की जा रही परियोजनाएं और पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष में प्रदान की गई केंद्रीय सहायता के संदर्भ में सृजित सिंचाई क्षमता और वित्तीय प्रगति के संदर्भ में उनकी वास्तविक प्रगति निम्नानुसार है: -

क्र.सं.	पीएमकेएसवाई का घटक	पिछले तीन वर्षों में अर्थात् अप्रैल, 2021 से भौतिक और वित्तीय प्रगति
1.	पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी	सरयू नहर नामक एक परियोजना पूरी हो गई है और अर्जुन सहायक परियोजना और मध्य गंगा नहर चरण- II परियोजना नामक दो परियोजनाएं चल रही हैं, जिसके लिए 23.91 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता जारी की गई है और 23.06 हजार हेक्टेयर की सिंचाई

		क्षमता सृजित की गई है।
2.	पीएमकेएसवाई- जीडब्ल्यू	2,736 कुएं बनाए गए और 21.70 हजार हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को भूजल सिंचाई के तहत लाया गया। 10 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है।
3.	पीएमकेएसवाई- डब्ल्यूडीसी	उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए 2.64 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को शामिल करते हुए 56 परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं। 135.30 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता जारी की गई है।
4.	पीडीएमसी	सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के तहत 432.74 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की गई है और 1.61 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ): पीएमकेएसवाई के विभिन्न घटकों के दिशानिर्देशों के तहत निर्धारित पात्रता मानदंडों को पूरा करने वाली परियोजनाओं और निधियों की उपलब्धता के अधीन राज्य सरकारों के अनुरोध पर पीएमकेएसवाई के विभिन्न घटकों के तहत शामिल करने के लिए नई परियोजनाओं पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

(ङ) कैराना निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की किसी भी परियोजना को जल निकायों की पीएमकेएसवाई-आरआरआर के तहत शामिल नहीं किया गया है।

पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत राजस्थान में परियोजनाएं

587. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के अंतर्गत निधि के कुशल उपयोग और परियोजनाओं को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा किया जाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं;

- (ख) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत राजस्थान सहित आंवटित निधि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) नागौर सहित राजस्थान के विभिन्न संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्यों की दिशा में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार का विचार नागौर सहित विभिन्न संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में उक्त परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत निर्धारित लक्ष्यों को बढ़ाने का है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और नागौर और अन्य संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में उक्त लक्ष्यों को कब तक बढ़ाए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री(डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क): प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के अंतर्गत निधियों के कुशल उपयोग और परियोजनाओं को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा किये जाने को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु, जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय जल आयोग के साथ - साथ इस मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत एक समर्पित परियोजना प्रबंधन इकाई (पीएमयू) द्वारा परियोजनाओं की नियमित रूप से निगरानी की जाती है। जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग द्वारा अनुरक्षित प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली के सहयोग से एक समर्पित डैशबोर्ड के माध्यम से इन परियोजनाओं की भौतिक और वित्तीय प्रगति की निगरानी की जाती है।

उपरोक्त के अलावा, इस मंत्रालय में उच्च स्तर पर परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन और प्रगति की निगरानी भी की जाती है। जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय के सचिव समय-समय पर परियोजनाओं की भौतिक और वित्तीय प्रगति की परियोजना-वार समीक्षा करते हैं और मामलों के शीघ्र निपटान हेतु विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उठाए जाने वाले कदमों को अंतिम रूप दिया जाता है। माननीय जल शक्ति मंत्री, समय-समय पर पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत विभिन्न परियोजनाओं से संबंधित बाधाओं और मुद्दों के बारे में जानकारी भी प्राप्त करते हैं। परियोजनाओं से संबंधित मुद्दों और बाधाओं को परियोजना निगरानी समूह (पीएमजी) पोर्टल पर चिह्नित किया जाता है और सचिव (समन्वय), कैबिनेट सचिवालय की अध्यक्षता में होने वाली पीएमजी बैठकों में इनका निपटान किया जाता है।

(ख): प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही एक महत्वपूर्ण योजना है जिसमें दो प्रमुख घटक अर्थात् त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (एआईबीपी) और हर खेत को पानी (एचकेकेपी) शामिल हैं। एचकेकेपी में चार उप-घटक (i) कमांड क्षेत्र विकास और जल प्रबंधन (सीएडी एंड डब्ल्यूएम); (ii) सतही लघु सिंचाई (एसएमआई); (iii) जल निकायों की मरम्मत, नवीनीकरण और जीर्णोद्धार (आरआरआर); और (iv) भूजल (जीडब्ल्यू) विकास शामिल हैं। वर्ष 2016 में, संशोधित एआईबीपी प्रारूप की शुरुआत के साथ, एचकेकेपी के उप घटक (कमांड क्षेत्र विकास और जल प्रबंधन (सीएडी एंड डब्ल्यूएम)) का एआईबीपी के साथ समानांतर कार्यान्वयन किया गया।

इसके अतिरिक्त, दिसंबर 2021 में, भारत सरकार ने 2021-22 से 2025-26 की अवधि तक पीएमकेएसवाई के कार्यान्वयन को मंजूरी दी है। हालांकि, पीएमकेएसवाई-एचकेकेपी के अंतर्गत भूजल घटक की मंजूरी केवल 2021-22 के लिए प्रतिबद्ध देनदारियों हेतु अस्थायी रूप से दी गई है, जिसे बाद में कार्यों के पूरा होने तक बढ़ा दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल घटक, जो पहले पीएमकेएसवाई का एक घटक था, अब इसका कार्यान्वयन राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आरकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा अलग से किया जा रहा है।

उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों को आवंटित निधियों का ब्योरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** पर दिया गया है।

(ग): राजस्थान के विभिन्न संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्यों के संबंध में हुई प्रगति का ब्योरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** पर दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ड): 2021-26 के लिए पीएमकेएसवाई 2.0 के कार्यान्वयन की स्वीकृति के बाद, 1.22 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता वाली राजस्थान की एक प्रमुख सिंचाई परियोजना नामतः पार्वन बहुउद्देशीय सिंचाई परियोजना को पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया है। इसके अलावा, राजस्थान की 11,880 हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता वाली 37 आरआरआर और 8 आरआरआर परियोजनाएं पीएमकेएसवाई 2.0 के तहत पीएमकेएसवाई- एचकेकेके- आरआरआर के तहत शामिल की गई हैं। हालांकि, ये परियोजनाएं नागौर जिले को लाभान्वित नहीं करती।

विवरण-।

उक्त योजना के तहत राजस्थान सहित विभिन्न राज्यों को प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के तहत आवंटित निधियां।

क. वर्ष 2016-17 से 2023-24 के दौरान पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी और पीएमकेएसवाई-एचकेकेपी के अंतर्गत जारी की गई केंद्रीय सहायता

रु. करोड़ में

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी और सीएडीडब्ल्यूएम	पीएमकेएसवाई-एचकेकेपी (एसएमआई, आरआरआर, जी डब्ल्यू)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	91.81	2.70
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	-	578.50
3	असम	49.54	2350.14
4	बिहार	146.06	105.31
5	छत्तीसगढ़	78.2	0.00
6	गोवा	3.84	0.00
7	गुजरात	6,252.95	85.98
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,912.21	567.41
9	झारखंड	756.73	0.00
10	कर्नाटक	1,268.30	67.50
11	केरल	2.69	0.00
12	मध्य प्रदेश	1,125.67	0.00
13	महाराष्ट्र	2,873.76	0.00
14	मणिपुर	280.72	316.13

15	मेघालय	-	379.08
16	मिजोरम	-	46.58
17	नगालैंड	-	290.38
18	ओडिशा	1,340.82	104.89
19	पंजाब	1,106.58	0.00
20	राजस्थान	810.42	46.02
21	सिक्किम	-	95.90
22	तमिलनाडु	34.74	125.11
23	त्रिपुरा	-	52.63
24	तेलंगाना	1,017.83	59.68
25	उत्तराखंड	361.64	279.14
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,577.82	26.69
27	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जम्मू और कश्मीर	43.28	302.36
28	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र लद्दाख	2.98	
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	-	0.00
	कुल	21,138.59	5882.13

ख. 2016-17 से 2023-24 तक पीएमकेएसवाई-डब्ल्यूडीसी और पीडीएमसी के अंतर्गत जारी की गई
केंद्रीय सहायता

रु. करोड़ में

क्र. सं.	राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	पीएमकेएसवाई-डब्ल्यूडीसी	पीडीएमसी
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	1512.10	2406.26
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	686.15	126.93
3	असम	951.91	164.03
4	बिहार	504.26	110.36
5	छत्तीसगढ़	723.15	295.91
6	गोवा	33.575	3.34
7	गुजरात	1779.25	1888.34
8	हरियाणा	167.87	376.02
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	486.53	114.25
10	झारखंड	506.32	217.69
11	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	516.61	52.20
12	कर्नाटक	2308.63	2843.67
13	केरल	202.02	34.32
14	मध्य प्रदेश	2388.81	786.97
15	महाराष्ट्र	3267.63	2279.7
16	मणिपुर	298.45	213.20
17	मेघालय	332.30	30.30
18	मिजोरम	407.15	160.45
19	नगालैंड	721.02	284.22

20	ओडिशा	1545.15	337.46
21	पंजाब	108.92	19.93
22	राजस्थान	4099.91	1083.84
23	सिक्किम	74.61	279.87
24	तमिलनाडु	1105.38	2381.51
25	तेलंगाना	904.98	601.22
26	त्रिपुरा	303.34	58.77
27	उत्तराखंड	308.06	277.62
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	1156.88	917.02
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	481.38	201.9
30	अंडमान और निकोबार	-	0.61
31	पुदुचेरी	-	0.1
32	लद्दाख	67.01	3.4
	एचक्यू	-	239.41
	कुल	27,949.36	18,791.82

विवरण-II

नागौर सहित राजस्थान के विभिन्न संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में निर्धारित लक्ष्यों की दिशा में की गई प्रगति

क्र.सं.	पीएमकेएसवाई के घटक	हजार हेक्टेयर में
1	एआईबीपी के तहत निर्मित सिंचाई क्षमता	315.57

2	सीएडीएंडडब्ल्यूएम के अंतर्गत शामिल कृषि योग्य कमांड क्षेत्र	82.47
3	एचकेकेपी-एएमआई के तहत निर्मित सिंचाई क्षमता	0.45
4	एचकेकेपी-आरआरआर के तहत निर्मित सिंचाई क्षमता	15.57
5	सुक्ष्म सिंचाई (पीडीएमसी) के तहत कवर किया गया क्षेत्र	543.28
6	सुरक्षात्मक सिंचाई के तहत कवर क्षेत्र (हजार हेक्टेयर में) (डब्ल्यूडीसी)	13.274

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IN TELANGANA

588. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

- the status of the implementation of rural electrification projects under Saubhagya scheme in Telangana particularly in Nizamabad;
- the funds allocated, released and utilized under these projects; and
- the total number of households connected under the said scheme, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):

(a) : Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) to provide electricity connection to all willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas in the country. A total of 2.86 Cr. households have been given electricity connections during the period of SAUBHAGYA Scheme. Out of these, 69,690 households

have been electrified in the state of Telangana under SAUBHAGYA scheme. No rural electrification work was sanctioned under SAUBHAGYA scheme in Nizamabad district of Telangana.

(b): The details of the funds disbursed and utilized by Telangana under SAUBHAGYA scheme is as under:

Sanctioned amount	Rs. 31.65 Cr.
Closure amount	Rs. 27.73 Cr.

(c): A total of 2.86 Cr. households were electrified during the period of SAUBHAGYA Scheme at the national level (State-wise details including for the State of Telangana is enclosed as **Statement**).

STATEMENT

Number of Households electrified since the launch of SAUBHAGYA scheme including Additional Households achievement under DDUGJY

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No of Households electrified
1	Andhra Pradesh*	1,81,930
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47,089
3	Assam	23,26,656
4	Bihar	32,59,041
5	Chhattisgarh	7,92,368
6	Gujarat*	41,317

7	Haryana	54,681
8	Himachal Pradesh	12,891
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3,77,045
10	Jharkhand	17,30,708
11	Karnataka	3,83,798
12	Ladakh	10,456
13	Madhya Pradesh	19,84,264
14	Maharashtra	15,17,922
15	Manipur	1,08,115
16	Meghalaya	2,00,240
17	Mizoram	27,970
18	Nagaland	1,39,516
19	Odisha	24,52,444
20	Puducherry*	912
21	Punjab	3,477
22	Rajasthan	21,27,728
23	Sikkim	14,900
24	Tamil Nadu*	2,170
25	Telangana	5,15,084
26	Tripura	1,39,090
27	Uttar Pradesh	91,80,571
28	Uttarakhand	2,48,751

29	West Bengal	7,32,290
Total		2,86,13,424

***Not funded under SAUBHAGYA Scheme**

PMFME SCHEME IN NORTH-EASTERN REGION

589. **SHRIMATI KRITI DEVI DEBBARMAN:**

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:-

(a) the steps taken by the Government to promote the "One District One Product" (ODOP) initiative for enhancing food processing and improving market access for local products under the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme in the North-Eastern region, particularly in the tribal-dominated areas;

(b) the specific measures taken by the Government to ensure equitable distribution of funds and resources for promoting ODOP products under the said scheme in various districts of Tripura;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that tribal and under represented areas receive their fair share of the resources and support; and

(d) the criteria and other requirements for selecting the projects under the ODOP initiative of the PMFME scheme along with any special provisions for preferential treatment to support entrepreneurs of the local indigenous tribal communities, especially in terms of training, financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a). Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing a Centrally Sponsored- "Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme" for providing financial, technical and business support for upgradation of micro food processing enterprises in the country including North-Eastern region. The scheme is operational for a period of five years from 2020-21 to 2025-26 with an outlay of Rs. 10,000 Crore. The scheme aims to enhance the competitiveness of existing individual micro-enterprises in the unorganized segment of the food processing industry and promote formalization of the sector.

The Scheme primarily adopts One District One Product (ODOP) approach to reap the benefit of scale in terms of procurement of inputs, availing common services and marketing of products. It provides the framework for value chain development and alignment of support infrastructure.

Ministry has approved One District One Product (ODOP) for 726 districts of 35 States / UTs including Minor Forest Produce in 49 districts. Out of which, ODOP has been approved in 122 districts of 8 North-Eastern States. The list is at enclosed **Statement -I**.

(b) and (c). The funding pattern under the PMFME scheme is 90:10 (Central Share : North-Eastern States Share). No specific funds have been provisioned under the scheme for ODOP. However, preference is given to the ODOP while

implementation of various components of the scheme. The State Government of Tripura, being the Nodal Agency for implementation of the scheme, is responsible for distribution of funds and resources for promoting ODOP products under the said scheme in various districts of Tripura including tribal and under represented areas.

(d). MoFPI approves the ODOP based on the recommendations of State / UT Governments identified by them based on the agriculture production, raw material availability, perishability of the product etc. ODOP is given preference by the State / UT Governments while approving the projects under the scheme. The scheme envisages training of the beneficiaries to meet the requirement of food processing industry and product specific skilling. The details of financial assistance offered to the prospective entrepreneurs under PMFME Scheme to promote ODOP are at enclosed **Statement -II**.

STATEMENT -I

List of approved ODOP in 122 Districts of 8 North-Eastern States

(i). Arunachal Pradesh:

Sl. No	District	ODOP
1	Changlang	Arecanut

2	East Kameng	Orange based Products
3	Kamle	Orange based Products
4	Kra Dadi	Large Cardamom
5	Kurung Kumey	Large Cardamom
6	Leparada	Pickle
7	Lohit	Oilseed based products (Mustard, Sesamum etc.)
8	Longding	Ginger based Products
9	Lower Dibang Valley	Ginger based Products
10	Lower Subansiri	Kiwi based Products
11	Namsai	Turmeric
12	Papum Pare-(Yupia)	Turmeric
13	Siang	Large Cardamom
14	Tawang	Chillies
15	Tirap	Millet Based products
16	Upper Siang	Orange based Products
17	Upper Subansiri	Orange based Products
18	East Siang	Jaggery
19	West Siang	Pineapple based Products
20	West Kameng	Apple based Products
21	Anjaw	Large Cardamom
22	Shi Yomi	Kiwi based Products

23	Papum Pare (Capital Complex)	Turmeric
24	Dibang Valley	Kiwi based Products
25	Pakke Kassang	Ginger based Products
26	Lower Siang	Turmeric

(ii). Assam:

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Baksa	Honey
2	Barpeta	Milk based Products
3	Biswanath Charali	Potato based Products
4	Bongaigaon	Turmeric
5	Cachar	Pineapple based Products
6	Charaideo	Rice (soft rice) based products
7	Chirang	Lemon based Products
8	Darrang	Mustard Products
9	Dhemaji	Mustard Products
10	Dhubri	Chilli based Products
11	Dibrugarh	Mustard Products
12	Dima Hasao	Ginger based Products
13	Goalpara	Banana based Products
14	Golaghat	Black Rice based products

15	Hailakandi	Arecanut
16	Hojai	Sugarcane based products (Jaggery etc.)
17	Jorhat	Chilli based Products
18	Kamrup (R)	Banana based Products
19	Kamrup (M)	Pickles
20	Karbi-Anglong	Ginger based Products
21	Karimganj	Arecanut/ Betelnut
22	Kokrajhar	Mushroom
23	Lakhimpur	Piggery (smoked meat)
24	Majuli	Mustard based products
25	Morigaon	Groundnut Products
26	Nagaon	Pickles
27	Nalbari	Rice (Soft and Sticky rice) based products
28	Sivasagar	Rice (Red rice) based products
29	Sonitpur	Jackfruit based Products
30	South Salmara	Cashewnut based products
31	Tinsukia	Citrus Products
32	Udalguri	Potato based Products
33	West Karbi-Anglong	Ginger based Products

(iii). Manipur:

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1.	Chandel	Ginger based Products
2.	Churachandpur	Pineapple based Products
3.	Imphal East	Pineapple based Products
4.	Imphal West	Fish products
5.	Kakching	Black Rice based Products
6.	Bishnupur	Fish products
7.	Pherzawl	Ginger based Products
8.	Noney	Banana based Products
9.	Senapati	Kiwi based Products
10.	Tamenglong	Orange based Products
11.	Tengnoupal	Bamboo Shoot based Products
12.	Thoubal	Pineapple based Products
13.	Kangpokpi	Turmeric
14.	Ukhrul	Kachai Lemon
15.	Kamjong	King Chilli
16.	Jiribam	Coconut based Products

(iv). Meghalaya:

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
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1	East Khasi Hills	Sohiong based Products
2	South West Khasi Hills	Honey
3	Ri-Bhoi	Pineapple based Products
4	East Jantia Hills	Turmeric
5	West Jantia Hills	Turmeric
6	North Garo Hills	Banana based Products
7	East Garo Hills	Pineapple based Products
8	South Garo Hills	Jackfruit based Products
9	Southwest Garo Hills	Pineapple based Products
10	West Khasi Hills	Ginger based Products
11	West Garo Hills	Cashewnut based Products

(v). Mizoram:

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Aizawl	Mizo Chilli
2	Champhai	Passion Fruit based Products
3	Hnahthial	Turmeric
4	Khawzawl	Pineapple based Products
5	Kolasib	Turmeric
6	Lawngtlai	Mango based Products

7	Lunglei	Turmeric
8	Mamit	Turmeric
9	Saiha	Turmeric
10	Saitual	Ginger based Products
11	Serchhip	Pineapple based Products

(vi). Nagaland:

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Dimapur	Pineapple products
2	Kiphire	Kholar (Rajma) products
3	Kohima	Pickle products
4	Longleng	Ginger products
5	Mokokchung	Coffee products
6	Mon	Large cardamom products
7	Peren	Naga King chilly products
8	Phek	Kiwi products
9	Tuensang	Kholar (Rajma) products
10	Wokha	Fish products
11	Zunheboto	Soya bean products

(vii). Sikkim:

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	North District	Large Cardamom
2	South District	Ginger based Products
3	West District	Minimally processed Vegetables
4	East District	Redcherry Pepper (Dalley Khorsani)
5	Pakyong	Bakery Snacks Confectionary products
6	Soreng	Meat based products

(viii). Tripura:

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Dhalai	Multiple Fruit Processing
2	Gomti	Multiple Fruit Processing
3	Khowai	Rice based products
4	North Tripura	Tea Products
5	Sipahijala	Milk based product
6	South Tripura	Bakery products
7	Unnakoti	Multiple Fruit Processing

8	West Tripura	Bakery products
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STATEMENT -II

The details of financial assistance offered to the enterprises under Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme

- (i). *Support to Individual / Group Category Micro Enterprises:* Credit-linked capital subsidy @35% of the eligible project cost, maximum ceiling Rs.10 lakh per unit;
- (ii). *Support to SHGs for seed capital:* Seed capital @ Rs. 40,000/- per member of SHG engaged in food processing for working capital and purchase of small tools subject to maximum of Rs. 4 lakh per SHG Federation.
- (iii). *Support for Common Infrastructure:* Credit linked capital subsidy @35% subject to maximum of Rs. 3 crore to support FPOs, SHGs, Cooperatives and any Government agency for setting up of common infrastructure. The common infrastructure will also be available for other units and public to utilize on hiring basis for substantial part of the capacity.
- (iv). *Branding and Marketing Support:* Grant upto 50% for Branding and Marketing to groups of FPOs/ SHGs/ Cooperatives or an SPV of micro food processing enterprises.

- (v). *Capacity Building*: The scheme envisages training for Entrepreneurship Development Skilling (EDP+): program modified to meet the requirement of food processing industry and product specific skilling.

गुजरात में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए कल्याण योजनाएं

590. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गुजरात में विशेषकर दाहोद जिले में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विकास के लिए कोई परियोजना/कार्यक्रम/कल्याण योजना कार्यान्वित की हैं;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार ने जनजातियों की स्थिति और संख्या का आकलन करने के लिए कोई अध्ययन कराया है और यदि हां, तो देश के अन्य जनजातीय बहुल जिलों में जनजातियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) क्या उनके सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए कोई निगरानी तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है;

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

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गा दास उडके):

(क) और (ख): सरकार जनजातियों की सामाजिक स्थिति में सुधार के लिए देश में अनुसूचित जनजातियों और जनजातीय बहुल क्षेत्रों के विकास की रणनीति के रूप में जनजातीय उप-योजना (टीएसपी) (जिसे अब अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए विकास कार्य योजना (डीएपीएसटी) के रूप में जाना जाता है) को क्रियान्वित कर रही है।

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के अलावा, 41 मंत्रालय/विभाग शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, सिंचाई, सड़क, आवास, विद्युतीकरण, रोजगार सृजन, कौशल विकास आदि से संबंधित विभिन्न जनजातीय विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए डीएपीएसटी के तहत जनजातीय

विकास के लिए हर साल अपने कुल योजना बजट का कुछ प्रतिशत आवंटित कर रहे हैं। इसके अलावा, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय गुजरात सहित देश भर में अनुसूचित जनजातियों (अजजा) के कल्याण और विकास के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित कर रहा है। मंत्रालय द्वारा क्रियान्वित की गई प्रमुख योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग): जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय “जनजातीय शोध संस्थानों को सहायता” की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के माध्यम से राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को राज्य जनजातीय शोध संस्थानों द्वारा की जाने वाली विभिन्न गतिविधियों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है। ये राज्य जनजातीय शोध संस्थान जनजातीय सांस्कृतिक विरासत पर शोध अध्ययन/पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन/दस्तावेजीकरण करते हैं। राज्य जनजातीय शोध संस्थानों द्वारा किए गये शोध अध्ययनों के क्षेत्र में जनजातीय परंपराएँ और विभिन्न सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक प्रथाएँ शामिल हैं, जो विशेष जनजातीय समुदायों की विशेषता हैं। जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने तीसरे पक्ष के माध्यम से अपनी योजनाओं का मूल्यांकन अध्ययन करवाया है। मूल्यांकन रिपोर्टों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ देश में जनजातीय समुदायों की स्थिति का संकेत दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय अजजा की स्थिति का आकलन करने के लिए भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा आयोजित जनगणना, प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली और बड़े पैमाने पर नमूना सर्वेक्षणों से संबंधित डेटा का उपयोग करता है। डेटा से पता चलता है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में देश में अनुसूचित जनजातियों (अजजा) के संबंध में सामाजिक-आर्थिक संकेतकों में काफी सुधार दर्ज किया गया है। भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 342 के तहत 700 से अधिक अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ अधिसूचित हैं, जो देश के विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों (यूटी) में फैली हुई हैं।

(घ) से (च): स्थापित निगरानी तंत्र का विवरण निम्नानुसार है: -

- i. योजना के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को सार्वजनिक वित्तीय प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से धनराशि जारी की जाती है।
- ii. जीएफआर के मानदंडों के अनुसार धनराशि को आगे जारी करने के लिए पूर्व-आवश्यकता के रूप में उपयोग प्रमाणपत्र पर जोर दिया जाता है।
- iii. योजना के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में प्रगति रिपोर्ट प्राप्त की जाती है।
- iv. अधिकारी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों का दौरा करते समय योजना के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति का भी पता लगाते हैं।

- v. प्रस्तावों को समय पर प्रस्तुत करने, योजना के कार्यान्वयन में तेजी लाने और वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति की समीक्षा करने के लिए राज्य अधिकारियों के साथ केंद्रीय स्तर पर बैठकें/सम्मेलन आयोजित किए जाते हैं।
- vi. समर्पित ऑनलाइन पोर्टल और प्रदर्शन डैशबोर्ड के माध्यम से योजना/कार्यक्रम-वार प्रगति और निधियों के उपयोग की निगरानी भी की जाती है।
- vii. मिशन की उपाय-वार या मंत्रालय-वार प्रगति की नियमित निगरानी के लिए, पीएम जनमन के तहत पीएम गति शक्ति पोर्टल पर मंत्रालय-वार इंटरैक्टिव डैशबोर्ड विकसित किए गए हैं।
- viii. जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने बाध्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों की जनजातीय उप-योजना (टीएसपी)/अनुसूचित जनजाति घटक (एसटीसी) निधियों की निगरानी के लिए वेब पते: <https://stcmis.gov.in> के साथ एसटीसी एमआईएस पोर्टल विकसित किया है।
- ix. इसके अलावा, समय-समय पर योजनाओं का मूल्यांकन किया जाता है।

विवरण

देश में जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा :

- i. **धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान:** माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने 2 अक्टूबर, 2024 को धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान का शुभारंभ किया। इस अभियान में 17 मंत्रालयों द्वारा कार्यान्वित 25 उपाय शामिल हैं और इसका उद्देश्य 63,843 गांवों में बुनियादी ढांचे की कमी को पूरा करना, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, आंगनवाड़ी सुविधाओं तक पहुँच में सुधार करना और 5 वर्षों में 30 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के 549 जिलों और 2,911 ब्लॉकों में 5 करोड़ से अधिक जनजातियों को लाभान्वित करते हुए आजीविका के अवसर प्रदान करना है। अभियान का कुल बजटीय परिव्यय 79,156 करोड़ रुपये (केंद्रीय हिस्सा: ₹56,333 करोड़ और राज्य हिस्सा: ₹22,823 करोड़) है।
- ii. **प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन):** सरकार ने 15 नवंबर 2023 को प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम-जनमन) शुरू किया है, जिसे जनजातीय गौरव दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है। लगभग 24,000 करोड़ रुपये के वित्तीय परिव्यय वाले इस मिशन

का उद्देश्य 3 वर्षों में समयबद्ध तरीके से सुरक्षित आवास, स्वच्छ पेयजल और स्वच्छता, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और पोषण तक बेहतर पहुँच, सड़क और दूरसंचार सम्पर्क, गैर-विद्युतीकृत आवासों का विद्युतीकरण और स्थायी आजीविका के अवसरों जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाओं के साथ पीवीटीजी परिवारों और बस्तियों को संतृप्त करना है।

- iii. **प्रधानमंत्री जन जातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम):** जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय प्रधानमंत्री जन जातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम) का क्रियान्वयन कर रहा है, जिसे जनजातीय आजीविका को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दो मौजूदा योजनाओं, यानी, “न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) के माध्यम से लघु वन उपज (एमएफपी) के विपणन के लिए तंत्र और एमएफपी के लिए मूल्य श्रृंखला का विकास” और “जनजातीय उत्पादों/उपज के विकास और विपणन के लिए संस्थागत सहायता” के विलय के माध्यम से डिजाइन किया गया है।

इस योजना में चयनित एमएफपी के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य का निर्धारण और घोषणा की परिकल्पना की गई है। किसी विशेष एमएफपी मद के मौजूदा बाजार मूल्य के निर्धारित एमएसपी से नीचे गिरने की स्थिति में पूर्व-निर्धारित एमएसपी पर खरीद और विपणन संचालन नामित राज्य एजेंसियों द्वारा किया जाएगा। साथ ही साथ अन्य मध्यम और दीर्घकालिक मुद्दों जैसे कि टिकाऊ संग्रह, मूल्य संवर्धन, बुनियादी ढांचे का विकास, एमएफपी के ज्ञान आधार का विस्तार और बाजार आसूचना विकास पर भी ध्यान दिया जाएगा।

(iv) **एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालय (ईएमआरएस):** एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालय (ईएमआरएस) वर्ष 1997-98 में केवल अनुसूचित जनजाति के बच्चों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से शुरू किए गए थे, जिसका उद्देश्य दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जनजाति (अजजा) के छात्रों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण मध्यम और उच्च स्तर की शिक्षा प्रदान करना था ताकि वे उच्च और व्यावसायिक शैक्षिक पाठ्यक्रमों में आरक्षण का लाभ उठा सकें और सरकारी तथा सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्रों में नौकरी प्राप्त कर सकें। 2018-19 के केंद्रीय बजट में, सरकार ने घोषणा की कि 50% से अधिक अजजा आबादी और कम से कम 20,000 अजजा व्यक्तियों वाला प्रत्येक ब्लॉक एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालय के लिए पात्र होगा। कुल 740 ईएमआरएस स्थापित किए जाने हैं। एकलव्य

स्कूल नवोदय विद्यालयों के समकक्ष होंगे और इनमें खेल और कौशल विकास में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के अलावा स्थानीय कला और संस्कृति को संरक्षित करने के लिए विशेष सुविधाएं होंगी।

(v) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के तहत अनुदान: संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के प्रावधान के तहत अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में प्रशासन के स्तर को बढ़ाने और जनजातीय लोगों के कल्याण के लिए अनुसूचित जनजाति आबादी वाले राज्यों को अनुदान जारी किया जाता है। यह एक विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम है और राज्यों को 100% अनुदान प्रदान किया जाता है। शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कौशल विकास, आजीविका, पेयजल, स्वच्छता आदि के क्षेत्रों में अवसंरचना गतिविधियों में अंतर को पाटने के लिए अनुसूचित जनजाति आबादी की महसूस की गई ज़रूरतों के आधार पर राज्य सरकारों को निधियां जारी की जाती हैं।

vi. **अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए कार्यरत स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनुदान**

सहायता: अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए कार्यरत स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनुदान सहायता योजना के अंतर्गत, मंत्रालय आवासीय विद्यालय, गैर-आवासीय विद्यालय, छात्रावास, मोबाइल औषधालय, दस या अधिक बिस्तरों वाले अस्पतालों, आजीविका आदि को कवर करते हुए शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित करता है।

vii. **अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति:** यह योजना उन छात्रों के लिए लागू है जो कक्षा IX-X में पढ़ रहे हैं। सभी स्रोतों से माता-पिता की आय प्रति वर्ष 2.50 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। दिवा छात्रों के लिए 225 रुपये प्रति माह और छात्रावास में रहने वालों के लिए 525 रुपये प्रति माह की छात्रवृत्ति वर्ष में 10 महीने की अवधि के लिए दी जाती है। छात्रवृत्ति राज्य सरकार/संघ शासित प्रदेश प्रशासन के माध्यम से वितरित की जाती है। पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड और जम्मू-कश्मीर को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों के लिए केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच वित्तपोषण अनुपात 75:25 है, जहां यह 90:10 है। बिना विधानसभा वाले संघ शासित प्रदेशों के लिए साझाकरण पैटर्न 100% केंद्रीय हिस्सा है।

viii. **अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति:** इस योजना का उद्देश्य मैट्रिकोत्तर या माध्यमिक स्तर पर अध्ययन कर रहे अनुसूचित जनजाति के विद्यार्थियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है, ताकि

वे अपनी शिक्षा पूरी कर सकें। सभी स्रोतों से माता-पिता की आय 2.50 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। शैक्षिक संस्थानों द्वारा लिये जाने वाले अनिवार्य शुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति संबंधित राज्य शुल्क निर्धारण समिति द्वारा निर्धारित सीमा के अधीन की जाती है और अध्ययन के पाठ्यक्रम के आधार पर 230 रुपये से 1200 रुपये प्रति माह की छात्रवृत्ति राशि का भुगतान किया जाता है। यह योजना राज्य सरकारों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासनों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाती है। पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड और जम्मू और कश्मीर को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों के लिए केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच वित्त पोषण अनुपात 75:25 है, जहां यह 90:10 है। बिना विधानसभा वाले संघ शासित प्रदेशों के लिए साझाकरण पैटर्न 100% केंद्रीय हिस्सा है।

(ix) अजजा उम्मीदवारों के लिए राष्ट्रीय समुद्रपारीय छात्रवृत्तियाँ: इस योजना के तहत चयनित छात्रों को विदेश में पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन, पीएचडी और पोस्ट-डॉक्टरल की पढ़ाई करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। हर साल कुल 20 छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी जाती हैं। इनमें से 17 छात्रवृत्तियाँ अजजा के लिए और 3 छात्रवृत्तियाँ विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों (पीवीटीजी) से संबंधित छात्रों के लिए हैं। सभी स्रोतों से माता-पिता/परिवार की आय प्रति वर्ष 6.00 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

(x) अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों की उच्च शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति और छात्रवृत्ति:

(क) राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति- (उच्च श्रेणी) योजना [स्नातक स्तर]: इस योजना का उद्देश्य मेधावी अजजा छात्रों को मंत्रालय द्वारा पहचाने गए देश भर के 265 उत्कृष्ट संस्थानों जैसे आईआईटी, एम्स, आईआईएम, एनआईआईटी आदि में से किसी में निर्धारित पाठ्यक्रमों में अध्ययन करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना है। सभी स्रोतों से परिवार की आय प्रति वर्ष 6.00 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। छात्रवृत्ति राशि में ट्यूशन शुल्क, रहने का खर्च और किताबों और कंप्यूटर के लिए भत्ते शामिल हैं।

(ख) अजजा छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति: भारत में एमफिल और पीएचडी के लिए उच्च अध्ययन करने के लिए अजजा छात्रों को हर साल 750 अध्येतावृत्तियां प्रदान की जाती हैं। अध्येतावृत्ति यूजीसी मानदंडों के अनुसार दी जाती है।

(xi) जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों (टीआरआई) को सहायता: मंत्रालय इस योजना के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों को सहायता प्रदान करता है ताकि जहां पहले से टीआरआई मौजूद नहीं हैं, वहां नए टीआरआई स्थापित किए जा सकें और मौजूदा टीआरआई के कामकाज को मजबूत किया जा सके ताकि अनुसंधान एवं दस्तावेजीकरण, प्रशिक्षण एवं क्षमता निर्माण, समृद्ध जनजातीय विरासत को बढ़ावा देने आदि की दिशा में अपने मुख्य उत्तरदायित्व को पूरा किया जा सके। जनजातीय कला और संस्कृति को संरक्षित करने के लिए, अनुसंधान और दस्तावेजीकरण, कला और कलाकृतियों के रखरखाव और संरक्षण, जनजातीय संग्रहालय की स्थापना, राज्य के अन्य भागों में जनजातियों के लिए आदान-प्रदान दौरे, जनजातीय त्योहारों के आयोजन आदि के माध्यम से देश भर में जनजातीय संस्कृति और विरासत को संरक्षित और बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न गतिविधियां करने के लिए टीआरआई को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस योजना के तहत जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा शीर्ष समिति के अनुमोदन से आवश्यकतानुसार टीआरआई को 100% अनुदान सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

GLOBAL CRUDE OIL PRICE

591 **SUSHRI. S JOTHIMANI:**

Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of global price of crude oil from 2009 to till date, year-wise;
- (b) the details of tax imposed and collected on petrol, diesel and gas since 2009, year-wise;
- (c) the details of the amount of subsidy provided on gas cylinders since 2009, year-wise; and

(d) the number of beneficiaries received subsidized gas cylinders since 2014, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) to (d): Prices of petrol and diesel are market determined and Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel.

Domestically, Petrol and Diesel prices have come down from Rs. 110.04 and Rs. 98.42 per litre in November 2021 to Rs. 94.77 and Rs. 87.67 per litre respectively (as on 18.11.2024, Delhi prices) as a result of various steps taken by Government and PSU OMCs including reduction of Central Excise duty by the Central Government by a total of Rs. 13/litre and Rs. 16/litre on petrol and diesel respectively in two tranches in November 2021 and May 2022, which was fully passed on to consumers. Some State Governments also reduced state VAT rates to provide relief to citizens. In March, 2024, OMCs also reduced the retail prices of petrol and diesel by Rs. 2 per litre each, across the country.

Government also took several other steps to insulate common citizens from high international prices, which included diversifying the crude import basket, windfall taxes on export of petroleum products, invoking the provisions of Universal Service Obligation to ensure availability of petrol & diesel in domestic market, increasing the blending of ethanol in petrol, etc.

Recently PSU OMCs have carried out intra-state freight rationalisation. This has benefitted consumers located at remote areas, far from Petroleum Oil & Lubricants (POL) Depots in form of reduced Petrol and Diesel prices in remote parts within the states. This initiative has also reduced the difference between the maximum and minimum retail prices of Petrol or Diesel within a state.

India imports about 60% of its domestic LPG consumption. Prices of LPG in the country are linked to its price in the international market. Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for domestic LPG.

Under PAHAL Scheme, the domestic LPG cylinders are sold at non-subsidised price and the applicable subsidy to the consumers is transferred directly into their bank accounts. Apart from the direct subsidy to consumers, the OMCs have also been compensated Rs 22,000 crore in FY 2022-23 by Government of India to cover the under-recoveries suffered by them in not passing on the high international LPG prices to the domestic LPG consumers.

W.e.f. 21st May, 2022, Government has been providing a targeted subsidy of Rs. 200 per 14.2 Kg LPG cylinder for Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) beneficiaries for upto 12 refills a year. Government reduced the retail selling price of domestic LPG by Rs. 200 per 14.2 Kg LPG cylinder with effect from 30th August, 2023. Moreover, w.e.f. 5th October, 2023, Government increased the targeted subsidy to Rs. 300 per 14.2 Kg LPG cylinder for all Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) beneficiaries. Government further reduced the RSP of domestic LPG by Rs. 100 per 14.2 Kg cylinder w.e.f. 9th March, 2024.

The current RSP of domestic LPG at Delhi is Rs. 803 per 14.2 Kg cylinder. With a targeted subsidy of Rs. 300 per cylinder (and proportionately prorated for 5 Kg cylinder), effective cost for PMUY consumers is Rs. 503 per 14.2 Kg cylinder (at Delhi) currently.

The yearly average prices of Indian Basket of Crude Oil since 2009-10 are given below:

F.Y.	Average Indian Basket of Crude Oil (USD/Barrel)
2009-10	69.76
2010-11	85.09
2011-12	111.89
2012-13	107.97
2013-14	105.52
2014-15	84.16
2015-16	46.17
2016-17	47.56
2017-18	56.43
2018-19	69.88
2019-20	60.47

2020-21	44.82
2021-22	79.18
2022-23	93.15
2023-24	82.58
2024-25 (till 21.11.2024)	80.14

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

The details of tax imposed on petrol, diesel and LPG are as follows:-

LPG: The rates of Customs duty and GST applicable on LPG are as below:

Particulars		GST	Customs Duty
LPG	Domestic *	5%	Nil
	Non - Domestic	18%	5%

*Basic Customs duty is Nil for import of domestic LPG sold by OMCs to household consumers. Basic Customs duty rate is 5% for other importers of domestic LPG.

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

Petrol & Diesel:

The state-wise details of VAT on petrol and diesel as on 22.11.2024 are given at enclosed **Statement -I**.

The details of contribution of the petroleum sector to exchequer since 2009-10 are given below:

(Rs. in Crore)

F.Y.	Total Contribution to Central Exchequer	Total Contribution to State Exchequer	Total Contribution of Petroleum Sector to Exchequer
2009-10	1,11,779	72,082	1,83,861
2010-11	1,36,497	88,997	2,25,494
2011-12	1,39,165	1,19,977	2,59,142
2012-13	1,42,626	1,36,035	2,78,661
2013-14	1,52,900	1,52,460	3,05,360
2014-15	1,72,065	1,60,554	3,32,620
2015-16	2,54,297	1,60,209	4,14,506
2016-17	3,35,175	1,89,770	5,24,945
2017-18	3,36,163	2,06,863	5,43,026
2018-19	3,48,041	2,27,591	5,75,632
2019-20	3,34,315	2,21,056	5,55,370
2020-21	4,55,069	2,17,650	6,72,719
2021-22	4,92,303	2,82,122	7,74,425
2022-23	4,28,067	3,20,651	7,48,718
2023-24	4,32,394	3,18,762	7,51,156

2024-25 (Apr-Jun 2024) (P)	79,192	76,774	1,55,966
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The above is based on data provided to Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) by 15 major oil & gas companies. The amount reported by the companies to PPAC is the consolidated amount of all taxes/cess/ duties /GST etc. for crude oil and petroleum products. (P) - Provisional

The details of subsidy on domestic LPG since 2009-10 are given below:

Financial Year	Subsidy^ (Rs. in Crore)
2009-10	16087
2010-11	23763
2011-12	32152
2012-13	41565
2013-14	52290
2014-15	40569
2015-16	22029
2016-17	18337
2017-18	23464
2018-19	37209
2019-20	24172
2020-21	11896 [#]

2021-22	1811
2022-23	6965 [@]
2023-24	11444

Note: This includes fiscal subsidy and under-recovery to Oil Companies in domestic LPG

[^] This includes expenditure on connections given under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) from May, 2016.

[#] This includes Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package subsidy.

[@] In addition, Government paid a one-time compensation of Rs.22000 crore to OMCs for under-recoveries on the sale of domestic LPG.

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

The State-wise details of number of Cash Transfer Compliant (CTC) consumers of domestic LPG under DBTL since April 2015 are given at enclosed **Statement -II.**

STATEMENT -I

Details of VAT /Sales tax on petrol and diesel as on 22.11.2024

State/UT	Petrol	Diesel
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1%	1%
Andhra Pradesh	31% VAT + Rs.4/litre VAT+Rs.1/litre Road	22.25% VAT + Rs.4/litre VAT+Rs.1/litre Road

	Development Cess and Vat thereon	Development Cess and Vat thereon
Arunachal Pradesh	14.50%	7.00%
Assam	24.77% or Rs.18.80 per litre whichever is higher	22.19% OR Rs. 14.60 per litre whichever is higher Rebate of Rs. 1.50 per litre subject to minimum tax of Rs. 14.60 per litre
Bihar	23.58% or Rs 16.65/Litre whichever is higher (30% Surcharge on VAT as irrecoverable tax)	16.37% or Rs 12.33/Litre whichever is higher (30% Surcharge on VAT as irrecoverable tax)
Chandigarh	Rs.10/KL cess +15.24% or Rs.12.42/Litre whichever is higher	Rs.10/KL cess + 6.66% or Rs.5.07/Litre whichever is higher
Chhattisgarh	24% VAT + Rs.2/litre VAT	23% VAT + Rs.1/litre VAT
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	12.75% VAT	13.50% VAT
Delhi	19.40% VAT	Rs.250/KL air ambience charges + 16.75% VAT
Goa	21.5% VAT + 0.5% Green cess	17.5% VAT + 0.5% Green

		cess
Gujarat	13.7% VAT+ 4% Cess on Town Rate & VAT	14.9% VAT + 4 % Cess on Town Rate & VAT
Haryana	18.20% or Rs.14.50/litre whichever is higher as VAT+5% additional tax on VAT	16.00% VAT or Rs.11.86/litre whichever is higher as VAT+5% additional tax on VAT
Himachal Pradesh	17.5% or Rs 13.50/Litre- whichever is higher	13.90% or Rs 10.40/Litre- whichever is higher
Jammu & Kashmir	24% MST+ Rs.2/Litre employment cess, Rebate of Rs.4.50/Litre	16% MST+ Rs.1.00/Litre employment cess , Rebate of Rs.6.50/Litre
Jharkhand	22% on the sale price or Rs. 17.00 per litre , which ever is higher + Cess of Rs 1.00 per Ltr	22% on the sale price or Rs. 12.50 per litre , which ever is higher + Cess of Rs 1.00 per Ltr
Karnataka	29.84% sales tax	18.44% sales tax
Kerala	30.08% sales tax+ Rs.1/litre additional sales tax + 1% cess , Social security cess Rs.2 per litre	22.76% sales tax+ Rs.1/litre additional sales tax + 1% cess , Social security cess Rs.2 per litre
Ladakh	15% MST+ Rs.5/Litre	6% MST+ Rs.1/Litre

	employment cess, Reduction of Rs.2.5/Litre	employment cess , Reduction of Rs.0.50/Litre
Lakshadweep	10% VAT	10% VAT
Madhya Pradesh	29 % VAT + Rs.2.5/litre VAT+1%Cess	19% VAT+ Rs.1.5/litre VAT+1% Cess
Maharashtra	25% VAT+ Rs.5.12/Litre additional tax	21% VAT
Manipur	25% VAT	13.5% VAT
Meghalaya	13.50% or Rs13.50/Litre- whichever is higher (Rs.0.10/Litre pollution surcharge)	5% or Rs 9.50/Litre- whichever is higher (Rs.0.10/Litre pollution surcharge)
Mizoram	18%, Social Infrastructure and Services Cess Rs 2000/KL, Road Maintenance Cess Rs 2000/KL	10%, Social Infrastructure and Services Cess Rs 2000/KL, Road Maintenance Cess Rs 2000/KL
Nagaland	21.75% VAT or Rs. 16.94/litre whichever is higher	17.20% VAT or Rs. 12.83/litre whichever is higher
Odisha	28% VAT	24% VAT
Puducherry	14.55% VAT	8.65% VAT
Punjab	Rs.2050/KL (cess)+ Rs.0.10 per Litre (Urban Transport	Rs.1050/KL (cess) + Rs.0.10 per Litre (Urban Transport

	Fund) + 0.25 per Litre (Special Infrastructure Development Fee)+16.58% VAT plus 10% additional tax or Rs.14.93/Litre whichever is higher	Fund) +0.25 per Litre (Special Infrastructure Development Fee) + 13.1% VAT plus 10% additional tax and or Rs.10.94/Litre whichever is higher
Rajasthan	29.04% VAT+Rs 1500/KL road development cess	17.30% VAT+ Rs.1750/KL road development cess
Sikkim	20% VAT+ Rs.4000/KL cess	10% VAT + Rs.3500/KL cess
Tamil Nadu	13% + Rs.11.52 per litre	11% + Rs.9.62 per litre
Telangana	35.20% VAT	27% VAT
Tripura	17.50% VAT+ 3% Tripura Road Development Cess	10.00% VAT+ 3% Tripura Road Development Cess
Uttar Pradesh	19.36% or Rs 14.85/Litre whichever is higher	17.08% or Rs 10.41/Litre whichever is higher
Uttarakhand	16.97% or Rs 13.14 Per Ltr whichever is greater	17.15% or Rs Rs 10.41 Per Ltr whichever is greater
West Bengal	25% or Rs.13.12/litre whichever is higher as sales tax+ Rs.1000/KL cess(20% Additional tax on VAT as irrecoverable tax)	17% or Rs.7.70/litre whichever is higher as sales tax + Rs 1000/KL cess (20% Additional tax on VAT as irrecoverable tax)

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell (PPAC)

STATEMENT -II**Cash Transfer Compliant (CTC) Beneficiaries (in Lakhs) of domestic LPG**

State/UT	As on 01.04.15	As on 01.04.16	As on 01.04.17	As on 01.04.18	As on 01.04.19
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.45	0.59	0.59	0.69	0.79
Andhra Pradesh	82.53	100.06	108.96	122.21	126.56
Arunachal Pradesh	1.26	1.58	1.06	1.43	1.89
Assam	21.02	27.47	30.95	44.27	62
Bihar	45.29	62.37	84.98	120.86	157.74
Chandigarh	2.16	2.41	2.4	2.47	2.49
Chhattisgarh	12.93	17.7	28.11	37.64	45.61
Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	0.99	1.13	1.09	1.31	1.38
Delhi	31.78	37.77	36.91	39.05	40.89
Goa	3.66	3.85	3.85	4.01	4.13
Gujarat	50.91	60.41	63.01	74.18	90.46
Haryana	34.95	42.82	47.6	53.66	60.8
Himachal Pradesh	10.21	11.92	12.56	13.61	15.36
Jammu and Kashmir	10.19	13.9	17.74	20.83	28.1

Jharkhand	12.8	17.12	22.38	31.03	49.24
Karnataka	79.83	96.72	97.12	115.24	140.81
Kerala	64.41	70.84	72.25	75.35	79.69
Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.07
Madhya Pradesh	50.38	64.04	83.46	99.61	134.11
Maharashtra	149.51	176.48	183.6	207.15	239.2
Manipur	1.68	2.87	2.79	3.66	4.8
Meghalaya	1.04	1.22	1.34	1.78	2.87
Mizoram	0.98	1.89	1.38	1.8	2.24
Nagaland	0.92	1.28	0.85	1.16	1.71
Odisha	20.38	30.2	37.66	54.56	75.93
Puducherry	2.88	3.09	3.18	3.32	3.48
Punjab	47.14	56.57	61.5	66.61	76.97
Rajasthan	62.63	81.44	93.22	109.96	144.02
Sikkim	0.86	1.05	1.05	1.13	1.26
Tamil Nadu	131.1	153.36	147.54	166.95	192.88
Telangana	60.66	75.51	80.31	85.69	98.05
Tripura	2.89	3.9	4.17	4.9	6.85
Uttar Pradesh	137.41	186.92	227.9	271.5	352.47
Uttarakhand	13.89	17.47	16.64	19.29	22.52
West Bengal	79.33	104.27	124.91	163.65	200.15

State/UT	As on 01.04.20	As on 01.04.21	As on 01.04.22	As on 01.04.23	As on 01.04.24
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.92	0.98	1.02	0.99	1.05
Andhra Pradesh	130.22	134.92	136.62	137.75	143.65
Arunachal Pradesh	2.07	2.48	2.57	2.57	2.78
Assam	69.11	71.11	75.3	79.65	87.39
Bihar	171.4	181.51	200.66	208.86	219.18
Chandigarh	2.54	2.54	2.47	2.37	2.42
Chhattisgarh	49.82	50.85	54.63	55.74	59.37
Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	1.45	1.46	1.44	1.46	1.49
Delhi	41.61	42.16	42.32	42.1	43.78
Goa	4.25	4.33	4.34	4.39	4.44
Gujarat	97.43	100.14	105.79	108.82	114.22
Haryana	63.83	66.21	67.39	67.25	71.65
Himachal Pradesh	17.19	18.06	18.42	17.99	18.95
Jammu and Kashmir	30.48	30.5	30.72	30.71	31.22
Jharkhand	53.7	55.05	57.44	58.48	61.95

Karnataka	148.05	152.94	157.64	161.1	168.09
Kerala	82.41	84.56	85.99	86.34	88.18
Ladakh	0	0.66	0.69	0.7	0.73
Lakshadweep	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.11
Madhya Pradesh	143.44	146.66	154.85	157.46	164.38
Maharashtra	251.21	258.87	264.17	267.26	273.31
Manipur	5.21	5.63	5.9	6.1	6.5
Meghalaya	3.06	3.15	3.35	3.76	4.6
Mizoram	2.39	2.84	2.91	2.98	3.17
Nagaland	1.87	2.27	2.51	2.63	3.06
Odisha	82.51	84.84	89.7	91.28	93.95
Puducherry	3.55	3.63	3.66	3.66	3.76
Punjab	79.84	81.9	82.83	82.22	84.09
Rajasthan	153.66	156.87	160.45	163.24	168.88
Sikkim	1.36	1.48	1.54	1.53	1.67
Tamil Nadu	201.25	205.78	209.45	212.06	219.82
Telangana	102.12	106.07	107.75	108.44	111.89
Tripura	7.24	7.41	7.48	7.45	7.93
Uttar Pradesh	386.1	403.04	427	436.16	450.91
Uttarakhand	24.01	25.49	26.32	26.58	27.67
West Bengal	213.66	219.7	241.36	255.56	257.69

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell (PPAC)

AMRUT SCHEME IN KERALA

592. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

Will the Minister of **HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the total number of projects along with the sanctioned amount for Kerala under the AMRUT Scheme, district wise; and
- (b) whether all the sanctioned projects have been completed in Kerala and if not, the reasons therefor, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI TOKHAN SAHU):

(a) and (b) As reported by the State of Kerala, 1,111 projects have been taken up in the State under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and an amount of ₹2,539 crore has been sanctioned for these projects, which includes Central Assistance (CA) of ₹1,161.20 crore. Out of these projects, 979 projects worth ₹1,590.83 crore have been completed and 132 Projects worth ₹ 947.91 crores are at implementation stage. District wise details of projects under AMRUT in the State of Kerala is given in enclosed **Statement -I**. The projects taken-up under AMRUT are large infrastructure projects with long gestation periods. The State has informed that implementation of some projects has been delayed due to various reasons, such as land acquisition issues, climatic challenges, delay in obtaining requisite clearances/ permissions and shortage of experienced and technically skilled contractors for complex urban infrastructure projects, etc.

STATEMENT - I

DISTRICT-WISE DETAILS PROJECTS IN KERALA UNDER AMRUT

S.NO	District	City	Total Projects		Completed Projects		Projects in Progress			
			Nos	Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Nos	Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Nos.	Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Physical Work Completed (in ₹ Crore)	Works at Implementation Stage (in ₹ Crore)
1	Alappuzh a	Alappuzh a	212	252.93	196	148.05	16	104.88	83.25	21.63
2	Kannur	Kannur	40	254.04	35	201.01	5	53.03	37.13	15.90
3	Kochi	Kochi	113	297.80	96	165.09	17	132.71	91.98	40.73
4	Kollam	Kollam	56	244.03	49	73.91	7	170.12	146.63	23.49
5	Kozhikod	Kozhikod	57	304.1	47	142.38	10	161.7	115.86	45.93

	e	e		7				9				
6	Palakkad	Palakkad	147	233.3	2	135	203.09	12	30.23	6.88	23.35	
7	Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	317	440.8	9	271	287.88	46	153.0	74.30	78.71	
8	Thrissur	Thrissur, Guruvayur	169	511.5	6	150	369.42	19.0	142.1	4	116.27	25.87
	Total		111	2538.			1590.8		947.9		275.6	
			1	74		979	3	132	1	672.29	2	

राजस्थान में पीएमयूवाई के अंतर्गत लाभार्थी

593. श्री राजकुमार रोत :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) राजस्थान में विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना (पीएमयूवाई) के अंतर्गत वर्ष-वार और जिला-वार कितने आवेदन प्राप्त हुए, लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है और कितने आवेदन लंबित हैं;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत सामाजिक-आर्थिक जाति आधारित जनगणना आंकड़ों के माध्यम से गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवनयापन करने वाले परिवारों की पहचान करने का है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) यदि नहीं, तो राजस्थान में बीपीएल परिवारों की पहचान के लिए प्रयुक्त आंकड़े क्या हैं?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):

(क) से (घ): पूरे देश में गरीब परिवारों की महिला सदस्यों को बगैर जमानत राशि के एलपीजी कनेक्शन उपलब्ध करवाने के लिए वर्ष 2016 में प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना (पीएमयूवाई) शुरू की गई थी। पीएमयूवाई के तहत एलपीजी कनेक्शन गरीब परिवार की वयस्क महिला के नाम पर जारी किया जाता है बशर्ते उस परिवार के किसी पारिवारिक सदस्य के नाम पर कोई एलपीजी कनेक्शन न हो और वह अन्य शर्तों और निबंधनों को पूरा करती हो। सामाजिक, आर्थिक जाति जनगणना (एसईसीसी) सूची अथवा अनुसूचित जाति (एससी), परिवार अनुसूचित जन जाति (एसटी) परिवार, अत्यधिक पिछड़े वर्ग (एमबीसी), प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) के लाभार्थी, अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (एएवाई) के लाभार्थी, वनवासी, द्वीपों/नदी द्वीपों के निवासी, चाय बागान/पूर्व-चाय बागान कामगार जैसी सात पहचानी गई अन्य श्रेणियों से संबंधित परिवार अथवा उपर्युक्त श्रेणियों में शामिल नहीं किए गए गरीब परिवार 14 बिंदु वाली घोषणा प्रस्तुत करके पीएमयूवाई कनेक्शन के लिए पात्र हैं। उज्ज्वला 2.0 के तहत प्रवासी परिवारों के लिए विशेष प्रावधान किया गया है और वे पीएमयूवाई कनेक्शन हेतु आवेदन करने के लिए पते के प्रमाण और राशन कार्ड के स्थान पर स्व-घोषणा का उपयोग कर सकते हैं।

8 करोड़ कनेक्शन जारी करने का लक्ष्य सितंबर, 2019 में हासिल कर लिया गया था। शेष गरीब परिवारों को इस योजना के दायरे में लाने के लिए अगस्त, 2021 में पीएमयूवाई चरण-2 (उज्ज्वला 2.0) शुरू किया गया था और जनवरी, 2023 तक 1.60 करोड़ उज्ज्वला 2.0 कनेक्शन जारी किए गए थे। इसके अतिरिक्त, सितंबर 2023 में सरकार ने अतिरिक्त 75 लाख पीएमयूवाई कनेक्शन जारी करने को अनुमोदन दिया था। ओएमसीजे ने उक्त 75 लाख पीएमयूवाई कनेक्शन को जारी करने के लक्ष्य को जुलाई, 2024 के दौरान पूरा कर लिया है। दिनांक 01.11.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार राजस्थान में योजना के तहत कनेक्शन जारी करने के 1.21 लाख लंबित आवेदनों के साथ 73.82

लाख प्रधान मंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना (पीएमयूवाई) लाभार्थी हैं। पीएमयूवाई के तहत राजस्थान में जारी किए गए एलपीजी कनेक्शन का राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है। पीएमयूवाई के तहत राजस्थान में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान कनेक्शन का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

पीएमयूवाई के तहत राजस्थान में जारी किए गए एलपीजी कनेक्शन का राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश-वार ब्यौरा

जिला	कनेक्शन की संख्या
अजमेर	1,45,848
अलवर	2,19,115
अनूपगढ़	14,034
बालोतरा	75,122
बांसवाड़ा	2,64,951
बारां	1,72,016
बाड़मेर	3,26,797
ब्यावर	48,592
भरतपुर	1,99,384
भीलवाड़ा	2,66,299
बीकानेर	2,67,356
बूंदी	1,47,905
चित्तौड़गढ़	2,02,518
चुरू	2,28,132

जिला	कनेक्शन की संख्या
दौसा	2,25,395
डीग	78,503
धौलपुर	1,70,165
डीडवाना - कुचामन	1,03,293
डूडू	28,186
डूंगरपुर	2,38,760
गंगानगर	1,78,889
गंगापुर सिटी	73,502
हनुमानगढ़	1,47,262
जयपुर	77,032
जयपुर-ग्रामीण	2,02,440
जैसलमेर	1,19,400
जालोर	1,43,485
झालावाड़	2,19,840
झुंझुनूं	1,31,232
जोधपुर	93,773
जोधपुर-ग्रामीण	1,51,528
करौली	1,22,714
केकड़ी	24,227
खैरथल - तिजारा	81,607
कोटा	99,516

जिला	कनेक्शन की संख्या
कोटपुतली- बहरोड़	1,09,172
नागौर	2,51,740
नीम का थाना	75,226
पाली	1,79,831
फलोदी	81,888
प्रतापगढ़ (आरजे)	1,50,161
राजसमंद	1,59,675
सांचोर	68,278
सवाई माधोपुर	88,623
शाहपुरा	45,706
सीकर	1,91,709
सिरोही	1,23,856
नींद	32,417
टोंक	1,70,632
उदयपुर	3,64,848
योग	73,82,580

स्रोत: औद्योगिक आधार पर इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड

विवरण-II

पीएमयूवाई के तहत राजस्थान में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान कनेक्शन का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा

की तिथि के अनुसार	कुल पीएमयूवाई कनेक्शन
01.04.2019	56,95,525
01.04.2020	63,68,525
01.04.2021	63,59,564
01.04.2022	66,20,356
01.04.2023	69,27,163
01.04.2024	73,77,084

स्रोत: औद्योगिक आधार पर इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड

PROJECTS UNDER NMCG IN HARYANA

594. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Mission to Clean Ganga (NMCG) is contributing to the reuse of treated water, biodiversity conservation, and remediation of polluted river stretches, specifically in Haryana and particularly in the Bhiwani-Mahendergarh Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (b) if so, the specific projects or initiatives under the NMCG aimed at enhancing the reuse of treated water and improving water quality in Haryana, with a focus on the Bhiwani-Mahendergarh constituency;
- (c) the sectors identified in Haryana where treated waste water can be reused to reduce dependency on fresh water and the measures taken/being taken to encourage treated water use across these sectors in Bhiwani-Mahendergarh; and
- (d) the funds allocated and utilized for the projects under the NMCG in Haryana, particularly in the Bhiwani-Mahendergarh constituency and the current status of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (DR. RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY):

(a) to (d) The Government of India, under the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), has been promoting the reuse of treated water, biodiversity conservation, and remediation of polluted river stretches across the Ganga Basin.

The following initiatives have been taken up by NMCG in Ganga Basin to encourage the reuse of treated water and improve water quality: -

- *A National Framework for Safe Reuse of Treated Water* has been developed by NMCG to guide states in formulating their reuse policies and to establish economic models for the reuse of treated wastewater.
- NMCG has also a guidance handbook for urban policymakers and city officials on safely reusing treated water, which aims to conserve freshwater resources and promote sustainable water management practices;
- Notably, 8 MLD treated water from the Trans Yamuna STP is supplied to the Mathura Refinery for non-potable purposes and two thermal plants of Pragati Power Corporation Ltd, Delhi and Jojobera Thermal power plant , Jharkhand are using treated water of nearby STPs

In Haryana, specific measures include the identification of Parwalo & Badi Majara STPs and Rishi Nager, Hisar STP for reusing treated water at the Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram Thermal Power Station in Yamunanagar.

NMCG has sanctioned the pilot project for pollution prevention and effective waste management in Panipat textile cluster to optimize the trade potential in 45 industries of the cluster with an estimated cost of project ₹ 19.85 crore. The major and ultimate objective of this pilot project is to improve the water quality of river Yamuna as well as river Ganga by avoiding the discharge of untreated effluent from targeted textile cluster.

Under the Namami Gange Programme, two projects at a cost of ₹ 217.9 crore have been sanctioned in Haryana to create 145 MLD STP capacity. Both projects have been completed and are made operational at an expenditure of ₹ 217.9 crore.

Haryana's polluted river stretches are being addressed through action plans developed by the state government under the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT). The implementation of these plans is monitored at the state level by the Chief Secretary and at the central level by the Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) under the Ministry of Jal Shakti.

REVAMPED DISTRIBUTION SECTOR SCHEME

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

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

(a) whether the Union Government has approved the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) to help DISCOMs to improve their operational efficiencies and financial sustainability with an outlay of Rs. 3,03,758 crore over 5 years from Financial Year 2021-22 to 2025-26;

- (b) if so, the main objectives of the said scheme and details of the breakup of funds allocated in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC) and the Power Finance Corporation (PFC) have been nominated as nodal agencies for facilitating the implementation of the said scheme and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the funds allocated under the Liquidity Infusion Scheme (Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan) to Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Ltd. (TANGEDCO)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):

(a) and (b) : Government of India launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution Sector. The salient features of the scheme are as under:

- (i) The scheme has an outlay of Rs. 3,03,758 crore and estimated Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) from Central Government of Rs. 97,631 crore.
- (ii) The scheme aims to reduce the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses to pan-India levels of 12-15% and Gap between

Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realised (ARR) to zero by 2024-25.

(iii)The scheme has a duration of 5 years (FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26).

Sunset date of the scheme is 31.03.2026.

(iv)The scheme has two major components:

Part 'A'– Prepaid Smart Metering & System Metering and upgradation of the Distribution Infrastructure

Part 'B' – Training & Capacity Building and other Enabling & Supporting Activities.

(v) The State/ UT-wise details of works sanctioned under RDSS is attached as **Statement -I.**

(c) : REC Limited and Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC) have been appointed as the Nodal Agencies for the scheme and have been made responsible for facilitating the implementation of the scheme in the country. The details of allocation of States/ UTs between the Nodal agencies are at Statement -II.

(d) : Details of loan sanctioned and disbursed under the Liquidity Infusion Scheme (Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan) by PFC and REC to TANGEDCO are as under:

	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Total (Rs. Cr.)

	amount (Rs. Cr.)	Tranche-1 Release (Rs. Cr.)	Tranche-2 Release (Rs. Cr.)	
REC	17,830	8,699	8,359	17,058
PFC	12,400	6001	3,736	9,737
Total	30,230	14,700	12,095	26,795

STATEMENT -I

State/ UT wise Details of funds sanctioned under RDSS

State/ UT	Sanctioned cost of metering works (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned Cost of Loss Reduction works (Rs. Cr.)	Total Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned GBS for Metering Works (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned GBS for Loss Reduction works (Rs. Cr.)	Total GBS (Rs Cr.)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	54	462	516	12	416	428
Andhra Pradesh	4,128	10,687	14,814	815	6,412	7,227
Arunachal	184	1,034	1,217	54	930	985

Pradesh						
Assam	4,050	3,395	7,444	1,052	3,055	4,107
Bihar	2,021	7,320	9,341	412	4,392	4,804
Chhattisgarh	4,105	3,964	8,070	804	2,379	3,183
Delhi	13	324	337	2	194	196
Goa	469	247	716	95	148	243
Gujarat	10,642	6,089	16,731	1,885	3,653	5,538
Haryana	-	6,797	6,797	-	4,078	4,078
Himachal Pradesh	1,788	2,327	4,115	466	2,094	2,560
Jammu & Kashmir	1,064	4,771	5,835	272	4,294	4,566
Jharkhand	858	3,344	4,202	191	2,006	2,197
Karnataka	-	4	4	-	2	2
Kerala	8,231	3,011	11,243	1,413	1,807	3,220
Ladakh	-	876	876		788	788
Madhya Pradesh	8,911	9,516	18,426	1,504	5,709	7,213
Maharashtra	15,215	17,209	32,424	2,840	10,326	13,165
Manipur	121	615	737	38	554	592
Meghalaya	310	1,232	1,542	86	1,109	1,195
Mizoram	182	319	500	61	287	348
Nagaland	208	461	668	60	415	474

Puducherry	251	84	335	56	51	107
Punjab	5,769	3,873	9,642	960	2,324	3,284
Rajasthan	9,715	17,427	27,142	1,686	10,456	12,142
Sikkim	97	416	514	30	375	405
Tamil Nadu	19,235	9,568	28,803	3,398	5,741	9,139
Telangana	-	7	7	-	4	4
Tripura	319	555	874	80	500	580
Uttar Pradesh	18,956	21,612	40,568	3,501	12,967	16,468
Uttarakhand	1,106	1,697	2,803	310	1,527	1,837
West Bengal	12,670	7,223	19,893	2,089	4,334	6,423
Grand Total	1,30,671	1,46,465	2,77,136	24,173	93,327	1,17,500

STATEMENT -II

Allocation of States between Nodal agencies

States and UTs allocated to PFC

1. Maharashtra
2. Gujarat
3. Andhra Pradesh
4. Telangana

5. Kerala
6. Madhya Pradesh
7. Uttarakhand
8. Odisha
9. Jharkhand
10. Punjab
11. Haryana
12. Himachal Pradesh
13. Chandigarh
14. Delhi
15. Puducherry
16. Lakshadweep
17. DNH and Daman & Diu

States and UTs allocated to REC

1. Assam
2. Meghalaya
3. Arunachal Pradesh
4. Chhattisgarh
5. J&K
6. Ladakh
7. Goa

8. Tamil Nadu
9. Karnataka
10. Bihar
11. Rajasthan
12. Uttar Pradesh
13. West Bengal
14. Andaman Nicobar
15. Sikkim
16. Mizoram
17. Manipur
18. Nagaland
19. Tripura

FOOT OVER BRIDGE IN KANNUR

596. **SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has received any representation from Member of Parliament of Kannur seeking attention of the Minister regarding the absence of a safe crossing on National Highway CH 164+800 at Muzhappilangad - Madom in Kannur, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether the Government has agreed for the construction of a Foot Over Bridge (FOB) at CH 164+800, if so, the details thereof along with the timeline for completion of the FOB; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) Yes Sir. A representation was received for providing a Foot over bridge (FoB) at Ch. 164+800 (Madam). Based on site requirement, it has been sanctioned under Change of Scope of contract of ongoing 6-laning work of NH-66 from Thaliparamba to Muzhappilangad. The same is targeted to be completed by August, 2025.

POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR VTOL AIRCRAFT

597. **SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN**

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to roll out a policy and establish regulatory framework for Vertiports and the safe operation of Vertical Take-Off and Landing (VTOL) Aircraft or Air Taxis across the country, particularly for urban air mobility and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the manner in which the Government plans to integrate VTOL aircraft into existing airspace management system of the country while ensuring safe and efficient coordination with conventional aircraft operations;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any mechanism for certification and operational standards for VTOL Aircraft or Air Taxis and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to work with international aviation bodies to align these standards with global best practices and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a): With regard to the safe operation of Vertical Take-Off and Landing(VTOL) aircraft across the country, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has taken the following steps:

1. Guidance Material on Type Certification of vertical take-off and landing capable aircraft (VCA) has been issued.
2. Guidance material for Design, Operation and Authorisation of Vertiports has been issued.
3. The ICAO has established the Advanced Air Mobility Study Group in light of rapid technological advances of new entrants and the potential impact on the aviation ecosystem. In tandem to that DGCA has also constituted internal working groups for studying other aspects related to operation of E-VTOL to assess and develop appropriate regulations/ requirements suitable for India.

(b): The regulatory framework needs to be developed, which will involve creating new rules and standards for VTOL operations, including airworthiness, pilot

certification, and operational procedures. Based on the regulatory framework the Vertiports, air routes and other necessary infrastructure essential for VTOL operations for their take-off and landing sites will have to be established. The operations will have to be planned to optimise air traffic flow within the existing airspace management system.

(c): Guidance Material on Type Certification of vertical take-off and landing capable aircraft (VCA) has been issued.

(d): Yes, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between European Union Safety Agency (EASA) and Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) on 4th July, 2023 that focuses on collaboration on unmanned aircraft and innovative air mobility between the two civil aviation authorities. In addition, DGCA has also established collaboration with ICAO, FAA & APAC (CAA Singapore) in this matter.

PRIVATE INVESTMENTS IN COAL-FIRED POWER PLANTS

598. **PROF. SOUGATA RAY:**

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to encourage private investments in coal fired power plants and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the UN Climate Conference demanded to halt private finance in the coal-based power plants and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the expected gap between production and demand of power during the next decade in the country;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to fill the gap between the production and demand in the power sector; and

(e) the details of the funds sanctioned and released to States for the execution of the total expenditure, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):

(a) : Power generation is a de-licensed activity under Section-7 of Electricity Act, 2003 and any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining license under this Act if it complies with the technical standards related to connectivity with the grid.

(b) : No.

(c) and (d): To meet the projected demand as per the 20th Electric Power Survey (EPS), Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has carried out generation expansion studies up to year 2031-32 and has Gazette notified the National Electricity Plan in May, 2023. As per the National Electricity Plan, to meet the projected peak demand of 366.4 GW of the country, the installed Capacity for the year 2031-32 is likely to be 900.422 GW, which comprises 304.147 GW of conventional capacity and 596.275 GW of Renewable based Capacity along with Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) capacity of 47,244 MW/2,36,220 MWh.

The following steps have been taken/being taken by the Government to meet the increased power demand in the country:

- a. 29,200MW of thermal capacity (coal & lignite based) is under construction. Further 51,520MW of coal and lignite-based candidate capacity has been identified which is at various stages of planning in the country.
- b. 13,997.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects and 6,050 MW of Pumped Storage Projects are under construction and 24,225.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects & 50,760 MW of PSP are under various stage of planning.
- c. 7,300MW of Nuclear Capacity is under construction and 7,000 MW is under various stages of planning/approval.
- d. 1,27,050 MW of Renewable Capacity is under construction and 89,690 MW is under various stages of tendering.

India has committed to augment non fossil fuel based installed electric generation capacity to over 5,00,000 MW by 2030.

(e) : The details of the funds sanctioned and disbursed by Power Finance Corporation (PFC) and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) to states during the period 01.04.2019 to 30.09.2024 is enclosed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

A. Amount sanctioned and disbursed/released by PFC to State Sector borrowers during 01-04-2019 to 30-9-2024 (Rs. In Crs.)

Serial No.	Name of State	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	71,937	48,621
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	99	0
3.	ASSAM	3,153	1,330
4.	BIHAR	1,250	1,782
5.	CHATTISGARH	18,237	1,412
6.	GUJARAT	12,282	0
7.	HARYANA	12,817	2,267
8.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	6,731	1,254
9.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	17,067	15,554
10.	JHARKHAND	5,547	2,829
11.	KARNATAKA	47,412	10,684
12.	KERALA	7,910	538

13.	MADHYA PRADESH	21,076	1,871
14.	MAHARASHTRA	91,470	29,248
15.	MANIPUR	136	136
16.	MEGHALAYA	1,349	1,034
17.	MIZORAM	11	10
18.	ORISSA	3,075	1,184
19.	PUDUCHERRY	4	25
20.	PUNJAB	19,297	12,682
21.	RAJASTHAN	59,692	48,944
22.	SIKKIM	9,121	5,515
23.	TAMILNADU	60,310	56,285
24.	TELANGANA	69,107	65,854
25.	TRIPURA	378	398
26.	UTTAR PRADESH	37,591	47,007
27.	UTTARAKHAND	3,103	777
28.	WEST BENGAL	7,732	4,985
	Grand Total	5,87,895	3,62,227

Note: State sector funding to power projects (Generation, Transmission and Distribution)

B. Amount sanctioned and disbursed/released by REC to State Sector Borrowers during 01-04-2019 to 30-09-2024 (Rs. In Crs.)

SL. No.	Name of State	Amount Sanctioned	Amount disbursed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61,562	56,179
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	894	447
4.	Bihar	13,368	11,318
5.	Chhattisgarh	26,467	18,963
6.	Goa	639	0
7.	Gujarat	22,938	0
8.	Haryana	11,950	14,987
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8,060	1,642
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	37,198	14,923
11.	Jharkhand	20,178	7,203
12.	Karnataka	54,450	39,009
13.	Kerala	25,426	7,701
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24,211	2,755
15.	Maharashtra	1,20,607	64,946
16.	Manipur	459	383
17.	Meghalaya	795	743
18.	Mizoram	2	11

19.	Nagaland	5	40
20.	Odisha	5,342	2,233
21.	Puducherry	150	35
22.	Punjab	12,979	10,981
23.	Rajasthan	70,053	56,943
24.	Sikkim	13,171	5,228
25.	Tamil Nadu	75,471	76,825
26.	Telangana	77,983	78,577
27.	Tripura	68	39
28.	Uttar Pradesh	39,089	51,410
29.	Uttarakhand	5,972	2,355
30.	West Bengal	26,350	11,090
	Grand Total	7,55,839	5,36,965

Note: State sector funding to power projects (Generation, Transmission and Distribution)

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO MICRO FOOD PROCESSING ENTERPRISES

599. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state that:

- (a) whether the Government has provided any financial assistance to the Micro Food Processing Enterprises under the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFMEs) Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government provides financial assistance for research and development in food processing Sector;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government has partnered with educational and research institutions for food processing Research and Development (R&D) and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) and (b). Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing a Centrally Sponsored- "Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme" for providing financial, technical and business support for upgradation of micro food processing enterprises in the country. The scheme is operational for a period of five years from 2020-21 to 2025-26 with an outlay of Rs. 10,000 Crore. The scheme aims to enhance the competitiveness of existing individual micro-enterprises in the unorganized segment of the food processing industry and promote formalization of the sector. The Scheme primarily adopts One District One Product (ODOP) approach to reap the benefit of scale in terms of procurement of inputs, availing common services and

marketing of products. It provides the framework for value chain development and alignment of support infrastructure. The ODOP are identified by States / UTs based on the agriculture production, raw material availability, perishability of the product etc. The details of financial assistance offered to the prospective entrepreneurs under PMFME Scheme to promote ODOP is enclosed as **Statement.**

(c) to (e). Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) extends financial assistance as grant-in-aid to various institutions/ universities, Public funded organizations and recognized R&D laboratories both in public and private sector, to promote and undertake demand driven R&D work in the Food Processing Sector for product and process development, design and development of equipment, improved storage, shelf-life, packaging etc.

Under the scheme, financial assistance as grant-in-aid is given to Private organizations/ Universities/institutions/R&D laboratories and Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) recognized R&D units in private sector to the tune of 50% of equipment cost in general areas and 70% in difficult areas and to various Universities, Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), Central/ State Government Institutions, Government funded organizations to promote and undertake demand driven R&D work in food processing sector for product & process development, design and development of equipment, improved storage, shelf-life, packaging etc. R&D projects of Government organizations/ Institutions are eligible for 100% grant-in-aid for the cost of equipment, consumables and expenditure related to Research Fellows, etc. R&D portal had been developed

through the National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship & Management (NIFTEM), Kundli, Sonapat, Haryana to disseminate information relating to research & development work supported by MoFPI scheme, including outcomes, technologies developed, etc. The portal will also be a repository of R&D work by other Ministries/Institutions in the food processing sector.

STATEMENT

The details of financial assistance offered to the enterprises under Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme

- (i). *Support to Individual / Group Category Micro Enterprises:* Credit-linked capital subsidy @35% of the eligible project cost, maximum ceiling Rs.10 lakh per unit;
- (ii). *Support to SHGs for seed capital:* Seed capital @ Rs. 40,000/- per member of SHG engaged in food processing for working capital and purchase of small tools subject to maximum of Rs. 4 lakh per SHG Federation.
- (iii). *Support for Common Infrastructure:* Credit linked capital subsidy @35% subject to maximum of Rs. 3 crore to support FPOs, SHGs, Cooperatives and any Government agency for setting up of common infrastructure. The common infrastructure will also be available for other units and public to utilize on hiring basis for substantial part of the capacity.

(iv). *Branding and Marketing Support*: Grant upto 50% for Branding and Marketing to groups of FPOs/ SHGs/ Cooperatives or an SPV of micro food processing enterprises.

(v). *Capacity Building*: The scheme envisages training for Entrepreneurship Development Skilling (EDP+): program modified to meet the requirement of food processing industry and product specific skilling.

कौशल आधारित प्रशिक्षण

600. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

क्या सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या युवाओं को सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत कौशल आधारित प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या किसी गैर-सरकारी संगठन द्वारा यवतमाल जिले में प्रशिक्षण देने का ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस पर अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(ग) यवतमाल जिले के संबंध में गैर-सरकारी संगठनों द्वारा कितने प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं और कौन-कौन से प्रस्ताव अनुमोदन के अंतिम चरण में हैं; और

(घ) क्या सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत यवतमाल जिले के लिए किसी गैर-सरकारी संगठन का चयन किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) : सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय अपने संगठनों के माध्यम से युवाओं के लिए कौशल और कौशल-उन्नयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान कर रहा है। ये प्रशिक्षण विभिन्न स्कीमों के तहत प्रदान किए जाते हैं जैसे:

- (i) उद्यमिता और कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम (ईएसडीपी)
- (ii) प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों को सहायता (एटीआई) स्कीम
- (iii) राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति हब
- (iv) कॅयर विकास योजना-कौशल उन्नयन और महिला कॅयर योजना
- (v) नवोन्मेष, ग्रामीण उद्योग और उद्यमिता के संवर्धन हेतु स्कीम (एस्पायर)
- (vi) खादी और ग्रामोद्योग विकास योजना (केजीवीवाई) स्कीम
- (vii) पीएम विश्वकर्मा स्कीम

(ख) से (घ) : वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष के दौरान मंत्रालय को यवतमाल जिला के संबंध में किसी गैर सरकारी संगठन (एनजीओ) से कौशल आधारित प्रशिक्षण हेतु कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TRIBAL GROUPS

601. **SHRI ARUN BHARTI:**

Will the Minister of **Tribal Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the data of the various Tribes which are classified under the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and the number of individuals who fall under them;

(b) the details of the total investment allocated for the effective implementation of the campaign by the Government, including the State-wise allocation of the funds along with the expenditure incurred for conducting the campaign so far;

(c) the details of the number of Tribal people who have already acquired and in possession of the essential documents which are provided under the PM-JANMAN Mission such as Aadhaar Card, Pattas for FRA, etc.; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the effective implementation of various Government schemes under the PM-JANMAN Mission in the tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY):

(a): There are 75 groups of most vulnerable sections amongst the tribal communities who are classified as the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) spread over 18 States and 1 Union Territory. In view of the implementation of PM JANMAN, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs through the State Governments/ UT Administration/departments including Gujarat has undertaken habitation level data collection exercise through PM Gati Shakti mobile application to estimate PVTG population figures and infrastructure gaps in order to cover PVTG population residing in villages & habitations under PM JANMAN. Based on the data captured (as on 21.11.2024), the number of PVTGs and Districts, State/UT-wise including Gujarat, are tabulated at enclosed **Statement**

-I.

(b): Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha AbhiyaN (PM JANMAN) has total budgetary outlay of Rs.24,104 Cr (Central share: ₹15336 Cr and State share: ₹8768 Cr). The State/UT-wise sanction of funds under PM JANMAN, Ministry-wise, is at enclosed **Statement -II**.

(c) and (d): In coordination with State Governments, IEC camps have been organized which were aimed at facilitating in preparation of basic documents like Aadhar Card, Caste certificate, Jan Dhan bank account which are required for availing benefits under different schemes including PM KISAN Samman Nidhi, Ayushman Card, PM Awas, MNREGA etc. In furtherance, Districts have been advised to engage Common Services Centers (CSC) to facilitate preparation of these basic documents. The actual number beneficiaries to be covered under these Abhiyan is subjected to eligibility criteria of specific guidelines of concerned interventions as per norms approved.

STATEMENT - I

Estimate of PVTG population and districts based on the mobile application-based habitation survey by State Governments / UT Administrations/department (as on 21.11.2024)

S.No	State*	No. of Districts	PVTG Population
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	2	191

2	ANDHRA PRADESH	13	492552
3	CHHATTISGARH	18	229743
4	GUJARAT	20	153516
5	JHARKHAND	24	398952
6	KARNATAKA	5	57448
7	KERALA	6	29511
8	MADHYA PRADESH	24	1229201
9	MAHARASHTRA	17	623143
10	ODISHA	14	300436
11	RAJASTHAN	1	128456
12	TAMIL NADU	21	380376
13	TELANGANA	10	63194
14	TRIPURA	8	273240
15	UTTAR PRADESH	1	3527
16	UTTARAKHAND	7	92233
17	WEST BENGAL	4	67087
Grand Total		195	4522806

* Bihar and Manipur are the other States covered under Abhiyan.

STATEMENT -II

State/UT-wise, sanction of funds under PM-JANMAN, Ministry-wise (as on 20.11.2024)

(value in Rs crores)

S. No.	Name of State	MoR (PMA Y-G)	MoRD (PMGSW Y)	MoHF (NRHM)	MoWC (POSH AN 2.0)	MoE (SSA)	MoP (RDS S)	MNR	MoC (DoT - USO F)	MoTA	
										MPC	VDV K
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	44.33	280.53	40.31	43.44	18.85	88.71	8.38	94.5	14.97	3.105
2	CHHATTISGARH	200.63	1698.92	19.65	32.28	68.3	38.17	6.42	21.6	8.52	1.1976
3	GUJARAT	94.46	1.24	5.76	8.04	13.75	0	0	12.6	1.66	0.525
4	JHARKHAND	54.54	113.86	7.45	13.32	27.5	74.13	11.71	4.5	0.62	1.438
5	KARNATAKA	6.24	55.62	1.69	2.88	2.3	3.77	0.9	9	3.33	0.892
6	KERALA	1.36	0.00	7.45	0.84	10.1	0.86	0	6.3	2.29	0.2166
7	MADHYA PRADESH	1575.11	836.21	25.07	111.24	117.3	143.39	10.3	18.9	25.99	2.5755
8	MAHARASHTRA	100.54	0.00	26.42	26.4	35.75	26.61	0	8.1	12.47	1.812

9	ODISHA	263.7 2	149.75	16.94	14.64	82.5	0	0	13.5	24.6 4	1.77 65
10	RAJASTHAN	167.6 8	68.86	2.03	10.8	9.2	40.34	0	0.9	3.33	4.32 96
11	TAMIL NADU	31.14	0.00	35.57	5.04	14.9 1	29.89	0	0.9	10.0 9	1.20 15
12	TELANGANA	0	66.85	4.74	10.2	19.7 5	6.79	1.63	4.5	2.91	0.73 05
13	TRIPURA	153.9 7	114.32	2.03	20.04	37.6	61.52	8.52	9	4.57	1.27
14	UTTAR PRADESH	2.04	0.00	0.68	0.12	5.5	1.1	0	0	0.83	0.15 95
15	UTTARAKHA ND	26.38	0.00	8.13	0.96	7.35	0.6	0	0	3.01	0.15 7
16	WEST BENGAL	0	0.00	4.74	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
17	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.02 8
18	MANIPUR	0	0.00	0	5.04	5.5	0	0	0	0.00	0
19	BIHAR	0	0.00	0	5.88	0	0.28	0	0	0.00	0
GRAND TOTAL		2722. 14	3386.2	208.6	311.16	476. 16	516.1 6	47.8 6	204. 3	119. 24	21.4 1

आयड नदी में प्रदूषण

602. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या आयड नदी में प्रदूषित जल और औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट प्रवाहित किए जा रहे हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप राजस्थान के उदयपुर में स्थित उदय सागर झील प्रदूषित हो रही है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं; और
- (ग) उक्त प्रयोजनार्थ कितनी निधि आवंटित की गई है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री(डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क) से (ग): केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) की प्रदूषित नदी खंड (पीआरएस) पर आधारित रिपोर्ट, 2022 के अनुसार 30 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) में 603 नदियों की निगरानी की गई और 279 नदियों पर 311 नदी खंड प्रदूषित पाए गए। हालाँकि, आयड नदी इस रिपोर्ट में शामिल नहीं है। राजस्थान प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के अनुसार, अनुपचारित/आंशिक रूप से उपचारित/पूर्णतः उपचारित घरेलू सीवेज को आयड नदी में प्रवाहित किया जा रहा है।

20 मिलियन लीटर प्रतिदिन (एमएलडी), 25 एमएलडी, 10 एमएलडी और 5 एमएलडी क्षमता वाले चार सामान्य सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट (सीएसटीपी) क्रमशः एकलिंगपुरा कलड़वास, उदय सागर रोड, एफसीआई गोदाम के पास और करजाली हाउस में स्थापित किए गए हैं। जिनमें से 20 एमएलडी और 25 एमएलडी क्षमता वाले 2 सीएसटीपी के उपचारित जल का उपयोग राजपुरा दरीबा स्मेल्टर कॉम्प्लेक्स में हिंदुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड (एचजेडएल) इकाई द्वारा किया जाता है और 10 एमएलडी और 5 एमएलडी क्षमता वाले अन्य 2 सीएसटीपी के उपचारित जल को आयड नदी में

प्रवाहित किया जाता है। अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन (अमृत) 2.0 के अंतर्गत सीवर लाइन बिछाने के कार्य हेतु 200 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं।

LAND ACQUISITION FOR SRINAGAR RING ROAD

603. SHRI AGA SYED RUHULLAH MEHDI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that land acquisition for Srinagar Ring Road project, involving over 600 acres, is causing grievances due to compensation being calculated under the outdated Jammu & Kashmir Land Acquisition Act, 1934 and if so, the reasons for using repealed laws;

(b) whether compensation for fruit trees is being calculated based on 1996 rates, resulting in payments far below current market values and if so, the steps being taken to address this issue;

(c) whether the Government plans to apply the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, to ensure fair compensation to affected farmers and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures that are being taken to prevent unauthorized uprooting of fruit trees without proper compensation, as reported in villages Wathoor and Gudsathoo of District Budgam?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN

JAIRAM GADKARI):

- (a) Currently, Land Acquisition for Srinagar Ring Road Phase 2 and Phase 2A is being carried out under National Highways (NH) Act, 1956 wherein compensation is determined in accordance with the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013. The Land Acquisition for Phase – I of Srinagar Ring Road was, however, carried out during 2017-18 in accordance with the Jammu & Kashmir Land Acquisition Act, 1934 as per the then extant applicable legal position in Jammu & Kashmir.
- (b) The compensation for assets viz. structures, trees, tube-wells etc. is assessed by Competent Authority for Land Acquisition as per the norms of the then State/UT Government. In particular, compensation for fruit bearing trees is assessed by local Horticulture authorities in accordance with applicable guidelines.
- (c) As in (a) above.
- (d) The award for acquisition of land alongwith assets stand issued for the villages Wathoora and Gudsathoo of District Budgam falling under Srinagar Ring Road. Compensation has been disbursed to the rightful owners in general, however, compensation in disputed cases has been deposited with District Court. Possession of land for construction of Ring Road is being handed over to NHAI by CALA in accordance with law.

प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना (पीएमएवाई) के अंतर्गत निधि का आवंटन

604. श्रीमती लवली आनंद:

क्या आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (पीएमएवाई) के अंतर्गत निधि के वर्तमान आवंटन में वृद्धि करने पर विचार कर रही है अथवा करने का विचार रखती है क्योंकि यह वर्तमान समय में आवास निर्माण के लिए अपर्याप्त पाई गई है; और

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

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):

(क) और (ख): जी, नहीं। प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत आवासों के निर्माण के लिए इस योजना के अंतर्गत पर्याप्त बजट का प्रावधान रखा गया है।

गोरखपुर से सिलीगुड़ी तक छह लेन का एक्सप्रेसवे

605. श्री गोपाल जी ठाकुर:

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गोरखपुर से सिलीगुड़ी तक छह लेन के एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव है और इसके संरेखण को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या दरभंगा को इस प्रमुख सड़क परियोजना से नहीं जोड़ा जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार दरभंगा जिले को गोरखपुर-सिलीगुड़ी एक्सप्रेसवे से जोड़ने के लिए इस एक्सप्रेसवे को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-56 से जोड़ने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री (श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी):

(क) से (ग) गोरखपुर-सिलीगुड़ी के लिए प्रारंभिक सर्वेक्षण और संरेखण अध्ययन से संबंधित विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) सौंप दी गई है और यह प्रगति पर है। कॉरिडोर का संरेखण डीपीआर के परिणाम पर आधारित

राष्ट्रीय जल जीवन मिशन

606. श्री आशीष दुबे:

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान सम्पूर्ण देश में जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार कुल कितने घरों में स्वच्छ पेयजल उपलब्ध कराया गया है;
- (ख) क्या देश में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत अधिकांश परिवार लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) जबलपुर संभाग सहित मध्य प्रदेश में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत कुल कितने परिवार लाभान्वित हुए हैं?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. सोमन्ना):

(क) से (ग) **'सार्वभौमिक कवरेज'** के सिद्धांतों के अनुसरण में, भारत सरकार, राज्यों की भागीदारी में, प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को नल जल आपूर्ति का प्रावधान करने के लिए जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) – हर घर जल का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है।

अगस्त 2019 में जल जीवन मिशन की शुरुआत में, केवल 3.23 करोड़ (16.8%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। अब तक, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा सूचित किए गए अनुसार, 25.11.2024 तक, जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम)-हर घर जल के तहत लगभग 12.07 करोड़ और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, 25.11.2024 तक, देश के 19.34 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 15.30 करोड़ (79.11%) से अधिक परिवारों के पास उनके घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति होने की सूचना है। 25.11.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, नल जल कनेक्शनों के राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिए गए हैं।

(घ) जल जीवन मिशन की घोषणा के समय, मध्य प्रदेश में, 13.53 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। तब से, 60.64 लाख और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, 25.11.2024 तक, 111.79 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों में से, राज्य में 74.17 लाख (66.34%) परिवारों को नल जल आपूर्ति का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसी प्रकार, मध्य प्रदेश के जबलपुर जिले में 1.05 लाख और परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं तथा जिले में अब 2.22 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 1.38 लाख (62.36%) से अधिक परिवारों को उनके घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति प्राप्त हो रही है।

विवरण

ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन की वर्ष-वार और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार स्थिति

(25.11.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार)

(संख्या लाख में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	आदिनांक कुल ग्रामीण परिवार	15.08.2019 को नल जल कनेक्शन वाले ग्रामीण परिवार		ग्रामीण परिवार को दिए गए नल जल कनेक्शन								नल जल आपूर्ति वाले ग्रामीण परिवार	
			संख्या	% में	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	कुल	% में	संख्या	% में
1.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.62	0.29	46.02	-	0.33	-	-	-	-	0.33	53.98	0.62	100.00
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2.29	0.23	9.97	0.13	0.65	0.42	0.34	0.52	-	2.06	90.03	2.29	100.00
3.	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमण व दीव	0.85	0.00	0.00	-	0.25	0.61	-	-	-	0.85	100.00	0.85	100.00
4.	गोवा	2.64	1.99	75.44	0.31	0.34	-	-	-	-	0.65	24.56	2.64	100.00
5.	गुजरात	91.18	65.16	71.46	1.06	10.95	8.99	5.03	-	-	26.02	28.54	91.18	100.00

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	आदिनांक कुल ग्रामीण परिवार	15.08.2019 को नल जल कनेक्शन वाले ग्रामीण परिवार		ग्रामीण परिवार को दिए गए नल जल कनेक्शन								नल जल आपूर्ति वाले ग्रामीण परिवार	
			संख्या	% में	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	कुल	% में	संख्या	% में
														0
6.	हरियाणा	30.41	17.66	58.08	1.35	7.91	3.49	-	-	-	12.75	41.92	30.41	100.00
7.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	17.09	7.63	44.64	1.59	3.79	2.87	0.93	0.29	-	9.46	55.36	17.09	100.00
8.	मिजोरम	1.33	0.09	6.91	0.16	0.34	0.21	0.30	0.22	-	1.24	93.09	1.33	100.00
9.	पुदुचेरी	1.15	0.94	81.33	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.00	-	-	0.21	18.67	1.15	100.00
10.	पंजाब	34.27	16.79	48.98	0.76	8.18	8.40	0.05	0.00	0.09	17.48	51.02	34.27	100.00
11.	तेलंगाना	53.98	15.68	29.05	20.18	18.12	-	-	-	-	38.30	70.95	53.98	100.00
12.	बिहार	166.92	3.16	1.90	28.97	103.46	19.86	3.63	1.27	0.01	157.19	94.17	160.36	96.07
13.	उत्तराखंड	14.51	1.30	8.98	0.87	4.32	2.75	2.15	2.25	0.41	12.75	87.85	14.05	96.83
14.	लद्दाख	0.41	0.01	3.48	0.01	0.02	0.09	0.18	0.07	0.01	0.38	92.41	0.39	95.89
15.	नागालैंड	3.64	0.14	3.82	0.02	0.48	0.92	0.87	0.75	0.18	3.22	88.61	3.36	92.42
16.	लक्षद्वीप	0.13	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.01	0.12	91.17	0.12	91.17
17.	सिक्किम	1.33	0.70	52.96	-	0.10	0.08	0.19	0.10	0.03	0.50	37.70	1.20	90.66
18.	महाराष्ट्र	146.79	48.44	33.00	5.45	37.09	10.66	8.22	15.17	3.14	79.72	54.31	128.16	87.31
19.	तमिलनाडु	125.29	21.76	17.37	0.17	16.13	14.90	26.52	23.05	7.39	88.16	70.37	109.92	87.74
20.	उत्तर प्रदेश	266.71	5.16	1.94	4.66	19.16	5.81	59.88	120.51	14.34	224.35	84.12	229.52	86.06
21.	त्रिपुरा	7.50	0.25	3.27	0.46	1.42	1.65	0.81	1.32	0.40	6.07	80.86	6.31	84.13
22.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	19.24	5.75	29.92	2.07	2.16	0.58	0.40	3.47	1.08	9.76	50.76	15.52	80.67
23.	असम	71.94	1.11	1.55	0.49	5.07	16.52	8.75	22.95	3.62	57.41	79.80	58.52	81.35
24.	मेघालय	6.51	0.05	0.70		0.87	1.34	0.80	1.91		5.25		5.30	

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	आदिनांक कुल ग्रामीण परिवार	15.08.2019 को नल जल कनेक्शन वाले ग्रामीण परिवार		ग्रामीण परिवार को दिए गए नल जल कनेक्शन							नल जल आपूर्ति वाले ग्रामीण परिवार			
			संख्या	% में	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	कुल	% में	संख्या	% में	
.					0.02						0.31		80.66		81.36
25	मणिपुर	4.52	0.26	5.74	0.04	1.96	0.70	0.49	0.08		3.34		73.85	3.59	79.58
26	छत्तीसगढ़	50.04	3.20	6.39	0.96	1.51	4.45	10.81	18.05	0.79	36.56		73.06	39.76	79.45
27	कर्नाटक	101.29	24.51	24.20	0.21	3.43	18.70	20.57	9.23		57.77		57.03	82.28	81.23
28	ओडिशा	88.67	3.11	3.51	4.37	15.47	17.47	12.22	12.06	2.38	63.98		72.15	67.09	75.66
29	आंध्र प्रदेश	95.53	30.74	32.18	1.19	12.77	9.59	11.88	3.86	0.22	39.52		41.36	70.26	73.55
30	मध्य प्रदेश	111.79	13.53	12.10	4.19	19.87	10.89	8.91	11.30	5.47	60.64		54.24	74.17	66.34
31	झारखंड	62.54	3.45	5.52	0.95	3.00	4.19	8.77	11.93	1.85	30.68		49.05	34.13	54.57
32	केरल	70.82	16.64	23.50	0.85	4.04	6.64	5.29	3.67		21.62		30.52	38.26	54.02
33	राजस्थान	107.30	11.74	10.94	1.02	6.81	5.38	13.88	12.18	7.54	46.81		43.63	58.55	54.57
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	175.25	2.15	1.22	0.05	12.48	23.31	20.77	22.92	11.97	91.49		52.21	93.63	53.43
	कुल	19,34.47	323.63	16.73	82.62	3,22.62	2,01.34	2,32.75	2,99.26	68.04	12,06.63		62.38	15,30.26	79.11

स्रोत: जेजेएम-आईएमआईएस

एचएच: परिवार

KHAJURAHO AIRPORT**607. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA**

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government is cognizant of the fact that Khajuraho Airport has limited airconnectivity and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government has taken measures to connect Khajuraho to Jodhpur, Mumbai and Kolkata via flights keeping in view the heritage status of the city and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a): As per the Winter Schedule-2024, Indigo is operating seven (07) flights per week on the Delhi-Khajuraho-Varanasi sector and vice-versa. SpiceJet is operating seven (07) flights per week on the Delhi-Khajuraho-Delhi sector.

(b): Commencement of flights to/from any city in the country is a commercial decision of the airlines taken keeping in view the operational viability of the route and other associated factors. With the repeal of Air Corporation Act in March 1994, Indian domestic aviation has been deregulated. Airlines are now free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate subject to the slot allocation by the concerned airport operators and approval by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना के अंतर्गत विद्युतीकरण

608. श्री छोटेलाल:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) ब्लॉक कोन के अंतर्गत बरमौरी, चकरिया, पिंडारी, बासुवारी आदि गांवों में, ब्लॉक नगवा के अंतर्गत गांव खोरैला, महुली, चरगरा, मडापा, देवहर दरेवा, नौडीहा, कोडई, बरवारी, नगवां, शूरशोट दारमा, डुमरकोंन आदि गांवों में और ब्लॉक चोपन के अंतर्गत गांव जोगैल, बहतरटोला, कुलडोमोरी, सत्तरटोला पनारी, लगभग पचासटोला आदि गांवों में विद्युत की अनुपलब्धता के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त गांवों में विद्युतीकरण हेतु दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना (डीडीयूजीजेवाई) कार्यान्वित करने का है; और

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

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क) से (ग): भारत सरकार ने उप-पारेषण और वितरण अवसंरचना कार्यों को सुदृढीकरण एवं संवर्धन सहित ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण कार्यों के लिए दिसंबर, 2014 में दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना (डीडीयूजीजेवाई) शुरू की। इस स्कीम के तहत कुल 18,374 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया। यह स्कीम दिनांक 31-03-2022 को बंद हो गई है।

भारत सरकार ने वित्तीय रूप से स्थिर और प्रचालनात्मक रूप से दक्ष वितरण क्षेत्र के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत की आपूर्ति की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से 2021 में संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस) शुरू की। स्कीम के तहत अवसंरचना और स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्यों के लिए 2.77 लाख करोड़ रुपये की परियोजनाएं संस्वीकृत की गई हैं। इसमें सौभाग्य के तहत छूटे हुए घरों का विद्युतीकरण और पीएम-जनमन (प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय आदिवासी

न्याय महा अभियान) और धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीए-जुगा) के तहत स्कीमके दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार सभी चिन्हित किए गए आदिवासी घरों का विद्युतीकरण शामिल है।

पूर्वांचल विद्युत वितरण निगम लिमिटेड (पीयूवीवीएनएल) की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार:

1. डुमरकोन को छोड़कर कोने, नगवा और चोपन ब्लॉक के उक्त 20 गांव सोनभद्र जिले, उत्तर प्रदेश के अंतर्गत आते हैं, जो पहले से ही विद्युतीकृत हैं और उन्हें औसतन 17:45 घंटे विद्युत की आपूर्ति प्राप्त होती है।
2. इसके अलावा, दो विषयगत गांवों में 02 नव विकसित बस्तियों के छोटे हुए घरों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए आरडीएसएस के तहत 27.90 लाख रुपये के कार्य संस्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

डुमरकोन गांव बिहार राज्य में दक्षिण बिहार विद्युत वितरण कंपनी लिमिटेड (एसबीपीडीसीएल) के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। एसबीपीडीसीएल की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, डुमरकोन गांव कैमूर जिले के जंगल और पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में आता है, जहां ऑफ-ग्रिड (सौर ऊर्जा) आधारित प्रणाली के माध्यम से 6-8 घंटे विद्युत की आपूर्ति होती है। इसके अलावा, आरडीएसएस के तहत 68.66 लाख रुपये के ग्रिड आधारित विद्युतीकरण कार्यों को संस्वीकृति दी गई है, जिससे गांव में विद्युत आपूर्ति में सुधार होगा।

CONSTRUCTION OF HYDERABAD-BIJAPUR HIGHWAY (NH-163)

609. **SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:**

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

(a) the current status of construction work on the Hyderabad-Bijapur Highway (NH-163) specifically between the Telangana State Police Academy (TSPA) to Manneguda;

(b) the reasons for any delays encountered in completing this section, including administrative or environmental challenges faced;

(c) the impact of the National Green Tribunal (NGT) case on the timeline for completing this portion of the highway; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to expedite the completion of this section and the anticipated timeline for its full operational readiness?

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

(a) The work of four laning of NH-163 from Telangana Police Academy to Manneguda was awarded on 17.03.2022.

(b) to (d) The delay in commencement of the work primarily occurred due to stay order given by National Green Tribunal (NGT), Southern Zone. NGT also directed to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Study. The process has been completed and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has considered the proposal for Environmental clearance. Meanwhile another petition has been filed in NGT. The status on the matter has been submitted before NGT and the matter is presently sub-judice.

गुजरात हेतु उड़ान योजना

610. श्री धवल लक्ष्मणभाई पटेल:

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गुजरात में क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना (आरसीएस) उड़ान (उड़े देश का आम नागरिक) के अंतर्गत चिन्हित किए गए और विकसित किए जा रहे विमान पत्तनों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित शहरों/जिलों की जिला-वार सूची क्या है; और

(ग) सूरत से कितनी उड़ानें संचालित की जाएंगी जिनसे सूरत के साथ-साथ वलसाड और नवसारी के लोग लाभान्वित होंगे?

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल):

(क): क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना - उड़े देश का आम नागरिक (आरसीएस-उड़ान) के अंतर्गत हवाई सेवाओं के विकास और प्रचालन के लिए भावनगर, पोरबंदर, जामनगर, मुंद्रा, कांडला, केशोद, साबरमती रिवर फ्रंट वाटर एयरोड्रम (डब्ल्यूए), स्टैच्यू ऑफ यूनिटी (डब्ल्यूए) और द्वारका (डब्ल्यूए) हवाईअड्डों की पहचान की गई है।

(ख): आरसीएस के अंतर्गत चालू वर्ष में परिचालन हेतु नियोजित शहरों की सूची **विवरण** के रूप में संलग्न है।

(ग): 'उड़ान' योजना के तहत सूरत-दीव मार्ग इंडिगो द्वारा प्रचालित किया जा रहा है। सूरत से बीकानेर और दीव को जोड़ने वाले मार्ग स्पाइसजेट को अवॉर्ड किए गए हैं। सूरत से मुंद्रा को जोड़ने वाले मार्ग को स्टार एयर को अवॉर्ड किया गया है।

विवरण

आरसीएस-उड़ान के तहत वर्ष 2024-25 में प्रचालनीकरण हेतु नियोजित हवाईअड्डे

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	हवाईअड्डा
1.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार (यूटी)	शिवपुर
2.	छत्तीसगढ़	अंबिकापुर
3.	हरियाणा	अंबाला
4.	मध्य प्रदेश	रीवा
5.	मध्य प्रदेश	दतिया
6.	महाराष्ट्र	शोलापुर
7.	महाराष्ट्र	अमरावती
8.	तमिलनाडु	नेवेली
9.	तमिलनाडु	वेल्लोर
10.	उत्तर प्रदेश	सहारनपुर (सरसावा)
11.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	बद्दी (कसौली) हेलीपोर्ट
12.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	शिमला (संजोली) हेलीपोर्ट

FPI IN TAMIL NADU

611. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R:

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the development of food processing sector in the state of Tamil Nadu, district-wise; and
- (b) the details of the name of Food Processing Industry (FPI) in the district of Dindigul?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) and (b). For the development of Food Processing sector in the country including all districts of Tamil Nadu, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been implementing three schemes namely Central Sector Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) scheme, Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI) and Centrally sponsored - Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme. All the schemes are implemented on demand driven basis. Under PMKSY, credit linked financial assistance (capital subsidy) is provided to entrepreneurs for creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet thereby giving a big boost to the growth of food processing sector in the country with total outlay of Rs. 5520 Crore for 15th Finance Commission Cycle. Under PMFME scheme, financial, technical and business support is provided for setting up/ upgradation of micro food processing enterprises. The scheme is operational for a period of upto 2025-26 with an outlay of Rs. 10,000 Crore. PLISFPI is, inter alia, intended to

support creation of global food manufacturing champions and support Indian brands of food products in international market. The Scheme is operational for a period from 2021-22 to 2026-27 with an outlay of Rs. 10,900 crores. The details of projects approved in the Dindigul district of Tamil Nadu state are enclosed as **Statement.**

STATEMENT

A. List of approved projects in Dindigul district, Tamil Nadu under component scheme of PMKSY

Sl. No.	Project Name	Project Cost (Rs in Crores)	Approved Grant-in-aid (Rs in Crores)
Component Scheme-- Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure Scheme			
1	M/s Swami Chickens Pvt Ltd	48.56	9.82
2	M/s Shanthi Feeds Pvt Ltd	46.7	9.9
3	M/s Grb Dairy Foods Private Limited	24.24	6.3
4	M/s Kasturi Poultry Farm	77.83	9.66
Component Scheme-- Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters Scheme			
5	M/s Dindigul Market Committee	29.01	6.73
Component Scheme--Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities Scheme			

6	M/s Shriram Coconut Products Limited	4.30	1.11
7	M/s Paandia Agro Foods	7.10	2.80
Component Scheme--Scheme for Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages			
8	M/s RV Agro Foods	14	2.75

B. Micro Food Processing Industry based proposals approved in dingidul district, Tamil Nadu under PMFME

Number of Micro Food Processing Industries sanctioned for credit linked subsidy: 360

C. List of projects with committed Investments in Dingidul district, Tamil Nadu under PLISFPI Scheme

S. No.	Name of the Applicant	Category	Committed Investment (Rs in Crore)
1	M/s ITC LIMITED	Consumer Products (RTC/RTE)	24.80

ककवाड़ा में सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना की स्थापना

612. श्री राजेश रंजन:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार के बांका जिले के ककवाड़ा में 4400 मेगावाट की सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अधिगृहीत भूमि की स्थिति क्या है और कोयले की आपूर्ति हेतु किन कोयला खदानों का चयन किया गया है; और

(ग) उक्त ताप विद्युत परियोजना के विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए कब तक कार्यशील होने की संभावना है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क) से (ग): भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2005-06 में अल्ट्रा मेगा पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स (यूएमपीपी) पहल शुरू की थी, जिसका उद्देश्य विभिन्न राज्यों में बढ़ती विद्युत की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए 4,000 मेगावाट या उससे अधिक क्षमता वाले बड़े पैमाने पर ताप विद्युत संयंत्र बनाना था। बिहार सहित विभिन्न राज्यों में कुल 17 अल्ट्रा मेगा पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स (यूएमपीपी) संस्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव था।

उपर्युक्त 17 यूएमपीपी के निमित्त दो यूएमपीपी अर्थात् गुजरात में टाटा पावर द्वारा संचालित मुंद्रा और मध्य प्रदेश में रिलायंस पावर द्वारा संचालित सासनप्रचालनरत हैं। विद्युत मंत्रालय ने वित्त वर्ष 2019-20 में अल्ट्रा मेगा पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स को आगे क्रियान्वित न करने का नीतिगत निर्णय लिया है। तदनुसार, शेष यूएमपीपी पर कार्य शुरू नहीं हुआ

WASTE, SEPTAGE AND SEWAGE MANAGEMENT

613. **SHRI SUDHAKAR SINGH:**

Will the Minister for **HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any steps have been taken to improve waste collection and segregation, sewage and septage management in urban areas of Bihar, particularly in Buxar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government plans to provide financial and technical assistance to the State of Bihar especially Buxar, for sewage and septage management; and
- (d) if so, the details of the steps taken/being taken in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI TOKHAN SAHU):

(a) and (b) : Government of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) on 2nd Oct., 2014 with the objective of providing access to sanitation and for scientific processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) in the urban areas of the country including in Bihar.

To carry forward the work done on ground in Phase-I, Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-U) 2.0 has been launched on 1st Oct., 2021 for a period of five years with a vision of achieving safe sanitation and scientific processing of municipal solid waste in all cities.

The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on 25th June, 2015 with aim to provide basic infrastructure of water supply, sewerage & septage management, storm water drainage, non-

motorized urban transport and green space & parks in cities in the country including Buxar in Bihar.

AMRUT 2.0 has been launched on 1st Oct., 2021 to make cities 'self-reliant' and 'water secure'. AMRUT 2.0 envisions to improve ease of living by up-scaling universal coverage in water supply from 500 cities to all statutory towns in the country.

(c) and (d) : As per the 2011 census, the population of Buxar, Bihar is more than 1 lakh. Hence, sewerage/septage management project has been covered under AMRUT and AMRUT 2.0. Under AMRUT 2.0, so far, 17 sewerage/septage management projects worth Rs. 5,195.36 crore have been approved by MoHUA in Bihar, which involves creation/ augmentation of 297.8 MLD Sewage Treatment Plan (STP) Capacity. As for Buxar District, under AMRUT 2.0, so far one sewerage/septage management project worth Rs.261.47 crore have been approved by MoHUA in which involves creation/augmentation of 16.77 MLD Sewage Treatment Plan (STP)Capacity.

बिहार में जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के अंतर्गत पेयजल कनेक्शन

614. श्री देवेश चन्द्र ठाकुर:

क्या जल शक्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) बिहार में जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के अंतर्गत जिला-वार कितने घरों में पेयजल कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं और कितने लोग लाभान्वित हुए हैं; और
- (ख) मिशन के अंतर्गत आवंटित निधियों का बिहार के सीतामढ़ी सहित राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है? जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. सोमन्ना):

(क) भारत सरकार अगस्त 2019 से राज्यों की भागीदारी में देश के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को नल जल आपूर्ति का प्रावधान करने के लिए जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम)-हर घर जल का क्रियान्वयन कर रही है।

जल राज्य का विषय है। पेयजल आपूर्ति योजनाओं की आयोजना, अनुमोदन, कार्यान्वयन, संचालन और रखरखाव (ओएंडएम) की जिम्मेदारी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की है। भारत सरकार तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों की सहायता करती है।

जेजेएम के तहत, यह विभाग परिवारों के संदर्भ में ग्रामीण जलापूर्ति के कवरेज का डेटा रखता है। अगस्त, 2019 में जेजेएम के शुभारंभ के समय, राज्य में 3.16 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल आपूर्ति थी। तब से, राज्य में 157.19 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। आज तक, राज्य के कुल 166.91 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 160.36 लाख (96.07%) परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। जिले-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) पूर्व-निर्धारित मानदंडों के आधार पर, यह विभाग सभी राज्यों को निधि आवंटित करता है। तत्पश्चात् निधि जारी करने से संबंधित मानदंडों को पूरा करने वाले राज्यों को वे निधियाँ जारी कर दी जाती हैं। केंद्रीय स्तर पर, केवल राज्य-वार आवंटन किया जाता है और निधि जारी की जाती है। राज्यों द्वारा आगे जिले-वार आवंटन किया जाता है/निधि जारी की जाती है। निधि आवंटन और निधि जारी करने के राज्य-वार ब्यौरे संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण-I

बिहार में ग्रामीण परिवारों के नल जल कनेक्शनों की जिले-वार स्थिति

(25.11.2024 तक)

(संख्या लाख में)

क्र. सं.	जिला	आज की तारीख तक कुल ग्रामीण परिवार	नल जल कनेक्शन वाले ग्रामीण परिवार 15.08.2019 तक		जेजेएम के शुभारंभ के बाद से प्रदान किए गए नल जल कनेक्शन		नल जल आपूर्ति वाले ग्रामीण परिवार 25.11.2024 तक	
			संख्या	% में	संख्या	% में	संख्या	% में
1	अररिया	5.66	0.35	6.11	5.25	92.80	5.60	98.92
2	अरवल	1.22	0.03	2.75	1.19	97.25	1.22	100
3	औरंगाबाद	3.90	0.01	0.26	3.81	97.49	3.82	97.75
4	बांका	3.26	0.07	2.04	3.19	97.78	3.25	99.83
5	बेगुसराय	4.96	0.02	0.34	4.77	96.28	4.79	96.61
6	भागलपुर	4.36	0.07	1.67	4.14	94.84	4.21	96.51
7	भोजपुर	3.91	0.04	1.11	3.80	97.10	3.84	98.21
8	बक्सर	2.55	0.02	0.75	2.50	98.08	2.52	98.83
9	दरभंगा	7.37	0.13	1.79	6.17	83.64	6.30	85.43
10	गया	5.81	0.10	1.76	5.66	97.53	5.77	99.29
11	गोपालगंज	3.85	0.06	1.62	3.74	97.16	3.80	98.78
12	जमुई	2.37	0.05	1.91	2.30	97.05	2.35	98.96
13	जहानाबाद	1.75	0.07	4.17	1.66	94.71	1.73	98.89
14	कैमूर (भभुआ)	2.84	0.07	2.30	2.74	96.58	2.81	98.88
15	कटिहार	5.22	0.42	8.08	4.80	91.92	5.22	100
16	खगड़िया	2.63	0.02	0.74	2.61	99.26	2.63	100
17	किशनगंज	2.74	0.08	3.05	2.63	96.00	2.71	99.05
18	लखीसराय	1.66	0.04	2.28	1.61	97.14	1.65	99.42
19	माधेपुरा	3.81	0.04	1.06	3.77	98.94	3.81	100
20	मधुबनी	8.73	0.06	0.67	6.94	79.45	6.99	80.12
21	मुंगेर	1.74	0.07	3.86	1.66	95.25	1.73	99.11
22	मुजफ्फरपुर	7.68	0.03	0.34	7.34	95.60	7.37	95.93
23	नालंदा	5.12	0.51	9.87	4.58	89.49	5.08	99.36
24	नवादा	3.07	0.06	2.09	2.98	97.02	3.05	99.12
25	पश्चिम चंपारण	5.43	0.06	1.20	5.29	97.41	5.36	98.61
26	पटना	6.62	0.05	0.71	6.35	95.94	6.40	96.65
27	पूर्वी चंपारण	9.03	0.03	0.37	8.31	92.10	8.35	92.47
28	पुर्णिया	5.29	0.13	2.52	4.98	94.15	5.11	96.67
29	सहरसा	4.32	0.03	0.72	4.19	96.99	4.23	97.71
30	समस्तीपुर	3.32	0.01	0.41	2.54	76.46	2.55	76.87
31	सारण	8.17	0.02	0.26	8.02	98.16	8.04	98.42
32	अररिया	5.69	0.15	2.59	5.44	95.62	5.58	98.22
33	शेखपुरा	1.06	0.00	0.02	1.06	99.98	1.06	100
34	शिवहर	1.44	0.06	4.21	1.31	90.82	1.37	95.04
35	सीतामढ़ी	5.16	0.14	2.65	4.90	94.90	5.03	97.55
36	सिवान	4.76	0.04	0.77	4.60	96.46	4.63	97.23
37	सुपौल	4.11	0.02	0.42	4.09	99.50	4.11	99.92
38	वैशाली	6.29	0.01	0.12	6.27	99.80	6.28	99.92

स्रोत: जेजेएम-आईएमआईएस

एचएच: परिवार

विवरण-II

जेजेएम (केन्द्रीय हिस्सा) के अंतर्गत निधि आवंटन और आहरित निधि (जारी) का ब्यौरा (राशि करोड़ में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		आवंटन	आहरित निधि	आवंटन	आहरित निधि	आवंटन	आहरित निधि	आवंटन	आहरित निधि	आवंटन	आहरित निधि	आवंटन	आहरित निधि
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप आंध्र प्रदेश	1.78	0.50	2.93	1.46	8.26	2.06	9.15	2.16	7.52	3.76	2.98	एनडी
2.	अरुणाचल										771.21	217.82	65.35
3.	असम										6,204.	5,198.	2,059.
4.	बिहार						एनडी		एनडी	-	एनडी	-	एनडी
5.	छत्तीसगढ़										2,885.	1,277.	191.59
6.	गोवा	7.57	3.08	12.41	6.20	45.53	22.77	49.98	एनडी		11.25	4.32	एनडी
7.	गुजरात										2,237.	2,420.	एनडी
8.	हरियाणा				72.38						526.72	462.03	एनडी
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश										402.34	916.53	137.48
10.	जम्मू एवं झारखंड				53.72						3,267.	2,112.	633.86
11.	कर्नाटक										4,966.	3,804.	570.66
12.	केरल										671.18	1,949.	974.68
13.	लद्दाख				एनडी						131.07	624.78	93.72
14.	लक्षद्वीप	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.99	9.25		19.82	0.75	0.38
15.	मध्य प्रदेश										5,419.	4,044.	2,622.
16.	महाराष्ट्र										7,444.	5,352.	1,605.
17.	मणिपुर	67.69						512.05			एनडी	-	एनडी
18.	मेघालय	86.02						747.76			1,500.	653.6	196.08
19.	मिजोरम	39.87		79.30				333.91			303.1	45.09	6.76
20.	नागालैंड	56.49			85.57			484.28			314.9	39.75	5.96
21.	ओडिशा										2,108.	2,455.	368.39
22.	पुदुचेरी	2.50	एनडी	4.64	1.06	30.22	7.47	17.83	एनडी		1	12.58	एनडी
23.	पंजाब				एनडी				एनडी		119.76	644.54	एनडी
24.	राजस्थान										250	11,061	1,659.
25.	सिक्किम	15.41		31.36	39.36			136.17			251.61	124.5	18.67
26.	तमिलनाडु										2,617.	2,438.	731.67
27.	तेलंगाना				82.71		एनडी		एनडी	-	एनडी	-	एनडी
28.	त्रिपुरा							666.97			744.18	736.75	221.03
29.	उत्तर प्रदेश										16,947	12,621	6,310.
30.	उत्तराखंड										1,890.	1,016.	508.4
31.	पश्चिम बंगाल										4,206.	5,049.	2,524.
	कुल	11,139		23,033		92,308		100,78		1,32,93	69,885	69,926	21,507

नदी द्वारा अपरदन

615. श्री रमाशंकर राजभर:

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार की नदी द्वारा अपरदन के कारण विस्थापित हुए लोगों के पुनर्वास की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार नदी अपरदन से भूमि और गांवों को बचाने के लिए कोई उपाय करने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या नदियों द्वारा अपरदन को रोकने की कोई योजना है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री(डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): नदी कटाव, गति और उसके तलछट का जमाव नदी का एक प्राकृतिक नियामक कार्य हैं। नदियाँ अपने साथ लाई गई गाद और जमा की गई गाद के बीच संतुलन बनाए रखती हैं, जिससे नदी की व्यवस्था बनी रहती है। भारी बाढ़ के कारण होने वाला नदी कटाव चिंता का विषय है, क्योंकि इससे कई समस्याएं जैसे नदी के मार्ग में परिवर्तन, भूमि की हानि आदि उत्पन्न होती हैं।

बाढ़ प्रबंधन और कटाव रोधी योजनाएं संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनकी प्राथमिकता के अनुसार तैयार और कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं। केन्द्र सरकार महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन और प्रोत्साहनात्मक वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों के प्रयासों को पूरा करती है।

ब्रह्मपुत्र, गंगा, शारदा, राप्ती, सुबनसिरी, कृष्णा, तुंगभद्रा, महानदी महानंदा आदि प्रमुख नदियों का रूपात्मक अध्ययन किया गया है। ये अध्ययन नदियों की प्रकृति को व्यापक रूप से जानने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं और आधार वर्ष के संबंध में उनके विभिन्न स्थलों में दशकीय तटरेखा संचालन, कटाव और निक्षेपण का आकलन, पहुंच-वार रूपात्मक सूचकांकों की व्युत्पत्ति और महत्वपूर्ण रीचेज की पहचान प्रदान

करते हैं। इन अध्ययनों को संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और अन्य हितधारकों के साथ साझा किया गया है ताकि निर्णय लेने और भविष्य की योजना बनाई जा सके।

(ग) और (घ): विचाराधीन नदियों से गाद निकालने की कोई योजना नहीं है। जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय ने तलछट प्रबंधन के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय ढांचा तैयार किया है, जिसमें नदी, जलाशयों, झीलों और अन्य जल निकायों में स्थायी तलछट प्रबंधन के लिए सभी हितधारकों के मार्गदर्शन हेतु विभिन्न पहलुओं को रेखांकित किया गया है।

PRIVATISATION OF AIRPORTS

616. **KUMARI SUDHA R.**

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

- (a) the number of airports that have been privatised and handed over to non-AAI agencies for maintenance and administration;
- (b) the details of revenue earned by the Government from the said airports, airport-wise;
- (c) the details of revenue earned from airports which are under the direct control and maintenance of the Airport Authority of India (AAI), airport-wise;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to privatise more airports across the country and if so, the details of policy, proposals under consideration and tenders under process; and
- (e) the details of ongoing projects of airports in Tamil Nadu along with the budget announced as well as already allotted for the said projects?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) and (b) : Airports Authority of India (AAI) has leased out eight of its airports namely, Delhi, Mumbai, Lucknow, Ahmedabad, Mangaluru, Jaipur, Guwahati and Thiruvananthapuram under Public Private Partnership (PPP) for operation, management and development on long term lease basis.;

Since handing over the airports, AAI has received approximately Rs. 37797 crore as revenue share from the concessionaire of Delhi & Mumbai Airports till FY 2023-24.

Further, the Private Partners of remaining six airports have paid approximately Rs. 2310 crore to AAI in the form of Per Passenger Fee (PPF) till October, 2024. AAI has also received an amount of approximately Rs. 5260 crore from the Private Partners of these six airports in the form of upfront fee towards the capital expenditure incurred by AAI at these airports.

(c): Details of revenue from airports which are under the direct control and maintenance of AAI, airport-wise, for the FY 2023-24 is at enclosed **Statement - I**;

(d): As per National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP), 25 Airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) namely, Bhubaneswar, Varanasi, Amritsar, Trichy, Indore, Raipur, Calicut, Coimbatore, Nagpur, Patna, Madurai, Surat, Ranchi, Jodhpur, Chennai, Vijayawada, Vadodara, Bhopal, Tirupati, Hubli, Imphal,

Agartala, Udaipur, Dehradun and Rajahmundry have been earmarked for leasing over the years 2022 to 2025.

(e): In the state of Tamil Nadu, under the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik), Rs. 55.19 crore for Vellore, Rs. 15.38 crore for Neyveli and Rs. 27.31 crore for Salem has been allocated. Development works at all the three airports, viz. Salem, Neyveli and Vellore have been completed. RCS flights have also commenced operations from Salem.

Further, details of upgradation/modernization work undertaken by AAI at its existing airports in Tamil Nadu along with the project cost are at enclosed

Statement -II.;

STATEMENT -I

REVENUE OF AIRPORTS WHICH ARE UNDER THE DIRECT CONTROL AND MAINTENANCE OF AAI FOR THE FY 2023-24		
		(Rs. in Crores)
SL No	Name of Airport	2023-24
		REVENUE
1	ADAMPUR	0.23

2	AGARTALA	69.78
3	AGATTI	0.97
4	AGRA	5.11
5	AKOLA	0.00
6	AMRITSAR	229.05
7	ASANSOL	0.00
8	AURANGABAD	31.42
9	AYODHYA/ FAIZABAD	5.06
10	BAGDOGRA	129.97
11	BAREILLY	4.69
12	BEHALA	1.50
13	BELGAUM (BELAGAVI)	14.99
14	BHATINDA	0.12
15	BHAVNAGAR	5.10
16	BHOPAL	79.82
17	BHUBNESHWAR	188.46
18	BHUJ	1.62
19	BIKANER	0.67
20	CALICUT	311.02
21	CHAKULIA	0.00
22	CHENNAI	1212.77
23	COIMBATORE	128.70

24	COOCH BEHAR	0.22
25	CUDDAPAH	1.80
26	DAPARIZO	0.00
27	DARBHANGA	10.63
28	DEESA	0.00
29	DEHRADUN	86.30
30	DELHI (SAFDARJUNG)	13.33
31	DHALBHUMGHARH	0.00
32	DIBRUGARH	33.36
33	DIMAPUR	13.65
34	DIU	0.74
35	DONAKONDA	0.00
36	ITANAGAR (HOLLONGI)	3.53
37	GAYA	20.85
38	GOA	275.50
39	GONDIA	7.95
40	GORAKHPUR	24.11
41	GWALIOR	10.99
42	HINDON	0.23
43	HUBLI (HUBBALLI)	19.37
44	HYDERABAD	42.66
45	IMPHAL	62.10

46	INDORE	123.92
47	JABALPUR	15.48
48	JAISALMER	2.85
49	JALGAON	8.39
50	JAMMU	62.74
51	JAMNAGAR	7.36
52	JHARSUGUDA	12.33
53	JODHPUR	40.00
54	JOGBANI	0.00
55	JORHAT	6.89
56	JUHU	72.14
57	KAILASHAHAR	0.00
58	KALABURGI	2.26
59	KAMALPUR	0.00
60	KANDLA	6.38
61	KANGRA (GAGGAL)	7.59
62	KANPUR	5.58
63	KANPUR CHAKERI	9.25
64	KASIA KHUSHINAGAR	0.26
65	KESHOD	3.56
66	KHAJURAHO	2.43
67	KHANDWA	0.00

68	KHOWAI	0.00
69	KISHANGARH (AJMER)	1.23
70	KOLHAPUR	12.82
71	KOLKATA	1578.61
72	KOTA	0.57
73	KULLU MANALI (BHUNTAR)	0.68
74	LEH	42.55
75	LILABARI (NORTH LAKHIMPUR)	5.07
76	LUDHIANA	0.35
77	MADURAI	72.39
78	MEERUT	0.26
79	MORADABAD	0.02
80	MUZAFFARPUR	0.00
81	MYSORE	9.26
82	NADIRGUL	0.00
83	PANNA	0.00
84	PANT NAGAR	2.15
85	PATHANKOT	-0.05
86	PATNA	99.44
87	PAKYONG	0.67
88	PUDUCHERRY	9.42

89	PORBANDAR	8.77
90	PORT BLAIR	63.47
91	PRAYAGRAJ	24.60
92	PUNE	309.79
93	RAIPUR	105.78
94	RAJAHMUNDRY	16.08
95	RAJKOT	54.97
96	RANCHI	129.15
97	RAXAUL	0.00
98	RUPSI	1.22
99	SALEM	0.99
100	SATNA	0.01
101	SHELLA	0.00
102	BARAPANI (SHILLONG)	5.28
103	SHIMLA	0.50
104	SILCHAR	14.70
105	SOLAPUR	0.04
106	SRINAGAR	168.33
107	SURAT	74.20
108	TEZPUR	0.98
109	TEZU	1.66
110	THANJAVAUR	0.00

111	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	150.01
112	TIRUPATI	37.55
113	TURIAL (AIZAWL)	0.00
114	TUTICORIN	8.13
115	UDAIPUR	81.80
116	VADODARA	98.37
117	VARANASI	141.97
118	VELLORE	-0.05
119	VIJAYAWADA	46.75
120	VISAKHAPATNAM	118.21
121	WARANGAL	0.01

STATEMENT -II

Details of ongoing upgradation/modernisation works at AAI's Airports in Tamil Nadu

S. No.	Airport	Name of Work	Approved Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
1		(a) Modernisation of Chennai Airport (Phase-II).	2467.00
2		(b) Reconstruction and strengthening of 'H' taxi track, 'E' taxi track for code 'E' aircraft operations, Construction of link taxi track from RET – M to 'H' taxi	53.66

	Chennai	track in domestic apron, resurfacing of secondary runway and allied works.	
3		(c) Modification of Storm Water Drain in operational area.	209.10
4		(d) Refurbishing of T1 & T4 for Capacity Enhancement.	81.80
5	Madurai	Construction of Technical block cum ATC Tower.	99.02
6	Trichy	Construction of New ATC Tower cum Technical Block & Utility/Service Block including Operation & Routine Maintenance and all Inclusive Comprehensive maintenance contract (AICMC).	80.17

AWARENESS PROGRAMMES ABOUT URBAN PLANNING

617. SHRI T. R. BAALU:

Will the Minister of **Housing and Urban Affairs** be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether the Government has a plan to make Citizens stakeholders in city-making through promotional and awareness programmes in urban

planning processes being made available to them along with their elected leaders with a view to make the cities worth living and inclusive;

- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the initiatives taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI TOKHAN SAHU):

(a) to (c): As per 12th Schedule of the Constitution of India, urban planning is the function of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States/ UTs through schematic interventions/ advisories. The Master Plans/Development Plans are prepared by the ULBs based on respective States' Town Planning Acts.

Preparation of Master plan/ Town Planning schemes involves public participation through inviting objections and suggestions from the residents of the respective Urban Local Body/ Urban Development Authority. The Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014 and the Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL), 2016 have been formulated in consultation with the various stakeholders through national / regional workshops and meetings.

'Formulation of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) based Master Plans' is one of the reforms under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and

Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and is implemented as 100% centrally funded sub-scheme in 500 AMRUT cities. Geo database has been created for 447 AMRUT cities. 219 cities have finalised the final Master Plans and another 158 cities have formulated draft Master Plans so far.

Under **AMRUT 2.0**, the sub-scheme for **Formulation of GIS based Master Plans has been extended to cover Class-II Towns with population of 50,000 - 99,999**. Geo database has been created for 74 cities, draft Master Plan for 26 cities and another 3 cities have finalised the Master Plans so far.

Capacity Building is one of the components in AMRUT and AMRUT 2.0 under which, 81 training programs have been conducted and around 3,000 officials have been trained from States and Urban Local Bodies on use of GIS technology in formulation of Master Plan.

IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

618. **SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:**

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

(a) the detailed mechanism in place to ensure that funds released under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) to States for centrally sponsored schemes are distributed at the district and taluka levels specifically targeting Scheduled Tribes (STs);

(b) whether the Ministry of Tribal Affairs ensures that States and Union Territories (UTs) allocate funds for Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) in the absence of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to TSP; and

(c) the details of institutional setup/established to monitor the performance of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) in the States and Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY):

(a) to (c): To ensure that the funds earmarked for Scheduled Tribes (STs) communities are directed towards schemes for tribal welfare, the obligated Ministries/Departments are required to place the funds earmarked for Development Action Plan for STs (DAPST)/Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) under Minor Head '796' below the functional major Head/Sub-Major Heads. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has developed STC MIS Portal with web address: <https://stcmis.gov.in> for monitoring of DAPST/TSP funds of the obligated Ministries/Departments. In order that concrete steps are taken for tribal welfare, the Ministry first calculates gaps in specific areas like schools, anganwadis etc. in the select tribal dominated villages and blocks. After gap assessment, the Ministry has also conceptualized schemes like PM JANMAN and Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan where specific targeted interventions like tribal hostels and basic infrastructure like Puccca Houses, internal roads are developed in a time bound manner to reach the last mile and the most disadvantaged communities.

The Ministry also convene meetings periodically with the obligated Ministries/Departments to review allocation, utilization, and physical progress under DAPST/TSP. Scheme/programme-wise progress and utilization of funds are also monitored through dedicated online portals and performance dashboard by the obligated Ministries/Departments. Officers while visiting States / UTs also ascertain the progress of implementation of various schemes/ programmes. Also, Utilization Certificates are insisted upon as a pre-requisite for further release of funds as per the norms of General Financial Rules (GFR). Further, State Governments are also required to designate a Single Nodal Agency in terms of revised procedure by Ministry of Finance for release of funds and monitoring for each Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

To regularly monitor the intervention-wise or ministry-wise progress of the mission, ministry-wise interactive dashboards have been developed on PM Gati Shakti portal. In these dashboards, the dynamic data is directly fetched from the MIS portals of the respective line ministries through API sharing and useful fields are visualized on the dashboard. Under each Ministry intervention, real time monitoring of the achievements of their respective scheme has been linked through API. There is a facility to know the progress of all 11 Interventions/scheme under PM JANMAN at a single platform. This robust database and gap analysis specific to PVTGs have provided critical insights into the existing gaps in villages/habitations. The PM Gati Shakti database, gap analysis, monitoring dashboards, reports etc have enabled

Ministries/departments to identify the most pressing needs, plan targeted interventions and monitor the progress effectively.

The Ministry monitors TSP allocation and spending by States/UTs on the basis of circular dated 18.06.2014 issued by erstwhile Planning Commission on the subject 'Revised Guidelines for implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) by the States/UTs' and the 'Guidance Note on merger of Plan and Non Plan classification' issued by Budget Division, Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Finance on 23.08.2016. As per the aforesaid Guidelines, the funds under TSP are earmarked from the total plan outlays not less than the population proportion of STs in State as per 2011 Census.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs communicates regularly with the States/UTs, inter alia, on the adequacy of TSP allocation and spending, the constitution of Executive Committee at the state level chaired by the Chief Secretary to appraise and monitor TSP, conduct of critical gap analysis to ascertain the development gaps between STs and other communities, conduct of evaluation studies on States TSP Schemes, Installation of MIS to make available TSP related data in public domain, State TSP Scheme details and Department wise details of TSP allocated and expended from dedicated Minor Heads of account etc.

PROMOTING ELECTRIC VEHICLES

619. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plan to reduce the vehicles running on fossil fuel from the road; if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has any plan to substitute the fossil fuel vehicle with electric vehicle; and
- (c) if so, the number of electric two wheelers, electric four wheelers, electric goods transport vehicles and passenger electric vehicles that are plying on the roads, as on date?

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

- (a) and (b) 1. To facilitate the development of Motor Vehicles running on non-fossil fuels, the Government has notified mass emission standards in respect of various fuels such as blends of ethanol with gasoline, flex-fuel, Biodiesel, Bio-CNG, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), blends of Methanol with gasoline, Hydrogen etc.
- 2. The steps being taken by the Government to promote adoption of Electric Vehicles (EVs) in the country are as under:-

(i) Notification issued vide S.O. 5333(E) dated 18th October, 2018, has granted exemption from the requirements of permit to the Battery Operated Transport Vehicles and Transport Vehicles running on Ethanol and Methanol fuels.

(ii) Notification issued vide GSR 525(E) dated 2nd August, 2021 has exempted Battery Operated Vehicles from the payment of fees for the purpose of issue or renewal of registration certificate and assignment of new registration mark.

(iii) Notification issued vide G.S.R 749(E) dated 7th August, 2018, has notified the registration mark for Battery Operated Vehicles to be in Yellow colour on Green background for the transport vehicles and, for all other cases, in White colour on Green background.

(iv) Notification issued vide GSR 302(E) dated 18th April, 2023 to issue All India Tourist Permit for battery operated vehicles without payment of any permit fee.

(v) Notification issued vide GSR 167(E) dated 1st March 2019 for retro-fitment of hybrid electric system or electric kit to vehicles and their compliance standards shall be as per AIS 123.

(vi) Advisory has been issued dated 17th July, 2019 to all States and Union Territories regarding incentivisation of electric vehicles and induction of electric vehicles in shared mobility and public transport operations.

(vii) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has issued an advisory dated 12th August, 2020 to all States and UTs regarding sale and registration of Electric Vehicles without batteries.

3. Government in the Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI) has formulated following schemes for promotion of electric vehicles and to reduce dependence of fossil fuels in the country: -

(i) Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles in India (FAME India) Scheme: FAME India Scheme was launched in 2015 to promote adoption of electric/ hybrid vehicles (xEVs) in India. The Phase-1 of the scheme was available up to 31st March, 2019 with budget outlay of Rs.895 Cr. Further, Phase-II of FAME India Scheme was implemented for a period of 5 years w.e.f. 01st April, 2019 with a total budgetary support of Rs. 11,500 Crore.

(ii) Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Automobile and Auto Component Industry: The Government on 15th Sep 2021 approved the PLI Scheme for Automotive Sector with a budgetary outlay of Rs.25,938 Crore. The scheme provides incentives up to 18% for electric vehicles.

(iii) Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme, 'National Programme on Advanced Chemistry Cells (ACC) Battery Storage': The Government on 12th

May, 2021 approved PLI Scheme for manufacturing of ACC in the country with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 18,100 Crore.

(iv) Scheme to Promote Manufacturing of Electric Passenger Cars in India

(SMEC): SMEC has been launched on 15.03.2024 to attract investments from global EV manufacturers and promote India as a manufacturing destination for e-vehicles. This scheme helps to attract investments from global EV manufacturers and promote India as a manufacturing destination for e-vehicles. The scheme also helps put India on the global map for manufacturing of EVs, generate employment and achieve the goal of "Make in India".

(v) PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE) Scheme: The Government of India has notified scheme titled 'PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE) Scheme' on 29.09.2024 for promotion of electric mobility in the country. The scheme has an outlay of Rs.10,900 Crore over a period of two years from 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2026. The Electric Mobility Promotion Scheme (EMPS) 2024 implemented for the period of 06 months, from 01.04.2024 to 30.09.2024, is subsumed in this Scheme.

(vi) PM-e Bus Sewa Payment Security Mechanism (PSM) Scheme: MHI on 28.10.2024 have notified PM-e Bus Sewa (PSM) Scheme to establish a Payment Security Mechanism Fund for procurement and operation of electric

buses (e-Bus) under the GoI/State Govt/UT sponsored schemes with total financial outlay of Rs.3,435.33 Crore.

(c) As per the information available in the VAHAN centralized database of RC (registration Certificate), the details of number of EV two wheelers, four wheelers, goods transport vehicle and passenger vehicles registered in India are as under:-

Electric vehicle registered in India category wise till 25-11-2024		
Sr. No.	Vehicle category	Total
1.	Two Wheeler	28,21,756
2.	Three Wheeler	21,76,875
3.	Four Wheeler	2,56,520
4.	Goods Vehicles	11,765
5.	Public Service Vehicle	10,236
Total		52,77,152

उज्जैन के लिए हवाई यात्रा की सुविधा

620. श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) तीर्थयात्रियों और पर्यटकों की बढ़ती संख्या को देखते हुए, सरकार द्वारा उज्जैन के लिए हवाई यात्रा की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इंदौर विमानपत्तन से उज्जैन तक तीव्र एवं सुविधाजनक परिवहन सुविधाओं में सुधार करने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या इंदौर विमानपत्तन से उज्जैन के लिए सीधी और द्रुतगामी बस अथवा टैक्सी सेवा की सुविधा प्रदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है; और

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

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल):

(क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश (एमपी) में उज्जैन हवाईपट्टी, क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना - उड़े देश का आम नागरिक (आरसीएस-उड़ान) में असेवित हवाई पट्टियों की सूची में उपलब्ध है। इस योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, असेवित और अल्प सेवित हवाईअड्डों का पुनरुद्धार/उन्नयन, वैध बोली के माध्यम से इसकी पहचान करने और एसएओ (चयनित एयरलाइन ऑपरेटर) को अवार्ड करने के पश्चात किया जाएगा। विशेष रूप से छोटे विमानों (20 सीटर और उससे कम के विमान) के लिए उड़ान योजना की 5.2 दौर की बोली प्रक्रिया के दौरान, 8-सीटर प्रकार के विमानों के साथ उज्जैन को भोपाल से जोड़ने वाले मार्ग के लिए बोली प्राप्त हुई थी। तथापि, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने दिनांक 21.02.2024 के अपने पत्र के माध्यम से उज्जैन को उड़ान योजना 5.2 के तहत विकसित करने के लिए सहमति नहीं दी है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि इसे एक बड़े हवाईअड्डे के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए पहले ही एक अलग प्रस्ताव भेजा गया था। इसलिए, उज्जैन से संबंधित बोलियों पर अवार्ड हेतु विचार नहीं किया गया था।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने दिनांक 04.11.2024 के अपने अद्यतन पत्र के तहत आईएफआर, ए320 प्रकार के विकास के लिए निःशुल्क भूमि उपलब्ध कराने की इच्छा व्यक्त की है और आगे उल्लेख किया है कि एएआई (भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण) निष्पादन प्राधिकरण होगा और व्यक्त किया

कि जब कभी आवश्यक होगा एएआई द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के साथ अपेक्षित समझौता ज्ञापन/समझौतों पर हस्ताक्षर किए जाएंगे।

(ग) और (घ) नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

IRRIGATION ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER PMKSY IN KARNATAKA

621. SHRI SHREYAS M. PATEL

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

- (a) the current irrigation achievements under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in Karnataka, specifically regarding Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) and if so, the details thereof, district-wise;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to increase financial allocations under PMKSY and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the targets set for Karnataka under PMKSY since its inception and the achievements made so far;
- (d) the details of the financial assistance provided to Karnataka under the said scheme, district-wise;
- (e) whether any assessments have been made regarding impact of the scheme on water use efficiency for productivity in Karnataka and if so, the details thereof, district-wise and crop-wise; and
- (f) the mechanism adopted by the Government for community participation being enhanced in the water management practices under the said scheme in Karnataka?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V.
SOMANNA):**

(a) The irrigation achievements under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in Karnataka, regarding Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) are given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.

(b) The extension of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana for the period of 2021-22 to 2025-26 has been approved for an overall outlay of Rs. 93,068.56 crore which consists of Rs. 37,454 crore as central assistance, debt servicing to NABARD for Rs. 20,434.56 crore and Rs. 35,180 crore as State share to be borne by the State governments.

(c) and (d) The targets set for Karnataka under PMKSY since its inception, achievements made and financial assistance provided to Karnataka are given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

(e) NITI Aayog in its Evaluation Study (December, 2020) of PMKSY-PDMC scheme has indicated 30% - 80% increase in crop productivity and water saving around 50% due to adoption of micro irrigation, in Karnataka.

(f) As per Guidelines for Central Assistance to Command Area Development work in prioritized AIBP funded irrigation projects, under non-structural intervention, activities are directed for strengthening of Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) which includes one-time functional grant to the registered Water Users Associations (WUAs), one time infrastructure grant to the registered WUAs apart from trainings, demonstration & adaptive trials with respect to water use efficiency, increased productivity and sustainable irrigation in participatory environment.

STATEMENT -I

The irrigation achievements under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in Karnataka, regarding Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP)

Sl. No.	Project Name	PMKSY Component	Districts Benefitted	Irrigation Potential Created (in districts) (in Ha)	Total Irrigation Potential Created (in all district) (in Ha)
1	Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme	AIBP	Kalaburagi	24,292.00	24,292.00
2	Karanja Irrigation Project	AIBP	Bidar	27,266.00	27,266.00
3	Upper Tunga Irrigation Project	AIBP	Haveri	23,690.00	23,690.00
4	Narayanapur Left Bank Canal System (NLBC) – ERM Project	AIBP	Yadgir	47,883.31	1,05,000.00
			Kalaburagi	44,176.69	
			Vijayapura	12,940.00	
5	Sri Rameshwara Lift irrigation Scheme	AIBP	Belgavi	1,212.00	1,212.00
	Sub Total of AIBP Component				1,81,460.00
6	Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme	HKKP - CADWM	Kalaburagi	12,898.00	12,898.00
7	Karanja Irrigation Project	HKKP - CADWM	Bidar	3,627.00	3,627.00
8	Upper Tunga Irrigation Project	HKKP - CADWM	Haveri	15,770.18	15,770.18
9	Sri Rameshwara Lift irrigation Scheme	HKKP - CADWM	Belgavi	10,904.50	10,904.50
	Sub Total of HKKP-CADWM Component				43,199.68
10	Cluster of 138 SMI projects	HKKP - SMI	Kalaburagi	4,211.06	6,539.06
			Yadgir	2,328.00	
	Sub Total of HKKP Component				49,738.74
11	HKKP-GW	HKKP-GW	-	-	No Project under HKKP-GW component
	Total				2,31,198.74

STATEMENT -II

The targets set for Karnataka under PMKSY since its inception, achievements made and financial assistance provided to Karnataka

Sl. No.	PMKSY Component	Irrigation Target (In Hectare)	Achievements (in Hectare)	Financial assistance allocation (Rs. in crore)
1	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)	1,85,208	1,81,460	1,186.63
2	Har Khet Ko Pani-Command Area Development & Water Management (HKKP-CADWM)	54,811	43,199	78.26
3	Har Khet Ko Pani -Surface Minor Irrigation & Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies (HKKP-SMI & RRR)	14,320	6,539	105
4	Ground Water (GW) component	No project in Karnataka		

Sl. No.	PMKSY-Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) Component	Target (In Hectare)	Achievements (in Hectare)	Financial assistance allocation under PMKSY (Rs. in crore)
1	Additional area brought under Micro irrigation	-	15,82,407	2,509.15

Sl. No.	PMKSY-Watershed Development Component(WDC)	Target	Achievements	Financial assistance allocation under PMKSY (Rs. in crore)
1	Area of watershed development projects (in Hectare)	-	19,13,000	924.19
2	Water harvesting Structures	-	27,942	
3	Area brought under protective irrigation	-	79,886	
4	Farmers benefitted	-	3,47,000	

**INDEPENDENT AGENCY TO MAINTAIN STANDARDS AND
COORDINATION ON NHS**

622. SHRI **KULDEEP INDORA**:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been a considerable rise in accidents on National Highways, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has any plan to have an independent agency to maintain standards and coordination between States and Union Government with regard to National Highways and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken to fix the accountability of various agencies involved in the construction of roads?

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

(a) The Government publishes "Road Accidents in India" annually based on data received from Police Departments of States/ UTs. As per the report, the total number of road accidents on National Highways (including National Expressways) from calendar year 2018 to 2022 is given in the table below : -

Year	No. of Road Accidents
2018	1,44,221
2019	1,41,057
2020*	1,19,615
2021*	1,28,825
2022	1,51,997

* - Covid affected year

(b) Indian Roads Congress (IRC) formulates Standards, Guidelines, Manuals, etc. for all aspects of highway building and maintenance, including road safety. MoRTH also issues policy circulars on road safety engineering issues pertaining to National Highways (NHs). Such Standards, Guidelines, Manuals of IRC and policy circulars of MORTH are applicable and binding on all NHS.

(c) Design and drawings prepared by the contractor/ concessionaire for NH project is vetted by Road Safety Auditor. Contractor/concessionaire prepares traffic management plan for the construction period to ensure safety of traffic and construction workers. Before issue of Completion Certificate, safety audit is carried out to ascertain the safety requirements of the projects. In the contracts, there are adequate provisions to address the lapses by either contractor/ concessionaire or authority's engineer/ independent engineer.

ILLEGAL ENCROACHMENT ON NHS

623. **SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:**

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

- (a) whether National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is aware of increasing illegal encroachment along NHs which often lead to fatal accidents and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether NHAI has held any consultation with various State Governments in this regard and if so, the outcome thereof and the response of the States thereon;
- (c) whether large encroachment have been reported across the country, including Bihar, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to stop illegal encroachment on NHs; and

(e) whether large scale encroachment in Right of Way (RoW) has been reported on NH-31 and NH-722 in Bihar, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Yes Sir. There are instances of ribbon development, unauthorized parking, and encroachments on / along the National Highways (NHs). In this regard, Government has taken measures for identification and removal of encroachments on NH right of way with assistance from all State Governments. In order to involve citizens in this effort, Government has introduced a new feature in the "Rajmargyatra" mobile application enabling users to report unauthorized occupation on the National Highways. This feature not only empowers users to flag such incidents but also serves to bolster safety measures along National Highways.

Special drive has been undertaken to remove such encroachment/unauthorised occupation from the National Highways including those in state of Bihar. In this regard, Ministry has also requested all the state Governments to issue necessary instructions to local Revenue and Police authorities to extend the support to concerned Highway Administrations notified under the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002 for removal

of unauthorised occupations on National Highways. Accordingly, State Governments have instructed the district administration and the local police to provide assistance to the designated Highways Administrations. The state-wise details of removal of unauthorised occupation, including those in Bihar and as reported by various Regional Officers, is enclosed as **Statement**.

(e) Yes Sir. Encroachment has been identified along/on NH-31 and NH-722. During the last 3 years, a total of 410 cases of encroachment /unauthorised occupations have been removed.

STATEMENT

The state-wise details of removal of unauthorised occupation, including those in Bihar and as reported by various Regional Officers

S No.	State/UT	Number of Encroachments /unauthorised occupations Removed from 18 March 2024 to 31 Aug 2024
1	Andhra Pradesh	215
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3	Assam	240
4	Bihar	218
5	Chhattisgarh	308
6	Delhi-NCR	92

7	Gujarat	1153
8	Haryana	3
9	Punjab	
10	Himachal Pradesh	44
11	Jharkhand	1
12	Karnataka	391
13	Kerala	86
14	Madhya Pradesh	1866
15	Maharashtra	1062
16	Manipur	0
17	Meghalaya	46
18	Mizoram	0
19	Nagaland	4
20	Odisha	44
21	Rajasthan	1025
22	Sikkim	0
23	Tamil Nadu	1426
24	Telangana	394
25	Tripura	5
26	Uttar Pradesh	174
27	Uttarakhand	126
28	West Bengal	220

29	Jammu & Kashmir	91
	Total	9234

FINANCIAL SUPPORT UNDER PM VISHWAKARMA SCHEME

624. **SHRIMATI D K ARUNA:**

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of **MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government participated in meetings organised by a host of industrial associations and reviewed various components under PM Vishwakarma scheme aimed at developing the skills of traditional artisans and crafts people and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of applications received alongwith the people benefitted under the scheme nation wide;
- (c) whether the Government had proposed seven major initiatives to provide financial support and credit to the MSMEs and three schemes for skill development and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and
- (d) the number of beneficiaries under each of the schemes along with the funds sanctioned/spent thereon since it's inception?

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

(a): The PM Vishwakarma is jointly implemented by the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MoMSME), the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), and the Department of Financial Services (DFS), Government of India. The skilling component, aimed at upgrading the skills of the traditional artisans and craftspeople, is implemented by MSDE. As per information received from MSDE, meetings with Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) and industry associations have been convened to review various components of the PM Vishwakarma Scheme, with the objective of enhancing the skills of traditional artisans and craftspeople.

(b): As of 25.11.2024, a total of 2.59 crore applications have been received nationwide, with 24.82 lakh beneficiaries registered under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme.

(c) and (d): The PM Vishwakarma Scheme aims to provide end-to-end support to artisans and craftspeople of 18 trades, who work with their hands and tools, helping them establish their enterprises. The Scheme comprises six components:

(i) PM Vishwakarma Certificate and ID Card

(ii) Skill Upgradation

- (iii) Toolkit Incentive
- (iv) Credit Support
- (v) Incentive for Digital Transactions
- (vi) Marketing Support.

Under the skill component, beneficiaries are given Basic Training of 5–7 days and Advanced Training of 15 days free of cost. During the training period, beneficiaries are paid a stipend of Rs.500 per day as wage compensation along with travel expenses.

Under the credit component, collateral-free Enterprise Developmental loans are provided at a concessional interest rate of 5%, with a total loan assistance amount of Rs.3,00,000. Beneficiaries can avail of the first loan tranche of up to Rs.1,00,000 and the second loan tranche of up to Rs.2,00,000 after repaying the first tranche of loan. The Government of India contributes an interest subvention of up to 8%.

The details of State/UT-wise registrations, skill trainings completed, and loan sanctioned under the Scheme, including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, since the launch of the Scheme on 17.09.2023, upto 25.11.2024 is enclosed as **Statement.**

Since its inception, 24.82 lakh beneficiaries have registered under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme. The funds sanctioned and spent under the Scheme are detailed below:

Financial Year	Revised Estimate (RE) (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure Incurred (Rs.in crore)
2023-24	746	746
2024-25 (as of 25.11.2024)	3200	1375.19

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise details of total registrations, skill trainings completed, and loans sanctioned under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme from 17.09.2023 to 25.11.2024 are as follows:

S. No.	STATE/UT	NUMBER OF REGISTRATI ONS	NUMBER OF SKILL TRAININGS IMPARTED	NUMBER OF LOANS SANCTIONE D
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	1,98,227	90,084	19,979
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1,094	27	0
3.	ASSAM	97,522	46,410	6,841
4.	BIHAR	95,050	28,871	4,670

5.	CHHATTISGARH	1,12,835	49,510	3,713
6.	GOA	17,353	3,876	364
7.	GUJARAT	2,02,532	1,39,767	29,920
8.	HARYANA	25,697	13,139	2,702
9.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	17,772	5,986	621
10.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1,47,444	1,06,205	10,342
11.	JHARKHAND	33,556	18,272	2,301
12.	KARNATAKA	5,27,354	2,94,217	58,483
13.	KERALA	20,178	4,086	916
14.	MADHYA PRADESH	1,96,017	85,583	12,713
15.	MAHARASHTRA	2,22,654	98,770	20,718
16.	MANIPUR	10,816	2,361	380
17.	MEGHALAYA	226	17	0
18.	MIZORAM	2,608	241	1
19.	NAGALAND	2,418	681	91
20.	ODISHA	83,798	23,717	3,907
21.	PUNJAB	8,060	2,710	378
22.	RAJASTHAN	2,05,411	1,14,157	21,100
23.	SIKKIM	1,934	157	1
24.	TAMIL NADU	1	0	0
25.	TELANGANA	67,415	41,641	12,301

26.	TRIPURA	18,908	10,682	2,375
27.	UTTAR PRADESH	1,39,639	42,467	3,231
28.	UTTARAKHAND	18,534	5,973	361
29.	WEST BENGAL	1	0	0
30.	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	714	290	0
31.	CHANDIGARH	197	46	11
32.	DAMAN AND DIU AND DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	695	18	0
33.	DELHI	641	10	0
34.	LADAKH	3,516	1,483	238
35.	LAKSHADWEEP	654	0	0
36.	PUDUCHERRY	560	44	4
TOTAL		24,82,031	12,31,498	2,18,662

DEVELOPMENT OF ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE IN AMRITSAR

625. **SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:**

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

(a) whether it is true that Amritsar requires world-class highways and road infrastructure to support the high volume of visitors, if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(b) whether the Government would consider a similar special grant like Varanasi to develop Amritsar's highways infrastructure to enhance connectivity and tourism experience in wake of Amritsar having various tourist destinations like the Attari-Wagah Border, Golden Temple, and Ram Tirath Temple, Sheetla Mandir, Jallian Wala Bagh and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The Central Government is responsible for Developments & Maintenance of National Highways (NHs) in the Country. The roads other than NHs are the responsibility of State Govt. and other local Authorities.

Keeping in view that Amritsar is one of the most prominent cities of the country in terms of heritage, culture, and socio-religious importance the Central Govt. has taken several measures to enhance the travel experience and improve convenience to tourists traveling to Amritsar by roads.

Some of the important National Highway Development Projects taken up and under implementation by NHAI in and around Amritsar are Delhi-Amritsar-Katra Expressway including Spur for Amritsar connectivity, Amritsar Bypass (to facilitate movement of visitors to Attari- Wagah Border), Amritsar- Ramdas

corridor (to facilitate tourists visiting Kartarpur Sahib), Amritsar- Una Corridor (connecting Amritsar to Anandpur Sahib) and Beas- Batala- Dera Baba Nanak corridor (connecting Beas to Kartarpur Sahib Corridor).

CGTMSE

626. **SHRI G. KUMAR NAIK:**

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the cumulative credit guarantees extended under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) since its inception to beneficiaries, State-wise, district-wise data for Karnataka;
- (b) the eligibility guidelines for selecting beneficiaries by the lending institutions for this scheme and the specific criteria or processes for selection practices across States;
- (c) whether the Government has taken steps to enhance access to credit for MSMEs through digital platforms and other innovative mechanisms and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the specific channels or portals through which applicants of the CGTMSE scheme report their grievances and other issues along with the mechanisms in place to address and resolve these grievances effectively?

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

(a): The State/UT-wise details of cumulative credit guarantees extended to eligible beneficiaries under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) since its inception till 31.10.2024 are enclosed as **Statement -I**. The district-wise details of cumulative credit guarantees extended to eligible beneficiaries in Karnataka under CGTMSE since its inception till 31.10.2024, are enclosed as **Statement -II**.

(b): CGTMSE provides credit guarantee to its Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) for the credit facilities extended by them to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) without any collateral security and third-party guarantee. Credit Guarantee Scheme for MSEs of CGTMSE does not stipulate any condition with regard to selection of the beneficiary, sanction, disbursement, follow up and recovery of loans by its MLIs. These are as per the extant guidelines of the respective MLIs.

(c): To enhance access to credit for MSMEs through digital platforms and other innovative mechanisms for facilitating MSMEs, Trade Receivables e Discounting System (TReDS), an electronic platform, facilitates the discounting of trade receivables of MSMEs through multiple financiers. To unlock their working capital by converting their trade receivables into cash the Government of India

has announced to reduce the turnover threshold of buyers for mandatory onboarding on the TReDS platform from Rs. 500 crore to Rs. 250 crore.

(d): Grievances are directly received in CGTMSE or through the Ministry of MSME by post/mail and are redressed suitably.

Statement - I

State/UT-wise Cumulative credit guarantee extended since Inception till 31.10. 2024			
Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Guarantees	Amount Approved (Rs. in Crore)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5,225	500.88
2	Andhra Pradesh	7,78,752	22,704.08
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11,858	1,044.72
4	Assam	2,50,949	15,563.70
5	Bihar	4,56,300	28,882.66

6	Chandigarh	24,708	2,502.87
7	Chhattisgarh	1,45,697	11,376.62
8	Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	4,933	1,078.12
9	Delhi	1,83,423	31,045.60
10	Goa	37,095	3,097.32
11	Gujarat	4,66,631	63,950.78
12	Haryana	2,20,325	28,311.30
13	Himachal Pradesh	1,28,898	9,345.23
14	Jammu & Kashmir	2,92,443	10,190.87
15	Jharkhand	2,50,286	21,831.44
16	Karnataka	7,26,151	59,651.08

17	Kerala	4,69,835	20,674.77
18	Ladakh	1,885	228.95
19	Lakshadweep	578	18.31
20	Madhya Pradesh	4,75,372	34,972.45
21	Maharashtra	7,70,816	90,376.07
22	Manipur	16,635	843.18
23	Meghalaya	17,025	1,234.10
24	Mizoram	9,644	552.58
25	Nagaland	16,945	1,022.15
26	Odisha	3,63,064	24,440.97
27	Puducherry	15,259	925.20

28	Punjab	3,18,164	27,384.85
29	Rajasthan	4,24,628	32,184.52
30	Sikkim	6,689	447.28
31	Tamil Nadu	7,92,908	58,911.05
32	Telangana	2,35,612	22,436.32
33	Tripura	31,175	1,492.25
34	Uttar Pradesh	11,61,766	76,997.76
35	Uttarakhand	1,29,340	8,604.00
36	West Bengal	5,27,332	43,145.26
Total		97,68,346	7,57,969.33

Statement -II

District-wise Cumulative credit guarantee extended since Inception till			
31.10. 2024			
Sr. No.	District	No. of Guarantees	Amount Approved (Rs. in Crore)
1	Bagalkot	36,238	2,497.95
2	Belagavi	44,329	2,708.08
3	Bellary	16,790	1,118.09
4	Bengaluru (Bangalore) Rural	28,990	4,424.24
5	Bengaluru (Bangalore) Urban	1,93,093	25,604.80
6	Bidar	7,883	427.29
7	Chamrajnagar	3,611	167.60
8	Chickmagalur	13,512	603.43
9	Chikkaballapura	7,598	462.66
10	Chitradurga	8,736	393.28
11	Dakshina Kannada	67,680	3,795.96
12	Davangere	13,711	847.63
13	Dharwad	30,496	1,910.19
14	Gadag	9,113	377.69
15	Hassan	14,442	761.27

16	Haveri	11,836	613.86
17	Kalaburagi	13,941	760.47
18	Kodagu	9,410	446.34
19	Kolar	10,522	700.31
20	Koppal	5,626	324.19
21	Mandya	9,814	584.69
22	Mysore	26,907	2,159.64
23	Raichur	7,633	506.27
24	Ramanagara	6,884	438.42
25	Shimoga	25,456	1,221.87
26	Tumkur	16,045	1,221.45
27	Udupi	43,787	2,414.71
28	Uttara Kannada	25,518	1,158.05
29	Vijayapura	13,966	807.38
30	Yadgir	2,584	193.26
	Total	7,26,151	59,651.08

जगदलपुर हवाई अड्डे से संचालित उड़ान

627. श्री महेश कश्यप:

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ के जगदलपुर हवाई अड्डे से इंडिगो के वायुयानों का परिचालन बंद कर दिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त वायुयानों का परिचालन कब तक पुनः शुरू होने की संभावना है;

(ग) उक्त हवाई अड्डे से किन-किन क्षेत्रों के लिए वायुयानों का परिचालन शुरू किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(घ) जगदलपुर हवाई अड्डे के विस्तार के संबंध में तैयार की गई कार्य योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल):

(क) से (ग) छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार के स्वामित्व वाले जगदलपुर हवाई अड्डे को क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना - उड़े देश का आम नागरिक (आरसीएस-उड़ान) के तहत उड़ानों के प्रचालन के लिए चिह्नित किया गया है। हवाई अड्डे को उड़ान प्रचालनों को सुलभ बनाने के लिए विकसित किया गया था, और जगदलपुर को रायपुर और हैदराबाद से जोड़ने वाले आरसीएस मार्गों को एलाइंस एअर द्वारा दिनांक 21.09.2020 को सफलतापूर्वक शुरू किया गया था। एलाइंस एअर के तीन वर्ष के आरसीएस कार्यकाल के पूरा होने के बाद, इंडिगो ने इन मार्गों पर वाणिज्यिक परिचालन शुरू कर दिया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, एलाइंस एअर वाणिज्यिक आधार पर जगदलपुर-बिलासपुर मार्ग पर प्रचालन जारी रखे हुए है।

इसके अलावा, मार्च, 1994 में वायु नियम अधिनियम के निरस्त होने के साथ, भारतीय घरेलू विमानन क्षेत्र को विनियमन मुक्त कर दिया गया था। इसलिए, इस संबंध में मौजूदा दिशानिर्देशों के अनुपालन के अध्यक्षीन यातायात की मांग और वाणिज्यिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर विशिष्ट स्थानों पर हवाई सेवाएं प्रदान करना एयरलाइनों पर निर्भर करता है।

(घ) नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

**राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (एनयूएलएम) और स्वर्ण जयंती शहरी रोजगार योजना
(एसजेआरवाई)**

628. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

क्या आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (एनयूएलएम) और स्वर्ण जयंती शहरी रोजगार योजना (एसजेआरवाई) देश में किस वर्ष शुरू की गई;

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त दोनों योजनाओं का उद्देश्य शहरी क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले गरीबों को संगठित करके उनके बीच कौशल विकास के अवसर सृजित करना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) परभणी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित महाराष्ट्र राज्य में ऐसे कितने जिले हैं जहां गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान लोग इन योजनाओं से लाभान्वित हुए हैं;

(घ) इन योजनाओं के लाभ से लोगों के जीवन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा;

(ङ) क्या दोनों योजनाओं के अंतर्गत रोजगार के अवसर सृजित हुए हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) लोगों के जीवन स्तर को सुधारने तथा उसे लाभकारी बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अन्य क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):

(क) और (ख): शहरी गरीबी उपशमन सहित शहरी विकास राज्य का विषय है और इसके अंतर्गत योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है। आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) "दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम)" के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रयासों में सहायता करता है।

स्वर्ण जयंती शहरी रोजगार योजना (एसजेएसआरवाई) वर्ष 1997 में शुरू की गई थी और वर्ष 2013 तक कार्यान्वित की गई थी, जिसका उद्देश्य स्वरोजगार उद्यमों की स्थापना या मजदूरी रोजगार के

प्रावधान के माध्यम से शहरी बेरोजगारों और अल्परोजगार वाले लोगों को लाभकारी रोजगार प्रदान करना था। 23 सितंबर, 2013 को, एसजेएसआरवाई का पुनर्गठन किया गया और इसे राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (एनयूएलएम) के रूप में शुरू किया गया। फरवरी, 2016 में इस मिशन का नाम बदलकर दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना – राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन कर दिया गया और देश के सभी वैधानिक शहरों तक इस का विस्तार कर दिया गया।

"दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना – राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम)" का उद्देश्य शहरी गरीब परिवारों को लाभकारी स्वरोजगार और कुशल मजदूरी रोजगार प्राप्त करने में सहायता प्रदान करके उनकी गरीबी और असुरक्षा को कम करना है, ताकि शहरी गरीबों के लिए जमीनी स्तर की मजबूत संस्थाओं का निर्माण करके स्थायी आधार पर उनकी आजीविका में सुधार किया जा सके।

(ग): डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम को परभणी लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित महाराष्ट्र के सभी 35 जिलों में कार्यान्वित किया गया है। परभणी निर्वाचन क्षेत्र परभणी जिले और जालना जिले के कुछ हिस्सों से बना है। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र राज्य से कुल 1,16,088 लाभार्थी लाभान्वित हुए हैं, जिनमें परभणी जिले के 4209 लाभार्थी शामिल हैं, जिन्हें कौशल प्रशिक्षण लाभ प्रदान किया गया है।

(घ) से (च): एनयूएलएम और एसजेएसआरवाई, दोनों योजनाओं ने शहरी क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले गरीबों के लिए कौशल विकास के अवसर पैदा किए। चूंकि एसजेएसआरवाई वर्ष 2013 तक थी, इसलिए एनयूएलएम के अंतर्गत शहरी गरीबों को स्वयं सहायता समूह में एकजुटता करके उनके लिए अवसर पैदा किए गए।

डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम के सामाजिक एकजुटता और संस्था विकास (एसएमएंडआईडी), स्वरोजगार कार्यक्रम (एसईपी) और शहरी पथ विक्रता (एसयूएसवी) घटकों के अंतर्गत शहरी गरीब लाभार्थियों को रोजगार/स्वरोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम द्वारा रोजगार के कुल

24,93,189 अवसर सृजित किए गए हैं, जिनमें महाराष्ट्र राज्य में रोजगार के 1,16,088 अवसर शामिल हैं।

QUALITY ROADS IN JHARKHAND

629. SHRI MANISH JAISWAL :

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

- (a) the plans that have been made to improve the quality of roads in Jharkhand including the time-frame fixed for the same; and
- (b) the safety measures and awareness programs being run/undertaken by the Government to reduce road accidents due to black spots on the roads in Hazaribagh, Jharkhand?

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

(a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) is primarily responsible for development, maintenance and operation of National Highways (NHs).

Construction and maintenance works on NHs are carried out as per quality standards specified in MoRTH Specifications for Road and Bridge Works and Indian Roads Congress (IRC) standards/guidelines. It is the primary

responsibility of the contractor/concessionaire to execute the works following such specifications and standards. To ensure that the works are executed as per prescribed specifications and standards by the contractor/concessionaire, consultants (Authority's Engineer/Independent Engineer) are appointed by MoRTH/its executing agencies. Officials of MoRTH and its executing agencies also carry out quality checks of the works on random basis. In some specific works, MoRTH and its executing agencies also engage third party quality auditors. Deficiencies, if any, observed during such examination/inspection are brought to the notice of the concessionaire / contractor for rectification/reconstruction/replacement.

The above procedures are applicable to all NHs in the country including those in Jharkhand.

Government has issued guidelines for taking immediate short term measures like road markings, signages, crash barriers, raised pavement markers, delineators, closure of unauthorized median openings, traffic calming measures, etc. as well as long term measures like improvement of road geometrics, junction improvements, spot widening of carriageway, construction of underpasses/overpasses, etc. for rectification of accident black spots either as part of on-going development /maintenance works or as standalone projects. Further, Government has also issued guidelines for regular safety audit of all NHs at design, construction, pre-opening and operation stage. These guidelines are followed on all NHs including those in Hazaribagh, Jharkhand.

Further, MoRTH also administers various road safety advocacy schemes to provide financial assistance to various agencies for raising awareness about road safety and for administering road safety programs. Road safety advocacy is also carried out through social and print media. National Road Safety Month are observed every year for spreading awareness on road safety. MoRTH also administers scheme for setting up of Institutes of Driving Training & Research (IDTRs), Regional Driving Training Centres (RDTCs) and Driving Training Centres (DTCs) at State/district level across the country for proper driving skill of drivers.

एनएच-30 से एनएच-22 तक लिंक रोड का निर्माण

630. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मंत्रालय को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या-30 पर मानपुर (गया) से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या- 22 पर दनियावा तक हिलसा, एकंगरसराय, इस्लामपुर होते हुए केवल 83 किलोमीटर खंड के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है;

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

(ग) उक्त सड़क खंड का निर्माण कार्य कब तक शुरू होने की संभावना है ?

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री (श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी):

(क) से (ग) सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण एवं रखरखाव के लिए उत्तरदायी है। उक्त सड़क राज्यीय राजमार्ग है तथा राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आती है।

HIGH PERFORMANCE BUILDINGS

631. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of **HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has any data on the amount of carbon emissions by the existing building infrastructure and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government has developed any comprehensive framework to include High Performance Buildings (HPB's) in the framework, while planning various upcoming cities and towns in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI TOKHAN SAHU):

(a) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs does not maintain data on the amount of carbon emissions by the existing building infrastructure.

(b) As per 12th Schedule of the Constitution of India, urban planning is the function of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic

interventions/ advisories. It provides financial and technical support to the States.

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India has issued Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014

([https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%201\(2\).pdf](https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%201(2).pdf)). The Chapter -6 "Sustainability Guidelines" of URDPFI guidelines 2014 deals with Green Building, Climate Change and Adaption , Eco sensitive planning and green Buffer zones in Cities. The introduction of building performance certification and rating system has been provided in the guidelines promoting environment friendly building practice within urban development plan.

Ministry has also issued Model Building Bye-laws (MBBL) – 2016 (<https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/MBBL.pdf>), in which Chapter-10 deals with Green Buildings and Sustainability provisions for adoption by the States.

जनजातीय छात्रों के लिए कौशल प्रशिक्षण

632. श्री जनार्दन मिश्रा:

क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जनजातीय छात्रों के कौशल को बढ़ाने के लिए उन्हें बुनियादी और उन्नत स्तर का प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने का क्या महत्व है; और

(ख) बुनियादी और उन्नत प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले छात्रों की संख्या कितनी है?

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गा दास उइके):

(क) और (ख): जनजातीय छात्रों को बुनियादी और उन्नत स्तर का प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना उन्हें सशक्त बनाने और उनके समुदायों में सुधार लाने के लिए अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। बुनियादी प्रशिक्षण छात्रों को आधारभूत ज्ञान और व्यावहारिक कौशल से समर्थ करता है, जबकि उन्नत प्रशिक्षण विशेष करियर और उद्यमिता के द्वार खोलता है। यह दोहरा दृष्टिकोण शैक्षिक अंतरों को पाटता है, आर्थिक गतिशीलता को बढ़ावा देता है और सामाजिक एकीकरण को बढ़ाता है।

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के तहत एक स्वायत्त संस्था, राष्ट्रीय आदिवासी छात्र शिक्षा समिति (एनईएसटीएस), जिसे एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालय (ईएमआरएस) की स्थापना और प्रबंधन का दायित्व सौंपा गया है, ने मार्च 2024 में 200 ईएमआरएस में 400 कौशल प्रयोगशालाएँ (प्रति विद्यालय 2 कौशल प्रयोगशालाएँ) स्थापित करने के लिए कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय के साथ एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किया है। इसके अलावा, एनईएसटीएस ने सीबीएसई और विश्व बैंक के सहयोग से इन ईएमआरएस में पढ़ने वाले जनजातीय छात्रों के कौशल प्रशिक्षण की सुविधा के लिए ईएमआरएस में 14 और कौशल प्रयोगशालाएँ स्थापित की हैं। एनईएसटीएस ने नीति आयोग के साथ मिलकर 16 ईएमआरएस में अटल टिकरिंग लैब (एटीएल) प्रयोगशालाएँ भी स्थापित की हैं। इन विद्यालयों में अध्ययनरत छात्रों को कौशल विकास में अनुभव प्राप्त करने में सक्षम बनाया गया है।

क्रेडिट गारंटी योजना

633. श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

क्या सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्रेडिट गारंटी योजना का ब्यौरा और मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं तथा इसके अंतर्गत क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं;

(ख) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल उद्योगों की श्रेणी क्या है तथा उक्त उद्योगों को किस प्रकार लाभ मिलने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कोई कोष स्थापित किया है; और

(घ) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत गारंटी कवर की अधिकतम राशि कितनी प्रस्तावित है?

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

(क) : सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय और भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक (सिडबी) ने वर्ष 2000 में संयुक्त रूप से सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी फंड (सीजीटीएमएसई) की स्थापना की, ताकि सदस्य ऋण प्रदाता संस्थानों (एमएलआई) द्वारा सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों (एमएसई) को किसी कोलेटरल सुरक्षा और तृतीय पक्ष गारंटी के बिना दिए गए ऋणों के लिए ऋण गारंटी प्रदान की जा सके। सीजीटीएमएसई एमएसई के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी योजना (सीजीएस) कार्यान्वित करता है।

सीजीएस की प्रमुख विशेषताएं इस प्रकार हैं:

- एमएलआई द्वारा एमएसई को प्रदान की गई ऋण सुविधाएं (आवधिक ऋण/कार्यशील पूंजी सीमा)।
- गारंटी कवरेज की सीमा 75 प्रतिशत से 85 प्रतिशत तक है, जो एमएसई ऋणप्राप्तकर्ता की सामाजिक श्रेणी, भौगोलिक श्रेणी और सीजीएस के तहत विशेष प्रावधान पर निर्भर करती है।

बजट 2022-23 में एमएसई के लिए सीजीएस के तहत एमएसई हेतु 2 लाख करोड़ रुपए के अतिरिक्त ऋण का लक्ष्य घोषित किया गया। तदनुसार, आवश्यक धनराशि के साथ योजना को नया

रूप दिया गया। वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 को दौरान सीजीटीएमएसई द्वारा 2 लाख करोड़ रुपए की अतिरिक्त गारंटी हासिल की गई है।

(ख) : सूक्ष्म एवं लघु क्षेत्र में एमएसएमईडी अधिनियम, 2006 में उल्लिखित सभी श्रेणी के उद्योग (कृषि एवं स्वयं सहायता समूहों को छोड़कर)।

(ग) : भारत सरकार और सिडबी ने सीजीटीएमएसई के कोष में 16,500 करोड़ रुपए का योगदान दिया है। भारत सरकार और सिडबी का हिस्सा क्रमशः 15,500 करोड़ रुपए और 1,000 करोड़ रुपए है।

(घ) : प्रति ऋणप्राप्तकर्ता गारंटी की अधिकतम सीमा 5 करोड़ रुपए है।

ग्रीन फील्ड विमानपत्तन नीति

634. श्रीमती संजना जाटव:

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने ग्रीन फील्ड विमानपत्तन नीति, 2008 तैयार की है, जिसमें देश में नए ग्रीन फील्ड विमानपत्तन स्थापित करने के लिए दिशानिर्देश, प्रक्रियाएं और शर्तें निर्धारित की गई हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या भरतपुर में विमानपत्तन के निर्माण के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा रनवे उपलब्ध कराया गया है और राजस्थान की राज्य सरकार ने मंत्रालय को इस संबंध में एक प्रस्ताव भी भेजा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार राजस्थान के भरतपुर में विमानपत्तन को मंजूरी नहीं देना चाहती है; और

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

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल):

(क): भारत सरकार (जीओआई) ने देश में नए ग्रीनफील्ड हवाई अड्डों के विकास के लिए ग्रीनफील्ड हवाई अड्डे (जीएफए) नीति, 2008 तैयार की है। जीएफए नीति के अनुसार, यदि राज्य सरकार सहित कोई भी हवाई अड्डा डेवलपर हवाई अड्डा विकसित करना चाहता है, तो उन्हें एक उपयुक्त स्थल की पहचान करनी होगी और हवाई अड्डे के निर्माण के लिए व्यवहार्यता पूर्व अध्ययन कराना होगा और 'साइट क्लीयरेंस' के लिए केंद्र सरकार को प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करना होगा, जिसके बाद 'सैद्धांतिक' अनुमोदन प्राप्त करना होगा।

(ख) से (घ): भारत सरकार को राजस्थान के भरतपुर में ग्रीनफील्ड हवाईअड्डे के निर्माण के लिए राजस्थान सरकार या किसी हवाईअड्डा विकासकर्ता से जीएफए नीति के तहत 'साइट क्लीयरेंस' के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, राजस्थान के भरतपुर में एक मौजूदा हवाईपट्टी है, जिसका स्वामित्व राजस्थान राज्य सरकार के पास है। यह हवाईपट्टी क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना - उड़े देश का आम नागरिक (आरसीएस-उड़ान) दस्तावेज़ में असेवित हवाईपट्टियों की सूची में उपलब्ध है। आरसीएस के तहत प्रावधानों के अनुसार, असेवित और अल्पसेवित हवाईअड्डों का जीर्णोद्धार/स्तरोन्नयन वैध बोली के माध्यम से इसे चिह्नित करके और चयनित एयरलाइन प्रचालक (एसएओ) को अवार्ड करके किया जाता है।

बोली प्रक्रिया के पांच दौर पूरे होने तक, भरतपुर हवाईपट्टी को जोड़ने वाले आरसीएस मार्गों को 'उड़ान' योजना के तहत किसी भी एयरलाइन को अवार्ड नहीं किया गया है। इसलिए, भरतपुर

हवाईपट्टी का जीर्णोद्धार इस योजना के तहत नहीं किया गया है, क्योंकि किसी भी एयरलाइन ने भरतपुर हवाईपट्टी को जोड़ने वाले मार्ग के लिए आवेदन नहीं किया है।

EXPORT OF ORGANIC PRODUCTS

635. DR. INDRA HANG SUBBA:

Will the minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the total amount of organic products exported during the last five years and current year;
- (b) whether the Government has allocated any specific fund to incentivise the industries for producing the organic products and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the total number of food processing industries for producing the organic products, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

- (a). Total amount of organic food products exported during last five years and current year:

Sr. No.	Year	Quantity (MT)	Value (USD Million)

1.	2019-20	638998.42	689.10
2.	2020-21	888179.68	1040.95
3.	2021-22	460320.40	771.96
4.	2022-23	312800.51	708.33
5.	2023-24	261029.00	494.80
6.	2024-25*	263050.11	447.73

Source: Information provided by the certification bodies accredited under National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) on Tracenet

**: Export till date 25.11.2024*

(b) and (c). The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has not allocated any specific fund to incentivize the industries for producing the organic products. However, Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under Ministry of Commerce and Industries provides Financial Assistance to its member exporters, including exporters of organic food products, for:

- (i) Development of Export Infrastructure
- (ii) Quality Development
- (iii) Market Development

Further, 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. Under the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP), operators are certified as per their scope of operation such as production, processing and trading. The total number of organic certified processing units under National Programme for Organic Production in India are 1016. State wise number of organic certified processing units is enclosed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State wise no. of organic certified processing units under the NPOP as on 21.11.2024

S. No.	Name of State	No. of certified processing units
1	Karnataka	127
2	Gujarat	122
3	Maharashtra	113
4	Tamil Nadu	88
5	West Bengal	83
6	Rajasthan	79
7	Kerala	59
8	Uttar Pradesh	50

9	Madhya Pradesh	50
10	Haryana	43
11	Telangana	37
12	Uttarakhand	34
13	Andhra Pradesh	25
14	Punjab	20
15	New Delhi	19
16	Assam	16
17	Himachal Pradesh	13
18	Odisha	8
19	Chhattisgarh	8
20	Jammu & Kashmir	4
21	Goa	4
22	Sikkim	3
23	Arunachal Pradesh	2
24	Daman & Diu	2
25	Ladakh	2
26	Chandigarh	1
27	Jharkhand	1
28	Meghalaya	1
29	Pondicherry	1
30	Tripura	1

Total	1016
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Source: Information provided by the certification bodies accredited under NPOP on Tracenet

IMPLEMENTATION OF PM-JANMAN IN VIZIANAGARAM DISTRICT

636. **SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI:**

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

- (a) the total population of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in Vizianagaram district, specifying the PVTG communities identified in the district;
- (b) the details of projects sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) in Vizianagaram district, categorized by Ministry and intervention type, including their current status and any achievements or challenges faced in their implementation;
- (c) the total funds allocated and disbursed for the PM-JANMAN scheme in Vizianagaram district, broken down by each intervention and Ministry; and
- (d) whether there are any pending proposals related to PM-JANMAN in Vizianagaram district, and if so, the details of these proposals, including the reasons for delay, if any, and their expected timeline for approval or implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY):

(a): There are 12 communities in Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana) identified as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) namely Chenchu, Bodo Gadaba, Bondo Poroja, Dongria Kondhs, Gutob Gadaba, Khond Poroja, Kolam, Kondareddis, Konda Savaras, Kuttia Kondhs, Parangiperja and Thoti. In view of the implementation of PM JANMAN, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs through the State Governments/ UT Administration/departments including Gujarat has undertaken habitation level data collection exercise through PM Gati Shakti mobile application to estimate PVTG population figures and infrastructure gaps in order to cover PVTG population residing in villages & habitations under PM JANMAN. Based on the data captured (as on 21.11.2024), the number of PVTGs in Vizianagaram district is 6042.

(b) and (c): The details of projects sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) in Vizianagaram district, Ministry-wise and intervention-wise, is enclosed as **Statement**. The details of total funds allocated and disbursed, district-wise, are not maintained in the Ministry.

(d): No, there are no pending proposals related to PM-JANMAN in Vizianagaram district

STATEMENT

Projects sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) in Vizianagaram district, Ministry-wise and intervention-wise:

S.	MoRD		MoHFW	MoWCD	MoP	DoT	MoJS
No.	Houses Sanctioned	Roads sanctioned(in n KM)	MMUs sanctioned	AWCs sanctioned	Households sanctioned for electrification	PVTG Habitations planned for coverage	Villages saturated with water supply
1	189	15.6	4	1	119	4	4

LAND ACQUISITION FROM FARMERS

637. SHRI K. GOPINATH:

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

- a) The reasons for farmers reluctance in many States to give up their land for acquisition for National Highway projects.

- b) Whether there is a huge difference between the Government's land acquisition rate and the prevailing market value in many States, if so, the details thereof;

- c) the manner in which the gap between the land acquisition rate and the market rate is affecting land acquisition processes in various States; and

d) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) Generally, the land acquisition for the National Highways under Section 3 of the National Highways (NH) Act, 1956 (hereinafter referred to as "NH Act") proceeds smoothly. However, in some cases, the landowners are reluctant for various reasons including the dislocation caused on account of acquisition, the comparison with other land owners whose land value increases as a result of the project being implemented besides the compensation amount.

(b) and (c) No Sir. Whereas acquisition of land for National Highways is done under the provisions of NH Act, compensation for the same is determined as per the provisions of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement(RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 which ensures determination of compensation based on the market value by the Competent Authority and the payment of solatium of 100% of the value and other applicable benefits.

(d) The Government has developed and deployed BhoomiRashi Portal as a single point platform for Land Acquisition Notifications and payment of compensation. It has made the land acquisition process fast, transparent and stakeholder-friendly. The Government is also organizing training sessions and workshops for the officers of the State and Central Governments on land acquisition matters and use of the BhoomiRashi Portal.

यमुना नदी के जल का बंटवारा

638. श्री अमरा राम:

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) यमुना नदी के जल के बंटवारे को लेकर केन्द्रीय जल आयोग/विभाग द्वारा लिए गए विभिन्न निर्णयों का तिथि-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) यमुना नदी के जल का राज्य-वार प्रस्तावित हिस्सा, उनको वास्तव में दिया जा रहा हिस्सा और नहीं दिया जा रहा हिस्सा और संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें यमुना नदी के जल का कोई हिस्सा नहीं दिया जा रहा है;
- (घ) राजस्थान राज्य को मिलने वाला यमुना नदी के जल का हिस्सा कितना है;
- (ङ) राज्य को यमुना नदी के जल का अपना हिस्सा कब तक मिलने की संभावना है तथा इसमें देरी के क्या कारण हैं; और
- (च) विगत वर्ष के दौरान जल शक्ति मंत्रालय, राजस्थान और हरियाणा सरकार के जल संसाधन विभागों के बीच किये गए समझौते का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस संबंध में क्या प्रगति हुई है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री(डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क) से (ड.): बेसिन राज्यों नामतः उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, राजस्थान, हिमाचल प्रदेश और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली द्वारा यमुना नदी के ओखला तक सतही प्रवाह के आबंटन के संबंध में दिनांक 12.05.1994 को एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। उक्त समझौता ज्ञापन को कार्यन्वित करने के लिए, इस समझौता ज्ञापन के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, तत्कालीन जल संसाधन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के संकल्प संख्या 10 (66)/71-आईटी दिनांक 11 मार्च 1995 द्वारा ऊपरी यमुना नदी बोर्ड (यूवाईआरबी) और ऊपरी यमुना नदी समिति (यूवाईआरसी) का गठन किया गया। वर्ष 2000 में उत्तरांचल राज्य बनने के बाद दिनांक 16.03.2001 की अधिसूचना संख्या 26/3/2000-11 के माध्यम से, बोर्ड में उत्तरांचल (अब उत्तराखंड) को शामिल किए जाने के लिए, संकल्प को संशोधित किया गया।

यूवाईआरबी ने दिनांक 06.07.2012 को आयोजित अपनी 42वीं बैठक में विभिन्न वितरण स्थलों से प्रवाहों के मौसमी वितरण को अनुमोदित कर दिया है। समझौता ज्ञापन के अनुसार, यमुना नदी का वार्षिक उपयोग-योग्य प्रवाह का अंतरिम मौसमी आबंटन नीचे दर्शाया गया है:

राज्य	यमुना के जल का मौसमी आवंटन(बीसीएम)			
	जुलाई – अक्टूबर	नवम्बर – फरवरी	मार्च – जून	वार्षिक
हरियाणा	4.107	0.686	0.937	5.730
उत्तर प्रदेश	3.216	0.343	0.473	4.032
राजस्थान	0.963	0.070	0.086	1.119
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.190	0.108	0.080	0.378
दिल्ली	0.580	0.068	0.076	0.724
कुल	9.056	1.275	1.652	11.983

उत्तराखंड और हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा राज्य यमुना नदी और इसकी सहायक नदियों पर अनेक छोटी संरचनाओं का निर्माण करते हुए यमुना नदी के सतही जल का प्रत्यक्ष रूप से विपथन करते हुए उसका उपयोग किया जा रहा है। अन्य राज्यों नामतः उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, राजस्थान और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली के लिए यमुना का पानी हथिनीकुंड, वजीराबाद और ओखला बैराजों से निकाला जाता है। समझौता ज्ञापन के अनुसार, दिल्ली का पेयजल आवंटन पहले पूरा किया जाता है और शेष जल हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान के बीच वितरित किया जाता है। ऊपरी यमुना बेसिन में सभी छह बेसिन राज्यों को यमुना नदी से पानी मिल रहा है, हालांकि, अनुपलब्धता या अंतरण प्रणाली की सीमित क्षमता के कारण, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान राज्य जल के अपने पूर्ण आवंटित हिस्से का उपयोग करने में सक्षम नहीं हैं।

च): राजस्थान और हरियाणा राज्यों के बीच सचिव, जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय भारत सरकार की उपस्थिति में दिनांक 17.02.2024 को एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए। इस समझौता ज्ञापन के अनुसार, दोनों राज्य इस बात पर सहमत हुए कि:

- (1) परियोजना के चरण-I के अंतर्गत हथिनीकुंड में दिल्ली के हिस्से सहित हरियाणा द्वारा पश्चिमी यमुना नहर की पूर्ण क्षमता (24,000 क्यूसेक) का उपयोग किए जाने के बाद राजस्थान के चुरू, सीकर, झुंझुनू और राजस्थान के अन्य जिलों के लिए पेयजल आपूर्ति और अन्य आवश्यकताओं के लिए जुलाई से अक्टूबर के दौरान 577 एमसीएम तक भूमिगत पाइपलाइनों के माध्यम से जल अंतरण के लिए राजस्थान और हरियाणा सरकारों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से एक डीपीआर तैयार की जाएगी और उसे अंतिम रूप दिया जाएगा।
- (2) ऊपरी यमुना बेसिन में तीन चिन्हित भंडारणों नामतः रेणुकाजी, लखवाड़ और किसानों के निर्माण के पश्चात्, शेष अवधि के दौरान, हथिनीकुंड में राजस्थान के तदनुसूची हिस्से को पेयजल और सिंचाई प्रयोजन के लिए, इसी प्रणाली के माध्यम से पानी भेजा जाएगा।

एमएसएमई योजनाओं के तहत सब्सिडी

639. श्री दरोगा प्रसाद सरोज:

क्या सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत वर्ष के दौरान एमएसएमई योजना के अंतर्गत रोजगार प्रयोजनार्थ बैंक ऋण प्रदान करने के लिए प्राप्त और स्वीकृत ऋण आवेदनों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या बैंक से ऋण प्राप्त करने वाले आवेदकों को सब्सिडी की राशि वितरित की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) चालू वर्ष में संपूर्ण देश विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने बेरोजगार लोगों ने आवेदन दिए तथा कितने लोगों को ऋण देकर रोजगार के अवसर सृजित किए गए; और

(घ) अभी तक कितने लोगों को पिछले वर्ष की सब्सिडी नहीं मिली है तथा कितनी राशि बकाया है तथा इसके वितरण में देरी के क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) एमएसएमई मंत्रालय, खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (केवीआईसी) के माध्यम से, गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में नई इकाइयों की स्थापना में मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके उद्यमियों की सहायता के लिए प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। इसका उद्देश्य पारंपरिक कारीगरों/ग्रामीण और शहरी बेरोजगार युवाओं को उनके ही स्थान पर रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करना है।

विगत वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत प्राप्त आवेदनों और स्वीकृत आवेदनों की कुल संख्या का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	प्राप्त आवेदनों की सं.	बैंक द्वारा स्वीकृत आवेदनों की संख्या
2023-24	4,92,262	1,65,725

(ख) विगत वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत स्थापित उद्यमों की संख्या और संवितरित मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी निम्नानुसार है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	स्थापित उद्यमों की सं.	संवितरित मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी (करोड़ रु. में)
2023-24	89,118	3,093.87

(ग) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 (दिनांक 22.11.2024 तक) में देश में एवं उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पीएमईजीपी स्कीम के अंतर्गत स्थापित उद्यमों की संख्या तथा बैंक ऋण से सहायता प्राप्त सृजित रोजगार के अवसरों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

	प्राप्त आवेदनों की सं.	स्थापित उद्यमों की सं.	अनुमानित सृजित रोजगार
अखिल भारत	2,33108,630	26,076	2,08,608
उत्तर प्रदेश	17,248	3,368	26,944

(घ) विगत वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए बजट की कमी के कारण 160.91 करोड़ रुपये की मार्जिन मनी (एमएम) सब्सिडी से जुड़े 1,393 आवेदन लंबित हैं। तथापि, 89,118 सूक्ष्म उद्यमों को सहायता प्रदान की गई है तथा पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत 3,093.87 करोड़ रुपये की एमएम सब्सिडी जारी की गई है।

ALLOTMENT OF HOUSES TO SC/ST/OBC

640. **ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR:**

Will the Minister of **HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

the details of the SC/ST/OBC persons who have been allotted houses by the Government since 2019 till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI TOKHAN SAHU):

'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to housing for their citizens including providing civic amenities are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs). However, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing Central Assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 to provide pucca houses with basic civic amenities to all eligible urban beneficiaries across the country.

Based on the project proposals submitted by States/UTs, a total of 118.64 lakh houses have been sanctioned by the Ministry, out of which 114.30 lakh have been grounded and 88.02 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries across the country as on 18.11.2024. Under PMAY-U, 9.53

Lakh, 2.53 lakh and 24.46 Lakh houses have been sanctioned for SC, ST and OBC beneficiaries respectively since 2019 and till date.

पीएमएवाई-यू के अंतर्गत आवंटित धनराशि का उपयोग

641. श्री जिया उर रहमान:

क्या आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) के अंतर्गत कुल कितने लाभार्थियों को आवास उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं;

(ख) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत आवंटित धनराशि की किस्तों के संवितरण में कुल कितना समय लगता है;

(ग) क्या आवंटित निधियों का पूर्ण उपयोग कर लिया गया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):

(क) से (घ): 'भूमि' और 'कॉलोनीकरण' राज्य के विषय हैं। इसलिए, अपने नागरिकों के लिए आवास से संबंधित योजनाओं को राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। हालांकि, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय दिनांक 25 जून, 2015 से देश भर के शहरी क्षेत्रों में पक्के आवास उपलब्ध कराने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) के तहत केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों में सहायता प्रदान करता है। पीएमएवाई-यू के तहत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों द्वारा प्रस्तुत परियोजना प्रस्तावों के आधार पर, दिनांक 18.11.2024 तक, मंत्रालय द्वारा कुल 118.64 लाख आवासों को मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है, जिनमें से 114.30 लाख आवास निर्माणाधीन है और 88.02 लाख से अधिक आवास पूर्ण हो चुके हैं/लाभार्थियों के सुपुर्द किए जा चुके हैं। शेष आवास निर्माण के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

पीएमएवाई-यू योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को उनके द्वारा प्रस्तुत अनुपालन के आधार पर आवासों के निर्माण के लिए 40%, 40% और 20% की तीन किस्तों में केंद्रीय सहायता जारी की जाती है। मंत्रालय आवासों को शीघ्र पूरा किए जाने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त अनुपालन की प्राप्ति पर लगातार देय किस्तें जारी कर रहा है। अब तक, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को कुल 1.66 लाख करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता जारी की जा चुकी है, जिसके लिए मंत्रालय को लगभग 1.57 लाख करोड़ रुपये के उपयोग प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं। मंत्रालय योजना के तहत जारी की गई निधि के शीघ्र उपयोग और आवासों के निर्माण को पूर्ण करने की निगरानी के लिए नियमित समीक्षा करता है।

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW TRIBAL UNIVERSITY

642. DR. KALYAN VAIJINATHRAO KALE:

Will the Minister of **TRIBAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is a fact that India has only two central Tribal universities, one is Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU) and another is Central Tribal University of Andhra Pradesh (CTUAP);

(b) if so, whether the Government has any plan to establish new Tribal Universities in the country to provide higher education and research facilities to tribal students and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has selected any land in Maharashtra to establish a National Tribal University, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there is any plan to provide free and compulsory education to Tribal students and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY):**

(a): Department of Higher Education is the nodal Ministry for establishing Central Universities. As informed by DoHE, at present there are three Central Tribal Universities in the country namely Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh; Central Tribal University of Andhra Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh; and Sammakka Sarakka Central Tribal University, Telangana.

(b) and (c): Presently, as informed by DoHE, no proposal is under consideration to establish a Central Tribal University in the State of Maharashtra or anywhere in the Country.

(d): Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing the 5 Scholarship Schemes to amongst ST population in all States/UTs and districts of the country:-

- i) Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students (Class IX and X)
- ii) Post Matric Scholarship for ST students (Class XI and above)
- iii) National Fellowship for Higher Education for ST students. (For MPhil and PhD)
- iv) National Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students(Top Class for higher education in top 265 Institutes)
- v) National Overseas Scholarship for ST students.(For pursuing

higher education abroad)

Under the scheme, there are 2 components. The fee component and stipend, which is paid to ST students as per extant guidelines. The details of these scheme may be viewed at web site of the Ministry (tribal.nic.in) Ministry is also implementing scheme of EMRS, where in there is target to set up of 728 EMRSs. As on date, 715 schools have been sanctioned, out of which 476 EMRSs have been functional across the country benefiting about 1,33,929 students covering 264 districts in 28 States/UTs. The number of seats for boys and girls in these schools are equal. An amount of Rs. 1.09 lakh is spent on each student and free boarding and lodging facilities are provided.

FLIGHTS FROM KALABURAGI AIRPORT

643. SHRI RADHAKRISHNA

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no regular connectivity from Kalaburagi to other major cities including Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Tirupati, etc. and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there has been an increased demand for direct flights between Kalaburagi and such other major cities and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to start flight connectivity from Kalaburagi to other major cities;

(d) if so, the route-wise details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be made operational; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) to (e): Under the UDAN scheme, RCS flights connecting Kalaburagi to Tirupati, Hindon, and Bengaluru were commenced. M/s Star Air continues operating Kalaburagi-Bengaluru route even after completing its 3-year VGF tenure. Kalaburagi is presently a 'served' airport as per the provisions of the UDAN Scheme, which envisages promoting connectivity to unserved and underserved airports/airstrips. ;

Commencement of flights to/from any city in the country is a commercial decision of the airlines taken keeping in view the operational viability of the route and other associated factors. With the repeal of Air Corporation Act in March 1994, Indian domestic aviation has been deregulated. Airlines are now free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate subject to the slot allocation by the

concerned airport operators and approval by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

WIDENING OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN ASSAM

644. **SHRI RANJIT DUTTA:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the National Highway stretches from Baihata Chariali to Mission Chariali and from Gohpur to North Lakhimpur in Assam are inconvenient for travel due to their narrow width, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the government has any plans to widen these National Highway stretches from two lanes to four lanes and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of the demand for capacity augmentation of National Highway No. 15 particularly between Baihata Chariali and Mission Chariali which has presently two lane with paved shoulder configuration. To address the problem, a Project Management Consultant

(PMC) has been engaged for evaluation of the widening of the Baihata Chariali to Mission Chariali stretch of NH 15. The alignment options are currently under finalization.

Gohpur to North Lakhimpur section of NH 15 has two lanes with paved shoulder configuration and the current traffic volume does not warrant immediate widening and capacity augmentation. Government takes up capacity augmentation of National Highways depending upon traffic volume, availability of resources and inter se priority.

Demand for reducing Price of Petrol and Diesel

645 MD ABU TAHER KHAN:

Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the prices of Petrol and Diesel have gone up during the last few years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

- (a) to (c): Prices of petrol and diesel are market determined and Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take an appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel.

The government has been taking various steps to ensure fair and reasonable prices for consumers. Domestically, Petrol and Diesel prices have come down from Rs. 110.04 and Rs. 98.42 per litre in November 2021 to Rs. 94.77 and Rs. 87.67 per litre respectively (as on 18.11.2024, Delhi prices) as a result of reduction of Central Excise duty by the Central Government by a total of Rs. 13/litre and Rs. 16/litre on petrol and diesel respectively in two tranches in November 2021 and May 2022, which was fully passed on to consumers. Some State Governments also reduced state VAT rates to provide relief to citizens. In March, 2024, OMCs also reduced the retail prices of petrol and diesel by Rs. 2 per litre each, across the country.

Government of India also took several other steps to insulate common citizens from high international prices, which included diversifying the crude import basket, windfall taxes on export of petroleum products, invoking the provisions of Universal Service Obligation to ensure availability of petrol & diesel in domestic market, increasing the blending of ethanol in petrol, etc.

Recently PSU OMCs have carried out intra-state freight rationalization. This has benefited consumers located at remote areas, far from Petroleum Oil & Lubricants (POL) Depots in form of reduced Petrol and Diesel prices in remote parts within the states. This initiative has also reduced the difference between the maximum and minimum retail prices of Petrol or Diesel within a state.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR TRIBAL YOUTH AND WOMEN

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

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

(a) whether the Government has taken new measures to enhance access to education and vocational training, particularly for tribal youth and women; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY):

(a) and (b): The Central Sector Scheme of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) was started in the year 2018-19 to provide quality education at par with Navodaya Vidyalaya to the tribal children in their own environment. Under the new scheme, Government decided to establish 440 EMRSs, one EMRS in every block having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons (as per census 2011). 288 EMRS schools were initially funded under Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, which are being upgraded as per the new model. Accordingly, Ministry has set the target to set up total of 728 EMRSs benefiting around 3.5 lakh ST students across the country. As on date, 715 schools have been sanctioned, out of which 476 EMRSs have been reported to be functional across the country benefiting about 1,33,929 students covering 264 districts in 28 States/UTs. The number of seats for boys and girls in these schools are equal.

National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS), an autonomous society under Ministry of Tribal Affairs, which is mandated with establishing and managing Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRSs), has signed an MoU with

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, in March 2024, for setting up of 400 Skill labs in 200 EMRSs (2 Skill Lab per school). Also, NESTS in association with CBSE & World Bank has established 14 more skill labs in EMRSs to facilitate Skill training of tribal students studying in these EMRSs. NESTS has also collaborated with NITI Aayog and established Atal Tinkering Labs (ATL) labs in 16 EMRSs. Students studying in these schools are enabled to have exposure in skill development.

In addition to the above scheme Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) a scheme with total outlay of Rs.79,156 crores (Central Share: Rs.56,333 crore and State Share: Rs. 22,823 crore) was also launched on 2nd October 2024 by Government. The Abhiyan will cover around 63,843 villages benefitting more than 5 crore tribal people in 549 districts and 2,911 blocks spread across all tribal majority villages and aspirational blocks in 30 States/UTs. DAJGUA envisions saturation of critical gaps in social infrastructure including education sector. Under the Scheme Dept of School Education, Govt of India will be constructing 1000 hostels for tribal children to facilitate access to education. Additionally, under DAJGUA MoTA will support states with central assistance for upgradation of infrastructure of Ashram schools being run by State Governments for Tribal children. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) under DA JGUA with the DAPST funds will establish 30 Tribal Skill centers for Tribal youth as per Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) scheme

Further, Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL), Ministry of Education is implementing the scheme of Samagra Shiksha, effective from 2018-19, for universalization of quality education throughout the country in coordination with the States and UTs. In order to ensure greater participation of girls in school education, under Samagra Shiksha, various interventions have been targeted, which include opening of schools in the neighbourhood to make access easier for girls, free uniform and text-books to girls up to Class VIII, additional teachers and residential quarters for teachers in remote/hilly areas, appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, stipend to children with Special Needs (CwSN) girls from class I to class XII, separate toilets for girls, teachers sensitization programmes to promote girls participation, gender-sensitive teaching-learning materials including text books.

In addition, to reduce gender gaps at all levels of school education and ensure access and quality education to girls, under Samagra Shiksha, there is a provision of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) which are residential schools for girls from class VI to XII from age 10-18 years belonging to disadvantaged groups such as SC, ST, OBC, Minority and Below Poverty Line (BPL), sanctioned in Educationally Backward Blocks of the country.

SETTING UP OF STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVES IN RAJKOT**647. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:**

Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS** be pleased to state

(a) the details of the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve Strategic Crude Oil reserves in the country;

(b) the financial advantages that have resulted from these initiatives;

(c) the detailed overview of the current status of crude oil reserves in the country; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to set up Strategic Petroleum Reserves in Rajkot as of now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) to (c): Government, through a Special Purpose Vehicle called Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Limited (ISPRL), has established Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPR) facilities with total capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) of crude oil at 3 locations namely (i) Vishakhapatnam (1.33 MMT), (ii) Mangaluru (1.5 MMT) and (iii) Padur (2.5 MMT) capacity. It will provide for about 9.5 days of crude oil requirement.

In July 2021, Government had also approved the establishment of two additional commercial-cum-strategic petroleum reserve facilities with total storage capacity of 6.5 MMT at Chandikhol (4 MMT) in Odisha and Padur (2.5

MMT) in Karnataka, on a Public Private Partnership mode. Government and OMCs evaluate, from time to time, the possibility of augmentation of storage capacities based on technical and commercial feasibility.

Taking advantage of low crude oil prices in April/May 2020, the Strategic Petroleum Reserves were filled to full capacity, leading to notional savings of approximately INR 5000 crore. In addition, Government has also allowed ISPRL to utilize part of the petroleum reserves created under Phase-I of Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPR) programme for commercialisation operations, to undertake leasing/renting of 30% of overall oil storage capacity of caverns to Indian or foreign companies as well as sale/purchase of 20% of overall oil storage capacity of caverns to Indian companies. The proceeds received from the sale of crude oil, which is to be leased out, are returned to the Government.

The current total national capacity for storage of crude oil and petroleum products is 74 days cover which includes capacity of storage facilities of the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) of 64.5 days.

(d): Assessment of new sites for establishing additional petroleum reserves is a continuous process.

UPGRADATION OF KOLLAM-THENI NATIONAL HIGHWAY

648. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

- (a) whether there is a proposal to upgrade the Kollam-Theni National Highway to a four-lane highway to enhance connectivity and improve traffic flow;
- (b) if so, the details of this proposal, including the estimated project cost, the scope of work involved, and specific sections earmarked for widening and other improvements;
- (c) the current status of the project, including any surveys completed, environmental clearances obtained, and approvals secured from relevant authorities;
- (d) the expected timeline set for each phase of the project, from the initiation of tenders and awarding of contracts to the anticipated construction and completion dates;
- (e) whether the Government has engaged with local stakeholders, including residents, businesses and local authorities, to address concerns related to land acquisition, environmental impact and road safety during the development process; and
- (f) the expected benefits of upgrading the Kollam-Theni National Highway to four lanes?

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

(a) to (d) No Sir. However, DPR consultants have been appointed for capacity augmentation of the existing 56 km of less than two lane and 92 km of two lane (Total 148 km) out of 215.45 km of Kollam-Kumily section of NH 183 connecting to Theni to minimum NH standard of two lanes with paved shoulder. Alignment is already approved for Kollam (km 0/0) to Anjilimoodu (km 62/100).

(e) Public Consultation meeting involving all stakeholders have been undertaken at various occasions in the office of District Collector Kollam.

(f) The capacity augmentation and improvement in geometric features of alignment have been proposed to improve the road condition and safety for smooth and faster flow of traffic which in turn deliver socio-economic benefits.

GROWTH RATE IN MSMEs

649. **SHRI NAVASKANI K:**

Will the Minister of **MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of growth rate registered by the MSME sector during the last five years, including key sectors and regions that have shown significant expansion;
- (b) whether any centrally funded scheme are available to improve growth of MSME in Tamil Nadu State and if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Union Government has fixed any target for increasing total number of entrepreneurs in MSME sector in the State of Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to achieve the growth targets fixed for the next three years?

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

(a): Since the adoption of the revised definition of MSMEs on 01.07.2020, a total of 5,50,79,458 enterprises have registered on Udyam Registration Portal and Udyam Assist Platform (UAP), as of 25.11.2024. The details of year-wise growth of MSMEs registered on the Udyam Registration Portal and UAP for the Financial Years 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24 are 80.99 %, 66.81 % and 191.05 %, respectively, on year-to-year basis. As per the Udyam Registration Portal and UAP data, sectors which have recorded high growth rate in Retail and wholesale trade, food and beverage service activities, accommodation, repair of computers and personal and household goods, etc. Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have shown the highest growth in terms of number of MSMEs registered on the portals.

(b) to (d): The Government of India implements many central sector schemes, such as Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, Stand Up India, Self Reliant India, Fund of Funds for Startups, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme,

Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme, Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries, Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry & Entrepreneurship, etc. to support and enhance the growth of MSMEs in the country, including the State of Tamil Nadu. All the schemes are demand driven.

HIGHWAY PROJECTS IN TAMIL NADU

650. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD :

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

- (a) the details of ongoing highway projects in Tamil Nadu particularly in Cuddalore district;
- (b) the present status of the widening of NH-532 Cuddalore-Vridachalam-Salem road; and
- (c) whether quality monitoring of the said widening has been done and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN

JAIRAM GADKARI):

- (a) Total 66 number of projects with total length of 1197.8 km amounting to Rs. 41206.88 crores are ongoing in Tamil Nadu. In Cuddalore district, total 6 number

of projects have been undertaken for total length of 181.05 km amounting to Rs. 4527.89 crores.

(b) Widening work of NH 532 Cuddalore-Vridachalam-Salem road in Cuddalore district is scheduled for completion on 15/07/2025 and present physical progress is 45% till 31.10.2024.

(c) The widening work is executed on Engineering Procurement Contract mode of contract under the supervision of an Authority Engineer (AE). For this work, AE is Divisional Engineer (NH), Villupuram. During all critical stages of construction, the quality monitoring of the work is ensured by regular testing and close vigil by AE (Divisional Engineer (NH), Villupuram) in accordance with MoRTH Specification and Standards, Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Indian Roads Congress (IRC) as well as International Standards and Specifications. In addition, quality control wing under Divisional Engineer (NH), Quality Control, Chennai also exercise the regular checks and monitors the requisite quality aspects for the work under the framework specified by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

नर्मदापुरम-पिपरिया-करेली राज्य राजमार्ग

651. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दो राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को जोड़ने वाले नर्मदापुरम-पिपरिया-करेली राज्य राजमार्ग को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग में परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या उक्त राजमार्ग को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग में परिवर्तित करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री (श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी):

(क) और (ख) सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार सहित विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) से राज्यीय राजमार्गों (एसएच) सहित राजकीय सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) के रूप में घोषित करने/ उन्नयन करने के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते रहते हैं। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की घोषणा के लिए व्यापक सिद्धांतों की पूर्ति, कनेक्टिविटी की आवश्यकता, परस्पर प्राथमिकता और निधियों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर निर्णय लिए जाते हैं। वर्तमान में, नर्मदापुरम पिपरिया करेली राज्यीय राजमार्ग को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

अप्रैल, 2014 से मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में राज्यीय राजमार्गों सहित लगभग 3,881 किलोमीटर लंबाई की राजकीय सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है।

UNUSED AIRSTRIP AT ULUNDURPET

652. **DR. D. RAVI KUMAR**

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

(a) the specific steps taken by the Government to include the unused airstrip in Ulundurpet, Viluppuram Parliamentary constituency under the UDAN scheme;

(b) the current status of the proposal to set up an airport at the said airstrip;

(c) the manner in which the Government plans to address the infrastructural and logistical requirements to transform the said airstrip into a functional airport;

(d) whether the Government foresees the potential benefits for the local community and economy of Viluppuram constituency with the establishment of an airport at the said airstrip and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has conducted any feasibility study regarding the inclusion of Ulundurpet airstrip under the UDAN scheme and if so, the details thereof along with the key findings and recommendations of the said study?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) to (e): Ulundurpet airstrip in Tamil Nadu is available in the list of unserved airports in the documents of Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN).

RCS is a demand-driven ongoing scheme where bidding rounds are conducted from time to time to cover more destinations/stations and routes and the airline operators assess the feasibility of operation on a particular route and submit bids. Revival/up-gradation of unserved and underserved airports is carried out upon its identification through valid bid and award to the Selected Airline Operator.

Five rounds of bidding have so far been completed under the Scheme. However, no valid bid connecting Ulundurpet airstrip has so far been received. Therefore, the airstrip at Ulundurpet has not been taken up for revival under UDAN.

CANCER DUE TO POLLUTED WATER**653. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL**

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the situation in Baghpat district of Uttar Pradesh where people of 150 villages are suffering from cancer due to the discharge of acidic and arsenic-laden waste water from the industries into the Krishna, Kali and Hindon rivers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to resolve these issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (DR. RAJ BHUSHAN CHAUDHARY):

(a) and (b) Two rivers, the Krishni and Hindon, flow through the Baghpat District in Uttar Pradesh, while the Kali (West) river converges with the Hindon before entering Baghpat.

As informed by Uttar Pradesh Government, no cancer patients or serious diseases have been reported in the health camps organised near the Hindon and Krishni rivers.

As per the information of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), River water quality was found in the neutral range (pH-7.2) and no arsenic (BDL) was detected in the Krishni river in the Baghpat district. After confluence of River Hindon with River Krishni, water quality of river Hindon having pH-7.7 & Arsenic-0.005 mg/l respectively.

(c) Under the Namami Gange Programme for pollution abatement for River Hindon, river Kali (west) and river Krishni, NMCG has sanctioned total 9 projects (10 STPs) costing Rs. 1479.48 crore for creation 283 MLD STP treatment capacity of domestic wastewater

from Baghpat, Saharanpur, Shamli, Muzaffarnagar. Out of these 9 projects, 2 projects have already been completed.

Solid & liquid waste management works of the villages of District Baghpat have been covered under the Swachh Bharat Mission Rural Phase II.

As per information from the Uttar Pradesh Government, 55 no. Ground water-based drinking water supply schemes were sanctioned and completed. Currently, purified drinking water from these 55 schemes is being supplied to the villages.

Further, Health camps are organized in the villages situated near Hindon River from time to time.

कृषि उपयोग को लिए विद्युतीकरण और विद्युत की आपूर्ति

654. श्रीमती प्रतिभा सुरेश धानोरकर:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री या बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में मांग की तुलना में बिजली की कमी के कारण किसानों को कृषि उपयोग के लिए बिजली कनेक्शन नहीं मिल पा रहे हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों को किसानों को उनके कृषि उपयोग के लिए प्राथमिकता के आधार पर विद्युत की आपूर्ति करने के लिए कोई दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए हैं:

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

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क) से (ड): देश में विद्युत की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता है। भारत सरकार ने अप्रैल, 2014 से 2,22,500 मेगावाट उत्पादन क्षमता जोड़कर विद्युत की कमी के गंभीर मुद्दे का समाधान किया है और हमारे देश को विद्युत की कमी से विद्युत पर्याप्त में बदल दिया है।

पिछले पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष से अक्टूबर, 2024 तक देश में विद्युत आपूर्ति की स्थिति का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** पर दिया गया है। आपूर्तितर्जा कुल मिलाकर ऊर्जा आवश्यकता के अनुरूप रही है। ऊर्जा आवश्यकता और आपूर्ति की गई ऊर्जा के बीच मामूली अंतर आमतौर पर राज्य पारेषण/वितरण नेटवर्क में बाधाओं के कारण होता है। विद्युत, एक समवर्ती विषय होने के नाते, किसी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में कृषि उपभोक्ताओं सहित उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत की आपूर्ति और वितरण संबंधित राज्य सरकार/विद्युत यूटिलिटी के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है। केंद्र सरकार केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रम (सीपीएसयू) के माध्यम से केंद्रीय क्षेत्र में विद्युत संयंत्र संस्थापित करके और उनसे विद्युत आवंटित करके राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों की सहायता करती है।

इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित उपभोक्ताओं के विद्युत अधिकार नियम, 2020 (यथा संशोधित) के नियम 4, उप नियम 11 में वितरण लाइसेंसधारी को नया कनेक्शन प्रदान करने या मौजूदा कनेक्शन को बदलने के लिए समय अवधि निर्धारित की गई है। इस प्रकार सभी वितरण यूटिलिटी को संबंधित एसईआरसीएस/जेईआरसीएस द्वारा अधिसूचित निर्धारित समयसीमा के अनुसार किसानों/कृषि उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत कनेक्शन प्रदान करना अनिवार्य है।

विवरण

पिछले पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष से अक्टूबर, 2024 तक देश में विद्युत आपूर्ति की स्थिति का ब्यौरा

वर्ष	ऊर्जा (मिलियन यूनिट (एमयू))			
	ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	आपूर्ति ऊर्जा	अनापूर्ति ऊर्जा	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)
2019-20	12,91,010	12,84,444	6,566	0.5
2020-21	12,75,534	12,70,663	4,871	0.4
2021-22	13,79,812	13,74,024	5,787	0.4
2022-23	15,13,497	15,05,914	7,583	0.5
2023-24	16,26,132	16,22,020	4,112	0.3
2024-25(अक्टूबर 2024 तक)	10,28,850	10,27,589	1,261	0.1

पठानकोट विमानपत्तन का उन्नयन

655. श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा:

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा पठानकोट विमानपत्तन के उन्नयन हेतु कार्ययोजना का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त विमानपत्तन से वर्तमान में संचालित की जा रही विभिन्न उड़ानों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का उड़ान योजना अथवा किसी अन्य योजना के अंतर्गत दिल्ली से पठानकोट के लिए कोई नई विमान सेवा संचालित करने का विचार है; और

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

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल):

(क) : भारतीय वायु सेना के स्वामित्व वाले पठानकोट हवाईअड्डे को क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना – उड़े देश का आम नागरिक (आरसीएस- उड़ान) के तहत बोली प्रक्रिया के पहले दौर के दौरान 3.92 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से विकसित किया गया है।

(ख) से (घ): दिल्ली - पठानकोट - दिल्ली मार्ग एलाइंस एअर द्वारा 05.04.2018 को शुरू किया गया था और वीजीएफ कार्यकाल के तीन वर्ष पूरे होने के बाद इसे बंद कर दिया गया था। उड़ान योजना एक सतत योजना है, जहां अधिक गंतव्यों/स्टेशनों और मार्गों को कवर करने के लिए समय-समय पर बोली प्रक्रिया के दौर आयोजित किए जाते हैं। विशिष्ट मार्गों पर मांग के अपने आकलन के आधार पर, इच्छुक एयरलाइनें, उड़ान योजना के तहत बोली प्रक्रिया के समय अपने प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करती हैं। मार्ग आवंटित होने पर उन्हें प्रचालनिक किया जा सकता है। इसके अलावा, यातायात और व्यावसायिक व्यवहार्यता को ध्यान में रखते हुए कोई भी एयरलाइन पठानकोट और दिल्ली के बीच अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक प्रचालन शुरू कर सकती है।

POWER TRANSMISSION CAPACITY

656. SHRI K RADHAKRISHNAN:

DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

(a) the details of power transmission capacity in the country during the last ten years, year-wise;

- (b) whether the Government have identified any key interim milestones to achieve the targeted 35% increase in power transmission capacity by the Financial Year 2032 and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the strategies being implemented to integrate renewable energy sources within the expanded transmission network, with a view to ensure grid stability and operational efficiency; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to overcome the challenges such as land acquisition, environmental clearances, and other potential bottlenecks affecting the timely completion of these transmission projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):

(a) : As on 31st March 2014, Transmission System (of 220 kV & above voltage level) consists of 2,91,336 circuit kilometers (ckm) of Transmission Lines and 5,30,546 Mega Volt Ampere (MVA) of Transformation Capacity and Inter-Regional capacity of 35,950 Mega Watts (MW) in the country.

The year wise addition in transmission lines (of 220 kV & above) and transformation capacity (of 220 kV & above) and inter-regional capacity in the last 10 year is as below:

FY	Transmission Lines (in ckm)	Transformation Capacity (in MVA)	Inter-Regional capacity (in MW)
2014-15	22101	65554	7900
2015-16	28114	62849	15200
2016-17	26300	81816	16000
2017-18	23119	86193	11400
2018-19	22437	72705	12600
2019-20	11664	68230	3000
2020-21	16750	57575	3000
2021-22	14895	78982	7200
2022-23	14625	75902	0
2023-24	14203	70728	6,490
2024-25 (Up to 31 st October-2024)	4762	33265	0

As on 31st October 2024, Transmission System (of 220 kV & above voltage level) consists of 4,90,306 ckm of Transmission Lines and 12,84,345 MVA of Transformation Capacity, and Inter-Regional capacity of 1,18,740 MW.

(b): The National Electricity Plan (Transmission) has been launched in October, 2024. As per the Plan, 1,91,474 ckm of transmission lines and 1,274 Giga Volt Ampere (GVA) of transformation capacity would be added (at 220 kV and above voltage level) during the ten- year period from 2022-23 to 2031-32.

The inter-regional transmission capacity is planned to increase to 168 GW by the year 2031-32.

The key interim milestone of Transmission lines, Transformation Capacity (220 kV & above voltage level) and Inter-Regional capacity would be 5,71,403 ckm, 1,847GVA and 143 GW respectively by 2026-27.

(c): The strategies being implemented to integrate Renewable Energy (RE) sources within the expanded transmission network, with a view to ensure grid stability and operational efficiency inter alia includes following:

- i. Innovative products like Solar-Wind Hybrid Projects, RE projects with energy storage systems and supply of RE power balanced with power from non-RE sources launched to reduce intermittency.
- ii. Flexibility in generation and Scheduling of Thermal/Hydro Power Stations through bundling with Renewable Energy and Storage Power.
- iii. Implementation of Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) and Green Day Ahead Market (GDAM) for sale of renewable energy.

- iv. Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power projects till June 2025, and for offshore wind projects till December 2032
- v. Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations lay down the minimum technical requirements for the RE generating plants to ensure safe, secure and reliable operation of the grid.
- vi. Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has also been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.
- vii. Regional Energy Management Centers (REMC) have been set up for better forecasting of renewable power and to assist grid operators to manage variability and intermittency of renewable power.
- viii. Resource Adequacy Guidelines has been issued by the Ministry of Power to ensure long-term capacity planning and grid reliability.

(d): The issues pertaining to Right of Way (RoW) and forest/wild life clearances are taken up with concerned Authorities for early resolution. All transmission projects under implementation are reviewed monthly by Central

Electricity Authority and accordingly the State authorities concerned are requested for support. Further, the issues are also addressed in multi-tier monitoring mechanism like Project Monitoring Group (PMG) Portal/ e-Samiksha Portal/ PRAGATI (Pro-Active Governance And Timely Implementation) Portal.

Ministry of Power (MoP) has issued revised guidelines for payment of compensation in regard to Right of way (RoW) for transmission lines on 14.06.2024. As per these guidelines, land rate has been linked to market rate. Further, compensation amount for the tower base area and RoW corridor has been increased to 200% and 30% respectively, of the land value.

SMART CITIES PROJECT DELAYS

657. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of **HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether only 25 out of the 100 planned Smart Cities have completed their targeted infrastructure projects as of 2023 and if so, the reasons for this delay;

- (b) the details of project completion dates across all 100 Smart Cities, including funds allocated, released and utilized under the Smart Cities Mission, city and year-wise;
- (c) the measures taken by the Government to address project delays, including steps to improve administrative coordination, ease financial disbursement and attract private investment in the mission;
- (d) whether the Government has set revised deadlines for delayed projects and if so, the timeline and milestones expected to be achieved by each city; and
- (e) the outcomes achieved by the cities that have completed their Smart Cities projects, especially in terms of transportation, digital access and public safety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI TOKHAN SAHU):

- (a) As on 15.11.2024, under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM), work orders have been issued in 8,066 projects amounting to ₹1,64,669 crore, of which 7,352 projects amounting to ₹1,47,366 crore (i.e. 91% of total projects) have been completed, as per the data provided by 100 Smart Cities.

Thirteen (13) cities have completed all of their projects undertaken in the Smart Cities Mission, followed by forty-eight (48) cities with more than 90% completed projects and another twenty-three (23) cities with more than 75%

completed projects. Remaining 714 projects amounting to ₹17,303 crore are currently in implementation stage.

It is pertinent to mention here that 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Further, as per the 12th Schedule of Indian Constitution (Article 243W), Urban Planning including Town Planning is the responsibility of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities. However, Government of India views high urbanization as an opportunity towards aspirations of faster economic development. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories, whereas the implementation of projects is done by the respective cities.

As apprised by the smart cities, the delay in completion of projects can be largely attributed to varying reasons including, *inter-alia*, legal issues, delay in obtaining clearances from different departments, land acquisition, construction in hilly areas, challenges in vendor and resource availability in small & medium cities.

- (b) The details of project completion across all 100 Smart Cities are given in the enclosed **Statement -I**. Under the SCM, the Central Government has a total outlay of ₹48,000 crore for the 100 cities. As on 15.11.2024, the Central Government has released ₹47,225 crore to States/Union Territories under SCM, out of which ₹44,626 crore (i.e. 94% of the total Central share

released) have been utilized. The smart city-wise, year-wise details of funds released and utilized are given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

- (c) The Ministry has a multi-level review structure to expedite the progress of projects under the SCM. At State level, Mission implementation is monitored by the State level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) chaired by the Chief Secretary. At the National level, implementation is monitored by an Apex Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA). Nominee Directors of MoHUA on the Boards of SPVs monitor progress in respective cities on a regular basis. MoHUA also regularly interacts with the States /Smart Cities through video conferences, review meetings, field visits, regional workshops, Chief Executive Officer's (CEO's) Conference etc. at various levels to assess the performance of the 100 smart cities / ULBs and handhold them for improving the same, wherever required. MoHUA also supports cities in attracting private investment through Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects.
- (d) On the request received from various State/UT Governments, the period of SCM has been extended up to 31st March, 2025.
- (e) Under SCM, diverse set of urban transformative projects focusing on improvement of overall quality of life of its citizens have been completed. Some of the key outcomes of the Mission are as under:

- (i) Public Safety and Security:** More than 84,000 CCTV surveillance cameras have been installed in 100 smart cities assisting in crime monitoring. 1,884 emergency call boxes, more than 3,000 public address systems, and traffic enforcement systems for red light violation, automatic number plate recognition, etc. have also been installed improving public safety.
- (ii) Transportation:** More than 1,740 kms of smart roads constructed/ improved and 713 kms of cycle tracks developed. Further, the Intelligent Transport Management System (ITMS) has been implemented and monitored through the Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCC) improving traffic operations and air quality, enforcing traffic violations, and improving journey time.
- (iii) Water Supply:** More than 17,026 kms of water supply system being monitored through Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system, reducing the Non-Revenue Water in our cities.
- (iv) Solid Waste Management:** More than 66 cities are managing Solid Waste Management with increased usage of technology, which has improved Route Management, Efficiency of Collection and Daily Management. Around 9,194 vehicles have been Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) enabled for Automatic Vehicle Location (AVL) to digitize and improve the efficiency of solid waste management.

- (v) Education:** More than 9,433 smart classrooms have been developed across 2,398 government schools. 41 numbers of Digital Library developed with total seating capacity of 4,809.
- (vi) Health:** 172 e-health centers and clinics have been developed (without dedicated beds) and 152 numbers of health ATMs installed.
- (vii) Affordable Housing and Shelter:** More than 49,000 dwelling units constructed, and 1,562 rooms built in community housing projects like Rain Basera, Hostel (non-educational), night shelters etc. under the Mission.
- (viii) Economic Hubs:** 23 incubation centers/skill development centers developed and over 55 market redevelopment projects completed, thereby improving the employability and overall employment.

STATEMENT - I

Smart city-wise status of SCM projects as on 15.11.2024:

(In ₹ crore)

State/City	Total funds released (Gol+States)	Total Utilization (Gol+States)	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
			No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
Andaman Nicobar Islands	445.00	432.11	18	511.3	7	39.6	11	471.

State/City	Total funds released (Gol+States)	Total Utilization (Gol+States)	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
			No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
				3		5		68
Port Blair	445.00	432.11	18	511.33	7	39.65	11	471.68
Andhra Pradesh	3472.00	2975.35	281	6616.07	234	5653.20	47	962.87
Amaravati	976.00	779.29	20	930.00	14	746.00	6	184.00
Kakinada	978.00	783.57	92	1908.09	79	1722.97	13	185.12
Tirupati	578.00	574.02	104	2082.75	79	1610.65	25	472.10
Visakhapatnam	940.00	838.47	65	1695.23	62	1573.58	3	121.65
Arunachal Pradesh	1095.32	883.67	75	1032.11	52	560.57	23	471.54
Itanagar	549.61	405.15	32	520.61	20	346.12	12	174.49

State/City	Total funds released (Gol+States)	Total Utilization (Gol+States)	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
			No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
Pasighat	545.71	478.52	43	511.50	32	214.45	11	297.05
Assam	811.98	803.33	21	754.65	19	722.42	2	32.23
Guwahati	811.98	803.33	21	754.65	19	722.42	2	32.23
Bihar	3294.53	3103.90	153	5401.74	123	4142.84	30	1258.90
Bhagalpur	980.00	923.63	27	1504.14	25	1394.96	2	109.18
Biharsharif	695.94	619.08	61	1449.15	50	1095.64	11	353.51
Muzaffarpur	854.46	838.99	30	965.89	22	626.16	8	339.73
Patna	764.13	722.20	35	1482.56	26	1026.08	9	456.48
Chandigarh	958.18	944.60	97	2694.	95	2631	2	62.5

State/City	Total funds released (Gol+States)	Total Utilization on (Gol+States)	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
			No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
				25		.66		9
Chandigarh	958.18	944.60	97	2694.25	95	2631.66	2	62.59
Chhattisgarh	2654.26	2481.99	520	4443.43	479	3655.98	41	787.45
Atal Nagar	945.38	897.52	52	944.03	36	573.55	16	370.48
Bilaspur	857.50	767.24	126	1765.46	111	1474.10	15	291.36
Raipur	851.38	817.23	342	1733.94	332	1608.33	10	125.61
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	732.35	726.49	29	853.06	9	382.72	20	470.34
Silvassa	732.35	726.49	29	853.06	9	382.72	20	470.34
Daman and Diu	647.19	617.23	54	1037.43	43	705.67	11	331.76

State/City	Total funds released (Gol+States)	Total Utilization (Gol+States)	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
			No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
Diu	647.19	617.23	54	1037.43	43	705.67	11	331.76
Delhi	692.00	659.69	133	1034.15	118	827.67	15	206.48
NDMC	692.00	659.69	133	1034.15	118	827.67	15	206.48
Goa	823.50	760.00	49	1053.14	36	585.55	13	467.59
Panaji	823.50	760.00	49	1053.14	36	585.55	13	467.59
Gujarat	5707.78	5464.04	354	11451.36	339	10824.14	15	627.22
Ahmedabad	957.25	940.21	70	2655.39	69	2626.40	1	28.99
Dahod	831.03	793.13	36	984.46	27	710.42	9	274.04
Gandhinagar	980.00	843.25	43	1045.	41	777.	2	268.

State/City	Total funds released (Gol+States)	Total Utilization on (Gol+States)	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
			No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
				99		99		00
Rajkot	979.00	962.58	71	2183.73	69	2156.62	2	27.11
Surat	982.50	982.50	82	2638.38	82	2638.38	0	0.00
Vadodara	978.00	942.37	52	1943.41	51	1914.33	1	29.08
Haryana	1904.89	1644.94	166	2082.83	140	1634.58	26	448.25
Faridabad	980.00	803.89	44	928.96	32	687.23	12	241.73
Karnal	924.89	841.05	122	1153.87	108	947.35	14	206.52
Himachal Pradesh	1224.89	1156.66	291	1551.66	259	1165.05	32	386.61
Dharamshala	542.89	514.89	80	655.74	54	353.74	26	302.00

State/City	Total funds released (Gol+States)	Total Utilization (Gol+States)	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
			No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
Shimla	682.00	641.77	211	895.92	205	811.31	6	84.61
Jammu and Kashmir	1527.25	1486.20	291	6603.39	261	6085.10	30	518.29
Jammu	806.50	770.10	127	2969.07	117	2773.31	10	195.76
Srinagar	720.75	716.10	164	3634.32	144	3311.79	20	322.53
Jharkhand	980.00	951.99	26	1847.23	26	1847.23	0	0.00
Ranchi	980.00	951.99	26	1847.23	26	1847.23	0	0.00
Karnataka	6817.76	6338.22	908	13791.75	882	13380.57	26	411.18
Belagavi	990.00	920.82	217	2779.52	211	2716.46	6	63.06
Bengaluru	988.00	872.78	48	1033.	47	1014	1	18.7

State/City	Total funds released (Gol+States)	Total Utilization on (Gol+States)	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
			No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
				53		.77		6
Davanagere	990.00	904.24	128	1976.27	125	1932.81	3	43.46
Hubballi-Dharwad	990.00	866.10	81	1949.61	78	1816.62	3	132.99
Mangaluru	879.76	852.22	105	2573.14	93	2428.81	12	144.33
Shivamogga	990.00	963.22	112	1381.00	111	1372.42	1	8.58
Tumakuru	990.00	958.84	217	2098.68	217	2098.68	0	0.00
Kerala	1960.00	1812.44	177	3003.20	150	2398.11	27	605.09
Kochi	984.00	940.28	98	1760.73	85	1555.47	13	205.26
Thiruvananthapuram	976.00	872.16	79	1242.47	65	842.64	14	399.83

State/City	Total funds released (Gol+States)	Total Utilization on (Gol+States)	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
			No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
Lakshadweep	198.65	44.97	8	11.21	8	11.21	0	0.00
Kavaratti	198.65	44.97	8	11.21	8	11.21	0	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	6930.01	6672.66	788	15078.54	748	14192.23	40	886.31
Bhopal	990.00	990.00	82	2790.60	82	2790.60	0	0.00
Gwalior	990.00	884.69	83	1572.00	76	1367.23	7	204.77
Indore	990.00	1145.10	232	3767.04	230	3725.38	2	41.66
Jabalpur	990.00	987.30	130	2196.50	130	2196.50	0	0.00
Sagar	990.01	885.11	80	1782.22	75	1574.96	5	207.26
Satna	990.00	911.50	86	1357.	68	1065	18	291.

State/City	Total funds released (Gol+States)	Total Utilization on (Gol+States)	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
			No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
				33		.34		99
Ujjain	990.00	868.96	95	1612.85	87	1472.22	8	140.63
Maharashtra	7580.44	7597.61	347	17042.17	318	14851.31	29	2190.86
Aurangabad	985.00	948.30	47	2835.40	44	2622.66	3	212.74
Kalyan-Dombivali	955.50	981.61	19	1244.58	15	715.86	4	528.72
Nagpur	871.88	869.72	47	1767.71	37	1498.37	10	269.34
Nashik	843.12	785.93	53	3197.19	48	2903.91	5	293.28
Pimpri-Chinchwad	979.92	1131.48	25	1303.61	22	1134.84	3	168.77
Pune	980.02	980.02	55	3333.07	55	3333.07	0	0.00

State/City	Total funds released (Gol+States)	Total Utilization (Gol+States)	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
			No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
Solapur	985.00	976.61	49	1650.56	48	1256.56	1	394.00
Thane	980.00	923.94	52	1710.05	49	1386.04	3	324.01
Manipur	386.33	329.55	27	513.02	19	247.28	8	265.74
Imphal	386.33	329.55	27	513.02	19	247.28	8	265.74
Meghalaya	605.00	526.85	13	517.41	10	453.41	3	64.00
Shillong	605.00	526.85	13	517.41	10	453.41	3	64.00
Mizoram	536.70	403.53	47	513.30	32	277.64	15	235.66
Aizawl	536.70	403.53	47	513.30	32	277.64	15	235.66
Nagaland	543.14	513.87	40	689.3	36	516.	4	172.

State/City	Total funds released (Gol+States)	Total Utilization on (Gol+States)	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
			No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
				0		94		36
Kohima	543.14	513.87	40	689.30	36	516.94	4	172.36
Odisha	1980.00	1857.86	107	3589.05	104	3426.64	3	162.41
Bhubaneswar	990.00	963.61	32	2071.59	31	2056.59	1	15.00
Rourkela	990.00	894.25	75	1517.46	73	1370.05	2	147.41
Puducherry	612.50	525.70	82	629.98	46	85.05	36	544.93
Puducherry	612.50	525.70	82	629.98	46	85.05	36	544.93
Punjab	2871.62	2700.90	204	4449.54	176	3949.32	28	500.22
Amritsar	990.00	907.71	44	1911.06	39	1759.21	5	151.85

State/City	Total funds released (Gol+States)	Total Utilization (Gol+States)	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
			No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
Jalandhar	896.87	850.76	80	1196.50	71	974.88	9	221.62
Ludhiana	984.75	942.43	80	1341.98	66	1215.23	14	126.75
Rajasthan	3822.65	3698.53	579	8639.95	561	8315.22	18	324.73
Ajmer	950.00	939.55	179	2223.58	171	2135.76	8	87.82
Jaipur	940.00	901.43	170	2545.38	165	2368.83	5	176.55
Kota	942.65	900.26	87	2153.81	82	2093.45	5	60.36
Udaipur	990.00	957.29	143	1717.18	143	1717.18	0	0.00
Sikkim	997.24	960.15	55	1660.99	45	1415.22	10	245.77
Gangtok	538.00	515.00	29	743.7	23	652.	6	91.6

State/City	Total funds released (Gol+States)	Total Utilization on (Gol+States)	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
			No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
				5		14		1
Namchi	459.24	445.15	26	917.24	22	763.08	4	154.16
Tamil Nadu	10879.00	10489.59	733	17983.63	708	17470.09	25	513.54
Chennai	990.00	939.27	49	1104.19	47	1037.46	2	66.73
Coimbatore	990.00	987.90	72	1454.82	72	1454.82	0	0.00
Erode	990.00	937.38	55	1304.12	54	1302.34	1	1.78
Madurai	990.00	974.15	16	1899.66	16	1899.66	0	0.00
Salem	990.00	983.32	114	1860.64	114	1860.64	0	0.00
Thanjavur	990.00	980.25	104	1001.33	101	973.91	3	27.42

State/City	Total funds released (Gol+States)	Total Utilization on (Gol+States)	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
			No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
Thoothukudi	990.00	941.43	75	1038.48	72	993.74	3	44.74
Tiruchirappalli	990.00	934.10	83	1547.68	79	1314.89	4	232.79
Tirunelveli	990.00	933.84	84	1844.17	76	1755.85	8	88.32
Tiruppur	989.00	962.82	28	2832.71	26	2795.55	2	37.16
Vellore	980.00	915.13	53	2095.83	51	2081.23	2	14.60
Telangana	1380.72	1252.28	169	2917.65	97	2122.91	72	794.74
Greater Warangal	584.46	518.43	119	1800.38	68	1288.28	51	512.10
Karimnagar	796.26	733.85	50	1117.27	29	834.63	21	282.64
Tripura	541.04	539.36	76	807.5	71	642.	5	165.

State/City	Total funds released (Gol+States)	Total Utilization on (Gol+States)	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
			No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
				4		32		22
Agartala	541.04	539.36	76	807.54	71	642.32	5	165.22
Uttar Pradesh	9796.50	9177.43	889	21115.53	850	20251.13	39	864.40
Agra	980.00	977.39	62	2368.80	62	2368.80	0	0.00
Aligarh	980.00	940.10	52	1839.98	48	1580.45	4	259.53
Bareilly	980.00	910.36	88	1475.70	88	1475.70	0	0.00
Jhansi	979.00	969.21	78	1867.74	77	1851.74	1	16.00
Kanpur	979.50	926.07	91	3061.78	88	2999.66	3	62.12
Lucknow	978.50	927.27	103	2126.41	102	2115.41	1	11.00

State/City	Total funds released (Gol+States)	Total Utilization (Gol+States)	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
			No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
Moradabad	980.00	888.27	41	1460.67	39	1425.21	2	35.46
Prayagraj	979.50	887.94	140	2294.83	135	2221.11	5	73.72
Saharanpur	980.00	823.18	117	1277.75	96	880.45	21	397.30
Varanasi	980.00	927.64	117	3341.87	115	3332.60	2	9.27
Uttarakhand	980.00	764.59	33	1143.60	31	908.84	2	234.76
Dehradun	980.00	764.59	33	1143.60	31	908.84	2	234.76
West Bengal	980.00	953.25	226	1604.22	220	986.71	6	617.51
New Town Kolkata	980.00	953.25	226	1604.22	220	986.71	6	617.51
Total	87,370	82,252	8,06	164,6	7,35	147,	714	17,3

State/City	Total funds released (Gol+States)	Total Utilization (Gol+States)	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
			No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
			6	69	2	366		03
Non-Selected Smart Cities #	18.00	18.00						
Sultanpur Lodhi *	81.33	81.33						
CITIIS Programme	706.79	-						
Grand Total	88,177	82,351						

As per information provided by States/ UTs/ Smart Cities Mission as on 15 November, 2024.

Note:

1# stands for 'city not selected as smart city' (₹ 18 crore)

2* stands for funds to Sultanpur Lodhi (₹ 81 crore)

3 Funds released to City Investments to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain (CITIIS) Programme (₹ 707 crore).

STATEMENT -II

Central funds released and utilized for development of 100 smart cities in the country since inception of the smart city project till date, city-wise and year-wise

(in ₹ crore)

State/City	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	Total Central Release	Utilizat ion of GOI Funds
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	194	2	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	245	242
Port Blair	0	194	2	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	245	242
Andhra Pradesh	380	106	120	568	302	199	199	32	53	21	1,979	1,840
Amarava ti	0	0	18	372	106	0	0	32	32	0	560	488
Kakinad a	190	6	0	98	98	98	0	0	0	0	490	485
Tirupati	2	92	102	0	93	3	101	0	0	0	392	388
Visakha patnam	188	8	0	98	5	98	98	0	21	21	537	479
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	18	98	100	86	86	98	490	0	978	766

State/City	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	Total Central Release	Utilizat ion of GOI Funds
Itanagar	0	0	0	58	50	43	43	49	245	0	488	344
Pasighat	2	0	18	40	50	43	43	49	245	0	490	423
Assam	2	189	5	0	0	0	0	147	147	0	490	490
Guwahat i	2	189	5	0	0	0	0	147	147	0	490	490
Bihar	6	63	166	275	0	0	272	196	566	144	1,688	1,582
Bhagalp ur	2	63	131	0	0	0	0	98	196	0	490	483
Biharsha rif	2	0	0	58	0	0	136	0	67	114	376	317
Muzaffar pur	2	0	17	41	0	0	136	49	181	0	426	419
Patna	0	0	18	176	0	0	0	49	123	31	396	363
Chandigar h	2	71	123	0	0	0	98	179	17	0	490	490
Chandig	2	71	123	0	0	0	98	179	17	0	490	490

State/City	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	Total Central Release	Utilizat ion of GOI Funds
Chhattisgarh	4	95	136	142	0	98	69	337	270	202	1,352	1,249
Atal Nagar	0	0	18	104	0	0	0	121	123	123	488	449
Bilaspur	2	0	18	38	0	0	69	118	123	61	429	384
Raipur	2	95	100	0	0	98	0	98	25	18	435	417
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0	2	0	102	0	0	0	92	196	0	392	386
Silvassa	0	2	0	102	0	0	0	92	196	0	392	386
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	276	0	386	373
Diu	0	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	276	0	386	373
Delhi	2	194	0	0	0	98	0	49	0	0	343	317
NDMC	2	194	0	0	0	98	0	49	0	0	343	317
Goa	2	0	110	84	0	0	0	98	98	25	417	387

State/City	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	Total Central Release	Utilizat ion of GOI Funds
Panaji	2	0	110	84	0	0	0	98	98	25	417	387
Gujarat	12	388	163	713	300	147	392	424	408	0	2,947	2,820
Ahmedabad	2	194	0	98	0	49	49	98	0	0	490	490
Dahod	2	0	17	167	10	0	98	49	74	0	417	414
Gandhinagar	2	0	18	90	86	0	147	49	98	0	490	451
Rajkot	2	0	19	175	0	49	49	98	98	0	490	488
Surat	2	194	0	98	204	0	0	32	40	0	570	490
Vadodara	2	0	109	85	0	49	49	98	98	0	490	487
Haryana	4	92	119	41	0	166	68	245	172	55	962	844
Faridabad	2	92	102	0	0	98	0	98	98	0	490	412
Karnal	2	0	17	41	0	68	68	147	74	55	472	432
Himachal	2	188	24	40	0	117	68	343	196	0	978	934

State/City	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	Total Central Release	Utilizat ion of GOI Funds
Pradesh												
Dharam shala	2	188	6	0	0	49	0	196	49	0	490	462
Shimla	0	0	18	40	0	68	68	147	147	0	488	472
Jammu & Kashmir	0	2	36	80	0	136	136	49	294	61	794	726
Jammu	0	1	18	40	0	68	68	49	147	25	416	385
Srinagar	0	1	18	40	0	68	68	0	147	37	379	341
Jharkhand	2	92	102	0	196	98	0	0	0	0	490	490
Ranchi	2	92	102	0	196	98	0	0	0	0	490	490
Karnataka	12	388	436	319	223	196	897	637	327	54	3,489	3,291
Belagavi	2	194	0	0	0	98	98	49	49	0	490	484
Bengaluru	0	0	0	58	136	0	98	98	98	0	488	455
Davanagere	2	194	0	0	0	0	196	49	49	0	490	475

State/City	FY 2015 -16	FY 201 6-17	FY 201 7-18	FY 201 8-19	FY 201 9-20	FY 202 0-21	FY 202 1-22	FY 202 2-23	FY 202 3-24	FY 202 4-25	Total Cent ral Rele ase	Utilizat ion of GOI Funds
Hubballi- Dharwad	2	0	109	85	8	0	130	130	106	36	606	461
Mangalu ru	2	0	109	6	79	0	98	98	25	18	435	435
Shivamo gga	2	0	109	85	0	0	179	115	0	0	490	490
Tumakur u	2	0	109	85	0	98	98	98	0	0	490	490
Kerala	2	194	18	176	2	0	98	153	265	86	993	928
Kochi	2	194	0	0	2	0	98	55	118	37	505	485
Thiruvan anthapuram	0	0	18	176	0	0	0	98	147	49	488	443
Lakshadwe ep	2	0	0	58	0	0	0	123	0	0	183	45
Kavaratti	2	0	0	58	0	0	0	123	0	0	183	45
Madhya Pradesh	386	394	240	339	694	154	186	424	645	49	3,51 0	3,373

State/City	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Total Cent ral Rele ase	Utilizat ion of GOI Funds
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25		
Bhopal	188	8	0	98	196	0	0	0	0	0	490	490
Gwalior	2	92	102	0	0	0	0	98	147	49	490	466
Indore	188	8	0	0	196	98	0	0	0	0	490	490
Jabalpur	2	194	0	0	196	0	0	49	49	0	490	490
Sagar	2	0	18	65	0	56	56	147	147	0	490	489
Satna	2	0	18	176	0	0	0	98	196	0	490	480
Ujjain	2	92	102	0	106	0	130	32	106	0	570	467
Maharashtra	20	818	558	176	119	294	469	612	760	0	3,826	3,801
Amravati#	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Aurangabad	2	92	102	0	0	98	0	98	98	0	490	490
Greater Mumbai#	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Kalyan-Dombivali	2	92	102	0	0	0	0	98	196	0	490	468

State/City	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Total Cent ral Rele ase	Utilizat ion of GOI Funds
	2015 -16	201 6-17	201 7-18	201 8-19	201 9-20	202 0-21	202 1-22	202 2-23	202 3-24	202 4-25		
Nagpur	2	92	102	0	21	0	77	49	110	0	453	453
Nashik	2	92	102	0	0	0	0	49	184	0	429	426
Pimpri- Chinchwad	2	0	18	176	0	98	98	98	0	0	490	490
Pune	2	194	0	0	98	49	49	98	0	0	490	490
Solapur	2	194	0	0	0	49	147	24	74	0	490	490
Thane	2	62	132	0	0	0	98	98	98	0	490	490
Manipur	2	0	109	6	79	0	0	49	61	46	352	299
Imphal	2	0	109	6	79	0	0	49	61	46	352	299
Meghalaya	2	0	0	53	0	0	141	98	147	49	490	401
Shillong	2	0	0	53	0	0	141	98	147	49	490	401
Mizoram	2	0	0	58	0	68	68	0	294	0	490	383
Aizawl	2	0	0	58	0	68	68	0	294	0	490	383
Nagaland	2	0	109	6	79	0	0	123	153	18	490	466
Kohima	2	0	109	6	79	0	0	123	153	18	490	466
Odisha	192	6	188	6	204	0	147	196	49	0	988	976
Bhubane	190	6	0	0	204	0	98	0	0	0	498	490

State/City	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	Total Central Release	Utilizat ion of GOI Funds
Andhra Pradesh	2	0	188	6	0	0	49	196	49	0	490	486
Puducherry	2	0	98	3	0	8	93	0	64	147	415	266
Puducherry	2	0	98	3	0	8	93	0	64	147	415	266
Punjab	6	194	54	62	35	0	370	441	299	37	1,498	1,461
Amritsar	2	0	27	31	8	0	136	147	110	37	498	468
Jalandhar	2	0	27	31	0	0	136	147	86	0	429	429
Ludhiana	2	194	0	0	0	0	98	147	49	0	490	483
Sultanpur Lodhi*	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	54	0	81	81
Rajasthan	353	226	205	0	98	147	637	147	147	0	1,960	1,883

State/City	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	Total Central Release	Utilizat ion of GOI Funds
Ajmer	2	92	102	0	0	49	147	49	49	0	490	481
Jaipur	188	8	0	0	0	49	147	49	49	0	490	465
Kota	2	91	103	0	0	0	196	49	49	0	490	448
Udaipur	161	35	0	0	98	49	147	0	0	0	490	490
Sikkim	2	0	126	262	0	147	0	172	178	23	909	872
Gangtok	0	0	17	177	0	49	0	98	147	0	488	465
Namchi	2	0	109	85	0	98	0	74	31	23	421	407
Tamil Nadu	24	376	520	1238	302	791	826	1384	43	0	5,504	5,339
Chennai	2	188	6	0	106	98	98	61	43	0	602	490
Coimbatore	2	188	6	0	98	98	98	0	0	0	490	490
Dindigul	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Erode	2	0	0	194	0	98	98	98	0	0	490	465
Madurai	2	0	109	85	0	98	98	98	0	0	490	490
Salem	2	0	109	85	0	98	98	98	0	0	490	490

State/City	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	Total Central Release	Utilizat ion of GOI Funds
Thanjav ur	2	0	109	85	0	98	0	196	0	0	490	488
Thoothu kudi	2	0	18	176	0	0	98	196	0	0	490	480
Tiruchira ppalli	2	0	18	176	0	56	42	196	0	0	490	489
Tirunelv eli	2	0	18	176	0	0	98	196	0	0	490	480
Tiruppur	2	0	18	176	98	49	49	98	0	0	490	487
Vellore	2	0	109	85	0	98	49	147	0	0	490	487
Telangana	4	92	18	46	232	0	0	49	190	87	718	632
Greater Warangal	2	92	0	6	96	0	0	0	68	57	320	264
Karimna gar	2	0	18	40	136	0	0	49	123	31	398	368
Tripura	2	63	131	0	5	49	0	229	62	0	541	490
Agartala	2	63	131	0	5	49	0	229	62	0	541	490

State/City #	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Total Cent ral Rele ase	Utilizat ion of GOI Funds
	2015 -16	201 6-17	201 7-18	201 8-19	201 9-20	202 0-21	202 1-22	202 2-23	202 3-24	202 4-25		
Saharan pur	2	0	17	41	0	0	136	49	245	0	490	448
Varanasi	2	0	109	85	0	98	98	98	0	0	490	490
Uttarakhan d	2	0	18	40	141	52	0	166	119	0	536	484
Dehradu n	2	0	18	40	141	52	0	166	119	0	536	484
West Bengal	8	0	0	58	136	0	98	98	98	0	496	490
Bidhann agar#	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Durgapu r#	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Haldia#	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
New Town	2	0	0	58	136	0	98	98	98	0	490	484

State/City	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Total Cent ral Rele ase	Utilizat ion of GOI Funds
Kolkata												
Grand	1,46	4,49	4,49	5,85	3,33	3,34	6,54	8,66	7,91	1,10	47,2	
Total	9	3	8	7	2	6	9	3	5	4	25	44,626

**As per information provided by States / UTs / Smart Cities Mission as on
15 November, 2024.**

Note:

1. # stands for 'city not selected as smart city' (₹ 18 crore)
2. * stands for funds to Sultanpur Lodhi (₹ 81 crore)
3. Funds released to City Investments to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain (CITIIS) Programme (₹ 707 crore).

उड़ान योजना के उद्देश्य

658. श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

क्या **नागर विमानन मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने 'उड़े देश का आम नागरिक' (उड़ान) योजना, जिसके लिए उक्त योजना शुरू की गई थी, के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त कर लिया है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत अगले पांच वर्षों के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल):

(क) और (ख) : सरकार ने देश में असेबित और अल्पसेवित हवाईअड्डों से क्षेत्रीय हवाई संपर्क को बढ़ाने के लिए अक्टूबर 2016 में क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना (आरसीएस) - उड़ान (उड़े देश का आम नागरिक) शुरू की ताकि आम जनता के लिए हवाई यात्रा किफायती हो सके। इस योजना का उद्देश्य उड़ान योजना के बोली दौर के माध्यम से पहचान की गई मौजूदा हवाई पट्टियों को 'असेवित और अल्पसेवित हवाईअड्डों के पुनरुद्धार' योजना के तहत विकास और उन्नयन के लिए शामिल करके टियर-2 और टियर-3 शहरों में हवाई संपर्क उपलब्ध कराना है।

आज की तारीख तक, इस योजना के तहत 86 असेबित और अल्पसेवित हवाईअड्डों (13 हेलीपोर्ट और 2 वाटर एयरोड्रॉमों सहित) को जोड़ने वाले 609 मार्गों को प्रचालनिक किया गया है। 2.86 लाख आरसीएस उड़ानों के माध्यम से 146 लाख से अधिक घरेलू यात्रियों ने यात्रा की है।

(ग) आरसीएस योजना के मौजूदा संस्करण की अवधि दिनांक 26.04.2027 तक है और इस योजना के तहत 1000 मार्गों को शुरू करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

AVIATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN ODISHA

659. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

- (a) the steps being taken to enhance air connectivity and upgrade airport infrastructure in Odisha in view of promotion of tourism, trade and commerce, and economic development;
- (b) the current status of the development of new airports and expansion of existing airports of Odisha;
- (c) whether the Government has considered introducing flights to connect major cities and Phulbani in Odisha particularly during the season; and
- (d) whether any timeline has been fixed for starting the regular flight to Gudari Airstrip in Kandhamal, Odisha under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

- (a) and (b): Four airports at Jharsuguda, Rourkela, Utkela and Jeypore in the State of Odisha have been operationalised under the Regional Connectivity

Scheme (RCS) - UDAN. Further, Rangeilunda, Amarda and Rairangpur (Dandabose) airstrips have been identified for development.

The development work at Rangeilunda is currently underway by the State Government. The development of the Amarda and Rairangpur airports is currently in the planning stage.

(c) and (d): Gudari Airstrip, also known as Phulbani Airstrip, owned by the Government of Odisha figures in the list of unserved airports in the UDAN Document.

UDAN is an ongoing scheme where bidding rounds are conducted from time to time to cover more destinations/stations and routes. Revival / up-gradation of unserved and underserved airports is undertaken upon its identification through valid bid and award to the Selected Airline Operator (SAO).

None of the airline bidders has submitted the proposal to operate RCS flight from Gudari airstrip till the completion of five rounds of bidding under UDAN.

If any airline applies for routes connecting the Gudari airstrip in future bidding rounds, the same will be considered as per the scheme guidelines.

STATUS OF KEY HIGHWAY PROJECTS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

660. **SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:**

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

(a) the current status of the national highway projects, Parwanoo-Solan-Shimla-Dhalli NH-22 (New NH-05), Pinjore-Baddi-Nalagarh NH-21A (New NH-105), Shimla-Mataur NH-88, Pathankot-Chakki-Mandi NH-20 and Garamaura-Sawarghat-Mandi-Manali NH-21, NH-wise;

(b) whether any delays have been observed in the completion or progress of these projects due to the negligence or lapses by the State Government and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to address such delays and ensure timely completion of these important infrastructure projects?

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

(a) The details are enclosed as **Statement**.

(b) and (c) There has been delays in completion projects due to delay in pre-construction activities, delay in statutory clearances, contractors financial problems, force majeure events, scarcity of construction materials etc. Government has taken various initiatives for expediting project on National Highways in the country including the state of Himachal Pradesh, like streamlining and expediting of land acquisition, Revamping Parivesh Portal for forest and environment clearances, online approval of General Arrangement

Drawing(GAD) of ROB/RUB from Railways, review meetings at various levels with all stake holders including State Governments.

STATEMENT

The current status of the national highway projects, Parwanoo-Solan-Shimla-Dhalli NH-22 (New NH-05), Pinjore-Baddi-Nalagarh NH-21A (New NH-105), Shimla-Mataur NH-88, Pathankot-Chakki-Mandi NH-20 and Garamaura-Sawarghat-Mandi-Manali NH-21, NH-wise

Sr. No.	Name of Work	Physical Progress / Status
Parwanoo – Solan – Shimla - Dhalli		
1	4 Lane, Parwanoo-Solan, NH-5	Completed
2	4 Lane, Solan-Kaithalighat, NH-5	85.17%
3	4 Lane, Shimla Bypass, Pkg-I (from Kaithlighat to Shakral), NH-5	25%
4	4 Laning of Shimla Bypass, Pkg-2 (from Shakral to Dhalli) (New NH-5)	14%
Pinjore – Baddi - Nalagarh		
5	4 Lane, Pinjore Baddi-Nalagarh, NH-105	37%

Shimla - Mataur		
6	4 Lane, Shimla Mataur Pkg-5B (Bhangbar to Kangra Bypass), NH-303, 503	82.64%
7	2 Lane-PS, Shimla Mataur Pkg-4 (Chilbahal to Bhangbar), NH-03, 303	51.11%
8	2 Lane-PS, Shimla Mataur (Hamirpur Bypass), NH-103, 03	54.24 %
Pathankot – Chakki - Mandi		
9	4 Lane, Pathankot - Mandi Pkg-1A (HP/Punjab Border to Mo), NH-154	40.97%
10	4 Lane, Pathankot - Mandi Pkg-1B (Mo to Sihuni), NH-154	98.20%
11	4 Lane, Pathankot - Mandi Pkg-2A (Sihuni to Rajol), NH-154	41.50%
12	Pathankot – Mandi Pkg-2B (Rajol to Thanpuri), NH-154	DPR under Progress
13	4 Lane, Pathankot-Mandi Pkg-2C (Thanpuri to Paror), NH-154	6.53%
14	Pathankot – Mandi Pkg-3 (Paror to Chauntra), NH-	Fresh DPR to be

	154	initiated
15	Pathankot - Mandi Pkg-4 (Chauotra to Padhar), NH-154	Fresh DPR to be initiated
Garamaura – Sawarghat – Mandi - Manali		
16	2 Lane+PS/ 4 Lane, Kullu – Manali, NH-03	Completed
17	4 Lane, Takoli – Kullu, NH-03	Completed
18	4 Lane, Kiratpur – NerChowk (Brown field alignment), NH-205, 154	Completed
19	4 Lane, Balance work of Kiratpur – Nerchowk (Greenfield)	Completed
20	4 Lane, Sundernagar Bypass, NH-154	Completed
21	2 Lane Tunnel, Kiratpur – Nerchowk section, NH-205	95.68%
22	4 Lane, Ner Chowk – Pandoh, NH-03	92.60%
23	4 Lane, Pandoh Bypass – Takoli, NH-03	94.51%

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के किनारे सुविधायें

661. श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकर :

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

क्या **सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) नेटवर्क पर यात्रियों के लिए यात्रा अनुभव में वृद्धि करने, पर्यटन सुविधाओं को बढ़ावा देने और सुरक्षा में सुधार करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मुंबई, कोंकण और छत्रपति संभाजी नगर (औरंगाबाद) क्षेत्र सहित महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर ऐसी सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (एनएचएआई) का देश भर में राजमार्गों के डिजाइन में सड़क के किनारे की सुविधाओं को एकीकृत करने के लिए एक प्रमुख पहल करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण की उक्त पहल से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से जुड़े ग्रामीण और दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने में भी मदद मिली है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो मुंबई और कोंकण क्षेत्र सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री (श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी):

(क) जी हाँ। सरकार ने भूमि उपलब्धता और वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता के अधीन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों/एक्सप्रेसवे पर लगभग 40-60 किलोमीटर के अंतराल पर मार्गस्थ सुविधाओं के विकास की परिकल्पना की है। इन राजमार्ग सुविधाओं का उद्देश्य ट्रक चालकों सहित राजमार्ग प्रयोक्ताओं की एक विस्तृत श्रेणी की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना है। देश भर में मार्गस्थ सुविधाओं में निम्नलिखित सुविधाओं का विकास/प्रावधान किया जा रहा है:

- i. फूड कोर्ट / रेस्तरां
- ii. सुलभ दुकान
- iii. शौचालय सुविधा
- iv. पेय जल
- v. कार / बस पार्किंग

- vi. प्राथमिक चिकित्सा / चिकित्सा कक्ष जिसमें बाल देखभाल कक्ष भी शामिल है
- vii. भूदृश्य निर्माण
- viii. बच्चों का खेल क्षेत्र और खुला जिम
- ix. सुरक्षा जागरूकता कार्नर
- x. सैनिटरी पैड वेंडिंग मशीन भस्मक के साथ
- xi. स्थानीय कारीगरों/उत्पादों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए समर्पित क्षेत्र

(ख) उपर्युक्त सुविधाएं महाराष्ट्र राज्य के मुंबई, कोंकण और छत्रपति संभाजी नगर क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले वडोदरा-मुंबई-एक्सप्रेसवे के हिस्से के साथ विकसित की जाने वाली 6 मार्गस्थ सुविधाओं में शामिल हैं। ऐसे मार्गस्थ सुविधा वाले स्थानों की सूची **विवरण-I** में संलग्न है।

(ग) जी हां, देश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों/एक्सप्रेसवे के किनारे विकसित/प्रस्तावित की जा रही मार्गस्थ सुविधाओं का राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में संलग्न है।

(घ) और (ड.) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों/एक्सप्रेसवे (महाराष्ट्र राज्य में मुंबई, कोंकण और छत्रपति संभाजी नगर क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले वडोदरा-मुंबई-एक्सप्रेसवे के हिस्से के साथ 6 सहित) के किनारे विकसित/प्रस्तावित की जा रही मार्गस्थ सुविधाओं में स्थानीय कारीगरों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कियोस्क/स्टॉल/समर्पित कवर्ड ज़ोन के रूप में एक समर्पित क्षेत्र रखने का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिससे स्थानीय कारीगरों को लाभ होगा। इस पहल से स्थानीय लोगों के लिए रोजगार के अवसरों में सुधार होगा।

विवरण-I

महाराष्ट्र राज्य के मुंबई, कोंकण और छत्रपति संभाजी नगर क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले वडोदरा-मुंबई-एक्सप्रेसवे के हिस्से के साथ विकसित की जाने वाली 6 मार्गस्थ सुविधाओं वाले स्थानों की सूची

क्र.	पैकेज	परियोजनाओं का नाम			परियोजना	स्थल का
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सं.			पीआईयू	की ओर	चैनेज	क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)
1	वडोदरा मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे (पैकेज XI)	भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत हाइब्रिड वार्षिकी मोड पर महाराष्ट्र राज्य में किमी 77.000 को किमी 103.400 (वडोदरा मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे का गंजड़ से तलासरी खंड) तक आठ लेन के पहुंच नियंत्रित एक्सप्रेसवे का निर्माण (चरण II-पैकेज XI)	थाणे	बाईं ओर	90+100	12.75
2	वडोदरा मुंबई	भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत हाइब्रिड वार्षिकी मोड पर महाराष्ट्र राज्य में किमी	थाणे	बाईं ओर	67+900	0.10
3	एक्सप्रेसवे (पैकेज XII)	पर महाराष्ट्र राज्य में किमी 50.700 को किमी 77.000 (वडोदरा मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे का मसवन से गंजाड़ खंड) (चरण II-पैकेज- XII)	थाणे	दाईं ओर	70+400	0.10
4	वडोदरा	भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत हाइब्रिड वार्षिकी मोड पर महाराष्ट्र राज्य में मुख्य	थाणे	दाईं ओर	49+300	10.50
5	मुंबई	पर महाराष्ट्र राज्य में मुख्य	थाणे	बाईं	47+500	0.10

	एक्सप्रेसवे	एक्सप्रेसवे के किमी 26.582		ओर		
6	(पैकेज XIII)	से किमी 50.700 (कोशिमबे से मसावन) और किमी 0+0 से	थाणे	दाईं ओर	42+000	0.10
7		किमी 3+000 तक स्पर का (वडोदरा मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे का शिरसाद से मसवन खंड) तक आठ लेन के पहुंच नियंत्रित एक्सप्रेसवे का निर्माण (चरण II-पैकेज-XIII)	थाणे	बाईं ओर	41+000	10.50
8	वडोदरा मुंबई	भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत हाइब्रिड वार्षिकी मोड	थाणे	बाईं ओर	16+000	0.10
9	एक्सप्रेसवे स्पर (पैकेज XIV)	पर महाराष्ट्र राज्य में किमी 3.000 से किमी 20.200 (वडोदरा मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे का चांडीप से अकलोली-स्पर) तक आठ लेन के पहुंच नियंत्रित एक्सप्रेसवे का निर्माण (चरण II-पैकेज-XIV)	थाणे	दाईं ओर	11+000	0.10
10	वडोदरा मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे स्पर	भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत हाइब्रिड वार्षिकी मोड पर महाराष्ट्र राज्य में किमी 20.200 से किमी 43,000	थाणे	बाईं ओर	25+662	10.50

(पैकेज XV)	(वडोदरा मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे का अकलोली से अम्ने-स्पर खंड) तक आठ लेन के पहुंच नियंत्रित एक्सप्रेसवे का निर्माण (चरण II- पैकेज (XV))				
11 वडोदरा मुंबई	भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत हाइब्रिड वार्षिकी मोड पर महाराष्ट्र राज्य में किमी 43,000 से किमी 69.800 (वडोदरा मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे का अमाने से भोज स्पर खंड) तक आठ लेन के पहुंच नियंत्रित एक्सप्रेसवे का निर्माण (चरण II-पैकेज (XVI))	थाणे	बाईं ओर	50+800	12.80
12 एक्सप्रेसवे स्पर (पैकेज XVI)		थाणे	दाईं ओर	61+300	10.50

विवरण-II

देश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों/एक्सप्रेसवे के किनारे विकसित/प्रस्तावित की जा रही मार्गस्थ सुविधाओं का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य	सं. सं.	डब्ल्यूएसए की संख्या
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	16	17

		40	2
		44	2
		65	4
		544डी	2
		रारा-45	1
		बैंगलोर-चेन्नै	4
		रारा-16	7
		रारा-216	1
		रारा-216ए	4
		रारा-26	4
		एनएच 65	1
		रारा-716	1
		रायपुर-विशाखापत्तनम	4
2	असम	27	11
3	बिहार	5	2
		31	4
		319	2
		रारा-131ए	1
		रारा-327	2
4	छत्तीसगढ	30	1
		130	2
		एनएच 43	1

		रायपुर-विशाखापत्तनम	4
5	गुजरात	27	3
		48	3
		अहमदाबाद-धोलेरा	2
		दिल्ली-मुंबई	33
		रारा-341	1
		ट्रांस-राजस्थान	4
6	हरियाणा	10	3
		21	2
		48	2
		65	1
		73	2
		152	1
		352	1
		709	4
		148बी	2
		दिल्ली-अमृतसर-कटरा	12
		दिल्ली-मुंबई	6
		ईपीई- एनई2	2
		रारा-709	1
		ट्रांस-हरियाणा	12
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3	3

		530	2
8	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1	1
		44	15
		दिल्ली-अमृतसर-कटरा	5
		राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 1	1
		एनएच 44	5
9	झारखंड	18	1
		19	2
		40	2
		49	2
		एनएच 320	2
		एनएच 143	1
		रारा-19	3
10	कर्नाटक	13	2
		40	3
		48	1
		63	6
		65	2
		66	1
		75	3
		135	1
		206	1

		150 (ए)	2
		बैंगलोर रिंग रोड	3
		बैंगलोर-चेन्नई	2
		रारा-48	1
		रारा-67	5
		एनएच 73	1
11	केरल	544	4
12	मध्य प्रदेश	12	1
		27	2
		34	1
		39	1
		44	4
		46	6
		47	2
		52	1
		60	2
		75	1
		319	2
		दिल्ली-मुंबई	10
		कोटा-इंदौर (752डी)	3
		रारा-135सी	2
एनएच 3	1		

		एनएच 44	18
		एनएच 45	1
		रासा-46	14
		रासा-543	4
13	महाराष्ट्र	40	1
		44	2
		47	2
		50	1
		52	5
		53	2
		60	2
		160	2
		161	1
		361	6
		930	2
		547ई	1
		दिल्ली-मुंबई	12
		इंदौर- हैदराबाद	6
		रासा- 52	2
		रासा- 65	2
		रासा-166	5

		रारा-222 (नया रारा-61)	1
		रारा-361	1
		रारा-48	1
		रारा-60	1
		एनएच 65	1
		रारा-66	2
		रारा-848	2
14	मणिपुर	102	8
15	मेघालय	6	5
16	ओडिशा	16	5
		520	1
		रारा-16	1
		रायपुर-विशाखापत्तनम	8
17	पंजाब	44	6
		54	3
		दिल्ली-अमृतसर-कटरा	26
		एनएच 44	5
		एनएच 54	6
18	राजस्थान	12	2
		21	2
		23	1
		25	1

		27	4
		44	4
		48	4
		52	4
		76	1
		148	1
		148-सी	2
		दिल्ली-मुंबई	28
		एनएच 11	2
		एनएच 27	1
		रारा-68	2
		ट्रांस-राजस्थान	28
19	तमिलनाडु	44	6
		45	9
		135	2
		45बी	4
		बैंगलोर-चेन्नई	4
		रारा-16	2
		रारा-544	1
		रारा-83	1
		रारा-948	1
20	तेलंगाना	44	4

		163	2
		हैदराबाद-विशाखापत्तनम	4
		इंदौर- हैदराबाद	3
		नागपुर-विजयवाड़ा	6
		सोलापुर-कुरनूल	2
21	उत्तर प्रदेश	9	2
		19	13
		27	9
		28	1
		34	2
		44	1
		91	2
		135	2
		233	1
		530	1
		एएच-43	1
		दिल्ली-सहारनपुर- देहरादून	10
		एनई 2	4
		एनई 3	2
		रारा-30	1

		रारा-530	2
22	उत्तराखंड	34	2
		दिल्ली-सहारनपुर- देहरादून	4
		रारा-109	1
		राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 7	1
23	पश्चिम बंगाल	12	8
		16	5
		19	5
		45	2
		49	2
		31 (नया रारा-27)	3
		रारा-12	2
कुल			704

SUPPORT FOR SECOND HAND VEHICLE MARKET

662. **SHRIMATI RUCHI VIRA:**

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

(a) whether there is any provision to support the development of second hand vehicle market for newer more efficient vehicle in place of scrapped ones, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any relaxation is proposed for vehicles owned by individuals or small business owners, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any policy has been made for distributing compensation to the farmers under NH-119 (Behsooma to Bijnor), if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The Government has issued a Notification G.S.R. 901(E) on 22.12.2022 to promote ease of doing business and transparency in the sale and purchase of registered vehicles through dealers. These rules will aid in recognizing and empowering intermediaries / dealers of registered vehicles as well as provide adequate safeguards against fraudulent activities in the selling or purchasing of such vehicles.

(b) The following incentives are provided to citizens for scrapping of their vehicles:-

(i) GSR Notification 714 (E) dated 04.10.2021 provides that in case the vehicle is registered on submission of 'Certificate of Deposit', the fee for issue of certificate of registration shall not be levied.

(ii) GSR Notification 720 (E) dated 05.10.2021 provides for concession in the motor vehicle tax (upto twenty five per cent, in case of non-transport vehicles and upto fifteen per cent, in case of transport vehicles) for the vehicle registered against submission of "Certificate of Deposit". Provided that this concession shall be available upto eight years, in case of transport vehicles, and upto fifteen years, in case of non-transport vehicles.

(c) (i) No specific policy is made for distributing compensation for any particular project. General policy/ rules have been framed for distributing compensation to the beneficiaries whose land is acquired under the National Highways Act, 1956. As per the provisions of NH Act, 1956, Under Section 3H (1) of NH Act, 1956, "The amount determined under section 3G shall be deposited by the Central Government in such manner as may be laid down by rules made in this behalf by that Government, with the competent authority before taking possession of the land."

(ii) In this regard, Government has also issued National Highways (manner of depositing the amount by the Central Government; making requisite funds available to the competent authority for acquisition of land) Rules, 2019 vide G.S.R. 39(E) dated 18.01.2019.

MULTI LEVEL PARKING IN NATIONAL CAPITAL

663. **MS. BANSURI SWARAJ:**

Will the Minister of **HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether the Government has taken cognizance of the critical issue of vehicle parking, especially in the market areas in the National Capital;
- (b) if so, whether any study has been conducted to assess the magnitude of the problem and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to construct Multi Level Parking in various areas of the National Capital to mitigate this serious issue and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI TOKHAN SAHU):

(a) to (c) The parking facilities in Delhi including Market Areas are constructed and managed by respective Urban local Bodies and GNCTD. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi(MCD) has informed that to mitigate the parking problem in Delhi, survey is conducted from time to time to identify new sites to establish surface parking facilities. Also, the requirement of Multilevel Parkings is assessed periodically to mitigate vehicle parking problems. The details of the multilevel parking facilities in Delhi(Operational and in-progress) as per the information provided by the Urban Local Bodies are as under:-

Name of the Local Body	Operational	In progress
Municipal Corporation of Delhi(MCD)	27	2

New Delhi Municipal Corporation(NDMC)	2	-
Delhi Development Authority(DDA)	-	2
Delhi Cantonment Board(DCB)	-	-

SMART CITY PROJECTS

664. **SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:**

Will the Minister of **HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

- (a) the definition of smart city under 100 smart city projects;
- (b) the details of fund allocated, released and utilized for development of 100 smart cities in the country since its inception till date, year and smart city-wise;
- (c) the targeted dates by which 100 smart cities would be developed, city-wise; and
- (d) the reasons for delay in development of smart cities, smart city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI TOKHAN SAHU):

- (a) As stated in the Smart Cities Mission guidelines, there is no universally accepted definition of a Smart City. It means different things to different

people. The conceptualization of Smart City, therefore, varies from city-to-city and country-to-country, depending on the level of development, willingness to change and reform, resources and aspirations of city residents. In the approach to the Smart Cities Mission, the objective is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions. During the course of mission implementation, the cities and State Government have evolved their own understanding and definition of what a smart city is.

Some typical features of comprehensive development in Smart Cities include, *inter-alia*, promoting mixed land use in area-based developments; housing and inclusiveness; creating walkable localities; preserving and developing open spaces; promoting a variety of transport options vis. Transit Oriented Development (TOD), public transport and last mile para-transport connectivity; making governance citizen-friendly and cost effective; giving an identity to the city based on its main economic activity; and applying Smart Solutions to infrastructure and services in area-based development in order to make them better. However, the cities may use some of these features, while implementing the program, based on their local needs.

- (b) Under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM), the Central Government has a total outlay of ₹48,000 crore for the 100 cities. As on 15.11.2024, the Central Government has released ₹47,225 crore to States/Union Territories under

SCM, out of which ₹44,626 crore (i.e. 94% of the total Central share released) have been utilized. The year-wise and city-wise details of funds released and utilized are enclosed as **Statement**.

- (c) As on 15.11.2024, under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM), work orders have been issued in 8,066 projects amounting to ₹1,64,669 crore, of which 7,352 projects amounting to ₹1,47,366 crore (i.e. 91% of total projects) have been completed, as per the data provided by 100 Smart Cities. Thirteen (13) cities have completed all of their projects undertaken in the Smart Cities Mission, followed by forty-eight (48) cities with more than 90% completed projects and another twenty-three (23) cities with more than 75% completed projects. Remaining 714 projects amounting to ₹17,303 crore are currently in implementation stage. On the request received from various State/UT Governments, the period of SCM has been extended up to 31st March, 2025.
- (d) It is pertinent to mention that 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Further, as per the 12th Schedule of Indian Constitution (Article 243W), Urban Planning including Town Planning is the responsibility of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities. However, Government of India views high urbanization as an opportunity towards aspirations of faster economic development. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories, whereas the implementation of projects is done by the respective cities.

As apprised by the Smart Cities, the delay in completion of projects can be largely attributed to varying reasons including, *inter alia*, legal issues, delay in obtaining clearances from different departments, land acquisition, construction in hilly areas, challenges in vendor and resource availability in small & medium cities.

STATEMENT

Central funds released and utilized for development of 100 smart cities in the country since inception of the smart city project till date, year-wise and smart city-wise

(in ₹ crore)

State/City	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Total Cent ral Rele ase	Utilizat ion of GOI Funds
	201 5- 16	201 6- 17	201 7- 18	201 8- 19	201 9- 20	202 0- 21	202 1- 22	202 2- 23	202 3- 24	202 4- 25		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	194	2	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	245	242
Port Blair	0	194	2	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	245	242
Andhra Pradesh	380	106	120	568	302	199	199	32	53	21	1,979	1,840
Amaravati	0	0	18	372	106	0	0	32	32	0	560	488
Kakinada	190	6	0	98	98	98	0	0	0	0	490	485

State/City	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Total Cent ral Rele ase	Utilizat ion of GOI Funds
	201 5- 16	201 6- 17	201 7- 18	201 8- 19	201 9- 20	202 0- 21	202 1- 22	202 2- 23	202 3- 24	202 4- 25		
Tirupati	2	92	102	0	93	3	101	0	0	0	392	388
Visakhapatnam	188	8	0	98	5	98	98	0	21	21	537	479
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	18	98	100	86	86	98	490	0	978	766
Itanagar	0	0	0	58	50	43	43	49	245	0	488	344
Pasighat	2	0	18	40	50	43	43	49	245	0	490	423
Assam	2	189	5	0	0	0	0	147	147	0	490	490
Guwahati	2	189	5	0	0	0	0	147	147	0	490	490
Bihar	6	63	166	275	0	0	272	196	566	144	1,688	1,582
Bhagalpur	2	63	131	0	0	0	0	98	196	0	490	483
Biharsharif	2	0	0	58	0	0	136	0	67	114	376	317
Muzaffarpur	2	0	17	41	0	0	136	49	181	0	426	419
Patna	0	0	18	176	0	0	0	49	123	31	396	363
Chandigarh	2	71	123	0	0	0	98	179	17	0	490	490
Chandigarh	2	71	123	0	0	0	98	179	17	0	490	490
Chhattisgarh	4	95	136	142	0	98	69	337	270	202	1,352	1,249

State/City	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Total Cent ral Rele ase	Utilizat ion of GOI Funds
	201 5- 16	201 6- 17	201 7- 18	201 8- 19	201 9- 20	202 0- 21	202 1- 22	202 2- 23	202 3- 24	202 4- 25		
Atal Nagar	0	0	18	104	0	0	0	121	123	123	488	449
Bilaspur	2	0	18	38	0	0	69	118	123	61	429	384
Raipur	2	95	100	0	0	98	0	98	25	18	435	417
Dadar& Nagar Haveli	0	2	0	102	0	0	0	92	196	0	392	386
Silvassa	0	2	0	102	0	0	0	92	196	0	392	386
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	276	0	386	373
Diu	0	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	276	0	386	373
Delhi	2	194	0	0	0	98	0	49	0	0	343	317
NDMC	2	194	0	0	0	98	0	49	0	0	343	317
Goa	2	0	110	84	0	0	0	98	98	25	417	387
Panaji	2	0	110	84	0	0	0	98	98	25	417	387
Gujarat	12	388	163	713	300	147	392	424	408	0	2,947	2,820
Ahmedabad	2	194	0	98	0	49	49	98	0	0	490	490
Dahod	2	0	17	167	10	0	98	49	74	0	417	414
Gandhinagar	2	0	18	90	86	0	147	49	98	0	490	451
Rajkot	2	0	19	175	0	49	49	98	98	0	490	488

State/City	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Total Cent ral Rele ase	Utilizat ion of GOI Funds
	201 5- 16	201 6- 17	201 7- 18	201 8- 19	201 9- 20	202 0- 21	202 1- 22	202 2- 23	202 3- 24	202 4- 25		
Surat	2	194	0	98	204	0	0	32	40	0	570	490
Vadodara	2	0	109	85	0	49	49	98	98	0	490	487
Haryana	4	92	119	41	0	166	68	245	172	55	962	844
Faridabad	2	92	102	0	0	98	0	98	98	0	490	412
Karnal	2	0	17	41	0	68	68	147	74	55	472	432
Himachal Pradesh	2	188	24	40	0	117	68	343	196	0	978	934
Dharamshala	2	188	6	0	0	49	0	196	49	0	490	462
Shimla	0	0	18	40	0	68	68	147	147	0	488	472
Jammu & Kashmir	0	2	36	80	0	136	136	49	294	61	794	726
Jammu	0	1	18	40	0	68	68	49	147	25	416	385
Srinagar	0	1	18	40	0	68	68	0	147	37	379	341
Jharkhand	2	92	102	0	196	98	0	0	0	0	490	490
Ranchi	2	92	102	0	196	98	0	0	0	0	490	490
Karnataka	12	388	436	319	223	196	897	637	327	54	3,489	3,291
Belagavi	2	194	0	0	0	98	98	49	49	0	490	484
Bengaluru	0	0	0	58	136	0	98	98	98	0	488	455

State/City	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Total Cent ral Rele ase	Utilizat ion of GOI Funds
	201 5- 16	201 6- 17	201 7- 18	201 8- 19	201 9- 20	202 0- 21	202 1- 22	202 2- 23	202 3- 24	202 4- 25		
Davanagere	2	194	0	0	0	0	196	49	49	0	490	475
Hubballi-Dharwad	2	0	109	85	8	0	130	130	106	36	606	461
Mangaluru	2	0	109	6	79	0	98	98	25	18	435	435
Shivamogga	2	0	109	85	0	0	179	115	0	0	490	490
Tumakuru	2	0	109	85	0	98	98	98	0	0	490	490
Kerala	2	194	18	176	2	0	98	153	265	86	993	928
Kochi	2	194	0	0	2	0	98	55	118	37	505	485
Thiruvananthapuram	0	0	18	176	0	0	0	98	147	49	488	443
Lakshadweep	2	0	0	58	0	0	0	123	0	0	183	45
Kavaratti	2	0	0	58	0	0	0	123	0	0	183	45
Madhya Pradesh	386	394	240	339	694	154	186	424	645	49	3,510	3,373
Bhopal	188	8	0	98	196	0	0	0	0	0	490	490
Gwalior	2	92	102	0	0	0	0	98	147	49	490	466
Indore	188	8	0	0	196	98	0	0	0	0	490	490
Jabalpur	2	194	0	0	196	0	0	49	49	0	490	490
Sagar	2	0	18	65	0	56	56	147	147	0	490	489

State/City	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Total Cent ral Rele ase	Utilizat ion of GOI Funds
	201 5- 16	201 6- 17	201 7- 18	201 8- 19	201 9- 20	202 0- 21	202 1- 22	202 2- 23	202 3- 24	202 4- 25		
Satna	2	0	18	176	0	0	0	98	196	0	490	480
Ujjain	2	92	102	0	106	0	130	32	106	0	570	467
Maharashtra	20	818	558	176	119	294	469	612	760	0	3,826	3,801
Amravati#	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Aurangabad	2	92	102	0	0	98	0	98	98	0	490	490
Greater Mumbai#	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Kalyan-Dombivali	2	92	102	0	0	0	0	98	196	0	490	468
Nagpur	2	92	102	0	21	0	77	49	110	0	453	453
Nashik	2	92	102	0	0	0	0	49	184	0	429	426
Pimpri-Chinchwad	2	0	18	176	0	98	98	98	0	0	490	490
Pune	2	194	0	0	98	49	49	98	0	0	490	490
Solapur	2	194	0	0	0	49	147	24	74	0	490	490
Thane	2	62	132	0	0	0	98	98	98	0	490	490
Manipur	2	0	109	6	79	0	0	49	61	46	352	299
Imphal	2	0	109	6	79	0	0	49	61	46	352	299
Meghalaya	2	0	0	53	0	0	141	98	147	49	490	401

State/City	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Total Cent ral Rele ase	Utilizat ion of GOI Funds
	201 5- 16	201 6- 17	201 7- 18	201 8- 19	201 9- 20	202 0- 21	202 1- 22	202 2- 23	202 3- 24	202 4- 25		
Shillong	2	0	0	53	0	0	141	98	147	49	490	401
Mizoram	2	0	0	58	0	68	68	0	294	0	490	383
Aizawl	2	0	0	58	0	68	68	0	294	0	490	383
Nagaland	2	0	109	6	79	0	0	123	153	18	490	466
Kohima	2	0	109	6	79	0	0	123	153	18	490	466
Odisha	192	6	188	6	204	0	147	196	49	0	988	976
Bhubaneswar	190	6	0	0	204	0	98	0	0	0	498	490
Rourkela	2	0	188	6	0	0	49	196	49	0	490	486
Puducherry	2	0	98	3	0	8	93	0	64	147	415	266
Puducherry	2	0	98	3	0	8	93	0	64	147	415	266
Punjab	6	194	54	62	35	0	370	441	299	37	1,498	1,461
Amritsar	2	0	27	31	8	0	136	147	110	37	498	468
Jalandhar	2	0	27	31	0	0	136	147	86	0	429	429
Ludhiana	2	194	0	0	0	0	98	147	49	0	490	483
SultanpurLodhi*	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	54	0	81	81
Rajasthan	353	226	205	0	98	147	637	147	147	0	1,96	1,883

State/City	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Total Cent ral Rele ase	Utilizat ion of GOI Funds
	201 5- 16	201 6- 17	201 7- 18	201 8- 19	201 9- 20	202 0- 21	202 1- 22	202 2- 23	202 3- 24	202 4- 25		
											0	
Ajmer	2	92	102	0	0	49	147	49	49	0	490	481
Jaipur	188	8	0	0	0	49	147	49	49	0	490	465
Kota	2	91	103	0	0	0	196	49	49	0	490	448
Udaipur	161	35	0	0	98	49	147	0	0	0	490	490
Sikkim	2	0	126	262	0	147	0	172	178	23	909	872
Gangtok	0	0	17	177	0	49	0	98	147	0	488	465
Namchi	2	0	109	85	0	98	0	74	31	23	421	407
Tamil Nadu	24	376	520	123 8	302	791	826	138 4	43	0	5,50 4	5,339
Chennai	2	188	6	0	106	98	98	61	43	0	602	490
Coimbatore	2	188	6	0	98	98	98	0	0	0	490	490
Dindigul#	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Erode	2	0	0	194	0	98	98	98	0	0	490	465
Madurai	2	0	109	85	0	98	98	98	0	0	490	490
Salem	2	0	109	85	0	98	98	98	0	0	490	490
Thanjavur	2	0	109	85	0	98	0	196	0	0	490	488

State/City	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Total Cent ral Rele ase	Utilizat ion of GOI Funds
	201 5- 16	201 6- 17	201 7- 18	201 8- 19	201 9- 20	202 0- 21	202 1- 22	202 2- 23	202 3- 24	202 4- 25		
Thoothukudi	2	0	18	176	0	0	98	196	0	0	490	480
Tiruchirappalli	2	0	18	176	0	56	42	196	0	0	490	489
Tirunelveli	2	0	18	176	0	0	98	196	0	0	490	480
Tiruppur	2	0	18	176	98	49	49	98	0	0	490	487
Vellore	2	0	109	85	0	98	49	147	0	0	490	487
Telangana	4	92	18	46	232	0	0	49	190	87	718	632
Greater Warangal	2	92	0	6	96	0	0	0	68	57	320	264
Karimnagar	2	0	18	40	136	0	0	49	123	31	398	368
Tripura	2	63	131	0	5	49	0	229	62	0	541	490
Agartala	2	63	131	0	5	49	0	229	62	0	541	490
Uttar Pradesh	24	66	546	698	86	296	113	122	833	0	4,90	4,812
Agra	2	0	109	85	0	98	98	98	0	0	490	490
Aligarh	2	0	19	89	86	0	98	98	98	0	490	486
Bareilly	2	0	0	58	0	0	136	196	98	0	490	485
Ghaziabad#	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Jhansi	2	0	36	22	0	0	234	147	49	0	490	490

State/City	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Total Cent ral Rele ase	Utilizat ion of GOI Funds
	201 5- 16	201 6- 17	201 7- 18	201 8- 19	201 9- 20	202 0- 21	202 1- 22	202 2- 23	202 3- 24	202 4- 25		
Kanpur	2	0	109	85	0	49	49	196	0	0	490	489
Lucknow	2	66	128	0	0	0	98	98	98	0	490	488
Meerut/Raebareli#	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Moradabad	2	0	0	58	0	0	136	147	147	0	490	463
Prayagraj	2	0	17	175	0	51	49	98	98	0	490	476
Rampur#	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Saharanpur	2	0	17	41	0	0	136	49	245	0	490	448
Varanasi	2	0	109	85	0	98	98	98	0	0	490	490
Uttarakhand	2	0	18	40	141	52	0	166	119	0	536	484
Dehradun	2	0	18	40	141	52	0	166	119	0	536	484
West Bengal	8	0	0	58	136	0	98	98	98	0	496	490
Bidhannagar#	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Durgapur#	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Haldia#	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
New Town Kolkata	2	0	0	58	136	0	98	98	98	0	490	484
Grand Total	1,4 69	4,4 93	4,4 98	5,8 57	3,3 32	3,3 46	6,5 49	8,6 63	7,9 15	1,1 04	47,2 25	44,626

**As per information provided by States / UTs / Smart Cities Mission as on
15 November, 2024**

Note:

4. # stands for 'city not selected as smart city' (₹ 18 crore)
5. * stands for funds to Sultanpur Lodhi (₹ 81 crore)
6. Funds released to City Investments to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain (CITIIS) Programme (₹ 707 crore).

DENIAL TO DISABLED PEOPLE AT AIRPORTS

665. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

- (a) the number of cases reported regarding the denial to disabled people to board flights during the last five years;
- (b) the steps being taken by the Government to penalize airlines for the said denial;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to sensitize flight staff towards the needs and causes of the disabled flying with them and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to introduce compensation for such disabled persons who have been denied boarding or have been subjected to scrutiny and humiliation due to their disability at the time of boarding flights and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) and (b): During the last 5 years, there has been one incident of denied boarding of a special needs child for the flight from Ranchi to Hyderabad on 07th May 2022. Based on the report of the Fact-Finding Committee constituted by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to enquire about the aforementioned incident, a penalty of Rs. 5,00,000/- was imposed on the airline.

(c) and(d): In order to protect passengers with disability &/or with reduced mobility against any form of discrimination and to ensure that they receive all possible assistance during their air travel, DGCA has issued CAR Section - 3, Series M, Part IV titled "Carriage by Air-Person with Disability (Divyangjan) and/or Person with Reduced Mobility".;

Under the provision specified in the aforementioned CAR, all airlines, airport operators, security, customs, and immigration bureau organisations at the airport shall conduct a training program, as per the training module provided by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, for all personnel engaged in passenger services for sensitisation and developing awareness for assisting persons with disability (Divyangjan) or reduced mobility.

TARGET ACHIEVED IN RESPECT OF JJM IN KERALA

666. **SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:**

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State Government of Kerala has achieved the target as per the agreed terms of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the State Government of Kerala has contributed the State share of JJM and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total contribution of Union Government as Central share for JJM in Kerala till date;
- (d) the total contribution of the Government of Kerala for JJM till date;
- (e) whether the Union Government proposed to the State Government for borrowing money from the foreign agencies through Kerala Water Authority for contribution of State share in JJM and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether it has come to the notice of the Union Government that State Government of Kerala has proposed for borrowing money from the foreign agencies for remitting the State's contribution under JJM, if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V.
SOMANNA):**

- (a) Government of India is committed to make provision for safe & potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on a regular &

long-term basis to all rural households in the country. Towards this end, the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) was launched in August 2019, to be implemented in partnership with States/ UTs. The Government of India supplements the efforts of States/ UTs by providing technical and financial assistance.

Significant progress has been made in the country since the launch of JJM, towards enhancing access to tap water to rural households. At the start of the mission in August 2019, only 3.23 crore rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs, around 12.06 crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections under JJM. Thus, as on 23.11.2024, out of 19.34 crore rural households in the country, more than 15.29 crore (79.09%) rural households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

As reported by the State Government of Kerala, at the time of launch of JJM in August 2019, 16.64 lakh rural households had tap water connections. Since then, 21.61 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 23.11.2024, the provision of tap water supply is available to more than 38.25 lakhs (54%) rural households in Kerala.

(b) to (d) The State Government has incurred total expenditure of Rs. 5398.73 Crores under State Share. The total Central fund share drawn under JJM is Rs. 5610.31 Crores. The details of central fund allocated, fund drawn by the state and reported utilization including state share in Kerala under JJM in

2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 (as on 23.11.2024) are as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Central					Expenditure under State share
	Opening Balance (OB)	Allocation	Fund Drawn	Available Fund	Reported utilization	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) =(2)+(4)	(6)	(7)
2019-20	2.58	248.76	101.29	103.87	62.69	57.23
2020-21	41.18	404.24	303.18	344.36	304.29	311.25
2021-22	40.07	1,804.59	1,353.44	1,393.51	957.44	1,059.57
2022-23	436.08	2,206.54	2,206.54	2,642.62	1,741.93	1,741.68
2023-24	900.69	1,342.36	671.18	1,571.87	1,465.41	1,448.53
2024-25	106.45	1,949.36	974.68	1,081.13	792.00	780.47
Total	--	--	5610.31	--	5323.76	5398.73

Source: JJM-IMIS

(e)and (f) No.

CONSTRUCTION OF CHANDIKHOLE TO DUBURI ROAD ON NH-53

667. **DR. RABINDRA NARAYAN BEHERA:**

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

- (a) whether it is true that the road from Chandikhole to Duburi of National Highway-53 is in precarious condition despite being the lifeline of Jajpur Parliamentary Constituency and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also true that this road construction is pending since a decade and National Highways Authority is not taking any strong action for completion of the project, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a second bridge on river Brahmani on the same road near Kabatabandha is also in the zero stage of construction and lots of traffic congestion and accidents are happening due to this delayed process of construction, if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to take immediate steps for completion of this long standing project and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) The 4-laning of Duburi-Chandikhole section of NH-53 (Package-III) for a length of 39.40 Km is in progress with physical progress of 82%. Out of 39.40 Km, 4-laning of 34.10 Km length has been completed. The revised scheduled date of completion of the project is February, 2025. The existing road is also being maintained in traffic worthy condition with regular repair and maintenance.
- (b) The project got delayed primarily due to poor mobilization of resources by the Contractor, COVID Pandemic, public demands for additional structures at

various locations involving agitation, quarry permission issues etc. Government has taken various initiatives for expediting project on National highway in the country including the state of Odisha, like streamlining and expediting of land acquisition, Revamping Parivesh Portal for forest and environment clearances, online approval of General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) of ROB/RUB from Railways, review meetings at various levels with all stake holders including State Governments.

(c) and (d) The construction of Major Bridge over River Bramhani started from 02.08.2024. The physical progress of the project is 16% with revised scheduled date of completion of the project by 30.06.2025. All efforts are being made for expediting the progress of the work so as to complete the same within targeted time.

नदियों को आपस में जोड़ा जाना

668. श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह:

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) बाढ़ के कहर से बचाव के लिए नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने के लिए शुरु की गई योजना में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;
- (ख) सरकार ने नदियों में आई बाढ़ के कारण होने वाले भू-क्षरण के प्रभावित किसानों की भरपाई की क्या योजना बनाई है और उक्त भू-क्षरण को रोकने के लिए क्या तंत्र बनाया है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के चंदौली जिले में गंगा नदी के कारण होने वाले भू-क्षरण को रोकने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है; और

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

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री(डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क): भारत सरकार ने नदी बेसिनों के अधिशेष जल को जल की कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में अंतरित करने के लिए वर्ष 1980 में एक राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना (एनपीपी) तैयार की है। इस योजना का लक्ष्य एक ओर प्रतिवर्ष आने वाली बाढ़ के कहर को कम करना और दूसरी ओर सूखे के कारण होने वाली कठिनाइयों को कम करना है। एनपीपी के अंतर्गत, नदियों को परस्पर जोड़ने (आईएलआर) की 30 परियोजनाओं की पहचान की गई है जिनमें से 16 परियोजनाएं प्रायद्वीपीय घटक के अंतर्गत हैं और शेष हिमालयी घटक के अंतर्गत हैं। नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने की इन 30 परियोजनाओं में से सभी 30 संपर्क परियोजनाओं की पूर्व-व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्टें (पीएफआर) पूरी कर ली गई हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उपयुक्त 26 संपर्क परियोजनाओं की व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्टें (एफआर) पूरी हो गई हैं। इसके बाद, पक्षकार राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श करने और उनके समर्थन और सहयोग से अब तक 11 परियोजनाओं की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) पूरी हो चुकी है।

भारत सरकार ने नदियों को परस्पर जोड़ने संबंधी कार्यक्रम को उच्च प्राथमिकता प्रदान की है। नदियों को परस्पर जोड़ने वाली परियोजनाओं की स्थिति संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दी गई है।

(ख) से (घ): जल राज्य का विषय है और बाढ़ प्रबंधन एवं कटावरोधी स्कीमों की आयोजना और निष्पादन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनके संसाधनों से उनकी प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार किया जाता है। केन्द्र सरकार गंभीर क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ प्रबंधन के लिए तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन और संवर्धनात्मक वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, राज्य के चंदौली जिले में गंगा नदी द्वारा मृदा कटाव की जांच के लिए वर्ष 2022-23 में एक (1) कटाव रोधी परियोजना और वर्ष 2023-24 में दो (2) कटावरोधी परियोजनाएं पूरी की जा चुकी हैं, जबकि वर्ष 2024-25 में चार (4) परियोजनाएं तैयार की गई हैं। इन कटावरोधी परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-।

नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने (आईएलआर) परियोजनाओं की स्थिति

प्रायद्वीपीय घटक

क्र.सं	नाम	लाभान्वित राज्य	स्थिति
1	क. महानदी (मणिभद्र) - गोदावरी (दोलाईस्वरम) लिंक	आंध्र प्रदेश (एपी) और ओडिशा	एफआर पूरी की गई
	ख. वैकल्पिक महानदी (बरमूल) - रुशिकुल्या - गोदावरी (दौलाईस्वरम) लिंक	आंध्र प्रदेश और ओडिशा	एफआर पूरी की गई
2	गोदावरी (पोलावरम) - कृष्णा (विजयवाड़ा) लिंक @	आंध्र प्रदेश	एफआर पूरी की गई
3	क) गोदावरी (इंचमपल्ली) - कृष्णा (नागार्जुनसागर) लिंक	तेलंगाना	एफआर पूरी की गई
	ख. वैकल्पिक गोदावरी (इंचमपल्ली) - कृष्णा (नागार्जुनसागर) लिंक *	तेलंगाना	डीपीआर पूरी की गई
4	गोदावरी (इंचमपल्ली/एसएसएमपीपी) - कृष्णा (पुलिचिंताला) लिंक	तेलंगाना एवं आंध्र प्रदेश	डीपीआर पूरी की गई
5	क.) कृष्णा (नागार्जुनसागर) - पेन्नार (सोमसिला) लिंक	आंध्र प्रदेश	एफआर पूरी की गई
	ख) वैकल्पिक कृष्णा (नागार्जुनसागर) -	आंध्र प्रदेश	डीपीआर पूरी की गई

	पेन्नार (सोमशिला) लिंक *		
6	कृष्णा (श्रीशैलम) – पेन्नार लिंक	आंध्र प्रदेश	मसौदा डीपीआर पूरी की गई
7	कृष्णा (अलमट्टी) - पेन्नार लिंक	आंध्र प्रदेश और कर्नाटक	मसौदा डीपीआर पूरी की गई
8	क) पेन्नार (सोमासिला) - कावेरी (ग्रैंड एनीकट) लिंक	आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु और पुडुचेरी	एफआर पूरी की गई
	ख) वैकल्पिक पेन्नार (सोमासिला) - कावेरी (ग्रैंड एनीकट) लिंक *	आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु और पुडुचेरी	डीपीआर पूरी की गई
9	कावेरी (कट्टलाई) - वैगई - गुंडर लिंक	तमिलनाडु	डीपीआर पूरी की गई
10	क. पार्वती-कालीसिंध-चंबल लिंक	मध्य प्रदेश (एमपी) और राजस्थान	एफआर पूरी की गई
	ख. संशोधित पार्वती-कालीसिंध-चंबल लिंक (ईआरसीपी के साथ विधिवत एकीकृत)	मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान	मसौदा पीएफआर पूरी की गई
11	दमनगंगा-पिंजाल लिंक	महाराष्ट्र (मुंबई को केवल पानी की आपूर्ति)	डीपीआर पूरी की गई
12	पार-तापी-नर्मदा लिंक	गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र	डीपीआर पूरी की गई

13	केन-बेतवा लिंक	उत्तर प्रदेश (यूपी) और एमपी	डीपीआर पूरी की गई और परियोजना कार्यान्वयनाधीन है
14	पंबा - अचनकोविल - वैप्पार लिंक	तमिलनाडु और केरल	एफआर पूरी की गई
15	बेदती - वरदा लिंक @@	कर्नाटक	डीपीआर पूरी की गई
16	नेत्रवती-हेमवती लिंक **	कर्नाटक	पीएफआर पूरी की गई

* मणिभद्र और इंचमपल्ली बांधों पर लंबित सहमति के कारण, गोदावरी नदी के अप्रयुक्त जल को मोड़ने के लिए वैकल्पिक अध्ययन किया गया था और गोदावरी (इंचमपल्ली)-कृष्णा (नागार्जुन सागर)-पेन्नार (सोमासिला)-कावेरी (ग्रंड एनीकट) संपर्क परियोजना की डीपीआर पूरी कर ली गई थी। गोदावरी-कावेरी संपर्क परियोजना तैयार की गई है जिसमें गोदावरी (इंचमपल्ली)-कृष्णा (नागार्जुनसागर), कृष्णा (नागार्जुनसागर)-पेन्नार (सोमासिला) और पेन्नार (सोमासिला)-कावेरी (गन्द एनीकट) संपर्क परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं।

** कर्नाटक सरकार द्वारा येतिनहोल परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन के बाद से आगे के अध्ययन नहीं किए गए हैं, क्योंकि इस लिंक के माध्यम से डायवर्जन के लिए नेत्रावती बेसिन में कोई अधिशेष पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

@ गोदावरी (पोलावरम) - कृष्णा (विजयवाड़ा) संपर्क - यह परियोजना आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा शुरू की गई है।

@@ बेदती - वरदा संपर्क - डीपीआर अपनी पीएफआर तैयार होने के बाद सीधे तैयार की गई थी, कोई एफआर तैयार नहीं की गई थी।

हिमालयी घटक

क्र.सं	लिनक का नाम	देश/राज्यों को लाभ हुआ	ओहदा
1.	कोसी-मेची लिनक	बिहार और नेपाल	पीएफआर पूरी हो गयी है
2.	कोसी-घाघरा लिनक	बिहार, यूपी और नेपाल	पीएफआर पूरी हो गयी है
3.	गंडक-गंगा लिनक	यूपी और नेपाल	पीएफआर पूरी हो गयी है
4.	घाघरा-यमुना लिनक	यूपी और नेपाल	पीएफआर पूरी हो गयी है
5.	सारदा-यमुना लिनक	यूपी और उत्तराखंड	पीएफआर पूरी हो गयी है
6.	यमुना-राजस्थान लिनक	हरियाणा और राजस्थान	पीएफआर पूरी हो गयी है
7.	राजस्थान-साबरमती लिनक	राजस्थान और गुजरात	पीएफआर पूरी हो गयी है
8.	चुनार - सोन बैराज लिनक	बिहार और यूपी	पीएफआर पूरी हो गयी है
9.	सोन बांध - गंगा लिनक की दक्षिणी सहायक नदियाँ	बिहार और झारखंड	पीएफआर पूरी हो गयी है
10.	मानस-संकोश-तीस्ता-गंगा (एम-एस-टी-जी) लिनक	असम, पश्चिम बंगाल (पश्चिम बंगाल) और बिहार	पीएफआर पूरी हो गयी है
11.	जोगीघोषा-तीस्ता-फरक्का लिनक (के लिए वैकल्पिक एम-एस-टी-जी))	असम, पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार	पीएफआर पूरी हो गयी है (प्रस्ताव छोड़ दिया गया है)

12.	फरक्का-सुंदरबन लिंक	पश्चिम बंगाल	पीएफआर पूरी हो गयी है
13.	गंगा (फरक्का)-दामोदर-सुवर्णरेखा संपर्क	पश्चिम बंगाल, ओडिशा और झारखंड	पीएफआर पूरी हो गयी है
14.	सुवर्णरेखा-महानदी लिंक	पश्चिम बंगाल और ओडिशा	पीएफआर पूरी हो गयी है

विवरण-II

उत्तर प्रदेश के चंदौली जिले में गंगा नदी द्वारा मृदा क्षरण की जांच के लिए परियोजनाओं का

ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	वर्ष	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	परियोजना
1.	2022-23	01	चंदौली जिला के नियामताबाद ब्लॉक के अंतर्गत गंगा नदी के दाहिने तट पर स्थित ग्राम कुंडकला, कुंडाखुर्द मौजासुल्तानीपुर (शकुराबाद) और कुंडकला पंप नहर के कटाव को रोकने के लिए जियो टेक्सटाइल ट्यूब कटर के निर्माण के लिए परियोजना
2.	2023-24	02	चंदौली जिले की सकलडीहा तहसील के धानापुर ब्लॉक के अंतर्गत गंगा नदी के दाहिने किनारे स्थित गांव महूजी में कटाव रोकने के लिए कटाव रोधी परियोजना चंदौली जिले की सकलडीहा तहसील में धानापुर ब्लॉक के अंतर्गत गंगा नदी के दाहिने तट पर स्थित ग्राम गुरानी में कटाव रोधी कार्य
3.	2024-25	04	चंदौली जिले की सकलडीहा तहसील के धानापुर विकासखंड के

		अंतर्गत गंगा नदी के दाहिने तट पर स्थित ग्राम नरौली में कटाव रोधी परियोजना।
		चंदौली जिले की सकलडीहा तहसील में चहानिया प्रखंड के अंतर्गत गंगा नदी के दाहिने तट पर स्थित पकरी और महुवारी गांवों में कटाव रोकने के लिए कटाव रोधी परियोजना।
		चंदौली जिले की सकलडीहा तहसील में चहानिया ब्लॉक के अंतर्गत गंगा नदी के दाहिने तट पर स्थित गांव टंडाकला में कटाव रोधी परियोजना
		चंदौली जिले के विकासखंड नियामताबाद के अंतर्गत गंगा नदी के दाहिने तट पर स्थित ग्राम कुण्डकला और कुन्दाखुर्द के संरक्षण हेतु अपरदन रोधी परियोजना का कार्य है।

HIKE IN AIR TICKET PRICE

670. **DR. K. SUDHAKARAN**

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether the Government has noticed a severe rise in Air ticket prices across the country and if so, the details of corrective steps taken thereof;
- (b) whether Aviation Turbine Fuel is being planned to be brought under GST to reduce cost of tickets and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps and measures taken to reduce the price of international airline tickets;

(d) the list of new air routes being brought under the UDAN scheme across the country; and

(e) whether it is true that India is now becoming market for production, repair and maintenance of aircraft and if so, the details of steps taken to make Bangalore the hub of production, repair and maintenance of commercial aircraft?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) to (c) Airfares are not subject to regulation by the Government of India and airlines have the flexibility to determine their airfares based on their operational needs, while adhering to Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937. The airfares are dynamic in nature and follow the principle of demand and supply. The airline fare system runs in multiple levels (buckets or Reservation Booking Designators) which are in line with practice being followed globally. The trends in airfare prices in India exhibit considerable seasonality, prevailing fuel price, the capacity of the aircraft operating on the route, competition on the sector, season, holidays, festivals, long weekends, events (sports, fairs, contests) etc. Besides this, the pricing of airfares is significantly influenced by operational constraints at airports. Routes experiencing high tourist demand, are subject to limitations imposed by terrain, weather conditions, and restricted operating

hours. The combination of constrained capacity and elevated demand leads to fluctuations in airfares.

Government is playing the role of a facilitator by way of creating enabling environment to support the growth of the sector. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has setup a Tariff Monitoring Unit (TMU) that monitors airfares on select domestic sectors on random basis by using airlines' websites on monthly basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them.

Article 279 A (5) of the Constitution prescribes that the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council shall recommend the date on which the goods and services tax be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel (ATF). As per section 9(2) of the Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) Act, inclusion of these products in GST will require recommendation of the GST Council. So far, the GST Council, in which the states are also represented, has not made any recommendation for inclusion of ATF under GST.

(d) Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) is a market driven scheme. Interested airlines, based on their assessment of demand on particular routes, submit their proposals at the time of bidding under the Scheme.

(e) The Government has taken several steps to facilitate setting up of aircraft Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) services in India through various policy, regulatory and other incentives which include:

- i. In a major boost to the domestic Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) industry and thereby to the aviation sector, the Government has announced that a uniform rate of 5% IGST will apply to imports of parts, components, testing equipment, tools and tool-kits of aircraft, irrespective of their Harmonised System of Nomenclature (HSN) classification subject to specified conditions.
- ii. As part of the announcements made in Union Budget 2024-25, the period for export of goods imported for repairs has been extended from six months to one year. Also, the time-limit for re-import of goods for repairs under warranty has been extended from three to five years.
- iii. New MRO Guidelines announced on 1st September, 2021 inter alia abolish royalties and build in transparency and certainty in land allotments for MROs in AAI airports.
- iv. GST on MRO has been reduced from 18% to 5% with full Input Tax Credit from 1st April, 2020.
- v. Transactions sub-contracted by foreign original equipment manufacturers (OEMs)/ MRO to domestic MRO are treated as 'exports' with zero-rated GST from 1st April, 2020
- vi. Exempted Customs Duty on tools and tool kits
- vii. Simplified clearance processing of parts
- viii. 100% Foreign Direct Investment permitted via automatic route for MRO

As a result of above initiatives and active support of the Government, the following steps have been taken by the industry towards developing Kempegowda International Airport Bengaluru (KIAB) as an MRO base:

- i. In August 2024, Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL) has entered into an agreement with Air India Group to develop an MRO base and approximately 30+ acres of land have been leased to Air India for developing this facility.
- ii. An Aircraft Maintenance Engineer Training Facility for Air India in the KIAB campus is to be developed in addition to an existing MRO owned by Indigo.

CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

671. SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:

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

- (a) the expenses incurred on construction of National Highways during the last five years;
- (b) the expenses incurred on maintenance/repair of National highways during the last five years;
- (c) the details of the budget allocated and actual expenses incurred on maintenance/repair of Assam-Agartala National Highway during the last five years; and

(d) the steps taken by the National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) for rectification/corrective measures for proper maintenance of Assam-Agartala Highway as per provisions of Contract/Concession Agreement?

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

(a) Expenditure of Rs. 9.94 Lakh Crore has been incurred by the Ministry on development of National Highways (NHs) during the last five years.

(b) Expenditure of about Rs. 27,000 Crore has been incurred by the Ministry on Maintenance and Repair (M&R) of NHs during the last five years.

(c) Expenditure of Rs. 187 Crore has been incurred on M&R of NHs stretches (NH Nos. 6, 8 and 37) from Guwahati in Assam to Agartala in Tripura during the last five years.

(d) Out of total NH length of about 577 km from Guwahati to Agartala, about 236 km length is under Concession Period / Defect Liability Period (DLP), in which maintenance works are taken up by the concerned Concessionaire / Contractor. Further, widening / strengthening works have been taken up in about 129 km length. In remaining 213 km length, maintenance works has been taken up by National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) / State Government to keep the NHs stretches in traffic worthy condition.

**OPERATIONALIZATION OF MEGA FOOD PARKS AND AGRO-
PROCESSING CLUSTERS**

672. DR. SHIVAJI BANDAPPA KALGE:

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has achieved the expected progress in setting up and operationalization of 41 Mega Food Parks and 67 Agro-Processing Clusters as per the latest data available to help the farmers to get better prices of their produce;
- (b) if so, the details thereof especially in Marathwada region of Maharashtra; and
- (c) the initiative taken/being taken by the Government to give benefits to the farmers in real terms as well as to consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) and (b). Mega Food Parks scheme was launched in 2008 to boost food processing in the country with aim of establishing world-class infrastructure and common user facilities adopting cluster approach based on hub and spoke model. Despite the Ministry's efforts to streamline the scheme through appropriate amendments in the guidelines to remove bottlenecks and periodic review meeting with the stakeholders, the pace of implementation of the scheme

is slow. Out of 41 approved projects, 24 projects are operational and running successfully. These 24 projects have created 10.68 lakh MT of processing capacities, 17.93 Lakh MT of preservation capacity and generated 667236 direct & indirect employment benefiting 60277 farmers. The requirement of at least 50 acres of land which often is a deterrent in hilly and difficult areas. After taking into account recommendations of many state Governments & Working Group constituted under 12th Finance Commission, a new Scheme for creation of infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters (APC) was launched under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) to develop common infrastructure in relatively smaller geographical area of 10 acres. Accordingly, Mega Food Park scheme has been discontinued w.e.f. 01.04.2021 with committed liabilities for the approved projects. The Scheme for creation of infrastructure for Agro Processing Cluster is a demand driven scheme, which aims at development of modern infrastructure and common facilities to encourage group of entrepreneurs to set up food processing units based on cluster approach. Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not set up APC on its own but provides financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid to the entrepreneurs/ investors for establishing agro-processing clusters. Applications under this scheme are invited online from prospective investors / entrepreneurs against Expression of Interest (EoI) issued by Ministry from time to time depending upon availability of funds. Projects approved under the Scheme for creation of infrastructure for Agro Processing Cluster is 76, out of which 23 projects have been completed/operational till date. A total number of 69775 farmers have been

benefitted and a total number of 16645 employments have been generated in the 23 completed/operational projects. Details of projects approved under Scheme for creation of infrastructure for Agro Processing Cluster and Mega Food Park scheme in the state of Maharashtra including Marathwada is enclosed as **Statement**

(c). The Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing schemes to boost food processing industry by building infrastructure for cold chains and value addition, creating agro-processing clusters, connecting and augmenting supply chains, focusing on food processing, food safety & quality, and developing human resources & institutions directly benefitting farmers and consumers. These schemes are: Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY), Prime Minister Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme, and Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI). Under PMKSY, 1653 projects are approved and 1079 projects are completed/operational, benefitting 32,80,369 farmers. Under the Capacity Building component of Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme, trainings for both farmers and micro level entrepreneurs are being conducted on the thematic area "Value addition of the products to reduce the post-harvest losses."

STATEMENT

Details of projects approved under Scheme for creation of infrastructure for Agro Processing Cluster and Mega Food Park scheme in the state of Maharashtra including Marathwada

S.No.	Name of the Project Execution Agency (PEA)	District	Project cost (In Cr.)	Approved Grant	Total Grant released (in Cr.)	Total Employment Expected/ Generated	Farmers benefitted/ expected to be benefitted	Status
Scheme for creation of infrastructure for Agro Processing Cluster								
1	M/s Sahyadri Farmers Producer Company Limited	Nashik	33.27	8.656	8.4396	2625	15100	Completed and Operational with food processing units
2	M/s India Mega Agro Anaj Limited	Nanded	30.99	10.00	6.5	1000	5000	Core processing & basic enabling infrastructure completed.
3	M/s Swabhimani Co-op Industrial Estate Ltd.	Kolhapur	31.97	10.00	6.95964	1055	4000	Core processing & basic enabling infrastructure completed.
4	M/s Kisan Sampada Food Park Industries	Nagpur	29.96	9.69	8.3365	720	2600	Completed and Operational with food processing units
5	M/s Madhur Food Park LLP	Dhule	25.84	10.00	6.5447	520	0	Core processing & basic enabling infrastructure completed.
6	M/s Reva Tapi Valley Industrial Development	Nandurbar	27.06	10.00	6.75	893	4000	Under Implementation
7	M/s Pravin Masalewale	Satara	64.69	10.00	6.75	2135	4000	Under Implementation
8	M/s Baheti Krushi Samuha LLP	Washim	12.544	2.8496	1.9976	414	4000	Under Implementation

9	M/s Chinteshwar Agro Processing Pvt Ltd	Beed,	22.504	8.2796	5.656336	743	4000	Under Implementation
10	M/s Varsha Agro	Pune	40.67	10.00	0	1342	4000	Under Implementation
11	M/s Arya Food and Other Products Processing Unit	Solapur	28.545	10.00	0	942	4000	Under Implementation
12	M/s Divyansh Agro And Food Park	Bhandra	26.652	10.00	0	879	4000	Under Implementation
13	M/s Harrshiv Healthy Foods and More Private Limited	Nagpur	39.32	10	0	1298	4000	Under Implementation
Scheme for Mega Food Parks								
1	Satara Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Satara	139.33	50.00	45.00	229	500	Operational
2	Paitthan Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Aurangabad	124.52	48.82	43.94	573	1250	Operational
3	Wardha Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Wardha	92.36	50.00	15.00	0	4000	Under Implementation

नए शहर विकसित करने की योजना

673. श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंह:

क्या आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में आठ हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च करके आठ नए शहर विकसित करने की सरकार की योजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा नए शहरों के स्थानों के बारे में औपचारिक घोषणा कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है और उनके विकास की समय-सूची क्या है;

(ग) किन-किन राज्यों में आठ नए शहर विकसित किए जाएंगे और क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश में भी एक नया शहर विकसित करने का है; और

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

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):

(क) से (घ): 15वें वित्त आयोग में नए शहरों के इनक्यूबेशन के लिए निष्पादन आधारित चुनौती निधि के रूप में 8,000 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं, जिसमें प्रत्येक प्रस्तावित नए शहर के लिए उपलब्ध राशि 1,000 करोड़ रुपये है। इस निधि के माध्यम से एक राज्य में केवल एक ही नया शहर हो सकता है।

15वें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप, मंत्रालय ने नए शहरों के इनक्यूबेशन के लिए बोली मापदंडों को अंतिम रूप देने के लिए एक विशेषज्ञ समिति (ईसी) का गठन किया। समिति ने न्यूनतम पात्रता शर्तों और बोली मापदंडों को अंतिम रूप दिया और सभी राज्यों को प्रस्ताव अनुरोध (आरएफपी) परिचालित किया गया। मंत्रालय को अंतिम तिथि तक 21 राज्यों से 26 प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए। पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों से गुणवत्तापूर्ण प्रस्ताव न मिलने के कारण, इन राज्यों से नए/संशोधित प्रस्ताव मांगे गए। परिणामस्वरूप, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के प्रस्ताव सहित 23 राज्यों से कुल 28 प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं। ये प्रस्ताव जांच/संवीक्षा के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी के पास हैं।

METRO PROJECT IN CHANDIGARH

674. **SHRI MANISH TEWARI:**

Will the Minister of **HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government has approved metro projects to run underground only in heritage sectors of Chandigarh and not the whole of Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the timeline of completion, phase-wise as also the rationale why the city is being divided in two in the name of heritage;

(c) whether the aesthetics of Chandigarh beyond the heritage sectors are considered less important, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the funds sanctioned, released and to be utilised for the completion of the metro project, phase-wise; and

(e) whether there are any pending clearances the project is yet to receive, if so the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN
AFFAIRS (SHRI TOKHAN SAHU):**

(a): No.

(b) to (e): Question does not arise.

MANAGEMENT OF FLOOD AND DROUGHT

675. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE

SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has prepared any consolidated plan for effective management of flood and drought in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and its present status;
- (c) whether the Government has consulted the State Governments while preparing the aforesaid plan;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Governments particularly Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh thereto;
- (e) the reasons for not finding a concrete solution of flood and drought in the country;
- (f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to find out effective solution to check flood and drought problems at the ground level; and
- (g) the extent to which success has been achieved in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (DR. RAJ

BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY):

(a) to (g) Flood management and anti-erosion schemes are formulated and implemented by concerned State Governments as per their priority. Government of India promotes and provides technical assistance, as well as promotional financial

assistance for critical projects. Some of the key initiatives of Government of India in this regard in the recent past, are given below.

A Committee, under the Chairmanship of Vice-Chairman of NITI Aayog, in consultation with the State Governments including Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, submitted its report for formulation of strategy for flood management works in the entire country. The effective and long-lasting strategy involves combination of structural and non-structural measures along with the use of modern technology which can alleviate the problem of floods to a great degree. The Committee proposed to extend the Flood Management and Border Area Programme (FMBAP) for the period of 2021-26. The Union Government is implementing "Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP)" with total outlay of Rs. 4,100 crore during 2021-26. A total of 529 FMP schemes have been approved and total Central assistance amounting to Rs 7136.00 Cr. has been released under FMP component to various States/UTs till October 2024. Out of these, 427 completed schemes have given protection to an area of around 5.04 Mha and protected a population of about 53.69 million.

For Non-structural measures, Central Water Commission (CWC) is the nodal Organisation entrusted with the task of flood forecasting & early flood warnings in the country. The network has been established in consultation with the State Governments and UTs. Besides short-range forecasts with response time of 24 hours, CWC has also developed basin wise flood forecasting model based on rainfall-runoff mathematical modelling for 7 days' advance advisory at its forecasting stations in order to provide more lead time to the local authorities to plan evacuation

of people & take other remedial measures. Presently, flood forecasts are issued by CWC at 340 stations (200 level forecasts and 140 inflow forecasts). Out of this 12 Inflow Forecast Stations and 2 Level Forecast Stations are in Madhya Pradesh; 14 Inflow Forecast Stations and 8 Level Forecast Stations are in Maharashtra and 5 Inflow Forecast Stations and 39 Level Forecast Stations) are in Uttar Pradesh.

Ministry of Jal Shakti has continuously impressed upon the States the need to adopt flood plain zoning approach as a non-structural measure of flood management in the country. In order to enable States to undertake scientific assessment of flood plains and its zoning, draft technical guidelines on Flood Plain Zoning have been prepared by Ministry and circulated to the States/UTs in 2024.

For the effective management of floods and drought in the country, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has been entrusted the work of Interlinking of Rivers Programme which is aimed at interlinking different surplus river basins of country with the deficient river basins, so that the excess water from the surplus region could be diverted to the deficient region and vice-versa.

Implementation of schemes for expanding cultivable area of land and increasing the actual access of water to farms for the benefit of the farmers for effective drought management lies in the domain of the State Government concerned.

Extension of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 has been approved by Government of India, with an overall outlay of Rs. 93,068.56 crore. Under PMKSY-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (PMKSY-AIBP), 62 major and medium projects have been completed. Irrigation potential created during 2016-17 to 2023-24 is 26.13 lakh hectare.

Under PMKSY-AIBP, 12 major and medium projects (including 5 phases) of Madhya Pradesh has been completed, whereas 4 projects are ongoing. Irrigation potential created during 2016-17 to 2023-24 in Madhya Pradesh is 1.83 lakh hectare. 16 major and medium projects of Maharashtra have been completed whereas 10 are ongoing. Irrigation potential created during 2016-17 to 2023-24 in Maharashtra is 3.77 lakh hectare. 2 major and medium projects of Uttar Pradesh have been completed and 2 are ongoing. Irrigation potential created during 2016-17 to 2023-24 in Uttar Pradesh is 7.67 lakh hectare.

A special package for completion of 8 Major and Medium Irrigation (MMI) and 83 Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) projects of Maharashtra, having estimated balance cost of Rs. 13,651.61 crore as on April, 2018, has been approved for financial assistance by Government of India during 2018-19. 2 MMI and 53 SMI projects have been completed with irrigation potential creation of 1.66 lakh hectare in Maharashtra.

Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) in the Country from 2015-16. From the year 2015-16 to 2021-22, the PDMC was implemented as a component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). During the year 2022-23, the PDMC is being implemented under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

Central Water Commission monitors live storage status of 155 important reservoirs in the country on weekly basis and issues weekly bulletin on every Thursday. This Weekly Bulletin is shared with the WR Departments of concerned states and also uploaded on

the CWC website. This weekly bulletin is also shared with Crop Weather Watch Group (CWWG) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

**REPLACEMENT / UPGRADATION OF THE RADIO ALTIMETERS IN
AIRCRAFTS**

676. **DR. SHASHI THAROOR**

Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether it is true that the Government had announced that the radio altimeters of all old aircrafts would be replaced or upgraded by the end of 2024;
- (b) if so, the details of the current status thereof;
- (c) whether such replacement/upgradation is on track and would be completed by the end of this year; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor along with the revision in deadline for replacement/upgradation of the radio altimeters?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) to (d): No such announcement for replacement/ upgradation of Radio Altimeters on aircraft has been made. However, proposal for mandating installation of modified/retrofit radio altimeters on airplanes and helicopters is under examination.

WATER SCARCITY IN NORTH EASTERN REGION

677. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of availability of ground water in North Eastern Region (NER) during the last ten years and the current year, year and State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that water scarcity is gradually becoming one of the most important issue in NER;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to mitigate the impact of water scarcity for the people of NER?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (DR. RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY):

(a) The Dynamic Ground Water Resources Assessment of the country is being regularly carried out by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) jointly with States/UTs including North East India. The year-wise and state-wise annual extractable groundwater resources of NE States based on the assessments done during previous ten years are given below:

S. No.	State	Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource in BCM (Billion Cubic Meters)				
		2023	2022	2020	2017	2013*
1	Arunachal Pradesh	4.16	4.07	2.916	2.67	3.99
2	Assam	20.93	21.4	21.966	24.26	28.9
3	Manipur	0.466	0.47	0.46	0.39	0.42
4	Meghalaya	1.51	1.51	1.82	1.64	2.98

5	Mizoram	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.19	0.035
6	Nagaland	0.54	0.71	1.95	1.98	1.75
7	Tripura	1.09	1.064	1.245	1.24	2.26
8	Sikkim	0.218	0.244	0.864	1.52	Not Assessed
Total		29.114	29.668	31.421	33.89	40.335

*Ground Water Resource Assessment for the year 2013 was conducted based on GEC-1997 methodology which was subsequently revised and replaced with GEC-2015 methodology which has been used for resource assessment from the year 2017 onwards.

(b) to (d) The government is cognizant of the importance of ground water resources in the country including in the North-Eastern Region. However, Water being a State subject, sustainable development and management of groundwater resources, is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government facilitates the efforts of the State Governments by way of technical and financial assistance through its various schemes and projects. In this direction, the important steps taken by the Ministry of Jal Shakti and other central ministries are given below :

- Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has completed the National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM) Project in the entire mappable area of the country including the entire mappable area of 89,596 sq. kms in the North-Eastern States. The Aquifer maps and management plans have been prepared and shared with the

respective State agencies for implementation. The management plans include various water conservation measures through recharge structures.

- CGWB has prepared a Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 in consultation with States/UTs which is a macro level plan indicating various structures for the different terrain conditions of the country including estimated cost. The Master Plan envisages construction of about 5.4 lakh structures in North-Eastern States who are working on devising a suitable action plan for its implementation.
- Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare is implementing Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) from 2015-16 in the Country. PDMC mainly focuses on water use efficiency at farm level through precision/micro irrigation & better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources. PDMC being a central sector scheme, funding to NE states is provided in the ratio of 90:10.
- Department of Land Resources is implementing Watershed Development Component of PMKSY scheme (PMKSY-WDC) under which rejuvenation of springs in the hilly areas is given importance.
- Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for regulation of its development. So far, 21 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation including North-Eastern States of Assam and Nagaland. The model bill envisages that in

urban areas, rain water available from roof tops of buildings and other open areas can be utilized gainfully for ground water recharge. Rain water harvesting structures feasible in urban areas include recharge pits, trench, existing tube wells or open wells etc.

- The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under MoJS under section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the country. Abstraction cum use of Groundwater in the country is regulated by CGWA by way of issuing NOCs as per the provisions of its Guidelines dated 24.09.2020 which have pan India applicability.
- National Water Policy (2012) has been formulated by Department of Water Resources, RD & GR, inter-alia advocates rainwater harvesting and conservation of water, conservation of river, river bodies and infrastructure should be undertaken in a scientifically planned manner through community participation.
- Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has released Model Building Bye-laws, 2016 which recommends Rainwater Harvesting for all types of Building with plot size 100 sq.m or more. So far, 35 States have incorporated the provisions in their respective building bye laws.

In addition to the above, the Government of India has taken several other significant initiatives for the improvement of groundwater situation in the country which

can be seen through link below-

<https://jalshakti-dowr.gov.in/document/steps-taken-by-the-central-government-to-control-water-depletion-and-promote-rain-water-harvesting-conservation/>

झारखंड में सड़कों की गुणवत्ता में सुधार

678. श्री दुलू महतो:

क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) झारखंड में सड़कों की गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए तैयार की गई विभिन्न योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उक्त योजना के कार्यान्वयन हेतु कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए कौन-कौन से सुरक्षा उपाय किए जा रहे हैं और जागरूकता कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं?

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री (श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी):

(क) से (ग) सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय (एमओआरटीएच) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के विकास, रखरखाव और संचालन के लिए मुख्य रूप से जिम्मेदार है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर निर्माण और रखरखाव कार्य सड़क और पुल निर्माण के लिए सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय के विनिर्देशों और भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस (आईआरसी)के मानकों/दिशानिर्देशों में निर्दिष्ट गुणवत्ता मानकों के अनुसार किए जाते हैं। ऐसे विनिर्देशों और मानकों का पालन करते हुए कार्यों को निष्पादित करना ठेकेदार/रियायतग्राही की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी है। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि ठेकेदार/रियायतग्राही द्वारा निर्धारित विनिर्देशों और मानकों के अनुसार कार्य निष्पादित किए जाते हैं, परामर्शदाता (प्राधिकरण के अभियंता/स्वतंत्र अभियंता) को सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

/इसकी निष्पादन एजेंसियों द्वारा नियुक्त किया जाता है। सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय और इसकी निष्पादन एजेंसियों के अधिकारी यादृच्छक आधार पर कार्यों की गुणवत्ता जांच भी करते हैं। कुछ विशिष्ट कार्यों में, सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय और इसकी निष्पादन एजेंसियां तृतीय पक्ष के गुणवत्ता लेखा परीक्षकों को भी नियुक्त करती हैं। ऐसी जांच/निरीक्षण के दौरान यदि कोई कमी पाई जाती है तो उसे सुधार/पुनर्निर्माण/प्रतिस्थापन के लिए रियायतग्राही/ठेकेदार के ध्यान में लाया जाता है। उपरोक्त प्रक्रियाएं झारखंड सहित देश के सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर लागू हैं।

गुणवत्ता आश्वासन और गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण एक सतत प्रक्रिया है जिसका पालन सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं में किया जाता है। सरकार ने सड़क चिह्नांकन, संकेत, क्रैश बैरियर, उभरे हुए फुटपाथ मार्कर, रेखांकनों, अनधिकृत मध्य के खुले भाग को बंद करने, यातायात कम करने के उपाय आदि जैसे तत्काल अल्पकालिक उपाय करने के लिए दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं, साथ ही सड़क ज्यामितीय में सुधार, जंक्शन सुधार, कैरिजवे के स्पॉट चौड़ीकरण, अंडरपास/ओवरपास आदि के निर्माण जैसे दीर्घकालिक उपाय दुर्घटना ब्लैक स्पॉट्स को सुधारने के लिए या तो चल रहे विकास/रखरखाव कार्यों के हिस्से के रूप में या एकल परियोजनाओं के रूप में किए हैं। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने डिजाइन, निर्माण, पूर्व-प्रारंभन और संचालन चरण में सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के नियमित सुरक्षा ऑडिट के लिए दिशानिर्देश भी जारी किए हैं। इन दिशानिर्देशों का सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर पालन किया जाता है।

इसके आगे, सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय सड़क सुरक्षा के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने और सड़क सुरक्षा कार्यक्रमों को संचालित करने के लिए विभिन्न एजेंसियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए विभिन्न सड़क सुरक्षा समर्थन योजनाओं का भी संचालन करता है। सड़क सुरक्षा का समर्थन सोशल और प्रिंट मीडिया के माध्यम से भी की जाती है। सड़क सुरक्षा के बारे में जागरूकता फैलाने के लिए प्रति वर्ष राष्ट्रीय सड़क सुरक्षा माह मनाया जाता है। सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ड्राइवरों के उचित ड्राइविंग कौशल के लिए देश भर में राज्य/जिला स्तर पर ड्राइविंग

प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान संस्थान (आईडीटीआर), क्षेत्रीय ड्राइविंग प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (आरडीटीसी) और ड्राइविंग प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (डीटीसी) स्थापित करने की योजना भी चलाता है।

FOOD PROCESSING UNITS UNDER PMKSY

679. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:

SHRI MALAIYARASAN D:

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the number of food processing units established under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) across the country including Tamil Nadu.
- (b) the total funds allocated and the sectors targeted under the scheme;
- (c) the number of farmers and entrepreneurs benefited under the scheme so far including Arani and Kallakuruchi Constituencies.
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure the sustainability and growth of these food processing units; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to expand the scheme by including more regions and food categories in the coming years and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) to (c). Under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY), 1187 food processing units have been approved across the country including Tamil Nadu. Component schemes of PMKSY covers processing of perishable horticulture crops, milk & milk products, meat & poultry, inland & marine aquaculture, millets, spices, grain milling, oil milling, consumer products, ready to eat, ready to cook etc. In Arani (Tiruvannamalai district) 1 project is approved under PMKSY and 4000 farmers are expected to be benefitted on completion of the project. In Arani (Viluppuram district) and Kallakuruchi constituencies no project is approved under PMKSY. The details of the food processing industries approved, funds allocated (approved subsidy) and farmers to be benefitted is enclosed as **Statement**.

(d). The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing schemes to boost food processing industries through infrastructure creation, grant of sales based incentives, capacity expansion, and other supporting measures. These schemes are: Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY), Prime Minister Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme, and Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI).

(e). Component schemes of PMKSY are demand driven. Expression of interest are floated under these component schemes from time to time based on availability of fund. Eligible entities from across the country may apply and avail the benefits. PMKSY covers processing/preservation of perishable horticulture crops, milk & milk products, meat & poultry, inland & marine aquaculture, millets, spices, grain milling, oil milling, consumer products, ready to eat, ready to cook etc.

STATEMENT

The details of the food processing industries approved, funds allocated (approved subsidy) and farmers to be benefitted

S. No.	State / UT	Approved Projects	Approved GIA (in Crores)	Released GIA (in Crores)	Farmers to be benefitted
1	Andaman & Nicobar	1	2.81	2.81	9552
2	Andhra Pradesh	72	777.95	431.27	437534
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12	82.51	25.38	23555
4	Assam	83	443.44	221.46	87169
5	Bihar	14	161.83	96.87	57206

6	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0.00	0
7	Chhattisgarh	9	83.76	61.32	28664
8	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	1	3.64	3.47	120
9	Delhi	0	0.00	0.00	0
10	Goa	1	2.91	2.76	54
11	Gujarat	85	624.98	487.21	390060
12	Haryana	49	365.93	244.76	236550
13	Himachal Pradesh	40	293.32	230.21	185495
14	Jammu & Kashmir	29	171.35	130.63	62891
15	Jharkhand	0	0.00	0.00	0
16	Karnataka	52	371.59	260.81	194867
17	Kerala	37	275.10	184.44	94668
18	Ladakh	0	0.00	0.00	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	48	374.28	236.29	151234
21	Maharashtra	203	1303.52	821.69	1070553
22	Manipur	6	57.08	20.23	10900

23	Meghalaya	5	60.33	11.35	1905
24	Mizoram	4	66.32	59.17	19950
25	Nagaland	5	77.39	49.67	35450
26	Orissa	21	207.05	140.47	95393
27	Puducherry	0	0.00	0.00	0
28	Punjab	52	398.81	326.01	258489
29	Rajasthan	52	317.03	172.34	168354
30	Sikkim	0	0.00	0.00	0
31	Tamil Nadu	84	441.55	248.60	494023
32	Telangana	47	372.34	199.33	187479
33	Tripura	6	63.06	57.99	564
34	Uttar Pradesh	79	473.09	316.28	340629
35	Uttarakhand	55	469.28	427.40	332578
36	West Bengal	35	223.39	170.51	151511
	Total	1187	8565.64	5640.73	5127397

CONSUMERS UNDER PM UJJWALA YOJANA

680. **SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:**

Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a plan to extend the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana to 75 lakhs more consumers by providing them LPG connection over three years from 2023-24 to 2025-26 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the funds allocated/released/utilized, State-wise along with the total number of beneficiaries benefitted under the scheme;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide a subsidy of Rs. 200 per 14.2kg LPG cylinder for up to 12 refills per year, Rs. 2,200 per connection for a 14.2 kg single-bottle connection, and Rs. 1,300 for a 5 kg single-bottle connection to the consumers under the scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of actual demands of each State considered till now and if rejected, the reasons therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) to (d): Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched in May, 2016 with an objective to provide deposit free LPG connection to adult women from poor households across the country. The target to release 8 crore connections

under PMUY Phase-I was achieved in September, 2019. To cover the remaining poor households, PMUY Phase-2 (Ujjwala 2.0) was launched in August 2021 with a target to release 1 crore additional PMUY connections, which was achieved in January 2022. Subsequently, the Government decided to release 60 lakh more LPG connections under Ujjwala 2.0 and as on 01.01.2023, the target of 1.60 crore Ujjwala 2.0 connections has already been achieved. Further government approved release of additional 75 lakh connections under PMUY Scheme for the period FY 2023-24 to 2025-26 which has already been achieved during July, 2024. As on 01.11.2024, there are 10.33 crore Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) beneficiaries across the country.

No State/UT/District wise allocation of funds is done under PMUY. Since launch of PMUY till financial year 2022-23, Government has been bearing an expenditure of up to Rs. 1600 per PMUY connection for Security Deposit (SD) of Cylinder, Pressure Regulator, Suraksha Hose, DGCC booklet and installation charges. From financial year 2023-24, this expenditure has been increased to Rs. 2,200 per connection for 14.2 Kg Single Bottle Connection/ 5 Kg Double Bottle Connection & Rs. 1,300 per connection for 5 Kg Single Bottle Connection. As on 01.11.2024, there are 10.33 crore Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) beneficiaries across the country. State/UT-wise details of LPG connections released under PMUY are enclosed as **Statement**.

W.e.f. 21st May, 2022, Government has been providing a targeted subsidy of Rs. 200 per 14.2 Kg LPG cylinder for Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) beneficiaries for upto 12 refills a year. Moreover, w.e.f. 5th October, 2023, Government increased the targeted subsidy to Rs. 300 per 14.2 Kg LPG cylinder for all Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) beneficiaries. With a targeted subsidy of Rs. 300 per cylinder (and proportionately prorated for 5 Kg cylinder), effective cost for PMUY consumers is Rs. 503 per 14.2 Kg cylinder (at Delhi) currently.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise details of connections released under PMUY Scheme –

As on 01.11.2024

State/UT	Total PMUY Connections
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13,824
Andhra Pradesh	9,71,176
Arunachal Pradesh	53,797
Assam	50,97,753
Bihar	1,16,30,709
Chandigarh	2,027
Chhattisgarh	38,01,995
Dadra and Nagar Haveli AND	17,798

Daman	
Delhi	2,59,720
Goa	1,956
Gujarat	43,09,053
Haryana	11,15,148
Himachal Pradesh	1,50,774
Jammu and Kashmir	12,69,896
Jharkhand	38,95,898
Karnataka	41,47,354
Kerala	3,87,835
Ladakh	11,086
Lakshadweep	361
Madhya Pradesh	88,47,291
Maharashtra	52,17,443
Manipur	2,24,987
Meghalaya	3,17,156
Mizoram	36,007
Nagaland	1,22,152
Odisha	55,50,211
Puducherry	19,350
Punjab	13,59,320
Rajasthan	73,82,580

Sikkim	19,892
Tamil Nadu	41,00,363
Telangana	11,85,878
Tripura	3,16,468
Uttarakhand	5,30,163
Uttar Pradesh	1,85,95,383
West Bengal	1,23,76,143

Source: Indian Oil Corporation Limited on industry basis

AVIATION SECURITY

681. **SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH :**

SHRI NAGESH BAPURAO AASHTIKAR PATIL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

- (a) the steps taken by the Government for improvement of security at the airports including the use of technology; and
- (b) whether it is true that there has been an increase in CISF strength for improvement of security and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a): All the airports in India are provided with security equipment like CCTV, ATRS/X-BIS, DFMDs, HHMDs and ETDs etc. Some of the major airports are

equipped with upgraded security systems and equipment like Dual View XBIS, Biometric Access Control System, Queue Management System, ATRS (Automotive Tray Retrieval System), PIDS (Perimeter Intrusion Detection System), Remote Screening and Digi Yatra- Face recognition based access.

(b): Yes, the sanctioned strength of CISF of 34587 in 2022 has been increased presently to 45409. CISF manpower augmentation at airports is done based on survey/resurvey done by a committee led by BCAS.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

682. **SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:**

Will the Minister for **HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether our country generates approximately 160,000 tonnes of solid waste daily, out of which only 35% is scientifically processed, and if so, the reasons for the low processing rate;

(b) whether the Government has assessed landfill capacities in major urban centres like Delhi and Mumbai and taken measures to address environmental and health hazards from overburdened landfills, along with their outcomes, and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any proposed plans to expand waste-to-energy projects and decentralized waste management systems across cities of the country and if so, the estimated investment and expected timeline for completion; and

(d) the details of funds allocated and utilized for Solid Waste Management initiatives under the Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0, State-wise, since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI TOKHAN SAHU):

(a): Total 1,61,910 ton per day (TPD) of Municipal Solid Waste is generated in the urban areas of the country. Out of which 1,29,949 TPD is processed i.e. against 16% waste processing in 2014, the current processing capacity has increased to 80.26%.

(b): A total of 2417 dumpsites (with more than 1000 tonne of waste) 24.88 Cr. MT of waste have been identified for remediation in major urban centres in the country including Delhi and Mumbai, which collectively occupy 14,732.66 Ac. Of these, 641 dumpsites have been remediated completely and 1144 sites are under progress. A cumulative of 12.66 Cr. MT (51%) of waste has been remediated and 5694.86 Ac. (39%) land has been reclaimed. Under SBM-U 2.0, remediation proposals worth Rs. 9197.35 Cr. having admissible central share of Rs. 3697.90 Cr. has been approved.

To support the cities to handle these projects in a timely and environmentally appropriate manner, Guidelines for Disposal of Legacy Waste and Advisory on Landfill Reclamation have been shared with States/UTs. Also Model Procurement Documents have been prepared by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) and shared with all States to expedite the bidding process. A public dashboard also captures live data at <https://swachhurban.org> for transparency and project monitoring.

(c): To improve Solid Waste Management (SWM) in the urban areas of the country Central Financial Assistance is provided under SBM-U 2.0 for setting up of waste processing facilities such as Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs),

transfer stations, composting plants, Construction and Demolition (C&D) and waste to energy plants including waste to electricity and bio-methanation plants. State/UTs on the basis of their needs decide suitable types of SWM plants including centralized and decentralized facilities.

Under SBM – U, the total financial outlay of the States and UTs for the entire Mission Period is ₹62,009 Cr, including committed Central Assistance of ₹14,623 Cr. Under SBM – U 2.0, the total financial outlay of the States and UTs for the Mission Period is ₹1,41,600 Cr, including committed Central Assistance of ₹36,465 Cr.

(d): SBM-U 2.0 mission allocation comprises of financial assistance for Toilet construction, Used Water Management (UWM) in cities with less than one lakh population, Solid Waste Management (SWM), IEC and Capacity Building. Details of State-wise mission allocation and funds released/utilized are enclosed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Details of State-wise mission allocation and funds released/utilized

State/UT	Mission Allocation (2021-2026)		Funds utilized/released till 25.11.2024	
	Total	SWM component	SWM component	Total
A&N Islands	8.60	5.50	1.36	1.95
Andhra Pradesh	1413.30	458.10	111.78	298.68
Arunachal Pradesh	129.00	33.20	4.61	28.73
Assam	503.50	118.30	23.17	82.02
Bihar	1204.80	341.10	2.86	209.47
Chandigarh	45.20	28.50	18.86	23.75
Chhattisgarh	727.30	200.10	3.38	209.67
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	31.20	4.80	0.06	0.18
Delhi	1192.60	1152.60	409.75	415.05

Goa	77.80	12.30	2.58	7.72
Gujarat	1918.90	701.40	151.61	317.13
Haryana	645.70	226.90	1.86	13.46
Himachal Pradesh	156.70	36.50	5.65	33.09
Jammu & Kashmir	429.90	131.70	32.92	97.46
Jharkhand	519.00	174.90	0.84	52.42
Karnataka	2245.30	709.30	5.74	326.68
Kerala	875.10	205.80	28.39	55.33
Ladakh	62.70	19.00	0.14	2.66
Madhya Pradesh	2200.20	617.50	84.76	467.19
Maharashtra	3758.50	1438.10	273.28	791.81
Manipur	96.20	23.90	6.00	14.79
Meghalaya	67.30	16.80	4.17	16.79
Mizoram	82.50	22.20	5.55	19.93
Nagaland	158.88	38.54	9.64	40.17
Odisha	821.40	209.80	61.39	285.17
Puducherry	83.21	46.18	10.20	22.74
Punjab	1054.20	294.20	84.04	216.49
Rajasthan	1765.80	541.80	61.63	252.08
Sikkim	19.40	6.20	0.74	4.03
Tamil Nadu	3296.70	807.40	163.89	829.65
Telangana	1067.30	381.90	130.70	393.78
Tripura	85.30	23.00	4.73	15.34
Uttar Pradesh	4073.80	1235.90	14.48	350.38
Uttarakhand	343.40	89.00	28.64	32.68
West Bengal	1449.30	577.70	2.56	217.65

जनजातीय लोगों में उच्च गरीबी दर

683. श्री चिंतामणि महाराज:

क्या जनजातीय मामलों के मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पारंपरिक निर्वाह अर्थव्यवस्थाओं से बाजार आधारित प्रणालियों में बदलाव के कारण जनजातियाँ दूसरों के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा करने में पिछड़ रही हैं;

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

(ग) क्या जनजातियों में उच्च गरीबी दर होने का मुख्य कारण उक्त समस्या है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा उक्त समस्या पर काबू पाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं तथा इस संबंध में प्राप्त उपलब्धियों सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गादास उइके):

(क) से (घ): जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 2019-20 के दौरान भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान (आईआईपीए) के माध्यम से “जनजातीय उत्पादों/उत्पादों के विकास और विपणन के लिए संस्थागत समर्थन” योजना के लिए मूल्यांकन अध्ययन किया, जिसमें एसटी द्वारा अपने उत्पादों के विपणन में आने वाली चुनौतियों के आकलन से ऋण लिंकेज की कमी, नए डिजाइनों के लिए अपर्याप्त प्रदर्शन, राज्य की राजधानियों के स्तर से नीचे भारतीय जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन संघ (ट्राइफेड) की पहुंच में कमी, पेटेंट संबंधी मुद्दे और उत्पादों के विस्तार के लिए धन की कमी का पता चला।

साथ ही, जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के त्वरित विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा जनजातीय उपयोजना (टीएसपी) (जिसे अब अनुसूचित जनजाति घटक कहा जाता है) रणनीति अपनाई गई है। इसमें विकास के सभी क्षेत्रों से व्यय और लाभ के प्रवाह को एसटी आबादी तक पहुंचाने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

जनजातीय मामलों का मंत्रालय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के तहत अनुदान भी देता है, जिसमें राज्य सरकारों को अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ आय सृजन के अवसरों के लिए उत्पादक परिसंपत्तियों के निर्माण के लिए धन जारी किया जाता है, जो गरीबी के मुद्दे को दूर करने में मदद कर सकता है। इसके अलावा, जनजातीय मामलों के मंत्रालय के तहत राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त और विकास निगम (एनएसटीएफडीसी) अपनी चैनलाइजिंग एजेंसियों के माध्यम से स्वरोजगार आय सृजन गतिविधियों को शुरू करने के लिए एसटी के व्यक्तियों या समूहों को रियायती ऋण प्रदान करता है। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान 623605 लाभार्थियों को 1577.12 करोड़ रुपये की राशि वितरित की गई है।

प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम) योजना के अंतर्गत, ट्राइफेड लघु वनोपज (एमएफपी) की खरीद और एमएफपी और गैर-एमएफपी के मूल्य संवर्धन गतिविधियों के लिए

वन धन विकास केंद्र (वीडीवीके) की स्थापना के लिए राज्य सरकारों को परिक्रामी निधि प्रदान करता है। मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकारों को परिक्रामी निधि के रूप में 319.65 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए हैं, जिसके विरुद्ध योजना के तहत उनके द्वारा 664 करोड़ रुपये के एमएफपी की खरीद की गई है। देश भर में 3958 वीडिवीके की स्थापना के लिए 587.36 करोड़ रुपये की राशि भी मंजूर की गई है।

इसके अलावा ट्राइफेड अपने सूचीबद्ध आदिवासी कारीगरों/आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को ऑनलाइन और ऑफलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से धातु शिल्प, कपड़ा, आभूषण, चित्रकारी, बेंत और बांस, टेराकोटा और मिट्टी के बर्तन, जैविक और प्राकृतिक खाद्य उत्पाद आदि जैसे विभिन्न श्रेणियों के तहत अपने उत्पादों के विपणन के लिए बैकवर्ड और फॉरवर्ड लिंकेज भी प्रदान करता है। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान, ट्राइफेड ने 130.58 करोड़ रुपये की खरीद की है और 186.02 करोड़ रुपये की बिक्री की है।

PROCESSING OF AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS

684. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the steps/initiatives taken by the Government to increase the processing of Aquaculture Products across the country, State-wise including in Eluru and Nellore districts in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the details of the number of such processing units proposed/under construction and presently operational, State-wise including in the said districts;

- (c) the details of the funds provided by the Government for the establishment of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) of the Aquaculture Products, State-wise including the said districts in Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) whether the Government proposed to increase the establishment of FPIs in the country;
- (e) if so, the details of funds allocated/utilised along with total number of beneficiaries in the country including in the said districts in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (f) whether the Government has carried out any promotional activities/campaigns for the said scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a). To increase the processing of Aquaculture Products across the country including in Eluru and Nellore districts in Andhra Pradesh, Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing the Scheme for Operation Greens – Long Term Interventions and Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure as component schemes of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY). Under the cold chain component scheme, the financial assistance is provided as grant-in-aid @ 35% of eligible project cost for projects in General Areas and @ 50% of eligible project cost for Difficult Areas as well as for projects of SC/ST, Farmers Producer Organisation (FPOs) and Self Help Groups (SHGs), subject

to maximum of Rs. 10 crore per project for integrated cold chain, preservation and value addition infrastructure facilities, without any break, from the farm gate to the consumer in order to reduce post-harvest losses of marine /fish (except shrimp) products. While under Operation Greens scheme, Ministry inter alia provides financial assistance as grants-in-aid @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 for Integrated Value Chain Development Projects and Standalone Post-Harvest Infrastructure Projects for Shrimps. For Integrated Value Chain Development Projects, maximum grants-in-aid would be ₹15 crore per project; and for Standalone Post-Harvest Infrastructure Projects, maximum grants-in-aid would be ₹10 crore per project.

(b) and (c). State-wise allocation of funds is not made under any of the component schemes of PMKSY. State-wise details of the processing units for aquaculture products sanctioned in the country including Andhra Pradesh under Operation Greens and Cold Chain scheme of PMKSY is enclosed as **Statement**.

(d). Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been implementing central sector umbrella scheme called "Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY)" since 2017-18 across the country. The basic objective of the scheme is to ensure overall development of food processing sector in the country. The

PMKSY has several on-going component schemes such as Agro Processing Cluster (APC), Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure (ICC), Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC) and Operation Greens (OG) to provide financial assistance for setting up of Food Processing Industries (FPI) in the country.

(e). State-wise allocation of funds is not made under any component schemes of PMKSY for setting up of FPIs. So far this Ministry has provided financial assistance to the 1186 beneficiaries with total approved grant-in-aid of Rs. 8560.62 Crore through PMKSY component schemes in the country. Out of this 72 beneficiaries with approved grant-in-aid of Rs. 777.95 crore are from the State of Andhra Pradesh including 3 in Eluru district with approved grant-in-aid of Rs. 20.00 crore and 8 in Nellore district with approved grant-in-aid of Rs 69.19 crore.

(f). Under the PMKSY scheme, various initiatives have been taken to promote and increase awareness & participation among beneficiaries through National & State level awareness campaigns such as Newspaper advertisement, Radio Jingles, Exhibitions & Expos, Buyer-Seller Meets, Ministry's website, etc. since the inception of the scheme.

STATEMENT

Details of the processing units for aquaculture products sanctioned in the country under Operation Greens and Cold Chain scheme of PMKSY (AS ON 15.11.2024)

Shrimp processing projects approved under Operation Greens Scheme							
Sl. No	Name of Applicant	Cluster / District	Date of Approval Letter	Total Project Cost (₹ Crores)	Approved Grant (₹ Crores)	Grant Released (₹ Crores)	Status
Andhra Pradesh							
1.	Advishnu Marine Foods Private Limited	East Godavari	09-11-2022	35.00	10.00	3.33	Ongoing
2.	Avanti Frozen Foods Private Limited	Kakinda	16-11-2022	64.62	10.00	0	Ongoing
3.	Devi Fisheries	Kakinda	09-11-2022	105.50	15.00	0	Ongoing

	Limited						
4.	Rajyalakshmi Marine Exports	Kakinda	09-11-2022	49.25	10.00	6.67	Ongoing
5.	Annam Marine Exports Private Limited	Guntur	09-11-2022	51.00	10.00	0	Ongoing
6.	Milesh Marine Exports Private Limited	Krishna	09-11-2022	34.85	10.00	0	Ongoing
7.	Alpha Marine Limited	Nellore	09-11-2022	98.00	9.62	9.62	Completed
8.	Falcon Marine Exports Limited	Nellore	16-11-2022	59.91	10.00	0	Ongoing
10	Devi Sea	West	16-11-	75.18	10.00	0	Ongoing

.	Foods Limited	Godava ri	2022				
11	Sandhya Marines Limited	West Godava ri	09-11- 2022	72.10	10.00	0	Ongoing
12	Summit Marine Exports Private Limited	West Godava ri	09-11- 2022	55.60	10.00	6.66	Ongoing
13	SMSEA Corporation LLP	Visakha patnam	09-11- 2022	52.27	10.00	3.33	Ongoing
Total				753.28	124.62	29.61	

Marine /fish (except shrimp) processing projects approved under Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure Scheme

Sl. No	Name of Applicant	District	Date of Approv al Letter	Total Projec t Cost (₹)	Appro ved Grant (₹)	Grant Relea sed (₹ Crore	Status
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				Crores)	Crores)	s)	
Maharashtra							
1.	Nekkanti Sea Foods Ltd.	Raigad	22-05-2015	48.32	10	10	Completed
2.	Devi Aqua Tech Private Limited	Navi Mumbai	17-04-2017	63.7	10	10	Completed
3.	Sandhya Marines Ltd.	Raigad	19-04-2017	13.43	4.22	4.22	Completed
4.	Sai Marine Exports Pvt. Ltd.	Thane	12-10-2018	63.25	8.93	8.93	Completed
5.	Mourya Aquex Pvt. Ltd.	Navi Mumbai	29-10-2018	44.77	9.83	9.83	Completed
6.	SAM Aqua Exports LLP	Raigad	25-05-2022	43.49	10	9.56	Completed
7.	GSR Nirman	Navi Mumbai	25-05-2022	44.33	10	0	Under Implementation
8.	Andman Cold Chain	Raigad	04-05-2017	5	2.81	2.81	Completed
10	Minaz Exports	Thane	29-02-2024	9.88	1.18	0	Under Implemen

							tation
11	Malpefresh Marine Exports Private Limited.	Navi Mumbai	08-08-2017	18.1	4.37	4.37	Completed
12	Alashore Marine Exports Private Limited	Raigad	08-12-2022	36.49	8.51	0	Under Implementation
13	Marble Valley Foods and Beverages Private Limited	Navi Mumbai	19-04-2017	32.47	8.24	8.24	Completed
14	Monsoon Bounty Foods Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.	Raigad	18-08-2017	11.37	3.42	3.42	Completed
15	Megaa Moda Pvt. Ltd.	Thane	20-04-2017	35.28	8.27	8.27	Completed
16	NDM Sea Food Processors and Exporters Private Limited	Navi Mumbai	29-10-2018	36.08	9.65	9.65	Completed
Mizoram							

17	Sandhya Aqua Exports Pvt. Ltd.	Aizawal	22-10-2018	55.04	9.6	9.6	Completed
18	Three Seasons Exim Limited	Aizawal	27-12-2018	86	10	6.3	Under Implementation
19	Yashaswi Fish Meal & Oil Company	Aizawal	12-11-2018	73.05	10	10	Completed
20	Abad Fisheries Pvt. Ltd	Aizawal	17-04-2017	10.36	2.22	2.22	Completed
21	Sagar Multipurpose Storage Pvt. Ltd.	Aizawal	19-07-2019	15.46	4.6	4.43	Completed
22	Pasupati Aquatics Pvt. Ltd.	Aizawal	22-07-2019	49.5	9.82	9.82	Completed
Nagaland							
23	Fedora Sea Foods Private Limited	Dimapur	07-01-2019	38.48	8.94	8.94	Completed
24	Sun Aquatic Products Pvt. Ltd	Dimapur	17-04-2017	27.31	10	9.63	Completed
25	Poddar Projects Limited	Dimapur	08-12-2022	37.82	7.88	0	Under Implementation

							tation
Odisha							
26	N K Marine Exports LLP	Balasore	02-01-2019	52.5	9.28	9.28	Completed
27	Veerabhadra Exports Pvt. Ltd.	Balasore	28-09-2020	36.38	9.88	9.88	Completed
28	Jaya Lakshmi Sea Foods Pvt. Ltd.	Khurda	23-11-2020	74.23	10	9.63	Completed
29	Castlerock Fisheries Private Limited	Khorda	24-11-2020	40.85	10	2.37	Under Implementation
30	Coastal Corporation Limited	Balasore	24-11-2020	71.16	9.95	9.95	Completed
31	Grand Marine Exim	Balasore	23-03-2023	38.45	9.8	0	Under Implementation
32	Blue Fin Frozen Pvt. Ltd.	Balasore	04-07-2012	25.46	6.16	6.16	Completed
33	Forstar Frozen Food Pvt. Ltd.	Khurda	04-10-2013	36.68	10	10	Completed
34	Seasaga	Khorda	19-04-	51.46	10	10	Completed

.	Enterprises Pvt. Ltd		2017				d
35	VKM Foods Private Limited	Balasore	12-04- 2018	16.25	4.22	4.22	Complete d
36	Mathurapur Agro India Private Limited (SC)	Balasore	08-12- 2022	19.95	4.65	1.53	Under Implemen tation
Tamil Nadu							
37	Varma Marine	Tirunilveli	23-11- 2020	26.44	9.9	9.83	Complete d
38	Aparna Marine Exports	Thiruvallu r	31-03- 2021	40.67	9.53	9.53	Complete d
39	Elaf Cold Storage	Tirunilveli	18-01- 2019	29.99	10	9.83	Complete d
40	Mizofa Fish Seed Farm	Thiruvallu r	11-11- 2011	5.2	3.03	3.03	Complete d
West Bengal							
41	Mekworld Marines and Exports Pvt. Ltd.	Howrah	31-03- 2021	28.22	10	6.27	Under Implemen tation
42	Vaisakhi Bio Marine Pvt. Ltd.	Hooghly	31-03- 2021	44.16	10	0	Under Implemen

							tation
43	Mulpuri Aqua Processors	Howrah	31-03-2021	37.07	10	9.58	Completed
44	Krishna Coastal Foods Pvt. Ltd	Medinipur	31-05-2021	6.65	1.69	1.62	Completed
45	Gayatri Marine Products	South 24 Parganas	25-05-2022	31.58	8.4	5.19	Under Implementation
46	Aadhya Sea Foods Pvt. Ltd.	South 24 Parganas	25-05-2022	39.72	10	6.18	Under Implementation
47	Zoram Fish Seeds Production Centre	Howrah	30-07-2012	17.26	9.74	9.74	Completed
48	Nagaland Integrated Cold Chain (ST)	Hooghly	17-04-2017	18.59	6.98	6.98	Completed
49	Falcon Marine Exports Limited	Howrah	17-04-2017	77.18	10	10	Completed
50	Highland Agro	Medinipur	19-07-2019	53.08	10	9.3	Completed
51	Sabri Food Products Pvt. Ltd.	South 24 Parganas	31-03-2021	49.39	10	9.5	Completed

52	B One Business House Pvt. Ltd.	South 24 Parganas	13-06- 2022	33.79	9.9	2.35	Under Implemen tation
Total				1901.3 4	415.60	332.1 9	

AMBITIOUS PROGRAMME FOR TRIBAL COMMUNITY

685. **DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:**

SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

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

(a) the salient features of the ambitious programme aimed at addressing critical gaps in social infrastructure, health and education;

(b) the total number of beneficiaries so far under the said programme along with the amount of funds spent thereon, State-wise particularly in respect of Gujarat; and

(c) the number of districts across States and Union Territories proposed to be covered under the said programme along with the criteria fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY):

(a) to (c): On 15th November 2023, Hon'ble PM launched Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha AbhiyaN (PM JANMAN) for socio-economic development of 75 PVTG communities residing in 18 states and one UT. The mission aims to provide basic facilities such as safe housing, clean drinking water and improved access to education, health and nutrition, road and telecom connectivity, electrification of unelectrified households and sustainable livelihood opportunities in 3 years. These objectives are planned to be met through 11 interventions implemented by 9-line Ministries.

In view of the implementation of PM JANMAN, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs through the State Governments/ UT Administration/departments including Gujarat has undertaken habitation level data collection exercise through PM Gati Shakti mobile application to estimate PVTG population figures and infrastructure gaps in order to cover PVTG population residing in villages & habitations under PM JANMAN. Based on the data captured (as on 21.11.2024), the number of PVTGs and Districts, State/UT-wise including Gujarat, are tabulated in the enclosed **Statement -I**. The State/UT-wise, including Gujarat, sanction of funds under PM JANMAN, Ministry-wise, is given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

Hon'ble PM launched Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan on 2nd October, 2024. The Abhiyan comprises of 25 interventions implemented by 17 line Ministries and aims to saturate infrastructural gaps in 63,843 villages, improve access to health, education, Anganwadi facilities and providing

livelihood opportunities benefiting more than 5 crore tribals in 549 districts and 2,911 blocks in 30 States/UTs including Gujarat in 5 years. The State/UT-wise coverage of districts along with the ST population under this Abhiyan is given in the enclosed **Statement -III**. Each Ministry has been allocated budget and targets under Abhiyan and responsible for implementing the intervention assigned to it. The Abhiyan aims at Saturation through convergence and outreach.

The Abhiyan targets specific tribal-majority villages with populations of 500 or more, where at least 50% are tribal, and villages, in Aspirational districts, with at least 50 tribal population.

In short span of less than 2 months after launch of mission of 2nd October 2024, the Ministry of Education has sanctioned 304 hostels. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has sanctioned 30 MMUs, and MoTA has sanctioned 6 Centre of Competence and projects for upgradation of residential schools and hostels based on the proposal submitted by the State.

The actual number beneficiaries to be covered under these Abhiyans is subjected to eligibility criteria of specific guidelines of concerned interventions as per norms approved.

STATEMENT -I

Estimate of PVTG population and districts based on the mobile application-based habitation survey by State Governments / UT Administrations/department including Gujarat (as on 21.11.2024)

S.No	State*	No. of Districts	PVTG Population
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	2	191
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	13	492552
3	CHHATTISGARH	18	229743
4	GUJARAT	20	153516
5	JHARKHAND	24	398952
6	KARNATAKA	5	57448
7	KERALA	6	29511
8	MADHYA PRADESH	24	1229201
9	MAHARASHTRA	17	623143
10	ODISHA	14	300436
11	RAJASTHAN	1	128456
12	TAMIL NADU	21	380376
13	TELANGANA	10	63194
14	TRIPURA	8	273240
15	UTTAR PRADESH	1	3527
16	UTTARAKHAND	7	92233
17	WEST BENGAL	4	67087
Grand Total		195	4522806

* Bihar and Manipur are the other States covered under Abhiyan.

Statement -II

**State/UT-wise, including Gujarat, sanction of funds under PM JANMAN,
Ministry-wise (as on 20.11.2024)**

(value in RS crores)

S. No.	Name of State	MoRD (PMAY-G)	MoRD (PMGSY)	MoHFW (NRHM)	MoWCD (POSHAN 2.0)	MoE (SSA)	MoP (RDSS)	MNRE	MoC (DoT-USOF)	MoTA	
										MPC	VDVK
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	44.33	280.53	40.31	43.44	18.85	88.71	8.38	94.5	14.97	3.105
2	CHHATTISGARH	200.63	1698.92	19.65	32.28	68.3	38.17	6.42	21.6	8.52	1.1976
3	GUJARAT	94.46	1.24	5.76	8.04	13.75	0	0	12.6	1.66	0.525
4	JHARKHAND	54.54	113.86	7.45	13.32	27.5	74.13	11.71	4.5	0.62	1.438
5	KARNATAKA	6.24	55.62	1.69	2.88	2.3	3.77	0.9	9	3.33	0.892
6	KERALA	1.36	0.00	7.45	0.84	10.1	0.86	0	6.3	2.29	0.2166
7	MADHYA PRADESH	1575.11	836.21	25.07	111.24	117.3	143.39	10.3	18.9	25.99	2.5755
8	MAHARASHTRA	100.54	0.00	26.42	26.4	35.75	26.61	0	8.1	12.47	1.812
9	ODISHA	263.72	149.75	16.94	14.64	82.5	0	0	13.5	24.64	1.7765
10	RAJASTHAN	167.68	68.86	2.03	10.8	9.2	40.34	0	0.9	3.33	4.3296
11	TAMIL NADU	31.14	0.00	35.57	5.04	14.91	29.89	0	0.9	10.09	1.2015
12	TELANGANA	0	66.85	4.74	10.2	19.75	6.79	1.63	4.5	2.91	0.7305
13	TRIPURA	153.97	114.32	2.03	20.04	37.6	61.52	8.52	9	4.57	1.27
14	UTTAR PRADESH	2.04	0.00	0.68	0.12	5.5	1.1	0	0	0.83	0.1595
15	UTTARAKHAND	26.38	0.00	8.13	0.96	7.35	0.6	0	0	3.01	0.157

16	WEST BENGAL	0	0.00	4.74	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
17	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.028
18	MANIPUR	0	0.00	0	5.04	5.5	0	0	0	0.00	0
19	BIHAR	0	0.00	0	5.88	0	0.28	0	0	0.00	0
GRAND TOTAL		2722.14	3386.2	208.66	311.16	476.16	516.16	47.86	204.3	119.24	21.41

STATEMENT -III

The State/UT-wise coverage of districts along with the ST population under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan

S. No	Name of the State	No. of District	ST Population
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	18	655450
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	23	230896
3	ASSAM	32	2124774
4	BIHAR	24	407136
5	CHHATTISGARH	32	4909442
6	GOA	2	34105
7	GUJARAT	21	6605912
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	10	117040
9	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	20	502935
10	JHARKHAND	24	4976859
11	KARNATAKA	28	805566

12	KERALA	4	219524
13	LADAKH	2	155238
14	LAKSHADWEEP	1	9322
15	MADHYA PRADESH	51	9323125
16	MAHARASHTRA	32	4694682
17	MANIPUR	13	629332
18	MEGHALAYA	12	1135901
19	MIZORAM	11	400652
20	NAGALAND	16	915742
21	ODISHA	27	4815670
22	RAJASTHAN	30	5537444
23	SIKKIM	6	72682
24	TAMIL NADU	16	303711
25	TELANGANA	30	1150538
26	D&D and DNH	2	147290
27	TRIPURA	8	828393
28	UTTAR PRADESH	26	311488
29	UTTARAKHAND	7	88723
30	WEST BENGAL	21	1707342
	Grand Total	549	53816914

TAP WATER CONNECTIONS UNDER HAR GHAR NAL SE JAL YOJANA**686. SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL****SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:**

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the schemes to provide drinking water by the Government at present;
- (b) the current status of the implementation of the Har Ghar Nal Se Jal Scheme in Bhilwara District in Rajasthan including Raipur area along with the target set and achieved under the scheme;
- (c) the funds sanctioned and utilized under the scheme in Rajasthan during the last three years and the current year, district and year-wise;
- (d) the number of families provided tap water connections along with the number of connections sanctioned in Gujarat under the Scheme; and
- (e) the details of future action plan proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V. SOMANNA):

- (a) The Government of India is committed to make provision for safe & potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on a regular & long-term basis to all rural households in the country. Towards this end, the Government of India launched the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), to be implemented in partnership with States/ UTs, in August 2019. Water is a State Subject and

the Government of India supplements the efforts of the States/ Uts by providing technical and financial assistance.

Significant progress has been made in the country since the launch of JJM, towards enhancing access to tap water to rural households. At the start of the mission in August 2019, only 3.23 crore rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ Uts as on 23.11.2024, around 12.06 crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections under JJM. Thus, as on 23.11.2024, out of 19.34 crore rural households in the country, more than 15.29 crore (79.09%) rural households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

(b) The current status of the implementation of the JJM in Bhilwara District of Rajasthan including Raipur area is as given in the following table:

District/ Block	Total villages	Har Ghar Jal villages	Total rural households (HHs)	HHs with tap connections
Bhilwara District	1,082	704	2,73,476	2,21,210
Raipur Block	92	22	21,458	14,500

Source: JJM-IMIS

(c) Under JJM, funds are released directly to the States/ UTs and their further district-wise allocations are made and maintained by respective States/ Uts only and not at the Government of India level. As such, the funds allocated to state government of Rajasthan during the last three years (year-wise) and the current year (as on 23.11.2024) and their utilization under JJM is given below:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Central share					State Expenditure
	Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund Drawn	Available fund	Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)= (2)+(4)	(6)	(7)
2019-20	313.67	1,301.71	1,301.71	1,615.38	620.31	702.35
2020-21	995.07	2,522.03	630.51	1,625.58	762.04	815.90
2021-22	863.53	10,180.50	2,345.08	3,208.61	1,919.83	1,693.61
2022-23	1,288.79	13,328.60	6,081.80	7,370.59	3,935.10	4,123.31
2023-24	3,435.49	3,019.94	250.00	3,685.49	2,898.54	3,903.05

2024- 25	786.95	11,061.46	1,659.22	2,446.17	2,161.81	848.61
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Source: JJM-IMIS

(d) As reported by state government of Gujarat on JJM IMIS, on 15th August, 2019, 65.16 lakh (71.46%) rural households had access to tap water connection. Under JJM, 26.02 lakh additional rural households have been provided tap water connections in Gujarat. Thus, as on date, Gujarat is reported on JJM-IMIS as a 'Har Ghar Jal-State' where all 91.18 lakh rural households have provision of tap water connection in their homes.

(e) The Government of India is committed to provide support to State Governments to provide tap water connection to all remaining rural households in the country.

STATUS OF UNDERGROUND CABLE NETWORK PROJECTS

687. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

- (a) the details and current status of the underground cable network aftermath project being developed by APEPDCL with the financial support of World Bank, particularly of the Hudhud cyclone, including the areas being covered;
- (b) the expected timeline for completion of this project and the reasons for delays occurred, if any;

(c) the current status of the underground cable system project being implemented by APEPDCL in coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), including the total length of cables being laid in each district and the specific areas covered; and

(d) the expected timeline for completion of the underground cable system project under RDSS and the reasons for delays occurred in the construction, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):

(a): Andhra Pradesh Eastern Power Distribution Co. Ltd. (APEPDCL) has reported that the underground cabling works for 33 kV, 11 kV and LT overhead network worth Rs. 664 Cr. have been implemented with the financial support of World Bank under Andhra Pradesh Disaster Recovery Project (APDRP) in Visakhapatnam city in areas near to sea coast. Details of the works undertaken and area covered is enclosed as **Statement**.

(b): As reported by the APEPDCL, all packages were completed by 12.03.2023. The original contract period was 18 months from effective date and was extended from time to time up to 12.03.2023 on the request of the contract agencies. The following reasons have been reported for delay in completion of the projects:

- Nationwide lockdown due to covid-19
- Material procurement delays

- Non availability of required skilled labourers

(c) : Under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), underground cable works amounting to Rs. 1,166 Cr. has been sanctioned for APEPDCL for creating Disaster Resilient Infrastructure in Disaster-prone areas. District-wise sanction details are as under:

Districts (Old)	Length of 33 KV (ckm)	Length of 11 KV (ckm)
Srikakulam	82	309
Visakhapatnam	178	1740
Rajamahendravaram	-	6
Eluru	3	8

APEPDCL has reported that the survey has been completed, approvals from GVMC, NHAI and other public utilities are being taken for the road cutting works and material procurement is currently under progress.

(d) : The sanctioned works are expected to be completed by the sunset date of RDSS i.e. 31.03.2026.

STATEMENT

Details of underground cabling (UG) works

Name of the Work	Uom	Total Commissioned
33kV UG Cable	KM	118.9
11kV UG Cable	KM	300.54
LT UG Cable	KM	971.18
33kV Ring Main Units	No	9
11kV Ring Main Units	No	650
1000kVA compact Sub-stations	No	24
500kVA Distribution Transformers	No	543
315kVA Distribution Transformers	No	419

Package wise area covered are:

Package-1	Package-2	Package-3	Package-4
MVP Colony	Pandurangapuram	Kotharoad	Sagarnagar
Pedawaltair	RK Beach	Port	Rushikonda
KGH	Ramnagar	Police Barracks	Adibatlanagar
RCD Hospital	Vidyut Sakha	Outer Harbour	Yenadada
Siripuram	TSR Complex	Venkateswarametta	
Shivaji Park	Dondaparthi Indoor	Chitralaya	

	CMR Indoor, Maddilapalem	Keys (Saraswati Park)	
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NATIONAL ELECTRICITY PLAN

688. **SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:**

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

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

- (a) the details of the National Electricity Plan:
 - (b) the target of energy capacity to be achieved by 2032 under the said plan;
- and
- (c) the role of power sector in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):

(a) : Section 3(4) of Electricity Act, 2003 stipulates that, the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) shall prepare a National Electricity Plan in accordance with the National Electricity Policy and notify such plan once in five years.

2. National Electricity Plan is a short-term framework of five years while giving a 15-year perspective and includes:

- a) Short-term and long-term demand forecast for different regions;
- b) Suggested areas/locations for capacity additions in generation and transmission keeping in view the economics of generation and transmission, losses in the system, load-centre requirements, grid stability, security of supply, quality of power including voltage profile etc. and environmental considerations including rehabilitation and resettlement;
- c) Integration of such possible locations with transmission system and development of national grid including type of transmission systems and requirement of redundancies;
- d) Different technologies available for efficient generation, transmission and distribution; and
- e) Fuel choices based on economy, energy security and environmental considerations.

3. While developing the National Electricity Plan, CEA consults all the stakeholders including State Governments and domain experts in the field of demand forecasting.

4. CEA has been preparing NEP from time to time covering detailed and perspective plans for different time periods. The fourth National Electricity Plan prepared by CEA includes a review of the period 2017-22, detailed capacity addition requirement during the years 2022-27 and Perspective Plan projections for the years 2027-32.

(b) and (c): As per the National Electricity Plan (Volume I: Generation), to meet the projected peak demand of 366.4 GW and energy requirement of 2473.8 BU (as per 20th Electric Power Survey) of the country, the installed Capacity for the year 2031-32 is likely to be 900,422 MW, which comprises of 304,147 MW of conventional capacity (Coal-259,643 MW, Gas-24,824 MW, Nuclear-19,680 MW) and 596,275 MW of Renewable based Capacity (Large Hydro-62,178 MW, Solar-364,566MW, Wind-121,895 MW, Small Hydro-5450 MW, Biomass-15,500 MW, PSP-26,686 MW; excluding 5856 MW of likely Hydro based Imports) along with BESS capacity of 47,244 MW/236,220 MWh.

2. To achieve the above targets, Government is taking requisite steps for addition of generation capacity in a time bound manner.

बंद पड़े हुए एमएसएमई का पुनुरुद्धार

689. श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर:

श्री आनंद भदौरिया:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

क्या सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) सरकार द्वारा विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं और उनका कितना समग्र विकास हुआ है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार के पास उन एमएसएमई उद्योगों/एमएसएमई के संबंध में कोई आंकड़े हैं, जो कोविड-19 की अवधि के दौरान और 2016 में नोटबंदी के कारण भी बंद हो गए, जिसके कारण बड़ी संख्या में लोग बेरोजगार हो गए और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) कोविड-19 के प्रभावों पर नियंत्रण के बाद उन्हें पुनरुज्जीवित करने के लिए क्या सहायता प्रदान की गई और अन्य क्या कदम उठाए गए तथा उनके पुनरुद्धार हेतु किए गए प्रयासों का राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार क्या परिणाम रहा;
- (घ) ऐसे बंद पड़े हुए एमएसएमई की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है, जिनका पुनरुद्धार नहीं किया जा सका है; और
- (ङ) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान खोले गए नए सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों की वर्ष-वार और राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है?

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

- (क) और (ग) : एमएसएमई मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 01.07.2020 को उद्यम पंजीकरण पोर्टल (यूआरपी) की शुरुआत की थी। इसकी शुरुआत से लेकर दिनांक 24.11.2024 तक, यूआरपी पर 20,37,73,324 लोगों को रोजगार प्रदान करने वाले 3,11,33,299 उद्यम पंजीकृत हुए हैं। अनौपचारिक सूक्ष्म उद्यमों (आईएमई) को एमएसएमई के औपचारिक दायरे में लाने और प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र को ऋण (पीएसएल) के तहत लाभ देने के उद्देश्य से, दिनांक 11.01.2023 को उद्यम असिस्ट प्लेटफॉर्म (यूएपी) को लॉन्च किया गया। आरंभ से दिनांक 24.11.2024 तक 2,84,91,516 रोजगार वाले कुल 2,39,30,414 सूक्ष्म उद्यम पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत हुए हैं। सरकार ने

एमएसएमई के लिए समय पर और पर्याप्त वित्त उपलब्ध कराने हेतु विभिन्न पहलें की हैं, जिनमें निम्नलिखित पहलें शामिल हैं:

- सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी योजना के तहत सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी फंड ट्रस्ट (सीजीटीएमएसई) के माध्यम से विभिन्न श्रेणियों के ऋणों के लिए 85 प्रतिशत तक की गारंटी कवरेज के साथ, सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों को 500 लाख रुपए की सीमा तक कॉलेटरल मुक्त ऋण प्रदान करना (01.04.2023 से प्रभावी) वर्ष 2000-01 में इसकी शुरुआत से लेकर 10.11.2024 तक, 7,61,898.64 करोड़ रुपए की कुल 98,02,086 गारंटी जारी की गई हैं।
- प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम के तहत, गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में नए सूक्ष्म उद्यम स्थापित करने के लिए क्रेडिट लिंकड सब्सिडी प्रदान की जाती है। विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में 50 लाख रुपए तक और सेवा क्षेत्र में 20 लाख रुपए तक की परियोजनाओं के लिए परियोजना लागत का 15 प्रतिशत से 35 प्रतिशत तक मार्जिन मनी की सब्सिडी प्रदान की जाती है। महिलाओं सहित विशेष श्रेणियों के लाभार्थियों के लिए मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 35 प्रतिशत और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 25 प्रतिशत है।
- आपातकालीन क्रेडिट लाइन गारंटी योजना (ईसीएलजीएस) मई, 2020 में आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान के एक भाग के रूप में शुरू की गई थी, ताकि पात्र एमएसएमई और व्यावसायिक उद्यमों को उनकी परिचालन देनदारियों को पूरा करने और कोविड-19 महामारी के कारण हुए व्यवधान के संदर्भ में अपने व्यवसायों को फिर से शुरू करने में सहायता की जा सके। यह योजना दिनांक 31.03.2023 तक चालू थी। इस योजना में अर्थव्यवस्था के सभी क्षेत्रों को शामिल किया गया। इसके तहत, सदस्य ऋण संस्थानों (एमएलआई) को पात्र उधारकर्ताओं को उनके द्वारा दी गई ऋण सुविधा के संबंध में 100 प्रतिशत गारंटी प्रदान की

गई। राज्य और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिए गए हैं। ईसीएलजीएस पर भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की 23.01.2023 की शोध रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, लगभग 14.6 लाख एमएसएमई खातों, जिनमें से लगभग 98.3 प्रतिशत खाते सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यम श्रेणियों में थे, को बचाया गया है। कुल मिलाकर संपूर्ण बैंकिंग उद्योग के लिए ईसीएलजीएस की शुरुआत के बाद से 2.2 लाख करोड़ रुपए के एमएसएमई ऋण खातों में सुधार हुआ है। ईसीएलजीएस के कारण एमएसएमई के बकाया ऋण का लगभग 12 प्रतिशत गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्ति (एनपीए) वर्ग में जाने से बच गया।

(ख) और (घ): उद्यमों का कई कारणों जैसे कि कंपनी के मालिक में परिवर्तन, प्रमाण-पत्र की आगे आवश्यकता नहीं होना, दोहरा पंजीकरण और ऐसे अन्य कारणों की वजह से पोर्टल पर पंजीकरण रद्द कर दिया गया या उसे समाप्त कर दिया गया। 2020 और 2022 (01.07.2020 से 31.03.2022 तक) के बीच बंद होने वाले एमएसएमई का राज्य/संघ राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है। बंद पड़े एमएसएमई, जो पुनर्जीवित नहीं हुए हैं, उनका डेटा केंद्रीय स्तर पर नहीं रखा जाता है।

(ङ) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में शुरू किए गए नए एमएसएमई का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

ईसीएलजीएस एमएसएमई राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार और वर्ष-वार डेटा									
क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य	वित्त वर्ष -2020-21		वित्त वर्ष-2021-22		वित्त वर्ष-2022-23		जारी की गई गारंटियों की संख्या	गारंटीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
		जारी की गई गारंटियों की संख्या	गारंटीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)	जारी की गई गारंटियों की संख्या	गारंटीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)	जारी की गई गारंटियों की संख्या	गारंटीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)		
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1,946	90.91	121	41.97	44	16.15	2,111	149.03

2	आंध्र प्रदेश	199,336	6,088.04	36,815	2,546.48	3,358	720.16	239,509	9,354.68
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1,872	50.36	137	22.58	47	5.82	2,056	78.76
4	असम	521,090	2,230.34	22,224	598.22	1,603	223.71	544,917	3,052.27
5	बिहार	618,456	2,937.42	163,606	883.94	2,578	206.68	784,640	4,028.04
6	चंडीगढ़	5,507	569.97	759	176.69	102	43.28	6,368	789.94
7	छत्तीसगढ़	132,008	2,807.20	59,782	1,103.89	1,428	238.17	193,218	4,149.26
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	2,757	258	324	181	68	41	3,149	480
9	दिल्ली	78,883	8,416.72	13,874	3,319.56	1,196	777.32	93,953	12,513.60
10	गोवा	10,688	560.50	1,007	367.60	388	151.72	12,083	1,079.82
11	गुजरात	274,564	15,458.00	69,554	6,559.59	5,245	2,476.36	349,363	24,493.95
12	हरियाणा	141,646	6,888.09	47,207	2,595.66	2,293	597.49	191,146	10,081.24
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	42,738	1,137.59	4,945	570.21	1,004	146.80	48,687	1,854.60
14	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	32,408	924.69	1,524	260.14	519	61.60	34,451	1,246.43
15	झारखंड	234,019	2,181.73	59,203	1,074.21	2,186	197.98	295,408	3,453.92
16	कर्नाटक	447,327	10,629.94	410,159	4,230.53	15,390	1,196.73	872,876	16,057.20
17	केरल	389,874	5,596.08	136,899	2,294.10	4,095	641.50	530,868	8,531.68
18	लद्दाख	790	32.48	32	9.50	4	1.62	826	43.60
19	लक्षद्वीप	368	1.80	3	0.19	3	0.10	374	2.09
20	मध्य प्रदेश	374,280	5,590.18	172,165	1,993.60	2,959	501.00	549,404	8,084.78
21	महाराष्ट्र	834,910	21,495.08	127,087	9,327.02	12,130	3,285.43	974,127	34,107.53
22	मणिपुर	9,361	96.58	250	9.92	47	5.74	9,658	112.24
23	मेघालय	10,737	135.46	477	25.16	63	13.22	11,277	173.84
24	मिजोरम	3,315	43.28	117	8.63	29	0.38	3,461	52.29
25	नागालैंड	7,136	57.71	147	7.38	36	1.87	7,319	66.96
26	ओडिशा	862,108	3,725.89	56,307	1,209.03	8,834	527.25	927,249	5,462.17
27	पुदुचेरी	13,456	297.79	8,435	116.95	480	33.04	22,371	447.78
28	पंजाब	176,374	5,761.51	26,283	2,135.84	2,605	501.39	205,262	8,398.74
29	राजस्थान	281,115	9,007.74	242,295	3,780.83	3,300	835.25	526,710	13,623.82
30	सिक्किम	7,944	74.33	169	30.76	66	8.11	8,179	113.20
31	तमिलनाडु	619,048	17,507.77	242,292	7,330.67	13,861	2,303.05	875,201	27,141.49
32	तेलंगाना	103,156	6,484.54	14,193	2,307.55	1,490	828.60	118,839	9,620.69

33	त्रिपुरा	59,806	228.53	2,079	43.47	210	3.89	62,095	275.89
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	621,248	11,495.39	160,996	4,272.72	7,616	1,342.73	789,860	17,110.84
35	उत्तराखण्ड	61,180	1,692.85	8,250	907.34	872	190.19	70,302	2,790.38
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	18,64,074	9,605.34	137,806	3,436.22	6,722	704.15	20,08,602	13,745.71
	कुल योग	90,45,525	160,159.91	22,27,52 3	63,779.4 9	102,871	18,829.2 9	1,13,75,919	242,768.69

विवरण - II

दिनांक 01.07.2020 से 31.03.2022 तक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र - वार बंद हुए एमएसएमई की कुल संख्या		
क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य	कुल
1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	9
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	113
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	-
4	असम	8
5	बिहार	559
6	चंडीगढ़	22
7	छत्तीसगढ़	68
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	7
9	दिल्ली	210
10	गोवा	8
11	गुजरात	559
12	हरियाणा	167
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	10

14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	51
15	झारखंड	134
16	कर्नाटक	276
17	केरल	139
18	लद्दाख	1
19	लक्षद्वीप	-
20	मध्य प्रदेश	113
21	महाराष्ट्र	1,834
22	मणिपुर	-
23	मेघालय	1
24	मिजोरम	1
25	नागालैंड	1
26	ओडिशा	119
27	पुदुचेरी	8
28	पंजाब	208
29	राजस्थान	323
30	सिक्किम	-
31	तमिलनाडु	593
32	तेलंगाना	130
33	त्रिपुरा	8
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	514
35	उत्तराखंड	33

36	पश्चिम बंगाल	170
	कुल:-	6,397
रिपोर्ट दिनांक :- 26/11/2024 अपराह्न 03:20 बजे		

विवरण – III

वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 तक (24.11.2024 तक) उद्यम पंजीकरण पोर्टल पर सम्मिलित और पंजीकृत एमएसएमई की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार संख्या						
क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य	वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 में पंजीकृत कुल नए उद्यम	वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 में पंजीकृत कुल नए उद्यम	वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में पंजीकृत कुल नए उद्यम	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 में कुल नए उद्यम पंजीकृत	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में पंजीकृत कुल नए उद्यम (24.11.2024 तक)
1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1,271	1,564	2,103	2,176	1,264
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	107,230	114,767	130,924	123,495	67,902
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1,555	1,933	2,544	2,850	1,667
4	असम	60,029	68,532	83,361	92,913	47,150
5	बिहार	139,964	179,709	181,905	175,785	101,980

6	चंडीगढ़	3,901	4,439	4,622	5,015	2,547
7	छत्तीसगढ़	45,379	48,992	55,888	54,882	30,857
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	2,109	2,043	1,916	1,872	873
9	दिल्ली	68,991	74,875	87,078	87,108	46,496
10	गोवा	8,192	5,707	7,104	6,694	3,255
11	गुजरात	197,204	188,417	196,561	187,686	93,442
12	हरियाणा	106,469	114,321	121,972	113,607	56,600
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	17,517	21,827	26,804	29,963	15,144
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	42,002	60,175	76,859	89,764	34,785
15	झारखंड	56,183	62,431	70,910	63,236	29,756
16	कर्नाटक	177,861	198,577	210,055	201,132	102,403
17	केरल	68,343	78,172	120,152	129,847	73,199
18	लद्दाख	1,297	1,641	2,089	1,615	835
19	लक्षद्वीप	118	147	122	118	66
20	मध्य प्रदेश	150,247	176,194	211,085	215,852	117,208
21	महाराष्ट्र	591,434	592,373	582,189	550,198	266,700
22	मणिपुर	11,357	11,041	11,841	10,215	4,628

23	मेघालय	2,258	2,903	4,045	4,866	3,366
24	मिजोरम	2,961	3,329	4,486	4,311	1,946
25	नागालैंड	2,598	3,606	5,429	6,584	2,985
26	ओडिशा	97,972	108,975	130,026	163,054	36,734
27	पुदुचेरी	4,761	4,710	4,915	4,903	2,388
28	पंजाब	113,965	110,899	104,101	97,834	49,291
29	राजस्थान	233,801	234,862	267,768	261,398	131,411
30	सिक्किम	995	1,507	2,098	2,390	846
31	तमिलनाडु	322,759	331,951	359,668	342,719	160,611
32	तेलंगाना	122,122	124,327	135,606	151,069	71,038
33	त्रिपुरा	6,668	8,483	11,398	12,185	6,238
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	311,563	348,655	418,901	510,048	219,039
35	उत्तराखंड	31,233	35,918	44,195	47,293	24,172
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	109,162	126,001	153,229	179,462	90,321
	कुल:-	32,21,471	34,54,003	38,33,949	39,34,139	18,99,143

रिपोर्ट दिनांक:- 25/11/2024 अपराह्न 04:20 बजे

NO WATER SUPPLY UNDER JJM

690. **SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:**

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the rural households after installation of tap connections under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) have not been able to avail supply of water;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government is considering to launch a new scheme to ensure that rural households would be provided potable water;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the timeline fixed in this regard;
- (e) whether the provision of new tap connections under JJM have been stopped in some States; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V.
SOMANNA):**

(a) and (b) Government of India in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household.

At the start of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, only 3.23 Crore (16.8%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 25.11.2024, under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal around 12.07 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 25.11.2024, out of 19.34 Crore rural households in the country, more than 15.30 Crore (79.11%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

Review meetings were also held with States in the matter wherein States, including Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, have informed that mainly following challenges are faced in ensuring functionality of tap connections provided under the Mission:

- i.) The augmentation of sources is still in progress which is leading to temporary poor water service delivery due to poor and decreasing yield of water in existing drinking water supply sources, especially during summer season. This reduction in water availability exacerbates existing pressures on water supply systems, leading to potential shortages and increased strain on infrastructure.
- ii.) Operational and maintenance challenges of schemes that have been handed over to GPs, inconsistent power supply, insufficient sunlight affecting solar-based systems contribute to service reliability issues. Furthermore, difficulties with maintenance schedules, equipment breakdowns, and workforce management also pose challenges.
- iii.) Extreme weather conditions like heavy rains and floods are a primary cause of damage to water supply infrastructure in NE and Himalayan States.
- iv.) Damage to water supply infrastructure due to poor inter-departmental coordination, such as pipeline damage during road construction and other development projects.

v.) Advance Reporting of tap connections without completion of pending headworks projects. The crucial infrastructural components, such as treatment plants and storage tanks, are pivotal for augmenting water supply capacities and meeting growing demand. Delays in the commissioning of these facilities have constrained overall supply, affecting service levels and creating disparities in water distribution.

(c) and (d) The Union Cabinet had approved the Jal Jeevan Mission for five years i.e. from 2019-20 to 2023-24. As on date, 11 States/ UTs namely Goa, A&N Islands, D&NH and D&D, Haryana, Telangana, Puducherry, Gujarat, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh., Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram have become 'Har Ghar Jal' States/ UT i.e. 100% households are having tap water supply and the remaining States/ UTs are at various stages of completion of the mission as per their saturation plan. Further, the extension of JJM is being considered by the Government during which appropriate timelines will be worked out.

(e) and (f) No such information with regard to stopping of new tap connections under JJM has so far been received in this Department.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदन की कार्यवाही आज 12 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

... (व्यवधान)

11.08 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 Krishna Prasad Tenneti *in the Chair*)

... (*Interruptions*)

12.01 hrs

At this stage Shri Gaurav Gogoi and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: A few notices of Adjournment Motion have been received on different subjects. The hon. Speaker has disallowed all the notices of Adjournment Motion.

... (*Interruptions*)

12.02 hrs**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

Item No. 3 – Shri Suresh Gopi ji.

... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM

(SHRI SURESH GOPI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Gas Exchange) Amendment Regulations, 2024 (Hindi and English Version) published in Notification No. F.No. PNGRB/Fin/9-Gas Ex (2)/2021 Vol-IV (Part File-2) (E-4950) in Gazette of India

dated 8th March, 2024 under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 761 /18/24]

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू) : सभापति जी, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) कैलेंडर वर्ष 2023 में प्रत्येक टाइप के सामान्य पूल रिहायशी आवास में होने वाली 5% रिक्तियों के लिए दिनांक 17.11.1997 के दिशा-निर्देशों के निबंधनों के अनुसार किए गए सामान्य पूल रिहायशी आवास के विवेकाधीन आउट-ऑफ-टर्न आवंटन के वार्षिक विवरण की एक प्रति (हिंदी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 762 /18/24]

- (2) 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 राजधानी क्षेत्र परिवहन निगम लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण।
- (दो) राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र परिवहन निगम लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 763 /18/24]

12.02½ hrs

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

4th Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

... (*Interruptions*)

12.03 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTER

(i)(a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 21st Report of the Standing Committee on Water Resources on Demands for Grants (2023-2024) pertaining to the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V. SOMANNA): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 21st Report of the Standing Committee on Water Resources on Demands for Grants (2023-2024) pertaining to the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 759 /18/24.

(b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 28th Report of the Standing Committee on Water Resources on action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the 21st Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2023-2024) pertaining to the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V. SOMANNA): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 28th Report of the Standing Committee on Water Resources on action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the 21st Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2023-2024) pertaining to the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 760 /18/24.

... (Interruptions)

12.04 hrs

**MOTION RE: REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE WAQF
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2024-EXTENTION OF TIME**

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (DOMARIYAGANJ): Sir, I beg to move the following motion: -

“That this House do extend time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024 up to the last day of the Budget Session, 2025”.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The question is:

“That this House do extend time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024 up to the last day of the Budget Session, 2025”.

The motion was adopted.

... (Interruptions)

12.04 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members, who have been permitted to raise matters

* Treated as laid on the Table.

under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) Regarding deteriorating pollution condition and public transport system in Delhi

श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान राजधानी दिल्ली में अत्यंत गंभीर स्थिति में पहुंच चुकी प्रदूषण की समस्या की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। राजधानी दिल्ली के लोग इस गंभीर स्थिति में जहरीली हवा में सांस लेने के लिए मजबूर हैं, जिससे लोग गंभीर बीमारियों के शिकार हो रहे हैं। हाल ही में हुए एक अध्ययन के अनुसार दिल्ली के प्रदूषण के कारण दिल्लीवासियों की उम्र के 12 वर्ष कम हो रहे हैं। दिल्ली का पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट सिस्टम पूरी तरह ध्वस्त हो चुका है। पिछले दस सालों से दिल्ली की सड़कों की न तो कोई मरम्मत की गई है और न ही नई सड़कें बनाई गई हैं। सड़कों की धूल प्रदूषण लगातार बढ़ रही है। आम आदमी पार्टी की पंजाब सरकार पराली जलाने से किसानों को रोकने में पूरी तरह असफल रही है। केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि दिल्ली की जनता को इस भयंकर स्थिति से बाहर निकालने के लिए कदम उठाए।

(ii) Need to run Gujarat Sampark Kranti Express (train No. 12918) on daily basis

श्री हंसमुखभाई सोमाभाई पटेल (अहमदाबाद पूर्व) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र अहमदाबाद पूर्व (गुजरात) में लगभग 10 लाख से ज्यादा वैष्णव लोग रहते हैं। वैष्णव लोग मथुरा में श्री कृष्ण भगवान के दर्शन करने जाते हैं। इन लोगों को मथुरा जाने के लिए हफ्ते में एक दिन गुजरात संपर्क क्रांति एक्सप्रेस (12918) है। मेरा माननीय रेलमंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि यह गुजरात संपर्क क्रांति ट्रेन (12918) हफ्ते

में एक दिन की बजाय प्रतिदिन चलाई जाए जिसकी वजह से मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में भारी संख्या में रहने वाले वैष्णव जन को मथुरा जाने के लिए उचित रेल सुविधा मिल सके।

(iii) Need to increase the amount and number of scholarships disbursed to students on the basis of socio – economic background

श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा (भरूच) : देश में शिक्षा मंत्रालय तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय द्वारा छात्रों की मेरिट के आधार पर अथवा सामाजिक आर्थिक स्थिति के आधार पर दी जा रही विभिन्न छात्रवृत्तियों की धनराशि और संख्या दोनों को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है वर्तमान में मुद्रास्फीति की दर और जीवन यापन की लागत बहुत बढ़ गई है ऐसे में छात्रों को दी जा रही छात्रवृत्ति की राशि उनकी जरूरी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में उपयुक्त है। इस संबंध में मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह तत्काल विभिन्न स्तरों पर इस बारे में मशविरा करें और आज की जरूरत के अनुसार छात्रवृत्तियों की संख्या और धनराशि बढ़ाया जाना सुनिश्चित करें।

(iv) Need to construct a Working Women's hostel in Gorakhpur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन (गोरखपुर) : मेरा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र गोरखपुर पूर्वांचल का सबसे बड़ा महानगर है। गोरखपुर में एयर फोर्स स्टेशन, हवाई अड्डा, विशाल रेलवे नेटवर्क और एम्स जैसा बड़ा असामान है। अपनी विभिन्न जरूरतों के लिए गोरखपुर के आस पास के 20 जिलों के लोग गोरखपुर पर निर्भर है। गोरखपुर में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में कामकाजी महिलायें विभिन्न स्थानों से आती हैं लेकिन उनके रहने के लिए एक वर्किंग वूमन हॉस्टल नहीं है जिससे उन्हें अनेक समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं केंद्र सरकार से माँग करता हूँ कि कामकाजी महिलाओं के रहने के लिए गोरखपुर में 5 सौ कमरों वाला एक अत्याधुनिक वर्किंग वुमन हॉस्टल

केंद्रीय सहायता से अविलंब बनाया जाए ताकि कामकाजी महिलाओं को इसका लाभ मिल सके और वे सुरक्षित और सुखी जीवन जीते हुए अपना जीविकोपार्जन कर सकें।

(v) Need to set up crop processing industries in Rajgarh Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh

श्री रोडमल नागर (राजगढ़) : मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र राजगढ़ (मध्य प्रदेश) अति पिछड़ा क्षेत्र था जिसे माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने आकांक्षी से आशान्वित जिले में सम्मिलित कर मोहनपुरा, कुंडालिया तथा रेशई-पार्वती डैम के साथ ही पार्वती -कालीसिंध-चंबल सिंचाई लिंक परियोजना से क्षेत्र में 6 लाख हेक्टेयर कृषि भूमि सिंचित करने की दिशा में कदम बढ़ाये है। चार-चार राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों एवं रामगंज मंडी-भोपाल रेल लाइन की सौगात देकर राजगढ़ संसदीय क्षेत्र को विकासशील क्षेत्र की दौड़ में सम्मिलित किया है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि जिन फसलों का उत्पादन हमारे राजगढ़, खिलचीपुर, ब्यावरा, सुसनेर, सारंगपुर, नरसिंहगढ़, चांचौड़ा एवं राघौगढ़ आदि स्थानों पर हो रहा है उनकी प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों को स्थापित कर औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर बनाने में सहयोग प्रदान करें।

(vi) Need for revival and upgradation of Aska Co-operative Sugar Industries Ltd. (ACSIL) at Aska, Odisha

SHRIMATI ANITA SUBHADARSHINI (ASKA): Aska Co-operative Sugar Industries Ltd (ACSIL) at ASKA in the State of Odisha needs an urgent financial package for the revival and the upgradation to meet its cost-effective production. It is one of the oldest Sugar Mills of Asia and nearly about 20,000 Sugarcane growers depend on this factory for their livelihood. The revival plan includes setting up of ancillary industries like – Ethanol plant, corrugated packing plant, Solar Power Grid 10 MW, and Fully automatic Mineral R.O. Plant. I urge upon the Central Government for the revival and upgradation of ACSIL during current

financial year. If the sugar factory will be revived, then sugarcane farmers will also be benefitted.

(vii) Need to grant Child Care Leave to male and female employees in uniform manner

श्री मितेश पटेल (बकाभाई) (आणंद) : हमारे समाज में लंबे समय से यह धारणा रही है कि बच्चों की देखभाल मुख्य रूप से माताओं की जिम्मेदारी है। लेकिन यह सोच बदलने का समय आ गया है। छोटे परिवार और कम बच्चे पैदा करने के दौर वाले समय में यह अति आवश्यक हो गया है। पारिवारिक जिम्मेदारियां माता-पिता दोनों की साझा जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए। इसलिए, यह आवश्यक है कि बाल देखभाल अवकाश न केवल महिला कर्मचारियों को, बल्कि पुरुष कर्मचारियों को भी दिया जाए। इस कदम से न केवल पिता अपने बच्चों के साथ अधिक समय बिता सकेंगे, बल्कि यह महिलाओं पर पड़ने वाले बोझ को भी कम करेगा। यह समानता और साझा जिम्मेदारी की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम होगा। हमें याद रखना चाहिए कि एक बच्चे के विकास में माता और पिता दोनों की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण होती है। इसलिए, सरकार को यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि बाल देखभाल अवकाश की सुविधा सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, चाहे वे पुरुष हों या महिला, समान रूप से उपलब्ध हो।

(viii) Regarding alleged illegal acquisition of land of farmers in Lagcherla village of Bomraspeta Mandal in Mahbubnagar district, Telangana

SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO (MEDAK): Massive land acquisition by Telangana Government at Lagcherla village in Bomraspeta Mandal, Mahbubnagar district, Telangana is being done without respecting the Land Acquisition Act, 2013. There is a state-wide agitation by farmers to suspend such motivated and dubious business deals. There is a repeat-offense in Telangana, where land is acquired for some stated high objectives and

nothing materialises. In case of Lagcherla Land Acquisition, none of the norms and procedures of land Acquisition Act, 2013 have been followed. Farmers have been given an ultimatum in the same area, they are being evicted and harassed. There is urgency for Government to remind the Telangana Government to pause and properly judge the need of this Land. The intervention of Government of India is urgently sought to save the tribal farmers of Lagcherla.

(ix) Regarding maintenance and repair of city roads in states

श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा (जयपुर) : अक्सर यह देखने में आया है कि देश में हर राज्य में शहरी सड़कों का रखरखाव, मरम्मत और देखभाल तीन एजेंसियों के माध्यम से होती है। वो हैं स्थानीय नगर निगम, स्थानीय विकास प्राधिकरण और राज्य लोक निर्माण विभाग। वर्षा के बाद जब सड़कें खराब हो जाती हैं और जगह-जगह पर गड्ढे हो जाते हैं। उन पर वाहन चलाना कठिन हो जाता है। उस समय कोई भी एजेंसी उन सड़कों को ठीक करने की अपनी जिम्मेदारी नहीं समझती है। इससे आम नागरिकों को असहनीय परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। सड़कें खराब होने के कारण उन पर वाहन चलाना मुश्किल हो जाता है और वाहन की क्षति होने की संभावना अधिक हो जाती है तथा ईंधन की खपत भी काफी बढ़ जाती है। इससे धन की हानि के साथ-साथ दुर्घटना का भी खतरा बना रहता है। यह समस्या न केवल मेरे प्रदेश राजस्थान में है, बल्कि देश के हर राज्य के शहरों की है। इससे निजात पाने की अति आवश्यकता है।

इस उपरोक्त कठिनाई और परेशानी से जो वहां की स्थानीय जनता को जूझना पड़ता है, इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए, मैं केन्द्र सरकार के सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्री जी को एक सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ जिससे कि इन कठिनाइयों और परेशानियों से स्थानीय जनता को कुछ राहत मिल सकती है। वो यह है कि सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय सभी राज्यों को यह निर्देश दे कि शहरी सड़कों की देखभाल, उनका रखरखाव और मरम्मत आदि का कार्य एक बोर्ड का गठन करके उसको

सौंप दिया जाये। केवल वही बोर्ड शहरी सड़कों की जिम्मेदारी अपने हाथ में लें। इससे शहरी सड़को की हालत में सुधार होगा और जनमानस राहत की सांस ले सकेगा।

अतः मैं अंत में सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि मेरी बात पर गहराई से चिन्तन करें और इस विषय में उचित कदम उठाएं जिससे कि स्थानीय जनता का भला हो सके।

(x) Regarding safety and security of women in Maharashtra

SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE (SOLAPUR): An atmosphere of insecurity has enveloped women in Maharashtra as the incidence of crimes against women is rising in the State. NCRB data coupled with the recent cases in Badlapur, Indapur, Uran, and other parts of the State point towards a grim reality. This data shows an increasing trend in crimes against women in recent years, highlighting the urgent need for effective measures to ensure their safety and security. To put it into perspective, Maharashtra witnessed a 15% increase in crimes against women from 39,526 cases in 2021 to 45,331 cases in 2022. It topped the list for cases of harassment of women and incitement to suicide with 927 cases in 2022. Mumbai reported the highest number of molestation cases among major metropolitan cities with 1859 cases. Moreover, kidnapping of women in Maharashtra rose from 9,297 in 2022 to 9,698 in 2023. Rape cases saw a 6.2% rise from 7084 in 2022 to 7521 in 2023. It is hence urgent that the Government prioritise the safety and interests of women. It needs to seriously reflect on its approach to curbing violence and atrocities against women, as greater accountability is expected.

**(xi) Need to address the problem of shortage of Urea and DAP
in Rajasthan**

श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला (झुन्झुनू) : भारत सरकार का ध्यान किसानों से संबंधित एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान सहित देश में वर्तमान में रबी की बुआई का समय चल रहा है। और किसानों को इस समय यूरिया, डीएपी खाद की भारी किल्लत झेलनी पड़ रही है, जिससे किसानों की बुआई प्रभावित हो रही है। साथ ही फसल में भी बिना यूरिया, डीएपी खाद के उत्पादन में भी कमी आती है। मेरा भारत सरकार से निवेदन है कि राजस्थान के शेखावटी सहित पूरे प्रदेश में किसानों को हो रही यूरिया, डीएपी खाद की किल्लत को अतिशीघ्र दूर करने की कृपा करें जिससे किसान आसानी से बुआई कर सकें।

**(xii) Need to expedite approval to establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya at
Thodupuzha in Idukki district, Kerala**

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE (IDUKKI): Idukki district, in my Parliamentary Constituency is one of the most backward districts in the state of Kerala. It is the long-standing demand of the people of Idukki that one Kendriya Vidyalaya be allocated at Thodupuzha. Thodupuzha fulfils all specifications for starting a new Kendriya Vidyalaya. Land is made available and a temporary building is now readied for starting the KV. All communications regarding the same has been submitted through the proper channel by the State Government. An inspection was conducted and completed with favorable report under the leadership of Deputy Commissioner, KVS, Kochi and other CPWD officers. They have given a go ahead and only a final approval is left. I humbly request and urge the Hon'ble Minister of Education to take steps to give the final approval for the project. This Kendriya Vidyalaya will fulfill the long-standing demand of the people of Idukki. It

will also help thousands of children in achieving their lifelong dream of quality education at par with their peers elsewhere in the country.

(xiii) Need to expedite completion of Nemom Railway Terminal Project in Thiruvananthapuram South, Kerala

ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH (ATTINGAL): I draw the attention of the Government towards the ongoing development works of Thiruvananthapuram South (Nemom) railway terminal. After years of waiting, Railway Board had approved the project of Rs. 117 crore and the first phase of work has commenced. Original Master plan of Nemom Terminal included development of 5 Pit lines and 10 stabling lines. Now railways has cut short it to 3 Pit lines and 3 stabling lines. In order to get the aimed benefit, Thiruvananthapuram South must be developed as a full-fledged terminal. But there is no confirmation about the 2nd phase development works and even DPR has not been prepared. The cost estimated for the remaining works is around Rs.130 crores. The delay in second phase will cause the land value to shoot up and costs will be much higher than the current estimates. Moreover, it is necessary to complete the works as proposed to decongest Thiruvananthapuram Central station and to introduce new trains from the state's capital. So, I request the Government to kindly sanction the remaining work of 2 Pit lines and 7 stabling lines at Nemom urgently so that the entire work can be done together without causing cost escalation and inconvenience.

**(xiv) Regarding various demands of employees of Salem Steel Plant in
Tamil Nadu**

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI (SALEM): The employees of the Salem Steel Plant have been demanding an immediate resolution of their 14 demands which include 39 months of unpaid wages, overdue house rent payments that have accumulated over the past decade, an increase in salary, the continuation of the current grant-in-aid programme, updates to the incentive pay scheme that has not been revised since 2007, cancellation of mandates affecting work stoppages and changes, and a review of the bonus structure. The representatives from various Trade Unions had a meeting with the Chief Labour Commissioner in New Delhi on October 25, 2024, and requested him to address these 14 demands put forth by the workers. However, no productive resolution was reached at that meeting. Therefore, the employees were forced to go on a one-day strike on 28.10.2024. About 600 workers from across three units in the Steel Plant took part in the protest which affected the production of more than 1,500 tonnes. The unions have further warned to escalate their protests if the Union Government does not address their demands. Therefore, it is urged that the Government may look into this and redress the grievances of the agitating employees of Salem Steel Plant at the earliest.

**(xv) Need to provide better railway facilities at Pollachi Railway Station,
Tamil Nadu**

SHRI ESWARASAMY K. (POLLACHI): The 100-year-old Pollachi railway junction, after a long struggle, has been converted into a broad-gauge railway line, with Coimbatore-Pollachi-Palakkad, Dindigul-Palani-Pollachi sections, and currently only a few trains are operating at the above junctions. Furthermore, Pollachi junction, which was considered a very important and historic railway station since the British era, is currently the terminal station of Salem, Madurai and Palakkad divisions without any importance.

This situation should be changed and converted into a railway station with all modern facilities, including a service station for maintaining train coaches, and an important railway station connecting the southern part of Tamil Nadu and the Konkan Railway operating in the western part. Pollachi should have daily passenger trains to important areas like Chennai, Thiruvananthapuram, and Rameswaram, and the Cheran Express train should be extended to Pollachi. Pollachi railway station should be connected to Salem or Madurai division. The closed booking counter should be opened. And the Vadukpalayam railway gate should be completely closed and after construction of the Foot over Bridge, it would be easier to cross the gate. Also, to improve freight traffic to Kochi, Thoothukudi, Chennai and the northern states. I request the Union Government to take steps.

(xvi) Need to include and develop Thawe Junction Railway Station under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme

डॉ. आलोक कुमार सुमन (गोपालगंज) : पूरे भारत में रेलवे ने 1318 स्टेशनों को आधुनिक एवं तकनीकी क्षेत्र में परिवर्तन करने के लिए अमृत भारत स्टेशन स्कीम में शामिल किया है। इसमें मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के स्टेशन थावे जंक्शन को भी शामिल किया गया है। इस स्कीम की शुरुआत माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने 6 अगस्त 2023 को किया था लेकिन थावे स्टेशन का अमृत भारत स्टेशन स्कीम के तहत अभी तक मास्टर प्लान नहीं बनाया गया है ताकि थावे जंक्शन का विकास यथाशीघ्र हो। अभी तक इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत कोई भी काम शुरू नहीं किया गया है जिससे कि लंबी दूरी या महानगरों के लिए ट्रेन का आवागमन नहीं हो पा रहा है। रेवेन्यू की भी क्षति रेलवे को हो रही है। मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र गोपालगंज के थावे जंक्शन स्टेशन को अमृत भारत स्टेशन स्कीम के तहत मास्टर प्लान बनाकर काम जल्दी शुरू किया जाए ताकि थावे जंक्शन पर सारी जरूरी सुविधा यात्रियों को मिल सके।

(xvii) Need for permanent solution to the problems posed by Sri Lankan Navy for Indian fishermen

SHRI SELVARAJ V. (NAGAPATTINAM): The Indian fishermen are constantly facing assaults, pirate attacks, fines and humiliation at the hands of Sri Lankan Navy. In August, the Government had told the Parliament that 83 Indian fishermen were currently in judicial custody, 4 were serving sentences and 169 Indian fishing vessels had been seized. On September 14, five fishermen returned home to Pamban with their heads tonsured by Sri Lankan authorities for poaching in their territorial waters. They were released only after their

families coughed up a fine of 50,000 Sri Lankan rupee. Their boats are not returned.

Lately, on November 10 Sri Lankan Navy apprehended 23 fishermen from Rameshwaram and seized their three boats. It is learnt that since January 2024, Sri Lankan Navy has confiscated 65 fishing boats and detained 485 fishermen. These fishermen are mainly from my Parliamentary Constituency Nagapattinam and Puthukottai districts of Tamil Nadu. There are complaints that the Indian Embassy in Sri Lanka is not providing any legal help to the detained fishermen.

Now a new regime has come to power in Sri Lanka. So, I request the Indian Government to initiate fruitful talks with the Sri Lankan Government to find a permanent solution to the problems of Indian fishermen.

(xviii) Need to provide additional 10-bedded Maternal and Child Health Care Centres in Rural PHCs in Vijayawada Parliamentary Constituency, Andhra Pradesh

SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH (VIJAYAWADA): In District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA) meeting held in NTR District, Vijayawada Parliamentary Constituency, on 05-11-2024, while reviewing on Medical & Health department, the need for additional 10 bedded Maternal and Child Health / care centres in Rural PHCs has been identified for which cadre strength to be sanctioned from National Health Mission. Total population under the 6 PHCs is 11,35,129, total pregnant women 17624 and child registrations 15247. It is also imminent that Institutional Deliveries need to be done in PHCs and as HR strength as appended is to be sanctioned by NHM with allocation of

requisite funds. I request the Hon'ble Minister, Health and family Welfare to sanction the above at the earliest to promote 100% Institutional Deliveries in my Vijayawada Parliamentary Constituency.

(xix) Need to raise new army regiments on the basis of caste

श्री अशोक कुमार रावत (मिश्रिख): सरकार को अवगत कराना चाहूंगा कि 1857 की क्रांति के बाद ब्रिटिश सरकार के सैन्य अधिकारियों के द्वारा देश की सभी जातियों को योद्धा और गैर योद्धा जातियों के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया था तथा 1857 तक जो भी जातियां ब्रिटिश प्रशिक्षित सैन्य बल में थी, उन्होंने ही उसमें बढ-चढकर हिस्सा लिया था लेकिन तत्कालीन ब्रिटिश सरकार ने पासी, लोधी, निषाद, केवट, मल्लाह, राजपूत, कोली, मीणा, अहीर, त्यागी, गुर्जर, जाट, सैनी इत्यादि जातियों पर 12 अक्टूबर 1871 में क्रिमिनल ट्राइब्स एक्ट के माध्यम से रोक लगा दी। स्वतंत्रता के बाद वर्ष 1952 में सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल ने इन जातियों को आपराधिक जातियों से मुक्त करके इनका सम्मान किया लेकिन अभी भी इन जातियों के सम्मान के लिए कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। मेरा से सरकार से अनुरोध है कि जिस प्रकार से गोरखा, जाट, महार, नागा, इत्यादि रेजीमेंट है, इस प्रकार से सातन पासी, जिन्होंने दलित और शोषित समाज में स्वाभिमान स्वावलंबन सह अस्तित्व की सुरक्षा के प्रति लोक और जागरूकता का साहसपूर्ण कार्य किया एवं पासी जाति और निषाद,लोधी, राजभर, मल्लाह इत्यादि जातियों के नाम से भी रेजीमेंट की स्थापना की जाय। मदारी पासी जाति को आने वाले चुनाव में प्रतिनिधित्व मिल सके।

(xx) Regarding establishment of new Kendriya Vidyalayas in Nagaur Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर) : नागौर संसदीय क्षेत्र के उपखण्ड मुख्यालय खीवसर, डीडवाना तथा परबतसर व नागौर जिले के ही मेडता उपखण्ड मुख्यालय पर नये केंद्रीय विध्यालयों की स्वीकृति करवाने तथा नागौर संसदीय क्षेत्र के ही मकराना,जायल व लाडनूं में केंद्रीय विद्यालय स्वीकृति हेतु प्रस्ताव मंगवाने की मांग की तरफ शिक्षा मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जिला

कलेक्टर नागौर ने शिक्षा विभाग राजस्थान के माध्यम से खीवसर, डीडवाना तथा परबतसर में नए के.वी. खोलने के लिए निर्धारित प्रपत्रों में केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन जयपुर के माध्यम से प्रस्ताव प्रेषित किए थे तथा भौतिक निरीक्षण में जो कमियाँ पाई गईं उन कमियों को दूर करने हेतु जिला कलेक्टर नागौर ने 31 मार्च 2023 को कमियों को दूर करने का आश्वासन दिया था। मेरा अनुरोध है कि नागौर जो दशकों से अच्छे शिक्षण संस्थानों की राह देख रहा है। ऐसे में निवेदन है कि केन्द्र सरकार खीवसर, डीडवाना तथा परबतसर व नागौर जिले के ही मेडता में नये केंद्रीय विद्यालयों की स्वीकृति के सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान स्थिति की जानकारी तलब करके केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन को जल्द से जल्द उक्त चारों स्थानों पर नए के.वी. की स्वीकृति करने व मकराना, जायल व लाडनूं में केंद्रीय विद्यालय स्वीकृत करने हेतु प्रस्ताव मंगवाने के लिए आवश्यक निर्देश जारी करे।

... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I request all the hon. Members to kindly return to their respective seats and allow the business to go ahead.

... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, kindly go back to your seats.

Shri Kiren Rijju ji.

... (Interruptions)

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरें रिज्जू) : सभापति महोदय, सारे विपक्ष के नेता और बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी के सारे मेम्बर्स ने, लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के साथ मिल कर, आने वाले हर बिल के लिए समय तय किया था और सभी मेम्बर्स ने एग्रीमेंट करके फैसला किया।... (व्यवधान) हर बिल को उचित समय देकर चर्चा करने का भी हम लोगों ने आग्रह किया था और एक्सेप्ट भी किया।... (व्यवधान) उसके बाद बाकी जो मुद्दे आने वाले हैं, उनके लिए भी चर्चा के लिए अलग-अलग नियम बने हुए हैं।... (व्यवधान) इस पर सबने एग्री किया है।... (व्यवधान) पर,

यहां बिना रूल के, और अपने द्वारा ही बनाए गए रूल को तोड़ कर, कांग्रेस पार्टी और साथियों ने हंगामा करने की जो कोशिश की है, मैं इसकी निन्दा करता हूँ।... (व्यवधान) यह सही नहीं है।... (व्यवधान) इस शीतकालीन सत्र को अच्छी तरह से चलाने के लिए सारे सदस्यों ने, जिनमें कई नए मेम्बर्स हैं, उन्होंने और पुराने मेम्बर्स, सबने कहा कि सदन में सभी को अपनी बात रखनी चाहिए, सदन में अपनी-अपनी कंस्टीट्यून्सी की बातों पर यहां चर्चा करनी चाहिए।... (व्यवधान) लेकिन, कांग्रेस पार्टी और साथियों ने इस तरह से हंगामा करके बाकी मेम्बर्स के अधिकारों का जो हनन किया है, उसका मैं खंडन करता हूँ।... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, दूसरी बात है कि वक्फ़ (अमेंडमेंट) बिल को लेकर ज्वायंट पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी बनायी गयी। ... (व्यवधान) विपक्ष की ओर से सारे मेम्बर्स ने रिक्वेस्ट की कि ज्वायंट पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी ने जो हियरिंग की है, उसको और समय चाहिए, क्योंकि यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है।... (व्यवधान) हमने उसे भी एग्री किया।... (व्यवधान) पर, आज जब वक्फ़ (अमेंडमेंट) बिल के लिए बनी जे.पी.सी. के टाइम एक्सटेंशन के लिए प्रस्ताव मूव किया गया, तब भी खुद कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग हंगामा कर रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) यह गलत बात है।... (व्यवधान) मैं इसकी भी निन्दा करता हूँ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही शुक्रवार, दिनांक 29 नवंबर, 2024 को प्रातः ग्यारह बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

12. 07 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
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